

Sustainable development in the European Union

Overview of progress towards
the SDGs in an EU context

2024 edition



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7th edition

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Sustainable development in the EU

Sustainable development has been at the heart of European policy for a long time, firmly anchored in the European Treaties. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2015, have given a new impetus to global efforts to achieve sustainable development. The EU has fully committed itself to delivering on the 2030 Agenda and its implementation, as outlined in 'The European Green Deal' ⁽¹⁾ and the Commission Staff Working Document 'Delivering on the UN's Sustainable Development Goals' ⁽²⁾. Regular monitoring of progress towards the SDGs in an EU context is essential for this purpose.

EU SDG indicator set

This regular monitoring is based on the EU SDG indicator set, developed in cooperation with a large number of partners and stakeholders. The indicator set comprises 102 indicators distributed over the 17 SDGs. 34 of these are multi-purpose indicators and monitor more than one goal.

Monitoring progress towards the SDGs in an EU context

This brochure presents a statistical overview of the most recent trends of the EU SDG indicators over a five-year period ('short-term'); the specific years depend on data availability for the individual indicators. It shows EU progress towards the SDGs for the individual indicators and presents the average progress for each of the 17 SDGs, based on the mean score of the selected indicators for the respective goal, including the multi-purpose indicators. The statistical overview is complemented with illustrative showcases of selected indicators that provide insights into the longer-term trend or the differences between countries or between other dimensions (such as between men and women). Studies and reports that consider current status rather than progress, different indicators or different time spans may come to different conclusions.

⁽¹⁾ European Commission (2019), *The European Green Deal*, COM(2019) 640.

⁽²⁾ European Commission (2020), *Delivering on the UN's Sustainable Development Goals — A comprehensive approach*, SWD(2020) 400 final, Brussels.

How has the EU progressed towards the SDGs?

On average, over the respective past five years of available data — based on the mean scores of the selected indicators — the EU made progress towards most goals. Progress on some goals was faster than on others, and within goals, movement away from the sustainable development objectives also occurred in specific areas. A more detailed description of individual indicator trends can be found on the following pages and in the full report ‘Sustainable development in the European Union — 2024 monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context’.

Over the five-year period assessed, the EU has made significant progress towards reducing inequalities (SDG 10), ensuring decent work and economic growth (SDG 8) and reducing poverty (SDG 1). Good progress has also been achieved in relation to the goals on sustainable agriculture (SDG 2), innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9), sustainable consumption and production (SDG 12), life below water (SDG 14), quality education (SDG 4) and gender equality (SDG 5). The EU has also seen progress towards the goals on peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG 16), sustainable cities and communities

(SDG 11), global partnerships (SDG 17) and climate action (SDG 13).

Progress towards the goal on clean water and sanitation (SDG 6) was limited, with several indicators showing positive developments but others showing no progress or even movement away. For affordable and clean energy (SDG 7), a slight movement away from the goal was observed due to the negative impact on energy affordability of Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine and the consequent energy crisis in the EU. Progress towards the goal on health and well-being (SDG 3) was disrupted by the setbacks of the COVID-19 pandemic that are now fully visible in the available data. The goal on life on land (SDG 15) is characterised by several unsustainable trends in the areas of biodiversity and land degradation, leading to a moderately unfavourable assessment of the EU’s progress in this area over the short-term period assessed. The European Commission has proposed important policy initiatives to reverse the degradation of ecosystems, as part of the European Green Deal, such as the EU Biodiversity Strategy, the EU Forest Strategy and the EU Soil Strategy for 2030.


Overview of EU progress towards the SDGs over the past 5 years, 2024

(Data mainly refer to 2017–2022 or 2018–2023)



EU indicator trends


The following thematic chapters present short-term indicator trends for each of the 17 SDGs. These trends are assessed following specific quantitative rules. For indicators with quantitative EU targets, the brochure assesses their progress towards those targets.

This applies to 26 out of the 102 indicators, mainly in the areas of climate, energy and education. Indicators with an associated quantitative EU target are marked with the following symbol .


Target values for each indicator are listed in the Annex. All other indicators are analysed according to the direction and speed of change.

The assessment of indicator trends is presented visually in the form of arrows. The direction of the arrows shows whether an indicator has moved towards or away from the sustainable development objectives. Depending on the presence or absence of a quantitative EU target, the indicators are assessed differently. The following presentation illustrates the different cases.



Significant progress towards the EU target 
or
Significant progress towards SD objectives




Moderate progress towards the EU target 
or
Moderate progress towards SD objectives




No progress towards nor movement away from SD objectives (category not applicable to indicators with EU targets )



Insufficient progress towards the EU target 
or
Moderate movement away from SD objectives



Movement away from the EU target 
or
Significant movement away from SD objectives

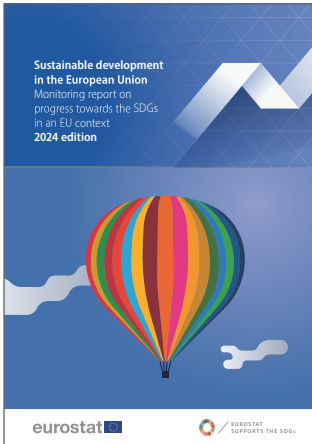


Assessment of trend not possible (for example, time series too short)

Eurostat's publication 'Sustainable development in the European Union — 2024 monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context' describes the methodology applied and provides a detailed analysis of progress for the individual indicators.

The 2024 EU SDG communication package

The brochure is part of an EU SDG communication package which comprises a number of products:

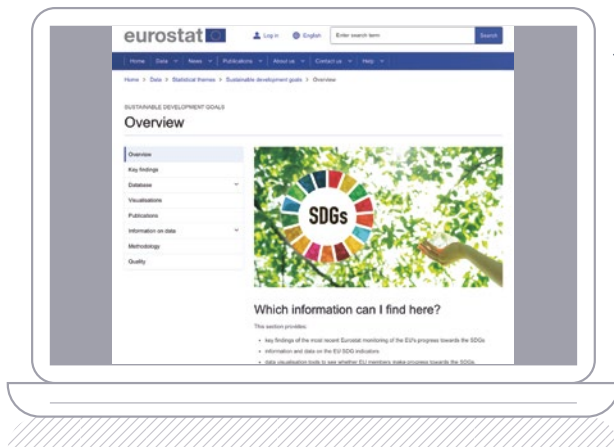


Interested in obtaining all the details?

The 2024 EU SDG monitoring report provides a detailed description of EU progress towards the 17 SDGs in an EU context.

Curious why the SDGs matter to you?

The 2024 EU SDG digital publication 'SDGs & me' presents the SDGs in a visual and personalised way, based on a selection of indicators across all 17 SDGs.



Looking for the full overview of all Eurostat SDG products and direct access to all Eurostat SDG publications, indicators, key findings, data and much more?

Eurostat SDG dedicated section (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/overview>).



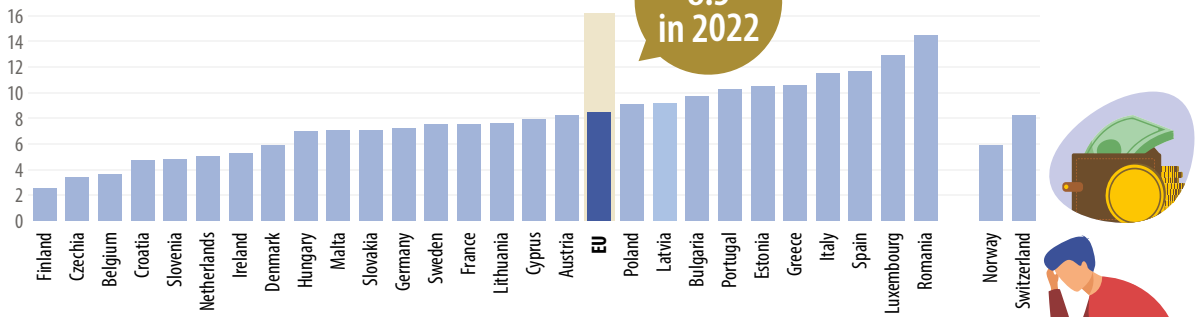
SDG 1 calls for the eradication of poverty in all its manifestations. It envisions shared prosperity, a basic standard of living and social protection benefits for people everywhere, including the poorest and most vulnerable. Monitoring SDG 1 in an EU context involves tracking aspects related to multidimensional poverty and basic needs.

For further data on SDG 1 please scan the QR code below



In work at-risk-of-poverty rate, 2022

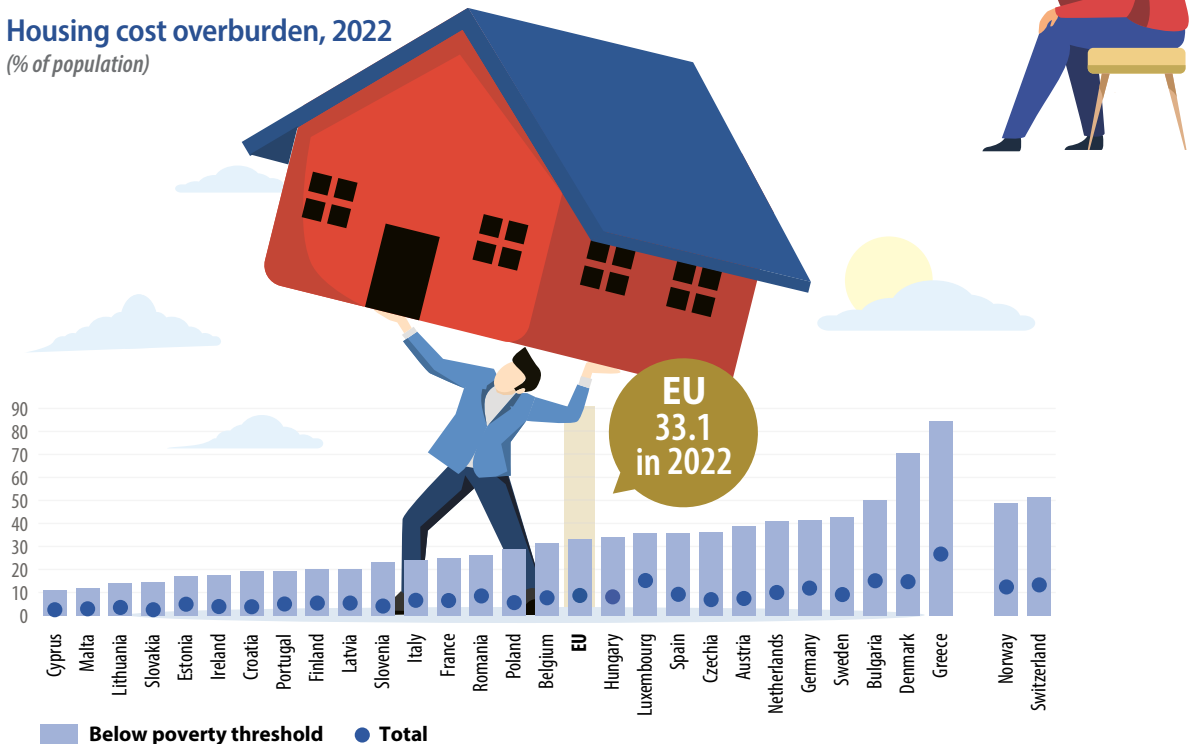
(% of population aged 18 or over)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_01_41](#))

Housing cost overburden, 2022

(% of population)









Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_01_50](#))

Multidimensional poverty

	At risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2022 	95.3 million persons	-2.9 % since 2017	
	Monetary poverty in 2022	72.7 million persons	-1.9 % since 2017	
	Material and social deprivation in 2022	28.9 million persons	-12.7 % since 2017	
	Low work intensity in 2022	27.3 million persons	-9.5 % since 2017	
	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate in 2022	8.5 % of population aged 18 or over	-1.0 percentage points since 2017	
	At-risk-of-poverty gap in 2022	23.1 % distance to poverty threshold	-1.6 percentage points since 2017	

Basic needs

	Housing cost overburden in 2022	8.7 % of population	-1.4 percentage points since 2017	
	Unmet need for medical care in 2022	2.2 % of population aged 16 or over	0.6 percentage points since 2017	
	Housing deprivation in 2020	4.3 % of population	-1.0 percentage points since 2015	

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [sdg_01_10](#), [sdg_01_20](#), [sdg_01_31](#), [sdg_01_40](#), [sdg_01_41](#), [sdg_10_30](#), [sdg_01_50](#), [sdg_03_60](#) and [sdg_11_11](#))

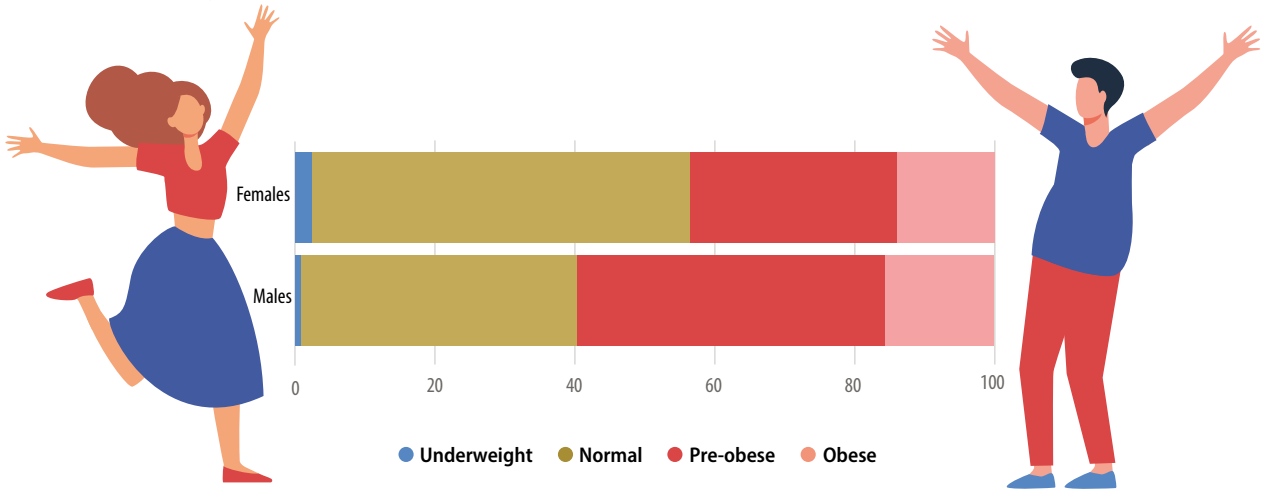


SDG 2 seeks to end hunger and malnutrition and ensure access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food. Realising this goal will largely depend on promoting sustainable production systems and increasing investment in rural infrastructure and agricultural research and development. Monitoring SDG 2 in an EU context includes tracking developments in obesity, the sustainability of agricultural production, and the environmental impacts of agricultural activities on land, water and atmosphere.

