



Measurement of Progress on the 2030 Agenda in Spain

2025

**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**

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The United Nations Statistical Commission agreed in March 2017 on a list of 232 indicators for monitoring the 2030 Agenda, which were later adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in July 2017 (Resolution 71/313), and which constitute the global indicator framework for the 2030 Agenda.

The Resolution highlights that official statistics and data from national statistical systems form the necessary basis for the global indicator framework and also emphasizes the role of national statistical offices as coordinators of national statistical systems.

The complete production of the indicator framework of the 2030 Agenda represents an extraordinary challenge for national statistical offices. To address this, the INE included the statistics "Indicators of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" in its 2018 Annual Programme. The objective is to establish a statistical indicator framework to monitor the Goals and Targets of the 2030 Agenda in Spain, under the responsibility of the International Relations and 2030 Agenda Directorate of INE-Spain.

Furthermore, the INE was designated as coordinator of the indicators of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by Royal Decree 1043/2017 of 22 December, which approving the 2018 Annual Programme.

Since then, significant efforts have been made to increase the availability of indicators on the National Platform for the Dissemination of SDG Indicators (<https://www.ine.es/dyngs/ODS/es/index.htm>).

This publication presents an analysis of the degree of coverage of the global indicator framework and provides new information on measuring progress towards the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda.

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Introduction

The INE is committed to producing high-quality indicators that enable proper monitoring of the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. This development is not considered a specific project but rather an ongoing activity that must be maintained and improved over time. This is reflected in the continuous work of exploring data sources, which has led to achieving 83% coverage of the indicators in the global framework.

In addition, disaggregated information is provided for the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators broken down by variables such as territory, sex, and age, among others, and new breakdowns are incorporated whenever the information sources allow. All of this is accompanied by tables and graphs. This way, the National Platform for the Dissemination of SDG Indicators offers extensive information on SDG indicators in Spain through a single access point: <https://ine.es/dyngs/ODS/index.htm>.

Given the growing demand for more aggregated information on progress towards the 2030 Agenda and considering the high degree of coverage in Spain of the indicators of the global framework, it has been deemed that sufficient information is available to measure progress on the goals and targets in our country.

The INE conducted a study of the methodologies applied by several international organizations and by some European national statistical institutes, analysing the advantages and disadvantages of each of them. Based on this work, the INE developed a methodological project to measure the progress of the 2030 Agenda in Spain. This project was presented to the working groups on Indicators of the 2030 Agenda of the Interministerial Statistics Commission and the Interterritorial Statistics Committee and was unanimously approved by the Standing Committee of the Higher Statistical Council at its meeting on 30 October 2025. The methodological project is available for consultation in the Annex.

This publication shows the results of applying the aforementioned methodology to calculate the progress on goals and targets for the indicators disseminated on the National Platform for the Dissemination of SDG Indicators.

Coverage of the Global Indicator Framework

The National Statistical Plan establishes that the objective of the statistical operation "Indicators of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" is to develop a set of indicators for monitoring the 2030 Agenda in Spain. To this end, the INE took the global indicator framework adopted by the United Nations as its starting point and carried out an analysis of the official metadata to identify possible sources available in our country that would ensure international comparability.

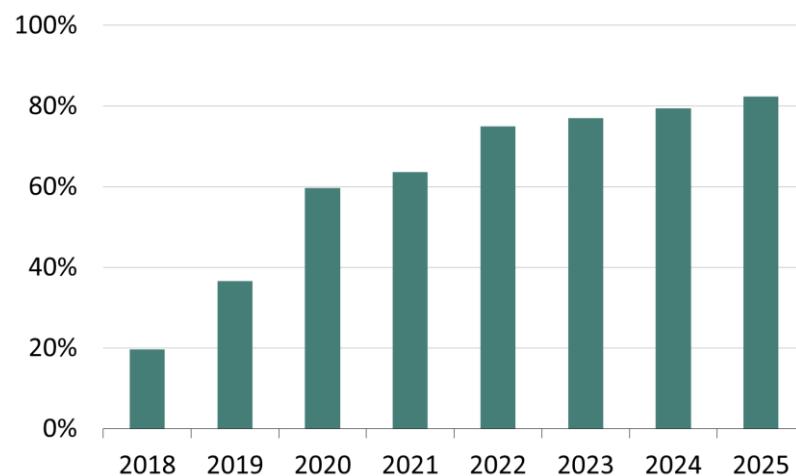
In the first phase, efforts focused on disseminating a set of indicators obtained from statistics produced by the INE. In the second phase, coverage was extended to include indicators derived from statistical operations carried out by ministerial departments. In the third phase, new indicators from sources outside the National Statistical Plan were incorporated, provided that they aligned with the official metadata of the United Nations. Since 2024, new data sources have begun to be used to fill certain data gaps. The work of exploring data sources is carried out on an ongoing basis, adding new indicators and data breakdowns from different sources whenever they can demonstrate sufficient quality.

In this way, coverage of the global indicator framework has increased year after year. At the time of its launch in 2018, the SDG Platform contained 49 indicators, representing coverage



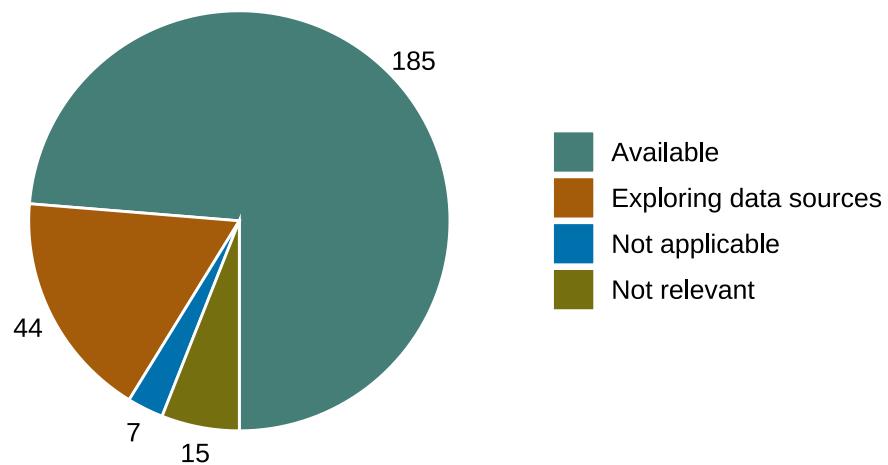
of nearly 20%, and it has now reached 83% with 207 indicators. This represents an increase of more than 60 percentage points over the period.

Figure 1: Evolution of Coverage of the Global Indicator Framework (%). Data as of December of each year



As of December 2025, 185 indicators (with 532 sub-indicators) are available on the platform. Seven indicators from the global framework are not applicable to Spain (as they refer to small island states, developing countries, or are intended for global monitoring), and 15 indicators are not relevant for our country because their values are very close to 0% or 100% (for example, the number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases).

