

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION



2019

FEDERAL STATE
STATISTICS SERVICE



FEDERAL
STATE
STATISTICS
SERVICE



**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS
IN THE RUSSIAN
FEDERATION**

2019

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Sustainable development goals in the Russian Federation. 2019:
Statistical handbook/Rosstat – M., 2019 -39 p.

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The statistical handbook contains information on indicators of achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in the Russian Federation. The publication includes the data from Rosstat and following federal authorities: Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Civil Defence, Emergencies and Disaster Relief, Federal Treasury, Federal Agency for Water Resources, Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring, Federal Forestry Agency, 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 Customs Service, Central Bank of the Russian Federation.

The section of international comparisons includes information from the databases of the UN and international organizations.

Brief titles of indicators are used in the handbook. Full list of indicators with time series and official titles is available on the Rosstat web-portal <https://eng.gks.ru/sdg/report>.

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In 2015 the leaders of the United Nations Member States adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Its main purpose is to ensure the balance of economic, social and environmental efforts of different countries and entire world community, promoting the well-being of the mankind.

The sustainable development agenda includes 17 main goals, which correspond to 169 specific targets.

An important role in monitoring the achievement of the sustainable development goals is given to the statistical community, which, by a decision of the UN General Assembly, is authorized to develop the global indicator framework until 2030.

Russia takes an active part in the development and improvement of the global indicators system for monitoring the achievement of sustainable development goals. A lot of work on SDG monitoring is being carried out at the national level.

Dear readers, this is the first statistical handbook “Sustainable Development Goals in the Russian Federation”, prepared by the Federal State Statistics Service with the participation of Russian ministries and agencies. The purpose of this publication is to show the current status and progress of sustainable development in our country, and to compare them with other countries in order to better understand where we are, what we have achieved and where we need to make additional efforts.

Pavel Malkov
Head of the Federal State Statistics Service



END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

Poverty is not just a lack of income and resources for sustainable livelihoods. It manifests itself in hunger, malnutrition, restricted access to education and other basic social services, in social discrimination and isolation. Goal 1 aims to reduce by at least half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions.

Population living below the national poverty line



+ 1.8 p.p.
2018 / 2013

Government spending on essential services



+ 1 p.p.
2018 / 2010

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



+ 1.4 p.p.
2017 / 2013

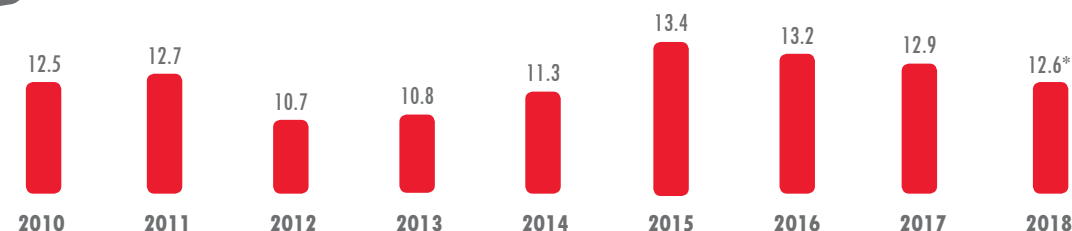
Real money income



+3.9 p.p.
2018 / 2010



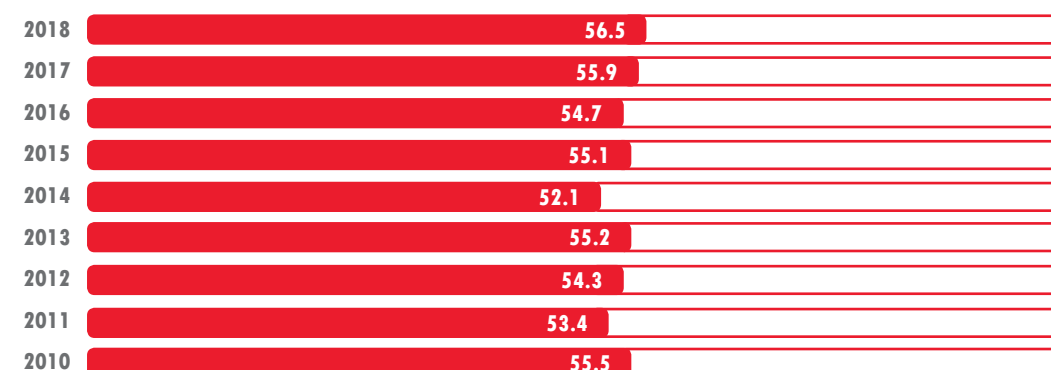
Population living below the national poverty line (%)



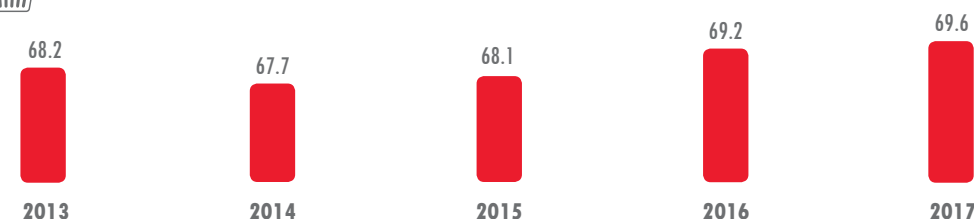
* Preliminary data.



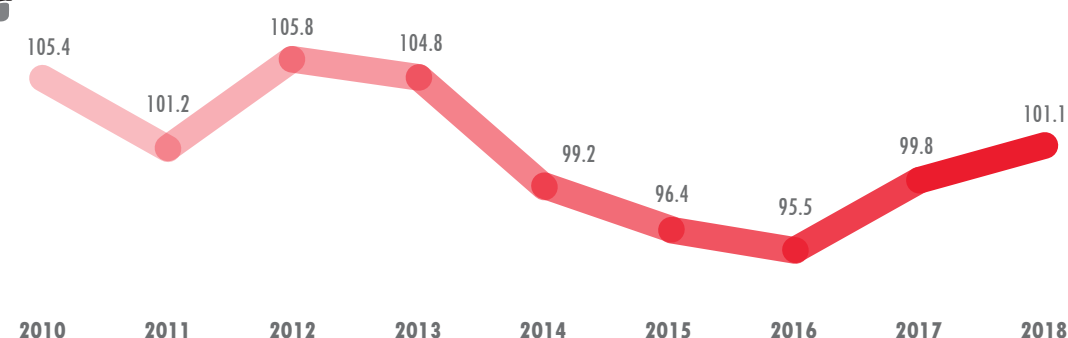
Government spending on essential services (%)



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



Real money income (%)





ZERO HUNGER

2

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

Hunger and malnutrition are the reason for the decline in productivity, the risk of diseases, as a result of which people lose the ability to earn more and improve their living conditions. Goal 2 aims to eliminate all forms of malnutrition ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, help maintain ecosystems, strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and progressively improve land and soil quality.

