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Sustainability. SDG Index evolution at World level from 2000 to 2021. A critical view.

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Abstract: The Sustainable Development Goals aim to state a plan for achieving sustainability. Despite the fact that this framework has been able to strengthen sustainability all over the World, there are many holes that must be solved so that it is an efficient plan. Despite the positive results, the framework must be redesigned to make the goals consistent among them and targets really efficient in the way towards sustainability.

Abstract: Garapen Iraunkorrerako Helburuak iraunkortasuna sustatzen duen plan bat ezarri nahi dute. Ereme eraginkor honek Mundu osoan zehar iraunkortasuna indartzeko gai izan den arren, hutsune asko konpondu behar dira benetan eraginkorra izan dadin. Emaitzak positiboak izan arren, eremu eraginkorra berdiseinatu behar da helburuak haien artean bat etortzeko eta xedeak benetan eraginkorra izan daitezen iraunkortasunerako bidean.

Abstract: Los Objetivos para el Desarrollo Sostenible tratan de definir un plan para lograr la sostenibilidad. A pesar de que este marco operativo ha podido fortalecer la sostenibilidad alrededor del Mundo, consta de muchos problemas a resolver para que el marco sea realmente eficiente en términos de la sostenibilidad. A pesar de los resultados positivos, el marco operativo tiene que ser rediseñado para que los objetivos sean congruentes entre sí y que las metas sean realmente eficientes en el camino hacia la sostenibilidad.

1. Introduction: From the Millennium Goals to the Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (from now on SDGs) are the result of the work done by most countries in the context of the United Nations (from now on, UN) during the last decades. The first step was taken in Brazil in 1992 at the Earth Summit, where Agenda 21 was adopted which was a plan for action based on partnership between countries towards sustainable development. During the year 2000 in the Millennium Summit eight goals were called the Millennium Development Goals (from now on, MDGs) were established. In the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 in South Africa, countries emphasized on and strengthened partnerships between them so that the previous plans were fulfilled. In June 2012 in Brazil at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) the conclusions of the Agenda 21 were written in "The Future We Want", where the steps towards the fulfillment of MDGs were set and the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development was set. In 2013 in the 30-membre Open Working Group, the first draft of the SDGs was made and in 2015, the Post-2015 development agenda was negotiated, which 2030 Agenda and the 17 SDGs were established. In this framework some other major agreements have been adopted.

During the year 2000, the Millennium Declaration was reached by the leaders of 189 countries, where eight goals were set to be fulfilled by 2015. Those goals aimed to half extreme poverty and hunger, promote gender equality and reduce child mortality, among others and; to do so, they established the need of international cooperation.

International cooperation was promoted because a link between the development of nations and the welfare of people was proven. All goals were linked with eradication of poverty, because the importance of that surfaced. The MDGs were revolutionary because they provided a common language to reach global agreement by stating eight realistic and easy to communicate goals with a clear measurement and monitoring mechanism. MDGs were successful because poverty was reduced to half, but the achievement between countries was uneven, as there was a clear difference in the capacity, fragility and initial conditions of each country what lead to different growth, policies and institutions. They were mainly a challenge to developing countries because they play a significant role in helping developing their country.

Comparing with the MDGs, the SDGs have new elements that make them more complete. The goals are given in three dimensions: economic, social and environmental; that means that not only do SDGs aim to reduce poverty, but they also want to defend human rights, genre equality and empowerment of women (Puertas and Bermúdez, 2020). Their goal is to have sustainable and inclusive economic growth while taking care of nature and population (Boyer et al., 2016). In consequence, they expect to eliminate the differences between countries and eliminate non-sustainable consumption. The SDGs are nonforcible, voluntary and nation-based global call to action, they are more aggressive than the MDGs (Bali Swain, 2017). They need to progress in all the three areas to reach sustainable development. SDGs widen the scope of action as they include a larger set of goals. What's more, they eliminate the differences between developed and developing countries, as all the goals are the same for all countries (Gómez Gil, 2018).

Concretely, Agenda 2030 defined 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) for different areas of action; all of which are also related with each other. Each goal is materialized in several targets. Additionally, in order to measure the extent to which each target is fulfilled and the evolution of them, there are a series of indicators associated to each of the targets. Annex 03 contains the list of the goals (first column), the targets (column 2) and the indicators associated to each target (third column). As an example, the first Sustainable Development goal (SDG1) consists on eradicating poverty for which, one of the targets defined is eradicating extreme poverty. In order to measure the degree to which extreme poverty levels diminish, the proposed indicator is the "Proportion of Population below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment, status and geographical location (urban/rural). This way of defining sustainability has allowed all countries to set a similar framework that aims to help cooperation among countries as we have stated before so that each country can be compared with each other and that way the global progress also can be stated (Bali Swain, 2017).

Apart from what we have stated before, the SDGs aim to better off the situation all over the World and in order to do so, the situation in each country is measured annually. In order to measure the progress made by a given country, since 2016, the SDG Index and Dashboards Report are published. This index allows measuring the degree of sustainable

development reached by a country or group of countries as well as comparing the relative position held and the evolution of the index along time across countries (or group of countries).

This quantitative information is of major relevance. It does not only allow developing standard analysis but also gives a method valid through space and time. Accordingly, the present dissertation focus attention in both, the method used to compute the SDG index and the description of the evolution of the SDG index for different countries and sets of countries around the World. That way we can analyse in a critical way what the SDG Index is and what its implications are.

The report has been divided into 7 different sections. After the introduction, in the section 2 we explain the data and methodology used to build this report and the section 3 explains how the SDG Index is computed, that is, the theoretical framework of the report can be found there. Sections 4 and 5 are devoted to the description of the evolution of the SDG index by regions and nations, where the implications of the SDG Index are analysed from a practical point of view. Sections 6 and 7 provide the Discussion and Conclusions of the contribution respectively.

2. Data and Methodology

Data on the SDG Index was taken from the webpage of sustainable development by the UN and the SDG annual reports. The annual reports only offer the data of a year, but they develop the situation in each country deeply. However, in the webpage the data from the SDG Index is available for all the years we have analysed, so we have been able to do a timeline thanks to the data there. The data we have used is from all the countries of the World that fits the conditions to be included in the SDG Index ranking from the year 2000 to the year 2021, the last year where the SDG Index has been published by now.

All the data about the SDG Index was gathered in a excel so that it could be handled in different ways to get different information useful to do a deeper description of the situation we are analysing. Once the data was recorded in the table, several other tables were built, each table contained the data from the countries the UN puts in every region it divides. That way, we were able to reflect the global situation the same way the UN does. This tables also showed the values from the year 2000 to the year 2021.

The tables showed the values for the countries, but to get to know the general situation around the World, average values were needed. These average values were get by calculating the average value for every year firstly in the world and later in each of the regions. To do so, the tables were useful as each of them had the information needed to calculate the averages we needed.

The average values were used to build a first graph, where timelines for every region and the World were recorded. The graph gave the general insight of the global situation. We could see the best performers, the worst and which were above and below the average. The graph as well as the average values from the tables were used to do a first analysis of the global situation.

This first analysis wasn't deep enough as it just described a static image of the period, without showing the changes that happened and the impact those had. In order to analyse this, the absolute change for all those timelines was calculated, that is, the difference from the beginning of the period to the end of it was calculated. The changes showed where the biggest changes happened and similar things.

Once again, that wasn't enough and more calculus were made: the annual growth rated. The annual growth rates gave the opportunity to see if there were years with an exceptional situation or a situation that needed to be analysed. That way the most important changes were identified.

To end up the global analysis, the timeline was divided into four periods and the average growth rate of that periods inside the World line and the regions. The periods were divided by the biggest events of this Century. The first period went from the year 2000 to the year 2008, when the Great Recession started. The second period went from the year 2008 to the year 2012, when the crisis was said to start being overcome. The third one went from the year 2013 to the year 2019. The last period is the one in the years 2020 and 2021, that is, the years where the Covid19 pandemic happened. That way what happened in terms of sustainability under different conditions could be analysed.

By this the global situation was done, the situation inside each of the regions was analysed to see if the average situation showed a realistic situation or if there were very different situations happened inside them. Before starting to work with the data as there are some regions that have a lot of countries inside them, the region was separated into different several sub-groups. The sub-groups are composed by 4-7 countries each, depending on the number of countries the region had in it. The sub-groups were divided according to the position the countries hold in the SDG Index ranking in the year 2021, that is, at the end of the period. Let's say in the case of Sub-Saharan Africa, there are 44 countries so they were divided into 7 sub-groups of 6 or 7 countries each. The countries that were at the top in that region in the year 2021 are Namibia, Botswana, Ghana, Gabon, South Africa, Mauritius and Cabo Verde, so they formed the first sub-group, the next countries in the ranking formed the second sub-group and so on.

Once the sub-groups were made, the average situation of each of them was calculated and that average values were used to build a timeline graph, where the changes inside

every one of them could be seen. Later, those average values along the average values of the region were used to build a graph where the situation in the region was shown.

As it was done for the global situation, we calculated the absolute growth in each region and the growth rates for those sub-groups. That allowed us to do a better and more complete analysis of the regions as the one we did in the global one. To end up the timeline was separated in the same four periods so that the same analysis could be done. The periods showed how the situation inside the regions under the different conditions we have previously stated.

Although the big tables with all the data haven't been included in the report, the tables with the growth rates we have calculated, the growth rates of the averages, the growth rates for the four subperiods we have divided for the countries as for the averages and the absolute growth for those in the Annex 01. In the Annex 02, the graphs for all sub groups can be found as well.

3. SDG Index

3.1 How to build the SDGs Index

Since 2016, the SDG Index and Dashboards Report are produced annually by the Bertelsmann Stiftung and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) and in there how the SDG Index is built is explained (Lafortune et al., 2018). The SDG Index and the Dashboard Report show the yearly work done by each country towards Sustainable Development. In the project there are 165 countries included and for all of those a total country score is calculated. There are 28 countries[1] that haven't been included in the 2021 results.

The SDG Index and Dashboard have been established in order to fulfil four main objectives: 1) Establish SDGs as a useful, operational tool for policy action; 2) Support national debated on prioritization and formulation of SDG implementation strategies; 3) Complement efforts to develop a robust SDG monitoring framework by the UN Statistical Commission and 4) Identify SDG data gaps, need for investments in statistical capacity and research and in new forms of data.

Before doing the analysis of the SDG Index, the five assumptions made for the process of the calculation of the country score must be examined:

- As each year new research is done around the indicators. Because of the new researches the number of indicators included in the SDG Index might change

[1] Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Comoros, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Kiribati, Dem. Rep. Korea, Libya, Liechtenstein, Marshall Islands, Fed. Sts. Micronesia, Monaco, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, San Marino, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, St. Kills and Nevis, St, Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Timor-Leste, Tonga and Tuvalu.

yearly, that means the basket of indicators doesn't always remain the same. Those changes make the comparison between the results of each year not as reliable as they should be.

- Although the indicators change year from year, the overarching framework around those indicators always remains the same. The overarching framework consists of the 17 SDGs, that we have previously analyzed, and as those might overlap, expert judgement is used to prevent those situations.
- As in some cases, official data doesn't show the results for all the indicators that are needed to calculate the SDG Index. In order to overcame that lack of data, non-official sources is used[2].
- In order to monitor the SDGs, the absolute country performance is measured comparing to and invariant sustainable development target that has been previously stated. The conditions in each country are different and because of those differences the real values of each country can't be compared between them. All real values are normalized so that the comparison between countries is possible because all performances are measured in a value between 0 and 100.
- A wide audience is the target of the results. As that large audience includes people from all kinds of backgrounds, the data and the results have to be communicated in an easy and simple way. Although a wide audience have to understand them, this communication ways have to be balanced with the scientific soundness.

The SDG Index shows the percentage of achievement in SDGs and as it is used in all countries, it is a global measure. As the work done towards SDGs is shown in a percentage where a 100% means that full achievement has been achieved. As it is global,

[2] In order to choose the suitable data from those sources, five steps have been followed:

1) Data must be suitable for a broad range of country setting so they have to have global relevance and applicability. That global relevance and applicability will allow comparison between different countries in terms of fulfillment of SDGs. The also have to allow the measurement of SDG fulfillment.
2) Data must be statistically adequate, so the measure shown must be valid and reliable.
3) Data has to be timeless, that is, the data used must be up to data and its publication must be prompt.
4) The quality of data must be taken into account because of that it must be represented in data series approved by a national source, international source or some other reputable source.
5) Data has to have a great coverage, that means, that only countries with population over 1 million that have 80% of the needed data available will be included in the SDG Index.

Although the whole process has been built so that there aren't any data gaps, some indicators have been included, even if according to the previous process, there are data gaps. Here there are some examples: prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%), prevalence of stunning (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%), prevalence of undernourishment (% of population), times Higher Education Universities Ranking Average score of top 3 universities (0-100), research and development expenditure (% of GDP), percentage of children 5-14 years involves in child labor, CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) and transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100.000 people).

every country has to use the same indicators to allow comparison between them. Even so, slight differences might happen because the aggregate score is slightly different.

In order to build the SDG Index three steps are followed:

1) Performance thresholds must be established and extreme values must be censored from the distribution of each indicator.
2) Normalization, data has to be rescaled so that comparison across indicators is possible.
3) Indicator within and across SDGs must be aggregated.

3.1.1 Establish performance threshold

In order to be able to compare data, all indicators have to be measured the same way, to make this possible, the variables have to be rescaled into a value between 0 and 100. The limits and extreme values (or outliers) have a great effect in the variability of the data, so a value could be very different depending on the fact that an outlier is included or not. To prevent this from happening and not having that much variability between values, upper and bottom bounds have to be set in each distribution, in consequence, the outliers won't affect the final value, as they won't be included.
The upper bound is set in five ways:

- Using absolute quantitative thresholds in SDGs and targets.
- In cases where there are no explicit SDGs targets, the principle of "leave no one behind" will be applied to the upper bound. Their methods will be used in targets like universal access to water and zero hunger.
- In cases where there are targets set to be fulfilled by 2030 or later years, those targets will be used as the upper value.
- If some countries have exceeded the SDG target, the average of the top 5 performers should be used as the upper bound.
- In all the other cases, the average of top performers should be used as the upper bound.

When we are setting the lower bound, this will be set at the 2.5^{th} percentile of the distribution.
Once both the upper and bottom bounds are set, we have to set the upper and bottom bounds at 0 and 100 respectively, we have to bear in mind that there are cases where the 100 value is exceed and the bottom bound isn't reached, in those cases, the valuation is set at 100 and 0, respectively. These two values are important as they have a key role in the calculation of the final value of the index, what might affect the ranking of the country.

3.1.2 Normalization

The second step is to give each variable a value between those upper and bottom bounds at 0 and 100. This normalized value is calculated using the following formula:

$$x' = \frac{x - \min(x)}{\max(x) - \min(x)}$$

X = raw data value

max(x) = best performance

min(x) = worst performance

x' = normalized value

The normalized value allows us to express the results of all countries as ascending values, that means, that when the performance of a country gets better, the value of the SDG Index will be higher than before.

3.1.3 Weighting and aggregation

The last step in the process of calculating the SDG Index is to aggregate the normalized values. In order to do so, each value must be giving a weight according to their importance on the final value. The final weight can be set in four different ways: 1) Same weight for all indicators, 2) Give each indicator a mathematical weight, 3) Use expert opinion to give each value a weight and 4) Give each indicator a subjective/flexible weight.

As the experts haven't reach a consensus on the weight each indicator must have, to calculate the SDG Index it has been decided to give each indicator the same weight. The meaning of giving all variables the same weight is that the same weight us that the same increase in any variable will have the same effect in the final score of the SDG Index. We can say that the SDG Index score is the average value of all SDGs variables.
The process of aggregating the indicators starts by combining all normalized values. The combination of those variables is done in a way that doesn't allow the variables to have a great effect in the overall score. The combination for the SDG Index score of country I and SDG J will be calculating by using the following formula, this formula is called the CES:

$$I_{ij}(N_{ij}, I_{ijk}, \rho) = \left[\sum_{k=1}^{N_{ij}} \frac{1}{N_{ij}} I_{ijk}^{-\rho}\right]^{-\frac{1}{\rho}}$$

I_{iju} = score of the indicator k under SDG j for country i.
N_{ij} = number of indicators in SDG j.
ρ = substantiality of the indicator with a permissible range $-1 \leq \rho \leq \infty$.

In cases where the components are perfect substitutes (δ = ∞, ρ = -1) the regress on one indicator can be offset by progress on another indicator. That's called "weak sustainability" and when this happens as all components have the same weight, the CES formula assumes the form of the arithmetic mean:

$$I_{ij}(N_{ij}, I_{ijk}) = \sum_{k=1}^{N_{ij}} \frac{1}{N_{ij}} I_{ijk}$$

If the components aren't substitutes (δ = 0, ρ = ∞), the CES function assumes the form of the Leontief production function where the score I_{ij} of country I and SDG J is the country's lowest score I_{ijk} across all SDG indicators K:

$$I_{ij}(\ I_{ijk}) = Min\{I_{ijk}\}$$

In the cases where we have intermediate linear substitutability the CES functions is calculated as the Cobbs-Douglas production function where δ = 1 and ρ = 1. I_{ij} will be the geometric mean of the indices I_{ijk}.

$$I_{ij}(N_{ij}, I_{ijk}) = \prod_{k=1}^{N_{ij}} \sqrt[N_{ij}]{I_{ijk}}$$

Once we have combined all normalized values, the weight of all variables has to be taken into account and that weight has to be included in the CES formula. As we have previously stated, all variables have the same weight which means that indicators with more variables on them, will have a bigger impact on the final core than those with less indicators. All that means that, the SDG Index is calculated by the arithmetic mean. Using the arithmetic mean to calculate the SDG Index makes the interpretation of it much easier as its result will be a value between 0 and 100; the value will be a percentage that shows the work toward sustainable each country has done which is easier to interpret and understand. In consequence, the SDG Index will be calculated using the next formula:

$$I_i(N_i, N_{ij}, I_{ijk}) = \sum_{j=1}^{N_i} \frac{1}{N_i} \sum_{k=1}^{N_{ij}} \frac{1}{N_{ij}} I_{ijk}$$

I_i = Index score for country i.
N_i = number of SDG with data in the country.
N_{ij} = number of indicators for SDG j for which country i has data.
I_{ijk} = score of indicator k under SDG j for country i.

4. SDG Index score by zones

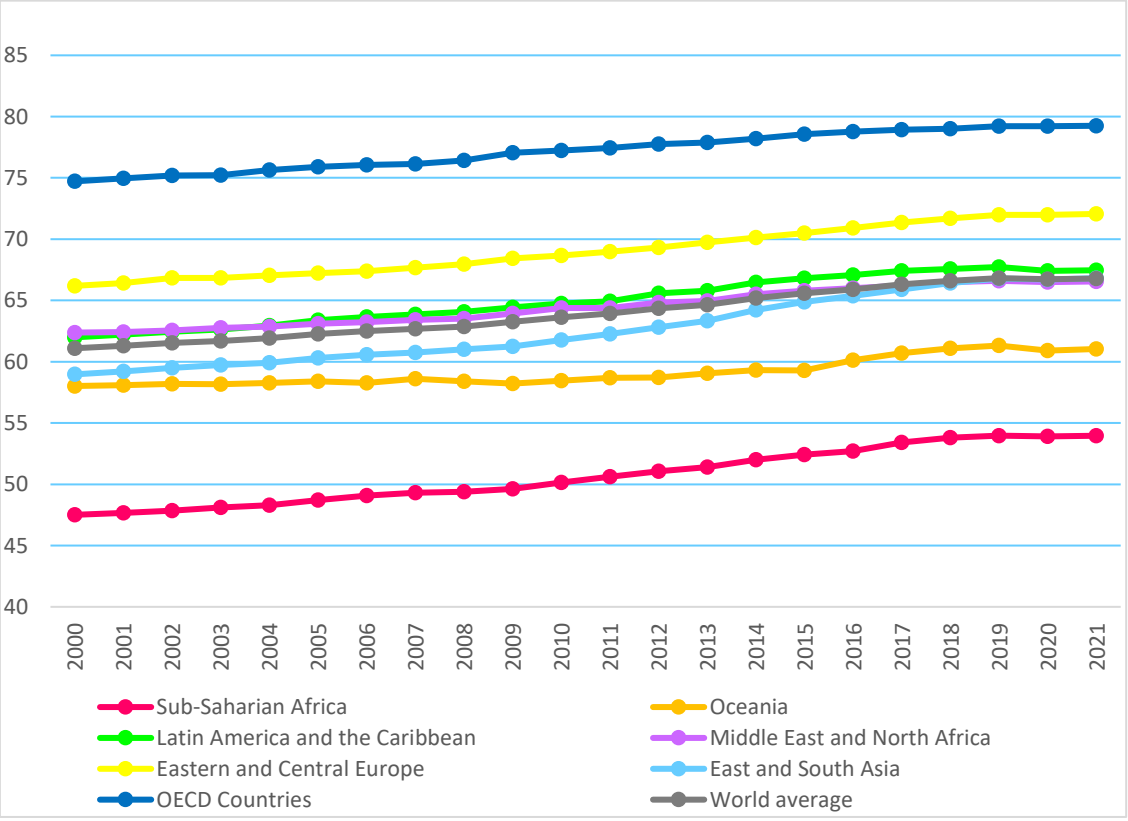
As it has been explained in the section 2 of the report, after explaining the theoretical framework of the SDG Index, this section and the following one are devoted to doing an analysis of what the SDG Index means in reality. This first section is devoted to the analysis of the global situation, that is, the average situation of the World and of each

of the regions that can be found. A graph showing the evolution of each of the regions and the World can be found in the text and the data used can be found in Annex 01.

Graph 1 describes the evolution of the SDG Index Score in different World regions. The first thing we can see in Graph 1 is that the World average grows yearly, that is, the SDG Index Score increases along the time. Its trend is similar to those in the middle and the distance between the World Average and the top and bottom regions is decreasing slowly, that translate into the convergence of the SDG Index overall. At the beginning of the period, we are looking at the difference between the top and the bottom region were 27.21 points and by the end of the period the distance was 25.3 points, less than at the beginning. We can see in that data that the regions tend to convergence. Although Oceania can be grouped with the middle regions due to its closeness to those regions, due to the trend it shows, we included it at the bottom.