Figure 2: Overall Coverage of the Global Indicator Framework. Values in Number of Indicators. Year 2025

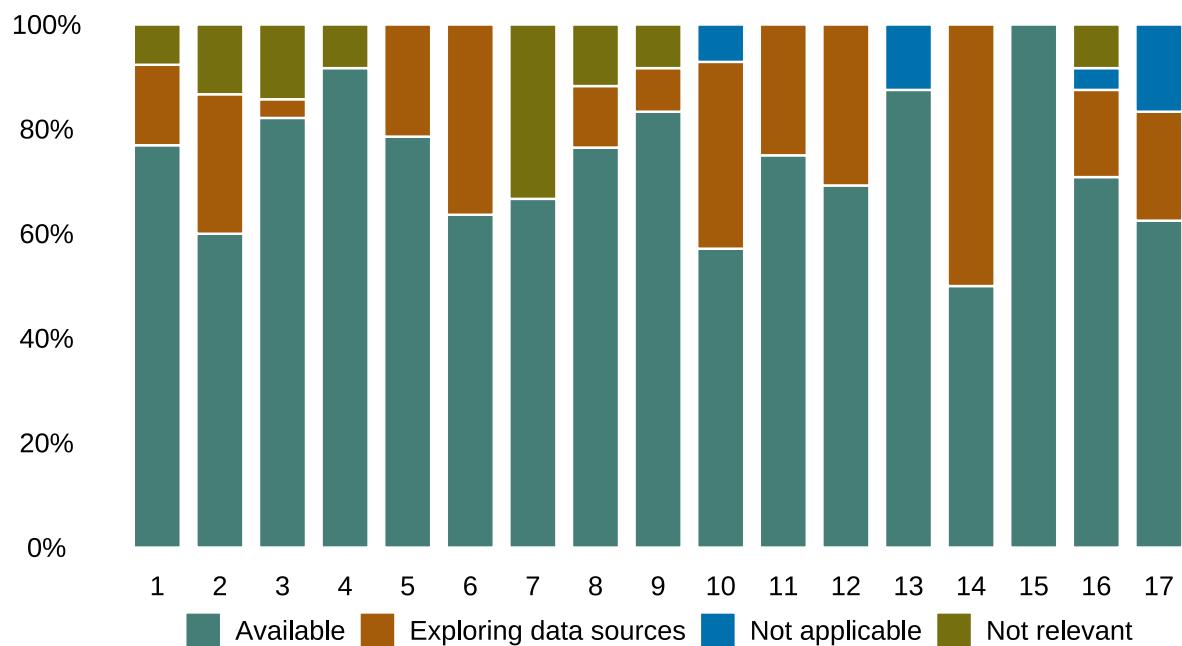


Analysing the coverage of the global indicator framework by goal, we observe that the goals with 100% coverage are Goal 15 *Life on Land* (with 14 available indicators); Goal 4 *Quality Education* (with 11 available indicators and one non-relevant indicator); Goal 13 *Climate Action* (with seven available indicators and one non-applicable indicator); and Goal 7 *Affordable and Clean Energy* (with four available indicators and two non-relevant indicators).



On the opposite side, the least-covered goals are Goal 14 *Life Below Water*, with 50% coverage (five available indicators and five indicators exploring data sources); Goal 6 *Clean Water and Sanitation*, with 64% coverage (seven available indicators and four indicators under exploration for data sources); and Goal 10 *Reduced Inequalities*, with 64% coverage (eight available indicators, five indicators exploring data sources, and one indicator not applicable to Spain).

Figure 3: Goal-Level Coverage of the Global Indicator Framework (%). Year 2025



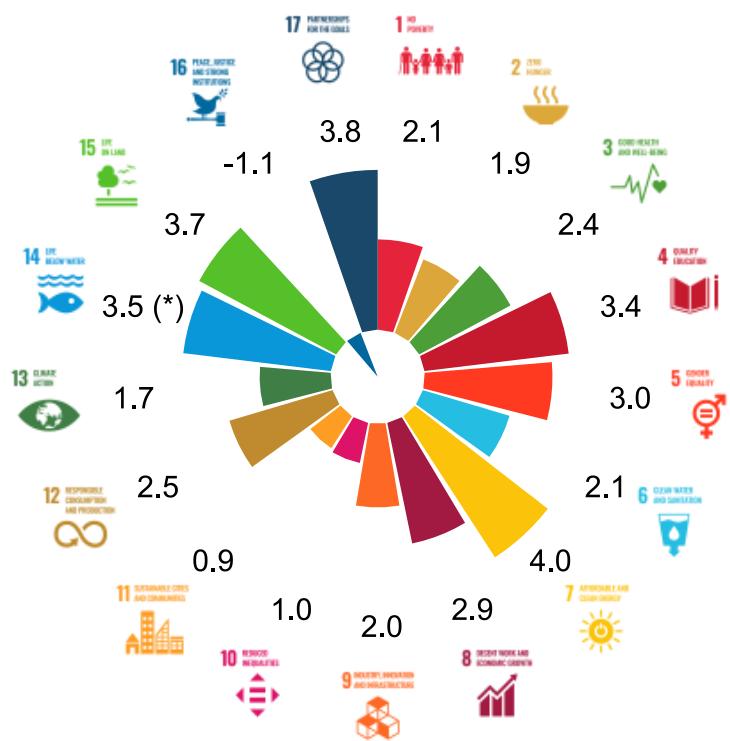
Progress at the Goal Level

Progress measurement at the goal level provides an overall view of Spain's progress towards the 17 Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Figure 4 on progress by goal shows the scores obtained based on the aggregation of progress towards the targets. It has been calculated using data from the base year 2015 and the most recent year available.

The goal with the highest progress score is Goal 7 *Affordable and Clean Energy* (4.0 points), followed by Goal 17 *Partnerships for the Goals* (3.8 points), and Goal 15 *Life on Land* (3.7 points). At the opposite end, we find Goal 16 *Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions* (-1.1 points), Goal 11 *Sustainable Cities and Communities* (0.9 points), and Goal 10 *Reduced Inequalities* (1.0 point), all three showing stagnation. No Goal shows regression compared to 2015.