Prevalence of undernourishment



- 0.09 p.p.
2018 / 2013

Agricultural production Index



+ 38.8 p.p.
2018 / 2010



Prevalence of undernourishment (%)

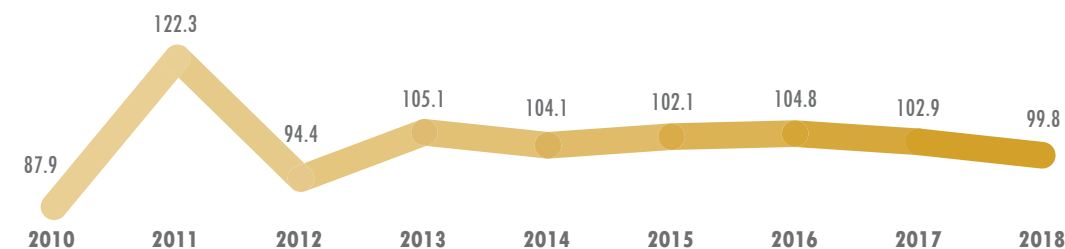


Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age

3.1%
2018



Agricultural production Index
(at comparative prices to the previous year, %)



Food security

6.2%
2018



GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

3

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

Ensuring healthy lives and promoting the well-being at all ages is essential to sustainable development. Goal 3 calls for a range of measures to be undertaken to increase longevity, to fully eradicate a wide range of diseases and address many different persistent and emerging health issues.

Life expectancy at birth



+ 4 years

2018 / 2010

Maternal mortality



- 44.8 %

2018 / 2010

Tobacco use among
persons aged 15+ years



- 3.7 p.p.

2018 / 2011

Mortality of working age
population



- 23.9 %

2018 / 2010

Death rate due to road
traffic injuries

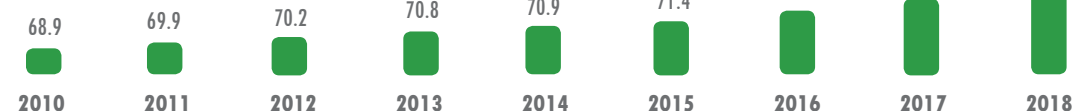


- 30.7 %

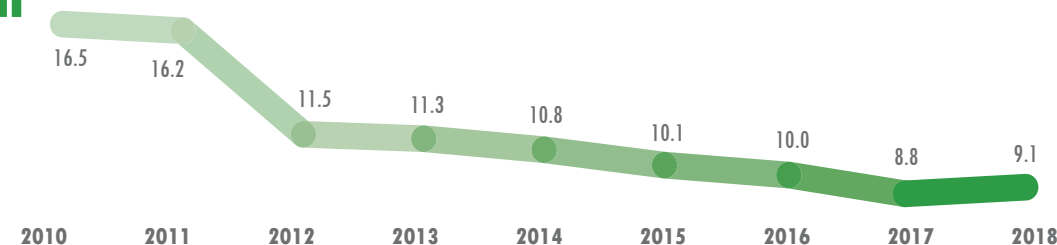
2018 / 2010



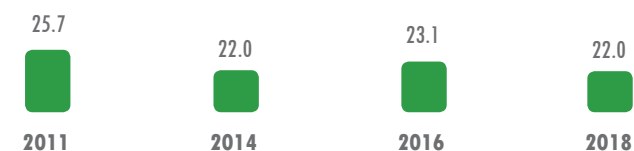
Life expectancy at birth (years)



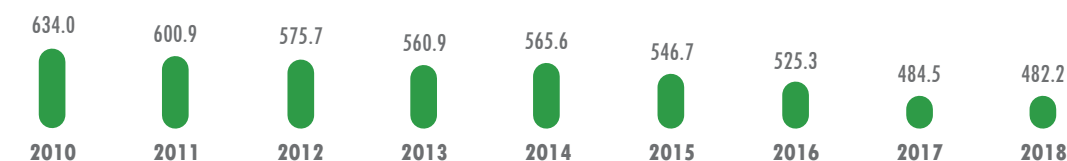
Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)



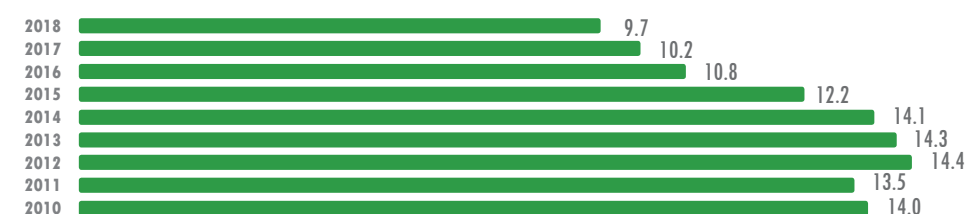
Tobacco use among persons aged 15+ years (%)



Mortality of working age population (per 100,000 population)



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





QUALITY EDUCATION

4

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

Obtaining a quality education is the foundation to creating sustainable development. Goal 4 aims to ensure for all girls and boys the opportunity to receive a quality education, to master vocational skills for employment, to get a decent job and to be engaged in entrepreneurial activity. This requires creation and improvement of educational institutions that take into account the interests of children, the special needs of persons with disabilities and gender aspects, to ensure a safe, free from violence and social barriers and an effective learning environment for all.

Adults with ICT skills



+ 8 p.p.

2018 / 2013

Net enrollement ratio
in pre-primary education
of children under 3 years



+ 3.1 p.p.

2018 / 2014

Gross enrollment ratio
in secondary vocational
education



+ 1.9 p.p.

2018 / 2014

Gross enrollment ratio
in higher education

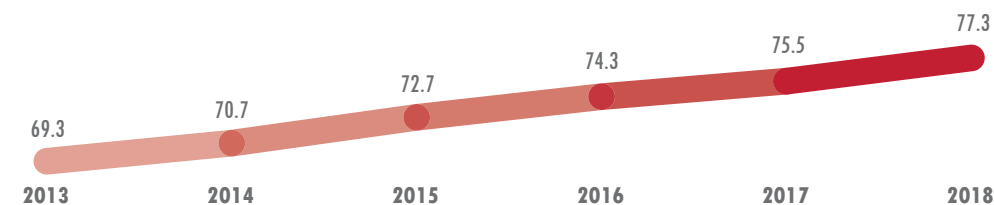


- 0.2 p.p.

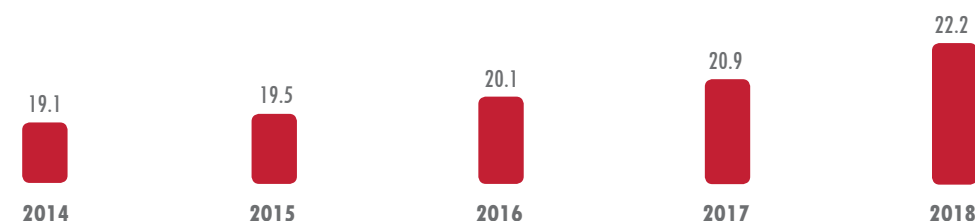
2018 / 2014



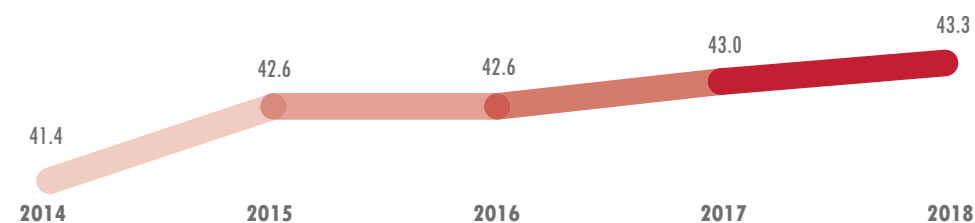
Adults with ICT skills
(of the total population aged 15–74,
until 2017 – aged 15–72, %)