We can distinguish three different groups of regions. The first one is the one at the top, that is, OECD Countries and Eastern and Central Europe which move all the time above the World Average. Then, we have the middle regions, that is, Latin America and the Caribbean, Middle East and North Africa and East and South Asia, which are the ones for which the SDG index value evolves around the World Average. Lastly, we have the bottom regions, that are well below the World Average where we can find Oceania and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Graph 1: Evolution of the SDG Index Score in the different regions of the World



Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

In the period of time we are analyzing, the World Average has gone up 5,69 points, from 61,1 to 66,79. The absolute growth in some regions has grown over that value: Eastern and Central Europe, 5,87 points (from 66,19 to 72,06); East and South Asia, 7,85 points (from 58,97 to 66,82) and Sub-Saharan Africa, 6,44 points (from 47,51 to 53,95). The other regions have grown below that value: OECD Countries, 4,53 points (from 74,72 to 79,25); Latin America and the Caribbean, 5,47 points (from 61,99 to 67,46); Middle East and North Africa, 4,16 points (from 62,38 to 64,54) and Oceania, 3,01 points (from 58,02 to 61,03).

According to the evolution of the data, SDG Index Scores show signs of slight convergence. This is a result of the countries in the top growing less than those in the bottom. Even if that is true, there are some exceptions to the rule. We can see how the Eastern and Central Europe the absolute growth is bigger than that of the World Average; on the contrary, Oceania, that is the second in the cue, grows far less than the World Average. The biggest growth is found for East and South Asia, which has been able to overcome the World Average that at the beginning was below it. Latin America and the Caribbean and Middle East and North Africa have grown less than the average and because of that they have been overcome by the average value.

The last explanation to the convergence that is happening among the regions is the annual growth rates. Although they are small rates everywhere and every time, as they don't even reach a 5 percent level anywhere or any time. The average annual growth rate of the World has been equal to 0,43 per cent, which is quite small. The regions that have average annual growth rate bigger than the average of the World are East and South Asia (0,60 percent) and Sub-Saharan Africa (0,61 percent). Some regions have grown at a similar annual growth rate that the World: Latin America and the Caribbean (0,40 percent) and Eastern and Central Europe (0,41 percent). The other regions have an average annual growth rate smaller than that of the World: Oceania (0,24 percent), Middle East and North Africa (0,31 percent) and OECD Countries (0,28 percent).

In order to see what was the effect of the most important international crisis, we have separated the period of time into four different subperiods: 2001-2007, 2008-2012, 2013-2019 and 2020-2021. The first subperiod is the time after the change of century and before the 2008 Financial Crisis where in average the annual growth rate in the World was around 0,37 percent, smaller than the average annual growth rate, which shows that at the beginning of the century the growth towards sustainability was not a priority. During the Great Recession beginning in the year 2008 the average annual growth rate is 0,53 percent, which is higher than the one in the previous part. The part from 2013 and 2019, the average annual growth rate of the World is similar to the previous one, 0,54 percent, that during the crisis and after it, sustainability index grew at a similar speed, showing that the financial crisis didn't affect the evolution towards sustainability. The last part is the one after the Covid19 pandemic, where the average annual growth annual rate has really slowed down and reached the negative growth

rate of 0,02 percent. This last rate shows that while the economic crises didn't seem to affect sustainability strongly in a negative way. Covid19 and similar crises that touch some other column of the sustainability really slow down the positive trend and even stopped the growing trend.

5. SDG Index score by nations

Following what has been done in Section 4, this section will also show an analysis of the situation in terms of SDG Index, but in this case, what is analyzed is the situation inside each of the regions. The analysis will take into account the data that can be found in the Annex 01 as well as the graphs in Annex 02.

The analyses made here aim to explain if the situation shown in the global analysis in the previous section has many differences inside the regions, that is, we are trying to see if the averages hide an inequal situation or not. In addition, what are the tendencies in each region will be analyzed to see if the conclusions drawn in the previous section can be applied to the regional analysis or not.

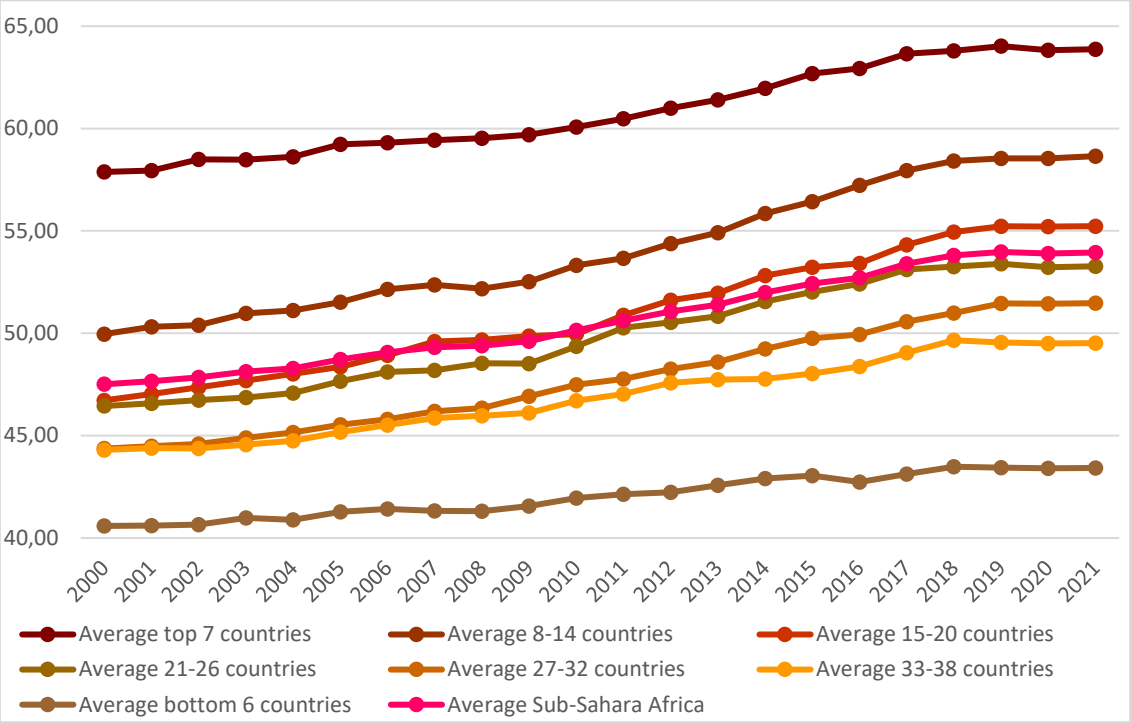
The regions are going to be analyzed starting from the bottom one and finishing with the top one. That way we can see how the values get bigger as we go on. It makes it easier to understand the changes happening. Then, the first sub section will be dedicated to Sub-Saharan Africa, the next one to Oceania, later Middle East and North Africa, the next one will be East and South Asia, the following one will be dedicated to Latin America and the Caribbean, then Eastern and Central Europe to end up with OECD Countries.

5.1 Sub-Saharan Africa region

In the case of Sub-Saharan Africa, there are 44 different countries. As explained before, these 44 have been grouped, in this case, in 7 sub-groups. In the first sub-group (Average top 7 countries) we can find the following countries: Namibia, Botswana, Ghana, Gabon, South Africa, Mauritius and Cabo Verde. There are Cote d'Ivoire, Rwanda, Senegal, Zimbabwe, Sao Tome and Principe, The Gambia and Kenya in the second sub-group (Average 8-14 countries). The third sub-group (Average 15-20 countries) includes the following countries on it: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Cameroon, Mauritania and Tanzania. Then, we can find Republic of Congo, Togo, Eswatini, Zambia, Uganda and Burkina Faso in the next sub-group (Average 21-26 countries). The fifth group (Average 27-32 countries) is formed by the following countries: Guinea, Mozambique, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Burundi and Mali. Within the sixth sub-group (Average 33-38 countries) we find the following countries: Angola, Benin, Niger, Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo and Madagascar. In the last sub-group (Average bottom 6 countries), there are: Central African Republic, South Sudan, Chad, Somalia, Liberia and Nigeria.

As explained before, Sub-Saharan Africa is the region registering the second highest increase in the period we have analyzed, from 47.51 points to 53.95 points, that means that it has increased in 6.44 points. The average annual growth rate has been 0.61 percent, which has been well above the world average rate and explains the growth we have seen in the region. We can see that the region has grown the most during the 2010s and that even if its growth has stopped due to the Covid19 pandemic, the step back hasn't been that important.

Graph 2: Evolution of the SDG Index in the Sub-Saharan region



Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

Looking at the Graph 2, we can see that the group of Average top 7 countries is composed by the top countries as they are well above the rest of the groups. Then, we have the groups of Average 8-14 countries and Average 15-20 countries that have followed more or less the same trends and even if there is some space between them, they are similar and they are always above the average line. Later, we have the group of the next three average groups, that is, the groups of Average 21-26 countries, Average 27-32 countries and Average 33-38 countries, where the top two follow a similar path and a last group that doesn't follow a similar path but its progress line is near the other two. Last, we have the average progress of the bottom countries, that is, Average bottom 6 countries that shows a completely different situation than the rest of the lines, as it nearly doesn't grow and instead of tending towards convergence, at the end of the period is farther away from the rest of the groups.

There are several reasons that explain why Average bottom 6 countries are lagging behind. We are going to analyze them one by one. The first reason is that the absolute

growth has been less than in the other groups. The region has grown in average 6.44 points. The sub-groups that have grown below this are Average top 7 countries (5.99), Average 33-38 countries (5.22) and Average bottom 6 countries (2.83). The sub-groups that have grown above it are Average 8-14 countries (8.69), Average 15-20 countries (8.51), Average 21-26 countries (6.83) and Average 27-32 countries (7.1). While there's no problem in the case of Average top 7 countries, as there is a trend towards slower growth at the highest levels, we can see a problem in the fact that Average 33-38 countries and Average bottom 6 countries are unable to grow more than the other countries, that means, that those countries are unable to grow even if there is much to do. That situation is even more worrisome if we take into account the fact that those two groups don't reach the 50 percent of compliance of the SDG Index Score, which will mean that they aren't halfway to the goal.

Another reason why this region doesn't tend towards convergence is the average annual growth rate. The rate of the region is the second best in the World, but there are three groups where they haven't been able to have an average annual growth rate over the average of the region. The first case is the top group where there is no problem as the highest countries tend to stabilization. Despite this, we can find a problem in Average 33-38 countries and Average bottom 6 countries, where they have grown less than the average of the region as it results on dispersion of the values. There is still a good thing to mention in this part: the Covid19 pandemic hasn't affect that negatively those two regions and they won't have that much work to do to overcome that situation.

Although we can say that the Covid19 pandemic hasn't meant a great step back in this region we can see that the top countries and those countries in the fourth group have decreased in average more than 0.10 percent. What's more, even if the decrease hasn't been big, we can see that the trend in this region has been stopped and countries that seemed to aim high in the SDG Index Score will have to do a lot of work to reach their previous situation. However, during the Great Recession starting in 2008 the growth rates increased and they were followed by better growth rates in the following times, meaning that the financial crisis doesn't have a negative impact in sustainability, while the crises in other sectors do affect the region's sustainability.

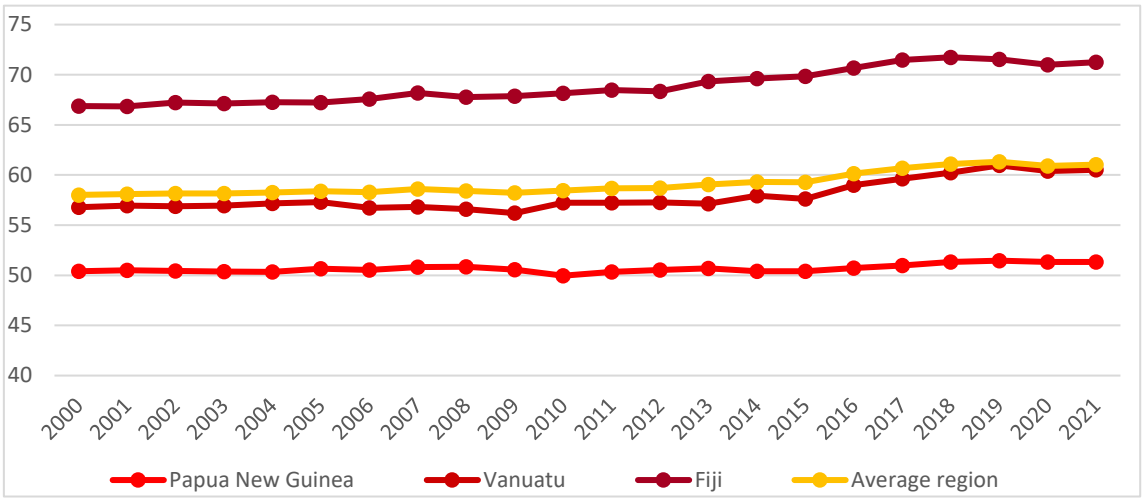
In this region we can find an exceptional case because a country has grown in negative terms, that it, this country hasn't better off its situation; instead of this, its situation has worsened off. This country is Central African Republic, which is the last country in the ranking of this region, further explaining the situation of the bottom countries in the region.

5.2 Oceania region

Worst evolution of the SDG index is found for Oceania as it has grown even less than top regions in absolute terms, 3.01 points, and its average annual growth rate is the

smallest, 0.24 percent. Oceania incudes three different countries. These are Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu and Fiji.

Graph 3: Evolution of the SDG Index Score in the Oceania region



Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

As may be seen in Graph 3, the overall situation in Oceania as we have seen isn't that good and that happens because Papua New Guinea hasn't been able to grow and has dragged down the other two countries. Fiji is the top country in the region and is the one which has grown the most, 4.38 points while Papua New Guinea has grown 0.94 points. This also translated into a region that doesn't tend towards convergence. The top country (Fiji) grows faster than the average and the bottom one, Papua New Guinea grows slower.

The same situation arises if we look at the average annual growth rates, as those are smaller for Fiji than for Papua New Guinea. We can even see that there are periods of time where the bottom country's growth rate is negative, which explains why is falling behind. That data shows that here we have a similar situation than that in Sub-Saharan Africa as the bottom countries have more problems to grow than the top countries.

Another bad thing in this region is the effect of the Covid19 pandemic. This region has been the one with the worst effect in the World, which was resulted in a significant step behind that will be difficult to overcome in the near future. In this region the financial crisis of 2008 has impacted as well, as the growth rates slowed down and they even were negative rates. In consequence, we can state that this region's sustainability evolution is affected by the financial crises as well as crisis in another sectors.

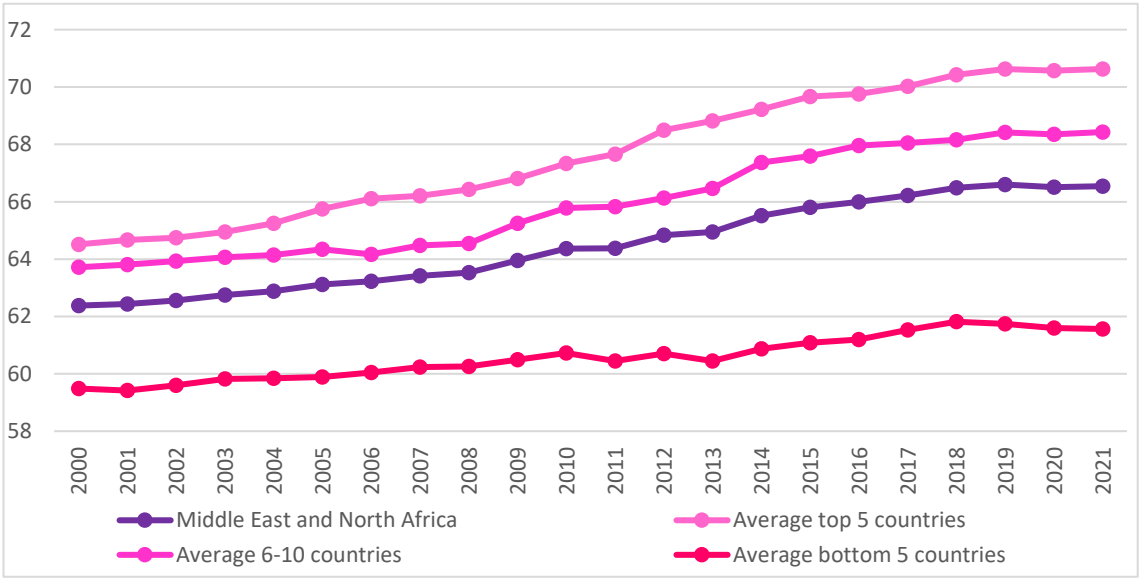
5.3 Middle East and North Africa region

This region held the third position at the beginning of the period of time we are analyzing but by 2021, it has been overcome by Latin America and the Caribbean and East and

South Asia. The growth in this region has been lower than in those other two as it has only grown 4.16 points, which is less than the World Average. Moreover, the average annual growth rate of the region has been of 0.31 percent which is also slower than the average one. There has been a step back due to the Covid19 pandemic which has affected its situation.

This is the second smallest region, but we can see plenty of different trends inside it. In order to simplify the analysis we have grouped the countries into 3 sub-groups of 5 countries each. In the top sub-group (Average top 5 countries), we can find Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, United Arab Emirates and Jordan. Next, in the second sub-group (Average 6-10 countries), there are the following countries: Qatar, Lebanon, Arab Republic of Egypt, Iran and Oman. The last group (Average bottom 5 countries) is formed by Yemen, Syria, Kuwait, Iraq, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. The first two lines are the upper levels which show a similar path and then the bottom countries made the bottom line, that is well below the average line of the country. Although the top lines follow similar paths, we can see that just before the 2008 financial crisis, the second group suffered a bit which made the line separate from the upper one, but in general there are similar lines.

Graph 4: Evolution of the SDG Index Score in Middle East and North Africa region



Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

If we look at the absolute growth of each of the groups, looking at in Graph 4, we can see that here again we can see the same problem as in the other two regions: the bottom countries have grown less than the top countries. In consequence, the region doesn't tend to convergence, in the contrary, there is a tendency towards divergence. The top lines (Average top 5 countries and Average 6-10 countries) have grown 6.11 points and 4.71 points, while the bottom line has grown (Average bottom 5 countries)

2.08 points. This slow growth is due to the fact that no country has grown more than 7 points, except for Morocco, which is within the top sub-group of the region.

The situation is the same when we look at the average annual growth rates of those sub-groups (see table of growth rates of Middle East and North Africa in appendix). The top countries (Average top 5 countries) have an average rate of 0.43 percent and Average 6-10 countries is of 0.34, which is similar to the average rate of the region, 0.31 percent, but Average bottom 5 countries is just of 0.16 percent, which is almost half of the region's rate.

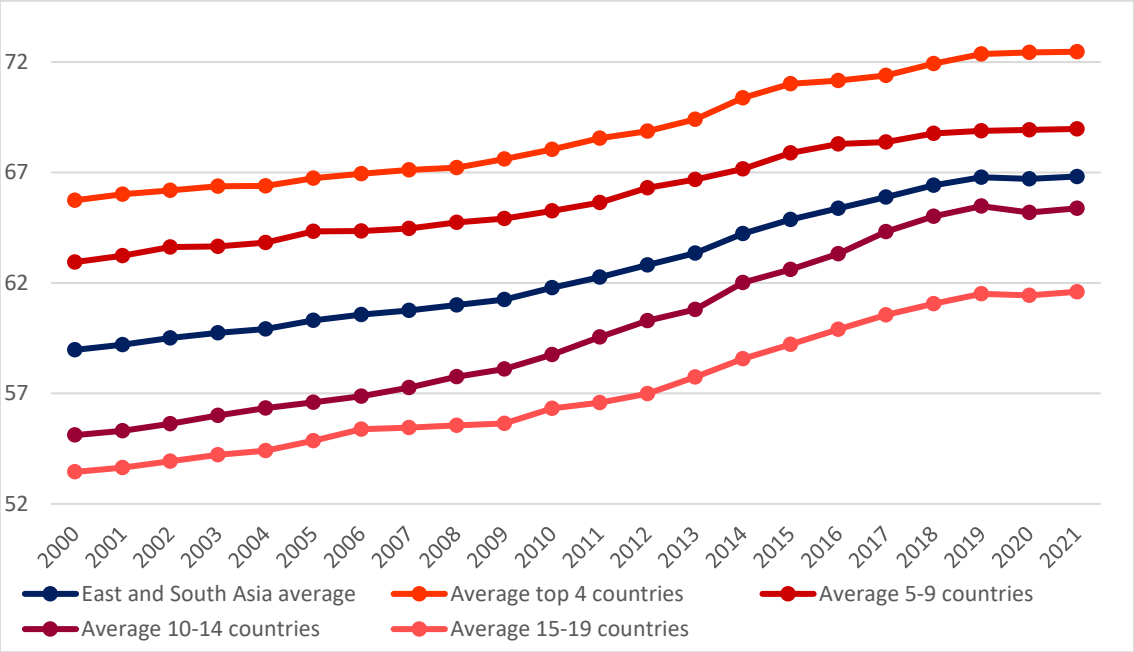
If we look at the average rates of the different periods of time, we can see that the bottom group is always growing well below the average and around its average rate. The second group is above the average rate every year apart from the first period. The top group has always been above the average rate of the region. What is really surprising is that the highest average rate happens in the period of the 2008 crisis, whereas the worst rates happen in the period of the Covid19 pandemic, where the bottom countries have suffered the most. We can see that the financial crises aren't that bad for the region, while the crisis that touch other sectors damage them a lot.

In this region we have some exceptional situations in some countries that must be analyzed, because they are very different from what is happening in the World: the situation in the Republic of Yemen and the one in Syria. The first country is the bottom country of the region from the beginning to the end and the distance from it to the top has stayed the same, which shows again that the trend in the region is towards divergence instead of convergence. Syria is an exceptional situation because its SDG Index Score has gone down by a big deal, 3.23 points, which doesn't happen in many places. In this country, the step back happens because Syria is suffering from a civil war for quite some time that makes the growth in terms of sustainability difficult.

5.4 East and South Asia region

The region with the biggest growth in the World is East and South Asia which has grown in average 7.85 points, which is 2 points higher than the average in the World. The region didn't grow that much, the growth was just a little bit over the average of the World but from the decade of the 2010s, they have been able to grow more and at a higher speed. On average, the region has grown at an annual growth rate of 0.60 percent which is much higher than the World. The region has been affected by the pandemic in the 2020 year, but it has been able to overcome the situation in 2021.

