

Complete list of Sustainable Development Indicators¹

¹ As published in the communication from Mr Almunia to the Members of the Commission on Sustainable Development Indicators to monitor the implementation of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy SEC(2005) 161 final.

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THEME 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
1. Growth rate of GDP per capita	INVESTMENT	1. Investment as % of GDP, by institutional sector	1. Real GDP growth rate 2. GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Standards 3. Regional breakdown of GDP per capita 4. Total consumption expenditure as % of GDP 5. Net national income as a % of GDP 6. Inflation rate 7. Net saving as % of GDP, by institutional sector	<p><u>EC Lisbon2000</u>: An average economic growth rate of around 3% a realistic prospect for the coming years. The inflation rate of a given Member State must not exceed by more than 1½ percentage points that of the three best-performing Member States in terms of price stability.</p> <p>SDS: Promote more balanced regional development by reducing disparities in economic activity and maintaining the viability of rural and urban communities, as recommended by the European Spatial Development Perspective</p>
	COMPETITIVENESS	2. Labour productivity per hour worked 3. International price competitiveness (Real effective exchange rate)	8. Unit labour cost growth, for total and industry 9. Life-long learning 10. Turnover from innovation as a % of total turnover, by economic sector 11. Total R&D expenditure as a % of GDP 12. Public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	<p><u>EC Lisbon2000</u>: A substantial annual increase in per capita investment in human resources. Provide new basic skills through lifelong learning of IT skills, foreign languages, technological culture, entrepreneurship and social skills.</p> <p><u>EC Barcelona 2002</u>: Increase spending of R&D and innovation with the aim of approaching 3% of GDP by 2010.</p>
	EMPLOYMENT	4. Total employment rate	13. Total employment growth 14. Total employment rate, by gender and by highest level of education attained 15. Total unemployment rate, by gender, by age group, and by highest level of education attained 16. Regional breakdown of employment rate	<p><u>EC Lisbon2000, SDS</u>: Raise the employment rate to 67% for January 2005 and to 70% by 2010; increase the number of women in employment to 57% for January 2005 and to more than 60% by 2010.</p>

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THEME 2: POVERTY and SOCIAL EXCLUSION				
1. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers	MONETARY POVERTY	1. At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate	1. At-risk-of-poverty rate, by gender, by age group, by highest level of education attained, and by household type 2. Relative at-risk-of-poverty gap 3. Inequality of income distribution (Income quintile share ratio) 4. <i>Poverty mobility (i.e. probability to enter or exit poverty)</i>	<u>EC Lisbon2000, SDS</u> : Make a decisive impact on the eradication of poverty; greater social cohesion <u>EC Barcelona2002</u> : Reduce significantly the number of person at risk of poverty and social exclusion by 2010 <u>GP 2002</u> : Ensure adequate financing to attain the International Development Targets and the MDGs
	ACCESS TO LABOURMARKET	2. Total long-term unemployment rate	5. Gender pay gap in unadjusted form 6. Very long-term unemployment rate 7. People living in jobless households, by age group 8. At risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers by most frequent activity	<u>EC Lisbon2000</u> : sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs
	OTHER ASPECTS OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION	3. Early school leavers	9. Persons with low educational attainment, by age group 10. <i>Adequacy of housing conditions</i>	<u>EC Lisbon2000, SDS</u> : Halve by 2010 the number of 18 to 24 years olds with only lower secondary education who are not in further education and training <u>GP 2002</u> : Ensure adequate financing to attain the International Development Targets and the MDGs