Figure 4: Progress by Goal



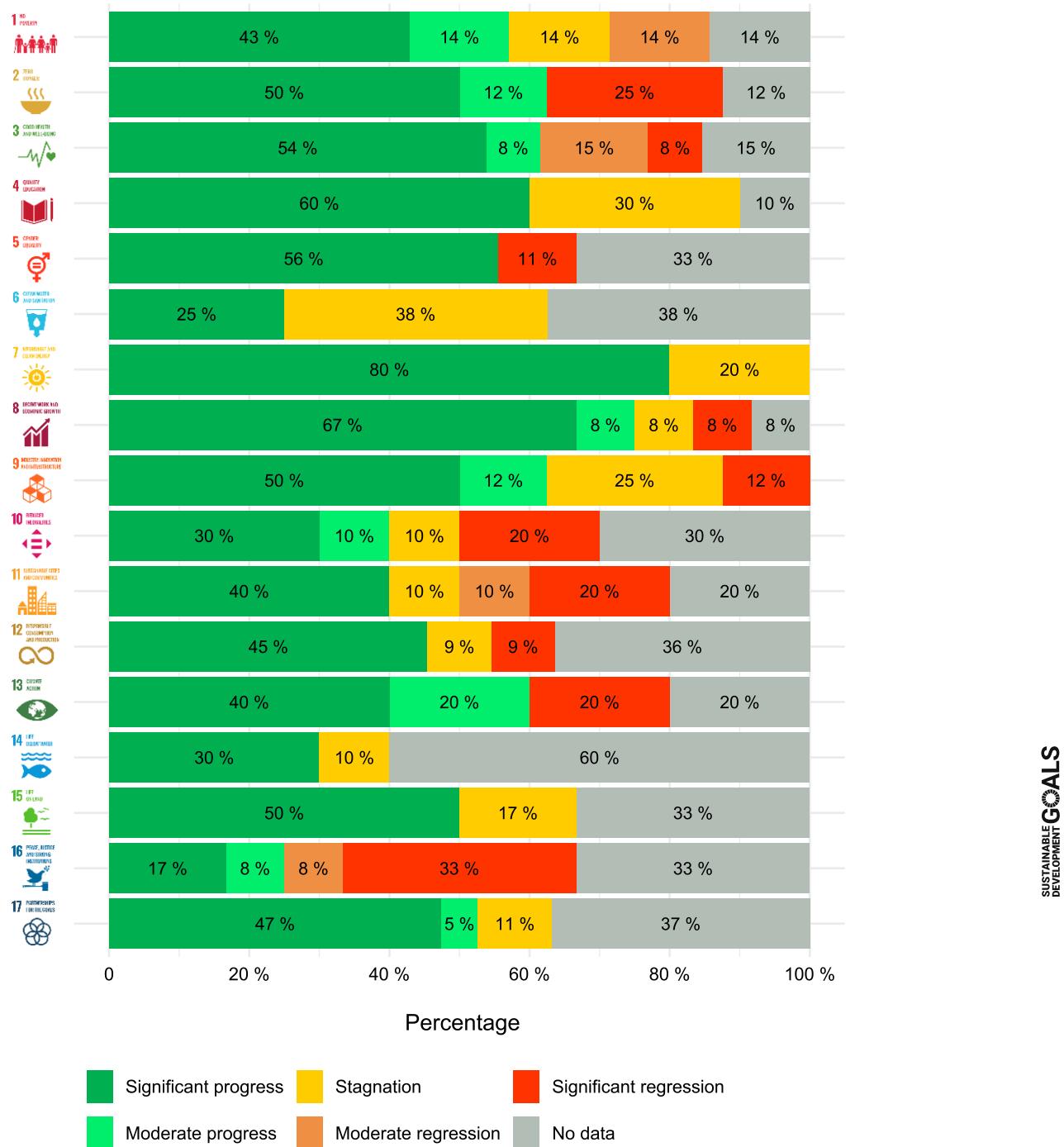
(*) It should be noted that Goal 14, Life Below Water, has been calculated with 40% target coverage, and therefore its score should be interpreted with caution.

By analysing the situation of the targets within each goal, we observe that 11 Goals have at least half of their targets in a situation of progress. The greatest progress is seen in Goal 7, Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, with 80% of its targets showing progress, and in Goal 8, Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, with 75% of its targets showing progress.



At the opposite end, we find Goal 16, Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, with 25% of its targets showing progress, and Goal 6, Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, with 25% of its targets showing progress.

Figure 5: Comparative status of the progress of the targets in each SDG



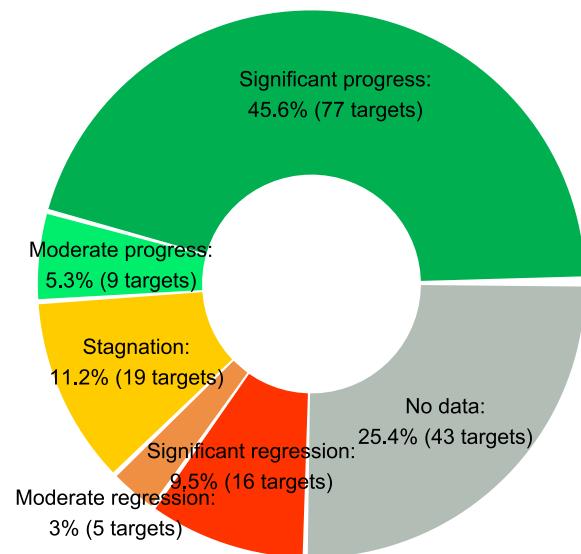
Progress at the Target Level

Of the 169 targets of the 2030 Agenda, progress can be measured for 126 of them, while 43 lack sufficient data. Significant progress is observed on 45.6% of the targets, moderate progress on 5.3%, stagnation on 11.2%, moderate regression on 3.0%, and significant regression on 9.5%.

Table 1: Targets by Progress Category

Progress Category	Number of Targets	Percentage of Targets (%)
Significant progress	77	45.6
Moderate progress	9	5.3
Stagnation	19	11.2
Moderate regression	5	3.0
Significant regression	16	9.5
No data	43	25.4
Total	169	100.0

Figure 6: Targets by Progress Category



Analysing the 77 targets that show significant progress, it is observed that 39 of them are considered achieved. This includes targets whose wording incorporates a desirable numerical value (“numerical targets”) that Spain has reached, along with indicators considered “not relevant” for our country, indicators with values very close to the maximum possible value, and indicators with dichotomous values representing the existence of agreements, regulatory frameworks, legal guarantees, etc.



