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## КВАЛІФІКАЦІЙНА РОБОТА

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**MASTER'S LEVEL QUALIFICATION PAPER**  
on the topic "The UN Sustainable Development Goals and their implantations in  
Spain and Ukraine"  
Specialty 292 "International Economic Relations"

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## ABSTRACT

on master's degree qualification paper on the topic  
«The UN Sustainable Development Goals and their  
implantations in Spain and Ukraine»

student Vladyslav Shapoval

The main content of the master's degree qualification paper is presented on 136 pages, including references consisted of 58 used sources, which is placed on 6 pages. The paper contains 19 tables, 19 figures that are presented on 63 pages.

Key words: LGBTQ +, Sustainable Development Goals, Inequality, decent work.

The goal of the master's degree qualification paper is to analyze the historical background and connection between the Sustainable Development Goals and LGBTQ+ community and analyze the implementation of SDGs in Ukraine and Spain and what Ukraine could learn from Spanish example in order to create more inclusive conditions for LGBTQ+ people referring to the SDG 10 and SDG 08.

The object of research is the historical background of SDGs, and the relationship between LGBTQ+ and SDGs, implementation of SDGS in Spain and Ukraine.

The subject of the study is specific Sustainable Development Goals, in particular SDG 10 and SDG 08, as they can play a significant role in providing ground for SDGs and LGBTQ+ and further implementation for Ukraine.

In the process of research depending on the goals and objectives, we used relevant methods of analysis of provided tables, abstract-logical method, comparative analysis.

The information base of the paper is statistical and informative documents of famous international organizations such as the United Nations Development Program, World Bank, United Nations etc., data of information and analytical bulletins, as well as periodicals publications and scientific publications of foreign authors.

According to the results of the research, the following conclusions are made:

1. The Millennial Goals have become a first milestone on the way to solving global problems. With time, they became more comprehensive as they included more areas of human's lives. Nowadays, it is possible to see a new vision of a better world – Global Sustainable Goals that were adopted in 2015. Those goals began to represent a bigger vision for the future of the human rights. As it was said before, the main purpose was of the SDGs was to create a vast approach to the implementation of them than it was during the MDGs' period. Therefore, all countries are now involved in shaping the reality to make a difference in their local communities and national societies.
2. The tendencies between Ukraine and Spain are seen as positive. Yet, Spanish indicators were compared with the EU average or target ones, Ukrainians are explained by specific trends in the specific area that explains the ideas behind the government's actions. 62. Spain has to take measures now in order to achieve all the goals by 2030, especially, targets reaching the European Union average values as a part of the big agenda - the horizon of 2030 - are slighter than 50% in 10 goals (SDG 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16 and 17), equivalent or over 50% but underneath 75% in 5 goals (SDG 5, 6, 7, 11, 14 and 15) and above 75% solely in one SDG 3. In Ukraine, the most successful ones are SDG 05, SDG 08, SDG 02. Both countries, Spain and Ukraine, have a lot of work to put in order to achieve those goals by 2030.
3. Some SDGs are strongly correlated with the LGBTQ+ inclusion. The principle “No One Left Behind” as well as other legally binding international treaties: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights have a solid demonstration that LGBTQ+ people should be also included into local law-making procedures. It is proven that reaching those goals can help to develop economies and create a more prosper and inclusive society, if countries specifically focus on SGD 08 and SDG 10.
4. Spain has a higher percentage of implementing SDGs than Ukraine. Spaniards enjoy a broad anti-discriminatory policy, including at workplace, education,

public and financial services. Hence, there is a low chance for them to experience any kind of limited access those services. However, Ukraine has to make improvements in this field, including to frame anti-discriminatory policies based on sexual orientation where this idea would be stated explicitly. Also, some economic benefits can play a significant in the development of the country as well as an inclusion of minorities into the country's life which could bring further development.

5. Therefore, if the Government of Ukraine focuses on shaping SDG 10 and SDG 8 which has better ratings in Spain, it could first step toward achieving the SDGs as well as making Ukraine closer to the European community. By achieving those goals, individuals who somehow associated with the LGBTQ+ community could enjoy fully their rights. It would be a first step to a general equality and social inclusion. As another step, it could be a comprehensive educational policy on anti-discrimination against minorities and equal access to education without creating barriers. This recommendation is connected to the SDG 4
6. Hence, the importance of Sustainable Development Goals is high as it gives a legal framework for LGBTQ+ inclusion into different fields of our lives. It prompts anti-discriminatory approach in different fields as it could help to reach goals. The results could be used as a guidance for Ukraine and other countries that wish to create more inclusive and anti-discriminatory policies for LGBTQ+ in order to increase chances to reach the Sustainable Development Goals by the United Nations.

Approbation of the main areas of the Master's study has been contemplated by the article "Sustainable socio-economic development and Rainbow Europe Index" that was published on December 21, 2021 in Business Perspective in the Journal "Problems and Perspectives in Management Issue #4" can be found by the link: <https://www.businessperspectives.org/index.php/journals/problems-and-perspectives-in-management/issue-392/sustainable-socio-economic-development-and-rainbow-europe-index>

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# TASKS FOR BACHELOR'S DEGREE QUALIFICATION

## PAPER

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF

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## TASKS FOR MASTER'S DEGREE QUALIFICATION PAPER

(Specialty 292 "International Economic Relations")

student 2 course, group ME.M-11aH

Vladyslav Shapoval

1. The topic of the paper “The UN Sustainable Development Goals and their implantations in Spain and Ukraine” is approved by the order №0969-VI of the university from 27.10.2022 year.
2. The term of completed paper submission by the student is «18» December 2022.
3. The goal of the master’s degree qualification paper is to analyze the historical background and connection between the Sustainable Development Goals and LGBTQ+ community and analyze the implementation of SDGs in Ukraine and Spain and what Ukraine could learn from Spanish example in order to create more inclusive conditions for LGBTQ+ people referring to the SDG 10 and SDG 08.

4. The object of research is the relationship between LGBTQ+ and SDGs, implementation of SDGS in Spain and Ukraine.
5. The subject of the study is specific Sustainable Development Goals, in particular SDG 10 and SDG 08, as they can play a significant role in providing ground for SDGs and LGBTQ+ and further implementation for Ukraine.
6. The information base of the paper is statistical and informative documents of famous international organizations such as the United Nations Development Program, World Bank, United Nations etc., data of information and analytical bulletins, as well as periodicals publications and scientific publications of foreign authors.
7. Approximate qualifying bachelor's paper plan, terms for submitting chapters to the research advisor, and the content of tasks for the accomplished purpose is as follows:

**CHAPTER 1 HISTORY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION IN SPAIN AND UKRAINE, to 19.11.2022**

Chapter 1 talks about the history of SDGs and their implementation in Spain and Ukraine

In the Section 1.1., the background and history of SDGs is described

In the Section 1.2., their implementation in Spain and Ukraine is described

**CHAPTER 2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND THEIR ROLE IN THE LIFE OF LGBTQ+ PEOPLE IN SPAIN AND UKRAINE, to 07.12.2022**

Chapter 2 explains Sustainable Development Goals and their roles for LGBTQ+ People in Spain and Ukraine

4. Supervision on work:

Chapter	Full name and position of the advisor	Date, signature	
		task issued by	task accepted by



1	Petrushenko Y.M, Head of the Chair of International Economic Relations, Professor, PhD, Doctor of Economics	01.11.2022	19.11.2022
2	Petrushenko Y.M, Head of the Chair of International Economic Relations, Department, Professor, PhD, Doctor of Economics	05.11.2022	07.12.2021

5. Date of issue of the task: « 15 » November 2022

Research Advisor: Petrushenko Y.M

The tasks have been received: \_\_\_\_\_ Shapoval V.

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## INTRODUCTION

After Two World Wars, the world hoped to start reshaping the world, building in the peaceful way. However, Confrontations between Superpowers or Cold War made individuals forget about developing the world. The new era of hostile environment came. Only the fall of the USSR gave another aspiration for the world where everyone is considered, and the development is a priority. The international events have been taking place since 90s. Finally, in 2015 all nations around the world decided to set goals to achieve a more sustainable development and reduce an inequality between countries. Those goals have received a name as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and aimed to reach the planned outcomes by 2030.

As a result, all countries that are part of the United Nations agreed to follow the recommendations and implement the goals on their national and local levels. Moreover, some countries and political blocks assist other states, that are in the group of developing and least developed countries, to achieve those goals to ensure the stable growth on the planet.

It is essential to add that during the last 7 years of implementation of the goals, a lot of scientists, non-/governmental organizations have published their works on the topic to track the progress and ensure that the countries follow the agreement. Furthermore, the governments have committed to provide the opportunity to check how committed they are in solving the problem. Therefore, some of the government and non-governmental structures present the data about the topic for general audience as well as for the world organizations, including the UN, to guarantee the transparency and accountability of the process. It is a very accountable process as those goals are meant to ensure equality and stability in the world. Indeed, institutional bodies of the governments try to incorporate those goals in lawmaking to ensure they go along.

Yet, some goals are very broad. The inequality, in particular, to some specific minorities, was raised as a prominent one due to it. It is well-stated in the SDGs that the reducing inequality between women and men is essential, yet, others are not part of it. Nevertheless, the goal is trying to ensure sure that all marginalized groups of population are included in the implementation of goals as it follows the Principe

“Leave No One Behind” is applied. It seems that some countries try to ignore this concept.

The focuses of the paper are the historical background of the SDGs and implementation of them in Spain and Ukraine, and the LGBTQ+ community as a raising minority whose rights and needs should be widely accepted and promoted within the countries. Hence, it was decided to analyze Ukraine as a country where the rights are still being developed for LGBTQ+ people, and Spain where the legislation framework was developed on national and local levels for the last decades. So it is possible to see some comparison between the countries and what policies Ukraine could borrow in order to become closer to the aspiration of millions of Ukrainians to be part of the European Union.

The goal of this research paper is:

- to scrutinize papers of scientists and governmental reports on implementation of SDGs, especially, in the Ukrainian and Spanish societies.
- to define and analyze the relationship between the level of SDGs' implementation in Ukraine and Spain and the level of satisfaction of LGBTQ+ people.
- to determine the influence that the SDGs goals might have on increasing the equality within the countries such as Spain and Ukraine, and the whole world.
- to comprehend the historical background of the SDGs and its history as a fundamental process to a freer and more stable world.

The thesis's objects are influence and level of satisfaction of LGBTQ+ people due to the implementation of SDGs in Ukraine and Spain, historical process and reports on implementation.

The subject of the thesis is the data from the implementation reports, namely from Voluntary National Review by The United Nations in Ukraine and the research about Spain by Boto-Álvarez, Alejandra, and Roberto García-Fernández, historical documents on developing the idea of SDGs, and if there is an influence between SDGs and LGBTQ+.

Approbation of the work: “Sustainable socio-economic development and Rainbow Europe Index” published on December 21, 2021 in Business Perspective in the Journal “Problems and Perspectives in Management Issue #4”

In the paper, to develop theoretical and practical base, different international scientists, such as .V. Lee Badgett et. al., Jennifer Russomanno, Joanne Patterson, and Jennifer Jabson, Kehinde Okanlawon, J. Hickel, Dominik Koehler et al., S. Deneulin, L. Shahani, etc.

In order to complete the paper successfully. such methods are used as: synthesis statistical, graphical, analogy, abstract-logical method, induction, systems analysis, comparative analysis etc.

The academic as well as practical relevance of the paper is to comprehend how namely Ukraine and Spain could be used as examples of their levels of implementation of SDGs within their countries and how the similar policies could be used or improved to achieve a better satisfaction level of happiness and influence on LGBTQ+ people.

# **CHAPTER 1 HISTORY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION IN SPAIN AND UKRAINE**

## **1.1. BACKGROUND AND HISTORY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

Since the creation of the United Nations, countries around the world have been looking for a way to achieve stability and peace on the Earth after two destructive World Wars. A lot of projects and initiatives were created, including big international organizations and programs to assist with implementing those ideas. However, the new challenge came up – the Cold War. The tension between the Eastern and Western Blocks put aside the problem that humanity had to face such as solving global hunger, unequal place of resources, their scarcity, a privilege of access to education, medicine and son on. Yet, other priorities were established, including the Space Race, Nuclear Arsenal and military development, “control” over Third World countries. As a result, the question of a peaceful development of mankind was at stake again. Only after the formal dissolving of the United Soviet Socialist Republics, the Iron Curation fell and the hope for apprising goals appeared again. In the post-Cold War time, the United Nations decided to host conferences and forums on the social problems in the world such as human rights, sufficient nutrition, safe childhood and women equality through the 1990s. They mean to combine all countries’ efforts and their commitment to solving the common problem. The most prominent event happened in 1995 when the World Summit on Social Development was organized in Denmark. As a result of the occasion, the “Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development” was signed, in which global leaders agreed to work on those matters mentioned above[1]. However, the international aids decreased rapidly due to the crisis. Hence, Development Assistance Committee of the OECD made a decision to focus on expanding it in the future, as this development aid would help developing countries in need [50].

Thus, in the following year, in 1996, the report “Shaping the 21<sup>st</sup> Century” made the commitments on creating “International Development Goals” that were adopted in

the Declaration. In fact, they were extremely similar to what it is known now as the Millennium Development Goals.

In fact, those Millennium Development Goals were:

- halving poverty by 2015;
- universal primary education by 2015;
- eliminating gender disparity in schools by 2005;
- reductions in infant, child and maternal mortality by 2015,
- universal access to reproductive health services by 2015
- adequate national strategies for sustainable development in place everywhere by 2015<sup>[12]</sup>.

One year later, the UN General Assembly created a forum on making efforts to make better the UN system<sup>[57]</sup>. As a result, A year later, the special Millennium Assembly as well as Millennium Summit took place. The delegates directed the Secretary-General, who was Kofi Annan at that time, to shape a proposal for "a number of forward-looking and widely relevant topics", that could help to make some improvements within the UN system<sup>[49]</sup>.

In April 2000, the report was published titled "We the Peoples: The Role of the United Nations in the 21st Century," where, along with the possible UN improvements, were stated the facing challenges that the world would have as the new millennial was approaching at that time. The main goal of it is to "to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world's people, instead of leaving billions of them behind in squalor". Main goal of the report was to mandate the delegates of the Millennium Summit that was upcoming to find and adopt some important goals and objectives that would have some relationships to the Copenhagen summit, in particular. <sup>[43]</sup>

Hence, the Summit and General Assembly during the meeting in 2000 adopted the Millennium Declaration with the agenda that Mr. Anna desired the delegates to have as the part of the reforms<sup>[56]</sup>.

However, the Declaration did not have any specific plans. It was much more an agreement to continue working on developing them. The important moment took place

in March 2021 when the unified discussions that commenced on behalf of the World Bank between the OECD and the UN. It was called "Shaping the 21st Century" [50].

In September the same year, Kofi Annan, introduced "Road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration to the General Assembly that included the specific section about "the Millennium Development Goals," which were defined there<sup>[42]</sup>.

The ultimate goals could be seen in the Figure 1 and in Annex D:



Figure 1 – All Millennium Development Goals developed by the UN [36]

The goals set the possibility to unite again for the whole world to combat challenges in one union. However, it got a lot of criticism too. In general, scientists argued that the goals were lacking the analytical power and justification<sup>[11]</sup>.

Moreover, some targets, definition, baseline of the offered indicators were changed over the time. It happened, as some researchers believe, the real progress was not that good as some countries or organization would depict it<sup>[18]</sup>.

Additionally, all those eight goals had a focus on donor achievements, but not on promoting development success as the Commitment to Development Index suggests. It used a more comprehensive way to analyze the donor progress, rather than the official one<sup>[38]</sup>.

The goals were also criticized for not having enough focus on environment and its sustainable development<sup>[11]</sup>.



Therefore, the Millennium Goals were a first try that did not have a lot of success. A lot of efforts and negotiations were put in to make them work and finally focus on what really matters - the sustainable development of countries. Yet, they entered the new millennium with a number of shocking events such as 9/11, Iraq War, Revolutions and so on. It appears like they were doomed to be a failure, however, they created guidelines toward which the countries had been working on before to create their successor – Sustainable Development Goals.

It took a lot of attempts to encounter a balanced and well-planned way to develop a more complex and sophisticated concept which would all countries in the world accept.

Everything started in 2012, in the Conference about Sustainable Development that was organized by the United Nations (famous for, Rio+20). It was also known as that held 20 years following to UNCED <sup>[27]</sup> <sup>[41]</sup>.

Before that, in 2011, in Indonesia, Colombia gave an idea of the Sustainable Development Goals as a part of the preparation action toward Rio+20<sup>[9]</sup>.

In September 2011, the idea offered by Columbia for the 64th NGO Conference (Bonn, Germany), selected by the United Nations Department of Public Information As a result, the proposal contained 17 goals and their targets. During the conference in Río de Janeiro, the delegates had a lot of discussions about the SDGs, where the members drafted the resolution which is famous as “The Future We Want”<sup>[16]</sup>.

Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals that was organized by the UN General Assembly along with 30 members began the job in order to find out and specify the Sustainable Development Goals in 2013. The members had to prepare a proposal on those goals for the delegates if the 68<sup>th</sup> sessions of the General Assembly, that took from 2013-2014.

In July 2014, the proposal was read and sent to the Assembly. During 13 sessions, the Group created 8 Sustainable Development Goals along with 169 targets. It was developed for the upcoming assembly in September 2014<sup>[39]</sup>.

Finally, the UN General Assembly welcomed the SG's Synthesis Report on December 5<sup>th</sup> 2014. It said that the agenda for years after 2015 should be foundation on the proposal of Open Working Group<sup>[51]</sup>.

