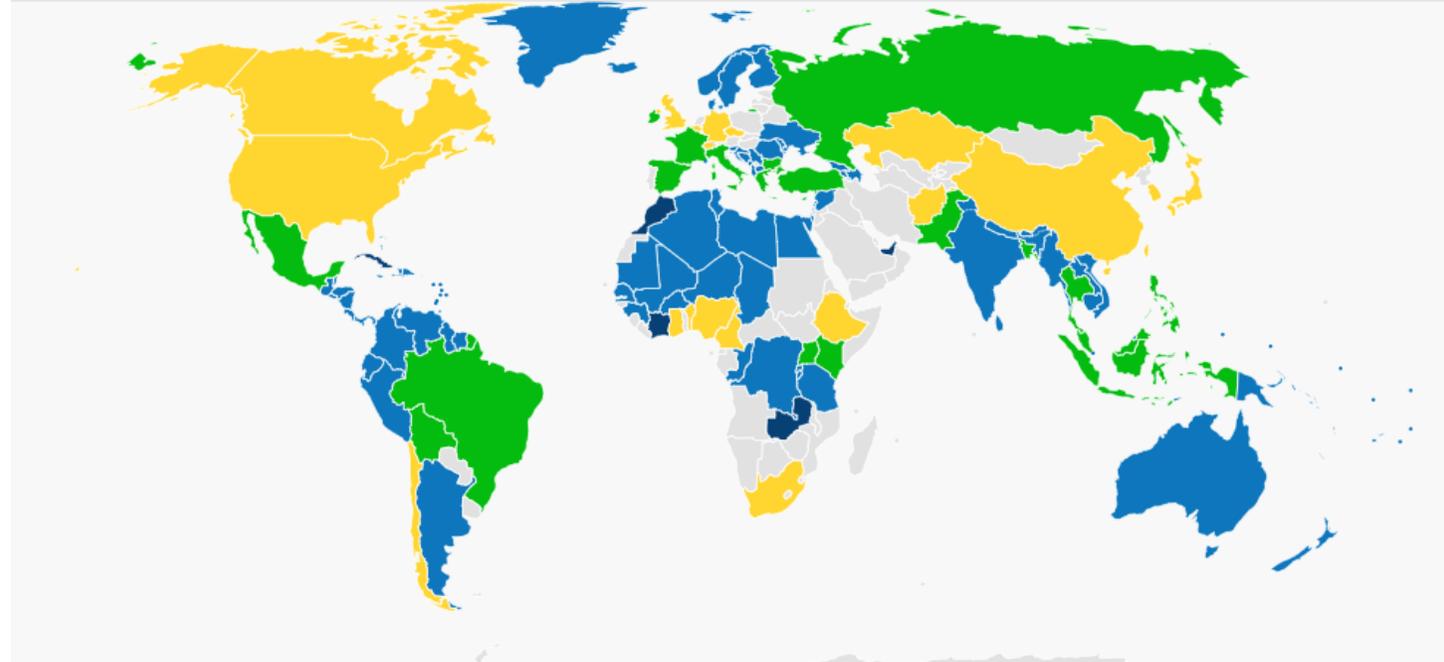


The Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)

- Global network launched in 2012 to support implementation of SDGs and climate agenda. 1700+ members. 50+ Regional and National Networks.
- Operates under the auspices of the UN Secretary General
- Priorities:
 1. SDG policy analysis and support
 2. Global network of knowledge institutions
 3. Online education



SDSN Networks

Click on a network to learn more.

Legend

Some countries and geographical areas are covered by more than one network.

- Regional SDSN network
- National SDSN network
- Regional & National SDSN network
- SDSN network in development

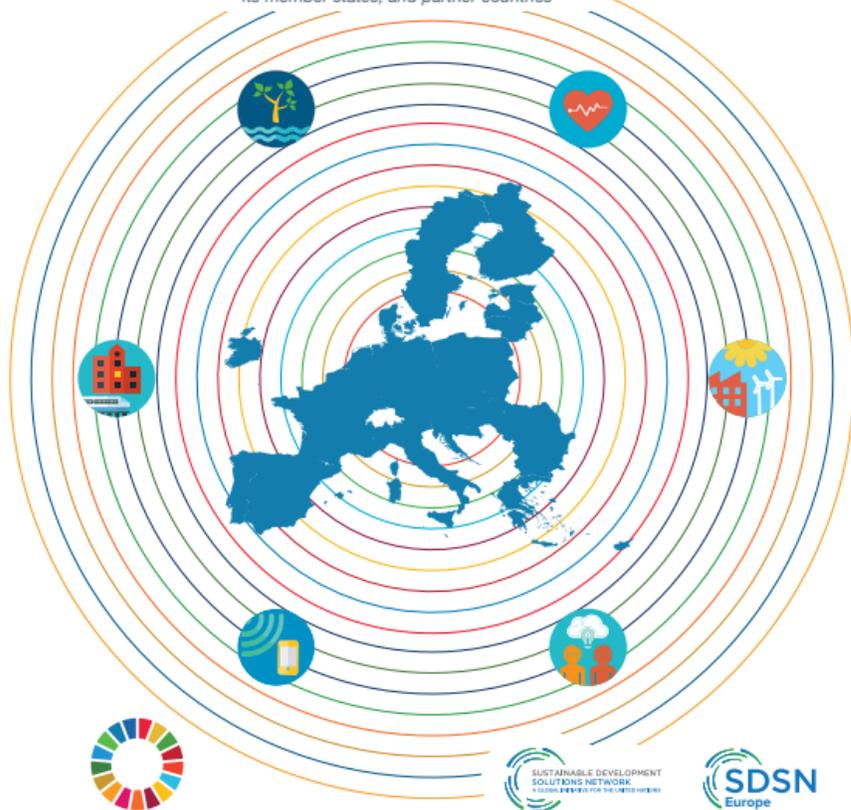




EUROPE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2022

Achieving the SDGs: Europe's Compass in a Multipolar World

Includes the SDG Index for the European Union, its member states, and partner countries