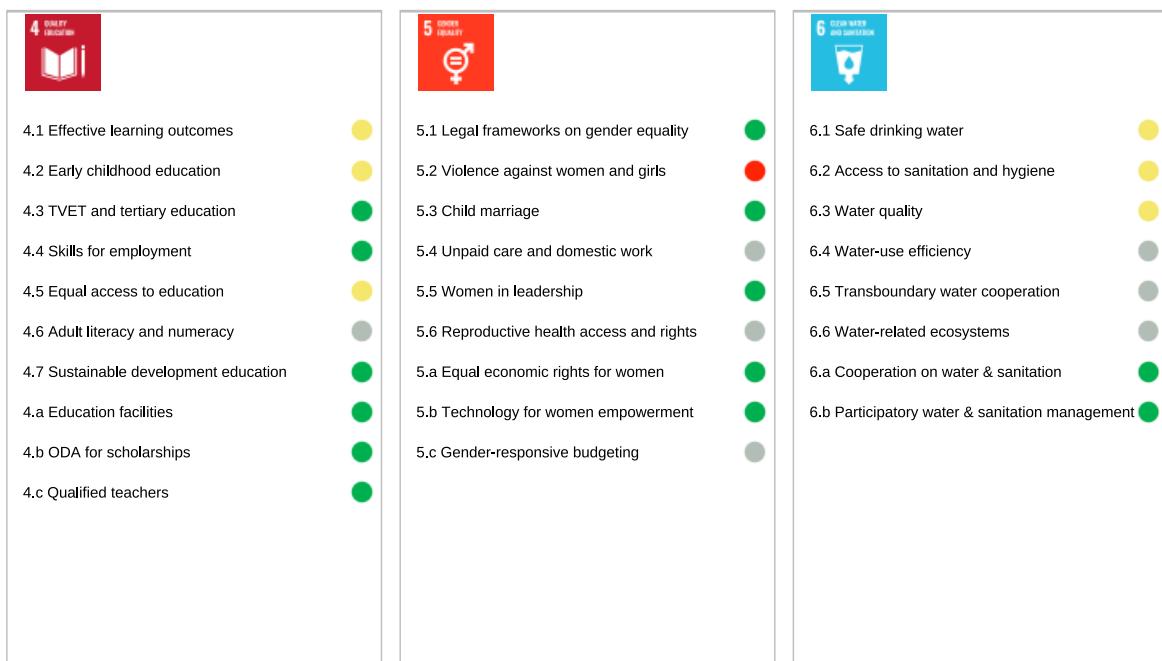
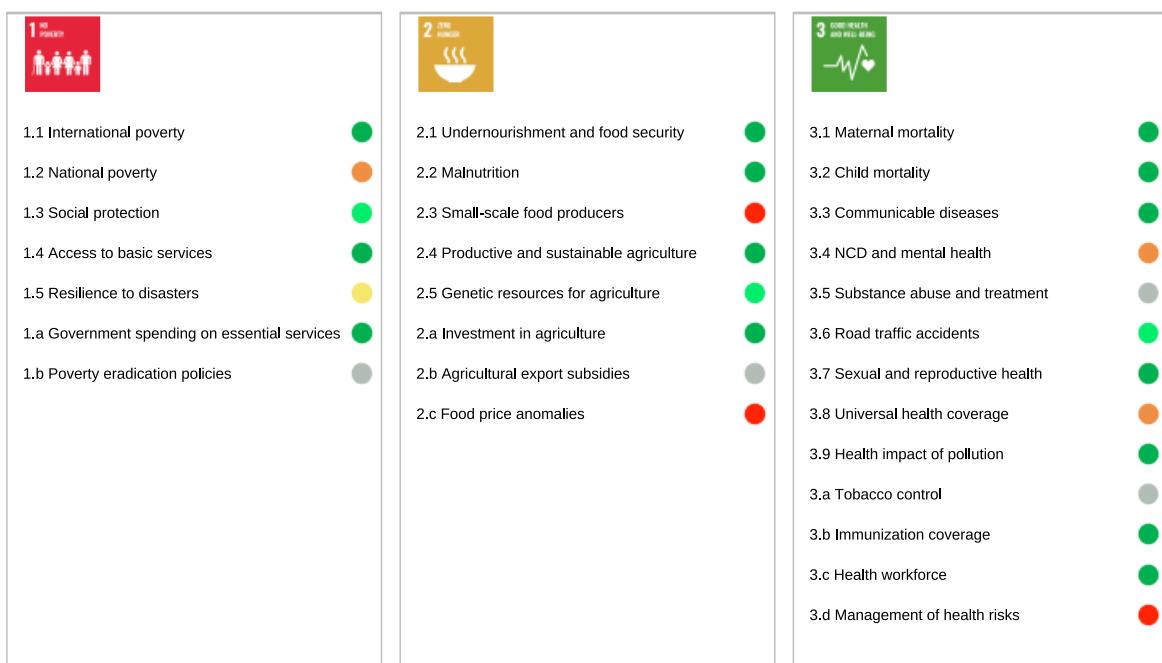
Figure 7 presents a summary table of the progress of the targets in each goal. It provides the progress status of the targets, identifying the 43 targets with insufficient information for measurement.

For better visualization of progress measurement, a color-coded system (traffic light type) has been used to measure progress toward each target, based on trend data between the 2015 base year and the most recent year.



Figure 7: Summary Table of Target Progress

● Significant progress
 ● Moderate progress
 ● Stagnation
● Moderate regression
 ● Significant regression
 ● No data



		
<p>7.1 Access to energy services</p> <p>7.2 Share of renewable energy</p> <p>7.3 Energy efficiency</p> <p>7.a International cooperation on energy</p> <p>7.b Investing in energy infrastructure</p>	<p>8.1 Economic growth</p> <p>8.2 Economic productivity</p> <p>8.3 Formalization of SMEs</p> <p>8.4 Material resource efficiency</p> <p>8.5 Full employment and decent work</p> <p>8.6 Youth NEET</p> <p>8.7 Child and forced labour</p> <p>8.8 Labour rights and safe working environment</p> <p>8.9 Sustainable tourism</p> <p>8.10 Access to financial services</p> <p>8.a Aid for Trade</p> <p>8.b Strategy for youth employment</p>	<p>9.1 Infrastructure development</p> <p>9.2 Sustainable/inclusive industrialization</p> <p>9.3 Small-scale industries' access to finance</p> <p>9.4 Sustainable and clean industries</p> <p>9.5 Research and development</p> <p>9.a ODA for infrastructure</p> <p>9.b Domestic technology development</p> <p>9.c Access to ICT and the Internet</p>

		
<p>10.1 Income growth of bottom 40 per cent</p> <p>10.2 Income distribution</p> <p>10.3 Eliminate discrimination</p> <p>10.4 Fiscal and social protection policies</p> <p>10.5 Regulation of financial markets</p> <p>10.6 Inclusive global governance</p> <p>10.7 Safe migration and mobility</p> <p>10.a Special and differential treatment (WTO)</p> <p>10.b Resource flows for development</p> <p>10.c Remittance costs</p>	<p>11.1 Housing and basic services</p> <p>11.2 Public transport systems</p> <p>11.3 Sustainable urbanization</p> <p>11.4 Cultural and natural heritage</p> <p>11.5 Human and economic losses to disasters</p> <p>11.6 Urban air quality and waste management</p> <p>11.7 Urban green and public spaces</p> <p>11.a Urban planning policies</p> <p>11.b Disaster risk management policies</p> <p>11.c Sustainable and resilient buildings</p>	<p>12.1 Sustainable consumption and production</p> <p>12.2 Sustainable use of natural resources</p> <p>12.3 Food waste and losses</p> <p>12.4 Managing chemicals and wastes</p> <p>12.5 Reduction in waste generation</p> <p>12.6 Corporate sustainable practices</p> <p>12.7 Public procurement practices</p> <p>12.8 Sustainable development awareness</p> <p>12.a Support R&D for sustainable development</p> <p>12.b Sustainable tourism monitoring</p> <p>12.c Fossil fuel subsidies</p>



