

Sustainable development in the European Union

Overview of progress towards
the SDGs in an EU context

2025 edition



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Sustainable development in the EU

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

EU SDG indicator set

This regular monitoring is based on the EU SDG indicator set, developed in cooperation with a large number of partners and stakeholders. The indicator set comprises 102 indicators, six for each of the 17 SDGs. Thirty-three of these indicators relate to more than one goal ('multi-purpose') and are thus repeated under a second SDG.

Monitoring progress towards the SDGs in an EU context

This brochure presents a **statistical overview** of the development of the EU SDG indicators over the most recent five-year period ('short-term') ⁽¹⁾. It assesses whether the indicators have moved towards or away from SDG-related EU objectives and targets, as well as the speed of this movement. The EU policy targets used for the assessment are listed in the Annex (see page 42). Illustrative showcases provide insights into the longer-term trends for selected indicators or present differences between countries or between other dimensions (such as between men and women) ⁽²⁾.

Page 5 presents the **average EU progress** for each of the 17 SDGs. The goal averages are based on the mean score of the selected indicators for the respective goal, including the multi-purpose indicators. The [progress assessment methodology](#) is explained on page 6 and, [in more detail](#), on Eurostat's dedicated website section (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi>). Studies and reports that consider current status or projections rather than progress over the past five years, different indicators or different time spans, may come to different conclusions.

⁽¹⁾ The specific years of the short-term assessment depend on data availability for the individual indicator.

⁽²⁾ Countries of the European Free Trade Area (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland) are also shown in these illustrations, but are not included in the EU assessment or in the EU average values.

How has the EU progressed towards the SDGs?

The EU has made progress towards most sustainable development goals over the past five years, as shown by the average scores for each goal. Progress on some goals has been faster than on others, and within goals, movement away from the sustainable development objectives also occurred in specific areas. A more detailed description of individual indicator developments can be found on the following pages and in the full report ‘Sustainable development in the European Union — 2025 monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context’.

Significant progress has been made towards the objectives and targets related to reduced inequalities (SDG 10), decent work and economic growth (SDG 8) and quality education (SDG 4). The EU has also made progress towards most of

the other SDGs, but at a slower pace. Among the group of goals with moderate progress, the EU has performed best for gender equality (SDG 5), responsible consumption and production (SDG 12), industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9) and zero hunger (SDG 2). By contrast, the assessment shows no significant progress for life below water (SDG 14), due to the slow expansion of marine protected areas as well as the worsening health of the ocean.

A movement away from the sustainable development objectives has been observed for clean water and sanitation (SDG 6) and life on land (SDG 15). Progress towards SDG 6 has been unfavourably affected by water stress, whereas development in SDG 15 has been negatively impacted by land degradation and loss of biodiversity.

Overview of EU progress towards the SDGs over the past 5 years, 2025


(Data mainly refer to 2018–2023 or 2019–2024)





EU indicator assessment


The following thematic chapters present the development of the EU indicators over the most recent five-year period for each of the 17 SDGs. Indicators with a quantitative EU target (26 out of the 102 indicators) are marked with a target symbol (⊙). Targets exist mainly in the areas of employment, education, climate and energy (see the Annex on page 42). For indicators with a quantitative EU target, the progress towards the target is assessed. For indicators without a quantitative target, the direction and speed of change are assessed. The indicator assessment is presented visually in the form of arrows. The direction of the arrow shows whether an indicator has moved towards or away from the sustainable development objective. The following presentation illustrates the different cases.


Eurostat's publication 'Sustainable development in the European Union — 2025 monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context' describes the methodology applied and provides a detailed analysis of progress for the individual indicators.


 On track to reach the EU target ⊙
or
Significant progress towards SD objectives

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

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

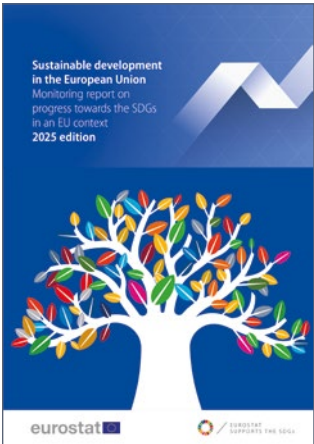
 Insufficient progress towards the EU target ⊙
or
Moderate movement away from SD objectives

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

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

The 2025 EU SDG communication package

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



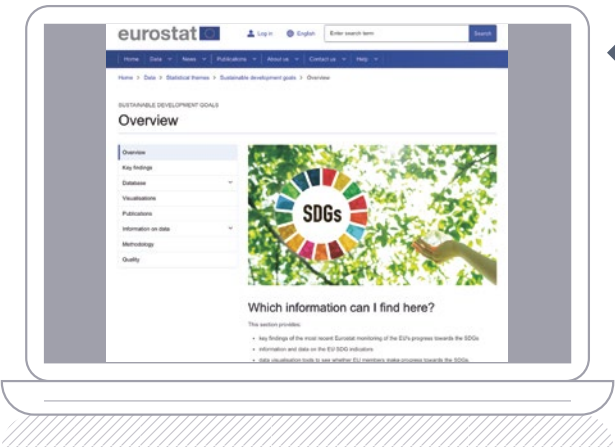
Interested in obtaining all the details?

The 2025 EU SDG monitoring report provides a detailed description of EU progress towards the 17 SDGs in an EU context.



Curious why the SDGs matter to you?

The visualisation tool ‘SDGs & me’ presents the SDGs in a visual and personalised way, based on a selection of indicators across all 17 SDGs.



Looking for the full overview of all Eurostat SDG products and direct access to all Eurostat SDG publications, indicators, key findings, data and much more?
Eurostat SDG dedicated section (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/overview>).



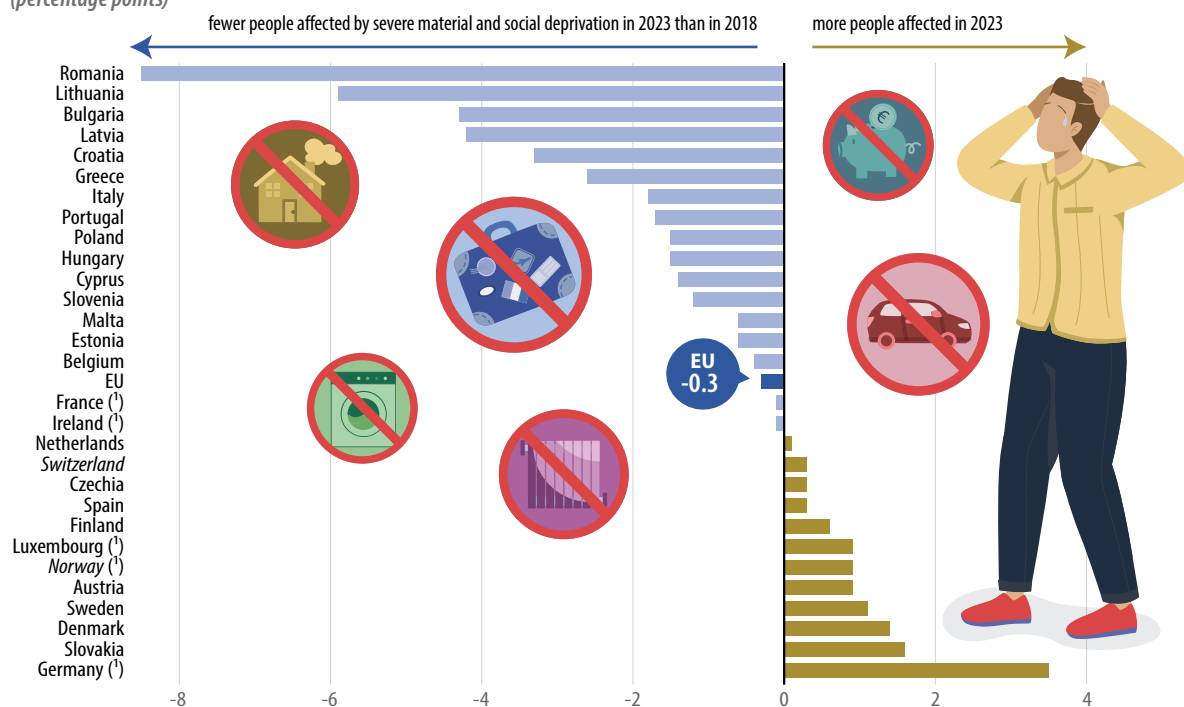
SDG 1 calls for the eradication of poverty in all its manifestations. It envisions shared prosperity, a basic standard of living and social protection benefits for people everywhere, including the poorest and most vulnerable. Monitoring SDG 1 in an EU context involves tracking aspects related to multidimensional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

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



Change in severe material and social deprivation rate, by country, 2018–2023

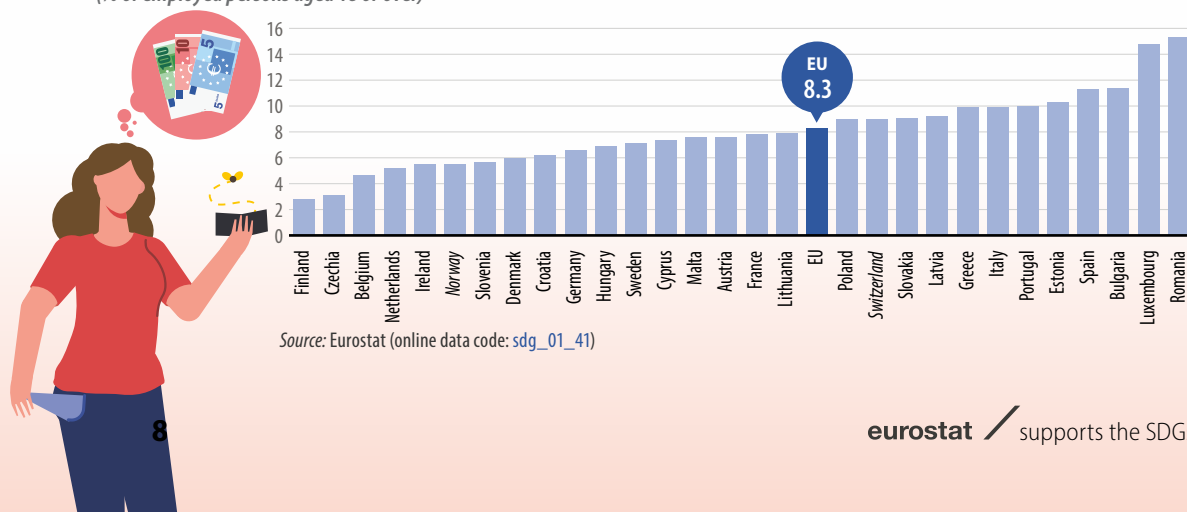
(percentage points)



(¹) Break(s) in time series between 2018 and 2023. Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_01_31](#))

In work at-risk-of-poverty rate, by country, 2023

(% of employed persons aged 18 or over)



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

Multidimensional poverty



At risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2023 

94.6 million persons

-0.5 % since 2018



Monetary poverty in 2023

71.7 million persons

-2.8 % since 2018



Material and social deprivation in 2023

29.3 million persons

-3.0 % since 2018



Low work intensity in 2023

26.5 million persons

-5.1 % since 2018



In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate in 2023

8.3 % of employed persons aged 18 or over

-1.0 percentage points since 2018



At-risk-of-poverty gap in 2023

23.0 % distance to poverty threshold

-1.5 percentage points since 2018



Access to housing and health care



Housing cost overburden in 2023

8.8 % of population

-0.8 percentage points since 2018



Unmet need for medical care in 2023

2.4 % of population aged 16 or over

+0.6 percentage points since 2018



Housing deprivation in 2023

4.0 % of population

-0.3 percentage points since 2018



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



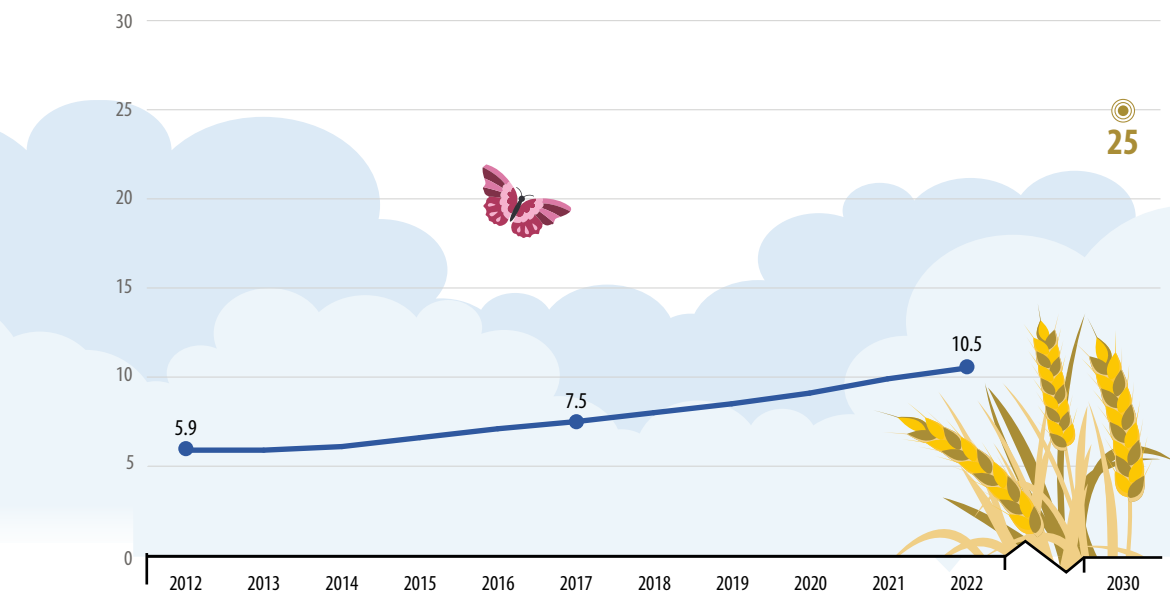
SDG 2 seeks to end hunger and malnutrition and ensure access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food. Realising this goal will largely depend on promoting sustainable production systems and increasing investment in rural infrastructure and agricultural research and development. Monitoring SDG 2 in an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