For further data on SDG 2 please scan the QR code below

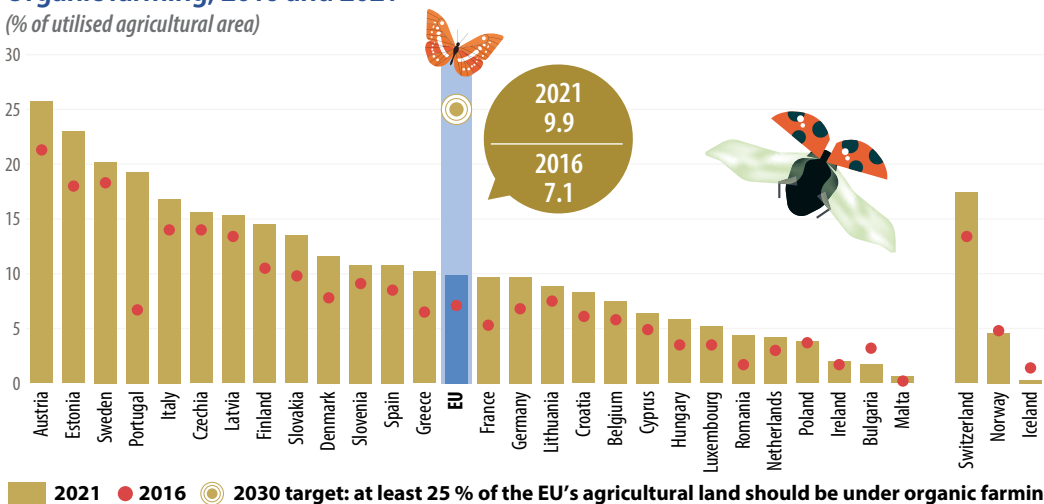


Body mass index, by sex, 2022 (% of population aged 18 or over)



Note: Estimated data. Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_hch10)

Organic farming, 2016 and 2021 (% of utilised agricultural area)



Note: EU data for 2021 estimated for the purpose of this publication; 2020 data (instead of 2021) for Austria, Greece and Iceland; 2021 data are provisional or estimated for Portugal, Slovakia and France; 2015 data (instead of 2016) for Iceland. Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_02_40)



Malnutrition



Obesity rate in 2022

14.8 % of population aged 18 or over

-0.1 percentage points since 2017



Sustainable agricultural production



Agricultural real factor income in 2023

134.2 index 2015 = 100

23.1 index points since 2018



Government support to agricultural R&D in 2022

3 576 EUR million

29.8 % since 2017



Organic farming in 2021 ⁽¹⁾

9.9 % of utilised agricultural area ⁽¹⁾

2.8 percentage points since 2016



Use and risk of chemical pesticides in 2021 ⁽¹⁾

67 index 2015-2017 = 100

-34 index points since 2016



Environmental impacts of agricultural production



Ammonia emissions from agriculture in 2021

3.0 million tonnes

-6.9 % since 2016



Nitrate in groundwater in 2021

20.5 mg NO₃ per litre

-5.1 % since 2016



Area at risk of severe soil erosion by water in 2016

196 853 km²

-0.9 % since 2010



Farmland bird index in 2022

70.7 index 2000 = 100

-7.1 index points since 2017



⁽¹⁾ 2021 data: estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [sdg_02_10](#), [sdg_02_20](#), [sdg_02_30](#), [sdg_02_40](#), [sdg_02_53](#), [sdg_02_60](#), [sdg_06_40](#), [sdg_15_50](#) and [sdg_15_60](#))



SDG 3 aims to ensure health and promote well-being for all at all ages by improving reproductive, maternal and child health; ending epidemics of major communicable diseases; and reducing non-communicable and mental diseases. It also calls for reducing behavioural and environmental health-risk factors. Monitoring SDG 3 in an EU context focuses on the topics of healthy lives, determinants of health, causes of death and access to health care.

For further data on SDG 3 please scan the QR code below



Self-perceived health, by income quintile, 2022

(% of population aged 16 or over feeling in (very) good health)

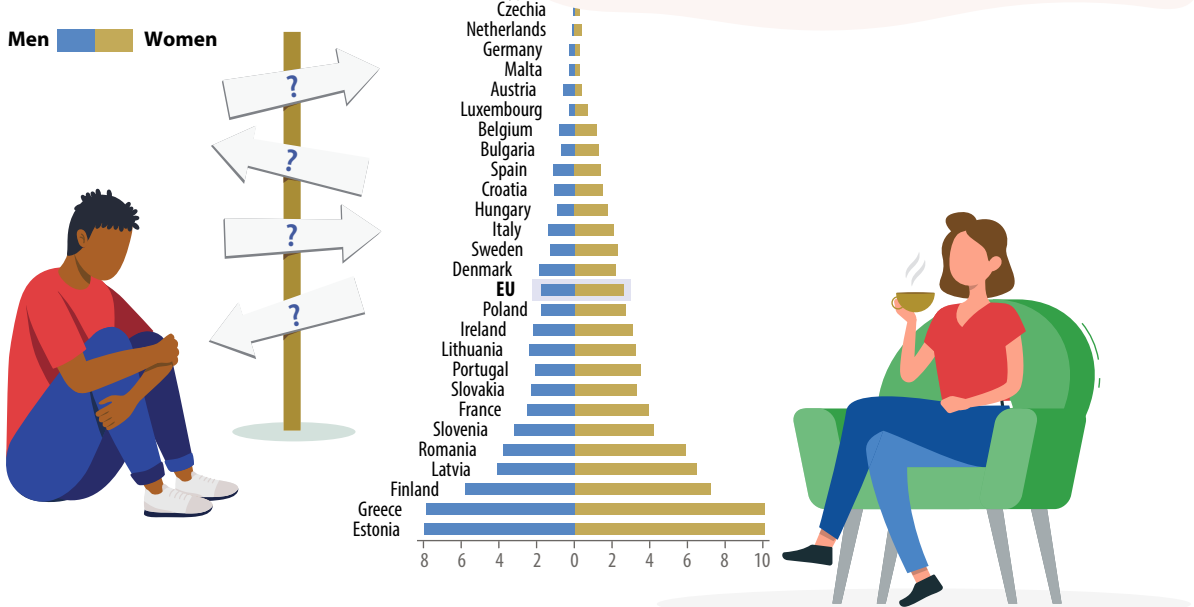


Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_silc_10)

Unmet need for medical care, by sex, 2022

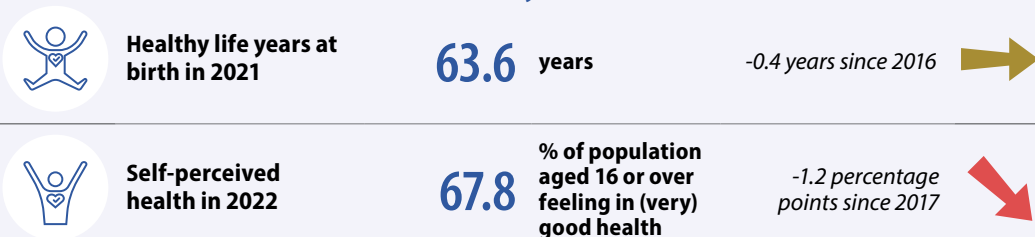
(% of population aged 16 and over)

Men Women

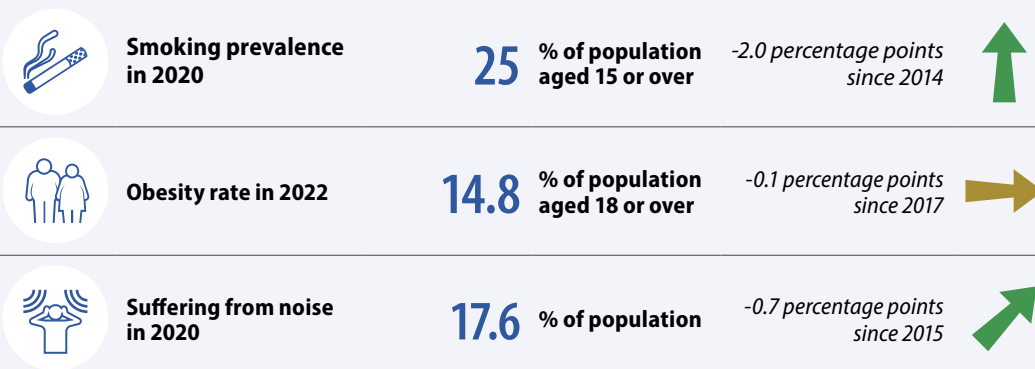


Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_03_60)

Healthy lives



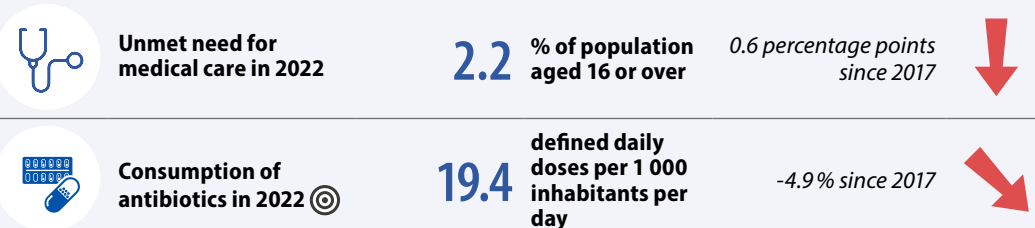
Health determinants



Causes of death



Health care



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [sdg_03_11](#), [sdg_03_20](#), [sdg_03_30](#), [sdg_02_10](#), [sdg_11_20](#), [sdg_03_42](#), [sdg_08_60](#), [sdg_11_40](#), [sdg_11_52](#), [sdg_03_60](#) and [sdg_03_70](#))

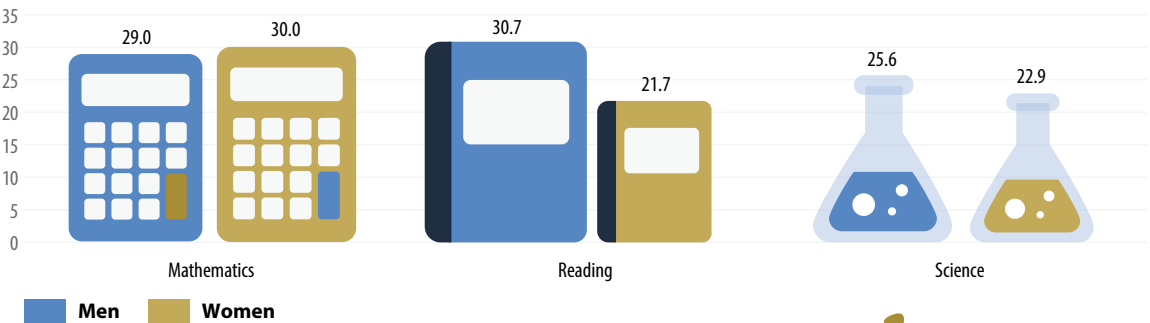


SDG 4 seeks to ensure access for all to quality education through all stages of life, as well as to increase the number of young people and adults who have the relevant skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship. Monitoring SDG 4 in an EU context focuses on basic education, tertiary education, adult learning and digital skills.

For further data on SDG 4 please scan the QR code below

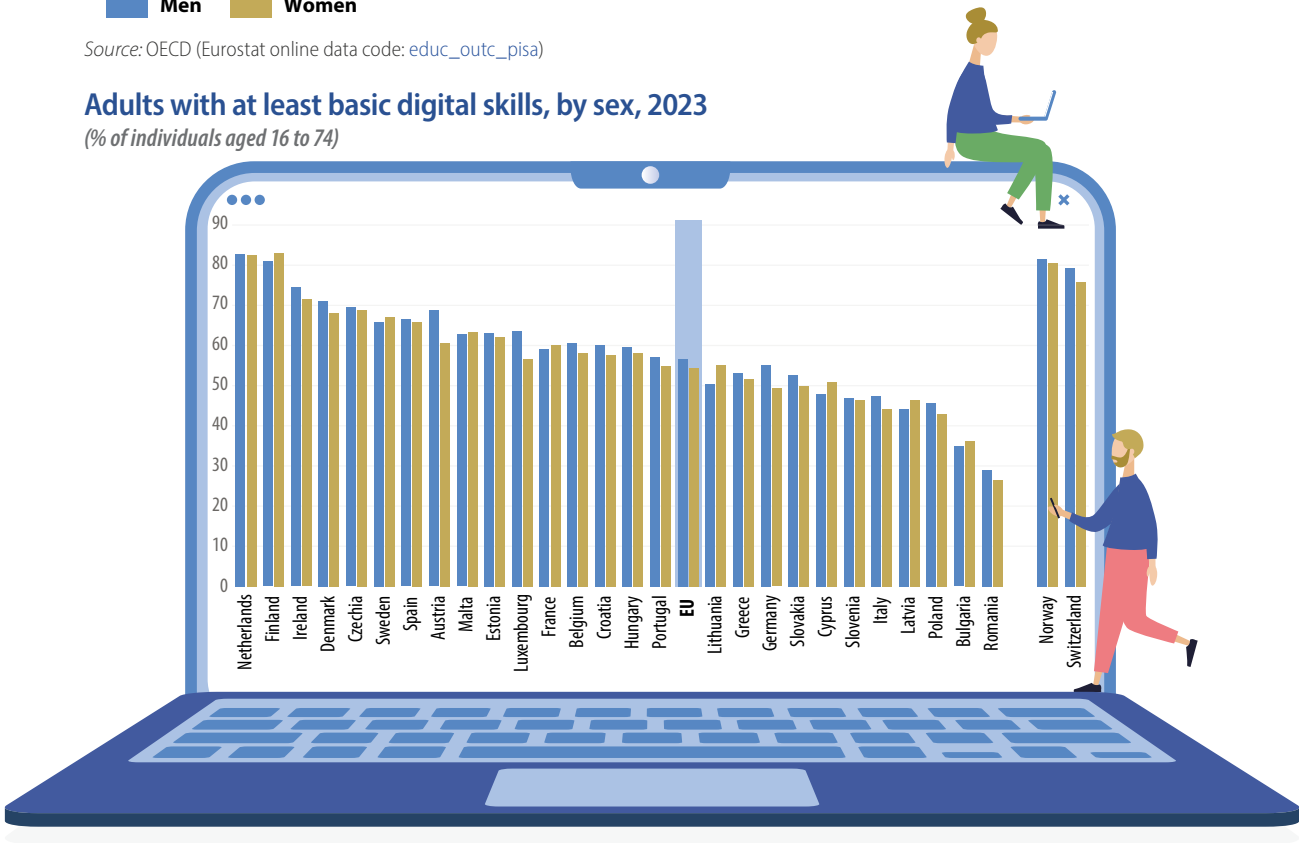


Low achieving 15-years-old in reading, mathematics and science, by sex, 2022
 (% of 15-year-old students)



Source: OECD (Eurostat online data code: educ_outc_pisa)

Adults with at least basic digital skills, by sex, 2023
 (% of individuals aged 16 to 74)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_04_70)

Men Women

Basic education



Low achievers in reading in 2022

26.2 % of 15-year-old students

3.7 percentage points since 2018



Low achievers in mathematics in 2022

29.5 % of 15-year-old students

6.6 percentage points since 2018



Low achievers in science in 2022

24.2 % of 15-year-old students

1.9 percentage points since 2018



Early childhood education in 2021

92.5 % of children aged 3 and over

0.1 percentage points since 2016



Early school leavers in 2023

9.5 % of population aged 18 to 24

-1.0 percentage points since 2018



Tertiary education



Tertiary educational attainment in 2023

43.1 % of population aged 25 to 34

4.4 percentage points since 2018



Adult learning



Adult learning in 2022

12.7 % of population aged 25 to 64

2.0 percentage points since 2018



Digital skills



Adults with at least basic digital skills in 2023

55.6 % of individuals aged 16 to 74

1.6 percentage points since 2021



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [sdg_04_40](#), [sdg_04_31](#), [sdg_04_10](#), [sdg_04_20](#), [sdg_04_60](#) and [sdg_04_70](#))



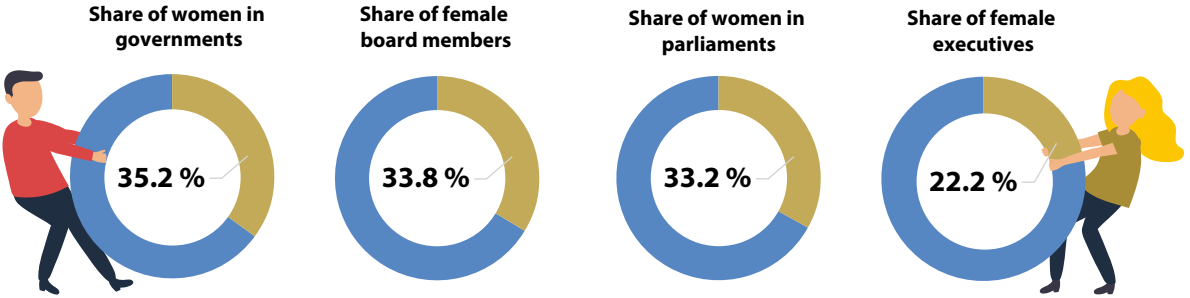
SDG 5 aims to achieve gender equality by ending all forms of discrimination, violence and any harmful practices against women and girls. It also calls for the full participation of women and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making. Monitoring SDG 5 in an EU context focuses on the topics of gender-based violence, access to quality education, participation in employment, equal payment and a balanced representation in leadership positions.

