

33rd Meeting of the European Statistical System Committee

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Item 4 of the agenda

Monitoring the SDGs in an EU context:
the EU SDG indicator set

Work Programme Objective 4.2

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. RECOMMENDATION FOR ACTION

The ESS Committee is invited to express its opinion on the EU Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicator set, developed by Eurostat in cooperation with other Commission services and the National Statistical Institutes of the European Statistical System. It will be used by the Commission to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals in an EU context.

2. UN AND EU MONITORING: POLICY CONTEXT AND BRIEF HISTORY

UN level

On 25 September 2015 the UN Sustainable Development Summit adopted the document "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development"¹, which includes a list of 17 goals and 169 targets which the subscribing national governments committed to pursue. This document also foresees regular monitoring of progress towards the implementation of the 2030 agenda and requests the development of a global indicator set addressing all Sustainable Development Goals and targets, complemented by indicators at the regional (in the sense of the UN regions) and national levels. An Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDGs), mandated by the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC), developed a set of indicators to monitor the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at global level. The UNSC agreed on a first global indicator set in 2016 "as a practical starting point". In 2017, the 48th UNSC agreed on a refined global indicator set and recommended the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the UN General Assembly to adopt it through a UN resolution later in the year².

The global indicator set agreed by the 48th UNSC includes 244 indicators (231 different ones, as some are used to monitor more than one target). Each global indicator is attributed to one or more "custodian" agencies, normally UN thematic agencies such as FAO, WHO, ILO, UNEP, etc. The custodian agencies are responsible for country data collection and for developing methodologies for the "tier 3" indicators (i.e. indicators for which no agreed methodology exists. These are more than 30% of those in the global list), under the supervision of the IAEG-SDGs.

Eurostat is supporting the process to develop and implement the global monitoring framework. Eurostat contributed to the definition of the global indicators set and to its approval by the UNSC in 2016 and in 2017. Eurostat remains involved as an observer in the activities of the IAEG-SDGs (Germany, France, the Netherlands and Sweden are members) and participates to its sub-groups on SDMX and on Geospatial information. In addition, Eurostat is ready to contribute to the development of tier 3 indicators at the request of the custodian agencies.

On the other hand, Eurostat does not plan to start new data collections with respect to the global indicators or to establish itself as a data hub for the ESS countries for the global SDG reporting. Several data flows from individual national institutions to the UN thematic agencies are already in place. It would be impossible for Eurostat to intercept and centralise all those flows. Of course

¹ Available at: http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E.

² See the draft report of the 48th UNSC at: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/48th-session/documents/Report-on-the-48th-Session-of-the-Statistical-Commission-E.pdf>.

Eurostat's online database can be used as a source for the global indicators, from which the custodian agencies can "pull" available data for the countries of the ESS.

At the regional level, a Steering Group on Statistics for SDGs, chaired by Switzerland and the USA, coordinated by the UN regional Commission for Europe (UNECE) and of which Eurostat is part, is preparing a *road map* on statistics for SDGs. This is meant as a planning and steering instrument to help countries in the UNECE region in the implementation of their SDG reporting system, both for the national and the global level. This work stream does not aim at establishing a monitoring system for the UNECE level. The road map is expected to be approved by the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) at its plenary session in June 2017.

Eurostat informed the Partnership Group on the UN work streams for global and regional monitoring in December 2015 (*Doc PG 2015/59/4.3*) and in March 2017 (*Doc PG 2017/64/4.3*). On 17 November 2016 Eurostat informed the European Statistical System Committee (ESSC) on its coverage of the global indicator set (*Doc ESSC 2016/31/15/EN*). This document showed that 20% of all UN indicators are not relevant at EU level, as they refer to issues more pertinent for developing countries or to specific sub-populations in one EU country, and that an additional 26% is out of scope of European statistics, as for instance indicators counting countries having implemented some legal framework.

EU level

Sustainable development has since long been at the heart of the European project and the European Commission played an active role in shaping the global 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. On 22 November 2016 the European Commission released the Communication "Next steps for a sustainable European future - European action for sustainability"³, which shows how the existing European policy framework and current Commission priorities contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Communication proposes concrete actions inter alia to mainstream the SDGs in the current and future European policy framework and to create a multi-stakeholder platform. The Communication also foresees a regular monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals in an EU context by the Commission and the development of a reference indicator framework for that purpose. The Communication is accompanied by a staff working document which gives an overview of key European actions and policies in relation to the 17 SDGs.

Eurostat has developed an indicator set to monitor progress towards the SDGs in an EU context, presented in annex. This indicator set includes 100 different indicators, evenly spread across the 17 SDGs. As a result, each goal is covered by six indicators, except goals 14 and 17 which only have five indicators. 41 indicators will be used as multi-purpose indicators (MPIs) to monitor more than one goal, which means that each goal will be monitored through 5 to 12 indicators in total. 88 indicators can be updated annually while 12 have a lower frequency. 69 indicators are derived from European statistics and 31 come from other sources. Finally, the EU SDG indicator set is aligned as much as possible with UN list so that 51 indicators are also part of the UN indicator lists for global monitoring. The table below provides a summary view of the main characteristics of the EU SDG indicator set.

³ Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/communication-next-steps-sustainable-europe-20161122_en.pdf. The Communication is accompanied by the Staff Working Document "[Key European action supporting the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals](#)", which gives an overview of key European actions and policies in relation to the 17 SDGs.

The indicator set includes breakdowns by gender, age groups, NUTS 2 region, educational level, degree of urbanisation, income and disability.

	Selected indicators, of which				MPIs
	Total	Annual freq.	Provider Eurostat	In UN list	
1 Poverty	6	6	6	5	4
2 Agriculture & nutrition	6	5	4	3	3
3 Health	6	5	6	3	5
4 Education	6	5	5	3	1
5 Gender equality	6	5	3	2	3
6 Water	6	4	3	4	1
7 Energy	6	6	6	2	1
8 Economy & labour	6	6	6	3	2
9 Infrastructure & innovation	6	6	6	5	1
10 Inequality	6	6	6	1	3
11 Cities	6	5	4	4	6
12 Consumption & production	6	6	4	4	3
13 Climate	6	6		2	4
14 Oceans	5	4	1	3	
15 Ecosystems	6	2	3	3	3
16 Institutions	6	6	3	3	1
17 Global partnership	5	5	3	1	
Total	100	88	69	51	41

The EU SDG indicator set has been developed with a view to make it as relevant and robust as possible to monitor progress towards the SDGs in an EU context. Principles on policy relevance and requirements on data quality have been followed⁴. The selected indicators have therefore strong links with the EU policies and initiatives as presented in the Communication and in the staff working document accompanying the Communication. Many of these policies are jointly implemented by EU institutions and Member States. The EU SDG indicator set thus looks at EU policies contributing to the fulfilment of the SDGs, such as Europe 2020, the 10 Commission Priorities, the Circular Economy package etc., rather than directly at the goals and targets in 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, on which the UN indicators for global monitoring focus.

All the EU SDG indicators are ready to use to produce a monitoring report already in 2017, contrary to the UN indicator framework where more than 30% of the indicators still require methodological development and for an additional 25% data availability is still limited. A large use of non-ESS indicators is necessary to cover all goals.

⁴ See document "Principles, criteria and selection process for developing an EU SDG indicator framework" at: https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/e3c42e69-0a30-4b80-ad81-ac933a2e780b/Agenda%20item%205%20-%20Background%20document%20-%20EU%20SDG%20indicator%20set_criteria%20and%20process

The indicators from non-ESS sources are regularly produced and publicly disseminated by their producers and metadata are available. To select between equally relevant indicators, the standard quality criteria in the European Statistics Code of Practice have been followed: frequency of dissemination (ideally at least yearly), timeliness, geographical coverage (ideally at least all the EU Member States), geographical comparability, comparability over time and length of available time series.

The upper limit of 100 indicators was set up front, as a way to ensure parsimony. As a matter of fact, practice at national and international level with sustainable development indicator sets suggests that this is the manageable limit of indicators for an effective monitoring and communication⁵. An even distribution of indicators by goal has also been applied, to ensure a balance between the different EU policy areas. The EU SDG indicators look at the EU policies contributing to the achievement of the SDGs, differently from the UN indicator framework, which is requested to cover all the targets in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (as stated above and as shown in the aforementioned ESSC document, several targets and indicators are not as relevant at EU level as they are at global level).