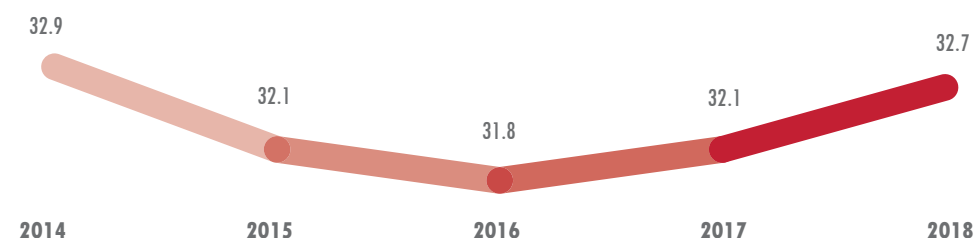
Net enrollement ratio in pre-primary education of children
under 3 years (%)



Gross enrollment ratio in secondary vocational education
(aged 15–19, %)



Gross enrollment ratio in higher education
(bachelor's, specialist's and master's programs
of the population aged 17–25, %)





GENDER EQUALITY

5

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. Goal 5 aims to provide women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes, which will fuel sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large.

Women in national parliaments



+ 4 p.p.

2018 / 2014

Women in managerial positions



+ 0.3 p.p.

2017 / 2011

Women victims of crimes against the person



- 4.3 p.p.

2018 / 2014

Women victims of crimes against sexual inviolability

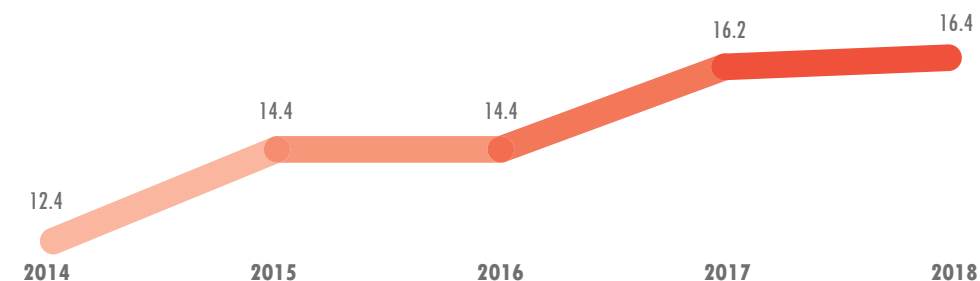


+ 0.65 p.p.

2018 / 2014



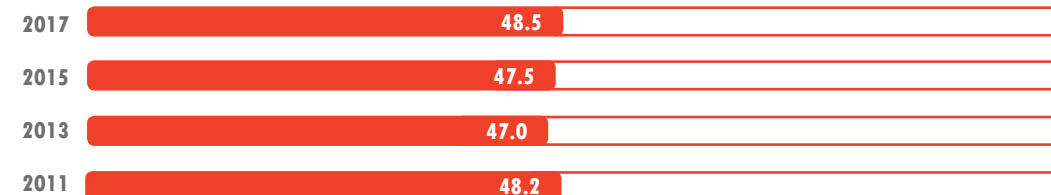
Women in national parliaments* (%)



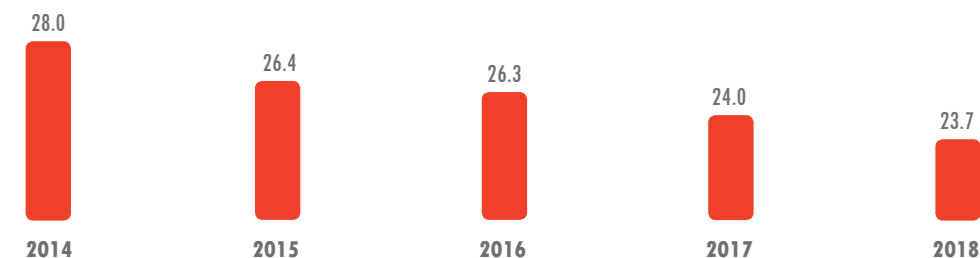
*As of January 1 of the current year.



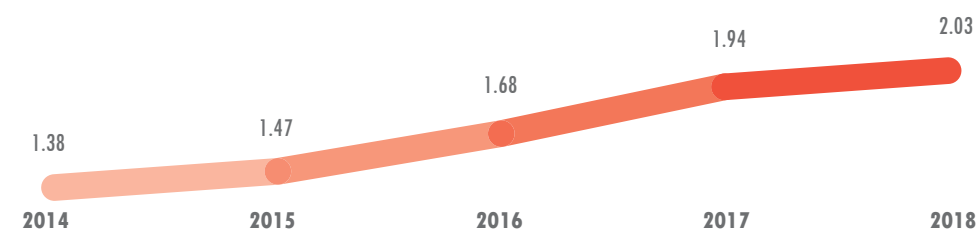
Women in managerial positions (%)



Women victims of crimes against the person (of all women victims, %)



Women victims of crimes against sexual inviolability (of all women victims, %)



6



CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

Clean, accessible water for all is an essential part of the world. Goal 6 aims to ensure universal access to safe and affordable drinking water, as well as complex water resources management at all levels, to protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

Wastewater safely treated



+ 3.2 p.p.
2018 / 2010

Provision of safe drinking water



+ 5 p.p.
2018 / 2010

Street water supply network

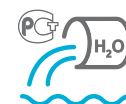


+ 9.9 %
2018 / 2010

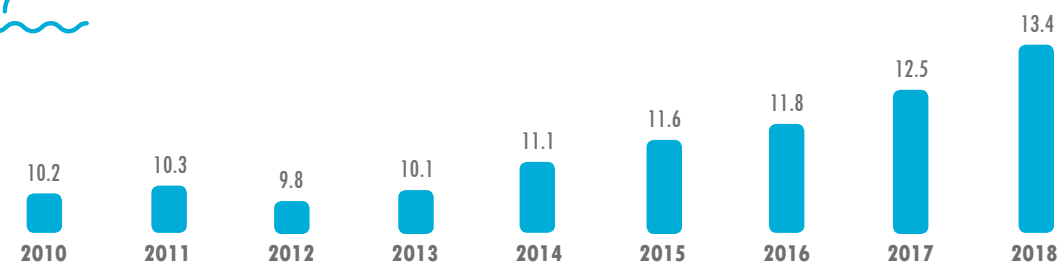
Street sewer network



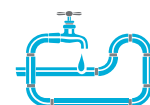
+ 9.3 %
2018 / 2010



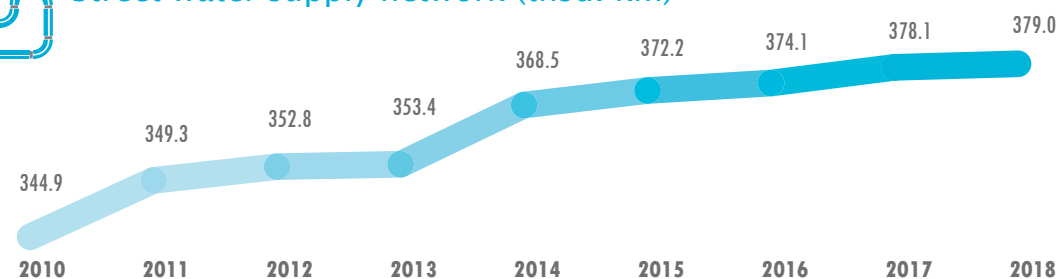
Wastewater safely treated (%)