Global editions



Regional editions



Subnational editions



Download the reports and databases at: www.sdgindex.org

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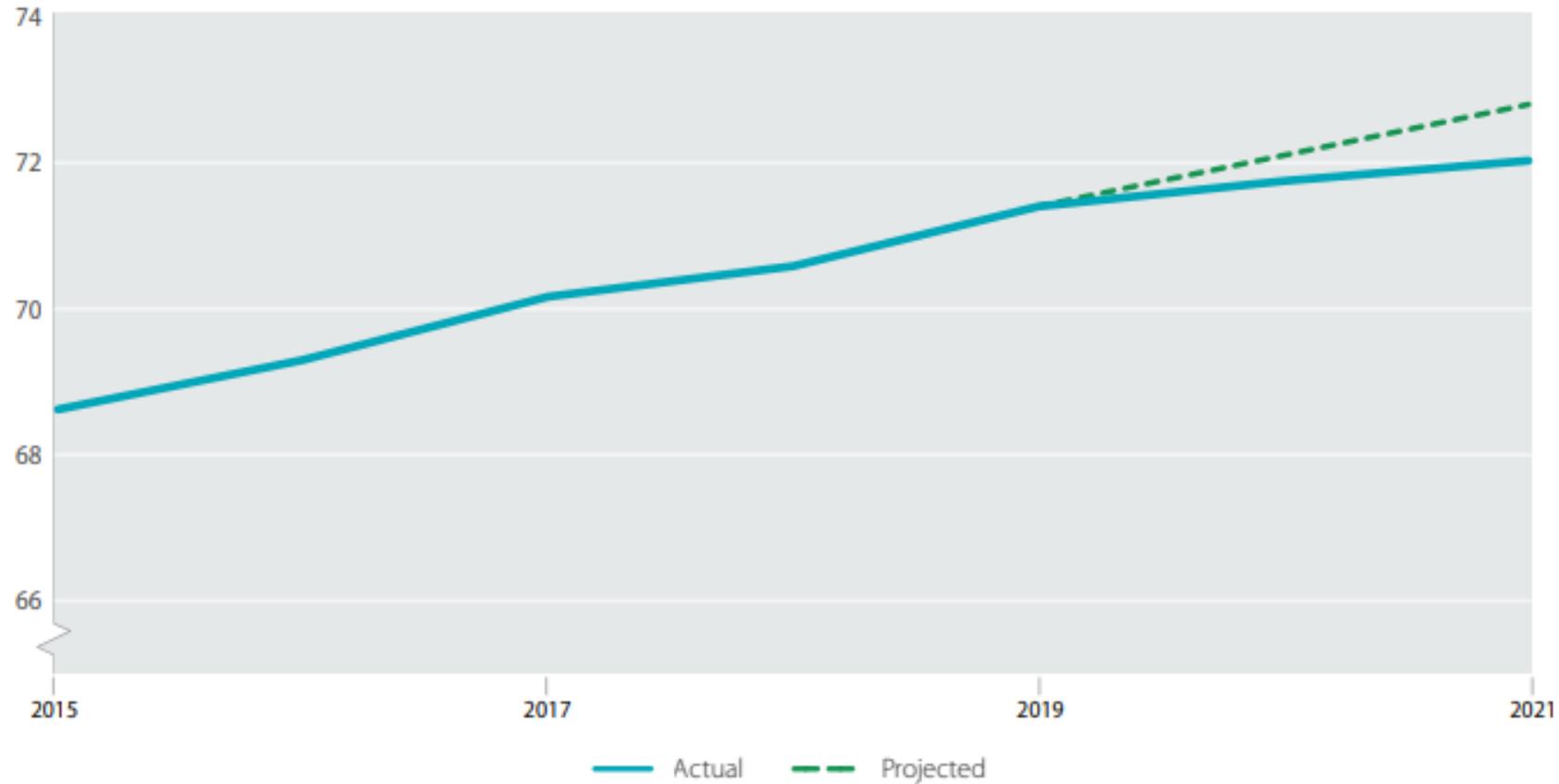


JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE



EU Level

SDG Index Score at EU 27 level (2015-2021)