At the same time, Eurostat is working on sub-themes, which goes in the direction of looking more in detail at specific aspects under the different goals and will help the narrative of the reporting.

The EU SDG indicator set is the result of a broad consultative process, including other Commission services, the European Statistical System (ESS) through Eurostat's Sustainable Development and Europe 2020 Indicators Working Group (SDI WG), ESAC, Council Committees (Employment Committee – EMCO, Social Protection Committee – SPC and Economic and Financial Committee – EFC), non-governmental organisations, academia and other international organisations. The SDI WG in particular has been consulted in two different phases of the process, on an initial draft EU SDG indicator set circulated on 15 December 2016 and on a pre-final draft EU SDG indicator set circulated on 1 March 2017. Eurostat carefully analysed and weighed all the considerable amount of comments and of alternative proposals received at different stages of the process and established a final EU SDG indicator set, which was approved by the Commission on 25 April 2017 and on which the ESSC is now asked to give its opinion.

The EU SDG indicator set will stay open to future changes, to incorporate indicators from new data sources which should become available over time (a few ones seem close to be mature for future use. These are mentioned in the Excel file annexed to this paper) and to take into account the EU's longer term vision beyond 2020.

The EU SDG indicator set will be used to produce a first EU SDG monitoring report in November 2017, restarting the tradition of Eurostat's monitoring reports on sustainable development in the European Union produced between 2005 and 2015 and focused on the EU sustainable development strategy, but now with an annual frequency. The EU SDG monitoring report will assess EU progress towards the SDGs. It will also show data at country level, but will not evaluate country performances. The monitoring report will pay special attention to the narrative elements, which will look at the interlinkages between the different goals, and will make extensive use of visual elements. At the same time it will also implemented online on Eurostat's website and database.

⁵ For example, Eurostat's 2015 Monitoring report of the EU sustainable development strategy is based on the evaluation of 96 indicators, the indicator system for Belgium has 75 indicators, the system for Switzerland 73 indicators, the CES recommendations on measuring sustainable development have 90.

Eurostat's "[Sustainable development indicators](#)" dedicated section will also be aligned to the new indicator set.

3. CONSEQUENCES FOR NATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTES

The EU SDG indicator set only includes already existing indicators. No new data collections or new data flows from NSIs to Eurostat are foreseen exclusively for the EU SDG indicator set and beyond what is already foreseen in the Eurostat's work programme. As a consequence, the EU SDG indicator set will entail no additional burden on the NSIs and has no financial implications.

Given the policy background, primary sources for the selection of the EU SDG indicators are already established indicators sets on existing EU policy initiatives, such as the Europe 2020 indicators, the impact indicators for Strategic Plan 2016-2020 related to the 10 Commission priorities and the EU sustainable development indicator set. The UN global indicator framework has also been used as an important reference and 51% of the EU SDG indicators are also in the UN list. Some EU Member States suggested that the EU SDG indicator set should include a larger share of UN global indicators. Eurostat has explored this possibility. Unfortunately several potentially-interesting UN global indicators are not ready to use because the methodology is not yet fully defined, because they are not sufficiently harmonised or because data coverage is incomplete as regards e.g. country coverage or length of the time series.

At the same time, also national indicators sets are in general only partially aligned to the UN global indicators, with a degree of alignment which largely varies between countries. Eurostat is aware that activities are ongoing in the Member States to identify national priorities out of the 17 SDGs and the 169 targets, and to define indicator sets for national reporting. Several countries already had a national sustainable development strategy, national objectives and a corresponding monitoring system in place before the approval of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development, and are now adapting the formers to the latter. The EU SDG indicator set can help Member States in this task as it potentially provides a reference from an EU perspective.

4. OUTSTANDING ISSUES

No outstanding issue is related to the implementation of the EU SDG indicator set.

5. RISK ASSESSMENT

No specific risk is identified for the EU Member States in relation to the establishment of a monitoring mechanism at the EU level.

6. NEXT STEPS

Eurostat will implement online the EU SDG indicator set and will produce a first EU SDG monitoring report, to be released in November 2017.

Annex: EU SDG indicator set

<i>Code</i>	<i>MPI</i>	<i>Indicator name</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Frequency of data collection</i>	<i>Rating of data quality (3 = high; min=1.5)</i>	<i>Data/indicator provider</i>
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere						
01.11		People at risk of poverty or social exclusion	Indicator is a Europe 2020 headline indicator and part of the multidimensional poverty index. It is also an impact indicator for Strategic Plan 2016-2020 referring to the 10 Commission priorities. Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 1.2.2 "Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions".	every year	3.00	Eurostat
01.12		People at risk of poverty after social transfers	Selected as part of the multidimensional poverty index. Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 1.2.1 "Proportion of population living below the national poverty line" and as part of global SDG indicator 1.2.2 "Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions". Indicator also used to complement the monitoring of goal 10. In the EU SDG monitoring report, presentation together with risk before social transfers will be considered.	every year	3.00	Eurostat
01.13		Severely materially deprived people	Selected as part of the multidimensional poverty index. Can be considered as part of the global SDG indicator 1.2.2 "Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions".	every year	3.00	Eurostat
01.14		People living in households with very low work intensity	Selected as part of the multidimensional poverty index. Renaming to refer to "quasi-jobless households" rejected to keep correspondence with Europe 2020 strategy. Can be considered as part of global SDG indicator 1.2.2 "Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions".	every year	3.00	Eurostat
01.21		Housing cost overburden rate	Indicator complements the existing indicators of Europe 2020 by providing an insight into vulnerability to housing costs.	every year	2.83	Eurostat
01.22		Share of total population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp	Indicator addresses severe housing deprivation together with indicator 01.21 (415) "Housing cost overburden".	every year	3.00	Eurostat

<i>Code</i>	<i>MPI</i>	<i>Indicator name</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Frequency of data collection</i>	<i>Rating of data quality (3 = high; min=1.5)</i>	<i>Data/indicator provider</i>
		walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames or floor	Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 11.1.1 "Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing". Indicator also used to complement the monitoring of goal 11.			
<i>Multipurpose indicators: Supplementary indicators of other goals which complement the monitoring of this goal</i>						
03.41	mpi <- 3	Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care	Indicator includes all three main reasons for unmet need (cost, waiting times and distance). Indicator also used to complement the monitoring of goal 1.	every year	2.75	Eurostat
06.11	mpi <- 6	Share of total population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household	Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 6.2.1 "Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water". Indicator also used to complement the monitoring of goal 1.	every year	2.83	Eurostat
07.10	mpi <- 7	Percentage of people affected by fuel poverty (inability to keep home adequately warm)	Indicator selected to address energy poverty as a first approach. Further work on data on energy poverty is ongoing (but not "ready to use"). Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 1.	every year	2.83	Eurostat
10.11	mpi <- 10	Real adjusted gross disposable income of households per capita in PPS	Regional data on NUTS 2 level will be included in the narrative text of the EU SDG monitoring report to ensure full consistency with treatment of the GDP indicator. Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 1.	every year	2.67	Eurostat
<i>Indicators considered during consultation in March 2017 on a pre-final draft, but not retained for the EU SDG indicator set</i>						
01.19		Absolute measure of extreme poverty	The current EU SDG indicator set does not monitor extreme poverty in the EU. However, none of the suggested data sources meet minimum quality requirements and the UN SDG indicator 1.1.1 "Proportion of population below the international poverty line" based on the World Bank threshold of \$1.25/\$1.90 is of limited relevance for the EU. An indicator covering the extent of homelessness in the EU might be considered if data becomes available.			

