

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2024

The SDGs and the UN Summit of
the Future

Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
SOLUTIONS NETWORK
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The SDGs and the UN Summit of the Future. Sustainable Development Report 2024

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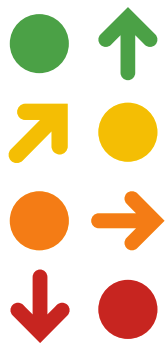
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By Jeffrey D. Sachs, Guillaume Lafortune and Grayson Fuller



Acknowledgements

The *Sustainable Development Report* (SDR) reviews progress made each year on the SDGs since their adoption by the 193 UN member states in 2015. This year's edition focuses on the UN Summit of the Future and on the SDGs under review this year at the High-Level Political Forum, with notably dedicated chapters related to SDG17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development) and SDG2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture).

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

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Executive Summary

Since 2016, the global edition of the *Sustainable Development Report* (SDR) has provided the most up-to-date data to track and rank the performance of all UN member states on the SDGs. This year's edition was written by a group of independent experts at the SDG Transformation Center, an initiative of the SDSN. It focuses on the UN Summit of the Future, with an opening chapter endorsed by 100+ global scientists and practitioners. The report also includes two thematic chapters, related to SDG 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development) and SDG 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture).

This year's SDR highlights **five key findings**:

1. On average, only 16 percent of the SDG targets are on track to be met globally by 2030, with the remaining 84 percent showing limited progress or a reversal of progress. At the global level, SDG progress has been stagnant since 2020, with SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), SDG 15 (Life on Land) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) particularly off track. The five SDG targets on which the highest proportion of countries show a reversal of progress since 2015 are: obesity rate (under SDG 2), press freedom (under SDG 16), the Red List Index (under SDG 15), sustainable nitrogen management (under SDG 2), and – due in large part to the COVID-19 pandemic, along with other factors that vary across countries – life expectancy at birth (under SDG 3). Goals and targets related to basic access to infrastructure and services, including SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), show slightly more positive trends, although progress remains too slow and uneven across countries.

2. The pace of SDG progress varies significantly across country groups. Nordic countries continue to lead on SDG achievement, with the BRICS countries making significant progress while poor and vulnerable nations lag far behind. As in previous years, European countries – notably the Nordic countries – top the 2024 SDG Index. Finland is ranked first, followed by Sweden (#2), Denmark (#3), Germany (#4), and France (#5). Yet even these countries face significant challenges in meeting several SDGs. Since 2015, average SDG progress in the BRICS (Brazil, the Russian Federation, India, China, and South Africa) and BRICS+ countries (Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates) has outpaced the world average, while East and South Asia has emerged as the region that has made the greatest progress toward the SDGs. In contrast, the gap between the world's average SDG performance and the performance of the poorest and most vulnerable countries, including the Small Island Developing States (SIDS), has widened since 2015.

3. Sustainable development remains a long-term investment challenge. Reforming the global financial architecture is more urgent than ever. The world requires many essential public goods that far transcend the nation-state. Low-income countries (LICs) and lower-middle-income countries (LMICs) urgently need to gain access to affordable long-term capital so that they can invest at scale to achieve their sustainable development objectives. Mobilizing the necessary levels of finance will require new institutions, new forms of global financing (including global taxation), and new priorities for global financing (such as investing in quality education for all). The report outlines five complementary strategies to reform the global financial architecture.

4. Global challenges require global cooperation. Barbados ranks the highest in its commitment to UN-based multilateralism; the United States ranks last. As with meeting the challenge of the SDGs, strengthening multilateralism requires metrics and monitoring. The report's new Index of support to UN-based multilateralism (UN-Mi) ranks countries based on their engagement with the UN system – including treaty ratification, votes at the UN General Assembly, membership in UN organizations, participation in conflicts and militarization, use of unilateral sanctions, and financial contributions to the United Nations. The five countries most committed to UN-based multilateralism are: Barbados (#1), Antigua and Barbuda (#2), Uruguay (#3), Mauritius (#4), and the Maldives (#5). By contrast, the United States (#193), Somalia (#192), South Sudan (#191), Israel (#190), and the Democratic Republic of Korea (#189) rank the lowest on the UN-Mi.

5. The SDG targets related to food and land systems are particularly off-track. The SDR evaluates three possible pathways towards achieving sustainable food and land systems. Globally, 600 million people will still suffer from hunger by 2030; obesity is increasing; and greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU) account for almost a quarter of total annual global GHG emissions. The Food, Agriculture, Biodiversity, Land-Use, and Energy (FABLE) Consortium brought together more than 80 researchers from 22 countries to evaluate combinations of scenarios at the national level to assess how 16 targets related to food security, climate mitigation, biodiversity conservation and water quality could be achieved by 2030 and 2050. They found that the continuation of current trends would widen the gap between countries on targets related to climate mitigation, biodiversity, and water quality. While pursuing existing national commitments would improve the situation to some extent, these remain largely insufficient. FABLE's "global sustainability" pathway, however, showed that significant progress is possible, but will require several dramatic changes: 1) Avoid overconsumption and limit animal-based protein consumption through dietary shifts that are compatible with cultural preferences; 2) Invest to foster productivity, particularly for products and areas with high demand growth; and 3) Implement inclusive, robust, and transparent monitoring systems to halt deforestation. This pathway would avoid up to 100 million hectares of deforestation by 2030 and 100 gigatons of CO₂ emissions by 2050. Additional measures would be needed to avoid trade-offs with on-farm employment and water pollution caused by excessive fertilizer application, and to ensure that no one is left behind, particularly in the fight to end hunger.

For comments or questions please write to: info@sdgtransformationcenter.org



Part 1

Recommendations of the
UN Sustainable Development
Solutions Network for the
Summit of the Future

Part 1

Recommendations of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network for the Summit of the Future

The Summit of the Future is a unique and vital opportunity for the world community to update and upgrade the United Nations (UN) to meet the great challenges of the 21st century. We are midway between the founding of the UN in 1945 and the year 2100. This is a key moment to take stock of the accomplishments and limitations of the UN to date, and to update and upgrade the UN institutions for the balance of the century. The UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) is pleased to present its recommendations for United Nations 2.0 as a contribution to the upcoming summit. This statement is the work of many individuals listed at the end of this statement.

We take *sustainable development* to be the guiding principle for our age, as summarized by the five P's: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnerships. *People* signifies the commitment to leave no person, no group, no nation, and no region behind. *Planet* signifies the challenge of living within the planetary boundaries. *Prosperity* signifies the commitment to extend the material benefits of modern education and technology to all parts of the world, and to all member states of the UN. *Peace* signifies the vital commitment by all nations in the nuclear age to live together under the UN Charter and international law, including the duty of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other nations and the duty of peaceful resolution of conflicts, guided by international law. *Partnerships* signifies the commitment by all stakeholders, including governments, civil society, and business organizations, to work together cooperatively, honestly, and ethically to achieve the shared goals of humanity.

These five P's also express the core aspirations of the UN member states for the basic pillars of human decency: human rights, as in the foundational Universal Declaration of Human Rights; gender equality, as underscored in SDG 5; the end of extreme poverty in a world of great wealth, as called for by SDG 1; and the end of hunger in a world of dazzling technological breakthroughs in sustainable agriculture, promoted in SDG 2.

We underscore the priority of Peace as the necessary condition to achieve every other objective. If war is the continuation of politics with other means, as was

famously written,¹ it is also the stark failure of politics. The genius of the UN is that it can avert death and destruction through diplomacy and the commitment of all nations to the UN Charter. We appeal to all nations to resort to diplomacy, negotiation, and international law to resolve grievances that arise between states. When wars are raging or threatening to rage, the Security Council should work relentlessly to identify their underlying political causes, and adopt measures to end or prevent the conflicts in ways that meet the vital and just interests of all parties.

We note that we have arrived at a new phase in global history. The year 1945 marked the end of the Second World War, and the start of the era of decolonization, in which the UN played a major role. It also marked the start of the Cold War and of a world dominated by two superpowers. The 2020s mark the start of a new multi-polar era, in which all regions of the world are achieving significant breakthroughs in education, science and technology. No region yearns for a "hegemon," that is, for one dominant power. All regions yearn for prosperity, security, peace and cooperation, without one dominant country or region lording it over the others. While vast differences in material conditions still exist across the globe, there are real prospects for the emerging economies, both low income and middle income, to narrow the educational and technological gaps with the richer countries, enabling all parts of the world to enjoy the benefits of modern science and technology. Of course, the convergence to shared prosperity will depend utterly on peace, cooperation, and effective multilateral institutions.

1. Carl von Clausewitz, *On War* (1832).

At the same time, the year 2024 marks a crossroads. One path, the wrong path, leads to deepening ecological crises, increasing climate-driven disasters, widening inequalities, spreading conflicts, and even more dangerous new AI-enabled technologies for war, fake news, and state surveillance; while the other path leads to sustainability, the end of poverty, global peace, and the harnessing of digital technologies for human progress for all. The Summit of the Future is a timely and urgent opportunity to choose the path of peace and sustainable development.

A new and effective multilateralism is more important than ever before also because peoples and nations are more interconnected than ever before. No nation can solve the global climate crisis on its own. No nation can make a low-cost and just energy transition on its own. No nation can ensure peace and security on its own. No nation by itself can protect the vital ecosystems – such as river sheds, inland seas, ocean fisheries, rainforests, wetlands, and alpine regions – that they share with neighboring countries. No nation by itself can avoid the potential dangers and pitfalls of runaway technologies, whether advanced biotechnologies that can create new pathogens, or artificial intelligence (AI) systems that can create fake news or provocations to war.

In the language of public economics, the world requires many essential public goods that far transcend the nation state. While national governments are essential to providing many public goods at the national scale, regional groupings such as the European Union, African Union, ASEAN, the Arab League, and many others should be essential actors to providing regional public goods such as ecosystem protection and regional decarbonized energy systems. The UN and its many specialized agencies are essential in providing global public goods and protecting the global commons, such as the legal frameworks for climate action, the protection of biodiversity, the law of the seas, the protection of the ozone layer, the stability of the global financial system, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its covenants, and the peaceful resolution of inter-state disputes.

In addition to providing global public goods, the UN must also help to protect the biosphere and its diversity,

critical ecosystems such as the rainforests, the oceans and the atmosphere, and the stable climate of the Holocene, on which civilization has been built, but which is now on the verge of escaping our grasp due to anthropogenic climate change. Achieving sustainable land systems, and crucially, sustainable food systems, is one of the six SDG transformations identified by the SDSN and one of the most complex of the SDG transformations.²

To a great extent, Sustainable development is a long-term investment challenge. To achieve prosperity, social inclusion, and environmental protection, nations and regions require well-designed, well-implemented, and properly governed and financed programs of public and private investment. Major investment priorities include quality education, universal health coverage, zero-carbon energy systems, sustainable agriculture, urban infrastructure, and digital connectivity. All of this requires long-term national and regional plans backed by a Global Financial Architecture (GFA) that is reformed to be fit for purpose. The overwhelming problem with the current GFA is that most low-income countries (LICs) and lower-middle-income countries (LMICs) pay an inordinately high cost of capital, much higher than paid by the high-income countries (HICs). The deck is stacked against the LICs and LMICs. These countries urgently need to gain access to affordable long-term capital, so that they can invest at scale to achieve their sustainable development objectives. To bring about the needed financial mobilization, new institutions and new forms of global financing – including global taxation – will be required.

We underscore the enormous responsibility for achieving the SDGs and safeguarding the planetary boundaries of the members of the G21 (the former G20 plus the newest permanent member, the African Union). The G21 represents the preponderance of the world's GDP, population, forests, landmass, and fossil-fuel production. Given the universality of the 2030 Agenda, the UN system needs to strengthen existing and design new mechanisms to enforce the implementation of the SDGs also within and by the G21 members.

2. See Sachs, J.D. et al (2019). <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41893-019-0352-9>

1. Sustainable development and financing for development

The private sector must be a key driver for sustainable development, including leadership of technological transformations in energy, agriculture, climate resilience, digital economy and urban infrastructure essential for sustainable development. Profits must be the reward for contributions to the common good, not private gains achieved at the public's expense. Ethical businesses should align with the SDGs and hold themselves accountable to these global goals.

The SDGs highlight the strengths and weakness of the current UN system. The 193 UN member states achieved a great milestone in agreeing to a shared framework for global transformation by 2030, and to 17 overarching goals with 169 specified targets. Furthermore, the SDG agenda has taken hold. Almost all UN member states (188 out of 193) have presented Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) of their SDG strategies, and 2 more will do so in 2024, leaving only Haiti, Myanmar, and the United States as the final three nations to have not yet taken part in the VNR process.

On the other hand, the SDGs will not be achieved by 2030, in significant part because of the many shortcomings of the Global Financial Architecture. The severe and ongoing geopolitical tensions have also gravely undermined cooperation among the major economies. Of course, Covid-19 was also an enormous shock to the global economy and to progress on the SDGs.

It has become clear that the UN system needs significant upgrading, in essence, a UN 2.0. We declare this out of our deep commitment to the UN system, and our abiding belief in its centrality for the future we want. We believe that the UN should be strengthened and empowered to underpin the new multi-polar world. Reforms include new UN bodies, such as a UN Parliament, new forms of global financing, and new strategies to ensure observance of international law and peace among the major powers. Ultimately, the UN Charter itself will need to be revised and updated to reflect our 21st century needs and realities.

A new multilateralism that works should be based on five core pillars of UN reform. First, the UN should empower nations and regions to adopt meaningful

and comprehensive pathways to sustainable development by 2050. During the transition to 2050, ambitions must remain high for advances in prosperity, social justice, and environmental sustainability. Second, the UN should promote the implementation of the SDG pathways through stronger global agreements and more empowered UN institutions. Third, the UN should have the capacity to finance the SDGs through new global taxes and a renovated GFA. Fourth, the UN should represent *We the Peoples* by adding new forums of representation, especially a new UN Parliament of the Peoples. Fifth, the UN and its member states should harness the advances in science and technology for the human good, and be ever-vigilant against the potential misuses of advanced technologies including biotechnology, AI, and geoengineering.

In this spirit, we recommend specific reforms in the five major areas of the Summit of the Future agenda: sustainable development and financing for development; international peace and security; science, technology, and innovation; youth and future generations; and global governance.

1. Sustainable development and financing for development

The challenges of sustainable development are profound: at least one billion people caught in deep poverty, billions more facing serious material deprivations, environmental crises continuing to worsen, and global cooperation undercut by deep divisions among the major powers. Yet there are also important reasons for hope. Technological advances are bringing new solutions to the forefront, and low-cost digital platforms can empower even the poorest of the poor, as has been shown throughout Asia and Africa. The SDGs offer an invaluable, if challenging, framework for progress. Governments around the world are successfully fashioning integrated sustainable development strategies and institutional structures to achieve the SDGs.

1.1 The SDG Agenda should remain the core of global cooperation to 2050

The SDGs were initially set for the fifteen-year period 2016–2030, following the fifteen-year period of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It is clear that the SDGs will not be achieved in the original time frame. There are four reasons. First, many of the objectives – such as the transition to zero-carbon energy systems – necessarily require a horizon to 2050. Second, despite the commitments made in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (2015) to align financial flows with the sustainable development agenda, the needed reform of the GFA has not yet been achieved. Thus, the emerging economies have faced chronic shortfalls in financing the SDGs. Third, a series of global crises, including Covid-19, and wars in Ukraine, the Middle East, Africa, and other parts of the world, not only directly impeded SDG progress but also significantly heightened tensions among the major powers and undermined the global cooperation needed to achieve the SDGs. Fourth, national and global governance of the SDGs have been deeply impaired by social polarization, powerful lobbies, lack of empowerment (or actual disempowerment) of civil society and academic institutions, and *my-country-first* policies that have imperiled global cooperation.

For all these reasons, we strongly urge that the Summit of the Future recognize the pivotal role of the SDGs in aligning national, regional and global policies, and commit to the SDG framework until 2050, so as to reinforce the efforts already underway and to recognize the time horizon needed to reorient the world economy to sustainable development. The new horizon of 2050 does not mean a slackening of effort. Rather, it means improved long-term planning to achieve highly ambitious 2050 goals and milestones on the way to 2050.

We also call for coherence in the international policy framework, notably around trade and investment policies. Protectionism is on the rise in the major economies, and if unchecked by multilateral rules could stifle the opportunities for economic development in the emerging and developing economies. The multilateral trade system under the WTO should therefore be supported and strengthened to align with the SDGs and climate agenda. The current system of investor-state

dispute mechanisms should be overhauled so that it is not used as a bludgeon to slow or stop the transition to clean, green, and sustainable technologies.

We call on the Summit of the Future to establish follow-up inter-governmental mechanisms to extend the SDG agenda to mid-century with highly ambitious timelines, updated goals, and the systematic implementation of enhanced means of implementation, as discussed throughout this statement.

1.2 The Sustainable Development Agenda should be properly financed

At the essence of achieving sustainable development is investment in the capital of every individual and economy worldwide. These capital assets include human capital (health and education), infrastructure, enterprise capital, intellectual capital (scientific and technological know-how), and natural capital. Societies achieve sustainable development through balanced and bold investments in these forms of capital. The greatest differences in economic and social indicators across nations, and in progress towards the SDGs, results from differences in the stocks of capital per person in the population, which in turn have resulted from past history, political institutions, geographical factors, and other determinants. Yet in the richest countries, with high capital assets per person, vested interests continue to block transitions from unsustainable to sustainable technologies (for example, regarding the role of fossil fuels).

The greatest challenge and opportunity for the poorer nations is a rapid increase in productive capital per person, based on dynamic investments in education, health care, infrastructure (power, digital, water and sanitation, transport, housing, and others), business capital, and protection of nature. By bold and well-designed investment programs, the poorest countries can end extreme poverty and make rapid strides towards the SDGs. The single most important investment of all, quantitatively and qualitatively, is education. With higher education, and a supportive business and regulatory environment, many other things follow: improved technologies, better decision making, healthier and more

2. International peace and security

satisfying lives, and the ability of economies to attract domestic and international business investments.

All evidence developed by academia, the Bretton Woods system, and UN institutions is that there remains a massive shortfall in the pace of investments needed for the poorer nations to achieve the SDGs. Perhaps even more shockingly, this shows up in the shortfall of primary and secondary education, where poorer countries are unable to finance universal access as called for by SDG 4 (Quality Education). The result is hundreds of millions of children either out of school entirely or in classrooms with 60–100 students per teacher and meager or non-existent school supplies.

In order to mobilize the needed investment flows for human and infrastructure capital, the GFA must be reformed and made fit for sustainable development. The major objective is to ensure that the poorer countries have adequate financing, both domestic and from external sources, and at sufficient quality in terms of the cost of capital and the maturity of loans, to scale up the investments required to achieve the SDGs.

There are five complementary strategies to reform the GFA. The first is to increase the scale of financing from official sources, including bilateral Official Development Assistance and multilateral financial institutions, including multilateral development banks. The IMF should be empowered with the resources and the mandate to serve as a true lender of last resort for member states caught in a liquidity crisis. The second is to increase the scale and performance of national development banks that are mission-oriented and fit for purpose for providing patient, long-term financing to achieve the SDGs. The third is to institute global taxation, for example, on CO₂ emissions, air and sea travel, financial transactions, and other international goods and “bads,” in order to mobilize sufficient global resources to provide the necessary global public goods. The fourth is to reform the private capital markets and their regulation (including the system of credit ratings) to support larger private flows of capital into the low-income and lower-middle-income countries. The fifth is to restructure existing debts, including debt-for-SDG swaps, debt-for-Nature swaps, lower interest rates, and much longer maturities consistent with the time horizon to achieve sustainable development.

1.3 Countries and regions should produce medium-term sustainable development strategies

Sustainable development in general, and the SDGs specifically, require long-term public investment plans, transformation pathways, and a mission orientation to provide the public goods and services required to achieve the SDGs. For this purpose, all nations and regions need medium-term strategies to achieve the SDGs. These strategies, with a horizon to the year 2050, and in some cases beyond, should provide an integrated framework for local, national, and regional investments to achieve the SDGs, and for the technological transformations needed to achieve green, digital, and inclusive societies. Medium-term SDG Frameworks should be presented and updated annually by each nation at the ongoing High-Level Political Forum, and systematically and critically reviewed by peer countries and by the UN system.

2. International peace and security

2.1 The core principles of non-intervention should be reinforced and extended

The greatest threat to global peace is the interference by one nation in the internal affairs of another nation against the letter and spirit of the UN Charter. Such interference, in the form of wars, military coercion, covert regime-change operations, cyberwarfare, information warfare, political manipulation and financing, and unilateral coercive measures (financial, economic, trade, and technological), all violate the UN Charter and generate untold international tensions, violence, conflict, and war.

At the same time, individual nations should abide by the international law to which they have subscribed. It is the responsibility of the UN as a whole, to ensure collective mechanisms for enforcement of the law, while no individual nation nor group of nations outside of UN processes should interfere in the internal affairs of other nations in the name of enforcing global rules.

For this reason, the UN member states should resolve to end illegal measures of intervention by any nation or group of nations in the internal affairs of another nation

or group of nations. The principles of non-intervention, enshrined in the UN Charter, UN General Assembly Resolutions, and international law, should be reinforced along the following lines.

First, no nation should interfere in the politics of any other country through the funding or other support of political parties, movements, or candidates.

Second, no nation or group of nations should deploy unilateral coercive measures, as recognized repeatedly by the UN General Assembly.

Third, in a world operating under the UN Charter, there is no need for nations to permanently station military forces in foreign countries other than according to UN Security Council decisions. Existing overseas military bases should be reduced dramatically in number with the aim of phasing out and eliminating overseas military bases over the course of the next 20 years.

2.2 The UN Security Council and other UN agencies should be strengthened to keep the peace and sustain the security of member states

The UN Security Council should be reformed, expanded, and empowered to keep the peace under the UN Charter. Reform of its structure is described in section 5 below. Here we emphasize enhancing its power and tools, including super-majority voting to overcome the veto by one member; the power to ban the international flow of weapons to conflict zones; strengthened mediation and arbitration services; and enhanced funding of peace-building operations, especially in low-income settings.

The Security Council should actively encourage collective security, in which national borders are respected and the great powers are actively discouraged by the Security Council from pulling smaller nations into dangerous geopolitical contests. The scourge of proxy wars must be actively resisted in our new multi-polar setting, especially by avoiding “bloc” politics and military alliances that press or encourage smaller countries to “choose sides” in big-power rivalries, thereby exacerbating the tensions among the big powers.

The Security Council should also be attentive to requests from member states to support them in preserving internal peace when it is threatened by global illicit arms flows, transborder drug trafficking, international organized crime, external debt insolvency, or other factors that undermine the capacity of the state to carry out its core functions.

In addition to the UN Security Council, other key instrumentalities of global peacekeeping, human rights, and international law should be strengthened. These include the authority and independence of the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court, the functionality of and support for UN-based humanitarian assistance, especially in war zones, and the role of the UN Human Rights Council in defending and promoting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

2.3 The nuclear powers should return to the process of nuclear disarmament

The greatest danger to global survival remains thermo-nuclear war. In this regard, the ten nations with nuclear weapons have an urgent responsibility to abide by the Non-Proliferation Treaty mandate under Article VI “to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.” All nations, and especially the nuclear powers, should ratify and comply with the *Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons*.

2.4 Systematic monitoring of UN-based multilateralism

The UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network has launched a new index of UN-based multilateralism (see Part 3). As with the challenge of the SDGs, strengthening multilateralism requires metrics and monitoring. The SDSN UN-Mi shows that the United States is currently the country least adherent to UN-based systems. Other major powers also have significant scope for improvement in their multilateralism, according to the data presented by SDSN. We believe that all countries need to be accountable to their peers for adherence to the UN Charter, rules, norms, and procedures.

3. Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation

3. Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation

3.1 Enhancing the multilateral governance of technological risks

The world is experiencing unprecedented advances in the power, sophistication, and risks of advanced technologies across a range of sciences, technologies and applications. These include biotechnology, including the ability to enhance pathogens and to create new forms of life; artificial intelligence, including the potential for pervasive surveillance, spying, addiction, autonomous weapons, deep fakes, and cyberwarfare; nuclear weapons, notably the emergence of yet more powerful and destructive weapons and their deployment outside of international controls; and geoengineering, for example proposals to alter the chemical composition of the atmosphere and oceans, or to deflect solar radiation, in response to anthropogenic climate change.

The world has become painfully aware in recent years that the dramatic advances of these technologies lack substantive regulatory oversight at the national and global levels. To the contrary, these technologies are being developed and deployed in secrecy by military agencies, intelligence agencies, and private companies, often with no or little oversight by the public or representative institutions. A debate continues as to whether the Covid-19 pandemic was in fact an accidental disaster originating in cutting-edge “gain-of-function” research on dangerous pathogens, highlighting the indisputable dangers posed by the manipulation of dangerous pathogens using new, cutting-edge biotechnologies.

Digital technologies are being rapidly and pervasively militarized, including quantum computing, AI, cyberwarfare, hypersonic and counter-hypersonic missiles, electronic warfare, undersea warfare, uncrewed vehicles, as well as multi-domain capacities including missile attack, cyber, space, and electronic warfare. Digital technologies threaten fundamental values of personal privacy, enable untraceable targeted discrimination by states, and pose the threat of overbearing state surveillance.

We therefore call on the UN General Assembly to establish urgent processes of global oversight of each class of cutting-edge technologies, including mandates to relevant UN agencies to report annually to the UN General Assembly on these technological developments, including their potential threats and requirements of regulatory oversight.

3.2 Universal access to vital technologies

In the same spirit, we also call upon the UN General Assembly to establish and support global and regional centers of excellence, training, and production to ensure that all parts of the world are empowered to participate in the research and development, production, and regulatory oversight of advanced technologies that actually support sustainable development (rather than hyper-militarization). Universities in all regions of the world should train and nurture the next generation of outstanding engineers and scientists needed to drive sustainable development, with expertise in structural transformations in energy, industry, agriculture, and the built environment. Africa in particular should be supported to build world-class universities in the coming years.

3.3 Universal access to R&D capacities and platforms

More than ever, we need open science for scientists in poorer countries and regions, including universal free access to scientific and technical publications, to ensure fair and inclusive access to the advanced technological knowledge and expertise that will shape the global economy and global society in the 21st century. UN normative instruments such as the UNESCO 2019 Recommendation on Open Educational Resources (OER) can effectively contribute to global digital cooperation and knowledge sharing.

We also emphasize the crucial role of public financing in R&D. While it is true that private-sector, profit-oriented R&D is a key feature of the global knowledge economy, a strong public role in R&D has also proven to be vital, especially to support basic science and those areas where the public good is vitally at stake, including

environmental sustainability and the urgent needs of the poor that are systematically bypassed by the profit motive alone. A vivid example is the case of tropical disease burdens of high prevalence among very poor populations, where market incentives alone are utterly inadequate to mobilize the needed R&D efforts.

4. Youth and future generations

The most important capital of any society, by far, is its human capital. The universal access of the population to quality education, nutrition, health and lifelong learning is the single greatest determinant of the ability of each nation and region to end poverty, achieve social inclusion, and attain environmental sustainability. The returns on investment in human capital, in direct economic benefit not to mention societal benefit and gains in personal wellbeing, are the highest returns available to any society. Despite the centrality of human capital for sustainable development, and despite the availability of know-how, technology, and the organizational means to ensure that no child is left behind, the current neglect of the world's children is startling and shocking. Hundreds of millions of children are being left behind, in poverty and destitution, because of a lack of access to education, nutrition, healthcare, and job skills.

We therefore call on the Summit of the Future to prioritize the access of every child on the planet to the core investments in their human capital, and to create new modalities of global long-term financing to ensure that the human right of every child to quality primary and secondary education, nutrition, and healthcare is fulfilled no later than 2030. We recognize the crucial need for gender equality (SDG 5) to ensure that girls as well as boys are enabled and encouraged to reach their full potential. We encourage public measures to strengthen the family and the capacity of families to provide the nurturing, nutrition, safe environment, early childhood stimulus, and learning environment, that are vital to enabling children to achieve their full potential. We stress the need for the community to ensure access for young people to mental health services when needed and protection against violence and digital abuse.

The financing gap to achieve universal access to human capital is on the order of \$200 billion per year

for education and \$200 billion per year for healthcare and nutrition, and therefore less than one-half of 1% of world output. These sums are entirely manageable. The multilateral development banks in particular should immediately step forward with greatly increased long-term low-interest financing for human capital investments at the scale required and called for by the SDGs, and notably SDG target 3.8 (universal health coverage) and SDG target 4.1 (universal completion of schooling at least through upper-secondary).

As we attend to the needs of the young, we should also of course recognize the significance of aging and extended lifespans for the old. The expansion of life expectancy is one of the glories of modern know-how, and in countries where life expectancy continues to lag far behind, the leading countries should help with urgency to promote improved public health outcomes. Yet we must also take steps to ensure that these longer lives are lived in good health and wellbeing. Chronic diseases, loneliness and the isolation of elders could weigh heavily on the future, unless we nurture the needed “care economy” for an aging population.

4.1 Universal education for sustainable development and global citizenship (*paideia*)

In adopting the SDGs, the UN member states wisely recognized the need to educate the world's children in the challenges of sustainable development. They did this in adopting Target 4.7 of the SDGs:

4.7 By 2030 ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

Target 4.7 is, in effect, the call for a 21st century *paideia*, the ancient Greek concept of the core knowledge, virtues, and skills that should be attained by all citizens of the Polis. Today, we have a global polis – a global citizenry – that must be equipped to foster and promote

5. Transforming global governance

the values of sustainable development and the respect of human rights throughout the world. We call on the Summit of the Future to reinforce Target 4.7 and to bring it to life in education for sustainable development around the world. This includes not only an updated and upgraded curriculum at all levels of education, but training at all stages of the life cycle in the technical and ethical skills needed for a green, digital, and sustainable economy in an interconnected world.

4.2 Council of youth and future generations

A young person born today is most likely to live into the 22nd century, assuming the vital conditions of peace, access to healthcare and education, and an adequate and universally achievable material standard of living. Young people of course have the greatest stake in achieving sustainable development by mid-century and securing a world of peace and social justice. Young people also have special perspectives and skills that will be vital to the success of sustainable development. They are digital citizens, growing up in the digital age; they are global citizens, growing up in a world that is more interconnected and interdependent than ever before. And they are highly vulnerable to the choices that governments make in the next few years. The environmental and geopolitical threats raise the specter of dire and irreversible losses unless the proper policies are adopted.

For this reason, the voices of youth are essential. The empowerment of youth, through training, education, mentorship, and participation in public deliberations, can foster a new generation that is committed to sustainable development, peace, and global cooperation. A new UN Council of Youth and Future Generations can strengthen the UN's activities in training and empowering young people, and can provide a vital global voice of youth to meet today's complex challenges. We therefore call on the Summit of the Future to support the establishment of a new UN Council of Youth and Future Generations as a UN General Assembly subsidiary body under Article XXII. We also call on the existing UN organs – ECOSOC, the UN Security Council, the Human Rights Council, and others – to actively promote the voices of young people in their sessions, proceedings, and practices.

5. Transforming global governance

5.1 There should be the establishment of a UN Parliamentary Assembly

Around the world, civil society, scholars, and citizens have called for strengthening global institutions by establishing representation of *We the Peoples* in the UN. We propose as a first instance to establish a “UN Parliamentary Assembly” as a subsidiary body of the UN General Assembly according to Article XXII of the UN Charter (“The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.”). The new UN Parliamentary Assembly would be constituted by representative members of national parliaments, upon principles of representation established by the UN General Assembly. In some manner, representation could be organized on the basis of “Degressive Proportionality,” meaning that every UN member state would have at least one representative, with the number of representatives based on the population of the UN member states, and with a maximum number of representatives for the largest nations. Ideally, the size of the UN Parliamentary Assembly would be such as to enable in-person meetings at the UN General Assembly as well as virtual public sessions throughout the year.

The UN Parliamentary Assembly should have oversight of the UN budget, and be vested with specific powers regarding the collection and disposition of international taxation (see section 1.1 above).

5.2 Other UN subsidiary bodies should be established

Invoking the powers under Article XXII, the UN General Assembly should establish new subsidiary chambers as needed to support the processes of sustainable development, and the representativeness of UN institutions. The new chambers might include, *inter alia*:

A Council of the Regions to enable representation of regional bodies such as ASEAN, European Union, Africa Union, Eurasian Economic Union, and others;

A Council of Cities to enable representation of cities and other sub-national jurisdictions;

A Council of Indigenous Peoples to represent the estimated 400 million indigenous peoples of the world;

A Council of Culture, Religion, and Civilization to promote a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation for cultural diversity, religion, and civilizations;

A Council of Youth and Future Generations to represent the needs and aspirations of today's youth and of generations to come (see section 4.1 above);

A Council on the Anthropocene to support and enhance the work of the UN agencies in fulfilling the aims of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (including the Paris Climate Agreement and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework) and the environmental objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals.

5.3 The UN Security Council should be reformed in membership and powers.

Its effectiveness is the paramount requirement for global survival. In recent decades, however, the Security Council has been gravely hampered by widely recognized shortcomings in its composition, the overuse of the veto power, and the insufficiency of its tools to address threats to the peace. There has been a long debate on how to reform the UN Security Council. We urge the UN member states to reach a consensus to move forward on this critical issue.

Specifically, we call on the UN Security Council and the General Assembly to adopt urgently needed reforms of the Security Council structure and processes. These should include:

- The addition of India as a permanent member, considering that India represents no less than 18% of humanity, the third largest economy in the world at purchasing-power parity, and other attributes signifying India's global reach in economy, technology, and geopolitical affairs;

- The adoption of procedures to override a veto by a super-majority (perhaps of three-quarters of the votes);
- An expansion and rebalancing of total seats to ensure that all regions of the world are better represented relative to their population shares;
- The adoption of new tools for addressing threats to the peace, as outlined above in section 2.2.

6. Conclusions

The UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) applauds the UN General Assembly, the UN Secretary General, and the UN agencies in promoting a unique and invaluable reflection on the shared future of humanity. The Summit of the Future is a remarkable occasion to strengthen our bonds on a planet challenged by poverty amidst plenty, widening social inequalities, dire environmental threats, and the horrific costs and grave dangers of war. The SDSN represents more than 2,000 universities, think tanks, national laboratories and other organizations committed to sustainable development in all parts of the world. As a global network, we are committed to doing our part through education, training, research, policy analysis, convening, and collaborative efforts of all sorts, including this statement to the world's governments, to promote sustainable development, peace, and the future we want.

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Part 2

The SDG Index and Dashboards

Part 2

The SDG Index and Dashboards

The SDG Index and Dashboards provides an annual assessment of SDG progress in all 193 UN member states. It builds on a peer-reviewed, statistically audited, and transparent methodology (Schmidt-Traub et al. 2017; Lafortune et al. 2018; Papadimitriou, Neves, and Becker 2019). The methods summary provides additional information about the underlying data sources and the main changes from previous editions. This year's SDG Index incorporates 125 indicators, including 98 global indicators and 27 additional indicators used for the OECD countries' dashboards. While all UN member states have a country profile, only those with less than 20 percent of missing data have an SDG Index score and rank. This is to ensure the comparability of the results and minimize missing data bias. This year, 167 countries are ranked in the SDG Index, including for the first time Guinea-Bissau. We also include average results and country profiles for the BRICS (Brazil, Russian Federation, India, China, and South Africa) and the BRICS+ countries for the first time, incorporating countries that were invited to become part of the BRICS in 2023 (Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates). The full database and methodological papers, as well as regional and local editions of the SDG Index and Dashboards, are available on the SDG Transformation Center website (<https://sdgtransformationcenter.org>).

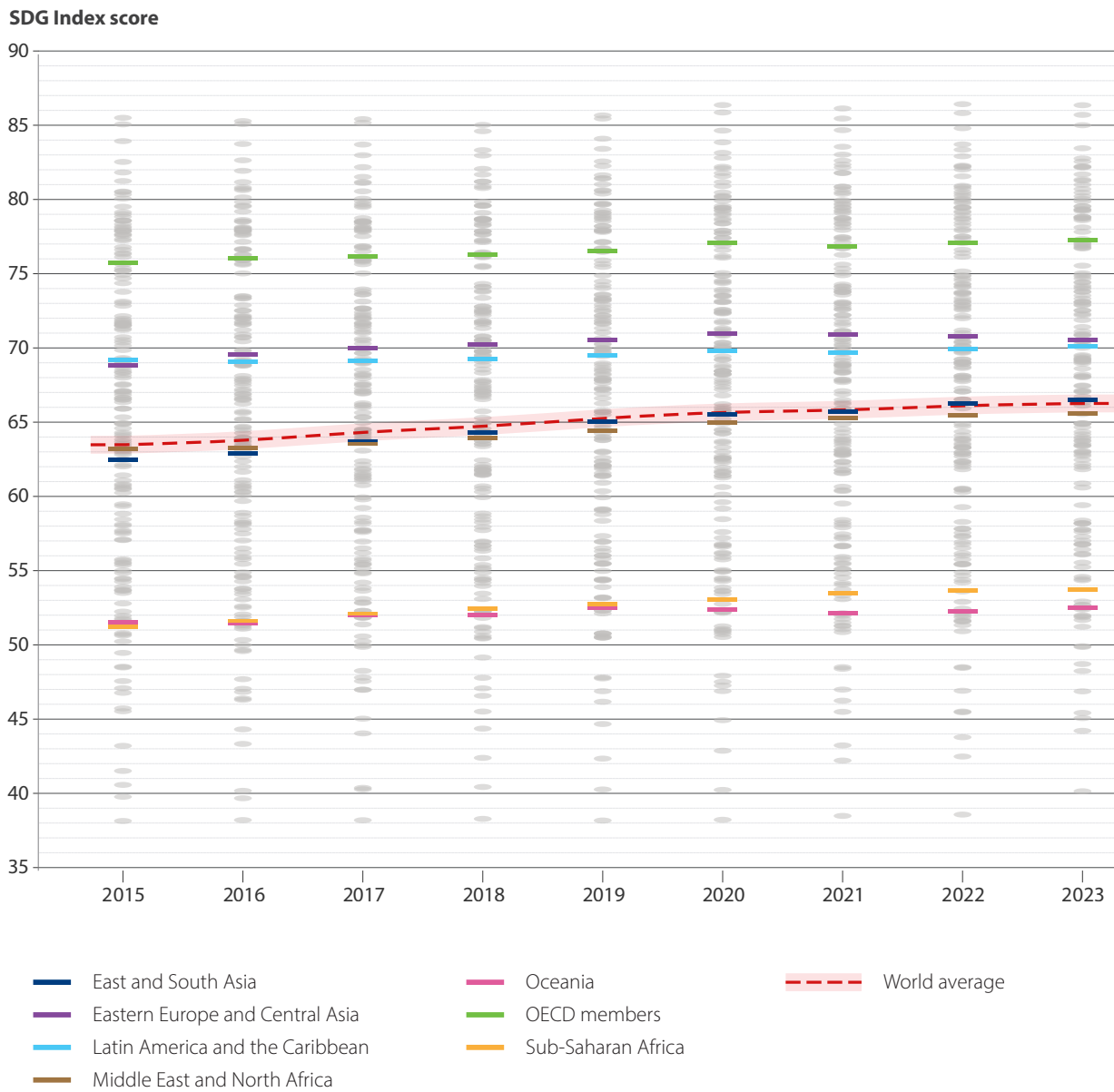
Global SDG Progress

Overall, at the global level, SDG progress has stalled since 2020 (Figure 2.1). Global SDG progress was already too slow even before the COVID-19 pandemic and other crises hit. Based on the rate of progress since the SDGs were adopted by the international community in 2015, none of the 17 SDGs will be achieved by 2030 (Figure 2.2). The spread in SDG performance across countries remains wide, with scores ranging from

80+ in top performing countries to below 50 in countries where SDG implementation remains particularly challenging. At the global level, SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), SDG 15 (Life on Land) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) are particularly off track, with major SDG challenges (as indicated by red on the dashboards) and no or very limited progress since 2015. SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) is the only goal that none of the 193 UN member states has achieved or is on track to achieve, due to undernourishment, obesity, unsustainable agriculture and/or unsustainable diets (or a combination of these). Part 4 discusses integrated pathways and scenarios for sustainable food and land-use systems.

The poorest and most vulnerable countries, including the Small Islands Developing States (SIDS), are not catching up with the world average SDG Index score. Prior to the pandemic, SDG progress was too slow globally, but there was some convergence taking place, with poorer countries progressing faster on the SDG Index between 2015 and 2019 (+1.6 points) than rich countries (+0.7 points) (Figure 2.3). Since 2020, the SDG Index score of rich countries has slightly improved (+0.3 points), while that of the poorest countries has stagnated (+0.1 points), with the result that the average score of the poorest countries for 2023 is only 51, compared with 77.6 for the rich countries. The gap between the world average SDG Index score and that of poor countries and SIDS is larger in 2023 than it was in 2015 (Figure 2.4). Poor countries and countries with structural vulnerabilities may be particularly affected by the multiple and simultaneous crises, and by the effects of climate change (Massa et al. 2023). The socio-economic consequences of these crises might be exacerbated by having only limited access to international financing, including international capital markets (see Part 1). In contrast, the average SDG progress in BRICS and BRICS+ countries since 2015 has been faster than the world average.

Figure 2.1
The world average SDG Index over time and individual country scores, 2015–2023



Note: The dots represent individual country scores. Precise values by country are available in the SDG Index database. The world and regional averages are population weighted. Countries that are OECD member states are only included in the OECD regional average, they are not included in other regional groupings. Oceania does not include Australia nor New Zealand.
Source: Authors

The 2024 SDG Index Score and Ranking

As in previous editions, European countries, particularly the Nordic countries, top the 2024 SDG Index. Finland ranks first, followed by Sweden and Denmark. Interestingly, Finland also ranks first on the World Happiness Report (Helliwell et al., 2024). However, even these countries face significant challenges in achieving several SDGs, especially SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 15 (Life on Land), partly driven by unsustainable consumption patterns and negative international spillover effects. Countries at the bottom of the SDG Index ranking tend to be impacted by military conflicts, security issues, and political or socio-economic instability. Yemen, Somalia, Chad, the Central African Republic, and South Sudan rank at the bottom of this year's SDG Index.

Progress by SDG target

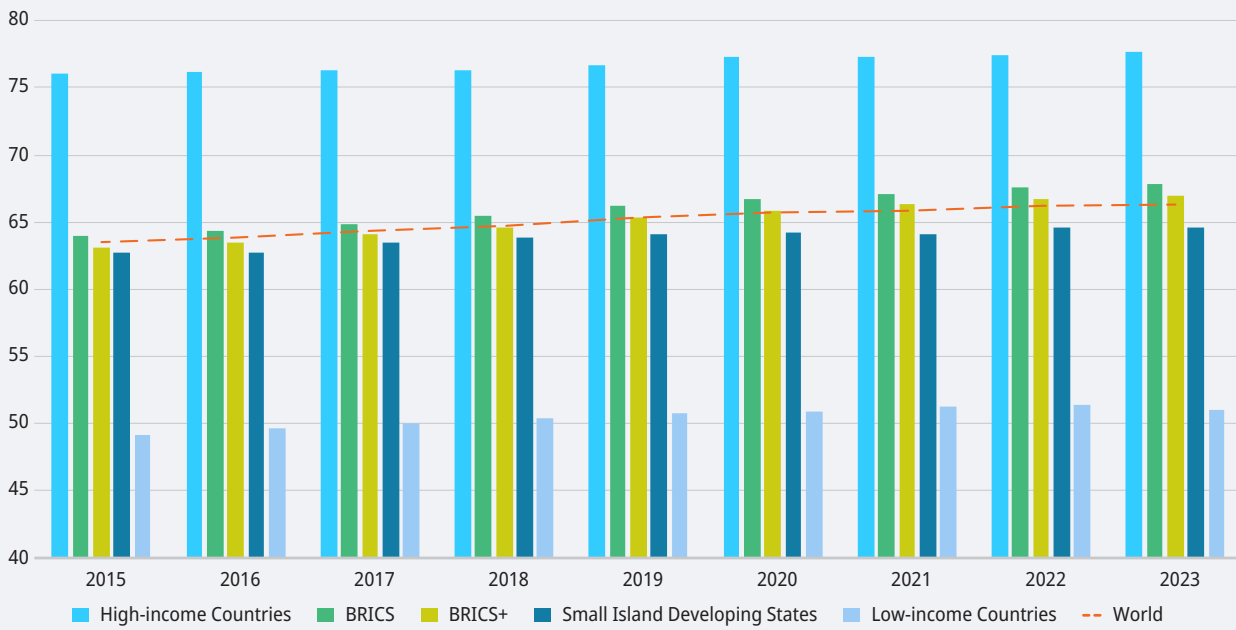
Based on the SDG Index, we estimate that only about 16% of the SDG targets are on track to be achieved. The remaining 84% either show limited progress (insufficient to achieve the target by 2030) or even a reversal of progress. The majority of the targets that are particularly off-track are related to food systems, biodiversity, sustainable land use, or peace and strong institutions. Globally, the five SDG targets on which the highest proportion of countries show a reversal in progress since 2015 are obesity rate (under SDG 2), press freedom (under SDG 16), the red list index (under SDG 15), sustainable nitrogen management (under SDG 2) and life expectancy at birth (under SDG 3). According to Reporters Without Borders, press freedom has declined in many parts of the world since the adoption of the SDGs, and in particular since 2022. In contrast, targets related to basic access to services and infrastructure tend to show more positive trends, including: mobile broadband use (under SDG 9), internet use (under SDG 9), access to electricity (under SDG 7) and under-five mortality (under SDG 3). Most countries are also making progress on the statistical performance index (under SDG 17).

Figure 2.2
World SDG Dashboard 2024



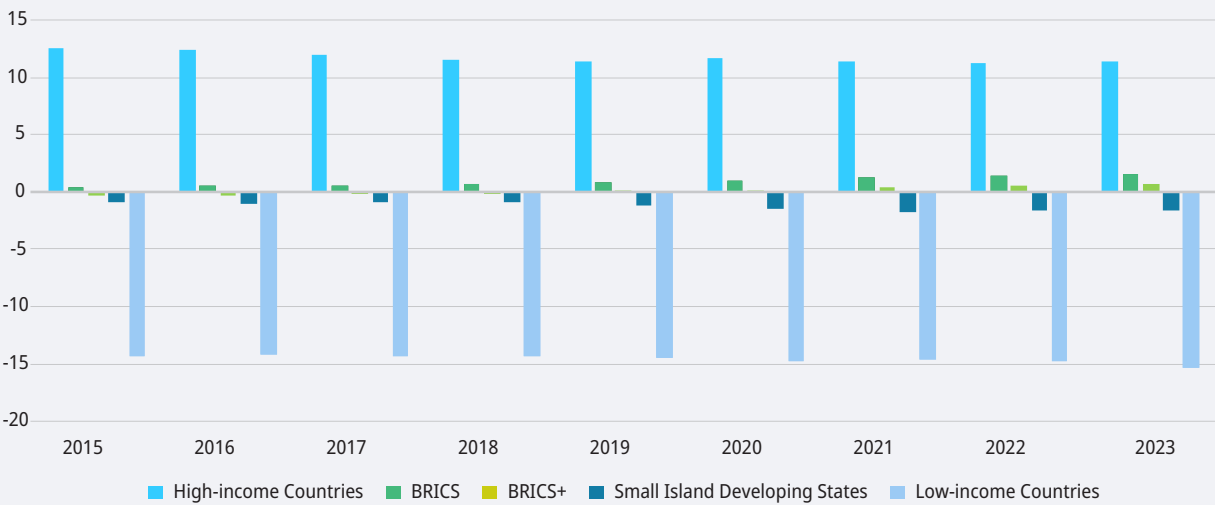
Source: Authors

Figure 2.3
Average SDG Index score by selected country groups, 2015–2023



Source: Authors

Figure 2.4
Gap in percentage points between average SDG Index scores
by country groups and the world average, 2015–2023



Note: Positive values mean that average scores are above the world average, negative values mean that average scores are below the world average.
Source: Authors

International spillovers

The SDGs are a global responsibility. As such, the domestic implementation of the SDGs should not compromise other countries' ability to achieve them (Schmidt-Traub, Hoff, and Bernlöhner 2019). Via unsustainable consumption, the export of toxic waste, illicit trade, unfair tax competition, tax havens and, more generally, poor implementation of SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), including support to UN-based multilateralism, countries can generate negative international spillovers, which are incorporated in the SDG Index but also compiled separately as part of the 'International Spillover Index'. Positive spillovers are also considered, such as the provision of Official Development Assistance (ODA). This year's edition includes 16 spillover indicators, one of which is a new indicator measuring countries' support for UN-based multilateralism. Further details on our conceptual framework and policy and data work on international spillovers have been presented in previous editions and are available on the SDG Transformation Center website.

Overall, rich countries tend to generate larger negative international spillovers, driven principally by trade-related spillovers such as unsustainable

consumption, which fuels deforestation and other negative environmental and social impacts in the rest of the world. Several studies by the SDSN and partners discuss in detail policy and data priorities towards curbing negative consumption-based spillovers (Schmidt-Traub, Hoff, and Bernlöhner 2019; Malik et al. 2021; 2022; University of Tokyo, Systemiq, and SDSN 2023; Ishii et al. 2024; Fuller and Bermont-Diaz 2024). Many rich countries also perform poorly on indicators related to unfair tax competition, tax havens, and the profit shifting of multinationals, and on the new index of support for UN-based multilateralism (discussed in Part 3). Some rich countries are also among the largest exporters of major conventional weapons. Finally, only five of the 31 OECD/DAC member states have met their ODA targets, with most countries falling well short of the 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) target. To address international spillovers – particularly trade-related spillovers – global partnerships and UN-based multilateralism are critical, including to establish ambitious norms and standards for a more sustainable trade system that works for people and the planet (Remaking trade for a Sustainable Future 2023).