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



Area under organic farming, EU, 2012–2022

(% of utilised agricultural area)

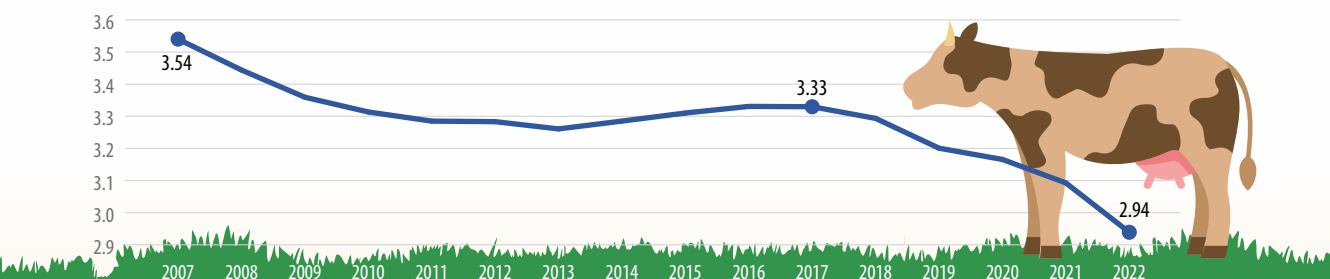


☉ 2030 target: at least 25 % of the EU's agricultural land should be under organic farming

Note: 2018–2022 data are estimated, 2021 and 2022 estimates made for the purpose of this publication. Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_02_40](#))

Ammonia emissions from agriculture, EU, 2007–2022

(million tonnes)



Source: EEA (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_02_60](#))

Malnutrition



Obesity rate in 2022

14.8 % of population aged 18 or over

-0.1 percentage points since 2017



Sustainable agricultural production



Agricultural real factor income in 2024

136.1 index 2015 = 100

+18.9 index points since 2019



Government support to agricultural R&D in 2023

3.6 EUR billion

+27.0 % since 2018



Organic farming in 2022 (°)

10.5 % of utilised agricultural area (°)

+3.0 percentage points since 2017



Use and risk of chemical pesticides in 2022 (°)

54 index 2015–2017 = 100

-38 index points since 2017



Environmental impacts of agricultural production



Ammonia emissions from agriculture in 2022

2.9 million tonnes

-11.7 % since 2017



Nitrate in groundwater in 2022

20.7 mg NO₃ per litre

-1.9 % since 2017



Area at risk of severe soil erosion by water in 2016

5.3 % of the non-artificial erodible area

No change compared with 2010



Farmland bird index in 2023

69.0 index 2000 = 100

-7.3 index points since 2018



(°) 2022 data: estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

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



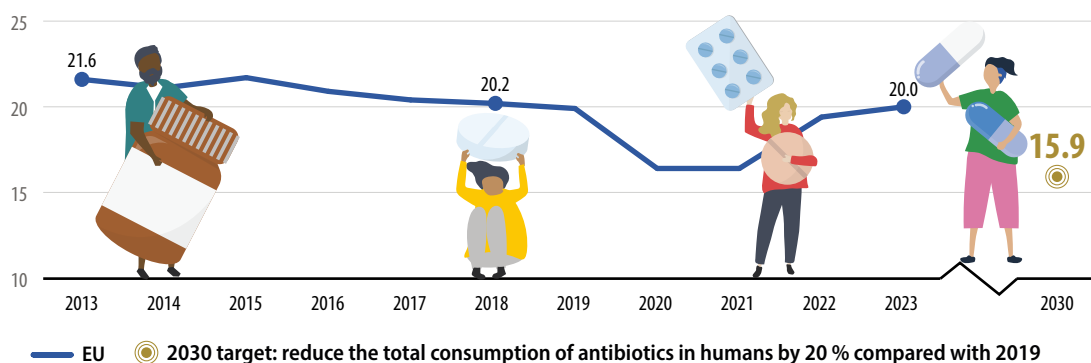
SDG 3 aims to ensure health and promote well-being for all at all ages by improving reproductive, maternal and child health; ending epidemics of major communicable diseases; and reducing non-communicable and mental diseases. It also calls for reducing behavioural and environmental health-risk factors.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

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



Consumption of antibiotics in the community and hospital sectors, EU, 2013-2023

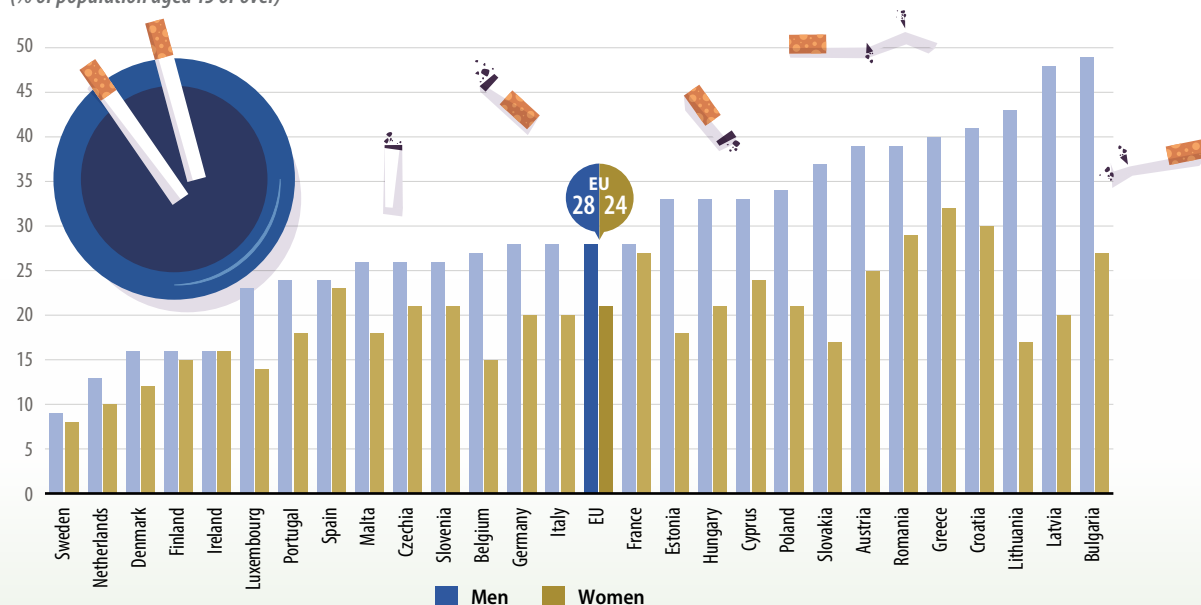
(defined daily doses (DDD) per 1 000 inhabitants per day)



Source: ESAC-Net, ECDC (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_03_70](#))

Smoking prevalence, by sex and country, 2023

(% of population aged 15 or over)

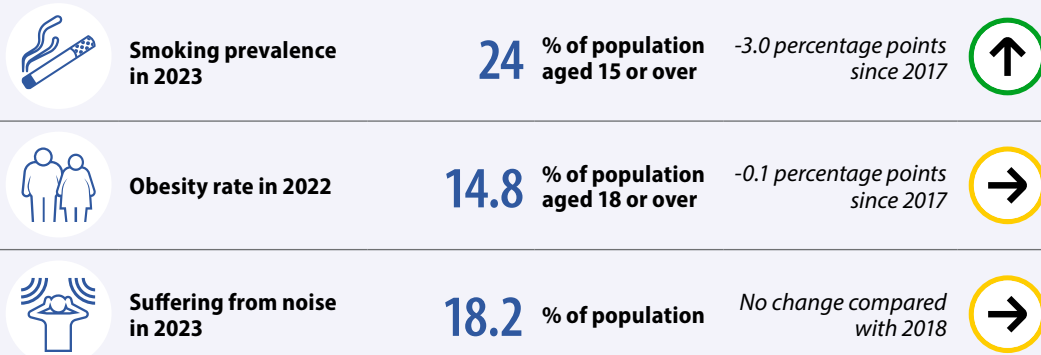


Source: European Commission services (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_03_30](#))

Healthy lives



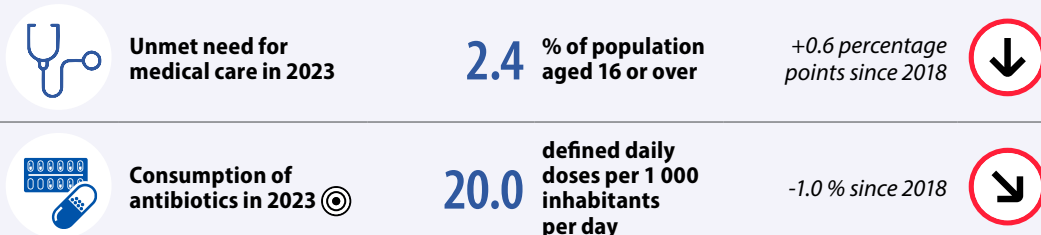
Health determinants



Causes of death



Health care



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



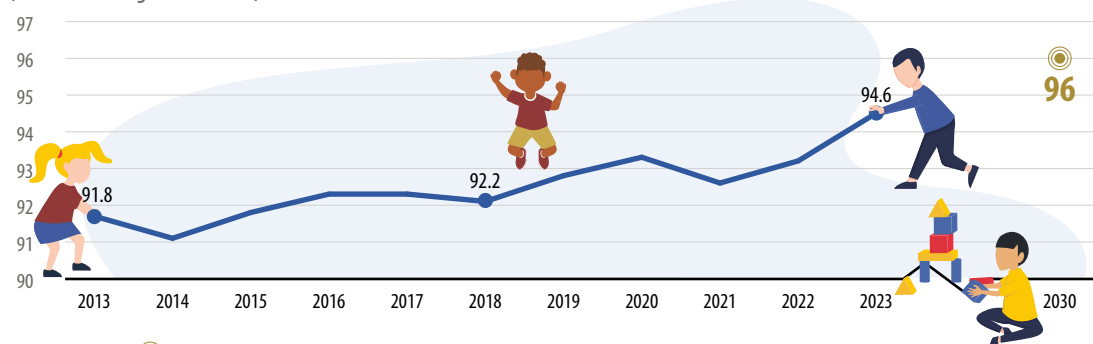
SDG4 seeks to ensure access for all to quality education through all stages of life, as well as to increase the number of young people and adults who have the relevant skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship. Monitoring SDG 4 in an EU context focuses on basic education, tertiary education, adult learning and digital skills.