		
<p>13.1 Resilience and adaptive capacity ●</p> <p>13.2 Climate change policies ●</p> <p>13.3 Climate change awareness ●</p> <p>13.a UNFCCC commitments ●</p> <p>13.b Climate change planning and management ●</p>	<p>14.1 Marine pollution ●</p> <p>14.2 Marine and coastal ecosystems ●</p> <p>14.3 Ocean acidification ●</p> <p>14.4 Sustainable fishing ●</p> <p>14.5 Conservation of coastal and marine areas ●</p> <p>14.6 Fisheries subsidies ●</p> <p>14.7 Marine resources for SIDS and LDCs ●</p> <p>14.a Research capacity and marine technology ●</p> <p>14.b Small-scale artisanal fishing ●</p> <p>14.c Implementing UNCLOS ●</p>	<p>15.1 Terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems ●</p> <p>15.2 Sustainable forests management ●</p> <p>15.3 Desertification and land degradation ●</p> <p>15.4 Conservation of mountain ecosystems ●</p> <p>15.5 Loss of biodiversity ●</p> <p>15.6 Utilization of genetic resources ●</p> <p>15.7 Protected species trafficking ●</p> <p>15.8 Invasive alien species ●</p> <p>15.9 Biodiversity in national and local planning ●</p> <p>15.a Resources for biodiversity and ecosystems ●</p> <p>15.b Resources for forest management ●</p> <p>15.c Protected species trafficking (global) ●</p>

		
<p>16.1 Reduction of violence and related deaths ●</p> <p>16.2 Human trafficking ●</p> <p>16.3 Justice for all ●</p> <p>16.4 Illicit financial and arms flows ●</p> <p>16.5 Corruption and bribery ●</p> <p>16.6 Effective institutions ●</p> <p>16.7 Inclusive decision-making ●</p> <p>16.8 Inclusive global governance ●</p> <p>16.9 Legal identity ●</p> <p>16.10 Public access to information ●</p> <p>16.a National human rights institutions ●</p> <p>16.b Non-discriminatory laws ●</p>	<p>17.1 Tax and other revenue collection ●</p> <p>17.2 ODA commitment by developed countries ●</p> <p>17.3 Others financial resources for development ●</p> <p>17.4 Debt sustainability ●</p> <p>17.5 Investment promotion for LDCs ●</p> <p>17.6 Access to technology ●</p> <p>17.7 Transfer of technologies ●</p> <p>17.8 Use of the Internet ●</p> <p>17.9 Capacity-building for SDGs ●</p> <p>17.10 Multilateral trading system (WTO) ●</p> <p>17.11 Exports of developing countries ●</p>	<p>17.12 Duty-free market access for LDCs ●</p> <p>17.13 Global macroeconomic stability ●</p> <p>17.14 Policy coherence for SDGs ●</p> <p>17.15 Respect country's policy space ●</p> <p>17.16 Global partnership for SDGs ●</p> <p>17.17 Partnerships (public, private, CSO) ●</p> <p>17.18 National statistics availability ●</p> <p>17.19 Statistical capacity ●</p>



In the following sections, detailed information is provided on the progress of the targets within each goal from 2015 to the most recent data available for each indicator. Specifically, the score (M) achieved by target α is reported and classified into five symmetrical progress categories.

Table 2: Progress Category Intervals

Score Value (M)	Progress Category	Interpretation
$M > 2.5$	Significant progress	The target has been achieved or is likely to be achieved by 2030
$1.25 < M \leq 2.5$	Moderate progress	The target is moving in the right direction, but additional efforts are needed to achieve it by 2030
$-1.25 \leq M \leq 1.25$	Stagnation	The target has not evolved since 2015, or its changes are not significant
$-2.5 \leq M < -1.25$	Moderate regression	The target has deteriorated since 2015 and is moving in an undesirable direction
$M < -2.5$	Significant regression	The target has suffered a strong deterioration, and it is highly unlikely that it will be achieved by 2030



Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere



Goal 1 advocates ending poverty in all its forms, including extreme poverty, by 2030. All people, everywhere, including the poorest and most vulnerable, should have a basic standard of living and access to social protection benefits.

Of the six targets under Goal 1, three show significant progress (Targets 1.1, 1.4, and 1.a), one shows moderate progress (Target 1.3), one is stagnating (Target 1.5), one shows moderate regression (Target 1.2), and one lacks sufficient information for measurement (Target 1.b).

Target	Score	
Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	5.0	Target achieved
Target 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	-1.4	Moderate regression
Target 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.	1.3	Moderate progress
Target 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.	5.0	Target achieved
Target 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	0.0	Stagnation
Target 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.	2.9	Significant progress



Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



Goal 2 seeks to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition and to achieve sustainable food production by 2030. It is grounded in the principle that all people should have access to sufficient, nutritious food, which requires promoting sustainable agriculture, doubling agricultural productivity, increasing investment, and ensuring the proper functioning of food markets.

Of the eight targets under Goal 2, four show significant progress (Targets 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, and 2.a), one shows moderate progress (Target 2.5), two show significant regression (Targets 2.3 and 2.c), and one lacks sufficient information for measurement (Target 2.b).

Target	Score	
Target 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	5.0	Target achieved 
Target 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	5.0	Target achieved 
Target 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	-3.3	Significant regression 
Target 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	4.6	Significant progress 
Target 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	1.7	Moderate progress 
Target 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.	5.0	Target achieved 

Target	Score	
Target 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	-5.0	Significant regression 





Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



Goal 3 is aimed at ensuring health and well-being for all at all ages by improving reproductive, maternal, and child health; ending the epidemics of major communicable diseases; reducing non-communicable and environmentally related diseases; achieving universal health coverage; and ensuring access to safe, affordable, and effective medicines and vaccines.

Of the eleven targets under Goal 3, seven show significant progress (Targets 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.7, 3.9, 3.b, and 3.c), one shows moderate progress (Target 3.6), two show moderate regression (Targets 3.4 and 3.8), one shows significant regression (Target 3.d), and two lack sufficient information for measurement (Targets 3.5 and 3.a).