Figure 2.5
The 2024 SDG Index Ranks and Scores










	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Score</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Score</u>
	1	Finland	86.4	45	Thailand	74.7
	2	Sweden	85.7	46	United States	74.4
	3	Denmark	85.0	47	Argentina	74.4
	4	Germany	83.4	48	Kyrgyz Republic	74.2
	5	France	82.8	49	Armenia	74.1
	6	Austria	82.5	50	Bosnia and Herzegovina	74.0
	7	Norway	82.2	51	North Macedonia	73.8
	8	Croatia	82.2	52	Brazil	73.8
	9	United Kingdom	82.2	53	Israel	73.5
	10	Poland	81.7	54	Vietnam	73.3
	11	Slovenia	81.3	55	Dominican Republic	73.1
	12	Czechia	81.3	56	Russian Federation	73.1
	13	Latvia	81.0	57	Montenegro	73.1
	14	Spain	80.7	58	Cyprus	72.9
	15	Estonia	80.5	59	Costa Rica	72.9
	16	Portugal	80.2	60	Tunisia	72.5
	17	Belgium	80.0	61	Bhutan	72.5
	18	Japan	79.9	62	Fiji	72.3
	19	Iceland	79.5	63	Azerbaijan	72.2
	20	Hungary	79.5	64	Peru	71.9
	21	Slovak Republic	79.4	65	Singapore	71.4
	22	Switzerland	79.3	66	Kazakhstan	71.1
	23	Italy	79.3	67	Maldives	70.9
	24	Netherlands	79.2	68	China	70.9
	25	Canada	78.8	69	Morocco	70.9
	26	New Zealand	78.8	70	United Arab Emirates	70.5
	27	Moldova	78.8	71	Algeria	70.5
	28	Ireland	78.7	72	Türkiye	70.5
	29	Greece	78.7	73	Mauritius	70.4
	30	Belarus	78.6	74	Colombia	70.3
	31	Lithuania	78.1	75	Ecuador	70.1
	32	Chile	77.8	76	Suriname	70.0
	33	Korea, Rep.	77.3	77	Jamaica	69.5
	34	Uruguay	77.1	78	Indonesia	69.4
	35	Serbia	77.0	79	Malaysia	69.3
	36	Malta	77.0	80	Mexico	69.3
	37	Australia	76.9	81	Uzbekistan	69.2
	38	Luxembourg	76.8	82	Barbados	69.2
	39	Cuba	76.7	83	Egypt, Arab Rep.	69.1
	40	Romania	76.7	84	Panama	69.1
	41	Bulgaria	75.5	85	Jordan	69.1
	42	Albania	75.0	86	Iran, Islamic Rep.	69.0
	43	Georgia	74.9	87	El Salvador	68.6
	44	Ukraine*	74.8	88	Cabo Verde	68.2

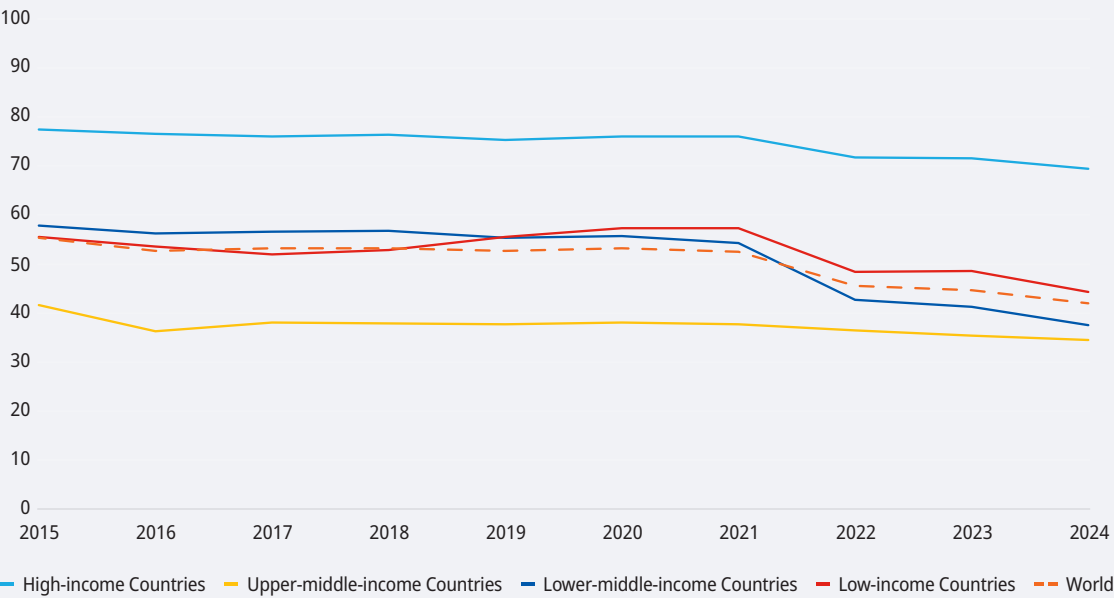
Figure 2.5
(continued)

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
89	Tajikistan	68.1	129	Togo	58.4
90	Bolivia	68.1	130	Tanzania	58.2
91	Paraguay	68.0	131	Sierra Leone	58.2
92	Philippines	67.5	132	Mauritania	58.2
93	Sri Lanka	67.4	133	Eswatini	57.8
94	Turkmenistan	67.1	134	Zimbabwe	57.8
95	Nepal	67.1	135	The Gambia	57.6
96	Brunei Darussalam	67.0	136	Cameroon	57.3
97	Guyana	66.7	137	Pakistan	57.0
98	Namibia	66.5	138	Mali	56.8
99	Mongolia	66.3	139	Benin	56.8
100	Oman	66.1	140	Malawi	56.8
101	Belize	65.5	141	Guinea	56.4
102	Qatar	64.9	142	Uganda	56.1
103	Saudi Arabia	64.9	143	Burundi	56.1
104	Cambodia	64.9	144	Lesotho	55.5
105	Gabon	64.9	145	Ethiopia	55.2
106	Nicaragua	64.7	146	Nigeria	54.6
107	Bangladesh	64.3	147	Zambia	54.4
108	Iraq	64.2	148	Mozambique	54.3
109	India	64.0	149	Burkina Faso	52.9
110	Lebanon	63.9	150	Congo, Rep.	52.7
111	Kuwait	63.8	151	Haiti	52.7
112	The Bahamas	63.7	152	Liberia	52.5
113	Bahrain	63.6	153	Comoros	52.4
114	Botswana	63.4	154	Papua New Guinea	52.0
115	South Africa	63.4	155	Angola	51.9
116	Senegal	63.4	156	Guinea-Bissau	51.9
117	Ghana	63.0	157	Djibouti	51.7
118	São Tomé and Príncipe	63.0	158	Madagascar	51.2
119	Lao PDR	63.0	159	Sudan	49.9
120	Myanmar	62.8	160	Niger	49.9
121	Côte d'Ivoire	62.7	161	Congo, Dem. Rep.	48.7
122	Venezuela, RB	62.5	162	Afghanistan	48.2
123	Kenya	62.2	163	Yemen, Rep.	46.9
124	Honduras	62.0	164	Somalia	45.4
125	Trinidad and Tobago	61.8	165	Chad	45.1
126	Rwanda	60.9	166	Central African Republic	44.2
127	Syrian Arab Republic	60.6	167	South Sudan	40.1
128	Guatemala	59.4			

* The data for Ukraine correspond to the situation prior to February 2022, as many data points have not been updated since then.
Source: Authors

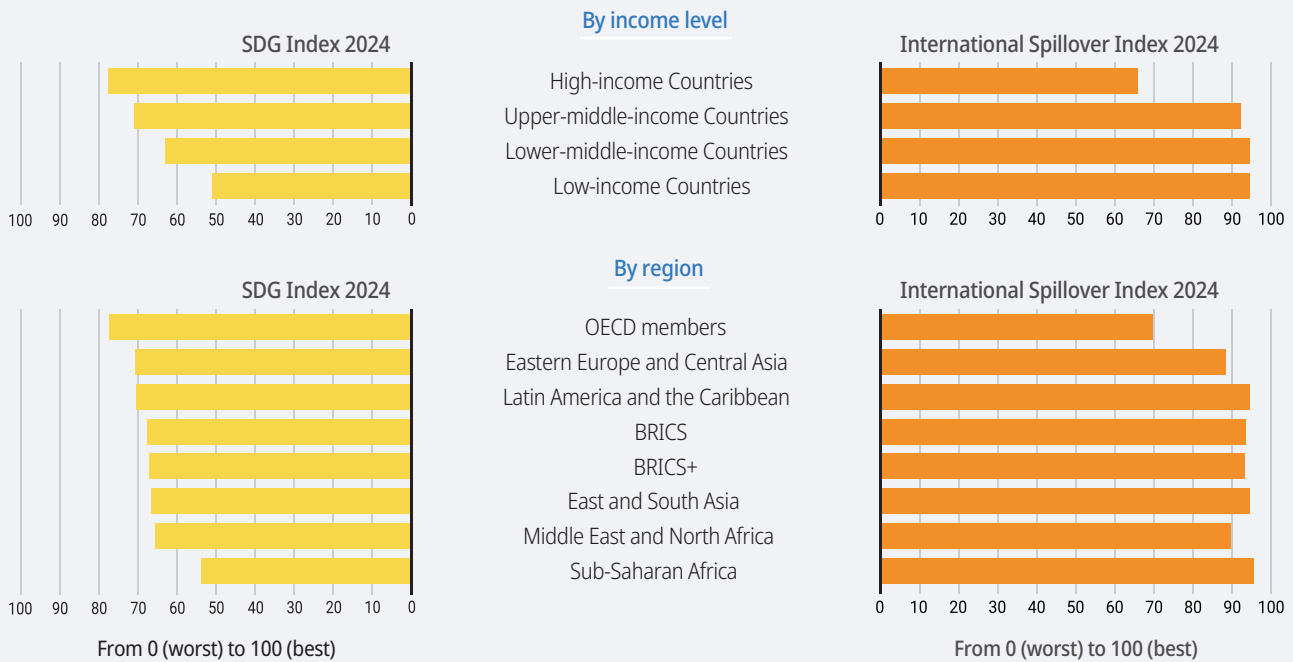


Figure 2.6
Press Freedom Index, 2015–2024



Note: Included under SDG 16 (Peace Justice and Strong Institutions) Source: Authors' elaboration, based on Reporters Without Borders

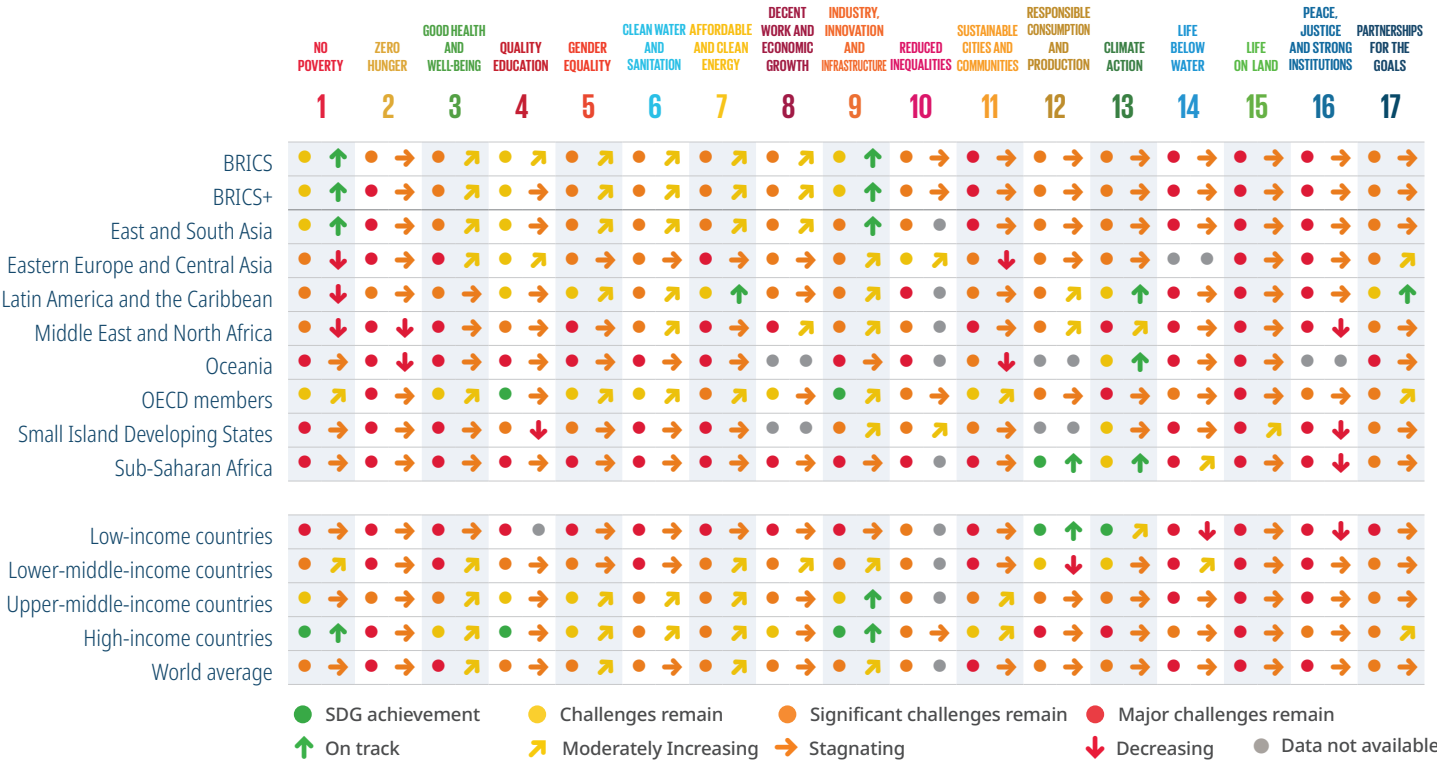
Figure 2.7
SDG Index scores versus International Spillover Index scores, 2024



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

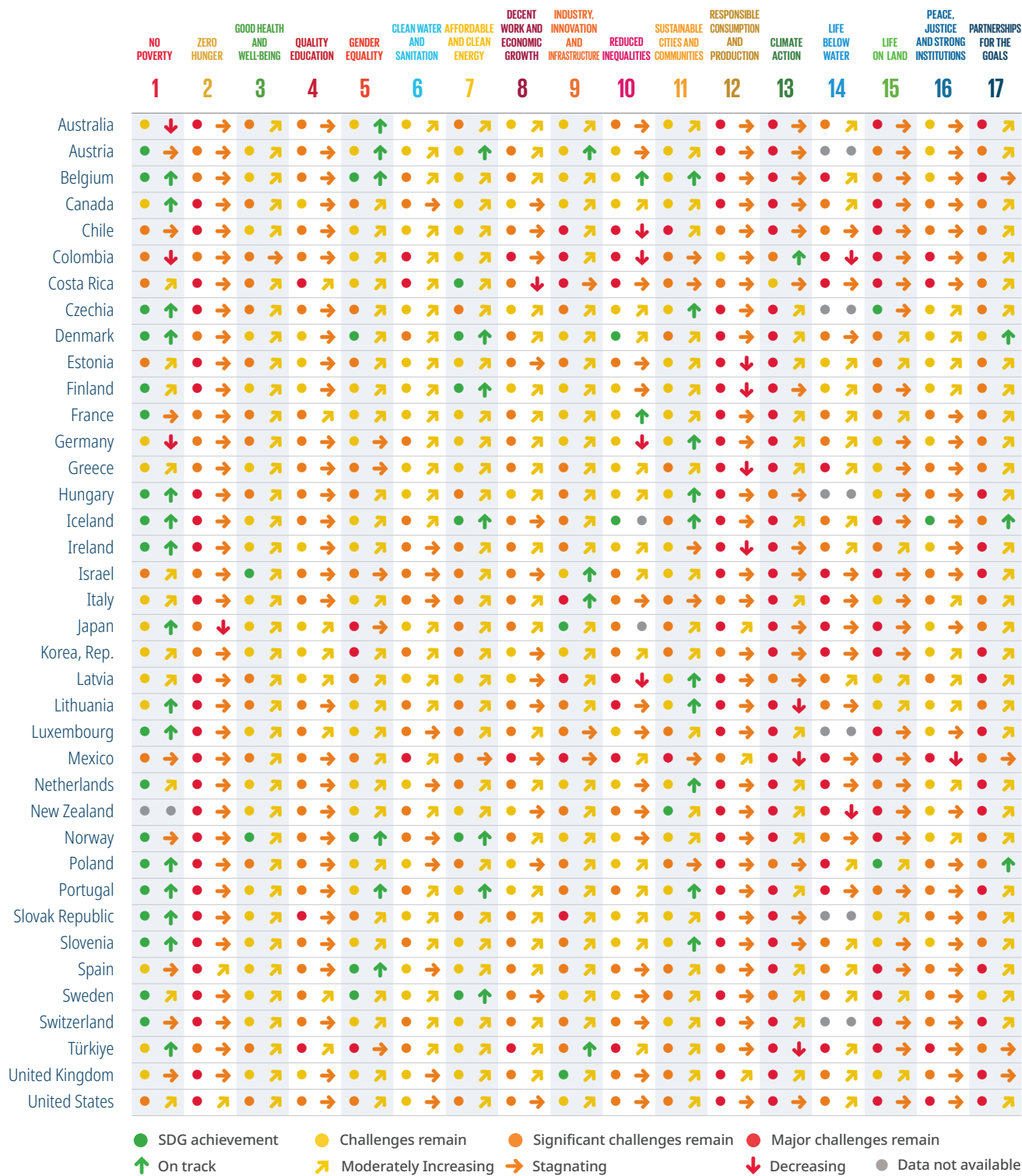
Annex: Regional dashboards

Figure 2.8
2024 SDG dashboards by region and income group (levels and trends)



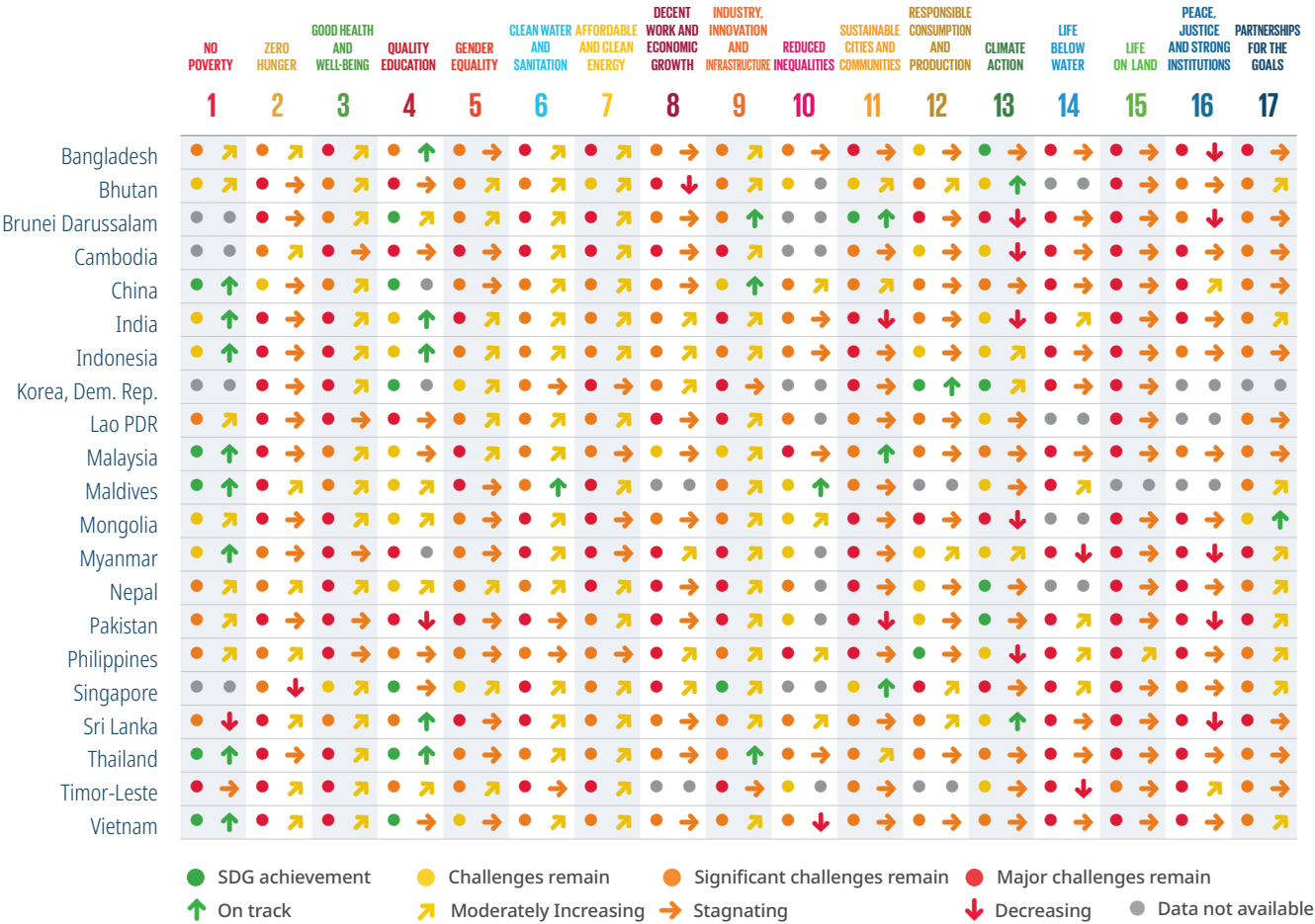
Note: Excluding OECD specific indicators. Population-weighted averages.
Source: Authors

Figure 2.9
2024 SDG dashboards for OECD countries (levels and trends)



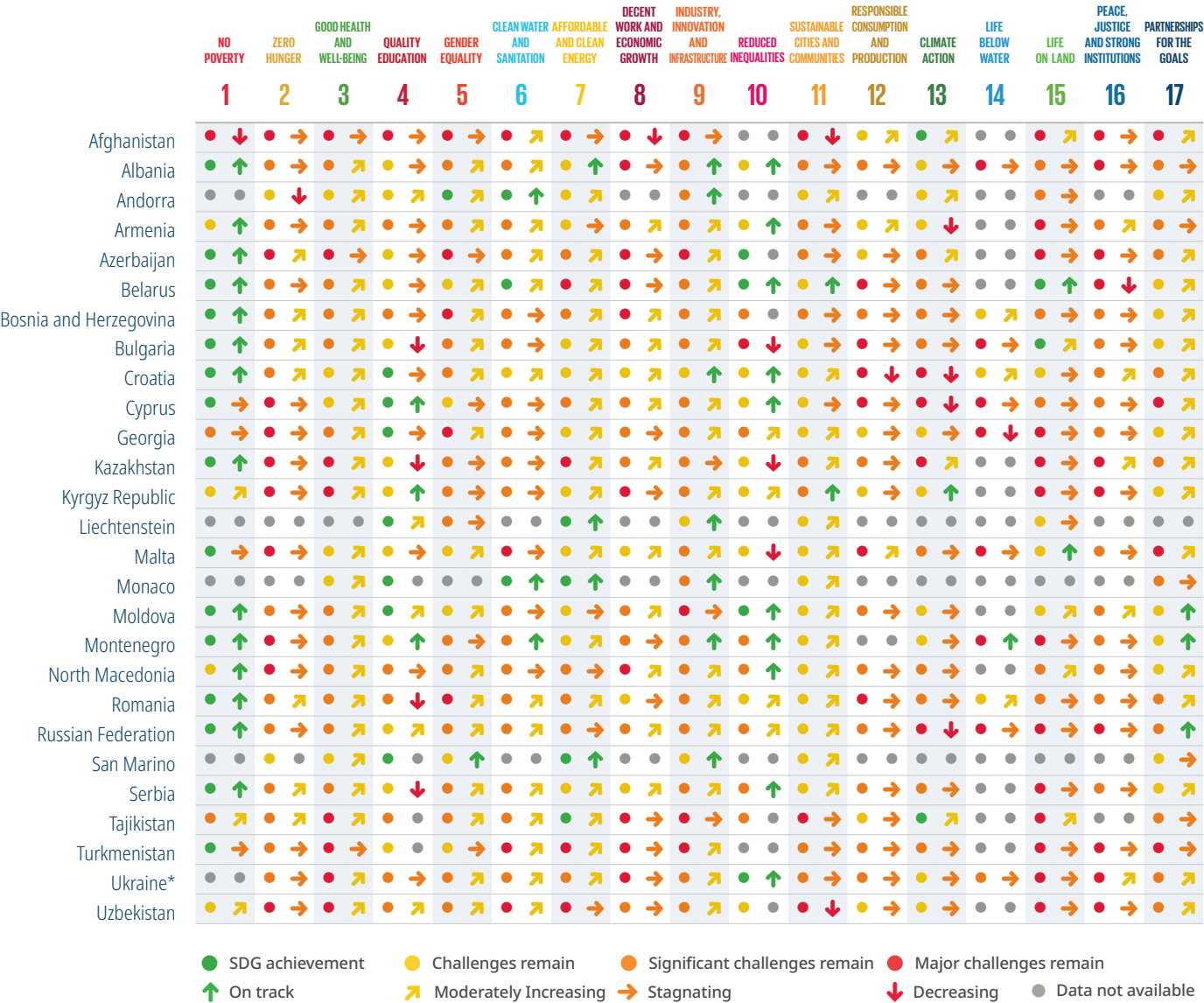
Source: Authors

Figure 2.10
2024 SDG dashboards for East and South Asia (levels and trends)



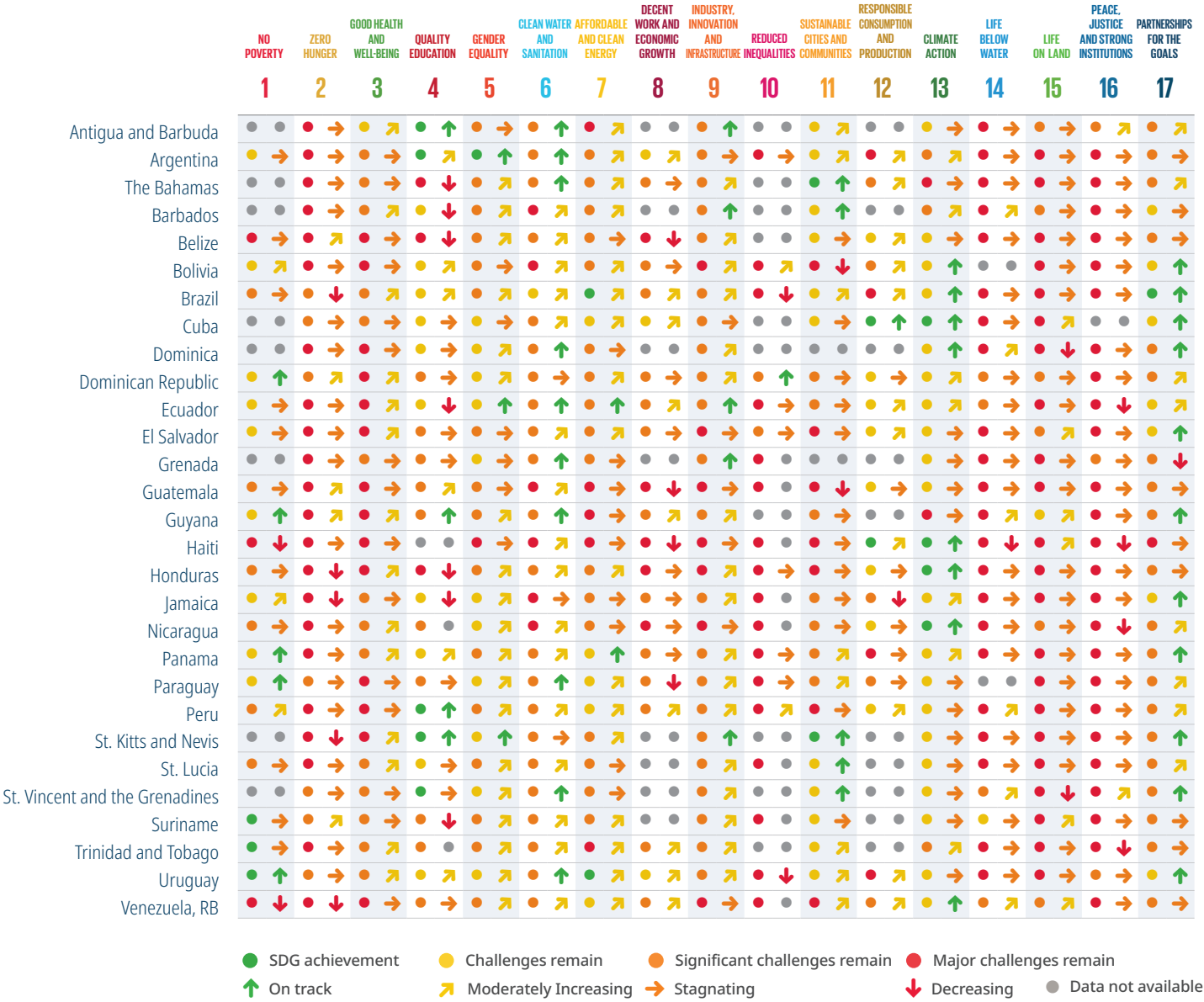
Source: Authors

Figure 2.11
2024 SDG dashboards for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (levels and trends)



Source: Authors
*The data for Ukraine correspond to the situation prior to February 2022, as many data points have not been updated since then.

Figure 2.12
2024 SDG dashboards for Latin America and the Caribbean (levels and trends)



Source: Authors

Figure 2.13
2024 SDG dashboards for the Middle East and North Africa (levels and trends)

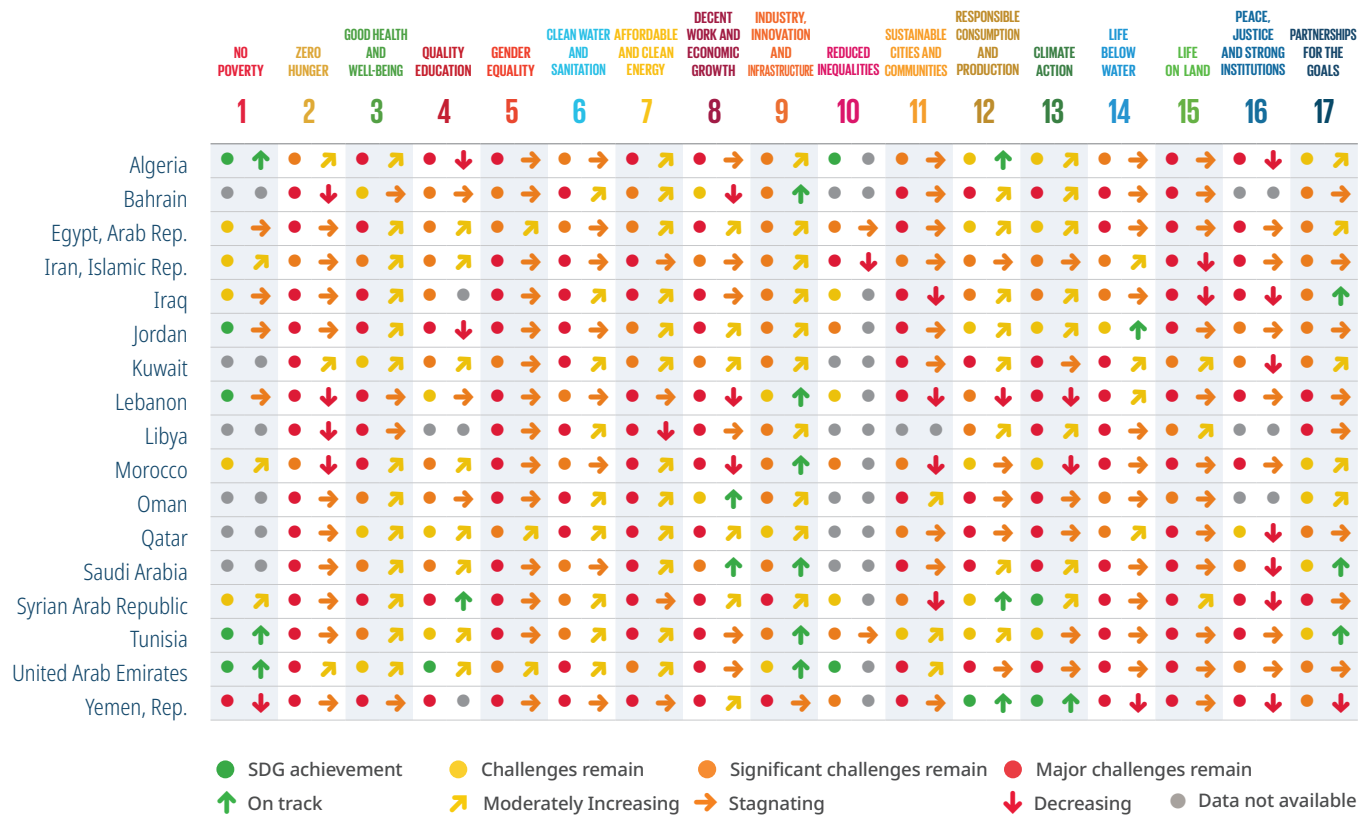
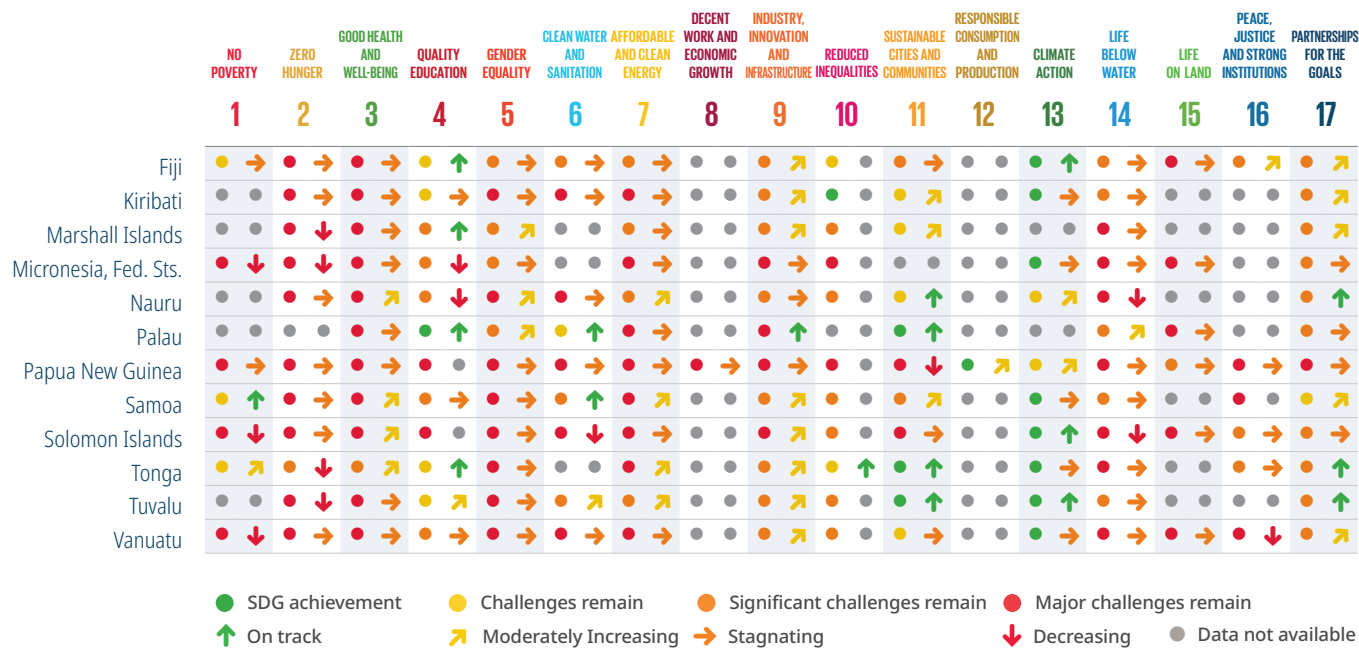


Figure 2.14
2024 SDG dashboards for Oceania (levels and trends)



Source: Authors

Figure 2.15

2024 SDG dashboards for sub-Saharan Africa (levels and trends)

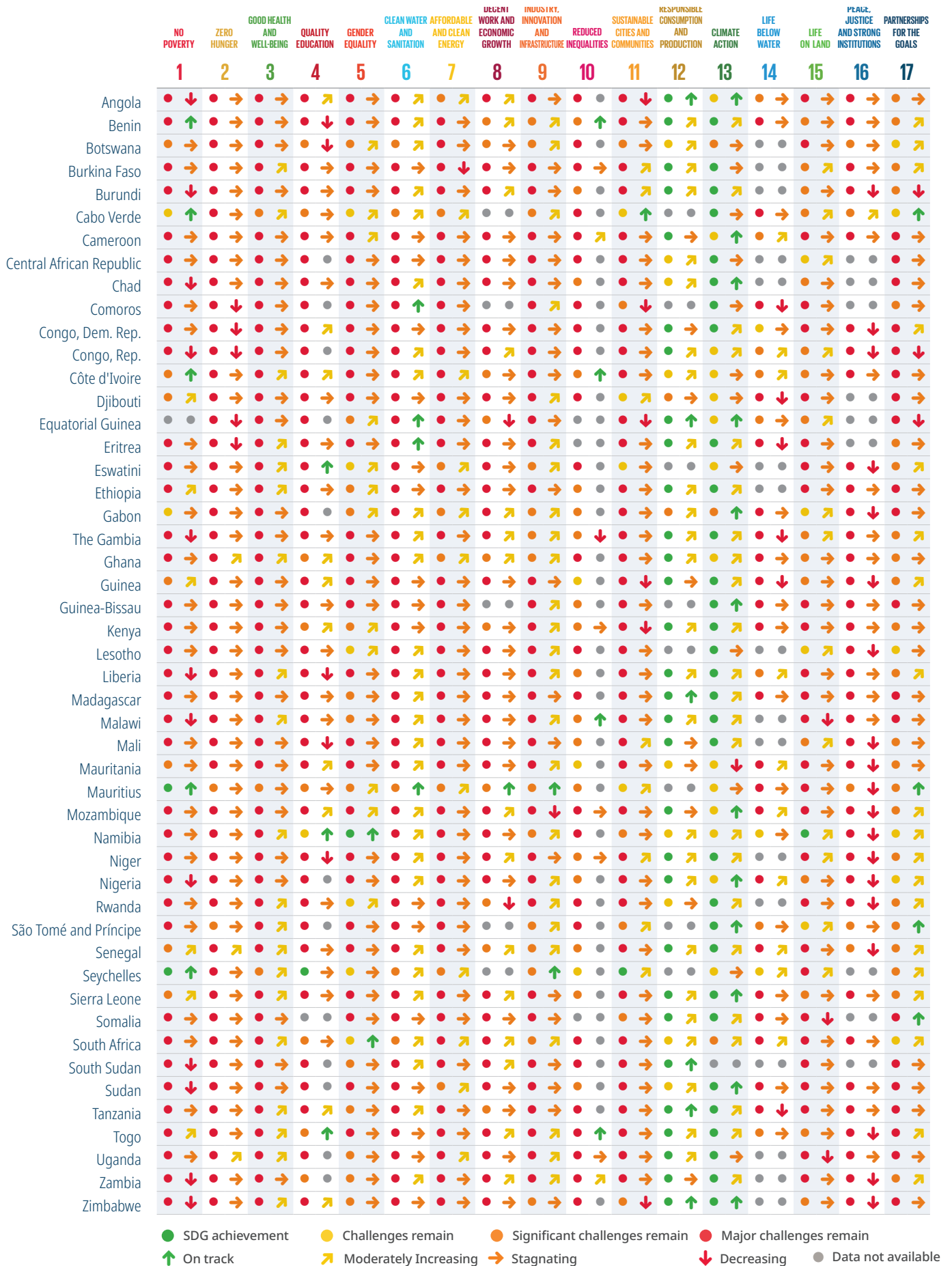
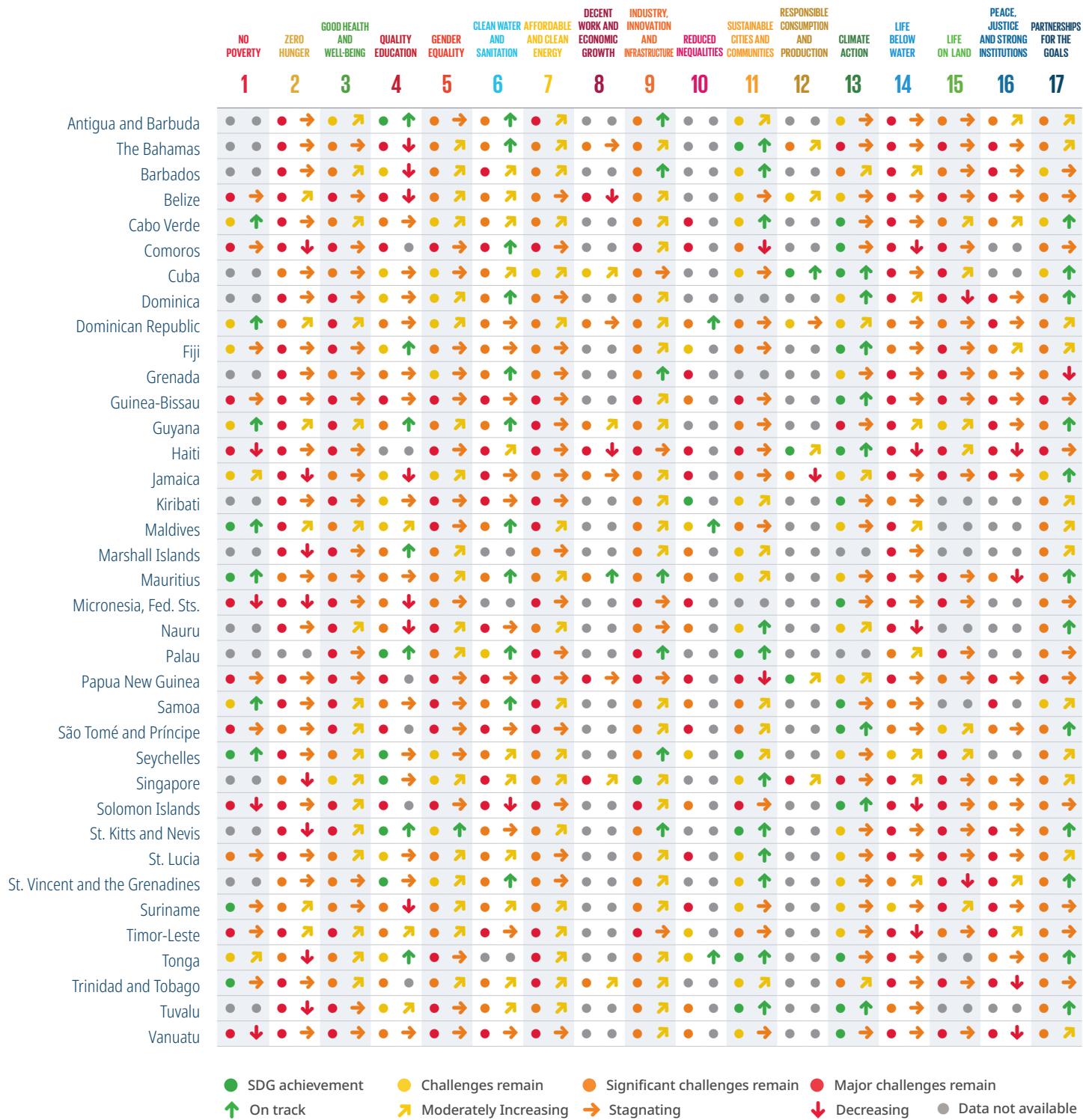


Figure 2.16
2024 SDG dashboards for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) (levels and trends)



Source: Authors

References

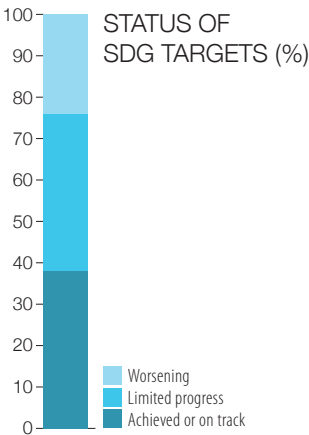
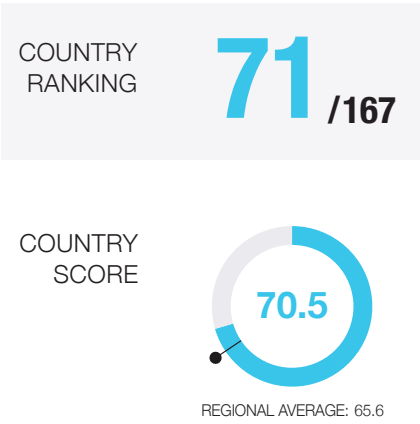
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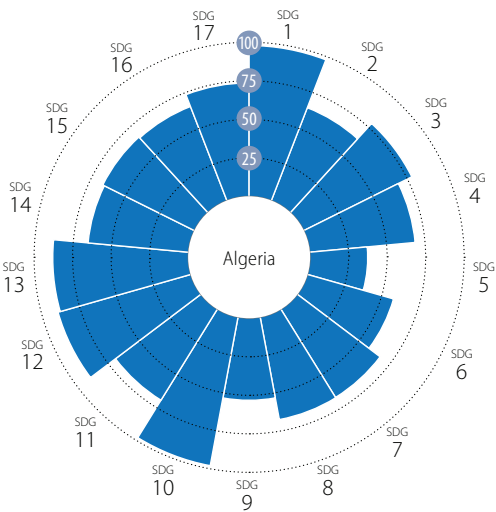
Part 5

Country Profiles

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

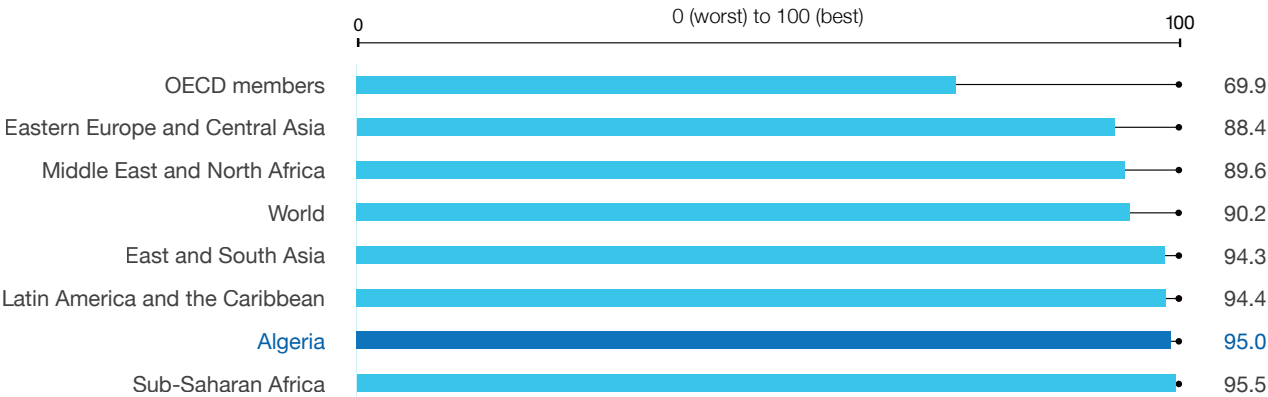


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

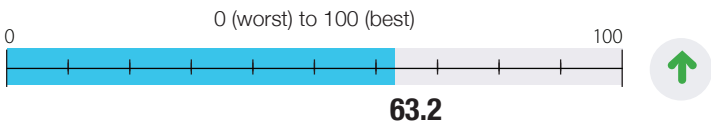


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sdgs.un.org>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



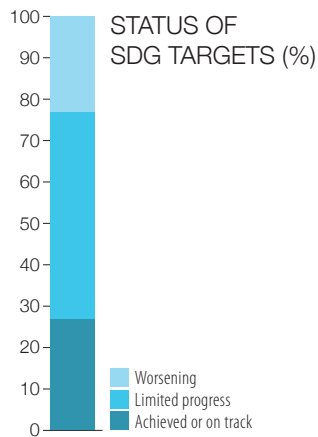
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

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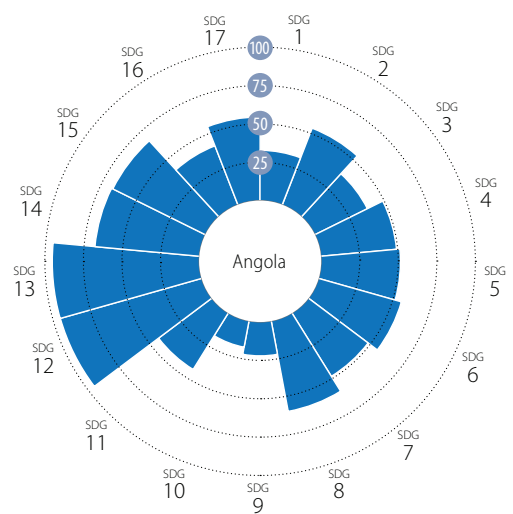
SDG1 – No Poverty		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		0.9	2024	●	↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		1.7	2024	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger						
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2.5	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		9.8	2019	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2.7	2019	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		23.8	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.2	2021	●	↑	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		1.6	2022	●	→	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		0.8	2018	●	→	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		0.0	2013	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		77.7	2020	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		15.2	2022	●	→	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		21.8	2022	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		51.0	2022	●	↗	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		0.1	2022	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		13.9	2019	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		50	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		18.3	2021	●	↗	
Life expectancy at birth (years)		76.4	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		11.0	2019	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		98.8	2019	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		79	2022	●	↓	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		74	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		5.5	2022	●	↗	
SDG4 – Quality Education						
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		68.0	2023	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		99.0	2023	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		76.1	2022	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		74.0	2019	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality						
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		66.3	2018	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		86.8	2022	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		25.1	2023	●	→	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		7.9	2024	●	↓	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		94.7	2022	●	↗	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		85.8	2022	●	→	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		137.9	2021	●	→	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		33.1	2020	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2O eq/capita)		844.0	2024	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy						
Population with access to electricity (%)		99.8	2021	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		99.7	2021	●	↑	
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)		2.0	2022	●	↗	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		0.1	2020	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth						
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		-4.3	2022	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		1.9	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		44.1	2021	●	↓	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		12.1	2024	●	↓	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		0.49	2022	●	●	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		0.3	2018	●	↑	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		11.0	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		89.9	2024	●	●	
Population using the internet (%)		71.2	2022	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		99.7	2022	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)		2.1	2023	●	↓	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		27.2	2024	●	↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		0.2	2022	●	→	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		0.5	2017	●	●	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities						
Gini coefficient		27.6	2011	●	●	
Palma ratio		1.0	2011	●	●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities						
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		13.3	2020	●	↑	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)		19.1	2022	●	→	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		75.4	2022	●	↓	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		37.0	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production						
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		0.8	2016	●	●	
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		7.1	2019	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		1.1	2024	●	↑	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		1.5	2024	●	↑	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		14.4	2024	●	↑	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		6.2	2024	●	↑	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		0.1	2017	●	●	
SDG13 – Climate Action						
CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)		4.0	2022	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)		0.9	2021	●	↑	
CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		NA	NA	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water						
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		74.5	2023	●	→	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		45.7	2023	●	→	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		19.6	2018	●	↑	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		21.9	2019	●	↓	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		12.9	2019	●	→	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land						
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		43.5	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		78.9	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.92	2024	●	→	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		1.0	2022	●	↓	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		4.5	2022	●	↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions						
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		1.8	2022	●	↓	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		0.67	2022	●	●	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		12.0	2019	●	●	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		99.6	2019	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		36.0	2023	●	→	
Children involved in child labor (%)		2.5	2019	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)		0.0	2016	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)		42.0	2024	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		0.60	2022	●	●	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		0.52	2022	●	●	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		0.54	2022	●	●	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals						
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		9.6	2021	●	↓	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	NA	●	●	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		NA	NA	●	●	
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)		*	0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		63.2	2022	●	↑	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		77.3	2023	●	●	