<i>Code</i>	<i>MPI</i>	<i>Indicator name</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Frequency of data collection</i>	<i>Rating of data quality (3 = high; min=1.5)</i>	<i>Data/indicator provider</i>
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture						
02.11		Obesity rate	Share of population considered as obese (BMI>30) will be evaluated in the EU SDG monitoring report. Can be considered as part of the global SDG indicator 2.2.2 "Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)". The indicator also complements the monitoring of goal 3.	every > 3 years	1.75	Eurostat
02.21		Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (AWU)	Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicators 2.3.2 "Average income of small-scale food producers".	every year	3.00	Eurostat
02.26		Government support to agricultural research and development	Indicator addresses support to sustainable agriculture productivity.	every year	2.83	Eurostat; OECD
02.31		Area under organic farming	Indicator addresses one dimension of sustainable agriculture practice. An indicator on "Agri-environment commitments" may be a potential alternative, but data are currently not available. Can be considered as part of global SDG indicator 2.4.1 "Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture".	every year	2.67	Eurostat
02.52		Ammonia emissions from agriculture	Indicator addresses ammonia emissions from agriculture as an adverse environmental impact of animal production. GHG emissions from agriculture is integrated as a breakdown by sector in indicator 13.11 (111) "GHG emissions (indexed totals and per capita)" under goal 13.	every year	3.00	EEA
02.54		Gross nutrient balance on agricultural land	Indicator addresses one dimension of sustainable agriculture practice. Only balance of nitrogen will be evaluated as phosphorous is around 0 for most MS.	every year	2.50	Eurostat
<i>Multipurpose indicators: Supplementary indicators of other goals which complement the monitoring of this goal</i>						
06.24	mpi <- 6	Nitrate in groundwater	Together with 06.26 (723) "Phosphate in rivers", this indicator is considered as a better alternative to indicator 06.31 (505) "Ecological status of surface waters" which is only produced in 6 year reporting cycles. Indicator also used to complement the monitoring of goal 2 and goal 15.	every year	2.20	EEA

<i>Code</i>	<i>MPI</i>	<i>Indicator name</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Frequency of data collection</i>	<i>Rating of data quality (3 = high; min=1.5)</i>	<i>Data/indicator provider</i>
15.31	mpi <- 15	Common bird index	Headline indicator for natural resources in the current EU SDI set. Breakdown of farmland birds is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 2.	every year	1.83	European Bird Census Council
15.41	mpi <- 15	Estimated soil erosion by water	Indicator addresses a relevant aspect of land degradation. However, it shows only model based estimation of soil erosion rates and availability of new data points is not ensured. Indicator 15.42 (621) "Topsoil Organic Carbon Content" might be a better alternative to be considered when data is regularly produced and available for all MS. Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 2.	a-periodic	1.50	JRC
<i>Indicators considered during consultation in March 2017 on a pre-final draft, but not retained for the EU SDG indicator set</i>						
02.14		Daily consumption of fruits and vegetables	Replaced by indicator 02.11 (437) "Obesity rate" to better align with global SDG indicator list.	every > 3 years	1.75	Eurostat
02.22		Total factor productivity	Indicator is not selected because it is a composite indicator which includes data from many sources and has limitations in the interpretation. Labour income is addressed by indicator 02.21 (422) "Agricultural factor income per AWU".	every year		DG AGRI
02.52b		Emissions from agriculture: GHG emissions and Ammonia emissions	Preference is given to indicator 02.52 (443) "Ammonia emissions from agriculture" as GHG emissions from agriculture is integrated as a breakdown by sector in indicator 13.11 (111) "GHG emissions (indexed totals and per capita)" under goal 13.	every year	1.60	GHG: EEA/Eurostat; NH3: EEA
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages						
03.11		Life expectancy at birth	Initial proposal "Healthy life years and Life expectancy at birth" is actually two indicators; preference for EU SDG monitoring is given to "Life expectancy at birth" as the more objective indicator and being also part of the European Core Health Indicators. However, the indicator "Healthy Life Years at birth" remains available on Eurostat's website in addition to the indicator on life expectancy.	every year	2.50	Eurostat
03.14		Self-perceived health	Indicator with broad supporting comments and covering the subjective perception of health.	every year	2.83	Eurostat

<i>Code</i>	<i>MPI</i>	<i>Indicator name</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Frequency of data collection</i>	<i>Rating of data quality (3 = high; min=1.5)</i>	<i>Data/indicator provider</i>
03.25		Death rate due to chronic diseases	Can be considered as part of the global SDG indicator 3.4.1 "Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease". A replacement by indicator "Amenable and preventable deaths of residents (hlth_cd_apr)" addressing the quality of health care systems will be considered as soon as methodological issues are clarified and data are ready to use.	every year	2.17	Eurostat
03.31		Suicide death rate	Indicator covering the issue of mental health. Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 3.4.2 "Suicide mortality rate".	every year	2.00	Eurostat
03.36		Smoking prevalence	Several proposals on substance abuse (tobacco, alcohol...) were made. Indicator on tobacco consumption selected as the most important health threat. Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 3.a.1 "Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older".	every > 3 years	1.50	Eurostat
03.41		Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care	Indicator includes all three main reasons for unmet need (cost, waiting times and distance). Indicator also used to complement the monitoring of goal 1.	every year	2.75	Eurostat
<i>Multipurpose indicators: Supplementary indicators of other goals which complement the monitoring of this goal</i>						
02.11	mpi <- 2	Obesity rate	Share of population considered as obese (BMI>30) will be evaluated in the EU SDG monitoring report. Can be considered as part of the global SDG indicator 2.2.2 "Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)". The indicator also complements the monitoring of goal 3.	every > 3 years	1.75	Eurostat
08.60	mpi <- 8	Fatal accidents at work by sex (NACE Rev. 2, A, C-N) - Unstandardised incidence rate	Indicator addresses one aspect of decent work. Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 8.8.1 "Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status". Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 3.	every year	2.67	Eurostat

<i>Code</i>	<i>MPI</i>	<i>Indicator name</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Frequency of data collection</i>	<i>Rating of data quality (3 = high; min=1.5)</i>	<i>Data/indicator provider</i>
11.25	mpi <- 11	People killed in road accidents	A breakdown urban/rural will be included in the narrative text of the EU SDG monitoring report. Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 3.6.1 "Death rate due to road traffic injuries". Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 3.	every year	2.33	DG MOVE
11.31	mpi <- 11	Urban population exposure to air pollution by particulate matter	Can be considered as global SDG indicator 11.6.2 "Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)". Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 3.	every year	2.33	EEA
11.36	mpi <- 11	Proportion of population living in households considering that they suffer from noise	Indicator might be replaced by indicator 11.362 (452) "Exposure to environmental noise" when data for all MS are available and regularly disseminated. Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 3.	every year	3.00	Eurostat
<i>Indicators considered during consultation in March 2017 on a pre-final draft, but not retained for the EU SDG indicator set</i>						
03.29		Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)	Data for this indicator are under development (not 'Ready to use'). Indicator has a good potential to complement SDG monitoring of goal 3.			ECDC
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all						
04.10		Early childhood education and care	Indicator consistent with Education & Training 2020 priorities; covers share of children aged 4 to the age of compulsory primary education participating in education (EU target 95%). Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 4.2.2 "Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)".	every year	3.00	Eurostat
04.20		Early leavers from education and training	Indicator consistent with ET 2020 and EU2020 strategy target (less than 10%). It is also an impact indicator for Strategic Plan 2016-2020 referring to the 10 Commission priorities. Indicator also used to complement the monitoring of goal 5.	every year	2.50	Eurostat
04.30		Tertiary educational attainment	Indicator consistent with ET 2020 priorities and EU2020 strategy targets (>40%). It is also an impact indicator for Strategic Plan 2016-2020 referring to the 10 Commission priorities. Indicator also used to complement the monitoring of goal 5.	every year	2.67	Eurostat