For further data on SDG 5 please scan the QR code below



Women in leadership positions, 2023

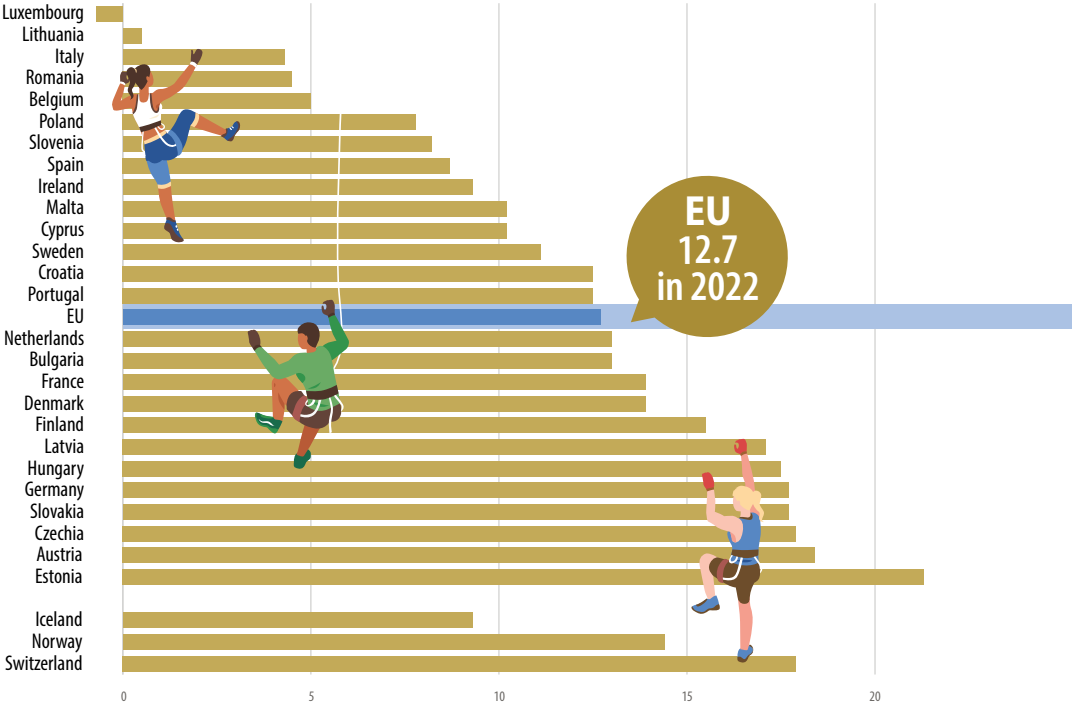
(%)



Source: European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) and (Eurostat online data codes: [sdg_05_50](#) and [sdg_05_60](#))

Gender pay gap in unadjusted form, 2022

(% of average gross hourly earnings of men)



Note: 2022 data are provisional or estimated for most countries. Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_05_20](#))

Gender-based violence



Physical and sexual violence in 2012

8 % of women



Education



Gender gap for early school leavers in 2023

3.6 pp, to the disadvantage of men

0.2 percentage points since 2018



Gender gap for tertiary educational attainment in 2023

11.2 pp, to the disadvantage of men

0.3 percentage points since 2018



Employment



Gender employment gap in 2023 

10.2 pp, to the disadvantage of women

-1.1 percentage points since 2018



Gender pay gap in 2022

12.7 % of average gross hourly earnings of men

-1.9 percentage points since 2017



Gender gap for being outside the labour force due to caring responsibilities in 2023

0.8 pp, to the disadvantage of women

-0.3 percentage points since 2018



Leadership positions



Women in parliaments in 2023

33.2 % of seats

2.3 percentage points since 2018



Women in senior management in 2023 

33.8 % of board members

7.4 percentage points since 2018



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [sdg_05_10](#), [sdg_04_10](#), [sdg_04_20](#), [sdg_05_30](#), [sdg_05_20](#), [sdg_05_40](#), [sdg_05_50](#) and [sdg_05_60](#))

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



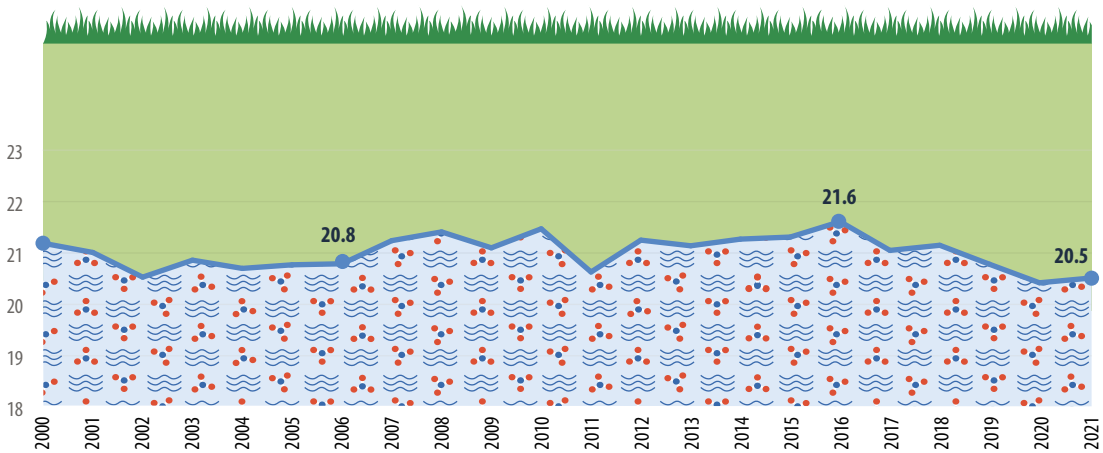
SDG 6 calls for ensuring universal access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, and ending open defecation. It also aims to improve water quality and water-use efficiency and to encourage sustainable abstractions and supply of freshwater. Monitoring SDG 6 within an EU context focuses on sanitation, water quality and water scarcity.

For further data on SDG 6 please scan the QR code below



Nitrate in groundwater, 2000–2021

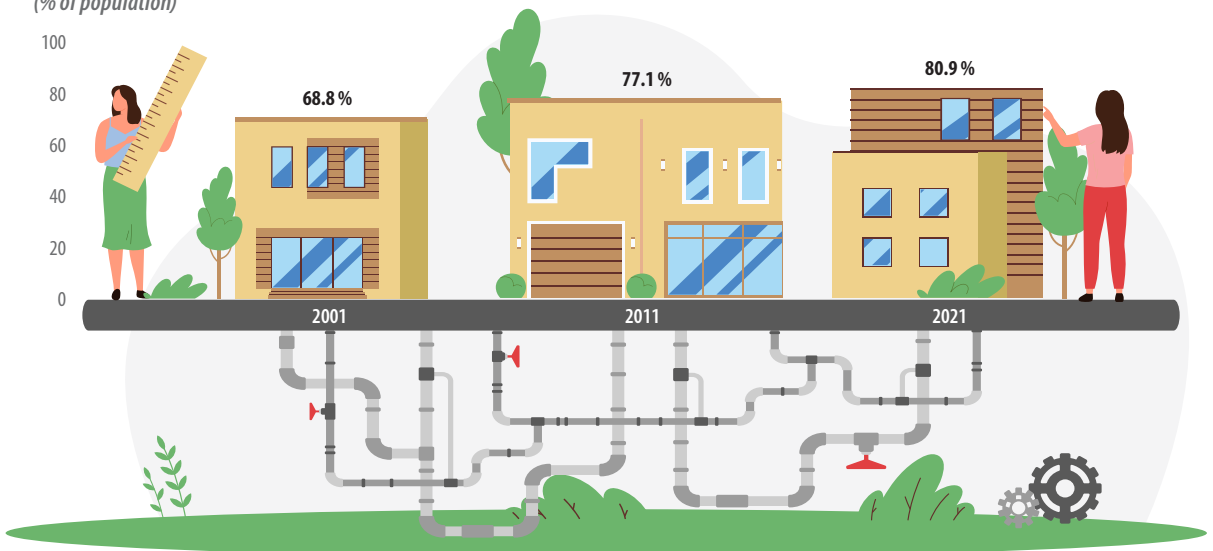
(mg NO₃ per litre)



Note: Data refer to an EU aggregate based on 18 Member States. Source: EEA (Eurostat online data code: sdg_06_40)

Population connected to waste water treatment, 2001, 2011 and 2021

(% of population)



Note: Eurostat estimates. Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_06_20)

Sanitation



Lack of sanitary facilities in 2020

1.5 % of population

-0.7 percentage points since 2015



Population connected to waste water treatment in 2021

80.9 % of population

1.3 percentage points since 2016



Water quality



Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers in 2021

2.77 mg O₂ per litre

-8.0 % since 2016



Nitrate in groundwater in 2021

20.5 mg NO₃ per litre

-5.1 % since 2016



Phosphate in rivers in 2021

0.074 mg PO₄ per litre

21.3 % since 2016



Bathing water quality in 2022

79.3 % of inland bathing sites with excellent water quality

-2.9 percentage points since 2017



Water scarcity



Water exploitation in 2019

4.1 % of renewable water resources

0.0 percentage points since 2014



Drought impact on ecosystems in 2022

15.7 % of total area

11.7 percentage points since 2017



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [sdg_06_10](#), [sdg_06_20](#), [sdg_06_30](#), [sdg_06_40](#), [sdg_06_50](#), [sdg_14_40](#), [sdg_06_60](#) and [sdg_15_42](#))



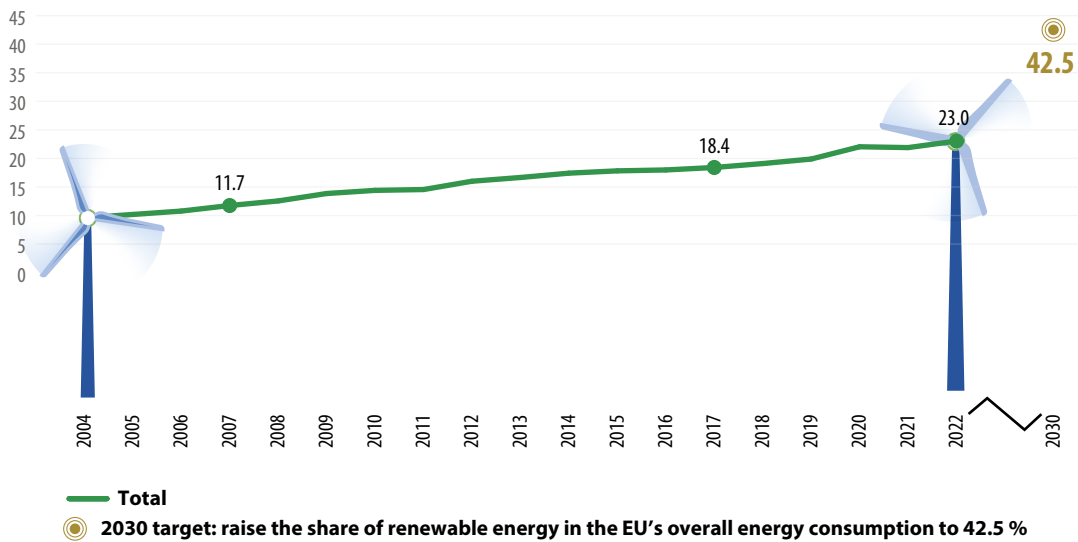
SDG7 calls for ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy. This includes improving energy efficiency, increasing the share of renewables and further diversifying the energy mix while ensuring affordability of energy for all. Monitoring SDG 7 in an EU context involves looking at developments in energy consumption, energy supply and access to affordable energy.