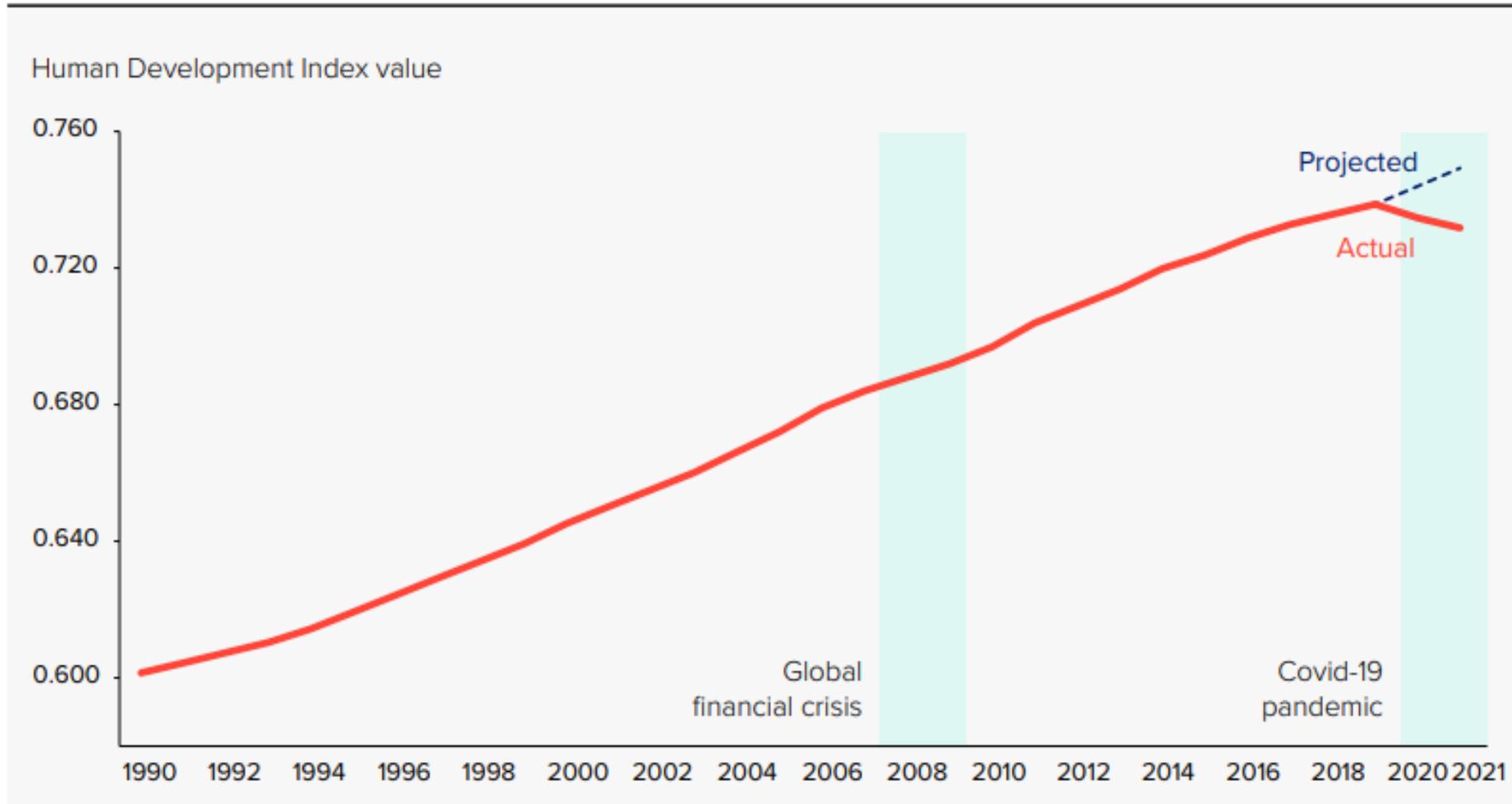


Note: Projected values are based on annual growth rate over the period 2015–2019. From 0 (worst) to 100 (best).

Source: Authors

Global Level

Human Development Index, UNDP (Sept, 2022)



EUROPEAN UNION

Index score

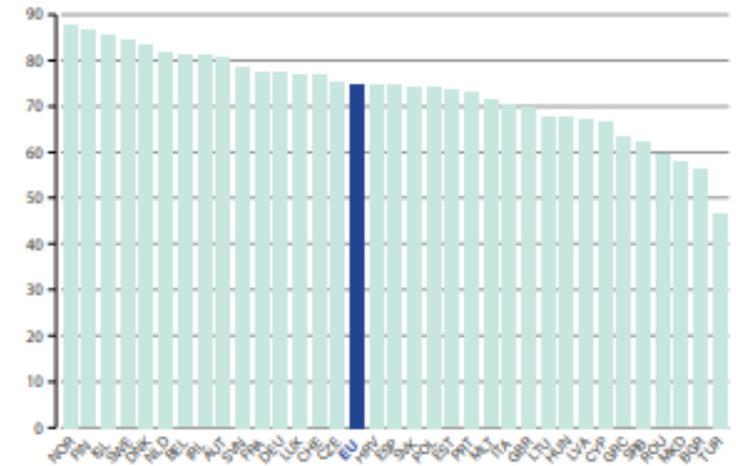


Performance by SDG



Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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

Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

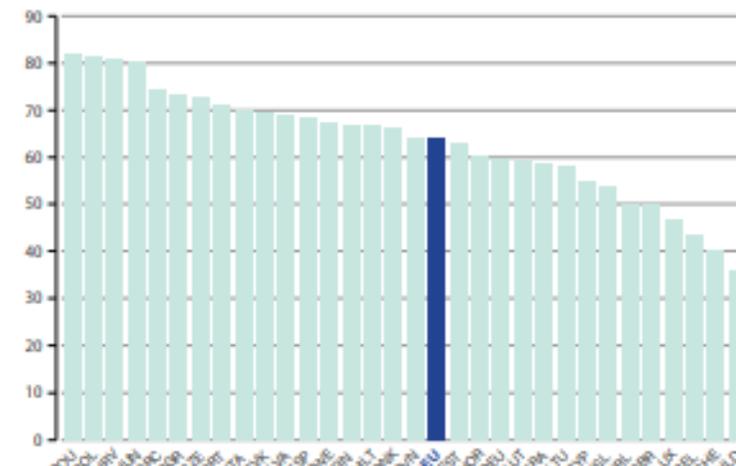
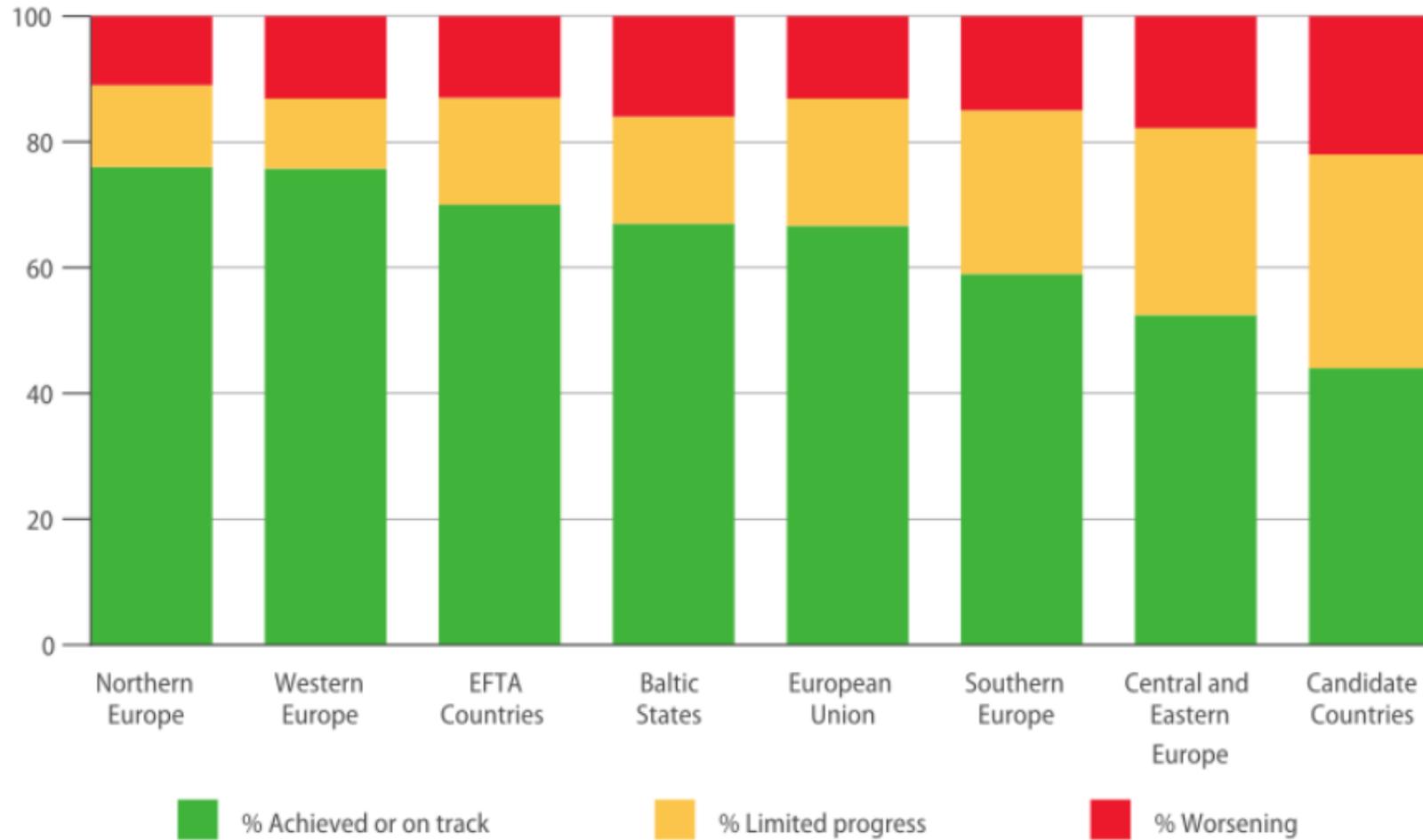
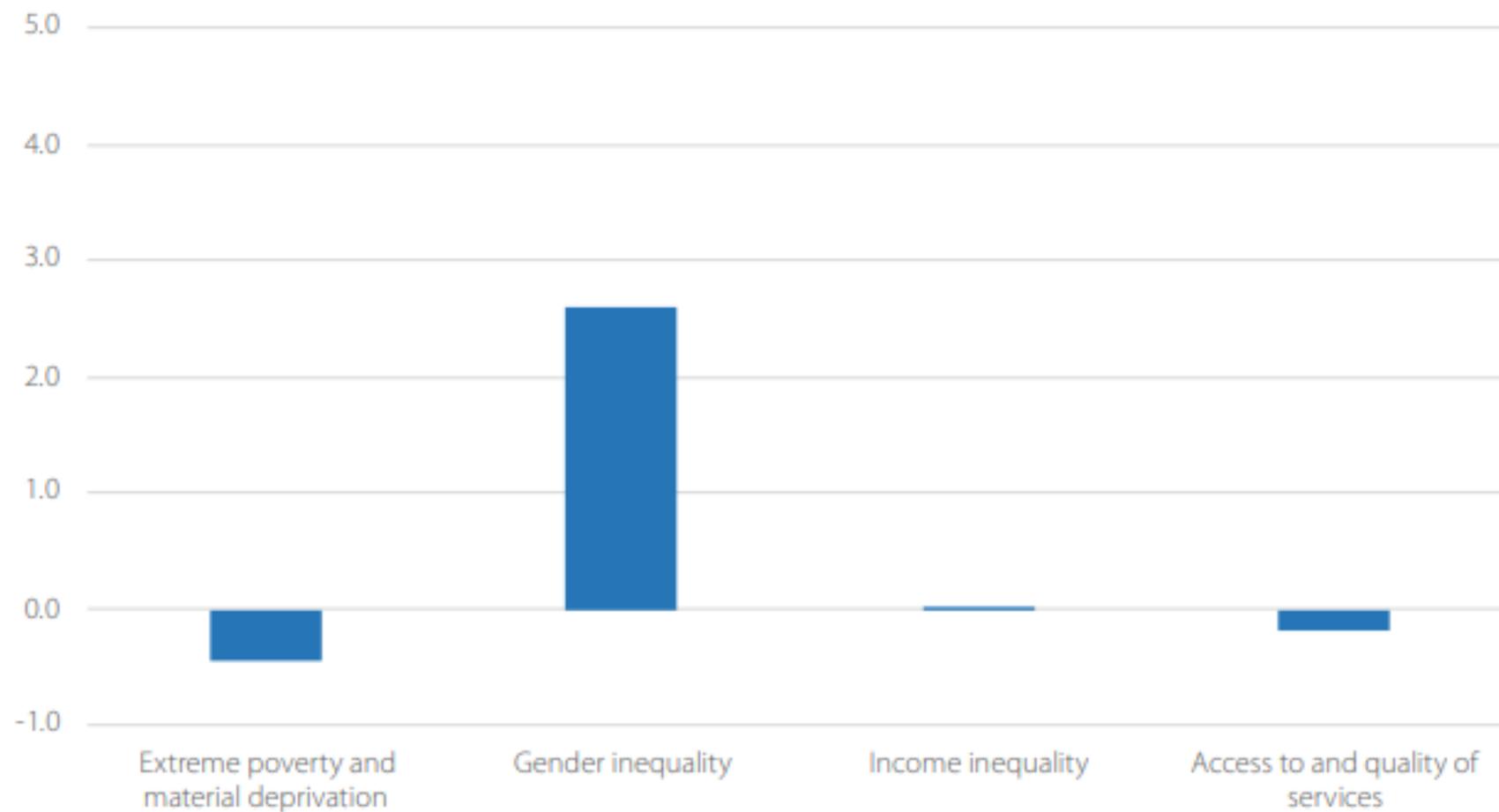