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



Participation in early childhood education, EU, 2013–2022

(% of children aged 3 and over)

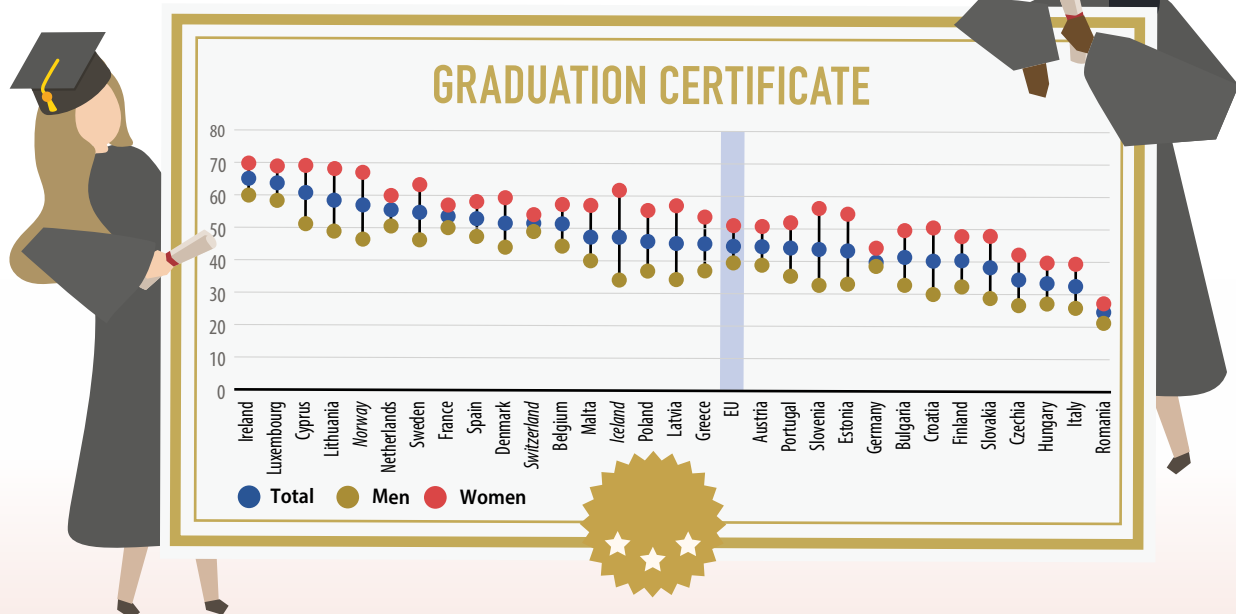


🎯 2030 target: at least 96 % of children between 3 years old and the starting age for compulsory primary education should participate in early childhood education and care

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_04_31](#))

Tertiary educational attainment, by sex and country, 2024

(% of population aged 25 to 34)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_04_20](#))

Basic education



Low achievers in reading in 2022

26.2 % of 15-year-old students

+3.7 percentage points since 2018



Low achievers in mathematics in 2022

29.5 % of 15-year-old students

+6.6 percentage points since 2018



Low achievers in science in 2022

24.2 % of 15-year-old students

+1.9 percentage points since 2018



Early childhood education in 2023

94.6 % of children aged 3 and over

+2.4 percentage points since 2018



Early school leavers in 2024

9.3 % of population aged 18 to 24

-0.8 percentage points since 2019



Tertiary education



Tertiary educational attainment in 2024

44.2 % of population aged 25 to 34

+4.6 percentage points since 2019



Adult learning



Adult learning in 2024

13.3 % of population aged 25 to 64

+2.5 percentage points since 2019



Digital skills



Adults with at least basic digital skills in 2023

55.6 % of individuals aged 16 to 74

+1.6 percentage points since 2021



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



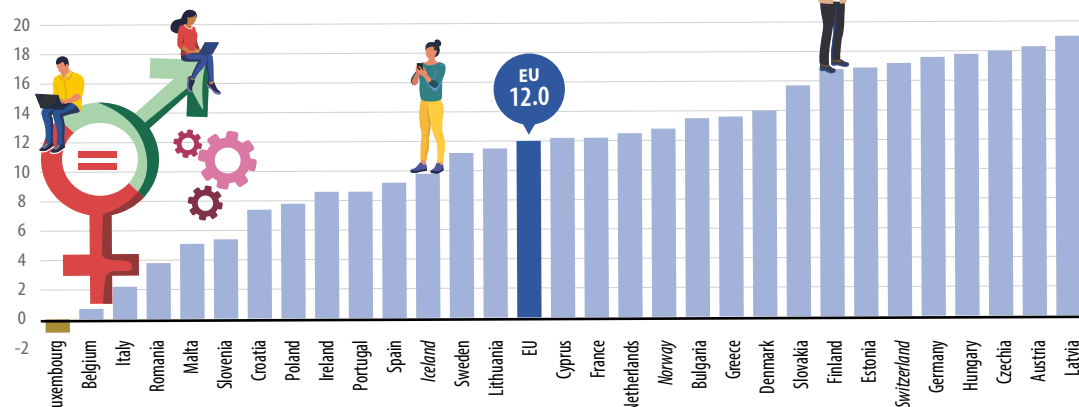
SDG 5 aims to achieve gender equality by ending all forms of discrimination, violence and any harmful practices against women and girls. It also calls for the full participation of women and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making. Monitoring SDG 5 in an EU context focuses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

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



Gender pay gap in unadjusted form, by country, 2023

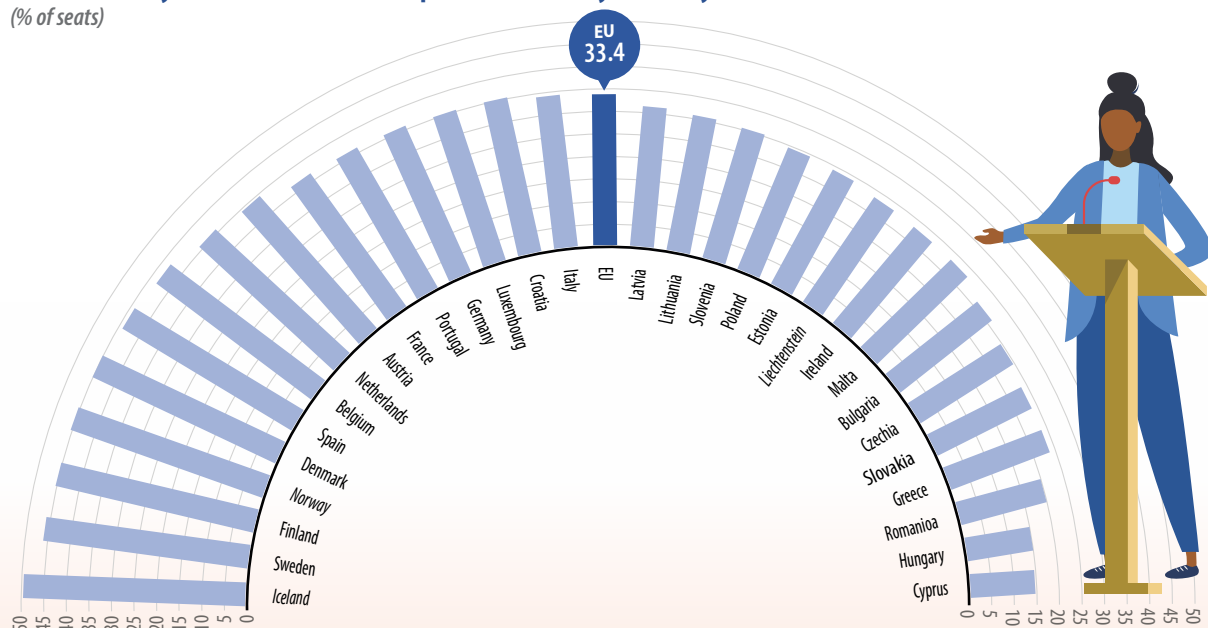
(% of average gross hourly earnings of men)



Note: Provisional data for most countries. Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_05_20](#))

Seats held by women in national parliaments, by country, 2024

(% of seats)



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

Gender-based violence



**Physical and sexual
violence in 2021**

30.7 % of women



Education



**Gender gap for early
school leavers in 2024**

3.2 pp, to the
disadvantage of
men

-0.2 percentage
points since 2019



**Gender gap for
tertiary educational
attainment in 2024**

11.2 pp, to the
disadvantage of
men

+0.4 percentage
points since 2019



Employment



**Gender employment
gap in 2024** Ⓢ

10.0 pp, to the
disadvantage of
women

-1.3 percentage points
since 2019



**Gender pay gap
in 2023**

12.0 % of average
gross hourly
earnings of men

-2.4 percentage points
since 2018



**Gender gap for being
outside the labour
force due to caring
responsibilities
in 2024**

0.8 pp, to the
disadvantage of
women

-0.3 percentage
points since 2019



Leadership positions



**Women in
parliaments in 2024**

33.4 % of seats

+1.3 percentage
points since 2019



**Women in senior
management
in 2024** Ⓢ

32.6 % of directors

+6.0 percentage
points since 2019



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [sdg_05_11](#), [sdg_04_10](#), [sdg_04_20](#), [sdg_05_30](#), [sdg_05_20](#), [sdg_05_40](#), [sdg_05_50](#) and [sdg_05_61](#))

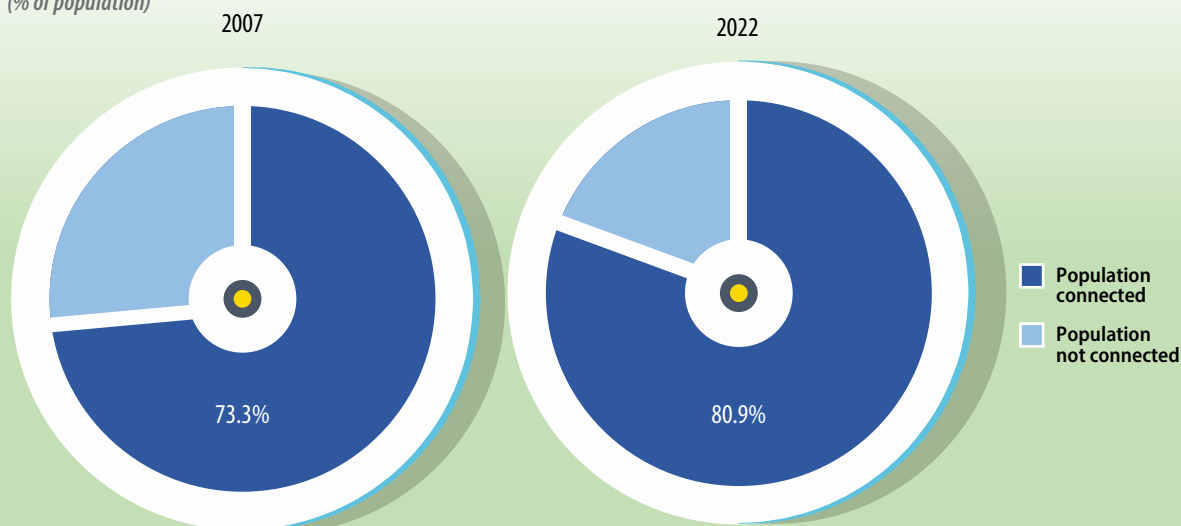


SDG 6 calls for ensuring universal access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, and ending open defecation. It also aims to improve water quality and water-use efficiency and to encourage sustainable abstractions and supply of freshwater. Monitoring SDG 6 within an EU context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

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

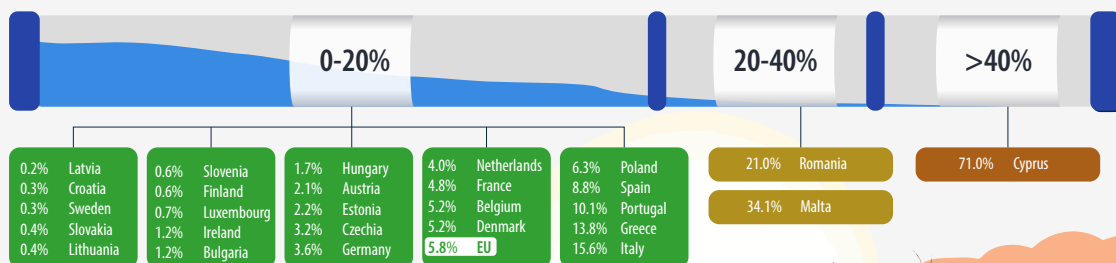


Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment, EU, 2007 and 2022 (% of population)



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

Water exploitation index (WEI+), by country, 2022 (% of renewable water resources)



Source: EEA (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_06_60](#))

Sanitation



Lack of sanitary facilities in 2020

1.5 % of population

-0.7 percentage points since 2015



Population connected to wastewater treatment in 2022

80.9 % of population

+0.9 percentage points since 2017



Water quality



Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers in 2022

2.73 mg O₂ per litre

-6.2 % since 2017



Nitrate in groundwater in 2022

20.7 mg NO₃ per litre

-1.9 % since 2017



Phosphate in rivers in 2022

0.074 mg PO₄ per litre

+10.4 % since 2017



Bathing water quality in 2023

78.6 % of inland bathing waters with excellent quality

-2.2 percentage points since 2018



Water scarcity



Water exploitation in 2022

5.8 % of renewable water resources

+0.7 percentage points since 2017



Drought impact on ecosystems in 2023

3.6 % of total area

-3.2 percentage points since 2018



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



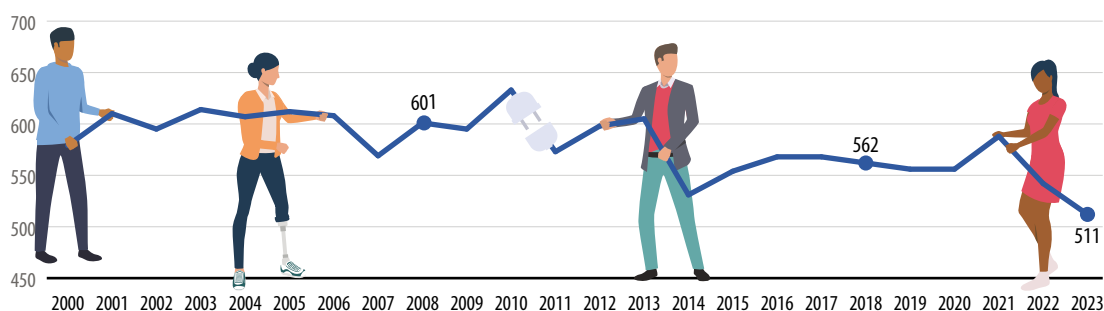
SDG7 calls for ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy. This includes improving energy efficiency, increasing the share of renewables and further diversifying the energy mix while ensuring affordability of energy for all. Monitoring SDG 7 in an EU context involves looking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