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THEME 3: AGEING SOCIETY				
1. Current and projected old age dependency ratio	PENSIONS ADEQUACY	<i>1. Projected theoretical replacement ratio (ratio between income after and prior to retirement)</i> 1a. Ratio of median household equivalised income of persons aged 65+ to median household equivalised income of persons aged <65	1. At-risk-of-poverty rate for persons aged 65 years and over	<p><u>SDS</u>: Address the demographic challenge by raising employment rates, reducing public debt and adapting social protection systems, including pension systems.</p> <p><u>SDS</u>: Ensure the adequacy of pension systems as well as of health care systems and care of the elderly, while at the same time maintaining sustainability of public finances and inter-generational solidarity.</p> <p><u>SDS</u>: Increase the average EU employment rate among older women and men (55-64) to 50% by 2010.</p> <p><u>EC Barcelona 2002</u>: A progressive increase of about 5 years in the effective average age at which people stop working in the EU should be sought by 2010.</p> <p><u>EC Cardiff1998</u>: Public sector budgetary deficit to be less than 3% of GDP and gross debt less than 60% of GDP.</p>
	DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES	2. Life expectancy at age 65 by gender	2. Total fertility rate 3. Net inwards migration, by main age groups	
	PUBLIC FINANCE SUSTAINABILITY	3. General government consolidated gross debt as % of GDP	4. Current <i>and projected</i> public (<i>and private</i>) pensions expenditure as % of GDP 5. Total employment rate by age group 6. Average exit age from the labour market 7. Current <i>and projected</i> public expenditure on care for the elderly as % of GDP	

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THEME 4: PUBLIC HEALTH				
1. Healthy life years at birth by gender	HUMAN HEALTH PROTECTION AND LIFESTYLES	1. Percentage of overweight people, <i>by age group</i> 2. Resistance to antibiotics (Streptococcus pneumoniae pathogens)	1. Healthy life years at age 65 by gender 2. Health care expenditure as % of GDP 3. Cancer incidence rate, by gender and by type 4. Suicide death rate, by gender and by age group 5. Percentage of present smokers, by gender and by age group 6. <i>Work with high level of job strain/stress</i> 7. Serious accidents at work	<u>SDS</u> : Ensure the adequacy of pension systems as well as of health care systems and care of the elderly, while at the same time maintaining sustainability of public finances and inter-generational solidarity. <u>SDS</u> : Tackle issues related to outbreaks of infectious diseases and resistance to antibiotics. <u>PoI2002</u> : Enhance health education with the objective of achieving improved health literacy on a global basis by 2010.
	FOOD SAFETY AND QUALITY	3. <i>Deaths due to infectious food-borne diseases</i> 3a. Salmonellosis incidence rate in human beings	8. <i>Dioxins and PCBs in food and feed</i> 9. <i>Heavy metals, and mercury in particular, in fish and shellfish</i> 10. <i>Pesticides residues in food</i>	<u>SDS</u> : Make food safety and quality the objective of all players in the food chain. <u>6EAP</u> : Reduce impacts of pesticides on human health and environment; achieve a more sustainable use of pesticides, a significant overall reduction in risks and use of pesticides consistent with the necessary crop production.
	CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT	4. <i>Index of apparent consumption of chemicals, by toxicity class</i> 4a. Index of production of chemicals, by toxicity class		<u>SDS</u> : By 2020, ensure that chemicals are only produced and used in ways that do not pose significant threats to human health and the environment. <u>6EAP</u> : Dangerous chemicals (especially PBTs) should be substituted with the aim of reducing risks to man and the environment (ground and surface water, air quality).
	HEALTH RISKS DUE TO ENVIRONMENT. CONDITIONS	5. <i>Population exposure to air pollution by particulate matter</i>	11. <i>Population exposure to air pollution by ozone</i> 12. Proportion of population living in households considering that they suffer from noise and from pollution 13. <i>Monetary damage of air pollution as % of GDP</i>	<u>6EAP</u> : Achieving levels of air quality that do not give rise to significant negative impacts on and risks to human health and the environment. <u>6EAP</u> : Substantially reducing the number of people regularly affected by long-term average levels of noise.