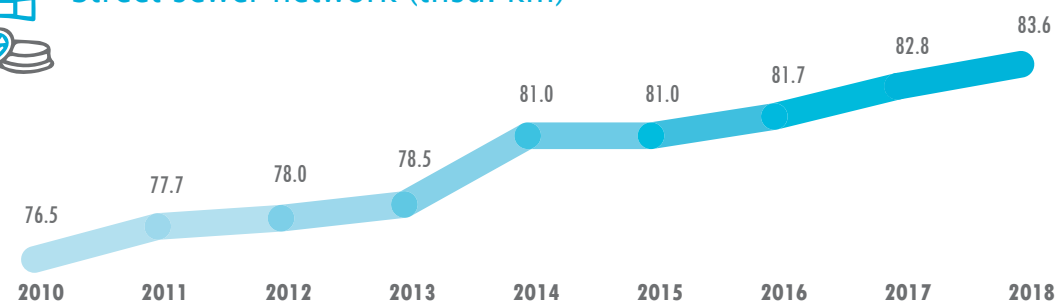
Provision of safe drinking water (%)



Street water supply network (thsd. km)



Street sewer network (thsd. km)





AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

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

Energy is crucial to the most of the major challenges and opportunities that exist today in the world, whether it be jobs, security, climate change, food production or income generation. Access to energy for all is a determining factor. Sustainable energy is essential for strengthening the economy, protection ecosystems and for achieving justice. Goal 7 aims to provide universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

Population with access
to electricity



+ 0.1 p.p.

2018 / 2016

Renewable energy
sources



+ 1 p.p.

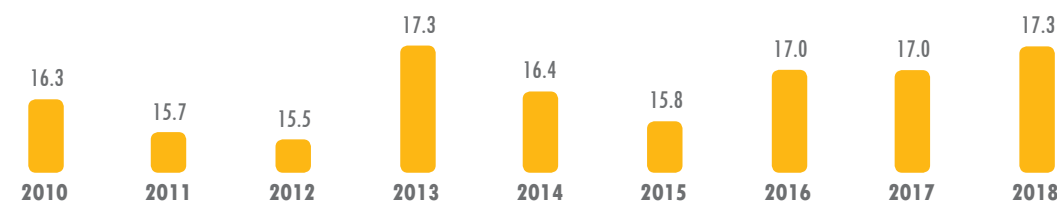
2018 / 2010



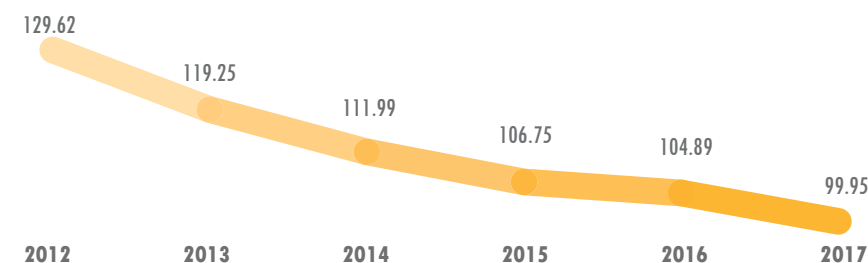
Population with access to electricity (%)



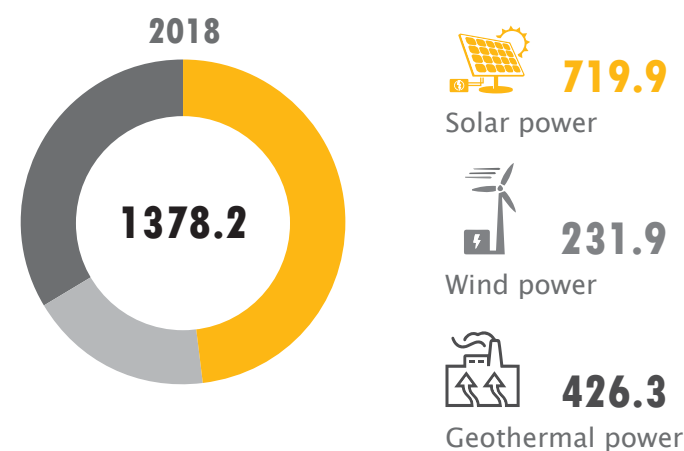
Renewable energy sources (%)



GDP energy intensity (kg of fuel equivalent per 10 thsd. RUB, at current prices)



Renewable energy sources (excluding hydropower plants), GWh





DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

8

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

Economic growth can improve the quality of life of the population. Goal 8 aims to ensure sustainable economic growth, creating the conditions for people to have decent work, stimulating the development of the economy without harming the environment. The most important components of sustained and universal economic growth are increasing labor productivity, reducing unemployment, especially among young people, and expanding access to financial services and benefits.

Unemployment rate



- 2.5 p.p.
2018 / 2010

Informal employment in
non-agriculture
employment



+ 4.9 p.p.
2018 / 2010

Youth not in education,
employment or training



- 3.6 p.p.
2018 / 2010

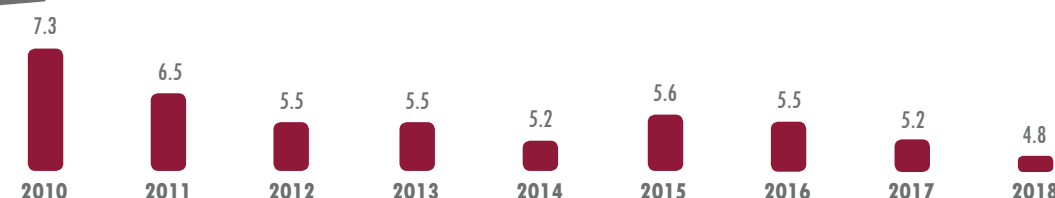
Employees of organizations
with wages below the
subsistence minimum



- 9.8 p.p.
2019 / 2011



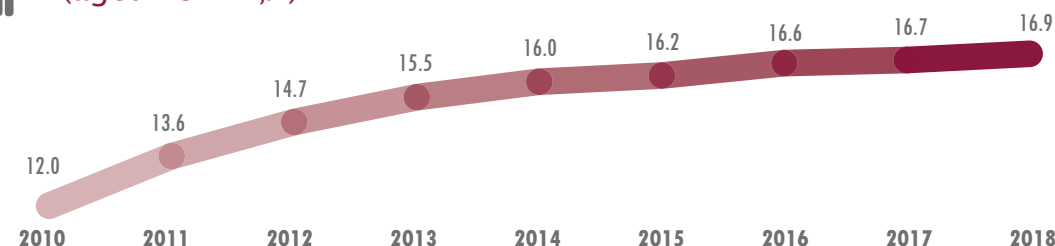
Unemployment rate¹⁾ (%)



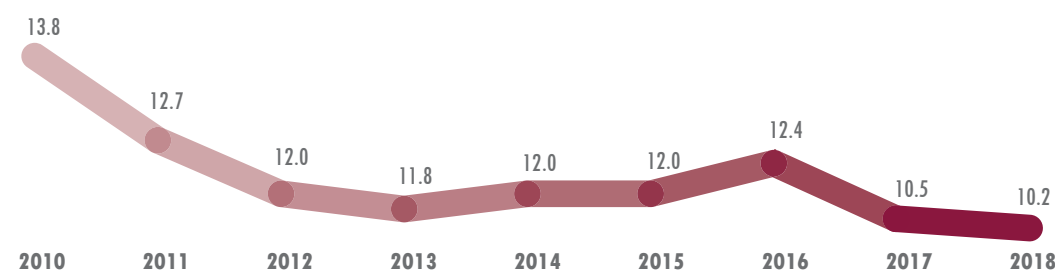
¹⁾ According to the methodology of the International Labor Organization.



