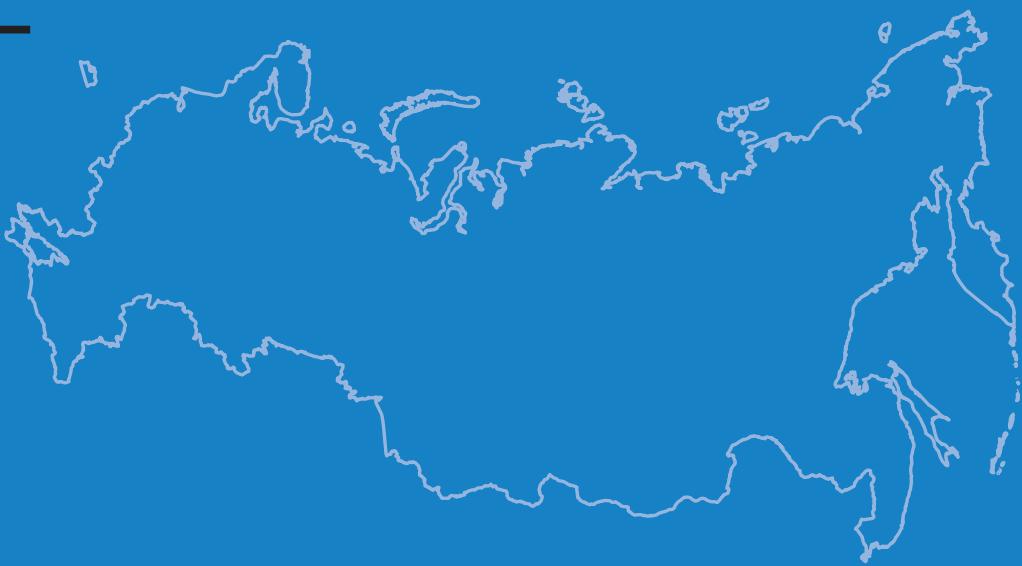


SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION



2023

Federal State Statistics Service



Federal State Statistics Service

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT **GOALS** IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

2023



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**Sustainable development goals in the Russian Federation. 2023:
Statistical handbook / Rosstat – M., 2023 – 100 p.**

ISBN 978-5-4269-0100-1

The statistical handbook contains information on indicators of achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in the Russian Federation, including data by regions of the Russian Federation. For 2022–2023 data are published without taking into account statistical information for the Donetsk People's Republic, Lugansk People's Republic, Zaporozhye and Kherson regions.

The publication includes the data from Rosstat and following federal authorities: Bank of Russia, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Sports, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media, Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry for Civil Defence, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters, Federal Treasury, Federal Road Agency, Federal Water Resources Agency, Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring, Federal Forestry Agency, Federal Service for the Supervision of Education and Science, Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing, Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources, Federal Service for State Registration, Cadaster and Cartography, Federal Agency for Fishery, Federal Tax Service, Federal Penitentiary Service, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation and Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs.

The section on international comparisons includes data on countries from the UN and other international organizations databases.

Brief titles of indicators are used in the handbook. The full list of indicators with time series and official titles is available on the Rosstat web portal, at: <https://eng.rosstat.gov.ru/sdg/report>.

PREFACE

On September 25, 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Agenda 2030), which includes 17 goals and 169 targets (resolution A/RES/70/1). In the same year, the UN Statistical Commission established Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs). The group included representatives of 28 national statistical agencies, including Russia.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a long-term plan for major changes, involving 17 interrelated and inseparable goals aimed to end poverty, protect the planet resources and ensure prosperity for all.

In July 2017, the UN General Assembly approved the system of global indicators of achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, developed by IAEG-SDGs.

In March 2020, the 51st session of the UN Statistical Commission approved the changes to the system of global SDG indicators proposed during the 2020 Comprehensive Review conducted by the IAEG-SDGs in 2019. The system of global SDG indicators, with additional adjustments adopted in 2021–2023, currently contains 231 SDG indicators.

On July 14, 2020, the first Voluntary National Review of Russia's Sustainable Development Goals achievement was presented at the High-level Political Forum under the auspices of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (HLPF).

The Russian Federation is actively monitoring SDG indicators. In December 2016, Rosstat became a member of the Interagency Working Group under the Presidential Executive Office of the Russian Federation on the issues related to climate change and sustainable development (IWG). Under the IWG, a Group of Experts on Information and Statistical Support for SDG Monitoring was established, chaired by Rosstat.

By Order No. 1170-r of June 6, 2017 of the Government of the Russian Federation, Rosstat is authorized to coordinate the formation and presentation of official statistical information on SDG indicators to international organizations.

In 2017, in order to provide information support for the SDG monitoring process at the national level, "Sustainable Development Goals" section was created on the Rosstat web portal (<https://rosstat.gov.ru/sdg>), which contains general information about the Sustainable Development Goals, a detailed list of SDG indicators with the current status of their development, metadata on SDG indicators, links to useful resources and documents. Similar information is available on the English version of the website (<https://eng.rosstat.gov.ru/sdg>).

Data on the SDG indicators are also regularly posted in the Unified Interdepartmental Information and Statistical System (UnISS) at <https://fedstat.ru/> in subsection 2.8. "Indicators of Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals of the Russian Federation".

Currently, 116 of the 231 global SDG indicators are being developed, including 31 with regional disaggregation. Rosstat provides information on 66 indicators. The remaining indicators are assigned to 24 ministries and agencies.

The UN General Assembly recommended countries to create their own national sets of SDG indicators. Taking into account the national characteristics and tasks defined in the strategic documents of the Government of the Russian Federation, in 2020 a set of national SDG indicators was approved, which initially included 160 indicators. At the same time, it was decided that the national set of SDG indicators should be a flexible tool for tracking progress in achieving the Goals. In 2022, the national list of SDG indicators was updated and includes 176 indicators, 112 of which are disaggregated by constituent entities of the Russian Federation (<https://eng.rosstat.gov.ru/sdg/national>).

The fifth edition of the statistical handbook “Sustainable Development Goals in the Russian Federation” includes an expanded list of indicators from the global and national sets for all 17 goals, including a breakdown by regions of Russia. It also contains expanded indicators selection in the international comparisons section.

The yearbook presents data for the periods 2010, 2015–2023 (if available).

Data for each indicator are presented graphically, and extended retrospective data series are available in the statistical annex to the yearbook (<https://eng.rosstat.gov.ru/sdg/report>).



The following designations are used in the book:

- ... no data available
- positive assessment of changes
- negative assessment of changes
- indicator from the Global indicator framework for the SDGs
- indicator from the national set of the SDG indicators

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END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

Poverty is not just lack of income and livelihood resources. It is manifested in hunger and malnutrition, limited access to water, sanitation, education and other basic social services, social discrimination and exclusion, and an inability to participate in decision-making. Goal 1 aims at reducing the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its forms by at least half.

Poverty alleviation is necessary for sustainable economic growth and increased purchasing power of citizens, which is inextricably linked to the social and political stability of a country.

Thanks to an effective anti-poverty policy in Russia, the goal of eliminating extreme poverty has been achieved in key parameters according to UN criteria. Since 2015, along with the decline in the number of the poor population, there has been a decrease in the share of households with a shortage of money for urgent payments, while money income of the low-income households to the subsistence level has increased.

Population with income below the poverty line



-2.7 p.p.
2022 / 2010

Real money income



-6.9 p.p.
2022 / 2010

Households with a shortage of money for urgent payments



-9.0 p.p.
2022 / 2016

Money income of the low-income households to the subsistence minimum



+4.4 p.p.
2021 / 2015



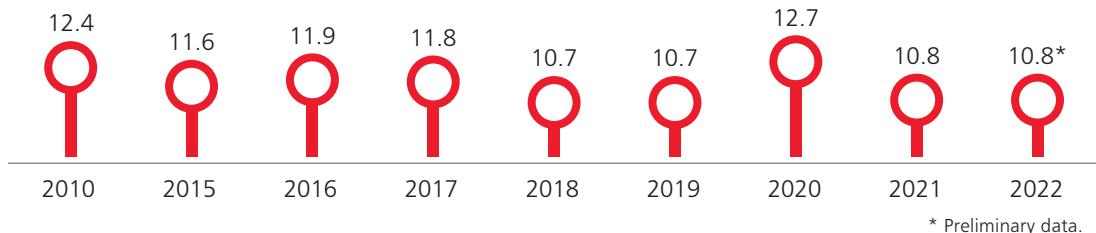
Population with income below the poverty line (%)



* Preliminary data.



Share of social payments as a % to GDP



* Preliminary data.



Real money income (%)



* Preliminary data.



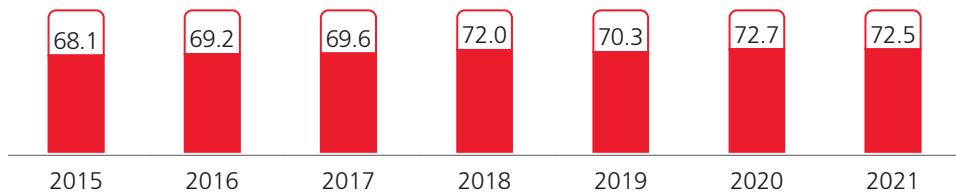
Households with a shortage of money for urgent payments** (%)



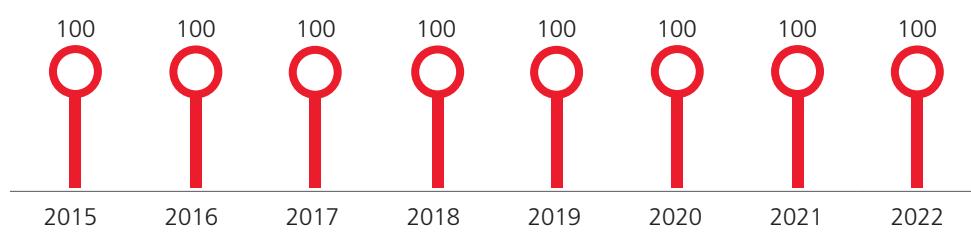
** Payment for housing and utilities, electricity, medicines for emergency treatment, education, repayment of bank loans.



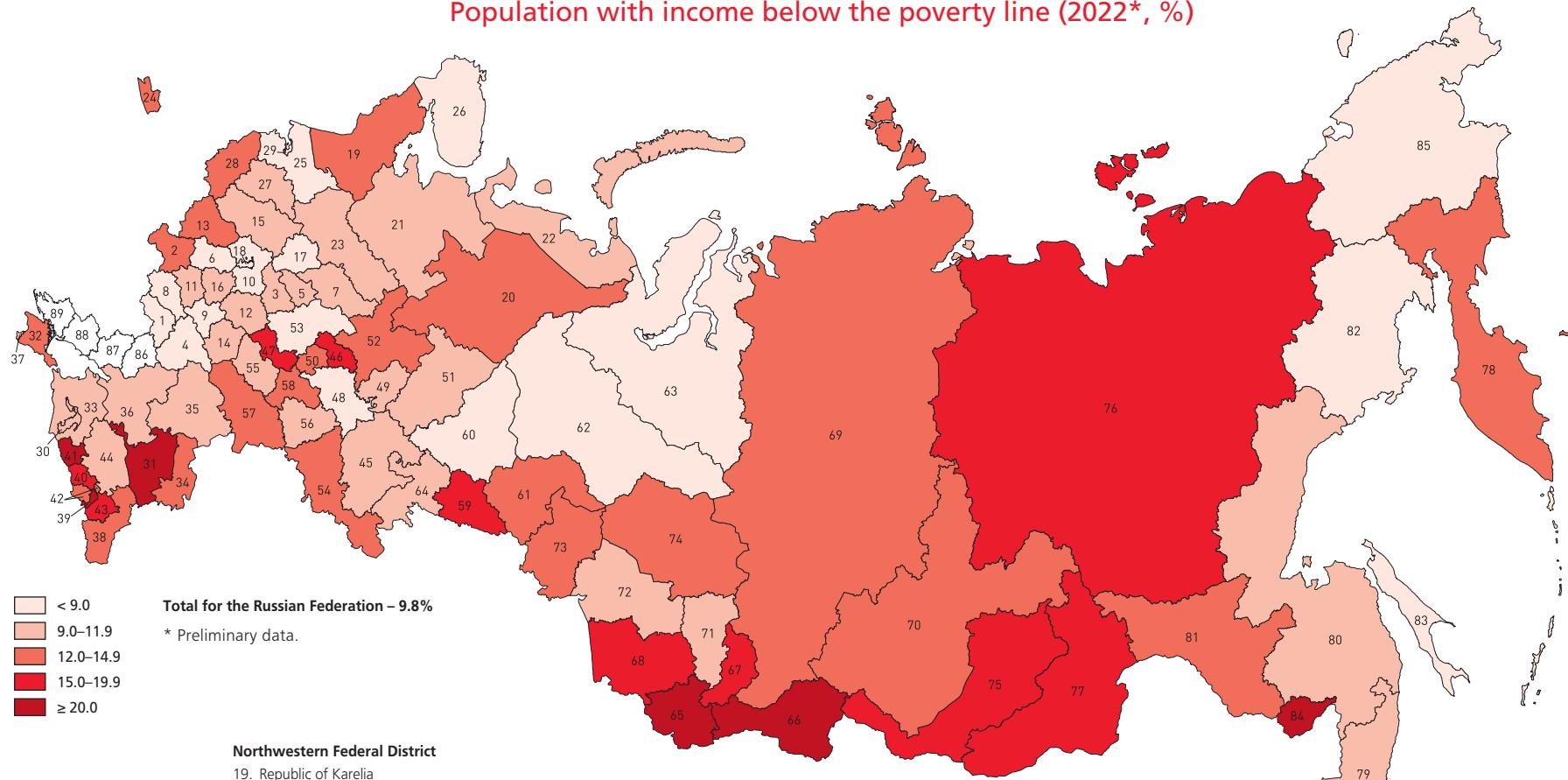
Money income of the low-income households to the subsistence minimum (%)



Local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies (%)



Population with income below the poverty line (2022*, %)



Central Federal District

- 1. Belgorod Region
- 2. Bryansk Region
- 3. Vladimir Region
- 4. Voronezh Region
- 5. Ivanovo Region
- 6. Kaluga Region
- 7. Kostroma Region
- 8. Kursk Region
- 9. Lipetsk Region
- 10. Moscow Region
- 11. Orel Region
- 12. Ryazan Region
- 13. Smolensk Region
- 14. Tambov Region
- 15. Tver Region
- 16. Tula Region
- 17. Yaroslavl Region
- 18. Moscow city

Northwestern Federal District

- 19. Republic of Karelia
- 20. Komi Republic
- 21. Arkhangelsk Region without Autonomous Area
- 22. Nenets Autonomous Area
- 23. Vologda Region
- 24. Kaliningrad Region
- 25. Leningrad Region
- 26. Murmansk Region
- 27. Novgorod Region
- 28. Pskov Region
- 29. St. Petersburg city

Southern Federal District

- 30. Republic of Adygeya (Adygeya)
- 31. Republic of Kalmykia
- 32. Republic of Crimea
- 33. Krasnodar Territory
- 34. Astrakhan Region
- 35. Volgograd Region
- 36. Rostov Region
- 37. Sevastopol city

North Caucasus Federal District

- 38. Republic of Daghestan
- 39. Republic of Ingushetia
- 40. Kabardino-Balkarian Republic
- 41. Karachayevо-Chircassian Republic
- 42. Republic of North Ossetia – Alania
- 43. Chechen Republic
- 44. Stavropol Territory

Volga Federal District

- 45. Republic of Bashkortostan
- 46. Republic of Mari El
- 47. Republic of Mordovia
- 48. Republic of Tatarstan (Tatarstan)
- 49. Udmurtian Republic
- 50. Chuvash Republic – Chuvashia
- 51. Perm Territory
- 52. Kirov Region
- 53. Nizhny Novgorod Region
- 54. Orenburg Region
- 55. Penza Region
- 56. Samara Region
- 57. Saratov Region
- 58. Ulyanovsk Region

Ural Federal District

- 59. Kurgan Region
- 60. Sverdlovsk Region
- 61. Tyumen Region without Autonomous Areas
- 62. Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area – Yugra
- 63. Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Area
- 64. Chelyabinsk Region

Siberian Federal District

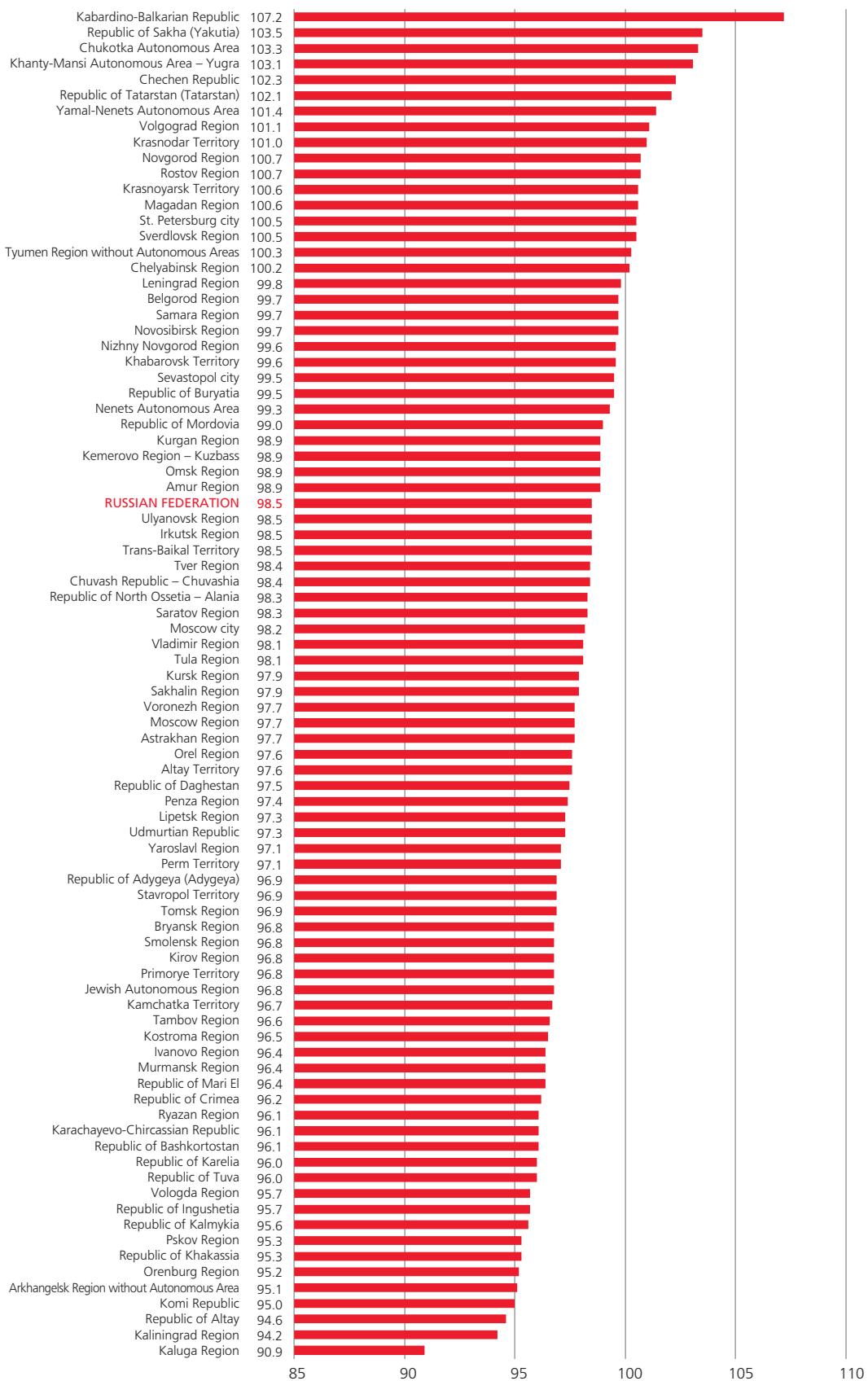
- 65. Republic of Altay
- 66. Republic of Tuva
- 67. Republic of Khakassia
- 68. Altai Territory
- 69. Krasnoyarsk Territory
- 70. Irkutsk Region
- 71. Kemerovo Region – Kuzbass
- 72. Novosibirsk Region
- 73. Omsk Region
- 74. Tomsk Region

Far Eastern Federal District

- 75. Republic of Buryatia
- 76. Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)
- 77. Trans-Baikal Territory
- 78. Kamchatka Territory
- 79. Primorye Territory
- 80. Khabarovsk Territory
- 81. Amur Region
- 82. Magadan Region
- 83. Sakhalin Region
- 84. Jewish Autonomous Region
- 85. Chukotka Autonomous Area
- 86. Lugansk People's Republic
- 87. Donetsk People's Republic
- 88. Zaporozhye Region
- 89. Kherson Region



Real money income (2022 as a percentage of 2021)*



* Preliminary data.



ZERO HUNGER

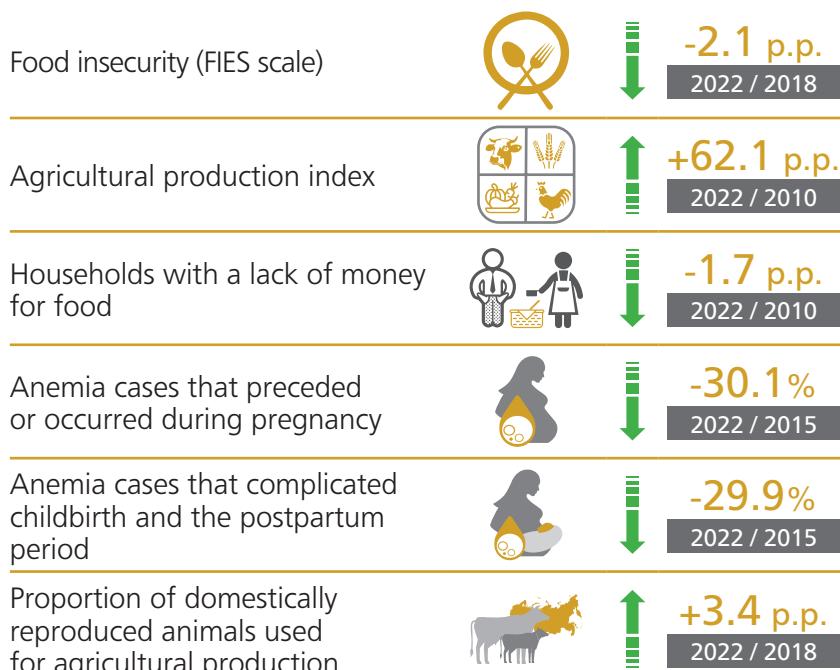
2

END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Hunger and malnutrition are a frequent cause of disease, stunted growth in children, reduced human capacity to work, and, consequently, an obstacle to higher earnings and better living conditions. Goal 2 aims to eradicate all forms of malnutrition, create sustainable food production systems and adopt agricultural practices that increase production, conserve ecosystems, strengthen adaptive capacity to climate change, extreme weather events, droughts, floods and other disasters and gradually improve land and soil quality.

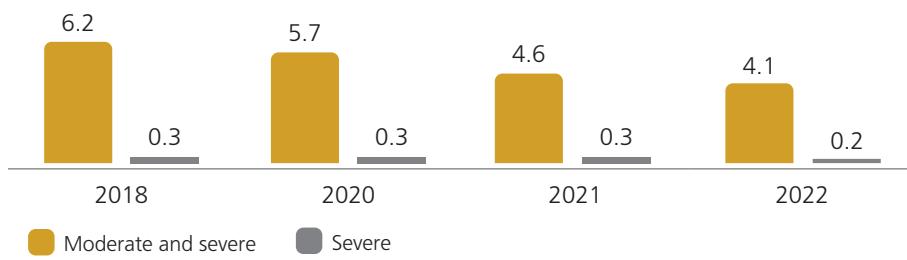
According to the UN, in 2022 the scale of malnutrition in the world has remained virtually unchanged. Number of people experiencing moderate or severe food insecurity, i.e. not having regular access to sufficient food, was estimated at 2.4 billion people, or 29.6 percent of the world's population.

Without eliminating hunger it is impossible to achieve equality, effective functioning of the economy and social sphere. Russia has made significant progress in achieving SDG 2 – food insecurity is steadily decreasing, the number of cases of anemia associated with pregnancy and childbirth has decreased by almost a third, and 0.1% of households report lack of money for food.

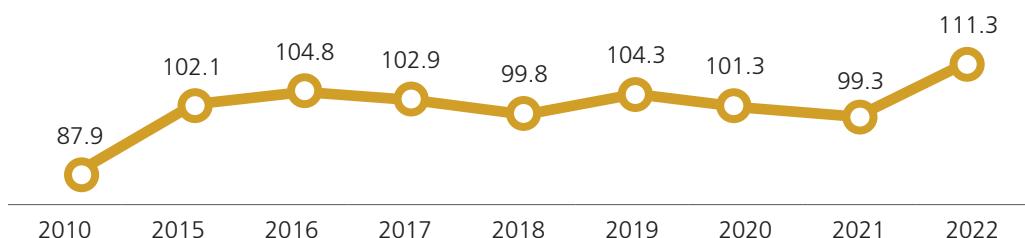




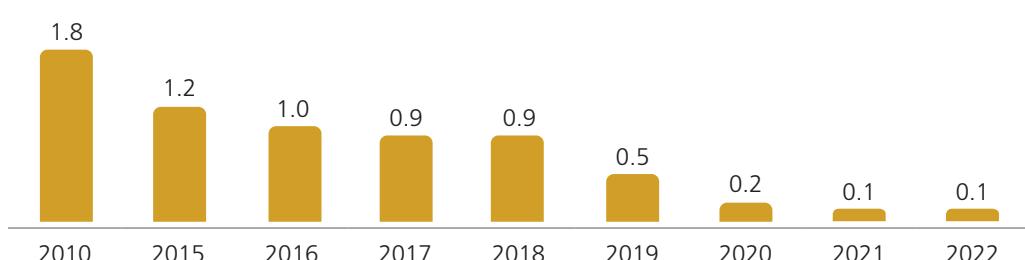
Food insecurity (FIES scale, %)



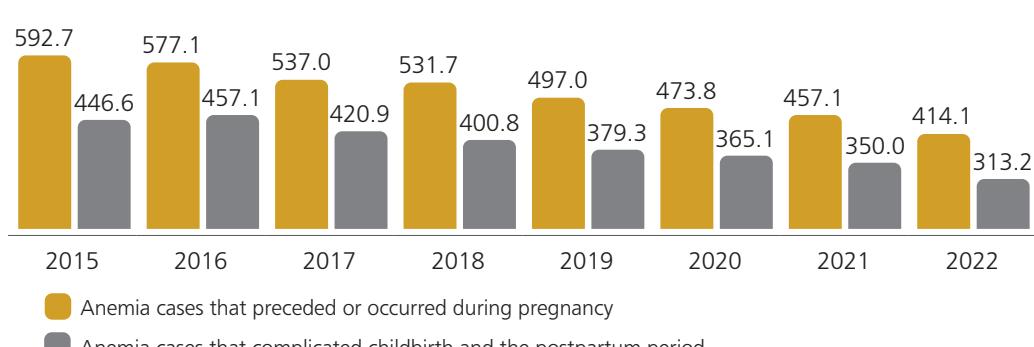
Agricultural production index (in comparable prices to the previous year, %)



Households with a lack of money for food (%)



Number of anemia cases (thsd. units)

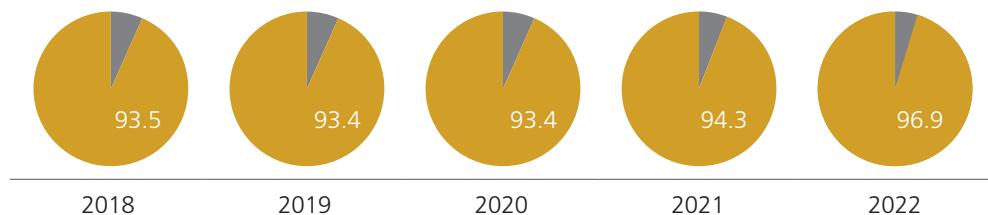


■ Anemia cases that preceded or occurred during pregnancy

■ Anemia cases that complicated childbirth and the postpartum period



Proportion of domestically reproduced animals used for agricultural production (%)

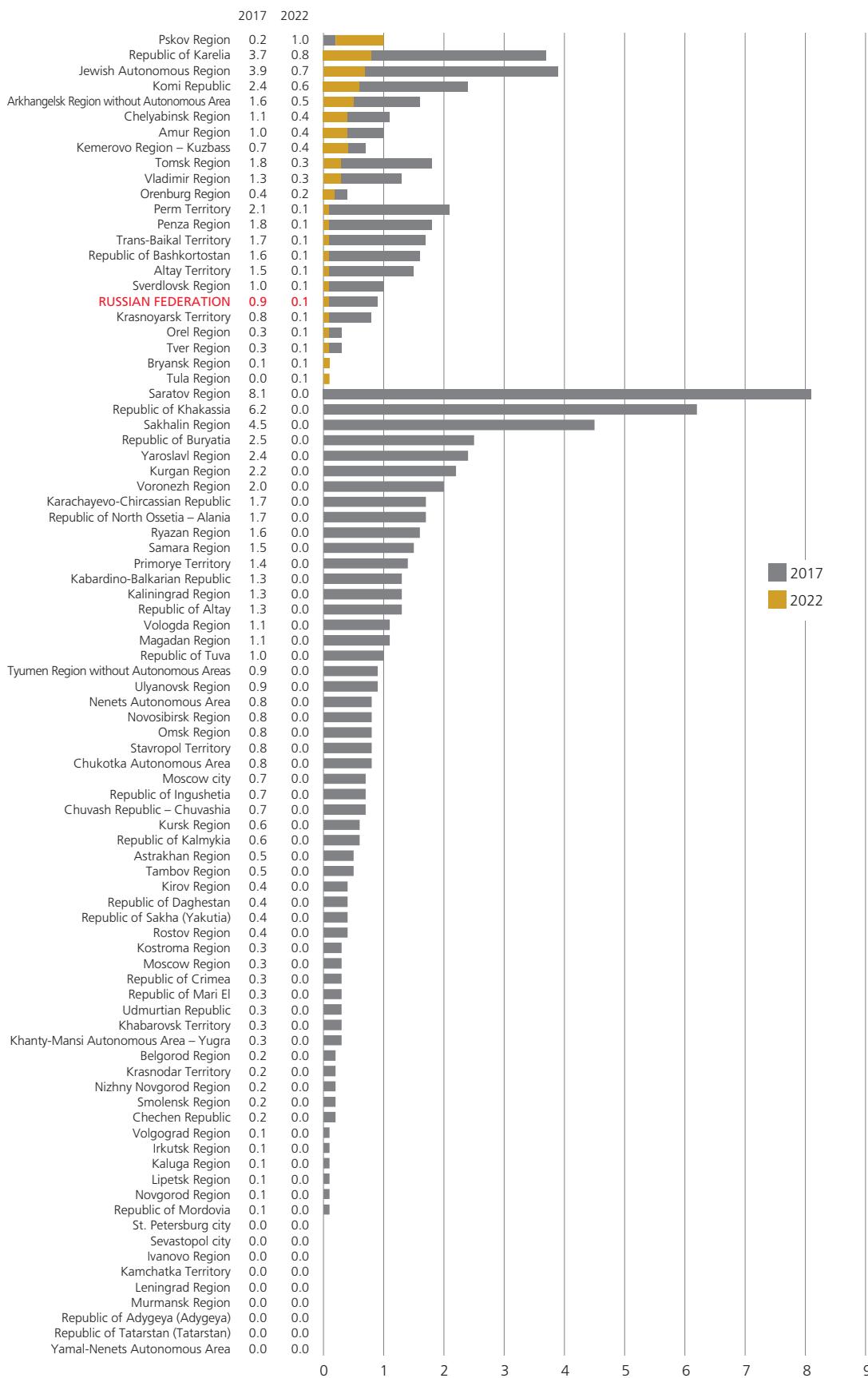


Agricultural production index (in comparable prices to the previous year, 2022/2021, %)





Households with a lack of money for food (%)





GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

3

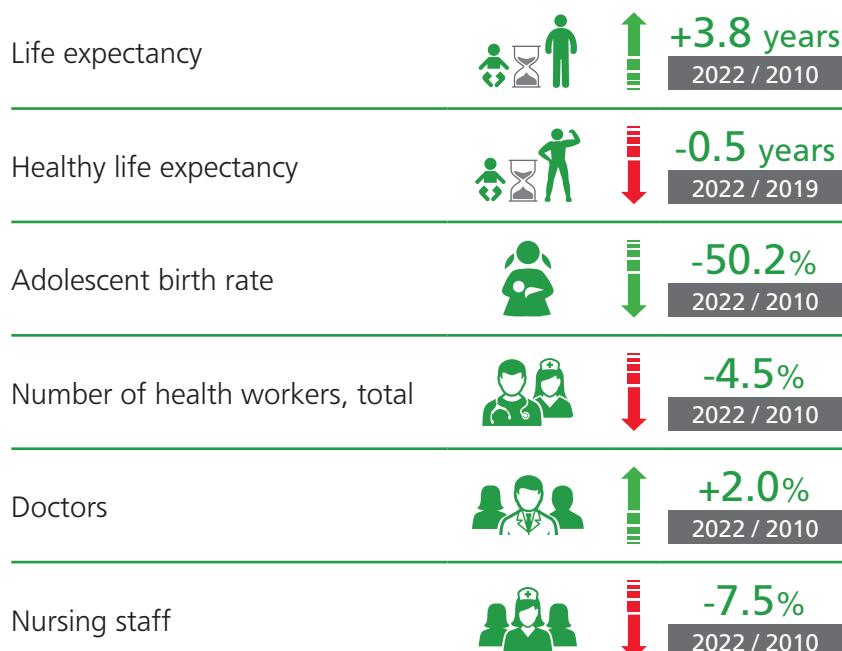
ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

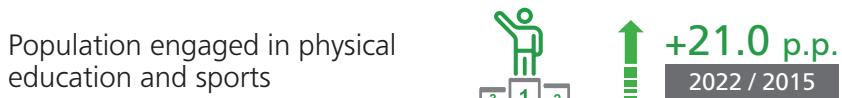
Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages are important components of sustainable development. Goal 3 calls for a full range of measures to increase life expectancy, completely eradicate a wide range of diseases, and address the many and varied new and lingering health challenges.

Creating conditions for the effective functioning of the health care system and ensuring equal access to it contributes to the reduction of mortality, population growth and the implementation of healthy lifestyles.

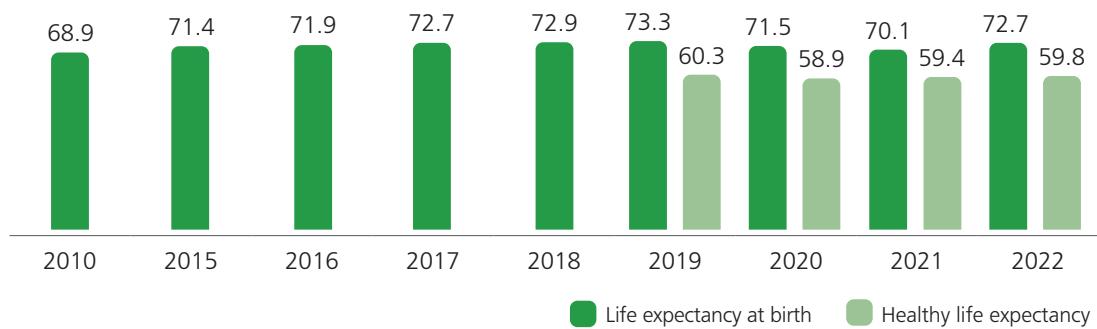
In recent years, some progress has been made in improving the health of the world's population. According to the UN report, more than 70% of countries and areas have already met or are on track to meet the SDG target of reducing under-five mortality. In Russia there is a gradual decline in child mortality.

A healthy population is a top priority for the Russian Federation. Despite global health challenges, Russia is experiencing an increase in life expectancy at birth, a gradual decline in tobacco and alcohol use, and a dynamic decline in neoplasm mortality.