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THEME 6: PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION PATTERNS				
1. <i>Total material consumption and GDP at constant prices</i> 1a. Domestic Material Consumption and GDP at constant prices	ECO-EFFICIENCY	1. Emissions of-acidifying substances and ozone precursors and GDP at constant prices, by source sector 2. <i>Generation of waste by all economic activities and by households</i> 2a. Municipal waste collected per capita	1. Components of Domestic Material Consumption 2. Domestic Material Consumption, by material 3. Municipal waste treatment, by type of treatment method 4. <i>Generation of hazardous waste, by economic activity</i>	<u>SDS</u> : Break the links between economic growth, use of resources and generation of waste. Propose system of a resource productivity measurement to be operational by 2003. <u>6EAP</u> : Achieve a significant overall reduction in the volumes of waste & hazardous waste generated and going to disposal, without increasing emissions to air, water and soil. <u>PoI2002</u> : Promote the development of 10-year framework of programs to accelerate the shifts towards sustainable consumption and production. Renew commitments to the sound management of chemicals & hazardous wastes throughout their life-cycle.
	CONSUMPTION PATTERNS	3. Electricity consumption per dwelling for lighting and domestic appliances 4. <i>Green public procurement</i>	5. Household number and size 6. Meat consumption per capita 7. <i>Share of consumption of products with an EU or national eco-label</i>	<u>SDS</u> : Institutional reform and changes in corporate and consumer behaviour. Encourage private sector initiatives to incorporate environmental factors in their purchasing specifications. <u>PoI2002</u> : Develop and adopt effective, transparent, verifiable, non-misleading and non-discriminatory consumer information tools to provide information relating to sustainable consumption and production, including human health and safety aspects.
	AGRI-CULTURE	5. Share of area under EU agri-environmental support in total utilised agricultural area 6. Livestock density index	8. Nitrogen surplus 9. Share of area occupied by organic farming in total utilised agricultural area 10. <i>Use of selected pesticides</i>	<u>SDS</u> : The CAP should contribute to achieving sustainable development by encouraging healthy, high quality products, environmentally sustainable production methods, including organic production, renewable raw materials and the protection of biodiversity.
	CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY	7. <i>Share of industrial production from enterprises with a formal sustainable management system</i> 7a. Enterprises with an environmental management system (EMS)	11. <i>Ethical financing</i> 12. Eco-label awards, by country and by product group	<u>SDS</u> : Publish annually a triple bottom line measuring companies' performance against economic, environmental and social criteria. Demonstrate and publicize worldwide adherence of EU businesses to the OECD guidelines for multi-national enterprises or other comparable guidelines. <u>EC Lisbon2000</u> : An appeal to companies' sense of social responsibility regarding best practices in lifelong learning, work organization, equal opportunities, social inclusion and sustainable development. <u>PoI2002</u> : Promote corporate responsibility & accountability, incl. through development and implementation of intergovernmental agreements & measures, international initiatives, public-private partnerships, and national regulations.