<i>Code</i>	<i>MPI</i>	<i>Indicator name</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Frequency of data collection</i>	<i>Rating of data quality (3 = high; min=1.5)</i>	<i>Data/indicator provider</i>
04.31		Employment rate of recent graduates	Indicator consistent with ET2020 priorities (target 82%). Indicator also used to complement the monitoring of goal 5.	every year	2.50	Eurostat
04.40		Adult participation in learning	Indicator consistent with ET 2020 priorities (target 15%). The indicator was previously called "lifelong learning". It was decided to change the name to align it with terminology used in policy documents. Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 4.3.1 "Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months".	every year	2.83	Eurostat
04.50		Underachievement in reading, maths and science	Indicator consistent with ET 2020 priorities (target 15%). Can be considered as part of the global SDG indicator 4.6.1 "Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex".	every 3 years	2.20	OECD
<i>Multipurpose indicators: Supplementary indicators of other goals which complement the monitoring of this goal</i>						
08.20	mpi <- 8	Young people neither in employment nor in education and training	Can be considered as global SDG indicator 8.6.1 "Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training". Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 4.	every year	2.50	Eurostat
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls						
05.10		Gender pay gap	Indicator is an impact indicator for Strategic Plan 2016-2020 referring to the 10 Commission priorities.	every year	2.33	Eurostat
05.12		Gender employment gap	Indicator preferred to indicator 05.11 (647) "Gender overall earnings gap". It allows clearer interpretation and together with indicator 05.10 (70) "Gender pay gap" covers most aspects of the "Gender overall earnings gap".	every year	2.67	Eurostat
05.20		Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local government	Can be considered as global SDG indicator 5.5.1 "Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments".	every year	3.00	EIGE; DG JUST
05.21		Proportion of women in senior management positions	Can be considered as global SDG indicator 5.5.2 "Proportion of women in managerial positions".	every year	3.00	EIGE; DG JUST

<i>Code</i>	<i>MPI</i>	<i>Indicator name</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Frequency of data collection</i>	<i>Rating of data quality (3 = high; min=1.5)</i>	<i>Data/indicator provider</i>
05.33		Physical and sexual violence by a partner or a non-partner	Indicator addresses the issue of gender based violence. Indicator also used to complement the monitoring of goal 16.	a-periodic	1.67	EU Agency for Fundamental Rights
05.44		Inactivity rates due to caring responsibilities	Indicator addresses the aspect of unpaid work and shared family and household responsibilities. Indicator also used to complement the monitoring of goal 8.	every year	3.00	Eurostat
<i>Multipurpose indicators: Supplementary indicators of other goals which complement the monitoring of this goal</i>						
04.20	mpi <- 4	Early leavers from education and training	Indicator consistent with ET 2020 and EU2020 strategy target (less than 10%). It is also an impact indicator for Strategic Plan 2016-2020 referring to the 10 Commission priorities. Indicator also used to complement the monitoring of goal 5.	every year	2.50	Eurostat
04.30	mpi <- 4	Tertiary educational attainment	Indicator consistent with ET 2020 priorities and EU2020 strategy targets (>40%). It is also an impact indicator for Strategic Plan 2016-2020 referring to the 10 Commission priorities. Indicator also used to complement the monitoring of goal 5.	every year	2.67	Eurostat
04.31	mpi <- 4	Employment rate of recent graduates	Indicator consistent with ET2020 priorities (target 82%). Indicator also used to complement the monitoring of goal 5.	every year	2.50	Eurostat
<i>Indicators considered during consultation in March 2017 on a pre-final draft, but not retained for the EU SDG indicator set</i>						
05.11		Gender overall earnings gap	It is a composite indicator whose trend is difficult to interpret. It is updated only every 4 years. Most of the aspects it encompasses are covered by the selected indicators 05.10 (70) "Gender pay gap" and 05.12 (721) "Gender employment gap". It may be used in the EU SDG monitoring report as a complementary indicator, if useful.	every > 3 years	2.00	Eurostat
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all						
06.11		Share of total population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household	Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 6.2.1 "Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water". Indicator also used to complement the monitoring of goal 1.	every year	2.83	Eurostat

<i>Code</i>	<i>MPI</i>	<i>Indicator name</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Frequency of data collection</i>	<i>Rating of data quality (3 = high; min=1.5)</i>	<i>Data/indicator provider</i>
06.13		Population connected to urban wastewater treatment with at least secondary treatment	Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 6.3.1 "Proportion of wastewater safely treated". Indicator also used to complement the monitoring of goal 11 (urban breakdown).	every 2 years	1.80	Eurostat
06.21		Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers	Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 6.3.2 "Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality". Indicator also used to complement the monitoring of goal 15.	every year	1.80	EEA
06.24		Nitrate in groundwater	Together with 06.26 (723) "Phosphate in rivers", this indicator is considered as a better alternative to indicator 06.31 (505) "Ecological status of surface waters" which is only produced in 6 year reporting cycles. Indicator also used to complement the monitoring of goal 2 and goal 15.	every year	2.20	EEA
06.26		Phosphate in rivers	Together with 06.24 (700) "Nitrate in groundwater", this indicator is considered as a better alternative to indicator 06.31 (505) "Ecological status of surface waters" which is only produced in 6 year reporting cycles. Indicator also used to complement the monitoring of goal 15.	every year	2.20	EEA
06.41		Water exploitation index (WEI)	Can be considered as global SDG indicator 6.4.2 "Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources". As soon as the more advanced indicator WEI+ is established, it will replace the WEI indicator.	every 2 years	1.60	Eurostat
<i>Multipurpose indicators: Supplementary indicators of other goals which complement the monitoring of this goal</i>						
14.13	mpi <- 14	Bathing water quality	Indicator addresses the pollution aspect of goal 14 and data availability is considered as good. Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 6.	every year	3.00	EEA
<i>Indicators considered during consultation in March 2017 on a pre-final draft, but not retained for the EU SDG indicator set</i>						
06.31		Ecological status of surface waters	All MS have the obligation to report on the ecological status of their surface waters. However, the reporting cycle is only of 6 years. Therefore preference is given to the indicators 06.24 (700) "Nitrate in groundwater" and 06.26 (723) "Phosphate in rivers".	every > 3 years		WISE - EEA

<i>Code</i>	<i>MPI</i>	<i>Indicator name</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Frequency of data collection</i>	<i>Rating of data quality (3 = high; min=1.5)</i>	<i>Data/indicator provider</i>
06.412		Water exploitation index, plus (WEI+)	Alternative to selected indicator 06.41 (73)' Water exploitation index (WEI)', but data under development (not 'Ready to use'). To be monitored for replacement of current WEI indicator.	every 2 years		EEA, data collected by Eurostat
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all						
07.10		Percentage of people affected by fuel poverty (inability to keep home adequately warm)	Indicator selected to address energy poverty as a first approach. Further work on data on energy poverty is ongoing (but not "ready to use"). Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 1.	every year	2.83	Eurostat
07.20		Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption	Indicator is a Europe 2020 headline indicator and an impact indicator for Strategic Plan 2016-2020 referring to the 10 Commission priorities. Can be considered as global SDG indicator 7.2.1 "Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption".Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 12 and goal 13.	every year	2.83	Eurostat
07.30		Primary energy consumption; final energy consumption by sector	Indicator is a Europe 2020 headline indicator and an impact indicator for Strategic Plan 2016-2020 referring to the 10 Commission priorities. Indicator is also used to complement monitoring of goals 12 and goal 13.	every year	2.83	Eurostat
07.32		Final energy consumption in households per capita	Proxy indicator in the key area 'Improving buildings' of the resource efficiency initiative. Furthermore, indicator is directly relevant for, and understood by, the general public.	every year	2.83	Eurostat
07.33		Energy dependence	Indicator showing the extent to which the EU economy relies upon imports in order to meet its energy needs. It is also a main indicator in the Energy Union report.	every year	3.00	Eurostat
07.35		Energy productivity	Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 7.3.1 "Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP". Indicator is also used to complement monitoring of goal 12.	every year	2.83	Eurostat
<i>Multipurpose indicators: Supplementary indicators of other goals which complement the monitoring of this goal</i>						
13.14	mpi <- 13	Greenhouse gas emissions intensity of energy consumption	Indicator measures the decoupling of energy consumption from GHG emissions and complements the indicator on renewable energy share. Indicator also used to complement the monitoring of goal 7.	every year	2.83	EEA; Eurostat