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

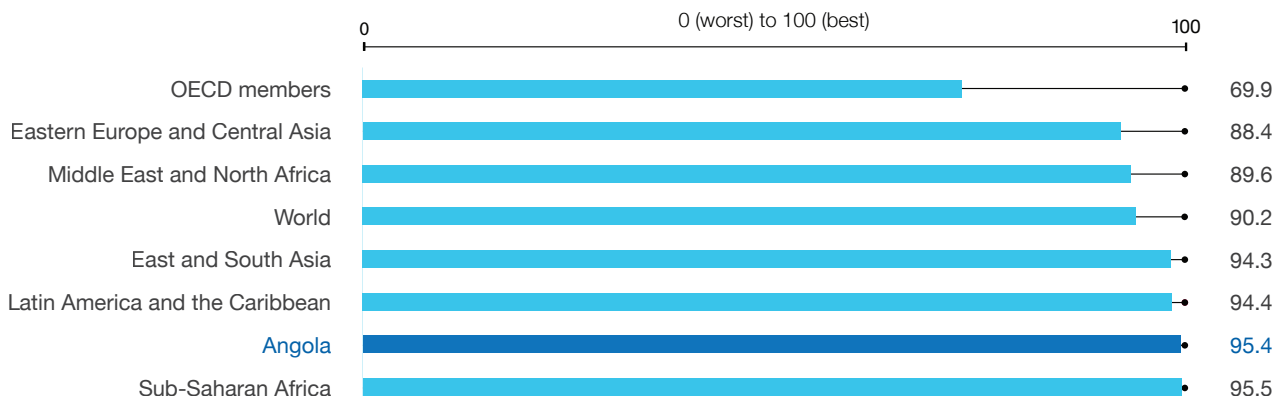


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

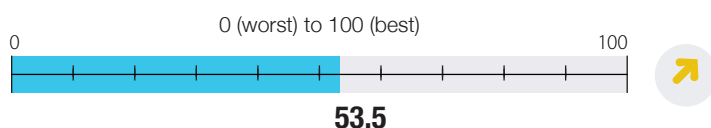


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sdgs.un.org>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



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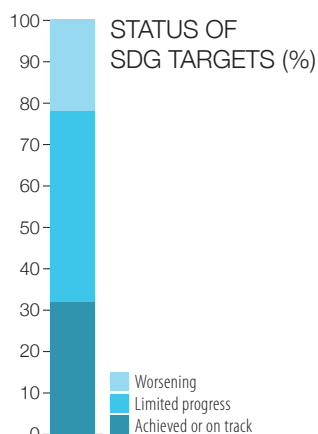
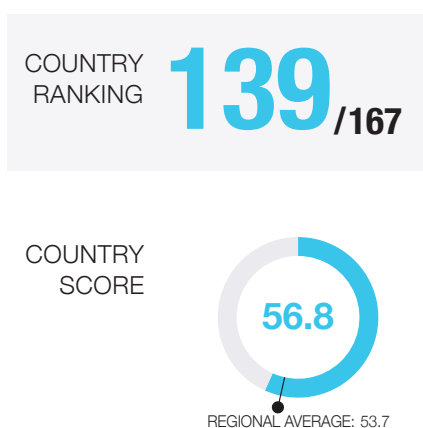
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SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				31.2	2024	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				47.2	2024	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				21.6	2021	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				37.6	2015	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				4.9	2015	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				11.5	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2021	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.0	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2021	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				221.9	2020	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				26.0	2022	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				66.9	2022	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				333.0	2022	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				0.4	2022	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				22.3	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				143	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				15.0	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				61.6	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				162.7	2014	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				49.6	2016	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				37	2022	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				37	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.8	2014	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				67.7	2016	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				86.2	2011	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				21.9	2011	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				83.3	2022	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				29.8	2015	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				62.1	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				93.6	2023	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				38.6	2024	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				57.7	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				52.2	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				1.9	2021	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				128.1	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				48.2	2021	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				50.0	2021	●	→
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				0.9	2022	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				10.5	2020	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-7.6	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.1	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				29.3	2014	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				14.1	2024	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.47	2022	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.2	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				9.2	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				74.4	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)				39.3	2022	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				26.3	2022	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.1	2023	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2024	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2022	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.0	2016	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				51.3	2018	●	●
Palma ratio				3.4	2018	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				62.6	2020	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				22.2	2022	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				59.5	2022	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				10.7	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.5	2012	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				4.2	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.2	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.3	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				10.7	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				1.0	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2022	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				0.5	2022	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				0.3	2021	●	↑
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				5,479.2	2022	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				65.9	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				53.8	2023	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				11.5	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				27.2	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				9.0	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.2	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				31.3	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				42.2	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.93	2024	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.3	2022	●	→
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				3.1	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				4.1	2016	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.48	2022	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				44.4	2022	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				25.0	2016	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				33.0	2023	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (%)				18.7	2016	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.0	2002	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				52.4	2024	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.49	2022	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.33	2022	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.41	2022	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				4.0	2022	●	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				21.8	2019	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				53.5	2022	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				70.3	2023	●	●

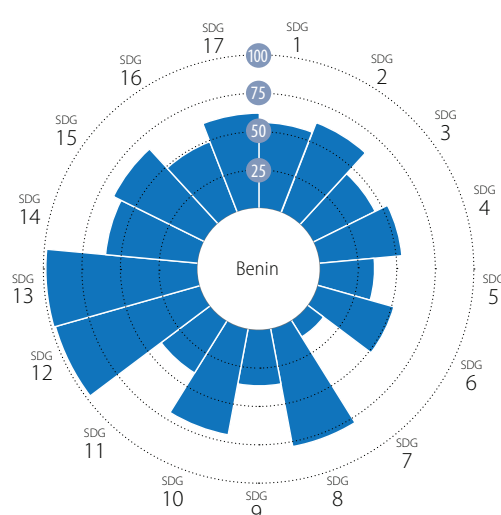
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable

NA = Data not available

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

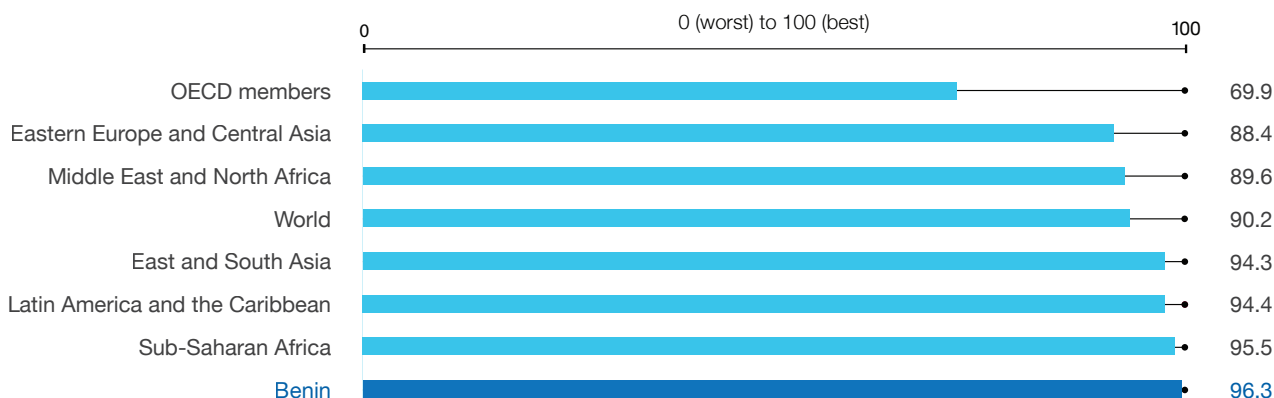


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

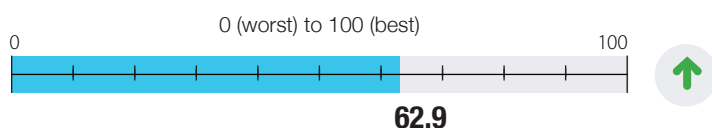


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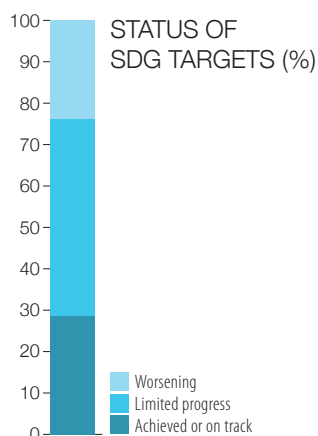
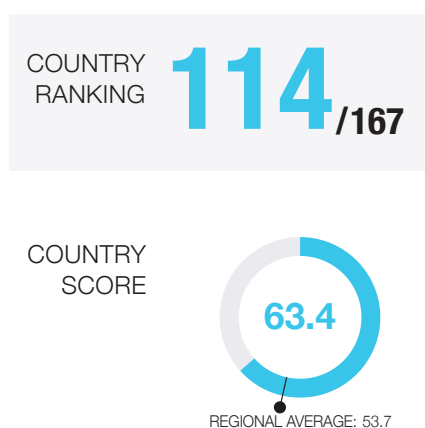
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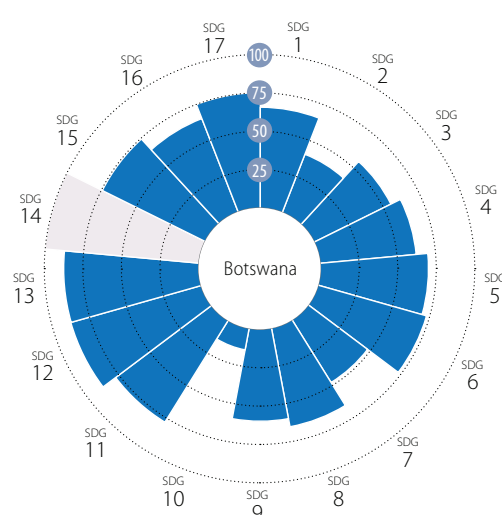
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				14.4	2024	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				36.0	2024	●	↔
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				9.9	2021	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				32.2	2018	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				5.0	2018	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				11.2	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2021	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.4	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.7	2018	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				2.2	2021	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				522.6	2020	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				28.6	2022	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				80.8	2022	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				52.0	2022	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				0.1	2022	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				22.6	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				202	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				24.8	2021	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)				59.8	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				83.9	2019	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				80.8	2022	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				68	2022	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				38	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.4	2023	●	↔
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				80.7	2018	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				94.6	2022	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				29.1	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				66.4	2022	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				28.0	2017	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				46.8	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				82.5	2023	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				26.6	2024	●	↔
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				67.4	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				19.5	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				1.0	2021	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				9.6	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				310.5	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				42.0	2021	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				4.6	2021	●	↓
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				7.5	2022	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				8.0	2020	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-2.0	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				3.0	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				48.6	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				1.4	2024	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.61	2022	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				11.5	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				81.1	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)				33.8	2022	●	↔
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				67.2	2022	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.5	2023	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2024	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2022	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				37.9	2018	●	●
Palma ratio				1.4	2021	●	↑
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				67.9	2020	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				41.3	2022	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				47.8	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				39.3	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				NA	NA	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				0.8	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.4	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.6	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				10.6	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				1.8	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2023	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				0.6	2022	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				0.3	2021	●	↑
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				*	0.0	2023	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				15.8	2023	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.5	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.0	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				66.7	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.91	2024	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.2	2022	●	→
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				1.6	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.77	2022	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				64.9	2019	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				85.6	2018	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				43.0	2023	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				24.8	2018	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2023	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				56.7	2024	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.49	2022	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.41	2022	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.48	2022	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				3.5	2022	●	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				62.9	2022	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				72.7	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

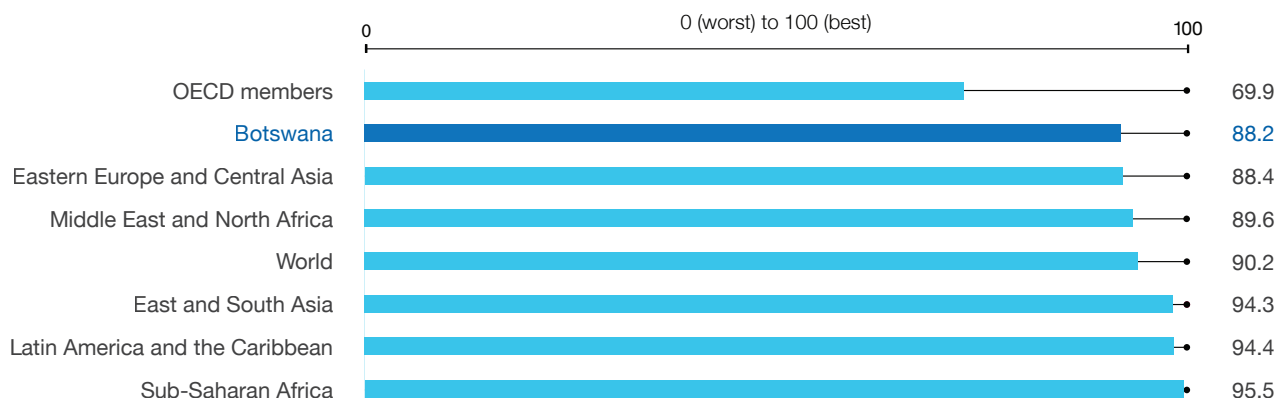


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

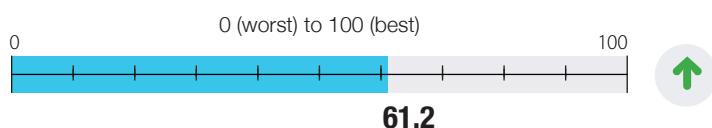


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STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



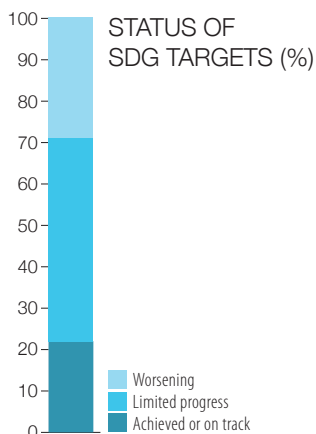
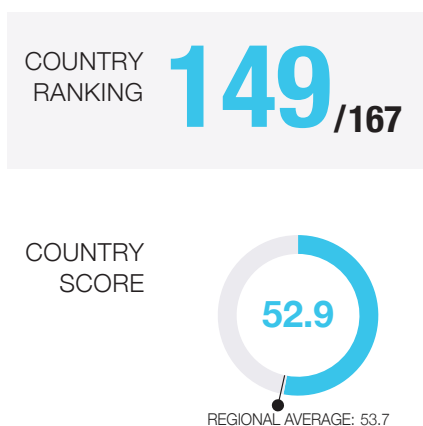
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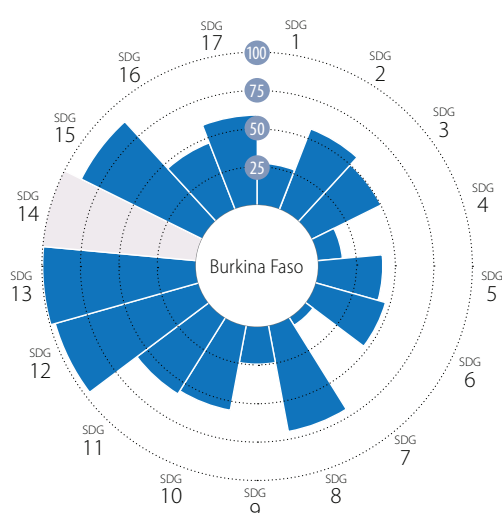
SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend		Value	Year	Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	13.0	2024	● →	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	82.7	2024	● ●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	26.7	2024	● →	Population using the internet (%)	77.3	2022	● ↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	108.2	2022	● ↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	22.9	2021	● →	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	3.1	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	28.9	2007	● ●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	25.5	2024	● ●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.3	2007	● ●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2022	● →
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	18.3	2022	● ↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	2013	● ●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2021	● →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.7	2022	● ↓	Gini coefficient	53.3	2015	● ●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.4	2018	● ↓	Palma ratio	3.8	2015	● ●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.2	2021	● ●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	39.6	2020	● →
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	185.9	2020	● →	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	13.5	2022	● ↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.8	2022	● →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.5	2022	● →
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	38.7	2022	● →	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	69.2	2020	● ●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	229.0	2022	● →	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.9	2022	● ↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2010	● ●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	27.0	2019	● →	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.9	2019	● ●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	141	2019	● ●	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.0	2024	● →
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.5	2021	● ↑	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.7	2024	● →
Life expectancy at birth (years)	61.1	2021	● ↓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	23.9	2024	● →
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	50.2	2019	● ●	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	12.0	2024	● →
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	2021	● ↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2023	● ↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2022	● →	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	55	2021	● ↓	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.9	2022	● →
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.3	2023	● ↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.7	2021	● →
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	323.4	2023	● ●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	31.5	2014	● ●	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	81.7	2021	● ↓	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	● ●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	91.4	2014	● ●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	● ●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.5	2013	● ●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	● ●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	● ●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	82.1	2007	● ↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	● ●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.9	2022	● ↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	● ●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	86.3	2023	● ↑	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.1	2024	● →	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.1	2023	● →
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.1	2023	● →
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.6	2022	● →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2024	● ↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	80.6	2022	● →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2022	● ↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.4	2021	● ↑	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	12.9	2022	● →
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.0	2020	● ●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	574.6	2024	● ↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	10.5	2021	● ●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.68	2022	● →
Population with access to electricity (%)	73.7	2021	● →	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	22.5	2021	● ↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	65.7	2021	● →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	87.5	2017	● ●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.8	2022	● →	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	59.0	2023	● ↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.1	2020	● →	Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	NA	● ●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2023	● ●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.7	2022	● ●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	59.8	2024	● ↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.8	2022	● ●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.54	2022	● →
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	51.0	2017	● ●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.43	2022	● →
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	23.5	2024	● ↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.69	2022	● ↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.59	2022	● ↑	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	● →	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.9	2021	● ↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	27.3	2018	● ●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	● ●
				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	32.9	2021	● →
				Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)	55	2021	● ●
				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	61.2	2022	● ↑
				Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	82.6	2023	● ●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

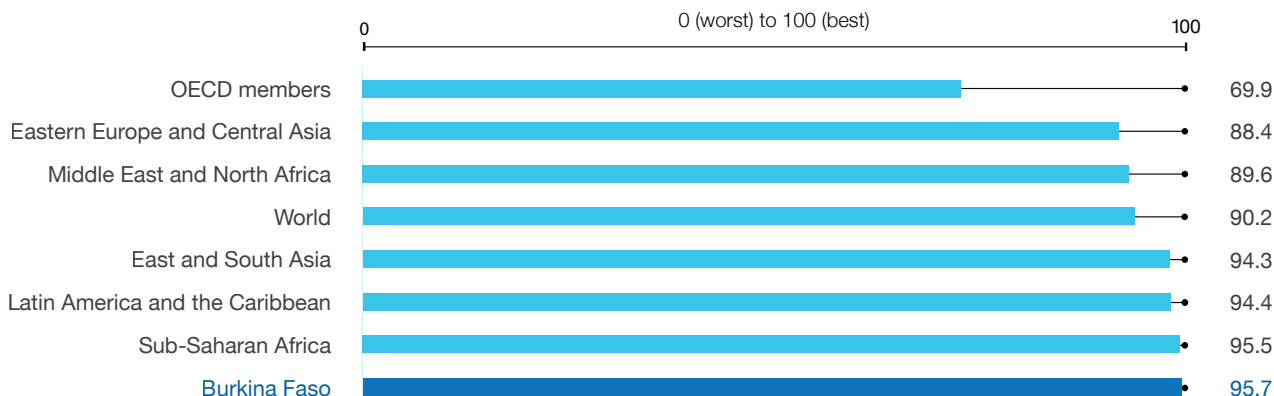


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

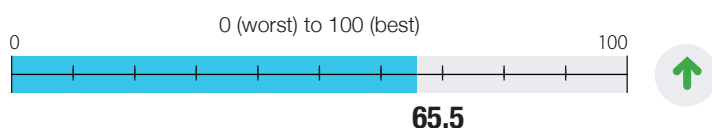


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sdgs.un.org>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



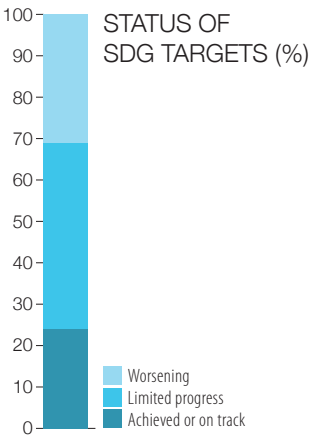
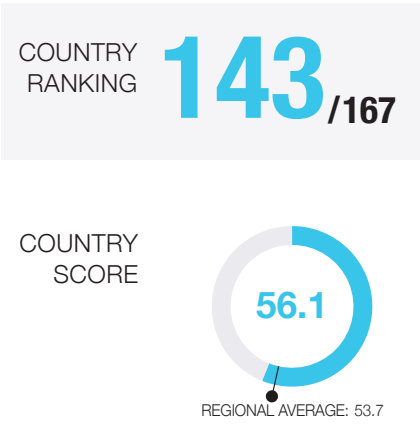
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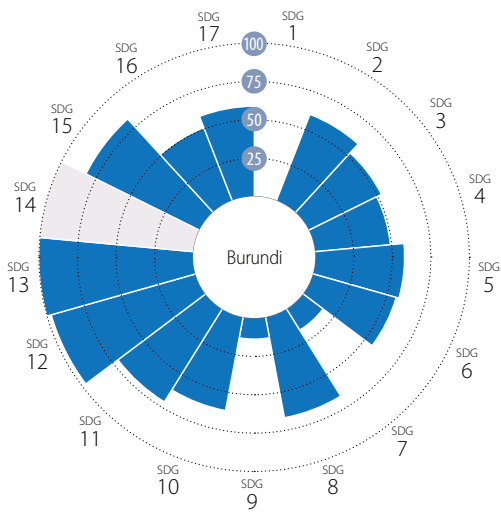
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				33.5	2024	● →	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				63.3	2024	● →	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				16.2	2021	● ↓	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				22.6	2021	● ↗	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				10.6	2021	● ↓	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				6.8	2022	● →	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2021	● →	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.2	2022	● →	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	● ↓	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2019	● ●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				263.8	2020	● →	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				24.6	2022	● →	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				78.8	2022	● ↗	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				44.0	2022	● →	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				0.1	2022	● ↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				23.9	2019	● →	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				201	2019	● ●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				27.8	2021	● →	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				59.3	2021	● →	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				92.9	2020	● ↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				95.8	2021	● ↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				88	2022	● →	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				40	2021	● →	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.5	2023	● →	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				19.4	2022	● →	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				67.8	2022	● →	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				30.7	2022	● →	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				53.6	2022	● →	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				58.2	2020	● ↗	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				52.9	2022	● →	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				79.0	2023	● ↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				16.9	2024	● →	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				49.5	2022	● ↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				24.8	2022	● →	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				7.8	2021	● ↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2020	● ●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				118.2	2024	● →	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				19.0	2021	● →	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				11.7	2021	● →	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				7.6	2022	● ↓	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				1.3	2021	● →	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-4.7	2022	● ●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				3.7	2022	● ●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				36.1	2021	● ↗	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				4.9	2024	● →	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.53	2022	● ↓	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	● →	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				6.8	2018	● ●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				64.3	2024	● ●	
Population using the internet (%)				19.9	2022	● →	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				60.9	2021	● ↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.3	2023	● ↓	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2024	● ●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2022	● →	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.3	2021	● →	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				43.0	2018	● ●	
Palma ratio				1.6	2021	● →	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				26.6	2020	● ↑	
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				41.5	2022	● →	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				77.6	2022	● ↓	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				34.2	2020	● ●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2015	● ●	
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				0.6	2019	● ●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.3	2024	● ↑	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.3	2024	● →	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				15.3	2024	● ↑	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				1.1	2024	● ↑	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2023	● →	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.3	2022	● →	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.3	2021	● →	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				0.0	2023	● ●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				NA	NA	● ●	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				NA	NA	● ●	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				NA	NA	● ●	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				NA	NA	● ●	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				NA	NA	● ●	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	● ●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				78.8	2023	● →	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				64.5	2023	● →	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.99	2024	● ↑	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2022	● ↑	
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				1.6	2022	● ↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				NA	NA	● ●	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.69	2022	● ↓	
Unsented detainees (% of prison population)				36.1	2020	● ↑	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				77.8	2015	● ●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				41.0	2023	● →	
Children involved in child labor (%)				42.0	2010	● ●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2023	● ●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				58.2	2024	● ↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.36	2022	● ↓	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.37	2022	● ↗	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.58	2022	● ↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				8.0	2022	● ↑	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	● ●	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				18.1	2021	● ↗	
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2021	● ●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				65.5	2022	● ↑	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				64.4	2023	● ●	

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

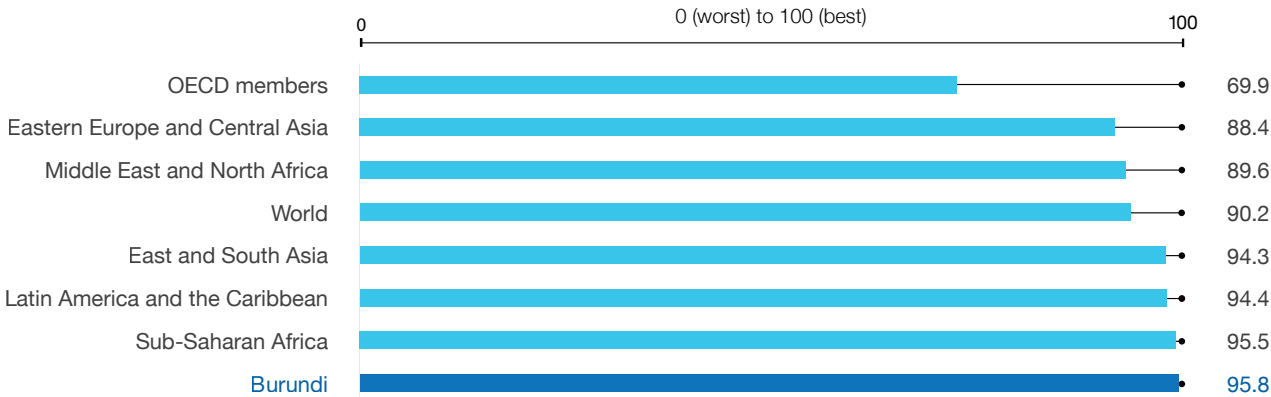


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

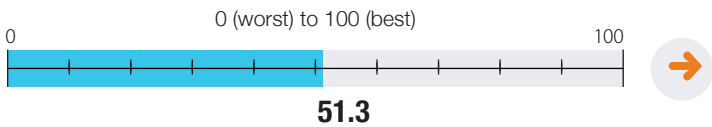


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INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



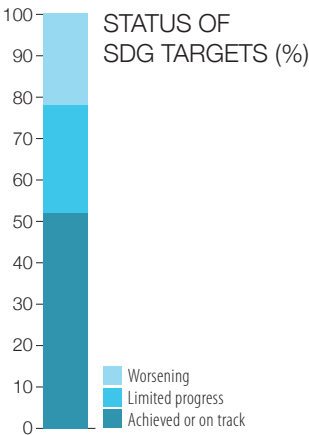
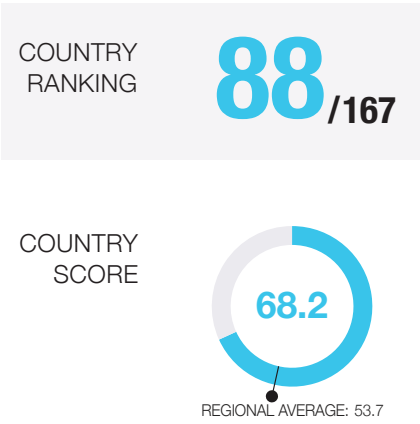
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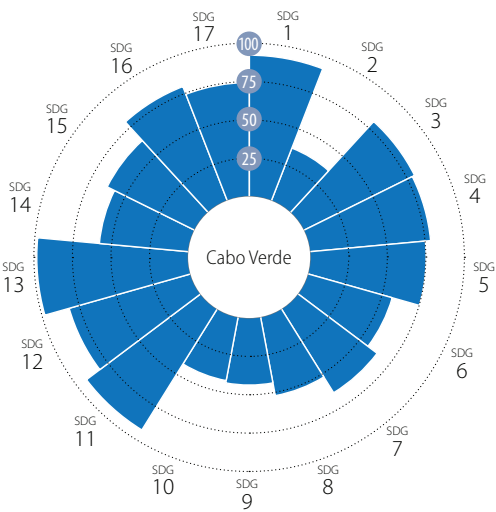
SDG1 – No Poverty		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		78.2	2024	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		95.6	2024	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		NA	NA	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		55.8	2022	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		4.9	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		5.0	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.0	2021	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		1.5	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		0.8	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		0.2	2021	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		494.4	2020	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		19.8	2022	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		50.5	2022	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		97.0	2022	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		0.1	2022	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		25.0	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		206	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		12.3	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)		61.7	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		58.2	2015	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		75.2	2022	●	↓
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		89	2022	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		41	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		3.8	2018	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		52.9	2022	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		80.3	2022	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		34.7	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		93.6	2022	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		39.6	2016	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		64.8	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		99.9	2023	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		38.2	2024	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		62.4	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		45.7	2022	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		10.2	2021	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		0.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)		33.7	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)		10.2	2021	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		0.2	2021	●	→
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)		2.3	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		1.8	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		-8.2	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		7.5	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		7.1	2014	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		0.8	2024	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		0.0	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		1.5	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		69.7	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)		11.3	2022	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		8.3	2022	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)		2.0	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2024	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		0.0	2022	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		0.2	2018	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient		38.6	2013	●	●
Palma ratio		1.6	2020	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		36.8	2020	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)		36.5	2022	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		90.9	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		NA	NA	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		0.8	2002	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		0.5	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		0.1	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		0.1	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		4.2	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		0.5	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		0.0	2022	●	→
SDG13 – Climate Action		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)		0.1	2022	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)		0.2	2021	●	↑
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		0.0	2022	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA	NA	●	●
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		62.7	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		86.6	2023	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.90	2024	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		0.2	2022	●	→
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		1.4	2022	●	→
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		5.8	2016	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		54.2	2022	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		83.5	2017	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		20.0	2023	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)		30.9	2017	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2023	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)		51.8	2024	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		7.1	2021	●	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		51.3	2022	●	→
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		60.3	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

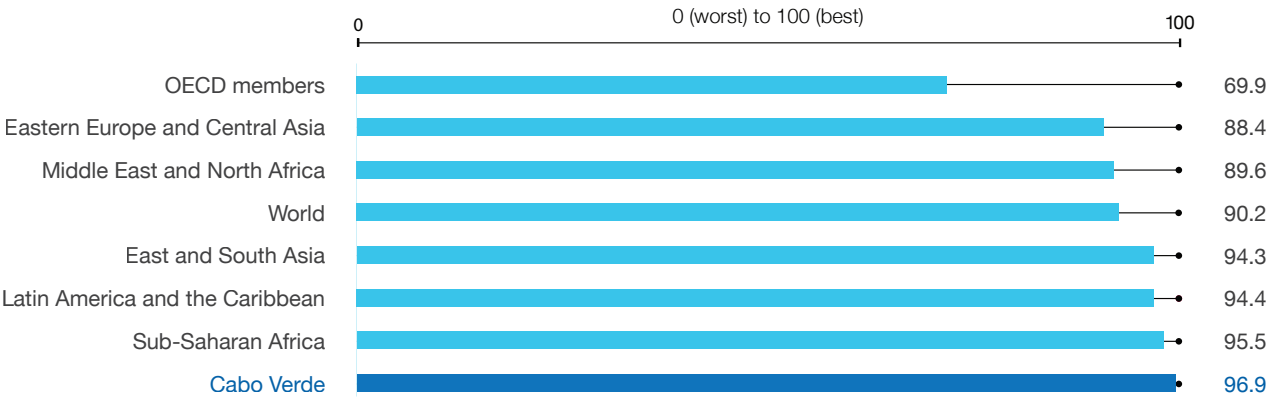


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

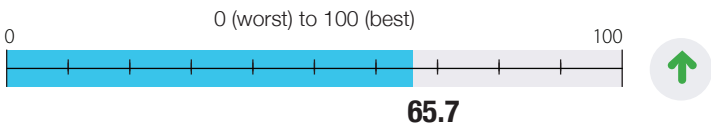


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sdgs.un.org>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



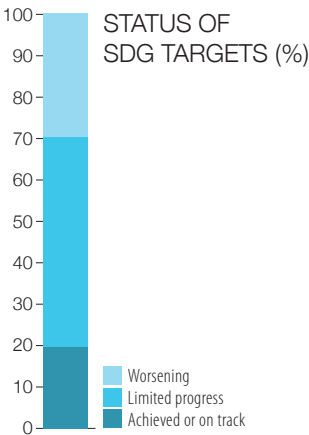
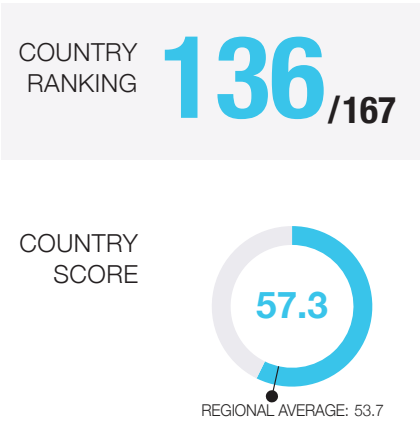
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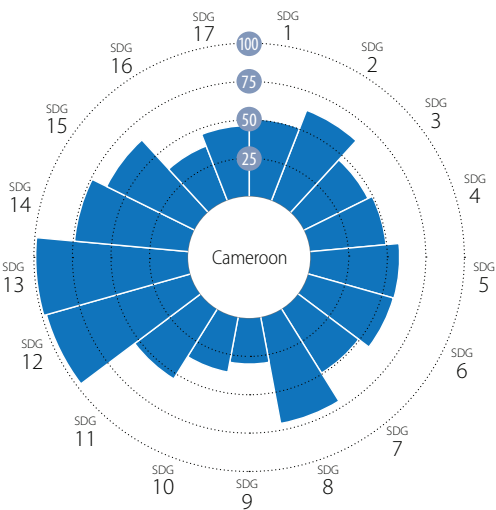
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				1.9	2024	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				7.4	2024	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger							
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				18.2	2021	●	↔
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				15.8	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2021	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				0.0	2022	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.3	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being							
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				42.2	2020	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				8.7	2022	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				12.3	2022	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				31.0	2022	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				0.3	2022	●	↔
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				17.4	2019	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				91	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				16.5	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				74.1	2021	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				40.0	2020	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				97.3	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				95	2022	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				71	2021	●	↔
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education							
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				84.1	2019	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				89.1	2021	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				68.5	2019	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				98.7	2022	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality							
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				73.2	2005	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				91.8	2022	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				78.8	2023	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				38.9	2024	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation							
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				89.9	2022	●	↔
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				83.0	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				57.2	2021	●	↔
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				24.7	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy							
Population with access to electricity (%)				95.5	2021	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				81.8	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				1.3	2022	●	↔
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				3.2	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-5.2	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				11.9	2024	●	↔
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.7	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)				72.1	2022	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				74.6	2022	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				NA	NA	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2024	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2022	●	↔
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.1	2011	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities							
Gini coefficient				42.4	2015	●	●
Palma ratio				2.1	2015	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities							
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				15.9	2022	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				96.4	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production							
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.7	2012	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				4.9	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action							
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				1.0	2022	●	↔
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				*	0.0	2023	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water							
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				14.1	2023	●	↔
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				63.5	2023	●	↔
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				0.4	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				3.7	2006	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				14.4	2019	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land							
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				12.0	2023	●	↔
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.91	2024	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2022	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions							
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				6.2	2020	●	↔
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				31.3	2018	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				91.4	2010	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				64.0	2023	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2023	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				72.8	2024	●	↔
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals							
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				10.7	2021	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				25.5	2017	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				65.7	2022	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				84.5	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

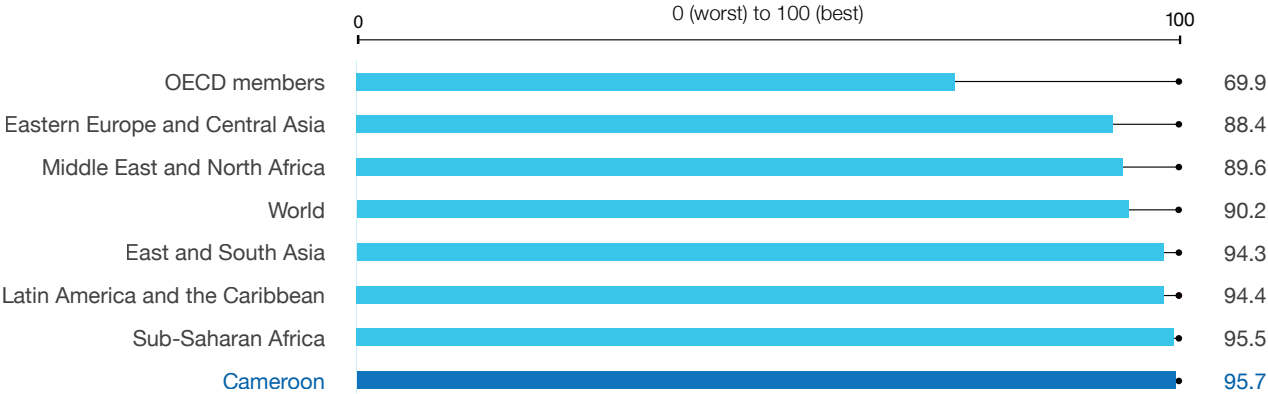


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

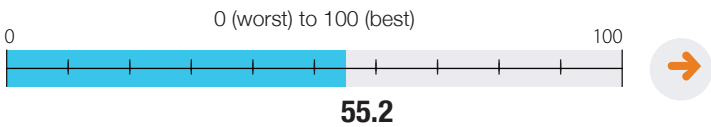


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sdgs.un.org>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



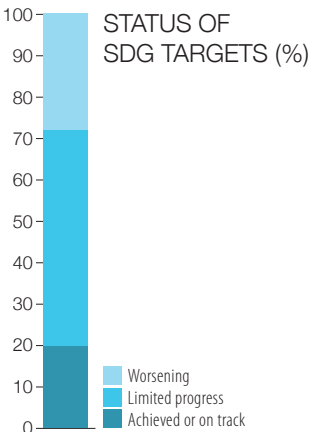
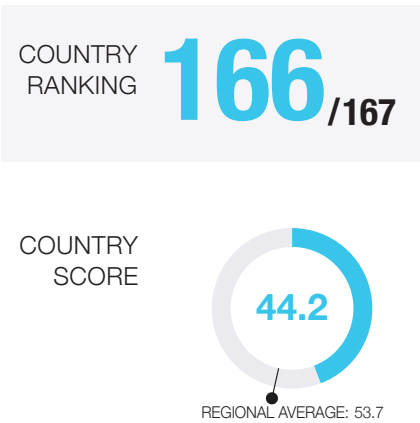
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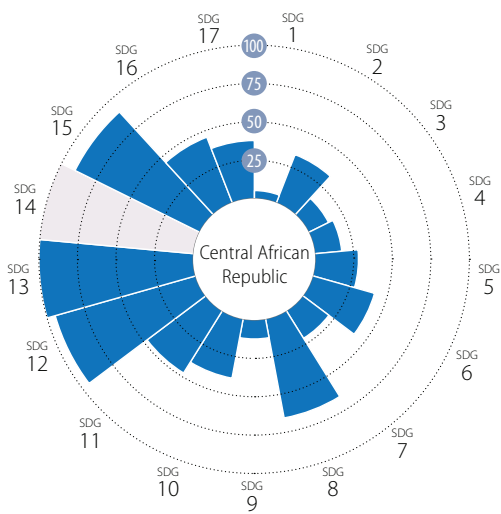
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				20.4	2024	● →	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				37.1	2024	● →	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				6.4	2021	● →	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				28.9	2018	● ●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				4.3	2018	● ●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				14.9	2022	● ↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2021	● ↑	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.7	2022	● →	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	● →	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2014	● ●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				437.8	2020	● →	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				26.3	2022	● →	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				69.8	2022	● →	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				157.0	2022	● →	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				0.4	2022	● ↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				23.9	2019	● →	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				207	2019	● ●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				10.6	2021	● ↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				60.3	2021	● →	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				105.3	2020	● →	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				69.0	2018	● ●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				65	2022	● ↓	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				44	2021	● →	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.9	2023	● ↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				39.9	2022	● ↓	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				96.1	2022	● ↑	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				35.4	2022	● ↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				86.2	2020	● ●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				44.9	2018	● →	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				74.5	2022	● →	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				87.7	2023	● ↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				33.9	2024	● →	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				69.6	2022	● →	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				43.1	2022	● →	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				1.6	2021	● ↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2020	● ●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				183.8	2024	● →	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				65.4	2021	● →	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				22.8	2021	● →	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				1.2	2022	● →	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				19.3	2020	● →	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-5.0	2022	● ●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				5.8	2022	● ●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				51.7	2021	● ↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				3.7	2024	● →	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.49	2022	● →	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	● →	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				4.8	2018	● ●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				79.0	2024	● ●	
Population using the internet (%)				43.9	2022	● →	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				36.0	2022	● →	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.1	2023	● ↓	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2024	● ●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2022	● →	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				NA	NA	● ●	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				46.6	2014	● ●	
Palma ratio				2.1	2021	● →	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				32.7	2020	● →	
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				55.8	2022	● →	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				59.5	2022	● ↓	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				NA	NA	● ●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2013	● ●	
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				1.0	2019	● ●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.2	2024	● ↑	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.5	2024	● →	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				8.7	2024	● ↑	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				1.7	2024	● →	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2021	● →	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.3	2022	● ↑	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.3	2021	● ↑	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				459.8	2021	● ●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				NA	NA	● ●	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				28.2	2023	● ↓	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				NA	NA	● ●	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				3.2	2019	● ↑	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.5	2019	● ↑	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	● ●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				35.5	2023	● →	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				41.6	2023	● →	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.84	2024	● ↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.3	2022	● →	
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				0.7	2022	● ↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				4.5	2020	● →	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.59	2022	● ↓	
Unsented detainees (% of prison population)				61.9	2021	● ↓	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				61.9	2018	● ●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				27.0	2023	● →	
Children involved in child labor (%)				38.9	2014	● ●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2023	● ●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				45.0	2024	● ↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.49	2022	● →	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.26	2022	● ↓	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.47	2022	● →	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				3.1	2022	● →	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	● ●	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				13.7	2021	● ↓	
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2021	● ●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				55.2	2022	● →	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				63.1	2023	● ●	

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

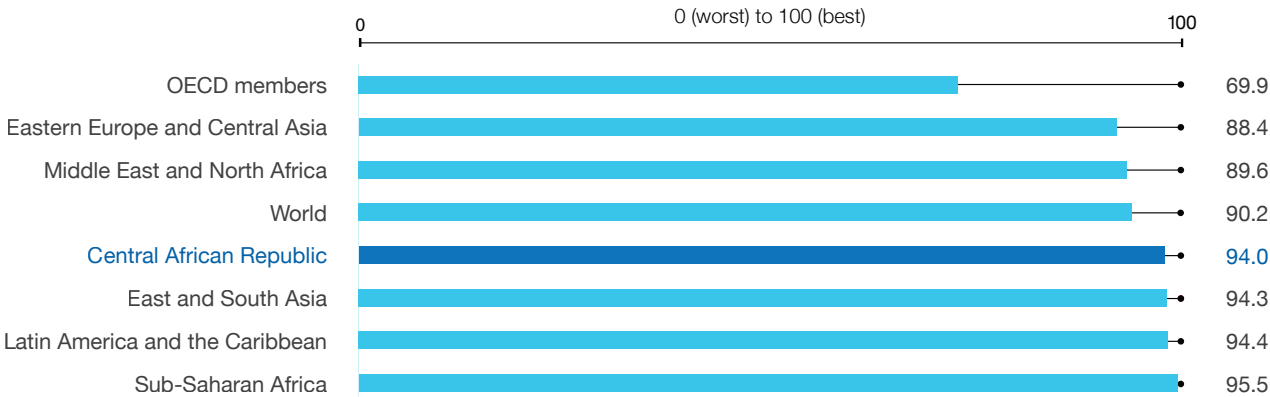


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sdgs.un.org>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



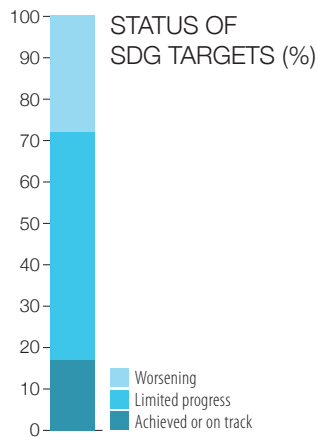
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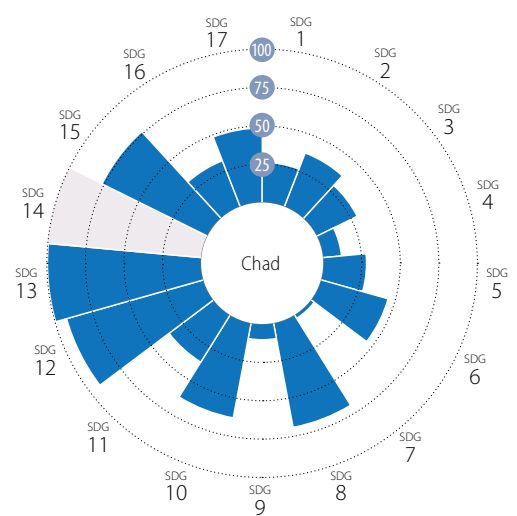
SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend		Value	Year	Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	66.0	2024	● →	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	52.4	2024	● ●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	83.6	2024	● →	Population using the internet (%)	7.5	2019	● ●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	5.2	2021	● →
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	48.7	2021	● →	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	2023	● ●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	39.8	2019	● ↓	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2024 ● ●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.4	2019	● ↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2022	● →
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	9.3	2022	● →	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	*	0.0	2022 ● ●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2021	● ↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8	2022	● ↓	Gini coefficient	43.0	2021	● ●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	2018	● ↓	Palma ratio	2.2	2021	● ●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	● ●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	● ●
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	835.3	2020	● →	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	32.8	2022	● →
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31.7	2022	● →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	31.3	2022	● ↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	96.8	2022	● →	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	NA	● ●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	540.0	2022	● →	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.6	2022	● →	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2014	● ●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	36.0	2019	● →	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	2019	● ●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	305	2019	● ●	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.2	2024	● ↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	25.9	2021	● →	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.2	2024	● ↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	53.9	2021	● →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	23.4	2024	● →
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	184.4	2018	● ●	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	1.2	2024	● →
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	40.3	2019	● ●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2019	● ●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	41	2022	● ↓	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	32	2021	● →	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2022	● →
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5	2017	● ●	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2021	● →
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2023 ● ●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	18.3	2017	● ●	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	84.9	2017	● ●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	● ●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	11.0	2017	● ●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	● ●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	38.3	2020	● ●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	● ●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	● ●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	27.6	2019	● →	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	● ●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	49.1	2022	● →	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	● ●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	81.4	2023	● ↑	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.4	2024	● ●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.2	2023	● →
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	94.8	2023	● ↑
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	36.3	2022	● ↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.94	2024	● ↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	13.8	2022	● ↓	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2022	● ↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.3	2021	● ↑	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.5	2022	● ↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	● ●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	35.7	2024	● ↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	● ●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●
Population with access to electricity (%)	15.7	2021	● →	Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	● ●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.9	2021	● →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	44.8	2019	● ●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5	2022	● →	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	24.0	2023	● →
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	2.6	2021	● →	Children involved in child labor (%)	26.9	2019	● ●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2023 ● ●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-8.4	2022	● ●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	60.1	2024	● ↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.2	2022	● ●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	13.8	2017	● ●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.2	2024	● →	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	● →	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.4	2022	● →
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	3.6	2018	● ●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	● ●
				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	9.2	2021	● →
				Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021 ● ●
				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	42.9	2022	● ●
				Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	54.0	2023	● ●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

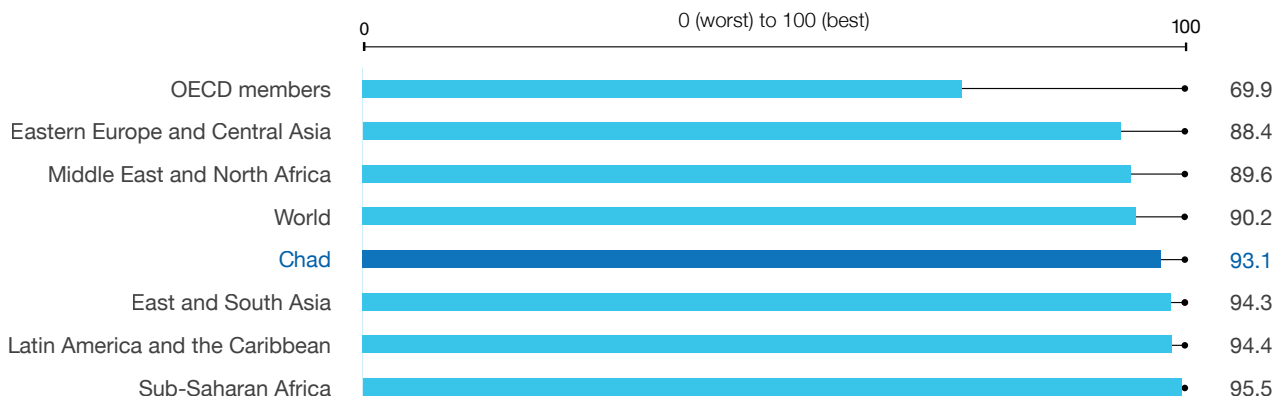


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

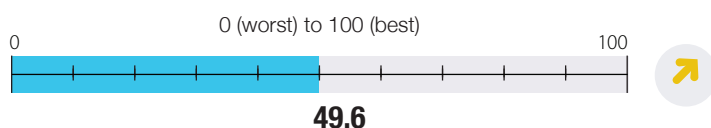


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sdgs.un.org>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