Hence, it is possible to see that from 2012-2015, the process of the Post-2015 Development Agenda was managed by the UN in order to define the further development framework that would become a successor of the Millennium Development Goals that were mentioned before. Looking upon the previous mistakes, the SDGs were not focused on favoring donor-recipient process, but more a common action by all states in the world<sup>[55]</sup>.

As a result, the UN nations that was leading and managing 193 its Members along with the civil society. The resolution that was created was non-binding document that actually became possible because of Rio+20, that happened in 2012. Negotiations about the Agenda, especially, the financing means for realizing the plan got under way in January 2015 and finished in August 2015. The name of the document was called Addis Ababa Action Agenda that was adopted in July 2015.

So, the goals are as follows<sup>[2]</sup> in Annex D and Figure 2:



Figure 2 – All Sustainable Development Goals developed by the UN<sup>[5]</sup>

Thus, it is possible to see, how the leaders put as a priority the human rights and started to act in order to combat the equality. The Millennial Goals have become a first milestone on the way to solving global problems. With time, they became more comprehensive as they included more areas of human lives. Yet, they share some similarities (focusing on social issues and gender inequality), new goals are meant to address also the environmental challenges across the globe to maintain our existence on the Earth longer as there is no another planet over there to live on. Nowadays, it is possible to see a new vision of a better world – Global Sustainable Goals that were adopted in 2015. Those goals began to represent a bigger vision for the future of the human rights as well. As it was said before, the main purpose was of the SDGs was to create a vast approach to the implementation of them than it was during the MDGs' period. Therefore, all countries are now involved in shaping the reality to make a difference in their local communities and national societies. However, the goals do not necessarily state combating inequality against minorities (except, women). As a result, it might be unclear how to deal with of them, for instance, LGBTQ+ people. In the Chapter 2, there is going to be a discussion if there is any relationship between the Sustainable Development Goals and other minorities, namely, LGBTQ+ and how they can be used to spread awareness of the needs and continue fighting for the rights and dignity of the LGBTQ+ people around the world.

# **CHAPTER 1 HISTORY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION IN SPAIN AND UKRAINE**

## **1.2. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

### **GOALS IN UKRAINE AND SPAIN**

SDGs have been adopted and established in the United Nations; they became the main vectors of direction for each country that should be followed. Many states embraced them on the governmental level and draft their bills and agendas according to the stated goals in order to ensure accountability of their implementation. In fact, they have become changers not only for governmental organizations but also for NGOs and companies. They try to make their products and services more ecological and relatable to social issues.

In this part, the implementation of the goals in Ukraine and Spain will be discussed to see the example of a country that is part of the European Union and the country that is striving to be one.

To begin, after analyzing some papers, it was decided to focus on Spain and the information was taken from the research “Implementation of the 2030 Agenda Sustainable Development Goals in Spain” by Alejandra Boto-Álvarez and Roberto García-Fernández as it is considered a detailed and fine work of current analysis as well as it considers indicators in terms not the national achievement but according to the European Union's average [8].

The Kingdom of Spain joined the United Nations in 1955, however, its full participation was reached after the death of Dictator Franco in 1975. Since that time, Spaniards chose the rule of law and Constitutional monarchy as their new way of governing their states. Also, the Spanish Government declared the desire on behalf of Spanish citizens to move toward the European Community which later became the European Union.

Spain has been having a very turbulent political environment since 2015. However, in recent years, it has stabilized a little bit. Therefore, the government is

trying to comply with the international and European Union requirements in order to be accountable for its implementation.

According to the research, which is built by FORECAST.ETS function for each indicator along with forecast for 2022, 2025, 2030 years by using Microsoft Office 365 Excel, the results are as follows:

In Table 1 which is connected to SDG 1, it is possible to say that Spain might have a chance to achieve this goal. However, it is essential to say that the vital gap is presented with the European Union's reference to situations of material deprivation, poverty, difficulties to properly warm homes, social exclusion, and getting a decent-paid job.

In Table 2 which is related to SDG 2, it is predicted that the EU's average values have opportunities to be achieved by Spain in 2030, specifically namely for organic farming, in this field and working productivity in farming.

In Table 3 which is related to SDG 3, Spain has better prognoses in reaching birth life expectancy, perceived health, the death rate because of chronic diseases as well as to tuberculosis, moreover to hepatitis, and to HIV, a need for medical check-ups and care on self-reported unmet, death rate because of road accidents or at-work and acoustic pollution than the EU.

In Table 4 which is related to SDG 4, the only such indicator that is positive is the early leavers' rate. Unfortunately, there is a low chance to advance in the European Union's average reference by Spain in employment rates after graduation, participation of adults in learning, individuals with university/college attainment, the ratio of youthful individuals who are unemployed and who are not enthralled in any kind of education or in any kind of training programs, and education for early childhood.

In Table 5 which is related to SDG 5, it has very good results, in particular, inactivity in inhabitants because of responsibilities to care for others, reducing of the unfair pay gap between genders, parliaments/governments' presence of women, and education and training programs with early leavers.

Table 6, which is related to SDG 6, gives a favorable overview corresponding to the European Union, in particular, hygienic facilities in homes and bathing areas with exceptional water quality.

In Table 7 which is related to SDG 7, there is a good trend for indicators regarding definitive and energy consumption per capita, renewable energy consumption, and energy intensity and its greenhouse gas emission.

In Table 8 which is related to SDG 8, Spain could reach the EU values in 2030 only for the rates of work accidents (individuals killed there), idle inhabitants due to caring commitments and resource productivity, and consumption of internal material.

In Table 9 which is related to SDG 9, it is stated that Spain could make it for the rates expected for the European Union only for the patent applications number. The rest might not be achievable.

In Table 10 which is related to SDG 10, unfortunately, no indicator could reach the average EU values for 2030.

In Table 11 which is related to SDG 11, it is seen a positive trend in the transformation of housing scope to family units, individuals annihilated in road accidents, noise pollution, habitability essentials, and inhabitants reporting happening of vandalism, violence, or worse - criminality - in their neighborhoods.

In Table 12 which is related to SDG 12, Spain could get values only for indicators for the productivity of resources, development in definitive energy consumption, and consumption of renewable energy. Others might be harder to reach. That could be the answer to the question “Why” the country's management designated a firm pledge to transform the production way and embark on a deep ecological shift in the economy.

In Table 13 which is related to SDG 13, it is comprehended that 4 (there are 7 targets) give a promising outlook, in particular, energy consumption and its greenhouse gas emissions intensity, the consumption of renewable energy, and the last, the consumption of definitive energy.

Table 14 is affiliated with SDG 14 and Table 15 is connected to SDG 15, the information only for some targets could be found. Among them, Spain provides good

standing in bathing areas with exceptional water quality; similar values regarding the surface of terrestrial locations nominated by the NATURA 2000, barely inferior merits about the surface of sea zones set by the NATURA 2000 too as well as significant growth of nitrate in the groundwater around Spain.

In Table 16 which is related to SDG 16, it presents a great possibility for Spain to achieve goals, in particular, the inhabitants documenting happening of violence, criminality, or even vandalism in their neighborhoods.

In Table 17 which is related to SDG 17, only such indicators are possible as general state gross debt and allocations of environmental and work taxations in total tax payments.

To conclude, it is seen that Spain has to take measures now in order to achieve all the goals by 2030, especially, targets reaching the European Union average values as a part of the big agenda - the horizon of 2030 - are slighter than 50% in 10 goals (SDG 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16 and 17), equivalent or over 50% but underneath 75% in 5 goals (SDG 5, 6, 7, 11, 14 and 15) and above 75% solely in one SDG 3.

Now, it is time to discuss the situation in Ukraine. The data from the Voluntary National Review by the United Nations in Ukraine was used in order to provide a general overview of some trends [58]. However, it is essential to mention the data is used from 2015-2019, which means that the war in Ukraine might have put back the results that the government of Ukraine had achieved before. Nevertheless, the report could be used to see what the dynamics of two countries as Spain and Ukraine are. Here are the results:

As for the SDG 1:

- Poverty level has been reduced;
- A ratio between minimum wage and social transfers was maintained in 2018-2019;
- Share of the population whose average per capita equivalent total expenditure is lower than the actual one;

- Share of individuals whose daily consumption is below USD 5.05 PPP has decreased from 2.4% in 2015 to 1.8% in 2018 due to a positive pattern of people's real income growth;
- Share of the poor population covered by state social support in the total number of poor people has increased from 63.0% in 2015 to 70.9% in 2018, which is even higher than the target value set for 2020 (65%).

As for the SDG 2:

- Capital investments increased 2.0 times in 2019 as compared to 2015 in agriculture, and 2.4 times in food industry;
- Depreciation degree of fixed assets decreased in 2018 by 1.9 pps, from 37.3% to 35.4%, compared to 2016 in agriculture, and by 2.8 pps, from 51.1% to 48.3%, in food industry;
- Labor productivity in agriculture in 2018 amounted to USD 10.89 thousand per employee, which is 25.5% higher than the 2015 level and exceeds the indicator target value for 2020.

As for the SDG 3:

- Decline in mortality of children under 5 that was achieved due to introduction of modern perinatal technologies;
- Decrease in the number of patients diagnosed with active tuberculosis for the first time due to implementation of new;
- Reduction of the number of deaths from cerebrovascular diseases among women and men due to implementing the measures provided for in the Non-Communicable Diseases ( as a part of the National Action Plan);
- Reduction in the amount of deaths from road traffic accidents and in the number of persons injured in road traffic accidents;
- Decrease in the probability of dying at the age of 20-64 among women from 0.15514 in 2015 to 0.15010 in 2018, which allows expecting achievement of the target indicator value, 0.15000, in 2020 provided that such a trend continues.

As for the SDG 4:



- Growth in the percentage of inhabitants who registered to employ the Internet more the past twelve months from 48.9% in 2015 to 62.6% in 2018, which is higher than the 59.0% target value for 2020;
- Increase in the number of pupils at full-time secondary schools per 1 teacher in the academic year started from 8.50 in 2015 to 9.39 in 2019 due to the optimization of general secondary education institutions and, particularly, due to the formation of a network of hub schools with branches (since 2016 when 137 hub schools were created in Ukraine, their number has grown to 887 by late 2019);
- Inclusive education percentage rise in full-time secondary schools from 8.98% in 2016 to 35.14% in 2019 due to the implementation of the provisions of the Law of Ukraine adopted in 2017.

As for the SDG 5:

- Launch of information campaigns on combating domestic violence;
- Increase in the number of persons covered by information campaigns on combating domestic violence;
- Decrease in the fertility rate among women aged under 20, per 1,000 women who have age from 15-19;
- Growth in the percentage of specialists trained on preventing and combating domestic violence, from 250 specialists in 2017 to 300 in 2018 and 8,337 in 2019.

As for SDG 6:

- Reduction of the release of contaminated waste water into water bodies from 875.1 mln cubic metres in 2015 to 737.2 mln cubic metres in 2019;
- Reduction of the share of the release of contaminated waste water into water bodies from 16.38% in total volume of discharge in 2015 to 13.72% in 2019.

As for the SDG 7:

- Reduce the share of one supplier in the nuclear fuel market from 91.6% in 2015 to 55.4% in 2019 (target value for 2020 is < 70) ;

- Increase the renewable sources percentage in production of energy as a total in definitive consumption of energy from 4.9% in 2015 to 7% in 2018;
- Reduce energy intensity of GDP from 0.282 kg of oil equivalent per international dollar by PPP 2011 in 2015 to 0.269 kg of oil equivalent per international dollar by PPP 2011 in 2018.

As for the SDG 8:

- The annual average real GDP growth rate of 2.9% (for 2016-2019), including 3.4% per capita, due to accelerated growth of investments (gross fixed capital formation of 16.8% in annual average terms since 2016 up to 2019 inclusive) and of consumer demand (by 8.4%, respectively);
- The employment rate increased from 64.4% (women – 59.1%, men – 70.2%) in 2015 to 66.9% (61.6% and 72.7%, respectively) in 2019 (target value for 2020 is 66.0%), and at the same time labor productivity growth (by 11.1% in 2019 versus 2015);
- Decreasing the gap between men's and women's average wages from 25.1% in 2015 to 22.8% in 2019;
- The unemployment rate decreased from 9.1% in 2015 to 8.2% in 2019, and reduction of the percentage of juveniles not in education, employment, or professional practicum from 17.2% (2015) to 14.5% in 2018);
- Improvement of Ukraine's position ( in the Global Innovation Index) by 17 places to number 47 in 2019 as compared to 2015 (2020 target value being 50);
- Decrease in the accidents amount of victims at their jobs that were "directed" to disability of one day or even more by 9% in 2019 versus 2015;
- Improvement of Ukraine's position in the Doing Business ranking by 17 places to number 64 in 2019 (versus 2015).

As for the SDG 9:

- Growth of the share of small enterprises in industry's total value added from 5.2% in 2015 to 8.5% in 2018;
- Increase in the share of industry's total value added in GDP from 19.8% in 2015 to 21.0% in 2018 and, accordingly, of industry's total value added per capita

from UAH 9,176 in 2015 to UAH 17,719 in 2018, which occurred only due to a growing share of such sectors as mining and quarrying (from 4.8% in 2015 to 6.0% in 2018) and supply of electricity, gas, steam and conditioned air (from 2.7% in 2015 to 3.1% in 2018).

As for the SDG 10:

- Non-performing loans net of provisions to capital fell from 129.02% in 2015 to 60.20% in 2018;
- Return on assets improved from -5.54% in 2015 to 1.60% in 2018;
- Net open position in foreign exchange to capital increased from 36.15% in 2015 to 46.99% in 2018;
- Financial account balance changed its direction – from USD +1,223 mln in 2015 to USD -7,264 mln in 2019;
- No progress in access to timely ambulance services in the settlement – decrease from 39.9% in 2015 to 39.2% in 2019; y a medical facility near their home – increase from 26.3% to 29.6%.

As for the SDG 11:

- All 25 oblasts have fully endorsed and executed regional development plans developed with public participation;
- The amount of monuments of nationwide significance incorporated in the Ukraine State Monument List has increased from 891 in 2015 to 992 in 2019 (according to MCYS data) ;
- The scope of the Ukraine wildlife reserve fund has increased from 3.72% of the country's area in 2015 to 4.24% in 2019;
- The amount of air emissions of contaminants from immobile sources has decreased in 2019 to 86.1% of the 2015 level which resulted, inter alia, from the implementation of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement;
- Implement electronic recording of immovable cultural heritage as an alternative to existing recording; draft terms of reference for an information system for electronic recording of immovable cultural heritage sites;

- Intensify work to create/expand territories and sites of the nationwide importance wildlife reserve fund.

As for the SDG 12:

- Decrease in the post-harvest losses percentage in the whole production of cereals from 2.3% in 2015 to 1.8% in 2018 (1.8% in 2019, according to MDETA data);
- Reduction of resource consumption in GDP in 2018 versus 2015, by component: GDP energy intensity to 95.3%; GDP material intensity to 97.2%; GDP carbon intensity to 83.8%; GDP water intensity to 95.2%;
- No progress, in particular an increase in the amount of garbage produced by all economic activities. It is seen as per unit of GDP, kg per USD 1,000 PPP in 2011 – from 977.4 kg in 2015 to 1,015.7 in 2018; decrease in the percentage of burned and recycled garbage in the whole garbage produced – from 30.0% in 2015 to 29.7% in 2018; y increase in the GDP waste intensity – to 104.0% of the 2015 level in 2018.

As for the SDG 13:

- Total GHG emissions in the Agriculture sector increased by 12.1% in 2018 compared to 2015. The highest rise of GHG emissions was observed in the Agricultural Soils category (GHG emissions in this category contracted by only 11.1% compared to 1990 but increased by 12.7%);
- In the Industrial Processes and Product Use sector, GHG emissions declined in 2018 by 2.3% compared to 2015, and by 53.3% compared to 1990.

As for the SDG 14:

- Decrease in the share of discharges of polluted wastewater in total discharges in the marine environment from 29% in 2015 to 15% in 2019;
- Increase in the area of territories and objects of the nature reserve fund in the Black and Azov Seas by 13.1 thousand ha;
- Inclusion of eleven Ukrainian wetlands in the List of Wetlands of International Importance;
- Relatively sustainable use of marine bio-resources in the Azov and Black Sea basin.

As for the SDG 15:

- Zone of territories and the biological reserve fund objects in Ukraine increased (from 3,803.13 thousand ha in 2015 to 4,082.2 thousand ha in 2019);
- Nature reserve fund zone in mountainous parts increased (from 656.72 thousand ha in 2015 to 683.8 thousand ha in 2019);
- Area of arable land increased from 32,531.1 thousand ha to 32,544.2 thousand ha during 2015-2018.

As for the SDG 16:

- Mortality caused by injuries resulting from military activities has decreased (mortality rate decreased from 3.0 per 100,000 persons in 2015 to 0.3 in 2018);
- Decrease in the number of sexual violence cases (number of victims of rape in the last 12 months decreased from 0.72 persons per 100,000 in 2015 to 0.46 persons in 2018);
- Reduction in illicit trafficking of weapons, ammunition and explosive materials: the number of seized weapons decreased from 3,063 in 2015 to 2,985 in 2018 but still remained considerable and exceeded the target value set for 2020 at 2,000 units.

As for the SDG 17:

- The macroeconomic situation in Ukraine contributed to a decrease in the risk premium for Ukraine's debt liabilities;
- The government managed to decrease the percentage of gross foreign debt to goods and services exports in annual periods (from 245.8% in 2015 to 192.0% in 2019).

Hence, Ukraine has a lot of work to do in order to complete the goals that were set. There are some positive tendencies, especially, in fighting against gender inequality, creating decent work, combating against hunger. Yet, there are still other goals to work on like partnership for sustainable development, protecting and restoring ecosystems.