Graph 5: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in East and South Asia region



Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

This region contains 19 countries which have been divided into groups of 4 and 5 countries. The groups have been made with the countries that hold the similar positions in the ranking of the region. The top sub-group (Average top 4 countries) is composed by Thailand, Vietnam, China and Malaysia. The next sub-group (Average 5-9 countries) has the following countries in it: Bhutan, Singapore, Maldives, Brunei Darussalam and Sri Lanka. Next, we have the sub-group (Average 10-14 countries) is composed by Philippines, Cambodia, Myanmar, Indonesia and Nepal. In the last group (Average 15-19 countries) we can find by Pakistan, India, Lao PDR, Bangladesh and Mongolia. The groups can be separated into the upper and bottom groups as Average top 4 countries and Average 5-9 countries are above the average of the region and Average 10-14 countries and Average 15-19 countries that are always below the average of the region. The top groups follow the same trend or paths, but we can see a different trend in the two bottom groups, where the upper one has grown a little more than the bottom one.

Different from what has happened in the other regions we have analyzed; the countries of this region tend to converge, as we can see in Graph 5. Average 10-14 countries and Average 15-19 countries have been able to grow more than Average top 4 countries and Average 5-9 countries. This is a positive trend in the region because it seems like everyone is trying to be more and more sustainable. As we have mentioned before the average growth of the region has been 7.85 points, where Average top 4 countries have grown 6.72 points and Average 5-9 countries 6.03 points respectively and Average 10-14 countries 10.27 points and Average 15-19 countries 8.15 points. We can see that every group in the region has grown more than the average in the World. All that explain

why the region has been able to be at the level of Latin America and the Caribbean and overcome Middle East and North Africa when at the beginning of the period the region was at the level of Oceania.

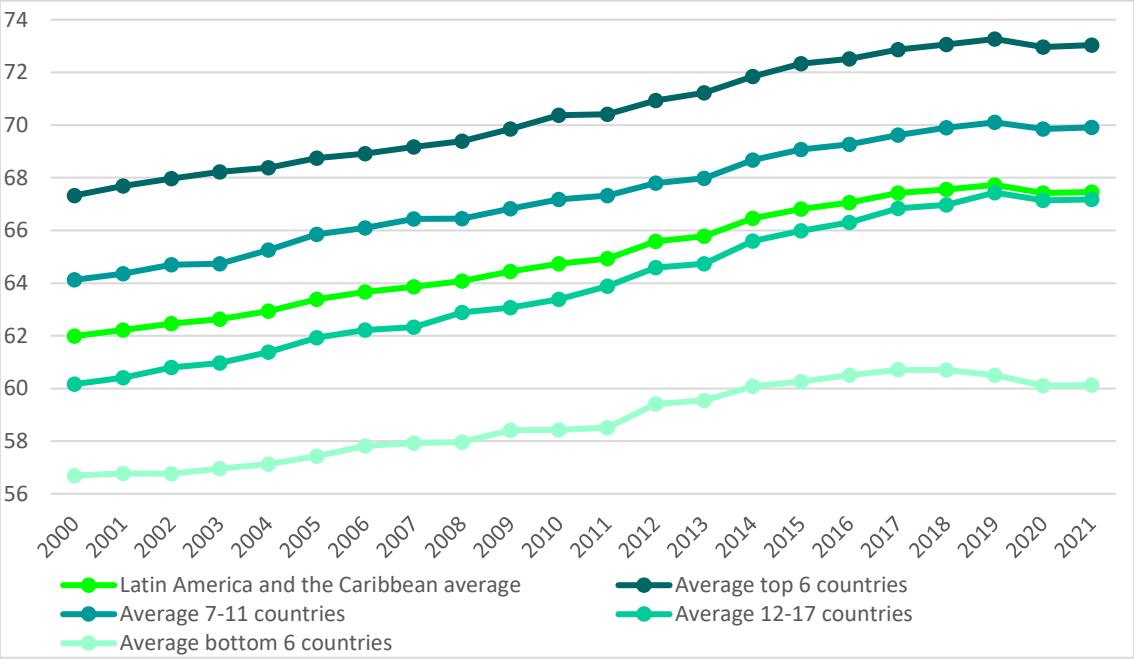
The annual growth rates have been big in the region, only at the beginning of the century and during the pandemic have they grown at an average speed smaller than 0,5 percent. In the time period the top group of countries have been growing at a speed slower than that of the average of the region, whereas the bottom ones have grown at a higher speed. That tells us that the region tends to convergence.

As we have mentioned in the rest of the regions, the financial crisis of 2008 hasn't impacted the region as much as the Covid19 pandemic, which means that the crises outside the economic sector have a greater impact in here too. After the year 2008, the region has registered bigger annual growth rates than before and when the effects of the crisis passed, the rates were even bigger. In contrast, during the years of Covid19, the rates went down very much and there have even been negative growth rates, but the situation was overcome by the year 2021 as the rate was much bigger.

5.5 Latin America and the Caribbean region

Latin America and the Caribbean has been able to go from the fourth position to the third one thanks to a growth of 5.47 points. Although its growth hasn't been over the average of the World, it has been able to achieve so. The average annual growth rate of the region is of 0.40 percent which is just below the average rate. The Covid19 pandemic has affected more this region than some others, and almost every country has grown negatively in this period, in quite big rates.

Graph 6: Evolution on the SDG Index Score in Latin America and the Caribbean region



Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

As shown in Graph 6, in this region, there are 23 countries that we have divided into 4 sub-groups according to their situation at the beginning of the timeline we are analyzing. The top countries at the beginning have form the top sub-group (Average top 6 countries), those countries are Uruguay, Cuba, Costa Rica, Argentina, Ecuador and Brazil. The next countries which were Peru, Dominican Republic, Colombia, Jamaica and Barbados form the second sub-group (Average 7-11 countries). In the next sub-group (Average 12-17 countries), the third one, we can find Nicaragua, Paraguay, Panama, El Salvador, Bolivia and Suriname. In the last sub-groups (Average bottom 6 countries), there are the following countries: Haiti, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Guatemala, Honduras, Trinidad y Tobago and Belize.

We can definitely see that Average bottom 6 countries has been the one which has grown the least as its absolute growth has been of 3.44 point, that is, below the average growth of the region. The other three groups have grown more than the region in average, which means that the difference with the bottom group is considerable. The top two groups have grown 5.71 (Average top 6 countries) and 5.79 (Average 7-11 countries), which is around 2.3 points more than the bottom region, and Average 12-17 countries have grown 7.01 points which a little less than 4 points more than the bottom countries. This proves that the countries in the region tend towards diverge from each other, instead of converge.

The annual average growth rate of the region has been equal to 0.40 percent. The top two groups have grown around it, 0.39 percent (Average top 6 countries) and 0.41 percent (Average 7-11 countries). Average 12-17 countries have grown over the average at an annual rate equal to 0.53 percent. Average bottom 6 countries have been below the average at a rate equal to 0.28 percent. During the Great Recession in 2008, the region has grown more than before, except for Average 12-17 countries. This means that the financial crisis doesn't mean a worse situation in terms of sustainability in the region and its negative impact is not that much.

However, as we have said the Covid19 pandemic has mean a significant step back in this region, that is, the crises that have direct impact in sectors like the health are more harmful in terms in sustainability than those in economic sectors. The average rate has gone down to -0.20 percent in the years affected by the pandemic, which is the same as the one in the third group. Average bottom 6 countries have had an average rate has been equal to -0.31 percent, the smallest rate in the region. Average top 6 countries and Average 7-11 countries have been -0.16 percent and -0.14 percent, respectively. That is, all countries have gone down a lot due to the pandemic, but the bottom countries have suffered the most damage.

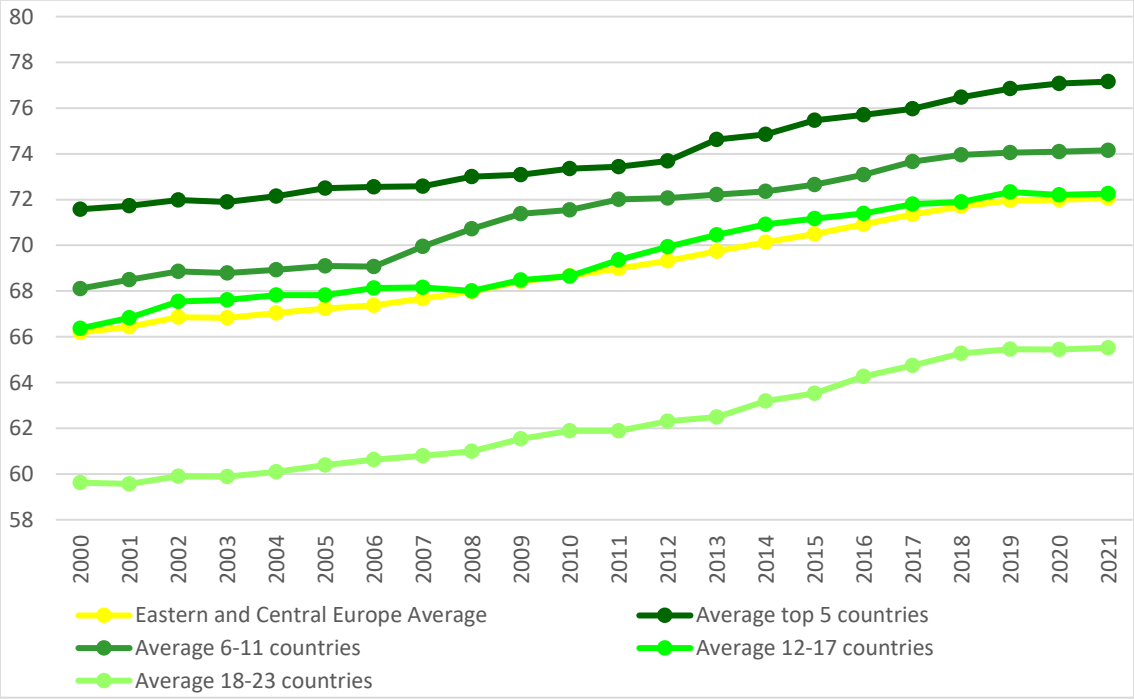
In this region we can find another exceptional case: Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. This country has suffered a decrease in its SDG Index Score, only comparable with that of Syria. This country has suffered a negative growth of 3.25 points, a decrease bigger

than that in Syria. When we analyzed the situation of Syria, we said that the situation there was a result of a civil war, but in the case of Venezuela, we can't talk about an armed conflict or a similar situation to be the reason of that decrease. There isn't an event that can be blamed for the step back. Although we can't consider it an exceptional case, Haiti is a heavy outlier which affects the data of the region because it is below the other countries and its growth has been smaller than that of the rest of the countries.

5.6 Eastern and Central Europe region

Eastern and Central Europe is the second-best region in the World in terms of sustainability, where the growth has been 5.87 points, which is just a little over the average growth of the World and its annual growth rate is 0.41 percent which isn't around the average rate of the World. The region didn't have such a big growth until the 2010s decade, where most of the growth happened. In Eastern and Central Europe there are 23 nations included. Accordingly, a total amount of four sub-groups have been created to perform the analysis. In the first group (Average top 5 countries) we find Ukraine, Belarus, Malta, Serbia and Croatia; in the second sub-group (Average 6-11 countries) Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russian Federation, Bulgaria, Kyrgyz Republic, Cyprus and Romania, in the third one (Average 12-17 countries) Kazakhstan, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, North Macedonia and Moldova; and, finally, in the fourth one (Average 18-23 countries) Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Montenegro, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Albania.

Graph 7: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in the Eastern and Central Europe region



Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

The average annual growth rates of the region are very similar in all the groups, as all of the rates are around the 0.35 and 0.45 percent, what doesn't happen in other regions, that is in average the growth speed has been similar in all groups. Even if the region's growth is stable, we can see that there are different trends in the growth rates and the groups don't always hold the same positions. We can see that until the times before the 2008 crises all the rates have grown, but after that the rates in Average 6-11 countries and Average 12-17 countries became smaller than before, while the ones in Average top 5 countries and Average 18-23 countries have still gone up. As in the other region, here again, we can see that the Covid19 pandemic have slow down their growth and even the third group's rate has been negative.

As we have mentioned Graph 7 shows the situation of the sub-groups inside the region, but in order to see a deeper image of what is the situation in each of the sub-groups a graph of each of them has been built and is available in the Annex 01 in the part about the data from the Eastern and Central Europe Region.

Looking at the consequences in terms of sustainability after the international crises, we can see that here it happens the same as in the rest of the regions. The financial crises didn't affect the region, as the growth rates grew after it, but the Covid19 pandemic, which affected more sectors than the financial one, harmed the sustainable development, slowing down the growth rates.

There is an exceptional case in the region: Afghanistan. This country is a heavy outlier that is almost 15 points below the next one. Because of this heavy outlier the bottom group's progression and the region's progression have been dragged down.

5.7 OECD Countries

The top region in our analysis is identifies by OECD Countries, where the developed countries are gathered, and the region has grown 4.53 points. This is a smaller growth than the average one in the World. That explains why the World tends towards convergence. The annual rate in the region has been of 0.3 percent in average, but there was a rather big rate in average in the year 2009, which was 0.82 per cent. The region has grown in a stable speed and in the future, we can expect the growth to be similar.

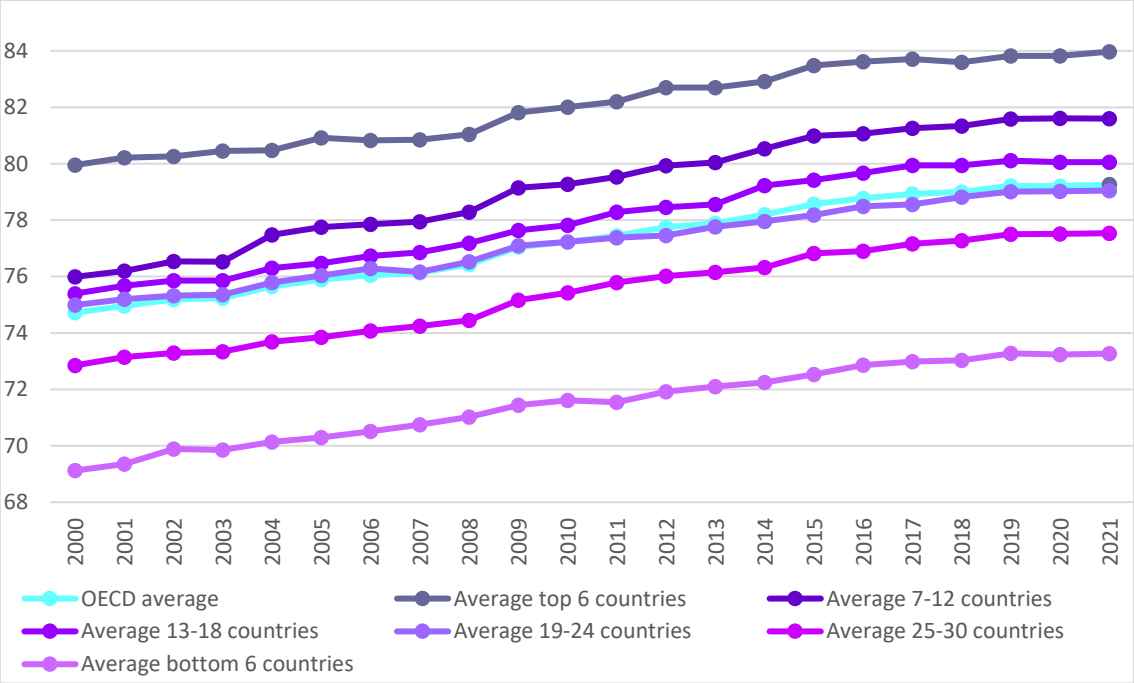
OECD countries amount to a total number of 36 countries that have been divided into 6 sub-groups to make the analysis more comprehensible as we have done in the previous regions. The grouping has been done according to their position in the SDG Index ranking. In the first group (Average top 6 countries) we can find Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Belgium and Austria, while in the second one (Average 7-12 countries) Norway, France, Slovenia, Estonia, the Netherlands and Czech Republic are found. In the third one (Average 12-18 countries), there are Slovak Republic, Japan, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Poland and Ireland and in the fourth one (Average 19-24

countries) Italy, Latvia, New Zealand, Hungary, Canada and Spain. The next sub-group (Average 25-30 countries) is composed by the United States of America, Lithuania, Chile, Iceland, Republic of Korea and Portugal and the last sub-group (Average bottom 6 countries) is composed by Mexico, Turkey, Luxemburg, Israel, Greece and Australia.

The global situation of the region is presented in the graph in this section, but the situation in all the sub-groups can be seen in the Appendix in the part about the data from the OECD Countries, that way the reader can see the situation in the region from a bigger picture.

In Graph 8, we can see that Average bottom 6 countries are a little bit over the rest of them and that Average top 6 countries are clearly below the others, but the other four groups hold more or less in the same positions during the period we have studied. This is positive because it means that the region is more or less in the same level and even more in this case because they are at a higher level than the other regions.

Graph 8: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in the OECD Countries



Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

In order to see if the region tends towards convergence or not, we have to see which groups have grown the most. In this case, have already said that the average absolute growth has been of 4.53 points and below it we can find that there are Average top 6 countries, Average 19-24 countries and Average bottom 6 countries, while the rest are above it. Even if it might seem that they are not converging as Average bottom 6 countries are growing less than other groups, we have to keep in mind that this group

has grown 4.14 points, while Average top 6 countries have grown 4.02 points, which means that they tend towards convergence.

As we have talked in the Eastern and Central Europe region in this region, we can also see that the average annual growth rates are similar, the biggest one was of 0,34 percent while the smallest one was of 0,23 percent. Here, we can see that more or less all the groups at all times have rates similar to the average ones, so they grow more or less at the same speed.

If we look at the impact of the crises in the region, we can see that the financial crisis of 2008 didn't have negative effects in sustainable development as the rates grew in that time. Different to other regions, the region slowed down in the following years, that is, once the effects of the crisis were overcome, the annual growth rates slowed down to similar rates than those at the beginning of the period we are looking at. Once again, the financial crisis doesn't have a big effect in sustainability in the region, but the Covid19 pandemic affected the region. The effects weren't as much as other regions as only two of the groups in the region haven't been able of having a positive average growth rate in those year.

6. Discussion: A critical view of SDGs

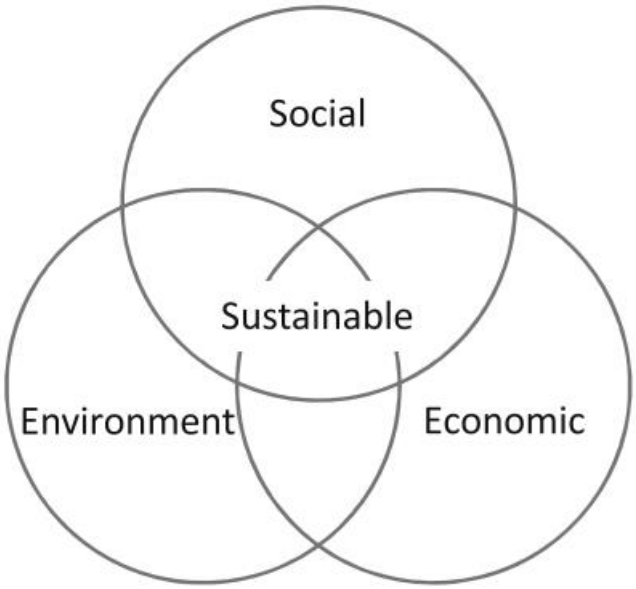
As we have mentioned at the beginning of the report, the SDGs have supposed a very big step forward in terms of sustainability from a global point of view. Alongside that, they have been a great chance to create and build a theoretical framework where all countries can work together. Even if this is true, there are some problems in this theoretical framework that are going to be addressed in the following paragraphs.

The first thing to bear in mind is that they are based in a modern concept of sustainability. Although sustainability as a term was born in the 17th Century, it is not until the last century when the term used nowadays was created. At the beginning the term sustainability was limited to an economic perspective, but in the last century a social and environmental perspectives were added (Purvis et al., 2018). Once the three perspectives were put together the most important definition was put forward, this definition as given by the Brundtland Commission (1987): "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". This definition is the basis of the sustainability term we are using in this report.

The new approach to sustainability that included those three perspectives and taking into account that new definition of sustainability, the concept is being defined using the Venn Diagram. The Venn Diagram is a model used to explain different terms that are based in three different dimensions, as it is the case for sustainability since it is build based on the economic, social and environmental dimensions (Purvis et al., 2018; Bali

Swain, 2017). Despite all that, the Venn Diagram used for sustainability hasn't been fully developed in theoretical terms and that results in difficulties to build an operational framework (Purvis et al., 2018).

Figure 1: Venn Diagram for sustainability



Source: Purvis et al., 2019.

Those difficulties to build an operational framework have been overcome to some extent by the UN when they did the A/RES/66/288 Resolution of the UN, where an operational framework for sustainable development is explained and this framework is the one of the SDGs (UN, 2012). The basis can be found in the Venn Diagram we have mentioned and this operational framework gives a good approach for sustainable development, as it aims to solve some of the most important problems of the World, and they aim to do so from our current situation without defining a need to rebuild our societies from scratch (Purvis et al., 2018).

In spite of the fact that the Venn Diagram is globally accepted as the way of defining sustainability, many authors have criticised it, mostly because they believe that the economic dimension shouldn't be taken into account the way it is today. They don't think that the economic dimension should be a criteria to tell if something is sustainable or not. According to some of those authors, the traditional concept of prosperity should be redefined to be included in sustainability, as, in their words, the prosperity of a country has more to do with things like social justice, access to services and environmental care (Jackson, 2009).

Once the problems about the sustainability term have been addressed, we are going to address the issues related to the way the SDGs are expressed. The SDGs are expressed

in a weak, vague and imprecise way, which allows for a wider range of interpretation for each goal (Gómez Gil, 2018). That aimed to allow different kinds of actions in each country so that no one was outside it because they have to act in a way they weren't willing to, but at the end this has backstabbed. Most of the goals are expressed using words like promote, support, enforce, etc., that allows the countries to easily fulfil the goal. In consequence, some countries have improved their SDG Index without any real action or without action with real impact just by promoting some formal policies (Bali Swain, 2017).

The ambiguity in which the SDGs are stated results in a lack of coordination among the countries when they work towards a goal. That is, each country can act in a different way and can apply a very different policy to promote the same thing. Despite the wide range of action countries have, there is a lack of measures to enforce it, as the countries don't have any moral motivation to do so. Not only that, but also there isn't any disciplinary plan for those who don't achieve the goals or there's no responsible person that has to ensure the fulfilment of the goals (Des Garpes, 2019).