For further data on SDG 7 please scan the QR code below



Renewable energy, 2004–2022

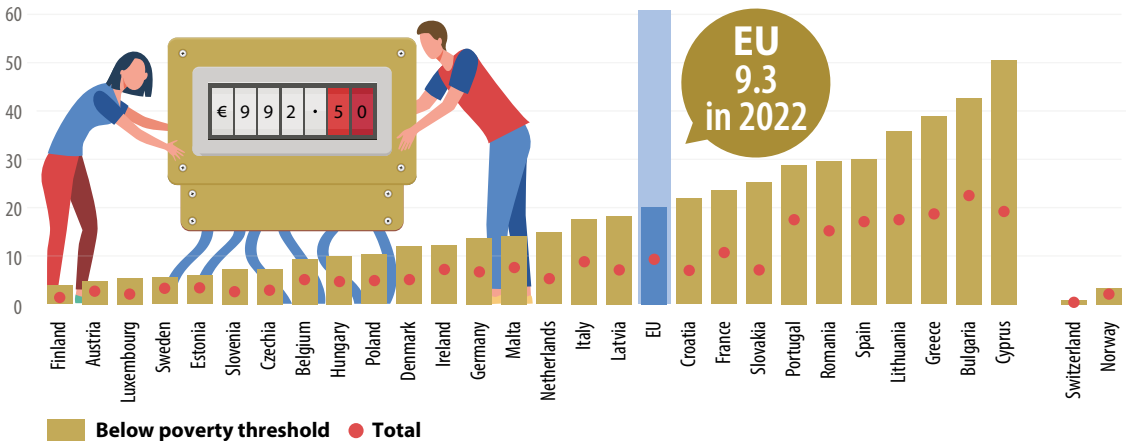
(% of gross final energy consumption)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_07_40](#))

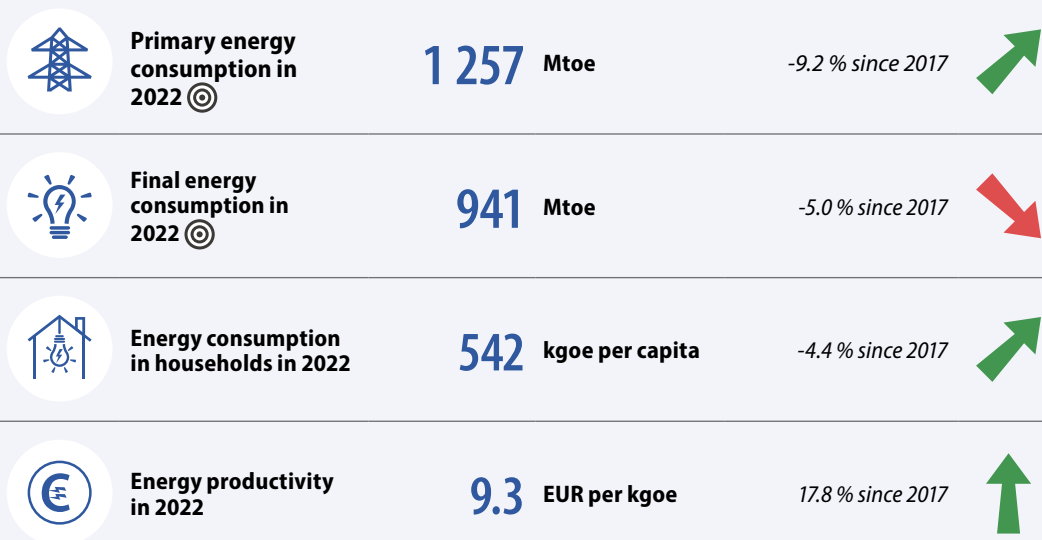
Inability to keep home warm, 2022

(% of population)

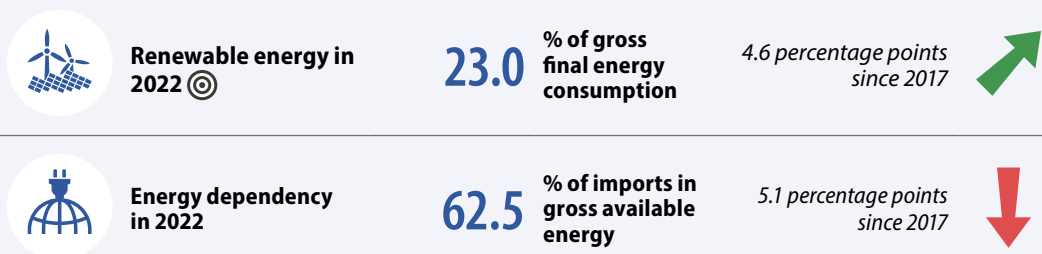


Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_07_60](#))

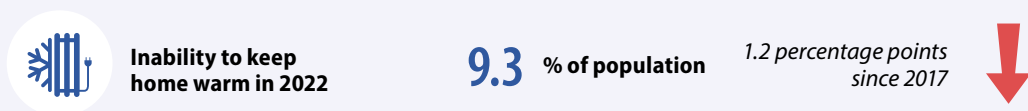
Energy consumption



Energy supply



Access to affordable energy



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [sdg_07_10](#), [sdg_07_11](#), [sdg_07_20](#), [sdg_07_30](#), [sdg_07_40](#), [sdg_07_50](#) and [sdg_07_60](#))

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



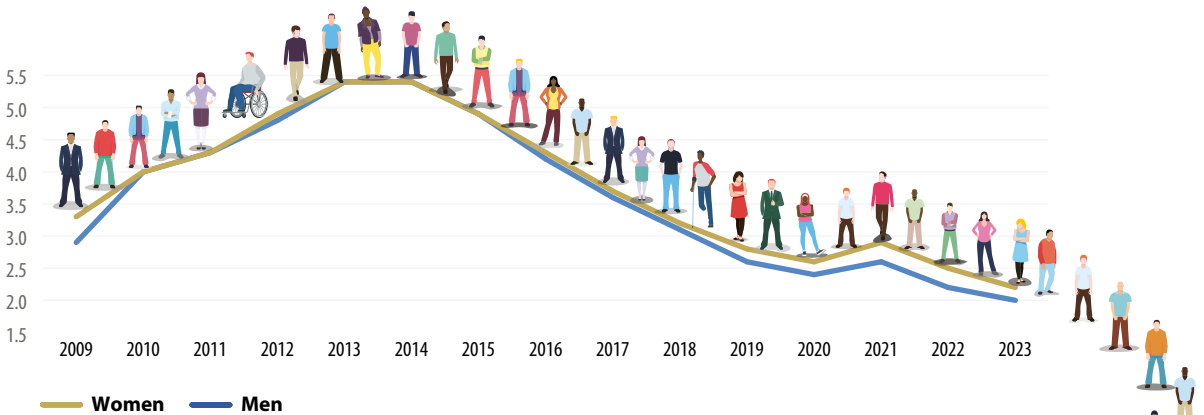
SDG8 recognises the importance of sustained economic growth and high levels of economic productivity for the creation of well-paid quality jobs and calls for opportunities for full employment and decent work for all. Monitoring SDG 8 in an EU context involves looking into trends in the areas of sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work.

For further data on SDG 8 please scan the QR code below



Long-term unemployment rate, 2009–2023

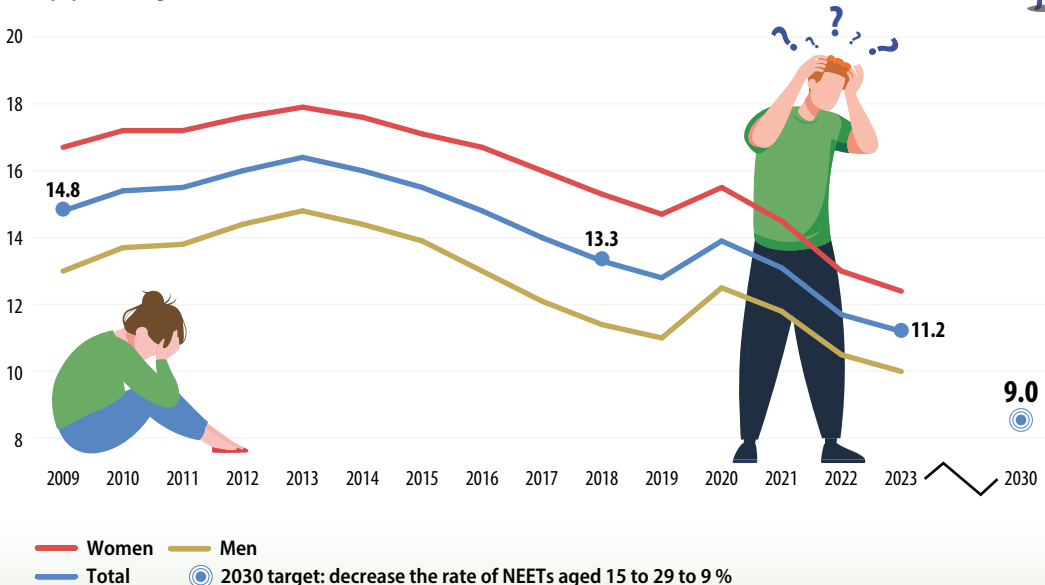
(% of population in the labour force)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_08_40](#))

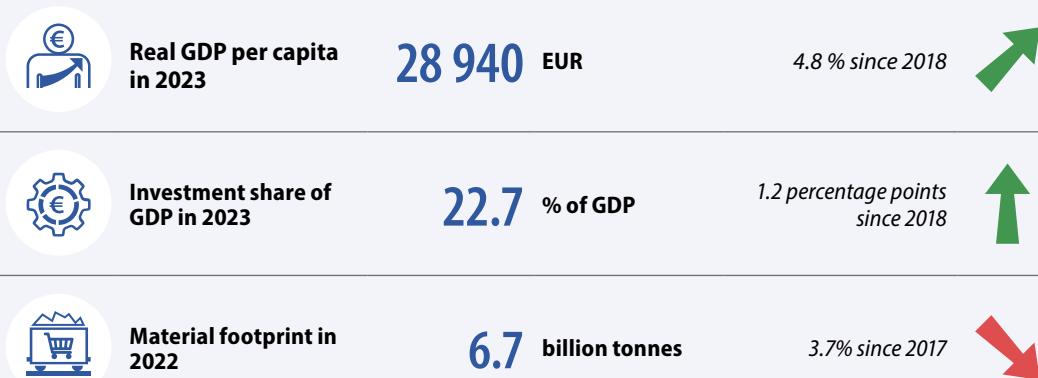
Young people not in employment, education or training, by sex, 2009–2023

(% of population aged 15 to 29)

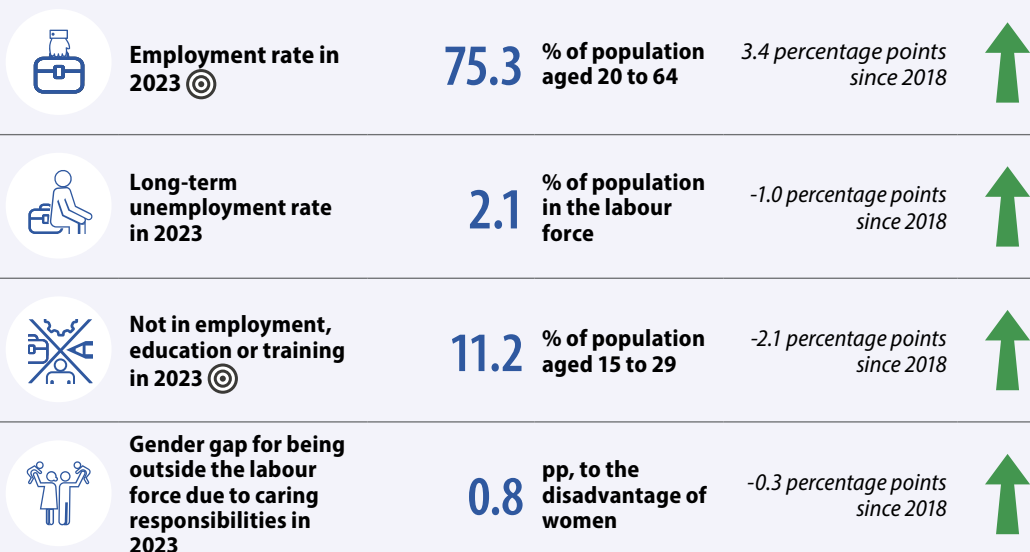


Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_08_20](#))

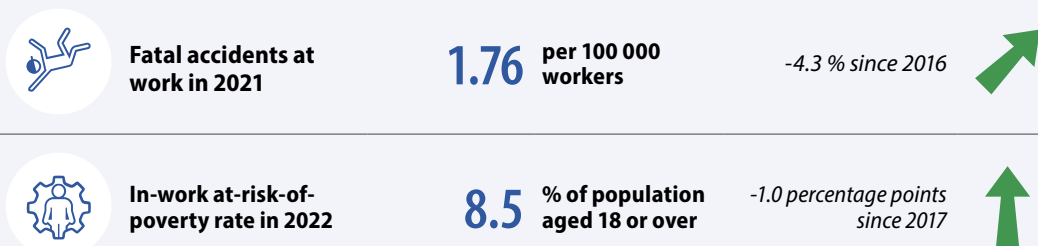
Sustainable economic growth



Employment



Decent work



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [sdg_08_10](#), [sdg_08_11](#), [sdg_08_30](#), [sdg_08_40](#), [sdg_08_20](#), [sdg_05_40](#), [sdg_08_60](#) and [sdg_01_41](#))

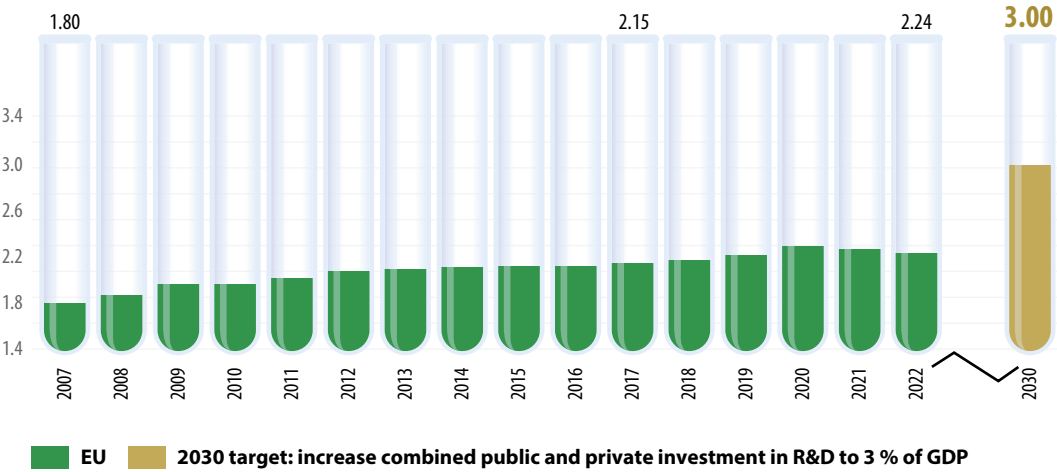


SDG 9 calls for building resilient and sustainable infrastructure and promotes inclusive and sustainable industrialisation. It also recognises the importance of research and innovation for finding solutions to social, economic and environmental challenges. Monitoring SDG 9 in an EU context focuses on elements such as R&D intensity and personnel, patent applications, the air emissions intensity of industry, and modal splits in passenger and freight transport.