There is an offered table below that offers an overview between Spain and Ukraine and their comparison in achievement SDGs (See Table 1.2.1). It is essential

to mention that Ukrainian indicators are considered in terms of general reachable and Spanish along with the European set goals.

Table 1.2.1 – The comparing of SDGs achievement between Ukraine and Spain (developed by the author)

Goal	Forecast by the year of 2030	
	Ukraine	Spain
Goal 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere	NO	NO
Goal 2 – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	YES	NO
Goal 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	NO	YES
Goal 4 – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	YES	NO
Goal 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	YES	YES
Goal 6 – Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	YES	YES
Goal 7 – Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	NO	YES
Goal 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	NO	NO
Goal 9 – Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	NO	NO
Goal 10 – Reduce inequality within and among countries	NO	NO
Goal 11 – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	NO	YES
Goal 12 – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	YES	NO
Goal 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	NO	NO
Goal 14 – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	NO	YES
Goal 15 – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	NO	YES
Goal 16 – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	NO	NO
Goal 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	NO	NO

In conclusion, the tendencies between Ukraine and Spain are seen as positive. Yet, Spanish indicators were compared with the EU average or target ones, Ukrainians are explained by specific trends in the specific area that explains the ideas behind the government's actions. 62. Spain has to take measures now in order to achieve all the

goals by 2030, especially, targets reaching the European Union average values as a part of the big agenda - the horizon of 2030 - are slighter than 50% in 10 goals (SDG 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16 and 17), equivalent or over 50% but underneath 75% in 5 goals (SDG 5, 6, 7, 11, 14 and 15) and above 75% solely in one SDG 3. In Ukraine, the most successful ones are SDG 05, SDG 08, SDG 02. Both countries, Spain and Ukraine, have a lot of work to put in order to achieve those goals by 2030.

## CHAPTER 2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND THEIR ROLE IN THE LIFE OF LGBTQ+ PEOPLE IN SPAIN AND UKRAINE

First, it is essential to establish and comprehend the relationship between the LGBTQ+ community and Sustainable Development Goals. When the members of the Open Working Group drafted their ideas, they made 169 targets that should be achieved. However, they did not mention any Goal that would specifically address the needs of LGBTQ+ people. Nevertheless, the main principle of the goals is “leave no one behind” and infers it. It is a very essential pillar that was signed to be followed by 193 member national governments across the globe as it gives the right to declare justice for LGBTQ+ people too.

Unfortunately, many governments and even some international “left behind” LGBTQ+ people in their policymaking organizations. The policies that would include anti-discrimination legislation were not put forward; moreover, it got even worse with some discriminatory laws and projects where the ultra-nationalist and populist governments as well as dictatorships rule. As a result, most countries where LGBTQ+ people do not have any means to survive within the legislation, have lower income, worse health conditions, and even less education. The problem should be directly addressed in order to be solved.

Recent years, actually, showed some progress. India and Botswana decriminalized homosexuality, yet 72 countries remain it legal and even 5 of them have capital death[24].

63 countries give some means of LGBTQ+ anti-discriminatory protection, only Malta, Bolivia, Ecuador, United Kingdom, and Fiji directly stated in their constitution to protect sexual orientation and gender identity, making trans and intersex people more vulnerable [4] [10].

As it was mentioned before, some LGBTQ+ people have worse health, and even job opportunities as the national policies and anti-LGBTQ+ attitudes from the politicians and officials prevent them from receiving critical services. Moreover, they



accelerate stigma against LGBTQ+ people in their countries which make the situation even worse<sup>[46]</sup>.

Moreover, LGBTQ+ people are under violence and harassment at the individual level. Individuals who belong to the LGBTQ+ community might also feel isolated from their families, and friends. They might not even get some education or political participation. Those reasons conclude with very high chances of poverty, and ill health[24].

In fact, according to the research conducted by the United States Transgender Survey, transgender people have a likelihood to live in poverty in triple times as well as having a high chance to be unemployed[22].

Therefore, there is a need for action for LGBTQ+ people and the Sustainable Development Goals can serve as a great basis to advocate for LGBTQ+ inclusion in policymaking and discussions.

In fact, the SDGs are based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states “all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights”[52].

Moreover, the UNHR Council made a lot of resolutions that call to terminate any forms of discrimination, including, some laws, practices, and violence around the world. Also, in the Yogyakarta principles, it serves as the universal guide for the LGBTQ+ people where it is stated that the countries must work accordingly to combat against any form of torture and recognize legally the rights of LGBTQ+[53].

In fact, some goals declare a universal approach. For instance, Goal 10 wants to decrease inequality within and among countries.

Moving to the goals themselves, SDG 10 focuses on reducing inequalities within and among countries. Target 10.2 states “*by 2030, empower and promote the social economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex...or another status,*” which is usually understood as LGBTQ+ people inclusion. It is argued whether “other status” has a connection toward LGBTQ+ individuals. However, the connection was found in major important international documents: UDHR;

also, in legally binding international treaties: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights[7].

Moreover, another status as a term is meant to have flexibility in its application. It tries to relate to marginalized and vulnerable groups, including LGBTQ+[17].

As a matter of fact, the prospection of SDGs is centered at “*people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership,*” which means that states agreed to include LGBTQ+ policies and initiatives in the development in order to reach these goals[44].

Some economists suggest that countries that are trying to include all kinds of groups in their economies have more developed economies[25].

There is also a connection between LGBTQ+ rights and economic development that proves that any discrimination and LGBTQ+ exclusion have a negative impact on economic performance in general[26].

Therefore, implementing the goals with the inclusion of LGBTQ+ people would defiantly help to improve the economies of the countries as well as democracy.

In fact, there are some SDGs that have a strong relationship to reducing inequality against LGBTQ+. SDG1 aims to fight poverty. In order to do it, it aims to establish a social protection system by constructing resilience within. As research confirms, LGBTQ+ are more vulnerable to poverty than heterosexual people [37].

LGBTQ+ people have some formal barriers to accessing some financial resources or even some social protection based on their sexual orientation[3].

Transgender people are especially more tended to live below the poverty line as their gender might not match the issued documents by the government which can prevent them from establishing security[54] [6].

Unfortunately, some LGBTQ+ people are even excluded from the educational system and experience some bullying at school

In Serbia, for instance, boys displaying feminine traits are at least three times more likely to be refused enrollment in primary school [13].

In some countries, students who are harassed are forced to terminate their studies, for instance at the university level in Nigeria [21].

As a result, LGBTQ+ people who experience barriers to receiving quality education might force LGBTQ+ people into lower mobility and reduce their human capital possibilities, hence, minimizing their economic contribution [23].

As Sustainable Development Goal 8 promotes decent work for all and is meant to give equal access to different financial and banking recourses to establish economic support. Also, the goal advocates for secure employment without any type of discrimination.

It is a real problem as only 46 countries have anti-discriminatory policies on national or local levels [15].

Working discrimination can happen at any stage of the hiring process. For instance, in Thailand and the Asia-Pacific region, the research found that

77% of transgender, 49% of gay males, and 62.5% of lesbian respondents, and in the United States, more than a quarter of transgender individuals reported being fired due to their gender identity [14][40].

LGBTQ+ people also experience different types of discrimination in the workplace, including g sexual, physical, and verbal harassment [45].

As it is seen, some SDGs are strongly correlated with the LGBTQ+ society as reaching those goals can help to develop economies and create a more prosperous and inclusive society.

As it is seen, some SDGs are strongly correlated with LGBTQ+ inclusion. The principle “No One Left Behind” as well as other legally binding international treaties: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights have a solid demonstration that LGBTQ+ people should be also included in local law-making procedures. It is proven that reaching those goals can help to develop economies and create a more prosperous and inclusive society if countries specifically focus on SGD 08 and SDG 10.

As it was seen before, the implementation of SDGs has a direct impact on LGBTQ+ people around the globe. Therefore, the execution of goals has a significant

impact on LGBTQ+ people In Ukraine and Spain as well. It can provide some perspectives and an overview of the current situation where it is headed.

Spain has a higher percentage of implementing SDGs than Ukraine. Spaniards enjoy a broad anti-discriminatory policy, including in the workplace, education, public and financial services. Hence, there is a low chance for them to experience any kind of limited access to those services. However, Ukraine has to make improvements in this field, including framing anti-discriminatory policies based on sexual orientation where this idea would be stated explicitly. Also, some economic benefits can play a significant in the development of the country as well as the inclusion of minorities into the country's life which could bring further development.

Therefore, if the Government of Ukraine focuses on shaping SDG 10 and SDG 8 which has better ratings in Spain, it could first step toward achieving the SDGs as well as making Ukraine closer to the European community. By achieving those goals, individuals who somehow associated with the LGBTQ+ community could enjoy fully their rights. It would be a first step to a general equality and social inclusion. As another step, it could be a comprehensive educational policy on anti-discrimination against minorities and equal access to education without creating barriers. This recommendation is connected to the SDG 4.

## CONCLUSION

Thus, it is possible to see, how the leaders put as a priority the human rights and started to act in order to combat the equality. The Millennial Goals have become a first milestone on the way to solving global problems. With time, they became more comprehensive as they included more areas of human's lives. Nowadays, it is possible to see a new vision of a better world – Global Sustainable Goals that were adopted in 2015. Those goals began to represent a bigger vision for the future of the human rights. As it was said before, the main purpose was of the SDGs was to create a vast approach to the implementation of them than it was during the MDGs' period. Therefore, all countries are now involved in shaping the reality to make a difference in their local communities and national societies.

The tendencies between Ukraine and Spain are seen as positive. Yet, Spanish indicators were compared with the EU average or target ones, Ukrainians are explained by specific trends in the specific area that explains the ideas behind the government's actions. 62. Spain has to take measures now in order to achieve all the goals by 2030, especially, targets reaching the European Union average values as a part of the big agenda - the horizon of 2030 - are slighter than 50% in 10 goals (SDG 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16 and 17), equivalent or over 50% but underneath 75% in 5 goals (SDG 5, 6, 7, 11, 14 and 15) and above 75% solely in one SDG 3. In Ukraine, the most successful ones are SDG 05, SDG 08, SDG 02. Both countries, Spain and Ukraine, have a lot of work to put in order to achieve those goals by 2030.

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Spain has a higher percentage of implementing SDGs than Ukraine. Spaniards enjoy a broad anti-discriminatory policy, including at workplace, education, public and financial services. Hence, there is a low chance for them to experience any kind of limited access those services. However, Ukraine has to make improvements in this field, including to frame anti-discriminatory policies based on sexual orientation where this idea would be stated explicitly. Also, some economic benefits can play a significant in the development of the country as well as an inclusion of minorities into the country's life which could bring further development.

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Hence, the importance of Sustainable Development Goals is high as it gives a legal framework for LGBTQ+ inclusion into different fields of our lives. It prompts anti-discriminatory approach in different fields as it could help to reach goals.

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX A

#### SUMMARY

Shapoval V., The UN Sustainable Development Goals and their implantations in Spain and Ukraine

Qualification master's paper. Sumy State University, Sumy, 2022.

Sustainable Development Goals that were adopted by the United Nations could be seen not only as a literal guide for countries to develop their policies in order to achieve them. However, the principle “No one left behind” could provide a solid for advocating for LGBTQ+ rights. The implementation of SDGs could also show on what level the LGBTQ+ rights are and what else should be improved.

The topic is relevant for the Ukrainian society in order to find some ways to include more minorities into the country's life and establish anti-discriminatory policies to help to reach those goals as an example of Spain. However, the topic could be applicable to any other countries that wish to create a legal framework within their countries.

Key words: LGBTQ +, Sustainable Development Goals, Inequality, decent work

#### АНОТАЦІЯ

Шаповал В. Ю. Як дискримінація ЛГБТК-спільноти впливає на міграцію та соціально-економічний розвиток країн світу.

Кваліфікаційна магістерська робота. Сумський державний університет, Суми, 2022 рік.

Цілі сталого розвитку, прийняті Організацією Об'єднаних Націй, можна розглядати не лише як буквальне керівництво для країн щодо розробки своєї політики для їх досягнення. Однак принцип «Ніхто не залишиться осторонь» може стати надійним засобом захисту прав ЛГБТК+. Реалізація ЦСР може

також показати, на якому рівні знаходяться права ЛГБТК+ і що ще слід покращити.

Тема є актуальною для українського суспільства з метою пошуку шляхів залучення більшої кількості меншин до життя країни та встановлення антидискримінаційної політики для досягнення цілей на прикладі Іспанії. Однак ця тема може бути застосована до будь-якої іншої країни, яка бажає створити правову базу у своїй країні.

Ключові слова: ЛГБТК+, цілі сталого розвитку, нерівність, гідна праця

## ANNEX B

**Table 1. Forecast for SDG 01 for Spain <sup>[9]</sup>**

Indicators		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CONF.
SDGI 01.10—People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (%)	ES	23.80	24.70	26.10	26.70	27.20	27.30	29.20	28.60	27.90	26.60	27.83	29.88	31.93	0.97	1.04	1.12	NO
	EU	23.70	23.30	23.80	24.30	24.80	24.60	24.40	23.80	23.50	22.40	22.21	21.91	21.60	0.93	0.92	0.91	
SDGI 01.20—People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	ES	19.80	20.40	20.70	20.60	20.80	20.40	22.20	22.10	22.30	21.60	22.79	24.04	25.29	1.03	1.09	1.14	NO
	EU	16.60	16.40	16.50	16.90	16.80	16.70	17.20	17.30	17.30	16.90	17.67	17.81	18.37	1.02	1.03	1.06	
SDGI 01.30—Severely materially deprived people (%)	ES	3.60	4.50	4.90	4.50	5.80	6.20	7.10	6.40	5.80	5.10	5.90	7.05	8.21	0.92	1.10	1.28	NO
	EU	8.50	8.20	8.40	8.80	9.90	9.60	8.90	8.10	7.50	6.60	6.17	5.46	4.75	0.76	0.67	0.59	
SDGI 01.40—People living in households with very low work intensity (%)	ES	6.60	7.60	10.80	13.40	14.30	15.70	17.10	15.40	14.90	12.80	15.39	19.70	24.02	1.00	1.28	1.56	NO
	EU	9.20	9.20	10.30	10.50	10.60	11.00	11.30	10.70	10.50	9.50	9.80	10.30	10.81	0.92	0.96	1.01	
SDGI 01.41—In work at risk of poverty rate (% of employed persons aged 18 or over)	ES	11.30	11.70	10.90	10.90	10.80	10.50	12.50	13.10	13.10	13.10	13.88	15.13	16.39	1.06	1.16	1.25	NO
	EU	8.60	8.40	8.30	8.80	8.90	9.00	9.50	9.50	9.60	9.40	9.92	10.64	11.36	1.04	1.12	1.20	
SDGI 01.60—Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames of floor by poverty status (%)	ES	16.80	18.30	21.80	16.10	12.00	16.70	17.10	15.20	15.90	11.50	11.64	8.97	6.30	0.77	0.59	0.41	YES
	EU	---	---	---	15.60	15.10	15.60	15.70	15.20	15.40	13.30	13.46	12.27	11.08	0.89	0.81	0.73	
SDGI 03.60—Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care by sex (% of population aged 16 and over)	ES	0.40	0.50	0.30	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.60	0.60	0.50	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.05	0.20	0.14	0.08	YES
	EU	3.00	3.00	3.10	3.40	3.50	3.70	3.60	3.20	2.60	1.70	1.46	1.06	0.66	0.46	0.33	0.21	
SDGI 06.10—Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household by poverty status (%)	ES	0.10	---	---	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.10	0.21	0.28	0.35	2.05	2.76	3.46	YES
	EU	---	---	---	---	2.30	2.20	2.10	2.00	1.90	2.00	1.72	1.38	1.05	0.86	0.69	0.52	
	ES	5.90	7.20	7.50	6.50	9.10	8.00	11.10	10.60	10.10	8.00	11.25	13.31	15.37	1.06	1.26	1.45	NO



Indicators		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CONF.
SDGI 07.60—Population unable to keep home adequately warm by poverty status (%)	EU	---	---	9.50	9.80	10.80	10.70	10.30	9.40	8.70	7.80	6.62	4.57	4.40	0.70	0.49	0.27	
SDGI 11.10—Overcrowding rate by poverty status (%)	ES	5.60	5.20	5.00	6.60	5.60	5.20	5.30	5.50	5.40	5.10	5.24	5.09	4.94	0.95	0.93	0.90	YES
	EU	18.30	17.70	17.70	17.00	16.90	17.00	16.70	16.70	16.60	15.70	15.36	14.24	13.12	0.92	0.85	0.79	

**Table 2.** Forecast for SDG 02 for Spain <sup>[9]</sup>

Indicators		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CONF.
SDGI 02.20—Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Index: 2010 = 100) (Source: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development)	ES	94.00	94.00	10.00	10.50	10.70	11.00	11.30	11.50	11.60	13.50	13.00	15.00	17.33	1.20	1.40	1.60	YES
	EU	89.50	81.00	10.08	10.80	10.50	11.10	11.10	11.30	11.00	11.50	12.20	13.85	15.80	1.22	1.38	1.55	
SDGI 02.30—Government support to agricultural research and development (Million euro)	ES	71.74	66.08	58.97	54.89	38.17	37.51	36.62	40.10	40.10	39.70	28.33	93.04	-9.26	0.70	0.23	-0.23	NO
	EU	32.39.53	31.50	32.15	32.86	29.49	30.48	29.56	30.87	31.41	32.28	30.70	30.16	29.63	0.99	0.98	0.96	
SDGI 02.40—Area under organic	ES	5.30	6.60	6.70	7.50	7.49	6.85	7.26	8.24	8.48	8.80	9.73	11.09	12.02	1.17	1.36	1.54	YES

