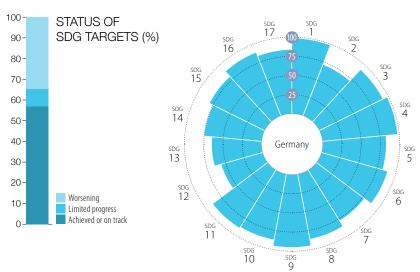
OVERALL PERFORMANCE





AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

































Major challenges

Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

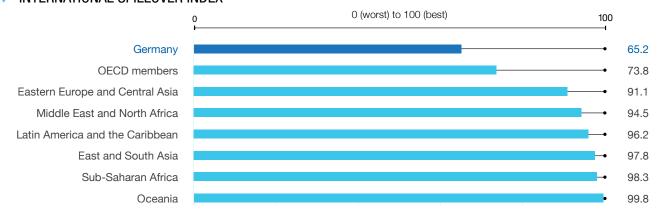






Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

GERMANY

Performance by Indicator

IDC1 No Povorty		,,			CDCO Industry Inspectation and Information		v ·	
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)			r Ratin 3	g Trend	•	Value 100.0		_
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.137day (2017 PPP, %)			3		Population using the internet (%)	91.4		
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)			9		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	94.4		
·	10.5	201		•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			
5DG2 – Zero Hunger	2.5	202			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.4	2018	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		202		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	75.0	ากาา	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)			2	→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	75.9	2022	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)			6		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.3	2021	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.3			+	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.1	2020	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)			7	4	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	10.0	2020	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		202		→	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	52.6	2020	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)			8	•	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	12.4	2020	
(ield gap closure (% of potential yield)	77.2			•	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	27.6	2017	•
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.6	202	0 •		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient	31.7	2018	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4.4	202	0	1	Palma ratio		2019	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.2	202	1 •	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	11.0		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.6	202	1 •	1		11.0	2017	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		202		1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	202	0	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) *	0.0	2020	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	11.3	2019	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	12.1	201	9	T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)			
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	14.7	201	g –	•		100.0		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.0		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		201		1	Population with rent overburden (%)		2019	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	81.7			1	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.5	2022	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	6.9	201	9 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.2	201	9 🛑	4	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	19.4	2019	•
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	202	1 •	→	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.2		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	86	201	9	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.6	202	2 •	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.4		
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	5.6	202	0	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	29.1		
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	29.6	202	0 •	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	10.0		
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	18.8	201	7 •		Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2021	
DG4 – Quality Education						0.5	1021	Ť
					SDG13 – Climate Action			
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.3	202	0	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2021	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	07.0	202	0	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2018	
. ,	* 98.8			→		176.4		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		202			Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	40.8	2018	•
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	35.9				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
ISA score (worst 0–600 best)	500.3			→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.8	2022	•
ariation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)				Ť	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	70.1		•
	18.6			Ţ	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	25.6		
Inderachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	19.6	201	8 -	•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	12.4		
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	* 07/	202	2	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2019	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 87.4	202.	3			0.5	2010	_
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.5	202	1 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.3	202	2 •	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.1		•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)			1 •		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.3		•
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)	14.2	202	0 •	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	202	0	•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	гэ	2010	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0			T	(per million population)	5./	2018	•
•	99.2			7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	33.5				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	Λ 0	2021	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	97.0			•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)			
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3,304.1			•		23.2		-
opulation using safely managed water services (%)	100.0			1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		2022	
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.1	202	0	1	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	100.0		•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	202	0	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2021	•
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	202	0	1	per 100,000 population)	1.5	2021	•
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.1	201	9 🛑	1	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	81.9	2023	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)				•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
	17.2	201	9 •	7	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2021	
					Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2021	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)			1 -					
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	-N S	2(1)		_	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	71.1	2U2U	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%)	-0.8							
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.0	201	8 •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Penewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		201	8 •	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.7	2020	•
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	2.0	201	8 • 1 •		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			•
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) ### DG68 — Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	2.0 100.0 0.8	201 202 202	8 • 1 • 1 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		2020 2022	•
Possible energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	2.0 100.0 0.8	201	8 • 1 • 1 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.8		•
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) #PGG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2.0 100.0 0.8 0.3	201 202 202 201	8 • 1 • 1 • 8 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.8 Z	2022	•
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) #PGG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2.0 100.0 0.8 0.3 100.5	201 202 202 201 201 201	8 • 1 • 1 • 8 • 8	↑ → •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.8 Z	2022 NA 2021	•
included in the sense of the se	2.0 100.0 0.8 0.3 100.5 75.8	201 202 202 201 201 201 202	8 • 1 • 1 • 8 •	^ 	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.8 Z NA 58 Z	2022 NA 2021 2022	•