Target	Score	
Target 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	5.0	Target achieved
Target 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	5.0	Target achieved
Target 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.	5.0	Target achieved
Target 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	-1.8	Moderate regression
Target 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.	2.1	Moderate progress
Target 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	5.0	Target achieved
Target 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	-1.7	Moderate regression
Target 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	5.0	Target achieved



Target	Score	
Target 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.1	Significant progress 
Target 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.5	Significant progress 
Target 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	-3.4	Significant regression 

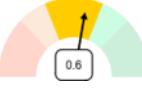
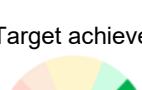


Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



Goal 4 focuses on the acquisition of basic and higher-order competencies; on broader and more equitable access to technical and vocational education and training, as well as to higher education; on lifelong technical skills development; and on the knowledge, skills, and values necessary to function effectively and contribute to society.

Of the ten targets under Goal 4, six show significant progress (Targets 4.3, 4.4, 4.7, 4.a, 4.b, and 4.c), three show stagnation (Targets 4.1, 4.2, and 4.5), and one lacks sufficient information for measurement (Target 4.6).

Target	Score	
Target 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	0.0	Stagnation 
Target 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	0.2	Stagnation 
Target 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	5.0	Target achieved 
Target 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.	5.0	Target achieved 
Target 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	0.6	Stagnation 
Target 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the 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	5.0	Target achieved 
Target 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	5.0	Target achieved 



Target	Score	
Target 4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	5.0	Target achieved 
Target 4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	5.0	Target achieved 





Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Goal 5 is aimed at empowering women and girls so that they can achieve their full potential, which requires eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against them, including harmful practices. It seeks to ensure that they have full access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, receive due recognition for their unpaid work, have full access to productive resources, and enjoy equal participation with men in public, economic, and political life.

Of the nine targets under Goal 5, five show significant progress (Targets 5.1, 5.3, 5.5, 5.a, and 5.b), one shows significant regression (Target 5.2), and three lack sufficient information for measurement (Targets 5.4, 5.6, and 5.c).

Target	Score	
Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.0	Target achieved
Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	-4.6	Significant regression
Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.0	Target achieved
Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	2.6	Significant progress
Target 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.	5.0	Target achieved
Target 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.0	Target achieved

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



Goal 6 seeks to ensure not only access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene, but also to address the quality and sustainability of water resources. Achieving this Objective, which is essential for the survival of people and the planet, entails expanding international cooperation and securing the support of local communities to improve water and sanitation management.

Of the eight targets under Goal 6, two show significant progress (Targets 6.a and 6.b), three show stagnation (Targets 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3), and three lack sufficient information for measurement (Targets 6.4, 6.5, and 6.6).

Target	Score	
Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	-0.4	Stagnation
Target 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	0.6	Stagnation
Target 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.	0.4	Stagnation
Target 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	5.0	Target achieved
Target 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	5.0	Target achieved



Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



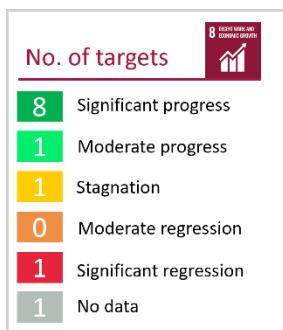
Goal 7 seeks to promote broader access to energy and increase the use of renewable energy, including through enhanced international cooperation and the expansion of infrastructure and technology for clean energy.

Of the five targets under Goal 7, four show significant progress (Targets 7.1, 7.2, 7.a, and 7.b), and one shows stagnation (Target 7.3).

Target	Score	
Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	5.0	Target achieved
Target 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	5.0	Target achieved
Target 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	-0.2	Stagnation
Target 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	5.0	Target achieved
Target 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	5.0	Target achieved



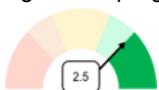
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



Goal 8 promotes sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, which is recognized as a prerequisite for global prosperity. It is aimed at fostering opportunities for full and productive employment and decent work for all, while eradicating forced labour, human trafficking, and child labour.

Of the twelve targets under Goal 8, eight show significant progress (Targets 8.1, 8.2, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8, 8.a, and 8.b), one shows moderate progress (Target 8.9), one shows stagnation (Target 8.10), one shows significant regression (Target 8.4), and one lacks sufficient information for measurement (Target 8.3).

Target	Score	
Target 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.	5.0	Target achieved
Target 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	2.8	Significant progress
Target 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	-3.0	Significant regression
Target 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.	3.1	Significant progress
Target 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	5.0	Target achieved
Target 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	5.0	Target achieved
Target 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.	5.0	Target achieved

Target	Score	
Target 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	1.3	Moderate progress 
Target 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.	0.0	Stagnation 
Target 8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	5.0	Target achieved 
Target 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	2.5	Significant progress 



Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



Goal 9 focuses on promoting the development of infrastructure, industrialization, and innovation. To this end, it encourages enhanced technical, technological, and financial support, research and development, and greater access to information and communication technologies at both national and international levels.

Of the eight targets under Goal 9, four show significant progress (Targets 9.4, 9.5, 9.a, and 9.c), one shows moderate progress (Target 9.1), two show stagnation (Targets 9.2 and 9.b), and one shows significant regression (Target 9.3).

Target

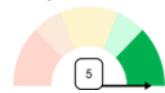
Target 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	2.4	Moderate progress
Target 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	0.1	Stagnation
Target 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	-5.0	Significant regression
Target 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.	4.3	Significant progress
Target 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.	5.0	Target achieved
Target 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	5.0	Target achieved
Target 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.	-1.1	Stagnation

Target

Target 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

5.0

Target achieved





Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries



Goal 10 advocates for reducing income inequality, as well as inequalities based on sex, age, disability, race, class, ethnicity, religion, and opportunity, both within and among countries. It also aims to ensure safe, orderly, and regular migration, and addresses issues related to the representation of developing countries in global decision-making and development assistance.

Of the ten targets under Goal 10, three show significant progress (Targets 10.1, 10.2, and 10.5), one shows moderate progress (Target 10.7), one shows stagnation (Target 10.4), two show significant regression (Targets 10.3 and 10.b), and three lack sufficient information for measurement (Targets 10.6, 10.a, and 10.c).

Target	Score	
Target 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	4.3	Significant progress
Target 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	5.0	Target achieved
Target 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	-5.0	Significant regression
Target 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	0.5	Stagnation
Target 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	3.9	Significant progress
Target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	2.5	Moderate progress
Target 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	-4.4	Significant regression





Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



Goal 11 aims to renew and plan cities and other human settlements, in order to foster community cohesion and personal safety, while simultaneously stimulating innovation and employment.

Of the ten targets under Goal 11, four show significant progress (Targets 11.3, 11.4, 11.6, and 11.b), one shows stagnation (Target 11.a), one shows moderate regression (Target 11.1), two show significant regression (Targets 11.5 and 11.7), and two lack sufficient information for measurement (Targets 11.2 and 11.c).