Figure 1.2 | Status of SDG targets by Europe sub-region (% trend indicators)



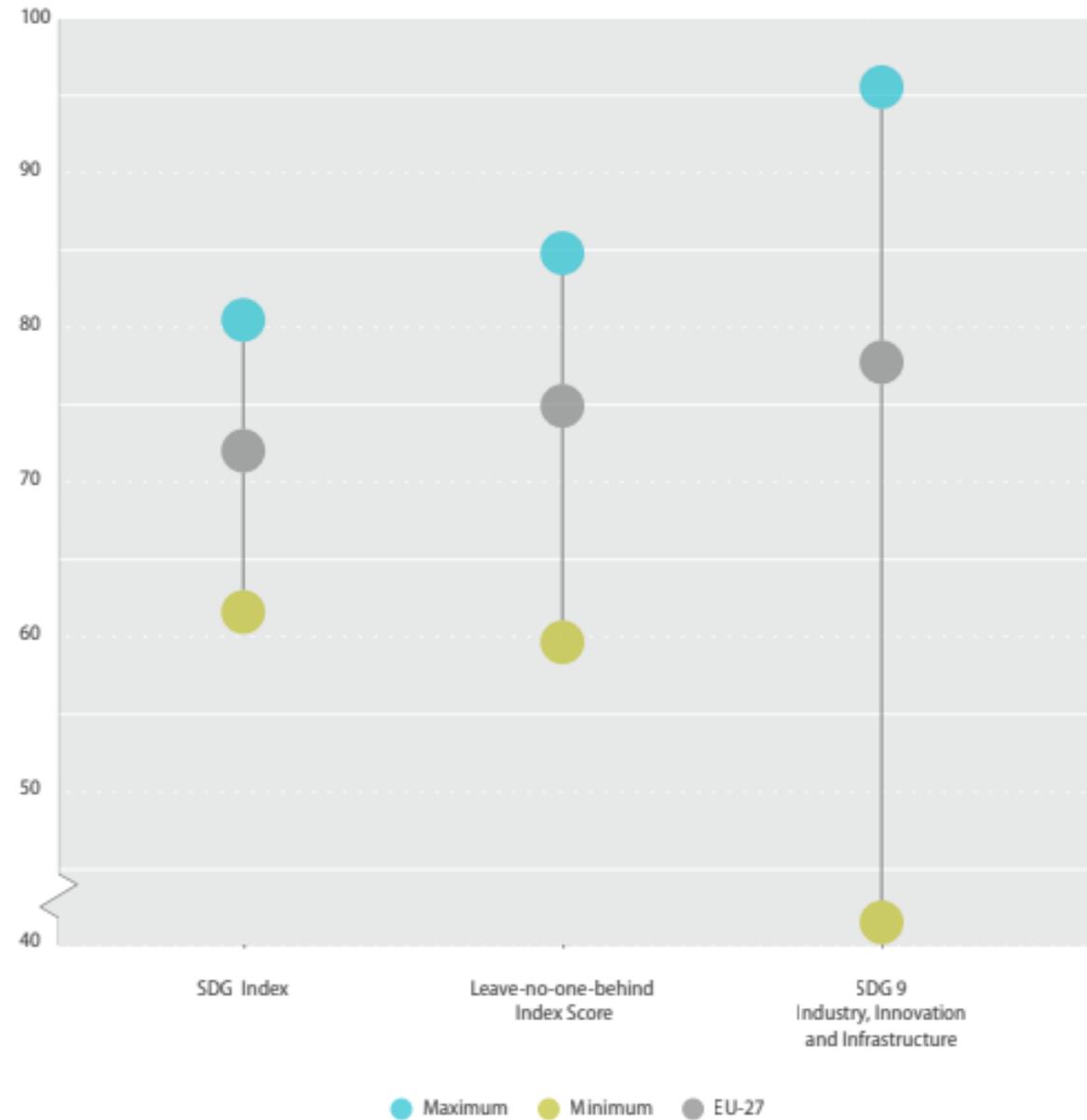
Source: Authors

EU27 progress on LNOB Index by dimension in p.p., 2019-2021

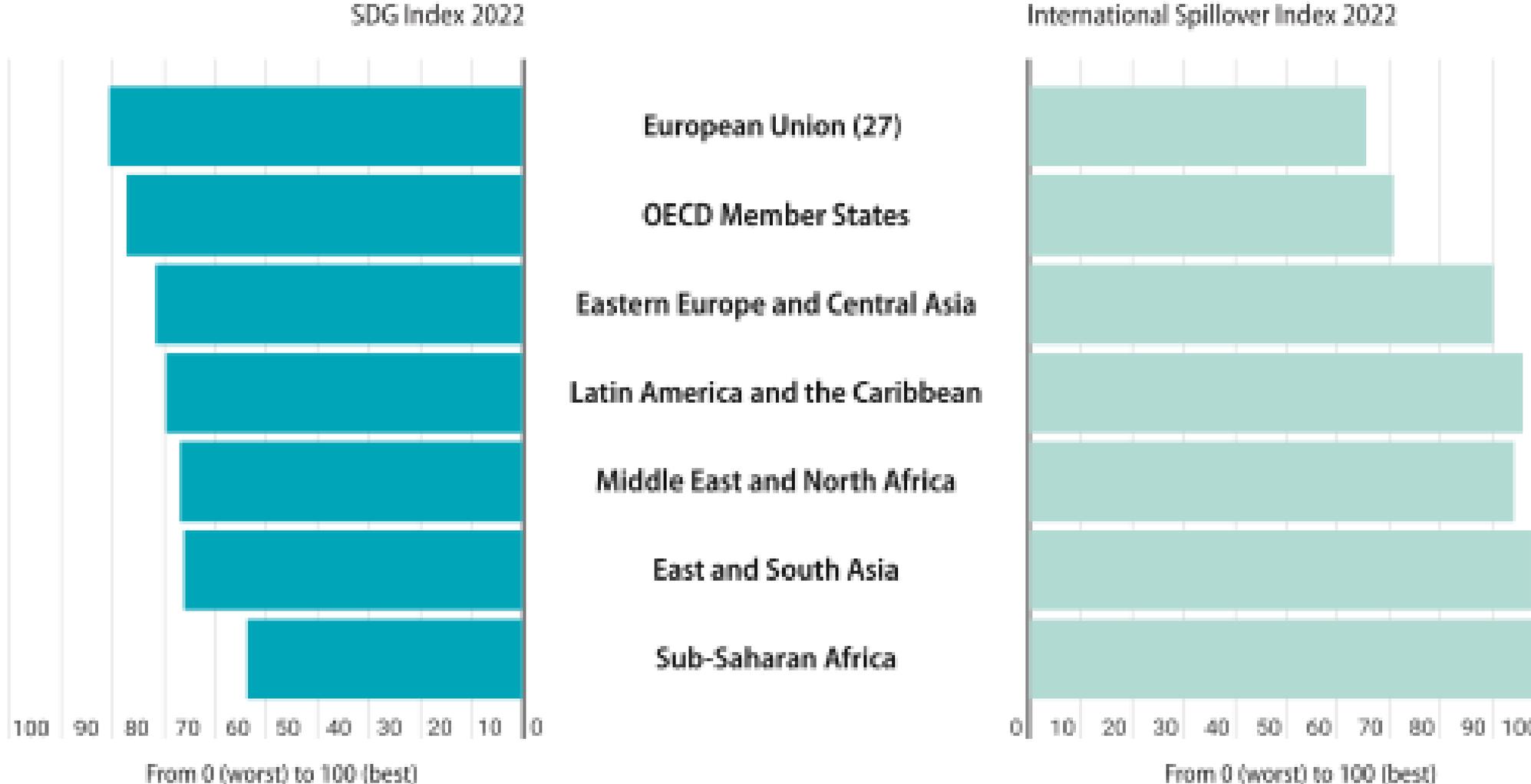


Source: Authors

Collective EU action for sustainable development must address persisting inequalities within countries and inequalities in innovation capacity across EU member states



