Overall Performance

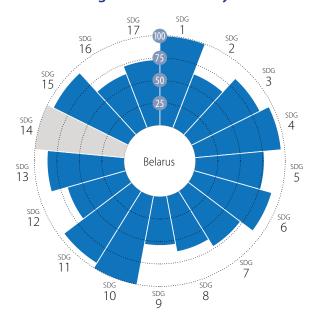


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 5.9

Missing data

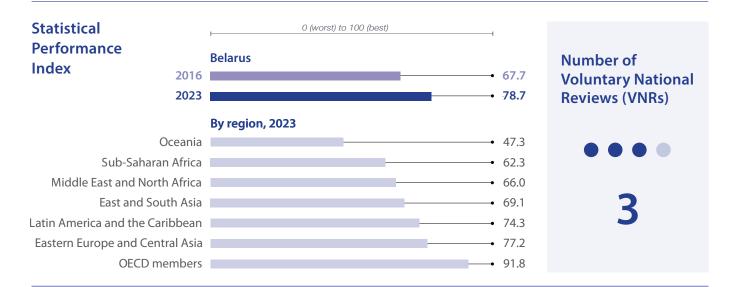
1%

Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| DG1 – No Poverty | Value Year Rating Trend | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value Year Ratir |
|---|-------------------------|--|------------------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%) | 0.3 2025 | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 99.9 2025 |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%) | 0.6 2025 • ↑ | Population using the internet (%) | 91.5 2023 |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger | | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 103.7 2023 |
| revalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.5 2022 • 🛧 | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.7 2023 |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 4.5 2005 | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of | 17.8 2025 |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 2.2 2005 | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | |
| finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 69.6 2019 • • | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.2 2023 |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 21.4 2022 • 🔸 | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.6 2023 |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.4 2022 • 🔸 | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 112.1 2023 |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 3.0 2022 • 👈 | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) | 1.1 2018 • 🔸 | Gini coefficient | 24.4 2020 |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 2021 | Palma ratio | 0.8 2020 |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 1.1 2023 • 1 | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 0.8 2023 • 1 | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³) | 10.7 2023 |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 2.4 2023 • 1 | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 99.2 2022 |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 27.0 2023 | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 88.7 2020 |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.1 2023 • ↑ | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, | 0.1 2025 | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.3 2020 |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 23.8 2021 • → | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 8.4 2022 |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and | 70.0 2019 | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 13.1 2024 |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 70.0 2019 | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 3.5 2024 |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 7.4 2021 • 🛧 | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 74.8 2024 |
| fe expectancy at birth (years) | 74.4 2023 • 👈 | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 9.4 2024 |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 11.7 2018 • • | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 1.6 2021 |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.9 2022 • 🛧 | SDG13 - Climate Action | 1.0 2021 |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 97.0 2023 • 👈 | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 5.9 2023 |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage | 78.6 2021 • 🛧 | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | 2.1 2024 |
| (worst 0–100 best) | 78.0 2021 | | |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.8 2021 • 👈 | CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.4 2020 |
| DG4 – Quality Education | | SDG14 – Life Below Water | |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning | 98.2 2023 • → | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | • • • |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 90.2 2023 | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | |
| et primary enrollment rate (%) | 96.3 2023 • 🔸 | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | • • • |
| ower secondary completion rate (%) | 92.8 2023 • 👈 | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | • • • |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 100.0 2019 • • | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | • • • |
| DG5 – Gender Equality | | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 2018 |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods | 72.4 2024 • → | SDG15 – Life on Land | |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 72.4 2024 | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 87.9 2023 |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 100.5 2022 • ↑ | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 90.1 2023 |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 81.1 2024 • 👈 | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.98 2023 |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%) | 33.9 2025 • 🗷 | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 2023 |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | Imported deforestation (m²/capita) | 5.0 2022 |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 99.2 2022 • 🛧 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 99.6 2022 • 🛧 | Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 2.4 2019 |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 4.7 2022 • 1 | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.90 2023 |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 59.6 2021 | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 9.2 2018 |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) | 466.7 2024 • → | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 100.0 2022 |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | .00.7 2021 | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 33.0 2024 |
| 3, | 100.0 2022 • ↑ | Children involved in child labor (%) | 4.1 2019 |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 1 | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per | |
| Opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100,000 population) | 0.8 2023 |
| (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | 1.3 2023 • 🛧 | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 25.7 2025 |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 8.2 2021 • 👈 | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.54 2023 |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.58 2023 |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 75.3 2023 • • | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.26 2023 |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 11.3 2022 | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a | | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 9.5 2023 |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 81.2 2017 • • | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 9.3 2023 |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 3.3 2025 • 🛧 | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | • • • |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.42 2023 • 🔸 | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 28.2 2023 |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 3.3 2018 • 🔸 | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 2024 |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports | 4067.0040 | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) | * 0.0 2021 |
| ictiffs of modern slavery embodied in imports | | | U.U ZUZI |
| (per 100,000 population) | 126.7 2018 | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 78.7 2023 |

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available