<i>Code</i>	<i>MPI</i>	<i>Indicator name</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Frequency of data collection</i>	<i>Rating of data quality (3 = high; min=1.5)</i>	<i>Data/indicator provider</i>
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all						
08.10		Real GDP per capita - growth rate	Can be considered as global SDG indicator 8.1.1 "Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita".	every year	3.00	Eurostat
08.20		Young people neither in employment nor in education and training	Can be considered as global SDG indicator 8.6.1 "Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training". Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 4.	every year	2.50	Eurostat
08.30		Total employment rate	Indicator is a Europe 2020 headline indicator and an impact indicator for Strategic Plan 2016-2020 referring to the 10 Commission priorities. Several breakdowns allow overarching analysis of SDG 8.	every year	2.67	Eurostat
08.31		Long-term unemployment rate	Indicator addresses the issue of full and productive employment under goal 8.	every year	3.00	Eurostat
08.35		Involuntary temporary employment	Indicator selected to address the aspect of decent work. It complements other labour market indicators under Goal 8 which are also used to monitor decent work (see list of decent work statistical indicators as published by ILO http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/-integration/documents/publication/wcms_229374.pdf)	every year	2.67	Eurostat
08.60		Fatal accidents at work by sex (NACE Rev. 2, A, C-N) - Unstandardised incidence rate	Indicator addresses one aspect of decent work. Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 8.8.1 "Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status". Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 3.	every year	2.67	Eurostat
<i>Multipurpose indicators: Supplementary indicators of other goals which complement the monitoring of this goal</i>						
05.44	mpi <- 5	Inactivity rates due to caring responsibilities	Indicator addresses the aspect of unpaid work and shared family and household responsibilities. Indicator also used to complement the monitoring of goal 8.	every year	3.00	Eurostat
12.40	mpi <- 12	Resource productivity	Indicator is an impact indicator for Strategic Plan 2016-2020 referring to the 10 Commission priorities. Can be considered as similar to the element "Domestic material consumption per GDP" in global SDG indicator 8.4.2 and 12.2.2. It covers the consumption and production aspect addressed under Goal 12. Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 8.	every year	3.00	Eurostat

<i>Code</i>	<i>MPI</i>	<i>Indicator name</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Frequency of data collection</i>	<i>Rating of data quality (3 = high; min=1.5)</i>	<i>Data/indicator provider</i>
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation						
09.10		Gross domestic expenditure on R&D	Indicator is a Europe 2020 headline indicators and an impact indicator for Strategic Plan 2016-2020 referring to the 10 Commission priorities. Breakdowns by sector of performance might be included in the EU SDG monitoring report as presented in the Europe 2020 report. Can be considered as global SDG indicator 9.5.1 "Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP".	every year	2.67	Eurostat
09.11		Employment in high- and medium-high technology manufacturing sectors and knowledge-intensive service sectors	Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 9.2.2 "Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment".	every year	2.80	Eurostat
09.13		Total R&D personnel	Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 9.5.2 "Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants".	every year	2.50	Eurostat
09.14		Patent applications to the European Patent Office (EPO)	Indicator preferred to indicator 09.12 (90) "Eco-innovation index" to cover the innovation as a whole and not with exclusive focus on eco-related aspects (also in line with latest draft of indicator set for Circular Economy). In addition, this indicator allows the short and long term evaluation foreseen in the EU SDG monitoring report (which is not the case for the indicator "Eco-innovation index"). However, patents as a single indicator of innovation might be arguable and breakdowns by technological fields related to SDGs (e.g. health, environment etc.) should be considered for the narrative text of the EU SDG monitoring report.	every year	3.00	Eurostat
09.40		Share of collective transport modes in total passenger land transport	Indicator is showing the ratio between inland passenger-km by train/bus and by car. Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 9.1.2 "Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport". Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 11.	every year	2.50	Eurostat
09.41		Share of rail and inland waterways activity in total freight transport	Indicator is showing the ratio between inland freight tonne-km by inland waterways, by rail and by road. Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 9.1.2 "Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport".	every year	2.50	Eurostat

<i>Code</i>	<i>MPI</i>	<i>Indicator name</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Frequency of data collection</i>	<i>Rating of data quality (3 = high; min=1.5)</i>	<i>Data/indicator provider</i>
<i>Multipurpose indicators: Supplementary indicators of other goals which complement the monitoring of this goal</i>						
12.51	mpi <- 12	Average CO2 emissions per km from new passenger cars	Indicator contributes to the measurement of decoupling environmental impacts from economic growth. Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goals 9 (sustainable transport) and 13 (Climate mitigation).	every year	3.00	EEA
<i>Indicators considered during consultation in March 2017 on a pre-final draft, but not retained for the EU SDG indicator set</i>						
09.12		Eco-innovation index	Indicator does not allow a short and long term evaluation as expected in the EU SDG monitoring report. Several alternative proposals were evaluated and indicator 09.14 (532) "Patent applications to the European Patent Office (EPO)" was finally retained to cover the innovation as a whole and not with exclusive focus on eco-related aspects (also in line with latest draft of indicator set for Circular Economy).	every year	2.17	
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries						
10.101		GDP per capita in PPS	This is an impact indicator for Strategic Plan 2016-2020 referring to the 10 Commission priorities. Regional data on NUTS 2 level will be included as a breakdown in the narrative text of the EU SDG monitoring report.	every year	3.00	Eurostat
10.11		Real adjusted gross disposable income of households per capita in PPS	Regional data on NUTS 2 level will be included in the narrative text of the EU SDG monitoring report to ensure full consistency with treatment of the GDP indicator. Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 1.	every year	2.67	Eurostat
10.22		Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap	This is the relative average distance of income of persons below poverty threshold from poverty threshold, answering the question "How poor are the poor?"	every year	3.00	Eurostat
10.24		Gini coefficient of equivalised disposable income	Indicator showing the level of economic inequality; preferred alternative to initially proposed indicator 10.23 (98) "Inequality of income distribution-Income quintile share ratio".	every year	2.83	Eurostat
10.25		Income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total	Indicator refers to income growth of bottom 40% (instead of income levels) in line with the policy target and the UN target. The income refers to equivalised disposable household income.	every year	2.83	Eurostat

<i>Code</i>	<i>MPI</i>	<i>Indicator name</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Frequency of data collection</i>	<i>Rating of data quality (3 = high; min=1.5)</i>	<i>Data/indicator provider</i>
		population	Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 10.1.1 "Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population".			
10.31		Number of first time asylum applications (total and accepted) per capita	Indicator has been selected to cover the topical aspect of asylum applications.	every year	2.83	Eurostat
<i>Multipurpose indicators: Supplementary indicators of other goals which complement the monitoring of this goal</i>						
01.12	mpi <- 1	People at risk of poverty after social transfers	Selected as part of the multidimensional poverty index. Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 1.2.1 "Proportion of population living below the national poverty line" and as part of global SDG indicator 1.2.2 "Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions". Indicator also used to complement the monitoring of goal 10. In the EU SDG monitoring report, presentation together with risk before social transfers will be considered.	every year	3.00	Eurostat
17.11	mpi <- 17	EU financing for developing countries	Breakdowns by recipient (LDCs etc.) might be considered for EU SDG monitoring report. Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 10.	every year	2.83	OECD (DAC)
17.12	mpi <- 17	EU Imports from developing countries	Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 10.	every year	2.83	Eurostat
<i>Indicators considered during consultation in March 2017 on a pre-final draft, but not retained for the EU SDG indicator set</i>						
10.20		GDP per capita at regional level in PPS	Not included in the EU SDG indicator set as a separate indicator. However, it will be covered in the EU SDG monitoring report as breakdown of indicator 10.101 (417) "GDP per capita in PPS".	every year	2.67	Eurostat
10.23		Inequality of income distribution- Income quintile share ratio	Preference given to indicator 10.24 (418) "Gini coefficient of equivalised disposable income". However, it can be used in the EU SDG monitoring report to reinforce and illustrate the message provided by the GINI coefficient.	every year	3.00	Eurostat