The EU leads on the SDGs globally, but it generates large negative spillovers, notably through unsustainable consumption





Transformation 1.
'Education, skills, decent work, and innovation



Transformation 2.
Sustainable Energy



Transformation 3.
Sustainable communities, mobility and housing



Transformation 4.
Sustainable Food Production, Healthy Diets, and Biodiversity Protection



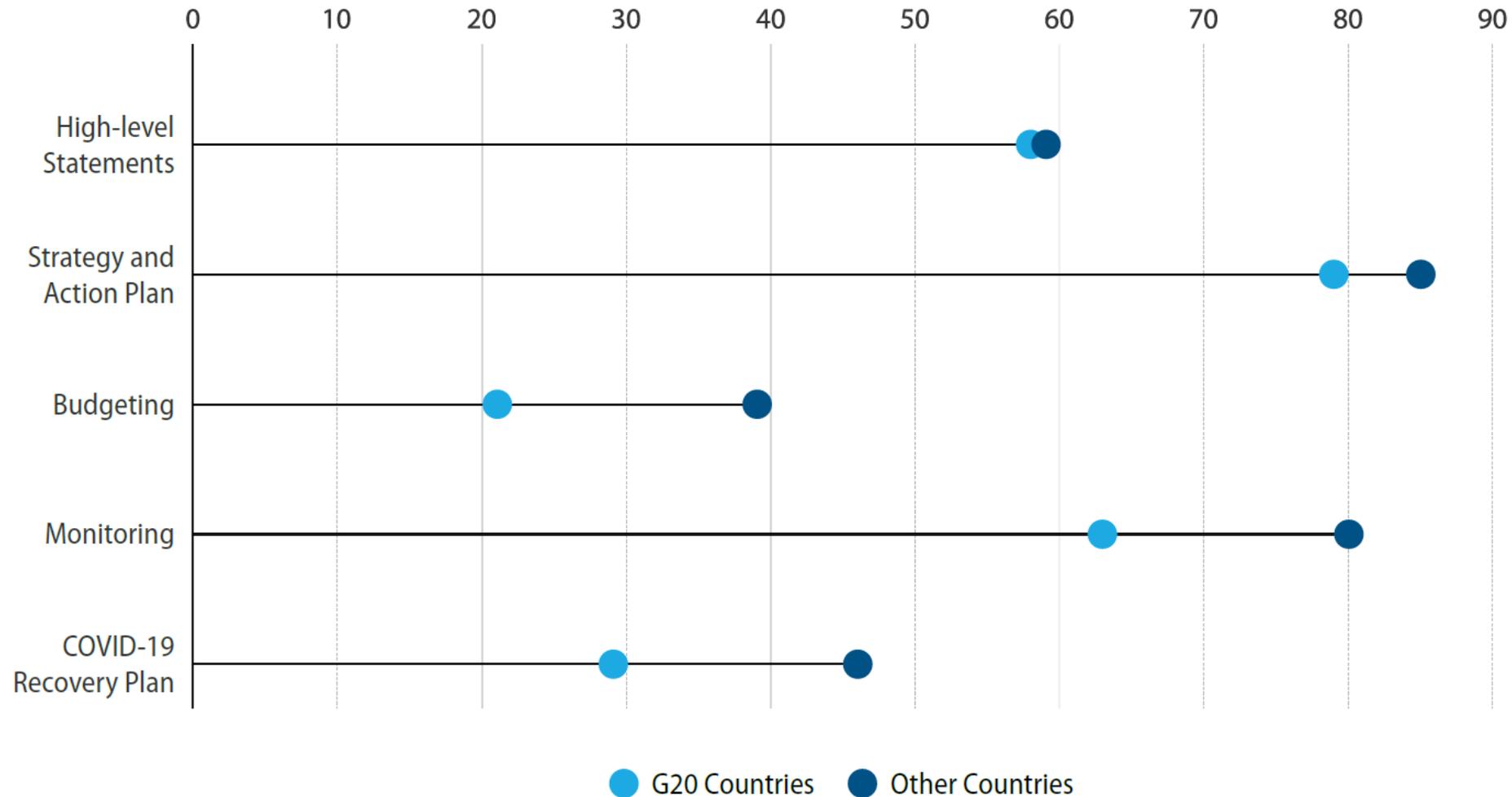
Transformation 5.
Clean and circular economy with zero pollution