For further data on SDG 9 please scan the QR code below

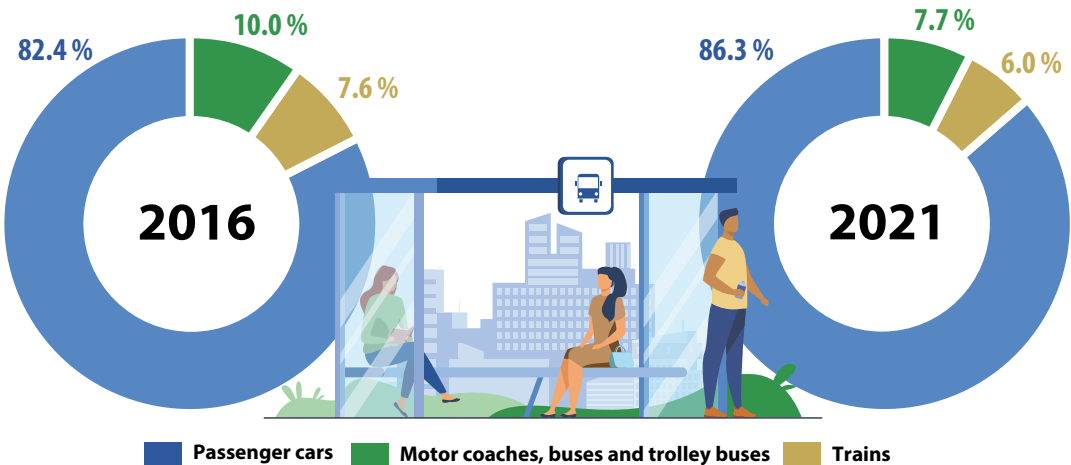


R&D expenditure, 2007-2022
(% of GDP)



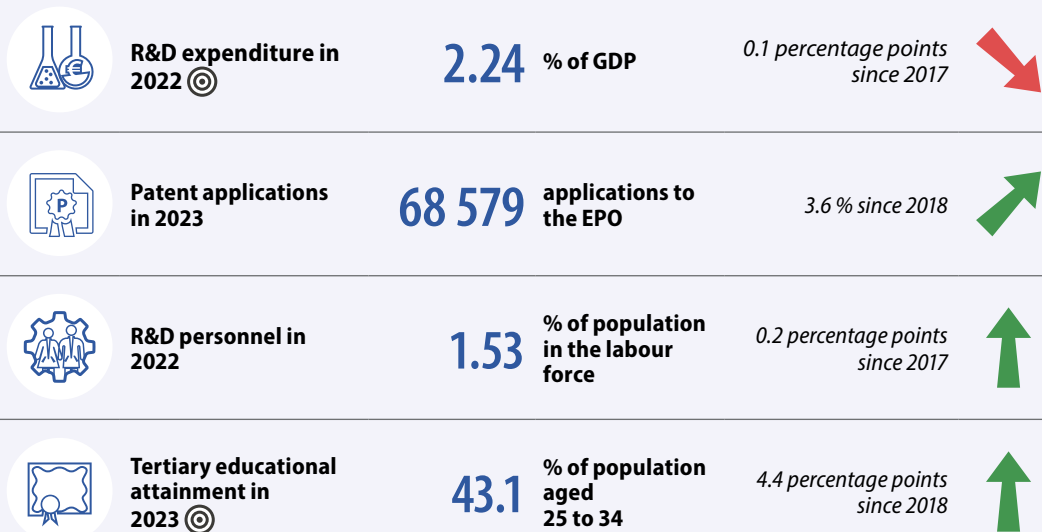
Note: Estimated data. Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_09_10](#))

Modal split in passenger transport, 2016 and 2021
(% of passenger-km)

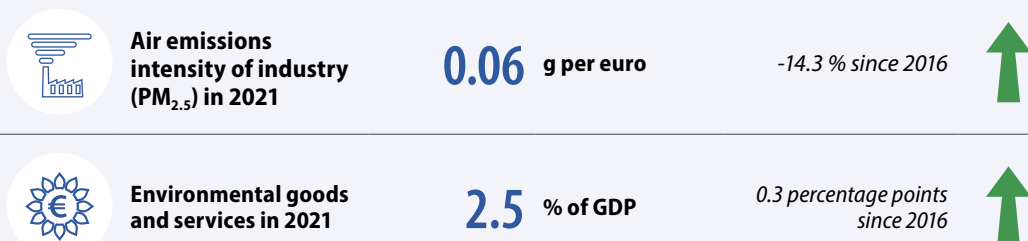


Note: Estimated data; multiple breaks in time series. Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tran_hv_psm0d](#))

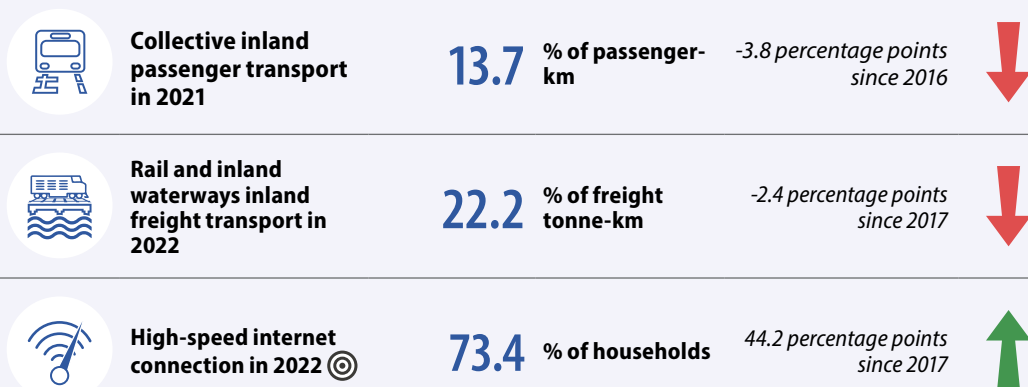
R&D and innovation



Sustainable industry



Sustainable infrastructure



Source: Eurostat (online data sources: [sdg_09_10](#), [sdg_09_40](#), [sdg_09_30](#), [sdg_04_20](#), [sdg_09_70](#), [sdg_12_61](#), [sdg_09_50](#), [sdg_09_60](#) and [sdg_17_60](#))

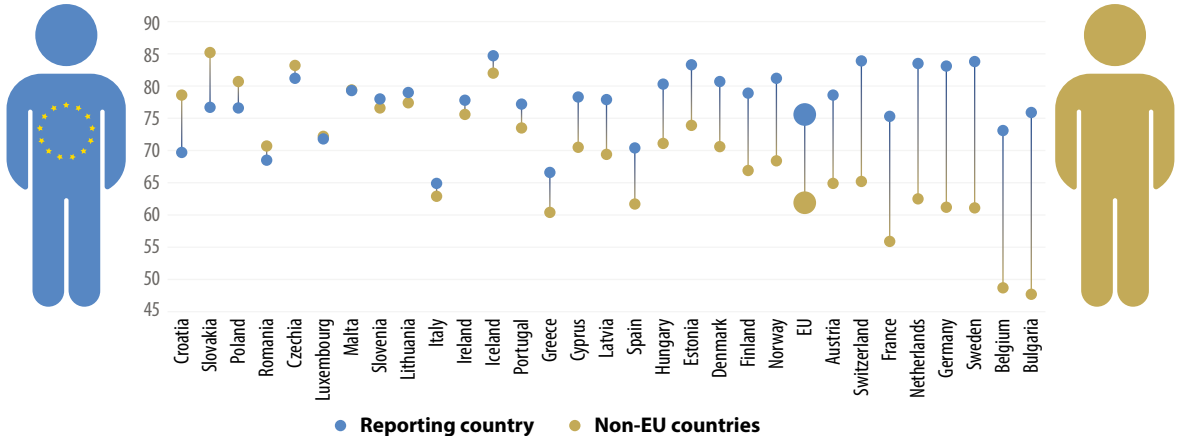


SDG 10 addresses inequalities within and among countries. It calls for nations to reduce inequalities in income as well as those based on age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status within a country. The goal also addresses inequalities among countries and calls for support for safe migration and mobility of people. Monitoring SDG 10 in an EU context thus focuses on inequalities within countries, inequalities between countries, and migration and social inclusion.

For further data on SDG 10 please scan the QR code below

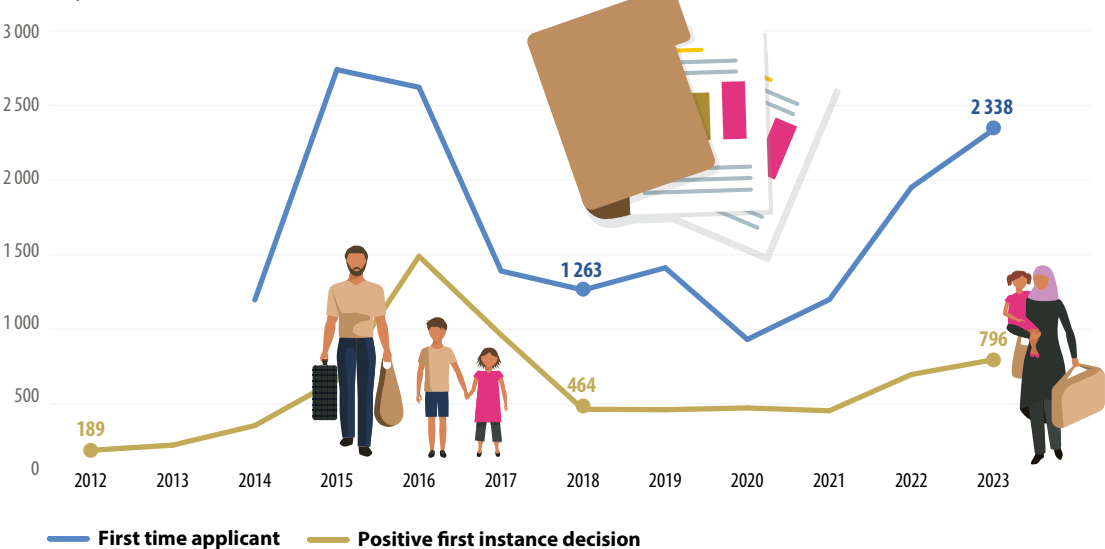


Employment rate, by citizenship, 2023
(% of population aged 20 to 64)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: sgd_08_30a)

Asylum applications, by state of procedure, 2012–2023
(number per million inhabitants)



Note: Multiple breaks in population data time series; 2018-2023 population data are provisional and/or estimated.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sgd_10_60)

Inequalities within countries

	Income inequality in 2022	4.74	income quintile share ratio	<i>-0.29 percentage points since 2017</i>	
	Income share of the bottom 40 % of the population in 2022	21.7	% of income	<i>0.5 percentage points since 2017</i>	
	At-risk-of-poverty gap in 2022	23.1	% distance to poverty threshold	<i>-1.6 percentage points since 2017</i>	
	Urban-rural gap for risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2022	0.4	pp higher rate in rural areas	<i>-2.5 percentage points since 2017</i>	

Inequalities between countries

	Disparities in GDP per capita in 2023	38.1	coefficient of variation	<i>-3.7 percentage points since 2018</i>	
	Disparities in household income per capita in 2022	23.6	coefficient of variation	<i>-3.2 percentage points since 2017</i>	

Migration, asylum and social inclusion

	Asylum applications in 2023	2 338	per million inhabitants	<i>85.1 % since 2018</i>	
	Citizenship gap for monetary poverty in 2022	22.7	pp, to the disadvantage of non-EU citizens	<i>-3.9 percentage points since 2017</i>	
	Citizenship gap for early school leavers in 2023	17.1	pp, to the disadvantage of non-EU citizens	<i>-0.1 percentage points since 2018</i>	
	Citizenship gap for NEET rate in 2023	11.1	pp, to the disadvantage of non-EU citizens	<i>-1.9 percentage points since 2018</i>	
	Citizenship gap for employment rate in 2023	13.2	pp, to the disadvantage of non-EU citizens	<i>-1.0 percentage points since 2018</i>	

Source: Eurostat (online data sources: [sdg_10_41](#), [sdg_10_50](#), [sdg_10_30](#), [sdg_01_10a](#), [sdg_10_10](#), [sdg_10_20](#), [sdg_10_60](#), [sdg_01_20a](#), [sdg_04_10a](#), [sdg_08_20a](#) and [sdg_08_30a](#))

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



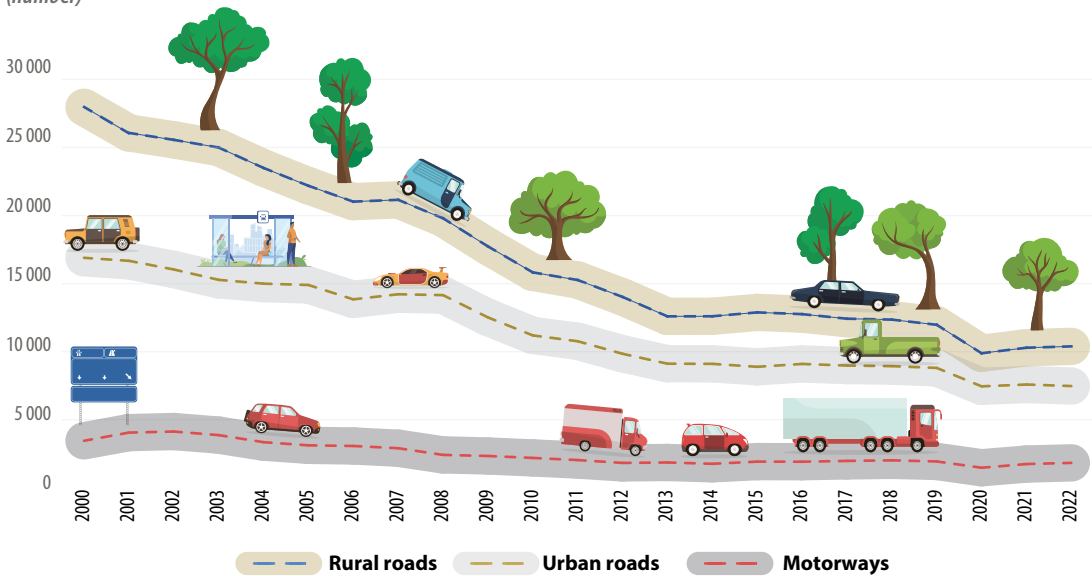
SDG 11 aims to renew and plan cities and other human settlements in a way that offers opportunities for all, with access to basic services, energy, housing, transportation and green public spaces, while reducing resource use and environmental impact. Monitoring SDG 11 in an EU context means looking at developments in the quality of life in cities and communities, sustainable mobility and adverse environmental impacts.