The usage of the language is not the only problem with the way the SDGs are expressed and the implications of so. The way they are expressed makes it very difficult to tell in which dimension each goal has to be included. Consequently, there is no unanimity in literature about which dimension each of the goals fits. For some authors, the goals should be divided in the dimensions the following way: Goals 3, 4, 5, 10, 11 and 16 in the social dimension; Goals 6, 7, 13, 14 and 15 in the environmental dimension; and Goals 1, 2, 8, 9, 12 and 17 in the economic dimension (Dalampira et Nantis, 2020). However, according to some other authors, the division should be as follows: Goals 4, 5, 10, 16 and 17 in the social dimension; Goals 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in the environmental dimension and Goals 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in the economic dimension (Bali Swain et Yang-Wallentin, 2019).

Apart from those problems, there are some issues related to the fulfilment of the SDGs due to the way they are expressed. As explained before, the SDGs are a global framework that can be adapted to each country but the basis is the same for all of them. One of the issues in that regard is that every participant of the framework is asked to grow in economic terms, which doesn't take into account the economic situation each country is, that is, they ask to grow both developed and developing economies (Bali Swain, 2017). When the SDGs ask for continuous economic growth, they don't take into account that cost it will have in terms of natural resource use, what's more, it doesn't take into account the limits of our planet in that sense, which will have a rather negative effect in terms of sustainable development.

Economic growth is a problem in developing economies, but developed economies are facing other problems that aren't included in the SDGs such as migration, capital flights, terrorism or democracy, to some extend (Purvis et al., 2018). In other words, the

theoretical framework the SDGs have defined is limited in some sense to the problems of the developing countries, which results in the developed countries having a better situation in the SDG Index and their lack of action in those problems we have mentioned.

There are also problems with the way the SDGs are measured (Fonseca eta al., 2020). The first problem in those terms is that the economic dimension is measured in a very limited way. The economic dimension in the SDGs is measured mostly by the GDP. The GDP shows a fixed image of the economy of a country (Venkatesan, 2019). A fixed image is a very limited approach and nowadays there are new ways and indicators being proposed around the World to measure prosperity, those new measurement take into account different factors to measure the economic dimension of a country, that would be a better fit.

The economic dimension has another problem related to the way economies are measured, as there are problems to see where the problems in that dimension are. The SDGs should be able to measure which problems do the economies have so that the countries can design the suitable and efficient policies to solve those problems. By measuring the differences in each economy, the countries would be able to eradicate poverty or reduce inequalities (Bali Swain, 2017). What's more the indicators aim to make a complex situation easier to understand and to interpret, but they lack objectivity which may result in different interpretations of the same data making it more difficult to take action (Mair et al., 2017).

In addition, there is another problem related to what the SDGs measure. According to the International Council for Science from the 169 targets the SDGs have, not all of them measure what they should. In their report they state that only 49 of the targets do measure what they should, 91 targets should be improved to be more specific so that they measure what they should and the last 29 targets should be changed to really measure what they are supposed to (ICSU, 2015). In that sense, there are also problems related to how a limited measurement they have because the indicators in one dimension are limited to that dimension and don't take into account the consequences of that indicator on the other dimensions. Let's take the example of the GDP, it only measures the economic dimension without taking into account the social and environmental cost it involves (Bali Swain et Yang-Wallentin, 2019).

When we are talking about the measurement of the sustainability, we have to bear in mind that depending on the term of sustainability we use, different indicators should be taken into account. In consequence, depending on the context we are taking about, different indicators are included: the UN, the EU and the different countries measure different things when they are measuring sustainability (Mair et al., 2017).

We have previously explained how the ambiguity with which the SDGs are stated helps understanding the complexity sustainability involves (Bali Swain, 2017), but that has

resulted into some problems related to the lack of definition of what should be down. The framework is defined in a way that makes it seem like every goal is very important and that makes it very difficult to know what are really the priorities that must be addressed first. There is a saying that states that all goals are priority results in nothing being a real priority (Easterly, 2015).

Apart from the fact that there is no plan stating what are the most important goals there are some other issues that must be addressed so that the implementation of the SDGs becomes easier. There are three main problems that must be solved to make the implementation easier (Bali Swain, 2017). The first thing to do is to rewrite the goals in a way that the action to be taken is stated in a clear way, that is, not only should be the goals stated but how they must be completed should also be explained to some extent. The second thing to be done is to ask the countries to set a responsible organ that would be responsible of making sure that the goals are fulfilled, that way not only there would be a organ that would help the fulfilment but also sanction could be defined. The last issue to be addressed is that there should be a set of guidelines or recommendations so that countries with less resources could easily build an action plan and so that they could identify which policies they should enforce.

The problems with the SDGs aren't limited to the measurement and implementation, there are also problems related to the control of the implementation. We have already stated that there are no sanctions for those who don't comply with the SDG, but other issues must be solved as well: lack of available data to know how the implementation process is going, the lack of quality of data to control how the implementation process is going, there are holes in some of the most relevant data about the implementation process and there are some differenced in the data collected by different organization which makes it difficult to know which is the real situation (Sarvajayakesalavu, 2015).

The previous problems are mostly found in poor countries where resources are scarce and it makes it difficult to know what the real situation is (Gómez Gil, 2018). The previous situation is inconsistent with the SDGs as they aim to reduce the differences between the poor and the rich, but they can't tell what ought to be done in that sense.

One of the most important problems of the SDGs is that they don't state where countries must arrive at the end of the year 2030 (Puertas et Bermúdez, 2020). The aim is to completely fulfil the goals, but as we are going to see in the next paragraph by the way they are defined it is impossible to do so. In consequence, another goals should be stated in order to give a sense of direction to the countries that are working towards the sustainable development. The lack of direction all that implies makes it difficult for the countries to know where to start, a problem we have repeated once and again along this section and that makes the SDGs an inefficient framework to some extent.

One of the most important problems is the relationship between the different goals. The UN states that there are some synergic relationships between goals (SDG02 + SGD01 + SDG03; SDG03 + SDG08; SDG06 + SDG12; SDG07 + SDG01, SDG02, SDG03, SDG08, SDG13; SDG08 + SDG01; SDG11 + SDG13; SDG12 + SDG06; SDG13 + SDG15; SDG14 + SDG01, SDG02, SDG08; SDG15 + SDG01, SDG02, SDG08, SDG13, SDG14) and some negative trade-offs (SDG02 + SDG06 + SDG15; SDG07 + SDG06; SDG13 + SDG14) (UN, 2019).

One relationship that has been proven is that Clean Water and Sanitation (SDG06) and Zero Hunger (SDG02) improve Reducing Poverty (SDG01), but when those goals improve, that is when countries improve in terms of poverty, it comes at expenses of environment and social goals, that is, the economies are less sustainable than before. Reducing Poverty (SDG01) improves thanks to improvement in other goals, when Good Health and Well-Being (SDG02) improve some other goals improve and improvements in Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG12) it comes at expenses of other goals (Pradhan et al., 2017).

Another positive relationship between SDGs is the one between Life Below Water (SDG14) and Reducing Poverty (SDG01), Ending Hunger (SDG02) and Inequity (SDG10), all those goals benefit from cleaner oceans (Singha et al., 2018). There has been proven the positive relationship between SDG02, SDG03, SDG07 and SDG14 (ICSU, 2017). There are 50 positive synergies for Zero Hunger (SDG02), 81 for Good Health and Well-being (SDG03), 46 for Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG07) and 61 for Life Below Water (SDG14). These relationships are not only positive because there are some constraints and conditionalities among those goals. All those things show the need of making coordinated policies among those goals, so that the natural resources are used efficiently to respond to the demands they need to answer to, that is, the demands of sustainable development.

There is also the problem of the consistency among the three columns of sustainability. Some statistics representing each of the SDGs to measure their consistency and they showed that not all the indicators worked towards the same aim (Spaiser et al., 2016). Not all the improvements had a positive effect on the other goals. They represented SDG03 by child mortality, SDG04 by proportion of people without secondary school and SDG13 by CO2 emissions, which are related among them. They showed that when child mortality and proportion of people without secondary school went down, the CO2 emission would go up, so there is a negative relationship between those indicators. There are some other examples that also show that not all improvements in economic and social pillars don't have a positive effect in the environmental pillars.

Not all the problems are related to the concept of sustainability and the way the SDG framework is built, we can also think of problems with the compromise the countries have with them (Gómez Gil, 2018). We can see that some international treaties and

agreements are contrary to some of the SDGs, meaning that there are legislative and commercial settings that go against them. There is the problem of how important the arms market is in the World when this market goes against Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG16), that is, the SDGs aim to have peaceful nations but some developed countries are very important arm traffickers. Climate Action (SDG13) is another issue because there are some very important leaders who deny the climate change, so it is highly difficult to imagine those countries working towards this goal.

One thing that should be changed in order to the SDG Index to be efficient in what it measures is how it was built. When we analyzed the SDG Index, we saw that all indicators weighted the same in the Index and that makes it impossible to know if a country is complying with the goals in one dimension while it doesn't pay attention to another one or if it is working in a similar way in all dimension. That should be included as the basis of the sustainable term the SDGs use is related to the Venn Diagram that states that all three dimensions should be regarded to be sustainable. At the moment, the practical and theoretical frameworks are incongruent due to that fact.

7. Conclusions

Along the report many of the negative points of the SDGs have been underlined but when we analyzed the global situation, we could see that the World is going in the right direction in terms of sustainability. We have seen how the average situation of the World has got better in the period of 20 years that has been studied. The tendency in the World is towards convergence, that means that differences between the regions are narrowing even if it is at a slow path.

Although in the global sense we can be positive, there are still problems when we take a look at the regional situations. Most of the regions don't tend towards convergence and in some regions, there haven't been the improvement that was expect by now. The problems can be found in the countries with the smallest SDG Index value as they haven't grown as much as they should have taking into account how behind some of them were and how different their trend is compared to that of the rest of the countries in the region. However, at the regions and countries with the highest SDG Index value, the situation has been the contrary and in those regions the tendency is towards convergence, that also happens in East and South Asia, which is the region with the biggest improvement.

The analysis done in the sections 4 and 5 allows us to drawn a conclusion that couldn't be imagined at the beginning of the report. When we divided the period, we studied into four sub periods taking into account different important events that have impacted all the countries, we could see that the financial crises didn't affect the sustainable development as much as other kind of crises. The 2008 Great Recession, one of the biggest financial crises in history didn't come with a negative impact in the SDG Index,

while the Covid19 pandemic has negatively impacted it. The SDG Index was negative almost everywhere in the year 2020 and there were only some exceptional cases in the years of the Great Recession.

In March 2022, when the World was finally getting over the Covid19 pandemic, a new crisis arose: the Ukrainian War. There are several wars around the globe these days, but none of them has the planetary impact this one has and this impact might affect the global path towards the sustainable development, as it might have similar consequences to those of the Covid19 pandemic. We still don't know which will be the impact of the war in the SDG Index Score of all the countries, but we can guess that this conflict will also mean a step behind, as it has already impacted some major areas of the global society such as the prices of some products, the massive migrations in Europe, the growth of arms trade and so on.

In the discussion section of the report, we have stated some problems with the measurement of sustainability. A very criticized problem is that there are inconsistencies among the targets, as there are contradictory consequences among the different dimensions, which makes it impossible to arrive at a perfect score in the SDG Index. Furthermore, there are problems with the way the targets are stated that make it possible to increase the SDG Index without doing much and the last problem is that there is no one responsible of the fulfillment of the SDG Index.

Finally, what the new agenda for sustainable development should address is to make a plan of action that really stated how each problem should be solved. We have repeated once and again that there have been problems to take action for some countries because there isn't any guideline stating where they should start. This issue should be solved so that the next agenda was more operational than the one nowadays.

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Annex 01: Data of each country

Data about the average situation of the region

SDG Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sub-Saharan Africa	47.51	47.66	47.84	48.12	48.28	48.72	49.07
Oceania	58.02	58.09	58.18	58.16	58.26	58.4	58.28
Latin America and the Caribbean	61.99	62.22	62.46	62.46	62.94	63.39	63.66
Middle East and North Africa	62.38	62.43	62.56	62.75	62.88	63.11	63.23
Eastern and Central Europe	66.19	66.43	66.85	66.83	67.04	67.23	67.38
East and South Asia	58.97	59.21	59.51	59.74	59.92	60.31	60.57
OECD Average	74.72	74.96	75.19	75.23	75.65	75.89	76.05
World Average	61.1	61.3	61.54	61.69	61.93	62.26	62.49

SDG Index	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Sub-Saharan Africa	49.31	49.39	49.62	50.14	50.61	51.06	51.4
Oceania	58.61	58.4	58.22	58.45	58.68	58.72	59.05
Latin America and the Caribbean	63.86	64.08	64.44	64.74	64.93	65.59	65.78
Middle East and North Africa	63.42	63.53	63.95	64.37	64.38	64.83	64.95
Eastern and Central Europe	67.67	67.97	68.43	68.66	68.98	69.32	69.74
East and South Asia	60.75	61	61.25	61.25	62.27	62.81	63.35
OECD Average	76.14	76.42	77.05	77.05	77.45	77.75	77.89
World Average	62.68	62.88	63.26	63.62	63.93	64.36	64.65

SDG Index	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Sub-Saharan Africa	51.99	52.43	52.71	53.4	53.81	53.97	53.9	53.95
Oceania	59.32	59.29	60.13	60.69	61.1	61.32	60.91	61.03
Latin A. and the Caribbean	66.46	66.82	67.06	67.42	67.56	67.73	67.42	67.46
Middle East and N. Africa	65.51	65.8	65.99	66.22	66.49	66.6	66.51	66.54
Eastern and Central Europe	70.13	70.49	70.91	71.35	71.7	71.97	71.99	72.06
East and South Asia	64.23	64.87	65.38	65.89	66.42	66.78	66.71	66.82
OECD Average	78.2	78.57	78.77	78.93	79	79.22	79.21	79.25
World Average	65.19	65.59	65.89	66.32	66.61	66.82	66.73	66.79

Growth Rate	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.32	0.38	0.59	0.33	0.91	0.72	0.49
Oceania	0.12	0.15	-0.03	0.17	0.24	-0.21	0.57
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.37	0.39	0.27	0.49	0.71	0.43	0.31
Middle East and North Africa	0.08	0.21	0.30	0.21	0.37	0.19	0.3
Eastern and Central Europe	0.36	0.63	-0.03	0.31	0.28	0.22	0.43
East and South Asia	0.41	0.51	0.39	0.3	0.65	0.43	0.3
OECD Average	0.32	0.31	0.05	0.56	0.32	0.21	0.12
World Average	0.33	0.39	0.24	0.39	0.53	0.37	0.3

Growth Rate	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011	2013	2014
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.16	0.47	1.05	0.94	0.89	0.67	1.15
Oceania	-0.36	-0.31	0.4	0.39	0.07	0.56	0.46
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.34	0.56	0.47	0.29	1.02	0.29	1.03
Middle East and North Africa	0.17	0.66	0.66	0.02	0.7	0.19	0.86
Eastern and Central Europe	0.44	0.68	0.34	0.47	0.49	0.61	0.56
East and South Asia	0.41	0.41	0.87	0.79	0.87	0.86	1.39
OECD Average	0.37	0.82	0.23	0.28	0.39	0.18	0.4

World Average	0.32	0.6	0.57	0.49	0.67	0.45	0.84

Growth Rate	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.85	0.53	1.31	0.77	0.3	-0.13	0.09
Oceania	-0.05	1.42	0.93	0.68	0.36	-0.67	0.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.54	0.36	0.54	0.21	0.25	-0.46	0.06
Middle East and North Africa	0.44	0.29	0.35	0.41	0.17	-0.14	0.05
Eastern and Central Europe	0.51	0.6	0.62	0.49	0.38	0.03	0.1
East and South Asia	1	0.79	0.78	0.8	0.54	-0.1	0.16
OECD Average	0.47	0.25	0.2	0.09	0.28	-0.01	0.05
World Average	0.61	0.46	0.65	0.44	0.32	-0.13	0.09

	Absolute growth	Average growth rate	Growth rate 2001-2007	Growth rate 2008-2012	Growth rate 2013-2019	Growth rate 2020-2021
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.44	0.61	0.53	0.7	0.8	-0.02
Oceania	3.01	0.24	0.14	0.04	0.62	-0.24
Latin A. and the Caribbean	5.47	0.4	0.43	0.54	0.46	-0.2
Middle East and North Africa	4.16	0.31	0.24	0.44	0.39	-0.05
Eastern and Central Europe	5.87	0.41	0.32	0.48	0.54	0.06
East and South Asia	7.85	0.6	0.43	0.67	0.88	0.03
OECD Average	4.53	0.28	0.27	0.42	0.27	0.02
World Average	5.69	0.43	0.37	0.53	0.54	-0.02

Data about the Sub-Saharan region

SDG Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sub-Saharan Africa	47.51	47.66	47.84	48.12	48.28	48.72	49.07
Average top 7 countries	57.88	57.94	58.5	58.48	58.62	59.23	59.31
Average 8-14 countries	49.96	50.32	50.4	50.98	51.11	51.52	52.15
Average 15-20 countries	46.72	47.03	47.36	47.69	48.02	48.36	48.92
Average 21-26 countries	46.45	46.59	46.73	46.87	47.08	47.67	48.11
Average 27-32 countries	44.37	44.49	44.59	44.89	45.16	45.54	45.79
Average 33-38 countries	44.3	44.38	44.37	44.56	44.75	45.17	45.51
Average bottom 6 countries	40.59	40.6	40.66	40.98	40.88	41.28	41.42

SDG Index	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Sub-Saharan Africa	49.31	49.39	49.62	50.14	50.61	51.06	51.4
Average top 7 countries	58.43	59.52	59.7	60.08	60.48	60.99	61.41
Average 8-14 countries	52.36	52.18	52.53	53.32	53.67	54.38	54.92
Average 15-20 countries	49.59	49.68	49.87	49.96	50.88	51.62	51.97
Average 21-26 countries	48.19	48.54	48.51	49.37	50.27	50.53	50.83
Average 27-32 countries	46.2	46.34	46.93	47.49	47.78	48.25	48.25
Average 33-38 countries	45.85	45.98	46.11	46.7	47.03	47.58	47.58
Average bottom 6 countries	41.33	41.32	41.57	41.95	42.14	42.23	42.14

SDG Index	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Sub-Saharan Africa	51.99	52.43	52.71	53.4	55.81	53.97	53.9	53.95
Average top 7 countries	61.97	62.69	62.93	63.65	63.79	64.02	63.83	63.87
Average 8-14 countries	55.86	56.86	57.22	57.94	58.42	58.55	58.55	58.65

Average 15-20 countries	52.82	53.23	53.42	54.33	54.94	55.23	55.21	55.23
Average 21-26 countries	51.55	52.01	52.42	53.12	53.26	53.22	53.22	53.28
Average 27-32 countries	49.23	49.75	49.95	50.57	50.99	51.45	51.45	51.47
Average 33-38 countries	47.77	48.03	48.38	49.05	49.66	49.55	49.51	49.53
Average bottom 6 countries	42.9	43.05	42.73	43.12	43.43	43.4	43.4	43.42

Growth Rate	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.32	0.38	0.59	0.33	0.91	0.72	0.49
Average top 7 countries	0.1	0.96	-0.03	0.24	1.03	0.14	0.19
Average 8-14 countries	0.71	0.17	1.15	0.25	0.8	1.22	0.41
Average 15-20 countries	0.66	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.69	1.17	1.37
Average 21-26 countries	0.3	0.31	0.29	0.46	1.24	0.93	0.17
Average 27-32 countries	0.27	0.24	0.66	0.61	0.84	0.57	0.88
Average 33-38 countries	0.18	-0.03	0.43	0.42	0.95	0.75	0.75
Average bottom 6 countries	0.04	0.14	0.8	-0.24	0.98	0.33	-0.03

Growth Rate	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.16	0.47	1.05	0.94	0.89	0.67	1.15
Average top 7 countries	0.16	0.3	0.63	0.67	0.85	0.68	0.91
Average 8-14 countries	-0.34	0.66	1.5	0.66	1.33	0.99	1.7
Average 15-20 countries	0.18	0.37	0.18	1.85	1.45	0.67	1.65
Average 21-26 countries	0.73	-0.06	1.76	1.83	0.52	0.58	1.43
Average 27-32 countries	0.32	1.27	1.19	0.61	0.99	0.72	1.31
Average 33-38 countries	0.27	0.28	1.28	0.71	1.17	0.33	0.08
Average bottom 6 countries	-0.03	0.61	0.92	0.46	0.21	0.82	0.76

Growth Rate	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.85	0.53	1.31	0.77	0.3	-0.13	0.09
Average top 7 countries	1.16	0.39	1.14	0.22	0.36	-0.31	0.07
Average 8-14 countries	1.03	1.4	1.25	0.83	0.22	0	0.18
Average 15-20 countries	0.77	0.35	1.7	1.13	0.52	-0.04	0.04
Average 21-26 countries	0.9	0.78	1.34	0.26	0.25	-0.32	0.11
Average 27-32 countries	1.06	0.4	1.24	0.83	0.91	-0.01	0.04
Average 33-38 countries	0.53	0.74	1.39	1.23	-0.22	-0.08	0.03
Average bottom 6 countries	0.35	-0.73	0.91	0.83	-0.11	-0.07	0.05

	Absolute growth	Average growth rate	Growth rate 2001-2007	Growth rate 2008-2012	Growth rate 2013-2019	Growth rate 2020-2021
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.99	0.47	0.38	0.52	0.7	-0.12
Average top 7 countries	8.69	0.77	0.67	0.76	1.06	0.09
Average 8-14 countries	8.51	0.8	0.86	0.81	0.97	0.00
Average 15-20 countries	6.83	0.66	0.53	0.96	0.79	-0.11
Average 21-26 countries	7.10	0.71	0.58	0.87	0.92	0.02
Average 27-32 countries	5.22	0.53	0.49	0.74	0.58	-0.02
Average 33-38 countries	2.83	0.32	0.26	0.43	0.4	-0.01
Average bottom 6 countries	6.44	0.61	0.53	0.7	0.8	-0.02

Data about the Oceania region

SDG Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Oceania	58.02	58.09	58.18	58.16	58.26	58.28	58.61
Fiji	66.86	66.84	67.22	67.14	67.27	67.23	67.59
Vanuatu	56.8	56.95	56.87	56.96	57.17	57.3	56.71
Papua New Guinea	50.39	50.49	50.44	50.38	50.35	50.67	50.54