Informal employment in non-agriculture employment
(aged 15–72, %)



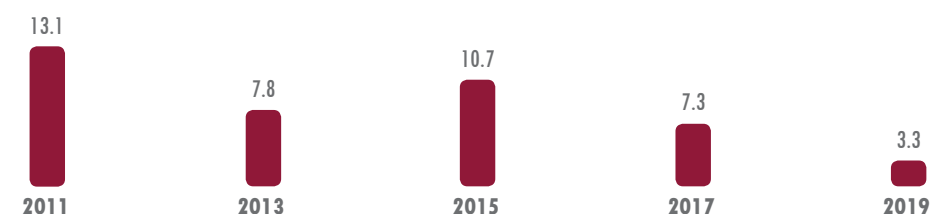
Youth not in education, employment or training (aged 15–24, %)



Child Labour (aged 5–17, %)



Employees of organizations 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**

Investments in infrastructure – transport, irrigation, energy and information and communication technology – are crucial to achieving sustainable development and empowering communities in many countries. Goal 9 calls for development of quality, reliable and sustainable infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

High-tech and
knowledge-based
industries in GDP



+ 1.9 p.p.
2017 / 2011

Innovative goods, works,
services in total



+ 1.7 p.p.
2018 / 2010

Researchers per million
inhabitants



- 10.7 %
2018 / 2010

Density of paved public
roads



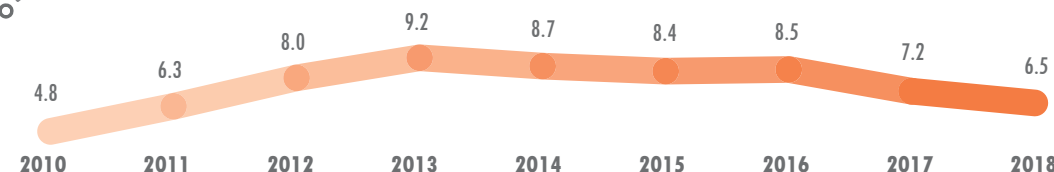
+16.7 %
2018 / 2012



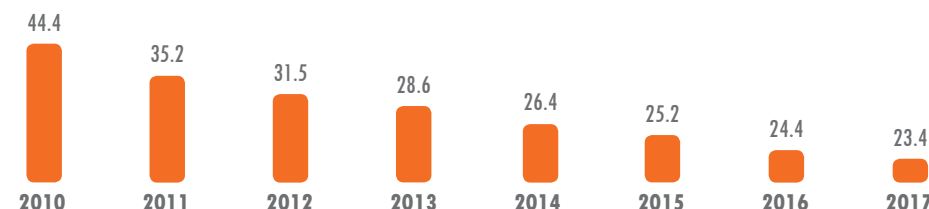
High-tech and knowledge-based industries in GDP (%)



Innovative goods, works, services in total (%)



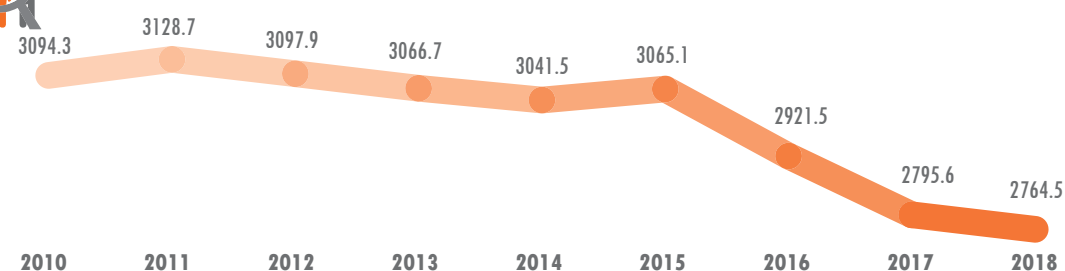
CO₂ emission per unit of GDP
(excluding LULUCF*, tons per mln. RUB)



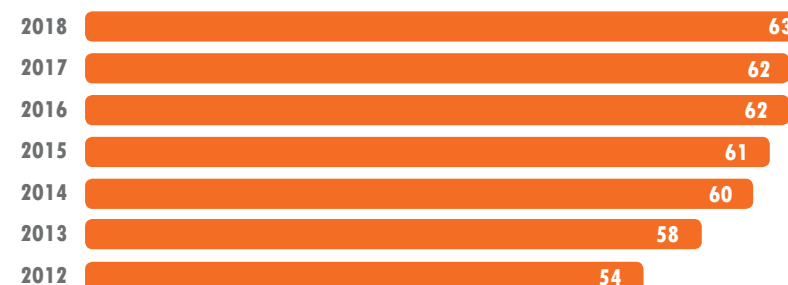
* LULUCF – Land use, land use change and forestry.



Researchers per million inhabitants (persons)



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





REDUCED INEQUALITIES

10

REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

Inequality negatively affects the poverty eradication, socio-economic development and deprives people of satisfaction and self-esteem, causing negative moods in society, illness and environmental degradation. Goal 10 calls for legislative support and the active participation of all people in social, economic and political life, regardless of their age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion and economic or other status.

Social benefits to
the lowest income
population



+ 0.1 p.p.
2017 / 2013

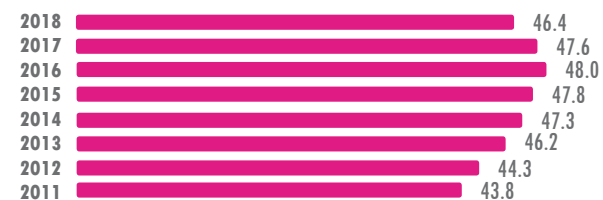
10% highest paid to 10%
lowest paid average wages of
employees of organizations



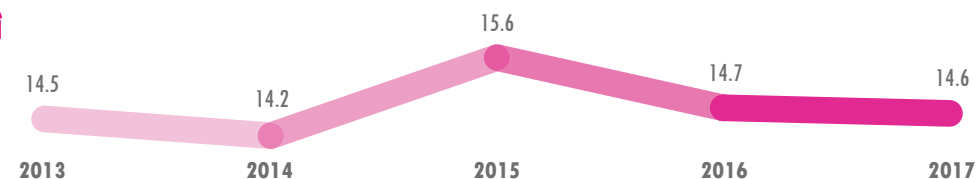
-3.1
2019 / 2011



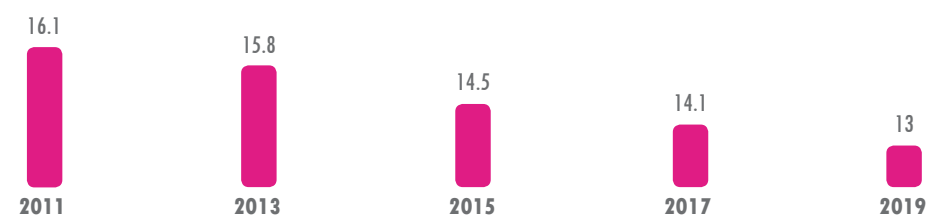
Compensation of employees in GDP (%)



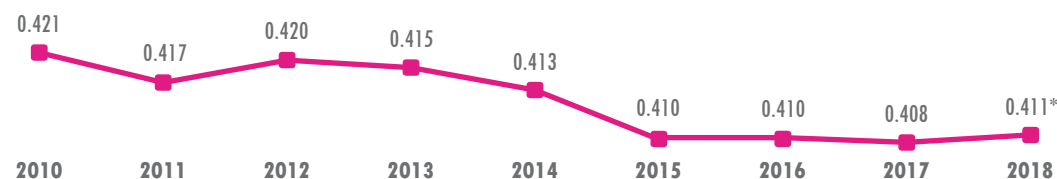
Social benefits to the lowest income population (of the total amount of social payments,%)



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



Gini coefficient



* Preliminary data.