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THEME 7: MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES				
1. Biodiversity Index 1a. Population trends of farmland birds 2. Fish catches outside safe biological limits	BIODIVERSITY	1. <i>Sufficiency of Member States proposals for protected sites under the EU Habitats directive</i>	1. <i>Change in status of threatened and/or protected species</i>	<p><u>SDS</u>: Protect and restore habitats and natural systems and halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010.</p> <p><u>6EAP</u>: Conservation of species and habitats with a special concern of preventing habitat fragmentation. Ensure that the consumption of resources and their associated impacts do not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment.</p> <p><u>GP 2002</u>: Ensure adequate financing to attain the International Development Targets and the MDGs</p>
	MARINE ECOSYSTEMS	2. <i>Trends of spawning biomass of selected fish stocks</i>	2. <i>Effective fishing capacity and quotas, by specific fisheries</i> 2a. Size of fishing fleet 3. <i>Structural support to fisheries and % allocated to promote env. friendly fishing practices</i>	<p><u>EC Gothenburg2001</u>: The review of the CFP should address the overall fishing pressure by adapting the EU fishing effort to the level of available resources, taking into account the social impact and the need to avoid over-fishing.</p> <p><u>6EAP</u>: Conservation, appropriate restoration and sustainable use of marine environment, coasts and wetlands.</p> <p><u>Pol2002</u>: On an urgent basis, and where possible by 2015, maintain or restore depleted fish stocks to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield.</p>
	FRESH WATER RESOURCES	3. Groundwater abstraction as % of available groundwater resources	4. Population connected to wastewater treatment systems 5. <i>Emissions of organic matter as biochemical oxygen demand to rivers</i> 6. <i>Index of toxic chemical risk to aquatic environment</i>	<p><u>6EAP</u>: Ensure that the rates of extraction from water resources are sustainable over the long term. Achieve quality levels of ground and surface water that do not give rise to significant impacts on and risks to human health and the environment.</p> <p><u>Pol2002</u>: Develop integrated water resources management and water-efficiency plans by 2005.</p> <p><u>GP 2002</u>: Ensure adequate financing to attain the International Development Targets and the MDGs</p>
	LAND USE	4. <i>Land use change, by category</i> 4a. Built-up area as a % of total land area 5. <i>Exceedance of critical loads of acidifying substances and nitrogen in sensitive natural areas</i>	7. <i>Percentage of total land area at risk of soil erosion</i> 8. <i>Percentage of total land area at risk of soil contamination</i> 9. Percentage of forest trees damaged by defoliation 10. <i>Fragmentation of habitats due to transport</i>	<p><u>6EAP</u>: Conserve and restore areas of significant landscape value including cultivated and sensitive areas. Promotion of sustainable use of the soil, with particular attention to preventing erosion, deterioration, contamination and desertification.</p> <p><u>Pol2002</u>: Accelerate the implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action and by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, and intensify efforts on reporting to the UN Forum of Forests so as to contribute to an assessment of progress in 2005.</p>

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THEME 8: TRANSPORT				
1. <i>Vehicle-km and GDP at constant price</i> 1a. Energy consumption by transport and GDP at constant price	TRANSPORT GROWTH	1. Car share of inland passenger transport 2. Road share of inland freight transport	1. Modal split of passenger transport 2. Modal split of freight transport 3. Volume of freight transport and GDP at constant price 4. Energy consumption by transport mode 5. <i>Access to public transport</i>	<p><u>SDS</u>: Decouple transport growth significantly from growth in Gross Domestic Product in order to reduce congestion and other negative side effects of transport.</p> <p><u>SDS</u>: Bring about a shift in transport use from road to rail, water and public passenger transport so that the share of road transport in 2010 is no greater than in 1998. Promote teleworking.</p> <p><u>(Updated in EC Gothenburg2001)</u>: The sustainable transport policy should tackle rising levels of congestion, noise and pollution and encourage use of more environmentally-friendly modes of transport as well as the full internalisation of social and environmental costs. Propose a framework for transport charges to ensure that by 2004 prices for different modes of transport, including air, reflect their costs to society.</p>
	TRANSPORT PRICES	3. <i>External costs of transport activities</i>	6. <i>Freight transport prices by mode</i> 7. <i>Investment in transport infrastructure by mode</i>	
	SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF TRANSPORT	4. Emissions of air pollutants (particulate matter and ozone precursors) from transport activities 5. Greenhouse gas emissions by transport activities, by mode	8. People killed in road accidents, <i>by age group</i> 9. Emissions of NO _x from road vehicles (petrol and diesel)	