Transformation 6.
The Digital Transformation



Integration of the SDGs into key policy processes, G20 countries versus other countries





Transformation 1: Education, Gender and Inequality

Years of free education in the law (#, 2020, UNESCO)	Years of compulsory education in the law (#, 2020, UNESCO)	Commitment to Reducing Inequalities: Tax Progressivity & Protection of Labor Right (score, 2020, Oxfam & DFI)	Gender Equality in the Law (score, 2022, World Bank)	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP, 2018, UNESCO)
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G20 Countries

Argentina	12	12	0.63	79.4	0.5
Australia	13	10	0.69	96.9	1.9
Brazil	12	12	0.57	85.0	1.2
Canada	12	10	0.74	100.0	1.5
China	9	9	0.54	75.6	2.1
France	12	10	0.72	100.0	2.2
Germany	13	13	0.75	97.5	3.1
India	8	8	0.45	74.4	0.7
Indonesia	12	9	0.54	64.4	0.2
Italy	8	12	0.67	97.5	1.4
Japan	9	9	0.69	78.8	3.3
Korea, Rep.	9	9	0.63	85.0	4.5
Mexico	12	12	0.56	88.8	0.3
Russian Federation	11	11	0.67	73.1	1.0
Saudi Arabia	12	9	NO DATA	80.0	0.8
South Africa	12	9	0.69	88.1	0.8
Turkey	12	12	0.56	82.5	1.0
United Kingdom	13	11	0.67	97.5	1.7
United States	12	12	0.66	91.3	2.8

By regions

East and South Asia	8.9	8.7	0.51	72.1	1.1
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	11.3	10.4	0.62	73.6	0.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.6	11.2	0.57	84.1	0.7
Middle East and North Africa	10.9	9.6	0.54	50.2	0.6
Oceania	8.8	9.6	NO DATA	61.9	NO DATA
OECD members	11.4	11.1	0.66	91.3	2.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.8	8.1	0.44	71.8	0.3

By income level

Low-income countries	9.0	7.9	0.45	65.8	0.3
Lower-middle-income countries	8.7	8.7	0.48	70.4	0.5
Upper-middle-income countries	10.3	9.6	0.56	74.8	1.4
High-income countries	11.4	10.8	0.68	91.3	2.3



Transformation 3: Energy Decarbonization and Sustainable Industry

UN Climate Ambition Alliance Signatory (March 2022, UN)	Policy- or NDC-based commitment to reach net-zero emissions by 2050 (March 2022, Net Zero Tracker)	1.5°C Paris-agreement-compatible climate action (March 2022, Climate Action Tracker)	Unconditional fossil fuel subsidies (USD per capita, March 2022, Energy Policy Tracker)	Green COVID-19 Recovery (1 worst – 5 best, April 2022, Green Economy Tracker)
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G20 Countries

Argentina	✓	X	Highly Insufficient	29.82	2.00
Australia	X	✓	Highly Insufficient	65.53	2.00
Brazil	X	X	Highly Insufficient	2.71	2.00
Canada	✓	✓	Highly Insufficient	537.99	4.00
China	X	2060	Highly Insufficient	17.55	2.00
France	✓	✓	Insufficient	116.01	5.00
Germany	✓	✓	Insufficient	195.23	3.00
India	X	X	Highly Insufficient	27.19	2.00
Indonesia	X	X	Highly Insufficient	23.66	2.00
Italy	✓	✓	Insufficient	65.76	3.00
Japan	✓	✓	Insufficient	12.93	2.00
Korea, Rep.	✓	✓	Highly Insufficient	97.46	3.00
Mexico	✓	X	Highly Insufficient	61.88	2.00
Russian Federation	X	X	Critically Insufficient	35.50	NO DATA
Saudi Arabia	X	X	Highly Insufficient	158.17	1.00
South Africa	X	X	Insufficient	10.66	2.00
Turkey	X	2053	Critically Insufficient	165.68	2.00
United Kingdom	✓	✓	Almost Sufficient	589.53	4.00
United States	X	✓	Insufficient	217.32	3.00