Target	Score	
Target 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	-1.7	Moderate regression
Target 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	5.0	Target achieved
Target 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	5.0	Target achieved
Target 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	-5.0	Significant regression
Target 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	3.3	Significant progress
Target 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	-5.0	Significant regression
Target 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	0.5	Stagnation
Target 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop	5.0	Target achieved



Target**Score**

and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels





Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

No. of targets	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
5	Significant progress
0	Moderate progress
1	Stagnation
0	Moderate regression
1	Significant regression
4	No data

Goal 12 is aimed at promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns through a range of measures, including targeted policies and international agreements on the management of materials that are toxic to the environment.

Of the eleven targets under Goal 12, five show significant progress (Targets 12.1, 12.4, 12.5, 12.8, and 12.a), one shows stagnation (Target 12.2), one shows significant regression (Target 12.b), and four lack sufficient information for measurement (Targets 12.3, 12.6, 12.7, and 12.c).

Target	Score	
Target 12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	5.0	Target achieved
Target 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	0.2	Stagnation
Target 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	2.5	Significant progress
Target 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	5.0	Target achieved
Target 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	5.0	Target achieved
Target 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	5.0	Target achieved
Target 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	-5.0	Significant regression



Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



Goal 13 calls for action to combat climate change, which represents the primary threat to development, and whose widespread and unprecedented effects disproportionately affect the poorest and most vulnerable. Urgent action is required not only to address climate change and its impacts, but also to strengthen resilience to climate-related hazards and natural disasters.

Of the five targets under Goal 13, two show significant progress (Targets 13.2 and 13.3), one shows moderate progress (Target 13.1), one shows significant regression (Target 13.a), and one lacks sufficient information for measurement (Target 13.b).

Target	Score	
Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	1.7	Moderate progress
Target 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	5.0	Target achieved
Target 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	5.0	Target achieved
Target 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	-5.0	Significant regression



Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



Goal 14 seeks to promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal ecosystems, prevent marine pollution, and increase economic benefits for small island developing states and least developed countries through the sustainable use of marine resources.

Of the ten targets under Goal 14, three show significant progress (Targets 14.2, 14.4, and 14.5), one shows stagnation (Target 14.3), and six lack sufficient information for measurement (Targets 14.1, 14.6, 14.7, 14.a, 14.b, and 14.c).

Target	Score	
Target 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	5.0	Target achieved
Target 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	-0.1	Stagnation
Target 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	4.0	Significant progress
Target 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	5.0	Target achieved

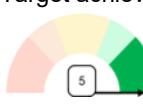
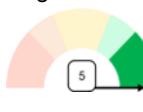
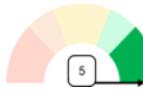
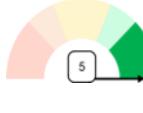


Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



Goal 15 focuses on the sustainable management of forests, the restoration of degraded land, and the effective combat against desertification, reducing degraded natural habitats and halting biodiversity loss. Taken together, these efforts will ensure that the livelihoods of those who depend directly on forests and other ecosystems are preserved, that biodiversity thrives, and that the benefits of these natural resources can be enjoyed by future generations.

Of the twelve targets under Goal 15, six show significant progress (Targets 15.2, 15.6, 15.7, 15.8, 15.a, and 15.c), two show stagnation (Targets 15.1 and 15.4), and four lack sufficient information for measurement (Targets 15.3, 15.5, 15.9, and 15.b).

Target	Score	
Target 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	0.1	Stagnation 
Target 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	5.0	Target achieved 
Target 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	-0.9	Stagnation 
Target 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	5.0	Target achieved 
Target 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	5.0	Target achieved 
Target 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	5.0	Target achieved 
Target 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	5.0	Target achieved 

Target	Score
Target 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	5.0 Target achieved 



Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



Goal 16 envisions peaceful and inclusive societies grounded in respect for human rights, the rule of law, sound public governance at all levels, and effective, accountable institutions. Many countries continue to face prolonged violence and armed conflict, while too many people remain inadequately supported due to weak institutions and lack access to justice, information, and other fundamental freedoms.

Of the twelve targets under Goal 16, two show significant progress (Targets 16.5 and 16.a), one shows moderate progress (Target 16.10), one shows moderate regression (Target 16.6), four show significant regression (Targets 16.1, 16.2, 16.4, and 16.b), and four lack sufficient information for measurement (Targets 16.3, 16.7, 16.8, and 16.9).

Target	Score	
Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	-3.9	Significant regression
Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	-4.3	Significant regression
Target 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	-5.0	Significant regression
Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	5.0	Target achieved
Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	-2.1	Moderate regression
Target 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	1.5	Moderate progress
Target 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	5.0	Target achieved

Target	Score	
Target 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	-5.0	Significant regression 





Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development



The 2030 Agenda requires revitalized and enhanced global partnerships that mobilize all available resources from governments, civil society, the private sector, the United Nations system, and other stakeholders. Increasing support for developing countries particularly least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing states is essential to achieving equitable progress for all.

Of the nineteen targets under Goal 17, nine show significant progress (Targets 17.3, 17.6, 17.7, 17.8, 17.9, 17.14, 17.17, 17.18 and 17.19), one shows moderate progress (Target 17.2), two show stagnation (Targets 17.1 and 17.13), and seven lack sufficient information for measurement (Targets 17.4, 17.5, 17.10, 17.11, 17.12, 17.15 and 17.16).

Target	Score	
Target 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	-1.2	Stagnation
Target 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	2.0	Moderate progress
Target 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	5.0	Target achieved
Target 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	5.0	Target achieved
Target 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	5.0	Target achieved
Target 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	5.0	Target achieved



Target	Score	
Target 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	5.0	Target achieved
Target 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	0.3	Stagnation
Target 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	5.0	Target achieved
Target 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	5.0	Target achieved
Target 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	5.0	Target achieved
Target 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	3.9	Significant progress

Annex. Methodology for Measuring Progress

The following methodology, developed by the Directorate for International Relations and the 2030 Agenda, has been presented to the working groups on the 2030 Agenda Indicators of the Interministerial Commission on Statistics and the Interterritorial Committee on Statistics, and was unanimously approved by the Standing Committee of the High Council on Statistics at its meeting of 30 October 2025.

In order to measure the progress achieved in the targets and objectives of the 2030 Agenda in our country since 2015 (the year of its adoption), the following methodology has been developed. It is based primarily on the methodology of Eurostat—and, to a lesser extent, on those of the United Nations and UNECE—with some minor adjustments to adapt it to the Spanish context.

1 Criteria for the Selection of Sub-Indicators

First, it is necessary to identify the sub-indicators published on the National Dissemination Platform for the SDG Indicators of the National Statistics Institute (INE) that can be used as inputs for measuring progress.