<i>Code</i>	<i>MPI</i>	<i>Indicator name</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Frequency of data collection</i>	<i>Rating of data quality (3 = high; min=1.5)</i>	<i>Data/indicator provider</i>
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable						
11.12		Overcrowding rate by degree of urbanisation	Indicator addresses the quality of urban life from the household perspective.	every year	2.75	Eurostat
11.21		Distribution of population by level of difficulty in accessing public transport	A replacement by indicator 11.21b (571) "Share of population with access to public transport by service level" to be considered when data are regularly produced for all MS. Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 11.2.1 "Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities".	a-periodic	1.60	Eurostat
11.25		People killed in road accidents	A breakdown urban/rural will be included in the narrative text of the EU SDG monitoring report. Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 3.6.1 "Death rate due to road traffic injuries". Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 3.	every year	2.33	DG MOVE
11.31		Urban population exposure to air pollution by particulate matter	Can be considered as global SDG indicator 11.6.2 "Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)". Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 3.	every year	2.33	EEA
11.36		Proportion of population living in households considering that they suffer from noise	Indicator might be replaced by indicator 11.362 (452) "Exposure to environmental noise" when data for all MS are available and regularly disseminated. Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 3.	every year	3.00	Eurostat
11.52		Recycling rate of municipal waste	Selected under goal 11 as indicator addresses municipal waste and not recycling rate of national waste (as indicator 12.11 under goal 12). Can be considered as part of the global SDG indicator 11.6.1 "Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge with regard to the total waste generated by the city".	every year	2.67	Eurostat
<i>Multipurpose indicators: Supplementary indicators of other goals which complement the monitoring of this goal</i>						
01.22	mpi <- 1	Share of total population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in	Indicator addresses severe housing deprivation together with indicator 01.21 (415) "Housing cost overburden". Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 11.1.1 "Proportion	every year	3.00	Eurostat

<i>Code</i>	<i>MPI</i>	<i>Indicator name</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Frequency of data collection</i>	<i>Rating of data quality (3 = high; min=1.5)</i>	<i>Data/indicator provider</i>
		window frames or floor	of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing". Indicator also used to complement the monitoring of goal 11.			
06.13	mpi <- 6	Population connected to urban wastewater treatment with at least secondary treatment	Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 6.3.1 "Proportion of wastewater safely treated". Indicator also used to complement the monitoring of goal 11 (urban breakdown).	every 2 years	1.80	Eurostat
09.40	mpi <- 9	Share of collective transport modes in total passenger land transport	Indicator is showing the ratio between inland passenger-km by train/bus and by car. Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 9.1.2 "Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport". Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 11.	every year	2.50	Eurostat
15.21	mpi <- 15	Artificial land cover per capita	Indicator based on data of LUCAS survey (three data points, 2015 data available for 2017 EU SDG Monitoring report). Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 11. A replacement by very similar Copernicus HRL based indicator 15.22 "Imperviousness and imperviousness change (LSI002)" will be considered once data timeliness of Copernicus HRL is the same or better as for LUCAS survey and differences between these two data sources have been clarified (see remarks on indicator 15.22).	every 3 years	2.17	Eurostat
15.24	mpi <- 15	Change in artificial land cover per year	Indicator based on data of LUCAS survey (three data points, 2015 data available for 2017 EU SDG Monitoring report). Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 11. A replacement by very similar Copernicus HRL based indicator 15.22 "Imperviousness and imperviousness change (LSI002)" will be considered once data timeliness of Copernicus HRL is the same or better as for LUCAS survey and differences between these two data sources have been clarified (see remarks on indicator 15.22).	every 3 years	2.17	Eurostat
16.19	mpi <- 16	Share of population which reported occurrence of crime, violence or vandalism in their area	Indicator covers the general perception of safety and exposure to crime and violence. Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 16.1.4 "Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live". Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 11.	every year	3.00	Eurostat

<i>Code</i>	<i>MPI</i>	<i>Indicator name</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Frequency of data collection</i>	<i>Rating of data quality (3 = high; min=1.5)</i>	<i>Data/indicator provider</i>
<i>Indicators considered during consultation in March 2017 on a pre-final draft, but not retained for the EU SDG indicator set</i>						
11.15		Share of urban population without green urban areas in their neighbourhood	The indicator is derived from the Copernicus Urban Atlas dataset and has a good potential to complement the monitoring of the quality of urban life under goal 11. Currently only one data point is available (2012); the update frequency is every 6 years with a timeliness of about t-2 to t-3. This is too weak to replace another selected indicator under goal 11. However, an inclusion in the EU SDG indicator set will be considered once data frequency and timeliness has improved.	every > 3 years	1.40	DG REGIO
11.21b		Share of population with access to public transport by service level	Indicator needs further development to be ready to use (only aggregates of 8 MS available, only urban population), but has a good potential to replace SILC indicator 11.21 (103) "Distribution of population by level of difficulty in accessing public transport".	a-periodic		DG REGIO
11.362		Exposure to environmental noise	Indicator needs further development to be "ready to use", but might become an alternative to SILC indicator 11.36 (717) "Proportion of population living in households considering that they suffer from noise".	every > 3 years	1.00	EEA; DG ENV
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns						
12.10		Generation of waste excluding major mineral wastes	Indicator selected to cover waste generated (without major mineral wastes) - includes hazardous waste initially proposed as a separate indicator. Can be considered as part of global SDG indicator 11.6.1 "Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities".	every year	2.83	Eurostat
12.11		Recycling and landfill rate of waste excluding major mineral wastes	Indicator selected to reflect the waste management methods; considered as similar to global SDG indicator 12.5.1 "National recycling rate, tons of material recycled". The indicator includes both recycling and landfilling; the evaluation will focus on recycling. Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 12.5.1 "National recycling rate, tons of material recycled".	every year	2.67	Eurostat
12.30		Consumption of toxic chemicals	Indicator selected to reflect the issue of environmentally sound management of chemicals quoted under goal 12.	every year	2.67	Eurostat, PRODCOM and COMEXT

<i>Code</i>	<i>MPI</i>	<i>Indicator name</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Frequency of data collection</i>	<i>Rating of data quality (3 = high; min=1.5)</i>	<i>Data/indicator provider</i>
12.40		Resource productivity	Indicator is an impact indicator for Strategic Plan 2016-2020 referring to the 10 Commission priorities. Can be considered as similar to the element "Domestic material consumption per GDP" in global SDG indicator 8.4.2 and 12.2.2. It covers the consumption and production aspect addressed under Goal 12. Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 8.	every year	3.00	Eurostat
12.51		Average CO2 emissions per km from new passenger cars	Indicator contributes to the measurement of decoupling environmental impacts from economic growth. Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goals 9 (sustainable transport) and 13 (Climate mitigation).	every year	3.00	EEA
12.54		Volume of freight transport relative to GDP	Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 9.1.2 "Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport". Allocated to goal 12 in the EU context to address the aspect of supply chains in sustainable production and consumption as well as decoupling environmental impacts from GDP growth (allocation to goal 9 in the global list of SDG indicators reflects rather the situation of DC & LDC.).	every year	2.50	Eurostat
<i>Multipurpose indicators: Supplementary indicators of other goals which complement the monitoring of this goal</i>						
07.20	mpi <- 7	Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption	Indicator is a Europe 2020 headline indicator and an impact indicator for Strategic Plan 2016-2020 referring to the 10 Commission priorities. Can be considered as global SDG indicator 7.2.1 "Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption". Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 12 and goal 13.	every year	2.83	Eurostat
07.30	mpi <- 7	Primary energy consumption; final energy consumption by sector	Indicator is a Europe 2020 headline indicator and an impact indicator for Strategic Plan 2016-2020 referring to the 10 Commission priorities. Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goals 12 and goal 13.	every year	2.83	Eurostat
07.35	mpi <- 7	Energy productivity	Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 7.3.1 "Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP". Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 12.	every year	2.83	Eurostat