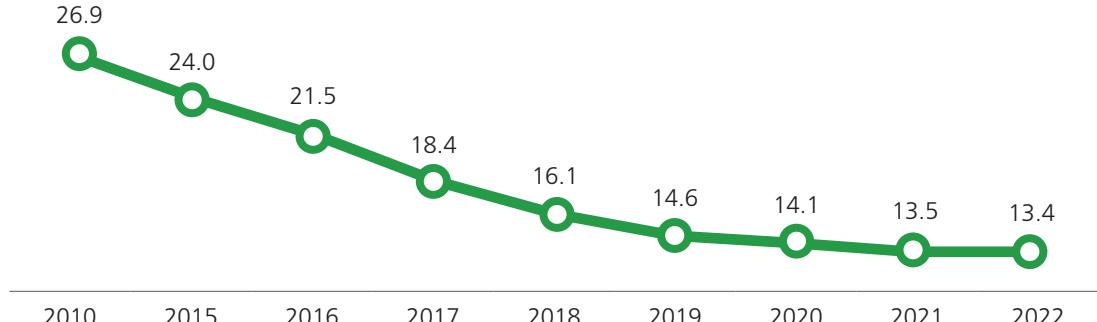




Life expectancy (years)



Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women aged 15–19)

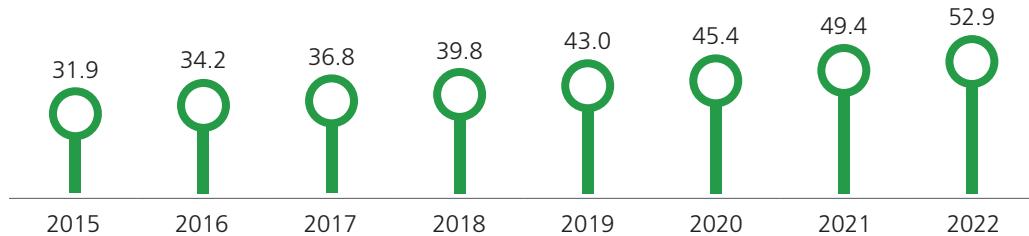




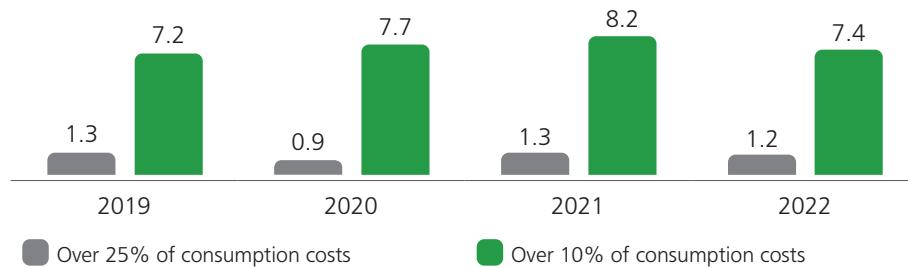
Number of health workers, total (per 1,000 population)



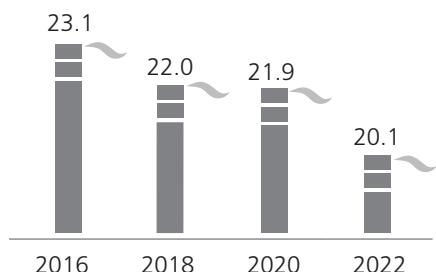
Population engaged in physical education and sports (%)



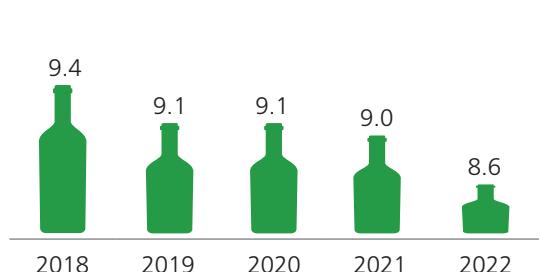
Population with large family health care costs (%)



Tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older (%)



Alcohol consumption per capita (liters of pure alcohol)

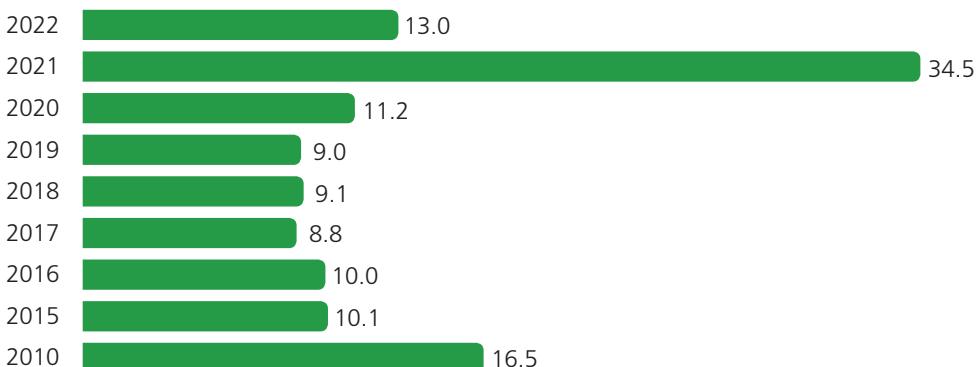


Patients with narcological disorders under dispensary supervision (thsd. persons)





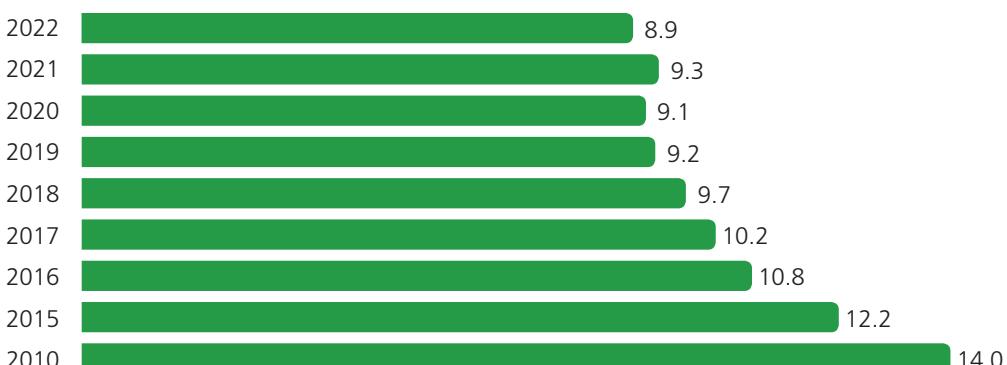
Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)



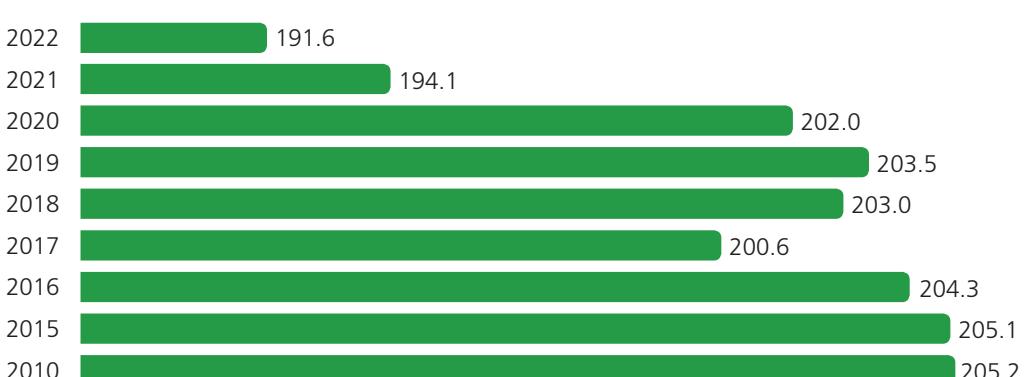
Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births



Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population, persons)

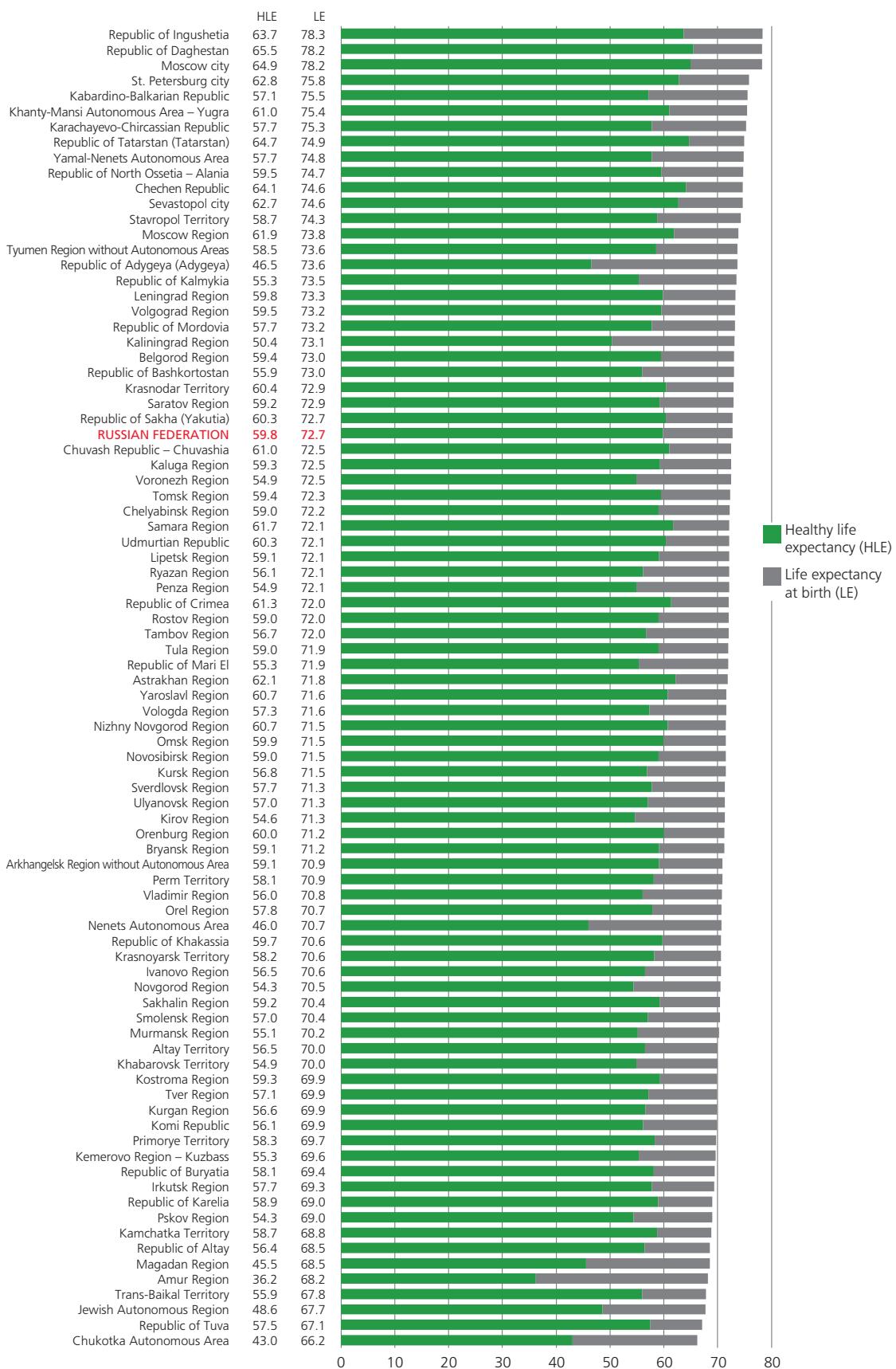


Mortality from neoplasms (per 100,000 population, persons)



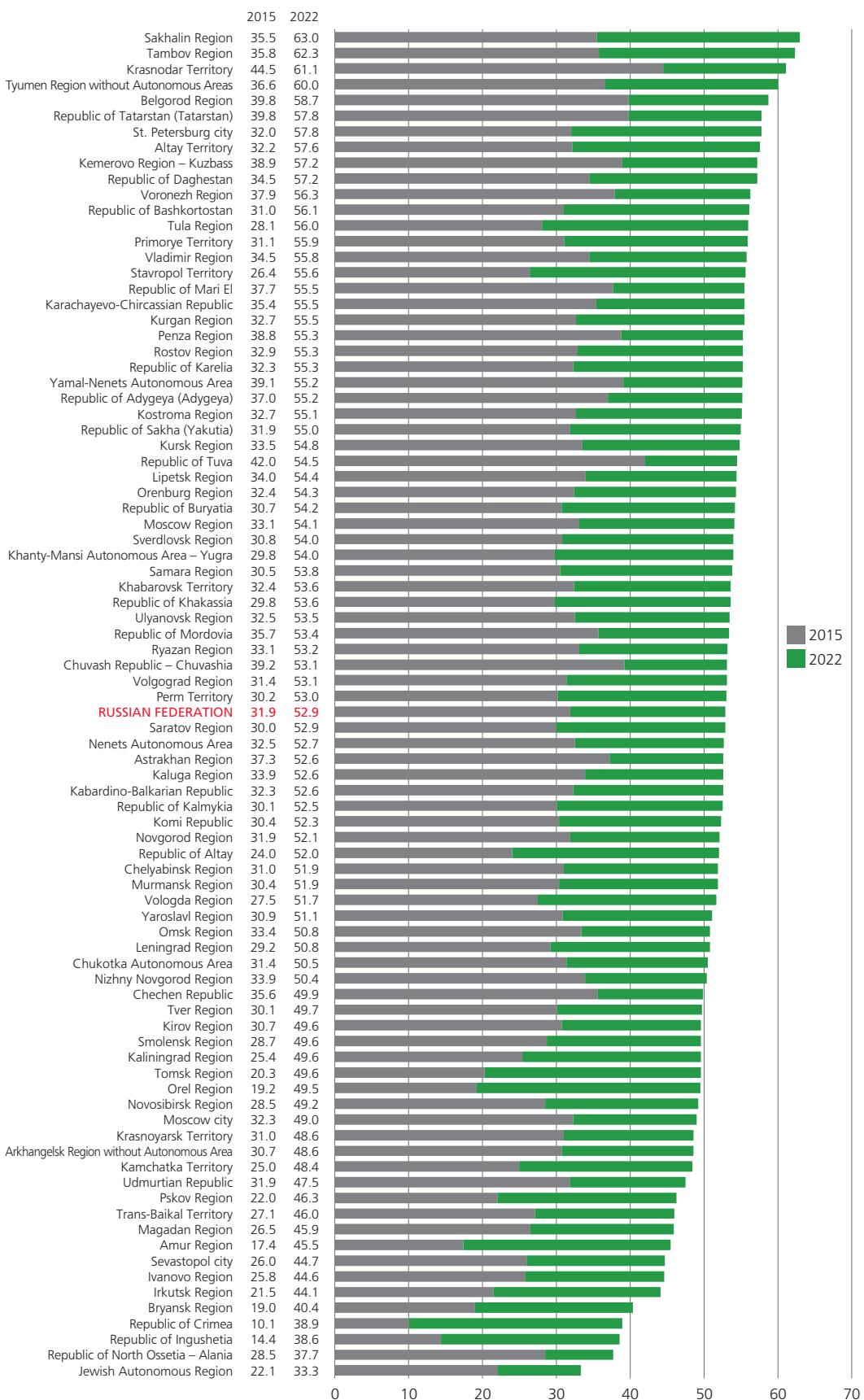


Life expectancy (2022, years)



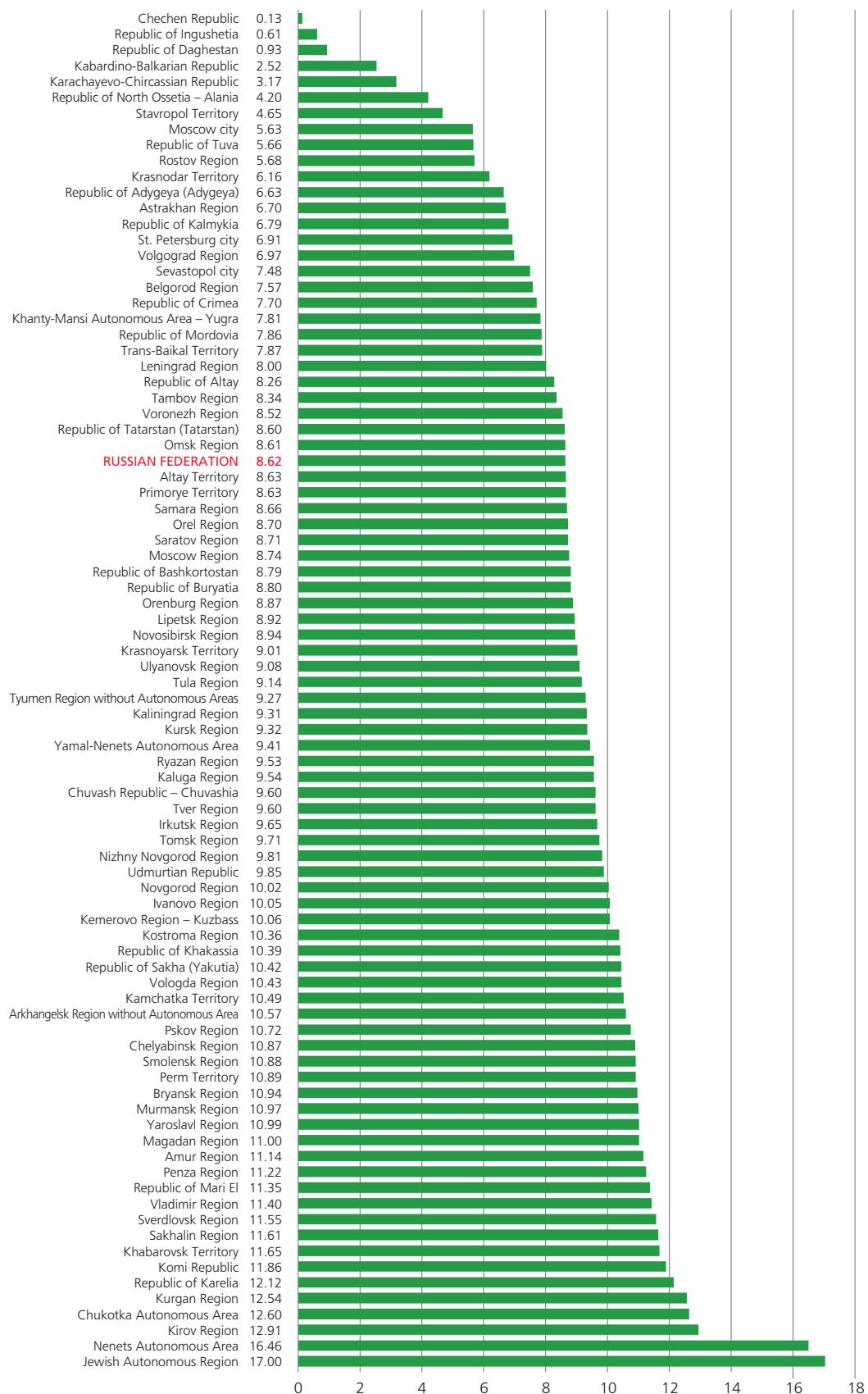


Population engaged in physical education and sports (%)

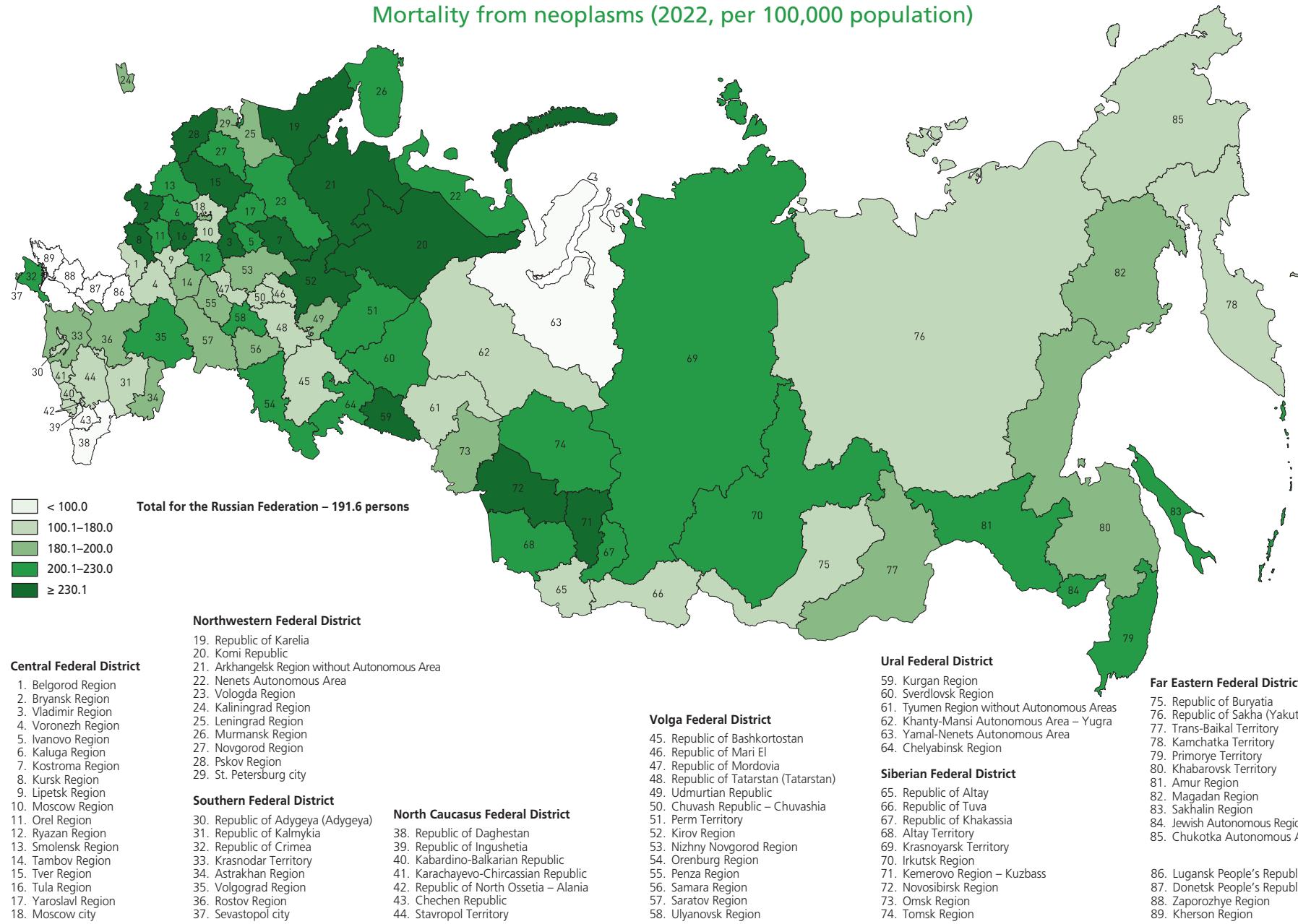




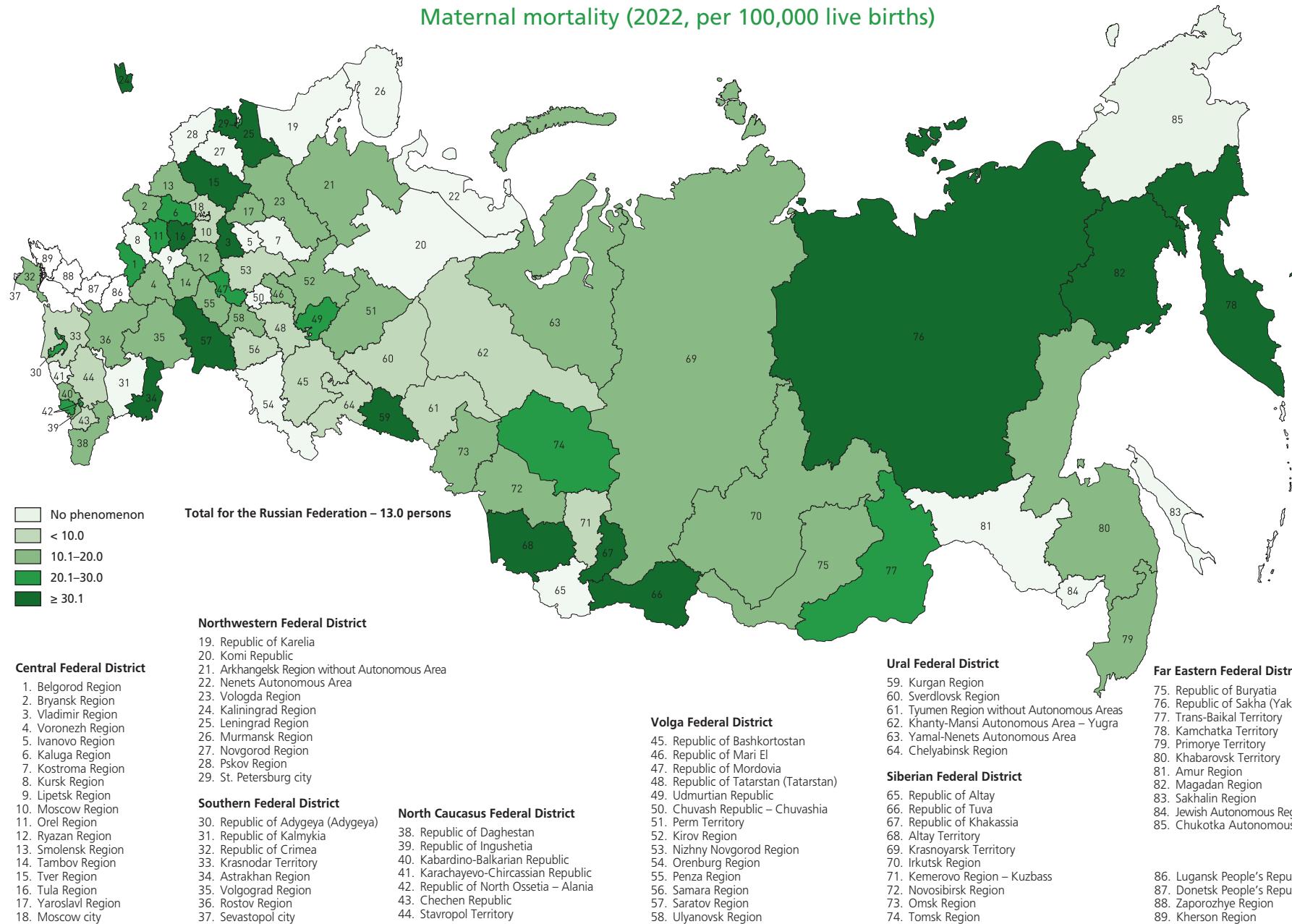
Alcohol consumption per capita (2022, liters of pure alcohol)



Mortality from neoplasms (2022, per 100,000 population)



Maternal mortality (2022, per 100,000 live births)





QUALITY EDUCATION

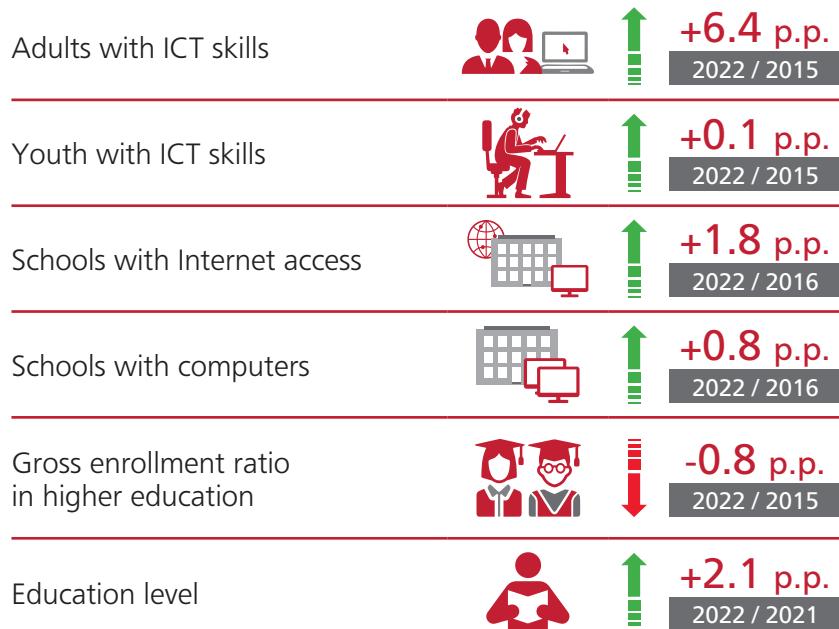
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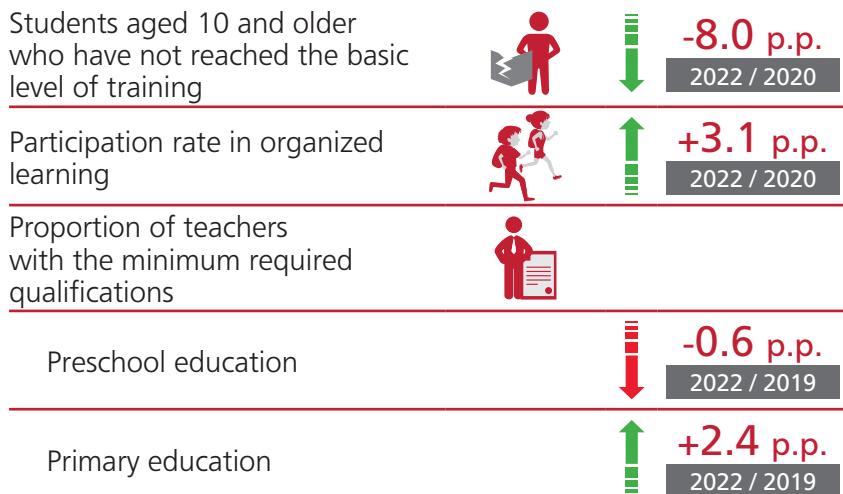
ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Quality education is integral to empowering people, improving quality of life and achieving overall sustainable development. Goal 4 aims to ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality education, vocational skills for employment, decent work and entrepreneurship.

Economic growth and the elimination of inequalities require creating and improving educational institutions that are child, disability, and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, socially inclusive, and effective learning environments for all.

The COVID-19 pandemic played a special role in this process, having both a devastating impact on education around the world and giving new impetus to the development of information and communication technologies (ICT). In particular, Russia has seen an increase in the proportion of youth and adults with ICT skills and an increase in the proportion of schools with modern equipment and access to the Internet.





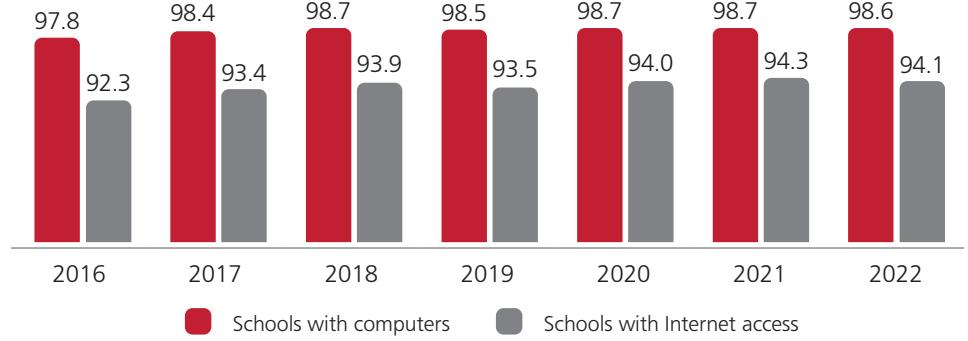
Adults with ICT skills (of the total population aged 15–74, before 2017 – aged 15–72, %)



Youth with ICT skills (of the total population aged 15–24, %)

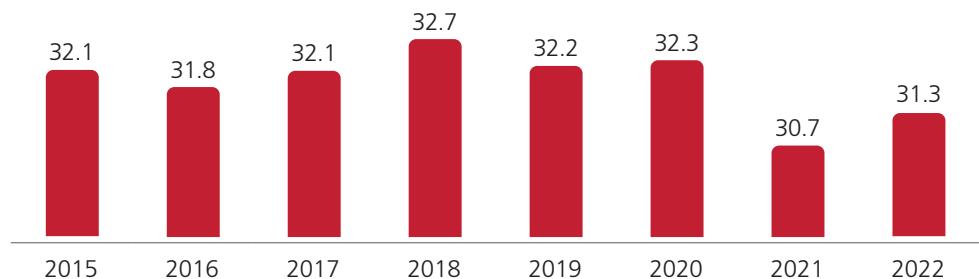


Schools with computers and Internet access (%)





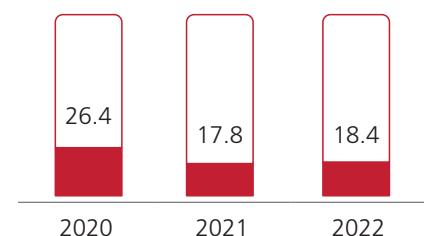
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education (of the total population aged 17–25, %)



Education level (%)



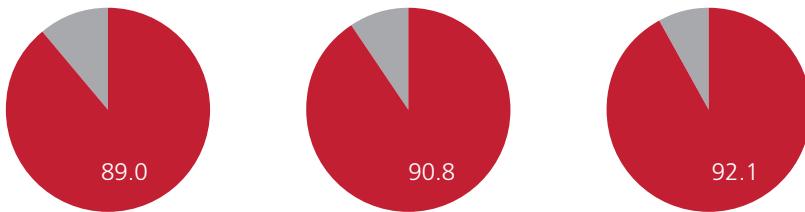
Students aged 10 and older who have not reached the basic level of training* (%)



* In accordance with the Federal state educational standards.