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





SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

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

Cities are hubs for ideas, commerce, culture, science, productivity, social development and much more. At their best, cities have enabled people to advance socially and economically. Goal 11 calls for enhancing the inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management.

Ratio of commissioning of residential buildings to the population growth rate



- 0.02

2018 / 2010

Crowded living conditions



- 5 p.p.

2018 / 2011

Green space area within the urban area



- 1.2 p.p.

2018 / 2010

City lighting



+ 3.3 p.p.

2018 / 2010

Cities with high air pollution



- 5 cities

2018 / 2014

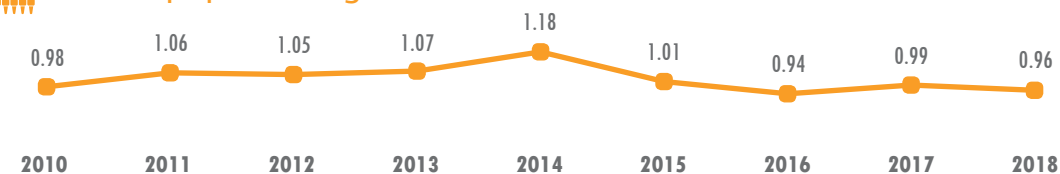
Accessibility of public transport for the disabled people



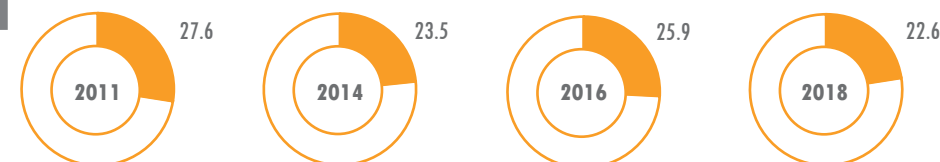
62.4%
2018



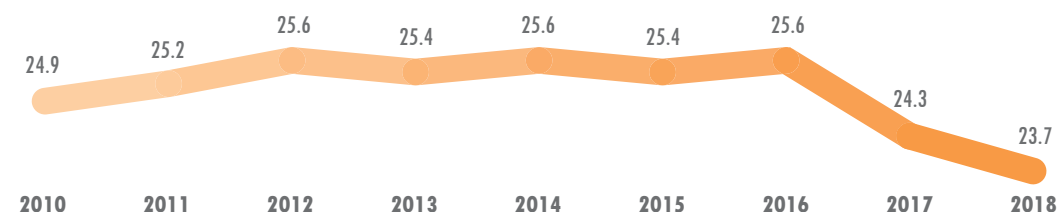
Ratio of commissioning of residential buildings to the population growth rate



Crowded living conditions (%)



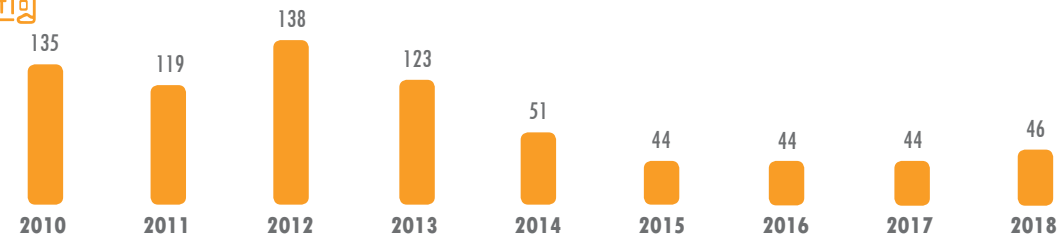
Green space area within the urban area (%)



City lighting (streets, driveways, embankments, %)



Cities with high air pollution* (units)



* Since 2014 the air quality standards have changed.





RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

Sustainable consumption and production is about promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all. Implementation of the Goal 12 helps to achieve overall development plans, reduce future economic, environmental and social costs, strengthen economic competitiveness and reduce poverty.

Consumption of fuel and energy resources per employee



- 1.5 %

2017 / 2012

Utilized and neutralized industrial and municipal waste



+ 0.1 p.p.

2018 / 2017

Ecological and educational facilities in natural reserves and national parks and visitors to them



Museums

Number of facilities

+ 20.2 %

2018 / 2010

Number of visitors

+ 56.2 %

2018 / 2010



Visit centers

+ 48.8 %

2018 / 2010

in 2.1

2018 / 2010



Ecopaths and routes

+ 25.4 %

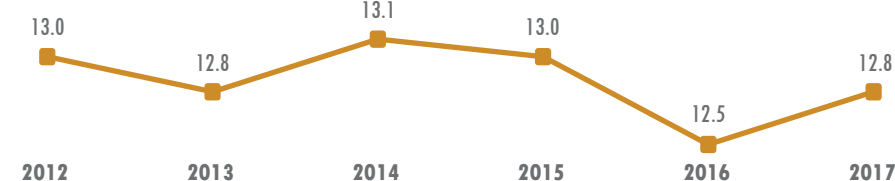
2018 / 2010

+ 98.7 %

2018 / 2010



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



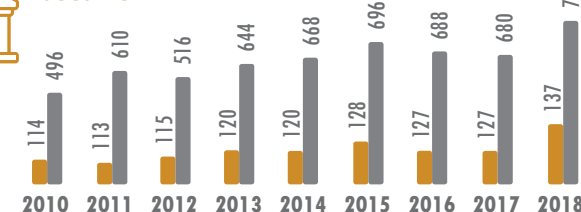
Utilized and neutralized industrial and municipal waste (% of generated waste)



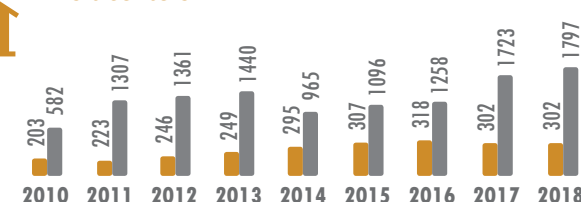
Ecological and educational facilities in natural reserves and national parks and visitors to them