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



Final energy consumption in households per capita, EU, 2000–2023

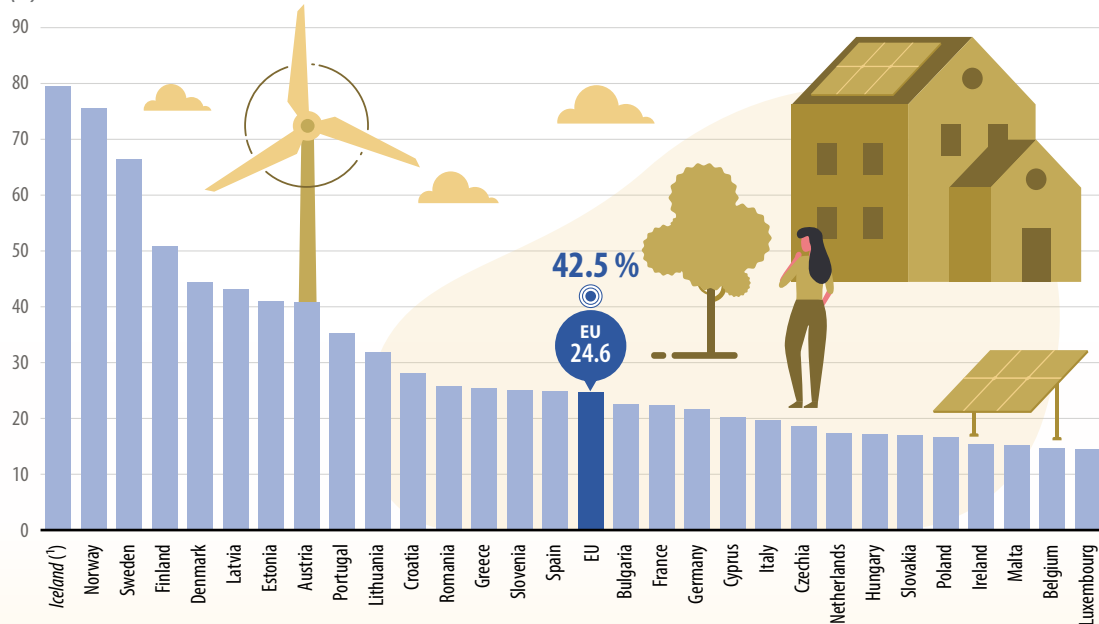
(kg of oil equivalent)



Note: Multiple breaks in population data time series; 2018–2023 population data are provisional and/or estimated. Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_07_20](#))

Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption, by country, 2023

(%)



🎯 2030 target: raise the share of renewable energy in the EU's overall energy consumption to 42.5 %

⁽¹⁾ 2022 data (instead of 2023). Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_07_40](#))

Energy consumption



Primary energy consumption in 2023

1 211 Mtoe

-12.2 % since 2018



Final energy consumption in 2023

894 Mtoe

-8.2 % since 2018



Energy consumption in households in 2023

511 kgoe per capita

-9.1 % since 2018



Energy productivity in 2023

9.8 EUR per kgoe

+20.9 % since 2018



Energy supply



Renewable energy in 2023

24.6 % of gross final energy consumption

+5.5 percentage points since 2018



Energy dependency in 2023

58.3 % of imports in gross available energy

+0.1 percentage points since 2018



Access to affordable energy



Inability to keep home warm in 2023

10.6 % of population

+3.0 percentage points since 2018



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

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



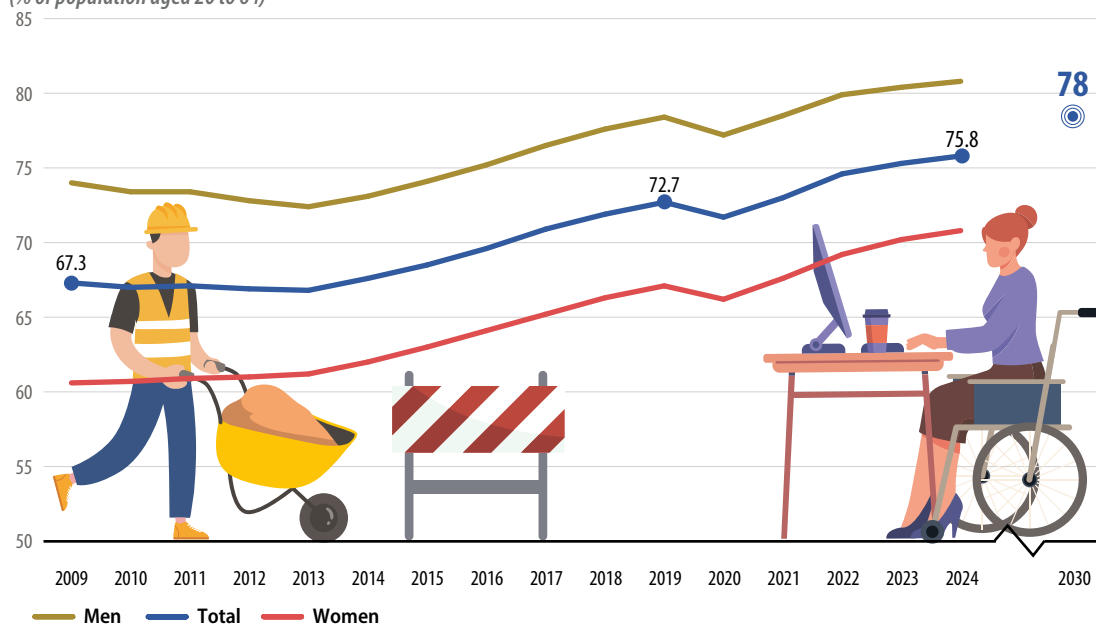
SDG8 recognises the importance of sustained economic growth and high levels of economic productivity for the creation of well-paid quality jobs and calls for opportunities for full employment and decent work for all. Monitoring SDG 8 in an EU context means looking into developments in the areas of sustainable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

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



Employment rate, by sex, EU, 2009–2024

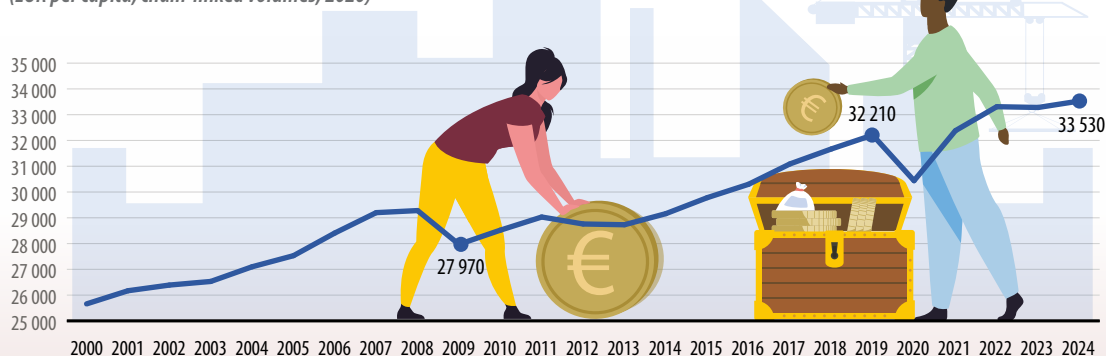
(% of population aged 20 to 64)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_08_30](#))

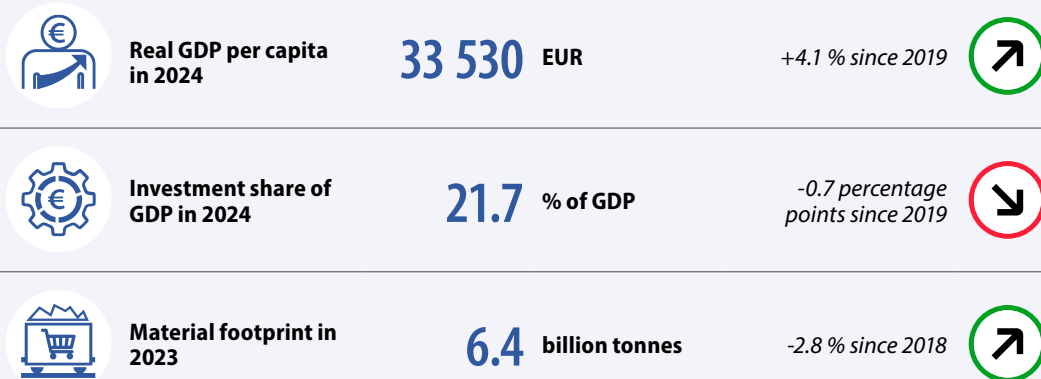
Real GDP per capita, EU, 2000–2024

(EUR per capita, chain-linked volumes, 2020)

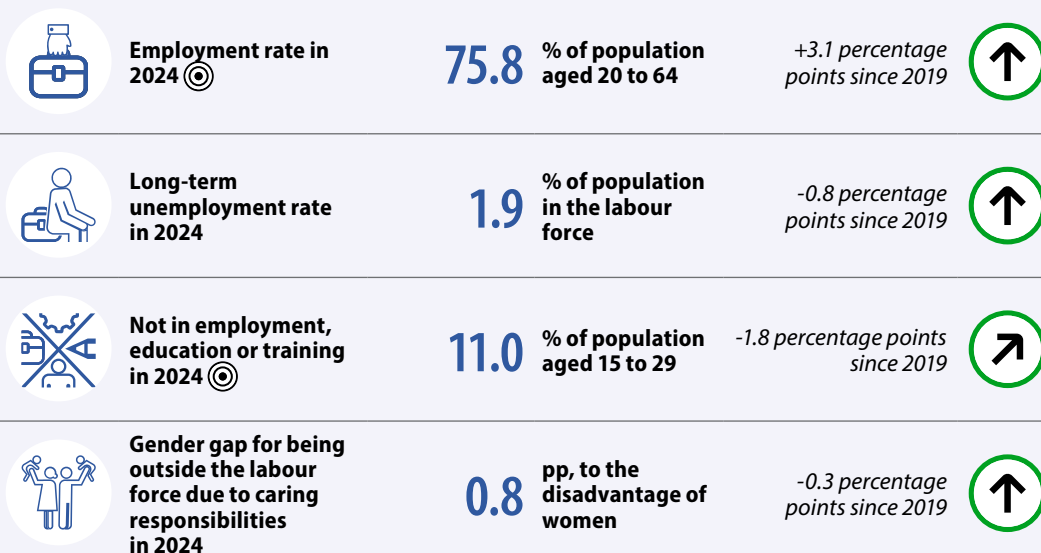


Note: Break in time series in 2020. Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_08_10](#))

Sustainable economic growth



Employment



Decent work



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [sdg_08_10](#), [sdg_08_11](#), [sdg_12_21](#), [sdg_08_30](#), [sdg_08_40](#), [sdg_08_20](#), [sdg_05_40](#), [sdg_08_60](#) and [sdg_01_41](#))



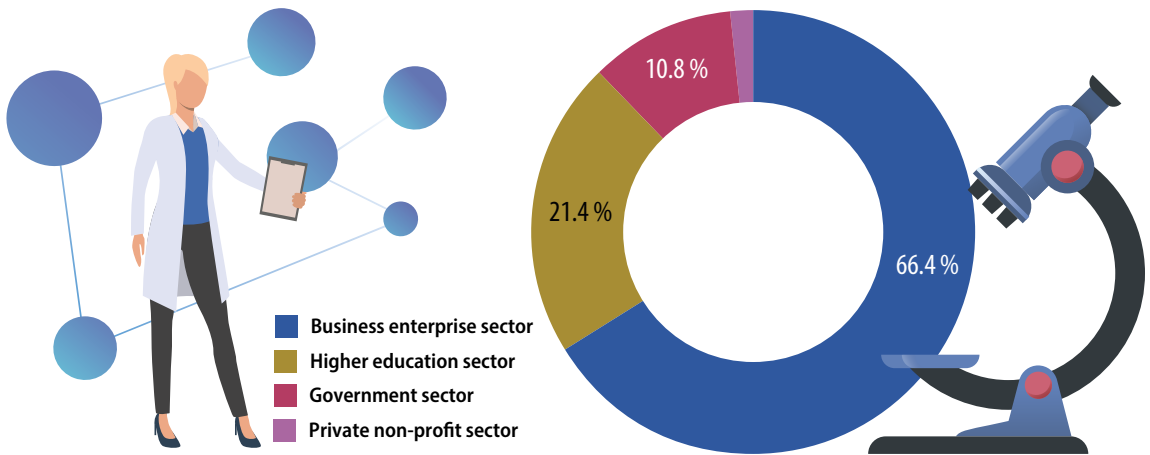
SDG9 calls for building resilient and sustainable infrastructure and promotes inclusive and sustainable industrialisation. It also recognises the importance of research and innovation for finding solutions to social, economic and environmental challenges. Monitoring SDG 9 in an EU context focuses on elements such as R&D intensity and personnel, patent applications, the air emissions intensity of industry, and modal splits in passenger and freight transport.