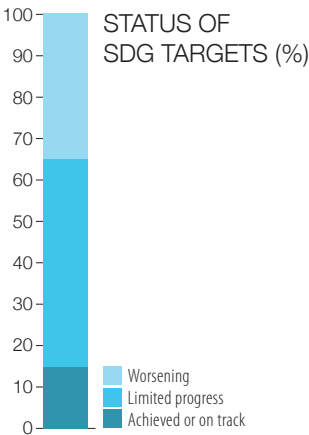
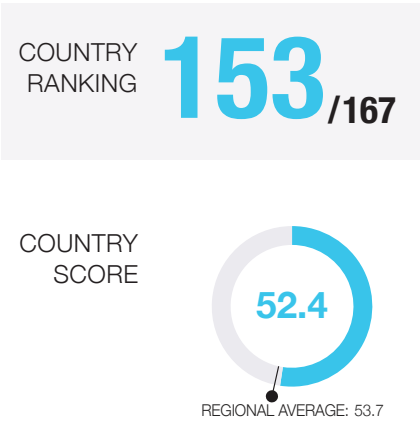
14%

SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				35.2	2024	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				68.5	2024	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				31.4	2021	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				28.0	2022	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				8.3	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				6.7	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2021	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				0.8	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.0	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				1,063.0	2020	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				31.6	2022	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				102.9	2022	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				140.0	2022	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				0.2	2022	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				22.7	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				227	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				26.4	2021	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)				52.5	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				138.5	2018	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				47.2	2019	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				56	2022	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				29	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.5	2023	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				17.7	2022	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				74.3	2022	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				19.2	2021	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				36.1	2022	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				17.5	2019	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				37.3	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				67.2	2023	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				26.4	2024	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				52.0	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				12.9	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				4.3	2021	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				48.6	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				11.3	2021	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				8.0	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				6.8	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				1.1	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-9.4	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				5.9	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				21.8	2017	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				0.9	2024	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				3.2	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				43.1	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)				12.2	2022	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				3.4	2022	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.4	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2024	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2022	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.3	2016	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				37.5	2018	●	●
Palma ratio				1.7	2022	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				82.0	2020	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				42.7	2022	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				46.5	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.3	2010	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				0.8	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.2	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.2	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				40.2	2024	●	↓
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				0.6	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.1	2022	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.2	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				67.3	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				61.4	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.91	2024	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.4	2022	●	↓
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				0.5	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				NA	NA	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				25.7	2019	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				20.0	2023	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				39.0	2019	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2023	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				54.8	2024	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				3.4	2022	●	→
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				49.6	2022	●	↗
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				51.9	2023	●	●

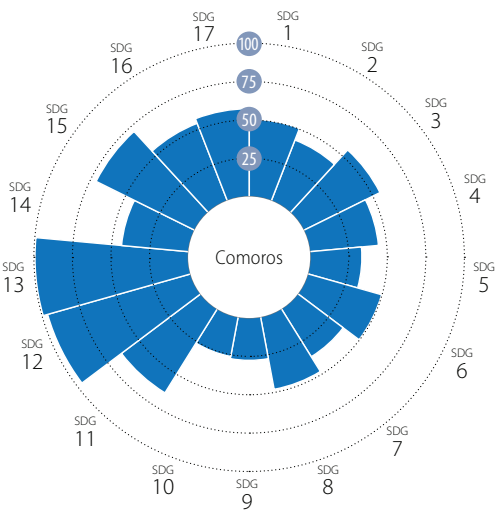
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable

NA = Data not available

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

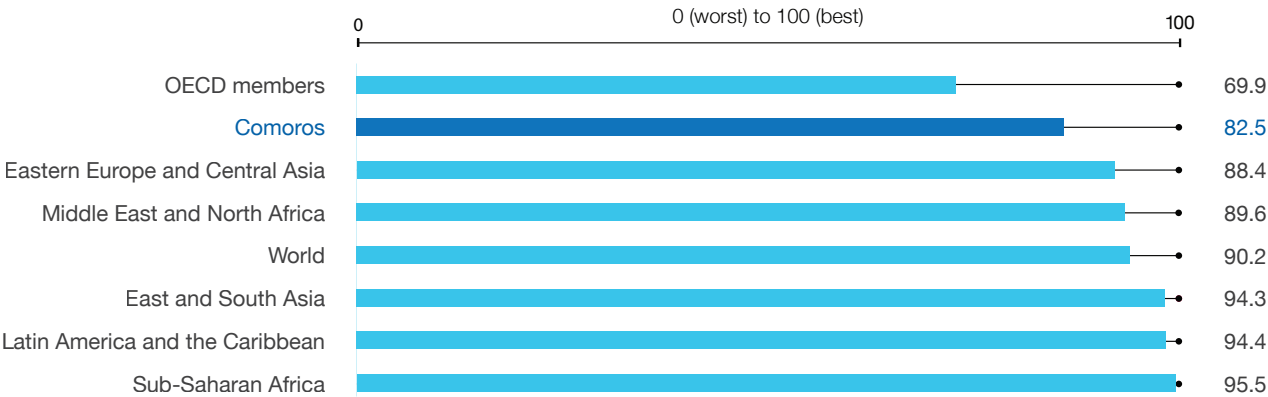


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

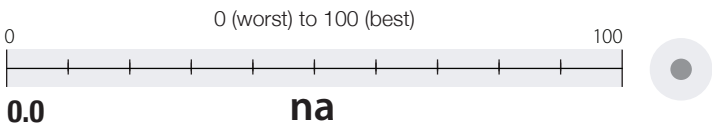


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sdgs.un.org>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



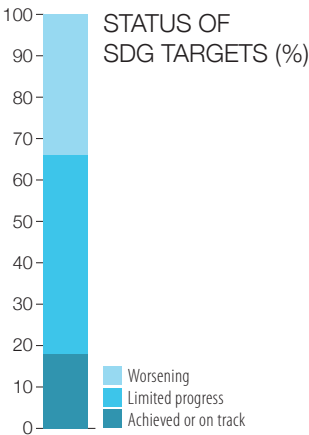
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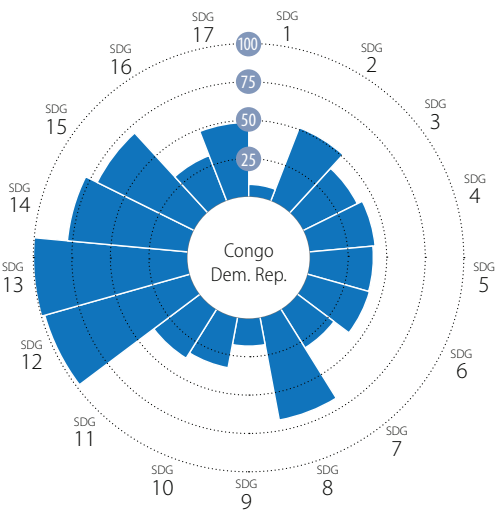
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				19.6	2024	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				37.7	2024	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				13.5	2021	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				31.1	2012	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				11.2	2012	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				16.3	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2021	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.8	2022	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.3	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				217.0	2020	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				25.4	2022	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				48.2	2022	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				35.0	2022	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				0.0	2022	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				20.6	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				165	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				29.0	2021	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)				63.4	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				74.4	2017	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				97.2	2022	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				86	2022	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				48	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.6	2023	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				32.1	2018	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				87.4	2018	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				47.5	2014	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				82.0	2022	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				28.8	2012	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				71.5	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				59.7	2023	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				16.7	2024	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				80.2	2019	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				35.9	2019	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				0.8	2021	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				10.1	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				87.9	2021	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				11.3	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				3.1	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				2.7	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-5.3	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				21.7	2011	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				5.6	2024	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				71.0	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)				16.4	2019	●	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				61.5	2022	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.3	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2024	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2022	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				45.3	2014	●	●
Palma ratio				2.5	2014	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				68.6	2018	●	●
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				12.0	2022	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				76.1	2019	●	●
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.3	2015	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				0.7	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.5	2022	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				*	0.0	2023	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				13.7	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				35.1	2023	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				6.6	2018	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.0	2019	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				52.3	2019	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				57.4	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				100.0	2023	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.72	2024	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.1	2022	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				NA	NA	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				87.3	2012	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				20.0	2023	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				28.5	2012	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2023	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				61.5	2024	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				3.4	2022	●	→
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				58.5	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

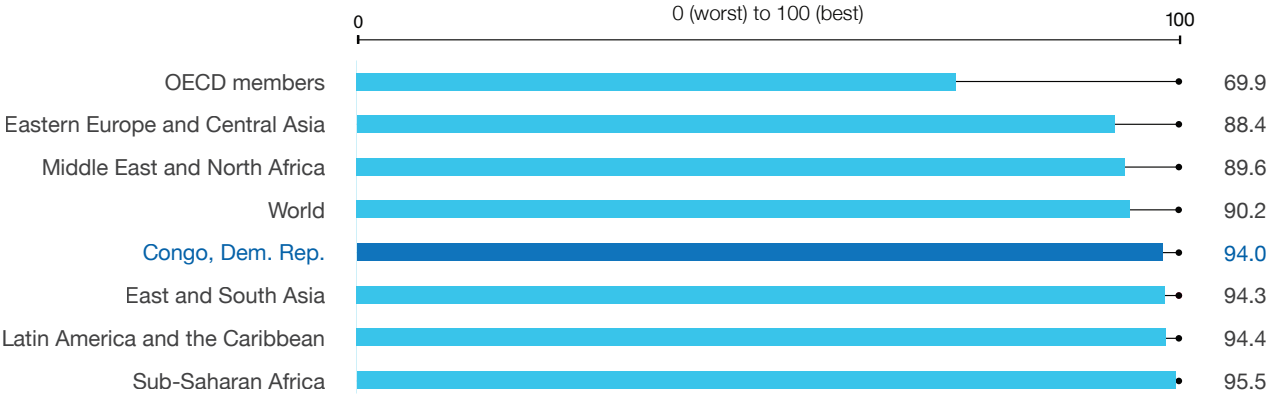


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

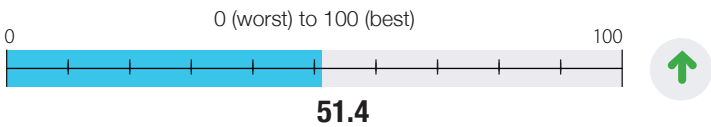


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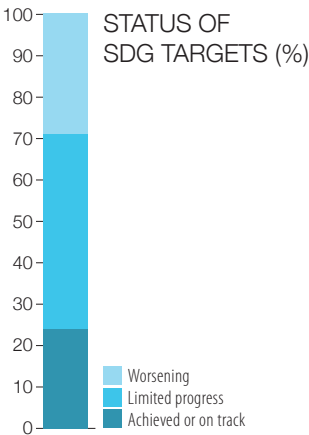
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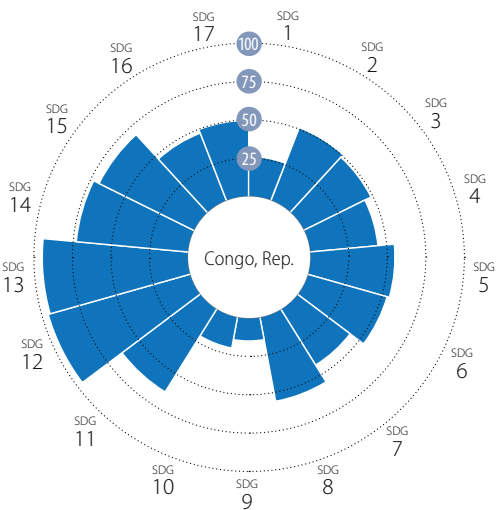
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				61.8	2024	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				87.4	2024	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				35.3	2021	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				41.8	2017	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				6.4	2017	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				6.6	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.0	2021	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				0.8	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2021	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				547.4	2020	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				25.7	2022	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				75.6	2022	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				317.0	2022	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				0.1	2022	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				24.1	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				210	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				16.3	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				59.2	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				109.0	2016	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				85.2	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				56	2022	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				42	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.4	2023	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				20.9	2020	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				57.4	2020	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				88.1	2022	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				* 35.8	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				66.3	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				90.8	2023	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				12.8	2024	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				35.1	2022	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				16.2	2022	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				0.2	2021	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.1	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				107.9	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				20.8	2021	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				4.3	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				0.3	2022	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				6.6	2020	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-4.2	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.5	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				25.8	2017	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				4.5	2024	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.51	2022	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				3.0	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				53.8	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)				27.2	2022	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				26.2	2022	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.3	2023	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2022	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.4	2015	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				42.1	2012	●	●
Palma ratio				2.4	2020	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				78.4	2020	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				36.9	2022	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				67.4	2022	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				16.2	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.5	2016	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.2	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.3	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				3.7	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				1.4	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2022	●	→
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.0	2022	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.3	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				0.0	2022	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				37.2	2023	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.0	2019	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.0	2019	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				50.5	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				52.5	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.88	2024	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.3	2022	●	→
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				1.5	2022	●	→
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.52	2022	●	●
Unsented detainees (% of prison population)				75.0	2021	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				40.1	2018	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				20.0	2023	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				14.7	2018	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2023	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				48.9	2024	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.39	2022	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.35	2022	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.31	2022	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				3.6	2022	●	→
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				* 0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				51.4	2022	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				49.4	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

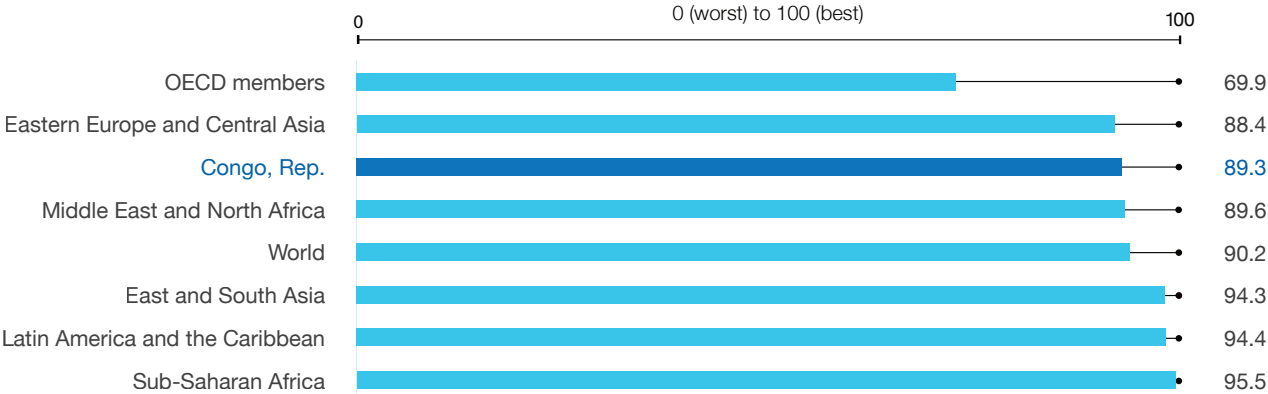


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

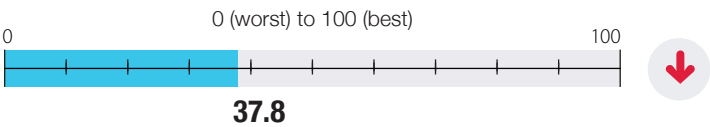


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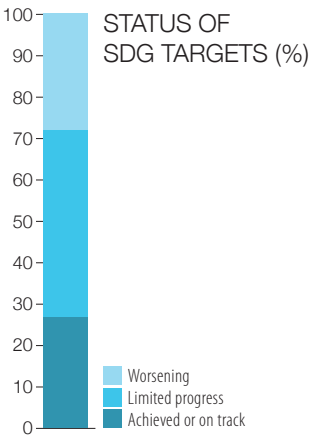
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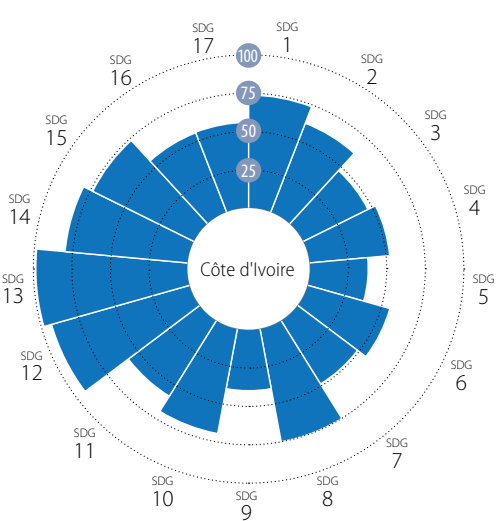
SDG1 – No Poverty		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		35.1	2024	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		56.6	2024	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		33.3	2021	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		21.2	2014	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		8.2	2014	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		8.5	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.2	2021	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		0.9	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		0.9	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		0.0	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		282.4	2020	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		18.1	2022	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		41.6	2022	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		369.0	2022	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2.9	2022	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		22.6	2019	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		170	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		8.4	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)		63.5	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		111.3	2013	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		94.4	2015	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		65	2022	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		41	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		5.0	2023	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		27.1	2018	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		78.9	2018	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		62.0	2018	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		82.4	2021	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	*	53.7	2024	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		77.2	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		97.2	2023	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		14.6	2024	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		74.0	2021	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		20.6	2021	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		0.0	2021	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		8.8	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		273.7	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					
Population with access to electricity (%)		49.7	2021	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		35.6	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		1.9	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		14.2	2020	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		-8.3	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		8.0	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		47.1	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		19.5	2024	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		0.46	2022	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		0.3	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		14.3	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		41.6	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)		36.2	2022	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		15.8	2021	●	●
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)		2.1	2023	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2024	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		0.1	2022	●	↓
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		0.4	2022	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Gini coefficient		48.9	2011	●	●
Palma ratio		3.1	2011	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		44.2	2020	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)		36.5	2022	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		76.3	2021	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		NA	NA	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		NA	NA	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		4.0	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		0.3	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		0.8	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		6.6	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		5.0	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		0.0	2021	●	→
SDG13 – Climate Action					
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		1.3	2022	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		0.7	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		3,648.4	2021	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		65.4	2023	●	↗
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		52.1	2023	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		13.4	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		4.5	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land					
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		72.0	2023	●	↗
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		65.7	2023	●	↗
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.97	2024	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		0.1	2022	●	↗
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)		40.3	2022	●	↓
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		NA	NA	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		0.51	2022	●	●
Unsented detainees (% of prison population)		NA	NA	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		95.9	2015	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		22.0	2023	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)		14.1	2015	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2023	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)		62.6	2024	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		0.43	2022	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		0.37	2022	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		0.45	2022	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		4.9	2022	●	→
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		19.3	2016	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		37.8	2022	●	↓
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		69.8	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

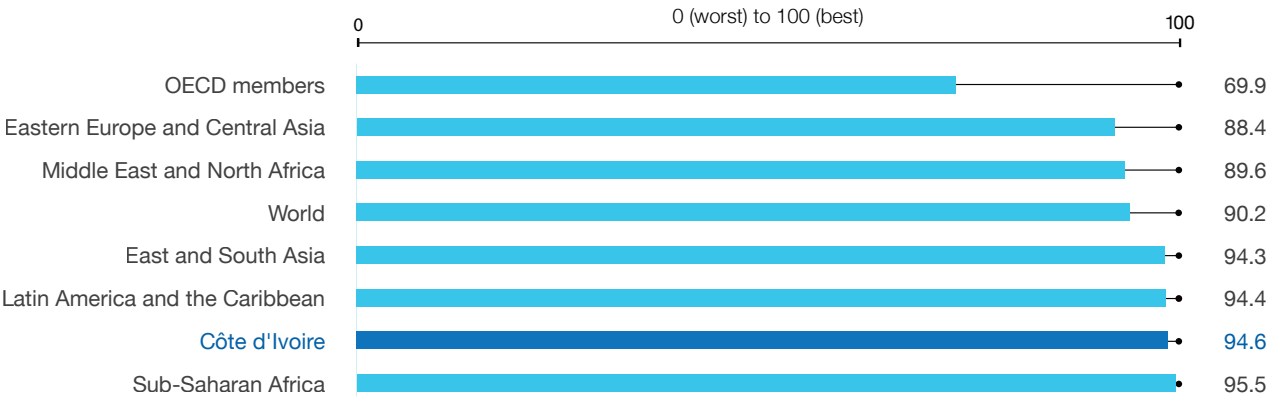


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

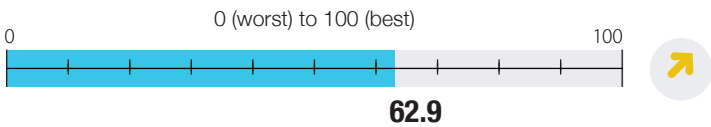


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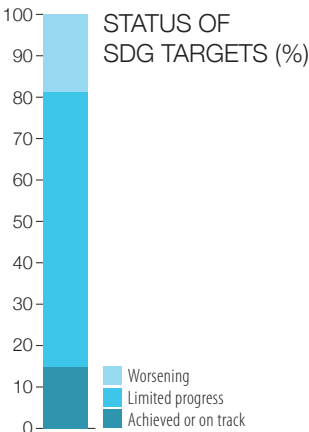
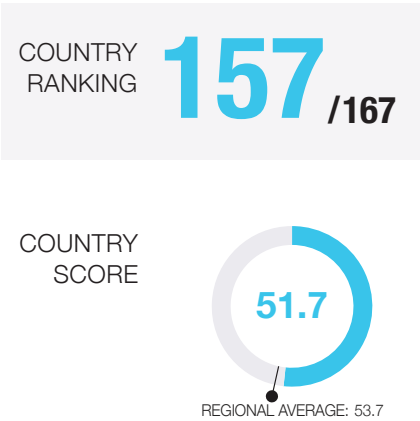
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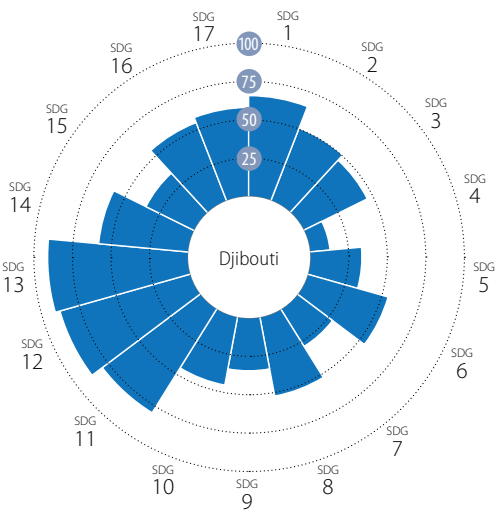
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				7.3	2024	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				22.8	2024	●	↔
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				7.7	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				23.4	2021	●	↓
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				8.4	2021	●	↓
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				11.6	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2021	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				2.3	2022	●	↔
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				1.6	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				479.9	2020	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				28.7	2022	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				69.4	2022	●	↔
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				123.0	2022	●	↔
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				0.3	2022	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				21.7	2019	●	↔
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				187	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				20.6	2021	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)				58.6	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				96.0	2020	●	↔
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				84.0	2021	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				65	2022	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				43	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.3	2023	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				17.7	2022	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				94.4	2023	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				57.9	2022	●	↔
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				83.6	2019	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				* 49.1	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				56.4	2022	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				78.2	2023	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				13.4	2024	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				72.9	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				37.0	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				5.1	2021	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				1.2	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				802.2	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				71.1	2021	●	↔
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				31.7	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				1.1	2022	●	↔
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				9.5	2020	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-1.5	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				7.3	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				50.8	2021	●	↔
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				2.4	2024	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.61	2022	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.2	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				12.0	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				90.0	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)				38.4	2022	●	↓
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				91.4	2022	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.9	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2022	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.1	2016	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				37.2	2018	●	●
Palma ratio				1.4	2021	●	↑
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				53.2	2020	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				21.7	2022	●	↔
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				66.3	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				49.6	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.6	2010	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				1.1	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.4	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				2.6	2024	●	↓
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				8.0	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				16.4	2024	●	↓
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2022	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.4	2022	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.7	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				131.3	2022	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				97.9	2023	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				40.4	2023	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				10.7	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				11.9	2019	●	↔
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				2.8	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				73.8	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				80.9	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.91	2024	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.9	2022	●	→
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				4.3	2022	●	→
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.66	2022	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				30.7	2020	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				71.7	2016	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				40.0	2023	●	↔
Children involved in child labor (%)				22.1	2016	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2023	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				66.9	2024	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.52	2022	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.44	2022	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.55	2022	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				4.5	2022	●	→
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				12.8	2021	●	→
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				* 0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				62.9	2022	●	↔
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				81.2	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

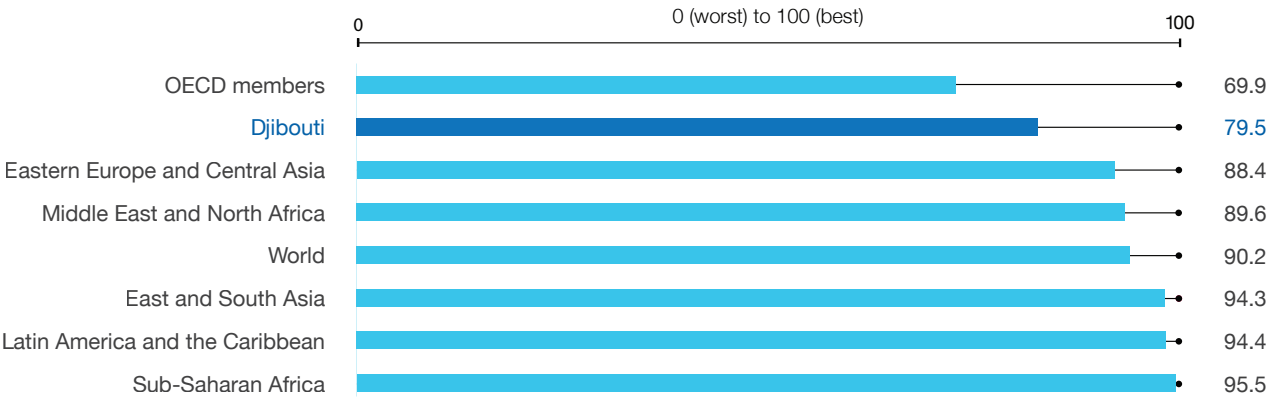


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sdgs.un.org>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



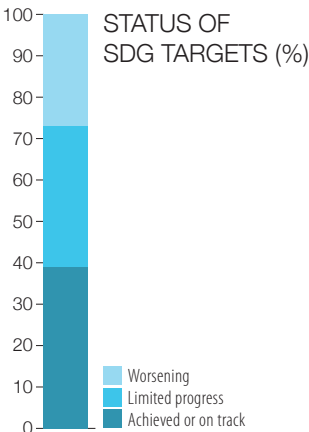
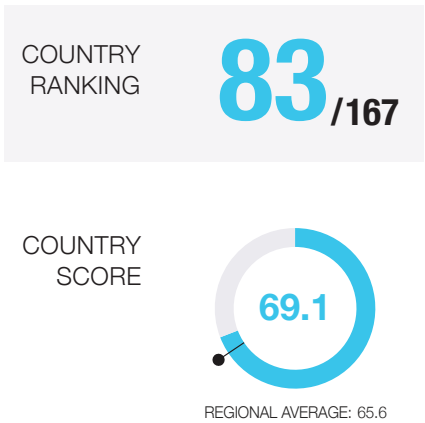
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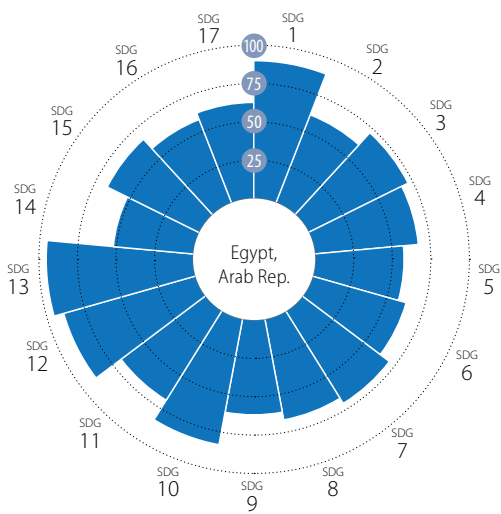
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				12.7	2024	●	↗
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				26.6	2024	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				16.8	2021	●	↗
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				20.9	2019	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				10.6	2019	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				11.4	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2021	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				2.1	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				234.5	2020	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				28.5	2022	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				51.9	2022	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				240.0	2022	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				22.0	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				178	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				23.3	2021	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)				62.3	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				21.0	2011	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				87.4	2012	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				50	2022	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				44	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.4	2011	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				15.1	2022	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				58.4	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				41.3	2022	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				* 54.0	2024	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				55.6	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				40.1	2023	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				26.2	2024	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				76.2	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				66.9	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				6.3	2021	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				4,382.9	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				65.4	2021	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				9.6	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				3.4	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				0.1	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-2.7	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				7.1	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				12.3	2011	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				26.0	2024	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.7	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				48.3	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				79.0	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)				65.0	2022	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				35.6	2022	●	↗
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.3	2023	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2022	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				41.6	2017	●	●
Palma ratio				2.0	2017	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				39.8	2022	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				99.1	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2002	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				1.0	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.4	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				6.9	2024	●	↓
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				10.9	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				30.9	2024	●	↓
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.4	2022	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				4.4	2021	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				* 0.0	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				53.4	2023	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.0	2019	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.9	2000	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.8	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.81	2024	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				NA	NA	●	●
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				8.3	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				35.8	2018	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				91.7	2006	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				30.0	2023	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2023	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				30.1	2024	●	→
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				4.7	2021	●	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				* 0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				46.6	2022	●	↗
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				72.3	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

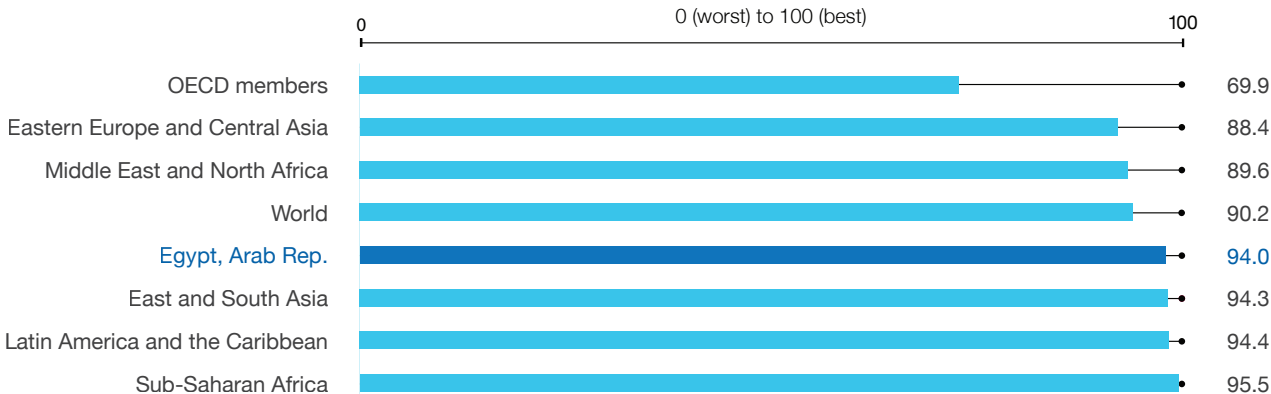


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

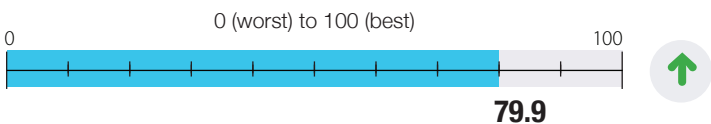


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INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



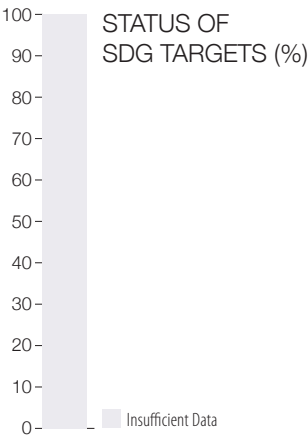
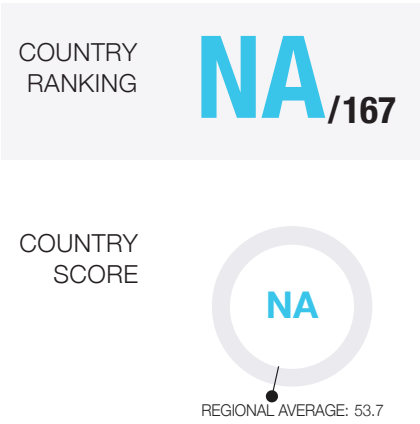
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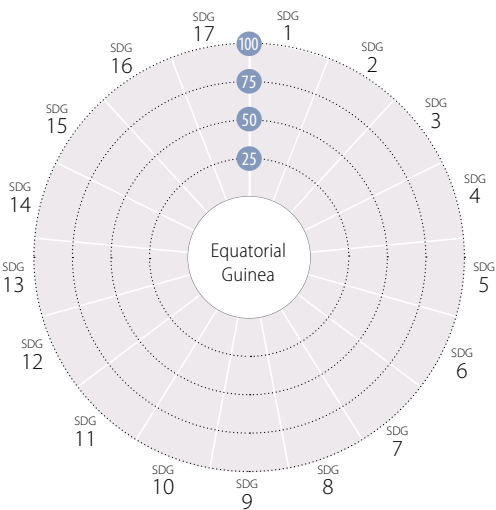
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				2.1	2024	● →	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				9.2	2024	● →	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				7.2	2021	● →	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				22.3	2014	● ●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				9.5	2014	● ●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				44.3	2022	● ↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2021	● →	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				7.4	2022	● ↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.6	2018	● ↓	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.1	2018	● ●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				16.8	2020	● ↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				9.5	2022	● ↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				18.1	2022	● ↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				9.8	2022	● ↑	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				0.1	2022	● →	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				28.0	2019	● ↗	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				106	2019	● ●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				9.4	2021	● ↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				70.2	2021	● ↓	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				50.0	2020	● ●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				97.1	2021	● ↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				96	2022	● ↑	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				70	2021	● ↗	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.9	2023	● ↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				32.5	2021	● ↓	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				99.5	2021	● ↑	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				86.1	2021	● ↑	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				92.2	2022	● ●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				* 81.0	2024	● ↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				106.9	2022	● ↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				23.1	2023	● ↓	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				27.7	2024	● ↗	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				98.8	2022	● ↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				97.5	2022	● ↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				141.2	2021	● →	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				42.0	2020	● ●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				1,146.7	2024	● ↓	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2021	● ↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				99.9	2021	● ↑	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				1.2	2022	● →	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				3.3	2020	● →	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-0.1	2022	● ●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.3	2022	● ●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				27.4	2021	● →	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				6.3	2024	● ↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.37	2022	● →	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	● ↑	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				3.5	2018	● ●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				96.2	2024	● ●	
Population using the internet (%)				72.2	2022	● ↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				64.8	2022	● ↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				3.0	2023	● →	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				36.3	2024	● ↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.4	2022	● ↗	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				1.0	2022	● ↗	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				31.9	2019	● →	
Palma ratio				1.3	2019	● ●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				0.9	2018	● ●	
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				41.7	2022	● →	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				98.7	2022	● →	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				24.1	2020	● ●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.7	2012	● ●	
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				5.9	2019	● ●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				5.4	2024	● →	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.1	2024	● ↑	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				15.1	2024	● ↑	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				5.1	2024	● ↑	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2023	● ↑	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				2.4	2022	● →	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.8	2021	● ↑	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				245.0	2023	● ●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				44.4	2023	● →	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				52.1	2023	● ↓	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				36.8	2018	● ↓	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				49.5	2019	● →	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				14.9	2019	● ↗	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	● ●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				38.8	2023	● →	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				26.1	2023	● →	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.90	2024	● →	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2022	● ↑	
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				5.4	2022	● →	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				1.3	2017	● ●	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.77	2022	● ↑	
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				9.9	2016	● ●	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				99.1	2021	● ●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				35.0	2023	● ↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)				4.8	2014	● ●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.0	2023	● ●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				25.1	2024	● ↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.46	2022	● ↓	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.20	2022	● →	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.41	2022	● →	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				5.7	2021	● →	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	● ●	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				21.0	2015	● ●	
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2021	● ●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				79.9	2022	● ↑	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				68.1	2023	● ●	

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

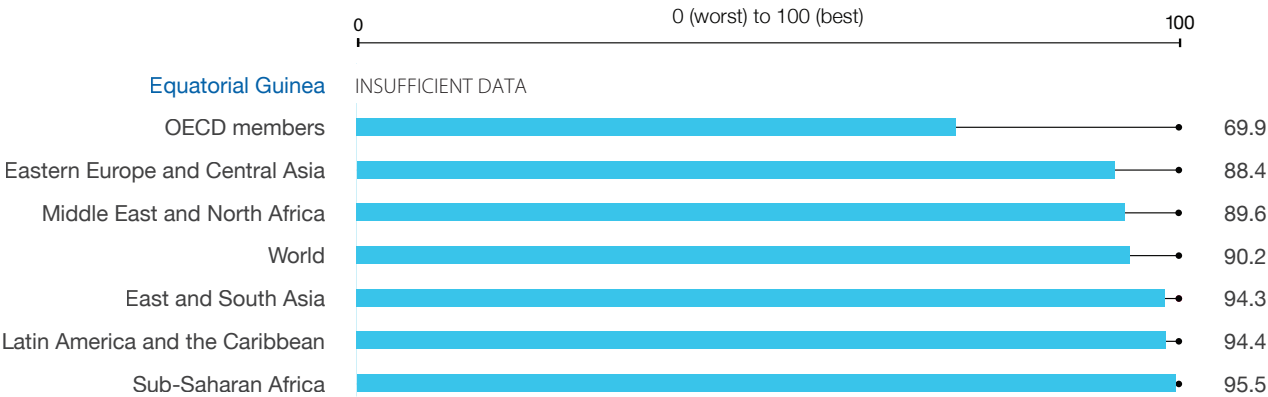


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

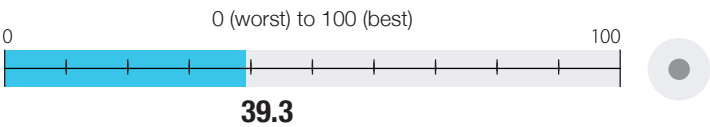


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INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



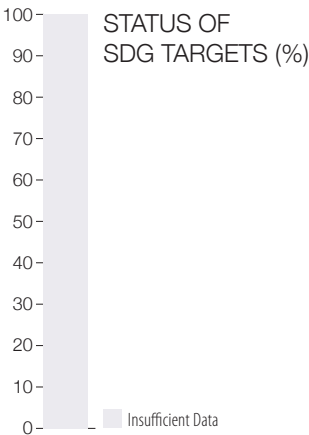
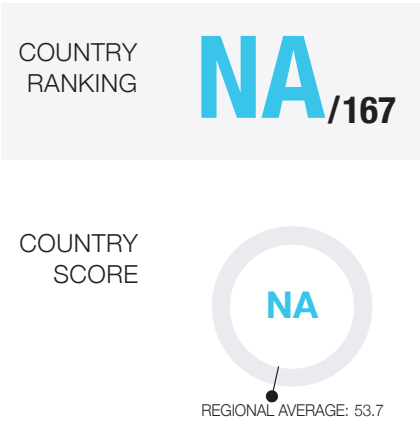
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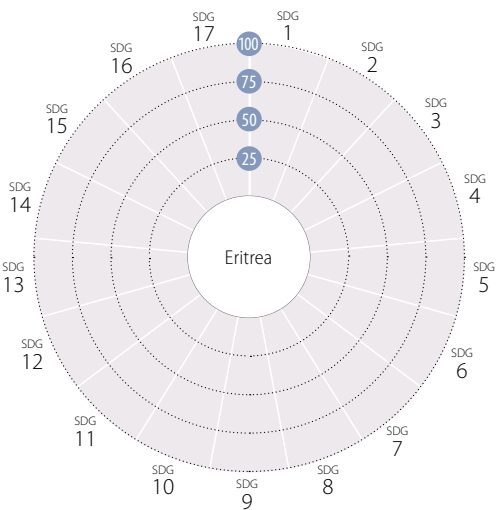
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
	Value	Year	Rating	Trend		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	*	NA	NA	● ●	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	84.8	2024	● ●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	*	NA	NA	● ●	Population using the internet (%)	66.8	2022	● ●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	0.9	2022	● ●	→
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	● ●		Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2018	● ●	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.2	2011	● ●		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2024	● ●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.1	2011	● ●		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2022	● ●	↓
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.7	2022	● ●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	● ●	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA	● ●		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA	● ●		Gini coefficient	NA	NA	● ●	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	● ●	→	Palma ratio	NA	NA	● ●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	● ●		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	212.3	2020	● ●	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	40.9	2022	● ●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	27.9	2022	● ●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	48.1	2017	● ●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	73.4	2022	● ●	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	275.0	2022	● ●	↓	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	2.9	2022	● ●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2016	● ●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.1	2019	● ●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	● ●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	166	2019	● ●		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.3	2024	● ●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.7	2021	● ●	↑	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.6	2024	● ●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	60.6	2021	● ●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	4.9	2024	● ●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	176.0	2010	● ●		Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	5.9	2024	● ●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	68.3	2011	● ●		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	● ●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	53	2022	● ●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	46	2021	● ●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.1	2022	● ●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	● ●		GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.0	2021	● ●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	● ●	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (of children aged 4 to 6)	33.2	2015	● ●		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	38.2	2015	● ●		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2023	● ●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	20.1	2015	● ●		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	64.1	2023	● ●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.0	2010	● ●		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	18.9	2018	● ●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	26.8	2019	● ●	↓
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	20.5	2011	● ●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.2	2019	● ●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.5	2022	● ●	↓	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	● ●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	86.7	2023	● ●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	32.0	2024	● ●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2023	● ●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	64.7	2017	● ●		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.82	2024	● ●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	66.3	2017	● ●		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2022	● ●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.2	2021	● ●	↑	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	7.7	2022	● ●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.3	2020	● ●		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,113.3	2024	● ●	↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●	
Population with access to electricity (%)	66.8	2021	● ●	→	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	● ●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	24.1	2021	● ●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	53.5	2011	● ●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	3.4	2022	● ●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	17.0	2023	● ●	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.6	2021	● ●	→	Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2023	● ●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.4	2022	● ●		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	46.5	2024	● ●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.8	2022	● ●		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	● ●		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	8.5	2024	● ●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	● ●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.9	2021	● ●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	27.0	2018	● ●		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	● ●	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	15.5	2021	● ●	↓
					Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	● ●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	39.3	2022	● ●	
					Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	50.0	2023	● ●	

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

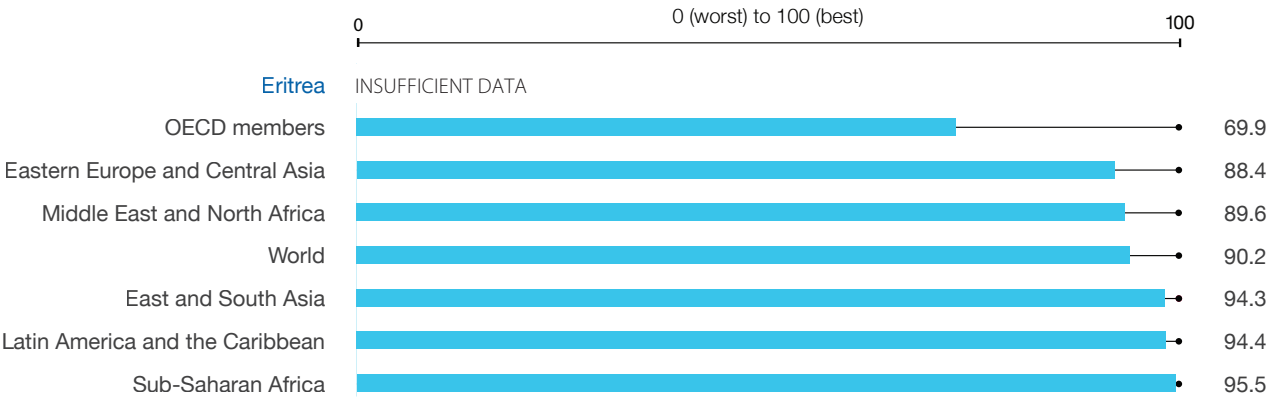


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

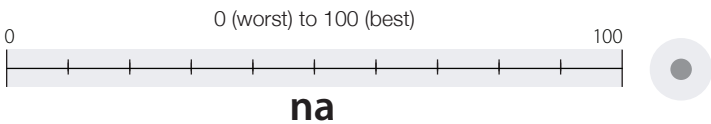


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INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



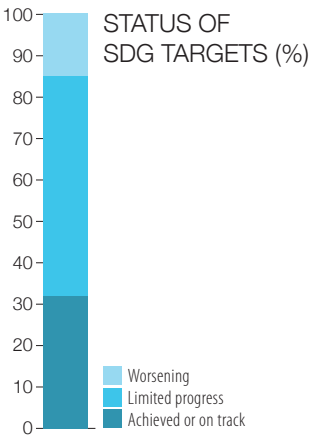
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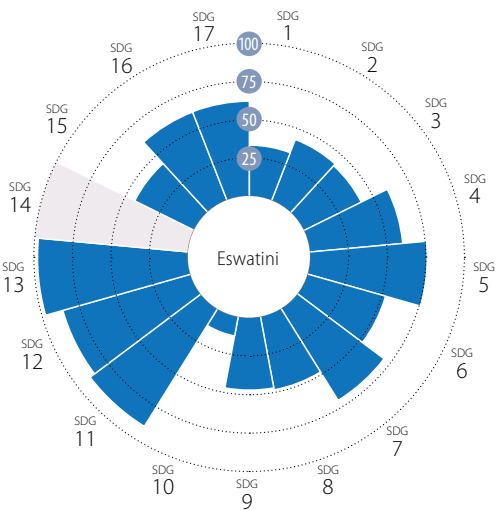
SDG1 – No Poverty		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		67.5	2024	● →	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		92.1	2024	● →	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		NA	NA	● ●	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		52.5	2010	● ●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		14.6	2010	● ●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		4.8	2022	● →	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.1	2007	● ●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		0.6	2022	● ↓	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		1.2	2018	● ↓	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA	NA	● ●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		321.6	2020	● ↗	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		16.9	2022	● ↗	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		36.6	2022	● ↗	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		69.0	2022	● ↗	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		0.1	2022	● ↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		26.8	2019	● →	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		237	2019	● ●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		17.7	2021	● ↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)		66.5	2021	● →	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		76.0	2008	● ●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		34.1	2010	● ●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		93	2022	● →	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		45	2021	● →	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		NA	NA	● ●	
SDG4 – Quality Education		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		27.5	2019	● ●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		54.8	2019	● ●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		47.3	2019	● →	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		93.3	2018	● ●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		21.0	2010	● →	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		69.6	2022	● →	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		83.4	2023	● ↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		22.0	2019	● ●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		51.9	2016	● ●	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		11.9	2016	● ●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		11.2	2021	● ↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		0.0	2020	● ●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		166.0	2024	● ↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)		52.5	2021	● →	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		11.5	2021	● →	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		1.8	2022	● ↗	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		3.8	2020	● →	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		-3.1	2011	● ●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		90.3	2022	● ●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		NA	NA	● ●	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		5.8	2024	● →	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	● ●	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		0.0	2018	● →	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		0.9	2018	● ●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		48.9	2024	● ●	
Population using the internet (%)		26.6	2022	● ↗	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		25.0	2021	● ↗	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)		1.9	2018	● ●	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		*	0.0	2024	● ●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		0.0	2022	● →	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		*	0.0	2022	● ●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient		NA	NA	● ●	
Palma ratio		NA	NA	● ●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		NA	NA	● ●	
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)		34.5	2022	● →	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		69.0	2016	● ●	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		NA	NA	● ●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		0.6	2011	● ●	
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		0.6	2019	● ●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		0.4	2024	● →	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		0.3	2024	● ↑	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		17.5	2024	● ↑	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		0.6	2024	● ↑	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		NA	NA	● ●	
SDG13 – Climate Action		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		0.2	2022	● →	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		0.1	2021	● ↑	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		*	0.0	2023	● ●
SDG14 – Life Below Water		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		0.0	2023	● →	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		46.6	2023	● ↓	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		12.6	2018	● →	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		0.0	2019	● ●	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		0.0	2019	● ●	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		NA	NA	● ●	
SDG15 – Life on Land		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		0.0	2023	● →	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		0.0	2023	● →	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.88	2024	● ↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		NA	NA	● ●	
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)		0.2	2022	● ↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		14.6	2012	● ●	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	● ●	
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)		NA	NA	● ●	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		NA	NA	● ●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		21.0	2023	● →	
Children involved in child labor (%)		NA	NA	● ●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)		0.0	2006	● ●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)		16.6	2024	● →	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	● ●	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	● ●	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	● ●	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		3.0	2021	● →	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	NA	● ●	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		NA	NA	● ●	
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)		*	0	2021	● ●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		NA	NA	● ●	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		61.2	2023	● ●	