Indicators		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CONF.
farming (% of utilized agricultural area)	<b>EU</b>	4.30	4.70	5.10	5.40	5.66	5.70	5.78	6.20	6.68	7.03	7.91	9.38	10.85	1.28	1.51	1.75	
SDGI 02.50—Gross nutrient balance on agricultural land by nutrient (kg per hectare)	<b>ES</b>	27.00	31.00	35.00	29.00	34.00	29.00	39.00	39.00	---	---	42.96	49.61	56.27	1.10	1.27	1.44	
	<b>EU</b>	51.00	46.00	49.00	49.00	50.00	49.00	47.00	51.00	---	---	49.85	50.17	50.49	0.98	0.98	0.99	NO
SDGI 02.60—Ammonia emissions from agriculture (Ton) (Source: European Environment Agency)	<b>ES</b>	418,536	42,437	41,535	40,663	39,907	40,443	42,886	44,425	44,825	---	46,241	47,903	49,783	1.04	1.08	1.11	
	<b>EU</b>	3,622,930	3,584,426	3,529,867	3,531,875	3,504,974	3,498,822	3,542,077	3,590,087	3,611,068	---	3,608,975	3,606,361	3,604,367	1.00	1.00	1.00	NO
SDGI 06.40—Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO <sub>3</sub> per liter) (Source: European Environment Agency)	<b>ES</b>	40.20	37.40	37.20	38.10	39.50	39.50	39.50	39.50	---	---	40.34	41.15	41.97	1.02	1.04	1.06	
	<b>EU</b>	18.90	18.40	18.80	18.30	18.40	18.60	18.30	18.30	---	---	18.07	18.00	17.30	0.99	0.98	0.95	NO

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>I2020</b>	<b>I2025</b>	<b>I2030</b>	<b>CONF.</b>
Environment Agency)																	

**Table 3. Forecast for SDG 03 for Spain <sup>[9]</sup>**

Indicators		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CONF.
SDGI 03.10—Life expectancy at birth by sex (years)	ES	81.50	81.90	82.40	82.60	82.50	83.20	83.30	83.00	83.50	83.40	84.16	85.19	86.23	1.01	1.03	1.04	YES
	EU	79.40	79.60	79.90	80.20	80.30	80.50	80.90	80.60	81.00	80.90	81.56	82.44	83.32	1.01	1.02	1.03	
SDGI 03.20—Share of people with good or very good perceived health by sex (% of population aged 16 or over)	ES	72.50	70.80	72.00	75.50	74.40	71.70	72.90	72.60	72.50	74.20	73.92	74.51	75.10	1.02	1.03	1.03	YES
	EU	67.90	67.80	68.20	67.90	68.30	67.30	67.40	66.90	67.60	69.70	68.31	68.47	68.64	1.02	1.02	1.03	
SDGI 03.40—Death rate due to chronic diseases by sex (number per 100,000 persons aged less than 65)	ES	113.00	109.60	107.00	104.40	103.20	101.00	97.40	96.40	---	---	84.28	72.59	60.89	0.87	0.75	0.63	YES
	EU	143.70	139.90	135.60	132.50	130.00	126.70	123.30	122.10	---	---	106.23	90.56	74.88	0.87	0.74	0.61	
SDGI 03.41—Death rate	ES	5.50	5.60	5.20	4.50	4.40	4.00	4.00	3.70	---	---	2.12	0.68	-0.77	0.57	0.18	-0.21	YES
	EU	3.90	3.70	3.60	3.40	3.30	3.10	3.00	2.90	---	---	2.19	1.43	0.77	0.75	0.49	0.27	

Indicators		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CONF.
due to tuberculosis, HIV and hepatitis by sex (number per 100,000 persons)																		
SDGI 03.60—Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care by sex (% of population aged 16 and over)	<b>ES</b>	0.40	0.50	0.30	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.60	0.60	0.50	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.05	0.20	0.14	0.08	
	<b>EU</b>	3.00	3.00	3.10	3.40	3.50	3.70	3.60	3.20	2.60	1.70	1.46	1.06	0.66	0.46	0.33	0.21	YES
SDGI 08.60—People killed in accidents at work (number per 100,000 employees)	<b>ES</b>	3.33	2.58	2.19	2.50	2.16	1.88	1.93	2.30	1.92	---	1.44	0.80	0.17	0.63	0.35	0.07	
	<b>EU</b>	2.39	2.01	2.11	2.05	1.95	1.80	1.82	1.83	1.71	---	1.44	1.10	0.75	0.79	0.60	0.41	YES
SDGI 11.20—Population living in households considering	<b>ES</b>	22.00	22.40	18.40	15.60	15.00	18.30	15.90	15.70	16.20	15.20	13.12	9.67	6.21	0.84	0.62	0.40	
	<b>EU</b>	---	---	---	19.70	18.80	18.80	18.40	18.00	17.90	17.50	16.53	14.84	13.25	0.92	0.82	0.74	YES

Indicators		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CONF.
that they suffer from noise, by poverty status (%)																		
SDGI 11.40— People killed in road accidents (rate)	<b>ES</b>	6.70	5.80	5.20	4.40	4.00	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.90	3.90	3.00	1.51	0.02	0.83	0.42	0.00	
	<b>EU</b>	7.90	7.00	6.20	6.10	5.60	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.00	---	3.60	1.90	0.19	0.71	0.37	0.04	YES
SDGI 11.50— Exposure to air pollution by particulate matter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	<b>ES</b>	14.20	15.20	12.40	12.90	13.70	10.70	11.30	13.00	11.30	12.10	10.80	8.73	9.48	0.83	0.67	0.73	
	<b>EU</b>	17.50	17.40	18.10	18.40	16.80	15.70	15.20	14.60	13.80	14.10	12.50	9.96	7.42	0.86	0.68	0.51	NO

**Table 4. Forecast for SDG 04 for Spain <sup>[9]</sup>**

Indicators		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CONF.
SDGI 04.10—Early leavers from education and training by sex (% of population aged 18 to 24)	<b>ES</b>	31.70	30.90	28.20	26.30	24.70	23.60	21.90	20.00	19.00	18.30	12.83	4.97	-2.89	0.64	0.25	-0.14	YES
	<b>EU</b>	14.70	14.20	13.90	13.40	12.70	11.90	11.20	11.00	10.70	10.60	10.24	9.64	9.04	0.93	0.88	0.82	
SDGI 04.20—Tertiary educational attainment by sex (% of population aged 30 to 34)	<b>ES</b>	41.30	40.70	42.00	41.90	41.50	42.30	42.30	40.90	40.10	41.20	40.93	40.68	40.43	1.00	0.99	0.99	NO
	<b>EU</b>	31.10	32.30	33.80	34.80	36.00	37.10	38.00	38.70	39.20	39.90	41.90	45.23	48.56	1.08	1.17	1.25	
SDGI 04.30—Participation in early childhood education by sex (% of the age group between 4-years-old and the starting age of compulsory education)	<b>ES</b>	98.40	98.40	97.90	97.70	97.40	97.10	97.10	97.70	97.30	97.40	96.99	96.39	95.79	0.99	0.99	0.98	NO
	<b>EU</b>	91.60	92.10	92.90	93.20	93.90	94.10	94.20	94.90	95.30	95.40	96.83	98.94	101.06	1.02	1.04	1.06	
SDGI 04.50—Employment rates of recent graduates by sex (% of population aged 20 to 34 with at least upper-secondary education)	<b>ES</b>	82.10	73.00	70.60	67.10	63.60	59.90	65.10	65.20	68.00	71.90	68.93	63.98	59.02	1.06	0.98	0.91	NO
	<b>EU</b>	82.00	78.30	77.40	77.10	75.90	75.40	76.00	76.90	78.40	80.20	79.80	79.14	78.48	1.04	1.03	1.02	
SDGI 04.60—Adult participation in learning by sex (% of population aged 25 to 64)	<b>ES</b>	10.70	10.80	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.40	10.10	9.90	9.40	9.90	9.36	8.55	7.75	0.95	0.86	0.78	NO
	<b>EU</b>	9.50	9.50	9.30	9.10	9.20	10.70	10.80	10.70	10.80	10.90	11.55	12.62	13.69	1.08	1.18	1.28	
SDGI 08.20—Young people neither in employment nor in education and training by	<b>ES</b>	13.20	15.00	15.30	15.30	15.90	16.00	15.60	15.20	14.50	13.90	13.96	14.06	14.16	0.92	0.92	0.93	NO
	<b>EU</b>	13.10	14.80	15.20	15.40	15.90	15.90	15.30	14.80	14.20	13.40	13.33	13.22	13.10	0.90	0.89	0.89	



Indicators	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CONF.
sex (% of population aged 15 to 29)																	

**Table 5. Forecast for SDG 05 for Spain <sup>[9]</sup>**

Indicators		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CONF.
SDGI 05.20—Gender pay gap in unadjusted form (% of average gross hourly earnings of men)	ES	16.10	16.70	16.20	17.60	18.70	17.80	14.90	14.20	15.10	15.10	14.36	13.18	11.99	1.01	0.93	0.84	YES
	EU	---	---	17.10	17.10	17.40	16.80	16.60	16.50	16.30	16.00	15.55	14.68	13.81	0.94	0.89	0.84	
SDGI 05.30—Gender employment gap (percentage points)	ES	19.00	14.20	12.90	11.60	10.00	9.60	10.20	11.20	11.50	11.90	10.16	7.25	4.34	0.91	0.65	0.39	YES
	EU	15.10	13.50	13.00	12.80	12.20	11.70	11.50	11.60	11.60	11.50	10.43	8.70	6.97	0.90	0.75	0.60	
SDGI 05.40—Inactive population due to caring responsibilities by sex (% of inactive population aged 20 to 64)	ES	37.20	35.10	33.20	32.70	30.10	28.40	28.00	29.90	29.80	29.70	27.63	24.18	20.72	0.92	0.81	0.69	YES
	EU	20.00	19.90	19.10	19.00	19.40	20.40	20.20	20.70	21.10	21.40	22.00	23.01	24.03	1.06	1.11	1.16	
SDGI 05.50—Seats held by women in national parliaments and governments (Source: European Institute for Gender Equality) (% of seats)	ES	33.30	33.80	34.60	28.70	37.20	37.20	37.70	39.90	38.30	38.80	42.38	46.42	50.46	1.06	1.16	1.26	YES
	EU	23.20	23.40	23.60	23.60	25.30	26.70	27.20	28.00	28.20	29.80	32.03	35.88	39.74	1.14	1.28	1.42	
SDGI 05.60—Positions held by women in senior management positions (Source: European Institute for Gender Equality) (% of positions)	ES	8.00	9.60	9.50	11.10	12.30	14.80	16.90	18.70	20.30	22.00	26.84	34.92	43.00	1.44	1.87	2.30	NO
	EU	10.80	11.00	11.90	13.70	15.80	17.80	20.20	22.70	23.90	25.30	30.47	39.09	47.71	1.34	1.72	2.10	
SDGI 04.10—Early leavers from education and training by sex (% of population aged 18 to 24)	ES	31.70	30.90	28.20	26.30	24.70	23.60	21.90	20.00	19.00	18.30	12.83	4.97	-2.89	0.64	0.25	-0.14	YES
	EU	14.70	14.20	13.90	13.40	12.70	11.90	11.20	11.00	10.70	10.60	10.24	9.64	9.04	0.93	0.88	0.82	
SDGI 04.20—Tertiary educational attainment by sex (% of population aged 30 to 34)	ES	41.30	40.70	42.00	41.90	41.50	42.30	42.30	40.90	40.10	41.20	40.93	40.68	40.43	1.00	0.99	0.99	NO
	EU	31.10	32.30	33.80	34.80	36.00	37.10	38.00	38.70	39.20	39.90	41.90	45.23	48.56	1.08	1.17	1.25	
SDGI 04.50—Employment rates of recent graduates by sex (% of population aged 20 to 34 with at least upper-secondary education)	ES	82.10	73.00	70.60	67.10	63.60	59.90	65.10	65.20	68.00	71.90	68.93	63.98	59.02	1.06	0.98	0.91	NO
	EU	82.00	78.30	77.40	77.10	75.90	75.40	76.00	76.90	78.40	80.20	79.80	79.14	78.48	1.04	1.03	1.02	

**Table 6. Forecast for SDG 06 for Spain <sup>[9]</sup>**

Indicators		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CONF.
SDGI 06.10—Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household by poverty status (%)	ES	0.10	---	---	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.10	0.21	0.28	0.35	2.05	2.76	3.46	YES
	EU	---	---	---	---	2.30	2.20	2.10	2.00	1.90	2.00	1.72	1.38	1.05	0.86	0.69	0.52	
SDGI 06.40—Nitrate in groundwater (Source: European Environment Agency) (mg NO <sub>3</sub> per liter)	ES	40.20	37.40	37.20	38.10	39.50	39.50	39.50	39.50	---	---	40.34	41.15	41.97	1.02	1.04	1.06	NO
	EU	18.90	18.40	18.80	18.30	18.40	18.60	18.30	18.30	---	---	18.07	18.00	17.33	0.99	0.98	0.95	
SDGI 14.40—Bathing sites with excellent water quality by locality (Source: European Environment Agency) (Coastal water—number)	ES	---	---	---	1927	1926	1931	1942	1948	1949	1960	1975.70	2004.58	2033.49	1.01	1.03	1.04	YES
	EU	---	---	---	15,444	15,406	15,436	14,828	14,791	14,821	14,935	14,370.25	13,774.08	13,177.25	0.97	0.93	0.89	

**Table 7. Forecast for SDG 07 for Spain <sup>[9]</sup>**

Indicators		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CO NF.
SDGI 07.10— Primary energy consumption (Million tons of oil equivalent)	ES	134.44	123.37	123.32	122.96	123.39	110.05	114.18	118.58	119.23	125.63	121.85	116.83	111.81	1.03	0.99	0.94	NO
	EU	1696.86	1597.41	1660.21	1600.63	1589.36	1573.9	1511.2	1537.48	1546.94	1561.59	1493.56	1418.58	1343.52	0.97	0.92	0.87	
SDGI 07.11— Final energy consumption (Million tons of oil equivalent)	ES	94.83	87.78	89.09	86.48	82.83	80.73	79.1	80.35	82.46	84.33	80.36	74.32	68.28	1.00	0.92	0.85	YES
	EU	1180.27	1115.76	1163.13	1110.65	1110.62	1110.57	1065.7	1088.27	1110.08	1122.77	1085.27	1052.79	1020.27	1.00	0.97	0.94	
SDGI 07.20— Final energy consumption in households per capita (kg of oil equivalent)	ES	338.00	344.00	364.00	335.00	333.00	320.00	319.00	323.00	327.00	331.00	311.48	298.14	284.78	0.96	0.92	0.88	YES
	EU	605.00	600.00	639.00	568.00	593.00	599.00	520.00	547.00	563.00	563.00	517.06	480.52	443.95	0.95	0.88	0.81	
SDGI 07.30— Energy productivity (Euro per kilogram of oil equivalent)	ES	7.40	7.80	7.80	7.70	7.50	8.00	8.20	8.20	8.40	8.30	8.65	9.14	9.64	1.05	1.11	1.18	NO
	EU	7.10	7.20	7.10	7.40	7.50	7.60	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.78	9.53	10.27	1.08	1.18	1.27	
SDGI 07.40— Share of renewable	ES	10.74	12.96	13.81	13.22	14.29	15.32	16.13	16.22	17.36	17.51	19.79	23.24	26.69	1.22	1.43	1.65	YES

Indicators	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CO NF.	
energy in gross final energy consumption by sector (%)	EU	11.32	12.58	13.12	13.37	14.68	15.40	16.16	16.72	17.02	17.52	19.67	23.12	26.58	1.18	1.38	1.59	
SDGI 07.50—Energy import dependency by products (% of imports in total energy consumption)	ES	81.66	79.67	77.15	76.17	72.97	70.18	72.94	71.49	73.94	70.68	65.81	60.94	0.97	0.90	0.84		NO
	EU	54.61	53.65	52.64	54.23	53.69	53.15	53.88	53.78	55.13	54.67	54.95	55.24	1.01	1.02	1.03		
SDGI 07.60—Population unable to keep home adequately warm by poverty status (%)	ES	5.90	7.20	7.50	6.50	9.10	8.00	11.10	10.60	10.10	8.00	11.25	13.31	15.37	1.06	1.26	1.45	
	EU	---	---	9.50	9.80	10.80	10.70	10.30	9.40	8.70	7.80	7.01	5.71	4.40	0.75	0.61	0.47	
SDGI 13.20—Greenhouse gas emissions intensity of energy consumption (Source: European Environment Agency and Eurostat) (Index: 2010 = 100)	ES	95.00	92.10	87.40	88.70	87.80	84.70	86.00	88.50	84.00	---	80.71	75.64	70.56	0.91	0.85	0.80	
	EU	94.90	93.70	92.50	92.00	91.80	90.50	89.00	88.70	87.50	---	84.20	79.79	75.37	0.95	0.90	0.85	