For further data on SDG 11 please scan the QR code below



Road traffic deaths, by road type, 2000–2022

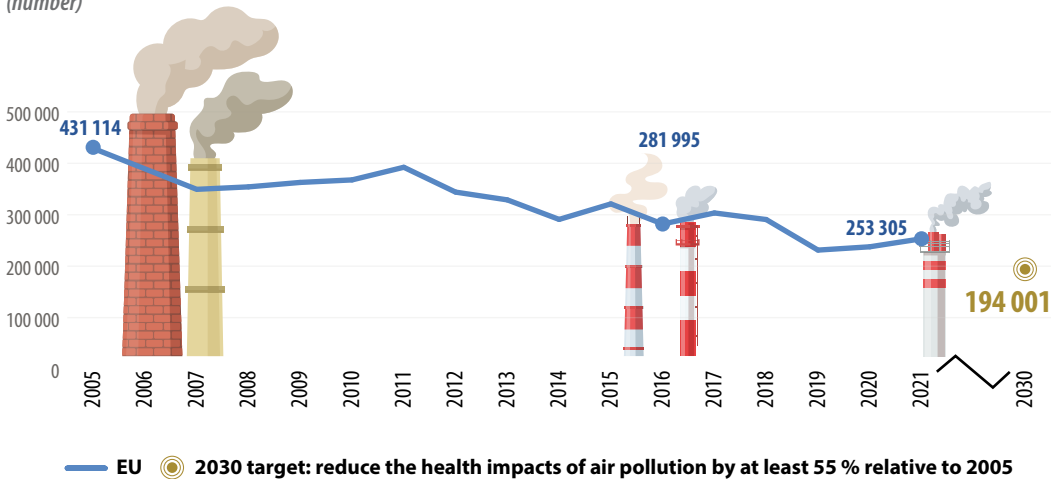
(number)



Source: European Commission services, DG Mobility and Transport (Eurostat online data code: sdg_11_40)

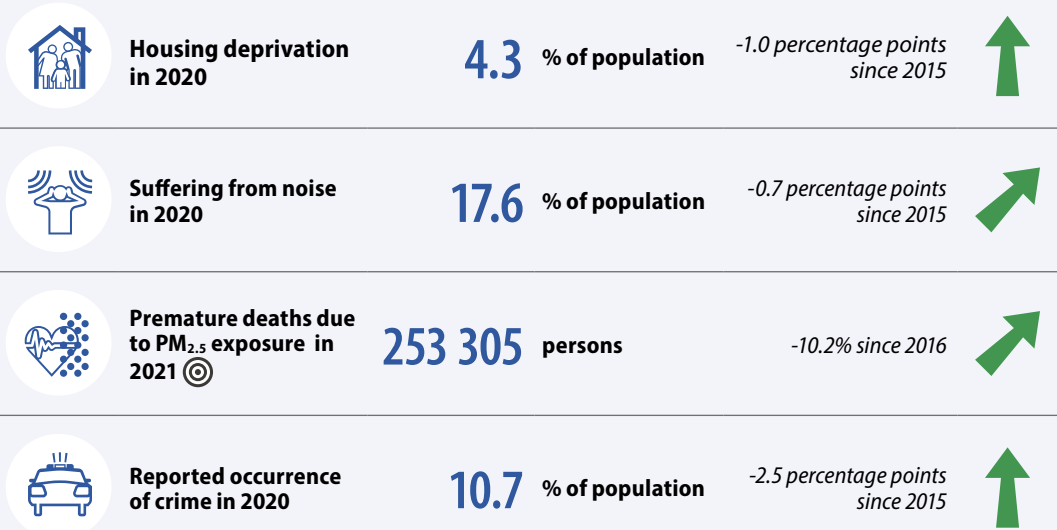
Premature deaths due to PM_{2.5} exposure, 2005–2021

(number)

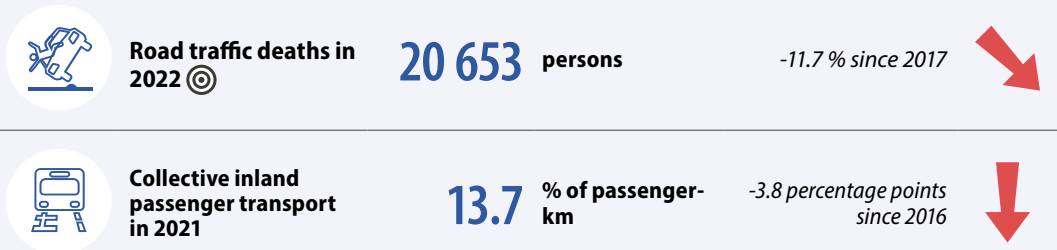


Source: EEA (Eurostat online data code: sdg_11_52)

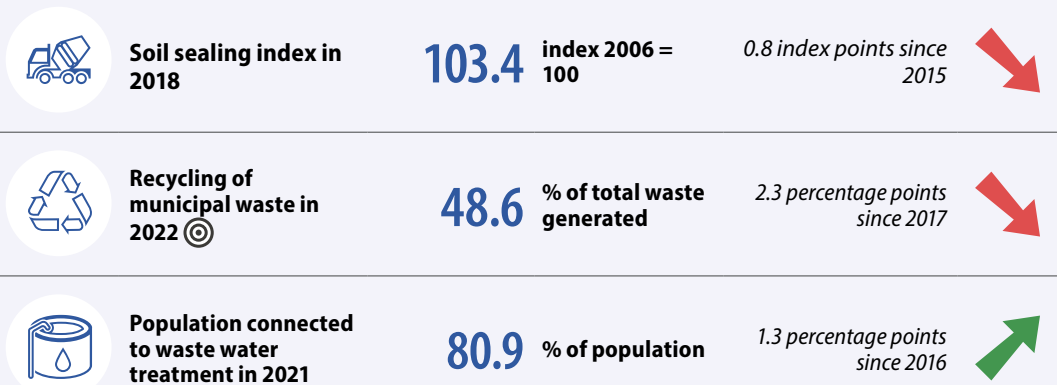
Quality of life in cities and communities



Sustainable mobility



Adverse environmental impacts



Source: Eurostat (online data sources: [sdg_11_11](#), [sdg_11_20](#), [sdg_11_52](#), [sdg_16_20](#), [sdg_11_40](#), [sdg_09_50](#), [sdg_11_32](#), [sdg_11_60](#) and [sdg_06_20](#))

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



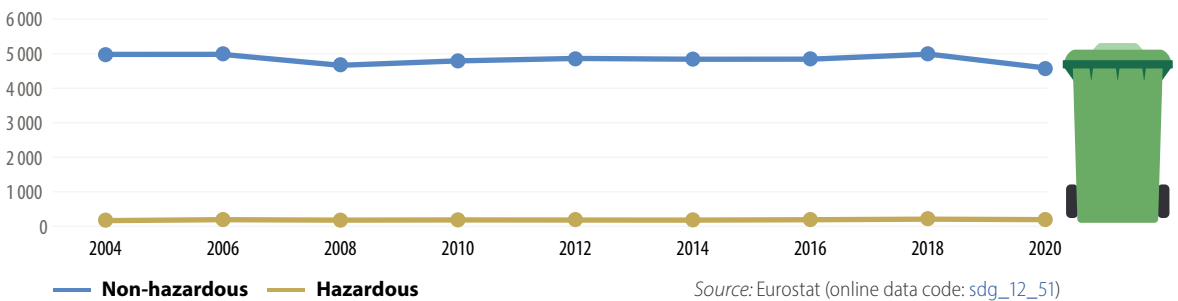
SDG 12 calls for a comprehensive set of actions from businesses, policy-makers and consumers to adapt to sustainable practices. It envisions sustainable production and consumption based on advanced technological capacity, resource efficiency and reduced global waste. Monitoring SDG 12 in an EU context focuses on developments in the areas of decoupling environmental pressures from economic growth, the green economy, and waste generation and management.

For further data on SDG 12 please scan the QR code below



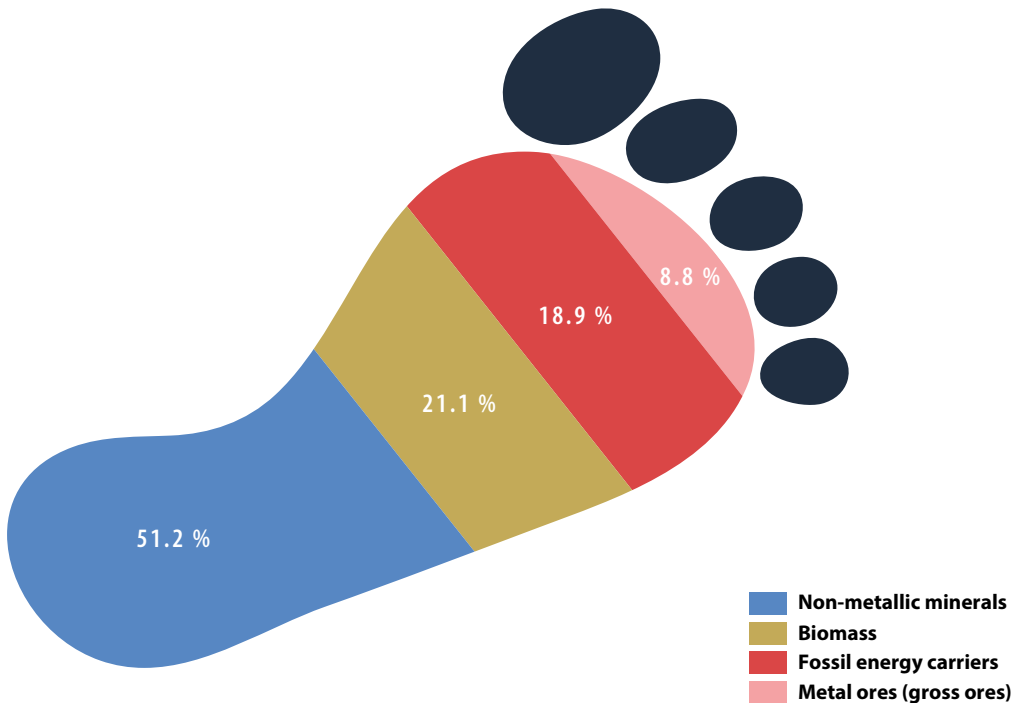
Generation of waste, by hazardousness, 2004–2020

(kg per capita)














Material footprint, by material, 2022

(%)





Note: Estimated data. Source: Eurostat (online data code: [env_ac_rme](#))






Consumption patterns

	Material footprint in 2022	6.7 billion tonnes	3.7 % since 2017	
	Consumption footprint in 2022	3.4 planetary boundaries transgressed	0.9 % since 2017	
	Consumption of hazardous chemicals in 2022	196.7 million tonnes	-10.8 % since 2017	
	CO₂ emissions from new passenger cars in 2022 	109.8 g CO ₂ per km	-23.2 % since 2017	
	Energy productivity in 2022	9.3 EUR per kgoe	17.8 % since 2017	

Green economy

	Environmental goods and services in 2021	2.5 % of GDP	0.3 percentage points since 2016	
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Waste generation and management

	Circular material use rate in 2022 	11.5 % of material input for domestic use	0.0 percentage points since 2017	
	Generation of waste in 2020	4 815 kg per capita	-5.1 % since 2016	

Source: Eurostat (online data sources: [sdg_12_10](#), [sdg_12_31](#), [sdg_12_21](#), [sdg_07_30](#), [sdg_13_31](#), [sdg_12_61](#), [sdg_12_41](#) and [sdg_12_50](#))



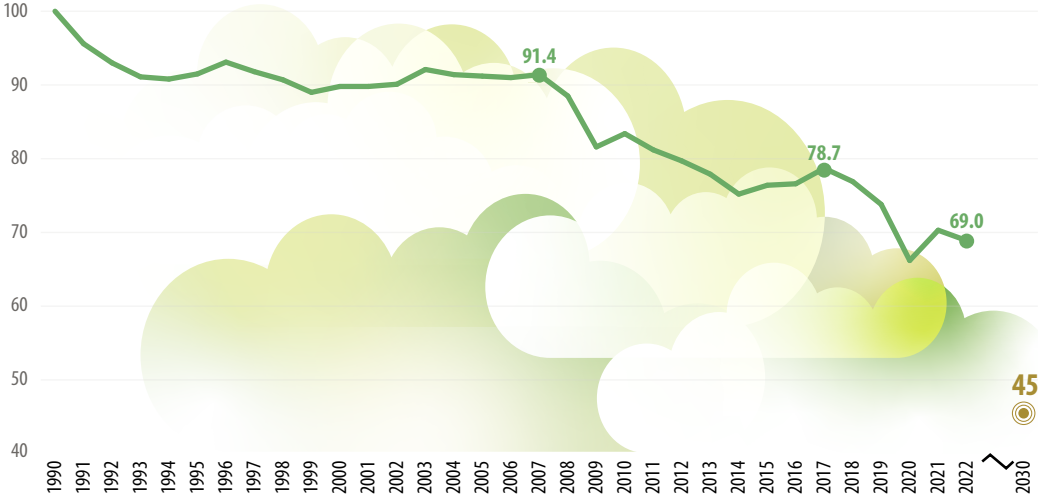
SDG 13 seeks to achieve a climate-neutral world by mid-century and to limit global warming to well below 2 °C — with an aim of 1.5 °C — compared with pre-industrial times. It aims to strengthen countries' climate resilience and adaptive capacity, with a special focus on supporting least-developed countries. Monitoring SDG 13 in an EU context focuses on climate mitigation, climate impacts and initiatives to support climate action.

For further data on SDG 13 please scan the QR code below



Net greenhouse gas emissions, 1990–2022

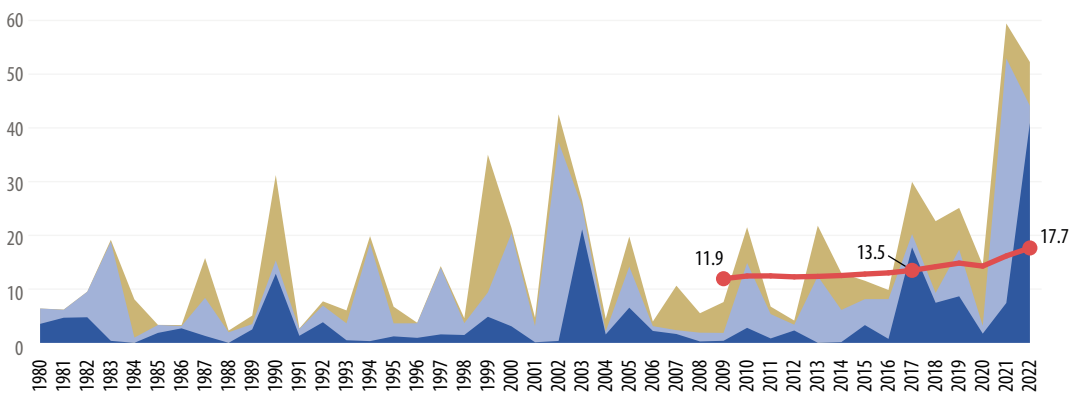
(index 1990 = 100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_13_10](#))

Climate-related economic losses, by climate events, 1980–2022

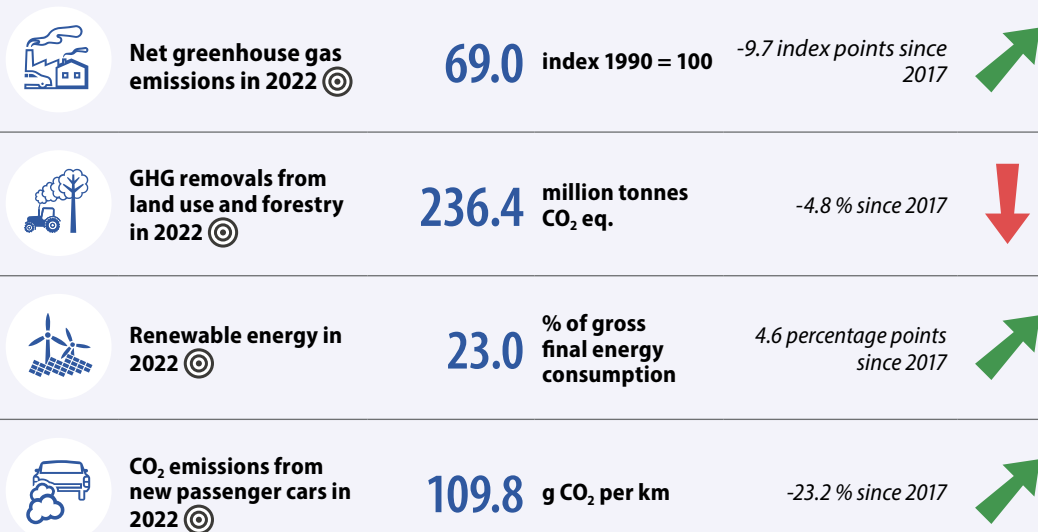
(EUR billion, constant prices)