Participation rate in organized learning** (%)

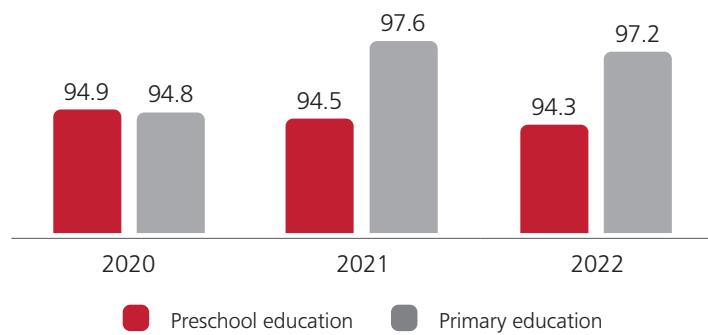


2020 2021 2022

** One year before the official primary entry age.



Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications (%)

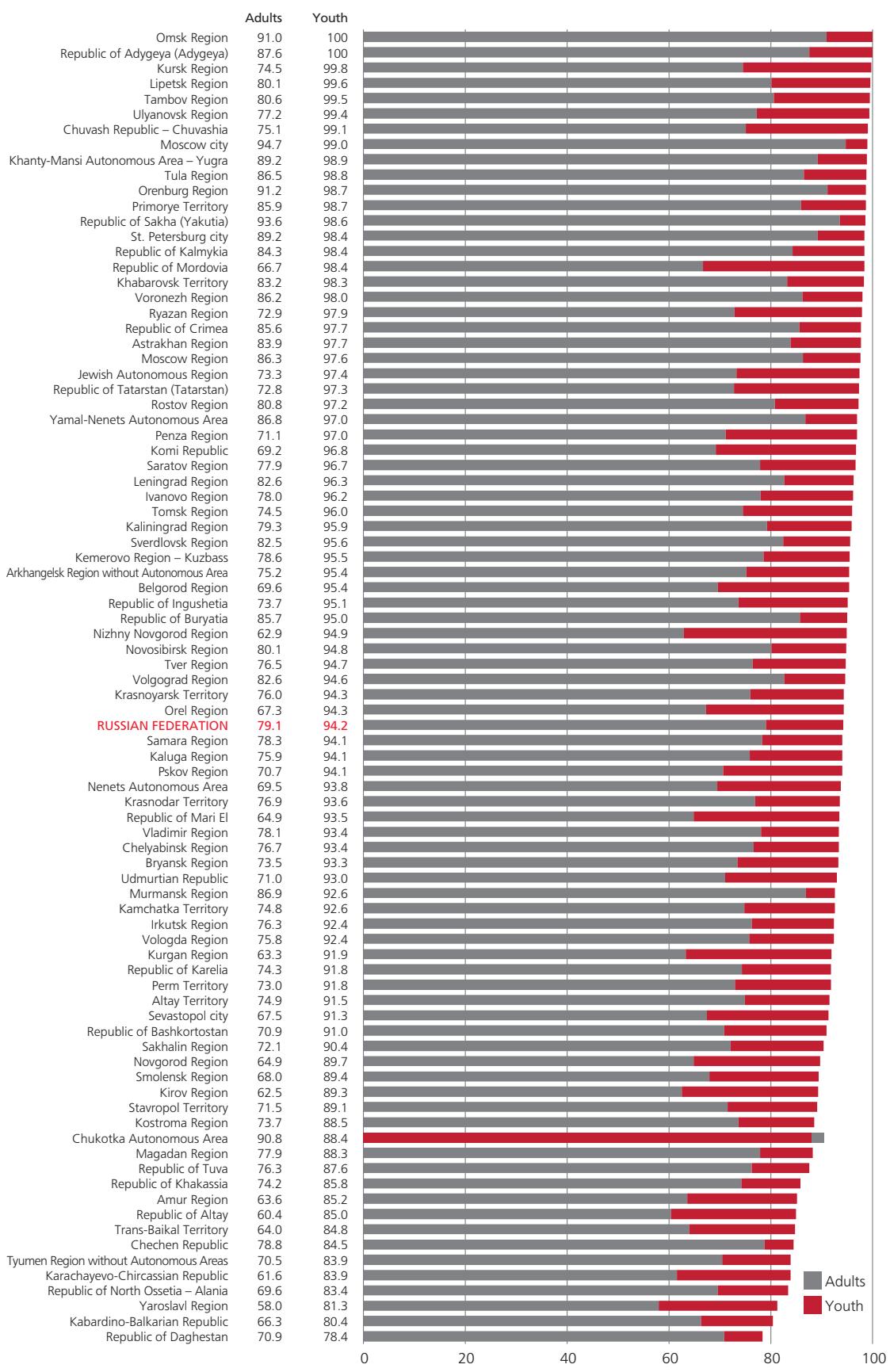


■ Preschool education ■ Primary education

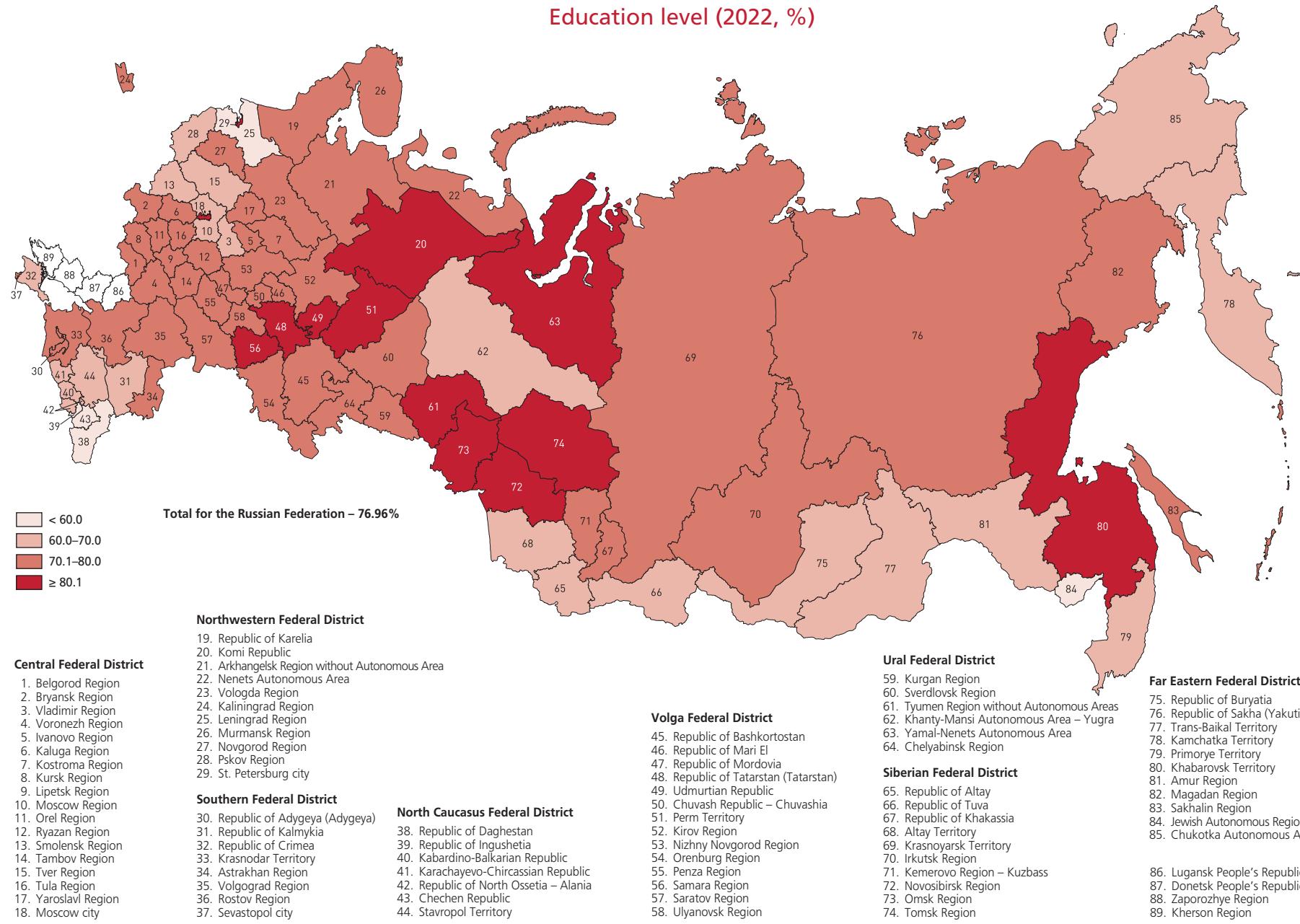




Information and communications technology (ICT) skills (2022, %)

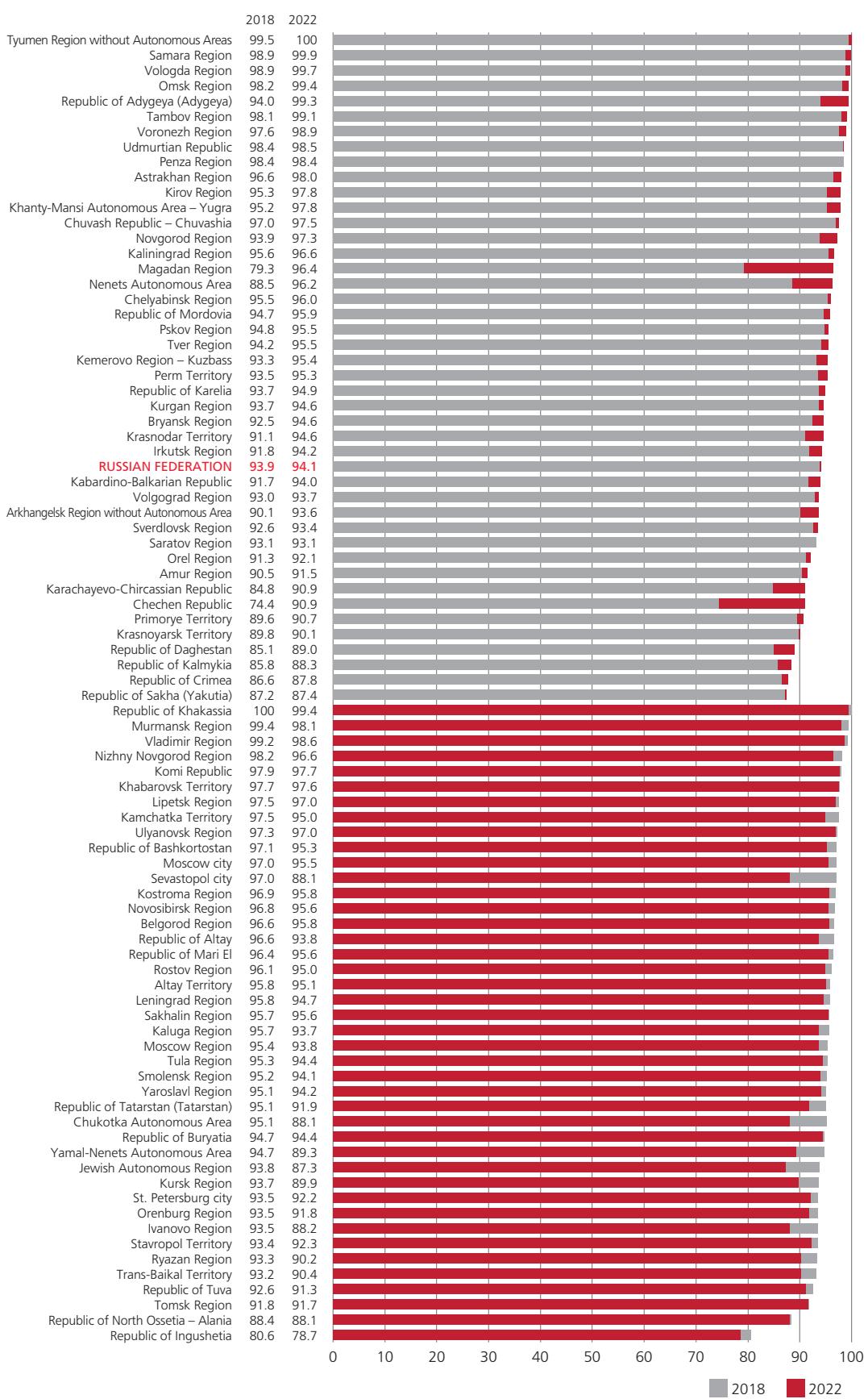


Education level (2022, %)



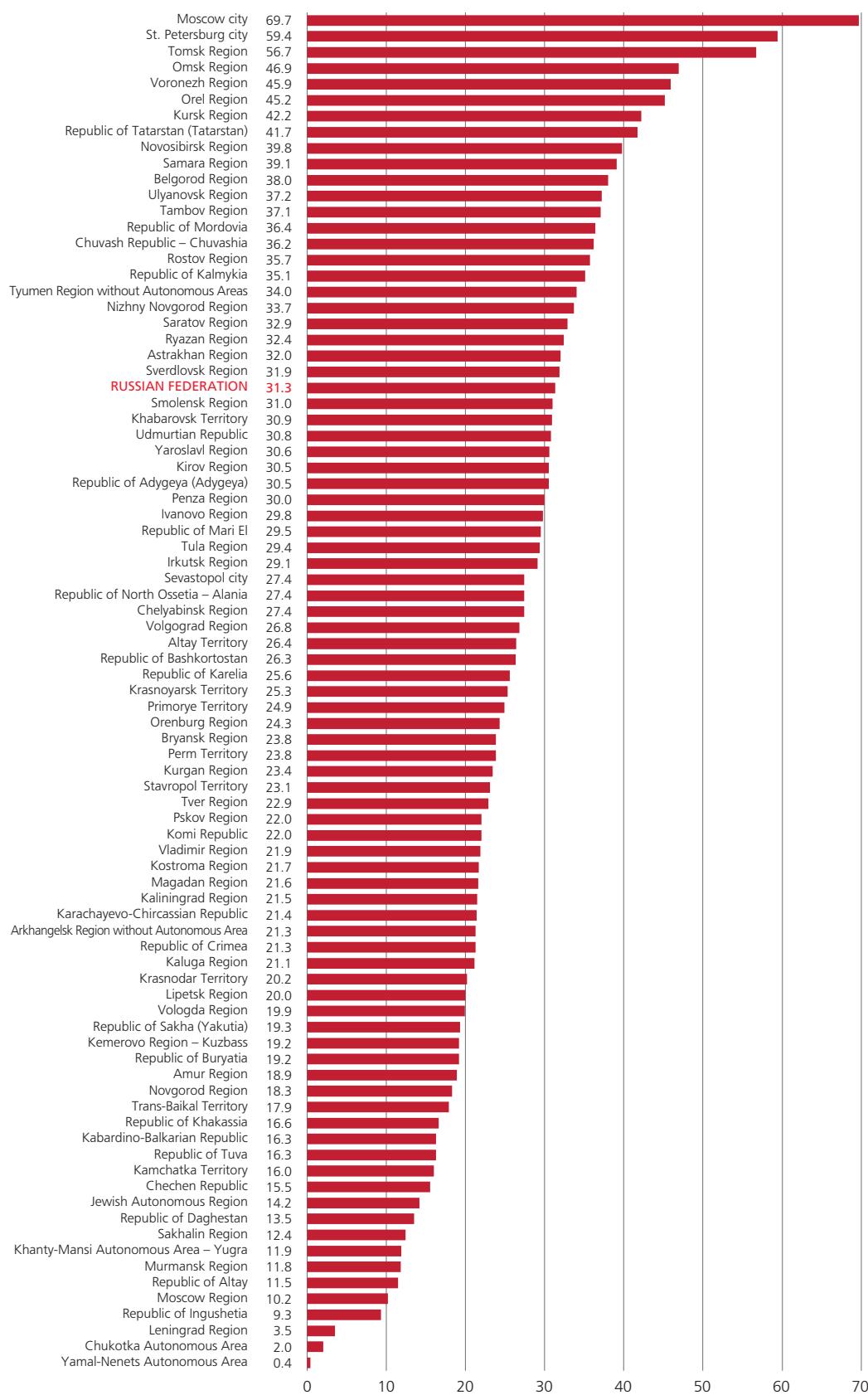


Schools with Internet access (%)





Gross enrollment ratio in higher education (2022, of the total population aged 17–25, %)



Data for Nenets Autonomous Area are not available.

Participation rate in organized learning* (2022, %)



Central Federal District

1. Belgorod Region
2. Bryansk Region
3. Vladimir Region
4. Voronezh Region
5. Ivanovo Region
6. Kaluga Region
7. Kostroma Region
8. Kursk Region
9. Lipetsk Region
10. Moscow Region
11. Orel Region
12. Ryazan Region
13. Smolensk Region
14. Tambov Region
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Northwestern Federal District

19. Republic of Karelia
20. Komi Republic
21. Arkhangelsk Region without Autonomous Area
22. Nenets Autonomous Area
23. Vologda Region
24. Kaliningrad Region
25. Leningrad Region
26. Murmansk Region
27. Novgorod Region
28. Pskov Region
29. St. Petersburg city

Southern Federal District

30. Republic of Adygeya (Adygeya)
31. Republic of Kalmykia
32. Republic of Crimea
33. Krasnodar Territory
34. Astrakhan Region
35. Volgograd Region
36. Rostov Region
37. Sevastopol city
38. Republic of Dagestan
39. Republic of Ingushetia
40. Kabardino-Balkarian Republic
41. Karachayev-Chircassian Republic
42. Republic of North Ossetia – Alania
43. Chechen Republic
44. Stavropol Territory

North Caucasus Federal District

Volga Federal District

45. Republic of Bashkortostan
46. Republic of Mari El
47. Republic of Mordovia
48. Republic of Tatarstan (Tatarstan)
49. Udmurtian Republic
50. Chuvash Republic – Chuvashia
51. Perm Territory
52. Kirov Region
53. Nizhny Novgorod Region
54. Orenburg Region
55. Penza Region
56. Samara Region
57. Saratov Region
58. Ulyanovsk Region

Ural Federal District

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64. Chelyabinsk Region

Siberian Federal District

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83. Sakhalin Region
84. Jewish Autonomous Region
85. Chukotka Autonomous Area
86. Lugansk People's Republic
87. Donetsk People's Republic
88. Zaporozhye Region
89. Kherson Region

Students aged 10 and older who have not reached the basic level of training* (2022, %)





GENDER EQUALITY

5

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

Gender equality is not only a basic human right, but also a necessary foundation for peace, prosperity, and social development. Goal 5 seeks to provide women and girls around the world with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and participation in political and economic decision-making.

Ensuring and expanding the rights of women and girls is key to achieving sustainable economies.

Equal rights and freedoms of men and women are guaranteed by the Constitution of the Russian Federation. Russia demonstrates an increase in the share of women in the chambers of the Federal Assembly and in managerial positions. Also, over the past 5 years, the proportion of women who entered into marriage or union under the age of 18 has more than halved.

Women in national parliaments



+6.4 p.p.

2023 / 2010

Women in managerial positions



+1.5 p.p.

2021 / 2015

Women aged 20–24
in early marriage or union
(under 18 years old)



-3.1 p.p.

2022 / 2017

Employment of women
with preschool children

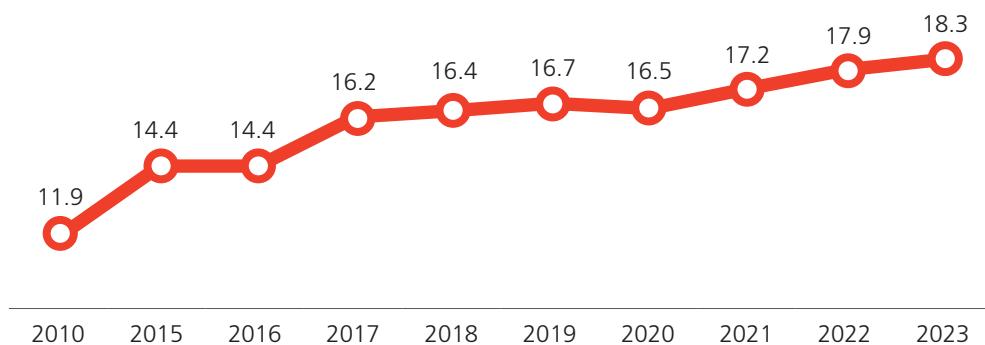


+0.9 p.p.

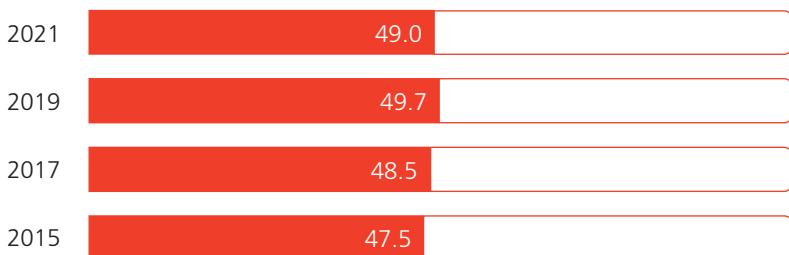
2022 / 2019



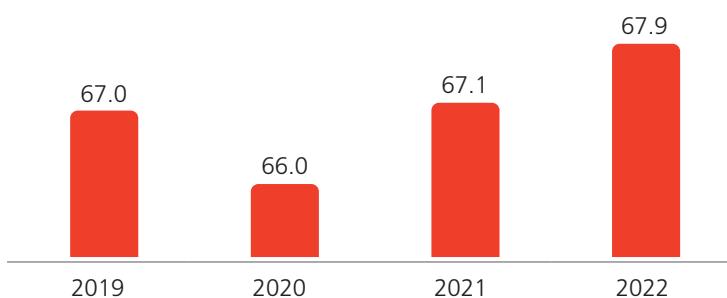
Women in national parliaments (as of January 1 of the current year, %)



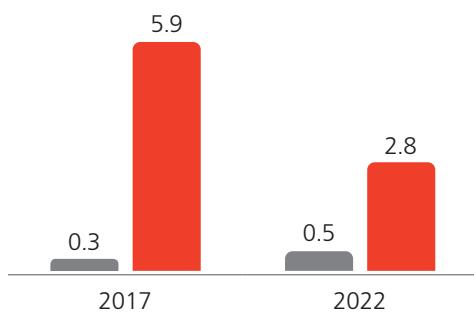
Women in managerial positions (%)



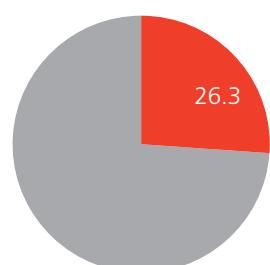
Employment of women with preschool children (%)



Women aged 20–24 in early marriage or union (%)



Contraceptive use and use of reproductive health services among women* (2022, %)



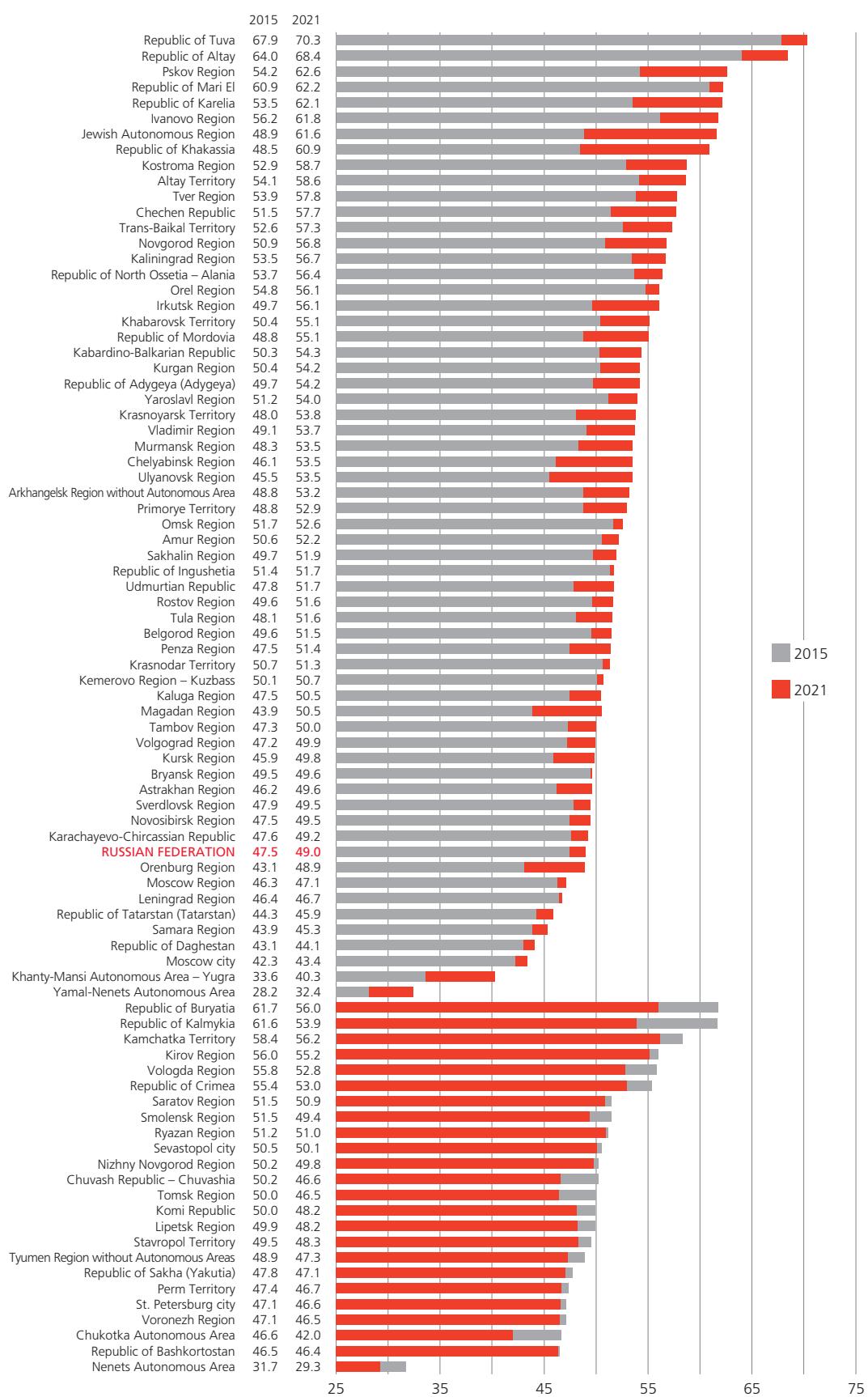
* Aged 18–44 years.

Under 15 years old Under 18 years old





Women in managerial positions (%)



Employment of women with preschool children (2022, %)





CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

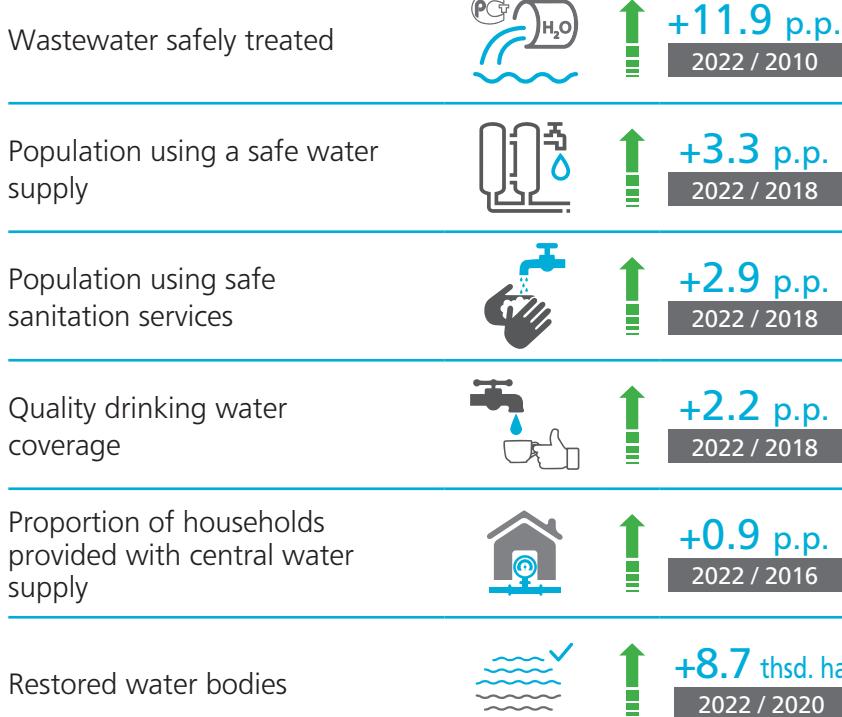
6

ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

Quality water supply, sanitation and hygiene are an integral part of our lives. Goal 6 aims to ensure universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water as well as integrated water resources management at all levels, protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

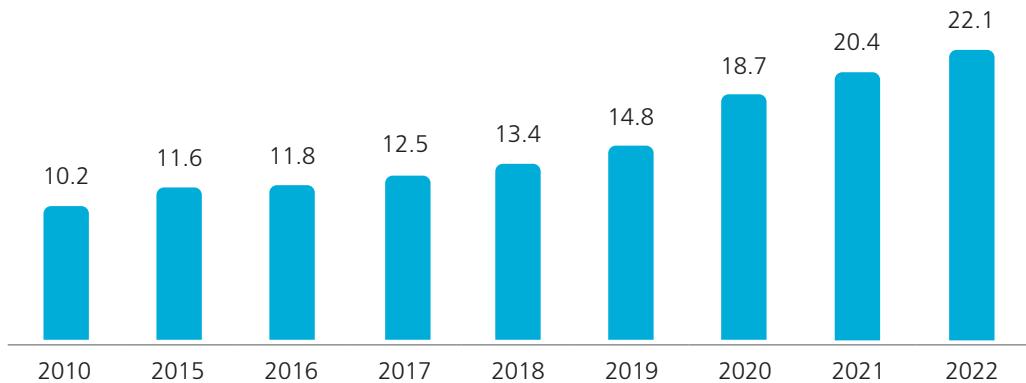
Ensuring access to clean water and introducing efficient water use technologies are necessary to combat disease, stabilize the economic and social spheres, and sustain ecosystems.

Russia is taking active steps aimed at the rational use of water resources: over the past three years, the area of restored water bodies has more than doubled; the share of safely treated wastewater is steadily growing. The proportion of the population provided with quality drinking water continues to grow, and 97% of the population has access to a safe water supply.

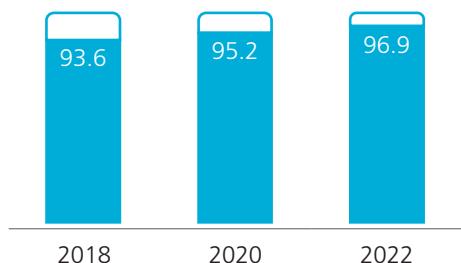




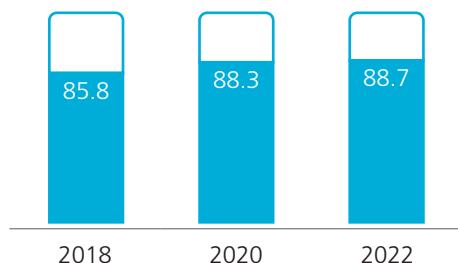
Wastewater safely treated (%)



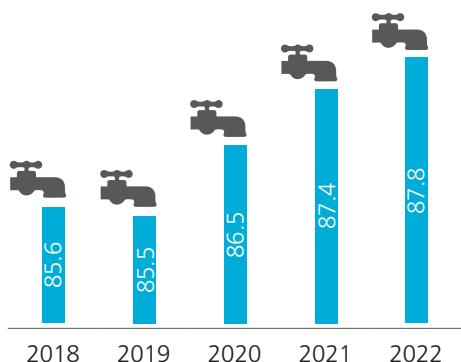
Population using a safe water supply (%)



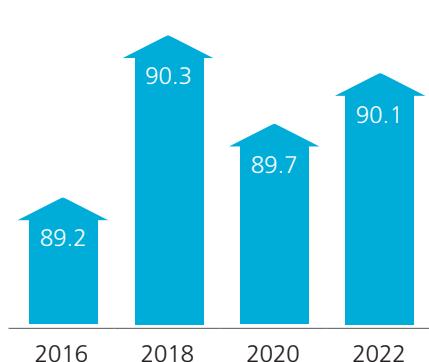
Population using safe sanitation services (%)



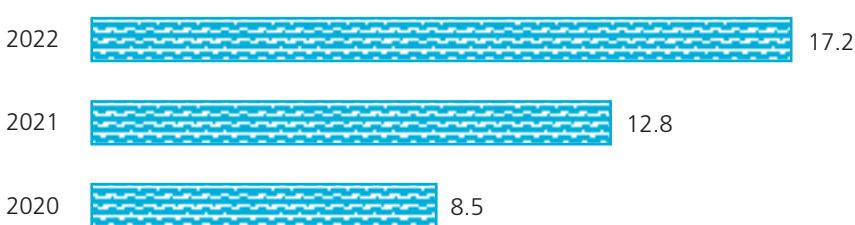
Quality drinking water coverage (%)

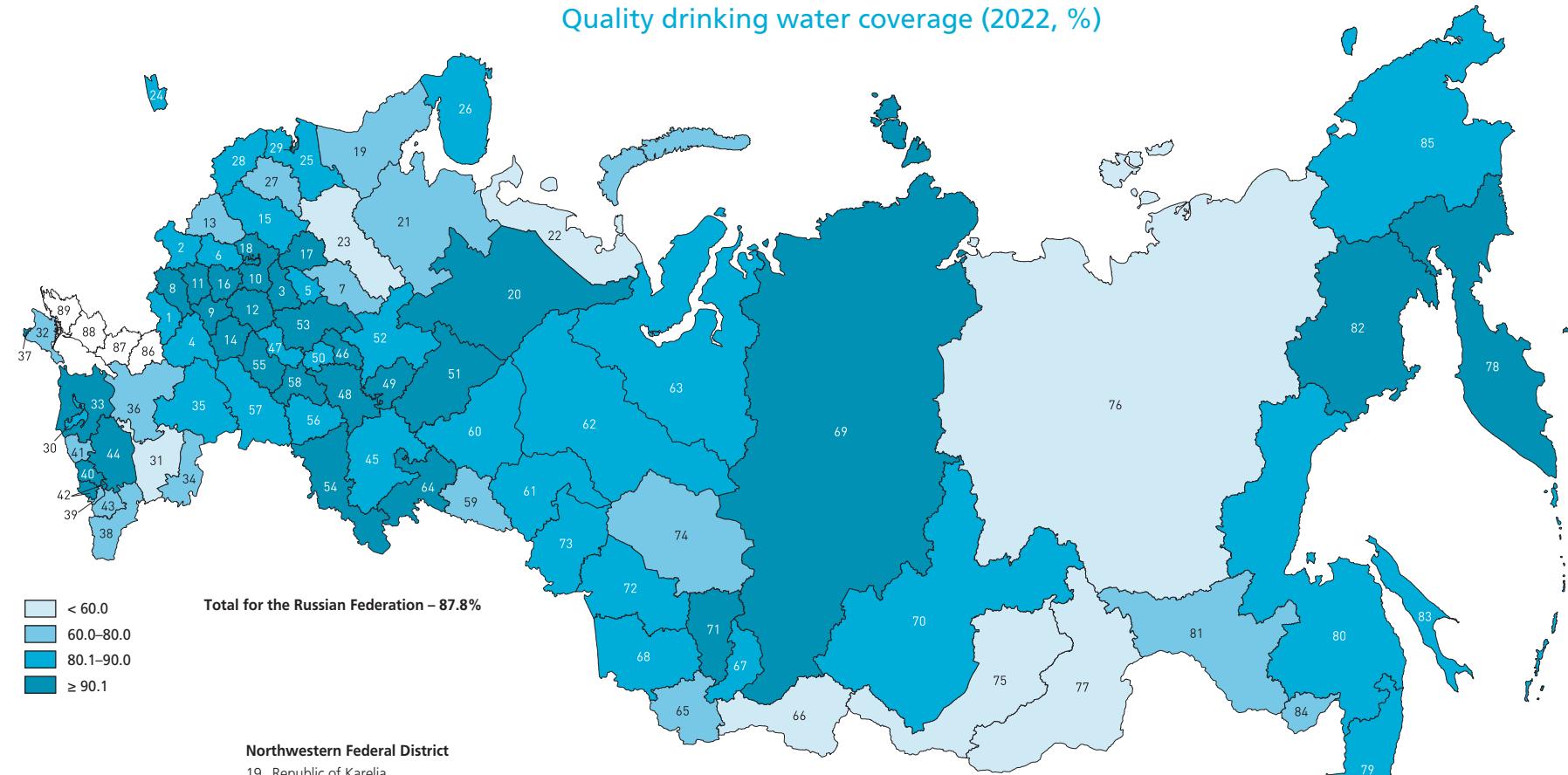


Proportion of households provided with central water supply (%)



Restored water bodies (thsd. ha)





Northwestern Federal District

1. Belgorod Region
2. Bryansk Region
3. Vladimir Region
4. Voronezh Region
5. Ivanovo Region
6. Kaluga Region
7. Kostroma Region
8. Kursk Region
9. Lipetsk Region
10. Moscow Region
11. Orel Region
12. Ryazan Region
13. Smolensk Region
14. Tambov Region
15. Tver Region
16. Tula Region
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18. Moscow city
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24. Kaliningrad Region
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Southern Federal District

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62. Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area – Yugra
63. Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Area
64. Chelyabinsk Region

Siberian Federal District

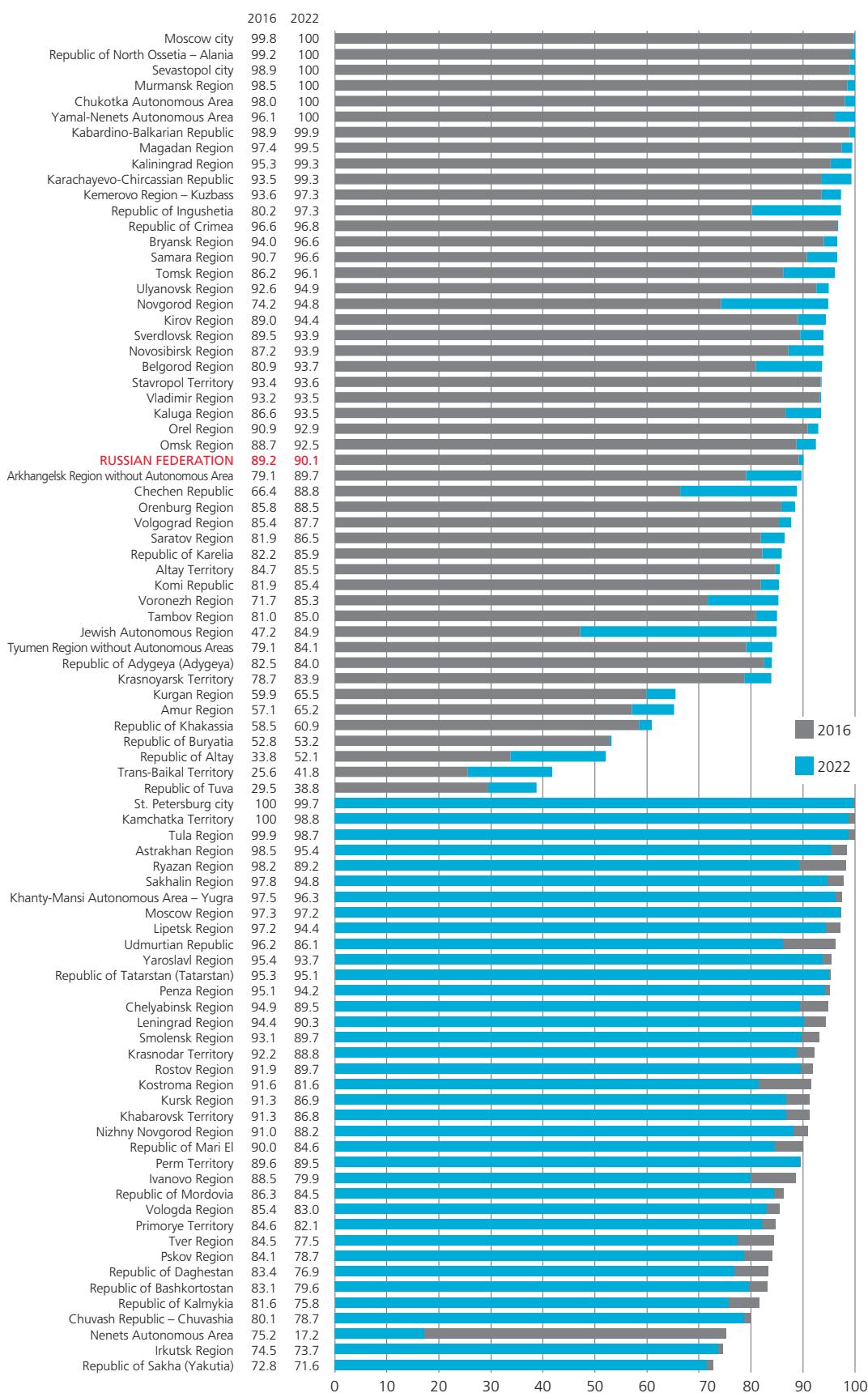
65. Republic of Altay
66. Republic of Tuva
67. Republic of Khakassia
68. Altay Territory
69. Krasnoyarsk Territory
70. Irkutsk Region
71. Kemerovo Region – Kuzbass
72. Novosibirsk Region
73. Omsk Region
74. Tomsk Region

Far Eastern Federal District

75. Republic of Buryatia
76. Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)
77. Trans-Baikal Territory
78. Kamchatka Territory
79. Primorye Territory
80. Khabarovsk Territory
81. Amur Region
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83. Sakhalin Region
84. Jewish Autonomous Region
85. Chukotka Autonomous Area
86. Lugansk People's Republic
87. Donetsk People's Republic
88. Zaporozhye Region
89. Kherson Region



Proportion of households provided with central water supply (%)





AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

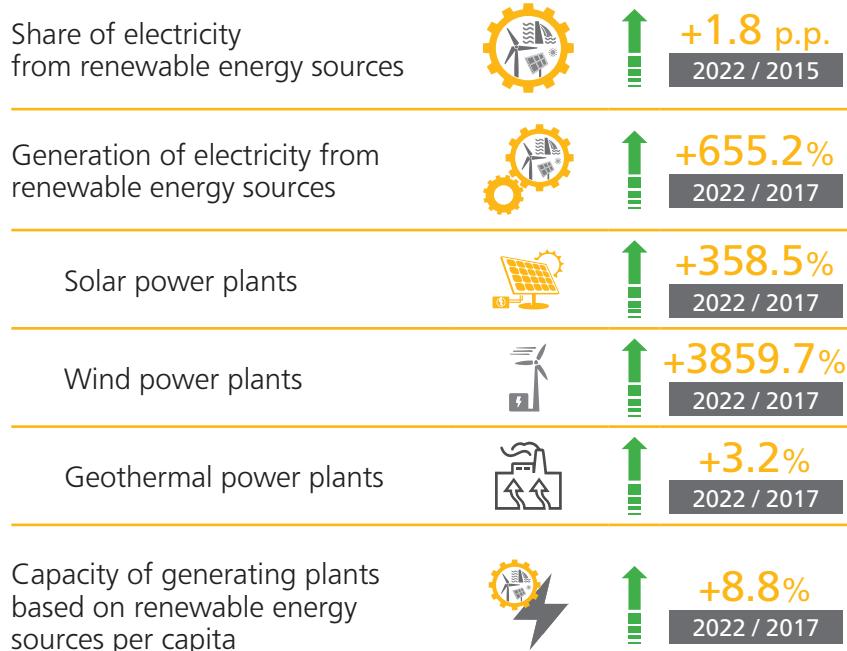
ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

Access to affordable, clean energy is crucial to most areas of human activity, from food production to addressing climate change. Goal 7 calls for universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy supplies.