**Table 8. Forecast for SDG 08 for Spain <sup>[9]</sup>**

Indicators		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CONF.
SDGI 08.10—Real GDP per capita (Chain linked volumes (2010), euro per capita)	ES	24,400	23,300	23,200	22,900	22,200	21,900	22,300	23,100	23,800	24,500	24,533	24,587	24,642	1.06	1.06	1.07	NO
	EU	26,300	25,000	25,500	25,900	25,700	25,700	26,100	26,700	27,100	27,700	28,273	29,297	30,322	1.06	1.10	1.14	
SDGI 08.11—Investment share of GDP by institutional sectors (% of GDP)	ES	29.21	24.33	23.03	21.48	19.80	18.76	19.30	19.86	19.94	20.49	18.08	14.06	10.04	0.91	0.71	0.51	NO
	EU	22.79	20.85	20.36	20.48	20.06	19.61	19.77	20.15	20.41	20.65	20.13	19.34	18.55	1.00	0.96	0.92	
SDGI 08.20—Young people neither in employment nor in education and training by sex (% of population aged 15 to 29)	ES	13.20	15.00	15.30	15.30	15.90	16.00	15.60	15.20	14.50	13.90	13.96	14.06	14.16	0.92	0.92	0.93	NO
	EU	13.10	14.80	15.20	15.40	15.90	15.90	15.30	14.80	14.20	13.40	13.33	13.22	13.10	0.90	0.89	0.89	
SDGI 08.30—Employment rate by sex (% of population aged 20 to 64)	ES	68.50	64.00	62.80	62.00	59.60	58.60	59.90	62.00	63.90	65.50	64.79	63.61	62.43	1.05	1.03	1.01	NO
	EU	70.20	68.90	68.50	68.60	68.40	68.40	69.20	70.10	71.10	72.20	72.99	74.29	75.60	1.04	1.06	1.08	
SDGI 08.40—Long-term unemployment rate by sex (% of active population)	ES	2.00	4.30	7.30	8.90	11.00	13.00	12.90	11.40	9.50	7.70	9.92	13.62	17.33	0.87	1.19	1.52	NO
	EU	2.60	3.00	3.80	4.10	4.60	5.10	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.40	3.78	4.41	5.05	0.84	0.98	1.12	
SDGI 08.60—People killed in accidents at work (number per 100,000 employees)	ES	3.33	2.58	2.19	2.50	2.16	1.88	1.93	2.30	1.92	---	1.44	0.80	0.17	0.63	0.35	0.07	YES
	EU	2.39	2.01	2.11	2.05	1.95	1.80	1.82	1.83	1.71	---	1.44	1.10	0.75	0.79	0.60	0.41	
SDGI 01.41—In work at risk of poverty rate (% of employed persons aged 18 or over)	ES	11.30	11.70	10.90	10.90	10.80	10.50	12.50	13.10	13.10	13.10	13.88	15.13	16.39	1.06	1.16	1.25	NO
	EU	8.60	8.40	8.30	8.80	8.90	9.00	9.50	9.50	9.60	9.40	9.92	10.64	11.36	1.04	1.12	1.20	
	ES	37.20	35.10	33.20	32.70	30.10	28.40	28.00	29.90	29.80	29.70	27.63	24.18	20.72	0.92	0.81	0.69	YES

Indicators		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CONF.
SDGI 05.40—Inactive population due to caring responsibilities by sex (% of inactive population aged 20 to 64)	EU	20.00	19.90	19.10	19.00	19.40	20.40	20.20	20.70	21.10	21.40	22.00	23.01	24.03	1.06	1.11	1.16	
SDGI 12.20—Resource productivity and domestic material consumption (Euro per kilogram, chain linked volumes [2010])	ES	1.38	1.63	1.84	2.06	2.51	2.63	2.64	2.62	2.76	2.81	3.24	3.97	4.70	1.24	1.52	1.79	YES
	EU	1.61	1.75	1.85	1.79	1.93	1.98	1.98	2.03	2.07	2.08	2.22	2.51	2.73	1.10	1.24	1.35	



**Table 9. Forecast for SDG 09 for Spain <sup>[9]</sup>**

Indicators		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CONF.
SDGI 09.10— Gross domestic expenditure on R&D by sector (% of GDP)	ES	1.32	1.35	1.35	1.33	1.29	1.27	1.24	1.22	1.19	1.20	1.14	1.05	0.95	0.93	0.86	0.78	NO
	EU	1.83	1.93	1.92	1.97	2.00	2.02	2.03	2.04	2.04	2.06	2.13	2.24	2.35	1.04	1.10	1.15	
SDGI 09.20— Employment in high- and medium-high technology manufacturing and knowledge- intensive services (% of total employment)	ES	34.90	37.20	38.70	39.40	39.90	39.80	40.10	39.90	39.80	40.00	41.30	43.40	45.60	1.04	1.09	1.14	NO
	EU	42.80	43.70	44.20	44.60	44.90	45.00	45.40	45.60	45.80	45.80	46.50	46.70	47.30	1.01	1.02	1.04	
SDGI 09.30— R&D personnel by sector (% of active population)	ES	0.94	0.96	0.96	0.92	0.90	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.91	0.96	0.94	0.92	0.90	1.07	1.04	1.02	NO
	EU	1.05	1.05	1.08	1.11	1.13	1.15	1.17	1.21	1.24	1.28	1.35	1.48	1.61	1.12	1.22	1.33	
SDGI 09.40— Patent applications to the European Patent Office (Source: European Patent Office) (Number)	ES	1443.53	1532.81	1511.77	1480.48	1517.86	1512.82	1513.23	1628.47	1641.88	1654.63	1616.43	1789.09	1890.85	1.04	1.10	1.16	YES
	EU	57.0497	56.8152	56.7694	57.4457	56.7715	56.7571	56.7523	57.3793	55.9849	54.6824	54.5379	53.4851	52.6232	0.95	0.93	0.92	

Indicators		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CONF.
SDGI 09.50— Share of busses and trains in total passenger transport (% of total inland passenger-km)	ES	19.80	18.70	17.70	19.10	19.30	19.30	17.30	18.60	18.40	---	17.87	17.31	16.76	0.96	0.93	0.90	NO
	EU	17.10	16.30	16.50	16.80	17.10	17.60	17.40	17.30	17.10	---	17.50	17.96	18.43	1.01	1.04	1.07	
SDGI 09.60— Share of rail and inland waterways in total freight transport (% of total inland freight ton-km)	ES	4.80	4.00	4.60	5.50	5.30	5.30	5.90	5.80	5.30	5.10	5.51	6.13	6.74	0.95	1.06	1.16	NO
	EU	24.60	23.00	24.30	25.00	25.40	25.20	25.20	24.70	23.80	23.30	23.29	23.17	23.50	0.94	0.94	0.93	
SDGI 12.30— Average CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per km from new passenger cars (Source: European Environment Agency, European Commission—Directorate-General for Climate Action) (g CO <sub>2</sub> per km)	ES	14.82	14.20	13.70	13.30	12.80	12.20	11.80	11.50	11.40	11.00	11.28	11.42	12.56	1.01	1.03	1.05	NO
	EU	---	---	---	---	---	---	12.30	11.90	11.80	11.80	11.30	10.95	9.97	0.95	0.88	0.82	

**Table 10.** Forecast for SDG 10 for Spain <sup>[9]</sup>

Indicators		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CONF.
SDGI 10.10—Purchasing power adjusted GDP per capita (Real expenditure per capita [in purchasing power standard EU28])	ES	26,400	24,600	24,400	24,200	24,200	24,000	24,900	26,300	26,700	27,600	28,270.91	29,388.48	30,307.27	1.07	1.12	1.16	NO
	EU	26,100	24,500	25,500	26,200	26,600	26,800	27,700	29,100	29,300	30,000	31,628.30	34,389.17	37,353.06	1.09	1.18	1.28	
SDGI 10.20—Adjusted gross disposable income of households per capita (Purchasing power standard per inhabitant)	ES	18,527	18,319	17,759	17,797	17,563	17,581	18,254	19,311	19,205	19,336	19,748	20,431	21,115	1.02	1.06	1.09	NO
	EU	19,625	19,255	19,706	20,006	20,414	20,476	20,971	21,872	21,868	22,185	23,201	24,868	26,536	1.06	1.14	1.21	
SDGI 10.30—Relative median at risk of poverty gap (% distance to poverty threshold)	ES	25.60	25.70	26.80	27.40	30.60	30.90	31.60	33.80	31.40	32.40	36.43	40.94	45.46	1.08	1.21	1.34	NO
	EU	21.90	22.20	22.90	23.00	23.40	23.80	24.60	24.80	25.00	24.10	25.96	27.61	29.25	1.05	1.11	1.18	
SDGI 10.41—Income distribution (Quintile share ratio)	ES	5.60	5.90	6.20	6.30	6.50	6.30	6.80	6.90	6.60	6.60	6.99	7.56	8.13	1.01	1.10	1.18	NO
	EU	5.00	4.90	4.90	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.10	5.23	5.38	5.53	1.01	1.03	1.06	

Indicators		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CONF.
SDGI 10.50—Income share of the bottom 40% of the population (% of income)	ES	19.80	19.50	19.20	18.90	18.70	18.90	18.20	18.20	18.40	18.50	17.93	17.14	16.34	0.99	0.94	0.90	NO
	EU	21.20	21.30	21.20	21.10	21.20	21.10	20.90	20.90	20.90	21.10	20.81	20.33	20.45	1.00	0.99	0.98	
SDGI 10.60—Asylum applications by state of procedure (number per million inhabitants)	ES	---	---	55.00	64.00	50.00	92.00	117.00	314.00	335.00	709.00	950.07	13.51	17.53	3.03	4.30	5.58	NO
	EU	305	390	411	523	551	727	1108	2467	2361	1279	2667.44	37.12	47.59	1.08	1.51	1.93	
SDGI 17.20—EU financing to developing countries by financing source (Source: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) (million EUR [current prices])	ES	20,456	9186	7800	14,472	1539	6014	10,289	19,866	4258	2301	8148.15	-7.33	-9.99	0.41	-0.04	-0.05	NO
	EU	119,718	102,203	127,336	153,784	147,962	129,811	171,987	178,101	143,007	155,224	189,764.26	19.67	22.55	1.07	1.11	1.27	
SDGI 17.30—EU imports from developing countries by country income groups (million EUR)	ES	76,616	51,928	66,735	75,388	80,650	77,020	79,482	77,589	74,762	88,378	90,201.68	99.55	109.72	1.16	1.29	1.41	NO
	EU	762,471	591,995	756,791	841,518	863,783	817,475	838,537	881,805	869,710	957,870	1,013,951.31	1.14	1.27	1.15	1.30	1.44	

Indicators	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CONF.
												206.86	603.04				

**Table 11. Forecast for SDG 11 for Spain<sup>[9]</sup>**

Indicators		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CONF.
SDGI 11.10—Overcrowding rate by poverty status (%)	ES	5.60	5.20	5.00	6.60	5.60	5.20	5.30	5.50	5.40	5.10	5.24	5.09	4.94	0.95	0.93	0.90	YES
	EU	18.30	17.70	17.70	17.00	16.90	17.00	16.70	16.70	16.60	15.70	15.36	14.24	13.12	0.92	0.85	0.79	
SDGI 11.20—Population living in households considering that they suffer from noise, by poverty status (%)	ES	22.00	22.40	18.40	15.60	15.00	18.30	15.90	15.70	16.20	15.20	13.12	9.67	6.21	0.84	0.62	0.40	YES
	EU	---	---	---	19.70	18.80	18.80	18.40	18.00	17.90	17.50	16.53	14.84	13.25	0.92	0.82	0.74	
SDGI 11.40—People killed in road accidents (Source: European Commission—Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport) (rate)	ES	6.70	5.80	5.20	4.40	4.00	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.90	3.90	3.00	1.51	0.02	0.83	0.42	0.00	YES
	EU	7.90	7.00	6.20	6.10	5.60	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.00	---	3.60	1.90	0.19	0.71	0.37	0.04	
SDGI 11.50—Exposure to air pollution by particulate matter (Source: European Environment Agency) ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	ES	14.20	15.20	12.40	12.90	13.70	10.70	11.30	13.00	11.30	12.10	10.80	8.73	9.48	0.83	0.67	0.73	NO
	EU	17.50	17.40	18.10	18.40	16.80	15.70	15.20	14.60	13.80	14.10	12.50	9.96	7.42	0.86	0.68	0.51	
SDGI 11.60—Recycling rate of municipal waste (% of total waste generated)	ES	39.70	33.20	29.20	26.70	29.80	32.50	30.80	30.00	33.90	33.50	32.89	31.89	30.90	1.10	1.06	1.03	NO
	EU	36.50	37.50	38.30	39.20	41.10	41.70	43.40	44.70	46.00	46.40	50.30	56.17	62.04	1.13	1.26	1.39	
SDGI 01.60—Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames of floor by poverty status (%)	ES	16.80	18.30	21.80	16.10	12.00	16.70	17.10	15.20	15.90	11.50	11.64	8.97	6.30	0.77	0.59	0.41	YES
	EU	---	---	---	15.60	15.10	15.60	15.70	15.20	15.40	13.30	13.46	12.27	11.08	0.89	0.81	0.73	
SDGI 09.50—Share of busses and trains in total passenger transport (% of total inland passenger-km)	ES	19.80	18.70	17.70	19.10	19.30	19.30	17.30	18.60	18.40	---	17.87	17.31	16.76	0.96	0.93	0.90	NO
	EU	17.10	16.30	16.50	16.80	17.10	17.60	17.40	17.30	17.10	---	17.50	17.96	18.43	1.01	1.04	1.07	

Indicators		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CONF.
SDGI 16.20—Population reporting occurrence of crime, violence or vandalism in their area by poverty status (%)	ES	14.70	16.40	13.00	10.80	10.10	14.20	11.90	10.00	10.30	8.70	7.13	3.98	0.82	0.71	0.40	0.08	YES
	EU	---	---	14.40	14.10	13.60	14.50	14.00	13.60	13.00	12.00	11.70	10.35	9.00	0.86	0.76	0.66	

**Table 12.** Forecast for SDG 12 for Spain <sup>[9]</sup>

Indicators		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CONF.
SDGI 12.20—Resource productivity and domestic material consumption (Euro per kilogram, chain linked volumes [2010])	ES	1.38	1.63	1.84	2.06	2.51	2.63	2.64	2.62	2.76	2.81	3.24	3.97	4.70	1.24	1.52	1.79	YES
	EU	1.61	1.75	1.85	1.79	1.93	1.98	1.98	2.03	2.07	2.08	2.22	2.51	2.73	1.10	1.24	1.35	
SDGI 12.30—Average CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per km from new passenger cars (Source: European Environment Agency, European Commission—Directorate-General for	ES	148.20	142.20	137.90	133.80	128.70	122.40	118.60	115.30	114.40	115.00	116.28	118.42	120.56	1.01	1.03	1.05	NO
	EU	---	---	---	---	---	---	123.40	119.50	118.10	118.50	113.35	105.66	97.96	0.95	0.88	0.82	

Indicators		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	C O N F.
Climate Action) (g CO <sub>2</sub> per km)																		
SDGI 12.41— Circular material use rate (% of material input for domestic use)	ES	---	---	10.40	9.80	9.80	8.90	7.70	7.60	8.20	---	5.72	3.38	1.03	0.75	0.44	0.14	
	EU	9.60	10.80	11.00	10.60	11.30	11.50	11.40	11.40	11.70	---	12.49	13.48	14.48	1.10	1.18	1.27	N O
SDGI 07.10— Primary energy consumption (Million tons of oil equivalent)	ES	134.4 4	123.37	123.32	122.96	123.39	116.05	114.18	118.58	119.23	125.63	121.85	116.83	111.81	1.03	0.99	0.94	
	EU	1696. 86	1597.41	1660.21	1600.63	1589.36	1573.69	1511.29	1537.48	1546.94	1561.59	1493.56	1418.58	1343.52	0.97	0.92	0.87	N O
SDGI 07.11— Final energy consumption (Million tons of oil equivalent)	ES	94.83	87.78	89.09	86.48	82.83	80.73	79.19	80.35	82.46	84.33	80.36	74.32	68.28	1.00	0.92	0.85	
	EU	1180. 27	1115.76	1163.13	1110.65	1110.62	1110.57	1065.57	1088.27	1110.08	1122.77	1085.27	1052.79	1020.27	1.00	0.97	0.94	Y ES
SDGI 07.30— Energy productivity (Euro per kilogram of oil equivalent)	ES	7.40	7.80	7.80	7.70	7.50	8.00	8.20	8.20	8.40	8.30	8.65	9.14	9.64	1.05	1.11	1.18	
	EU	7.10	7.20	7.10	7.40	7.50	7.60	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.78	9.53	10.27	1.08	1.18	1.27	N O
SDGI 07.40— Share of renewable energy in gross final energy	ES	10.74	12.96	13.81	13.22	14.29	15.32	16.13	16.22	17.36	17.51	19.79	23.24	26.69	1.22	1.43	1.65	
	EU	11.32	12.58	13.12	13.37	14.68	15.40	16.19	16.72	17.02	17.52	19.67	23.12	26.58	1.18	1.38	1.59	Y ES



Indicators	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	C O N F.
consumption by sector (%)																	

**Table 13.** Forecast for SDG 13 for Spain <sup>[9]</sup>

Indicators	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CONF.
SDGI 13.10— Greenhouse gas emissions (Source: European Environment Agency) (Greenhouse gas emissions [in CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent], base year 1990)	ES	14.50	13.08	12.05	12.06	12.03	11.04	11.05	11.06	---	10.48	89.64	74.78	0.87	0.75	0.62	NO
	EU	90.60	84.00	85.80	83.10	82.00	80.40	77.40	78.00	77.60	---	70.47	63.27	55.78	0.91	0.81	
SDGI 13.20— Greenhouse gas emissions intensity of energy consumption (source: EEA and Eurostat) —index (2000 = 100)	ES	95.00	92.10	87.40	88.70	87.80	84.70	86.50	88.50	84.00	---	80.71	75.65	0.91	0.85	0.80	YES
	EU	94.90	93.70	92.50	92.00	91.80	90.50	89.10	88.70	87.50	---	84.20	79.79	75.37	0.95	0.90	
SDGI 13.50— Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (Source: European Environment Information and Observation Network, European	ES	---	---	---	---	---	49.75	46.72	59.03	52.06	61.88	71.96	81.14	1.33	1.54	1.76	NO
	EU	---	---	---	---	---	11.37	13.08	15.05	14.09	18.16	24.01	29.04	1.35	1.74	2.13	