SDG Index	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Oceania	58.61	58.4	58.22	58.45	58.68	58.72	59.05
Fiji	68.19	67.77	67.88	68.16	68.46	68.34	69.33
Vanuatu	56.82	56.59	56.2	57.22	57.24	57.27	57.14
Papua New Guinea	50.81	50.85	50.57	49.96	50.35	50.54	50.68

SDG Index	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Oceania	59.32	59.29	60.13	60.69	61.1	61.32	60.91	61.03
Fiji	69.62	69.86	70.86	71.47	71.74	71.54	70.99	71.24
Vanuatu	57.95	57.63	58.99	59.63	60.23	60.96	60.4	60.52
Papua New Guinea	50.4	50.39	50.73	50.98	51.33	51.46	51.34	51.33

Growth Rate	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Oceania	0.13	0.14	-0.03	0.18	0.23	-0.21	0.56
Fiji	-0.03	0.57	-0.12	0.19	-0.06	0.54	0.89
Vanuatu	0.26	-0.14	0.16	0.37	0.23	-1.03	0.19
Papua New Guinea	0.2	-0.1	-0.12	-0.06	0.64	-0.26	0.53

Growth Rate	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011	2013	2014
Oceania	-0.35	-0.32	0.4	0.4	0.06	0.57	0.46
Fiji	-0.62	0.16	0.41	0.44	-0.18	1.45	0.42
Vanuatu	-0.4	-0.69	1.81	0.03	0.05	-0.23	1.42
Papua New Guinea	0.08	-0.55	-1.21	0.78	0.38	0.28	-0.55

Growth Rate	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Oceania	-0.05	1.42	0.93	0.67	0.36	-0,67	0.2
Fiji	0.34	1.17	1.12	0.38	-0.28	-0.77	0.35
Vanuatu	-0.55	2.36	1.08	1.01	1.21	-0.92	0.2
Papua New Guinea	-0.02	0.67	0.49	0.69	0.25	-0.23	-0.02

	Absolute growth	Average growth rate	Growth rate 2001-2007	Growth rate 2008-2012	Growth rate 2013-2019	Growth rate 2020-2021
Oceania	3.01	0.24	0.14	0.04	0.62	-0.24
Fiji	4.38	0.3	0.28	0.04	0.66	-0.21
Vanuatu	3.72	0.31	0.01	0.16	0.9	-0.36
Papua New Guinea	0.94	0.09	0.12	-0.1	0.26	-0.13

Data about the Middle East and North Africa region

SDG Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Middle East and North Africa	62.38	62.43	62.56	62.75	62.88	63.11	63.23
Average top 5 countries	64.51	64.66	64.75	64.94	65.25	65.75	66.1

Average 6-10 countries	63.72	63.81	63.93	64.07	64.14	64.34	64.16
Average bottom 6 countries	59.49	59.42	59.60	59.82	59.85	59.89	60.05

SDG Index	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Middle East and North Africa	63.42	63.53	63.95	64.37	64.38	64.83	64.95
Average top 5 countries	66.21	66.43	66.81	67.34	67.66	68.5	68.82
Average 6-10 countries	64.47	64.54	65.24	65.78	65.82	66.13	66.47
Average bottom 6 countries	60.23	60.26	60.49	60.72	60.45	60.7	60.45

SDG Index	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
M. East and North Africa	65.51	65.8	65.99	66.22	66.49	66.6	66.51	66.54
Average top 5 countries	69.22	69.67	69.76	70.03	70.43	70.62	70.57	70.63
Average 6-10 countries	67.36	67.59	67.95	68.05	68.16	68.42	68.35	68.43
Av. bottom 6 countries	60.87	61.08	61.2	61.53	61.82	61.74	61.59	61.57

Growth Rate	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Middle East and North Africa	0.08	0.21	0.3	0.21	0.37	0.19	0.3
Average top 5 countries	0.23	0.13	0.3	0.47	0.77	0.54	0.15
Average 6-10 countries	0.14	0.19	0.21	0.12	0.31	-0.28	0.48
Average bottom 6 countries	-0.12	0.31	0.36	0.05	0.08	0.27	0.3

Growth Rate	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011	2013	2014
Middle East and North Africa	0.17	0.66	0.66	0.02	0.7	0.19	0.86
Average top 5 countries	0.34	0.57	0.79	0.48	1.24	0.47	0.57
Average 6-10 countries	0.1	1.09	0.82	0.06	0.46	0.52	1.35
Average bottom 6 countries	0.05	0.38	0.39	-0.45	0.42	-0.42	0.7

Growth Rate	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Middle East and North Africa	0.44	0.29	0.35	0.41	0.17	-0.14	0.05
Average top 5 countries	0.66	0.13	0.39	0.57	0.28	-0.07	0.08
Average 6-10 countries	0.33	0.54	0.14	0.16	0.39	-0.1	0.12
Average bottom 6 countries	0.34	0.2	0.53	0.47	-0.12	-0,25	-0,04

	Absolute growth	Average growth rate	Growth rate 2001-2007	Growth rate 2008-2012	Growth rate 2013-2019	Growth rate 2020-2021
Middle East and North Africa	4.16	0.31	0.24	0.44	0.39	-0.05
Average top 5 countries	6.11	0.43	0.37	0.68	0.44	0
Average 6-10 countries	4.71	0.34	0.17	0.51	0.49	0.01
Average bottom 6 countries	2.08	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.24	-0.14

Data about the Latin America and the Caribbean region

SDG Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Latin America and the Caribbean	61.99	62.22	62.46	62.63	62.94	63.39	63.66
Average top 6 countries	67.33	67.7	67.97	68.22	68.39	68.74	68.92
Average 7-11 countries	64.13	64.36	64.7	64.74	65.26	65.85	66.1
Average 12-17 countries	60.17	60.41	60.79	60.97	61.38	61.93	62.22
Average bottom 6 countries	56.69	56.77	56.77	56.95	57.13	57.43	57.82

SDG Index	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Latin America and the Caribbean	63.86	64.08	64.44	64.74	64.93	65.59	65.78
Average top 6 countries	69.18	69.39	69.85	70.37	70.41	70.94	71.23
Average 7-11 countries	66.44	66.45	66.82	67.18	67.33	67.8	67.99
Average 12-17 countries	62.33	62.89	63.08	63.39	63.88	64.59	64.74
Average bottom 6 countries	57.93	57.97	58.41	58.43	58.51	59.41	59.55

SDG Index	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Latin A. and the Caribbean	66.46	66.82	67.06	67.42	67.56	67.73	67.42	67.46
Average top 6 countries	71.85	72.34	72.52	72.87	73.06	73.27	72.97	73.04
Average 7-11 countries	68.67	69.08	69.27	69.62	69.6	70.1	69.85	69.91
Average 12-17 countries	65.6	65.99	66.3	66.84	66.97	67.44	67.14	67.17
Average bottom 6 countries	60.09	60.26	60.50	60.71	60.7	60.5	60.1	60.13

Growth Rate	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.37	0.39	0.27	0.49	0.71	0.43	0.31
Average top 6 countries	0.54	0.41	0.37	0.25	0.52	0.26	0.37
Average 7-11 countries	0.37	0.52	0.06	0.81	0.91	0.37	0.51
Average 12-17 countries	0.4	0.64	0.29	0.67	0.9	0.46	0.18
Average bottom 6 countries	0.13	0	0.33	0.3	0.53	0.67	0.19

Growth Rate	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011	2013	2014
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.34	0.56	0.47	0.29	1.02	0.29	1.03
Average top 6 countries	0.31	0.66	0.74	0.05	0.75	0.41	0.87
Average 7-11 countries	0.02	0.56	0.53	0.23	0.7	0.27	1.01
Average 12-17 countries	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.77	1.11	0.23	1.33
Average bottom 6 countries	0.08	0.76	0.03	0.14	1.53	0.24	0.9

Growth Rate	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.54	0.36	0.54	0.21	0.25	-0.46	0.06
Average top 6 countries	0.87	0.68	0.25	0.48	0.29	-0.41	0.09
Average 7-11 countries	1.01	0.59	0.29	0.5	0.29	-0.36	0.08
Average 12-17 countries	1.33	0.6	0.47	0.8	0.7	-0.44	0.04
Average bottom 6 countries	0.9	0.29	0.4	0.34	-0.32	-0.66	0.04

	Absolute growth	Average growth rate	Growth rate 2001-2007	Growth rate 2008-2012	Growth rate 2013-2019	Growth rate 2020-2021
Latin A. and the Caribbean	5.47	0.4	0.43	0.54	0.46	-0.2
Average top 6 countries	5.71	0.39	0.39	0.5	0.46	-0.16
Average 7-11 countries	5.79	0.41	0.51	0.41	0.48	-0.14
Average 12-17 countries	7.01	0.53	0.51	0.72	0.62	-0.2
Average bottom 6 countries	3.44	0.28	0.31	0.51	0.26	-0.31

Data about the East and South Asia region

SDG Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
East and South Asia	58.97	59.21	59.51	59.74	59.92	60.31	60.57
Average top 4 countries	65.74	66.02	66.19	66.39	66.4	66.75	66.95
Average 5-9 countries	62.94	63.24	63.63	63.66	63.83	64.34	64.35

Average 10-14 countries	55.11	55.31	55.62	56.01	56.33	56.6	56.87
Average 15-19 countries	53.45	53.64	53.93	54.22	54.4	54.85	55.38

SDG Index	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
East and South Asia	60.75	61	61.25	61.78	62.27	62.81	63.35
Average top 4 countries	67.11	67.21	67.62	68.04	68.55	68.88	69.41
Average 5-9 countries	64.47	64.74	64.91	65.26	65.64	66.3	67.16
Average 10-14 countries	57.26	57.76	58.11	58.75	59.55	60.3	60.8
Average 15-19 countries	55.45	55.55	55.64	56.32	56.58	56.99	57.74

SDG Index	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
East and South Asia	64.23	64.87	65.38	65.89	66.42	66.78	66.71	66.82
Average top 4 countries	70.38	71.01	71.16	71.39	71.93	72.36	72.43	72.47
Average 5-9 countries	67.16	67.89	68.29	68.38	68.77	68.89	68.93	68.97
Average 10-14 countries	62.02	62.61	63.32	64.33	65.02	65.48	65.19	65.38
Average 15-19 countries	58.57	59.21	59.9	60.56	61.07	61.51	61.43	61.6

Growth Rate	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
East and South Asia	0.41	0.51	0.39	0.3	0.65	0.43	0.3
Average top 4 countries	0.43	0.25	0.29	0.02	0.52	0.3	0.25
Average 5-9 countries	0.47	0.61	0.05	0.28	0.79	0.02	0.18
Average 10-14 countries	0.35	0.57	0.7	0.57	0.48	0.47	0.7
Average 15-19 countries	0.36	0.54	0.53	0.33	0.83	0.96	0.12

Growth Rate	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011	2013	2014
East and South Asia	0.41	0,41	0.87	0.79	0.87	0.86	1.39
Average top 4 countries	0.15	0.6	0.63	0.75	0.48	0.77	1.39
Average 5-9 countries	0.42	0.27	0.54	0.59	1.01	0.58	0.71
Average 10-14 countries	0.86	0.61	1.1	1.36	1.26	0.83	2.02
Average 15-19 countries	0.18	0.17	1.22	0.47	0.73	1.31	1.45

Growth Rate	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
East and South Asia	1	0.79	0.78	0.8	0.54	-0.1	0.16
Average top 4 countries	0.91	0.2	0.33	0.76	0.59	0.1	0.05
Average 5-9 countries	1.08	0.59	0.14	0.57	0.17	0.07	0.06
Average 10-14 countries	0.94	1.14	1.6	1.08	0.7	-0,44	0.29
Average 15-19 countries	1.09	1.16	1.11	0.84	0.73	-0.13	0.28

	Absolute growth	Average growth rate	Growth rate 2001-2007	Growth rate 2008-2012	Growth rate 2013-2019	Growth rate 2020-2021
East and South Asia	7.85	0.6	0.43	0.67	0.88	0.03
Average top 4 countries	6.72	0.47	0.3	0.52	0.71	0.07
Average 5-9 countries	6.03	0.44	0.34	0.56	0.55	0.06
Average 10-14 countries	10.27	0.82	0.55	1.04	1.19	-0.07
Average 15-19 countries	8.15	0.68	0.53	0.55	1.1	0.07

Data about the Eastern and Central Europe region

SDG Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Eastern and Central Europe	66.19	66.43	66.85	66.83	67.04	67.23	67.38
Average top 5 countries	71.58	71.73	71.97	71.89	72.15	72.5	72.55
Average 6-11 countries	68.11	68.49	68.86	68.79	68.93	69.1	69.07
Average 12-17 countries	66.37	66.83	67.54	67.61	67.82	67.83	68.14
Average bottom 6 countries	59.62	59.57	59.89	59.88	60.1	60.39	60.63

SDG Index	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Eastern and Central Europe	67.67	67.97	68.43	68.66	68.98	69.32	69.74
Average top 5 countries	72.59	73.01	73.08	73.35	73.43	73.69	74.85
Average 6-11 countries	69.95	70.72	71.38	71.55	72	72.07	72.22
Average 12-17 countries	68.15	68.01	68.48	68.65	69.36	69.94	70.46
Average bottom 6 countries	60.79	60.99	61.54	61.89	61.88	62.31	62.48

SDG Index	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Eastern and Central Europe	70.13	70.49	70.91	71.35	71.7	71.97	71.99	72.06
Average top 5 countries	74.85	75.46	75.7	75.96	76.47	76.86	77.07	77.15
Average 6-11 countries	72.36	72.65	73.08	73.65	73.96	74.05	74.1	74.15
Average 12-17 countries	70.91	71.17	71.39	71.8	71.9	72.33	72.21	72.26
Average bottom 6 countries	63.19	63.52	64.27	64.74	65.27	65.45	65.44	65.52

Growth Rate	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Eastern and Central Europe	0.36	0.63	-0.03	0.31	0.28	0.22	0.43
Average top 5 countries	0.22	0.34	-0.12	0.37	0.48	0.07	0.05
Average 6-11 countries	0.56	0.55	-0.1	0.2	0.24	-0.05	1.28
Average 12-17 countries	0.7	1.06	0.1	0.32	0	0.45	0.02
Average bottom 6 countries	-0.09	0.55	-0.03	0.37	0.48	0.4	0.27

Growth Rate	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011	2013	2014
Eastern and Central Europe	0.44	0.68	0.34	0.47	0.49	0.61	0.56
Average top 5 countries	0.58	0.11	0.36	0.12	0.35	1.26	0.31
Average 6-11 countries	1.09	0.93	0.24	0.64	0.09	0.21	0.19
Average 12-17 countries	-0.22	0.69	0.25	1.03	0.84	0.75	0.64
Average bottom 6 countries	0.32	0.91	0.57	-0.02	0.69	0.28	1.13

Growth Rate	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Eastern and Central Europe	0.51	0.6	0.62	0.49	0.38	0.03	0.1
Average top 5 countries	0.81	0.31	0.35	0.67	0.5	0.28	0.11
Average 6-11 countries	0.4	0.59	0.78	0.42	0.12	0.06	0.08
Average 12-17 countries	0.36	0.31	0.56	0.14	0.6	-0.17	0.07
Average bottom 6 countries	0.52	1.18	0.74	0.82	0.27	-0.02	0.12

	Absolute growth	Average growth rate	Growth rate 2001-2007	Growth rate 2008-2012	Growth rate 2013-2019	Growth rate 2020-2021
Eastern and Central Europe	5.87	0.41	0.32	0.48	0.54	0.06
Average top 5 countries	5.58	0.36	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.19
Average 6-11 countries	6.04	0.41	0.38	0.6	0.39	0.07

Average 12-17 countries	5.9	0.41	0.38	0.52	0.48	-0,05
Average bottom 6 countries	5.9	0.45	0.28	0.5	0.71	0.05

Data about OECD Countries

SDG Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sub-Saharan Africa	74.72	74.96	75.19	75.23	75.65	75.89	76.05
Oceania	79.95	80.21	80.26	80.45	80.48	80.92	80.83
Latin America and the Caribbean	75.99	76.19	76.54	76.52	77.48	77.75	77.85
Middle East and North Africa	75.4	75.67	75.85	75.86	76.3	76.47	76.73
Eastern and Central Europe	74.99	75.19	75.32	75.35	75.79	76.04	76.29
East and South Asia	72.85	73.14	73.29	73.34	73.69	73.85	74.08
OECD Average	69.12	69.35	69.89	69.85	70.14	70.3	70.51

SDG Index	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Sub-Saharan Africa	76.14	76.42	77.05	77.23	77.45	77.75	77.89
Oceania	80.85	81.05	81.82	82.01	82.2	82.7	82.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	77.95	78.29	79.15	79.28	79.53	79.94	80.04
Middle East and North Africa	76.86	77.19	77.64	77.82	78.28	78.46	78.56
Eastern and Central Europe	76.16	76.53	77.09	77.23	77.38	77.46	77.76
East and South Asia	74.25	74.45	75.17	75.43	75.79	76.02	76.16
OECD Average	70.75	71.02	71.45	71.62	71.55	71.92	72.1

SDG Index	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Sub-Saharan Africa	78.2	78.57	78.77	78.93	79	79.22	79.21	79.25
Oceania	82.92	83.48	83.62	83.71	83.6	83.83	83.82	83.97
Latin America and the Caribbean	80.54	80.99	81.07	81.26	81.34	81.59	81.61	81.6
Middle East and North Africa	79.23	79.43	79.67	79.94	79.94	80.11	80.05	80.06
Eastern and Central Europe	77.95	78.19	78.49	78.55	78.82	79.01	79.02	79.05
East and South Asia	76.32	76.82	76.9	77.16	77.27	77.5	77.51	77.54
OECD Average	72.25	72.53	72.86	72.99	73.03	73.28	73.24	73.27

Growth Rate	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.32	0.31	0.05	0.56	0.32	0.21	0.12
Oceania	0.32	0.06	0.24	0.03	0.55	-0.11	0.02
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.27	0.46	-0.02	1.24	0.35	0.13	0.13
Middle East and North Africa	0.37	0.24	0.01	0.58	0.22	0.33	0.18
Eastern and Central Europe	0.27	0.17	0.04	0.58	0.33	0.32	-0.16
East and South Asia	0.4	0.2	0.07	0.48	0.22	0.3	0.23
OECD Average	0.33	0.77	-0.05	0.42	0.22	0.3	0.34

Growth Rate	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011	2013	2014
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.37	0.82	0.23	0.28	0.39	0.18	0.4
Oceania	0.25	0.95	0.23	0.23	0.61	0	0.26
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.43	1.1	0.16	0.32	0.51	0.13	0.62
Middle East and North Africa	0.43	0.58	0.24	0.59	0.23	0.13	0.85
Eastern and Central Europe	0.48	0.74	0.18	0.2	0.1	0.39	0.25
East and South Asia	0.27	0.96	0.35	0.47	0.3	0.18	0.22
OECD Average	0.38	0.6	0.24	-0.1	0.53	0.25	0.21

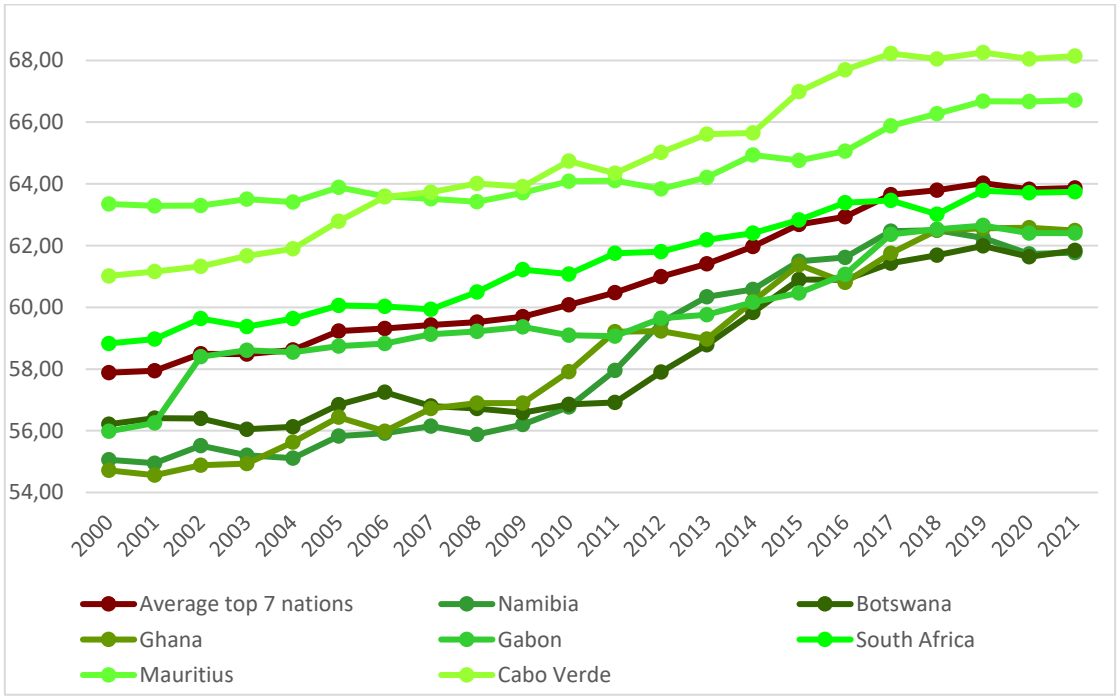
Growth Rate	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.47	0.25	0.2	0.09	0.28	-0.01	0.05
Oceania	0.68	0.17	0.1	-0.13	0.28	-0.01	0.18
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.56	0.1	0.24	0.1	0.31	0.02	-0.01
Middle East and North Africa	0.25	0.31	0.34	0	0.21	-0.07	0.01
Eastern and Central Europe	0.3	0.39	0.08	0.34	0.24	0.01	0.03
East and South Asia	0.65	0.1	0.34	0.15	0.3	0.01	0.04
OECD Average	0.39	0.45	0.18	0.05	0.34	-0.05	0.03

	Absolute growth	Average growth rate	Growth rate 2001-2007	Growth rate 2008-2012	Growth rate 2013-2019	Growth rate 2020-2021
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.53	0.28	0.27	0.42	0.27	0.02
Average top 7 countries	4.02	0.23	0.16	0.46	0.19	0.09
Average 8-14 countries	5.61	0.34	0.36	0.51	0.29	0.01
Average 15-20 countries	4.66	0.29	0.28	0.41	0.3	-0.03
Average 21-26 countries	4.06	0.25	0.22	0.34	0.28	0.02
Average 27-32 countries	4.69	0.3	0.27	0.47	0.28	0.02
Average 33-38 countries	4.14	0.28	0.33	0.33	0.27	-0.01