Sustainable and clean energy is necessary to strengthen the economy, prevent disease, and protect ecosystems.

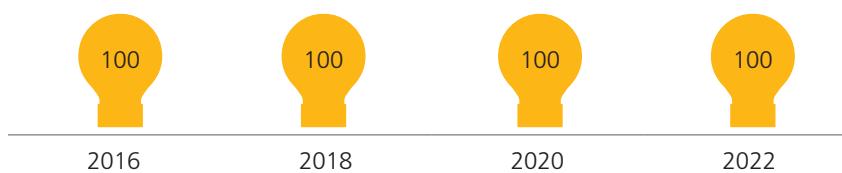
Globally, access to electricity has increased from 87 percent in 2015 to 91 percent in 2021, according to the UN.

Russia has a rich resource base and a well-developed energy infrastructure – 100% of the country's population has access to electricity. Since 2015, there has been a significant increase in electricity generation from renewable energy sources, and the capacity of generating plants based on them also continues to grow.





Population with access to electricity (%)



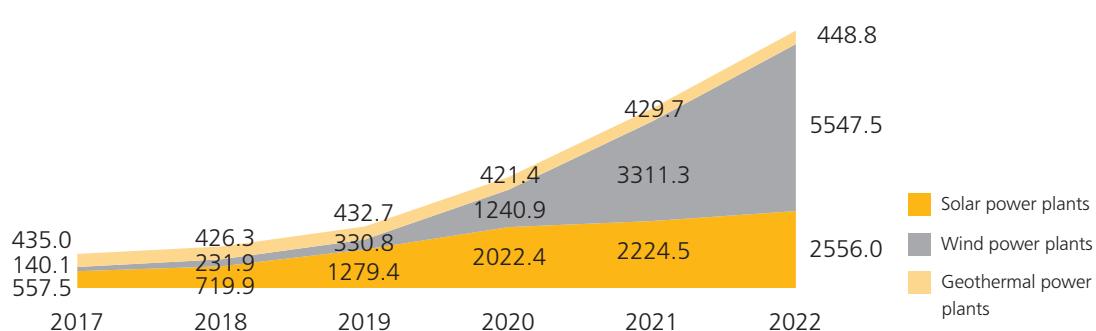
GDP energy intensity (kg of fuel equivalent for 10 thsd. RUB., at constant prices 2016)



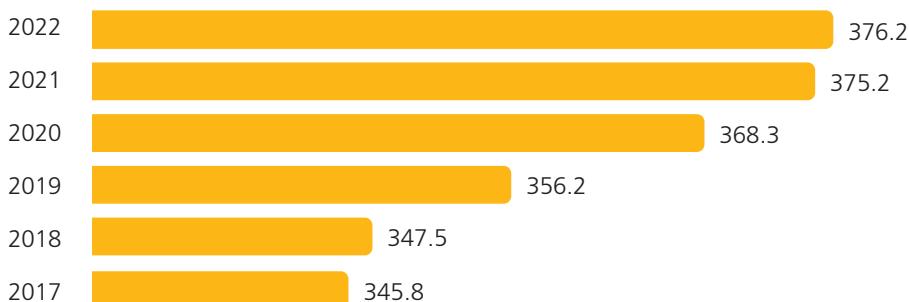
Share of electricity from renewable energy sources in the total volume of electricity production (%)



Generation of electricity from renewable energy sources (GWh)

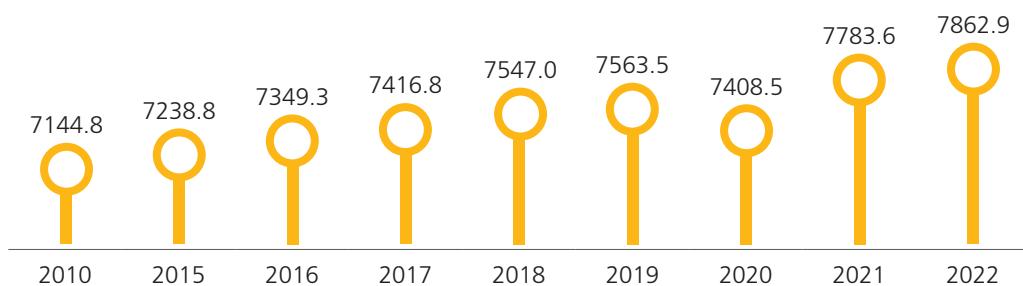


Capacity of generating plants based on renewable energy sources per capita (watts)

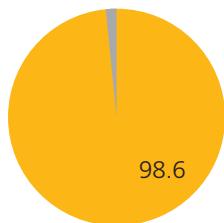




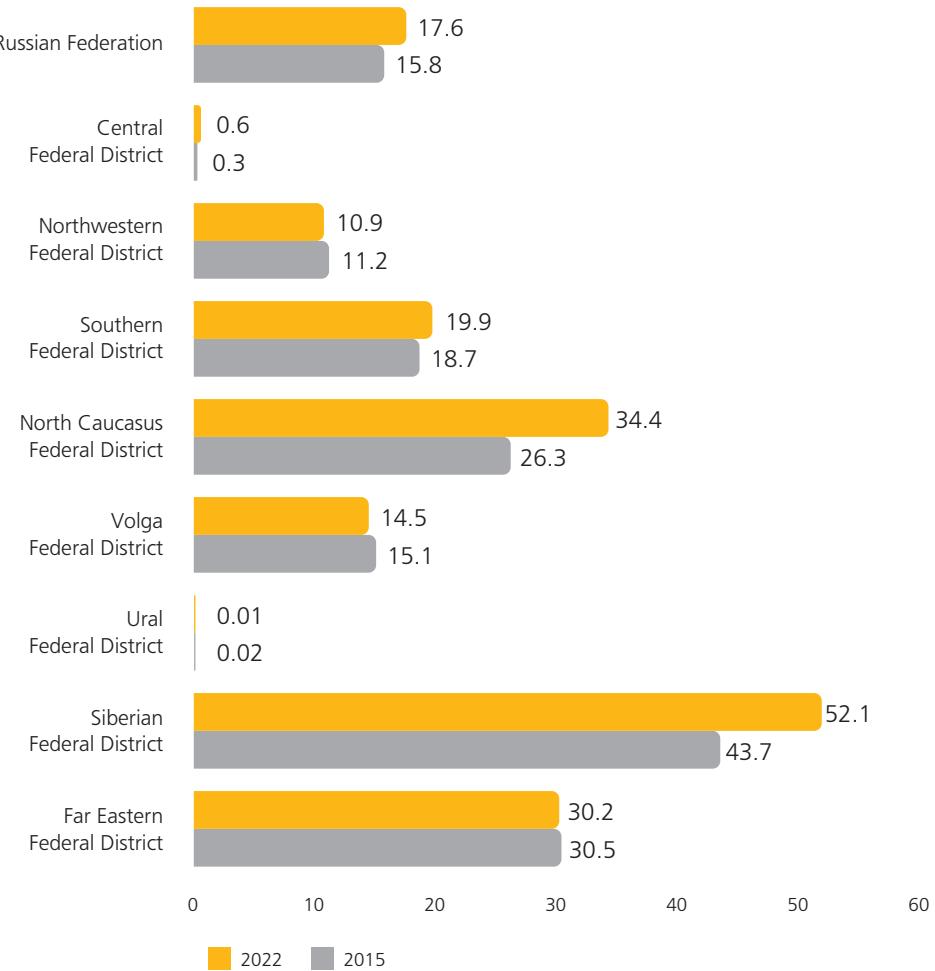
Electricity consumption per capita (kWh)



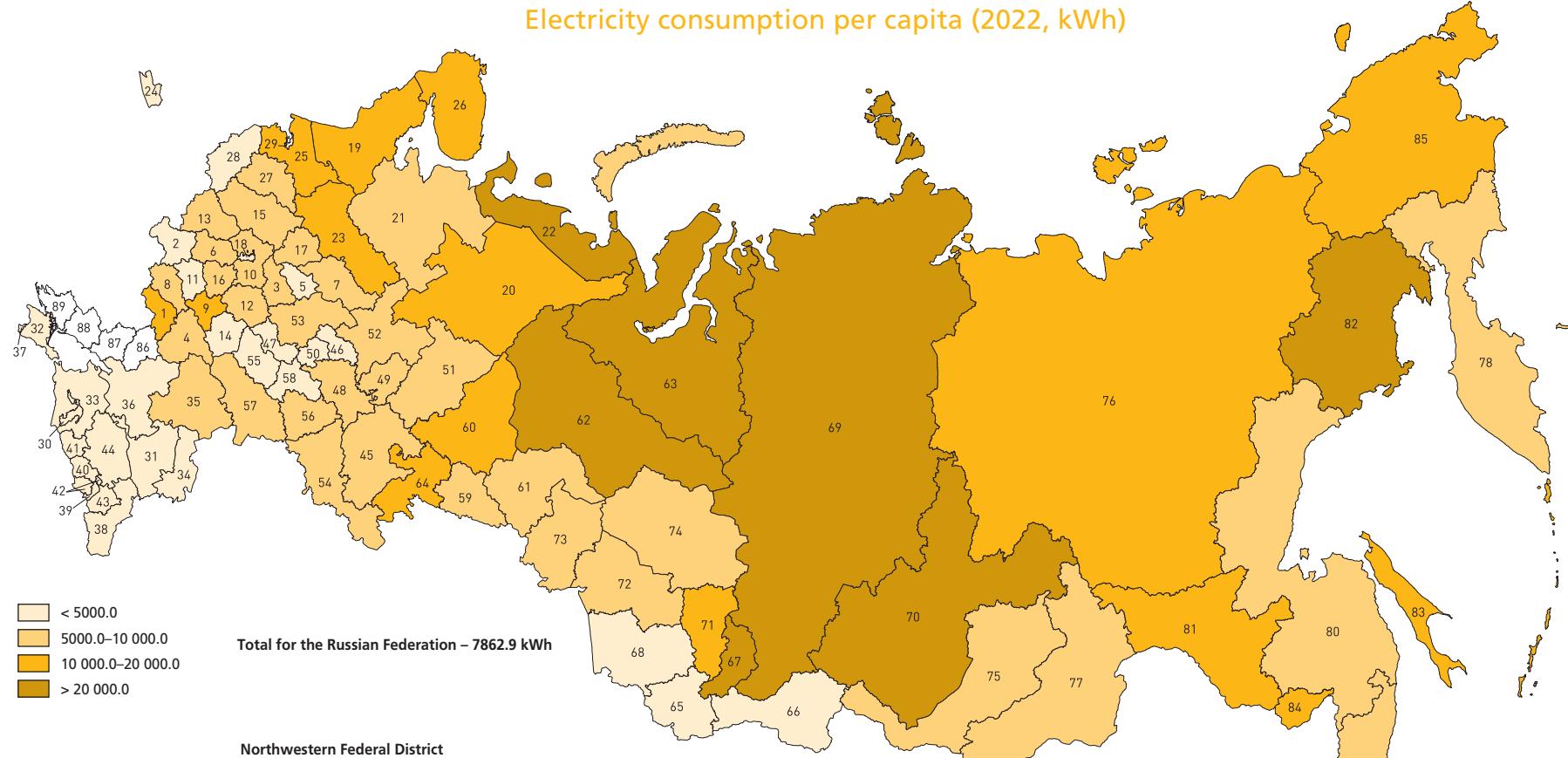
Proportion of population with reliance on clean fuels and technology (2022, %)



Share of electricity from renewable energy sources in the total volume of electricity production (%)



Electricity consumption per capita (2022, kWh)



Central Federal District

- 1. Belgorod Region
- 2. Bryansk Region
- 3. Vladimir Region
- 4. Voronezh Region
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- 9. Lipetsk Region
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Siberian Federal District

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DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

8

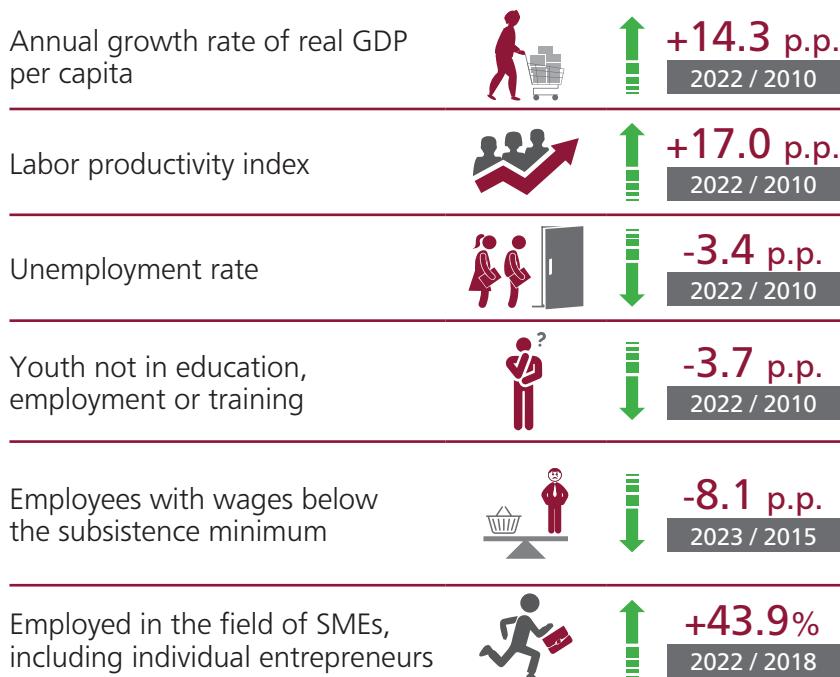
PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

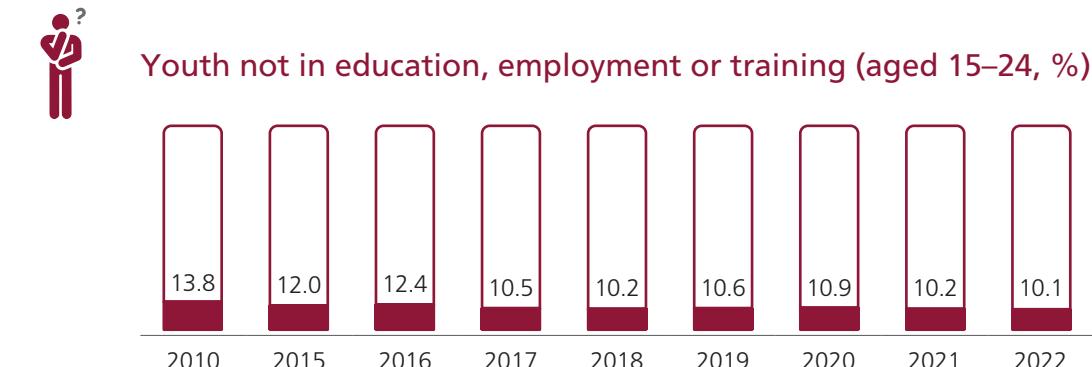
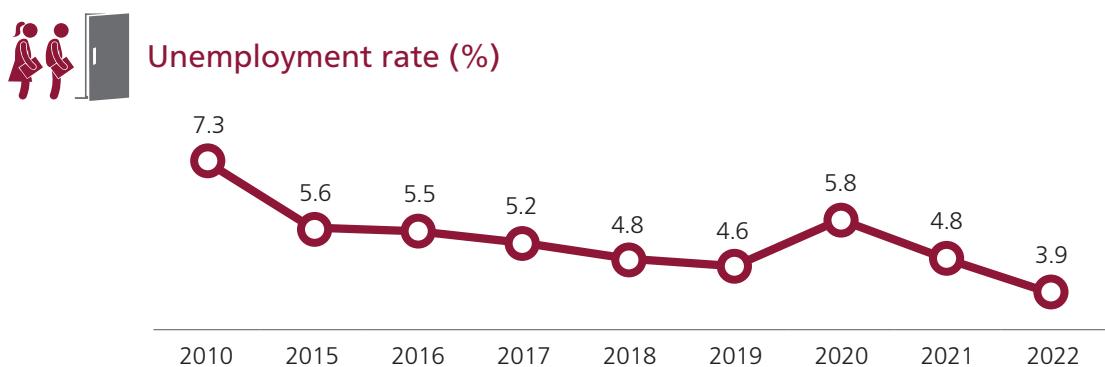
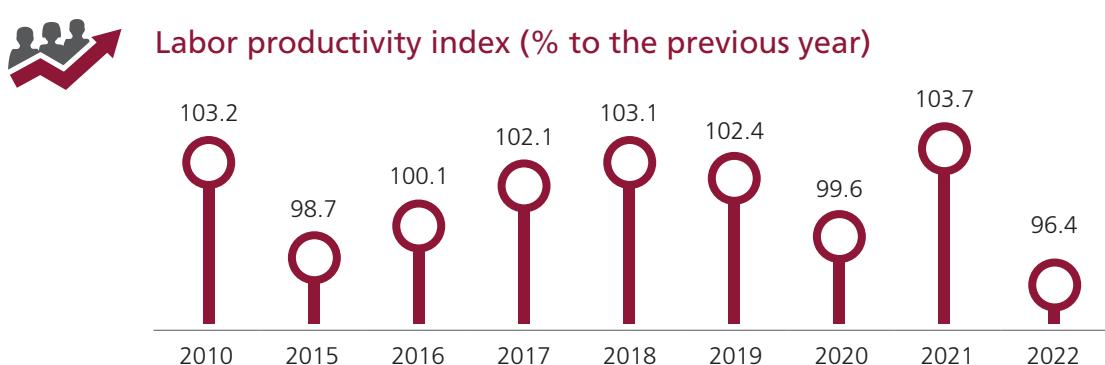
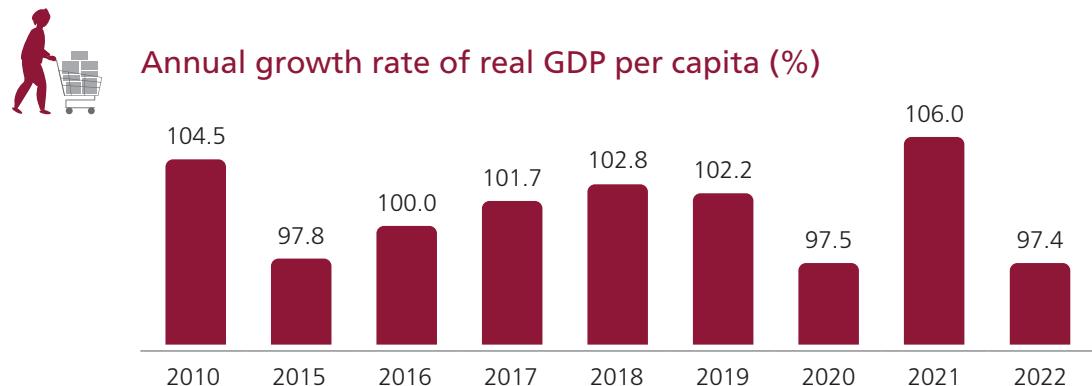
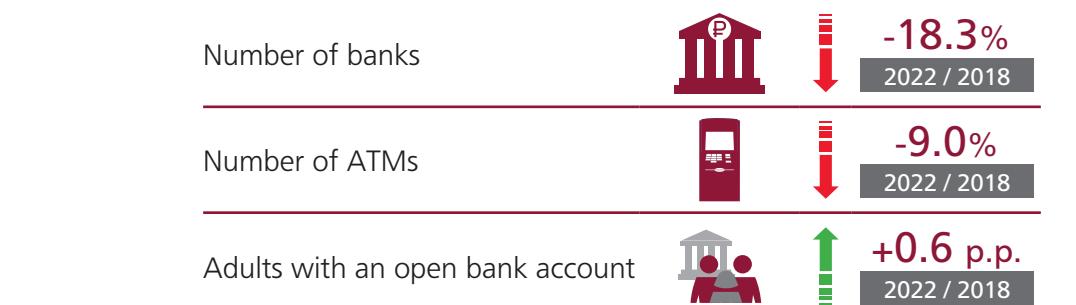
Economic growth contributes to improving the quality of life of the population. Goal 8 seeks to ensure sustainable economic growth, creating the conditions for people to have decent jobs that stimulate economic development without harming the environment.

Increasing labor productivity, reducing unemployment, especially among young people, decent wages, and expanding access to financial services and benefits are essential components of sustained and inclusive economic growth.

The Russian Federation pays special attention to employment and support for small and medium-sized businesses, including as part of national projects. Thanks to a balanced policy Russia has seen a drop in unemployment rate and a reduction in the proportion of youth not in education, employment or training.

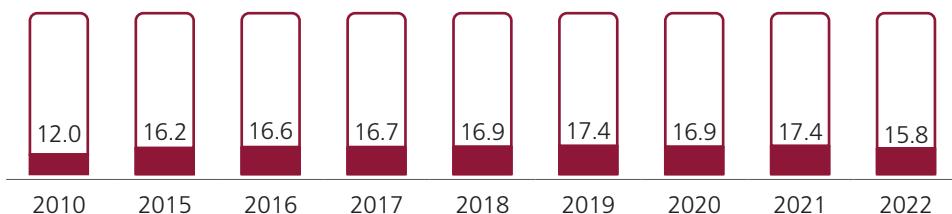
The pandemic has accelerated digital adoption and changed access to finance. According to the UN, in 2021, 76% of adults worldwide had an account at a bank or other financial institution; in Russia, the figure is more than 88%.







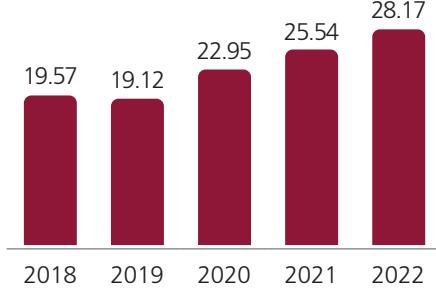
Informal employment in non-agricultural sector (%)



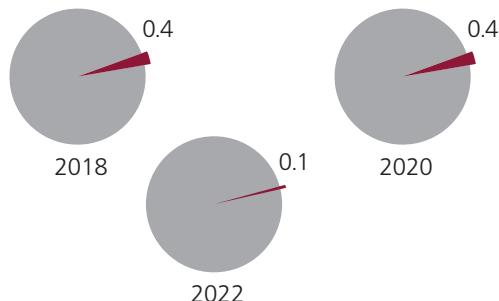
Employees with wages below the subsistence minimum (excluding small businesses, %)



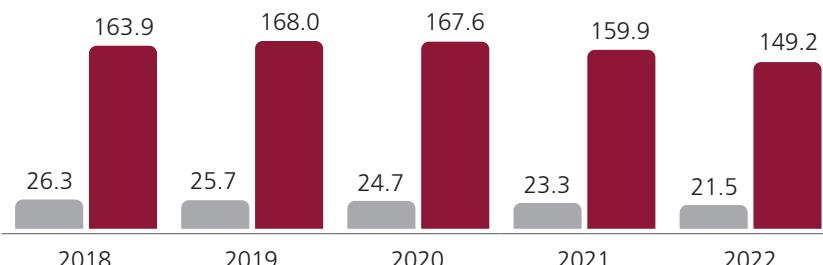
Employed in the field of SMEs, including individual entrepreneurs (mln. persons)



Child labour (aged 5–17 years, %)



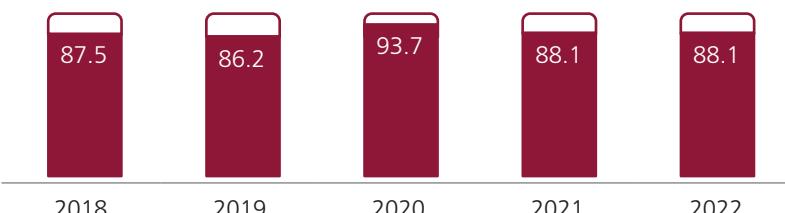
Number of banks and ATMs (units per 100,000 adults*)



Number of banks
Number of ATMs

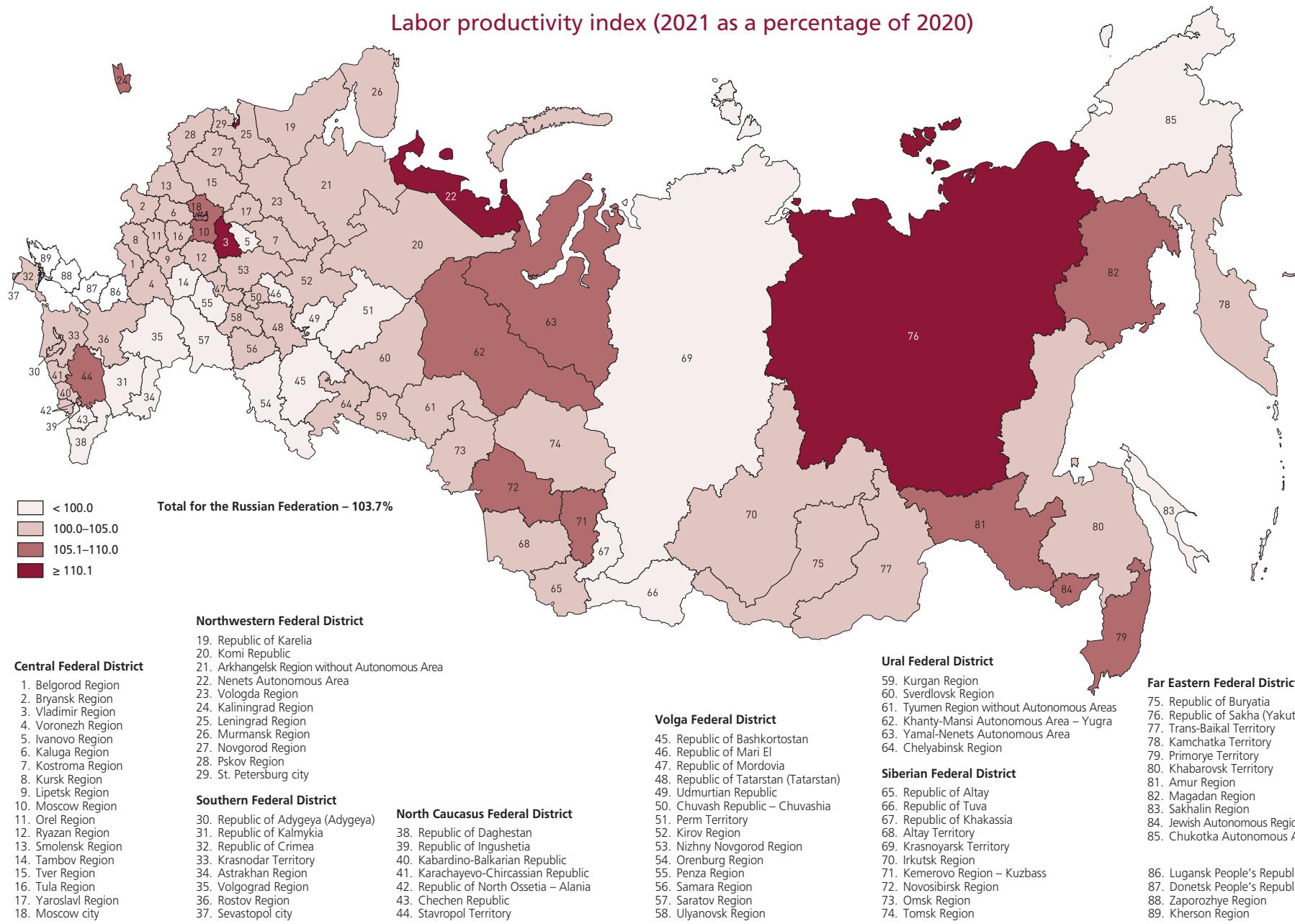


Adults* with an open bank account (%)



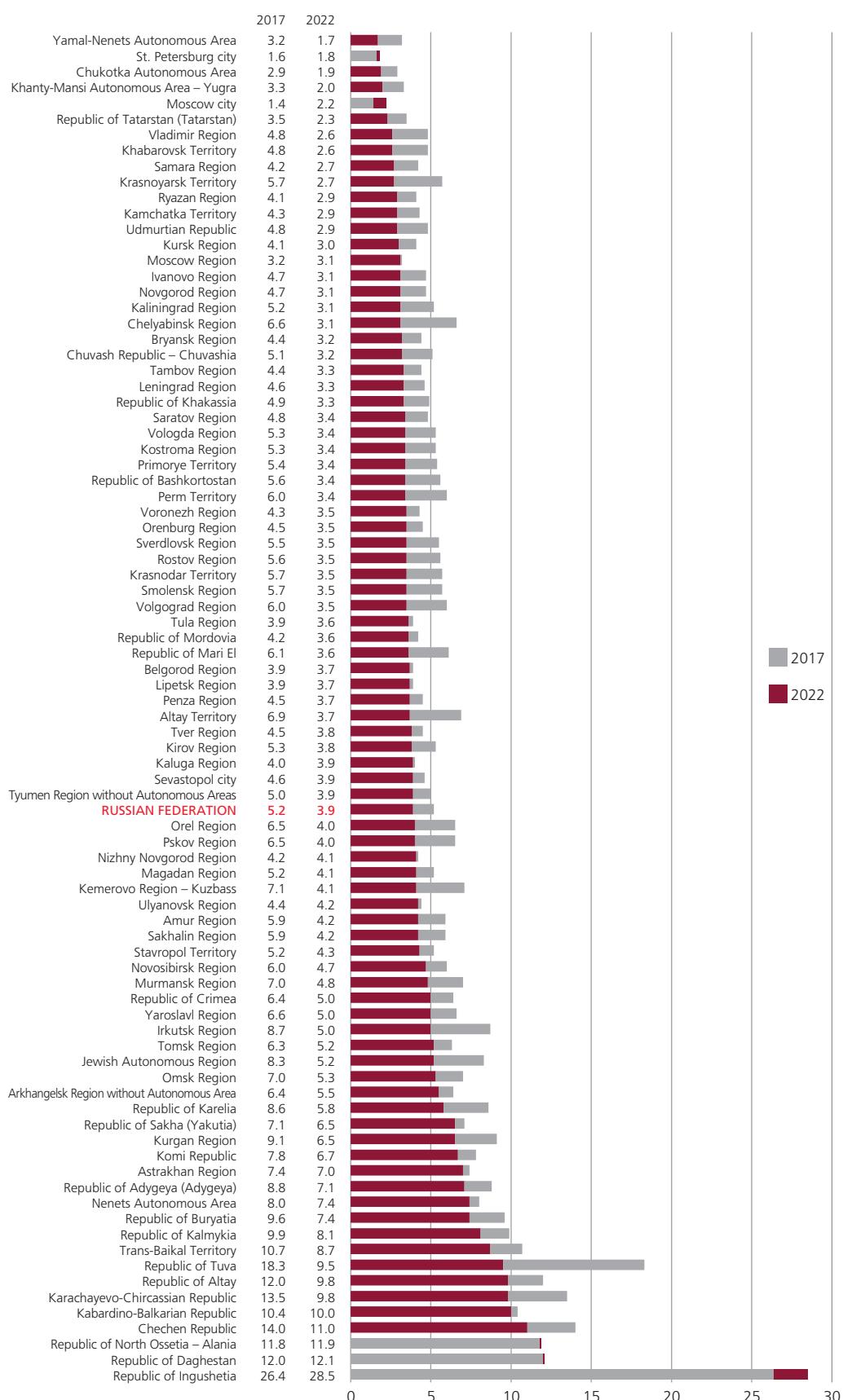
* Aged 18 years and older.

Labor productivity index (2021 as a percentage of 2020)



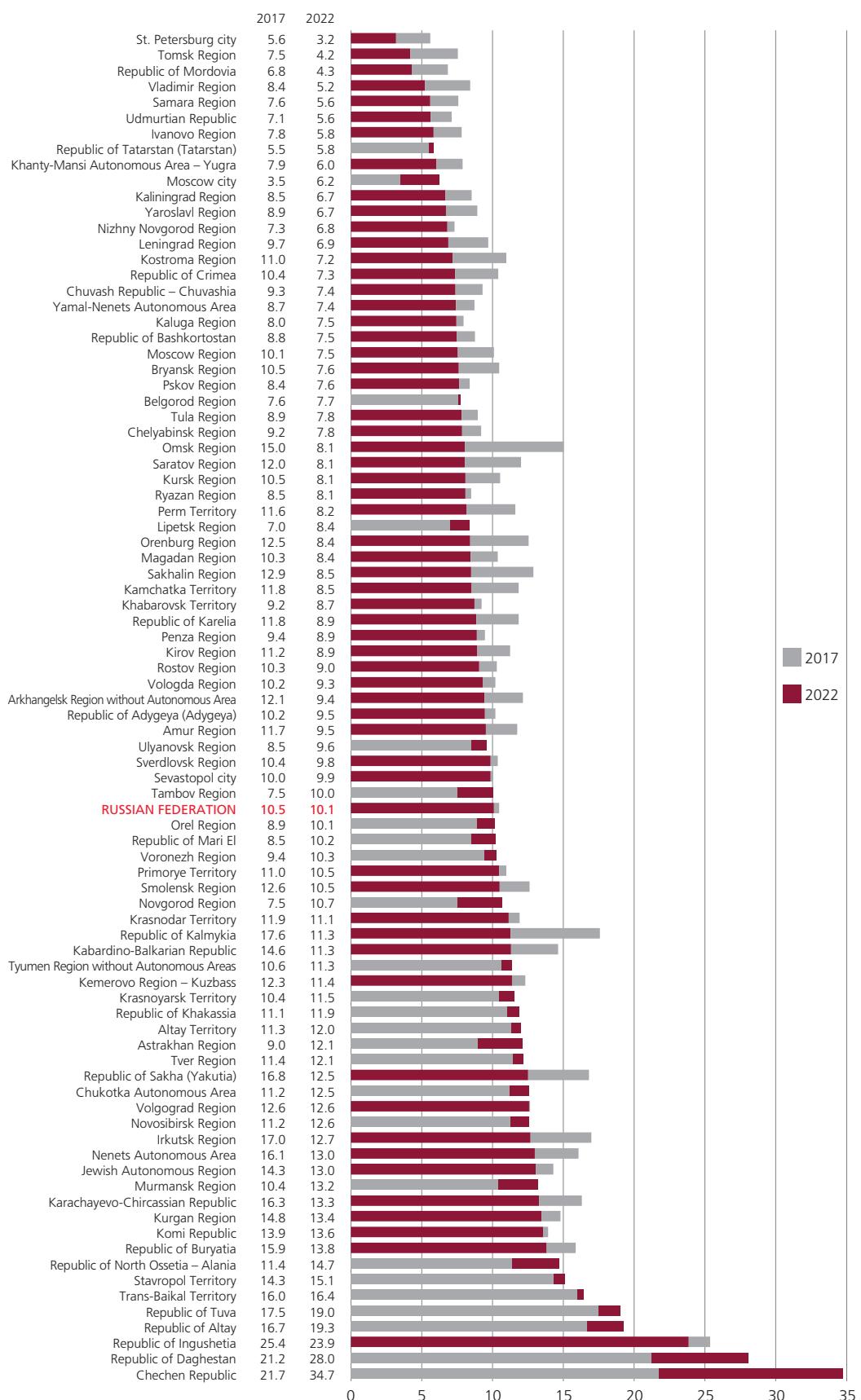


Unemployment rate of the population aged 15 and older (%)



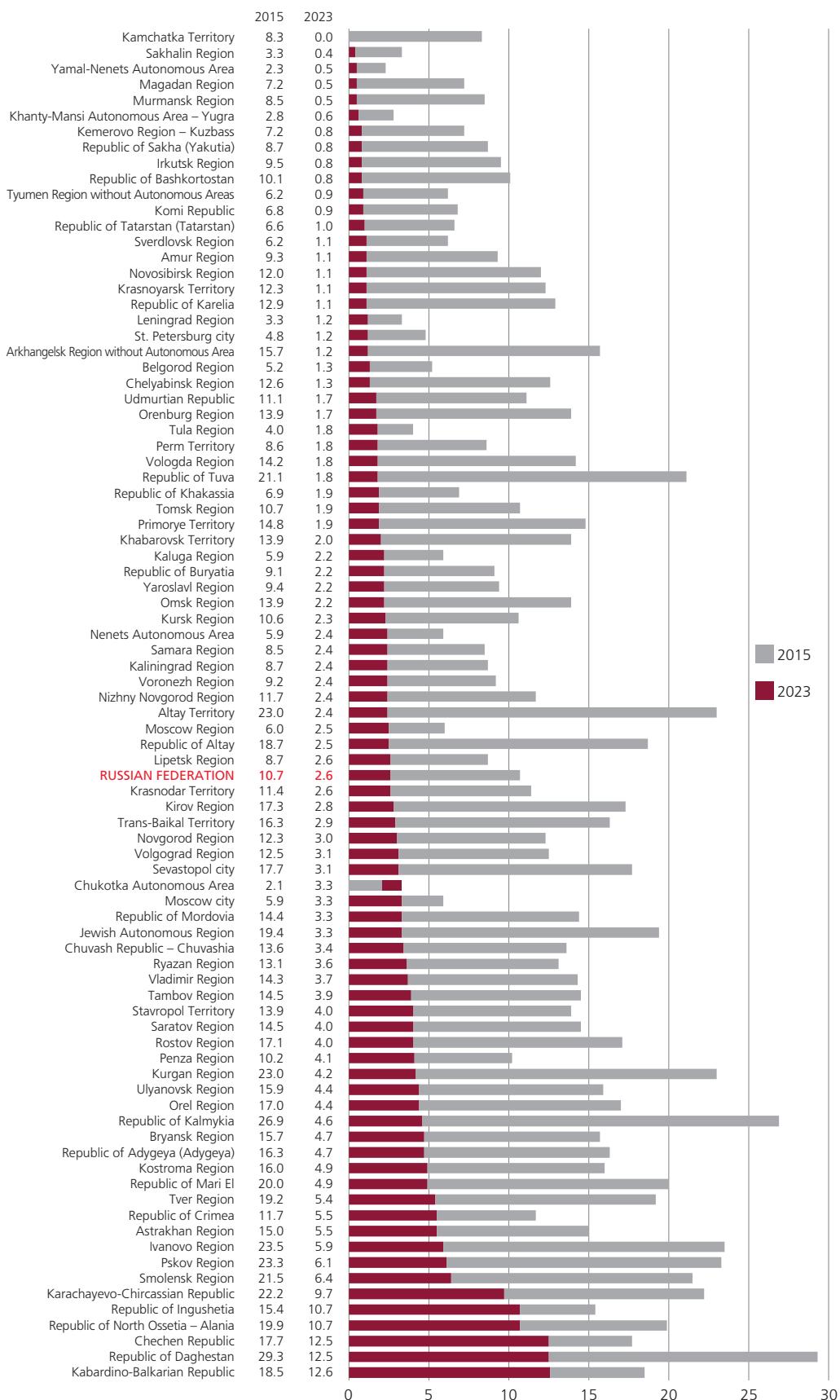


Youth not in education, employment or training (aged 15–24, %)





Employees with wages below the subsistence minimum (excluding small businesses, %)





INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

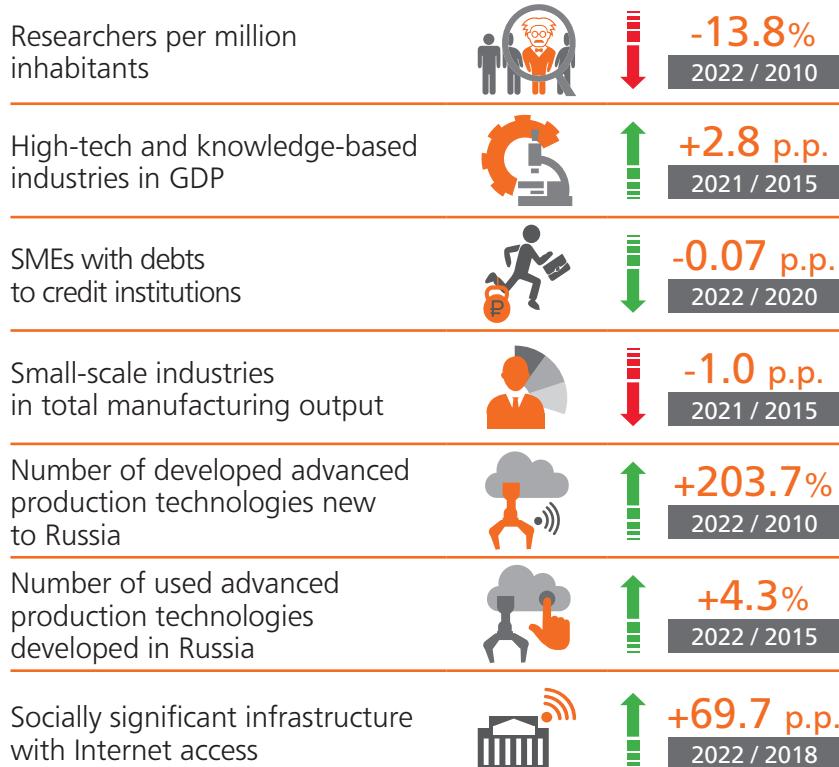
9

BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

Inclusive industrialization and innovation is a key prerequisite for economic growth and job creation. Goal 9 calls for the development of quality, reliable and sustainable infrastructure, including regional and cross-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

Investments in infrastructure – transportation, irrigation, energy, information and communication technologies – are necessary to raise living standards, achieve social stability, and improve the quality of services provided without increasing negative impacts on the environment.