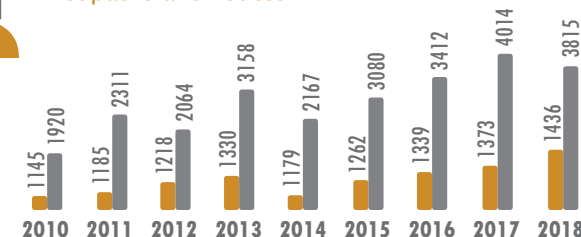
Museums



Visit centers



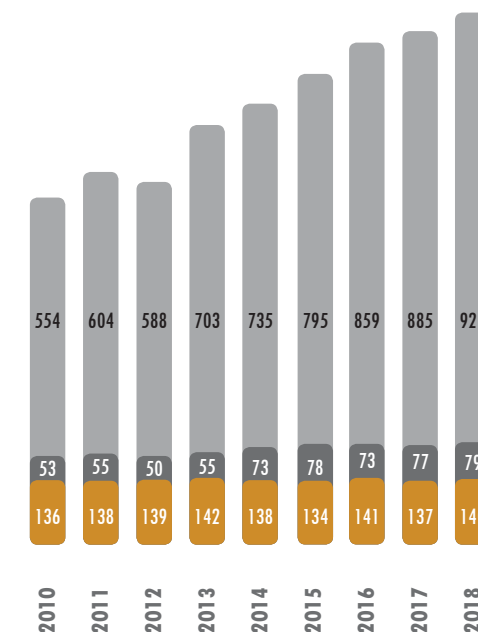
Ecopaths and routes



■ Number of facilities, units

■ Number of visitors, thsd. persons

Ecopaths and routes in natural reserves and national parks (units)



Water



Horse riding



Hiking



CLIMATE ACTION

TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

Climate change has a significant impact on economic development, natural resources and the poverty reduction, overcoming this problem has become an integral part of achieving sustainable development. Goal 13 calls for the development of low-cost and scalable solutions to the problem of climate change, which will avoid destabilizing the achievements of recent decades as a result of this phenomenon and provide countries with the possibility of a future transition to a low-carbon economy.

Natural disasters



- 62.7 %

2018 / 2010

Deaths caused by natural disasters



- 78.4 %

2018 / 2010

Budget expenditures for the protection from emergencies, civil defense

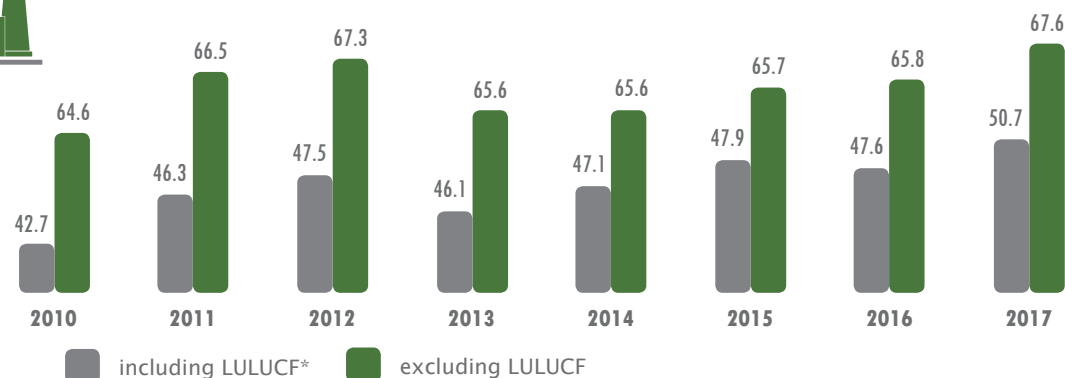


+ 28.5 %

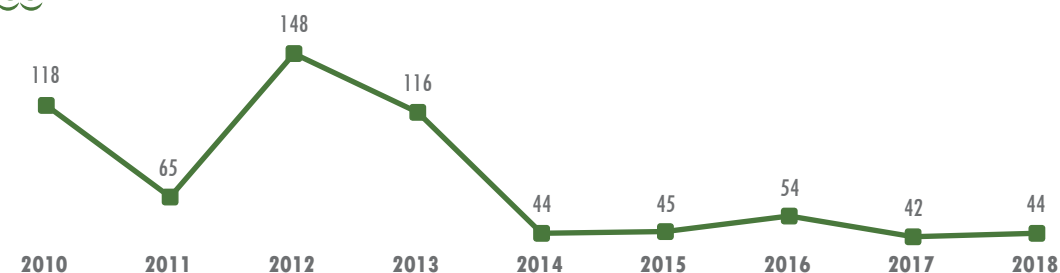
2018 / 2010



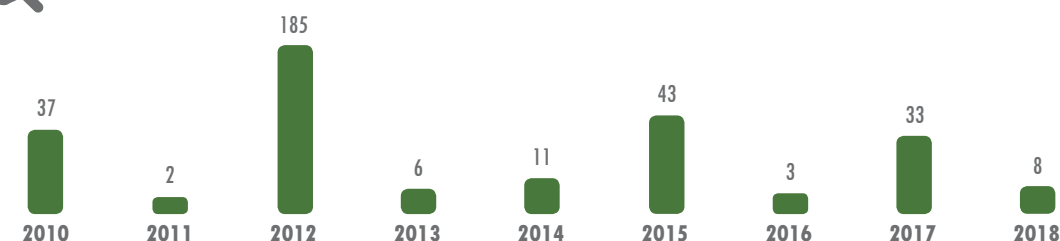
Greenhouse gas emissions as a percentage of 1990



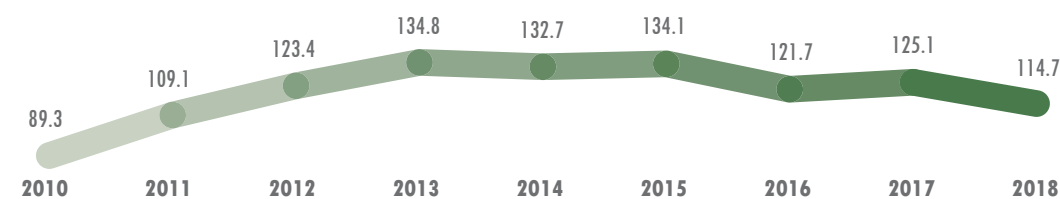
Natural disasters



Deaths caused by natural disasters (persons)



Budget expenditures for the protection from emergencies**, civil defense (bln. RUB)



** Natural disasters and man-made emergencies.



LIFE BELOW WATER

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

The world's oceans – their temperature, chemistry, currents and life – drive global systems that make the Earth habitable for humankind. Throughout history, oceans and seas have been vital conduits for trade and transportation. Goal 14 seeks to conserve and sustainably manage the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

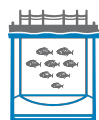
Scientific expeditions in
the seas of Russia and
key areas
of the ocean



- 61 %

2018 / 2010

Aquaculture fish seeds
farming



+ 4.4 %

2018 / 2010

Fingerling stocking

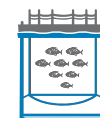
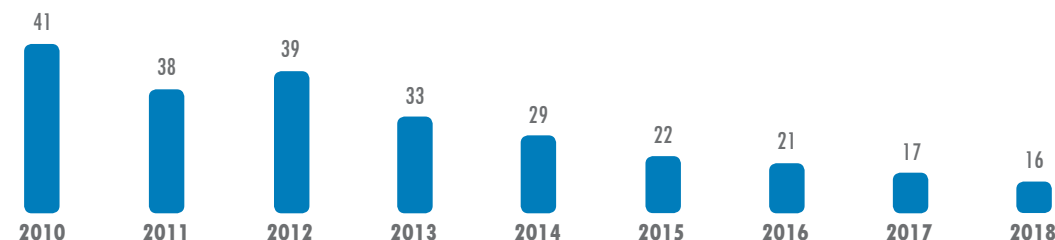