Indicators	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CONF.	
Commission— Directorate- General for Climate Action) (million EUR [current prices])																		
SDGI 07.10— Primary energy consumption (Million tons of oil equivalent)	<b>ES</b>	13 4.4	12 3.	12 3.	12 2.	12 3.	11 6.	11 4.	11 8.	11 9.	12 5.	12 1.	11 6.	11 1.	1.03	0.99	0.94	
	<b>EU</b>	16 96. 86	15 .4	16 .2	16 .6	15 .3	15 .6	15 .2	15 .4	15 .9	15 .5	14 .5	14 .5	13 .5	0.97	0.92	0.87	NO
SDGI 07.11— Final energy consumption (Million tons of oil equivalent)	<b>ES</b>	94. 83	87 .7	89 .0	86 .4	82 .8	80 .7	79 .1	80 .3	82 .4	84 .3	80 .3	74 .3	68 .2	1.00	0.92	0.85	
	<b>EU</b>	11 80. 27	11 .7	11 .1	11 .6	11 .6	10 .5	10 .5	10 .2	11 .0	11 .7	10 .2	10 .7	10 .2	1.00	0.97	0.94	YES
SDGI 07.40— Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption by sector (%)	<b>ES</b>	10. 74	12 .9	13 .8	13 .2	14 .2	15 .3	16 .1	16 .2	17 .3	17 .5	19 .7	23 .2	26 .6	1.22	1.43	1.65	
	<b>EU</b>	11. 32	12 .5	13 .1	13 .3	14 .6	15 .4	16 .1	16 .7	17 .0	17 .5	19 .6	23 .1	26 .5	1.18	1.38	1.59	YES
SDGI 12.30— Average CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	<b>ES</b>	14 8.2	14 2.	13 7.	13 3.	12 8.	12 2.	11 8.	11 5.	11 4.	11 5.	11 6.	11 8.	12 0.	1.01	1.03	1.05	NO

Indicators	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CONF.
per km from new passenger cars (Source: European Environment Agency, European Commission—Directorate-General for Climate Action) (g CO <sub>2</sub> per km)	EU	---	---	---	---	---	12	11	11	11	11	10	97	0.95	0.88	0.82	

**Table 14.** Forecast for SDG 14 for Spain<sup>[9]</sup>

Indicators	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CONF.	
SDGI 14.10—Surface of marine sites designated under NATURA 2000 (Source: European Environment Agency, European Commission—Directorate-General for Environment) (km <sup>2</sup> )	ES	---	---	---	10,193	10,193	10,637	71,677	84,386	84,404	84,404	152,778	231,922	311,153	1.81	2.75	3.69	NO
	EU	---	---	---	---	---	251,566	318,127	360,350	395,528	532,417	709,634	1,036,635	1,363,995	1.97	2.88	3.79	
SDGI 14.40—Bathing sites with excellent water quality by locality (Source: European Environment Agency)	ES	---	---	---	1927	1926	1931	1942	1948	1949	1960	1976	2005	2033	1.01	1.03	1.04	YES
	EU	---	---	---	15,444	15,406	15,436	14,828	14,791	14,821	14,935	14,370	13,774	13,177	0.97	0.93	0.89	

**Table 15. Forecast for SDG 15<sup>[9]</sup>**

Indicators		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CONF.
SDGI 15.20—Surface of terrestrial sites designated under NATURA 2000 (Source: European Environment Agency, European Commission—Directorate-General for Environment) (km <sup>2</sup> )	ES	---	---	---	137,510	137,664	137,365	137,444	137,757	137,872	137,952	138,142	138,521	138,900	1.00	1.01	1.01	YES
	EU	---	---	---	---	---	787,766	788,488	787,606	789,081	790,213	791,807	794,812	797,820	1.01	1.01	1.01	
SDGI 06.40—Nitrate in groundwater (Source: European Environment Agency) (mg NO <sub>3</sub> per liter)	ES	40.20	37.40	37.20	38.10	39.50	39.50	39.50	39.50	---	---	40.34	41.15	41.97	1.02	1.04	1.06	NO
	EU	18.90	18.40	18.80	18.30	18.40	18.60	18.30	18.30	---	---	18.07	18.00	17.33	0.99	0.98	0.95	

**Table 16. Forecast for SDG 16 for Spain<sup>[9]</sup>**

Indicators		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I2020	I2025	I2030	CONF.
SDGI 16.10—Death rate due to homicide by sex (number par 100,000 persons)	ES	0.80	0.70	0.70	0.68	0.62	0.65	0.64	0.58	---	---	0.53	0.40	0.27	0.92	0.70	0.46	NO
	EU	1.00	0.90	0.90	0.85	0.81	0.77	0.70	0.69	---	---	0.48	0.26	0.02	0.69	0.38	0.03	
SDGI 16.20—Population reporting occurrence of crime, violence or vandalism in their area by poverty status (%)	ES	14.70	16.40	13.00	10.80	10.10	14.20	11.90	10.00	10.30	8.70	7.13	3.98	0.82	0.71	0.40	0.08	YES
	EU	---	---	14.40	14.10	13.60	14.50	14.00	13.60	13.00	12.00	11.70	10.35	9.00	0.86	0.76	0.66	
SDGI 16.30—General government total expenditure on law courts (Million euro)	ES	3826	4129	4194	4088	3862	3759	3699	3877	3875	3993	3923.13	3830.12	3737.01	1.01	0.99	0.96	NO
	EU	46,146	46,218	47,315	48,533	48,381	48,487	49,272	50,020	50,147	50,975	52,462.97	55,093.95	57,727.82	1.05	1.10	1.15	
SDGI 16.60—Population with confidence in EU institutions by institution (Source: European Commission—Directorate-General for Communication) (%)	ES	57	53	39	33	25	23	28	27	33	41	34.44	23.50	12.56	1.28	0.87	0.47	NO
	EU	51	50	48	41	44	39	42	38	42	45	42.05	37.15	32.24	1.11	0.98	0.85	

**Table 17.** Forecast for SDG 17 for Spain <sup>[9]</sup>






Indicators	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I 2 0 2 2 0	I2 02 5 0	I2 03 0	CONF.	
SDGI 17.10— Official development assistance as share of gross national income (Source: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) (% of gross national income))	<b>ES</b>	0.45	0.46	0.43	0.29	0.16	0.17	0.13	0.12	0.34	0.19	0.11	-0.05	-0.21	0.91	-0.40	-1.71	NO
	<b>EU</b>	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.42	0.39	0.41	0.41	0.46	0.53	0.50	0.54	0.59	0.64	1.16	1.28	1.40	
SDGI 17.20— EU financing to developing countries by financing source (Source: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) (million EUR [current prices])	<b>ES</b>	20,456	9186	7800	14,472	1539	6014	10,289	19,866	4258	2301	8148.15	-733.75	-999.80	0.41	-0.04	-0.05	NO
	<b>EU</b>	119,718	102,203	127,336	153,784	147,962	129,811	171,987	178,101	143,007	155,224	189,764	196,918	225,576	1.07	1.11	1.27	

Indicators		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	I 2020	I2 025	I2 030	CONF.
SDGI 17.30— EU imports from developing countries by country income groups (million EUR)	ES	76,616	51,928	66,735	75,388	80,650	77,020	79,482	77,589	74,762	88,378	90,201.68	99,955.87	109,720.75	1.116	1.29	1.41	NO
	EU	762,471	591,995	756,791	841,518	863,783	817,475	838,537	881,805	869,710	957,870	1,013,951	1,142,207	1,270,603	1.115	1.30	1.44	
SDGI 17.40— General government gross debt (% of gross domestic product)	ES	39.50	52.80	60.10	69.50	85.70	95.50	100.40	99.30	99.00	98.10	95.58	91.37	87.16	0.96	0.92	0.88	YES
	EU	60.70	73.30	79.00	81.60	84.00	85.80	86.60	84.60	83.40	81.70	87.24	96.46	105.69	1.03	1.14	1.25	
SDGI 17.50— Shares of environmental and labor taxes in total tax revenues (% of total taxes)	ES	5.06	5.39	5.22	5.05	4.88	5.80	5.55	5.73	5.56	5.43	5.75	6.04	6.33	1.00	1.05	1.11	YES
	EU	6.03	6.34	6.37	6.37	6.35	6.33	6.33	6.31	6.30	6.14	6.16	6.17	6.18	0.98	0.98	0.98	














## ANNEX C











**Figure 3.** Forecast for SDG 01 for Ukraine <sup>[55]</sup>




TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
1.1. Reduce poverty by 4 times, including by eliminating extreme poverty	1.1.1. Share of the population whose average per capita equivalent total expenditure is lower than the actual (estimated) subsistence minimum, %	58.3	58.6	47.3	43.2	-	30.0		20.0	15.0
	1.1.2. Share of individuals whose daily consumption is below USD5.05 PPP, %	24	2.0	1.9	1.8	-	0.5		0.0	0.0
1.2. Increase the coverage of poor people with targeted social assistance programmes	1.2.1. Share of the poor population covered by state social support in the total number of poor people, %	63.0	70.3	73.6	70.9	-	65.0		75.0	85.0
1.3. Increase the resilience of socially vulnerable groups of the population	1.3.1. Ratio of poverty levels of households with children and households without children, times	1.5	14	1.6	1.5	-	1.6*		140	1.27
	1.3.2. Share of food expenditure in total household spending, %	54.6	51.4	49.6	49.4	-	50.0		40.0	30.0

**Figure 4. Forecast for SDG 02 for Ukraine** <sup>[55]</sup>

TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
2.1. Ensure accessibility to balanced nutrition to the level of scientifically based standards for all population groups	2.1.1. Consumption of meat per capita, kg/year	50.9	51.4	51.7	52.8	-	61.0		71.0	80.0
	2.1.2. Consumption of milk and dairy products per capita, kg/year	209.9	209.5	200.0	197.7	-	270.0		320.0	380.0
	2.1.3. Consumption of fish per capita, kg/year	8.6	9.6	10.8	11.8	-	To be clarified		To be clarified	
	2.1.4. Consumption of vegetables per capita, kg/year	160.8	163.7	159.7	163.9	-	To be clarified		To be clarified	
	2.1.5. Consumption of fruit per capita, kg/year	50.9	49.7	52.8	57.8	-	65.0		78.0	90.0
2.2. Double agricultural productivity, first of all through innovative technologies	2.2.1. Labour productivity in agriculture, USD1,000s per employee	8.68	8.71	9.30	10.89	-	10.00		12.50	15.00
	2.2.2. The index of agricultural production, %	95.2	106.3	97.8	108.1	101.1	102.0		102.0	102.0
2.3. Ensure the development of sustainable food production systems that help maintain ecosystems and gradually improve the quality of land and soil, primarily through innovative technologies	2.3.1. The index of food production, %	88.6	108.9	107.1	98.5	103.9	103.0		103.0	103.0
	2.3.2. Share of food industry and agricultural raw materials processing production in exports of UCGFEA groups 1-24, %	38.3	42.0	41.0	39.4	44.3	51.0		57.0	65.0
	2.3.3. Share of agricultural land under organic production in the total area of agricultural lands of Ukraine, %*	1.0	0.89	0.67	0.72	-	1.10		1.30	1.70
2.4. Reduce the volatility of food prices	2.4.1. The consumer price index for food, %	144.4	108.5	113.4	111.5	108.3	105.0		105.0	105.0








**Figure 5. Forecast for SDG 03 for Ukraine** <sup>[55]</sup>




TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 <small>(benchmark)</small>	CURRENT STATUS	2025 <small>(benchmark)</small>	2030 <small>(benchmark)</small>
3.1. Reduce maternal mortality	3.1.1. Number of cases of maternal mortality, per 100,000 live births	15.1	12.6	9.1	12.5	-	11.8*		11.4	11.2
3.2. Minimize preventable mortality among children under 5	3.2.1. Mortality of children under 5, cases per 1,000 live births	9.3	8.8	8.9	8.3	-	8.5		7.5	6-7
3.3. End the epidemics of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, including through innovative practices and treatments	3.3.1. Number of patients diagnosed with HIV for the first time, per 100,000 persons	37.0	40.0	42.8	42.8	-	30.9		24.8	20.6
	3.3.2. Number of patients diagnosed with active tuberculosis for the first time, per 100,000 persons	55.9	54.7	51.9	50.5	-	51.7		45.4	32.9
3.4. Reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases	3.4.1. Number of deaths from cerebrovascular disease at the age of 30-59, per 100,000 men of corresponding age	64.0	63.0	62.3	62.1	-	56.2		50.1	45.0
	3.4.2. Number of deaths from cerebrovascular disease at the age of 30-59, per 100,000 women of corresponding age	28.9	27.4	26.7	25.5	-	25.5		23.1	22.0
	3.4.3. Number of deaths from malignant breast tumours at the age of 30-59, per 100,000 women of appropriate age	26.3	25.4	24.3	24.1	-	23.0		20.0	18.3
	3.4.4. Number of deaths from malignant cervical tumours at the age of 30-59, per 100,000 women of appropriate age	12.2	12.8	12.0	11.5	-	10.1		9.8	9.5
3.5. Reduce by a quarter premature mortality, including through the introduction of innovative approaches to diagnosing diseases	3.5.1. Probability of dying at the age of 20-64, men	0.38943	0.38364	0.37535	0.38675	-	0.36000		0.33000	0.29000
	3.5.2. Probability of dying at the age of 20-64, women	0.15514	0.15208	0.14696	0.15010	-	0.15000		0.14000	0.13000

TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)	
3.6. Reduce serious injuries and deaths from road traffic accidents, including through innovative practices of resuscitation, treatment and rehabilitation after road traffic accidents	3.6.1. Number of deaths from road traffic accidents, per 100,000 persons	12.6	12.4	12.1	10.5	-	11.0		11-10	10-9	
	3.6.2. Number of persons injured in road accidents, per 100,000 persons										
	<b>Mode of transport:</b>										
	Road transport used by road hauliers	4.09	4.64	4.29	4.03	-	-		To be clarified		
	Urban electric transport	0.50	0.44	0.44	0.51	-	-		To be clarified		
3.7. Ensure universal, quality immunization with innovative vaccines	3.7.1. Immunization rate of population according to the Preventive Vaccination Calendar by designated six age groups for prevention of ten infectious diseases, %						-		95	95-98	
	<b>Age group</b>										
	<b>Tuberculosis</b> under 1 year	39.8	72.3	83.6	90.1	88.6					
	<b>Hepatitis B</b> under 1 year	25.4	28.8	57.0	67.0	77.0					
	<b>Measles, mumps, rubella</b>	1 year	63.2	45.5	93.3	91.0	93.2				
		6 years	62.1	30.2	90.7	89.5	91.7				
	<b>Diphtheria, tetanus</b>	under 1 year	26.5	21.0	53.2	69.3	80.5				
		18 months	33.1	23.1	51.2	66.1	80.5				
		6 years	4.1	59.1	83.5	83.4	72.9				
		16 years	1.9	56.1	76.7	77.9	91.5				
		adults	0.1	20.7	44.8	55.6	83.4				
		<b>Pertussis</b>									
		under 1 year	26.5	21.0	53.2	69.3	80.5				
		18 months	33.1	23.1	51.2	66.1	80.5				
<b>Poliomyelitis</b>	under 1 year	63.8	60.8	51.9	71.1	78.4					
	18 months	86.5	66.4	71.4	67.8	78.7					




TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
	6 years	49.2	85.7	88.2	81.3	80.3				
	14 years	50.6	79.9	88.1	80.2	80.9				
	<b>Hib infection</b>									
	under 1 year	43.2	36.0	34.8	52.5	76.5				
	1 year	38.6	51.6	44.5	57.7	80.0				
<b>3.8.</b> Reduce the prevalence of smoking among the population through innovative media to inform about negative effects of smoking	<b>3.8.1.</b> Share of women who smoke at the age of 16–29, %	5.0	5.1	5.2	4.8	7.5	4.5		4.0	4.0
	<b>3.8.2.</b> Share of men who smoke at the age of 16–29, %	31.4	34.4	28.9	27.9	29.3	27.0		23.0	20.0
<b>3.9.</b> Reform health care financing	<b>3.9.1.</b> Share of expenditures of the population in general spending on health, %	48.78	52.29	47.45	48.24	February 2021	40.00		35.00	30.00

**Figure 6. Forecast for SDG 04 for Ukraine** <sup>[55]</sup>

TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
4.1. Ensure access to quality school education for all children and adolescents	4.1.2. Number of full-time secondary school students per teacher, at the beginning of the school year	8.50	8.77	8.90	9.15	9.39	9.50***		To be clarified	
4.2. Ensure access to quality pre-primary development for all children	4.2.1. Coverage of children aged 5 years by pre-school education institutions and structural units of public and private legal entities, %	70.6	69.8	69.5	69.1	-	80.0		90.0	95.0
4.3. Ensure access to vocational education	4.3.1. Ratio of the number of entrants to vocational technical establishments to the total number of places in vocational technical establishments funded from the state and local budgets	84	93	76	85	85***	86***		To be clarified	
4.4. Improve the quality of tertiary education and ensure its close relationship with science, and promote the establishment of towns of education and science in the country	4.4.1. Number of Ukrainian cities – members of the UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities	-	1	4	4	4	To be clarified		To be clarified	
4.5. Increase the prevalence of knowledge and skills required for decent jobs and entrepreneurship among the population	4.5.1. Level of participation of the population in formal and informal forms of education and vocational training, %	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.6	-	10.0		12.0	14.0
	4.5.2. Share of the population who reported using the Internet over the past 12 months, %	48.9	53.0	58.9	62.6	-	59.0		70.0	80.0
4.6. Eliminate gender disparities among school teachers	4.6.1. Share of men among pedagogical staff, %	14.79	14.40	14.32	13.38	13.04	17.0		20.0	25.0



TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
4.7. Create a modern learning environment in schools, including inclusive education, through innovative approaches	4.7.1. Share of rural full-time secondary schools with Internet access, %	85.9	89.0	91.1	91.5	95.2	85.0*		90.0	95.0
	4.7.2. Share of rural full-time secondary schools, where computers are used in the educational process, %	72.3	95.1	96.6	98.2	98.7	65.5**		70.0	80.0
	4.7.3. Share of full-time secondary schools with inclusive education, %	-	8.98	16.17	24.45	35.14	40.00***		To be clarified	

**Figure 7.** Forecast for SDG 05 for Ukraine <sup>[55]</sup>



TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
5.1. Create an environment for ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls	5.1.1. Number of normative acts which were revised or adopted to provide men and women with equal rights and opportunities and to prevent discrimination against women and girls	-	-	-	4	5	3		6	9
5.2. Reduce the level of gender-based and domestic violence, and ensure efficient prevention of its manifestations and timely assistance to victims	5.2.1. Percentage of women and girls over the age of 15 who have ever partnered with a man and were physically, sexually, or psychologically abused by their current or previous intimate partner over the last 12 months, by form of violence and age, %*	-	-	-	-	-	-		To be clarified	
	5.2.2. Number of complaints regarding domestic violence, thousands	-	-	96.2	110.7	130.5	108.0**		113.0	118.0
	5.2.3. Number of established specialized support services for victims of domestic violence	-	-	-	160	553	To be clarified		To be clarified	
	5.2.4. Number of child victims of abuse	-	-	1,869	2,244	2,122	To be clarified		To be clarified	
	5.2.5. Number of persons who participated in programs for abusers	-	-	-	588	312	To be clarified		To be clarified	












TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
	5.2.6. Number of specialists trained in preventing and combating domestic violence	-	-	250	300	8,337	To be clarified		To be clarified	
	5.2.7. Number of specialists trained in preventing and combating discrimination against women	-	-	560	496	1703	To be clarified		To be clarified	
	5.2.8. Number of social services provided according to the needs of persons that complained regarding domestic violence	-	-	17,406	17,178	24,035	To be clarified		To be clarified	
	5.2.9. Number of information campaigns on combating domestic violence conducted	-	-	6,575	6,964	8,059	To be clarified		To be clarified	
	5.2.10. Number of persons covered by information campaigns on combating domestic violence	-	-	8,000	10,000	70,000	To be clarified		To be clarified	
	5.2.11. Percentage of increase in zero tolerance to all manifestations of violence among the population of Ukraine	Data are collected every 5 years from 2021					To be clarified		To be clarified	
	5.2.12. Percentage of funds available in relevant local budgets for regional programs of combating domestic violence	Data are collected every 5 years from 2021					To be clarified		To be clarified	
5.3. Encourage shared responsibility for housekeeping and childrearing	5.3.1. Ratio of duration of unpaid domestic work (housekeeping, care for children and other family members etc.) between men and women, %	-	-	-	-	-	-		To be clarified	
5.4. Ensure equal opportunities for representation at all levels of decision-making in political and public life	5.4.1. Share of women among the Members of Parliament of Ukraine, %	12	12	12	12	20	30		30	30
	5.4.2. Share of women among the members of oblast councils and local councils of oblast significance, %	25	25	25	25	25	20***		30	30
	5.4.3. Share of women in the category A civil service positions, %	-	22.20****	22.80****	26.70****	17.64****	To be clarified		To be clarified	

TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
5.5. Increase the population's access to family planning services and reduce teenage fertility	5.5.1. Birth rate under the age of 20, per 1,000 women aged 15–19	27.3	25.3	22.4	19.7	-	20.0		15.0	10.0
5.6. Expand economic opportunities for women	5.6.1. Ratio of average wages for men and women, %	74.9	74.6	78.8	77.7	77.2	80.0		83.0	85.0
	5.6.2. Employment rate of women aged 25–44 with children aged 3–5, %	59.0	-	-	-	-	63.0		67.0	70.0







**Figure 8.** Forecast for SDG 06 for Ukraine <sup>[55]</sup>

TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)	
6.1. Provide access to quality services of safe drinking water, and ensure the construction and reconstruction of centralized drinking water supply systems using the latest technologies and equipment	<b>6.1.1.</b> Safety and quality of drinking water by microbiological parameters [% of non-standard samples]						-		To be clarified		
	<b>by place of residence</b>										
	urban	3.1	4.3	4.6	5.1	5.7					
	rural	7.6	10.4	11.2	11.8	11.4					
	<b>by type of water supply</b>										
	centralized	4.6	6.4	6.7	7.7	8.2					
	non-centralized	18.0	23.1	20.4	23.4	24.6					
	<b>6.1.2.</b> Safety and quality of drinking water by radiation parameters [% of non-standard samples]							-		To be clarified	
	<b>by place of residence</b>										
	urban	1.6	1.1	4.3	4.0	4.1					
	rural	0.0	0.5	6.6	9.8	12.5					
	<b>by type of water supply</b>										
centralized	1.1	1.1	3.9	4.0	4.6						
non-centralized	1.7	0.4	3.0	2.5	4.0						









TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
	<b>6.1.3.</b> Safety and quality of drinking water by organoleptic, physico-chemical and sanitarytoxicological parameters (% of non-standard samples)						-		To be clarified	
	<b>by place of residence</b>									
	urban	124	13.7	16.2	18.5	17.2				
	rural	22.5	25.5	274	29.8	31.2				
	<b>by type of water supply</b>									
	centralized	15.7	184	20.0	22.7	22.3				
	non-centralized	32.7	33.2	32.6	34.4	304				
	<b>6.1.4.</b> Share of the rural population with access to centralized water supply, %*****	25.0	29.0	30.0	30.1	-	20.0*		30.0	50.0
	<b>6.1.5.</b> Share of the urban population with access to centralized water supply, %*****	99.0	99.0	99.3	99.2	-	90.0**		95.0	100.0
<b>6.2.</b> Provide access to modern sanitation systems, and ensure the construction and reconstruction of water intake and sewage treatment facilities using the latest technologies and equipment	<b>6.2.1.</b> Share of the rural population with access to a centralized water drain, %*****	3.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	-	To be clarified		To be clarified	
	<b>6.2.2.</b> Share of the urban population with access to a centralized water drain, %*****	92.0	94.0	95.0	96.1	-	90.0***		100.0	100.0
<b>6.3.</b> Reduce the discharge of untreated wastewater, first of all through innovative technologies of water purification at the national and individual levels	<b>6.3.1.</b> Volume of discharge of polluted (polluted without treatment or insufficiently treated) wastewater into water bodies, million cubic meters	875.1	698.3	997.3	952.0	737.2	725.0		557.0	279.0
	<b>6.3.2.</b> Share of discharge of polluted (polluted without treatment or insufficiently treated) wastewater into water bodies in total discharges, %	16.38	12.93	21.15	18.27	13.72	13.00		10.00	5.00







TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
6.4. Increase the efficiency of water use	6.4.1. Water content of GDP, cubic metres of water used per UAH1,000 of GDP (actual prices)	23.85	19.61	15.27	11.73	10.30	3.20****		2.90	2.50
	6.4.2. Current water content of GDP to 2015 level, %	100.00	82.23	64.02	49.16	43.19	90.00		80.00	70.00
6.5. Implement integrated water resources management	6.5.1. Number of river basins with approved river basin management plans	Developed once every 6 years, from 2024				-	-		To be clarified	

**Figure 9. Forecast for SDG 07 for Ukraine** <sup>[55]</sup>

TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
7.1. Expand the infrastructure and modernize networks for reliable and sustainable energy supply through the introduction of innovative technologies	7.1.1. Generation of power, billion KWh	157.7	154.8	155.4	159.4	154.0	163.8		178.4	182.0
	7.1.2. Electric power distribution losses, %	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.8	-	11.0		10.0	9.0
	7.1.3. Heat losses in heat networks, %					November 2020	-		14	12
7.2. Ensure diversification of the supply of primary energy resources	7.2.1. Maximum the share of imported primary energy (excluding nuclear fuel) from one country (company) in the total supply (imports), %						<15		< 12	< 12
	coal (2701)	54.3	66.7	67.0	70.2	68.6				
	petroleum (2709)	99.9	97.4	85.2	94.2	76.7				
	natural gas (271121)	37.3	29.5	40.5	37.3	45.1				
	7.2.2. Share of one supplier on the nuclear fuel market, %	91.6	60.9	58.6	61.4	55.4	<70		< 60	< 50
7.3. Increase the share of renewable energy in the national energy balance, in particular through the introduction of additional capacities at facilities that produce energy from renewable sources	7.3.1. Share of energy produced from renewable sources in total final energy consumption, %	4.9	5.8	6.7	7.0	-	11.0		14.2	17.1
7.4. Increase the energy efficiency of the economy	7.4.1. Energy intensity of GDP (primary energy consumption per unit of GDP), kg of oil equivalent per USD1 by PPP 2011	0.282	0.288	0.267	0.269*	-	0.200		0.170	0.140





**Figure 10.** Forecast for SDG 08 for Ukraine <sup>[55]</sup>




TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
8.1. Ensure a steady GDP growth by modernizing production, developing innovation, increasing export potential and exporting products with high value added	8.1.1. GDP volume index, %	90.2	102.4	102.5	103.4	103.2*	104.0		106.0	107.0
	8.1.2. Share of gross fixed capital to GDP, %	13.5	15.5	15.8	17.7	18.0*	23.0		28.0	22.0
	8.1.3. Share of exports of goods whose production uses technologies of high and medium high level in total exports of goods, % **	19.2	17.3	16.8	17.0	16.4	25.0		28.0	30.0
	8.1.4. Ukraine's position as rated by the Global Innovation Index	64	56	50	43	47	50		45	40
8.2. Increase the efficiency of production based on sustainable development and the development of competitive high-tech industries	8.2.1. The return on assets	0.1194	0.1199	0.1195	0.1204	January 2021	0.1300		0.1800	0.2300
	8.2.2. Labor productivity index, %	99.2	103.5	103.2	102.1	101.9***	104.0		103.6	105.8
8.3. Increase employment	8.3.1. Employment rate among those aged 20-64, %	64.4	64.2	64.2	65.6	66.9	66.0		68.0	70.0
8.4. Reduce the share of youth not in employment, education or professional training	8.4.1. Share of youth not in employment, education or professional training in the total number of those aged 15-24, %	17.2	17.8	15.9	14.5	-	17.0		16.5	15.5





TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
8.5. Promote a safe and secure working environment for all workers, including through the application of innovative technologies in terms of health and safety	8.5.1. Number of victims of accidents at work that led to disability of 1 day or more, % of 2015 level	100	104	101	97	91	75		60	55
	8.5.2. Number of workers killed in accidents at work, % of 2015 level	100	107	98	109	113	70		50	45
	8.5.3. Share of workers employed in jobs with hazardous working conditions in the total full-time payroll, %	28.9	-	28.4	-	-	22.0		17.0	12.0
8.6. Create institutional and financial capacities for the self-realization of the potential of the economically active population and the development of the creative economy	8.6.1. Number of persons employed by SMEs, million persons	6.5	6.5	6.6	7.0	-	8.3		9.5	10.5
	8.6.2. Share of value added against production costs of SMEs, % of total value added against production costs	58.1	62.3	62.6	64.3	-	70.0		75.0	80.0
	8.6.3. Ukraine's position in the rating of Doing Business	81	80	76	71	64	30		25	20








**Figure 11.** Forecast for SDG 09 for Ukraine <sup>[55]</sup>



TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
<b>9.1.</b> Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and accessible infrastructure based on the use of innovation technologies, including ecologically clean means of transport	<b>9.1.1.</b> Share of the rural population living further than 3 km from paved roads, %	Data are collected every 5 years from 2021					3,0		1,5	0,5
	<b>9.1.2.</b> Volume of transported goods, million tonnes	1,474.3	1,542.6	1,582.0	1,643.0	-	1,650.0		1,750	1,900
	<b>9.1.3.</b> Number of passengers, millions	5,166.8	4,853.8	4,648.2	4,487.1	4,262.3	5,200.0		5,500	6,000
	<b>9.1.4.</b> Degree of depreciation of assets by TEA «Transport, storage, post and courier services», %	51.7	50.6	47.6	62.9	-	49.0		45.0	45.0
<b>9.2.</b> Ensure increased use of electric transport and related network infrastructure	<b>9.2.1.</b> Share of electric transport in domestic traffic, %	60.3	61.9	62.0	62.6	69.9	65.0		70.0	75.0
<b>9.3.</b> Ensure access to road infrastructure based on the use of innovative technologies, in particular by expanding state participation in various infrastructure projects	<b>9.3.1.</b> Share of hard-surface principal public roads that meet the regulatory requirements, %*	Data are collected every 5 years from 2022					-		30	70
	<b>9.3.2.</b> Share of facilities of public and civil use, improvement equipped to the needs of people with disabilities, %	-	-	-	-	-	20		55	60

TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
94. Promote accelerated development of high- and medium-technological sectors and manufacturing industries which are formed based on the use of 'education-science-production' chains and a cluster approach by areas: development of an innovation ecosystem; development of ICT; use of ICT in agriculture, energy, transport and industry; high-technology mechanical engineering; creation of new materials; development of pharmaceutical and bioengineering industry	94.1. Share of value added against production costs of enterprises that belong to the high-tech sector of processing industry (in particular, manufacture of pharmaceutical products and preparations; computers, electronic and optical products; aircraft and spacecraft; related equipment according to CEA) in the total value added against production cost, %	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.4	-	To be clarified		To be clarified	
	94.2. Share of value added against production costs of enterprises that belong to the medium high-tech sector of processing industry (including production of chemical products; electrical equipment; machinery and equipment; motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers; other vehicles according to CEA) in total value added against production cost, %	4.7	3.3	3.4	3.8	-	7.5		9.6	11.8
	94.3. Share of workers employed by enterprises that belong to the high- and medium high-tech sectors of processing industry (including production of pharmaceutical products and preparations; chemicals; mechanical engineering; computers, electronic and optical products; aircraft and spacecraft; related equipment according to CEA) in the total number of workers employed in industry, %	21.2	21.1	21.5	21.6	-	26.0		28.0	29.0




TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
<b>9.5.</b> Create financial and institutional systems (innovative infrastructure) that will ensure the development of scientific research and scientific and technical (experimental) development	<b>9.5.1.</b> Share of expenditure on scientific research and development in GDP, %	0.55	0.48	0.45	0.47	0.43	1.50		2.00	3.00
	<b>9.5.2.</b> Share of sales of innovative products in total sales of industrial products, %	14	–*	0.7	0.8	1.3	5.0		10.0	15.0
<b>9.6.</b> Ensure access to the Internet, especially in rural areas	<b>9.6.1.</b> Population coverage with Internet services, subscribers per 100 persons**	14	39	56	62	–	50		75	100
	Ukraine – urban	–	55	78	87	–	–		–	–
	Ukraine – rural	–	3	5	5	–	–		–	–
<b>9.7.</b> Ensure increased youth participation in research	<b>9.7.1.</b> Share of researchers under 40 in the total number of researchers	36.7	37.1	35.6	33.5	32.0	To be clarified		To be clarified	







**Figure 12.** Forecast for SDG 10 for Ukraine <sup>[55]</sup>


TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
10.1. Ensure accelerated growth of income of the least well-off 40 percent of the population	10.1.1. Ratio of growth rate of the average per capita total income of the least well off 40% to the whole population, %	0.99	1.02	0.97	0.95	-	To be clarified		To be clarified	
	10.1.2. Share of total income of the least well off 40% in the total income of population, %	25.5	26.1	25.2	24.8	-	To be clarified		To be clarified	
10.2. Prevent manifestations of discrimination in society	10.2.1. Share of persons who reported that in the past 12 months they personally experienced genderbased discrimination in the total number of requests to expert councils on gender-based discrimination, %	-	-	58.3	66.7	75.0	To be clarified		To be clarified	
10.3. Ensure access to social services	10.3.1. Share of rural households who suffered from deprivation due to lack of access to ambulance services in the settlement, %	39.9	-	38.2	-	39.2	30.0		20.0	15.0
	10.3.2. Share of rural households who suffered from deprivation due to the lack of a medical facility near their home, %	26.3	-	27.8	-	29.6	20.0		15.0	10.0

TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 [benchmark]	CURRENT STATUS	2025 [benchmark]	2030 [benchmark]
	<b>10.3.3.</b> Share of rural households who suffered from deprivation due to the lack of regular daily transport to another settlement with developed infrastructure, %	22.7	-	22.5	-	24.4	18.0		13.0	10.0
<b>10.4.</b> Pursue remuneration policy based on equality and fairness	<b>10.4.1.</b> Ratio of the average wage (income) of 10th and first decile groups of workers (decile coefficient), times	31.2	-	-	-	-	23.0		18.0	15.0
<b>10.5.</b> Reform pension insurance based on fairness and transparency	<b>10.5.1.</b> Ratio of average pension to average wage in the economy (given 35 years of contribution), %	31.0	-	-	-	33.1	35.0		37.0	40.0