The priority areas of infrastructure development are transport, energy, communications, manufacturing, digitalization and innovation – in particular, the number of used and developed advanced production technologies is increasing, proportion of high-tech and knowledge-based industries in GDP is growing and transport infrastructure is improving in Russia.



Households with broadband internet access



+18.7 p.p.
2022 / 2015

Density of paved public roads



+6.0%
2022 / 2015

Transport infrastructure quality index



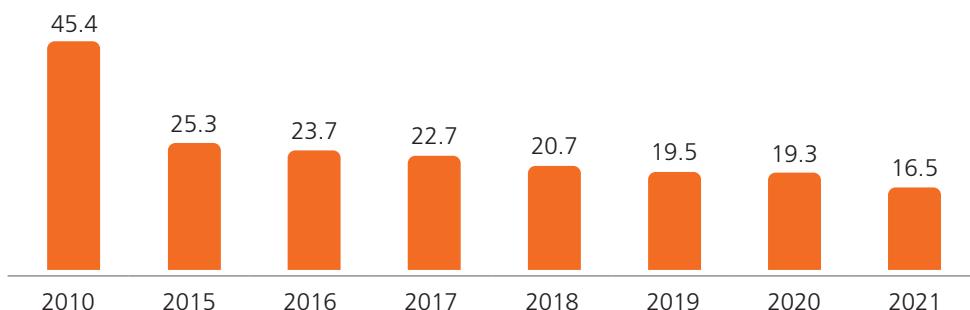
+1.4 p.p.
2022 / 2021

Regional and inter-municipal roads that meet regulatory requirements



+2.3 p.p.
2022 / 2021

CO₂ emission per unit of GDP (excluding LULUCF*, tons per mln. RUB)

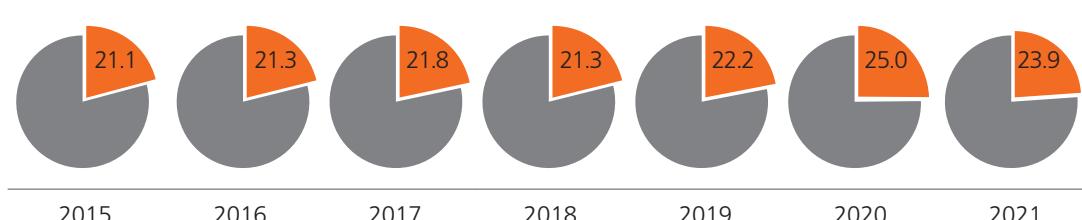


* LULUCF – Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry Sector.

Researchers per million inhabitants (persons)

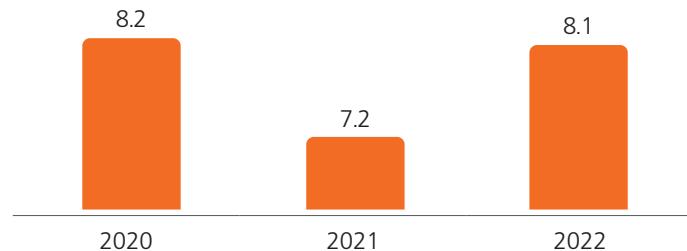


High-tech and knowledge-based industries in GDP (%)

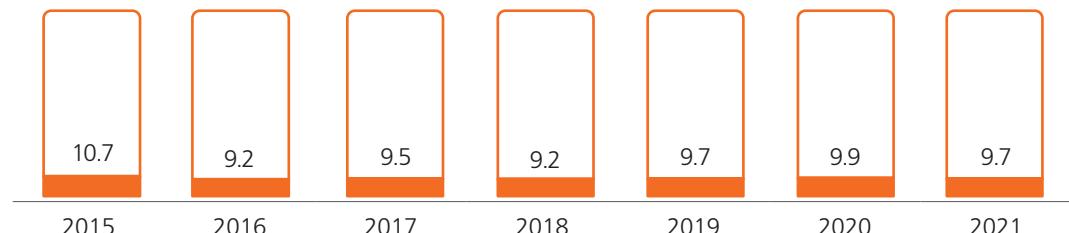




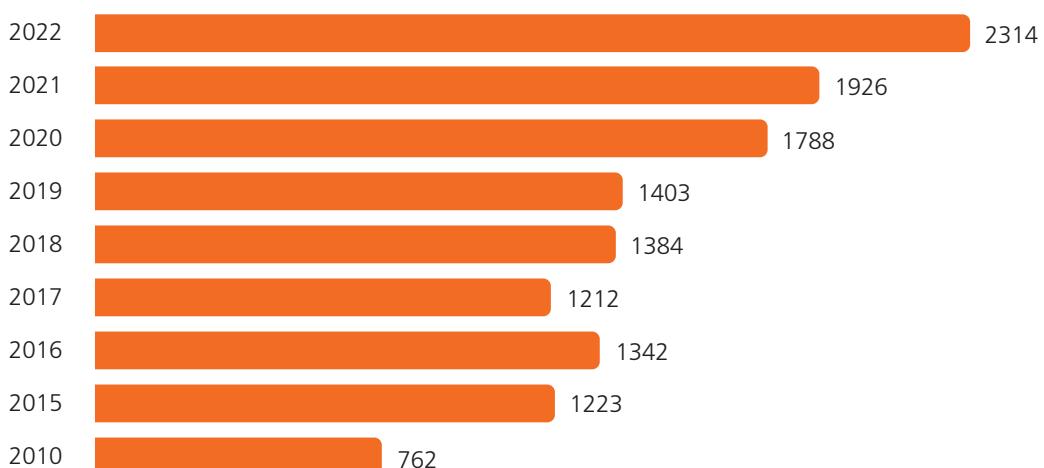
SMEs with debts to credit institutions (of the total number of SMEs, %)



Small-scale industries in total manufacturing output (%)



Number of developed advanced production technologies new to Russia (units)

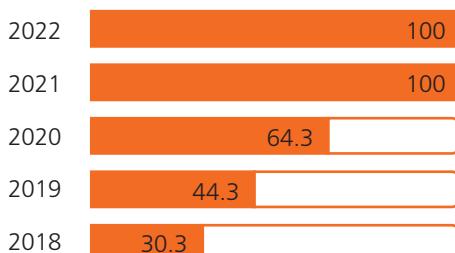


Number of used advanced production technologies developed in Russia (units)

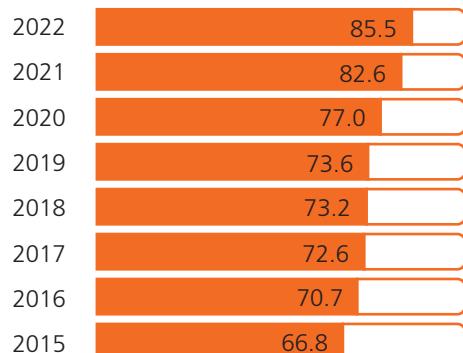




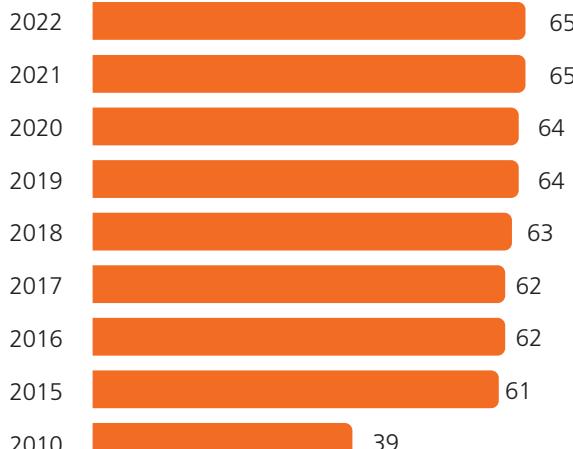
Socially significant infrastructure with Internet access (%)



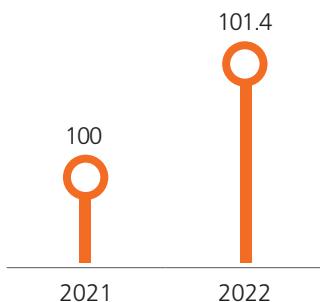
Households with broadband internet access (%)



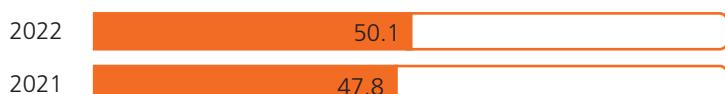
Density of paved public roads (km per 1,000 sq. km of territory)



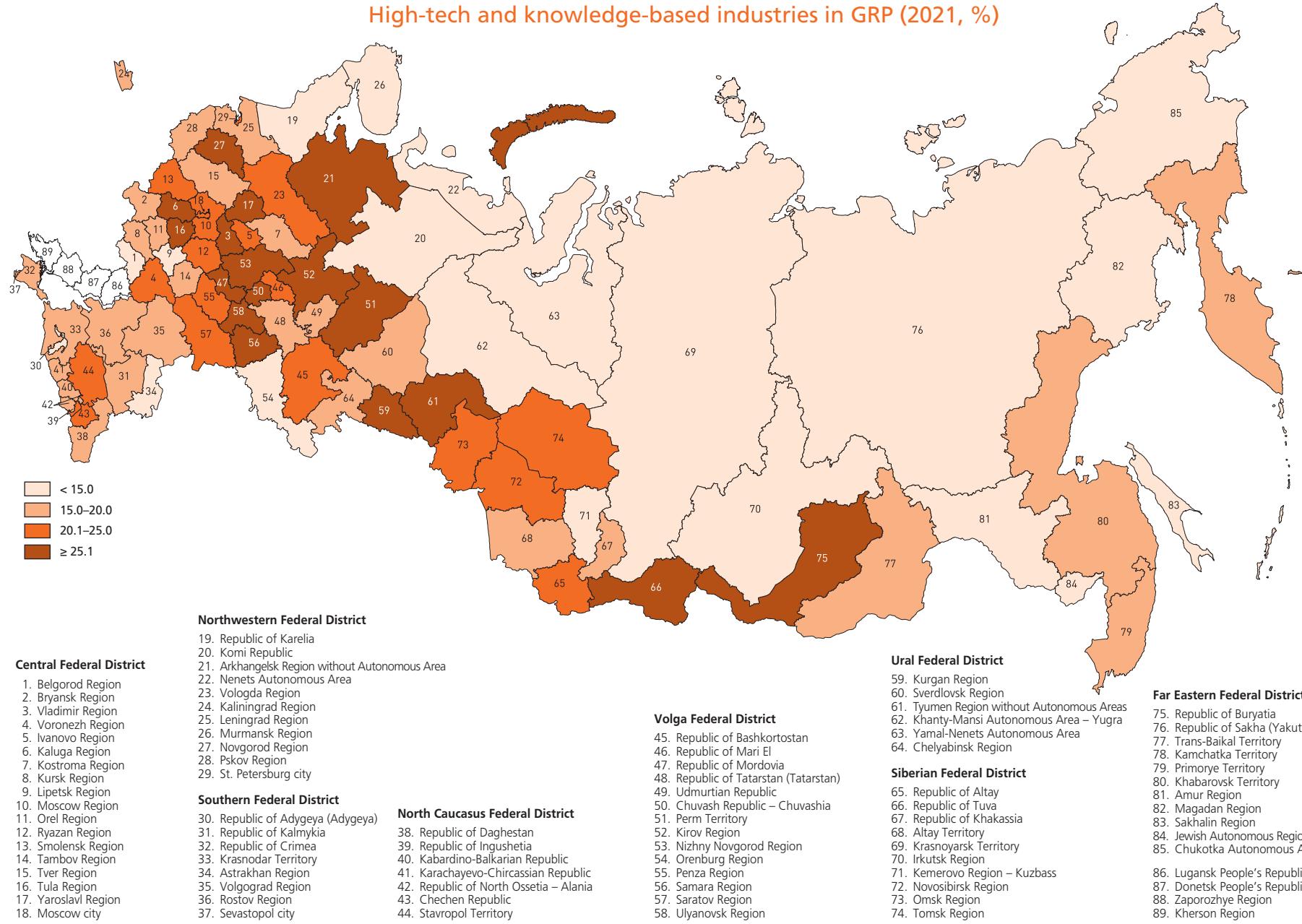
Transport infrastructure quality index (% to 2021)



Regional and inter-municipal roads that meet regulatory requirements (%)

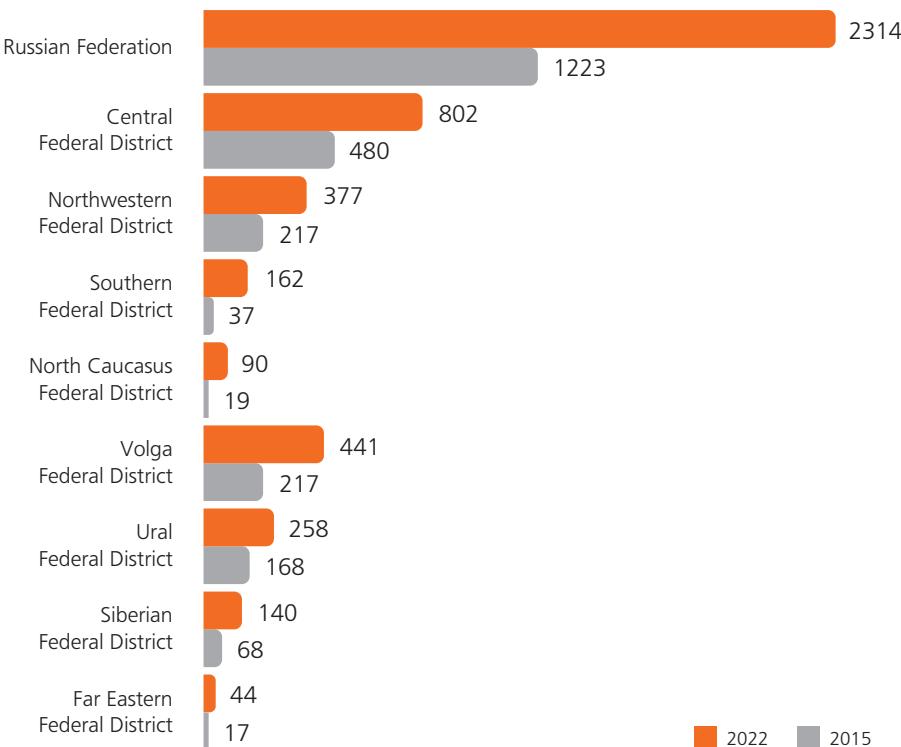


High-tech and knowledge-based industries in GRP (2021, %)

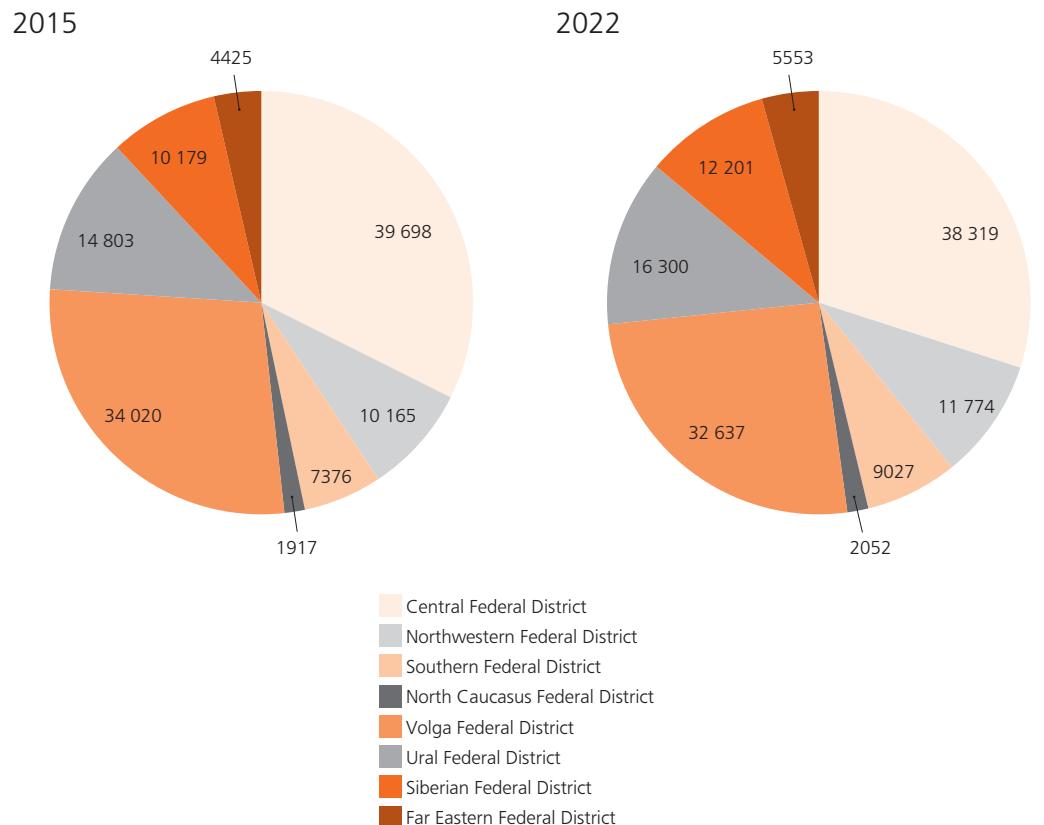




Number of developed advanced production technologies new to Russia (units)

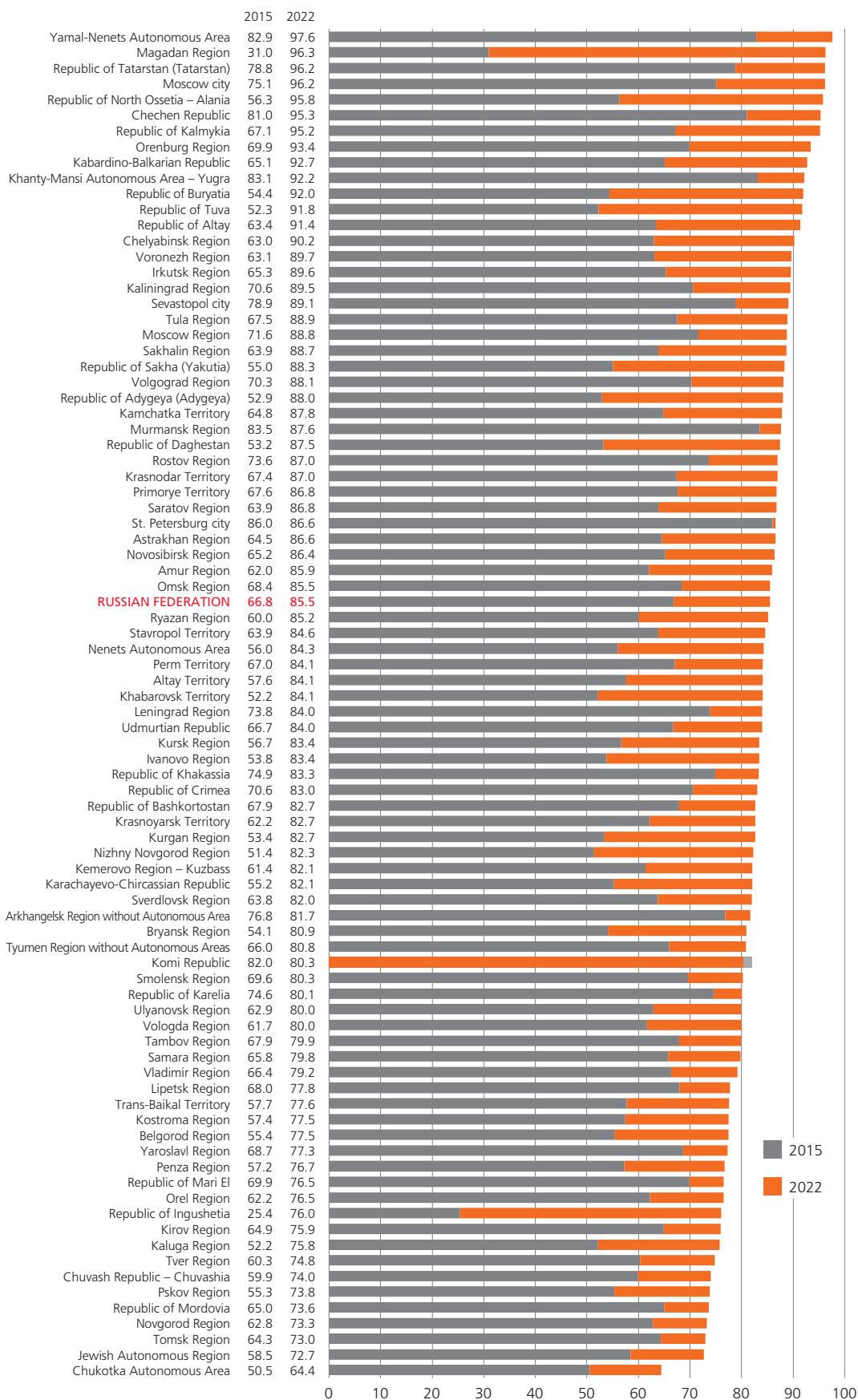


Number of used advanced production technologies developed in Russia (units)





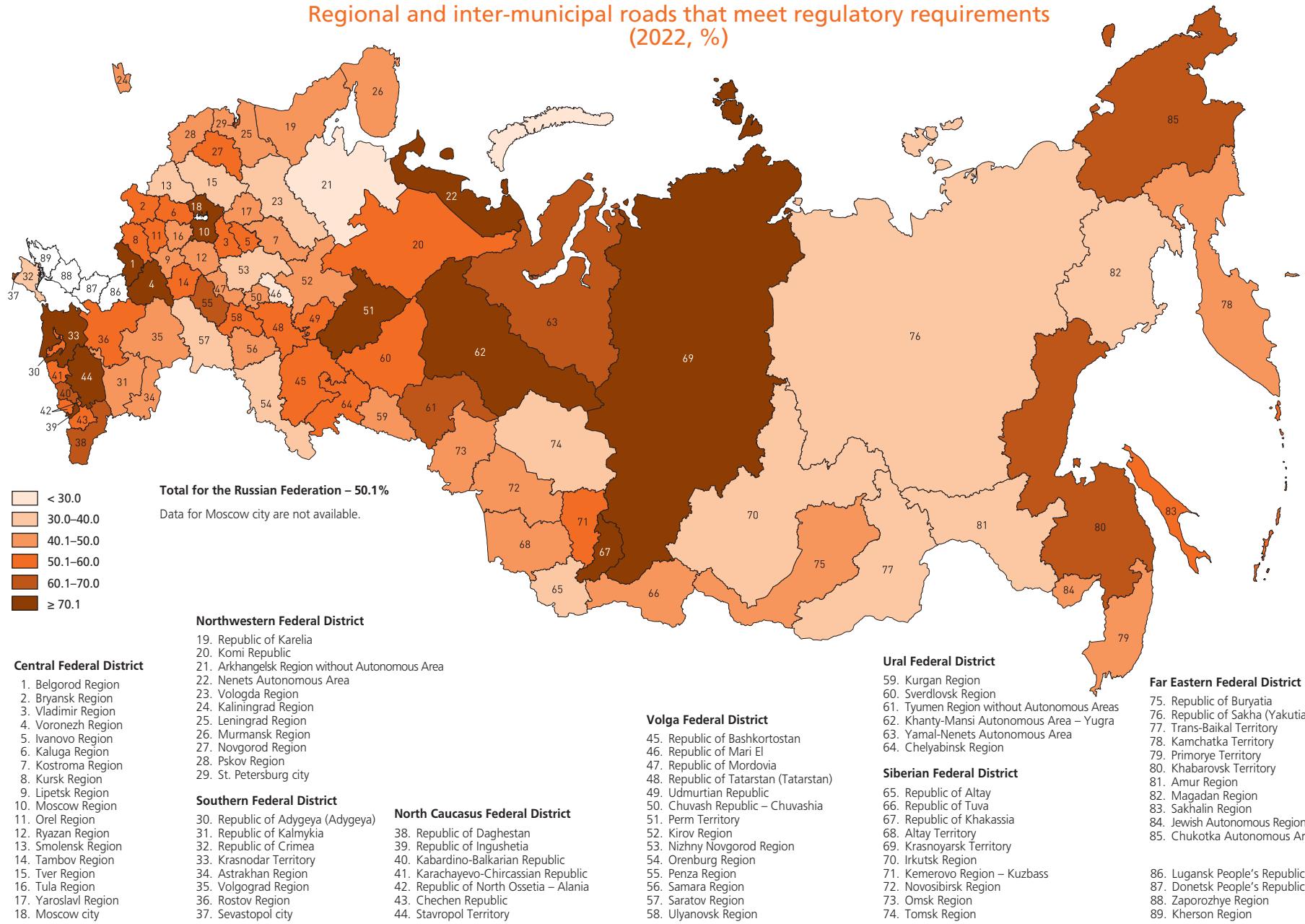
Households with broadband internet access (%)



Density of paved public roads (2022, km per 1,000 sq. km of territory)



Regional and inter-municipal roads that meet regulatory requirements (2022, %)





REDUCED INEQUALITIES

10

REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

The problem of inequality threatens the economic development of countries, negatively affects the eradication of poverty and undermines social stability in society. Goal 10 calls to support and encourage the active participation of all people in social, economic and political life, regardless of age, gender, disability status, race, ethnicity, origin, religion and economic or other status through legislation.

Implementing inclusive economic and political strategies will ensure that citizens have equal access to health care, education and employment and will contribute to the elimination of income inequality and shared prosperity.

Russia is continuously working to reduce inequality. There has been a gradual narrowing of the gap in the ratio of average wages of the 10 percent highest paid to 10 percent lowest paid employees in organizations. The share of people with incomes below 50 percent of the median income is declining.

Population living below
50 per cent of median income



Social benefits to the lowest
income population

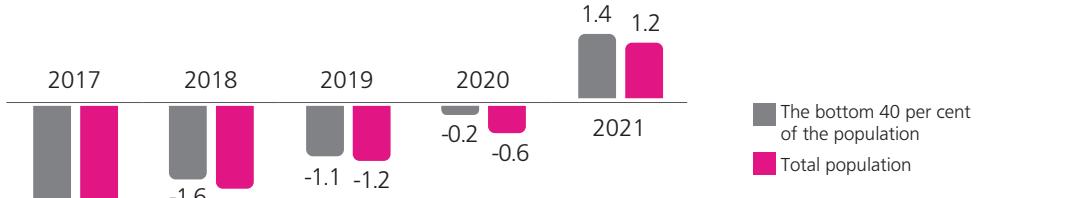




Compensation of employees in GDP (%)



Growth rate of average per capita cash income (%)



■ The bottom 40 per cent
of the population
■ Total population



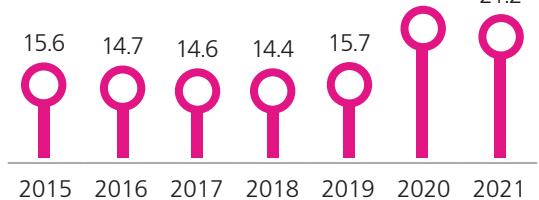
Population living below 50 per cent of median income (%)



* Preliminary data.



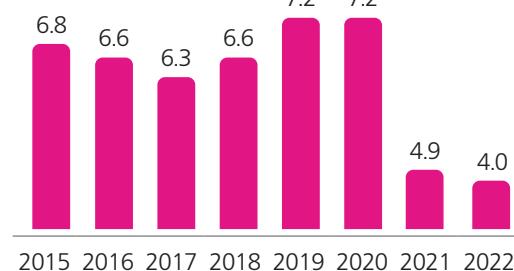
Social benefits to the lowest income population (of the total amount of social benefits, %)



10% highest paid to 10% lowest paid average wages of employees of organizations (excluding small businesses)



Foreign citizens and stateless persons (of the total population of Russia, %)



Gini coefficient

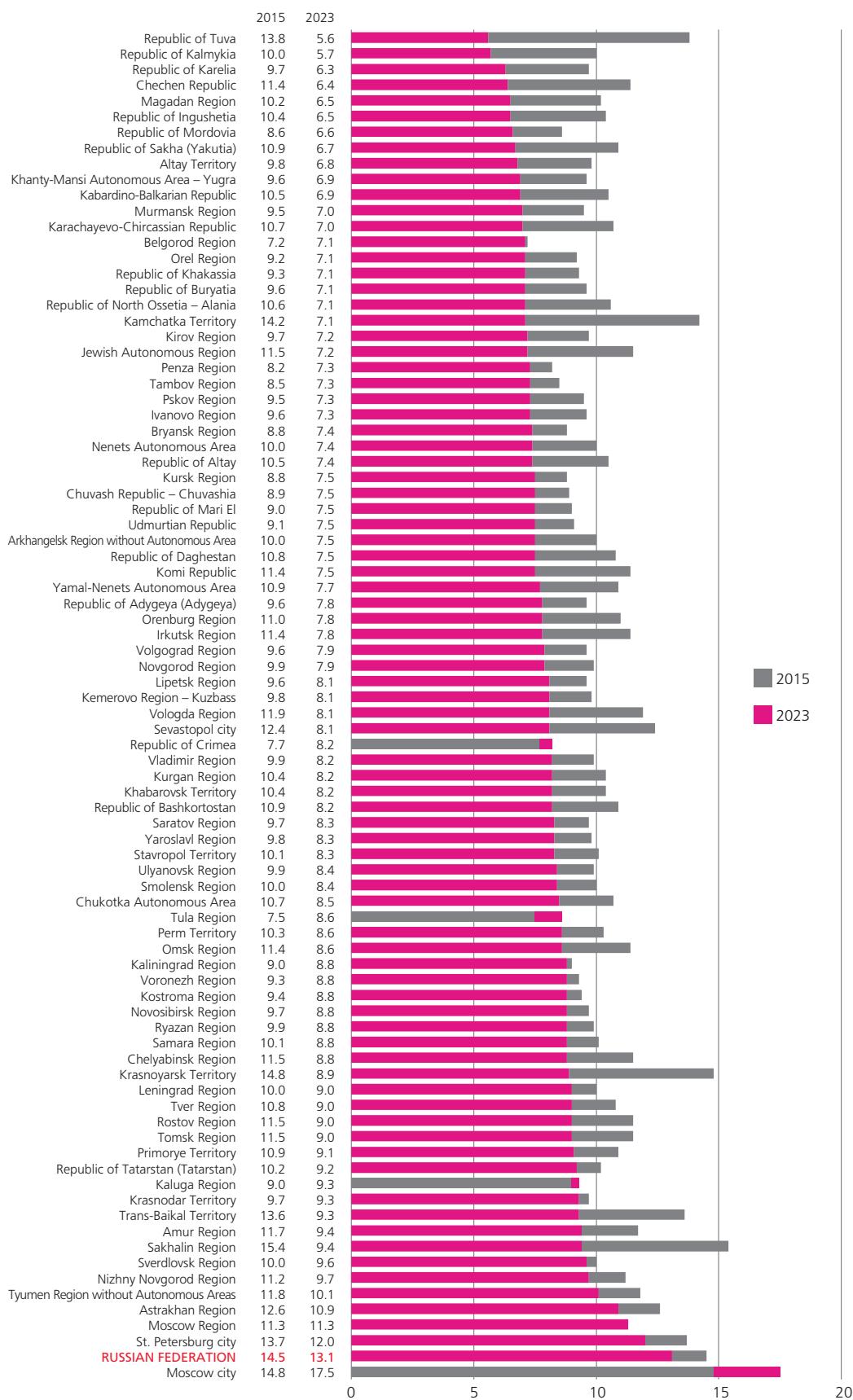


* Preliminary data.