Annex 02: Graphs for each country

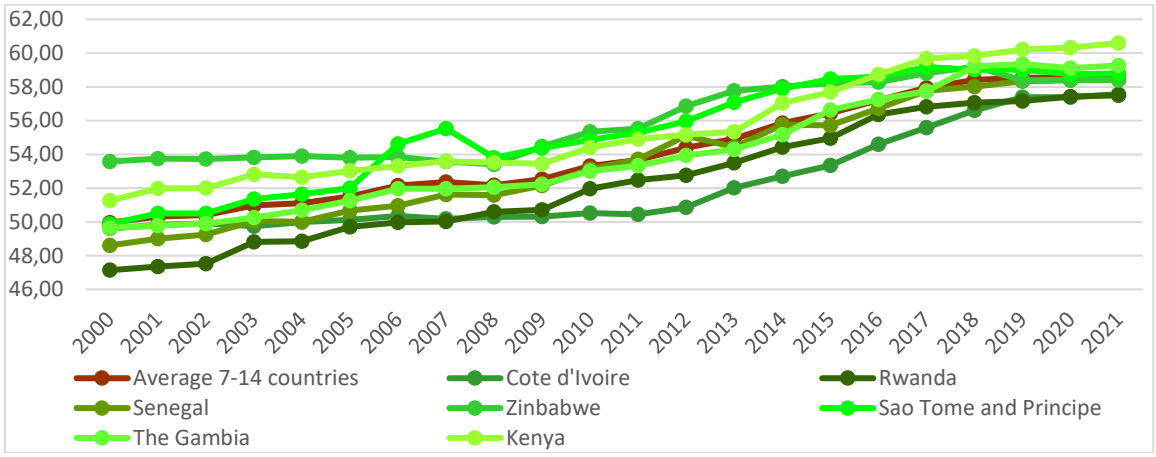
Graphs of the Sub-Saharan region

Graph 9: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in top countries of the Sub-Saharan Africa region



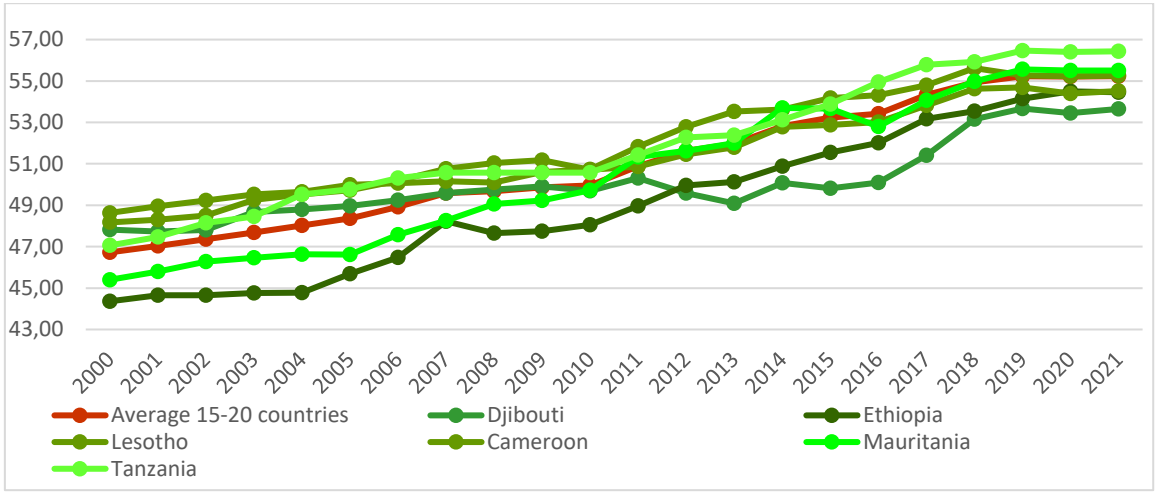
Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

Graph 10: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in the 7-14 countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa region



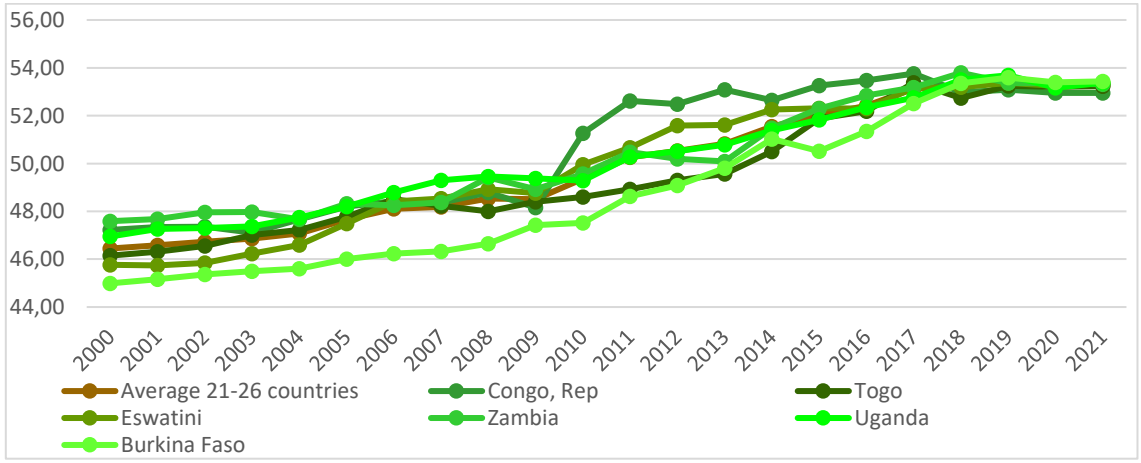
Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

Graph 11: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in the 15-20 countries of Sub-Saharan Africa region



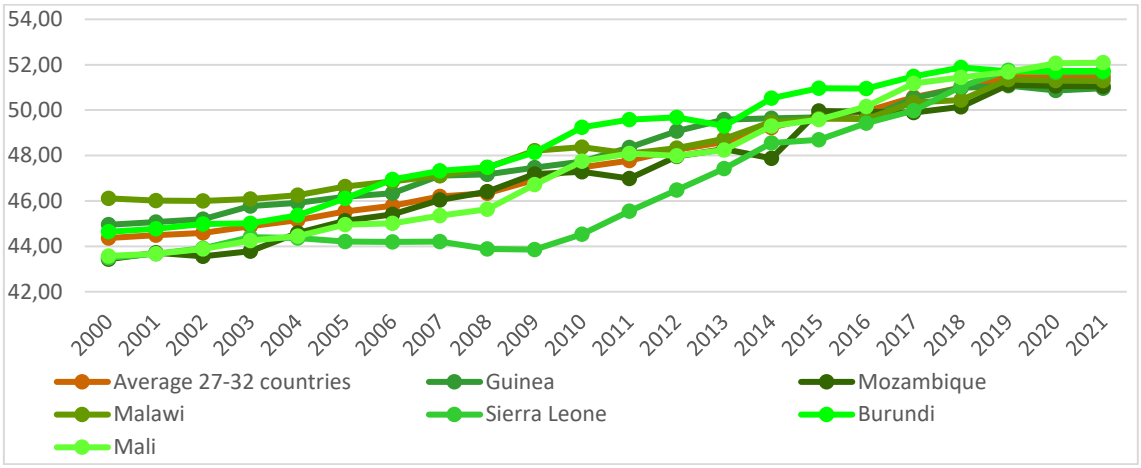
Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

Graph 12: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in the 21-26 countries of Sub-Saharan Africa region



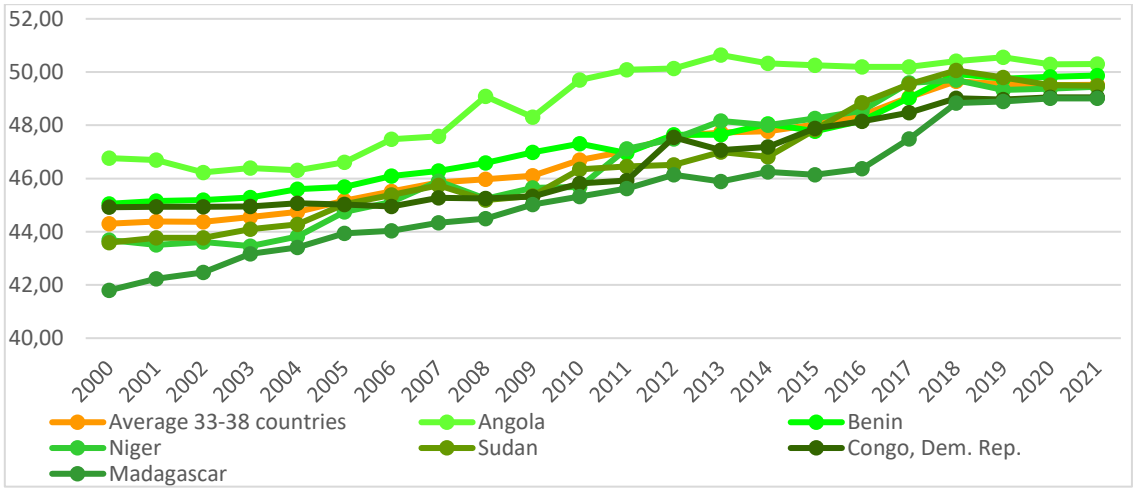
Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

Graph 13: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in the 27-32 countries of Sub-Saharan Africa region



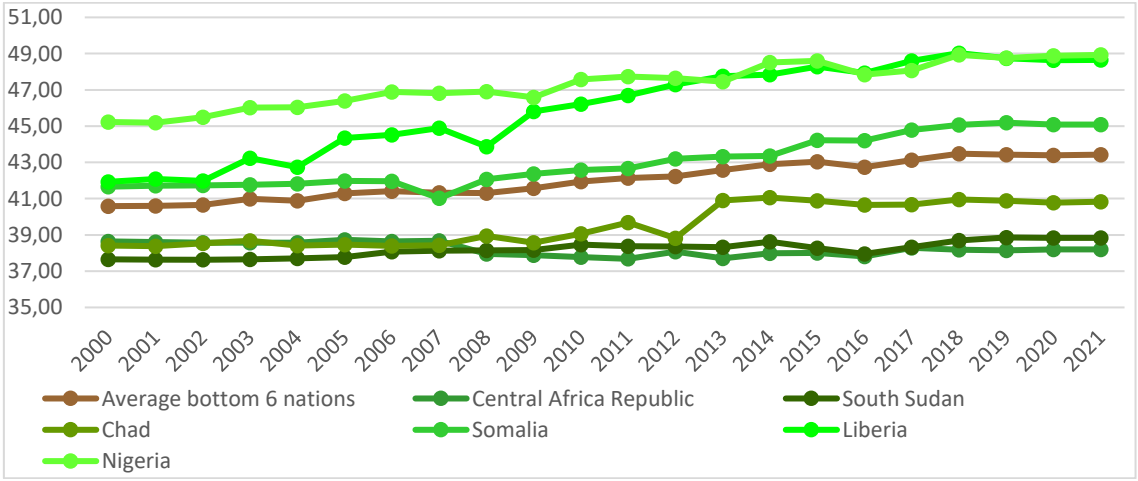
Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

Graph 14: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in the 33-38 countries of Sub-Saharan Africa region



Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

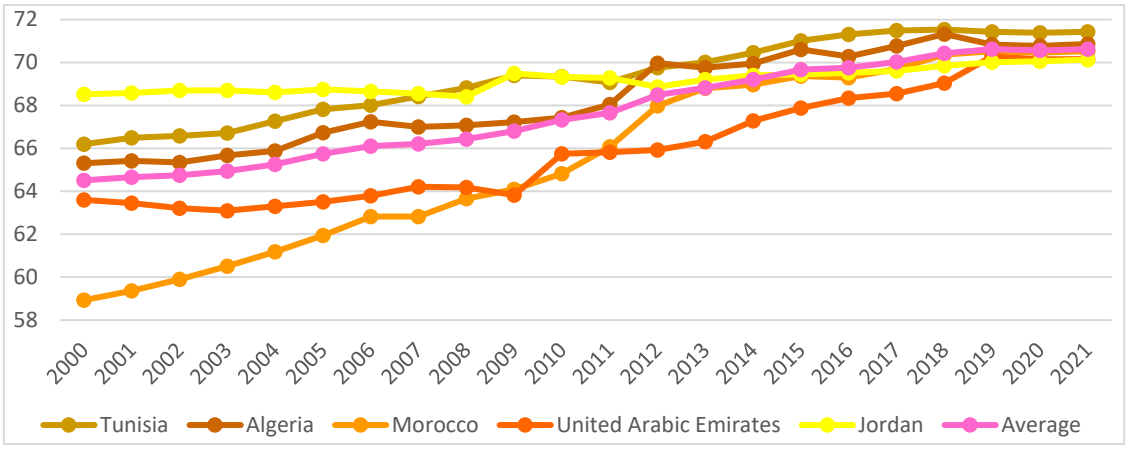
Graph 15: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in the bottom countries of Sub-Saharan Africa region



Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

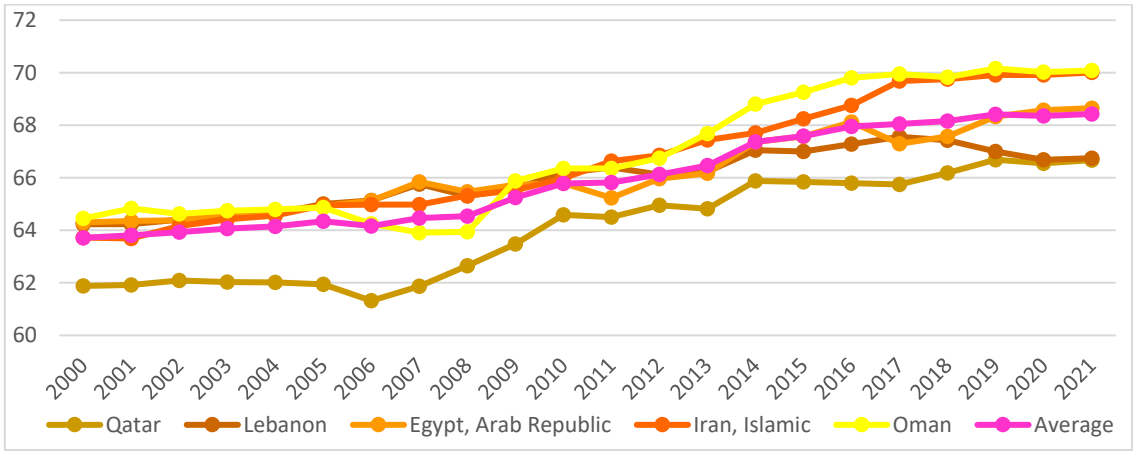
Graphs of the Middle East and North Africa region

Graph 16: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in the top countries of the Middle East and North Africa Country



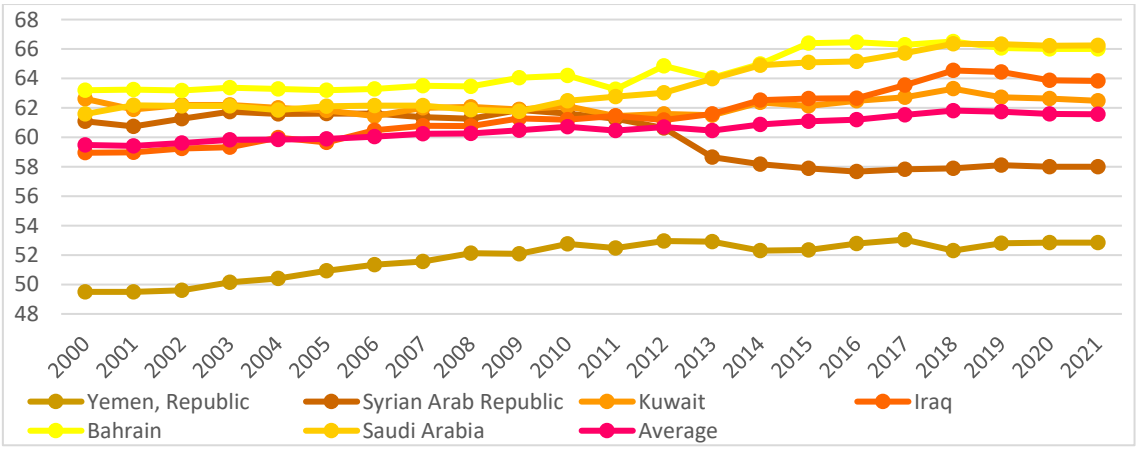
Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

Graph 17: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in the 6-10 countries of the Middle East and North Africa Country



Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

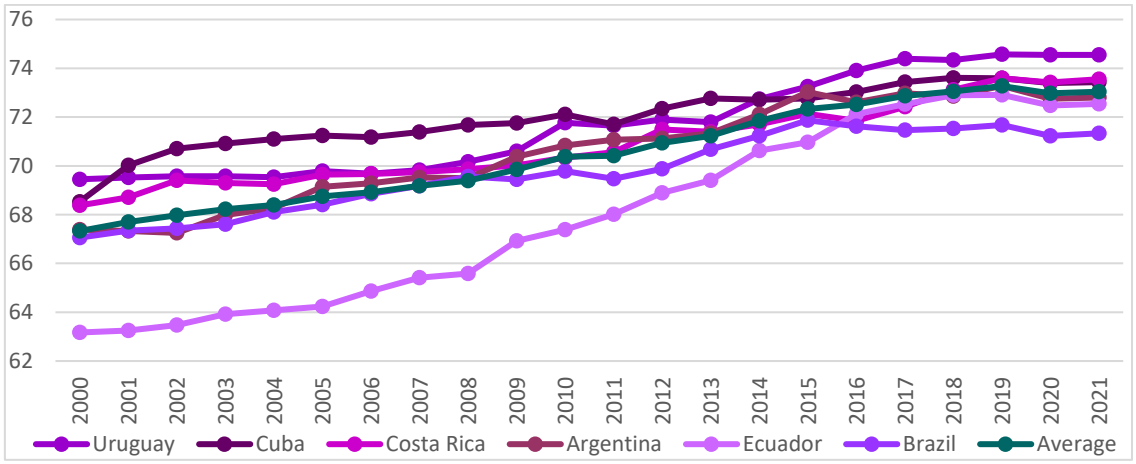
Graph 18: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in the bottom countries of the Middle East and North Africa Country



Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

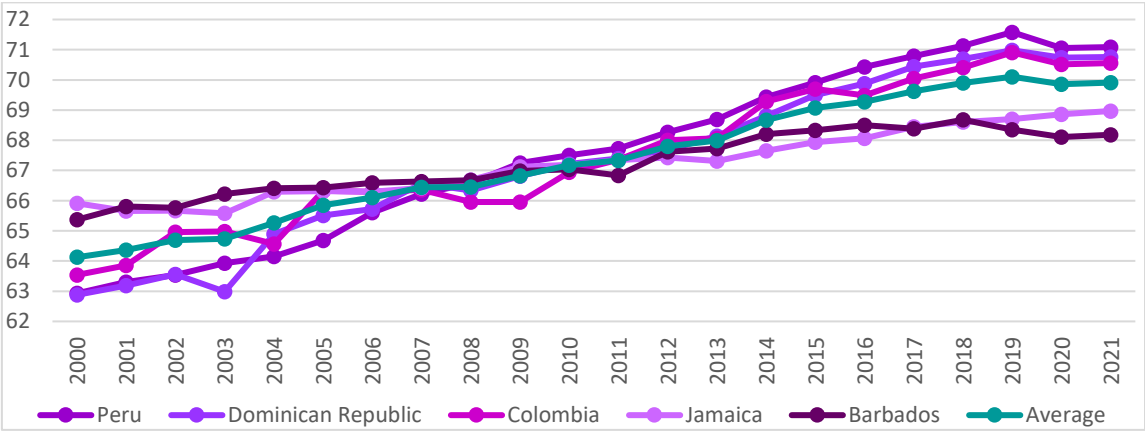
Graphs of the Latin America and the Caribbean region

Graph 19: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in the top countries of Latin America and the Caribbean region



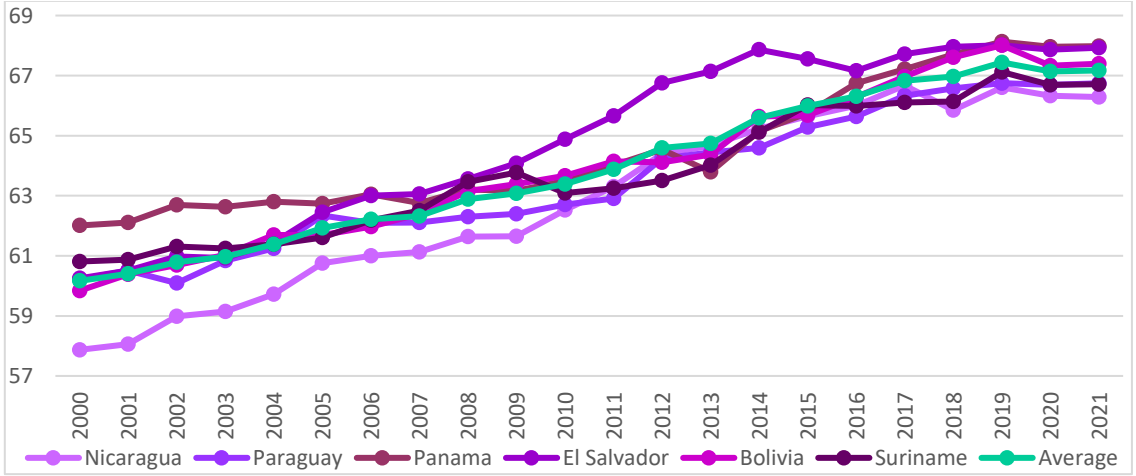
Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

Graph 20: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in the 7-11 countries of the Latin America and the Caribbean region



Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

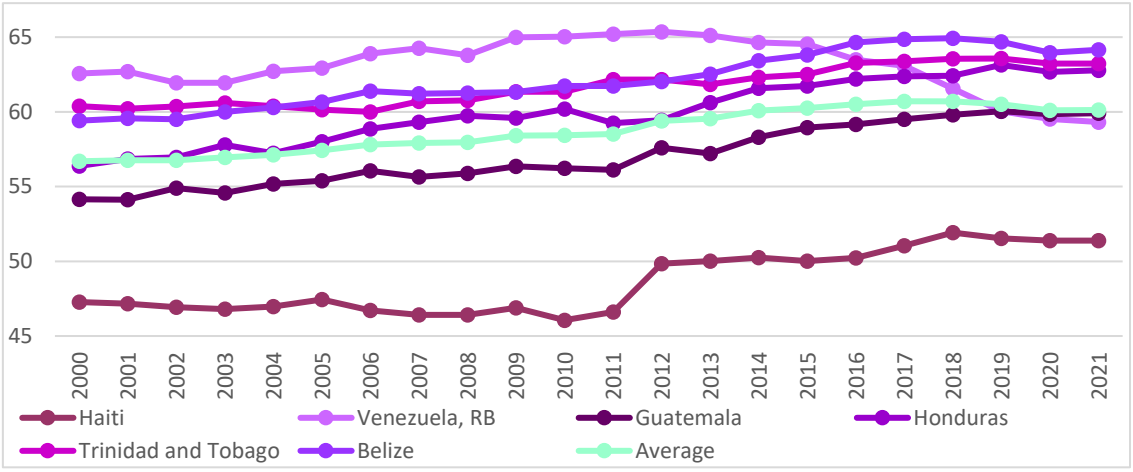
Graph 21: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in the 12-17 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean region



Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

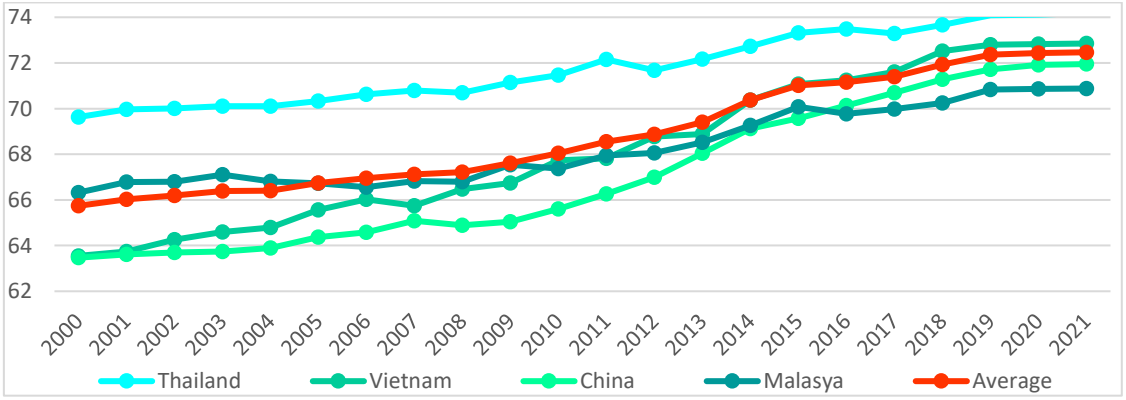
Graph 22: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in the bottom countries of Latin America and the Caribbean region

Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.