<i>Code</i>	<i>MPI</i>	<i>Indicator name</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Frequency of data collection</i>	<i>Rating of data quality (3 = high; min=1.5)</i>	<i>Data/indicator provider</i>
<i>Indicators considered during consultation in March 2017 on a pre-final draft, but not retained for the EU SDG indicator set</i>						
12.20		Organisations and sites with EMAS (Eco-Management and Audit Scheme) registration	Indicator not selected as the very low number of EMAS certified organisations and sites does not allow a meaningful assessment of progress.	every year	3.00	DG ENV
12.20b		Number of organisations with registered environmental management system according to ISO 14001	Considered as replacement of indicator 12.20 (108) "Number of organisations and sites with registered environmental management system according to EMAS", but also not selected as data update is not ensured and relevance for EU policy is unclear.	every year	2.75	
12.53		Volume of passenger transport relative to GDP	Indicator is not included in the EU SDG indicator set as link between volume of passenger transport and GDP is not meaningful to evaluate decoupling environmental impacts of transport from economic growth. Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 9.1.2 "Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport" (but in an EU context, the focus is on freight transport; see selected indicator 12.54).	every year	2.17	Eurostat
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts						
13.11		Greenhouse gas emissions (indexed totals and per capita)	Indicator is a Europe 2020 headline indicator and an impact indicator for Strategic Plan 2016-2020 referring to the 10 Commission priorities. Will be broken down by sector (energy, manufacturing and construction, transport, industrial processes, agriculture, waste management).	every year	2.83	EEA
13.14		Greenhouse gas emissions intensity of energy consumption	Indicator measures the decoupling of energy consumption from GHG emissions and complements the indicator on renewable energy share. Indicator also used to complement the monitoring of goal 7.	every year	2.83	EEA; Eurostat
13.21		Global (and European) near surface average temperature	Indicator is important as a 'scene setter' in the discussion of the climate change goal. It is also the indicator used on a global level to measure progress towards international climate change agreements.	every year	3.00	EEA
13.45		Economic losses caused by climate extremes (consider climatological, hydrological, meteorological)	Can be considered as similar to the global SDG indicators 1.5.2 and 11.5.2 "Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP" (related to Sendai indicator).	every year	2.67	EEA

<i>Code</i>	<i>MPI</i>	<i>Indicator name</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Frequency of data collection</i>	<i>Rating of data quality (3 = high; min=1.5)</i>	<i>Data/indicator provider</i>
13.51		Contribution to the 100bn international commitment on climate related expending (public finance)	Indicator covers mitigation and adaptation to climate change together with indicator 13.63 (668) "Share of EU population covered by the new Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy". Identical to global SDG indicator 13.a.1 "Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment".	every year	2.33	EIONet; DG CLIMA
13.63		Share of EU population covered by the new Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy (integrating mitigation, adaptation, and access to clean and affordable energy). Continuously updated.	Indicator covers mitigation and adaptation to climate change together with indicator 13.51 (593) "Contribution to the 100bn international commitment on climate related expending".	every year	2.40	Covenant of Mayors office
<i>Multipurpose indicators: Supplementary indicators of other goals which complement the monitoring of this goal</i>						
07.20	mpi <- 7	Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption	Indicator is a Europe 2020 headline indicator and an impact indicator for Strategic Plan 2016-2020 referring to the 10 Commission priorities. Can be considered as global SDG indicator 7.2.1 "Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption". Indicator is also used to complement monitoring of goal 12 and goal 13.	every year	2.83	Eurostat
07.30	mpi <- 7	Primary energy consumption; final energy consumption by sector	Indicator is a Europe 2020 headline indicator and an impact indicator for Strategic Plan 2016-2020 referring to the 10 Commission priorities. Indicator is also used to complement monitoring of goals 12 and goal 13.	every year	2.83	Eurostat
12.51	mpi <- 12	Average CO2 emissions per km from new passenger cars	Indicator contributes to the measurement of decoupling environmental impacts from economic growth. Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goals 9 (sustainable transport) and 13 (Climate mitigation).	every year	3.00	EEA
14.31	mpi <- 14	Ocean acidification (CLIM 043)	For 2017 EU SDG monitoring report, the pH trend will be calculated on the Hawaii station long time series with eventually additional data from current CMIP simulation. As from 2018, the Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service is expected to be used as data source. Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 14.3.1 "Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations". Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 13.	every > 3 years	1.67	EEA / The Laboratory for Microbial Oceanography (Hawaii); CMIP Coupled Model Intercomparison Project, Copernicus

<i>Code</i>	<i>MPI</i>	<i>Indicator name</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Frequency of data collection</i>	<i>Rating of data quality (3 = high; min=1.5)</i>	<i>Data/indicator provider</i>
<i>Indicators considered during consultation in March 2017 on a pre-final draft, but not retained for the EU SDG indicator set</i>						
13.41		Number of deaths due to climate related events	Number of deaths are available for different exposure to forces of nature, some of them can be related to climate related events (e.g. excessive natural heat/cold, lightning, cataclysmic storm, flood). However, for most of the countries numbers are very small in these categories and Eurostat would not be able to disseminate them due to confidentiality; preference given to selected indicator 13.45 (594) on economic losses.	every year	2.67	Eurostat
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development						
14.13		Bathing water quality	Indicator addresses the pollution aspect of goal 14 and data availability is considered as good. Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 6.	every year	3.00	EEA
14.21		Sufficiency of marine sites designated under the EU habitats directive	Replacement by indicator 14.22 (603) "Marine protected areas in Europe (MAR004)" not yet possible as data currently not mature enough. Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 14.5.1 "Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas" respectively 15.1.2 "Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type" and 15.4.1 "Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity".	every year	1.83	EEA; DG ENV
14.31		Ocean acidification (CLIM 043)	For 2017 EU SDG monitoring report, the pH trend will be calculated on the Hawaii station long time series with eventually additional data from current CMIP simulation. As from 2018, the Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service is expected to be used as data source. Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 14.3.1 "Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations". Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 13.	every > 3 years	1.67	EEA / The Laboratory for Microbial Oceanography (Hawaii); CMIP Coupled Model Intercomparison Project, Copernicus
14.41		Catches in major fishing areas	Indicator provides a picture of the amount and origin of fishing yields in the EU but it does not include information on the sustainability of fishery. Indicator on sustainable harvest needs to be developed (see proposal 14.45 (731) "Sustainable harvest indicator") and regularly calculated at MS level.	every year	3.00	Eurostat

<i>Code</i>	<i>MPI</i>	<i>Indicator name</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Frequency of data collection</i>	<i>Rating of data quality (3 = high; min=1.5)</i>	<i>Data/indicator provider</i>
14.43		Assessed fish stocks exceeding fishing mortality at maximum sustainable yield (Fmsy)	Indicator provides information about how many stocks achieved the objective (FMSY). It is complemented with information on the arithmetic mean value of F/Fmsy of the assessed fish stocks. Since the annual values are very sensitive on the number of assessed fish stocks, the significance of the observed trends needs checking and breakdowns by fishing areas are excluded. Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 14.4.1 "Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels".	every year	2.25	STECF (JRC)
<i>Indicators considered during consultation in March 2017 on a pre-final draft, but not retained for the EU SDG indicator set</i>						
14.11		Nutrients in transitional, coastal and marine waters	Potentially interesting indicator to address the pollution aspect of the goal, but data for this indicator still scarce. Long stretches of European coastal water are not covered due to a lack of data. The quality of the data might be improved from autumn 2018 onwards, EEA is working on that.			DG ENV/ESTAT/EEA
14.22		Marine protected areas in Europe (MAR004)	The indicator is potentially a good candidate for replacement of the current indicator 14.21 (115) "Sufficiency of marine sites designated under the EU habitats directive", but data is not mature enough (only 1 data point currently available (2012); new round expected in 2018).	every > 3 years	0.00	EEA; DG ENV
14.42		Fishing and aquaculture as % of GVA	According to different requests and further consideration, this indicator is excluded as only of limited relevance for monitoring the scope of goal 14.	every year	3.00	Eurostat
14.45		Sustainable harvest indicator	Data for "Sustainable harvest indicator" (SHI) are calculated annually by the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fishery (STEC). A comparable indicator aggregated at MS level needs to be designed to be taken into consideration as EU SDG indicator under goal 14.	every year		STECF (JRC)
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						
15.11		Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Relevance of indicator for monitoring scope of goal 15 is limited but currently no alternative indicator on sustainable forestry is available. Can be considered as global SDG indicator 15.1.1 "Forest area as a proportion of total land area".	every 5 years	2.25	Eurostat