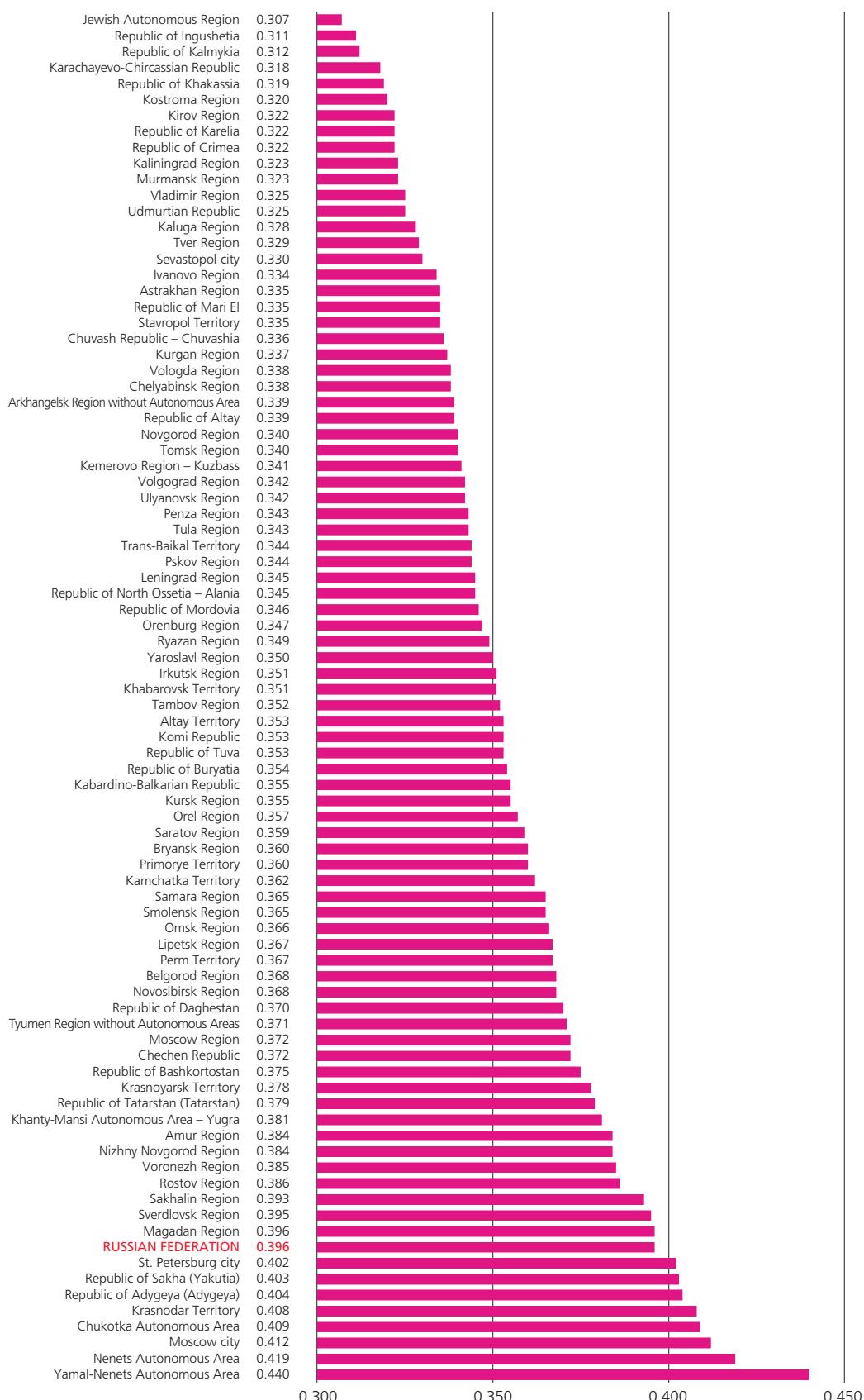


10% highest paid to 10% lowest paid average wages of employees of organizations (excluding small businesses)





Gini coefficient (2022*)



* Preliminary data.



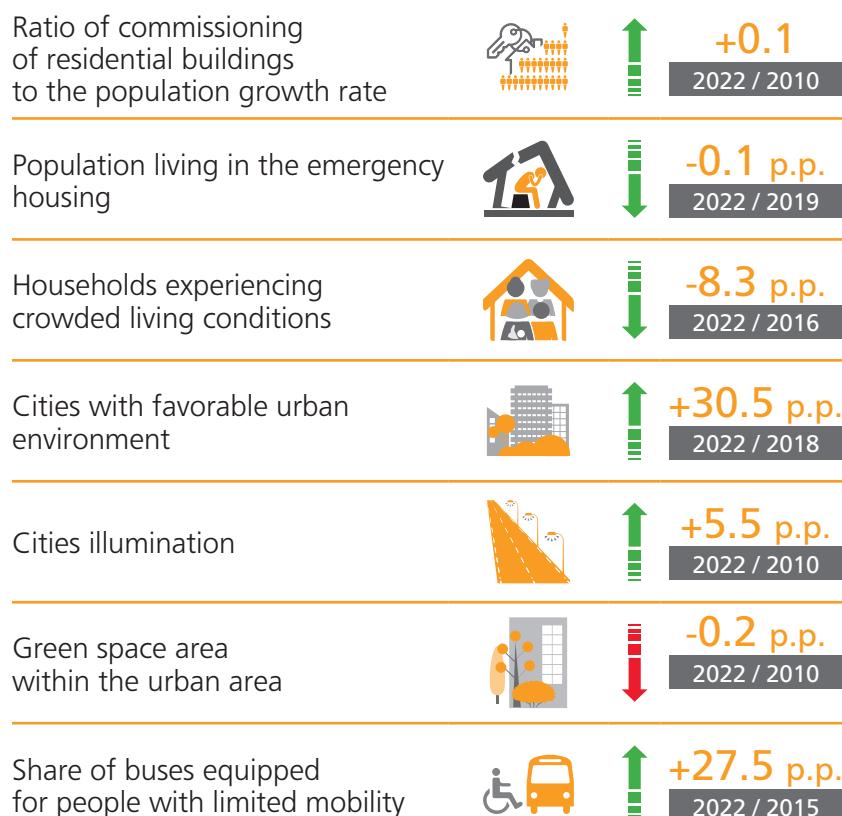
SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

Cities are economic, political, intellectual and cultural centers. Goal 11 seeks to implement effective planning and management of cities in order to meet the challenges of urbanization.

Currently, more than half the world's population lives in urban areas. Effective urban planning is necessary to address and prevent problems such as over-crowding, air pollution, waste accumulation, inadequate housing, and disasters.

Russia is working systematically to create conditions to improve the quality of life and housing conditions of its citizens. A number of indicators show a positive trend – the share of households experiencing crowded living conditions is decreasing, more cities with favorable urban environment are appearing, and infrastructure is being developed for people with limited mobility.

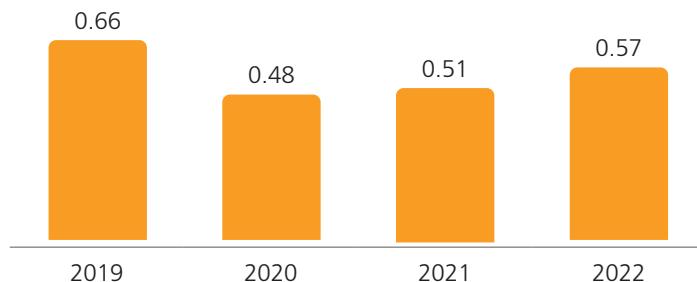




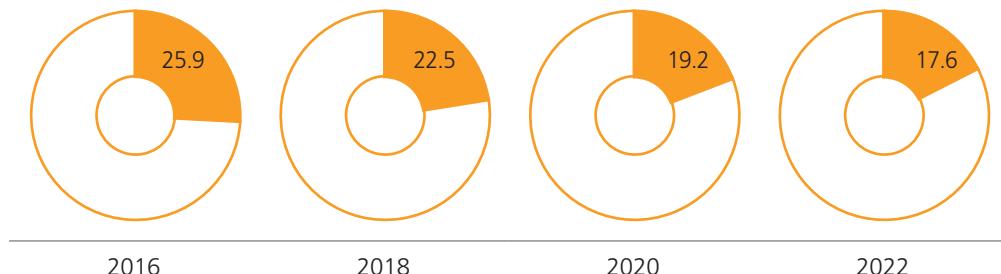
Ratio of commissioning of residential buildings to the population growth rate



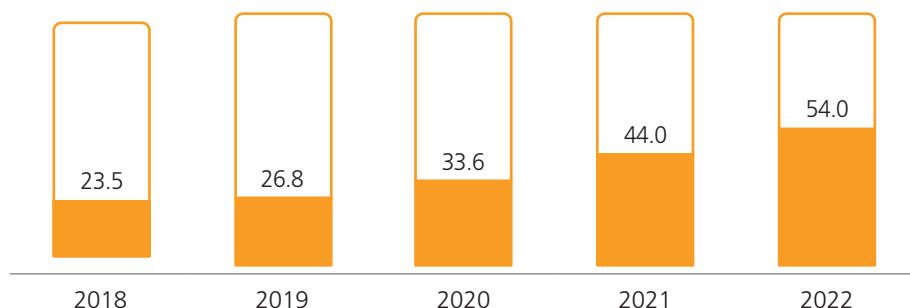
Population living in the emergency housing (%)



Households experiencing crowded living conditions (%)

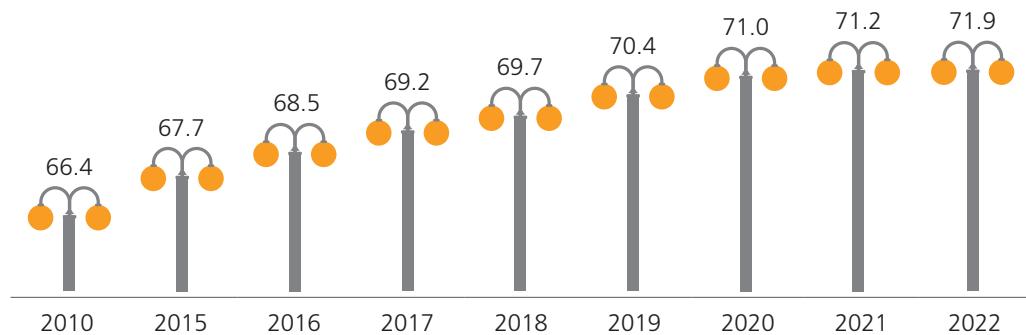


Cities with favorable urban environment (%)





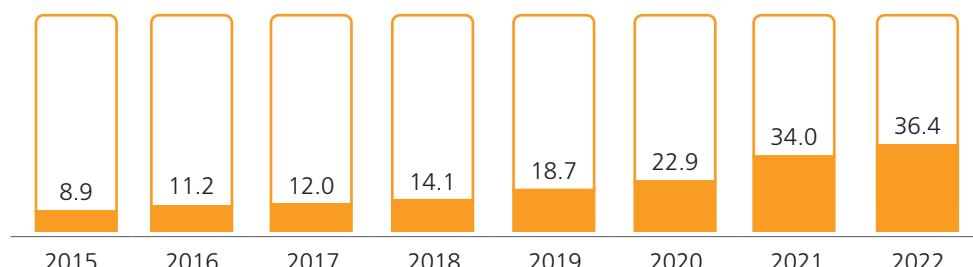
Cities illumination (of streets, driveways, embankments, %)



Green space area within the urban area (%)

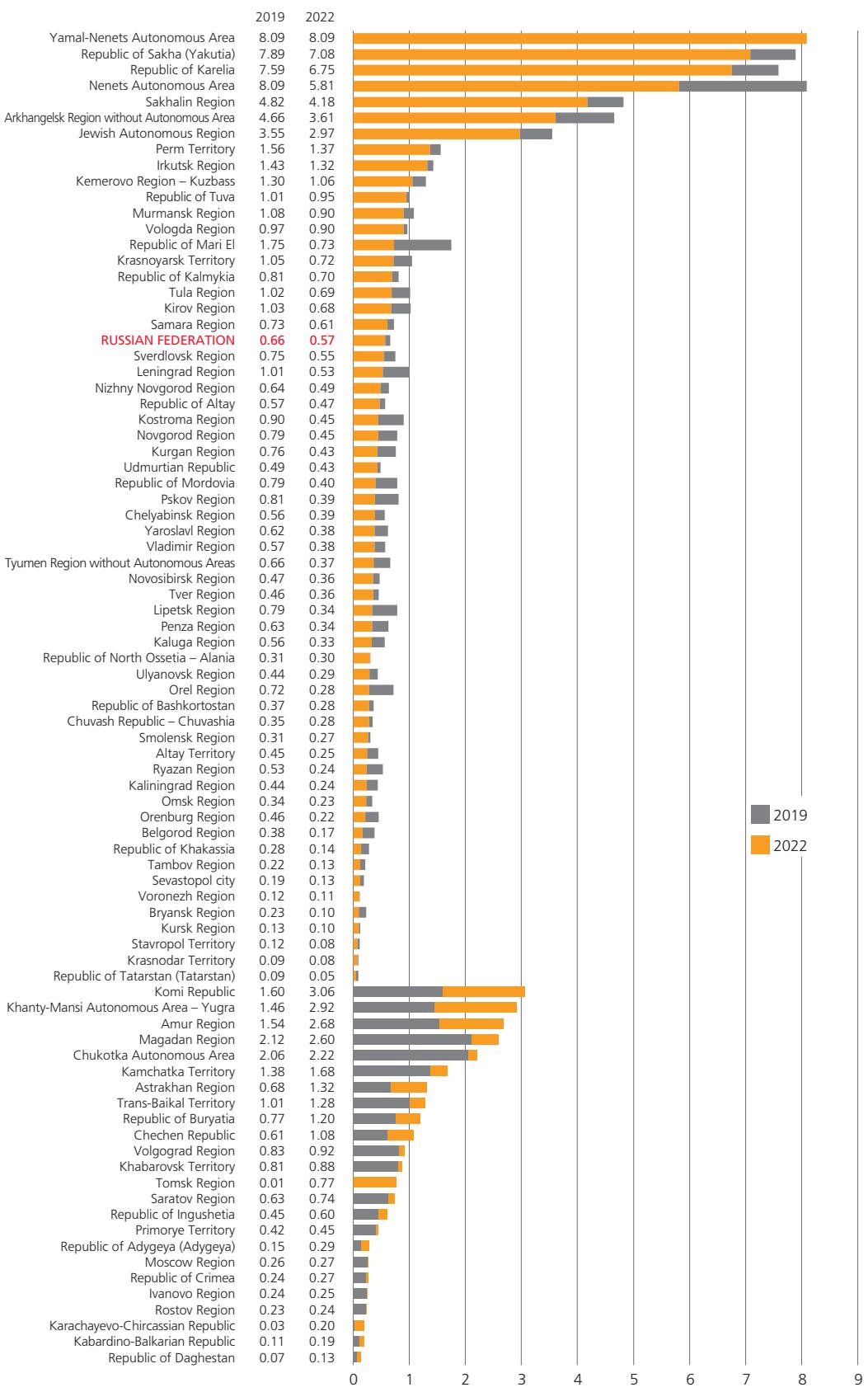


Share of buses equipped for people with limited mobility (%)





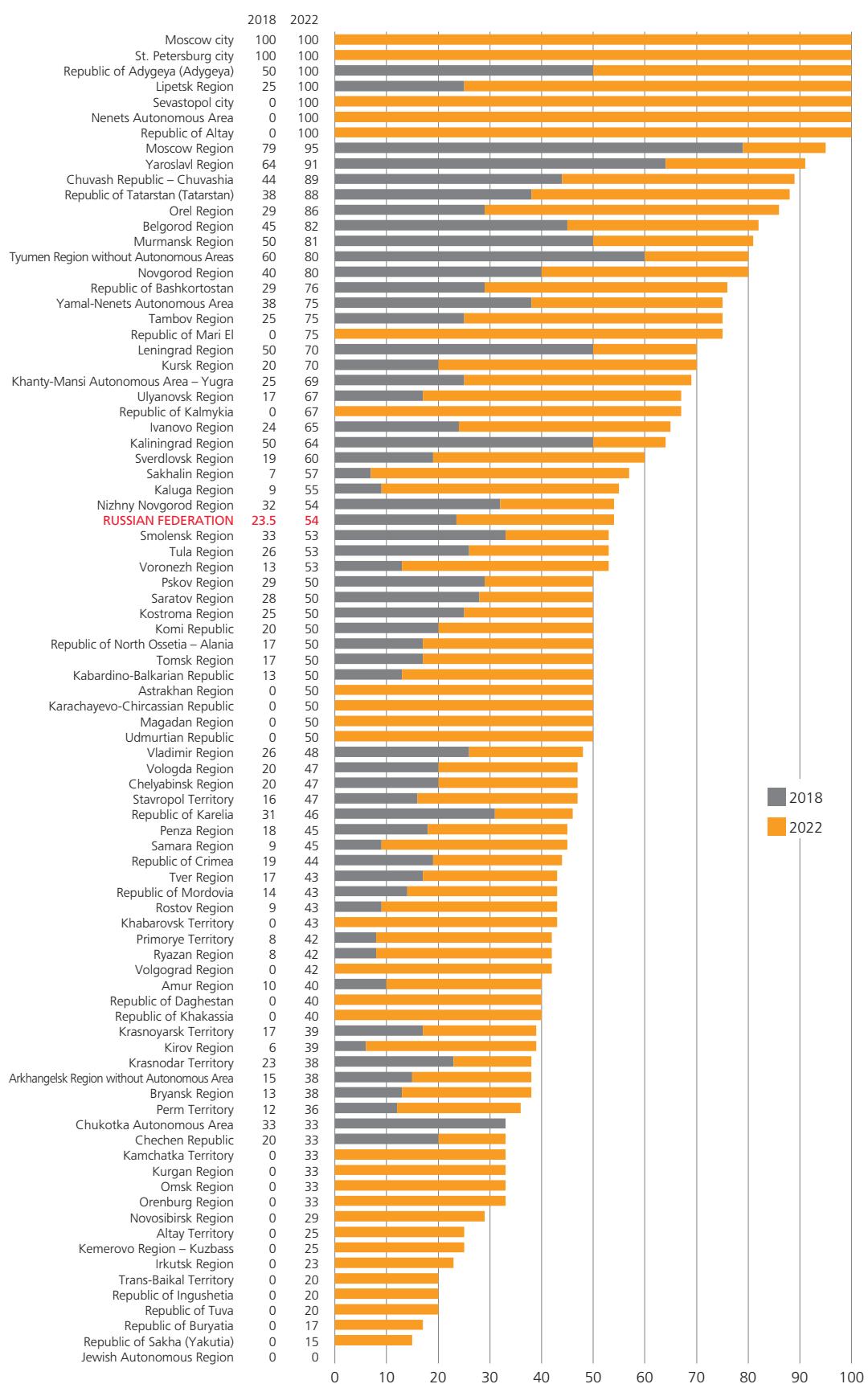
Population living in the emergency housing (%)



Data for Moscow city and St. Petersburg city are not available.



Cities with favorable urban environment (%)

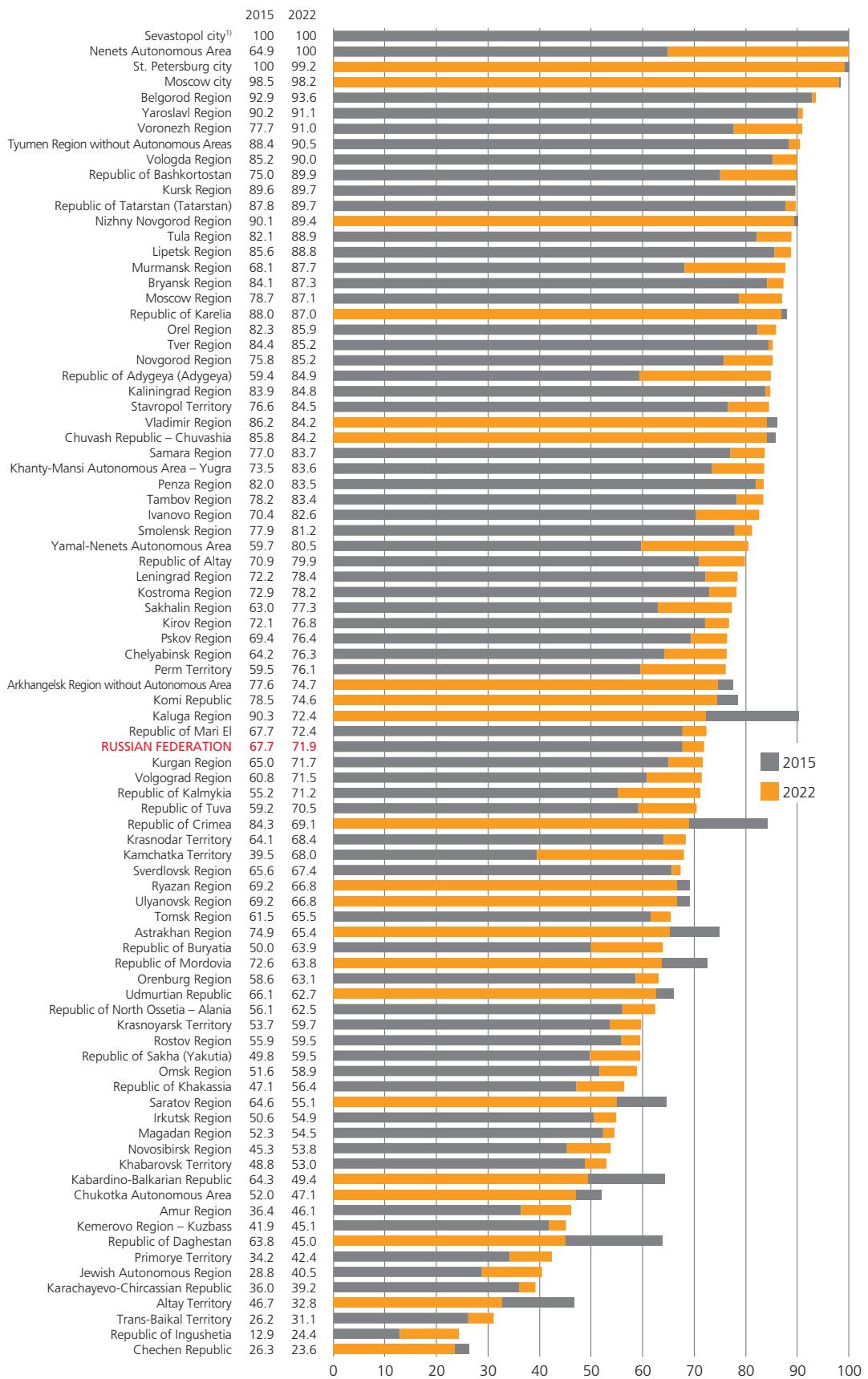


Households experiencing crowded living conditions (2022, %)





Cities illumination (of streets, driveways, embankments, %)



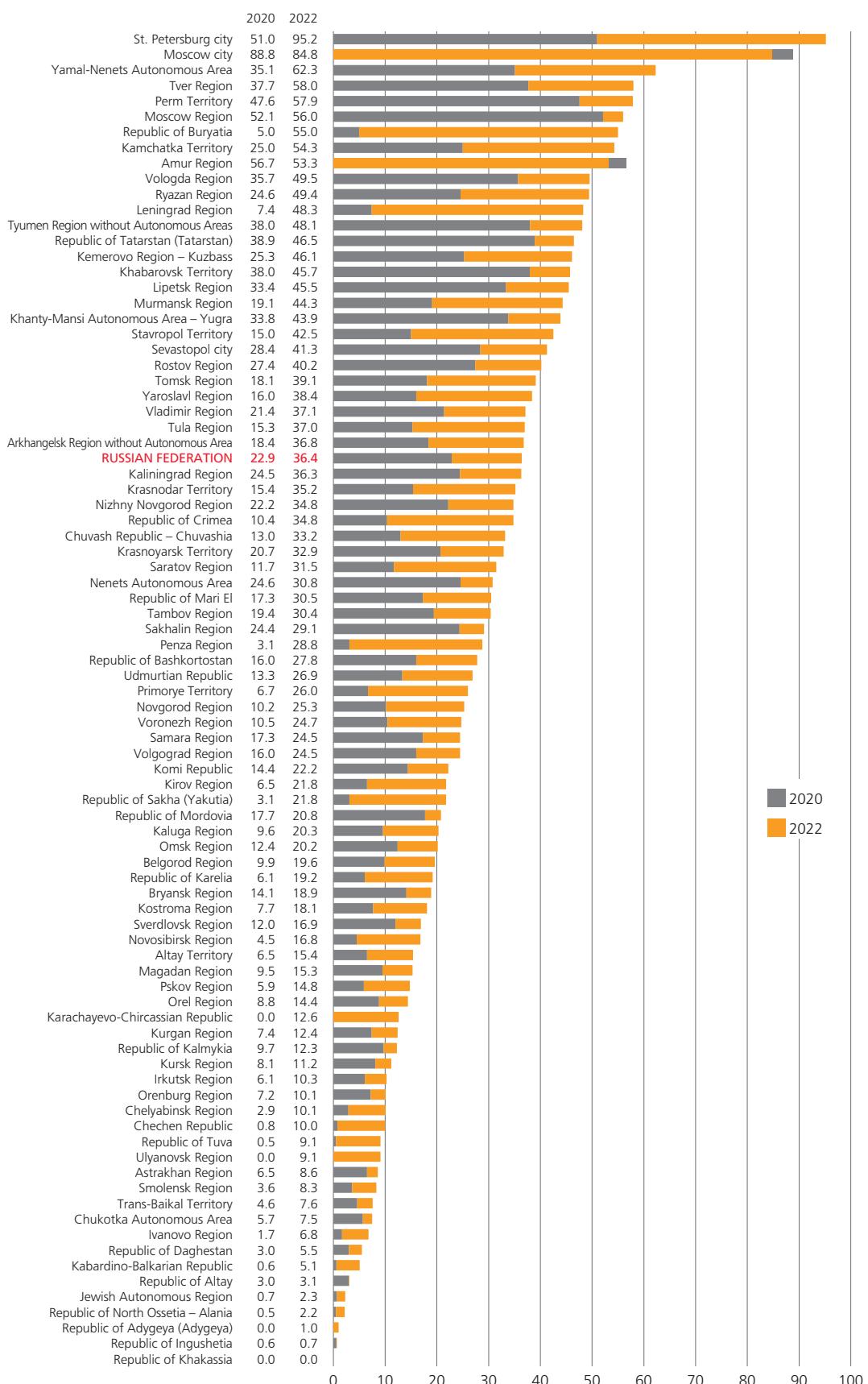
¹⁾ After establishing the borders of settlements in the city of Sevastopol, the data will be clarified.

Green space area within the urban area (2022, %)





Share of buses equipped for people with limited mobility (%)





RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

12

ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

Responsible consumption and production are key factors in a global population growth and increasing demand for a variety of products. Goal 12 helps fulfill overall development plans, reduce future economic, environmental, and social costs, increase economic competitiveness, and reduce poverty.

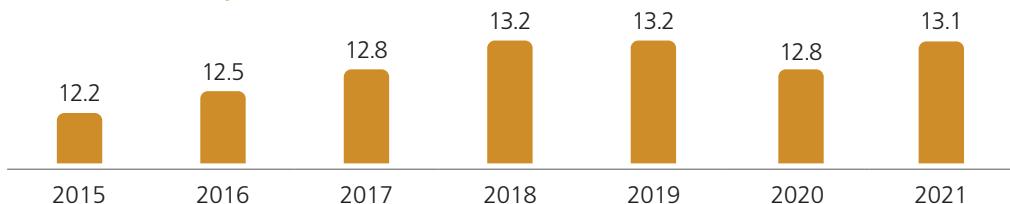
Promoting resource and energy efficiency, building sustainable infrastructure, and changing consumption and production patterns are essential for preventing natural disasters and planetary pollution, and for the well-being of present and future generations.

In Russia, the number of ecological and educational facilities grows, and the number of eliminated most dangerous objects of accumulated environmental damage is significantly increasing. Every year, more and more companies publish non-financial reporting as open data.





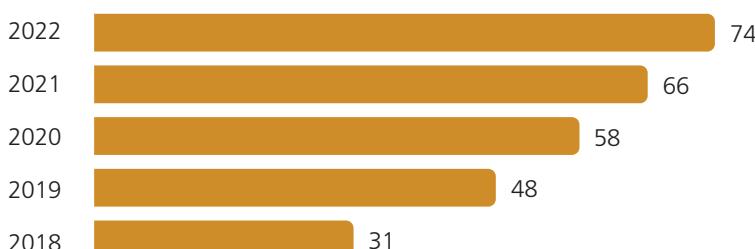
Consumption of fuel and energy resources per employee (tons of fuel equivalent)



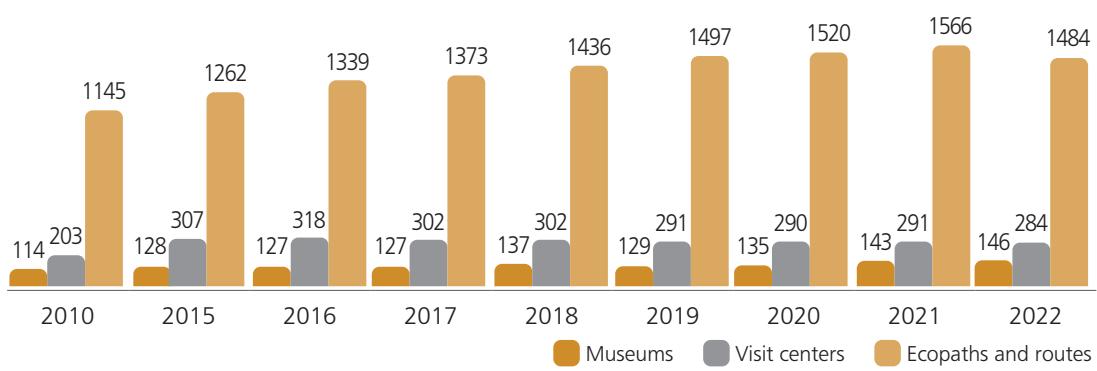
Utilized and neutralized industrial and municipal waste (of waste generated, %)



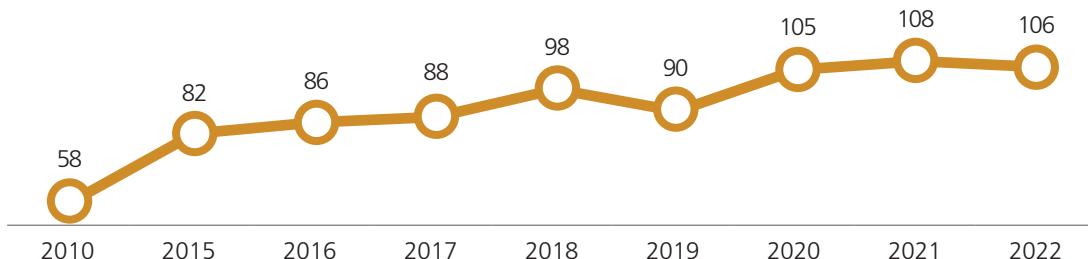
Eliminated most dangerous objects of accumulated environmental damage (units)



Ecological and educational facilities in nature reserves and national parks (units)

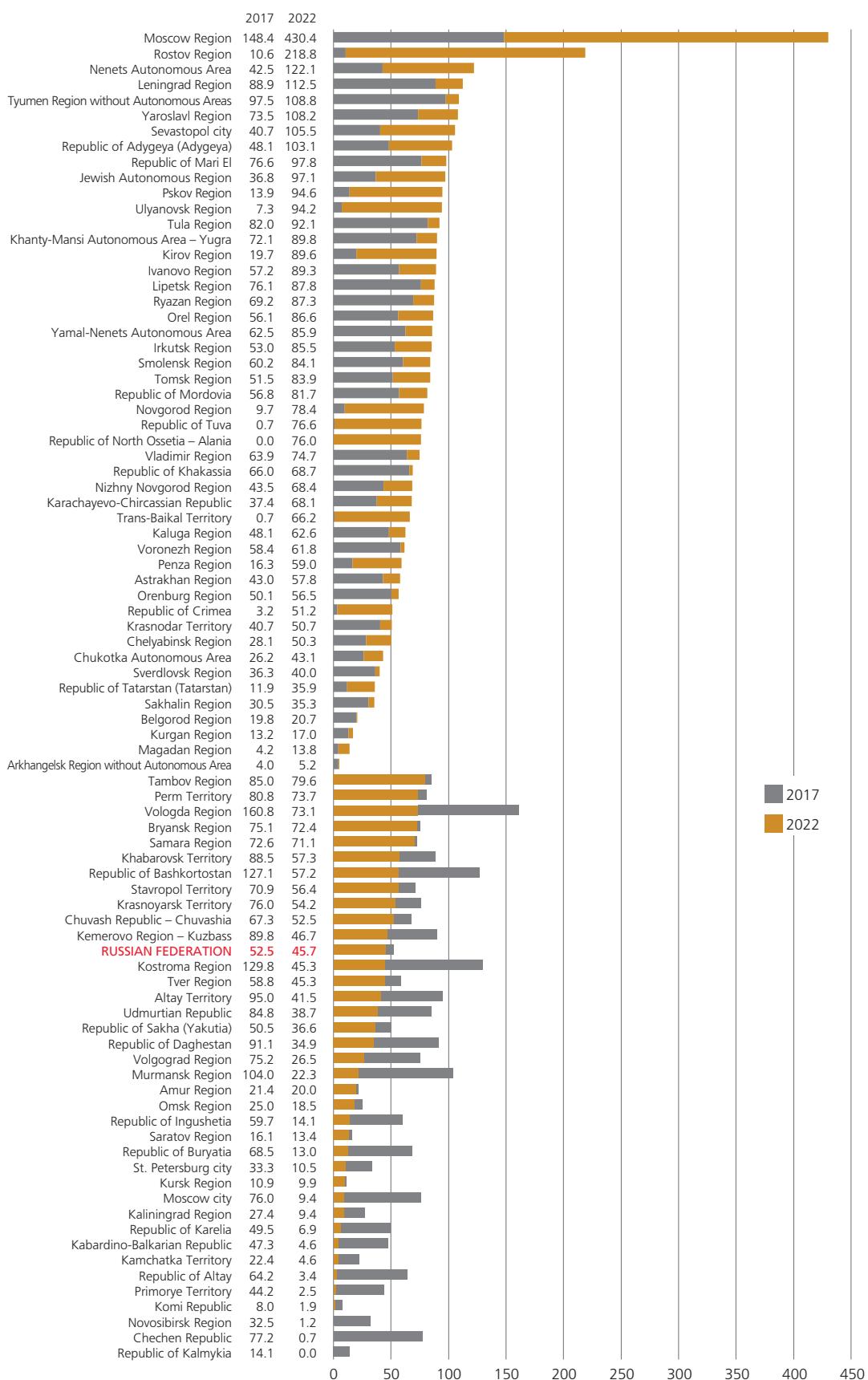


Companies publishing non-financial reporting as open data (units)

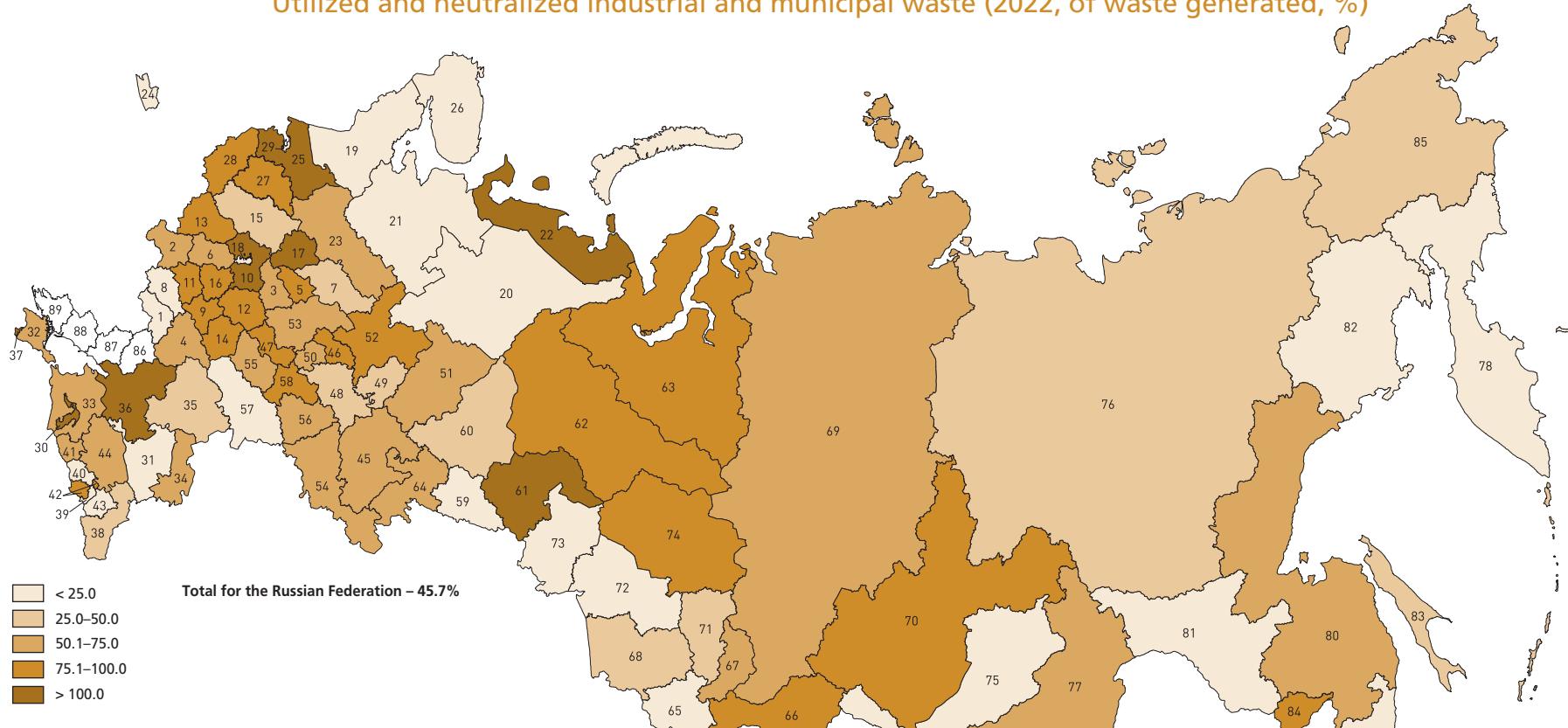




Utilized and neutralized industrial and municipal waste (of waste generated, %)



Utilized and neutralized industrial and municipal waste (2022, of waste generated, %)



Northwestern Federal District

19. Republic of Karelia
20. Komi Republic
21. Arkhangelsk Region without Autonomous Area
22. Nenets Autonomous Area
23. Vologda Region
24. Kaliningrad Region
25. Leningrad Region
26. Murmansk Region
27. Novgorod Region
28. Pskov Region
29. St. Petersburg city

Southern Federal District

30. Republic of Adygeya (Adygeya)
31. Republic of Kalmykia
32. Republic of Crimea
33. Krasnodar Territory
34. Astrakhan Region
35. Volgograd Region
36. Rostov Region
37. Sevastopol city

North Caucasus Federal District

38. Republic of Daghestan
39. Republic of Ingushetia
40. Kabardino-Balkarian Republic
41. Karachayevо-Chircassian Republic
42. Republic of North Ossetia – Alania
43. Chechen Republic
44. Stavropol Territory

Central Federal District

1. Belgorod Region
2. Bryansk Region
3. Vladimir Region
4. Voronezh Region
5. Ivanovo Region
6. Kaluga Region
7. Kostroma Region
8. Kursk Region
9. Lipetsk Region
10. Moscow Region
11. Orel Region
12. Ryazan Region
13. Smolensk Region
14. Tambov Region
15. Tver Region
16. Tula Region
17. Yaroslavl Region
18. Moscow city

Ural Federal District

59. Kurgan Region
60. Sverdlovsk Region
61. Tyumen Region without Autonomous Areas
62. Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area – Yugra
63. Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Area
64. Chelyabinsk Region

Volga Federal District

45. Republic of Bashkortostan
46. Republic of Mari El
47. Republic of Mordovia
48. Republic of Tatarstan (Tatarstan)
49. Udmurtian Republic
50. Chuvash Republic – Chuvashia
51. Perm Territory
52. Kirov Region
53. Nizhny Novgorod Region
54. Orenburg Region
55. Penza Region
56. Samara Region
57. Saratov Region
58. Ulyanovsk Region

Siberian Federal District

65. Republic of Altai
66. Republic of Tuva
67. Republic of Khakassia
68. Altai Territory
69. Krasnoyarsk Territory
70. Irkutsk Region
71. Kemerovo Region – Kuzbass
72. Novosibirsk Region
73. Omsk Region
74. Tomsk Region

Far Eastern Federal District

75. Republic of Buryatia
76. Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)
77. Trans-Baikal Territory
78. Kamchatka Territory
79. Primorye Territory
80. Khabarovsk Territory
81. Amur Region
82. Magadan Region
83. Sakhalin Region
84. Jewish Autonomous Region
85. Chukotka Autonomous Area
86. Lugansk People's Republic
87. Donetsk People's Republic
88. Zaporozhye Region
89. Kherson Region



CLIMATE ACTION

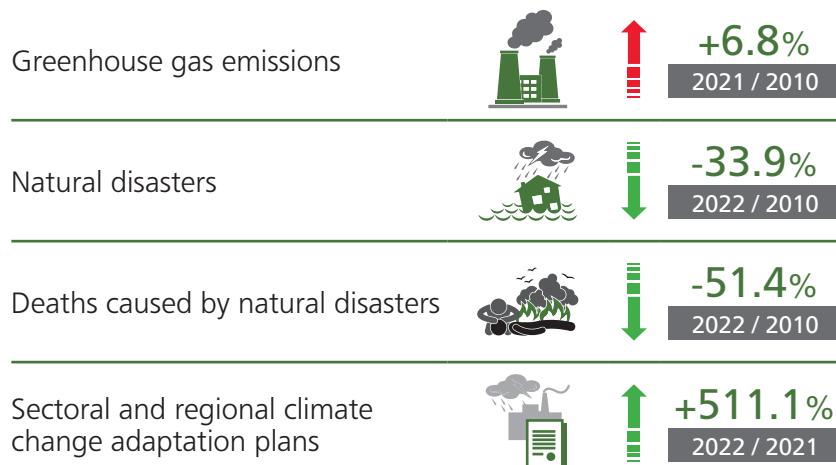
13

TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

Climate change has a significant impact on virtually every aspect of human life – the economy, health, and economic activity. Goal 13 aims to develop low-cost and scalable solutions to climate change, avoiding the destabilization of the gains of recent decades as a result of the phenomenon and enabling countries to make a future transition to a low-carbon economy.