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



Gross domestic expenditure on R&D, by sector, EU, 2023

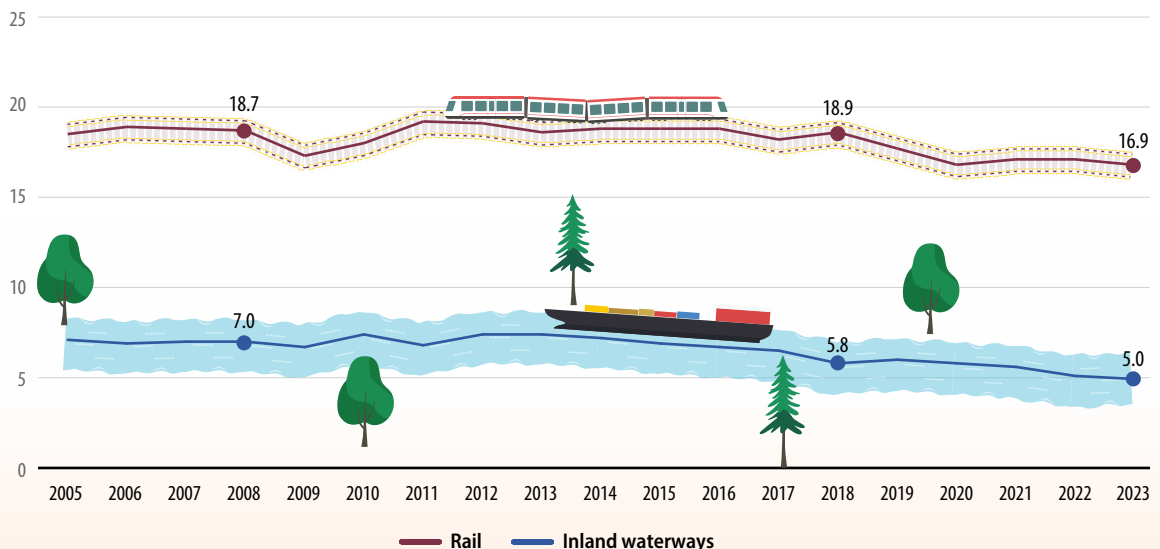
(% of GDP)



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

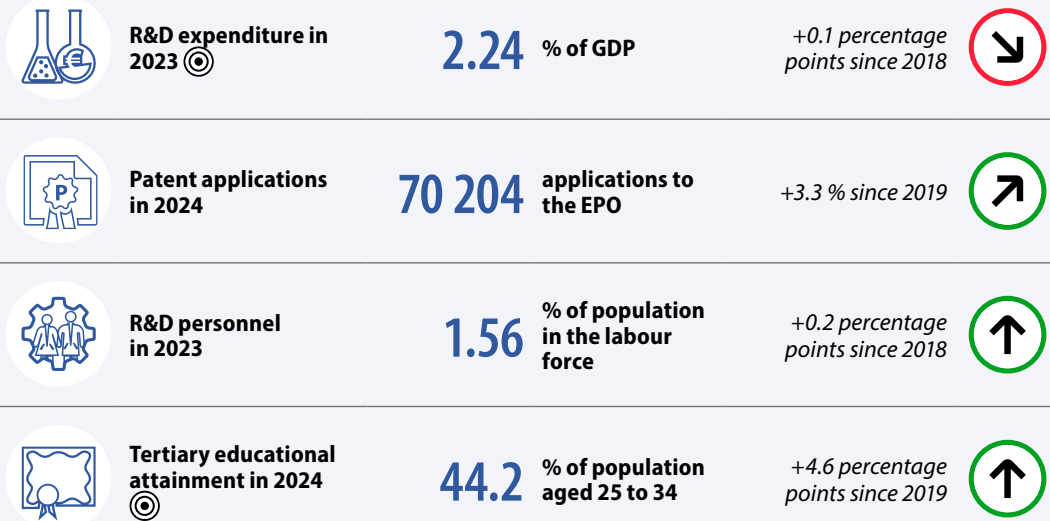
Share of rail and waterways in inland freight transport, EU, 2005–2023

(% of freight tonne-km)



Note: Data for 2005–2008 and 2012–2023 are estimated. Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_09_60](#))

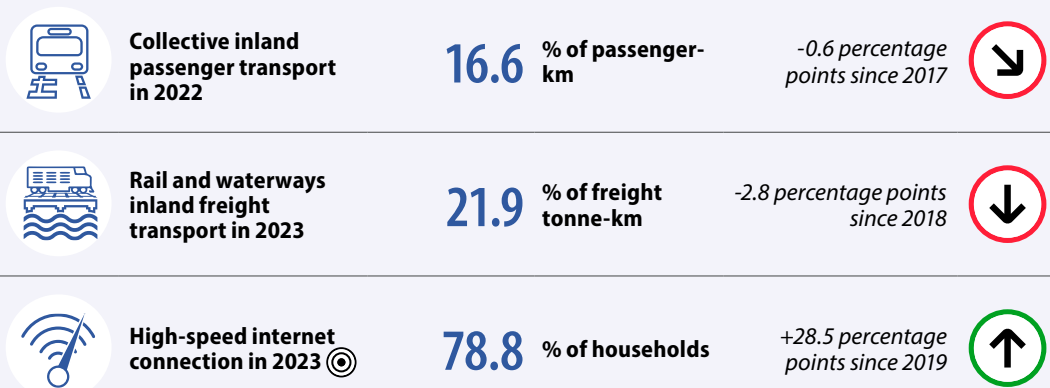
R&D and innovation



Sustainable industry



Sustainable infrastructure



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



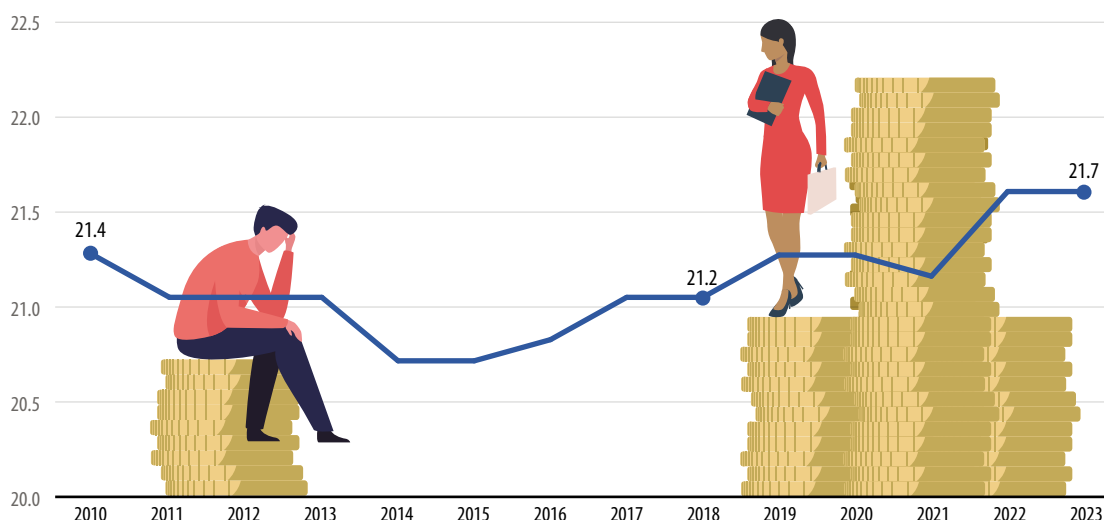
SDG 10 addresses inequalities within and among countries. It calls for nations to reduce inequalities in income as well as those based on age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status within a country. The goal also addresses inequalities among countries and calls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

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



Income share of the bottom 40 % of the population, EU, 2010–2023

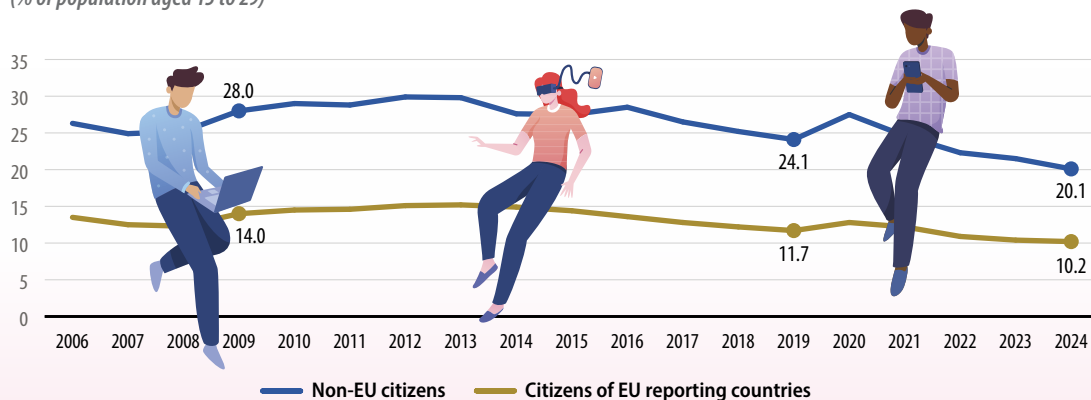
(% of income)



Note: 2014–2019 data are estimated; break in time series in 2020. The data are presented according to the year of the data collection but refer to the income of the previous year (for example, the data for 2023 refer to the income in 2022). Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_10_50](#))









Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET), by citizenship, EU, 2006–2024

(% of population aged 15 to 29)







Note: Break in time series in 2021. Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_08_20a](#))











Inequalities within countries

	Income inequality in 2023	4.72	income quintile share ratio	-0.33 percentage points since 2018	
	Income share of the bottom 40 % of the population in 2023	21.7	% of income	+0.5 percentage points since 2018	
	At-risk-of-poverty gap in 2023	23.0	% distance to poverty threshold	-1.5 percentage points since 2018	
	Urban-rural gap for risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2023	0.2	pp higher rate in rural areas	-2.6 percentage points since 2018	

Inequalities between countries

	Disparities in GDP per capita in 2024	38.0	coefficient of variation	-1.6 percentage points since 2019	
	Disparities in household income per capita in 2023	21.2	coefficient of variation	-5.1 percentage points since 2018	

Migration, asylum and social inclusion

	Asylum applications in 2024	2 030	per million inhabitants	+44.2 % since 2019	
	Citizenship gap for monetary poverty in 2023	22.5	pp, to the disadvantage of non-EU citizens	-1.1 percentage points since 2018	
	Citizenship gap for early school leavers in 2024	15.4	pp, to the disadvantage of non-EU citizens	-2.5 percentage points since 2019	
	Citizenship gap for NEET rate in 2024	9.9	pp, to the disadvantage of non-EU citizens	-2.5 percentage points since 2019	
	Citizenship gap for employment rate in 2024	12.5	pp, to the disadvantage of non-EU citizens	-1.3 percentage points since 2019	

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



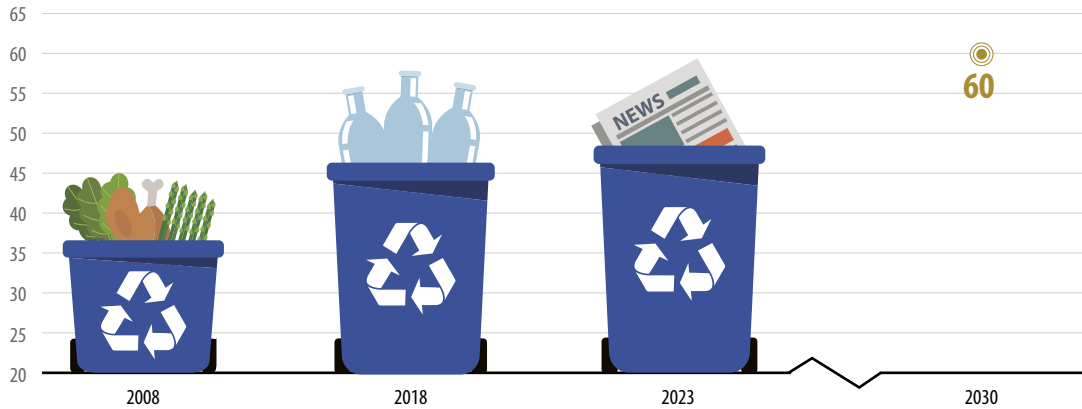
SDG 11 aims to renew and plan cities and other human settlements in a way that offers opportunities for all, with access to basic services, energy, housing, transport, waste management, clean air and green public spaces, while reducing resource use and environmental impact. Monitoring SDG 11 in an EU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

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



Recycling rate of municipal waste, EU, 2008, 2018 and 2023

(% of total municipal waste generated)