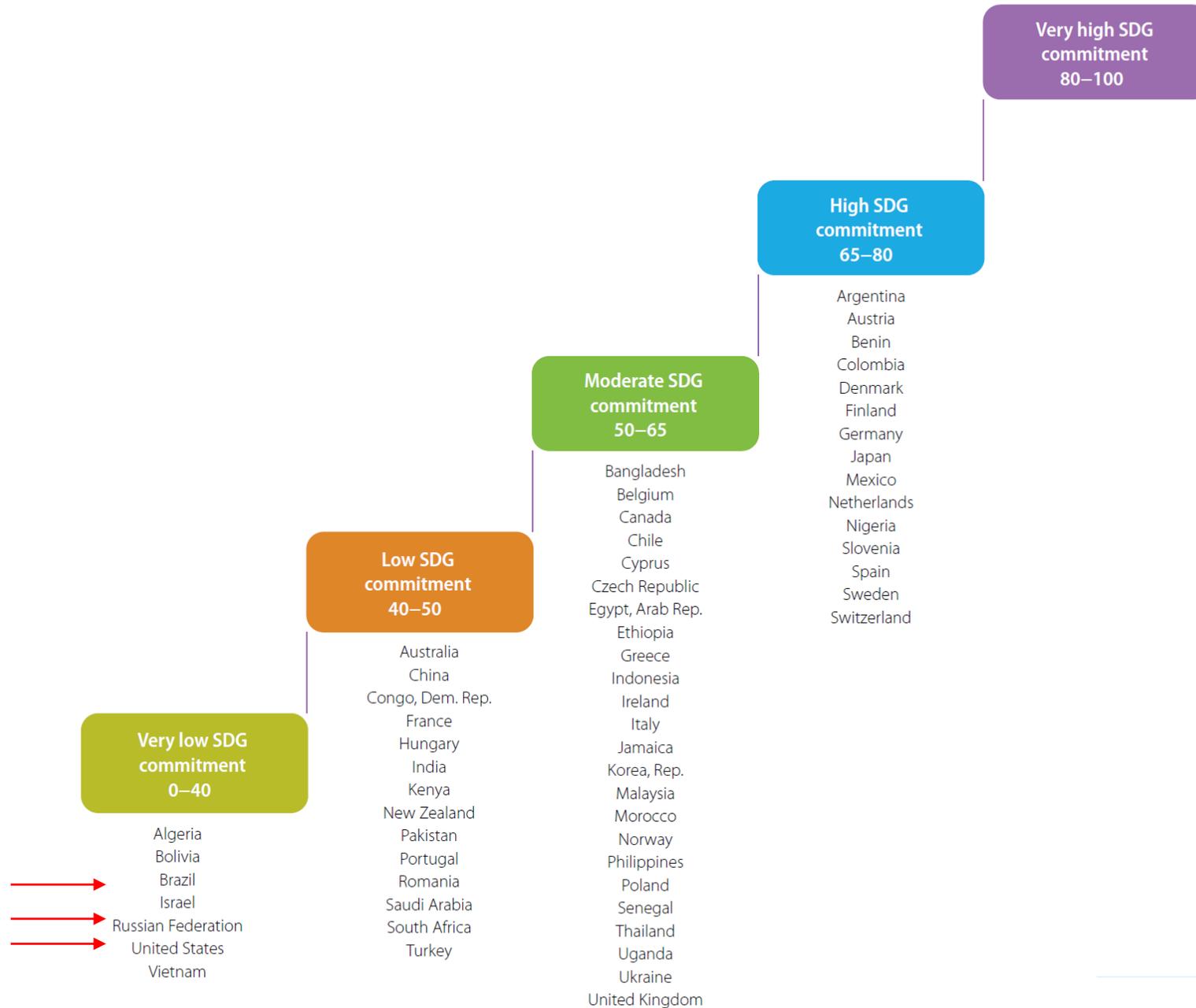
By regions

East and South Asia	10 of 21	6 of 21	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	14 of 27	7 of 27	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA
Latin America and the Caribbean	22 of 30	7 of 30	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA
Middle East and North Africa	4 of 17	0 of 17	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA
Oceania	12 of 12	2 of 12	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA
OECD members	32 of 37	32 of 37	NO DATA	171.45	NO DATA
Sub-Saharan Africa	40 of 49	4 of 49	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA

By income level

Low-income countries	26 of 29	3 of 29	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA
Lower-middle-income countries	31 of 49	6 of 49	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA
Upper-middle-income countries	31 of 54	10 of 54	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA
High-income countries	46 of 61	39 of 61	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA

Haiti
Myanmar
South Sudan
United States
Yemen



Thoughts on major priorities at the 2023 SDG Summit & 2024 Summit of the Future to avoid Lost Decade for SD

- **First**, the UN member states should adopt an SDG stimulus to accelerate progress towards the SDGs by 2030; **\$300 - \$500 billion per year** to cover basic investments in health, education, power, roads, water and sanitation (0.3-0.5% of GWP; 1% with UMICs). Global South G20 Presidencies (India, Brazil and South Africa). Practical pathways:
 - (1) Increase funding from the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and Public Development Banks (PDBs) to developing countries, linked to investments in the SDGs
 - (2) Enhance Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) and debt relief for countries facing debt distress
 - (3) Expand liquidity by the International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - (4) Empower and expand specialized global funds
 - (5) Other levers: Domestic tax revenues, ODA, credit ratings
- **Second**, the UN member states should make clear, already now, that the SDGs will continue as the world's overarching organizing framework till possibly mid-century, thereby encouraging all nations to redouble their efforts to build the governance, financing, regional cooperation and global peace.



How to strengthen the EU's leadership on the SDGs

Civil society and expert contributions
for the UN HLPF and beyond

4 APRIL 2023 | 9:30-17:30 | WORKSHOP