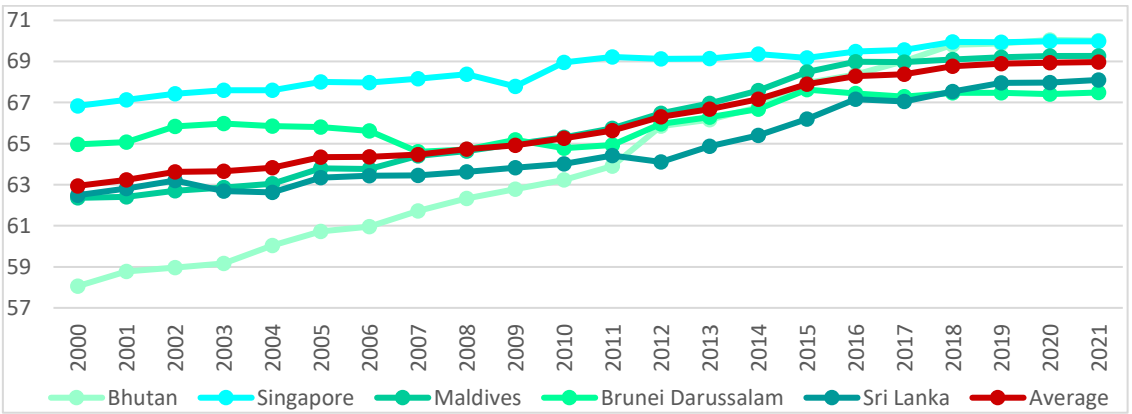
Graphs of the East and South Asia region

Graph 23: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in the top countries of East and South Asia region



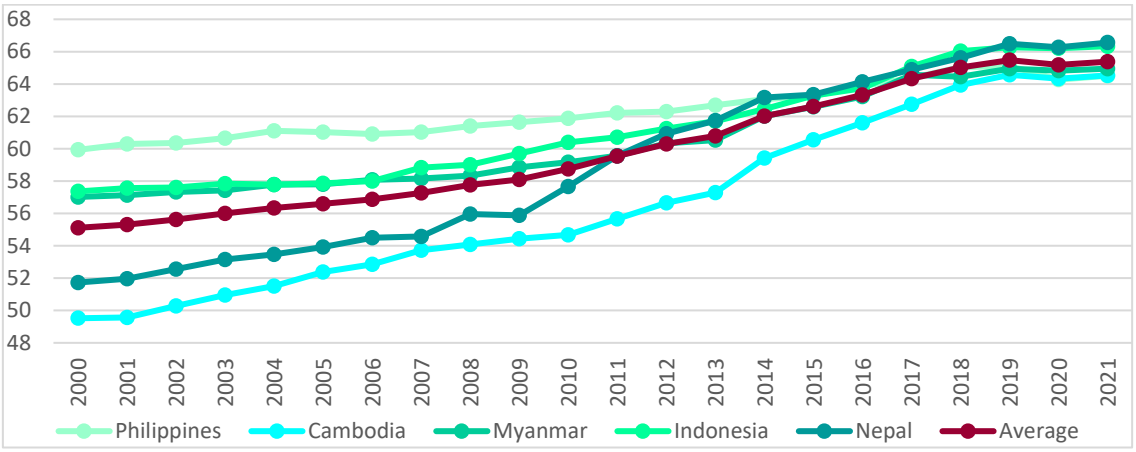
Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

Graph 24: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in the 5-9 countries of East and South Asia region



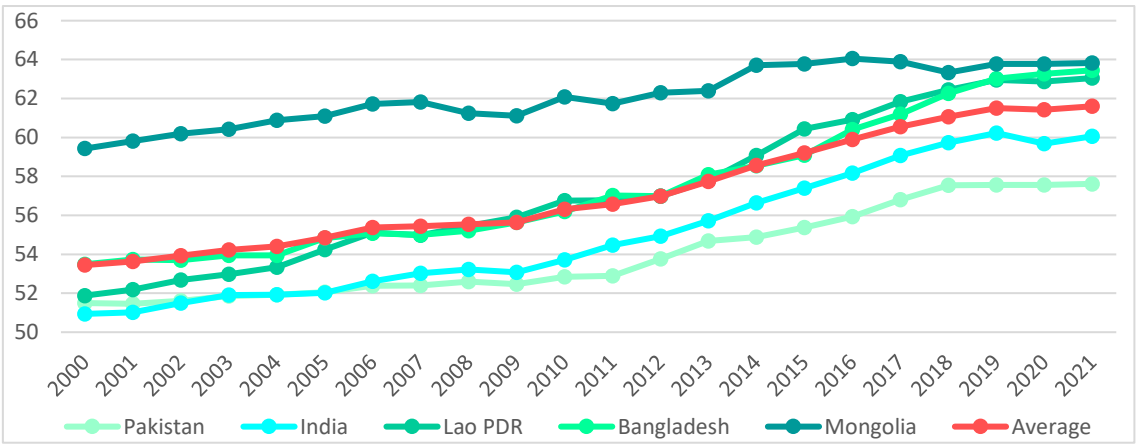
Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

Graph 25: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in the 10-14 countries of East and South Asia region



Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

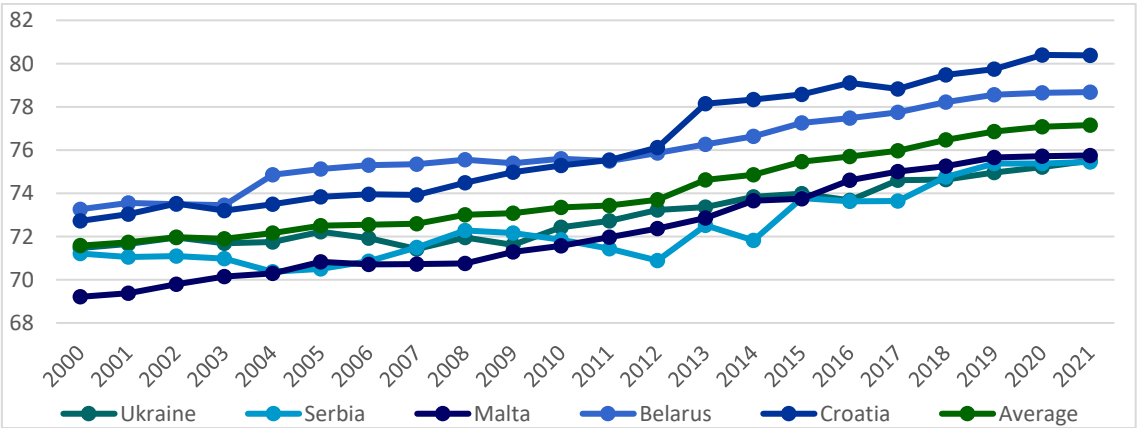
Graph 26: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in the bottom countries of East and South Asia region



Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

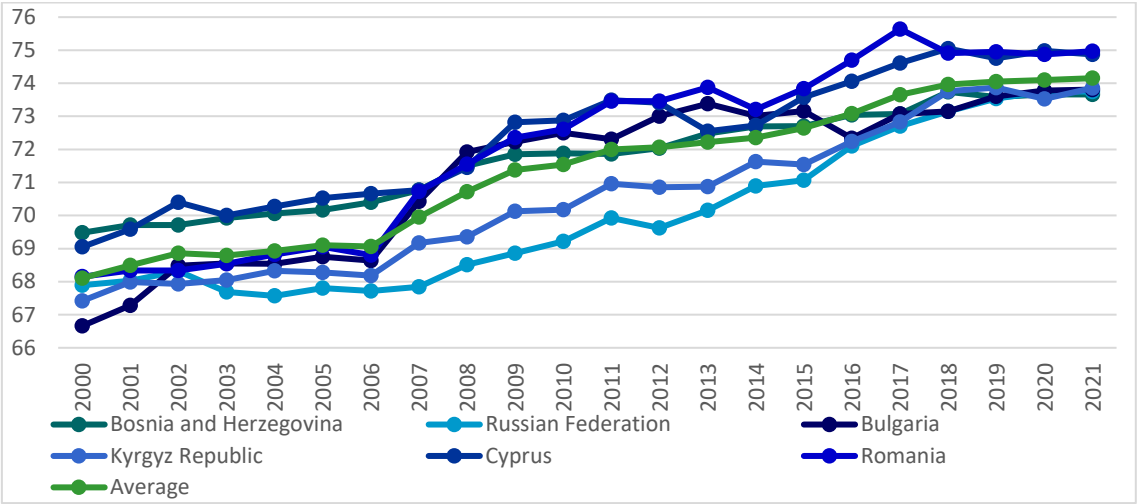
Graphs of the Eastern and Central Europe region

Graph 27: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in the top countries of Eastern and Central Europe region



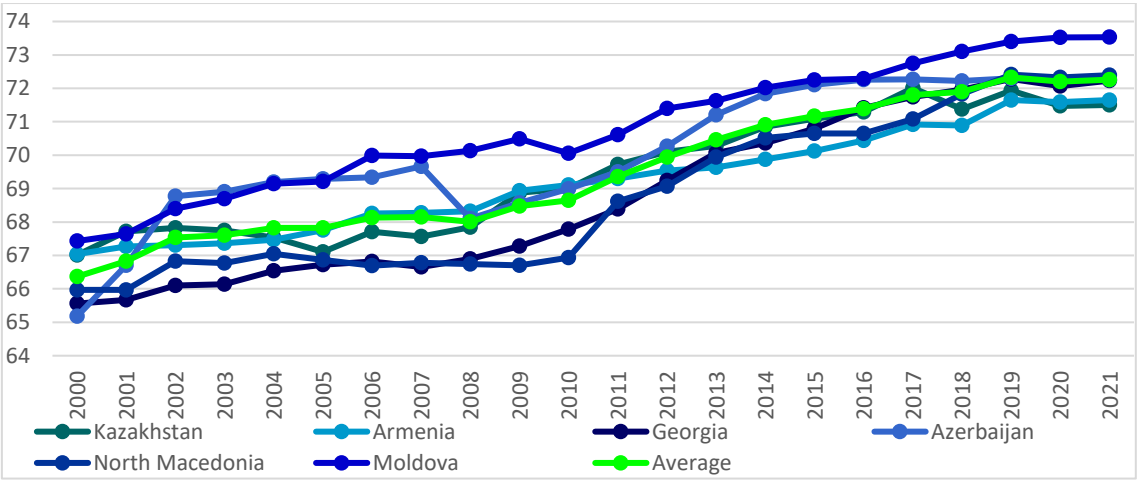
Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

Graph 28: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in the 6-11 countries of Eastern and Central Europe region



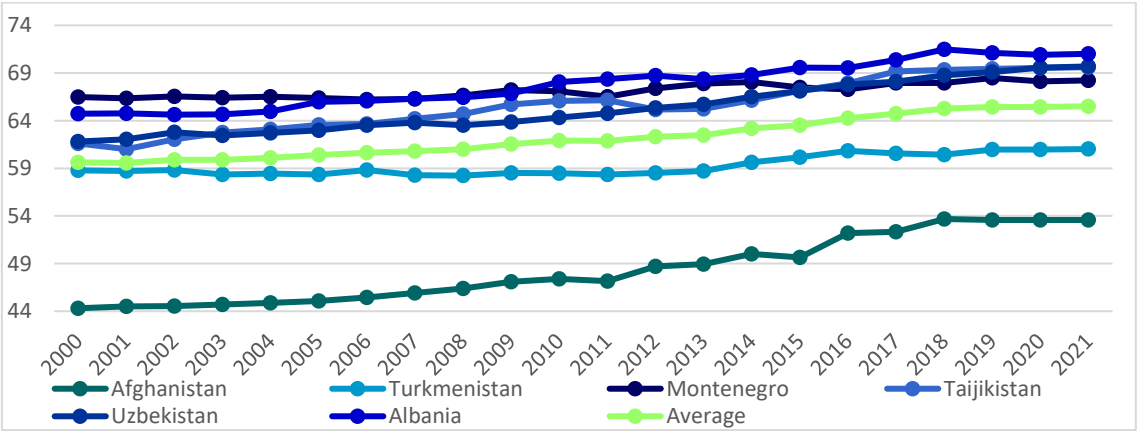
Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

Graph 29: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in the 12-17 countries of Eastern and Central Europe region



Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

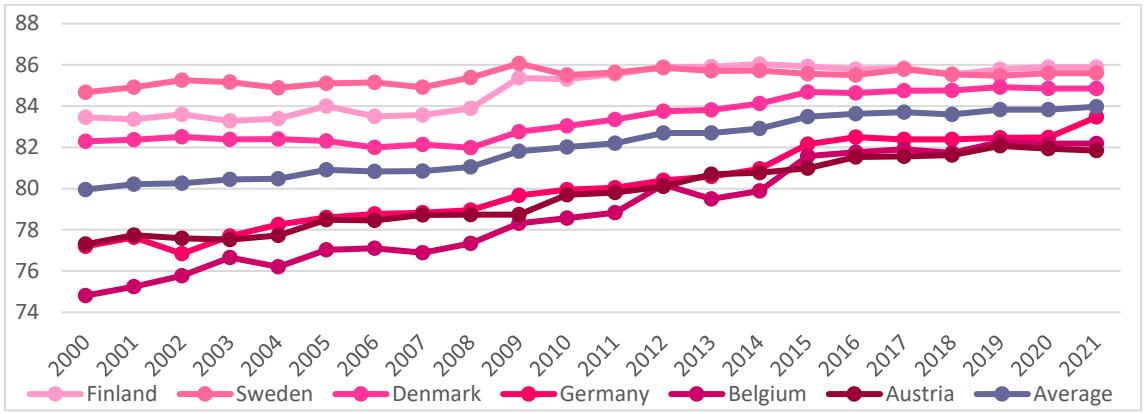
Graph 30: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in the bottom countries of Eastern and Central Europe region



Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

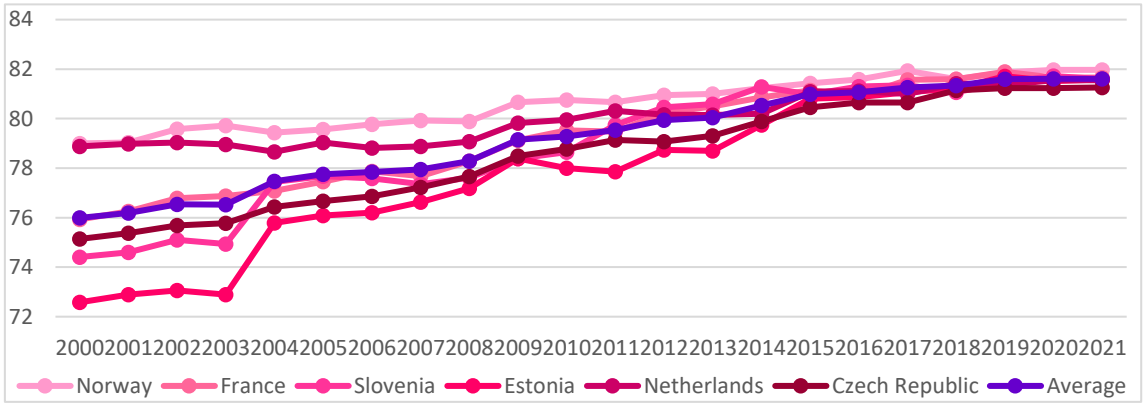
Graphs of OECD Countries

Graph 31: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in the top countries among the OECD Countries



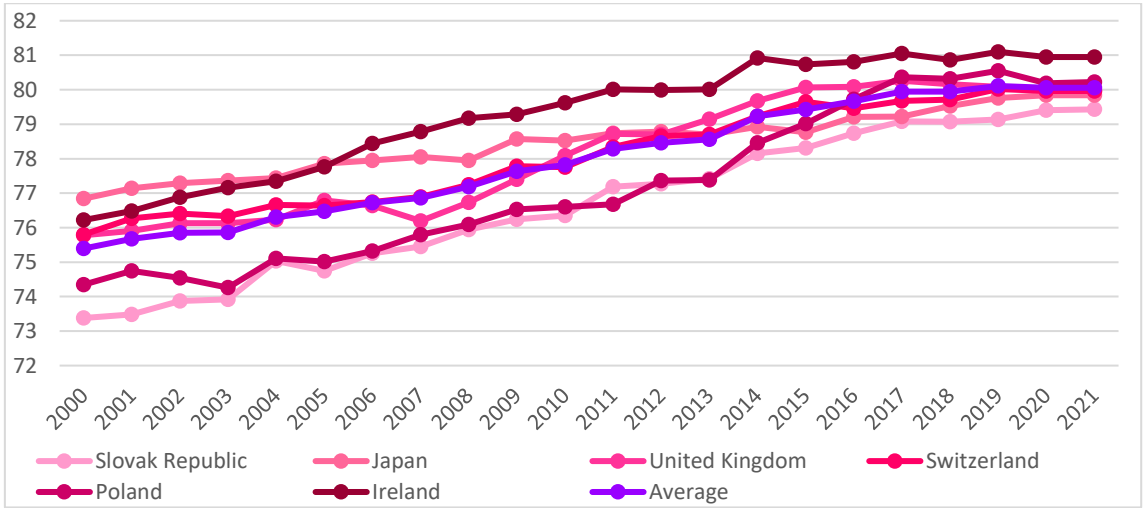
Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

Graph 32: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in the 7-12 countries among the OECD Countries



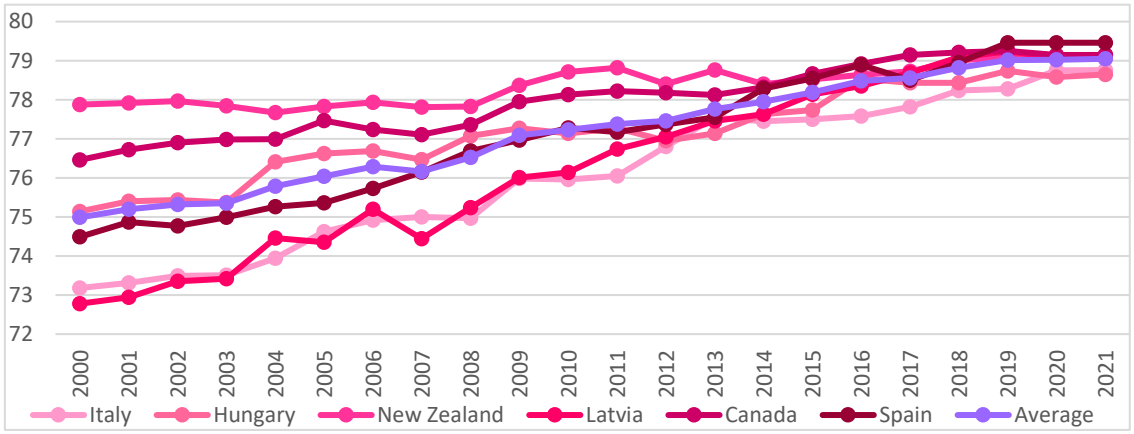
Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

Graph 34: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in the 13-18 countries of East and South Asia region



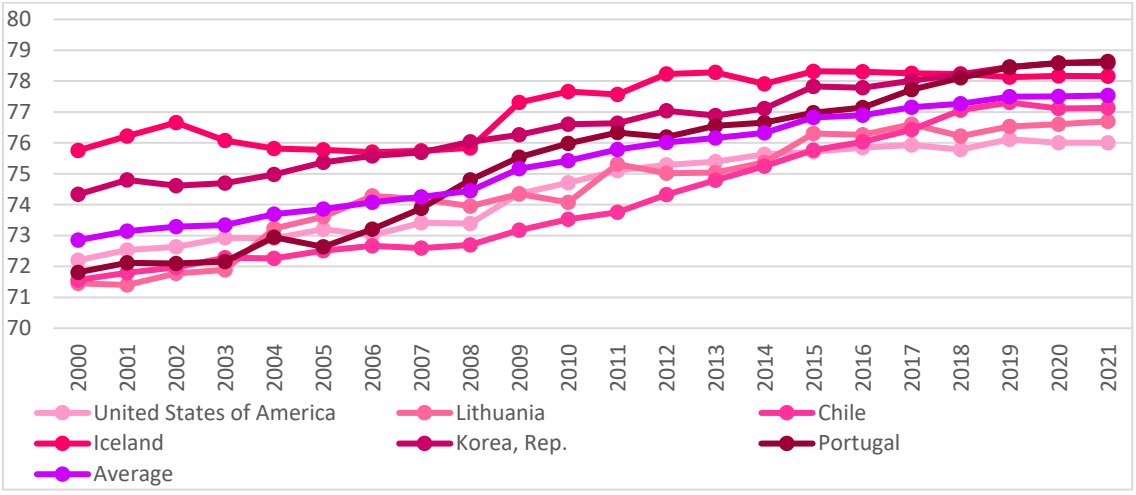
Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

Graph 35: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in the 19-24 countries among the OECD Countries



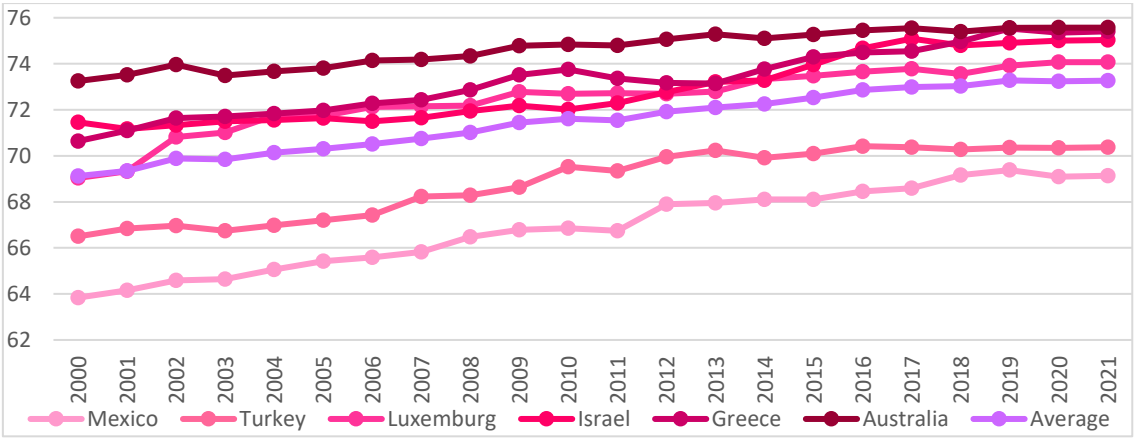
Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

Graph 36: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in the 25-30 countries of East and South Asia region



Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

Graph 37: Evolution in the SDG Index Score in bottom countries among the OECD Countries



Source: Graph constructed by the author based on the data from the UN.