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THEME 9: GOOD GOVERNANCE				
1. Level of citizens' confidence in EU institutions	POLICY COHERENCE	<i>1. Proportion of environmentally harmful subsidies</i> 2. Number of infringement cases brought in front of the Court of Justice, by policy area <i>3. Administrative cost imposed by legislation</i>	1. <i>Share of major proposals in the Commission's Legal and Work Programme for which an impact assessment has been undertaken</i> 2. Transposition of Community law, by policy area	<p><u>SDS</u>: Improve policy coherence; all policies must have sustainable development as their core concern. In particular, forthcoming reviews of Common Policies must look at how they can contribute more positively to sustainable development.</p> <p><u>(revised in Barcelone2002)</u>: Ensure that all major internal and external policy proposals include an impact assessment.</p> <p><u>SDS</u>: Earlier and more systematic dialogue, in particular with representatives of consumers. The views outside the Union should also be sought.</p> <p><u>EC Lisbon2000</u>: Real efforts must be made by public administrations at all levels to exploit new technologies to make information as accessible as possible.</p> <p><u>EC Gothenburg2001</u>: The Union must be served by modern, open and citizen-oriented institutions. The new rules on the public's right of access to documents are a major step in making the Union more open.</p>
	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	4. Voter turnout in national parliamentary elections <i>5. Responses to EC Internet public consultations</i>	3. Voter turnout in EU parliamentary elections, <i>by gender, by age group and by highest level of education attained</i> 4. E-government on-line availability 5. E-government usage by individuals	

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THEME 10: GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP¹				
1. Official Development Assistance (ODA) as % of Gross National Income	GLOBALISATION OF TRADE	1. EU imports from developing countries (total and agricultural products) and agricultural budgetary support 2. Sales of selected fair-trade labelled products	1. Total EU imports from developing countries, by income group 2. Total EU imports from developing countries, by group of products	<u>GP2002²</u> : Ensure that globalisation contributes to sustainable development. <u>EC Barcelona2002</u> : Integrate developing countries into the world economic system notably through the implementation of the Doha Development Agenda and ensure that trade policies and investment flows contribute to sustainable development. <u>6EAP</u> : Ensure that trade and env. policy measures are mutually supportive. <u>PoI2002</u> : Improve access by dev. countries to alternatives to ozone-depleters by 2010, and assist in complying with phase-out schedule under the Montreal Protocol.
	FINANCING FOR SD	3. Bilateral ODA by category	3. Total EU financing for development, by type 4. ODA and FDI to developing countries, by income group and geographical area 5. Share of untied ODA in total bilateral ODA commitments 6. ODA per capita, in EU donors and in recipient countries	<u>GP2002⁴</u> : Ensure adequate financing to attain the International Development Targets and the Millennium Development Goals. <u>EC Barcelona2002</u> : Reach UN goal of 0.7% for ODA/GNI: MS lacking behind this goal to increase their ODA in the next four years within their respective budget allocation processes, whilst the other MS renew their efforts to remain at or above the target of 0.7% of ODA, so that collectively a EU average of 0.39% is reached by 2006 and each MS at least 0.33% ODA/GNI by 2006 (<i>Monterrey2002</i>). <u>EC Barcelona2002</u> : Encourage sustainable foreign direct investments (FDI) in developing countries and export credits consistent with sustainable development.
	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	4. EU imports of materials from developing countries, by group of products	7. <i>Contribution of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to GHG emission reductions in developing countries</i> 7a. CO ₂ emissions per capita in the EU and in developing countries	<u>GP2002⁴</u> : Ensure that current trends in the loss of environmental resources are effectively reversed at national and global levels by 2015. Develop sectoral and intermediate objectives in some key sectors – water, land and soil, energy and bio-diversity. <u>6EAP</u> : The pursuit of ambitious environmental policies at the international level paying particular attention to the carrying capacity of the global environment. The further promotion of sustainable consumption and production patterns at the international level.

¹ In the context of sustainable development and in order to keep groups of countries consistent between the indicators, the group of 'developing countries' has been identified to the countries receiving development assistance from the Development Aid Committee (DAC Part I countries).

² Commission communication: Towards a global partnership for sustainable development, COM(2002) 82 final.