**Figure 13.** Forecast for SDG 11 for Ukraine <sup>[55]</sup>




TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
11.1. Ensure access to housing	11.1.1. Solvency ratio of the borrower (ratio of monthly payments of the borrower and his/her family)	0.36*	0.50*	0.28*	0.23*	0.19*	To be clarified		To be clarified	
	11.1.2. Coverage of territorial units of Ukraine (regions) with affordable housing programs for different categories of citizens, %	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100		100	100
11.2. Ensure development of settlements and territories exclusively based on integrated planning and participatory management	11.2.1. Share of regions that have approved and implemented regional development strategies and action plans for their implementation developed with public participation,%								100	100
	regional strategy	88 (22 regions)	100 (25 regions)	100 (25 regions)	100 (25 regions)	100* (25 regions)	100 (25 regions)			
	action plan for the implementation of the regional strategy (first phase)	64 (16 regions)	96 (24 regions)	100 (25 regions)	-	-				
	regional strategy and action plan for the implementation of the regional strategy (second phase)	0	4 (1 region)	64 (16 regions)	84 (21 region)	92* (23 regions)	100 (25 regions)			



TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
11.3. Ensure protection and safeguarding of the cultural and natural heritage, with involvement of the private sector	11.3.1. Number of cultural and natural heritage sites included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, units	7	7	7	7	7*	9		11	13
	11.3.2. Number of monuments of national importance included in the State Monument List of Ukraine, units	891	891	906	956	992*	1,005		1,155	1,305
	11.3.3. Area of the nature reserve fund of national importance, % of the country area	3.72	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.24*	5.14		7.38	8.85
11.4. Ensure timely public alert about emergencies through innovative technologies	11.4.1. Status of implementation (development, modernization, improvement) of local automated centralized public alert systems, %	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.20	To be clarified		To be clarified	
11.5. Reduce the adverse impact of pollutants, including on the urban environment in particular, through innovative technologies	11.5.1. Emissions of air pollutants from stationary sources,% to 2015 level	100.0	107.7	90.5	87.8	86.1	To be clarified		90.0	85.0
	11.5.2. Number of cities in which the average annual concentrations of major pollutants in the atmospheric air exceed the average daily maximum permissible concentrations, units	34*	34*	34*	35*	36*	To be clarified		20	15
	Suspended matter (dust)	11	10	9	11	11*				
	Sulfur dioxide	-	-	-	-	1*				
	Carbon monoxide	2	5	4	3	4*				
	Nitrogen dioxide	23	23	21	22	26*				
Nitrogen oxide	1	2	1	2	2*					

TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
	Phenol	6	5	8	7	9*				
	Soot	1	1	1	1	1*				
	Hydrogen fluoride	2	2	2	2	3*				
	Ammonia	2	2	1	1	2*				
	Formaldehyde	23	23	24	25	25*				
<b>11.6.</b> Ensure the development and implementation of local development strategies aimed at economic growth, job creation, tourism, recreation and development of the local culture, and production of local products	<b>11.6.1.</b> Number of workers employed in tourism business entities (CEA code-2010 - 55.1, 55.2, 55.3, 79.11, 79.12), persons	54,421	55,413	58,588	62,585	-	To be clarified		To be clarified	




**Figure 14.** Forecast for SDG 12 for Ukraine <sup>[55]</sup>





TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
12.1. Reduce resource consumption of the economy	12.1.1. Resource intensity of GDP (ratio of consumed volumes of natural resources, waste generated and pollutant emissions to GDP), % to 2015 level									
	GDP energy intensity	100.0	102.3	94.7	95.3	January 2021	90.0		80.0	60.0
	GDP material intensity	100.0	100.0	98.2	97.2	January 2021	90.0		80.0	60.0
	GDP carbon intensity	100.0	105.8	85.1	83.8	January 2021	90.0		80.0	60.0
	GDP water intensity	100.0	98.2	91.6	95.2	January 2021	90.0		80.0	60.0
	GDP waste intensity	100.0	92.5	111.6	104.0	January 2021	90.0		80.0	60.0
12.2. Reduce the loss of food along the production and marketing chains	12.2.1. Share of post-harvest losses in the total production of cereals, %	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	-	1.8		1.0	0.5
	12.2.2. Share of post-harvest losses in overall production of vegetables and melons, %	12.3	12.0	10.8	10.6	-	10.0		7.0	5.0

TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
<b>12.3.</b> Ensure sustainable use of chemicals through innovative technologies and production	<b>12.3.1.</b> Share of enterprises that implemented chemical management systems in accordance with international standards in the total number of enterprises using hazardous chemicals, %						Data will be available after the adoption of the EU technical regulation (2020)		100	100
<b>12.4.</b> Reduce the amount of waste generation, and increase recycling and reuse through innovative technologies and production	<b>12.4.1.</b> Volume of waste generated by all economic activities per unit of GDP, kg per USD1,000 PPP in 2011	9774	904.2	1,089.8	1,015.7	-	950.0		880.0	800.0
	<b>12.4.2.</b> Share of burned and recycled waste in the total waste generated, %	30.0	29.0	27.6	29.7	-	35.0		45.0	55.0




**Figure 15.** Forecast for SDG 13 for Ukraine <sup>[55]</sup>








TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
13.1. Limit greenhouse gas emissions in the economy	13.1.1. Ratio of GHG emissions to 1990 level, %	33.8	35.70	34.20	May 2021	-	To be clarified		To be clarified	To be clarified

**Figure 16.** Forecast for SDG 14 for Ukraine <sup>[55]</sup>


TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
<b>14.1.</b> Reduce marine pollution	<b>14.1.1.</b> Share of discharges of polluted wastewater in total discharges in the marine environment, %	29	28	30	27	15**	11*		9	5
<b>14.2.</b> Ensure the sustainable management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems, and improve their resilience and recovery through innovative technologies	<b>14.2.1.</b> Area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund of coastal regions, % of the territory of coastal areas	5.81	5.82	5.82	5.84	5.93**	7.00		8.00	10.00
	<b>14.2.2.</b> Area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund in the Black and Azov Seas, thousands of hectares	612.8	612.8	612.8	612.8	625.9**	650.0		700.0	752.5
<b>14.3.</b> Implement effective regulation of extraction of marine resources	<b>14.3.1.</b> Volumes of extraction of aquatic bioresources in the exclusive (maritime) economic zone of Ukraine, thousands of tonnes	34.2	40.3	42.5	30.0	30.2	36.0		38.0	40.0






**Figure 17.** Forecast for SDG 15 for Ukraine <sup>[55]</sup>

TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
15.1. Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems	15.1.1. Area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund, thousands of hectares	3,803.13	3,985.60	3,985.02	3,991.64	4,082.20*	6,276.90		7,545.40	9,053.20
	15.1.2. Share of area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund in the total area of the country, %	6.30	6.60	6.60	6.61	6.76*	10.40		12.50	15.00
	15.1.3. Share of the area of the national environmental network in the total area of the country, %	38.16	38.16	38.16	38.16	38.16*	39.00		40.00	41.00
15.2. Promote sustainable forest management	15.2.1. Forested territory of the country, %	Data are developed once every 5 years, from 2020 Global indicator 15.1.1 Forest area as a share of total land area – 15.9% (2015-2018)							18.5	20.0
	15.2.2. Wood stock in forests, millions of cubic meters	Data are developed once every 5 years, from 2020							2,300	2,400
15.3. Restore degraded lands and soils through innovative technologies	15.3.1. Setting and implementation of a voluntary national objective to achieve a neutral level of land degradation in the activity area: 'Maintaining organic matter (humus) content in soils' (organic carbon (humus) content in agricultural soils	3.16*	Data is expected. They should be obtained based on the results of the XI round of agrochemical certification of agricultural lands, which will last from 2016 to 2020.			Achieving a stable level not lower than the base level: on average in Ukraine – 3.14*			To be clarified	









TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
	(content of organic carbon (humus) in the soils of agricultural lands [%]) (additional data from international sources and organizations can be used) in terms of zones:									
	Polissya	2.33*					2.24*			
	Forest-steppe	3.21*					3.19*			
	Steppe	3.45*					3.40*			
	<b>15.3.2.</b> Amount of arable land, thousands of hectares	32,531.1	32,541.3	32,543.5	32,544.2	-	31,150.9		29,760.8	28,370.7
	<b>15.3.3.</b> Share of arable land in total area of the country, %	53.9	53.9	53.9	53.9	-	51.6		49.3	47.0
	<b>15.3.4.</b> Area of land used for organic production, thousands of hectares**	410.55	381.2	289.0	309.1	-	500.0		1,500.0	3,000.0
	<b>15.3.5.</b> Area of agricultural land of extensive use (hayfields, pastures), thousands of hectares	7848.3	7840.5	7833.8	7820.8	-	8389.3		8,932.5	9,536.0
	<b>15.3.6.</b> Share of area of agricultural land of extensive use (hayfields, pastures) in total area of the country, %	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	-	13.9		14.8	15.8
<b>15.4.</b> Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems	<b>15.4.1.</b> Area of the nature reserve fund in mountainous regions, thousands of hectares	656.72	657.15	658.80	659.24	683.80*	905.30		1,207.10	1,533.00
	<b>15.4.2.</b> Share of the area of the nature reserve fund in mountainous regions in the total area of the country, %	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.13*	1.50		2.00	2.54





**Figure 18.** Forecast for SDG 16 for Ukraine <sup>[55]</sup>




TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
16.1. Reduce the prevalence of violence	16.1.1. Number of criminal offenses under Articles 115–118, 121 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (evident intentional homicide, intentional grievous bodily harm) reported in the past 12 months per 100,000 persons									
		Total criminal offenses: - Quantity; - Level per 100 thousand population								
		Intentional homicide, Art. 115	8,224 19.23	5,992 14.07	5,145 12.14	5,557 13.11	-	-		To be clarified
		Intentional homicide committed in a state of intense emotional excitement, Art. 116	7 0.02	7 0.02	5 0.01	6 0.01	-	-		To be clarified
		Intentional murder of a newborn by mother, Art. 117	11 0.03	14 0.03	11 0.03	12 0.03	-	-		To be clarified
		Intentional homicide committed while exceeding the limits of necessary defense or measures necessary to apprehend the offender, Art. 118	38 0.09	38 0.09	19 0.04	25 0.06	-	-		To be clarified
		Intentional grievous bodily harm, Art. 121	2,511 5.87	2,256 5.30	2,096 4.94	2,130 5.03	-	-		To be clarified

TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
	<b>16.1.2.</b> Number of victims of crimes related to physical violence (intentional homicide (and relevant attempts), rape (and relevant attempts), grievous bodily harm), reported over the past 12 months, per 100,000 persons									
	Victim of criminal offenses (level per 100 thousand population)	965.12	1,044.08	882.92	813.42	-	-		To be clarified	
	Victim of criminal offenses (total)	412,689	444,617	374,238	344,780	-	-		To be clarified	
	<b>16.1.3.</b> Number of victims of rape in the past 12 months, persons									
	Victim of criminal offenses (level per 100 thousand population)	0.72	0.77	0.55	0.46	-	-		To be clarified	
	Victim of criminal offenses (Art. 152), total	306	328	233	197	-	-		To be clarified	
<b>16.2.</b> Increase detection of victims of human trafficking and all forms of exploitation	<b>16.2.1.</b> Number of victims of human trafficking or other illicit transactions involving the transfer of human beings reported in the past 12 months, persons									
	Victim of criminal offenses (level per 100 thousand population)	0.26	0.20	0.73	0.54	-	-		To be clarified	
	Victim of criminal offenses (Art. 149), total	113	86	309	231	-	-		To be clarified	
	<b>16.2.2.</b> Number of specialists trained in combating human trafficking	4,147	1,686	11,064	3,966	10,123	To be clarified		To be clarified	
	<b>16.2.3.</b> Number of social services provided to meet the needs of victims of human trafficking	6	46	39	53	1,209	To be clarified		To be clarified	







TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
	16.2.4. Number of counter-trafficking information campaigns conducted	3	4	4	4	4	To be clarified		To be clarified	
	16.2.5. Number of persons covered by counter-trafficking information campaigns	42,591	55,139	101,320	214,116	183,624	To be clarified		To be clarified	
	16.2.6. Percentage of funding of regional counter-trafficking programs from relevant local budgets	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100
	16.2.7. Number of persons who obtained the victim of trafficking status, persons	83	110	198	221	185	To be clarified		To be clarified	
16.3. Increase confidence in courts and ensure equal access to justice	16.3.1. Level of public confidence in the court, %:**									
	Population	5	10	12	16	-	35		45	55
	Participants in court proceedings	16	13	28	34	-	35		45	55
	Experts (attorneys, lawyers)	-	-	38	41	44***	35		45	55
	16.3.2. Number of persons seeking free legal aid, persons	38,228***	220,041	392,778	400,615	404,030***	-		To be clarified	
16.4. Strengthen the system for preventing and counteracting the legalization of illegal incomes, the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	16.4.1. Share of high-level risks in the overall national aggregate of risks in the system for preventing and counteracting the legalization of illegal incomes, the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, %	-	24.32	-	-	25.00	-		17.00	13.00
16.5. Reduce illicit trafficking of weapons, ammunition and explosive materials	16.5.1. Number of weapons seized (criminal proceedings with completed pre-trial investigation for the past 12 months, units)	3,063	1,890	3,292	2,985	-	2,000*		2,250	2,500

TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
	<b>16.5.2.</b> Number of ammunition seized (criminal proceedings with completed pre-trial investigation for the past 12 months, units)	204,326	177,757	280,276	273,167	-	-		To be clarified	
	<b>16.5.3.</b> Number of criminal offenses related to illicit arms trafficking reported in the past 12 months, units									
	Stealing, misappropriation, extortion of firearms, ammunition, explosives or radioactive materials, or acquisition by fraud or abuse of office, Art. 262	207	154	151	102	-	-		To be clarified	
	Illegal handling of weapons, ammunition or explosives, Art. 263	7,409	6,307	8,002	7,466	-	-		To be clarified	
	Illegal manufacture, processing or repair of firearms, or tampering, illegal removal or alteration of their marking, or illicit manufacture of ammunition, explosives or explosive devices, Art. 263-1	150	119	198	194	-	-		To be clarified	
<b>16.6.</b> Reduce the scale of corruption	<b>16.6.1.</b> Index of perception of corruption in the public sector by the business community and experts	130	130	131	120	126	To be clarified		To be clarified	
<b>16.7.</b> Increase the efficiency of government bodies and local self-government	<b>16.7.1.</b> Ukraine's ranking in the Global Competitiveness Report by sub-index 'Institutions (government and public institutions)	130	129	118	110*****	104*****	-		To be clarified	
<b>16.8.</b> Restore territory affected by the conflict (Donbas)	<b>16.8.1.</b> Share of the population satisfied with their experience of the use of infrastructure and the level of social services in key areas in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, %	October after the reporting year, from 2020					-		80	100

TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (benchmark)	CURRENT STATUS	2025 (benchmark)	2030 (benchmark)
	<b>16.8.2.</b> Share of the population satisfied with the level of administrative governance services in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, %						October after the reporting year, from 2020 -		80	100
	<b>16.8.3.</b> Number of communities in the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts that implemented mine action, units	-	121	167	112	-	To be clarified		To be clarified	
	<b>16.8.4.</b> Demined area in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, hectares	9,224	6,553	8,036	5,785	-	To be clarified		To be clarified	
	<b>16.8.5.</b> Number of cases of detection of explosive objects (operative component), units	2,014	5,168	7,252	4,600	3,579	To be clarified		To be clarified	
<b>16.9.</b> Strengthen social stability, and promote peacebuilding and civil security (conflict and post-conflict settlement)	<b>16.9.1.</b> Index of social cohesion and reconciliation*****									

**Figure 19.** Forecast for SDG 17 for Ukraine <sup>[55]</sup>

TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 <small>(benchmark)</small>	CURRENT STATUS	2025 <small>(benchmark)</small>	2030 <small>(benchmark)</small>
17.1. Mobilize additional financial resources by promoting foreign and domestic investment	17.1.1. Ratio of private remittances from abroad to GDP, %	7.6	8.1	8.2	8.5	7.8	6.0*		6.0	6.0
	17.1.2. Net foreign direct investment (according to the balance of payments), USD billions	3,012	3,268	2,593	2,360	2,422	10,000		16,000	17,500
17.2. Consistently reduce the debt burden on the economy	17.2.1. Ratio of gross external debt to exports of goods and services in annual terms, %	245.8	244.6	214.3	194.0	192.0	-		To be clarified	
17.3. Develop a partnership between government and business to achieve the SDGs	17.3.1. Number of projects of public-private partnership	177	186	191	189	187	205		To be clarified	

## ANNEX D

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national

1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including

1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

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

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

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

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

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

4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development



Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decisionmaking in political, economic and public life

5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

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

6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water

6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

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

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

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

8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead

8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

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

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities 9

9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

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

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle 1

12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts<sup>4</sup>

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

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

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation<sup>5</sup>



14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

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

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation neutral world

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species 1

15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

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

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

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

17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledgesharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through NorthSouth, South-South and triangular cooperation

17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, publicprivate and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.

## ANNEX E

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people living on less than \$1.25 a day

Target 1B: Achieve Decent Employment for Women, Men, and Young People

Target 1C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger<sup>[28]</sup>.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Target 2A: By 2015, all children can complete a full course of Primary education/primary schooling, girls and boys<sup>[29]</sup>.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 3A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015<sup>[30]</sup>.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality rates

Target 4A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate<sup>[31]</sup>.

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Target 5A: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Target 5B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health<sup>[32]</sup>.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases

Target 6A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

HIV prevalence among population aged 15–24 years

Target 6B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it

Target 6C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases<sup>[33]</sup>.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 7A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs; reverse loss of environmental resources

Target 7B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

Target 7C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation<sup>[35]</sup>.

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Target 8A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

Target 8B: Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

Target 8C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

Target 8D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term



Target 8E: In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries

Target 8F: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications<sup>[36]</sup>.