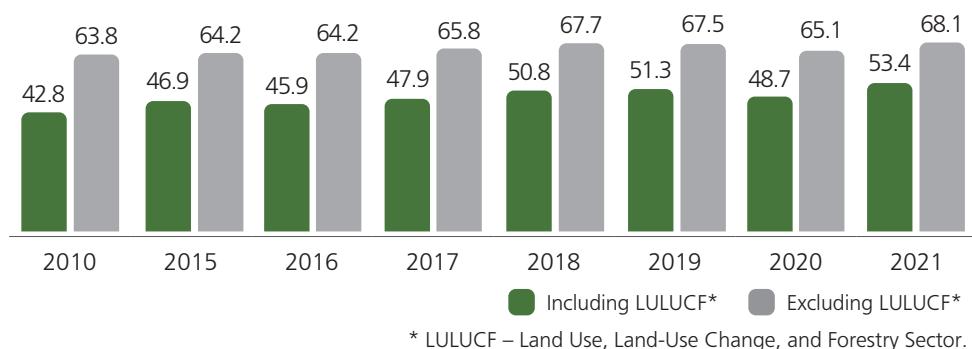
Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and investing in cleaner production are key factors in combating and mitigating climate change.

The Russian Federation is consistently taking steps to combat climate change and its consequences, in particular, sectoral and regional adaptation plans to climate change are being actively developed and approved.





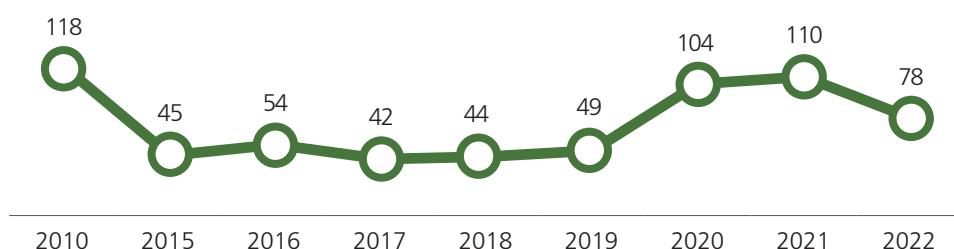
Greenhouse gas emissions as a percentage of 1990



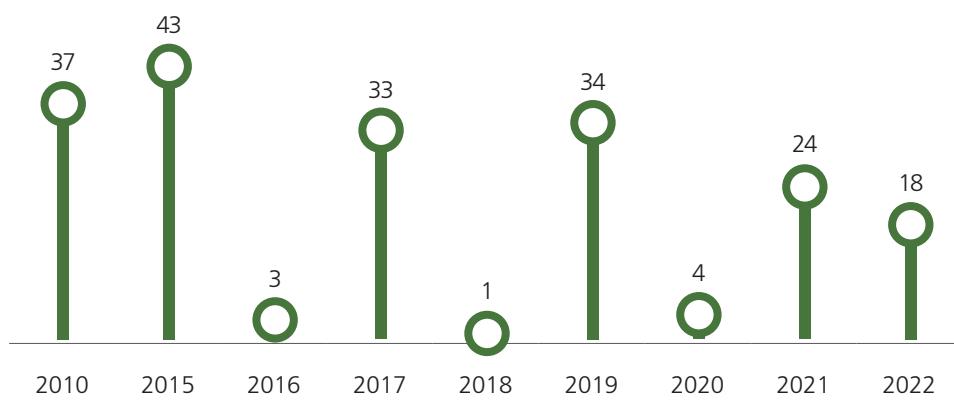
Greenhouse gas emissions (mln. tonnes of CO₂ equivalent)



Natural disasters (units)



Deaths caused by natural disasters (persons)



Sectoral and regional climate change adaptation plans (units)





LIFE BELOW WATER

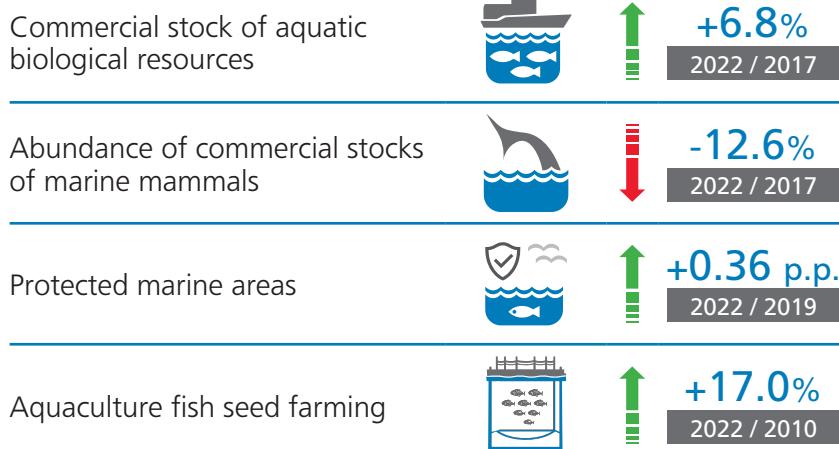
14

CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The temperature, chemical processes, currents, and life of the oceans-determine the operation of the global systems that make Earth habitable for mankind. Throughout history, the oceans and seas have been vital trade and cargo routes. Goal 14 seeks to conserve and sustainably manage the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development.

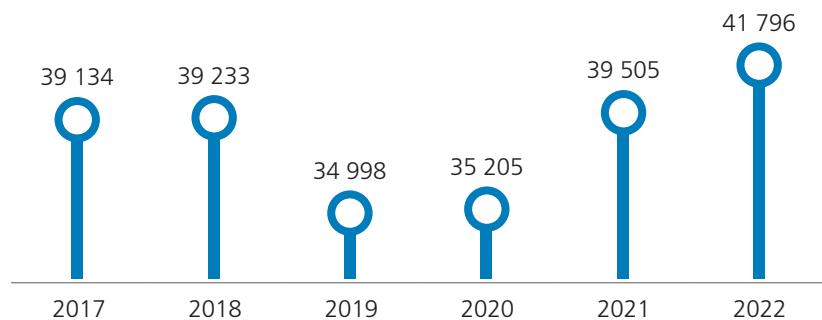
Preserving the biodiversity of the marine environment and ensuring the stability of marine resources are essential to combat climate change, maintain the health of people and our planet as a whole.

In Russia, the commercial stock of aquatic biological resources remains to grow, and the production (cultivation) of fish seed for aquaculture and the share of protected marine areas are also increasing.

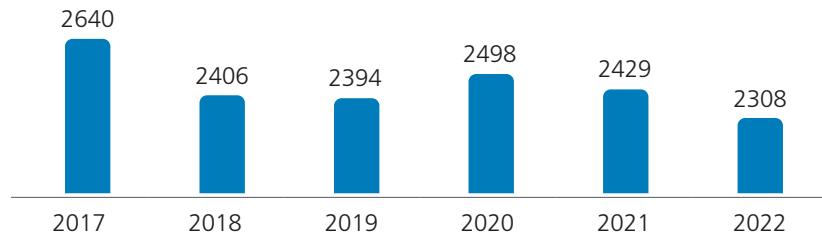




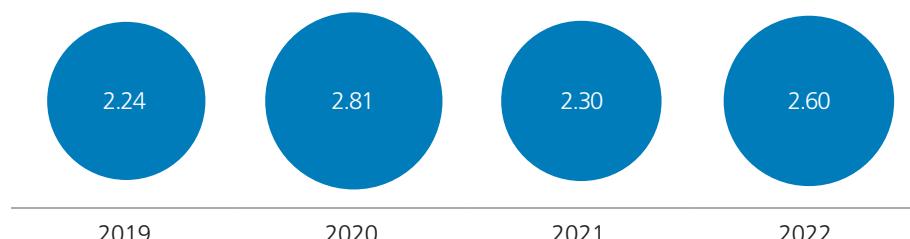
Commercial stock of aquatic biological resources (thsd. tons)



Abundance of commercial stocks of marine mammals (thsd. pieces)



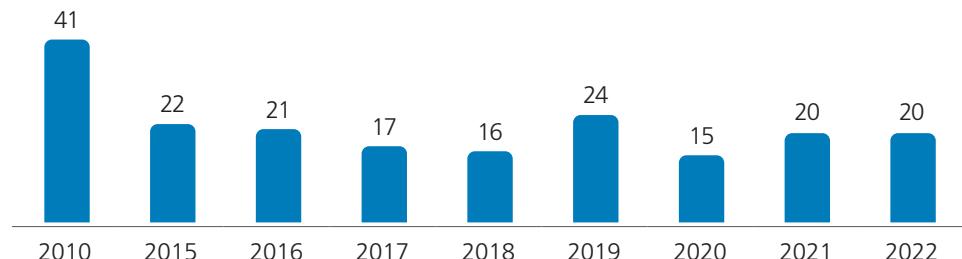
Protected marine areas (%)



Aquaculture fish seed farming (thsd. tons)



Sea expeditions to monitor the condition and pollution of the World Ocean per year (units)



15



LIFE ON LAND

PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

Forests cover about a third of the land area. They don't only provide food security and shelter, but also play a key role in combating climate change, help preserve biodiversity and are indigenous places of residence. Goal 15 aims to promote the sustainable management of all types of forests, stop deforestation, restore degraded forests and significantly expand the scope of afforestation and reforestation worldwide.

Russia's natural resource potential is one of the richest in the world. Our country's aquatic and terrestrial biological resources make a significant contribution to the sustainability of the Earth's biosphere. In Russia, the area of reforestation and afforestation to the area of felled and lost forest stands as well as the recultivated land area are growing. The area of forests in relation to the total land area has remained unchanged over recent years and amounts to more than 50%.

Proportion of specially protected natural areas of total area of the country



+2.2 p.p.
2022 / 2015

Reforestation and afforestation area to the area of felled and lost forest stands



+54.1 p.p.
2022 / 2010

Recultivated land area



+123.8%
2022 / 2015

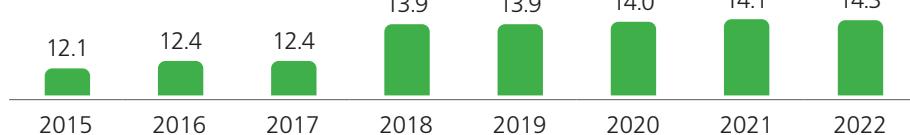
Environmental Expenditure Biodiversity Conservation Index



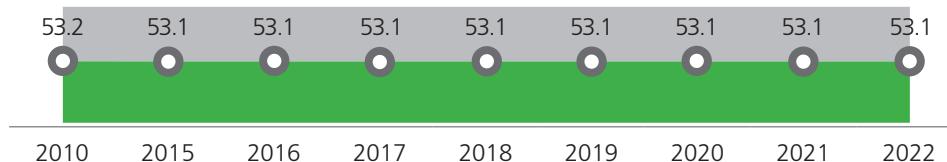
+16.8 p.p.
2022 / 2015



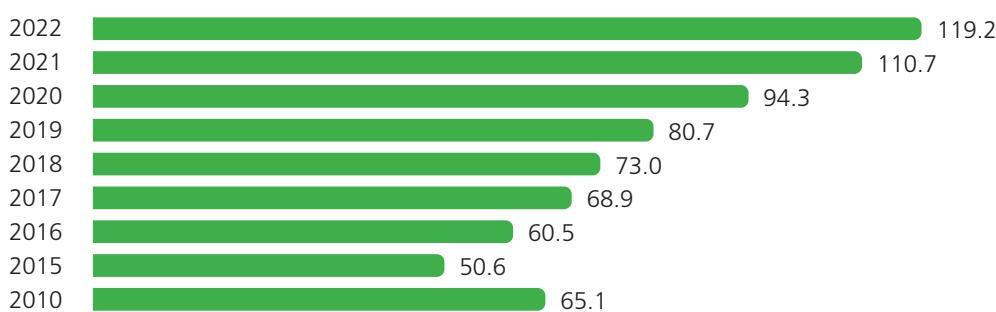
Proportion of specially protected natural areas of total area of the country (%)



Forest area as a proportion of total land area (%)



Reforestation and afforestation area to the area of felled and lost forest stands (%)



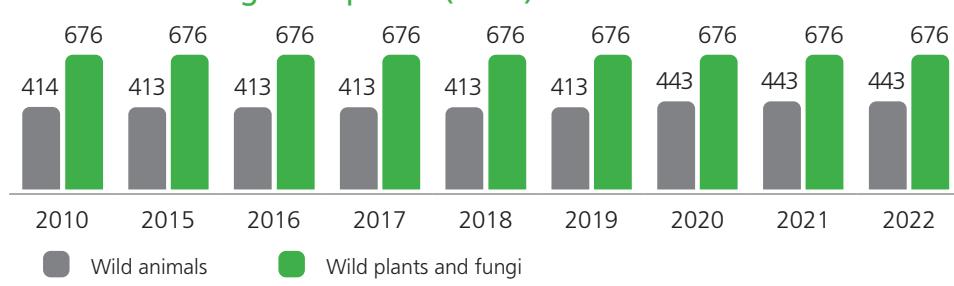
Recultivated land area (per year, thsd. ha)



Environmental Expenditure Biodiversity Conservation Index (% to the previous year, in comparable prices)



Rare and endangered species (units)

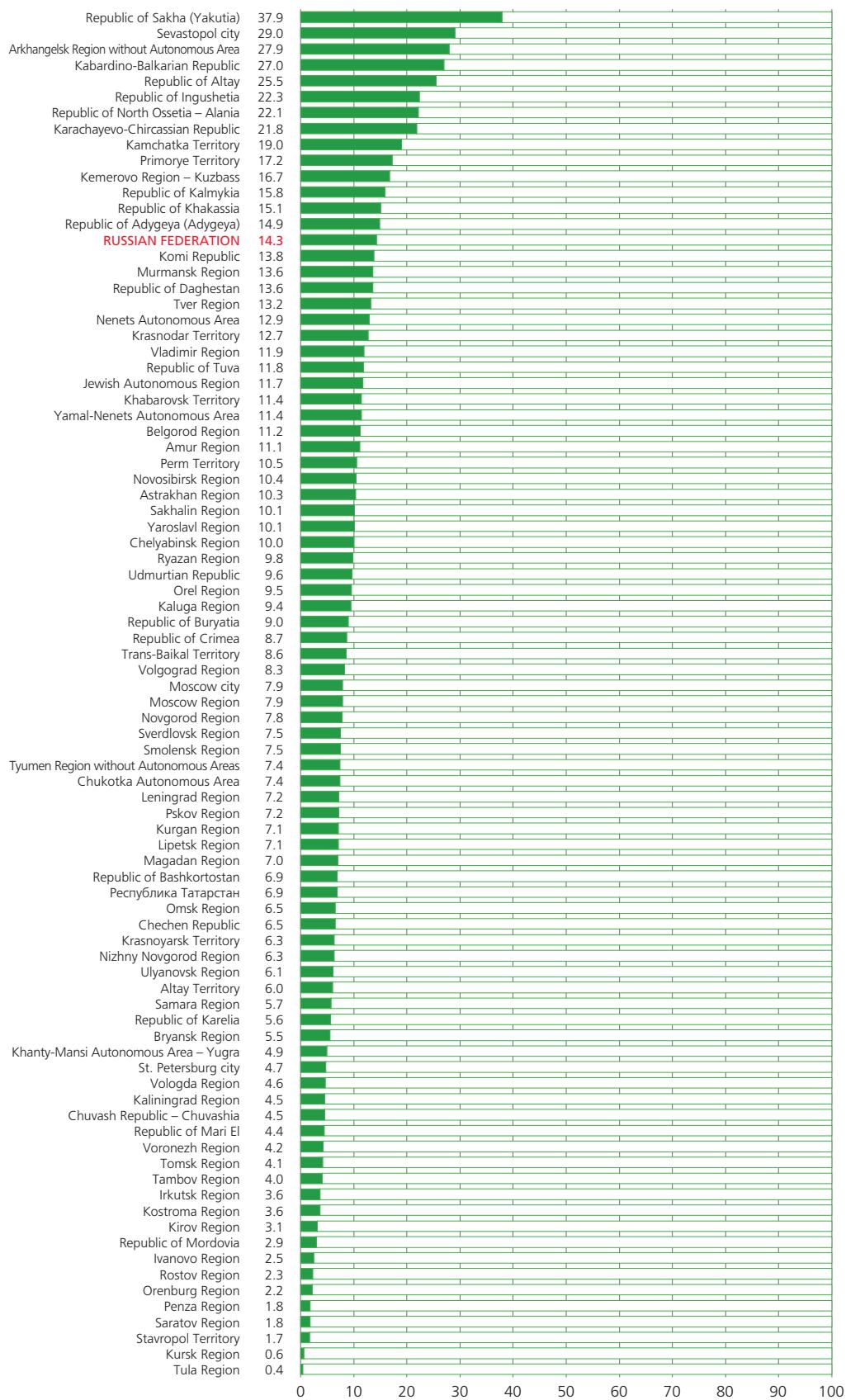


■ Wild animals

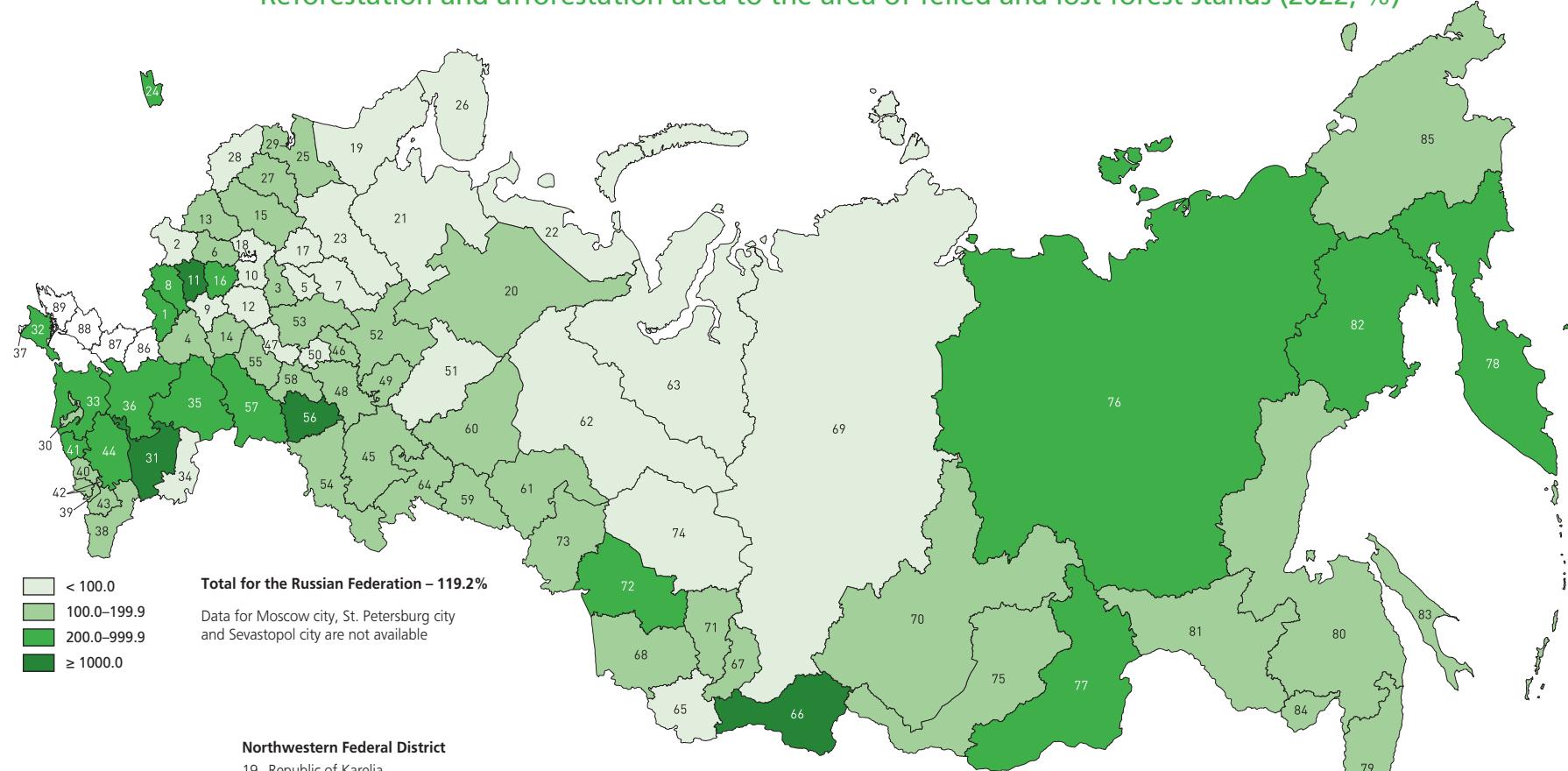
■ Wild plants and fungi



Proportion of specially protected federal, regional and local natural areas in the total area (2022, %)



Reforestation and afforestation area to the area of felled and lost forest stands (2022, %)



Northwestern Federal District

- 19. Republic of Karelia
- 20. Komi Republic
- 21. Arkhangelsk Region without Autonomous Area
- 22. Nenets Autonomous Area
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- 24. Kaliningrad Region
- 25. Leningrad Region
- 26. Murmansk Region
- 27. Novgorod Region
- 28. Pskov Region
- 29. St. Petersburg city

Central Federal District

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- 8. Kursk Region
- 9. Lipetsk Region
- 10. Moscow Region
- 11. Orel Region
- 12. Ryazan Region
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- 14. Tambov Region
- 15. Tver Region
- 16. Tula Region
- 17. Yaroslavl Region
- 18. Moscow city

Southern Federal District

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- 31. Republic of Kalmykia
- 32. Republic of Crimea
- 33. Krasnodar Territory
- 34. Astrakhan Region
- 35. Volgograd Region
- 36. Rostov Region
- 37. Sevastopol city

North Caucasus Federal District

- 38. Republic of Daghestan
- 39. Republic of Ingushetia
- 40. Kabardino-Balkarian Republic
- 41. Karachayevo-Chircassian Republic
- 42. Republic of North Ossetia – Alania
- 43. Chechen Republic
- 44. Stavropol Territory

Ural Federal District

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- 60. Sverdlovsk Region
- 61. Tyumen Region without Autonomous Areas
- 62. Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area – Yugra
- 63. Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Area
- 64. Chelyabinsk Region

Siberian Federal District

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- 66. Republic of Tuva
- 67. Republic of Khakassia
- 68. Altai Territory
- 69. Krasnoyarsk Territory
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- 71. Kemerovo Region – Kuzbass
- 72. Novosibirsk Region
- 73. Omsk Region
- 74. Tomsk Region

Far Eastern Federal District

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- 76. Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)
- 77. Trans-Baikal Territory
- 78. Kamchatka Territory
- 79. Primorye Territory
- 80. Khabarovsk Territory
- 81. Amur Region
- 82. Magadan Region
- 83. Sakhalin Region
- 84. Jewish Autonomous Region
- 85. Chukotka Autonomous Area
- 86. Lugansk People's Republic
- 87. Donetsk People's Republic
- 88. Zaporozhye Region
- 89. Kherson Region



PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

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

Just, peaceful and inclusive societies provide the foundation for achieving all of the Sustainable Development Goals. Goal 16 seeks to build effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

Involvement of the general public in government institutions and the fight against corruption and crime are especially important for improving the quality of life, maintaining social stability and developing most spheres – education, healthcare and the economy.

In Russia, the development of a network of multifunctional centers (MFC), the organization of interdepartmental electronic interaction, the provision of services in electronic form and the introduction of a system of quality assessment play a key role in increasing the efficiency of public administration institutions, as a result, since 2015, the share of the population receiving public services using the Internet has increased 3.9 times.

According to the UN report, in 2021 the world saw the highest number of intentional homicides in the last two decades, while in Russia this figure is steadily declining, and the proportion of people who feel safe on the street at night is 94%.

Victims of intentional homicide



-45.8%
2022 / 2010

Safety of being outdoors alone



+4.7 p.p.
2022 / 2018

Population receive public services
using the Internet



+52.6 p.p.
2022 / 2015

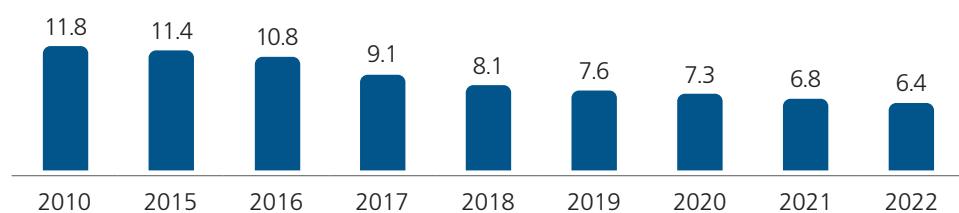
Businesses confronted bribery



-8.8 p.p.
2022 / 2020



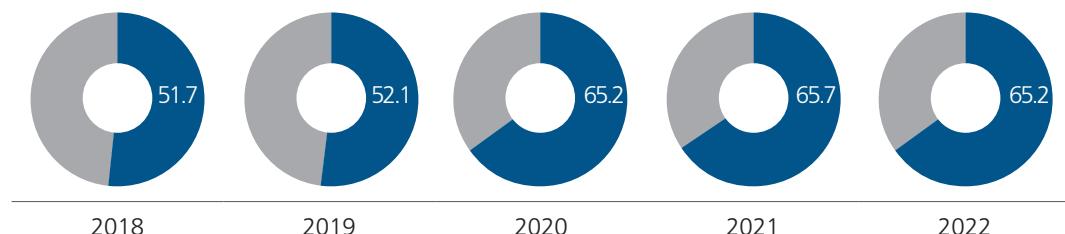
Victims of intentional homicide* (per 100,000 population, persons)



* Under Articles 105–107, part 2 of Article 108, part 4 of Article 111, item «b» of part 3 of Article 205, part 4 of Article 206, 277, 295, 317 of the Criminal Code.



Individuals assigned to investigative agencies and courts of first instance (of the number of suspects, accused and convicted persons held in pre-trial detention facilities at the end of the reporting period, %)



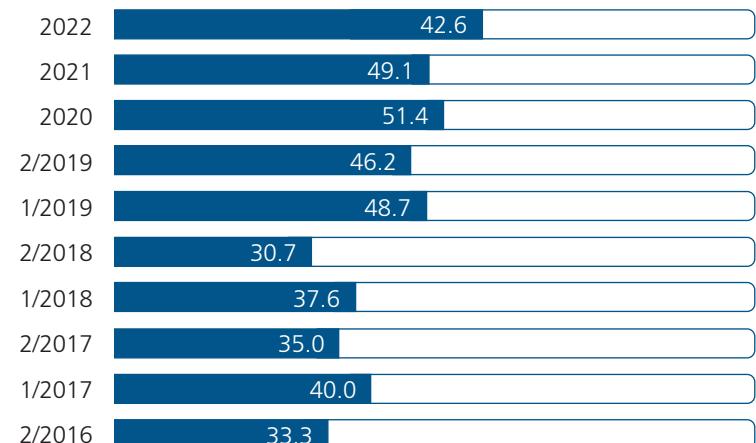
Safety of being outdoors alone (%)



Population receive public services using the Internet (of the total population aged 15–72 years, %)



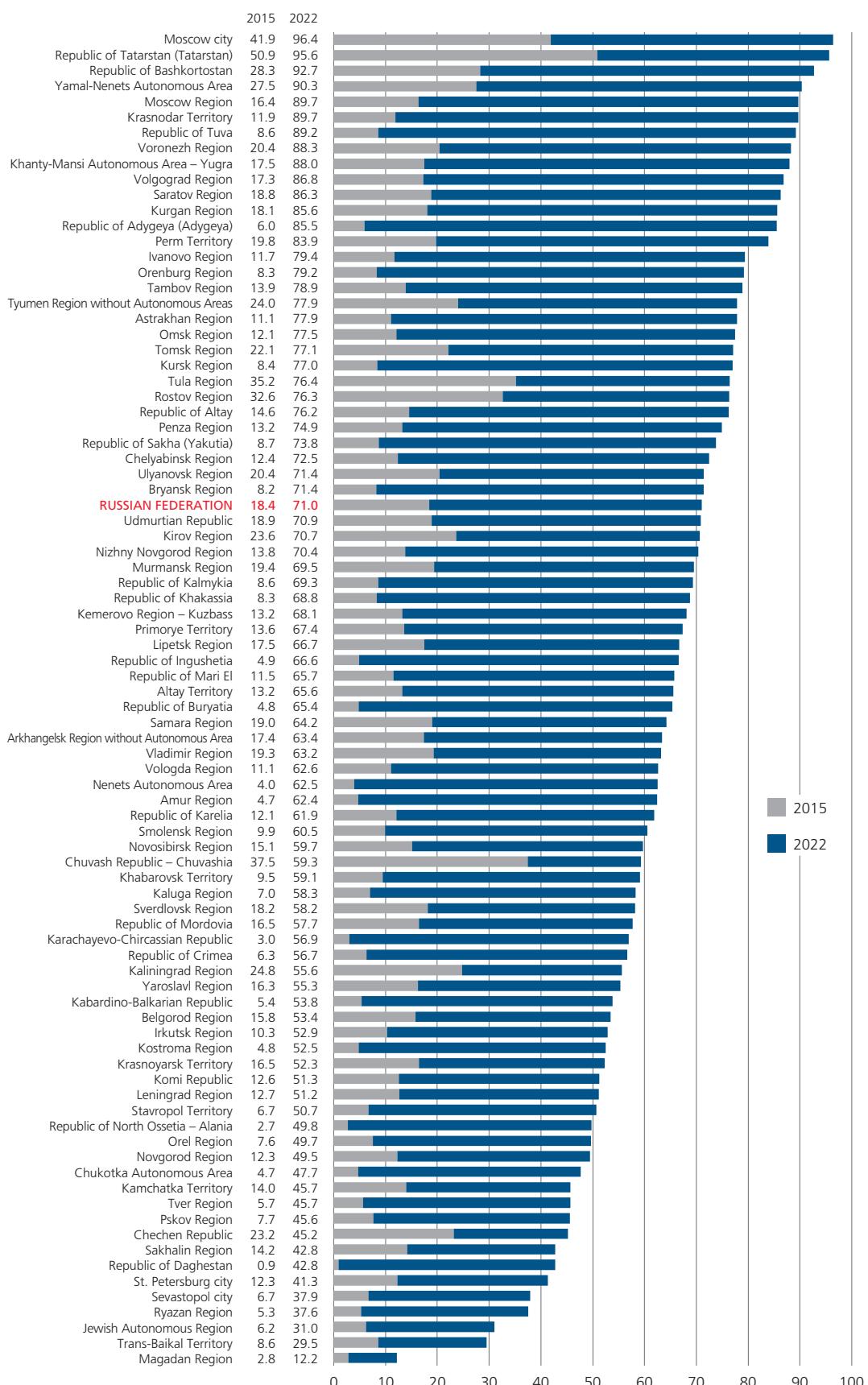
Businesses confronted bribery (%)**



** Until 2020, the data is presented by half-year.

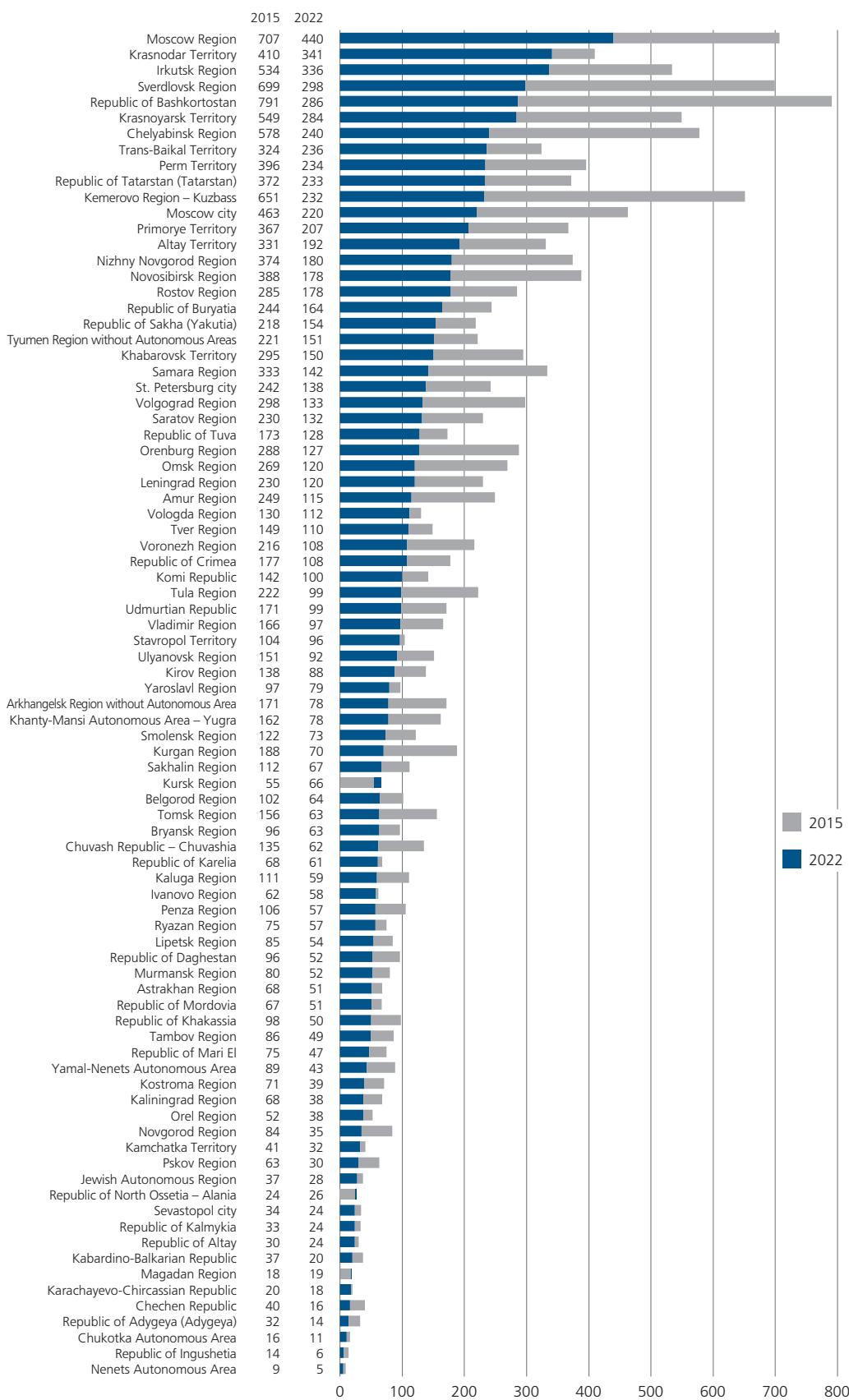


Population receive public services using the Internet (of the total population aged 15–72 years, %)



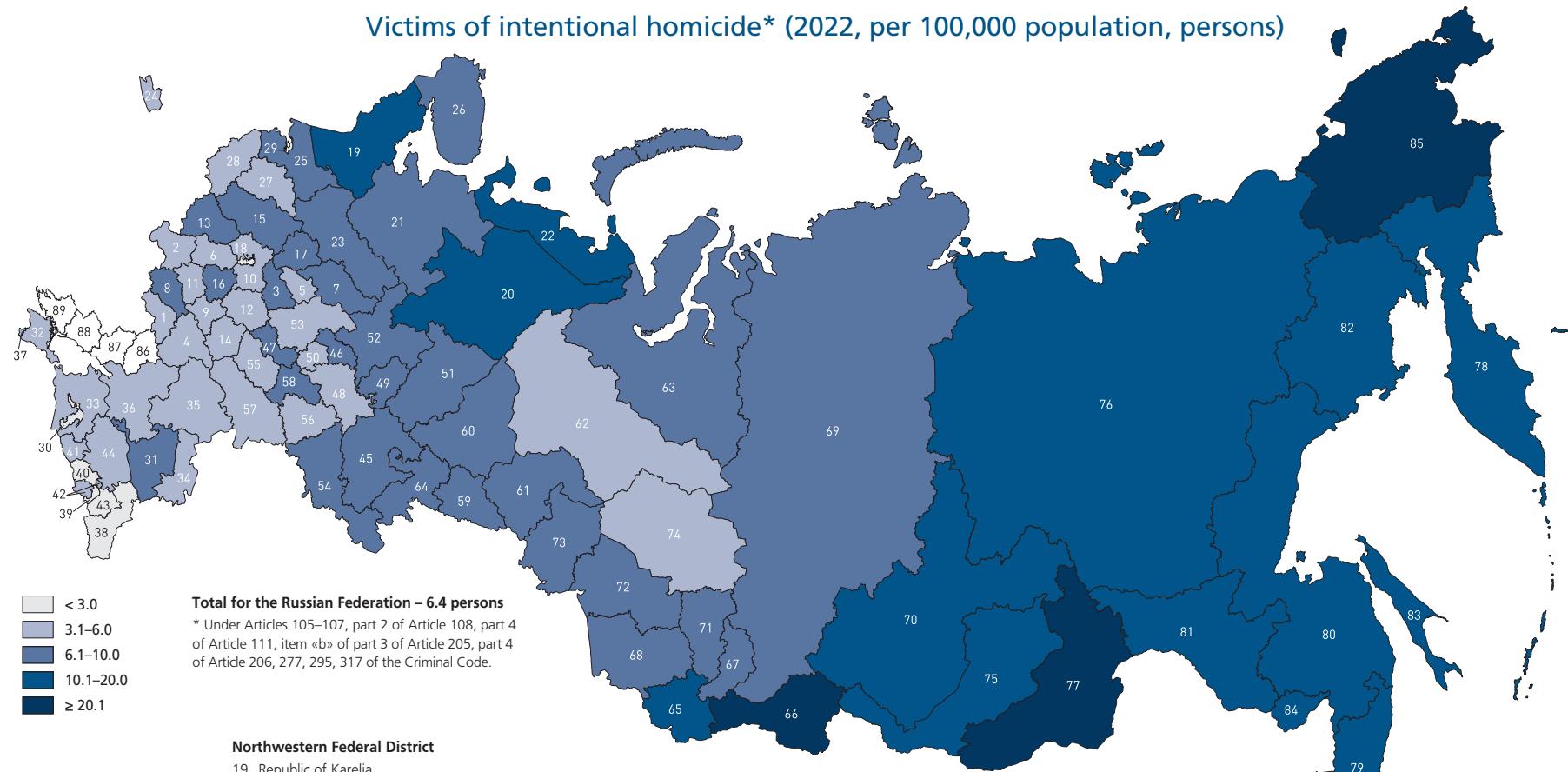


Victims of intentional homicide* (persons)



* Under Articles 105–107, part 2 of Article 108, part 4 of Article 111, item «b» of part 3 of Article 205, part 4 of Article 206, 277, 295, 317 of the Criminal Code.