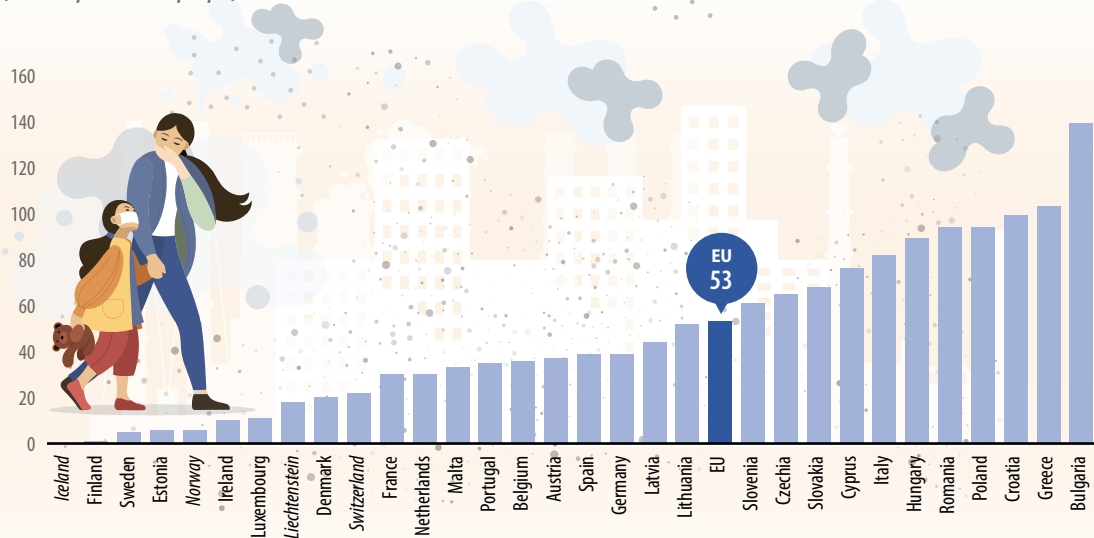


🎯 2030 target: increase the preparing for re-use and the recycling of municipal waste to a minimum of 60% by weight

Note: Data for 2023 are imputed. Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_11_60](#))

Premature deaths due to exposure to fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), by country, 2022

(number per 100 000 people)



Source: EEA (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_11_52](#))

Quality of life in cities and communities



**Housing deprivation
in 2023**

4.0 % of population

-0.3 percentage
points since 2018



**Suffering from noise
in 2023**

18.2 % of population

No change compared
with 2018



**Premature deaths due
to PM_{2.5} exposure
in 2022**

239 086 persons

-21.5 % since 2017



**Reported occurrence
of crime, violence or
vandalism**

10.0 % of population

-1.5 percentage points
since 2018



Sustainable mobility



**Road traffic deaths
in 2023**

20 380 persons

-12.6 % since 2018



**Collective inland
passenger transport
in 2022**

16.6 % of passenger-
km

-0.6 percentage
points since 2017



Impacts on the environment



**Soil sealing index
in 2018**

103.4 index
2006 = 100

+0.8 index points
since 2015



**Recycling of
municipal waste
in 2023**

48.2 % of total waste
generated

+1.8 percentage
points since 2018



**Population connected
to wastewater
treatment in 2022**

80.9 % of population

+0.9 percentage
points since 2017



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



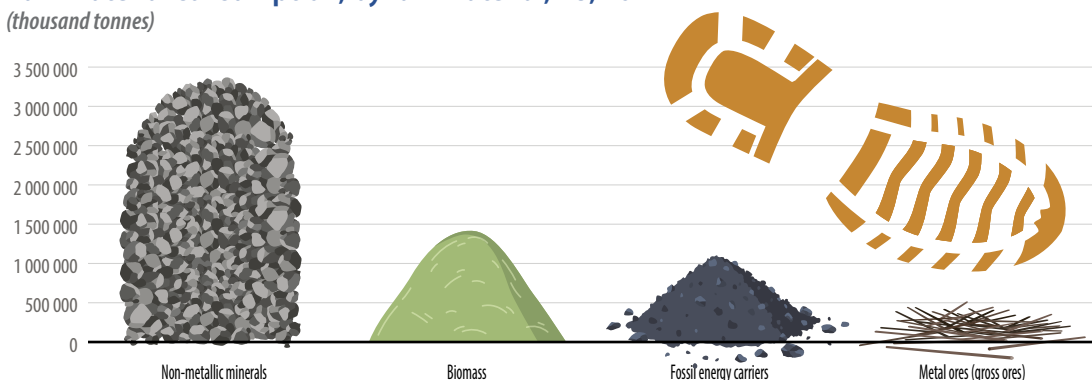
SDG 12 calls for a comprehensive set of actions from businesses, policy-makers and consumers to adapt to sustainable practices. It envisions sustainable production and consumption based on advanced technological capacity, resource efficiency and reduced global waste. Monitoring SDG 12 in an EU context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

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



Raw material consumption, by raw material, EU, 2022

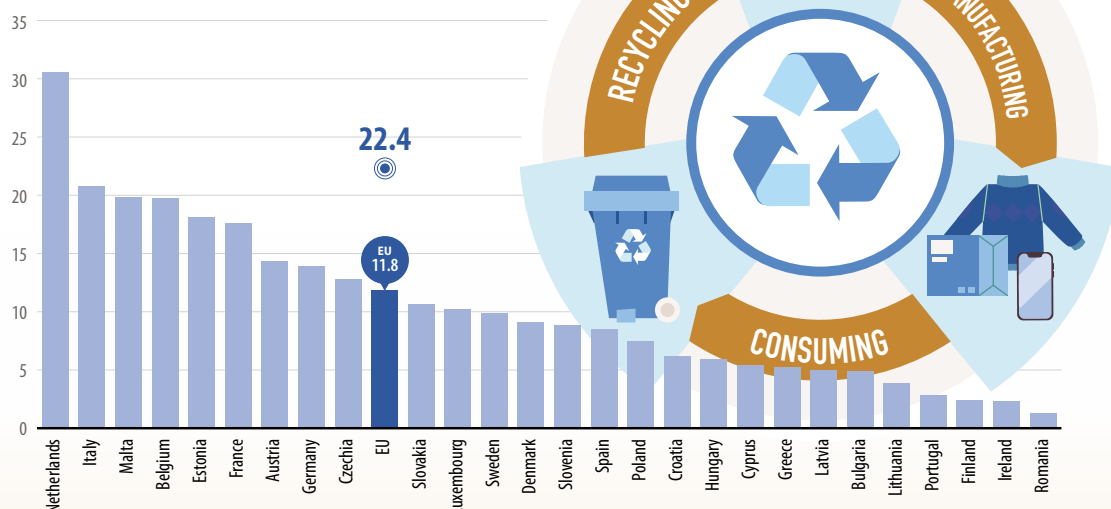
(thousand tonnes)



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

Circular material use rate, by country, 2023

(% of material input for domestic use)



🎯 2030 target: double the EU's circular material use rate relative to 2020 (i.e. reach 22.4 %)

Note: Estimated for most countries. Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_12_41](#))

Consumption patterns



**Material footprint
in 2023**

6.4 billion tonnes

-2.8 % since 2018



**Consumption
footprint in 2023**

3.3 planetary
boundaries
transgressed

-2.4 % since 2018



**Consumption of
hazardous chemicals
in 2023**

167.7 million tonnes

-24.1 % since 2018



**Average CO₂
emissions from
new passenger cars
in 2023** ©

107.6 g CO₂ per km

-26.1 % since 2018



**Energy productivity
in 2023**

9.8 EUR per kgoe

+20.9 % since 2018



Green economy



**Environmental goods
and services in 2022**

3.3 % of GDP

+0.9 percentage
points since 2017



Waste generation and management



**Circular material use
rate in 2023** ©

11.8 % of material
input for
domestic use

+0.2 percentage
points since 2018



**Generation of waste
in 2022**

4 991 kg per capita

-4.7 % since 2018



Source: Eurostat (online data sources: [sdg_12_10](#), [sdg_12_31](#), [sdg_12_21](#), [sdg_07_30](#), [sdg_13_31](#), [sdg_12_61](#), [sdg_12_41](#) and [sdg_12_51](#))



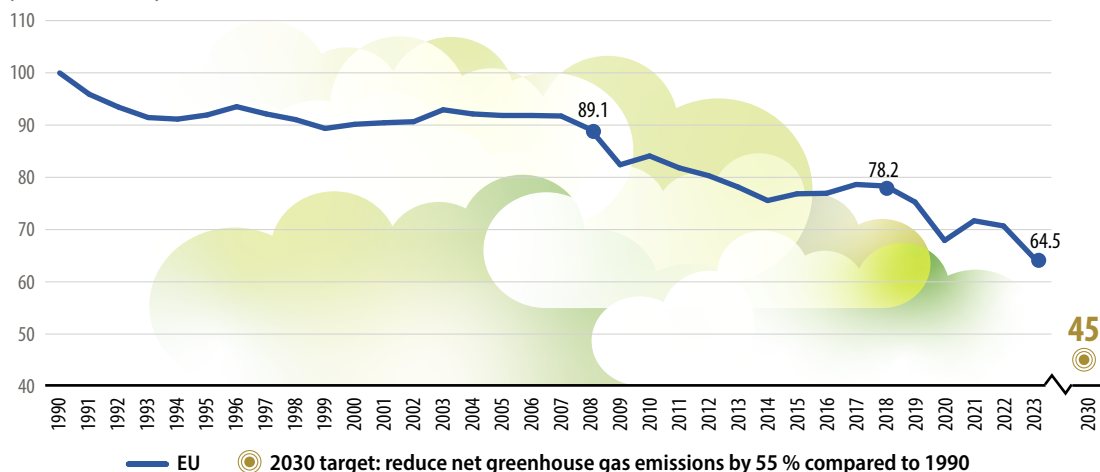
SDG 13 seeks to achieve a climate-neutral world by mid-century and to limit global warming to well below 2°C — with an aim of 1.5°C — compared with pre-industrial times. It aims to strengthen countries' climate resilience and adaptive capacity, with a special focus on supporting least-developed countries.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

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



EU net greenhouse gas emissions (according to EU climate policy and targets), 1990–2023

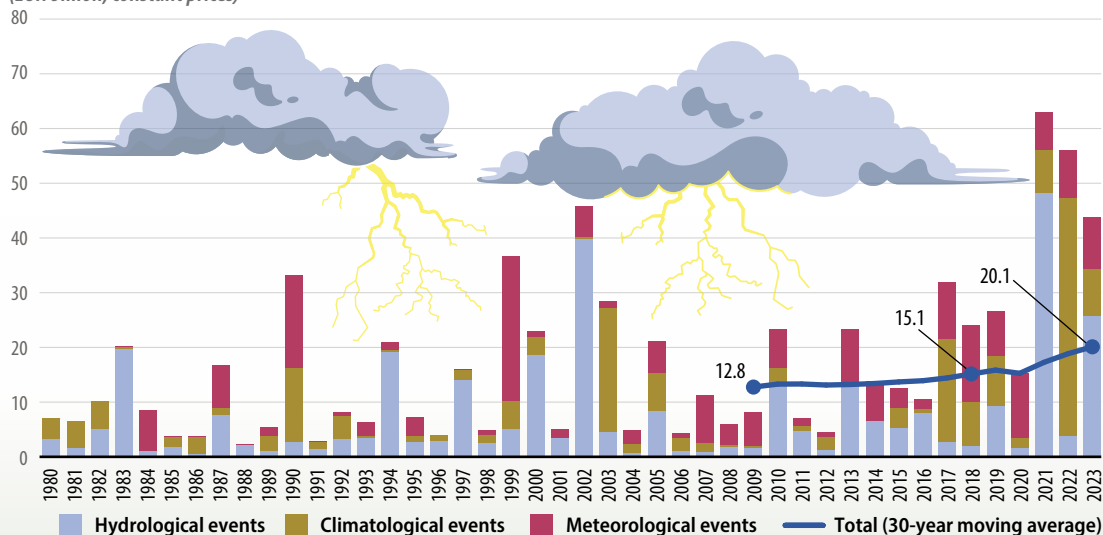
(index 1990 = 100)



Source: EEA (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_13_11](#))

Climate-related economic losses, by type of event, EU, 1980–2023

(EUR billion, constant prices)



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

Climate change mitigation



Net greenhouse gas emissions in 2023

64.5 index 1990 = 100

-13.7 index points since 2018



GHG removals from land use and forestry in 2023

198.4 million tonnes CO₂ eq.