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

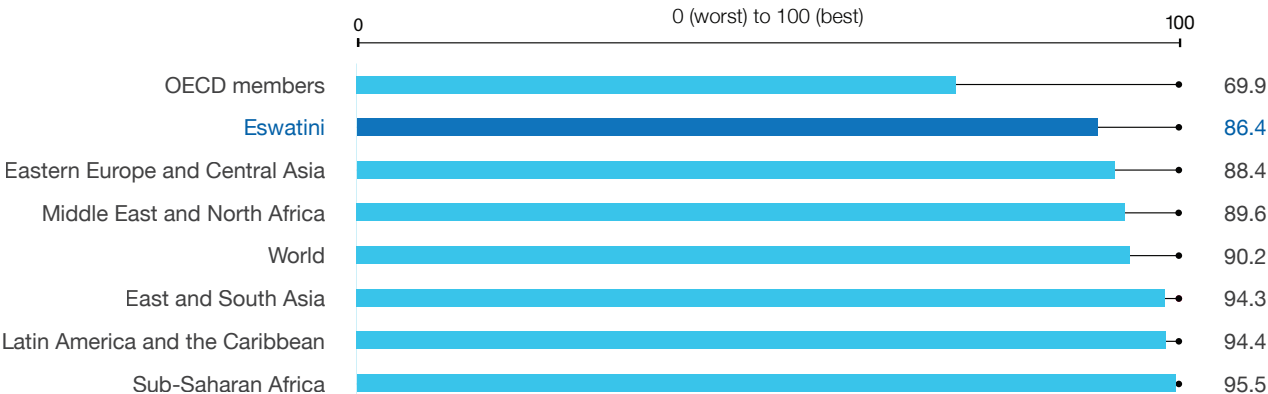


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

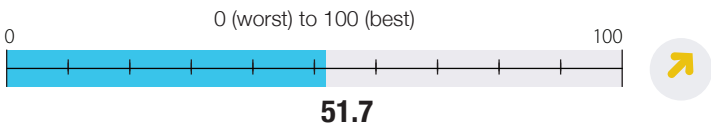


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INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



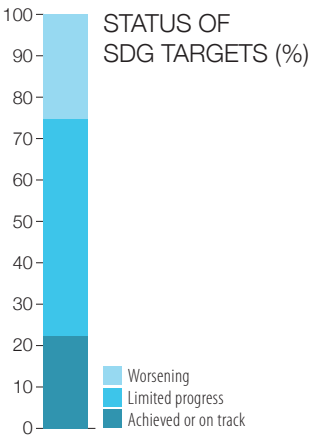
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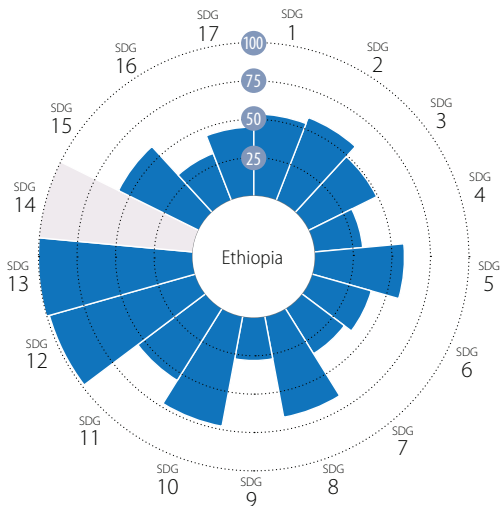
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				30.9	2024	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				47.2	2024	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				11.6	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				25.5	2014	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				2.0	2014	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				30.1	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				4.0	2021	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.6	2022	●	↗
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.2	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				3.9	2021	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				239.6	2020	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				22.4	2022	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				50.0	2022	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				325.0	2022	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				4.1	2022	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				35.2	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				174	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				24.7	2021	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)				57.1	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				87.1	2013	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				93.4	2022	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				83	2022	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				56	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.5	2022	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				18.8	2011	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				89.5	2019	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				74.6	2019	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				95.9	2020	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				82.9	2014	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				102.8	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				86.7	2023	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				21.6	2024	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				73.5	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				64.4	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				77.6	2021	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				70.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				82.9	2021	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				58.1	2021	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				2.2	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				42.0	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-1.2	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				3.6	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				28.6	2011	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				22.0	2024	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.5	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)				58.3	2022	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				113.5	2022	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				NA	NA	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2024	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.2	2022	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.3	2015	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				54.6	2016	●	●
Palma ratio				4.1	2016	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				10.8	2020	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				18.5	2022	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				94.7	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.5	2016	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				6.3	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.6	2021	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				1.1	2022	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				238.4	2021	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.5	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				22.7	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.81	2024	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.1	2022	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				12.7	2021	●	↓
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				23.9	2021	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				53.5	2014	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				30.0	2023	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				7.8	2010	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2023	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				58.3	2024	●	↗
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				9.4	2022	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				51.7	2022	●	↗
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				59.1	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

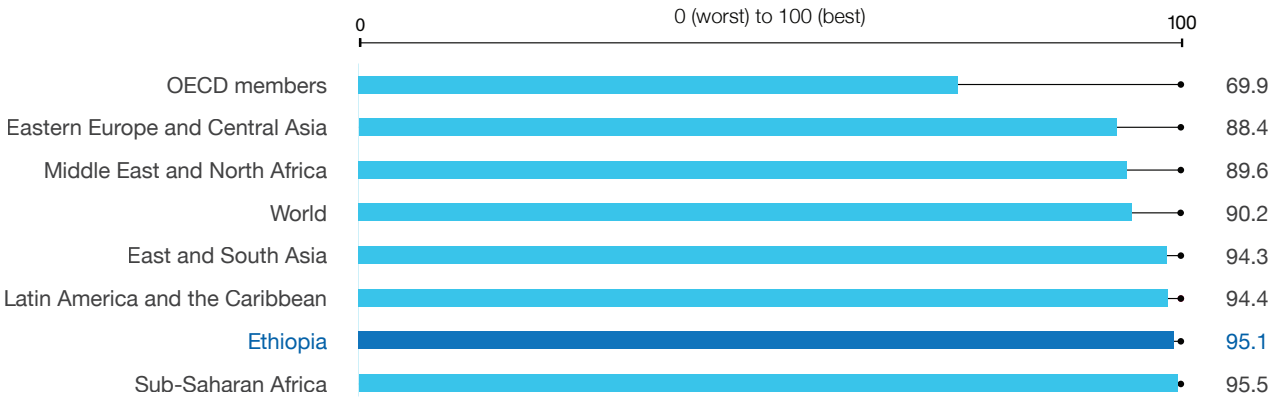


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

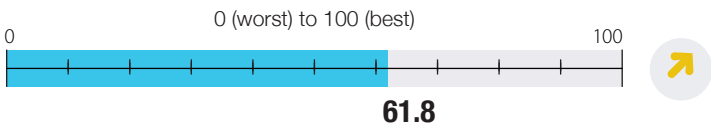


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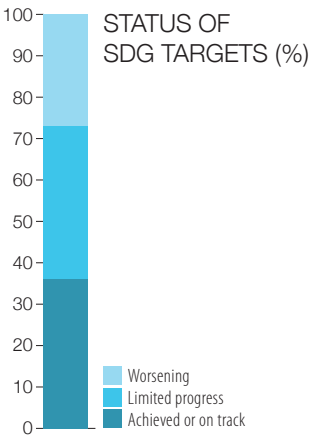
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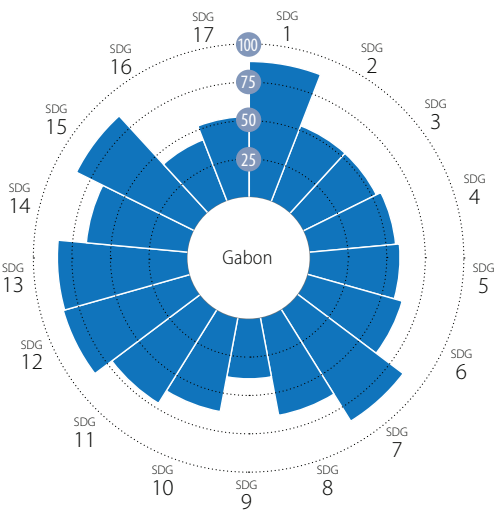
SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	14.0	2024	● ↗	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	64.6	2024	● ●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	37.8	2024	● ↗	Population using the internet (%)	19.4	2022	● →	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	26.9	2022	● ↗	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	21.9	2021	● ↓	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2016	● ●	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	36.8	2019	● →	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	30.5	2024	● ●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.8	2019	● ↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2022	● →	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	2.8	2022	● →	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2017	● ●	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2021	● →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.8	2022	● ↑	Gini coefficient	35.0	2015	● ●	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	● ↓	Palma ratio	1.5	2015	● ●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2013	● ●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	64.3	2020	● →	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	266.7	2020	● ↑	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	23.8	2022	● →	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	27.1	2022	● ↗	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	85.3	2022	● →	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	46.2	2022	● ↗	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	31.7	2020	● ●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	126.0	2022	● ↗	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2022	● ↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.2	2015	● ●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.1	2019	● ↗	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	2019	● ●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	142	2019	● ●	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.2	2024	● ↑	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.7	2021	● ↑	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.3	2024	● ↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.0	2021	● →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	12.8	2024	● ↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	72.4	2017	● ●	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	0.5	2024	● ↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	49.8	2019	● ●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2022	● →	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	56	2022	● →	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	35	2021	● →	CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	0.2	2022	● →	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.1	2023	● ↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	0.2	2021	● ↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2022	● ●	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (of children aged 4 to 6)	41.8	2021	● →	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	76.2	2022	● ↓	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	29.7	2015	● ●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	● ●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	72.8	2017	● ●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (of females aged 15 to 49)	62.6	2020	● →	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	52.3	2022	● →	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	● ●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.0	2023	● ↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	41.3	2024	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.8	2023	● →	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.3	2023	● →	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	51.5	2022	● →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	2024	● ↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	9.3	2022	● →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2022	● →	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	32.3	2021	● →	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.2	2022	● ↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.1	2020	● ●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2O eq/capita)	90.3	2024	● ↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.6	2012	● ●	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.62	2022	● ↓	
Population with access to electricity (%)	54.2	2021	● ↗	Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	● ●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	7.5	2021	● →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	2.7	2016	● ●	
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.2	2022	● →	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	37.0	2023	● →	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.0	2020	● →	Children involved in child labor (%)	45.0	2015	● ●	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2023	● ●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.4	2022	● ●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	41.4	2024	● ↓	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.3	2022	● ●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.42	2022	● →	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	34.8	2017	● ●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.37	2022	● →	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.3	2024	● →	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.40	2022	● ↓	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.37	2022	● →	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	● →	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.7	2022	● ↓	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	6.5	2018	● ●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	● ●	
				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	7.1	2020	● ↓	
				Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	● ●
				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	61.8	2022	● ↗	
				Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	56.6	2023	● ●	

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



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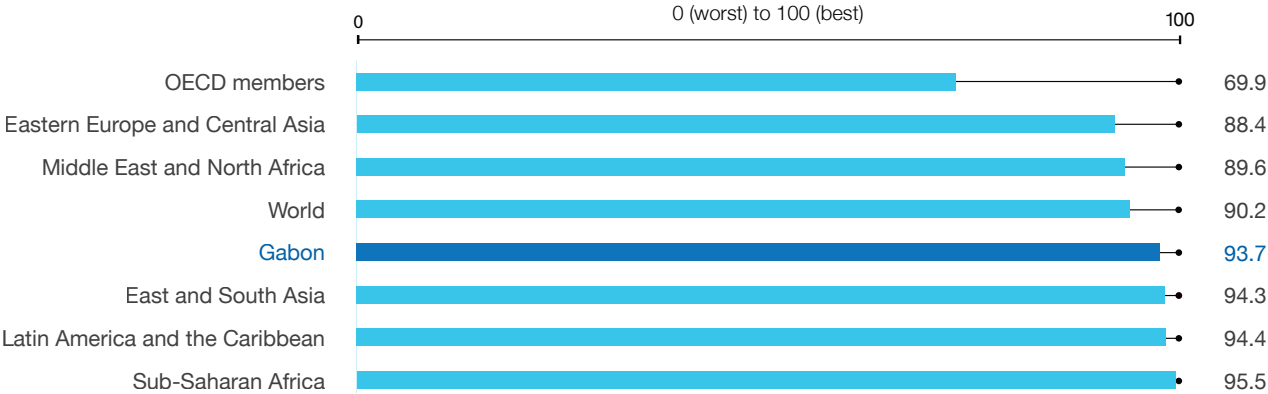


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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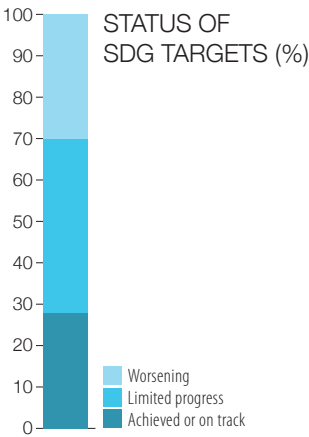
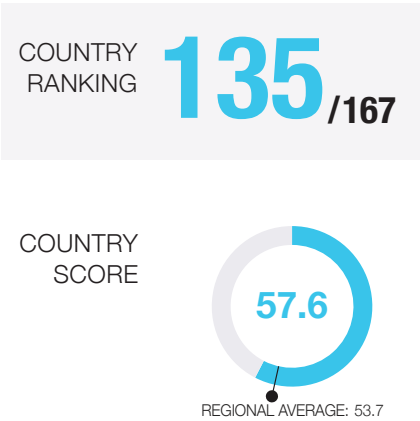
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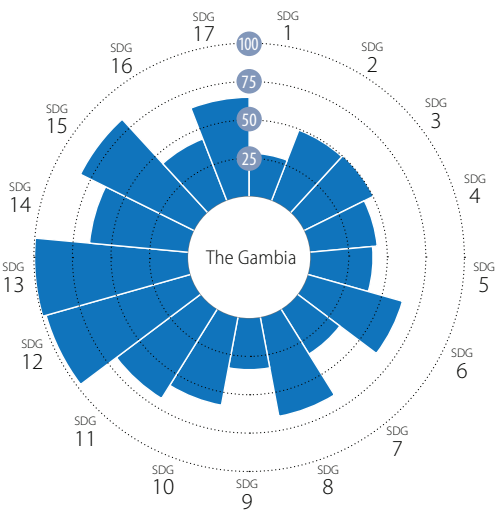
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				3.5	2024	● →	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				10.4	2024	● →	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				23.0	2021	● ↓	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				14.4	2020	● ●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				3.4	2020	● ●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				21.0	2022	● ↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2021	● ↑	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.6	2022	● ↓	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.1	2018	● ↓	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				8.5	2015	● ●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				226.6	2020	● →	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				18.3	2022	● ↓	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				38.8	2022	● ↗	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				509.0	2022	● →	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				0.8	2022	● →	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				21.3	2019	● ↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				78	2019	● ●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				12.5	2021	● ↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				65.8	2021	● →	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				100.1	2019	● ●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				95.2	2021	● ●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				52	2022	● ↓	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				49	2021	● ↓	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.1	2023	● ↗	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				NA	NA	● ●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				71.5	2019	● ●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				54.4	2019	● ●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				90.6	2022	● ●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				44.0	2012	● →	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				119.8	2022	● ↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				69.2	2023	● ↓	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				25.5	2024	● ↗	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				86.9	2022	● →	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				49.9	2022	● →	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				0.5	2021	● ↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2020	● ●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				630.1	2024	● ↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				91.8	2021	● ↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				89.7	2021	● ↑	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				2.4	2022	● ↗	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				63.2	2020	● ↑	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-4.0	2022	● ●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				7.6	2022	● ●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				66.1	2021	● ↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				20.2	2024	● ↓	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.59	2022	● ●	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.3	2018	● ↑	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				17.2	2018	● ●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				67.0	2024	● ●	
Population using the internet (%)				73.7	2022	● ↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				94.4	2022	● ↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.2	2023	● →	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2024	● ●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2022	● →	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.6	2009	● ●	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				38.0	2017	● ●	
Palma ratio				1.6	2017	● ●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				44.3	2018	● ●	
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				31.1	2022	● ↓	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				94.4	2022	● →	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				NA	NA	● ●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				NA	NA	● ●	
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				8.7	2019	● ●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				3.3	2024	● →	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.7	2024	● ↑	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				28.3	2024	● →	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				6.2	2024	● ↑	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2021	● →	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				2.4	2022	● ↑	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				1.4	2021	● ↑	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				11,809.6	2021	● ●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				67.0	2023	● →	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				63.8	2023	● ↓	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				69.6	2018	● ↓	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				35.2	2019	● →	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.7	2019	● ↑	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	● ●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				61.7	2023	● →	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				93.6	2023	● ↑	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.95	2024	● →	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2022	● ↑	
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				8.0	2022	● ↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				NA	NA	● ●	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.53	2022	● ●	
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				80.2	2018	● ●	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				89.6	2012	● ●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				28.0	2023	● ↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)				19.3	2012	● ●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2023	● ●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				65.8	2024	● ↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.46	2022	● ●	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.35	2022	● ●	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.46	2022	● ●	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				3.8	2022	● ↓	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	● ●	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				19.4	2019	● ●	
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2021	● ●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				43.5	2022	● ↗	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				77.0	2023	● ●	

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

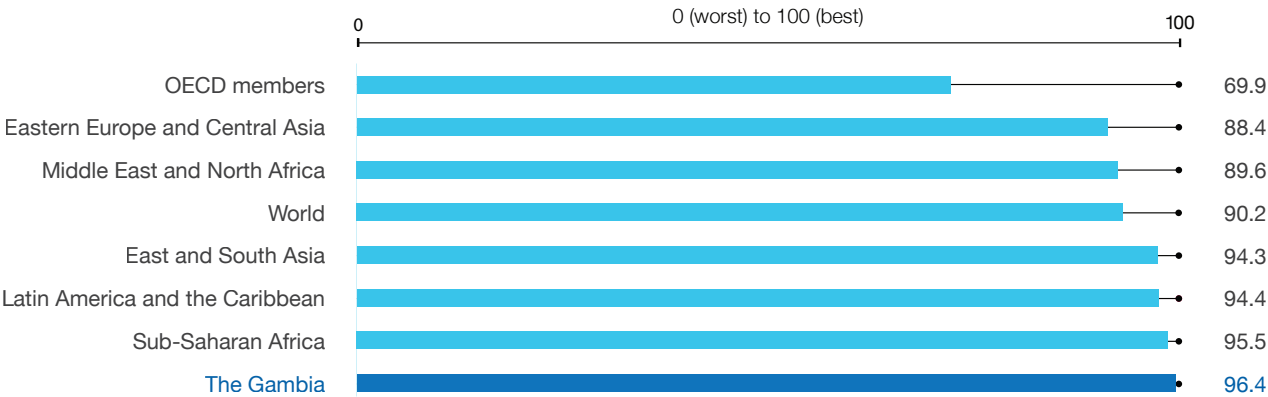


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

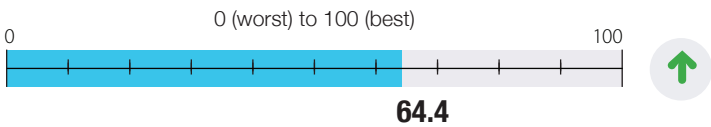


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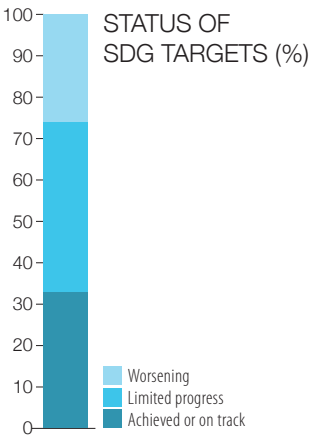
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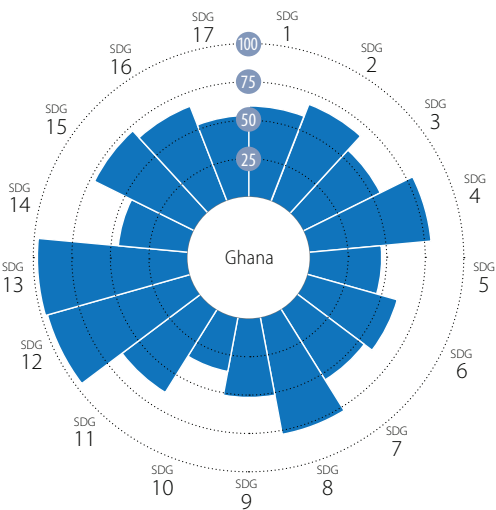
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				31.5	2024	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				53.6	2024	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				19.6	2021	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				17.5	2020	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				5.1	2020	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				14.9	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2021	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				0.9	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.0	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				458.2	2020	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				24.4	2022	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				45.6	2022	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				145.0	2022	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				0.6	2022	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				21.1	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				220	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				22.0	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				62.1	2021	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				64.8	2018	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				83.8	2020	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				74	2022	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				46	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.7	2023	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				52.6	2023	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				77.1	2023	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				52.2	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				74.7	2022	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				* 45.8	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				65.7	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				85.9	2023	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				8.6	2024	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				85.6	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				47.7	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				2.2	2021	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				7.9	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				196.5	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				63.7	2021	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				1.7	2021	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				1.5	2022	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				0.1	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-5.1	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				6.5	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				28.6	2017	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				4.1	2024	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.46	2022	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				3.4	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				89.1	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)				54.2	2022	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				50.3	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.3	2023	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2022	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.1	2018	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				38.8	2020	●	↓
Palma ratio				1.7	2020	●	↓
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				38.9	2020	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				35.7	2022	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				83.6	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2002	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				1.2	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.2	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.6	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				5.7	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				1.3	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.3	2022	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.3	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				* 0.0	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				40.3	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				39.4	2023	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				1.4	2014	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.0	2015	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				41.7	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				99.0	2023	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.96	2024	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.3	2022	●	→
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				1.6	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.56	2022	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				55.6	2021	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				59.0	2020	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				37.0	2023	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (%)				16.9	2018	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2023	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				65.5	2024	●	↑
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.44	2022	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.30	2022	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.46	2022	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				4.3	2022	●	→
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				* 0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				64.4	2022	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				75.7	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

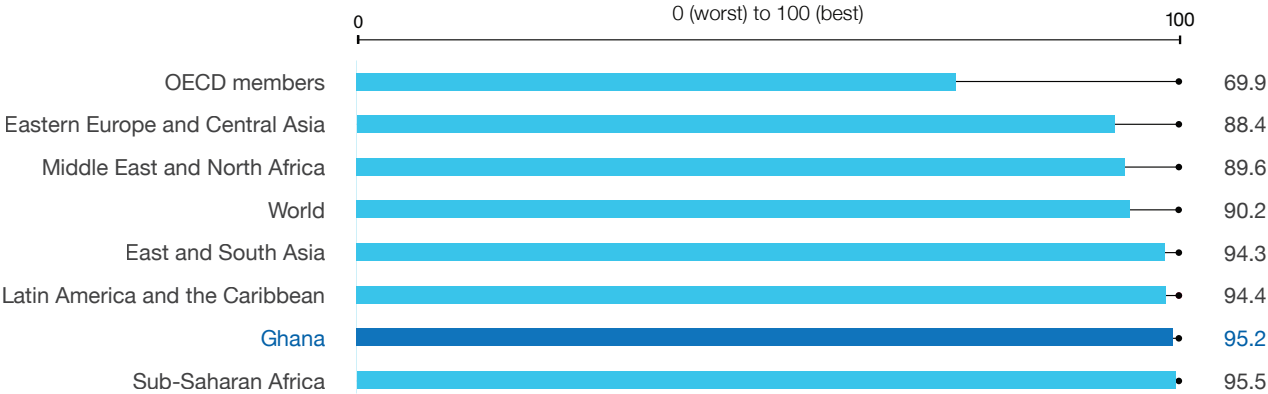


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

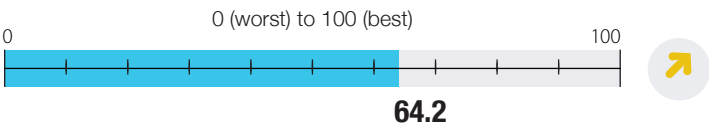


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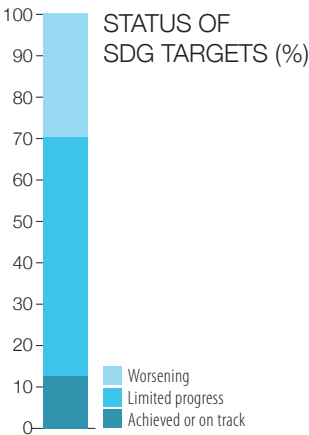
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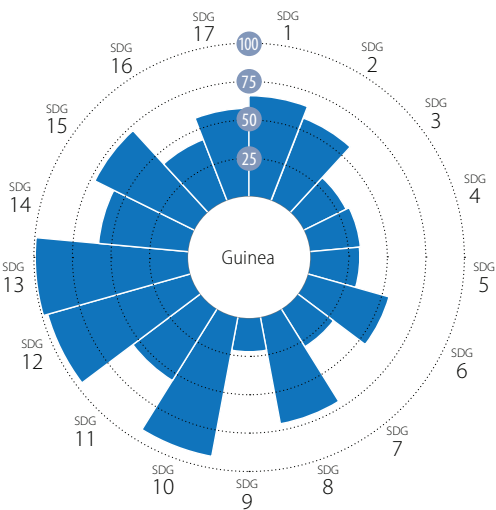
SDG1 – No Poverty		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		17.9	2024	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		29.9	2024	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		4.9	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		17.5	2017	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		6.8	2017	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		12.9	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.1	2021	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2.5	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		0.7	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		4.7	2019	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		263.1	2020	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		21.1	2022	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		42.3	2022	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		133.0	2022	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		0.5	2022	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		22.5	2019	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		194	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		25.9	2021	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)		63.8	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		63.0	2021	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		87.6	2023	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		95	2022	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		48	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		4.3	2023	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		87.7	2020	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		88.7	2021	●	↗
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		74.1	2019	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		93.5	2020	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		40.4	2017	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		72.9	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		90.1	2023	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		14.6	2024	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		88.4	2022	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		28.6	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		6.3	2021	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		3.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)		263.2	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)		86.3	2021	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		30.3	2021	●	→
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)		0.9	2022	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		11.0	2020	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		-3.3	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2.9	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		68.2	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		3.6	2024	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		0.55	2022	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		0.2	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		9.8	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		93.0	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)		69.8	2022	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		68.4	2022	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)		2.4	2023	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		33.4	2024	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		0.2	2022	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		0.4	2010	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient		43.5	2016	●	●
Palma ratio		2.3	2016	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		33.5	2020	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)		30.0	2022	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		72.8	2022	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		52.5	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		0.4	2005	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		1.8	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		0.4	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		1.0	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		7.9	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2.6	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		0.0	2019	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)		0.6	2022	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)		0.7	2021	●	↑
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		718.7	2019	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		19.6	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		33.3	2023	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		44.1	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		7.4	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		28.8	2019	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		78.8	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		94.3	2023	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.83	2024	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		1.0	2022	●	↓
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		1.9	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		1.8	2021	●	→
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		0.76	2022	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		11.7	2022	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		70.6	2018	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		43.0	2023	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)		20.1	2018	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)		0.1	2005	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)		67.7	2024	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		0.58	2022	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		0.44	2022	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		0.63	2022	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		5.1	2022	●	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		13.8	2020	●	↓
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)		52	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		64.2	2022	●	↗
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		80.7	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

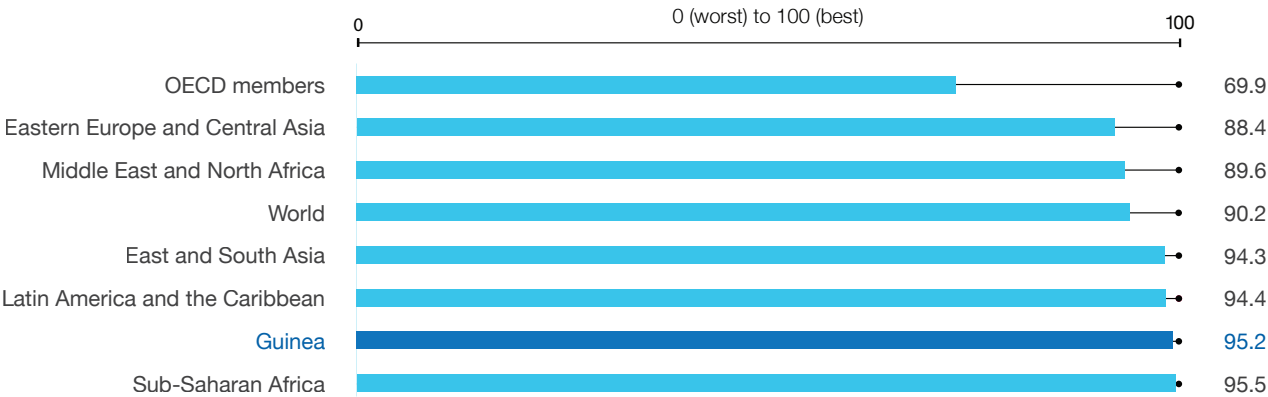


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

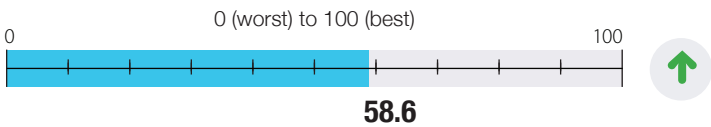


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sdgs.un.org>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



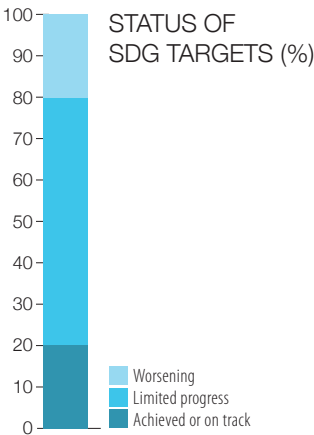
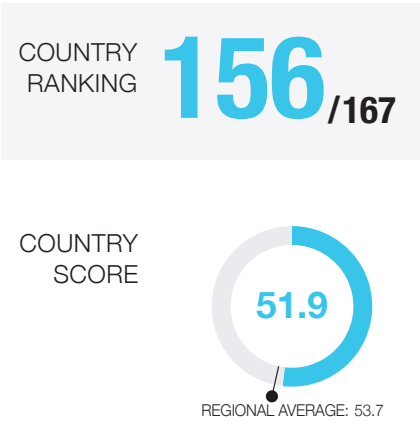
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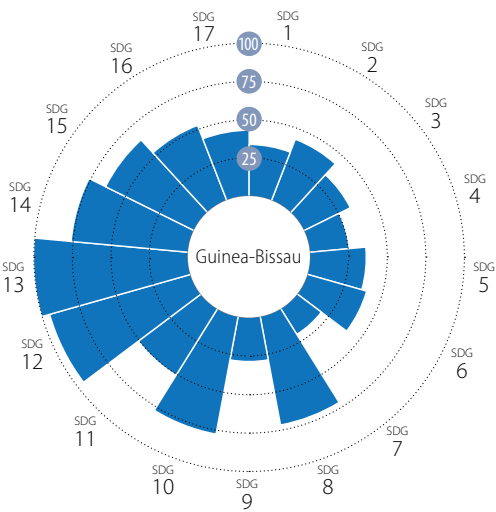
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				8.7	2024	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				29.9	2024	●	↔
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				12.9	2021	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				30.3	2018	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				9.2	2018	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				9.5	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2021	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.4	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.3	2018	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				553.4	2020	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				31.0	2022	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				96.0	2022	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				175.0	2022	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				0.4	2022	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				24.9	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				238	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				37.4	2021	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)				58.9	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				127.6	2020	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				55.3	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				47	2022	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				40	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.8	2023	●	↔
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				48.5	2021	●	↔
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				81.5	2021	●	↔
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				35.1	2021	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				60.3	2021	●	↔
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				37.7	2018	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				40.7	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				66.5	2023	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				29.6	2024	●	↔
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				71.5	2022	●	↔
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				31.3	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				1.4	2021	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				469.0	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				46.8	2021	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				1.0	2021	●	→
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				1.6	2022	●	↔
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				3.0	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-3.2	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.0	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				30.4	2021	●	↔
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				5.3	2024	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.58	2022	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				9.3	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				72.5	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)				33.9	2022	●	↔
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				23.4	2021	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.4	2023	●	↔
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2024	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2022	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				*	0.0	2022	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				29.6	2018	●	●
Palma ratio				1.1	2018	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				49.0	2020	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				27.7	2022	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				47.3	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				NA	NA	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				0.8	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.5	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.1	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				13.6	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				2.4	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				0.4	2022	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				0.5	2021	●	↑
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				*	0.0	2023	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				69.3	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				41.0	2023	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				11.8	2018	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				27.0	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				19.4	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				71.7	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				90.4	2023	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.89	2024	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				1.1	2022	●	↓
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				2.0	2022	●	→
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.75	2022	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				54.2	2019	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				62.0	2018	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				26.0	2023	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				24.2	2016	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2023	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				60.0	2024	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.40	2022	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.36	2022	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.35	2022	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				2.7	2022	●	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				58.6	2022	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				69.2	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

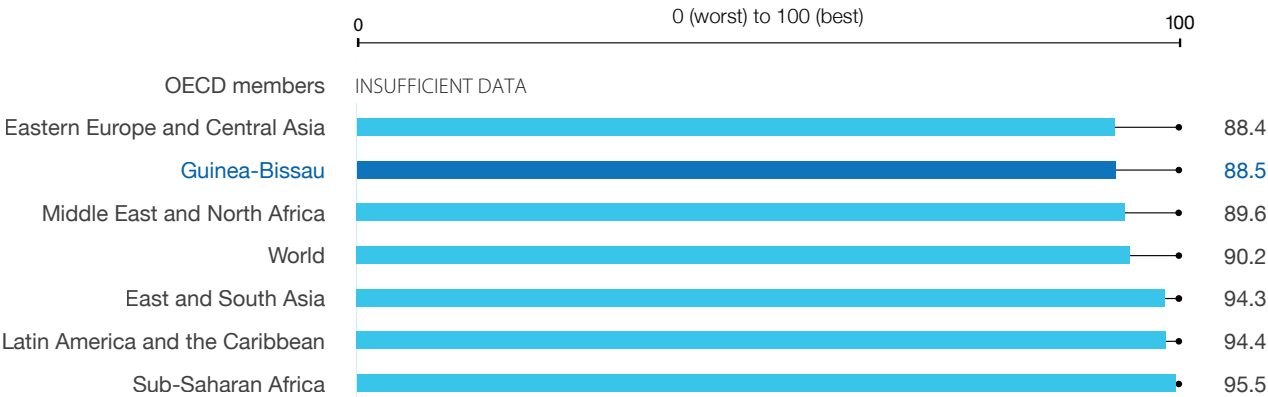


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

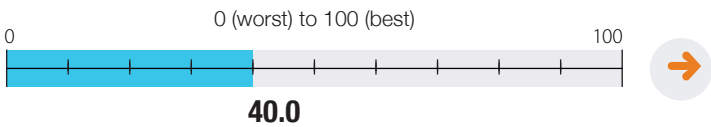


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sdgs.un.org>

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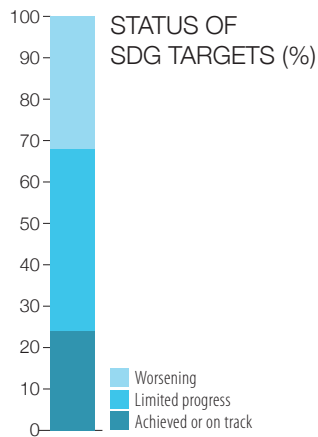
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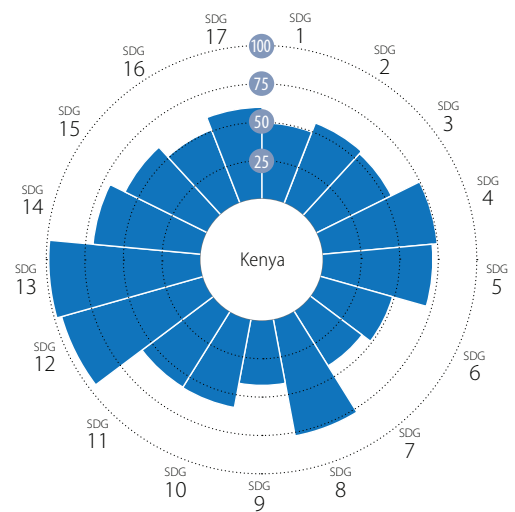
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				23.8	2024	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				58.8	2024	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				37.9	2021	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				27.7	2019	●	↓
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				5.1	2019	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				11.5	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2021	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.5	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.1	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				725.1	2020	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				33.6	2022	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				71.9	2022	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				361.0	2022	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				0.6	2022	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				24.9	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				229	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				30.5	2021	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)				59.7	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				84.5	2017	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				53.8	2019	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				75	2022	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				37	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				26.9	2010	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				69.4	2010	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				36.9	2010	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				69.0	2022	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				60.0	2018	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				48.8	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				77.0	2023	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				9.8	2024	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				61.8	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				27.8	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				1.5	2021	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				35.8	2021	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				1.0	2021	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				3.9	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				8.3	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-6.4	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.5	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				3.1	2024	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				74.7	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)				31.6	2022	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				62.5	2022	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.4	2023	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2024	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2022	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				*	0.0	2022	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				34.8	2018	●	●
Palma ratio				1.3	2021	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				60.8	2020	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				31.4	2022	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				66.5	2022	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				39.8	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.5	2015	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				0.5	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.2	2022	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				*	0.0	2023	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				50.7	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				52.4	2023	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				3.3	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				1.2	2003	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.3	2003	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				59.5	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.91	2024	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.7	2022	●	↓
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				1.1	2017	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				55.5	2017	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				46.0	2019	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				22.0	2023	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				17.2	2019	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2023	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				56.0	2024	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				3.3	2021	●	→
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				12.4	2019	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				40.0	2022	●	→
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				69.2	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

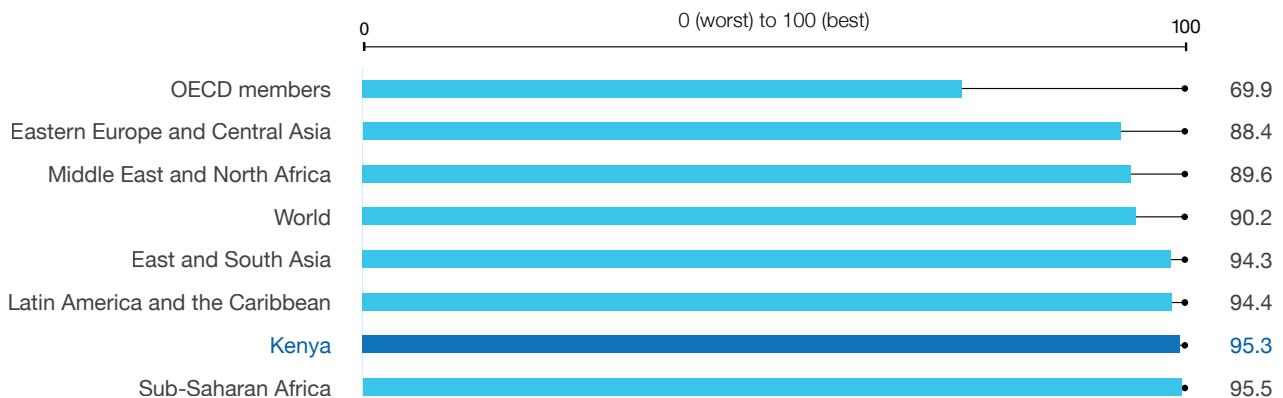


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sdgs.un.org>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



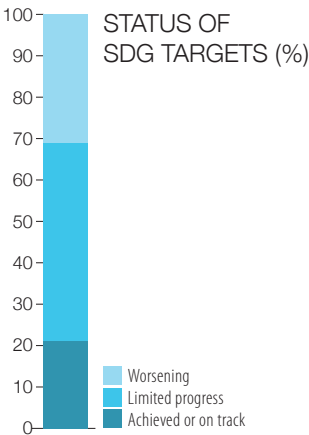
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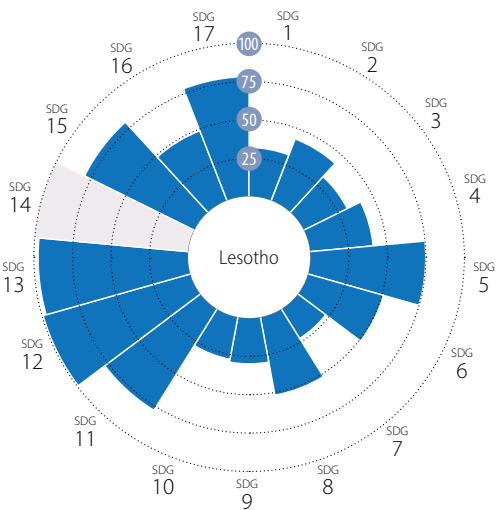
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				20.9	2024	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				37.5	2024	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				27.8	2021	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				17.6	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				4.9	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				12.4	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2021	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.4	2022	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.7	2018	●	↗
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.4	2021	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				530.0	2020	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				20.4	2022	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				41.1	2022	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				237.0	2022	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				0.5	2022	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				21.0	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				132	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				28.2	2021	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)				61.4	2021	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				43.8	2020	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				89.3	2022	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				90	2022	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				53	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.5	2023	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				NA	NA	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				83.4	2012	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				81.5	2016	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				89.0	2022	●	↗
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				77.1	2020	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				85.2	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				95.9	2023	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				23.3	2024	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				62.9	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				36.5	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				33.2	2021	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				1.1	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				432.0	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				76.5	2021	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				23.9	2021	●	→
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				2.0	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				4.0	2020	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-2.3	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				5.0	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				79.2	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				5.6	2024	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.54	2022	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				16.3	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				87.1	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)				40.8	2022	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				59.0	2022	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.6	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				25.5	2024	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2022	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.4	2022	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				38.7	2021	●	→
Palma ratio				1.7	2021	●	→
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				50.8	2020	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				20.8	2022	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				60.5	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				51.1	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2010	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				1.0	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.3	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.9	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				16.2	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				4.3	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2022	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				0.5	2022	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				0.5	2021	●	↑
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				0.0	2022	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				40.4	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				44.8	2023	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				22.2	2018	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				6.6	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				2.4	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				34.6	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				38.3	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.77	2024	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.2	2022	●	↗
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				3.7	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				4.9	2022	●	→
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.58	2022	●	→
Unsented detainees (% of prison population)				41.0	2022	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				66.9	2014	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				31.0	2023	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2023	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				53.2	2024	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.47	2022	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.42	2022	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.57	2022	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				6.3	2022	●	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				18.8	2021	●	↓
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				* 0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				66.3	2022	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				72.0	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

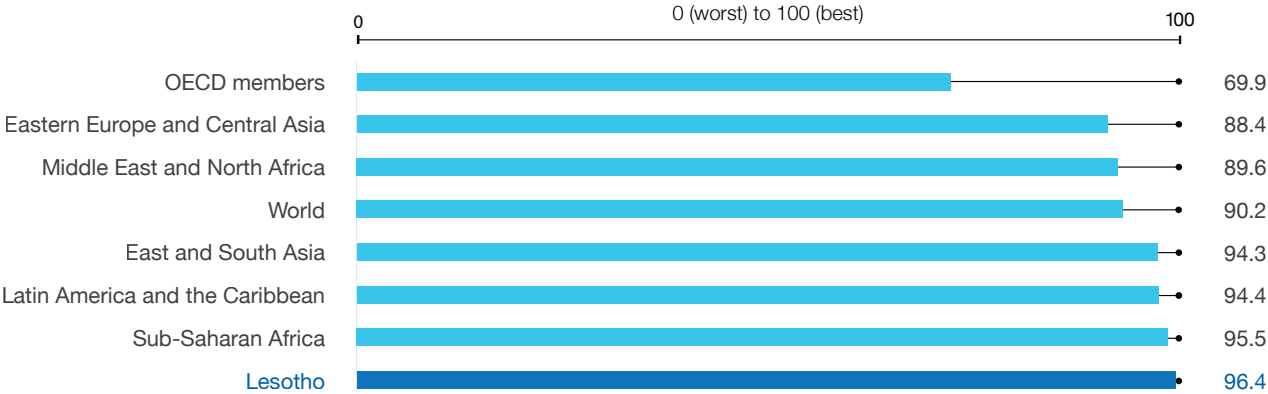


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

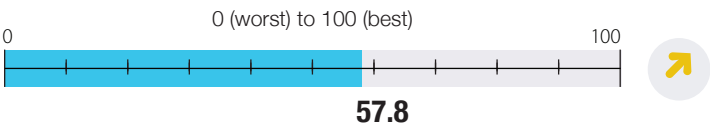


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STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



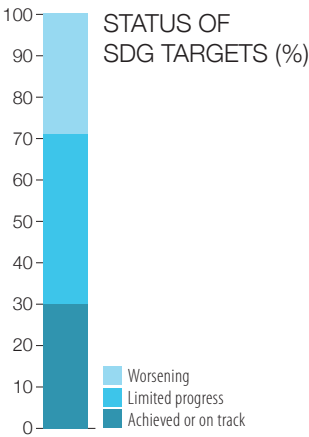
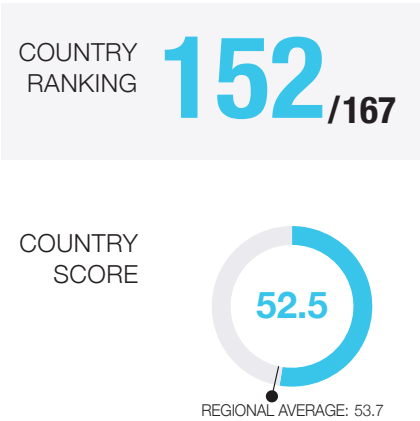
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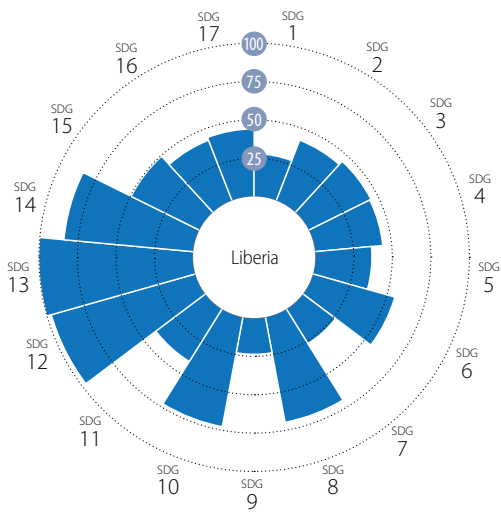
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				30.5	2024	● →	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				49.2	2024	● →	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				46.0	2021	● ↓	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				34.6	2018	● ●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				2.1	2018	● ●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				21.0	2022	● ↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2021	● ↑	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				0.7	2022	● →	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.1	2018	● →	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.1	2020	● ●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				566.2	2020	● ↗	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				35.3	2022	● ●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				72.2	2022	● →	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				661.0	2022	● →	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				3.0	2022	● ↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				42.7	2019	● ↗	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				288	2019	● ●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				21.6	2021	● ↗	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				53.1	2021	● →	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				49.1	2020	● ↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				86.6	2018	● ●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				81	2022	● ↓	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				53	2021	● ↓	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.2	2022	● ↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				38.2	2016	● ●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				73.2	2023	● ↓	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				46.2	2017	● ●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				89.7	2022	● ↗	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				82.8	2018	● ↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				120.3	2022	● ↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				78.8	2023	● ↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				25.0	2024	● ↓	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				74.0	2022	● →	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				50.3	2022	● →	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				2.6	2021	● ↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.3	2020	● ●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				NA	NA	● ●	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				50.4	2021	● ↗	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				41.1	2021	● →	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				6.2	2022	● →	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				4.6	2021	● ↓	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-8.2	2022	● ●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				1.6	2022	● ●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				45.6	2017	● ●	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				16.1	2024	● →	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	● ●	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				NA	NA	● ●	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				NA	NA	● ●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				79.8	2024	● ●	
Population using the internet (%)				47.0	2022	● ↗	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				67.1	2022	● ↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.0	2018	● ●	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2024	● ●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2022	● →	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.1	2015	● ●	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				44.9	2017	● ●	
Palma ratio				2.4	2017	● ●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				25.6	2020	● ↑	
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				30.9	2022	● ↓	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				90.7	2022	● ↗	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				NA	NA	● ●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.1	2006	● ●	
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				1.1	2019	● ●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				NA	NA	● ●	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				NA	NA	● ●	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				NA	NA	● ●	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				NA	NA	● ●	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2022	● →	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				1.4	2022	● →	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				NA	NA	● ●	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				0.0	2021	● ●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				NA	NA	● ●	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				NA	NA	● ●	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				NA	NA	● ●	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				NA	NA	● ●	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				NA	NA	● ●	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	● ●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				51.7	2023	● →	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				NA	NA	● ●	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.94	2024	● ↑	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2022	● ↑	
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				NA	NA	● ●	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				37.7	2008	● ●	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	● ●	
Unsented detainees (% of prison population)				19.5	2016	● ●	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				44.5	2018	● ●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				39.0	2023	● ↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)				13.9	2018	● ●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2023	● ●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				48.9	2024	● ↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	● ●	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	● ●	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	● ●	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				10.6	2022	● →	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	● ●	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				37.9	2022	● →	
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2021	● ●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				57.8	2022	● ↗	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				78.1	2023	● ●	

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

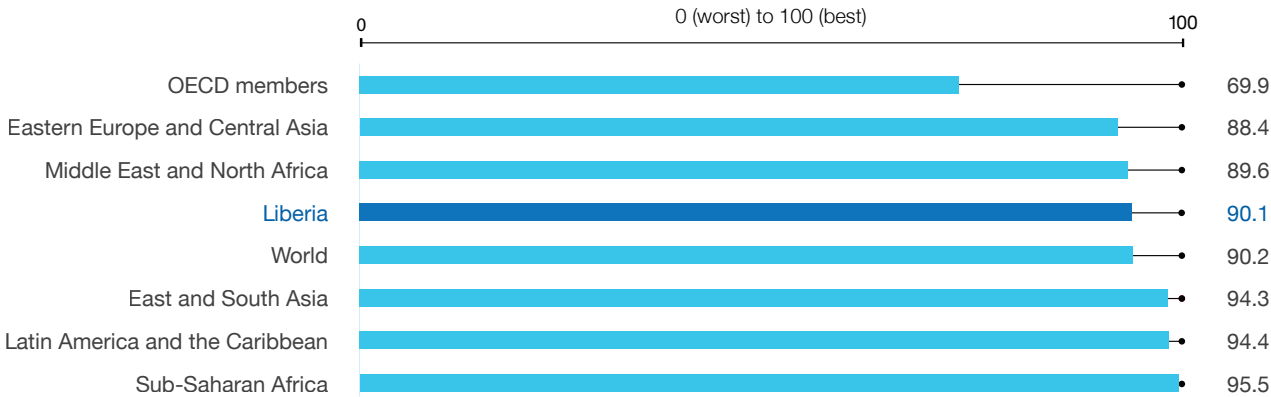


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

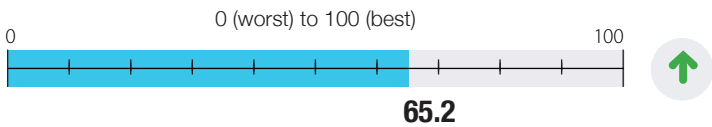


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INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