Victims of intentional homicide* (2022, per 100,000 population, persons)



Northwestern Federal District

- 19. Republic of Karelia
- 20. Komi Republic
- 21. Arkhangelsk Region without Autonomous Area
- 22. Nenets Autonomous Area
- 23. Vologda Region
- 24. Kaliningrad Region
- 25. Leningrad Region
- 26. Murmansk Region
- 27. Novgorod Region
- 28. Pskov Region
- 29. St. Petersburg city

Southern Federal District

- 30. Republic of Adygeya (Adygeya)
- 31. Republic of Kalmikia
- 32. Republic of Crimea
- 33. Krasnodar Territory
- 34. Astrakhan Region
- 35. Volgograd Region
- 36. Rostov Region
- 37. Sevastopol city

North Caucasus Federal District

- 38. Republic of Dagestan
- 39. Republic of Ingushetia
- 40. Kabardino-Balkarian Republic
- 41. Karachayevо-Chircassian Republic
- 42. Republic of North Ossetia – Alania
- 43. Chechen Republic
- 44. Stavropol Territory

Ural Federal District

- 59. Kurgan Region
- 60. Sverdlovsk Region
- 61. Tyumen Region without Autonomous Areas
- 62. Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area – Yugra
- 63. Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Area
- 64. Chelyabinsk Region

Siberian Federal District

- 65. Republic of Altay
- 66. Republic of Tuva
- 67. Republic of Khakassia
- 68. Altai Territory
- 69. Krasnoyarsk Territory
- 70. Irkutsk Region
- 71. Kemerovo Region – Kuzbass
- 72. Novosibirsk Region
- 73. Omsk Region
- 74. Tomsk Region
- 75. Republic of Buryatia
- 76. Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)
- 77. Trans-Baikal Territory
- 78. Kamchatka Territory
- 79. Primorye Territory
- 80. Khabarovsk Territory
- 81. Amur Region
- 82. Magadan Region
- 83. Sakhalin Region
- 84. Jewish Autonomous Region
- 85. Chukotka Autonomous Area
- 86. Lugansk People's Republic
- 87. Donetsk People's Republic
- 88. Zaporozhye Region
- 89. Kherson Region



PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda will not be possible without the establishment of global partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society at the global, regional and local levels. Goal 17 calls for partnerships at all levels for sustainable development.

Mutually beneficial cooperation, regular international interaction, exchange of experiences and investments to promote the implementation of the 2030 Agenda are essential to achieve the targets and sustainable development at all levels.

In 2022, an estimated 5.3 billion people (66% of the world's population) used the Internet. This represents a significant increase in coverage since 2015, when the share of internet users was 40%.

In Russia, progress in digital development is increasingly noticeable; in particular, there is a steady growth in the share of the population using the Internet, which amounts to 90.4%, which is by 20.3 percentage points more than in 2015.

National budget generated
by domestic taxes



+23.4 p.p.
2022 / 2010

Government revenues to GDP



+0.9 p.p.
2022 / 2017

Financial and technical assistance
to developing countries



+73.6%
2022 / 2010

Population using the Internet



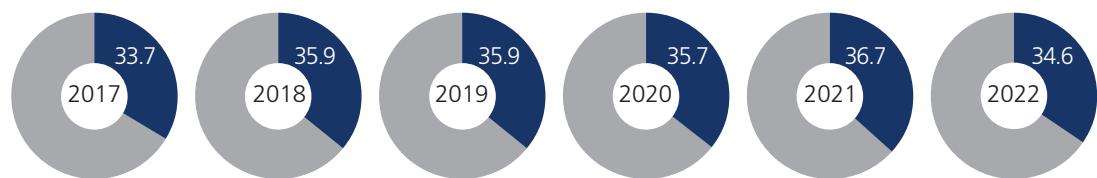
+20.3 p.p.
2022 / 2015



National budget generated by domestic taxes (%)



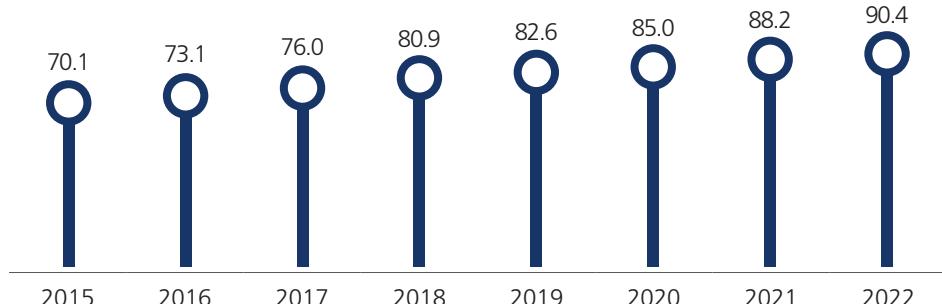
Government revenues to GDP (%)



Financial and technical assistance to developing countries (mln. USD)



Population using the Internet (of the total population aged 15–74 years, %)

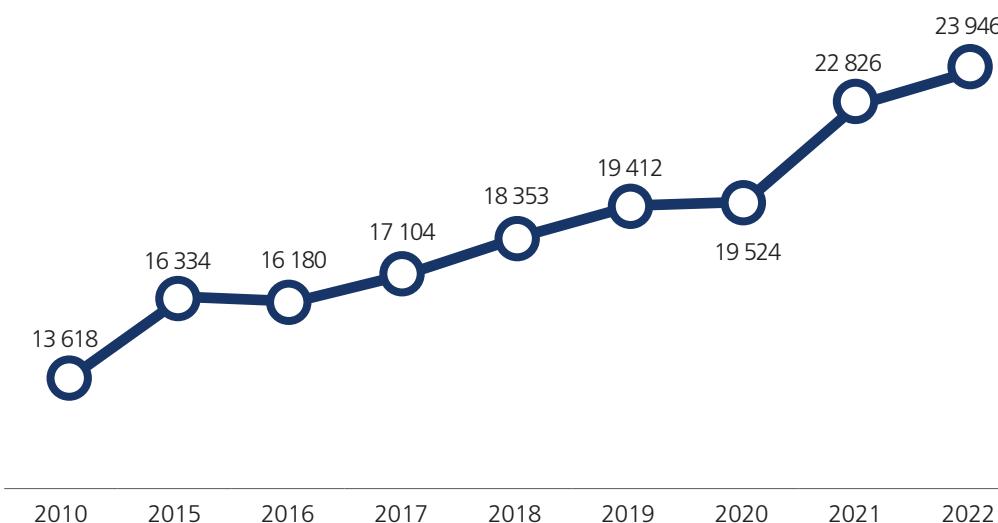




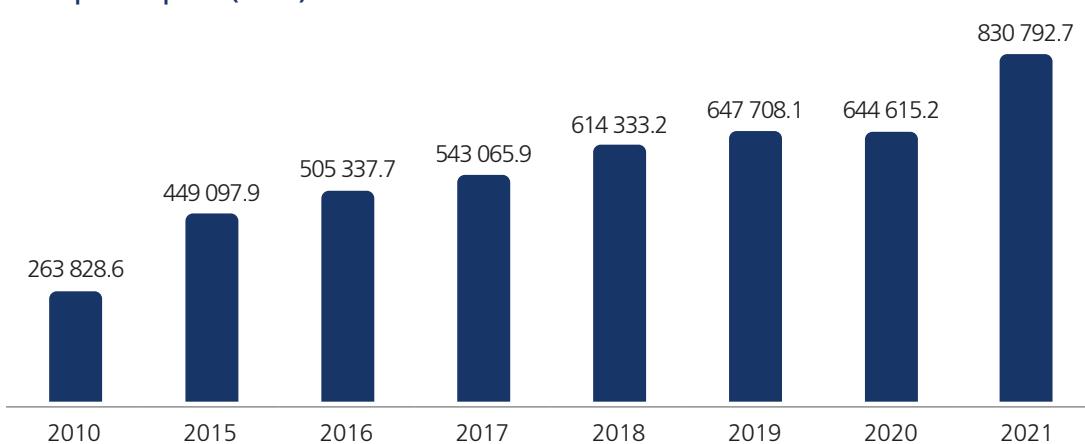
GDP PPP per capita (USD)

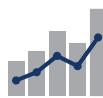


Actual final consumption of households at purchasing power parity per capita (USD)



GRP per capita (RUB)



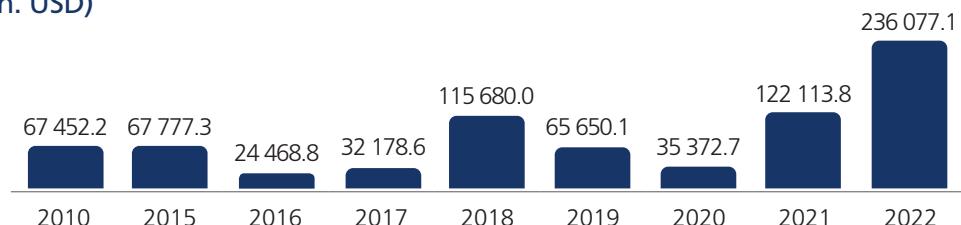


Selected macroeconomic indicators

Personal remittances received (mln. USD)



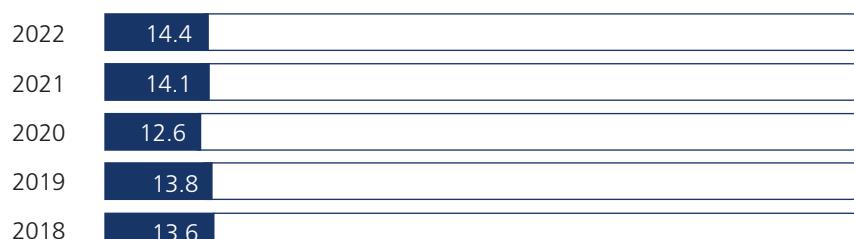
Current account balance of the Russian Federation for the reporting year (mln. USD)



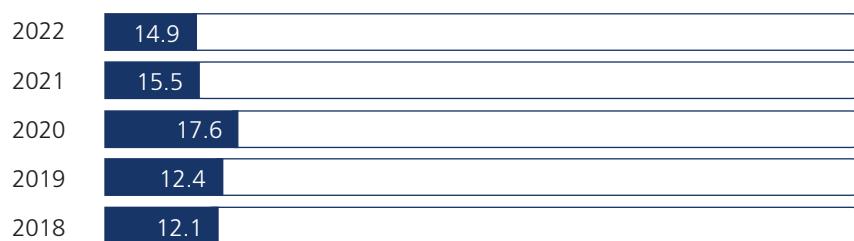
Annual broad money growth (%)



Tax revenues (% of GDP)



Gross public debt (% of GDP)

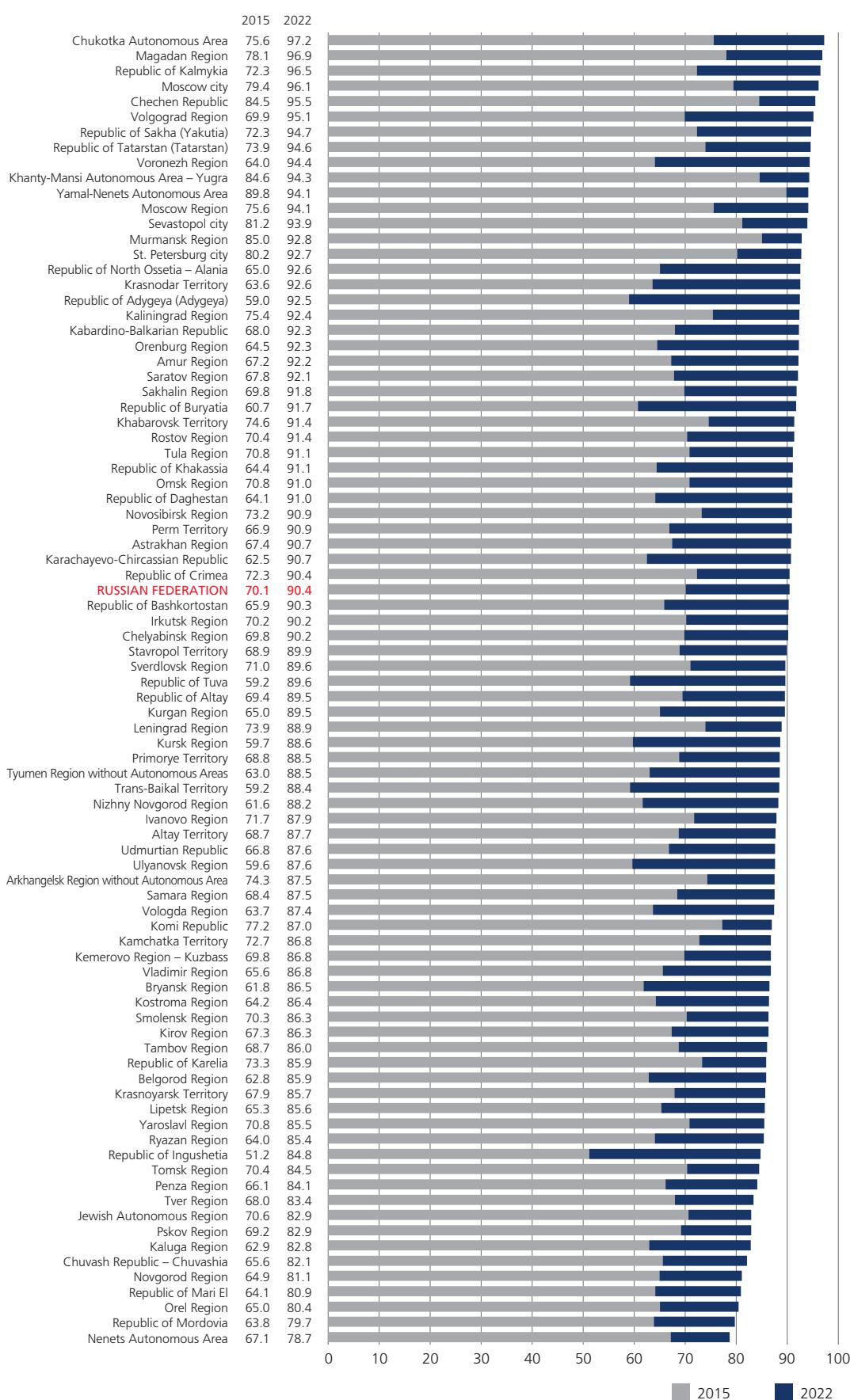


Consumer price index (annual change, %)

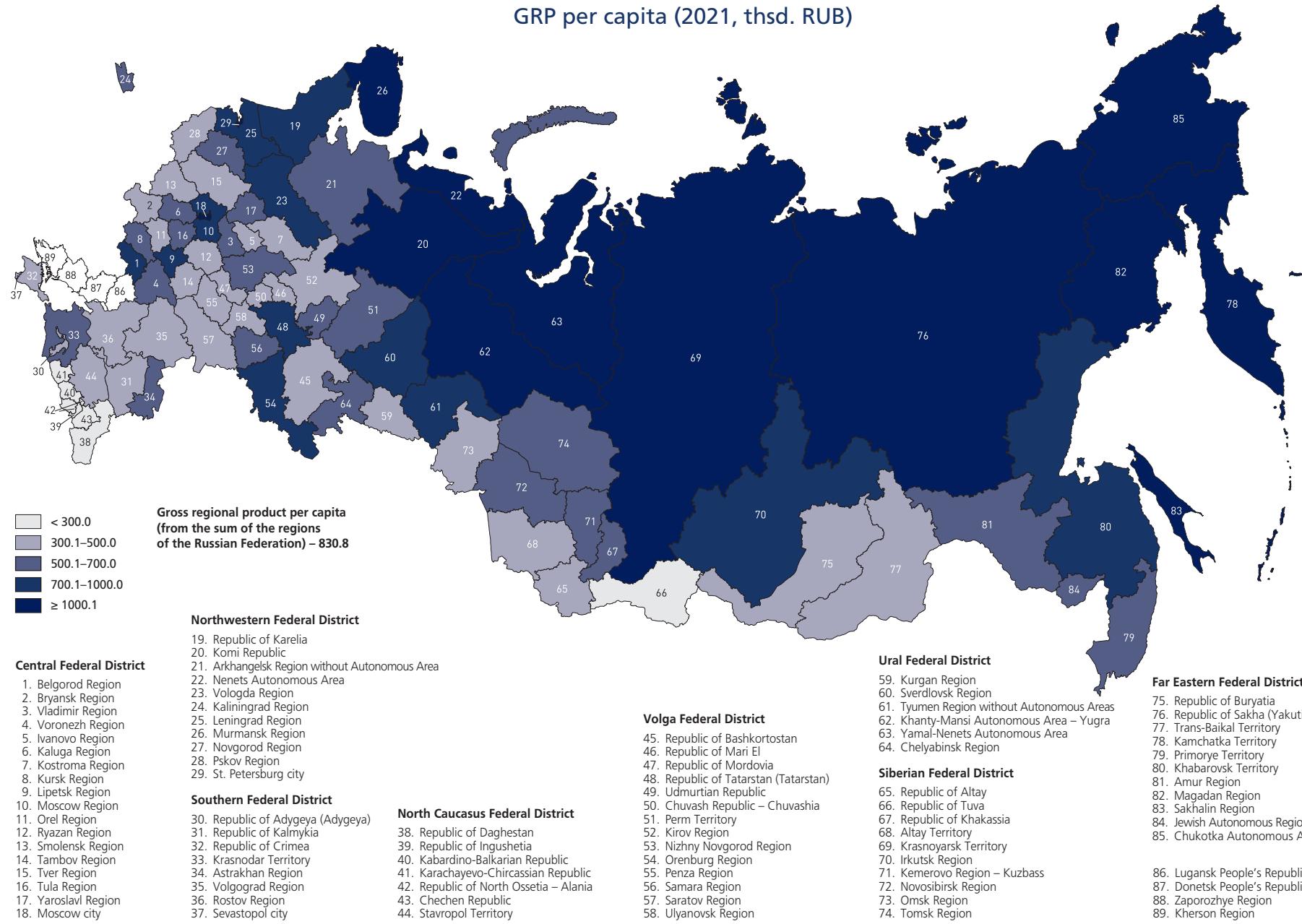




Population using the Internet (of the total population aged 15–74 years, %)



GRP per capita (2021, thsd. RUB)



INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

	Population living below the national poverty line, %, 2021	Prevalence of undernourishment, %, 2021	Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births, 2020	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population, 2021	Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group, permille, 2020	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, %, 2020	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), %, 2021	Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications (primary education), %, 2021	Women in national parliaments, %, 2023
Russia	11.0	1.55 ³⁾	13.0 ⁷⁾	31.1 ⁷⁾	13.4 ⁷⁾	20.1 ⁷⁾	92.1 ⁷⁾	97.2 ⁷⁾	18.3
CIS countries									
Azerbaijan	...	<2.5	40.8	63.0	41.6	24.0	83.8	99.7	18.6
Armenia	26.5	<2.5	27.2	27.0	13.9	25.5	38.1	73.9	35.5
Belarus	4.8 ⁵⁾	<2.5	1.1	30.0	11.6 ³⁾	30.5	96.1	99.3	40.0
Kazakhstan	5.2	<2.5	13.4	74.0	22.9 ⁶⁾	23.2	77.7 ⁵⁾	100.0 ⁵⁾	27.4
Kyrgyzstan	25.3 ⁵⁾	4.8	50.4	130.0	32.6	25.4	84.4	95.4 ²⁾	20.0
Moldova	24.5	<2.5	12.3	84.0	24.7 ⁶⁾	29.0	99.8	100.0	38.6
Tajikistan	26.3 ⁴⁾	9.3	16.6	88.0	41.7 ⁴⁾	...	12.5 ²⁾	100.0 ²⁾	27.0
Uzbekistan	...	<2.5	30.2	62.0	34.3 ⁶⁾	17.6	68.9	100.0	33.6
BRICS countries									
Brazil	...	4.7	72.1	48.0	43.1 ⁶⁾	12.8	92.9 ⁵⁾	92.2 ⁵⁾	17.7
India	...	16.6	102.7	210.0	10.6 ⁴⁾	27.2	94.5 ⁷⁾	88.7 ⁷⁾	15.1
China	0.0 ⁵⁾	<2.5	23.0	55.0	6.1	25.6	...	...	24.9
South Africa	...	7.9	126.8	513.0	40.7	20.3	73.1 ⁵⁾	...	46.3
BRICS+									
Algeria	...	<2.5	77.7	54.0	12.0 ²⁾	21.0	67.3 ⁷⁾	95.6 ⁷⁾	7.9
Argentina	...	3.2	44.9	30.0	41.8 ⁴⁾	24.5	100 ⁵⁾	...	44.8
Bangladesh	24.3 ¹⁾	11.2	123.0	221.0	74.0	34.7	90.8	50.4 ²⁾	20.9
Venezuela	...	17.9	259.2	47.0	81.1 ²⁾	...	85.8 ²⁾	...	22.2 ⁶⁾
Egypt	32.5 ²⁾	7.2	16.8	10.0	46.9 ⁴⁾	24.3	36.7 ⁴⁾	84.6 ⁴⁾	27.5
Indonesia	9.8 ⁵⁾	5.9	172.9	354.0	36.1 ¹⁾	37.6	95.8 ³⁾	...	21.6
Iran	...	6.1	22.0	12.0	24.5	13.6	64.4 ⁵⁾	100.0 ²⁾	5.6
Cambodia	...	4.8	218.0	288.0	...	21.1	70.5 ⁵⁾	100.0	20.8
Malaysia	8.4 ⁴⁾	2.7	21.1	97.0	7.8	22.5	86.1	97.1	13.5
Mexico	43.9 ⁵⁾	<2.5	59.1	25.0	50.7 ⁴⁾	13.1	99.3 ⁵⁾	90.3 ⁵⁾	50.0

	Population living below the national poverty line, %, 2021	Prevalence of undernourishment, %, 2021	Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births, 2020	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population, 2021	Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group, permille, 2020	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, %, 2020	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), %, 2021	Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications (primary education), %, 2021	Women in national parliaments, %, 2023
Nigeria	 40.1 ³⁾	15.9	1047.2	219.0	74.6	3.7	...	62.2 ³⁾	3.6
UAE	 ...	<2.5	9.3	0.82	4.9 ⁴⁾	...	99.2 ⁷⁾	100.0 ⁷⁾	50.0
Pakistan	 21.9 ³⁾	18.5	154.2	264.0	54.0 ³⁾	20.2	94.3 ⁴⁾	77.3 ⁴⁾	20.5
Saudi Arabia	 ...	3.8	16.2	8.2	...	14.3	45.6	100.0	19.9
Senegal	 ...	5.7	260.9	113.0	71.3 ³⁾	6.9	17.8	75.6	46.1
Syria	 ...	27.8	29.9	18.0	...	...	44.8 ⁷⁾	...	10.8
Sudan	 ...	11.9	270.4	58.0	...	...	39.9 ³⁾	...	27.7 ⁴⁾
Thailand	 6.8 ⁵⁾	5.2	28.6	143.0	27.4	22.1	96.5 ⁷⁾	100.0 ⁷⁾	16.6
Türkiye	 14.4 ⁵⁾	<2.5	17.3	18.0	15.2	30.7	79.5 ⁵⁾	...	17.4
Fiji	 24.1 ⁴⁾	6.6	38.0	66.0	31.1 ⁴⁾	23.1	89.3	50.1	10.9
Ethiopia	 ...	21.9	266.7	119.0	73.5 ³⁾	5.1	42.1	...	41.3
OECD countries									
Australia	 ...	<2.5	2.9	6.5	7.8	13.6	82.0 ⁵⁾	...	38.4
United Kingdom	 18.6 ²⁾	<2.5	9.8	6.3	10.0	15.4	99.9 ⁵⁾	...	34.5
Germany	 16.0 ⁵⁾	<2.5	4.4	5.0	6.5	22.0	98.3 ⁵⁾	...	35.1
Spain	 21.7 ⁵⁾	<2.5	3.4	8.2	5.3	27.7	99.8 ⁵⁾	100.0 ⁵⁾	42.4
Italy	 20.1 ⁵⁾	<2.5	4.6	4.9	3.3	23.1	92.0 ⁵⁾	...	32.3
Canada	 ...	<2.5	11.0	5.3	5.6	13.0	99.3 ⁵⁾	...	30.7
Portugal	 18.4 ⁵⁾	<2.5	11.8	16.0	5.7 ⁶⁾	25.4	97.3 ⁵⁾	100.0 ⁵⁾	36.1
USA	 ...	<2.5	21.1	2.6	15.1	23.0	91.0 ⁵⁾	100.0 ⁵⁾	29.4
France	 14.4 ⁵⁾	<2.5	7.9	7.7	5.7	33.4	99.5 ⁵⁾	...	37.8
Switzerland	 15.5 ⁴⁾	<2.5	7.4	4.7	1.3 ⁶⁾	25.5	99.6 ⁵⁾	...	41.7
Sweden	 15.7 ⁵⁾	<2.5	4.5	3.8	2.4 ⁶⁾	24.0	99.7 ⁵⁾	...	46.4
Japan	 ...	3.2	4.3	11.0	2.5	20.1	...	...	10.0

¹⁾ 2016²⁾ 2017³⁾ 2018⁴⁾ 2019⁵⁾ 2020⁶⁾ 2021⁷⁾ 2022

	Women in managerial positions, %, 2021	Population using a safe water supply, %, 2022	Unemployment rate (according to the ILO methodology), %, 2021	Youth not in education, employment or training (aged 15–24), %, 2021	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP, %, 2021	Researchers per million inhabitants, 2021	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry in GDP, %, 2020	Gini coefficient, %, 2020	Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers, %, 2020
Russia	49.0 ⁶⁾	96.9	3.9 ⁷⁾	10.1 ⁷⁾	0.9 ⁷⁾	2666.3 ⁷⁾	23.9 ⁶⁾	40.9 ⁶⁾	39.1 ⁷⁾
CIS countries									
Azerbaijan	36.2	71.6	6.0	...	0.2	1741.1	15.2	...	46.0
Armenia	28.1 ⁵⁾	82.4	12.2 ⁵⁾	26.1 ⁵⁾	0.2	...	8.2	27.9 ⁶⁾	54.2
Belarus	47.2	93.1	3.9	7.7	0.5	1417.7	41.2	24.4	51.1
Kazakhstan	41.1 ⁵⁾	89.3 ⁶⁾	4.9 ⁵⁾	9.5 ¹⁾	0.1	629.9	16.9	27.8 ³⁾	40.4
Kyrgyzstan	42.9	76.5	4.1	15.9	0.1 ⁵⁾	...	2.2	29.0	33.3
Moldova	44.6	75.2	0.8	13.6	0.2	788.1	23.0	25.7 ⁶⁾	60.0
Tajikistan	...	55.3	6.9 ¹⁾	...	0.1 ⁵⁾	...	2.8	...	19.3
Uzbekistan	...	79.8	5.3 ⁵⁾	...	0.1	523.4	20.6	...	45.6
BRICS countries									
Brazil	38.8	87.3	13.2	23.4	1.2 ⁵⁾	...	34.4	52.9 ⁶⁾	63.1
India	16.3 ⁵⁾	...	7.9 ⁵⁾	30.7 ⁵⁾	0.7 ³⁾	252.7 ³⁾	44.6	34.2 ⁶⁾	57.8
China	...	...	5.1	...	2.4 ⁵⁾	1584.9 ⁵⁾	41.5	37.1	50.7
South Africa	31.6	...	28.8	30.6	0.6 ⁴⁾	484.3 ⁴⁾	24.4	...	60.7
BRICS+									
Algeria	8.4 ²⁾	70.6	12.0 ²⁾	21.0 ²⁾	0.5 ²⁾	819.3 ²⁾	2.7	...	39.5
Argentina	32.7	...	8.7	16.1	0.5 ⁵⁾	1236.9 ⁵⁾	25.3	42.0 ⁶⁾	53.6
Bangladesh	10.7 ²⁾	59.1	4.4 ²⁾	27.4 ²⁾	7.8	31.8 ⁷⁾	42.2
Venezuela	32.8 ²⁾	...	7.5 ⁵⁾	22.9 ²⁾	...	291.1 ⁵⁾	34.3	...	10.2
Egypt	12.4	...	7.4	28.7	1.0	854.3	22.7	31.9 ⁴⁾	43.6
Indonesia	31.7 ⁷⁾	30.3	3.5 ⁷⁾	22.3 ⁷⁾	0.3 ⁵⁾	395.7 ⁵⁾	35.0	37.9 ⁷⁾	58.3
Iran	18.0 ⁵⁾	94.2	9.7 ⁵⁾	29.4 ⁵⁾	0.8 ⁴⁾	1659.5 ⁴⁾	44.7	40.9 ⁴⁾	39.8
Cambodia	31.0 ⁴⁾	29.1	0.5 ⁴⁾	11.4 ⁴⁾	0.3	...	41.9
Malaysia	24.9 ⁵⁾	93.9	4.5 ⁵⁾	13.6 ⁵⁾	1.0 ⁵⁾	740.8 ⁵⁾	43.3	41.2 ³⁾	44.8
Mexico	38.5	43.0	4.1	18.4	0.3 ⁵⁾	348.8 ⁵⁾	45.6	45.4	35.2

	Women in managerial positions, %, 2021	Population using a safe water supply, %, 2022	Unemployment rate (according to the ILO methodology), %, 2021	Youth not in education, employment or training (aged 15–24), %, 2021	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP, %, 2021	Researchers per million inhabitants, 2021	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry in GDP, %, 2020	Gini coefficient, %, 2020	Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers, %, 2020
Nigeria	64.4 ⁴⁾	29.0	8.4 ²⁾	36.7 ⁴⁾	33.4	35.1 ³⁾	68.2
UAE	23.1	...	3.1	10.7	1.5	2488.8	39.2	26.0 ³⁾	39.8
Pakistan	5.7	50.6	6.3	34.6	0.2	422.8	22.9	29.6 ³⁾	49.1
Saudi Arabia	16.7	...	6.6	19.2	0.5	700.6	36.7	...	32.1
Senegal	15.2 ⁴⁾	26.7	2.9 ⁴⁾	33.9 ⁴⁾	26.8	38.3 ³⁾	41.9
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.5	...	40.9
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44.1
Thailand	35.5	...	1.2	14.8	1.3 ⁵⁾	2069.9 ⁵⁾	41.4	35.1 ⁶⁾	47.4
Türkiye	19.7	...	12.0	24.8	1.1 ⁵⁾	1775.3 ⁵⁾	36.7	41.9 ⁴⁾	35.7
Fiji	38.9 ¹⁾	41.9	4.3 ¹⁾	20.1 ¹⁾	7.8	30.7 ⁴⁾	45.2
Ethiopia	25.4	13.2	3.9	17.5	0.3 ²⁾	90.5 ²⁾	16.1	...	42.1
OECD countries									
Australia	40.0 ⁵⁾	...	5.1	8.9 ²⁾	1.8 ⁴⁾	...	29.8	34.3 ³⁾	56.1
United Kingdom	36.8 ⁴⁾	99.8	3.7 ⁴⁾	10.5 ⁴⁾	1.7 ⁴⁾	4683.8 ⁴⁾	48.2	32.6	60.4
Germany	29.2	99.9	3.6	7.5	3.1 ⁵⁾	5393.1 ⁵⁾	61.3	31.7 ⁴⁾	63.4
Spain	33.3	99.6	14.8	11.0	1.4 ⁵⁾	3109.2 ⁵⁾	39.6	34.9	60.9
Italy	28.6	92.7	9.5	19.8	1.5 ⁵⁾	2671.8 ⁵⁾	42.9	35.2	56.5
Canada	35.6	99.0	5.3 ⁷⁾	11.8 ⁷⁾	1.7 ⁵⁾	4516.3 ³⁾	37.5	31.7 ⁴⁾	61.9
Portugal	38.0	95.2	6.6	7.6	1.6 ⁵⁾	5214.8 ⁵⁾	27.1	34.7	59.5
USA	41.0 ⁷⁾	97.5	3.7 ⁷⁾	11.2 ⁷⁾	3.4 ⁵⁾	4821.2 ⁴⁾	46.1	39.8 ⁶⁾	60.4
France	37.8	99.7	7.9	11.5	2.3 ⁵⁾	4926.2 ⁵⁾	52.4	30.7	61.3
Switzerland	31.5	96.7	5.1	9.9	3.2 ⁴⁾	5552.0 ⁴⁾	65.6	33.1 ³⁾	68.4
Sweden	43.0	99.7	8.7	5.1	3.5 ⁵⁾	7930.2 ⁵⁾	52.8	28.9	55.8
Japan	12.9 ⁷⁾	98.7	2.6 ⁷⁾	3.1 ⁴⁾	3.3 ⁵⁾	5454.7 ⁵⁾	56.9	...	56.8

¹⁾ 2016²⁾ 2017³⁾ 2018⁴⁾ 2019⁵⁾ 2020⁶⁾ 2021⁷⁾ 2022

Sustainable Development Goals in the Russian Federation. 2023

Statistical Handbook

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