-2.3 % since 2018



Renewable energy in 2023

24.6 % of gross final energy consumption

+5.5 percentage points since 2018



Average CO₂ emissions from new passenger cars in 2023

107.6 g CO₂ per km

-26.1 % since 2018



Climate change impacts



Climate-related economic losses in 2023

20.1 EUR billion ⁽¹⁾

+32.8 % since 2018



Financing climate action



Green bonds in 2023

6.8 % of total bond issuance

+4.8 percentage points since 2018



Climate-related expenditure in 2023

28.6 EUR billion

+40.2 % since 2018



(¹) Data are presented as 30-year moving average. The annual data points refer to the average over the 30-year period up to these years.
Source: Eurostat (online data sources: [sdg_13_11](#), [sdg_13_21](#), [sdg_07_40](#), [sdg_13_31](#), [sdg_13_40](#), [sdg_13_50](#) and [sdg_13_70](#))



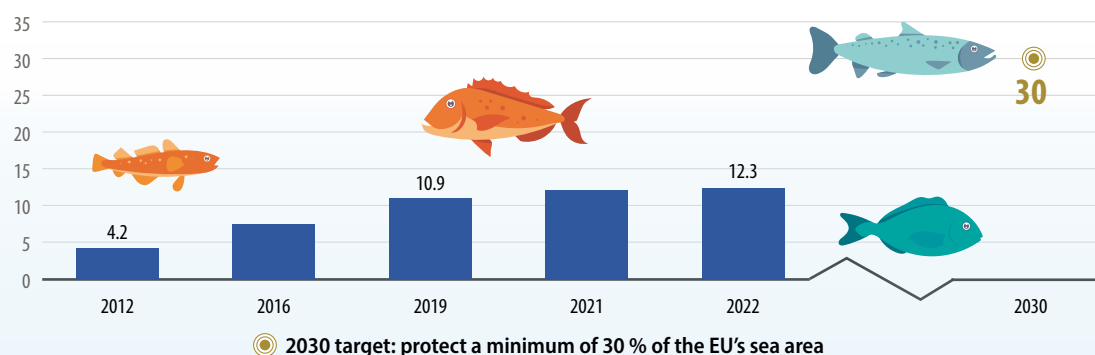
SDG 14 aims to protect and ensure the sustainable use of oceans. This includes reducing marine pollution and ocean acidification, end overfishing and conserve marine and coastal ecosystems. SDG 14 is strongly related to other SDGs as oceans sustain coastal economies and livelihoods, contribute to food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

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



Marine protected areas, EU, 2012–2022

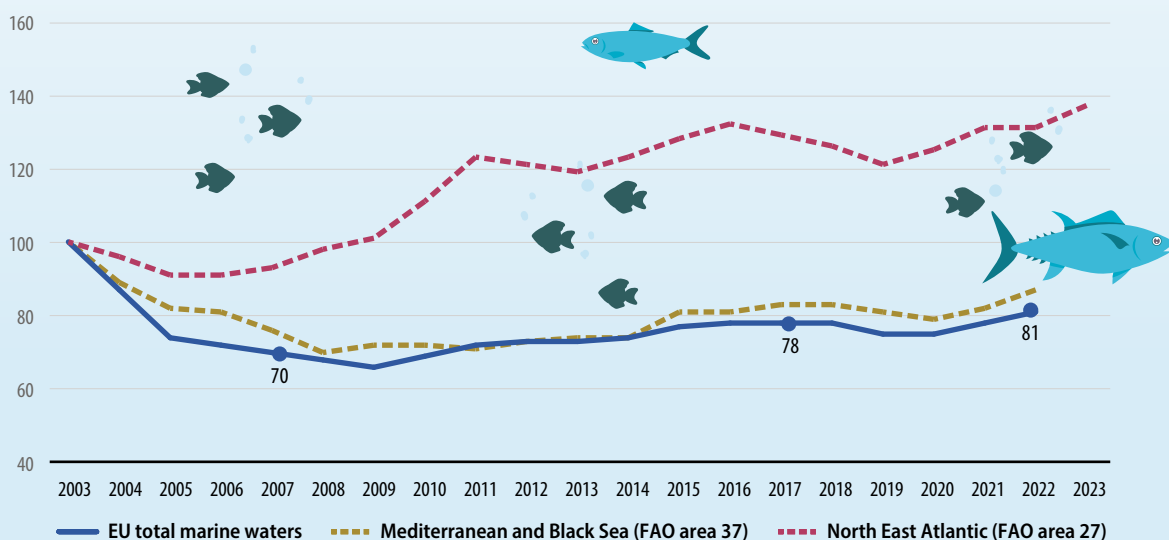
(% of marine area)



Note: Break in time series in 2022. Source: EEA (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_14_10](#))

Estimated trends in fish stock biomass, 2003-2023

(index 2003 = 100)



Note: Estimated data; data for Mediterranean and Black Sea (FAO area 37) are only available until 2022. Source: Joint Research Centre (JRC) — Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_14_21](#))

Ocean health



**Mean surface
seawater acidity
in 2024**

8.76 nmol/l

+3.0 % since 2019



**Marine
eutrophication
in 2024**

0.41 % of exclusive
economic zone

+0.10 percentage
points since 2019



**Bathing water quality
in 2023**

88.8 % of coastal
bathing waters
with excellent
quality

+0.7 percentage
points since 2018



Marine conservation



**Marine protected
areas in 2022**

12.3 % of marine area

+1.4 percentage
points since 2019



Sustainable fisheries



**Trends in fish stock
biomass in 2022**

81 index
2003 = 100

+3 index points
since 2017



**Trends in fishing
pressure in 2022**

0.76 model-based
median value of
fishing pressure
(F/F_{MSY})

-31.5 % since 2017



(¹) Data are presented as four-year moving average.

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



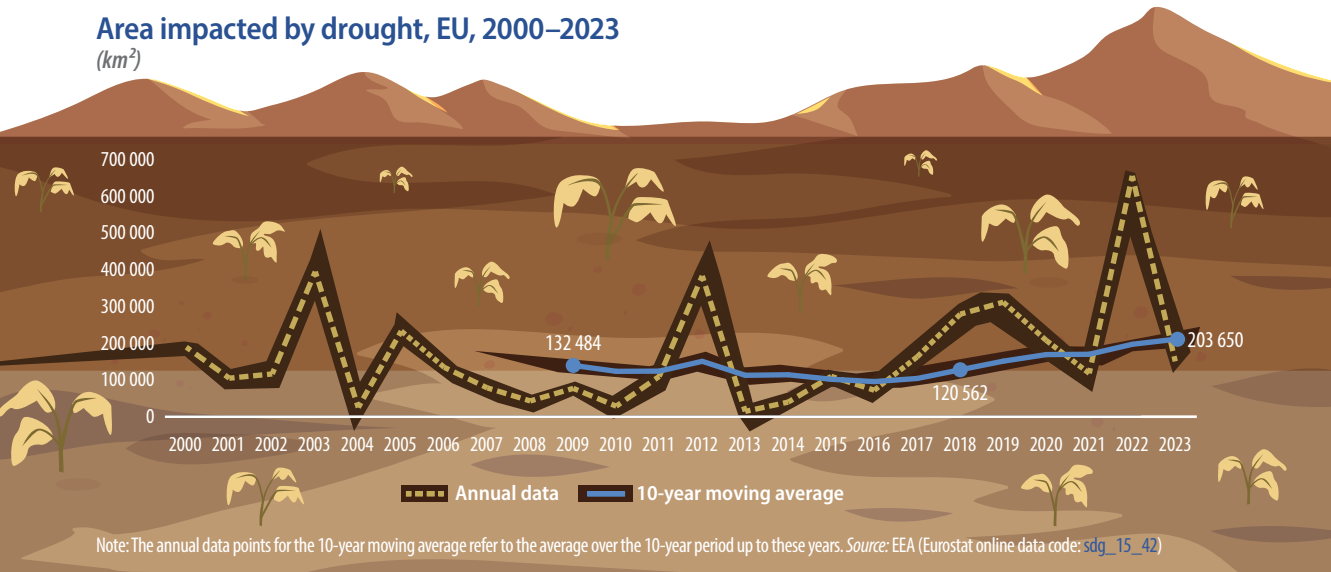
SDG 15 seeks to protect, restore and promote the conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems. This includes efforts to sustainably manage forests and halt deforestation, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, halt biodiversity loss and protect threatened species. Monitoring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

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



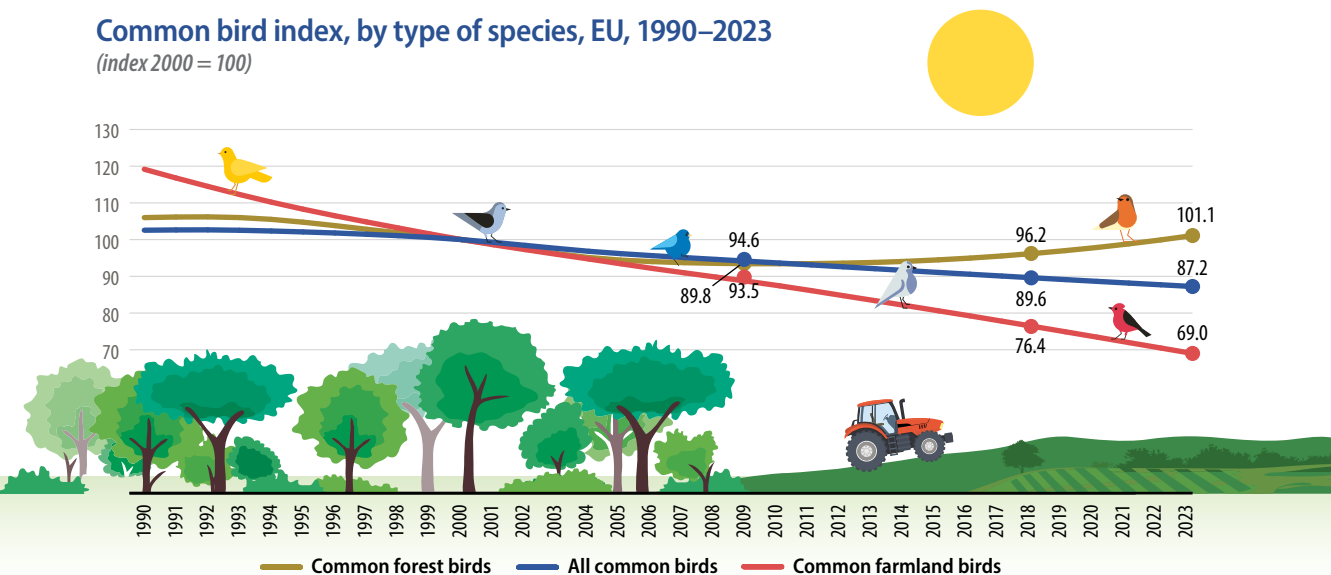
Area impacted by drought, EU, 2000–2023

(km²)



Common bird index, by type of species, EU, 1990–2023

(index 2000 = 100)



Note: The EU aggregate changes depending on when countries joined the Pan-European Common Birds Monitoring Scheme. Source: European Bird Census Council (EBCC), National BirdLife organisations, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), Czech Society for Ornithology (CSO) (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_15_60](#))

Ecosystem status



Forest area in 2022

38.7 % of total area

+0.3 percentage points since 2017



Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers in 2022

2.73 mg O₂ per litre

-6.2 % since 2017



Phosphate in rivers in 2022

0.074 mg PO₄ per litre

+10.4 % since 2017



Land degradation



Area at risk of severe soil erosion by water in 2016

196 853 km²

-0.9 % since 2010



Drought impact on ecosystems in 2023

203 650 km²

+68.9 % since 2018



Soil sealing index in 2018

103.4 index 2006 = 100

+0.8 index points since 2015



Biodiversity



Terrestrial protected areas in 2022 

26.1 % of total area

+0.6 percentage points since 2017



Common bird index in 2023

87.2 index 2000 = 100

-2.4 index points since 2018



Grassland butterfly index in 2023

57.0 index 2000 = 100

-6.7 index points since 2018



Source: Eurostat (online data sources: [sdg_15_11](#), [sdg_06_30](#), [sdg_06_50](#), [sdg_15_50](#), [sdg_15_42](#), [sdg_11_32](#), [sdg_15_20](#), [sdg_15_60](#) and [sdg_15_61](#))

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



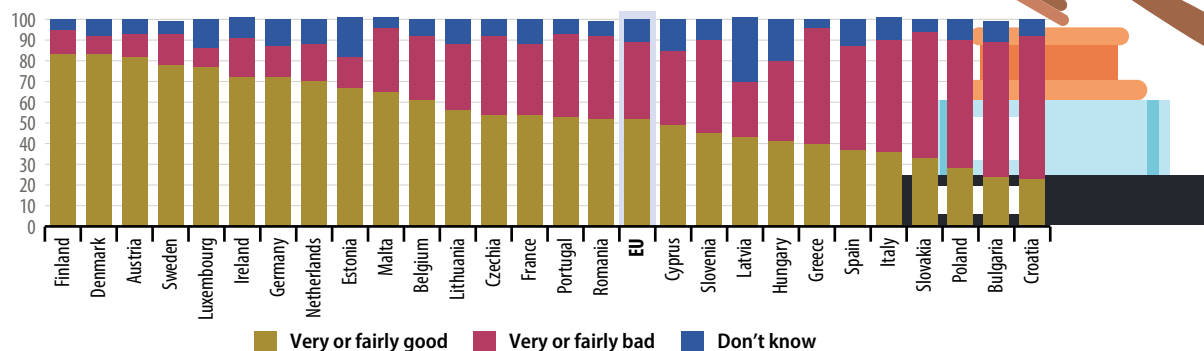
SDG 16 calls for peaceful and inclusive societies based on respect for human rights, protection of the most vulnerable, the rule of law and good governance at all levels. It also envisions transparent, effective and accountable institutions. Monitoring SDG 16 in an EU context focuses on personal security,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