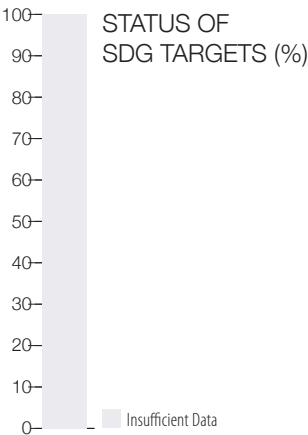
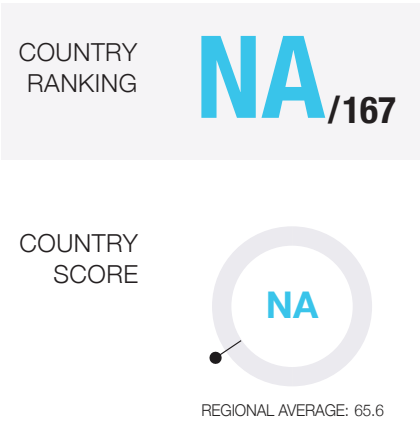
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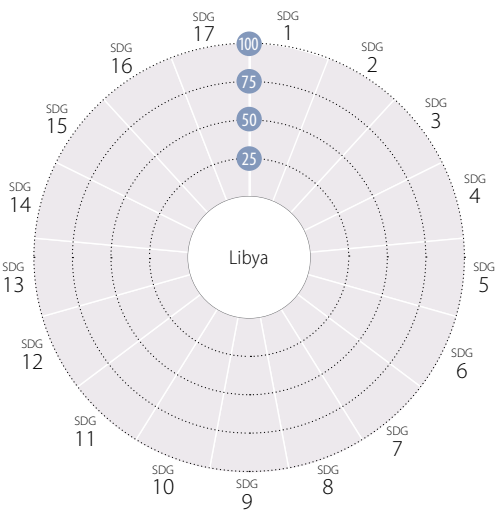
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				32.5	2024	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				63.3	2024	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				38.4	2021	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				29.8	2019	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				3.4	2019	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				17.0	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2021	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.1	2022	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.0	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				652.3	2020	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				29.9	2022	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				73.2	2022	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				308.0	2022	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				0.2	2022	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				17.8	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				153	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				15.3	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				60.7	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				130.8	2021	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				84.4	2020	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				79	2022	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				45	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.5	2023	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				69.1	2020	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				68.9	2020	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				42.9	2017	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				77.5	2019	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				47.5	2019	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				50.0	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				88.9	2023	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				11.0	2024	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				75.6	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				22.5	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				0.3	2021	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				47.3	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				29.8	2021	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				0.4	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				1.1	2022	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				0.6	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-8.1	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				3.1	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				51.6	2021	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				2.8	2024	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.46	2022	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				5.4	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				59.7	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)				30.1	2022	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				55.0	2022	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.4	2023	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2024	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2022	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				*	0.0	2022	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				35.3	2016	●	●
Palma ratio				1.4	2016	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				63.9	2020	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				17.9	2022	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				10.4	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2007	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.4	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.2	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				7.1	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				0.4	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.2	2022	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.1	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				*	0.0	2023	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				96.7	2023	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				48.8	2023	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				20.2	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.2	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.2	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				15.8	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				24.3	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.92	2024	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				1.1	2022	●	↓
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				0.2	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				3.1	2012	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.47	2022	●	↓
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				60.5	2021	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				66.3	2020	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				25.0	2023	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				31.7	2020	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2023	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				65.1	2024	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.49	2022	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.37	2022	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.37	2022	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				3.7	2022	●	→
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				68	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				65.2	2022	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				55.6	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

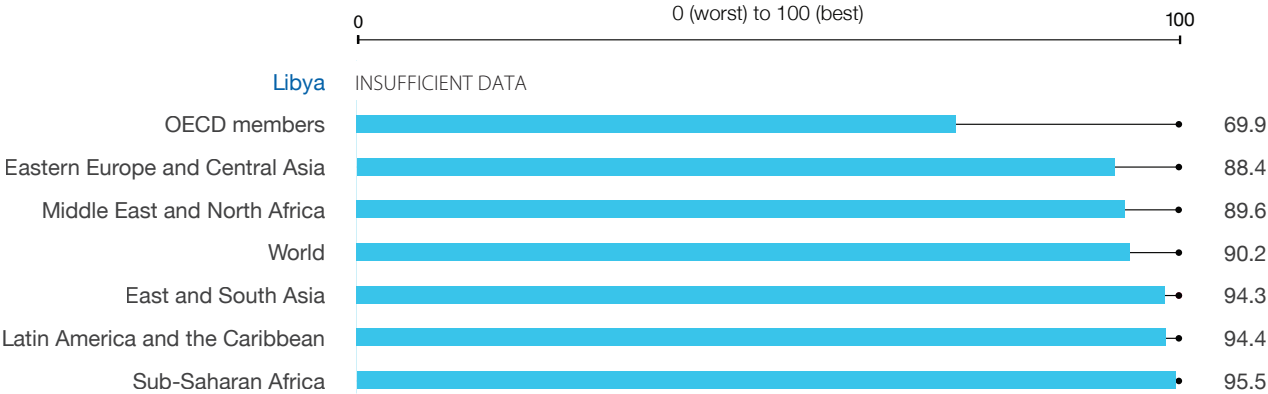


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

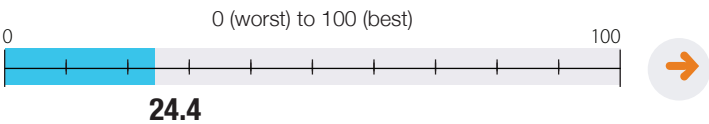


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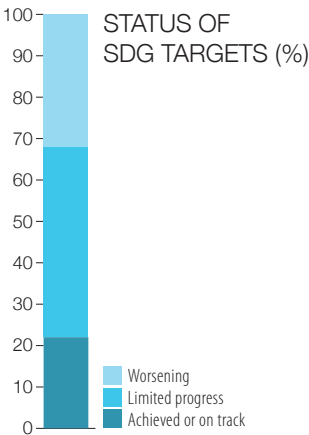
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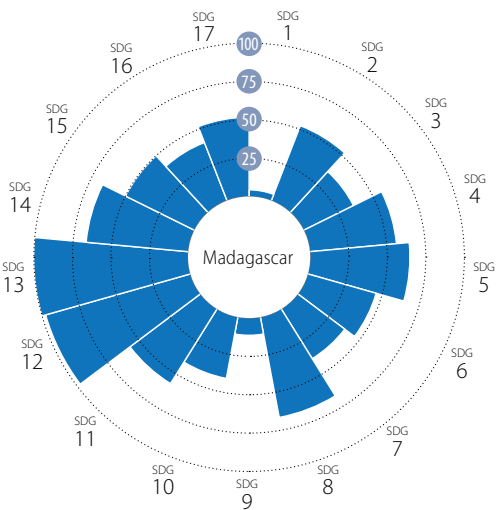
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	*	NA	NA	●	●		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	*	NA	NA	●	●		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		8.4	2021	●	↓		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		38.1	2014	●	●		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		10.2	2014	●	●		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		36.7	2022	●	↓		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.3	2021	●	●		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		0.7	2022	●	→		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		1.1	2018	●	↓		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA	NA	●	●		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		72.1	2020	●	→		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		5.5	2022	●	↑		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		10.3	2022	●	↑		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		59.0	2022	●	→		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		NA	NA	●	●		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		18.6	2019	●	→		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		54	2019	●	●		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		34.0	2021	●	↓		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		71.9	2021	●	→		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		10.9	2013	●	●		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		99.9	2013	●	●		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		73	2022	●	↓		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		62	2021	●	→		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		6.0	2023	●	↑		
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		NA	NA	●	●		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		NA	NA	●	●		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		NA	NA	●	●		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		NA	NA	●	●		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		24.0	2014	●	→		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		117.4	2022	●	↑		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		56.7	2023	●	→		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		16.5	2024	●	→		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		99.9	2022	●	↑		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		92.1	2022	●	→		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		817.1	2021	●	→		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		9.6	2020	●	●		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		1,520.8	2024	●	↑		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)		70.2	2021	●	↓		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		NA	NA	●	●		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2.1	2022	●	→		
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		0.0	2020	●	→		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		-6.4	2022	●	●		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		6.8	2022	●	●		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		65.7	2017	●	●		
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		18.1	2024	●	→		
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	●	●		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		0.7	2018	●	→		
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		35.3	2018	●	●		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		79.1	2024	●	●		
Population using the internet (%)		88.4	2022	●	↑		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		125.6	2022	●	↑		
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)		1.7	2023	●	↓		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2024	●	●		
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		0.1	2022	●	→		
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		NA	NA	●	●		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient		NA	NA	●	●		
Palma ratio		NA	NA	●	●		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		NA	NA	●	●		
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)		25.8	2022	●	↓		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		NA	NA	●	●		
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		NA	NA	●	●		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		0.9	2011	●	●		
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		11.5	2019	●	●		
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		4.5	2024	●	↑		
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2.7	2024	●	↑		
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		31.6	2024	●	→		
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		8.1	2024	●	↑		
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		0.5	2019	●	●		
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		9.3	2022	●	↓		
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		1.6	2021	●	↑		
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		24,658.2	2019	●	●		
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		0.0	2023	●	→		
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		51.0	2023	●	↓		
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		20.0	2018	●	↑		
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		32.1	2019	●	↓		
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		10.4	2019	●	↑		
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		0.0	2018	●	●		
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		0.0	2023	●	→		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA	NA	●	●		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.98	2024	●	↑		
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		0.0	2022	●	↑		
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)		5.7	2022	●	↑		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		NA	NA	●	●		
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	●	●		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		90.0	2016	●	●		
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		NA	NA	●	●		
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		18.0	2023	●	→		
Children involved in child labor (%)		NA	NA	●	●		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)		0.3	2011	●	●		
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)		40.6	2024	●	↓		
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	●	●		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	●	●		
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	●	●		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		4.8	2011	●	●		
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	NA	●	●		
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		NA	NA	●	●		
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●		
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		24.4	2022	●	→		
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		64.3	2023	●	●		

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

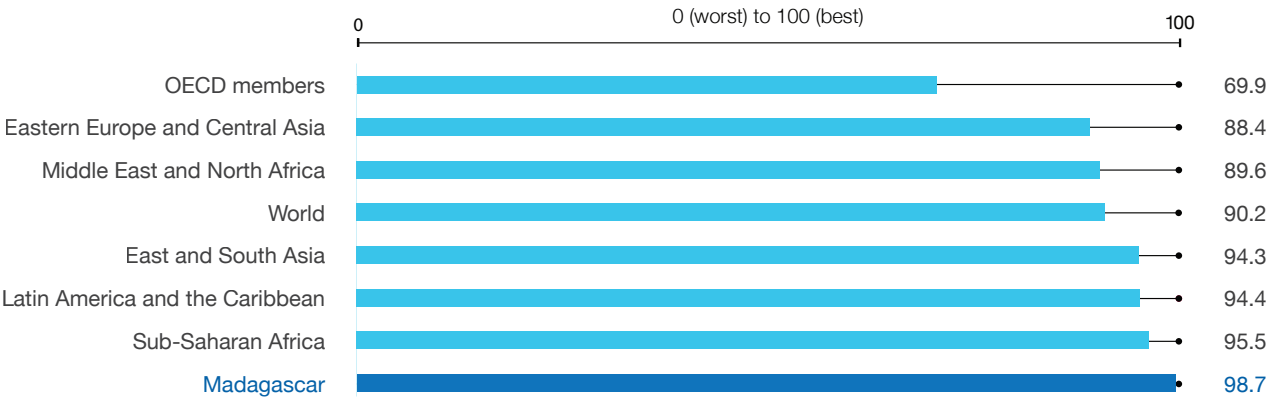


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

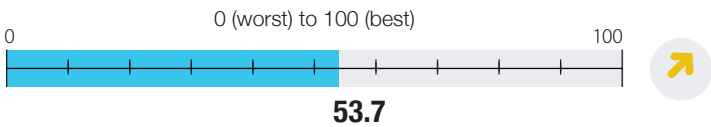


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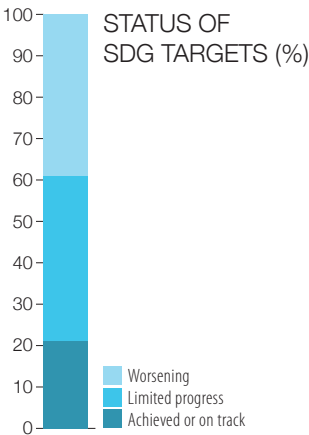
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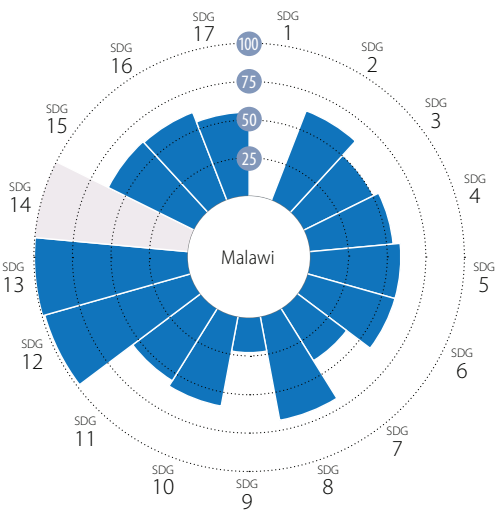
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				66.8	2024	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				79.8	2024	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				51.0	2021	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				39.8	2021	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				7.2	2021	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				4.3	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2021	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				2.8	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2021	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				391.5	2020	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				24.0	2022	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				65.8	2022	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				233.0	2022	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				0.3	2022	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				26.0	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				208	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				22.5	2021	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)				64.5	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				143.0	2019	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				45.8	2021	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				44	2022	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				35	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.4	2023	●	↗
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				65.8	2022	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				96.7	2020	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				32.8	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				80.7	2022	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				65.6	2020	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				87.0	2022	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				94.0	2023	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				18.5	2024	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				53.5	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				14.8	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				11.3	2021	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				73.1	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				35.1	2021	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				1.4	2021	●	→
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				1.9	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				30.7	2021	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-7.8	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.6	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				17.9	2017	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				1.8	2024	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.54	2022	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				3.1	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				49.8	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)				20.6	2022	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				24.1	2022	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				1.8	2023	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2024	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2022	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.0	2017	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				42.6	2012	●	●
Palma ratio				2.1	2012	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				67.4	2020	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				13.8	2022	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				66.0	2022	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				51.9	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2016	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				0.6	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.3	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.3	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				10.0	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				0.6	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2023	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				0.2	2022	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				0.1	2021	●	↑
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				20.1	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				53.5	2023	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				8.1	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				20.3	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				5.7	2019	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				26.6	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				49.2	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.74	2024	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.9	2022	●	↗
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				0.4	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.66	2022	●	↓
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				46.0	2021	●	↗
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				73.8	2021	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				25.0	2023	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				36.7	2018	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2023	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				54.1	2024	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.40	2022	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.39	2022	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.47	2022	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				3.9	2022	●	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				11.1	2021	●	→
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				53.7	2022	●	↗
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				82.8	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

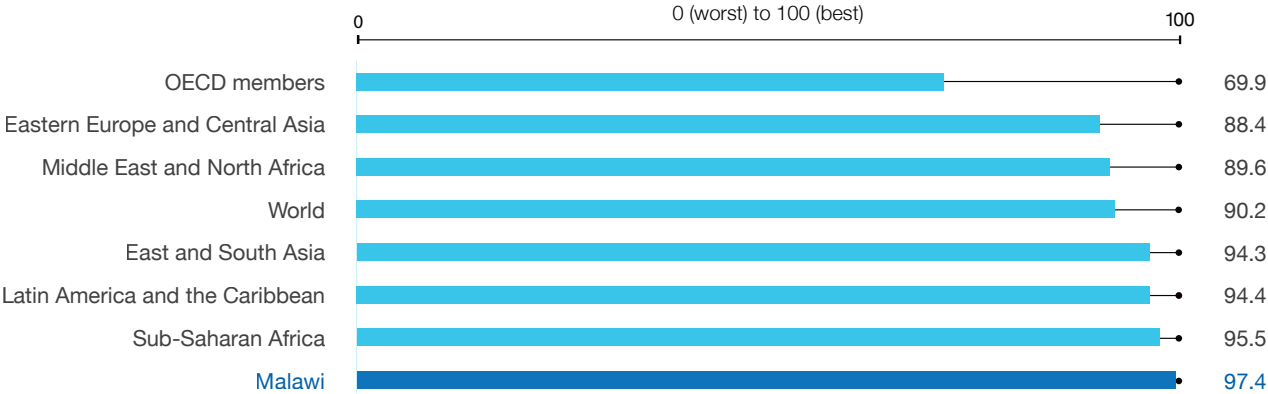


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

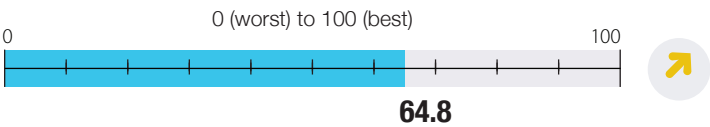


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sdgs.un.org>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



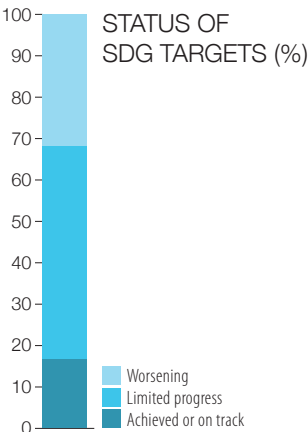
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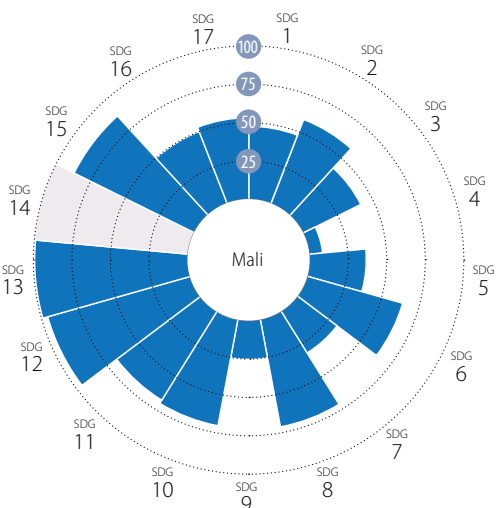
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				72.9	2024	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				91.2	2024	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				17.8	2021	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				35.5	2020	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				2.6	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				7.7	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2021	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				2.0	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2019	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				380.7	2020	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				18.7	2022	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				40.1	2022	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				125.0	2022	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				0.8	2022	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				22.6	2019	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				149	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				20.2	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				62.9	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				135.6	2018	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				96.4	2020	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				82	2022	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				48	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.3	2023	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				NA	NA	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				99.2	2019	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				22.0	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				76.8	2022	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				77.3	2019	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				67.1	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				85.6	2023	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				20.7	2024	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				71.9	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				49.2	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				17.5	2021	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				58.2	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				14.2	2021	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				1.6	2021	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				1.5	2022	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				43.1	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-7.2	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.9	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				42.7	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				5.0	2024	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.52	2022	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				2.6	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				73.6	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)				27.7	2022	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				38.3	2022	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.2	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2024	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2022	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				*	0.0	2022	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				38.5	2019	●	↑
Palma ratio				1.7	2019	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				49.8	2020	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				20.2	2022	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				76.6	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				23.0	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.2	2013	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				0.5	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.1	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.3	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				10.3	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				2.5	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2022	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.1	2022	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.4	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				0.0	2022	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				70.8	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				30.6	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.81	2024	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.6	2022	●	↓
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				2.6	2022	●	→
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				1.8	2012	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.70	2022	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				17.6	2020	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				67.0	2020	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				34.0	2023	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				14.0	2020	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.0	2000	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				64.5	2024	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.50	2022	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.39	2022	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.61	2022	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				4.7	2021	●	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				12.1	2021	●	→
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				64.8	2022	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				78.6	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

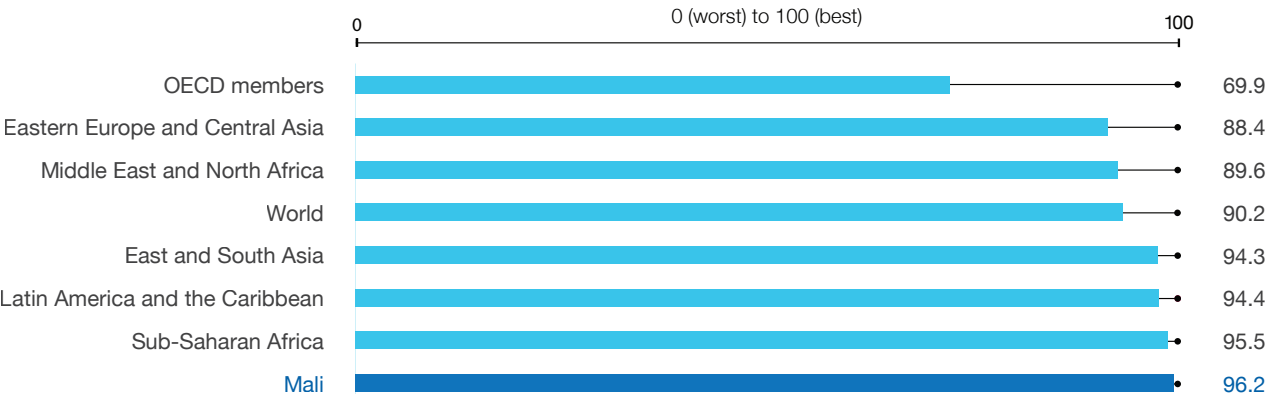


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

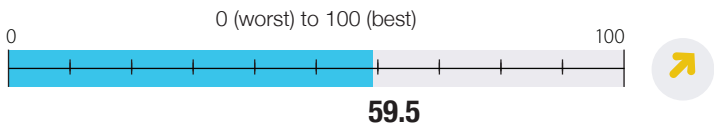


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INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



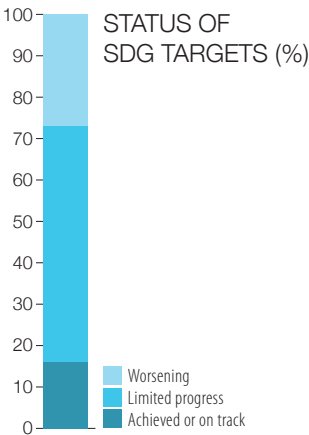
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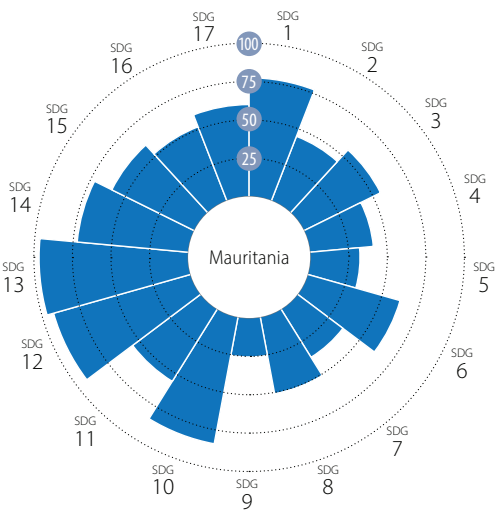
SDG1 – No Poverty		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		14.5	2024	●	↗	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		44.6	2024	●	→	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		12.8	2021	●	↓	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		21.8	2022	●	↗	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		10.6	2022	●	↗	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		11.4	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.2	2021	●	↑	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		1.7	2022	●	→	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		0.6	2018	●	↗	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		0.5	2021	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		440.2	2020	●	→	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		32.7	2022	●	→	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		93.8	2022	●	↗	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		49.0	2022	●	→	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		0.3	2022	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		22.3	2019	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		167	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		20.2	2021	●	↗	
Life expectancy at birth (years)		58.9	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		144.8	2020	●	→	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		67.3	2018	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		70	2022	●	→	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		41	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		4.4	2023	●	↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		42.4	2018	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		56.3	2018	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		28.3	2017	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		46.2	2020	●	↓	
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		41.2	2018	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		52.5	2022	●	↓	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		62.9	2023	●	↓	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		28.6	2024	●	↑	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		83.6	2022	●	↗	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		50.2	2022	●	→	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		8.0	2021	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		0.0	2020	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)		112.8	2024	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)		53.4	2021	●	↗	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		0.9	2021	●	→	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)		1.9	2022	●	→	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		7.3	2021	●	↓	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		-6.8	2022	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		5.2	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		43.5	2021	●	↗	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		3.2	2024	●	→	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		0.59	2022	●	●	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		0.1	2018	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		5.9	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		73.5	2024	●	●	
Population using the internet (%)		33.1	2022	●	↗	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		58.5	2022	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)		2.0	2023	●	↓	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		*	0.0	2024	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		0.0	2022	●	→	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		0.2	2021	●	↓	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient		36.0	2018	●	●	
Palma ratio		1.5	2021	●	●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		41.9	2020	●	↗	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)		37.4	2022	●	→	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		82.8	2022	●	↗	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		75.5	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		0.3	2012	●	●	
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		0.8	2019	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		0.4	2024	●	→	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		0.5	2024	●	→	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		17.7	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		1.7	2024	●	↑	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		0.1	2019	●	●	
SDG13 – Climate Action		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)		0.3	2022	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)		0.3	2021	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		*	0.0	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA	NA	●	●	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		NA	NA	●	●	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA	NA	●	●	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		NA	NA	●	●	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		NA	NA	●	●	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		61.6	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		89.5	2023	●	↑	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.98	2024	●	→	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		0.2	2022	●	↑	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		1.2	2022	●	↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		NA	NA	●	●	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		0.60	2022	●	●	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		NA	NA	●	●	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		86.7	2018	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		28.0	2023	●	↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)		13.2	2017	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)		*	0.0	2023	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)		50.6	2024	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		0.43	2022	●	●	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		0.37	2022	●	●	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		0.60	2022	●	●	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		5.3	2022	●	→	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	NA	●	●	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		15.0	2020	●	→	
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)		*	0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		59.5	2022	●	↗	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		68.3	2023	●	●	

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

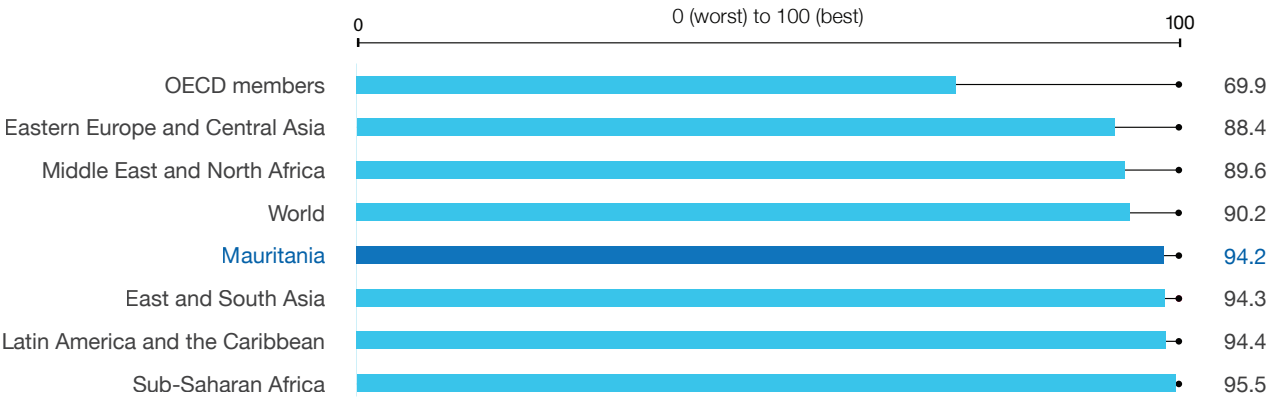


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

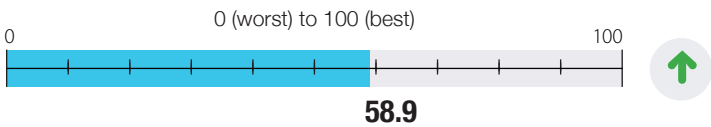


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sdgs.un.org>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



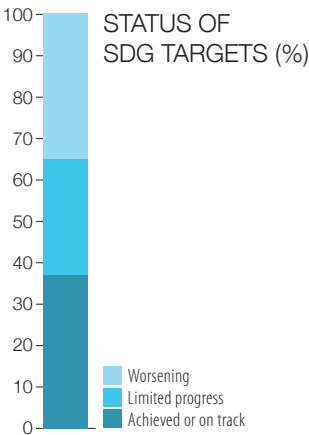
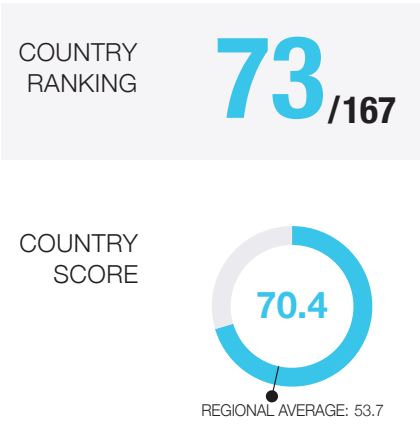
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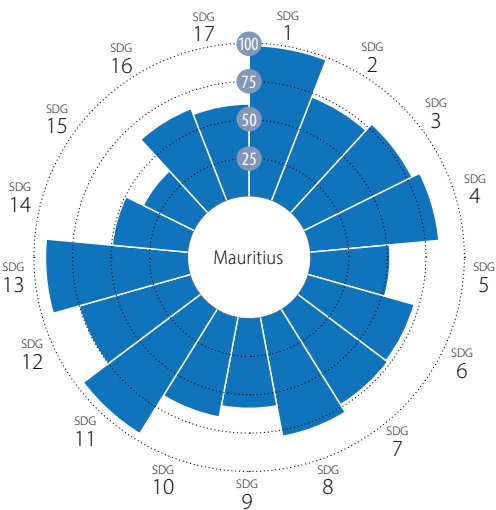
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				5.2	2024	●	↗
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				19.9	2024	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				8.7	2021	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				25.1	2022	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				13.6	2022	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				22.7	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2021	●	↗
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.7	2022	●	↗
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.0	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2014	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				463.8	2020	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				22.0	2022	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				39.2	2022	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				78.0	2022	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				0.1	2022	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				16.1	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				128	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				9.5	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				64.4	2021	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				89.6	2019	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				70.4	2021	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				72	2022	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				40	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.3	2023	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				NA	NA	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				69.4	2019	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				43.7	2019	●	↗
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				76.5	2021	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				22.4	2019	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				71.2	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				46.1	2023	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				23.3	2024	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				77.8	2022	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				55.9	2022	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				13.3	2021	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				466.5	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				47.7	2021	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				48.3	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				2.7	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				1.3	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-4.5	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				32.0	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				20.9	2017	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				10.5	2024	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.45	2022	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.2	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				9.6	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				57.7	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)				44.4	2022	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				73.4	2022	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.0	2023	●	↗
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2024	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2022	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				32.6	2014	●	●
Palma ratio				1.2	2019	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				56.0	2020	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				44.8	2022	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				75.1	2022	●	↗
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2009	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				1.4	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.5	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.8	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				24.1	2024	●	↗
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				5.4	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				1.2	2022	●	↓
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				1.0	2022	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				1.2	2021	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				*	0.0	2023	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				37.2	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				60.8	2023	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				17.6	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				1.0	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				5.9	2019	●	↗
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				11.2	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.97	2024	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2022	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				3.6	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				1.0	2020	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.62	2022	●	●
Unsented detainees (% of prison population)				41.2	2010	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				44.8	2021	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				30.0	2023	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				14.0	2015	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2023	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				74.2	2024	●	→
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.44	2022	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.40	2022	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.31	2022	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				2.9	2022	●	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				58.9	2022	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				74.7	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

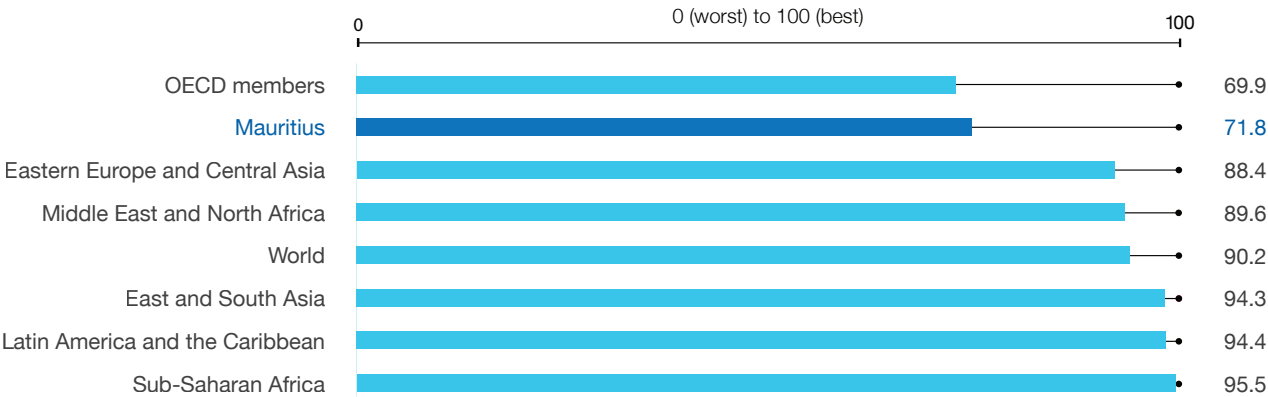


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

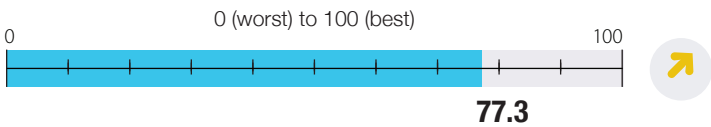


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sdgs.un.org>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



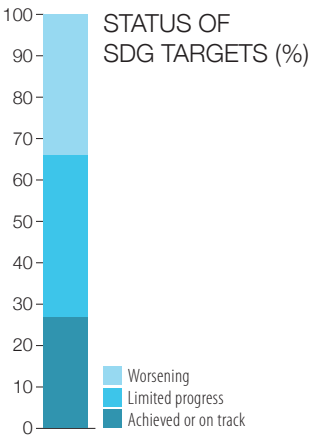
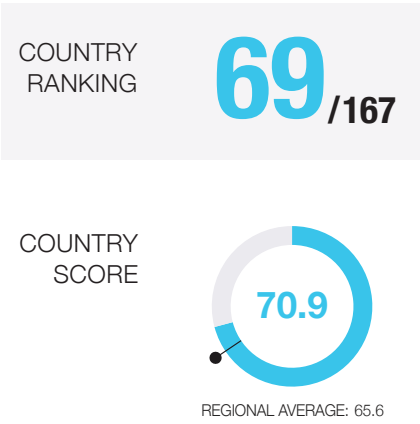
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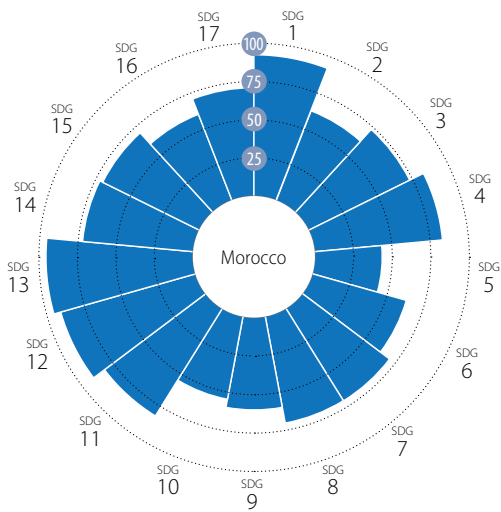
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				0.8	2024	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				1.5	2024	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				6.8	2021	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				19.2	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2021	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				9.2	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2014	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				84.4	2020	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				9.5	2022	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				15.0	2022	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				12.0	2022	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				23.2	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				35	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				9.7	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				73.6	2021	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				19.9	2022	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.7	2021	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				96	2022	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				66	2021	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.8	2023	●	↗
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				62.1	2021	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				96.7	2021	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				131.0	2021	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.3	2021	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				41.9	2014	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				98.1	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				62.8	2023	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				20.0	2024	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				95.5	2017	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				22.0	2021	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				2.8	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				99.6	2021	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				98.9	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				1.2	2022	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				9.0	2020	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-3.2	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				1.5	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				90.5	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				4.2	2024	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.65	2022	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.9	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)				75.5	2022	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				117.3	2022	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.5	2023	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				25.5	2024	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.4	2022	●	↗
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.3	2022	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				36.8	2017	●	●
Palma ratio				1.6	2017	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				15.2	2022	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.0	2016	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				10.1	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				1.3	2023	●	→
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				3.3	2022	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				*	0.0	2023	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				11.1	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				69.0	2023	●	↗
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				71.9	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				5.1	2019	●	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.0	2008	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				1.8	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				9.6	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.38	2024	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2022	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				2.2	2022	●	→
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.83	2022	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				52.1	2022	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				NA	NA	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				51.0	2023	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2023	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				65.6	2024	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.63	2022	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.49	2022	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.60	2022	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				8.0	2022	●	↗
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				23.8	2022	●	↑
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				81	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				77.3	2022	●	↗
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				89.7	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



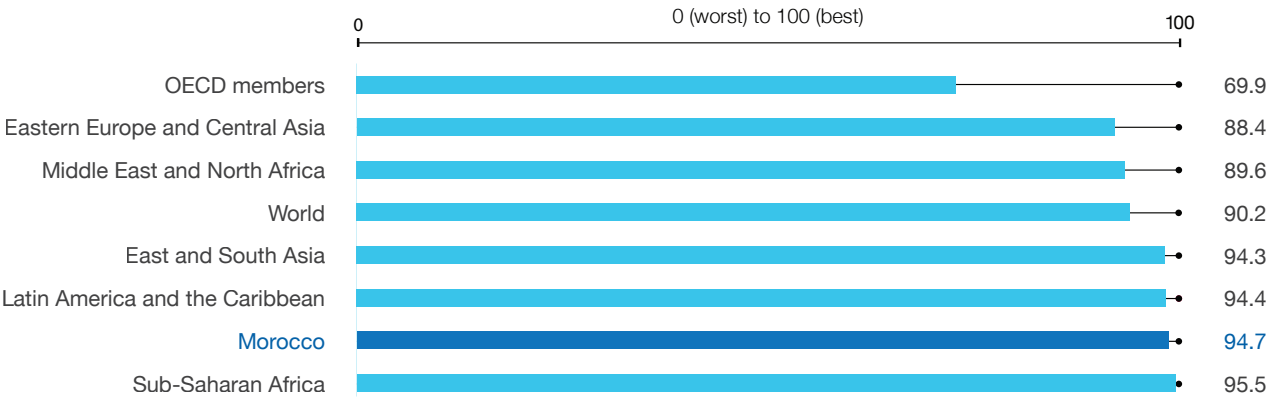
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



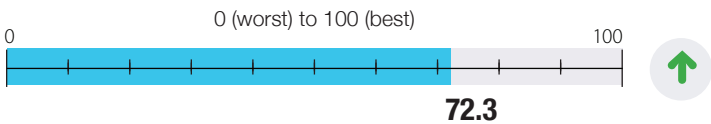
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



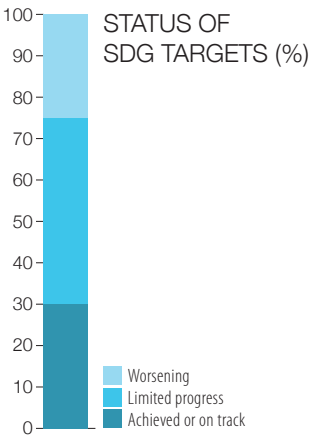
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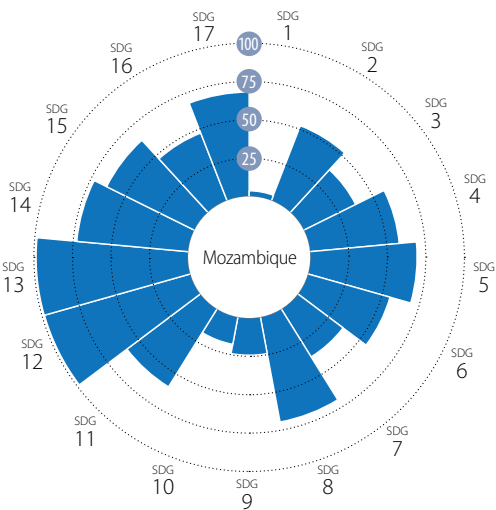
SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.4	2024	● ↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.1	2024	● ●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	7.6	2024	● →	Population using the internet (%)	90.7	2022	● ↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	88.6	2022	● ↑	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.3	2021	● →	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	● ●	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.2	2019	● ●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	27.2	2024	● ↑	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	2019	● ●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2022	● ↗	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.8	2022	● ↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	2010	● ●	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2021	● →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.9	2022	● ↓	Gini coefficient	39.5	2013	● ●	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	● ↓	Palma ratio	1.8	2013	● ●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.0	2021	● ●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	10.9	2020	● →	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	71.9	2020	● ↑	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	21.5	2022	● ↓	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.6	2022	● ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	93.8	2022	● →	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	17.3	2022	● ↑	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	66.4	2020	● ●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	93.0	2022	● →	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2022	● ↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2014	● ●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.1	2019	● →	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.6	2019	● ●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	67	2019	● ●	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.7	2024	● →	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.6	2021	● →	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.4	2024	● →	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.0	2021	● →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	14.2	2024	● →	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	21.7	2018	● ●	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	7.5	2024	● →	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	86.6	2018	● ●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2022	● ↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2022	● ↑	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	69	2021	● ↗	CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	1.8	2022	● →	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.5	2023	● ↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	1.1	2021	● ↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2022	● ●	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	78.9	2022	● ↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.5	2022	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	55.6	2023	● ↗	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	72.3	2022	● →	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	56.0	2023	● →	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.5	2022	● ●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	10.6	2018	● →	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	13.3	2019	● ↗	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	72.0	2018	● →	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.8	2019	● →	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	73.6	2022	● →	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	● ●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	29.0	2023	● ↓	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.3	2024	● ↗	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.5	2023	● ↗	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.2	2023	● ↑	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	87.0	2022	● ↗	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88	2024	● →	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	87.5	2022	● ↗	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.7	2022	● ↓	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	50.8	2021	● →	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	3.8	2022	● ↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.4	2020	● ●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2O eq/capita)	730.5	2024	● →	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.7	2022	● ↓	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.66	2022	● ↓	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2021	● ↑	Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	17.4	2021	● ↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	98.2	2021	● ↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.9	2018	● ●	
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.7	2022	● ↗	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	38.0	2023	● →	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	7.9	2020	● →	Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	2023	● ●	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.1	2022	● ●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	46.0	2024	● ↓	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.3	2022	● ●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.52	2022	● →	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	44.4	2021	● ●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.45	2022	● ↓	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	9.7	2024	● ↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.55	2022	● ↓	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.57	2022	● ↓	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	● →	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.0	2022	● ↗	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	10.7	2018	● ●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	● ●	
				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	26.9	2022	● ↑	
				Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	● ●
				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	72.3	2022	● ↑	
				Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	77.6	2023	● ●	

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

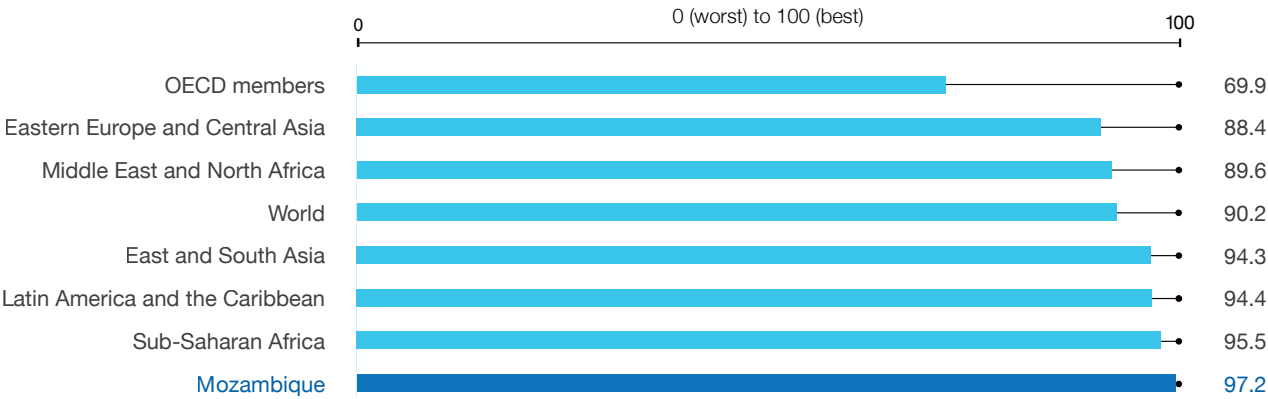


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

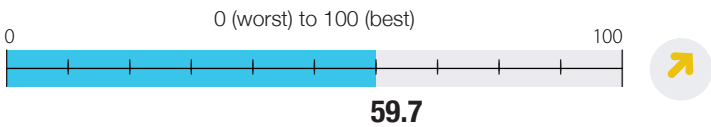


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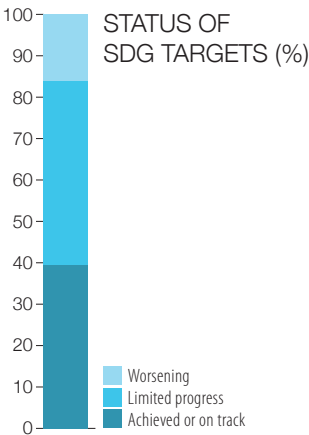
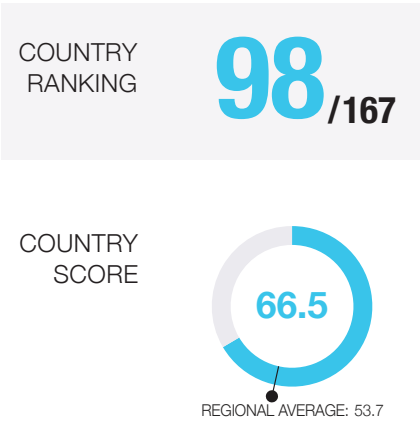
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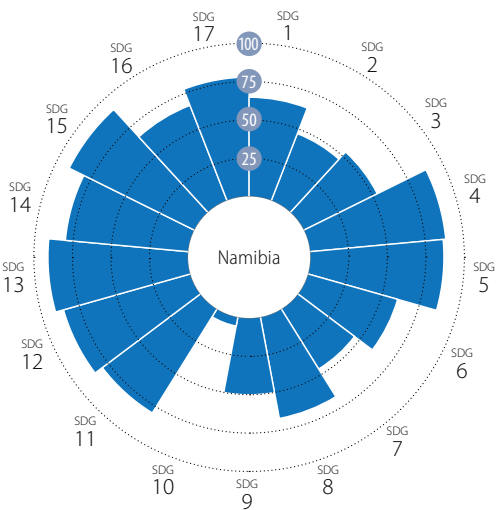
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				67.6	2024	● →	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				85.6	2024	● →	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				30.5	2021	● ↗	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				37.5	2020	● →	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				3.9	2020	● ↑	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				10.3	2022	● ↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2021	● ↑	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.0	2022	● →	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	● ↓	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.5	2021	● ●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				127.1	2020	● ↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				25.7	2022	● →	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				66.2	2022	● ↗	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				361.0	2022	● →	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				3.2	2022	● ↗	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				30.6	2019	● →	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				228	2019	● ●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				20.1	2021	● ↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				59.3	2021	● →	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				158.0	2021	● →	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				67.5	2023	● ↓	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				67	2022	● ↓	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				44	2021	● →	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.7	2023	● ↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				NA	NA	● ●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				99.0	2022	● ↑	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				42.2	2022	● ↗	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				70.1	2020	● ↓	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				55.5	2015	● ↗	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				73.5	2022	● ↓	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				98.4	2023	● ↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				43.2	2024	● ↑	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				63.2	2022	● ↗	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				37.4	2022	● →	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				1.8	2021	● ↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				20.0	2020	● ●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				124.8	2024	● ↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				31.5	2021	● →	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				5.4	2021	● →	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				0.4	2022	● →	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				15.4	2020	● ↓	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-7.3	2022	● ●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				3.0	2022	● ●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				49.5	2021	● ●	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				3.7	2024	● →	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.46	2022	● ●	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	● ↑	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				5.2	2018	● ●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				57.0	2024	● ●	
Population using the internet (%)				21.2	2022	● →	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				23.2	2022	● ↓	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.2	2016	● ●	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				25.5	2024	● ●	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2022	● →	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.3	2015	● ●	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				50.5	2019	● →	
Palma ratio				3.2	2019	● ●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				55.0	2020	● →	
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				15.9	2022	● →	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				76.9	2022	● ↗	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				39.9	2020	● ●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.3	2014	● ●	
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				0.5	2019	● ●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.1	2024	● →	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.7	2024	● ↑	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				7.2	2024	● →	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				1.7	2024	● ↑	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2023	● →	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.2	2022	● ↑	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.4	2021	● ↑	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				1,106.9	2023	● ●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				47.2	2023	● →	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				52.2	2023	● ↓	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				1.1	2018	● ↑	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				10.2	2019	● ↑	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				7.2	2019	● ↑	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	● ●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				41.2	2023	● →	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				64.5	2023	● →	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.78	2024	● ↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.5	2022	● →	
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				1.2	2022	● ↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				3.6	2011	● ●	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.61	2022	● ●	
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				34.8	2017	● ●	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				55.0	2015	● ●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				25.0	2023	● ↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)				NA	NA	● ●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.0	2023	● ●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				52.4	2024	● ↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.44	2022	● ●	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.43	2022	● ●	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.34	2022	● ●	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				9.6	2021	● ↑	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	● ●	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				25.1	2021	● →	
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				0	2021	● ●	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				59.7	2022	● ↗	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				76.1	2023	● ●	