Annex 03: Sustainable Development Goals

No poverty (SDG01)	Eradicate extreme poverty (1.1)	Proportion of population below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment, status and geographical location (urban/rural) (1.1.1)
	Reduce poverty by at least 50% (1.2)	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line. (1.2.1)
		Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions. (1.2.2)
	Implement social protection systems (1.3)	Proportion of population covered by social protection floods/systems by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and vulnerable. (1.3.1)
	Equal rights to ownership, basic services, technology and economic resources (1.4)	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services. (1.4.1)
		Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land a) legally recognized documentation and b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure. (1.4.2)
	Build resilience to environmental, economic and social disasters (1.5)	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters. (1.5.1)
		Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) (1.5.2)
		Number of countries that adopt and implement national disasters risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. (1.5.3)
		Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disasters risk reduction strategies (1.5.4)
	Mobilization of resources to end poverty (1.A)	Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programs. (1.A.1)
		Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection (1.A.2)
		Sum of total grants and non-debt creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programs as a proportion of GDP (1.A.3)
Zero hunger (SDG02)	Universal access to safe and nutritious food (2.1)	Prevalence of undernourishment (2.1.1)
		Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Scale (FIES) (2.1.2)
	End all forms of malnutrition (2.2)	Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age (2.2.1)
		Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) (2.2.2)
	Double the productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers (2.3)	Volume of production per labor unit by classes of farming/pastoral/ forestry enterprise size (2.3.1)
		Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status (2.3.2)
	Sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices (2.4)	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (2.4.1)

	Maintain the genetic diversity in food production (2.5)	Number of plants and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities (2.5.1)
		Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk and unknown level of risk of extinction (2.5.2)
	Invest in rural infrastructure, agricultural research, technology and gene banks (2.A)	Agriculture orientation index for government expenditure (2.A.1)
		Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to be agricultural sector (2.A.2)
	Prevent agricultural trade restriction, market distortion and export subsidies (2.B)	Value of agricultural export subsidies (2.B.1)
	Ensure stable food commodity markets and timely access to information (2.C)	Indicator of food price anomalies (2.C.1)
Good health and well-being (SDG03)	Reduce maternal mortality (3.1)	Maternal mortality ratio (3.1.1)
		Percentage of birth attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labor and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own and to care for newborns (3.1.2)
	End all preventable deaths under 5 years of age (3.2)	Under 5 mortality rate (3.2.1)
		Neonatal mortality rate (3.2.2)
	Fight communicable diseases (3.3)	Number of new HIV infections per 1.000 uninfected population (3.3.1)
		Tuberculosis per 100.000 population (3.3.2)
		Malaria incidence per 1.000 population (3.3.3)
		Hepatitis B incidence per 100.000 population (3.3.4)
		Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases (3.3.5)
	Reduce mortality from non-communicable diseases and promote mental health (3.4)	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases (3.4.1)
		Suicide mortality rate (3.4.2)
	Prevent and treat substance abuse (3.5)	Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, physiological and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders (3.5.1)
		Harmful use of alcohol defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in liters of pure alcohol (3.5.2)
	Reduce road injuries and deaths (3.6)	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (3.6.1)
	Universal access to sexual and reproductive care, family planning and education (3.7)	Percentage of married women ages 15-49 year whose need for family planning is satisfied with modern methods of contraception (3.7.1)
		Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 and 15-19) per 1.000 women in that age group (3.7.2)
	Achieve universal health coverage (3.8)	Coverage of essential health service (3.8.1)
		Proportion of population with large household expenditure on health as a share of total household expenditure or income (3.8.2)
		Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (3.9.1)

	Reduce illness and deaths from hazardous chemicals and pollution (3.9)	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, sanitation and lack of hygiene (3.9.2)
		Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (3.9.3)
	Implement the who framework convention on tobacco control (3.A)	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older (3.A.1)
	Support research, development and universal access to affordable vaccines and medicines (3.B)	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national program (3.B.1)
		Total net official development assistance (ODA) to medical research and basic health sectors (3.B.2)
		Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis (3.B.3)
	Increase health financing and support health work force in developing countries (3.C)	Health worker density and distribution (3.C.1)
	Improve early warning systems for global health risk (3.D)	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness (3.D.1)
Quality education (SDG04)	Free primary and secondary education (4.1)	Proportion of children and young people a) in grades 2/3, b) at the end of primary and c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in i) reading and ii) mathematics, by sex. (4.1.1)
	Equal access to quality pre-primary education (4.2)	Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychological well-being, by sex. (4.2.1)
		Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex (4.2.2)
	Equal access to affordable technical, vocational and higher education (4.3)	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in previous 12 months, by sex (4.3.1)
	Increase the number of people with relevant skills for financial success (4.4)	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communication technology (ICT) skills, by type of skills (4.4.1)
	Eliminate all discrimination in education (4.5)	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous people and conflict-affected, as data become available for all education indicators (4.5.1)
	Universal literacy and numeracy (4.6)	Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional a) literacy and b) numeracy skills, by sex (4.6.1)
	Education for sustainable development and global citizenship (4.7)	Extent to which i) global citizenship education and ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in a) national education policies and b) curricula, c) teacher education and d) students assessment (4.7.1)
	Build and upgrade inclusive safe schools (4.A)	Proportion of schools with access to a) electricity, b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes, c) computers for pedagogical purposes, d) adopted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities, e) basic drinking water, f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities and g) basic handwashing facilities (as per WASH indicator definitions) (4.A.1)

	Expand higher education scholarships and developing countries (4.B)	Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarship (4.B.1)
	Increase the supply of qualified teachers in developing countries (4.C)	Proportion of teachers in a) pre-primary, b) primary, c) lower secondary, and d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country (4.C.1)
Gender equality (SDG05)	End discrimination against women and girls (5.1)	Whether or not legal framework are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (5.1.1)
	End all violence against and exploitation of women and girls (5.2)	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by forms of violence and by age (5.2.1)
		Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence (5.2.2)
	Eliminate forced marriage and genital mutilation (5.3)	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married in a union before age 15 and before age 18 (5.3.1)
		Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (5.3.2)
	Value unpaid care and promote shared domestic responsibilities (5.4)	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (5.4.1)
	Ensure full participation in leadership and decision-making (5.5)	Proportion of seats held by women in a) national parliaments and b) local governments (5.5.1)
		Proportion of women in managerial positions (5.5.2)
	Universal access to reproductive rights and health (5.6)	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relationships, contraceptive and reproductive health care (5.6.1)
		Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and productive health care, information and education (5.6.2)
	Equal rights to economic resources, property ownership and financial services (5.A)	Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex and b) share of women among owners of rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (5.A.1)
		Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control (5.A.2)
	Promote empowerment of women through technology (5.B)	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone, by sex (5.B.1)
	Adopt and strengthen policies and enforceable legislation for gender equality (5.C)	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment (5.C.1)

Clean water and sanitation (SDG6)	Safe and affordable drinking water (6.1)	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (6.1.1)
	End open defecation and provide access to sanitation and hygiene (6.2)	Proportion of population using a) safely managed sanitation services and b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water (6.2.1)
	Improve water quality, wastewater treatment and safe reuse (6.3)	Proportion of wastewater safely treated (6.3.1)
		Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (6.3.2)
	Increase water use efficiency and ensure freshwater supplies (6.4)	Change in water-use efficiency over time (6.4.1)
		Levels of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (6.4.2)
	Implement integrated water resources management (6.5)	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (6.5.1)
		Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (6.5.2)
	Protect and release water related ecosystems (6.6)	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time (6.6.1)
	Expand water and sanitation support to developing countries (6.A)	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of government coordinated spending plan (6.A.1)
	Support local engagement in water and sanitation management (6.B)	Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management (6.B.1)
Energy (SDG07)	Universal access to modern energy (7.1)	Proportion of population with access to electricity (7.1.1)
		Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (7.1.2)
	Increase global percentage of renewable energy (7.2)	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (7.2.1)
	Double the improvement in energy efficiency (7.3)	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP (7.3.1)
	Promote access, technology and investment in clean energy (7.4)	International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems (7.4.1)
	Expand and upgrade energy services for developing countries (7.5)	Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development service (7.5.1)
Decent work and economic growth (SDG08)	Sustainable economic growth (8.1)	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (8.1.1)
	Diversify, innovate and upgrade for economic productivity (8.2)	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (8.2.1)
	Promote policies to support job creation and growing enterprises (8.3)	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex (8.3.1)
	Improve resource efficiency in consumption and production (8.4)	Material footprint per capita and material footprint per GDP (8.4.1)
		Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita and domestic material consumption per GDP (8.4.2)
	Full employment and decent work with equal pay (8.5)	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities (8.5.1)
		Unemployment rate by sex, age and persons with disabilities (8.5.2)

	Promote youth employment, education and training (8.6)	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (8.6.1)
	End modern slavery, trafficking and child labour (8.7)	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age (8.7.1)
	Protect labour rights and promote safe working environments (8.8)	Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status (8.8.1)
		Level of national compliance with labour right (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation (8.8.2)
	Promote beneficial and sustainable tourism (8.9)	Tourism direct GDP as proportion of total GDP and in growth rate (8.9.1)
		Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs (8.9.2)
	Universal access to banking, insurance and financial services (8.10)	a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100.000 adults and b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100.000 adults (8.10.1)
		Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (8.10.2)
	Increase aid for trade support (8.A)	Aid for trade commitments and disbursements (8.A.1)
	Develop a global youth employment strategy (8.B)	Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment (8.B.1)
Industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG09)	Develop sustainable, resilient and inclusive infrastructure (9.1)	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2km of all-season road (9.1.1)
		Passengers and freight volumes, by mode of transport (9.1.2)
	Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization (9.2)	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita (9.2.1)
		Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (9.2.2)
	Increase access to financial services and markets (9.3)	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value (9.3.1)
		Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit (9.3.2)
	Upgrade all industries and infrastructures for sustainability (9.4)	CO2 emissions per unit of value added (9.4.1)
	Enhance research and upgrade industrial technologies (9.5)	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP (9.5.1)
		Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants (9.5.2)
	Facilitate sustainable infrastructure development for developing countries (9.A)	Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure (9.A.1)
	Support domestic technology development and industrial diversification (9.B)	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added (9.B.1)
	Universal access to information and communications technology (9.C)	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network by technology (9.C.1)

Inequity (SDG10)	Reduce income inequalities (10.1)	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40% of the population and the total population (10.1.1)
	Promote universal social, economic and political inclusion (10.2)	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (10.2.1)
	Ensure equal opportunities and end discrimination (10.3)	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (10.3.1)
	Adopt fiscal and social policies that promotes equality (10.4)	Labour share of GPP, compromising wages and progressively achieve greater equality (10.4.1)
	Improved regulation of global financial markets and institutions (10.5)	Financial soundness indicator (10.5.1)
	Enhanced representation for developing countries in financial institutions (10.6)	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations (10.6.1)
	Responsible and well-managed migration policies (10.7)	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination (10.7.1)
		Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies (10.7.2)
	Special and differential treatment for developing countries (10.A)	Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff (10.A.1)
	Encourage development assistance and investment in least developed countries (10.B)	Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (10.B.1)
	Reduce transaction costs for migrant remittances (10.C)	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted (10.C.1)
Sustainable cities and communities (SDG11)	Safe and affordable housing (11.1)	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (11.1.1)
	Affordable and sustainable transport systems (11.2)	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport by sex, age and persons with disabilities (11.2.1)
	Inclusive and sustainable urbanization (11.3)	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate (11.3.1)
		Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically (11.3.2)
	Protect the world's cultural and natural heritage (11.4)	Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage (11.4.1)
	Reduce the adverse effects of natural disasters (11.5)	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100.000 population (11.5.1)
		Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters (11.5.2)
	Reduce the environmental impacts of cities (11.6)	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated ¡, by cities (11.6.1)
		Annual mean levels of fine particular matter (PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted) (11.6.2)

	Provide access to safe and inclusive green and public spaces (11.7)	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (11.7.1)
		Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months (11.7.2)
	Strong national and regional development planning (11.A)	Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projection and resource need, by size of city (11.A.1)
	Implement policies for inclusion, resource efficiency and disaster risk reduction (11.B)	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2013-2030 (11.B.1)
		Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (11.B.2)
	Support least developed countries in sustainable and resilient building (11.C)	Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials (11.C.1)
Responsible consumption and production (SDG12)	Implement the 10-year sustainable consumption and production framework (12.1)	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production and consumption (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies (12.1.1)
	Sustainable management and use of natural resources (12.2)	Material footprint, material footprint per capita and material footprint per GDP (12.2.1)
		Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita and domestic material consumption per GDP (12.2.2)
	Halve global per capita food waste (12.3)	Global food loss index (12.3.1)
	Responsible management of chemicals and waste (12.4)	Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement (12.4.1)
		Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment (12.4.2)
	Substantially reduce waste generation (12.5)	National recycling rate, tons of material recycled (12.5.1)
	Encourage companies to adopt sustainable practices and sustainability reporting (12.6)	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports (12.6.1)
	Promote sustainable public procurement practices (12.7)	Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and actions plans (12.7.1)
	Promote universal understanding of sustainable lifestyles (12.8)	Extent to which i) global citizenship education and ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed (12.8.1)
	Support developing countries' scientific and technological capacity for sustainable consumption and production (12.A)	Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies (12.A.1)

	Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable tourism (12.B)	Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools (12.B.1)
	Remove market distortions that encourage wasteful consumption (12.C)	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels (12.C.1)
Climate action (SDG13)	Strengthen resilience and adaptative capacity to climate-related disasters (13.1)	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100.000 population (13.1.1)
		Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (13.1.2)
		Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies (13.1.3)
	Integrate climate change measures into policy and planning (13.2)	Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development (13.2.1)
	Build knowledge and capacity to meet climate change (13.3)	Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula (13.3.1)
		Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systematic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer and development actions (13.3.2)
	Implement then UN Framework convention on climate change (13.A)	Mobilized number of US dollars per year between 2020-2025 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment (13.A.1)
	Promote mechanism to raise capacity for planning and management (13.B)	Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management (13.B.1)
Life below water (SDG14)	Reduce marine pollution (14.1)	Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density (14.1.1)
	Protect and restore ecosystem (14.2)	Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches (14.2.1)
	Reduce ocean acidification (14.3)	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations (14.3.1)
	Sustainable fishing (14.4)	Proportion of protected areas in relation to marine areas (14.4.1)
	Conserve coastal and marine areas (14.5)	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas (14.5.1)
	End subsidies contributing to overfishing (14.6)	Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegally unreported and unregulated fishing (14.6.1)
	Increase the economic benefits from sustainable use of marine resources (14.7)	Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP (14.7.1)

	Increase scientific knowledge, research and technology for ocean health (14.A)	Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology (14.A.1)
	Support small scale fishers (14.B)	Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access for small-scale fisheries (14.B.1)
	Implement and enforce international sea law (14.C)	Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (14.C.1)
Life on land (SDG15)	Conserve and restore terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems (15.1)	Forest area as a proportion of total land area (15.1.1)
		Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type (15.1.2)
	End deforestation and restore degraded forest (15.2)	Progress towards sustainable forest management (15.2.1)
	End desertification and restore degraded land (15.3)	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (15.3.1)
	Ensure conservation of mountain ecosystems (15.4)	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity (15.4.1)
		Mountain Green Cover index (15.4.2)
	Protect biodiversity and natural habitats (15.5)	Red List Index (15.5.1)
	Protect access to genetic resources and fair sharing of the benefits (15.6)	Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits (15.6.1)
	Eliminate poaching and trafficking of protected species (15.7)	Proportion of traded wildfire that was poached or illicit trafficked (15.7.1)
	Prevent invasive alien species on land and in water ecosystems (15.8)	Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species (15.8.1)
	Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity in governmental planning (15.9)	Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (15.9.1)
	Increase financial resources to conserve and sustainably use ecosystem and biodiversity (15.A)	Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (15.A.1)
	Finance and incentivize sustainable forest management (15.B)	Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (15.B.1)
	Combat global poaching and trafficking (15.C)	Proportion of traded wildfire that was poached or illicitly trafficked (15.C.1)
Peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG16)	Reduce violence everywhere (16.1)	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100.000 population, by sex and age (16.1.1)
		Conflict-related deaths per 100.000 population, by sex, age and cause (16.1.2)
		Proportion of population subjected a) physical violence, b) psychological violence and c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months (16.1.3)
		Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live (16.1.4)

	Protect children from abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence (16.2)	Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and for psychological aggression by care givers in the past months (16.2.1)
		Number of victims of human trafficking per 100.000 population (16.2.2)
		Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years, who experienced sexual violence by age (16.2.3)
	Promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice (16.3)	Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities (16.3.1)
		Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population (16.3.2)
	Combat organized crime and illicit financial and arms flows (16.4)	Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flow (16.4.1)
		Proportion of seized, founded or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority (16.4.2)
	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery (16.5)	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months (16.5.1)
		Proportion of business that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bride to a public official or were asked for a bride by those public officials during the previous 12 months (16.5.2)
	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions (16.6)	Primary government expenditures as a proportion original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) (16.6.1)
		Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services (16.6.2)
	Ensure responsible, inclusive and representative decision-making (16.7)	Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service and judiciary) compared to national distributions (16.7.1)
		Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group (16.7.2)
	Strengthen the participation in global governance (16.8)	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations (16.8.1)
	Provide universal legal identity (16.9)	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (16.9.1)
	Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms (16.10)	Number of verifies cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months (16.10.1)
		Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information (16.10.2)
	Strengthen national institutions to prevent violence and combat crime and terrorism (16.A)	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principle (16.A.1)
	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies (16.B)	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (16.B.1)

Partnerships for the goals (SDG17)	Mobilize resources to improve domestic revenue collection (17.1)	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP (17.1.1)
		Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes (17.1.2)
	Implement all development assistance commitments (17.2)	Net official development assistance, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation And Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donor's Gross National Income (GNI) (17.2.1)
	Mobilize financial resources for developing countries (17.3)	Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget (17.3.1)
		Volume of remittances (in United States Dollars) as a proportion of total GDP (17.3.2)
	Assist developing countries in attaining debt sustainability (17.4)	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services (17.4.1)
	Invest in least-developed countries (17.5)	Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least development countries (17.5.1)
	Knowledge sharing and cooperation for access to science, technology and innovation (17.6)	Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programs between countries (17.6.1)
		Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (17.6.2)
	Promote sustainable technologies to developing countries (17.7)	Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technology (17.7.1)
	Strengthen the science, technology and innovation capacity for least-developed countries (17.8)	Proportion of individuals using the Internet (17.8.1)
	Enhanced SDG capacity in developing countries (17.9)	Dollar value of financial and technical assistance committed to developing countries (17.9.1)
	Promote a universal trading system under the WTO (17.10)	Worldwide weighted Tariff average (17.10.1)
	Increase the exports of developing countries (17.11)	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports (17.11.1)
	Remove trade barriers for least-developed countries (17.12)	Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing states (17.12.1)
	Enhance global macroeconomics stability (17.13)	Macroeconomic Dashboard (17.13.1)
	Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development (17.14)	Number of countries with mechanism in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (17.14.1)
	Respect the global partnership for sustainable development (17.15)	Extent of use of country-owned results framework and planning tools by providers of development cooperation (17.15.1)
	Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development (17.16)	Number of countries reporting progress in multi stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks (17.16.1)
	Encourage effective partnerships (17.17)	Amount of US$ committed to a) public-private partnership and b) civil society partnerships (17.17.1)
	Enhance availability of reliable (17.18)	Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation

		when relevant to the target in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (17.18.1)
		Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (17.18.2)
		Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation (17.18.3)
	Further develop measurements of a progress (17.19)	Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries (17.19.1)
		Proportion of countries that a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and b) have achieved 100% birth registration and 80% death registration (17.19.2)