<i>Code</i>	<i>MPI</i>	<i>Indicator name</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Frequency of data collection</i>	<i>Rating of data quality (3 = high; min=1.5)</i>	<i>Data/indicator provider</i>
15.21		Artificial land cover per capita	Indicator based on data of LUCAS survey (three data points, 2015 data available for 2017 EU SDG Monitoring report). Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 11. A replacement by very similar Copernicus HRL based indicator 15.22 "Imperviousness and imperviousness change (LSI002)" will be considered once data timeliness of Copernicus HRL is the same or better as for LUCAS survey and differences between these two data sources have been clarified (see remarks on indicator 15.22).	every 3 years	2.17	Eurostat
15.24		Change in artificial land cover per year	Indicator based on data of LUCAS survey (three data points, 2015 data available for 2017 EU SDG Monitoring report). Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 11. A replacement by very similar Copernicus HRL based indicator 15.22 "Imperviousness and imperviousness change (LSI002)" will be considered once data timeliness of Copernicus HRL is the same or better as for LUCAS survey and differences between these two data sources have been clarified (see remarks on indicator 15.22).	every 3 years	2.17	Eurostat
15.31		Common bird index	Headline indicator for natural resources in the current EU SDI set. Breakdown of farmland birds is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 2.	every year	1.83	European Bird Census Council
15.32		Sufficiency of terrestrial sites designated under the EU habitats directive	Replacement by indicator 15.33 (617) "Conservation status of species and habitats of European importance (SEBI003 & SEBI005)" might be considered if data are regularly produced and disseminated. Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicators 15.1.2 "Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type" and 15.4.1 "Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity".	every year	2.17	EEA; DG ENV
15.41		Estimated soil erosion by water	Indicator addresses a relevant aspect of land degradation. However, it shows only model based estimation of soil erosion rates and availability of new data points is not ensured. Indicator 15.42 (621) "Topsoil Organic Carbon Content" might be a better alternative to be considered when data is regularly produced and available for all MS. Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 2.	a-periodic	1.50	JRC

<i>Code</i>	<i>MPI</i>	<i>Indicator name</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Frequency of data collection</i>	<i>Rating of data quality (3 = high; min=1.5)</i>	<i>Data/indicator provider</i>
<i>Multipurpose indicators: Supplementary indicators of other goals which complement the monitoring of this goal</i>						
06.21	mpi <- 6	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers	Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 6.3.2 "Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality". Indicator also used to complement the monitoring of goal 15.	every year	1.80	EEA
06.24	mpi <- 6	Nitrate in groundwater	Together with 06.26 (723) "Phosphate in rivers", this indicator is considered as a better alternative to indicator 06.31 (505) "Ecological status of surface waters" which is only produced in 6 year reporting cycles. Indicator also used to complement monitoring of goal 2 and goal 15.	every year	2.20	EEA
06.26	mpi <- 6	Phosphate in rivers	Together with 06.24 (700) "Nitrate in groundwater", this indicator is considered as a better alternative to indicator 06.31 (505) "Ecological status of surface waters" which is only produced in 6 year reporting cycles. Indicator also used to complement monitoring of goal 15.	every year	2.20	EEA
<i>Indicators considered during consultation in March 2017 on a pre-final draft, but not retained for the EU SDG indicator set</i>						
15.22		Imperviousness and imperviousness change (LSI002)	Indicator based on data of Copernicus High Resolution Layer (HRL); data point 2015 will only be available in 2018. Indicator very similar to LUCAS based indicators 15.21 and 15.24 on Artificial land cover. However, comparison between LUCAS and Copernicus HRL based 2012 data on sealed land seems to show significant differences at EU-28 and MS level. Depending on the outcome of the ongoing analysis in co-operation with EEA and on the future timeliness of Copernicus HRL based data, the choice of the most appropriate data source for the issue of land sealing will be considered. For the 2017 EU SDG monitoring report, preference is given to the timelier LUCAS based indicators 15.21 and 15.24 on artificial land cover. However Copernicus HRL based data might be included as complementary information in the narrative text of the 2017 EU SDG monitoring report.	every 3 years	1.75	EEA
15.24b		Land take (CSI014/LSI001)	Only three data points available, frequency of data collection every 6 years. Preference given to indicator 15.24 (720) based on LUCAS survey to use same data source as for indicator 15.21 (121) and take advantage of more frequent data collection.	every > 3 years	2.00	EEA

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15.33		Conservation status of species and habitats of European importance	The indicator is potentially a good candidate for replacement of the current indicator 15.32 (120) "Sufficiency of terrestrial sites designated under the EU habitats directive", but currently only 2 data points are available (2000-2006 and 2007-2012), update frequency is every 6 years and the comparison over time and countries declared as low.	every > 3 years	1.17	EEA; DG ENV
15.42		Topsoil Organic Carbon Content	Is a potential alternative to indicator 15.41 (435) "Estimated soil erosion by water". To be reconsidered when data is regularly produced and available for all MS.	every > 3 years		JRC
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						
16.10		Death due to homicide, assault, by sex	Detailed data on causes of deaths includes the following causes of deaths (ICD codes): a) homicide, and b) deaths due to operations of war. Can be considered as part of the global SDG indicator 16.1.2 "Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population".	every year	1.83	Eurostat
16.19		Share of population which reported occurrence of crime, violence or vandalism in their area	Indicator covers the general perception of safety and exposure to crime and violence. Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 16.1.4 "Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live". Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 11.	every year	3.00	Eurostat
16.32		General government total expenditure on law courts	Indicator covers quality of the legal system. Also used in EU Justice Scoreboard.	every year	2.83	Eurostat
16.50		Corruption Perception Index	Score of indicator indicates the perceived level of public sector corruption on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 16.5.2 "Proportion of businesses who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, during the previous 12 months".	every year	3.00	Transparency International
16.61		Perceived independence of the justice system	Flash Eurobarometer "Perceived independence of the justice system" informs more about confidence in justice. Currently two data points (2016, 2017), will be repeated annually. Therefore preferred alternative to SILC based indicator 16.60 (125) "Trust in institutions".	every year	2.00	DG COMM

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16.62		Level of citizens' confidence in EU institutions	It is an impact indicator for Strategic Plan 2016-2020 referring to the 10 Commission priorities. European Parliament, European Commission and European Central Bank can be evaluated for EU SDG monitoring.	every year	2.75	DG COMM
<i>Multipurpose indicators: Supplementary indicators of other goals which complement the monitoring of this goal</i>						
05.33	mpi <- 5	Physical and sexual violence by a partner or a non-partner	Indicator addresses the issue of gender based violence. Indicator also used to complement the monitoring of goal 16.	a-periodic	1.67	EU Agency for Fundamental Rights
<i>Indicators considered during consultation in March 2017 on a pre-final draft, but not retained for the EU SDG indicator set</i>						
16.36		Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	This would not be a statistical indicator. Also, most EU MS already have a GANHRI approved NRHI, there would be limited room to monitor progress.			OHCHR/GANHRI
16.60		Trust in institutions	Currently only one data point (2013) available, expected to be collected only every 6 years. Preference is given to indicator 16.61 (630) "Perceived independence of the justice system" (Flash Eurobarometer).	every > 3 years	1.20	Eurostat
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development						
17.10		Official development assistance as share of gross national income	Indicator is in line with impact indicator 33 for Strategic Plan 2016-2020 referring to the 10 Commission priorities. Breakdown by recipient (LDCs, etc.) might be considered for EU SDG monitoring report. Can be considered as similar to global SDG indicator 17.2.1 "Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the OECD-DAC donors' GNI".	every year	3.00	OECD (DAC)
17.11		EU financing for developing countries	Breakdowns by recipient (LDCs etc.) might be considered for EU SDG monitoring report. Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 10.	every year	2.83	OECD (DAC)
17.12		EU Imports from developing countries	Indicator is also used to complement the monitoring of goal 10.	every year	2.83	Eurostat

<i>Code</i>	<i>MPI</i>	<i>Indicator name</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Frequency of data collection</i>	<i>Rating of data quality (3 = high; min=1.5)</i>	<i>Data/indicator provider</i>
17.13		General government gross debt	Part of the current EU SDI set. Evaluation against 60% reference level as defined in the Maastricht Treaty.	every year	3.00	Eurostat
17.19		Shares of environmental and labour taxes in total tax revenues	Indicator shows environmental tax revenues as a share of total revenues from taxes and social contributions; similar to the former EU SDS monitoring reporting.	every year	2.75	Eurostat