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

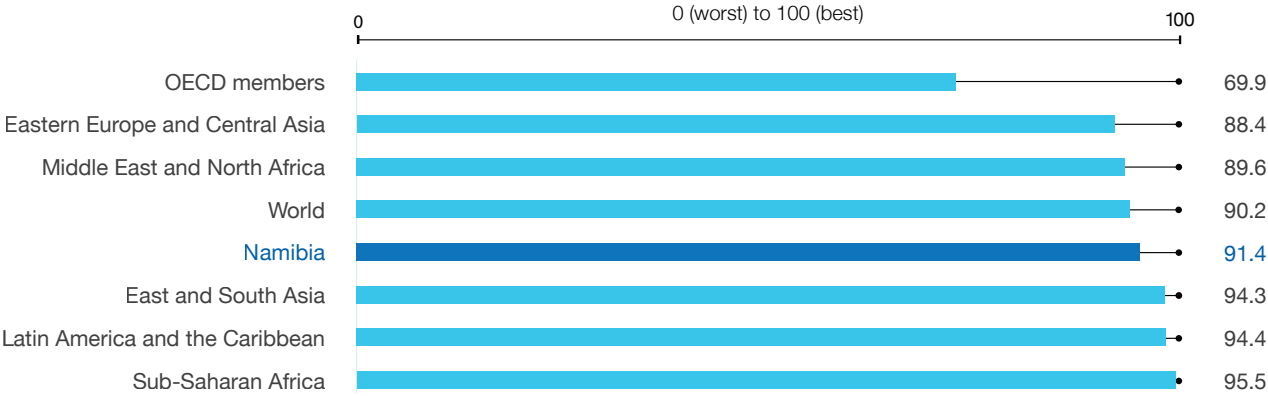


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

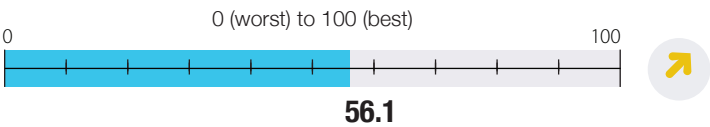


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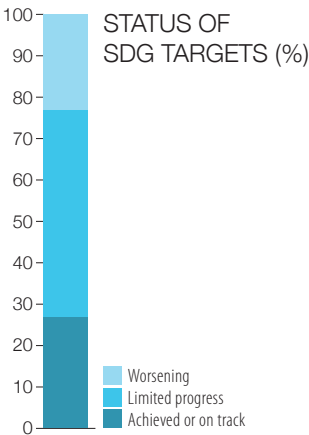
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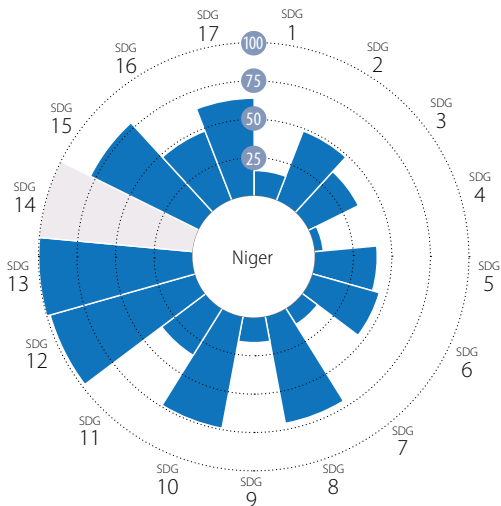
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				14.4	2024	●	→	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				26.6	2024	●	→	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				17.1	2021	●	↗	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				22.7	2013	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				7.1	2013	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				17.0	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				NA	NA	●	●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				0.6	2022	●	→	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.3	2018	●	→	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				4.3	2020	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				214.6	2020	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				18.7	2022	●	↗	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				37.9	2022	●	↗	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				450.0	2022	●	↗	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				2.4	2022	●	↗	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				22.6	2019	●	↗	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				142	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				22.0	2021	●	↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				59.3	2021	●	↓	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				63.9	2016	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				88.2	2013	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				90	2022	●	↑	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				63	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.1	2023	●	↗	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				77.3	2022	●	↑	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				99.4	2018	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				96.5	2022	●	↑	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				95.6	2021	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				80.4	2013	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				108.0	2022	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				87.7	2023	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				44.2	2024	●	↑	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				85.9	2022	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				35.8	2022	●	→	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				0.9	2021	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				5.0	2020	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				490.8	2024	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				55.2	2021	●	→	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				47.3	2021	●	→	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				2.9	2022	●	→	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				21.0	2020	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-4.1	2022	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				2.4	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				71.4	2021	●	↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				19.4	2024	●	→	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.55	2022	●	●	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.6	2018	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				28.9	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				81.1	2024	●	●	
Population using the internet (%)				62.2	2022	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				77.4	2022	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.8	2023	●	→	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				25.5	2024	●	●	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.3	2022	●	→	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.4	2014	●	●	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				59.1	2015	●	●	
Palma ratio				5.5	2015	●	●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				41.4	2018	●	●	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				17.3	2022	●	→	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				97.1	2022	●	→	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				NA	NA	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				NA	NA	●	●	
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				6.4	2019	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.4	2024	●	↑	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				2.1	2024	●	↑	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				37.8	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				10.1	2024	●	↑	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				1.0	2023	●	↓	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				1.6	2022	●	↑	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				3.5	2021	●	↗	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				83.0	2023	●	→	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				81.7	2023	●	↑	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				5.2	2018	●	↑	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				34.7	2019	●	↓	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				4.6	2019	●	→	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.3	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				86.2	2023	●	↑	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				85.7	2023	●	↑	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.97	2024	●	→	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2022	●	↑	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				6.6	2022	●	↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				12.5	2021	●	●	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.71	2022	●	●	
Unsented detainees (% of prison population)				3.2	2016	●	●	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				78.1	2016	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				49.0	2023	●	↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)				NA	NA	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.0	2023	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				74.2	2024	●	→	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.42	2022	●	●	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.50	2022	●	●	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.64	2022	●	●	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				13.8	2022	●	↑	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				30.1	2021	●	→	
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				56.1	2022	●	↗	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				81.3	2023	●	●	

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

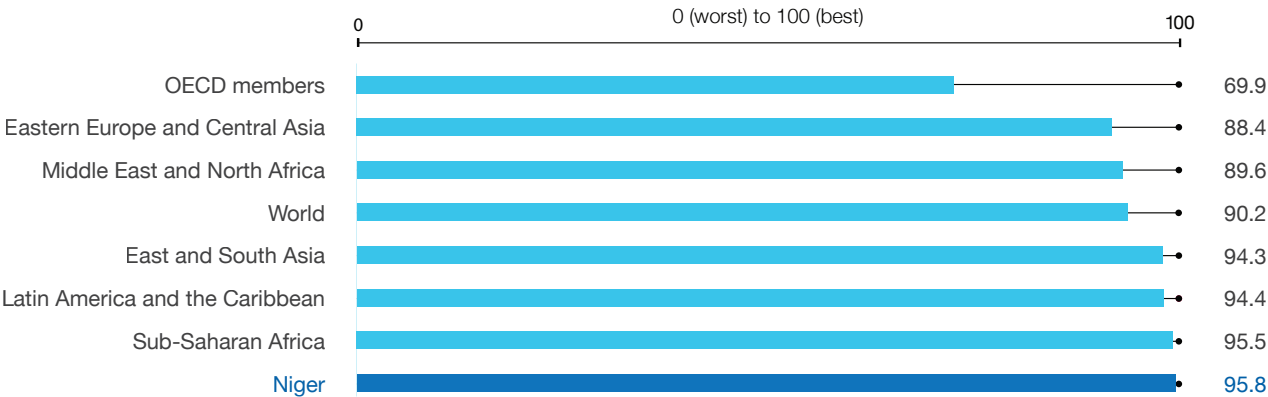


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

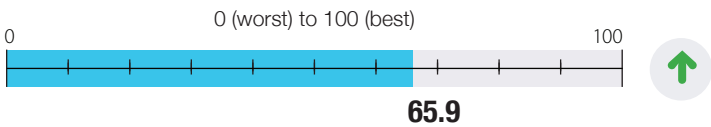


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sdgs.un.org>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



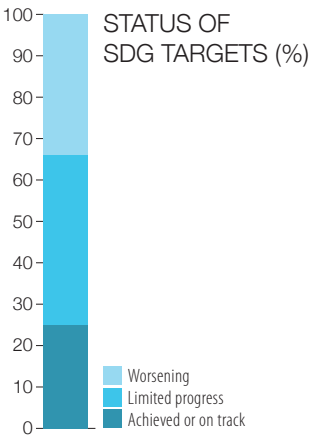
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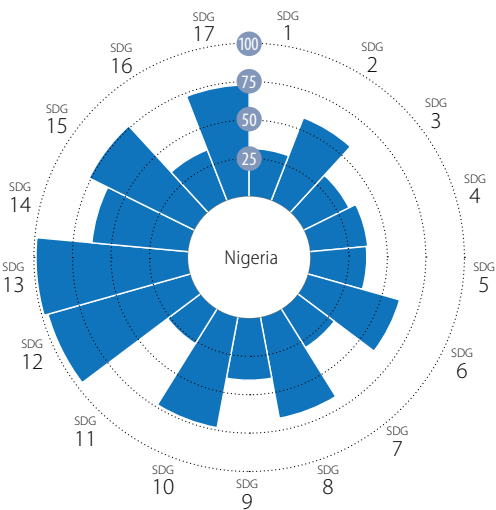
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				48.4	2024	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				81.0	2024	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				16.1	2021	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				47.7	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				10.9	2022	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				6.0	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2021	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				0.6	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.0	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				9.6	2019	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				441.1	2020	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				34.4	2022	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				117.3	2022	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				77.0	2022	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				0.1	2022	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				21.0	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				213	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				24.9	2021	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)				61.6	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				150.3	2020	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				43.7	2021	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				65	2022	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				35	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.6	2023	●	↗
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				20.8	2021	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				60.4	2023	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				16.0	2021	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				48.2	2022	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				36.9	2020	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				54.5	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				73.8	2023	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				30.7	2023	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				48.9	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				16.4	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				11.0	2021	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				98.5	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				18.6	2021	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				3.0	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				3.9	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				1.8	2020	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-4.8	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.6	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				15.5	2017	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				0.5	2024	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.59	2022	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				3.6	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				65.7	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)				16.9	2022	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				28.0	2022	●	↗
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.0	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2024	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2022	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				*	0.0	2022	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				37.3	2018	●	●
Palma ratio				1.3	2021	●	→
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				70.4	2018	●	●
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				73.2	2022	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				93.0	2022	●	↗
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				16.9	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				NA	NA	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				0.5	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.2	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.2	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				14.3	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				0.7	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2022	●	→
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.1	2022	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.2	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				0.0	2020	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				54.7	2023	●	↗
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				58.2	2023	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.93	2024	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2022	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				1.6	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				4.4	2012	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.69	2022	●	●
Unsented detainees (% of prison population)				56.0	2019	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				65.9	2021	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				32.0	2023	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				34.4	2012	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2023	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				59.7	2024	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.48	2022	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.45	2022	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.51	2022	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				6.2	2022	●	→
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				65.9	2022	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				64.7	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

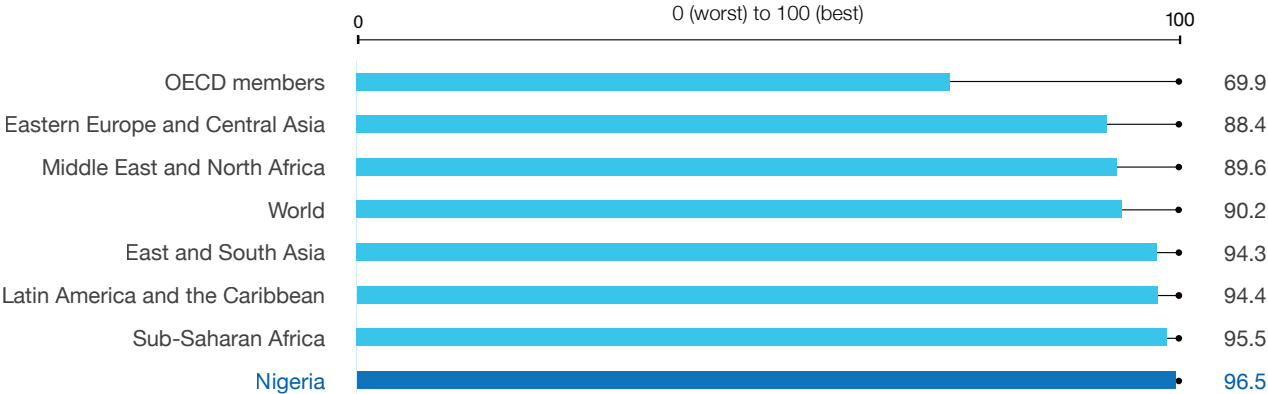


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

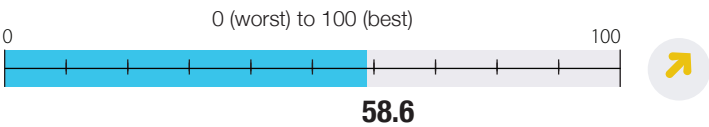


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INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



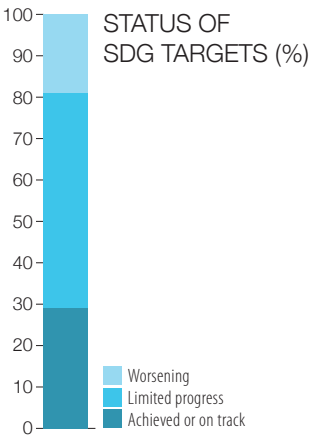
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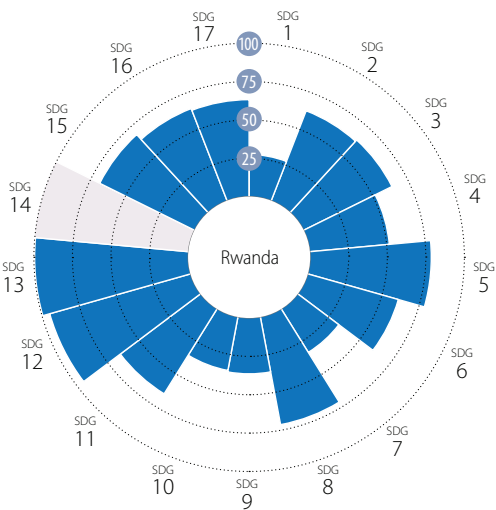
SDG1 – No Poverty		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		31.4	2024	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		49.0	2024	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		15.9	2021	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		31.5	2020	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		6.5	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		12.4	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.0	2021	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		1.7	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		0.9	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		14.4	2021	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1,047.0	2020	●	→	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	34.3	2022	●	→	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	107.2	2022	●	→	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	219.0	2022	●	→	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.9	2019	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	165	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.2	2021	●	↗	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	52.7	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	74.6	2020	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	50.7	2022	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	60	2022	●	↗	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	38	2021	●	↓	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9	2023	●	↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	64.4	2010	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	45.9	2010	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	75.0	2018	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	35.6	2018	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	75.4	2022	●	↗	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	79.2	2023	●	→	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	3.9	2024	●	↓	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	79.6	2022	●	↗	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	46.6	2022	●	→	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	9.7	2021	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.2	2020	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)	69.9	2024	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					
Population with access to electricity (%)	59.5	2021	●	→	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	16.8	2021	●	→	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)	3.5	2022	●	→	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	5.6	2020	●	↓	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.0	2022	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.8	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	45.3	2021	●	→	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.5	2024	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.45	2022	●	→	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	5.8	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	92.0	2024	●	●	
Population using the internet (%)	35.5	2022	●	→	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	41.4	2022	●	↗	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2023	●	→	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	33.4	2024	●	↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2022	●	→	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2019	●	●	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Gini coefficient	35.1	2018	●	●	
Palma ratio	1.4	2018	●	●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	49.0	2020	●	→	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	67.5	2022	●	→	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	15.5	2022	●	↓	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	31.5	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2009	●	●	
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2.3	2019	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.3	2024	●	↑	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.4	2024	●	↑	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	9.9	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	0.8	2024	●	↑	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2023	●	→	
SDG13 – Climate Action					
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)	0.6	2022	●	↑	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)	0.3	2021	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	687.2	2023	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	●	→	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	31.2	2023	●	↓	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	10.2	2018	●	↑	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	16.6	2019	●	↑	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.2	2019	●	↑	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land					
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.9	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.7	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	2024	●	→	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.5	2022	●	↓	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	1.0	2022	●	↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	21.7	2019	●	●	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.53	2022	●	↓	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	72.4	2022	●	↓	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	57.3	2021	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	25.0	2023	●	↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)	31.5	2021	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2022	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	51.0	2024	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.57	2022	●	↓	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.33	2022	●	↓	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.46	2022	●	↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.6	2022	●	↗	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	73.2	2023	●	●	

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

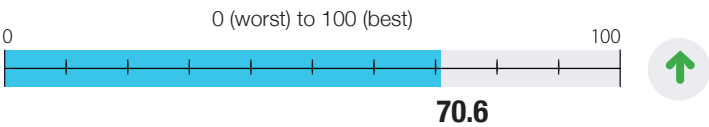


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INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



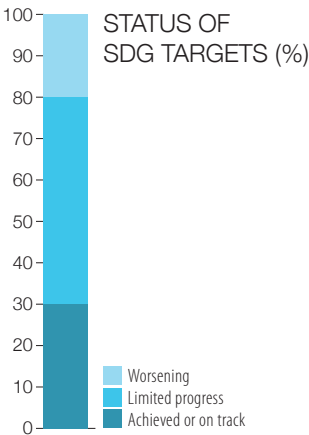
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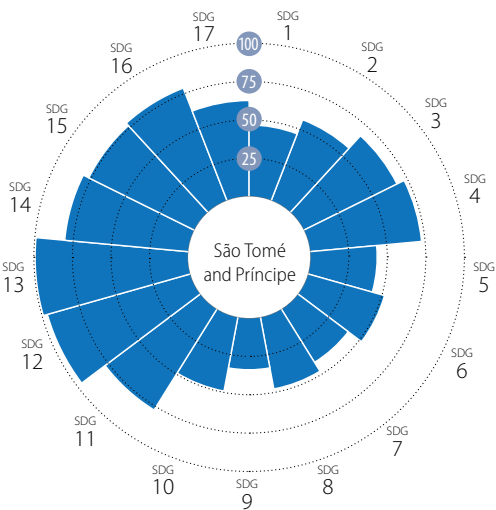
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				33.7	2024	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				57.9	2024	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				31.6	2021	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				33.1	2020	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				1.1	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				4.9	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.0	2021	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.5	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.6	2018	●	↗
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.1	2021	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				258.9	2020	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				17.0	2022	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				38.0	2022	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				56.0	2022	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				0.2	2022	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				20.2	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				166	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				11.6	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				66.1	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				31.3	2021	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				94.2	2020	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				96	2022	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				49	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.3	2019	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				47.2	2022	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				91.2	2021	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				37.0	2022	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				90.0	2022	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				72.1	2019	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				84.5	2022	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				82.9	2023	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				61.3	2024	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				65.1	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				73.8	2022	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				20.2	2021	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				187.3	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				48.7	2021	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				5.4	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				1.6	2022	●	↗
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				8.6	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-2.8	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.3	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				50.0	2017	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				14.8	2024	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.67	2022	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				5.9	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				81.9	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)				34.4	2022	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				60.1	2022	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.9	2023	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2024	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2022	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.8	2019	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				43.7	2016	●	●
Palma ratio				2.3	2016	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				38.3	2020	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				36.1	2022	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				82.0	2022	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				60.6	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.0	2016	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				0.6	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.1	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.6	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				5.7	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				5.7	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2022	●	→
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.1	2022	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.5	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				0.0	2022	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				57.6	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				43.7	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.89	2024	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.3	2022	●	→
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				6.3	2022	●	→
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				3.6	2020	●	→
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.73	2022	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				7.4	2015	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				56.0	2015	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				53.0	2023	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				19.0	2014	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2023	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				40.5	2024	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.65	2022	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.51	2022	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.71	2022	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				7.7	2022	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				21.4	2020	●	↗
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				70.6	2022	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				67.5	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

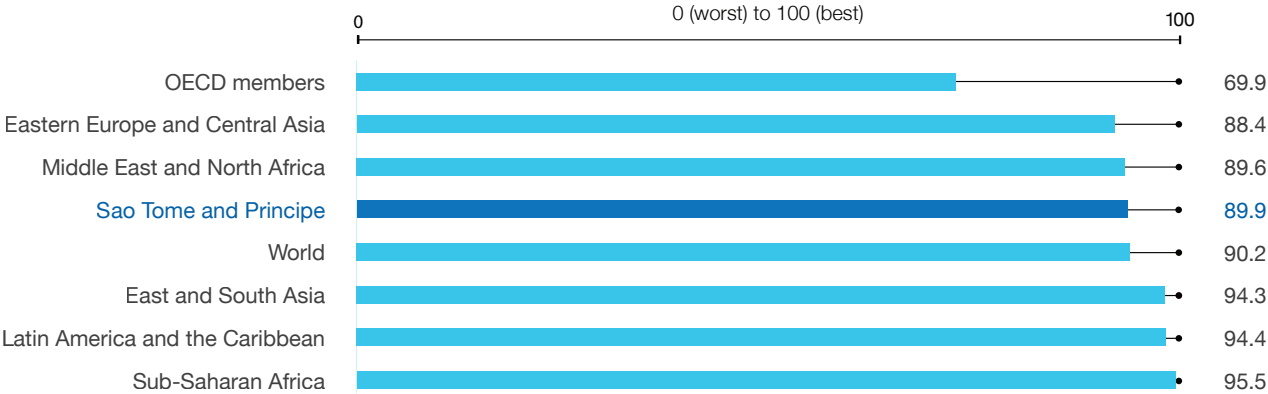


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

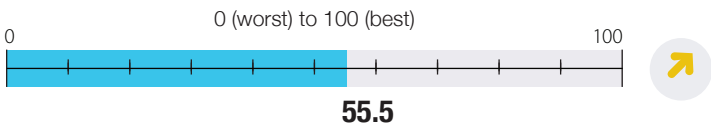


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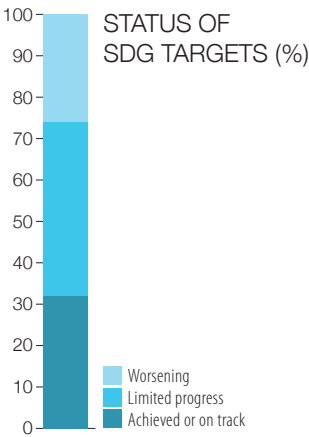
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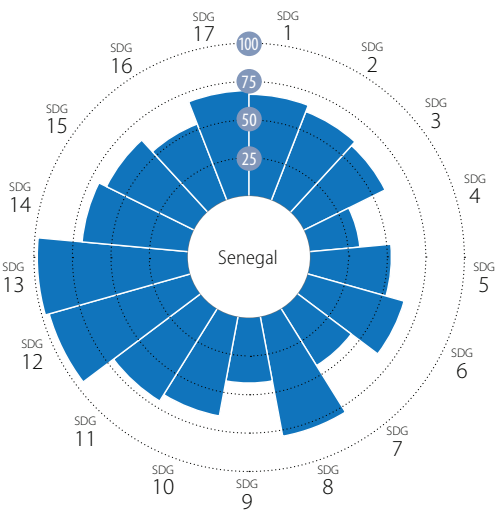
SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend		Value	Year	Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	16.8	2024	● →	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	76.4	2024	● ●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	43.8	2024	● →	Population using the internet (%)	57.0	2022	● ↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	40.6	2022	● →
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	13.1	2021	● →	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2018	● ●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.7	2019	● ↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2024 ● ●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.1	2019	● →	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2022	● →
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.5	2022	● ↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	● ●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2021	● →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.0	2022	● →	Gini coefficient	40.7	2017	● ●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	● ↓	Palma ratio	2.0	2017	● ●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	● ●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	52.6	2020	● →
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	146.2	2020	● →	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	15.2	2022	● →
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.0	2022	● ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2022	● ↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.5	2022	● ↑	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	NA	● ●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	113.0	2022	● →	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2022	● ↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2014	● ●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.0	2019	● →	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.5	2019	● ●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	225	2019	● ●	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	● ●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.7	2021	● ↑	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	● ●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	67.6	2021	● →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	● ●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	86.1	2018	● ●	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	● ●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.8	2019	● ●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	● ●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	77	2022	● ↓	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	59	2021	● →	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2022	● ↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	● ●	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	● ●
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2023 ● ●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	54.5	2015	● ●	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.5	2017	● ●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	92.3	2023	● ↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	74.8	2017	● ●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	47.3	2023	● ↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.2	2022	● ●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	32.4	2018	● ↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	2.8	2011	● ●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	57.7	2019	● →	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	2011	● ●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	78.8	2022	● →	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	● ●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	53.6	2023	● →	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.6	2024	● ↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.3	2023	● ↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	92.8	2023	● ↑
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	77.3	2022	● →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.80	2024	● →
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	47.8	2022	● →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	● ●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.9	2021	● ↑	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	NA	NA	● ●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	10.9	2020	● ●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	● ●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.2	2011	● ●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●
Population with access to electricity (%)	78.5	2021	● →	Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	32.8	2018	● ●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	3.7	2021	● →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.6	2019	● ●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0	2022	● ↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	45.0	2023	● →
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.9	2021	● →	Children involved in child labor (%)	10.5	2019	● ●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2023 ● ●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.2	2022	● ●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	● ●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	● ●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	14.2	2024	● ↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	● ●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.5	2022	● ↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	● ●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	● ●
				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	● ●
				Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021 ● ●
				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	55.5	2022	● →
				Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	60.3	2023	● ●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

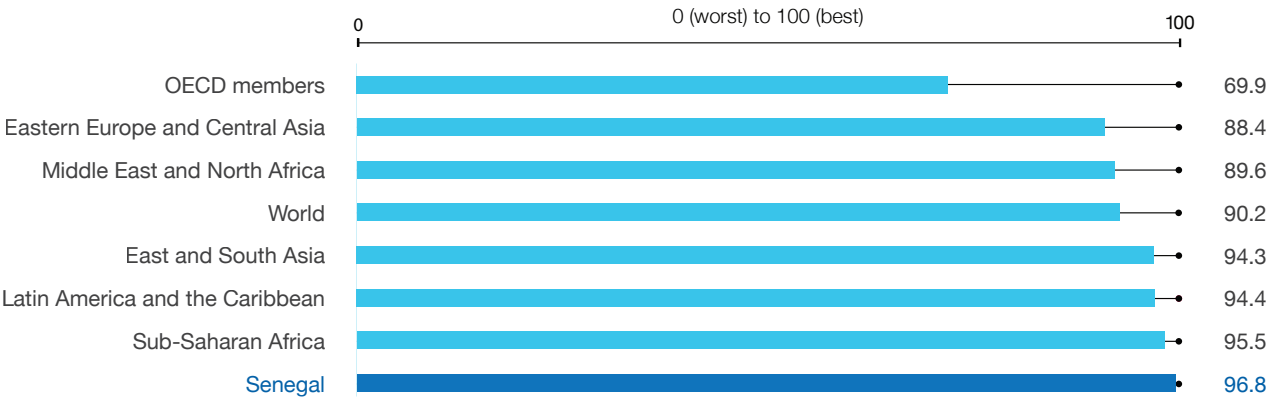


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

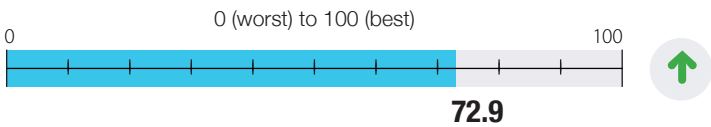


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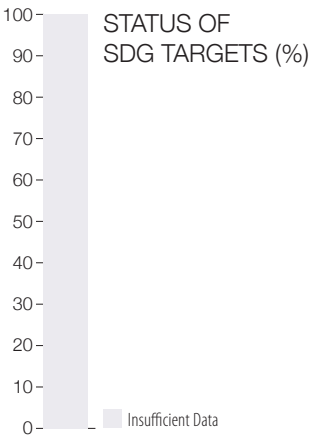
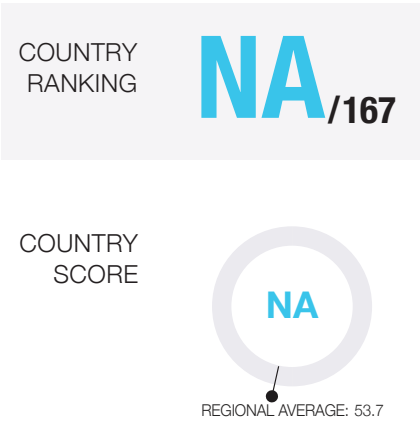
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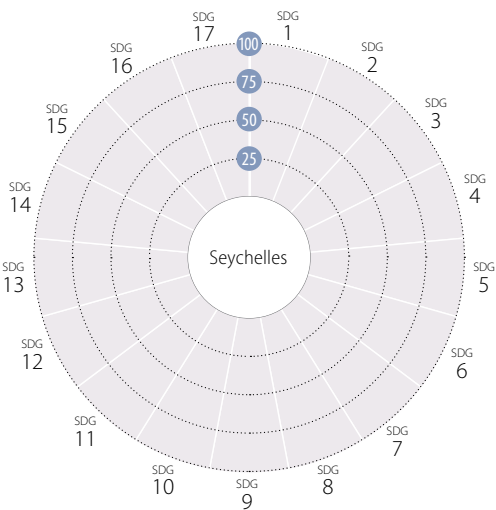
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				7.3	2024	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				29.6	2024	●	↔
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				5.7	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				17.9	2019	●	↔
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				8.1	2019	●	↓
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				10.2	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2021	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.9	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.1	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.2	2021	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				260.9	2020	●	↔
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				20.4	2022	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				37.0	2022	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				112.0	2022	●	↔
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				0.1	2022	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				19.5	2019	●	↔
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				146	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				20.8	2021	●	↔
Life expectancy at birth (years)				67.1	2021	●	↔
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				67.4	2019	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				74.5	2019	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				80	2022	●	↔
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				50	2021	●	↔
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.1	2023	●	↔
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				19.8	2022	●	↔
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				73.4	2022	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				38.8	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				78.1	2022	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				53.2	2019	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				62.5	2022	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				58.8	2023	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				46.1	2024	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				86.3	2022	●	↔
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				60.2	2022	●	↔
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				16.3	2021	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.5	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				601.2	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				68.0	2021	●	↔
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				29.4	2021	●	↔
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				1.5	2022	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				5.2	2020	●	↔
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-3.5	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				2.9	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				56.0	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				2.9	2024	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.67	2022	●	↔
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	↔
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				9.0	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				90.8	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)				60.0	2022	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				98.0	2022	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.2	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2024	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2022	●	↔
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.6	2015	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				38.3	2018	●	●
Palma ratio				1.5	2021	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				31.6	2020	●	↔
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				39.6	2022	●	↔
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				88.1	2022	●	↔
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				71.9	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2016	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				1.2	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.7	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.3	2024	●	↔
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				12.4	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				4.6	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.2	2022	●	↔
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.7	2022	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.8	2021	●	↔
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				8.8	2022	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				36.7	2023	●	↔
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				44.5	2023	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				14.4	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				6.0	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				5.0	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				45.4	2023	●	↔
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				23.9	2023	●	↔
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.93	2024	●	↔
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.5	2022	●	↔
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				3.1	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.67	2022	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				48.2	2022	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				78.7	2019	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				43.0	2023	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				22.8	2016	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2023	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				55.4	2024	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.55	2022	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.45	2022	●	↔
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.63	2022	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				6.8	2022	●	↔
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				22.2	2022	●	↔
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				72.9	2022	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				85.6	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

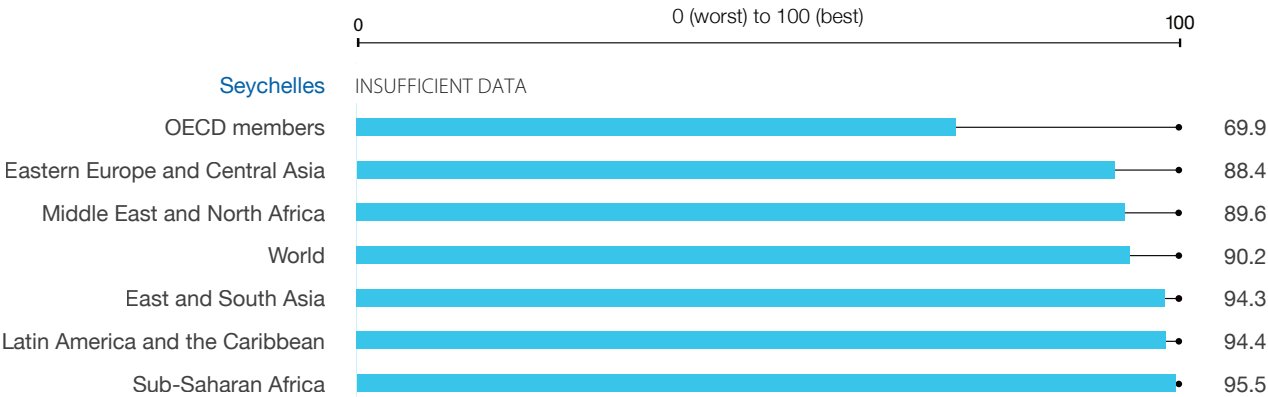


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

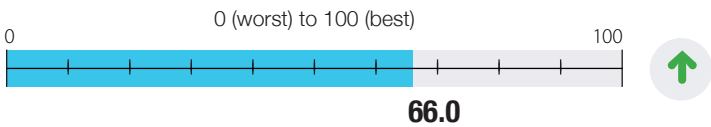


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INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



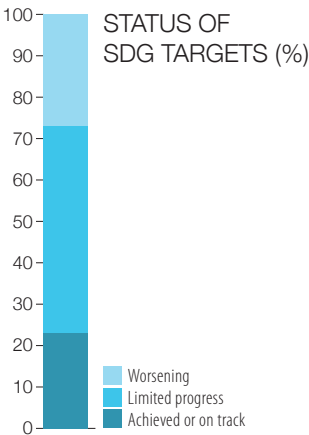
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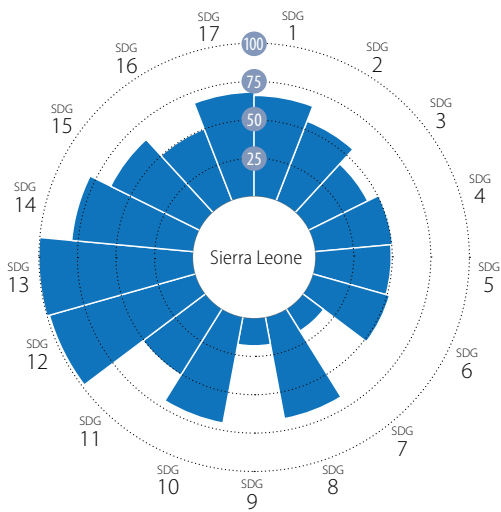
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				0.0	2024	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				0.2	2024	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				4.3	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				7.9	2012	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				4.3	2012	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				29.4	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2021	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				NA	NA	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.2	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				91.3	2015	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				3.3	2020	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				9.0	2022	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				14.5	2022	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				17.0	2022	●	↓
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				21.1	2019	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				43	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				6.6	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				71.3	2021	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				46.0	2022	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.8	2022	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				98	2022	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				75	2021	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				95.6	2022	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				98.0	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				97.8	2022	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.1	2020	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				116.1	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				20.6	2024	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				96.4	2022	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				NA	NA	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				19.5	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2021	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				100.0	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				1.1	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				1.2	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-6.6	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				NA	NA	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.9	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)				86.7	2022	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				99.2	2022	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				NA	NA	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2024	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.9	2022	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.2	2016	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				32.1	2018	●	●
Palma ratio				1.2	2018	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				*	0.0	2020	●
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				9.8	2022	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				NA	NA	●	●
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.4	2012	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				12.6	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				6.2	2022	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				*	0.0	2023	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				71.9	2023	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				89.9	2023	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				23.9	2018	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.0	2019	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				1.3	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				52.8	2023	●	↗
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				98.9	2023	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.67	2024	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				NA	NA	●	●
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				4.7	2021	●	↑
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				23.7	2022	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				NA	NA	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				71.0	2023	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2023	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				73.8	2024	●	↑
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				8.8	2022	●	↗
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				**	**	**	**
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				68	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				66.0	2022	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				78.2	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

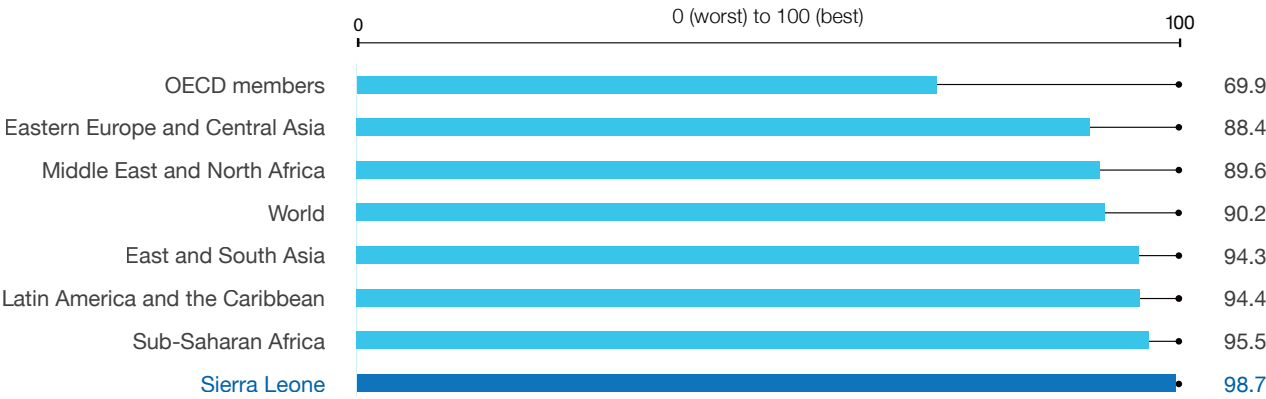


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

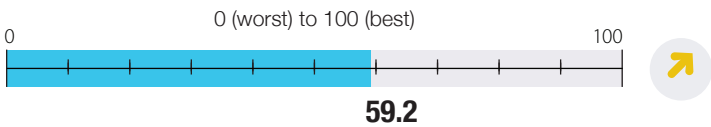


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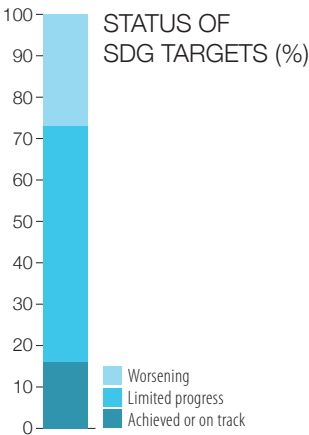
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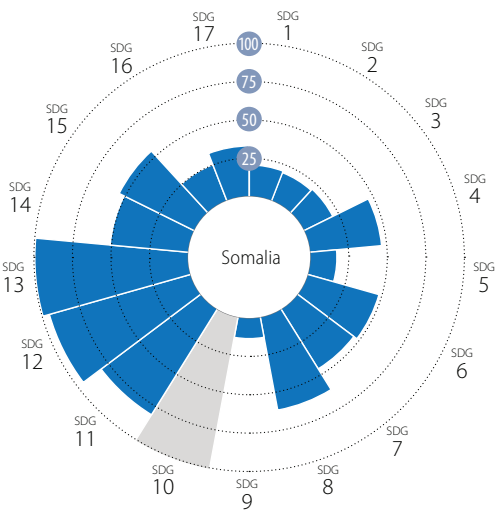
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				8.6	2024	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				29.5	2024	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				27.8	2021	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				26.3	2021	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				6.3	2021	●	↓
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				7.1	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2021	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.9	2022	●	↗
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				442.8	2020	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				30.8	2022	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				100.8	2022	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				286.0	2022	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				0.4	2022	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				23.6	2019	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				239	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				13.8	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				60.1	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				101.9	2018	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				86.9	2019	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				90	2022	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				41	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.5	2023	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				40.8	2021	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				97.3	2021	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				55.0	2021	●	↗
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				73.5	2022	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				53.0	2019	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				50.5	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				91.5	2023	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				29.5	2024	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				65.3	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				22.9	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				0.5	2021	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				134.7	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				27.5	2021	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				0.8	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				5.7	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				24.8	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-6.3	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				3.4	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				28.9	2021	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				3.2	2024	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.47	2022	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				3.3	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				74.7	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)				30.4	2022	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				21.2	2021	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				1.8	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2024	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2022	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				*	0.0	2022	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				35.7	2018	●	●
Palma ratio				1.5	2018	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				50.6	2020	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				22.2	2022	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				30.8	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.3	2004	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				0.5	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.3	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.3	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				6.8	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				0.9	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2017	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.1	2022	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.2	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				*	0.0	2023	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				60.2	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				39.2	2023	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				2.2	2018	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.3	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.2	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				65.3	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				71.1	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.94	2024	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				1.7	2022	●	→
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				0.7	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				2.1	2020	●	→
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.60	2022	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				54.0	2021	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				90.4	2019	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				35.0	2023	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				25.2	2017	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2023	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				64.3	2024	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.47	2022	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.34	2022	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.38	2022	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				5.0	2022	●	→
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				59.2	2022	●	↗
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				84.6	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

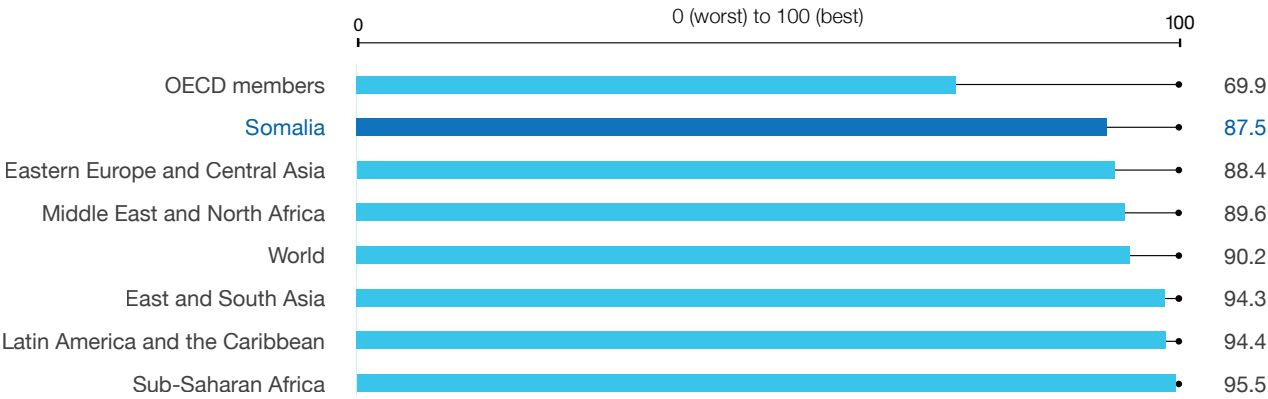


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

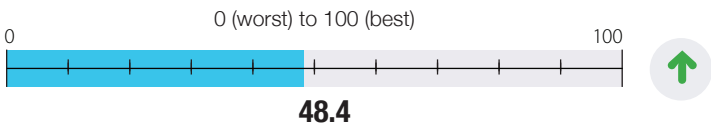


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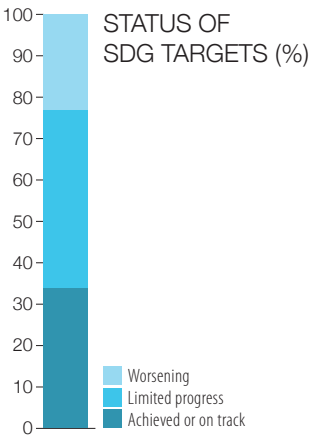
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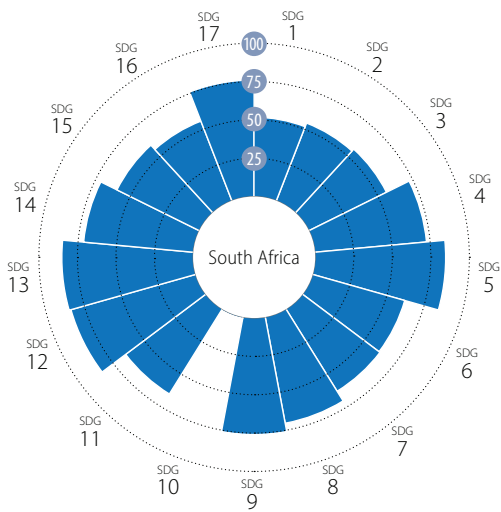
SDG1 – No Poverty		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		42.7	2024	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		66.2	2024	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		48.7	2021	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		25.3	2009	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		14.3	2009	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		14.6	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		NA	NA	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		0.5	2022	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		1.2	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA	NA	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		620.7	2020	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		35.1	2022	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		106.1	2022	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		246.0	2022	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		30.4	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		238	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		20.2	2021	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)		55.3	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		115.7	2017	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		31.9	2019	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		46	2022	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		27	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		4.7	2016	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		NA	NA	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		NA	NA	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		NA	NA	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		70.5	2022	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		2.1	2018	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		30.4	2022	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		44.7	2023	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		19.6	2024	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		58.3	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		40.6	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		24.5	2021	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		4.9	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)		1,143.4	2024	●	↓
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					
Population with access to electricity (%)		49.3	2021	●	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		3.8	2021	●	→
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)		1.7	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		35.6	2021	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		-8.3	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		6.2	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		38.7	2014	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		19.1	2024	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		0.0	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		0.0	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		64.6	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)		27.6	2022	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2.5	2022	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)		1.9	2023	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2024	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		0.0	2022	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	*	0.0	2022	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Gini coefficient		NA	NA	●	●
Palma ratio		NA	NA	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		NA	NA	●	●
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)		20.2	2022	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		78.8	2022	●	↗
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		NA	NA	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		0.4	2016	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		NA	NA	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		0.2	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		0.9	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		12.4	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		3.8	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		NA	NA	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action					
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)		0.0	2022	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)		0.6	2021	●	→
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		0.0	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		58.3	2023	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		14.0	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		0.0	2019	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		14.9	2019	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		NA	NA	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land					
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		0.0	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		0.0	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.90	2024	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		0.0	2022	●	→
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		0.4	2022	●	→
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		NA	NA	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		NA	NA	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		3.0	2006	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		11.0	2023	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)		NA	NA	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2023	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)		39.4	2024	●	→
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		NA	NA	●	●
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		0.0	2020	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (best 0–100 best)		48.4	2022	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		23.6	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

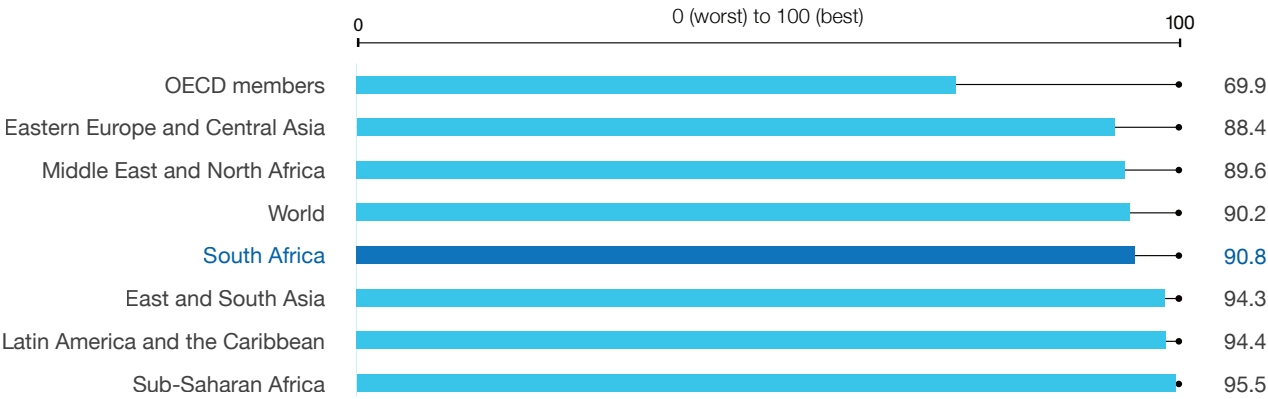


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

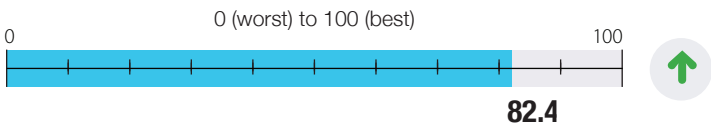


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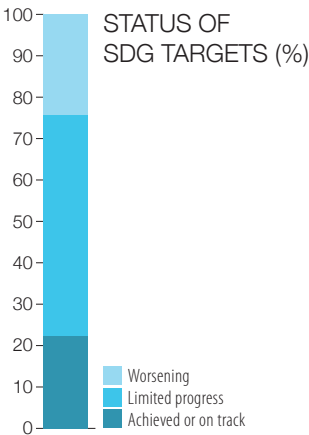
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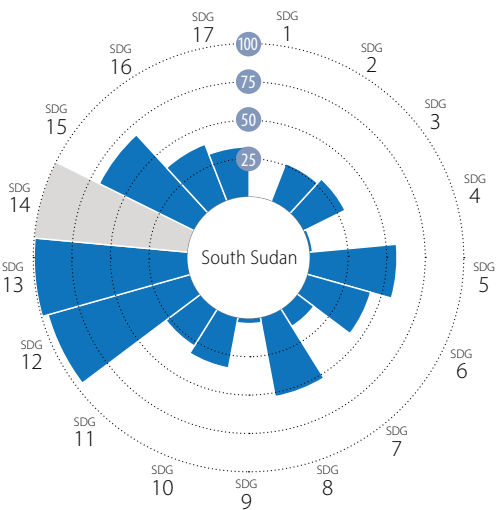
SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend		Value	Year	Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	21.6	2024	● →	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.4	2024	● ●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	34.5	2024	● →	Population using the internet (%)	74.7	2022	● ↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	135.1	2022	● ↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.9	2021	● ↓	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	3.6	2023	● →
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.4	2017	● ●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	55.0	2024	● ↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.8	2017	● ●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2022	● ↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	30.8	2022	● ↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	2020	● ↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2021	● →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.0	2022	● ↑	Gini coefficient	63.0	2014	● ●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	● →	Palma ratio	6.9	2017	● ●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	87.4	2021	● ●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	24.2	2020	● →
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	126.8	2020	● →	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	27.0	2022	● →
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.0	2022	● ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.0	2022	● →
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	34.5	2022	● ↑	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	19.4	2020	● ●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	468.0	2022	● ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	3.2	2022	● ↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2011	● ●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.1	2019	● ↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.1	2019	● ●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	75	2019	● ●	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	4.1	2024	● →
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.5	2021	● ↓	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.3	2024	● →
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.3	2021	● ↓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.7	2024	● →
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	71.1	2015	● ●	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	5.6	2024	● ↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.7	2016	● ●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2023	● ↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86	2022	● →	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	71	2021	● →	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.8	2022	● →
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1	2023	● →	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.2	2021	● ↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2,343.2	2023	● ●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	43.7	2021	● ↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	92.8	2021	● →	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.7	2023	● →
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	97.2	2021	● ↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.4	2023	● →
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.7	2021	● →	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	20.8	2018	● ↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	21.9	2019	● →
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	79.7	2016	● ↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.4	2019	● ↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.1	2022	● ↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	● ●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	81.5	2023	● ↑	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	46.0	2024	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.6	2023	● →
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.4	2023	● →
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.5	2022	● →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.77	2024	● ↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	77.6	2022	● →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2	2022	● →
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	66.9	2021	● →	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	2.8	2022	● ↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	21.7	2020	● ●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	425.2	2024	● ↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	34.0	2020	● ↓
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.48	2022	● ↓
Population with access to electricity (%)	89.3	2021	● →	Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	32.5	2022	● ↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	88.4	2021	● ↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	88.6	2017	● ●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.8	2022	● →	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	41.0	2023	● ↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.9	2020	● →	Children involved in child labor (%)	3.6	2015	● ●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	2023	● ●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.7	2022	● ●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	73.7	2024	● →
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.7	2022	● ●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.51	2022	● →
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	85.4	2021	● ↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.48	2022	● →
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	28.6	2024	● ↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.59	2022	● ↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.67	2022	● →	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	● ↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.2	2022	● ↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	15.7	2018	● ●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	● ●
				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	29.2	2021	● →
				Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)	49	2021	● ●
				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	82.4	2022	● ↑
				Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	77.0	2023	● ●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