■ Meteorological events
 ■ Climatological events
■ Hydrological events
 — Total (30-year moving average)

Note: The annual data points for the 30-year moving average refer to the average over the 30-year period up to these years.
 Source: EEA, Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_13_40](#))

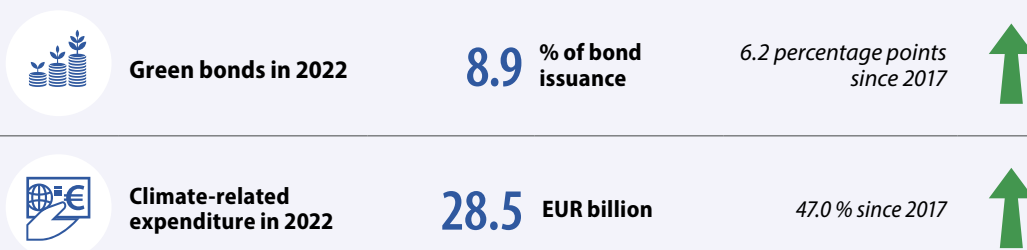
Climate change mitigation



Climate change impacts and adaptation



Financing climate action



(¹) Data are presented as 30-year moving average. The annual data points refer to the average over the 30-year period up to these years. Source: Eurostat (online data sources: [sdg_13_10](#), [sdg_13_21](#), [sdg_07_40](#), [sdg_13_31](#), [sdg_13_40](#), [sdg_13_60](#) and [sdg_13_70](#))

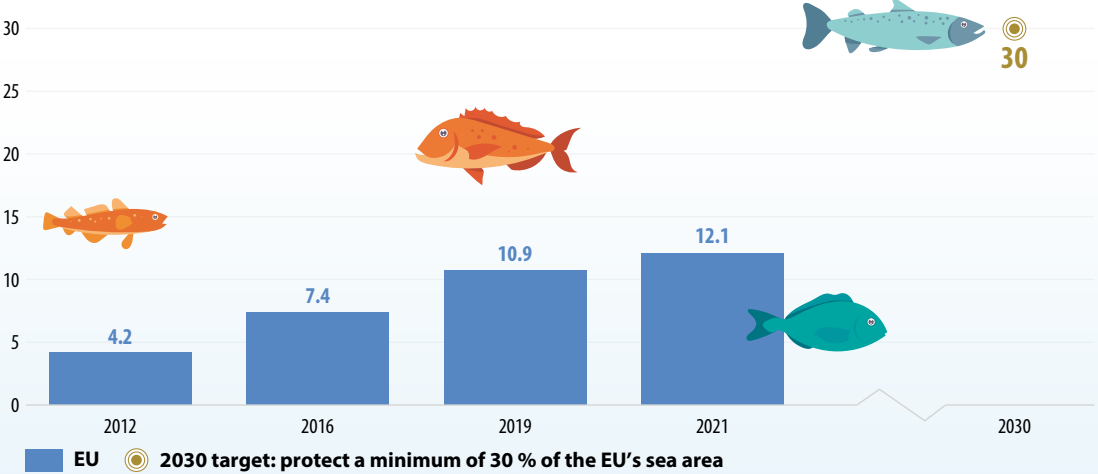


SDG 14 aims to protect and ensure the sustainable use of oceans. This includes reducing marine pollution and ocean acidification, end overfishing and conserve marine and coastal ecosystems. SDG 14 is strongly related to other SDGs as oceans sustain coastal economies and livelihoods, contribute to food production and function as a carbon sink. Monitoring SDG 14 in an EU context thus involves looking into trends in the areas of ocean health, marine conservation and sustainable fisheries.

For further data on SDG 14 please scan the QR code below

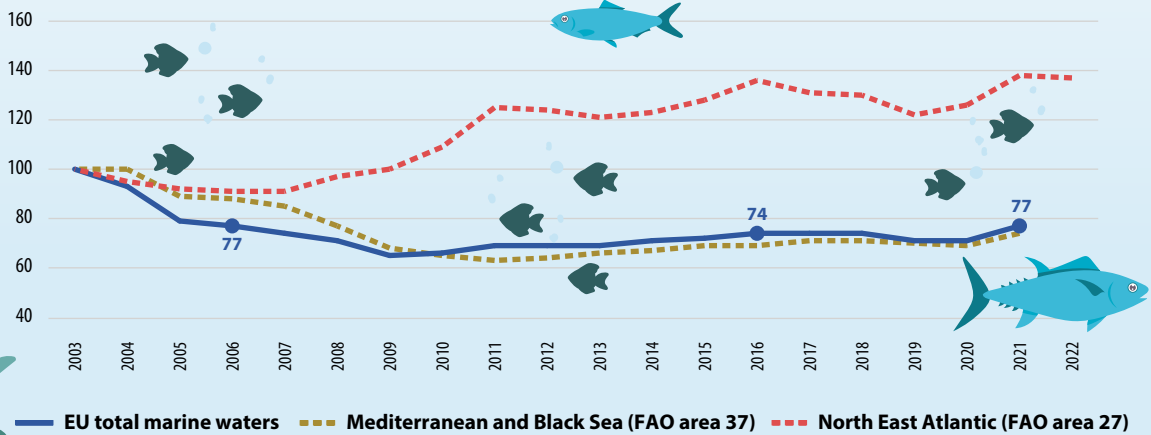


Marine protected areas, 2012–2021
(% of marine area)



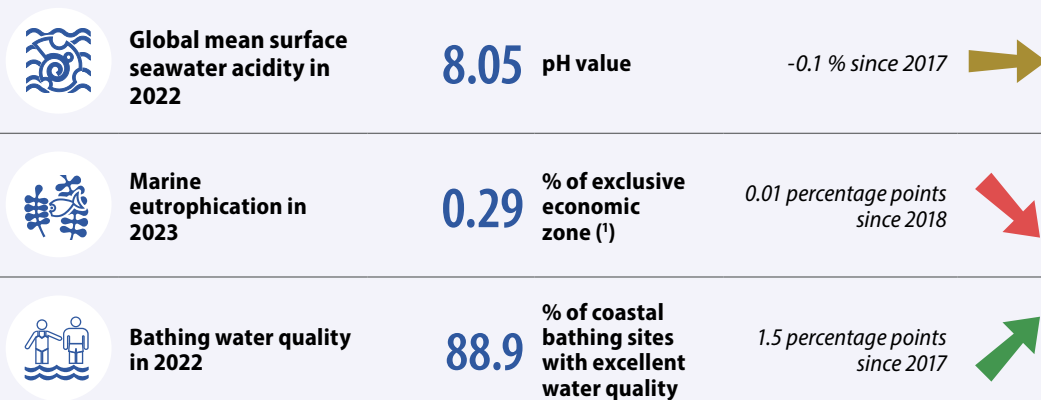
Source: EEA (Eurostat online data code: sdg_14_10)

Trends in fish stock biomass, 2003–2022
(index 2003 = 100)

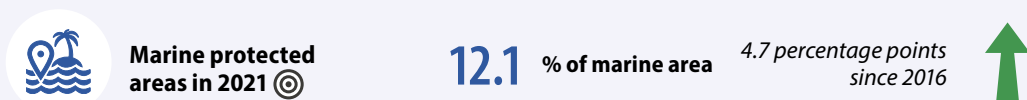


Note: Estimated data; data for Mediterranean and Black Sea (FAO area 37) are only available until 2021.
Source: Joint Research Centre (JRC) — Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF)
(Eurostat online data code: sdg_14_21)

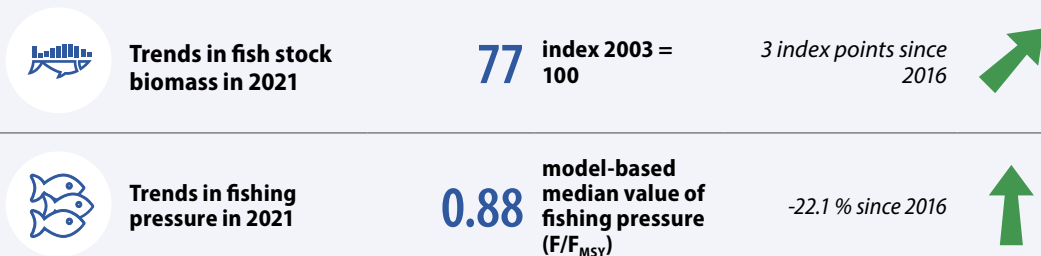
Ocean health



Marine conservation



Sustainable fisheries



(!) Data are presented as four-year moving average.

Source: Eurostat (online data sources: [sdg_14_50](#), [sdg_14_60](#), [sdg_14_40](#), [sdg_14_10](#), [sdg_14_21](#) and [sdg_14_30](#))



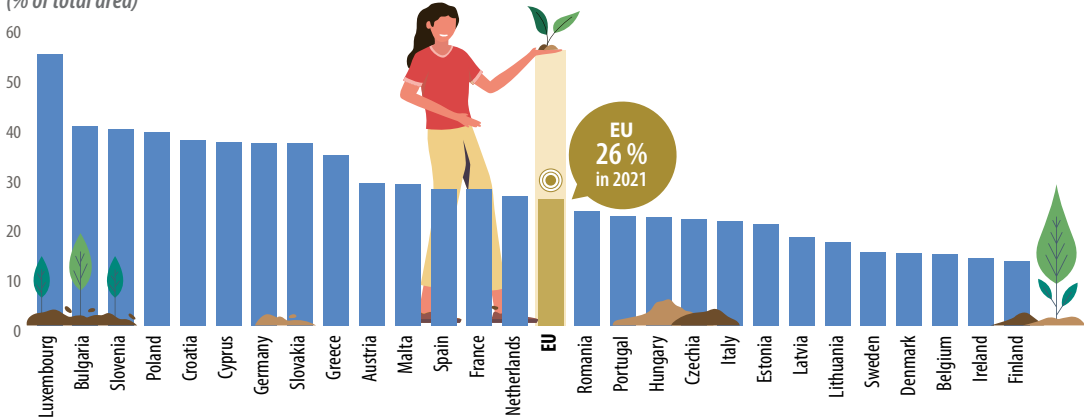
SDG 15 seeks to protect, restore and promote the conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems. This includes efforts to sustainably manage forests and halt deforestation, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, halt biodiversity loss and protect threatened species. Monitoring SDG 15 in an EU context focuses on trends in ecosystem status, land degradation and biodiversity.

For further data on SDG 15 please scan the QR code below



Terrestrial protected areas, 2021

(% of total area)

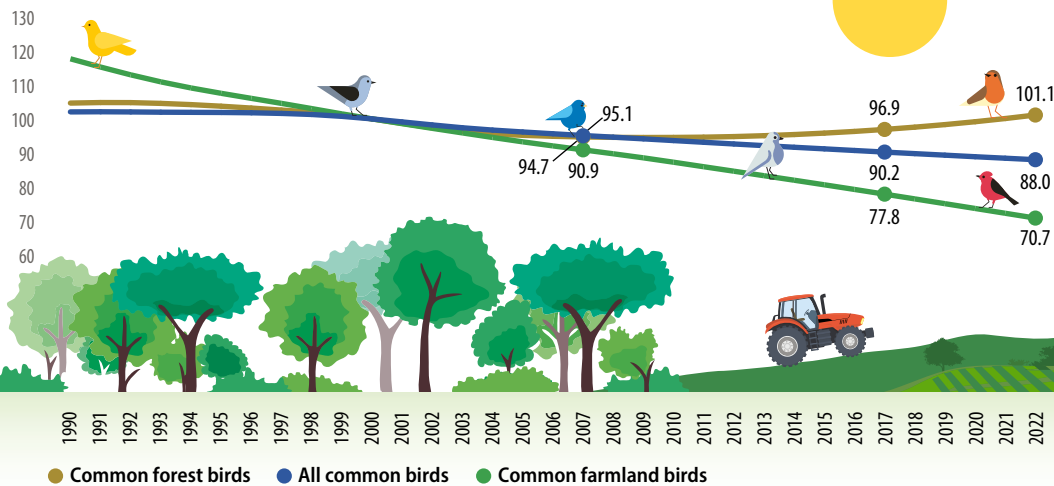


🎯 2030 target: protect a minimum of 30% of the EU's land area

Source: EEA (Eurostat online data code: sgd_15_20)

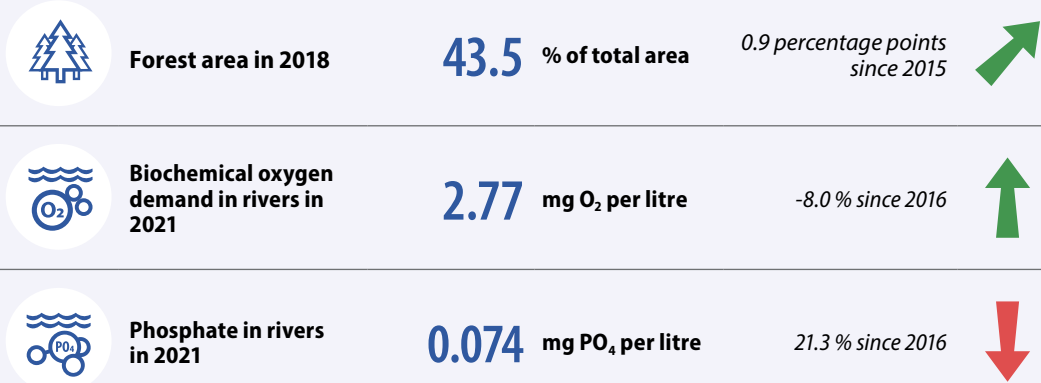
Common bird index, by type of species, 1990–2022

(index 2000 = 100)

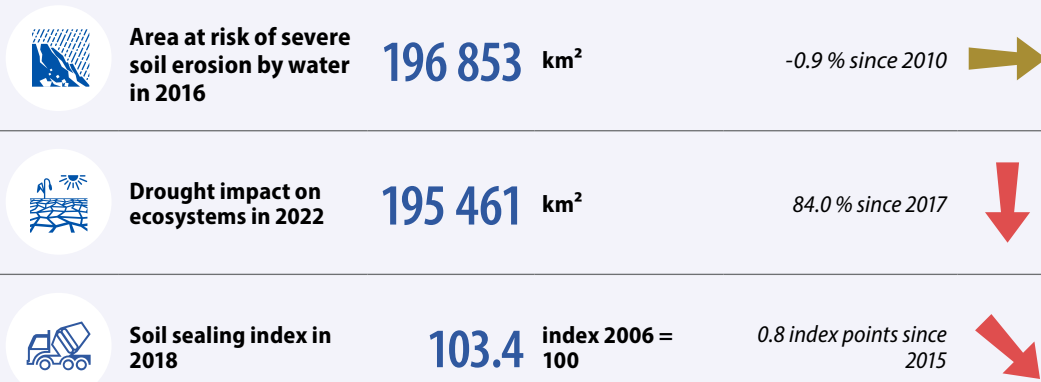


Note: The EU aggregate changes depending on when countries joined the Pan-European Common Birds Monitoring Scheme.
 Source: European Bird Census Council (EBCC), National BirdLife organisations, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), Czech Society for Ornithology (CSO) (Eurostat online data code: sgd_15_60)