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



Perceived independence of the justice system, by country, 2024

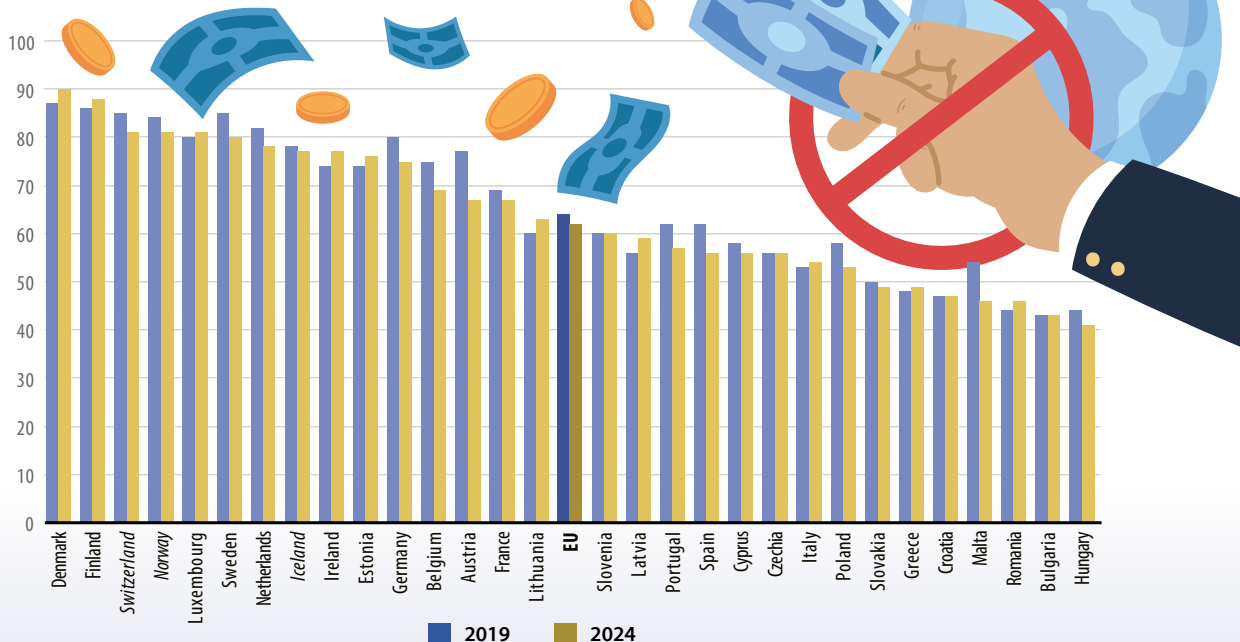
(% of population)



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

Corruption Perceptions Index, by country, 2019 and 2024

(score scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean))



Source: Transparency International (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_16_50](#))

Peace and personal security



Homicide rate in 2022

0.66 per 100 000 persons

-2.9 % since 2017



Reported occurrence of crime, violence or vandalism in 2023

10.0 % of population

-1.5 percentage points since 2018



Victims of human trafficking in 2023

2.4 per 100 000 inhabitants

+50.9 % since 2018



Access to justice



Expenditure on law courts in 2023

54 893 EUR million

+27.2 % since 2018



Perceived independence of judiciary in 2024

52 % of population perceived it very good or fairly good

-2 percentage points since 2019



Trust in institutions



Corruption Perceptions Index in 2024

62 score scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean)

-2 index points since 2019



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



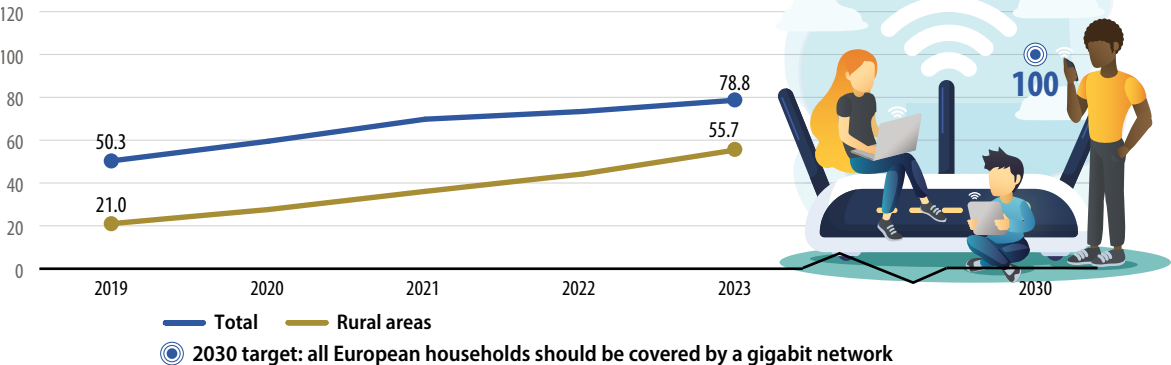
SDG 17 calls for a global partnership for sustainable development. It highlights the importance of macroeconomic stability and of mobilising financial resources for developing countries. It also stresses the importance of trade and equitable rules for governing it. The goal also emphasises the importance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

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



High-speed internet coverage, by type of area, EU, 2019–2023

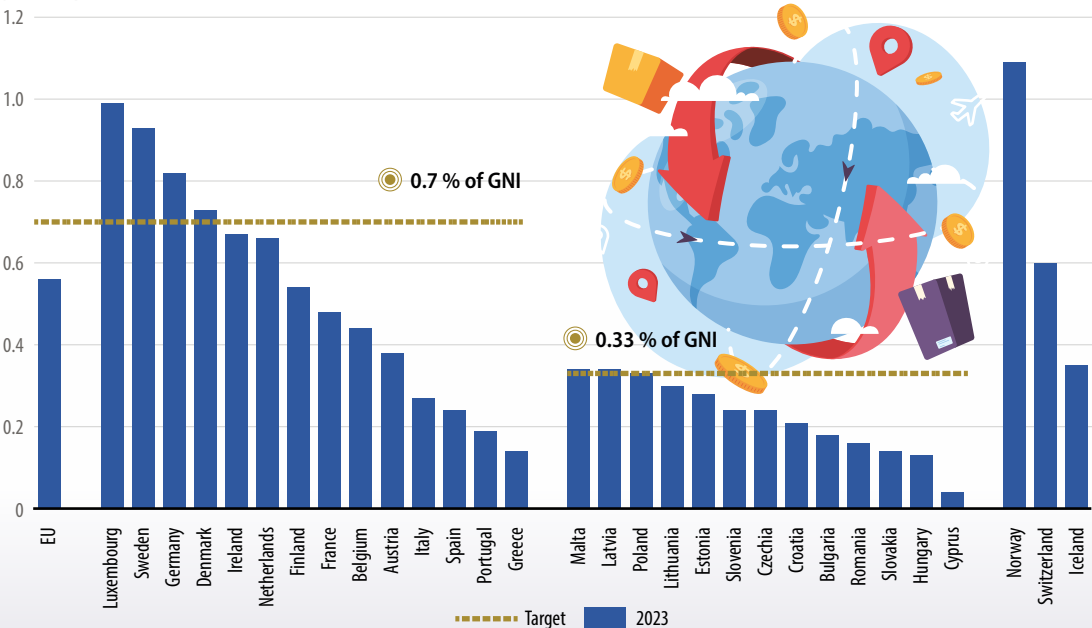
(% of households)



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

Official development assistance as share of gross national income, by country, 2023

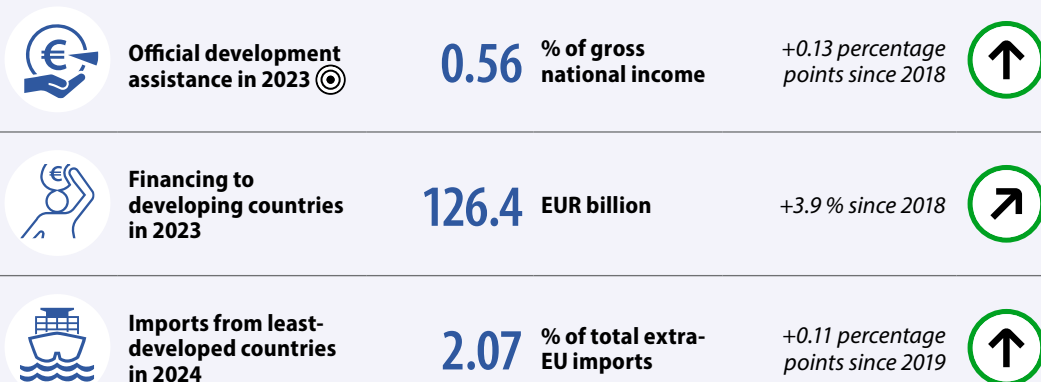
(% of GNI)



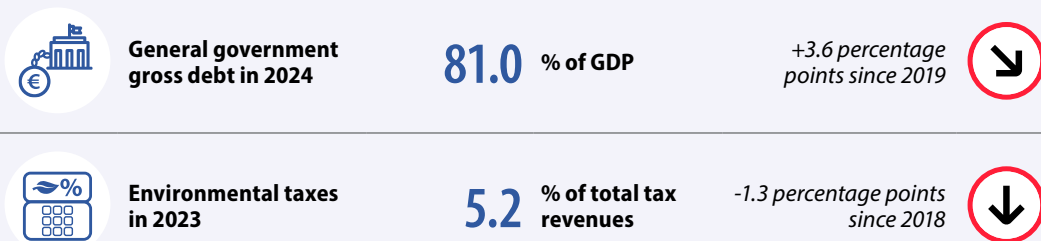
Note: Data for 'EU' include the 27 Member States' ODA and EU institutions' ODA not imputed to Member States or other donors. The 0.7 % target applies to the EU collectively and to Member States that joined the EU before 2002, while Member States that joined after 2002 strive to increase their ODA/GNI to 0.33 %.

Source: European Commission services calculations based on OECD data (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_17_10](#))

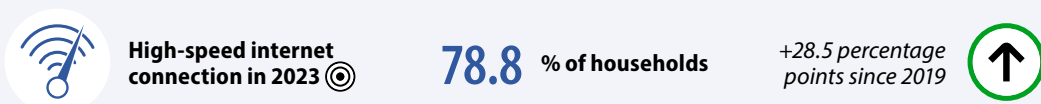
Global partnership



Financial governance within the EU



Access to technology



Source: Eurostat (online data sources: [sdg_17_10](#), [sdg_17_20](#), [sdg_17_31](#), [sdg_17_40](#), [sdg_17_50](#) and [sdg_17_60](#))

Annex

EU SDG indicators assessed against quantitative EU targets

SDG	Name	Target value	Target year
1	At risk of poverty or social exclusion	-15 million persons	2030
2	Organic farming	25 % of utilised agricultural area	2030
2	Use and risk of chemical pesticides	-50 % of 2015–2017 average level	2030
3 11	Road traffic deaths	-50 % of 2019 level	2020
3 11	Premature deaths due to PM _{2.5} exposure	-55 % of 2005 level	2030
3	Consumption of antibiotics	-20 % of 2019 level	2030
4	Low achievers in reading, mathematics or science	15 % of 15-year-old students	2030
4	Early childhood education	96 % of children aged 3 and over	2030
4	Early school leavers	9 % of population aged 18 to 24	2030
4 9	Tertiary educational attainment	45 % of population aged 25 to 34	2030
5	Gender employment gap	-50 % of 2019 level	2030
5	Women in senior management	33 % of all director positions or 40 % of non-executive director positions	2026
7	Primary and final energy consumption	-11.7 % compared with projections made in 2020	2030

SDG	Name	Target value	Target year
7 13	Renewable energy	42.5 % of gross final energy consumption	2030
8	Employment rate	78 % of population aged 20 to 64	2030
8	Not in employment, education or training	9 % of population aged 15 to 29	2030
9	R&D expenditure	3 % of GDP	2030
9 17	High-speed internet connections	100 % of households	2030
11	Recycling of municipal waste	60 % of total municipal waste generated	2030
12 13	Average CO ₂ emissions from new passenger cars	49.5 g CO₂ per km	2030
12	Circular material use rate	+100 % of 2020 level	2030
13	Net greenhouse gas emissions	-55 % of 1990 level	2030
13	GHG removals from land use and forestry	310 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent	2030
14	Marine protected areas	30 % of marine area	2030
15	Terrestrial protected areas	30 % of land area	2030
17	Official development assistance	0.7 % of GNI	2030

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Sustainable development in the European Union

Overview of progress towards the SDGs in an EU context

2025 edition

This brochure is a 'light' version of Eurostat's publication 'Sustainable development in the European Union — 2025 monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context', conveying its main messages in a visual and concise way. The assessment of EU progress towards the sustainable development goals (SDGs) is based on the EU SDG indicator set. Each SDG is covered by six indicators, which have been selected to reflect the SDGs' broad objectives and ambitions, taking into account their relevance for the EU. The brochure presents the development of each indicator over the most recent five-year period. For each SDG, two selected indicators are illustrated in more detail.

For more information

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