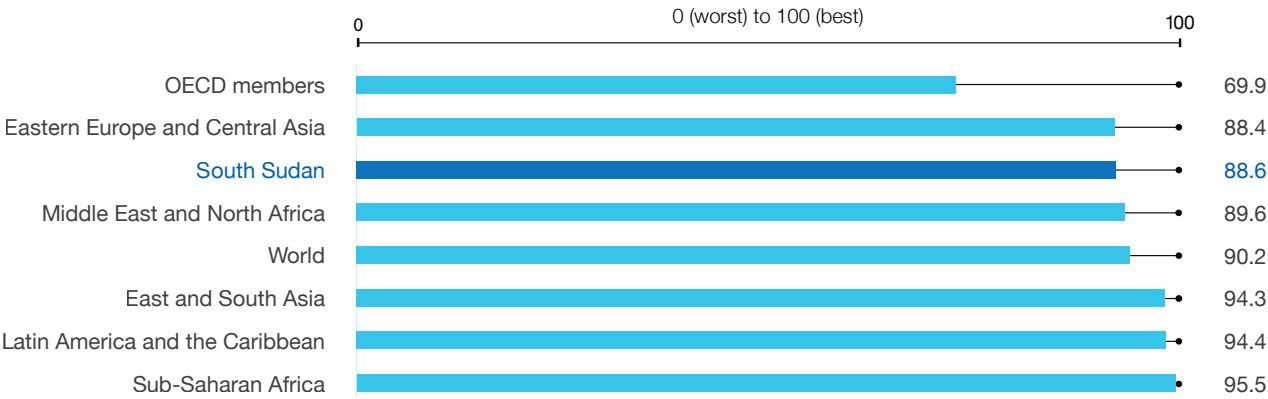


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

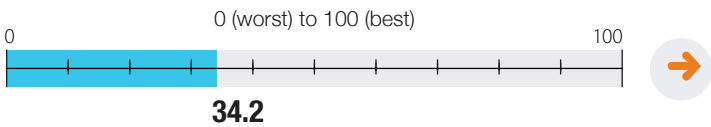


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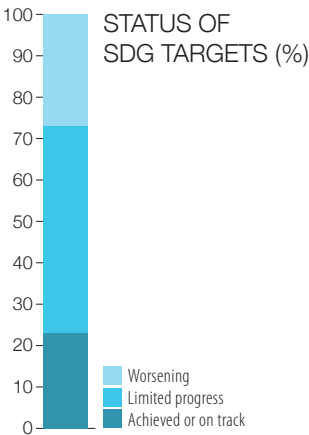
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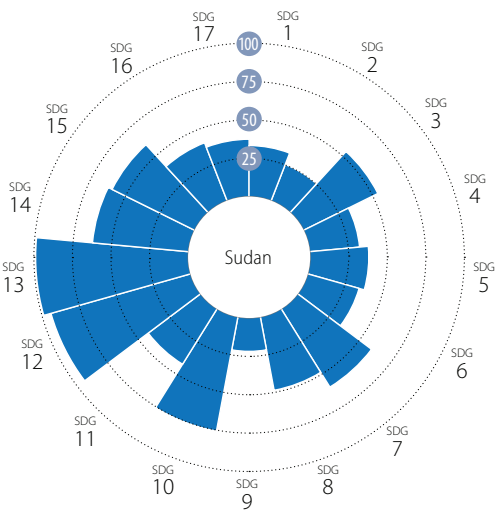
SDG1 – No Poverty		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		79.5	2024	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		92.9	2024	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		21.4	2021	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		31.3	2010	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		22.7	2010	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		8.6	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.4	2021	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		1.1	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		1.2	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA	NA	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		1,223.0	2020	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		39.4	2022	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		98.8	2022	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		227.0	2022	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		0.8	2022	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		16.8	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		134	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		23.3	2021	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)		55.0	2021	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		158.1	2008	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		39.7	2020	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		72	2022	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		34	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2.8	2017	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		19.6	2015	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		37.0	2015	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		9.9	2015	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		47.9	2018	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		5.6	2010	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		76.9	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		98.9	2023	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		32.4	2024	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		41.2	2022	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		16.1	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		4.2	2021	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		5.2	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		20.9	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)		7.7	2021	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		0.0	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		3.0	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		1.5	2020	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		-14.1	2015	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		10.3	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		5.8	2021	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		11.8	2024	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		0.0	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		0.9	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		27.8	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)		12.1	2022	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		7.0	2022	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)		NA	NA	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		*	0.0	2024	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		0.0	2022	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		*	0.0	2022	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient		44.1	2016	●	●
Palma ratio		2.3	2016	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		94.2	2016	●	●
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)		24.3	2022	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		10.5	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		NA	NA	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		0.7	2013	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		NA	NA	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		NA	NA	●	●
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		0.3	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		0.0	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		1.0	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		NA	NA	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		0.2	2022	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		NA	NA	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA	NA	●	●
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		33.6	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		58.6	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.93	2024	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		0.0	2022	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)		NA	NA	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		14.1	2012	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		NA	NA	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		35.4	2010	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		13.0	2023	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)		NA	NA	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)		*	0.0	2023	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)		42.6	2024	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		2.5	2021	●	●
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)		*	0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		34.2	2022	●	→
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		24.1	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

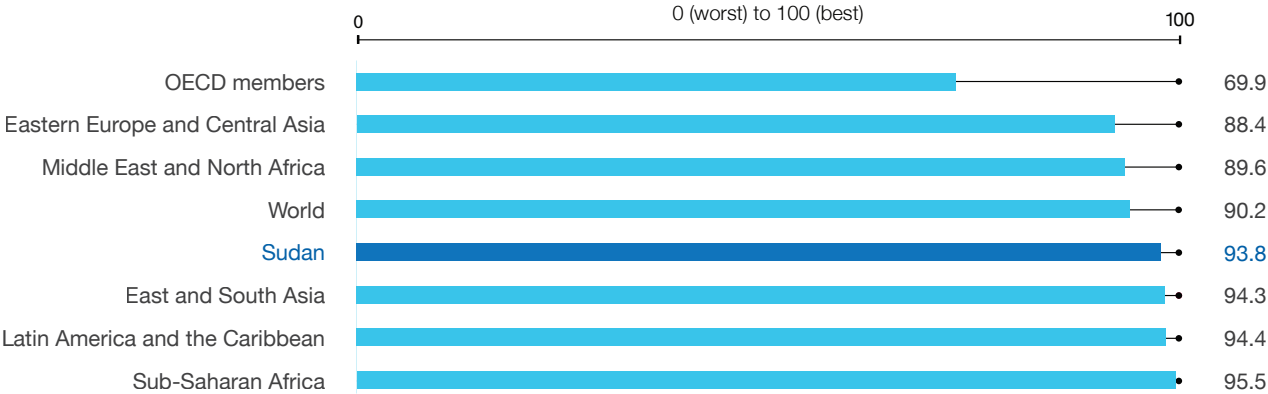


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sdgs.un.org>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



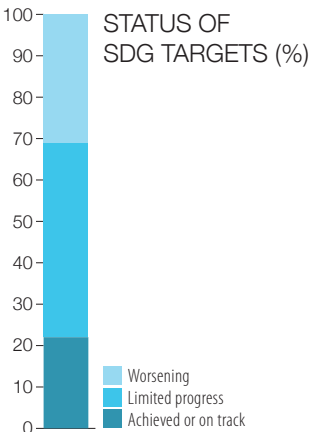
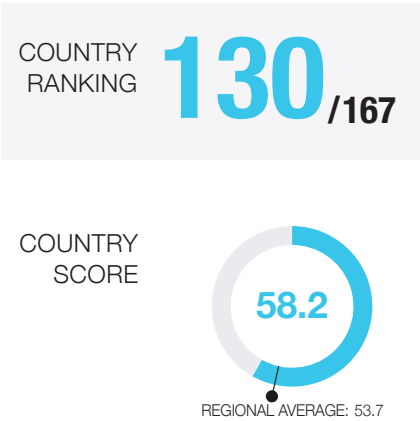
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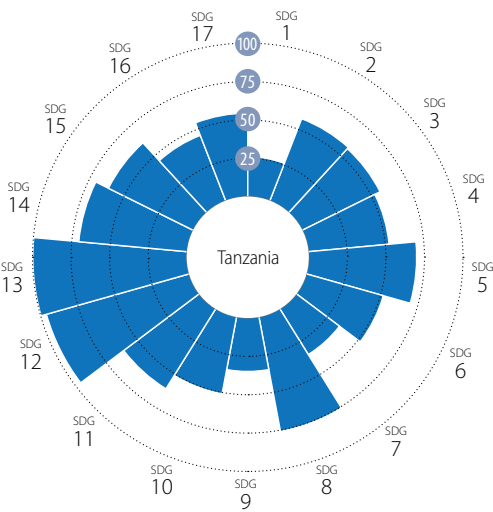
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				27.0	2024	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				50.2	2024	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				11.9	2021	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				38.2	2014	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				16.3	2014	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				17.0	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2021	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				0.8	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.1	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				270.4	2020	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				25.7	2022	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				51.6	2022	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				54.0	2022	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				0.1	2022	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				22.8	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				145	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				19.6	2021	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)				65.3	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				86.8	2013	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				77.7	2014	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				81	2022	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				44	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.1	2014	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				38.6	2018	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				66.1	2018	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				54.3	2018	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				73.0	2018	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				30.2	2014	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				82.7	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				41.1	2023	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				27.7	2019	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				64.9	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				36.9	2020	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				118.7	2021	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				154.1	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				61.8	2021	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				62.8	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				1.2	2022	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				22.9	2020	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-9.5	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.0	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				15.3	2014	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				20.8	2024	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.29	2022	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				0.1	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				56.8	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)				28.7	2022	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				47.6	2022	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.3	2023	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2024	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2022	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.2	2005	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				34.2	2014	●	●
Palma ratio				1.4	2014	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				73.7	2020	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				38.6	2022	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				82.1	2022	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				16.6	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.2	2015	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				2.1	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.6	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.3	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				30.4	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				1.2	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.2	2018	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.5	2022	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.2	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				48.0	2023	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				44.8	2023	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				38.2	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				11.2	2009	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				1.6	2009	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				17.8	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.91	2024	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2022	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				0.2	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.61	2022	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				20.4	2014	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				67.3	2014	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				20.0	2023	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				18.1	2014	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.0	2013	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				35.7	2024	●	→
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.30	2022	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.37	2022	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.28	2022	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				2.8	2021	●	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				8.8	2016	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				43.6	2022	●	→
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				54.4	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

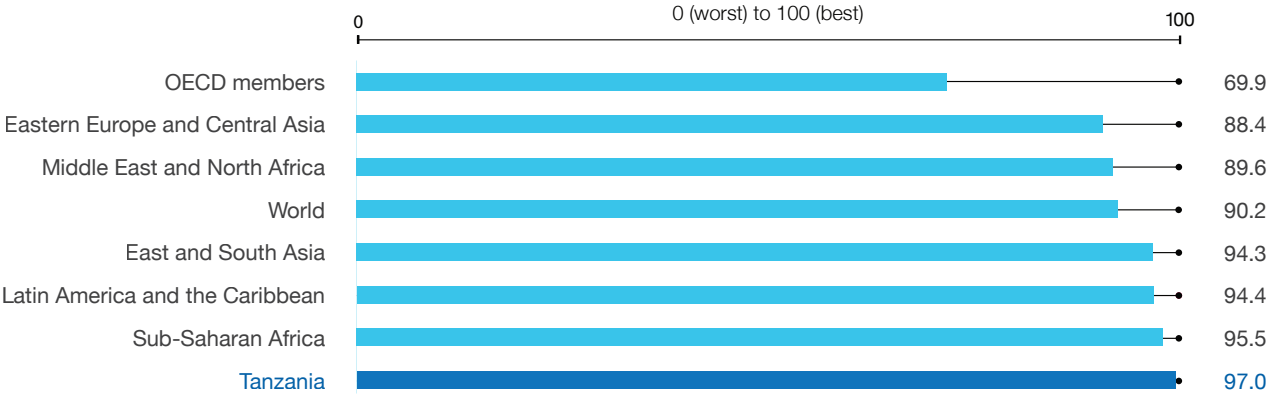


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

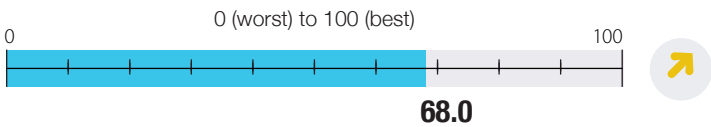


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sdgs.un.org>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



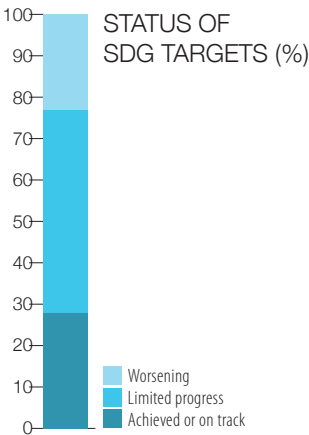
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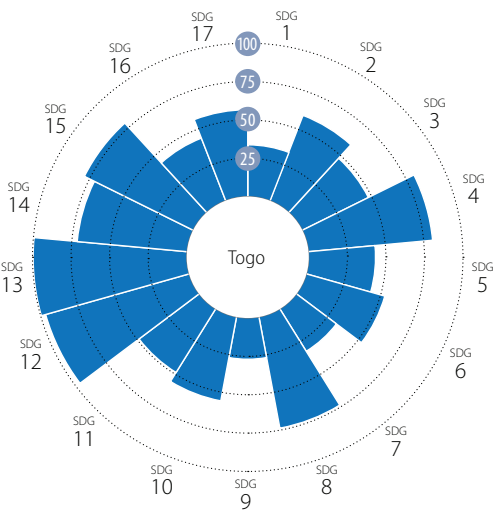
SDG1 – No Poverty		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		35.3	2024	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		59.9	2024	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		23.5	2021	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		30.0	2022	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		3.3	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		12.6	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.1	2021	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		1.6	2022	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		0.8	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		0.4	2019	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		238.3	2020	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		19.6	2022	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		40.5	2022	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		195.0	2022	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		0.5	2022	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		17.4	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		128	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		15.8	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)		66.2	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		112.3	2020	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		85.0	2022	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		86	2022	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		43	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		4.0	2023	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		60.1	2022	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		85.0	2021	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		36.4	2022	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		88.4	2022	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	*	63.8	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		81.3	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		89.8	2023	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		37.4	2024	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		60.8	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		30.6	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		13.0	2021	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2.9	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		113.4	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					
Population with access to electricity (%)		42.7	2021	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		6.9	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		1.7	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		15.9	2020	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		-4.6	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2.9	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		52.4	2021	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2.5	2024	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		0.57	2022	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		0.0	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2.3	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		75.7	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)		31.9	2022	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		28.6	2022	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)		2.8	2016	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		23.3	2024	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		0.0	2022	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		0.5	2013	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Gini coefficient		40.5	2018	●	●
Palma ratio		1.9	2018	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		40.9	2020	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)		21.7	2022	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		63.4	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		50.8	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		0.5	2012	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		1.0	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		0.2	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		0.4	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		12.0	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		1.0	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		0.3	2023	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action					
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		0.2	2022	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		0.2	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		19.9	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		54.0	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		41.7	2023	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		23.5	2018	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		6.3	2019	●	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		4.3	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land					
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		66.0	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		44.6	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.68	2024	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		0.4	2022	●	→
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)		0.9	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		3.7	2020	●	↑
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		0.70	2022	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		50.0	2021	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		26.4	2016	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		40.0	2023	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)		24.8	2014	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2023	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)		54.8	2024	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		0.46	2022	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		0.34	2022	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		0.48	2022	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		4.1	2022	●	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		13.9	2018	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		68.0	2022	●	→
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		72.6	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

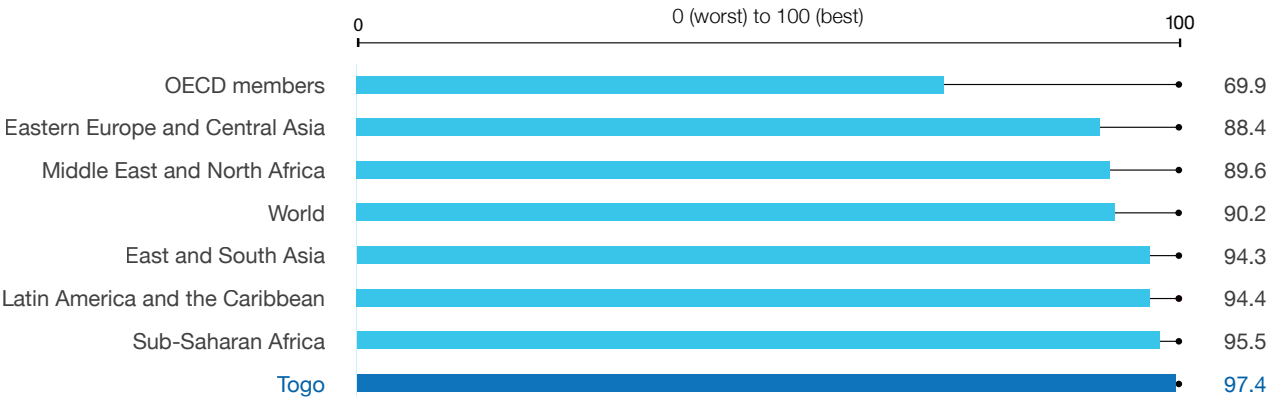


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sdgs.un.org>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



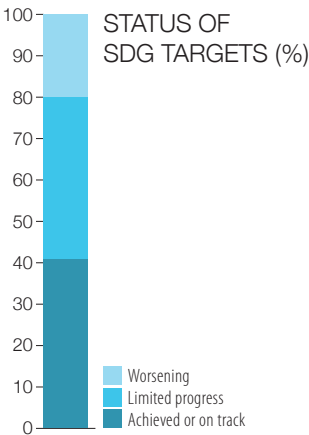
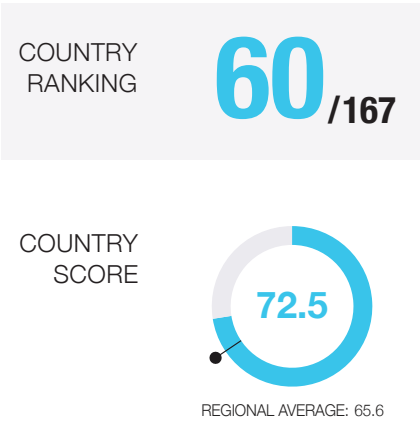
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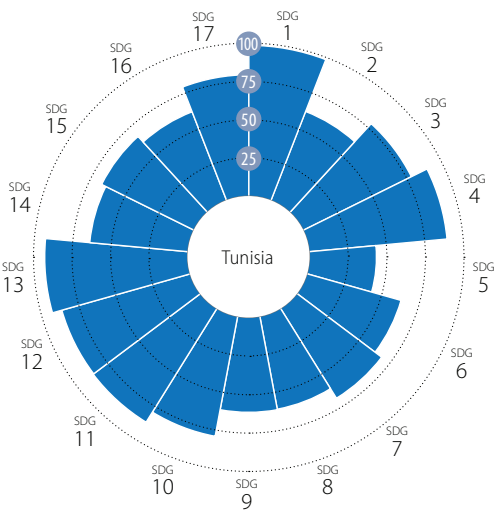
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				24.6	2024	●	↗
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				51.3	2024	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				17.4	2021	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				23.8	2017	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				5.7	2017	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				11.6	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2021	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.2	2022	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				2.1	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				399.0	2020	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				23.5	2022	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				60.4	2022	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				32.0	2022	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				0.3	2022	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				23.9	2019	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				223	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				22.7	2021	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)				61.6	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				79.0	2016	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				69.4	2017	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				71	2022	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				44	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.4	2023	●	↗
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				93.2	2019	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				99.1	2022	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				63.4	2022	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				87.9	2019	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				39.6	2017	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				58.4	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				94.0	2023	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				18.9	2024	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				71.0	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				19.2	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				3.4	2021	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				108.2	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				55.7	2021	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				11.4	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				2.9	2022	●	↗
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				11.3	2020	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-3.3	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				3.4	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				49.6	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				3.7	2024	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.51	2022	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				5.6	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				80.8	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)				37.6	2022	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				38.0	2022	●	↗
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.3	2023	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2024	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2022	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.2	2014	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				42.5	2018	●	●
Palma ratio				1.7	2021	●	↑
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				38.5	2020	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				35.6	2022	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				42.8	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				38.7	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2014	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				0.9	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.5	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.4	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				12.2	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				1.4	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2023	●	→
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.3	2022	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.3	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				19.4	2023	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				12.0	2019	●	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.7	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				79.5	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.87	2024	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.5	2022	●	↓
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				0.8	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.75	2022	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				60.0	2021	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				82.9	2017	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				31.0	2023	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				38.5	2017	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2023	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				50.9	2024	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.53	2022	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.40	2022	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.49	2022	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				4.3	2022	●	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				15.2	2019	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				67.0	2022	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				76.6	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

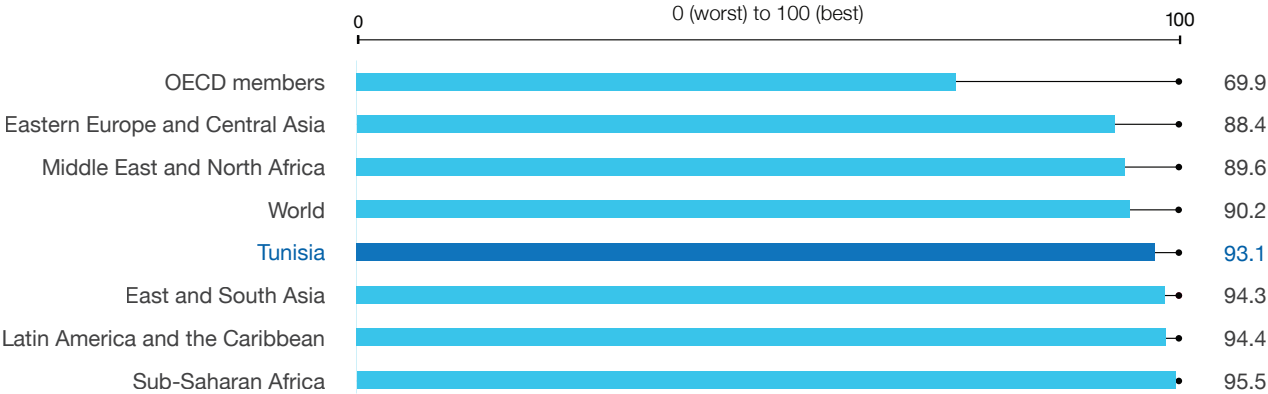


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

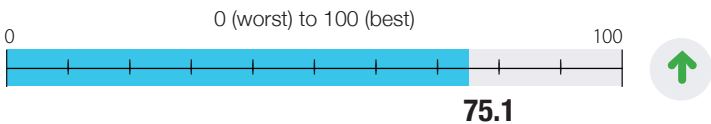


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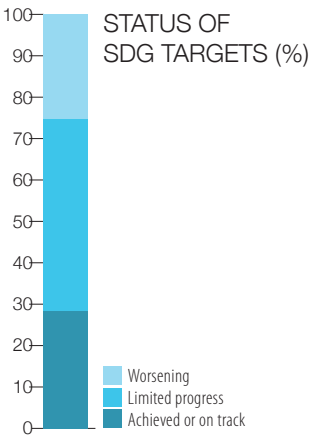
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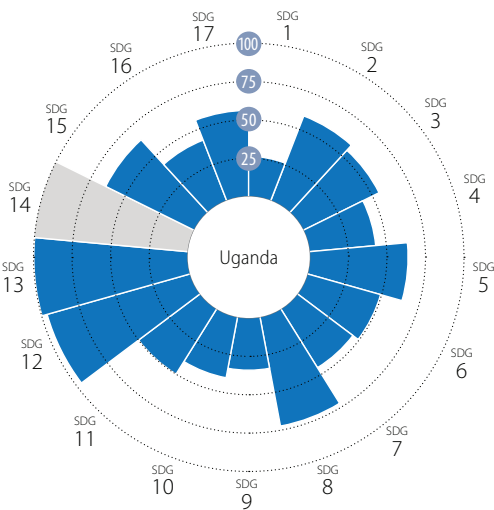
SDG1 – No Poverty		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		0.8	2024	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		1.7	2024	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		3.0	2021	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		8.4	2018	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2.1	2018	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		26.8	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.2	2021	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		1.6	2022	●	↗
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		0.9	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		0.1	2018	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		36.6	2020	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		8.1	2022	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		11.5	2022	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		37.0	2022	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		15.7	2019	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		56	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		16.3	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)		73.8	2021	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		4.0	2021	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		99.5	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		95	2022	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		67	2021	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		4.5	2023	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		NA	NA	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		98.3	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		80.5	2021	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		96.8	2019	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		62.7	2018	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		83.7	2022	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		38.9	2023	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		15.7	2024	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		97.2	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		97.4	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		98.1	2021	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		43.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		1,244.7	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					
Population with access to electricity (%)		99.9	2021	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		99.9	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		1.7	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		1.7	2020	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		-4.8	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2.3	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		36.9	2021	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		17.7	2024	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		0.46	2022	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		0.4	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		13.5	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		97.7	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)		73.8	2022	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		85.8	2022	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)		2.1	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		30.3	2024	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		0.8	2022	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		0.7	2019	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Gini coefficient		32.8	2015	●	●
Palma ratio		1.4	2021	●	→
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		7.6	2020	●	↗
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)		22.5	2022	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		98.8	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		76.9	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		0.7	2014	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		6.4	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		1.5	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		1.7	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		16.4	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		8.3	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2.6	2022	●	→
SDG13 – Climate Action					
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2.9	2022	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		1.4	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		348.7	2022	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		40.3	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		55.1	2023	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		22.3	2018	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		18.6	2019	●	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		9.3	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		0.1	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land					
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		39.8	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		43.4	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.95	2024	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		0.5	2022	●	→
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)		3.9	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		4.6	2020	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		0.77	2022	●	↑
Unsented detainees (% of prison population)		54.9	2021	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		99.9	2018	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		40.0	2023	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)		2.3	2012	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)		* 0.0	2023	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)		50.0	2024	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		0.55	2022	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		0.38	2022	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		0.62	2022	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		10.4	2021	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		29.9	2012	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)		* 0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		75.1	2022	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		85.0	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



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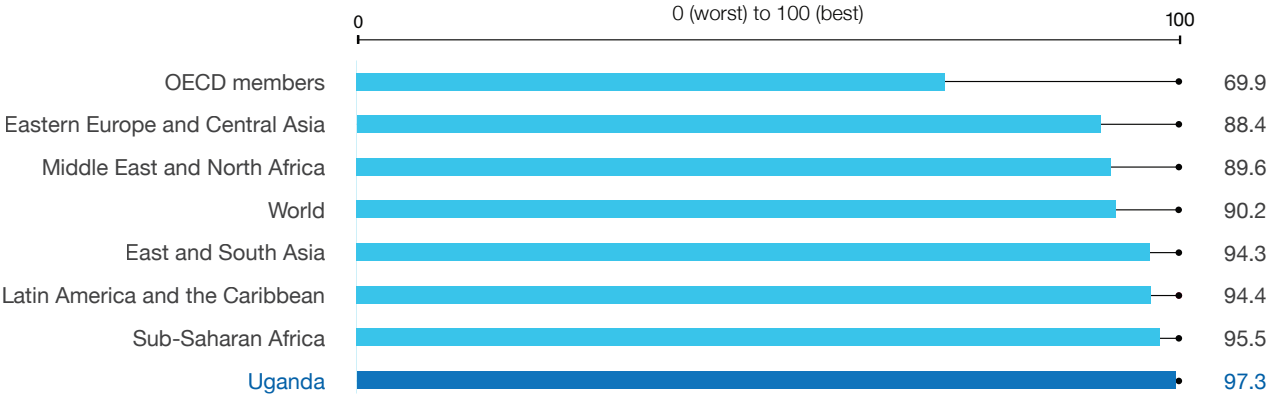


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

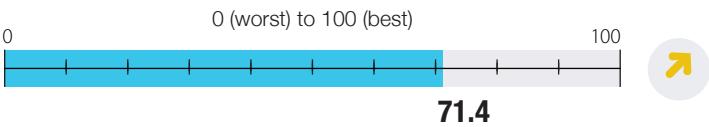


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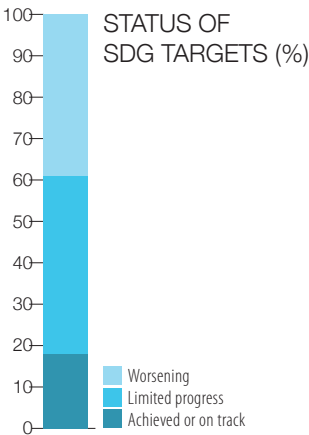
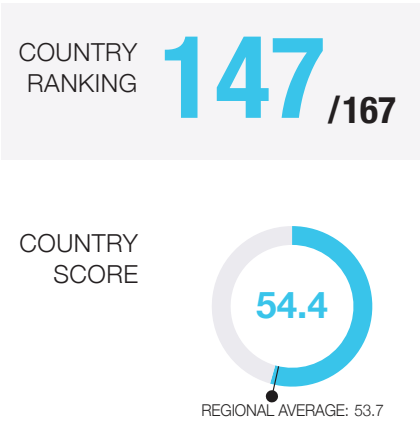
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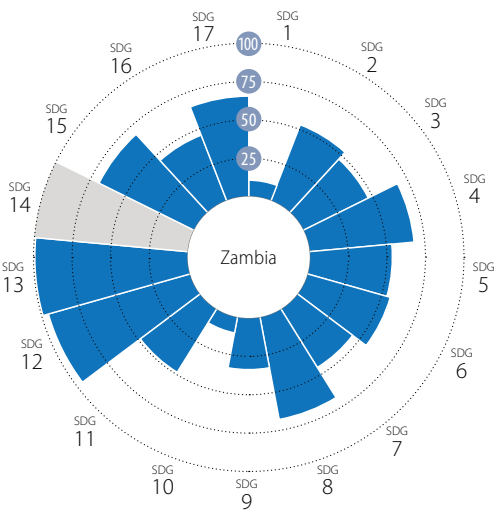
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				35.3	2024	●	→	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				59.8	2024	●	→	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				31.6	2021	●	↓	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				25.4	2020	●	↗	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				3.6	2020	●	↑	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				7.9	2022	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2021	●	↑	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				2.3	2022	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	↓	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.4	2020	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				284.1	2020	●	→	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				18.4	2022	●	↗	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				40.5	2022	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				198.0	2022	●	→	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				1.2	2022	●	↗	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				21.2	2019	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				163	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				16.0	2021	●	↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				62.7	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				111.4	2017	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				91.0	2022	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				90	2022	●	↑	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				49	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.5	2023	●	→	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				34.2	2010	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				88.5	2017	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				26.2	2017	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				91.8	2022	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				65.5	2021	●	↗	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				67.0	2022	●	↓	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				93.4	2023	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				33.9	2024	●	↓	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				59.3	2022	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				21.0	2022	●	→	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				5.8	2021	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.4	2020	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				110.7	2024	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				45.2	2021	●	↗	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				0.7	2021	●	↓	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				1.1	2022	●	↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				32.7	2021	●	↑	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-5.0	2022	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.2	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				65.9	2021	●	↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				2.8	2024	●	→	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.41	2022	●	→	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				3.2	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				78.1	2024	●	●	
Population using the internet (%)				10.0	2021	●	→	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				54.4	2022	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.2	2018	●	●	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				34.8	2024	●	↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2022	●	→	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.1	2014	●	●	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				42.7	2019	●	→	
Palma ratio				2.1	2019	●	●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				54.0	2020	●	→	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				31.2	2022	●	↓	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				52.5	2022	●	↓	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				44.5	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.6	2011	●	●	
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				0.8	2019	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.2	2024	●	↑	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.4	2024	●	↑	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				10.3	2024	●	↑	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				2.4	2024	●	→	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2021	●	↑	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				0.1	2022	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				0.3	2021	●	→	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				0.0	2021	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				NA	NA	●	●	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				NA	NA	●	●	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				NA	NA	●	●	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				NA	NA	●	●	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				NA	NA	●	●	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				72.2	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				48.5	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.74	2024	●	↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.5	2022	●	→	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				1.8	2022	●	→	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				8.5	2021	●	↗	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.54	2022	●	→	
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				48.8	2022	●	→	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				32.2	2016	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				26.0	2023	●	→	
Children involved in child labor (%)				18.1	2017	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.0	2016	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				46.0	2024	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.40	2022	●	→	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.40	2022	●	→	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.58	2022	●	↑	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				3.6	2022	●	→	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				14.0	2021	●	→	
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				71.4	2022	●	↗	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				77.3	2023	●	●	

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

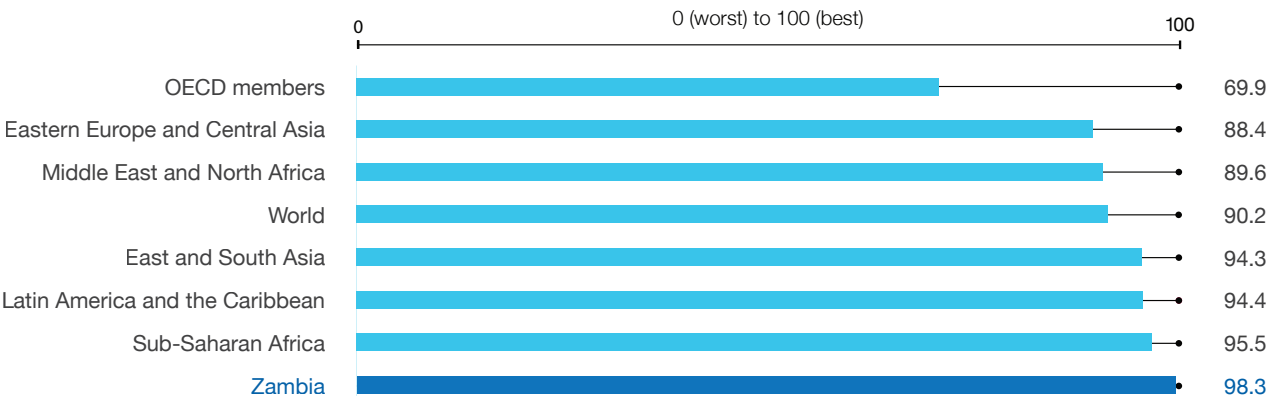


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

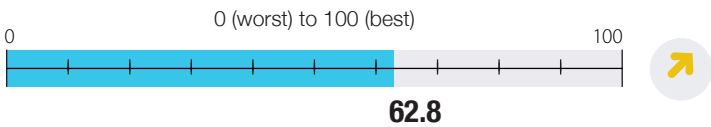


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sdgs.un.org>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



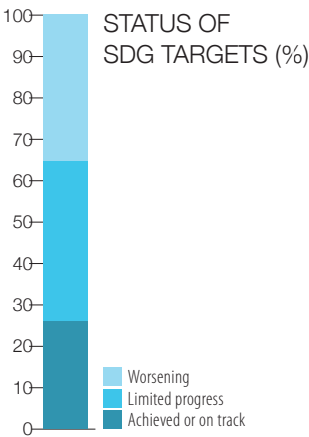
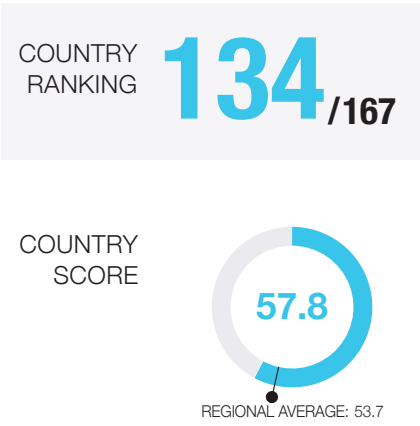
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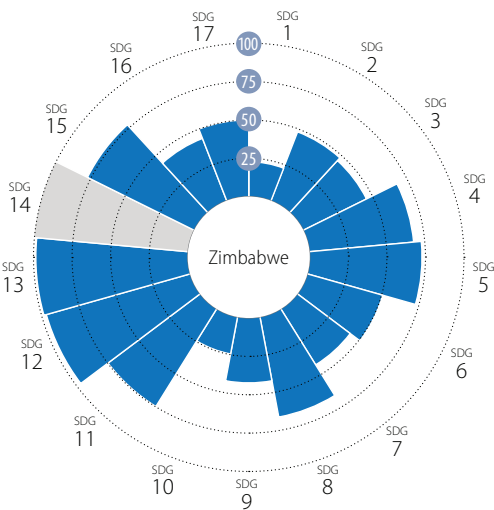
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				58.0	2024	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				72.0	2024	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				29.8	2021	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				34.6	2018	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				4.2	2018	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				11.1	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2021	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				2.5	2022	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.1	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.4	2021	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				134.7	2020	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				24.1	2022	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				55.6	2022	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				295.0	2022	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				1.9	2022	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				24.6	2019	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				174	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				17.1	2021	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)				61.2	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				134.6	2017	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				80.4	2019	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				86	2022	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				56	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.7	2023	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				NA	NA	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				85.6	2017	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				55.8	2013	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				93.2	2020	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				65.9	2018	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				77.3	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				77.5	2023	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				15.0	2024	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				68.2	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				36.3	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				2.8	2021	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				4.5	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				70.5	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				46.7	2021	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				10.2	2021	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				0.5	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				21.3	2020	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-4.9	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				5.1	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				48.5	2021	●	↗
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				4.2	2024	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.40	2022	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				8.0	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				68.8	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)				31.2	2022	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				55.3	2022	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.3	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				25.5	2024	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2022	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.3	2008	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				55.9	2015	●	●
Palma ratio				3.5	2022	●	↗
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				48.3	2020	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				23.7	2022	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				68.7	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				9.4	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.5	2011	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				1.0	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.6	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.4	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				17.4	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				1.0	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2023	●	→
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.5	2022	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.4	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				9.7	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				46.1	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				56.8	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.88	2024	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.4	2022	●	↓
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				0.9	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				5.3	2015	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.62	2022	●	↓
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				28.0	2017	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				14.0	2018	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				37.0	2023	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				23.0	2012	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2023	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				55.4	2024	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.42	2022	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.45	2022	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.43	2022	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				6.4	2022	●	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				22.0	2021	●	↗
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				* 0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				62.8	2022	●	↗
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				84.7	2023	●	●

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

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

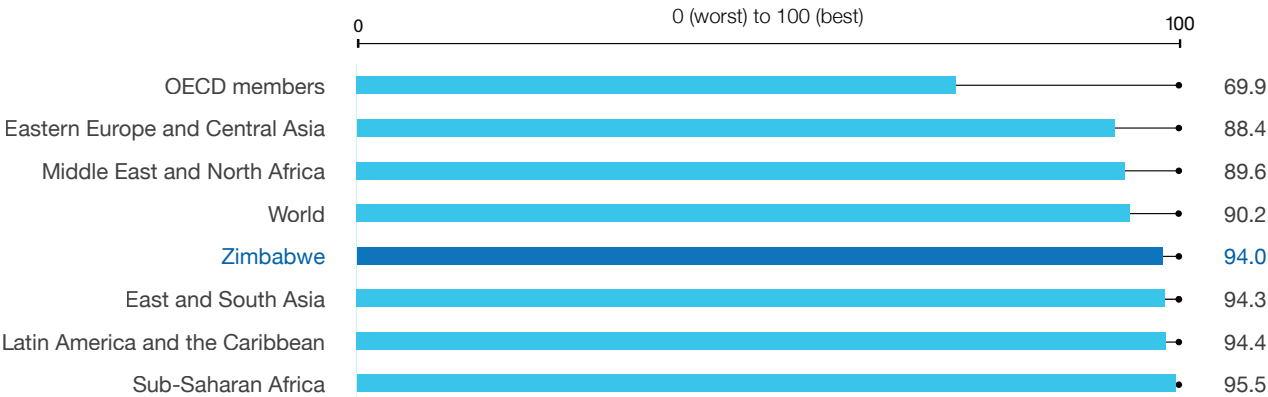


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

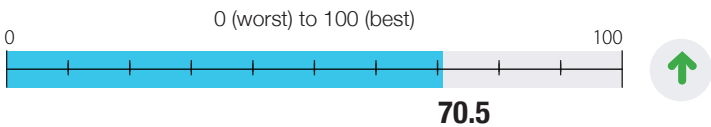


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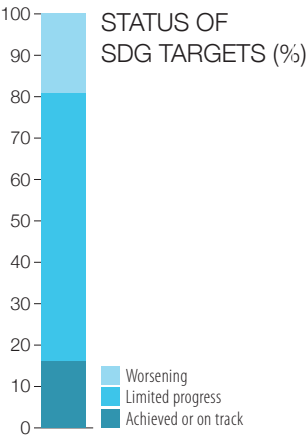
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SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				40.6	2024	●	↓	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				64.6	2024	●	↓	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				38.4	2021	●	↓	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				23.5	2019	●	↗	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				2.9	2019	●	↑	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				14.2	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2021	●	→	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.4	2022	●	↗	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.2	2018	●	↓	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2012	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				356.8	2020	●	→	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				24.3	2022	●	→	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				47.7	2022	●	↗	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				204.0	2022	●	→	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				1.1	2022	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				28.4	2019	●	↗	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				190	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				29.9	2021	●	↗	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				59.3	2021	●	↓	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				86.8	2021	●	↗	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				86.0	2019	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				90	2022	●	↑	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				55	2021	●	↓	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.6	2023	●	↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				55.3	2021	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				94.4	2022	●	↑	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				72.3	2021	●	↗	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				90.9	2022	●	→	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				84.8	2015	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				85.4	2022	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				83.2	2023	●	→	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				28.9	2024	●	↓	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				62.3	2022	●	↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				34.6	2022	●	↓	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				46.1	2021	●	→	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				37.2	2020	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				176.0	2024	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				49.0	2021	●	↗	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				30.3	2021	●	→	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				1.0	2022	●	↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				9.9	2020	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-5.4	2022	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				5.0	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				59.8	2021	●	↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				9.0	2024	●	↓	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.47	2022	●	↓	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.6	2018	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				35.3	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				77.5	2024	●	●	
Population using the internet (%)				32.6	2022	●	→	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				59.6	2022	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				2.4	2023	●	→	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				25.5	2024	●	●	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2022	●	→	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				NA	NA	●	●	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				50.3	2019	●	●	
Palma ratio				2.3	2017	●	●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				21.6	2020	●	→	
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				17.5	2022	●	→	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				65.3	2022	●	↓	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				74.1	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.3	2002	●	●	
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				1.1	2019	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.3	2024	●	↑	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.7	2024	●	↑	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				10.1	2024	●	↑	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				3.8	2024	●	↑	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2022	●	↑	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.5	2022	●	↑	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				0.6	2021	●	↑	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				88.1	2022	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				NA	NA	●	●	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				NA	NA	●	●	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				NA	NA	●	●	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				NA	NA	●	●	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				NA	NA	●	●	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				85.1	2023	●	↑	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				82.0	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.79	2024	●	↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.3	2022	●	→	
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				6.6	2022	●	↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				6.7	2022	●	●	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.61	2022	●	↓	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				25.2	2022	●	→	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				48.7	2019	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				24.0	2023	●	→	
Children involved in child labor (%)				27.9	2019	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.0	2001	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				50.3	2024	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.44	2022	●	↓	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.32	2022	●	↓	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.27	2022	●	→	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				3.0	2021	●	↓	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				8.1	2018	●	●	
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				70.5	2022	●	↑	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				70.1	2023	●	●	

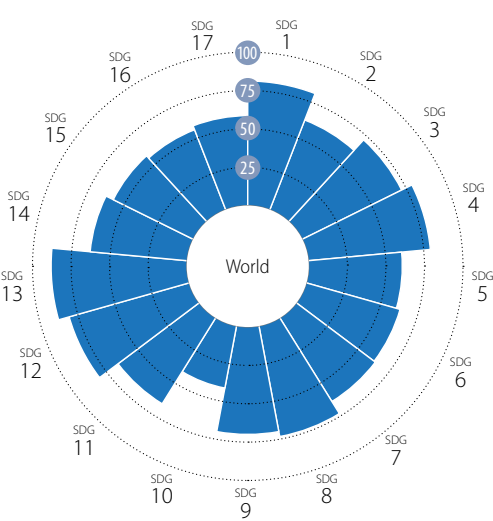
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

WORLD
SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

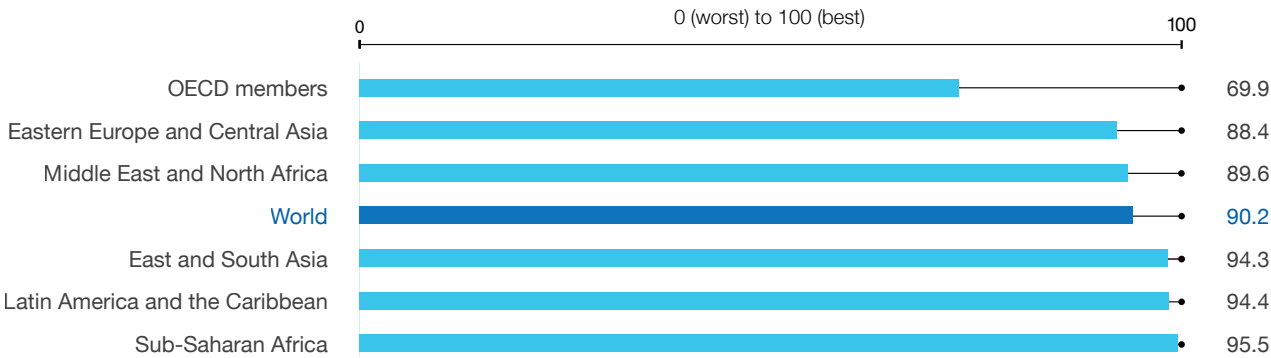


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

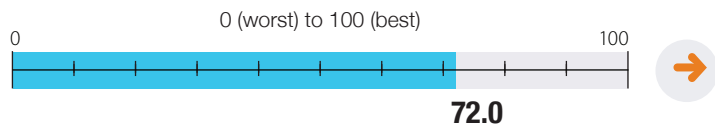


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sdgs.un.org>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)				7.5	2024	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)				14.6	2024	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				10.0	2021	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				19.6	2021	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				6.8	2021	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				15.6	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2021	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				4.4	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.7	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				8.3	2021	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				131.9	2020	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				12.6	2022	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				25.3	2022	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				133.8	2022	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)				0.2	2022	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				19.0	2019	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				105.1	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				14.9	2021	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)				71.3	2021	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				32.3	2022	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				89.5	2022	●	↗
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				88.0	2022	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				67.3	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.4	2023	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				74.1	2022	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				93.1	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				84.9	2022	●	↗
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				93.4	2022	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				73.9	2024	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				85.3	2022	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				66.4	2023	●	↗
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				23.4	2024	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				91.1	2022	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				80.3	2022	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				51.7	2021	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				17.9	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				789.5	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				91.2	2021	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				71.0	2021	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				1.6	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				13.2	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)				-1.4	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				6.4	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				69.4	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				5.4	2024	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.49	2022	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.5	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				17.8	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				91.1	2024	●	●
Population using the internet (%)				63.9	2022	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				86.1	2022	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)				3.1	2023	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				48.9	2024	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.6	2022	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				1.2	2022	●	↗
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				37.0	2021	●	●
Palma ratio				2.4	2022	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				31.9	2020	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)				32.5	2022	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				77.5	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				57.0	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.8	2019	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)				7.1	2019	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				10.1	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				2.5	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				25.6	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				8.6	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.9	2023	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				4.5	2022	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				1.7	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)				2,283.3	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				28.1	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				51.7	2023	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				21.3	2018	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				22.5	2019	●	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				6.7	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				32.2	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				31.4	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.78	2024	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.2	2022	●	→
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)				5.7	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				4.9	2022	●	→
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.74	2022	●	↗
Unsented detainees (% of prison population)				45.2	2022	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				82.0	2023	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)				39.9	2023	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				10.9	2020	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.4	2023	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)				42.0	2024	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.52	2022	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.47	2022	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.52	2022	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				7.2	2022	●	→
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				16.3	2022	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)				19.6	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				72.0	2022	●	→
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				64.9	2023	●	●

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



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