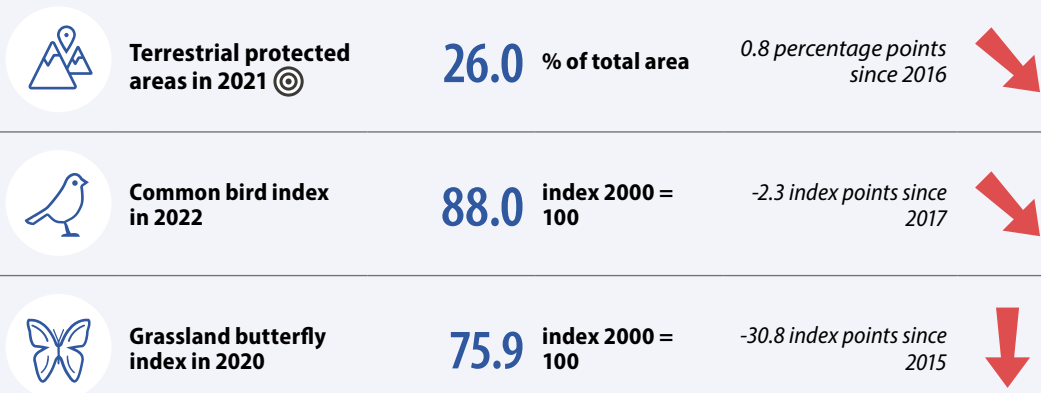
Ecosystems status



Land degradation



Biodiversity



Source: Eurostat (online data sources: [sdg_15_10](#), [sdg_06_30](#), [sdg_06_50](#), [sdg_15_50](#), [sdg_15_42](#), [sdg_11_32](#), [sdg_15_20](#), [sdg_15_60](#) and [sdg_15_61](#))



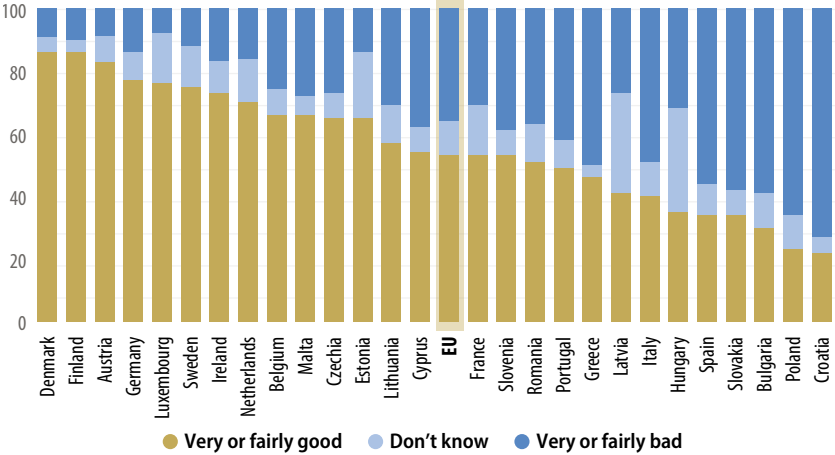
SDG 16 calls for peaceful and inclusive societies based on respect for human rights, protection of the most vulnerable, the rule of law and good governance at all levels. It also envisions transparent, effective and accountable institutions. Monitoring SDG 16 in an EU context focuses on personal security, access to justice and trust in institutions within the EU.

For further data on SDG 16 please scan the QR code below



Perceived independence of judiciary, 2023

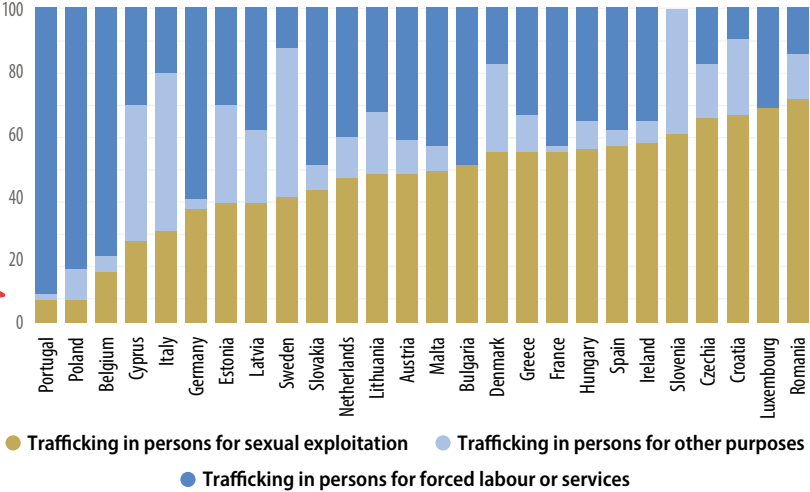
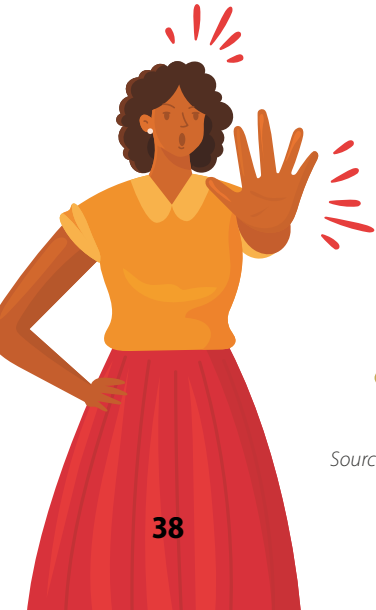
(% of population)



Source: European Commission services, Eurobarometer (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_16_40](#))

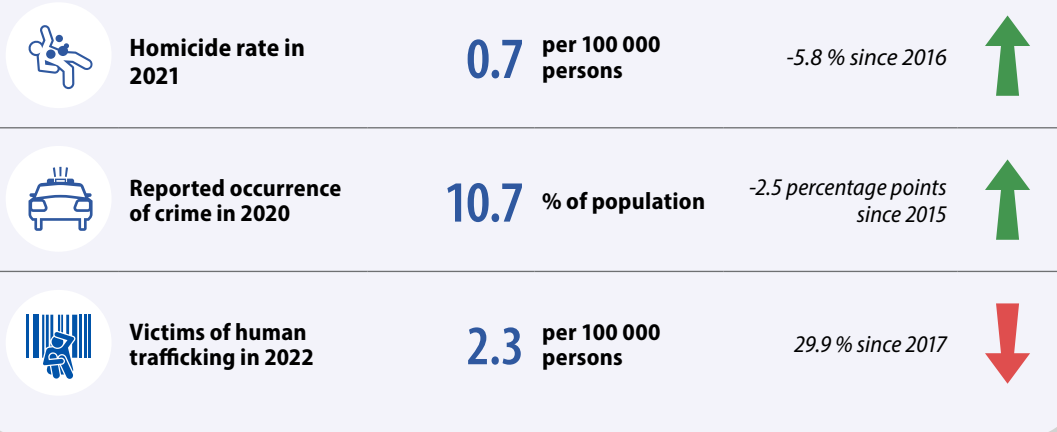
Victims of human trafficking, by type of trafficking, 2022

(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [crim_thb_vexp](#))

Peace and personal security



Access to justice



Trust in institutions



Source: Eurostat (online data sources: [sdg_16_10](#), [sdg_16_20](#), [sdg_16_70](#), [sdg_16_30](#), [sdg_16_40](#) and [sdg_16_50](#))



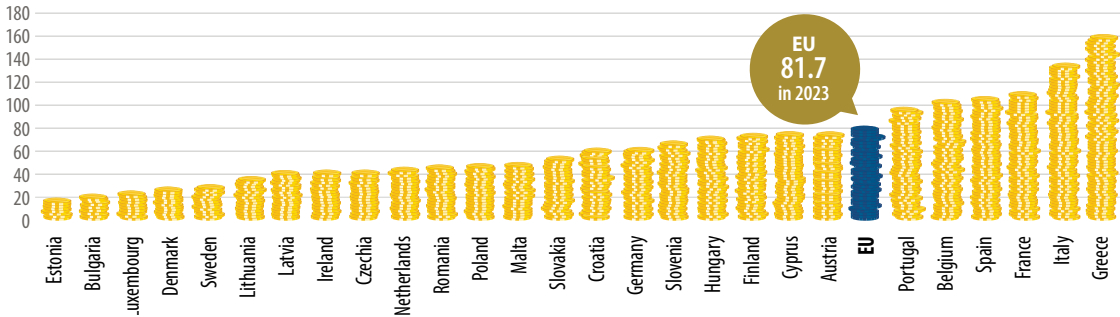
SDG 17 calls for a global partnership for sustainable development. It highlights the importance of macroeconomic stability and of mobilising financial resources for developing countries. It also stresses the importance of trade and equitable rules for governing it. The goal also emphasises the importance of access to science and technology, in particular internet-based information and communications technology. Monitoring SDG 17 in an EU context focuses on global partnership, financial governance, and access to technology.

For further data on SDG 17 please scan the QR code below



General government gross debt, 2023

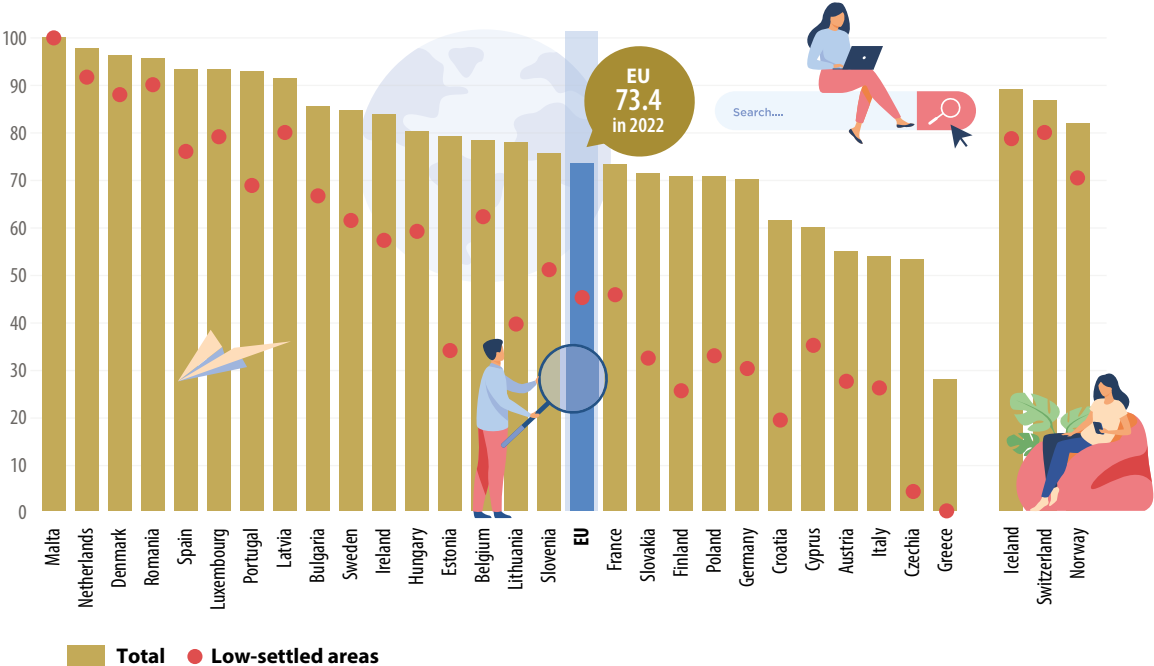
(% of GDP)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_17_40)

High-speed internet connection, 2022

(% of households)



Source: European Commission services, Eurostat (online data code: sdg_17_60)

Global partnership



Official development assistance in 2022

0.58 % of gross national income

0.11 percentage points since 2017



Financing to developing countries in 2022

126.3 billion EUR

-22.2 % since 2017



Imports from developing countries in 2023

1 292 billion EUR

44.6 % since 2018



Financial governance within the EU



General government gross debt in 2023

81.7 % of GDP

1.8 percentage points since 2018



Environmental taxes in 2022

5.0 % of total tax revenues

-1.1 percentage points since 2017



Access to technology



High-speed internet connection in 2022

73.4 % of households

44.2 percentage points since 2017



Source: Eurostat (online data sources: [sdg_17_10](#), [sdg_17_20](#), [sdg_17_30](#), [sdg_17_40](#), [sdg_17_50](#) and [sdg_17_60](#))

Annex

EU SDG indicators assessed against quantitative EU targets

SDG	Name	Target value	Target year
1	At risk of poverty or social exclusion	-15 million persons	2030
2	Organic farming	25 % of utilised agricultural area	2030
2	Use and risk of chemical pesticides	-50 % of 2015–2017 average level	2030
3 11	Road traffic deaths	-50 % of 2019 level	2020
3 11	Premature deaths due to PM _{2.5} exposure	-55 % of 2005 level	2030
3	Consumption of antibiotics	-20 % of 2019 level	2030
4	Low achievers in reading, mathematics or science	15 % of 15-year-old students	2030
4	Early childhood education	96 % of children aged 3 and over	2030
4	Early school leavers	9 % of population aged 18 to 24	2030
4 9	Tertiary educational attainment	45 % of population aged 25 to 34	2030
5	Gender employment gap	-50 % of 2019 level	2030
5	Women in senior management	40 % of non-executive board members	2026
7	Primary and final energy consumption	-11.7 % compared with projections made in 2020	2030

SDG	Name	Target value	Target year
7 13	Renewable energy	42.5 % of gross final energy consumption	2030
8	Employment rate	78 % of population aged 20 to 64	2030
8	Not in employment, education or training	9 % of population aged 15 to 29	2030
9	R&D expenditure	3 % of GDP	2030
9 17	High-speed internet connections	100 % of households	2030
11	Recycling of municipal waste	60 % of total municipal waste generated	2030
12 13	CO ₂ emissions from new passenger cars	49.5 g CO ₂ per km	2030
12	Circular material use rate	+100 % of 2020 level	2030
13	Net greenhouse gas emissions	-55 % of 1990 level	2030
13	GHG removals from land use and forestry	310 million tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	2030
14	Marine protected areas	30 % of marine area	2030
15	Terrestrial protected areas	30 % of land area	2030
17	Official development assistance	0.7 % of GNI	2030

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Sustainable development in the European Union

Overview of progress towards the SDGs in an EU context

2024 edition

This brochure is a 'light' version of Eurostat's publication 'Sustainable development in the European Union — 2024 monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context', conveying its main messages in a visual and concise way. The brochure builds on the EU SDG indicator set which comprises 102 indicators structured around the 17 SDGs. It presents a statistical overview of trends for each indicator, based on quantitative assessments of the past five years of available data. The statistical overview is enhanced with illustrative showcases of selected indicators, offering insights into long-term trends and differences between countries as well as other dimensions such as gender disparities. For a detailed presentation of the EU trends and a description of the methodology, please refer to the full Eurostat SDG monitoring report.

For more information

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/>