The main requirement for a sub-indicator to be used is the availability of sufficient information. Therefore, sub-indicators that meet any of the following conditions are excluded:

- Sub-indicators for which no data are published for the baseline year (2015, or, failing that, 2016 or 2017). An exception is made for short-term progress measurement, in which case sub-indicators without data for the 2015–2017 period may be included if more recent data are available.
- Sub-indicators whose most recent available period is 2020 or earlier.
- Sub-indicators for which desirable directions cannot be established. It should be noted that not all sub-indicators can be assigned a desirable direction, and that such direction may be linked to the objectives of the target to which they belong.
- Sub-indicators that represent additional disaggregation of a main sub-indicator, which will be used as the representative measure.
- Indicators deemed “not applicable” to Spain.
- Sub-indicators within targets for which more than 50% of the indicators are still exploring data sources.

2 Special Cases of Targets and Indicators

For those targets whose wording specifies a desirable numerical value (“numerical targets”) that Spain has already achieved, the maximum score is assigned without considering variations in their sub-indicators — provided that such variations fall within the achievement thresholds. For example: Target 3.1: “By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.” The maternal mortality rate in Spain is below 6 per 100,000 throughout the period 2015–2023.



For non-numerical targets, sub-indicators with values very close to the extremes of the range and with very small or insignificant variations are assigned the maximum score, as these represent situations that are practically achieved. For example: sub-indicator 3.3.4.1 “Incidence of hepatitis B per 100,000 inhabitants” remains below 1.8 per 100,000 throughout 2015–2023.

For indicators considered “not relevant” to Spain, the maximum score is assigned, since their values are close to the boundaries of the range (0% or 100%, depending on the case). For example: Indicator 3.3.5 “Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases” is considered not relevant because its value is close to 0%.

Non-statistical indicators or sub-indicators with dichotomous values representing compliance by Spain, existence of agreements, regulatory bases, legal guarantees, etc., are assigned either the maximum or minimum score, depending on whether the condition is met or not. For example: sub-indicator 17.18.3.1 “In Spain, the National Statistical Plan is fully financed through the General State Budget and the plan for the period 2025–2028 is being implemented” is valued as yes, since it is fulfilled in Spain.

3 Methodology

The first step consists of calculating the compound annual rate from 2015 (or alternatively 2016 or 2017) for each sub-indicator that meets the above-mentioned requirements:

$$CAGR_i = \sqrt[t-t_0]{\frac{x_{it}}{x_{it_0}}} - 1$$

Secondly, a different procedure is applied for sub-indicators belonging to numerical and non-numerical targets (depending on whether the target establishes a value to be reached or not).

For the sub-indicators of non-numerical targets, the CAGR rates are evaluated individually following the scoring function below:¹

$$S(c) = \begin{cases} +5, & \text{si } c \geq 2\% \\ 2,5 \cdot c, & \text{si } -2\% < c < 2\% \\ -5, & \text{si } c \leq -2\% \end{cases}$$

Where $c = d \cdot CAGR(\%)$ represents the calculated growth rate (expressed as a percentage), adjusted for the normative or desirable direction of the sub-indicator (+1 if increases in the sub-indicator are desirable, -1 if they are undesirable).

For sub-indicators of numerical targets, the required growth rate to reach the target value (x_{2030}^*) is calculated starting from the base year (2015, or alternatively 2016 or 2017):

$$CAGR_r = \sqrt[2030-t_0]{\frac{x_{2030}^*}{x_{t_0}}} - 1$$

¹ These scoring functions can be consulted in the 2024 Eurostat progress report, available electronically at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/15234730/19397895/KS-05-24-071-EN-N.pdf>.

Where $r = 100 \frac{CAGR_i}{CAGR_r}$ represents the ratio (expressed as a percentage) between the observed rate and the required rate to meet the numerical target.

And the following scoring function is applied:

$$S(r) = \begin{cases} +5, & \text{si } r \geq 130 \\ \frac{5}{70}(r - 60), & \text{si } 60 \leq r < 130 \\ \frac{5}{120}(r + 60) - 5, & \text{si } -60 < r < 60 \\ -5, & \text{si } r \leq -60 \end{cases}$$

In both cases, the scoring functions (S) transform the highest and lowest rate values into a fixed range between -5 and $+5$, thereby smoothing extreme variations and allowing successive and robust aggregations against outliers.

Once the individual scores at the sub-indicator level (S) have been calculated, aggregations are carried out at the indicator and target levels using unweighted arithmetic means. All sub-indicators within an indicator have the same weight, and all indicators within a target have the same weight

The score of indicator j (I_j) is:

$$I_j = \frac{1}{n_j} \sum_{t \in j} S_t$$

Where n_j represents the number of sub-indicators of indicator j , S_t represents the score of sub-indicator t (the summation extends to all sub-indicators included in indicator j that meet the requirements established in Section 6.B).

In turn, the score of the target α (M_α) is calculated as the unweighted arithmetic mean¹ of the scores of its indicators

$$M_\alpha = \frac{1}{n_\alpha} \sum_{j \in \alpha} I_j$$

Where n_α is the number of indicators for which sufficient information is available within the target. α , I_j represents the score of indicator j (the summation extends to all indicators included in the target ...) α with sufficient information

The score achieved by target α is classified into five symmetrical progress categories²:

¹ UNECE aggregates indicators into targets using the arithmetic mean.

² An additional category has been added to Eurostat's methodology, as the stagnation category was considered necessary, following the approach of the United Nations. The thresholds are consistent with those of Eurostat, except for the stagnation category, for which the United Nations thresholds have been taken into account.

Progress Category Intervals

Value of the score (M)	Progress category	Interpretation
$M > 2,5$	Significant progress	The target has been achieved or is likely to be achieved by 2030
$1,25 < M \leq 2,5$	Moderate progress	The target is evolving in the right direction, but additional efforts are required to achieve it by 2030
$-1,25 \leq M \leq 1,25$	Stagnation	The target has not evolved since 2015, or its variations are not significant
$-2,5 \leq M < -1,25$	Moderate regression	The target has deteriorated since 2015, evolving in an undesirable direction
$M < -2,5$	Significant regression	The target has experienced a sharp deterioration, and it is highly unlikely to be achieved by 2030

For progress measurement at the goal level, the arithmetic mean is calculated for the targets of that goal with sufficient information. All targets have the same weight within each goal. Thus, the score of Goal A (OA) is:

$$O_A = \frac{1}{n_A} \sum_{\alpha \in A} M_\alpha$$

Where M_α is the score of targets α and n_A is the number of targets of Goal A with sufficient information (the summation extends to all targets within the goal that have sufficient information).

A global score is also assigned for each Goal, following the same progress categories used for targets in the previous table.

For further information, the complete technical project can be consulted on the website of the High Council on Statistics¹, and the methodology is available on the SDG Indicators website².

¹ Website of the Spanish National Statistics Institute (INE): <https://www.ine.es/dyngs/INE/index.htm?cid=499>

² INE SDG Indicators website: <https://www.ine.es/dyngs/ODS/info.htm>