- 4 %

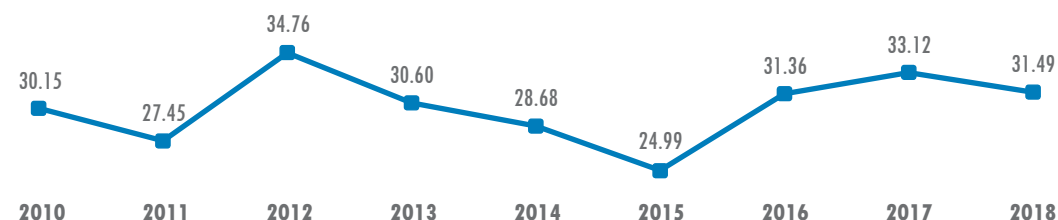
2018 / 2010



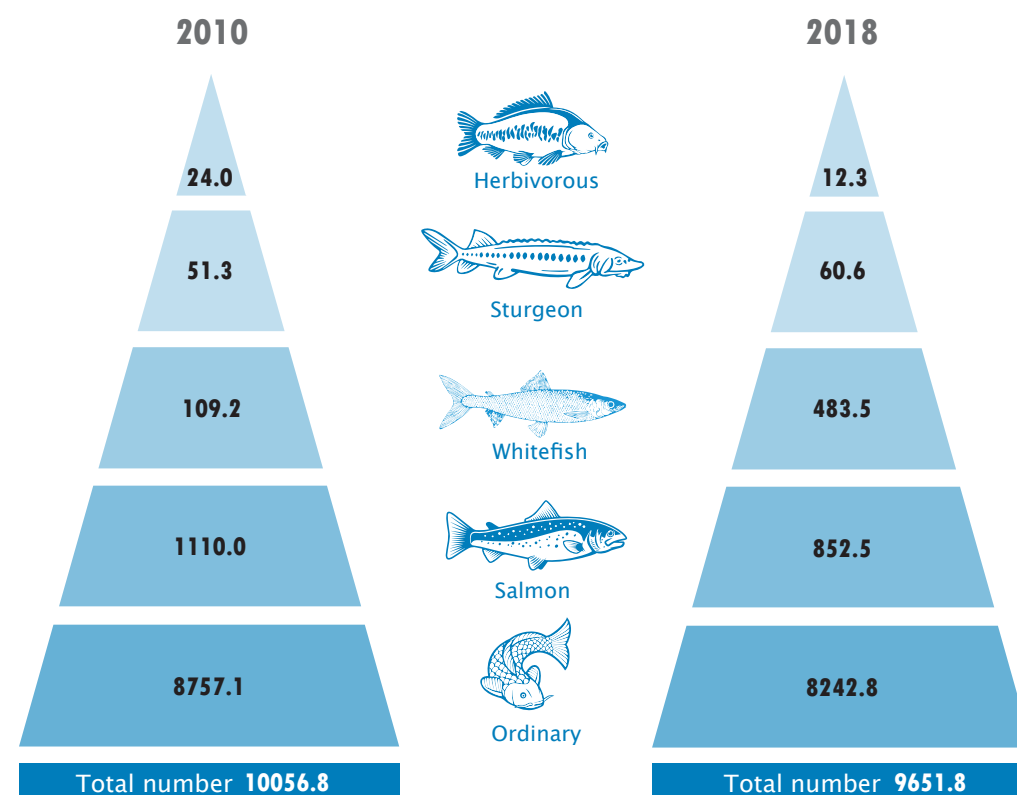
Scientific expeditions in the seas of Russia and key areas of the oceans (units)



Aquaculture fish seeds farming (thsd. tons)



Fingerling stocking (mln. pieces)





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 not only provide food security and shelter, but also play a key role in the fight against climate change, help preserve biodiversity, and are indigenous places of residence. Goal 15 aims to promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, stop deforestation, restore degraded forests and significantly expand the scope of afforestation and reforestation worldwide.

Land area within the boundaries of forest districts and forest parks



+ 0.4 p.p.
2018 / 2010

Specially protected natural areas



+ 2.1 p.p.
2018 / 2014

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



+ 7.8 p.p.
2018 / 2010

Recultivated land area



- 21.4 %
2018 / 2012

Environmental Expenditure Biodiversity Conservation Index



+ 13.5 p.p.
2018 / 2013

Rare and endangered species of wild plants and fungi (units)



676
2018

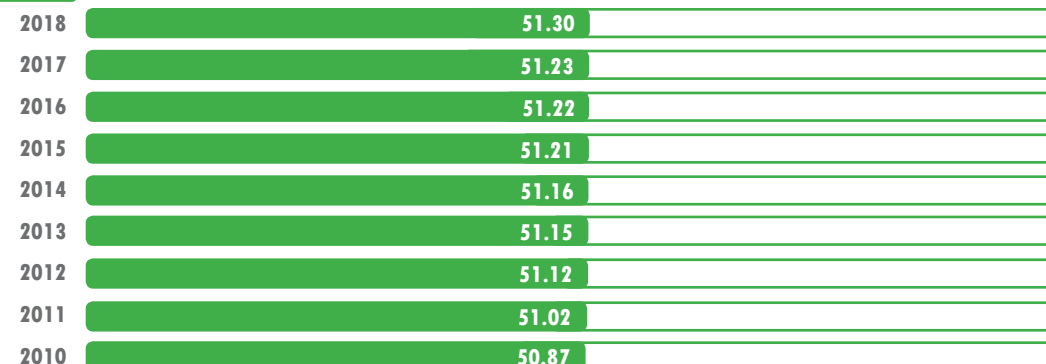
Rare and endangered wild animals (units)



413
2018



Land area within the boundaries of forest districts and forest parks (%)



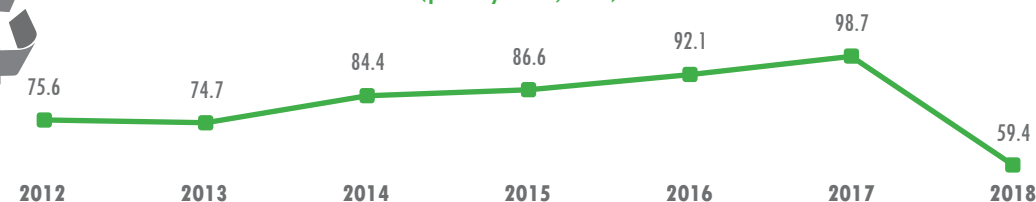
Specially protected natural areas (%)



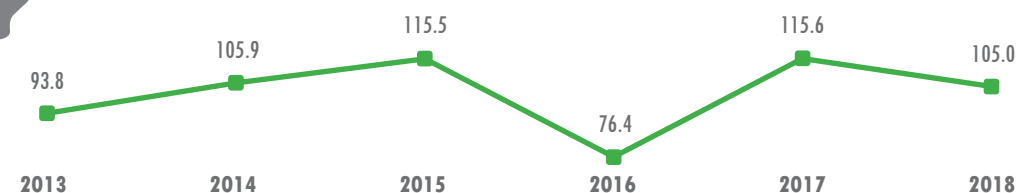
Reforestation and afforestation area to the area of felled and lost forest stands (%)



Recultivated land area (per year, ha)



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





PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

Building peaceful, fair and open societies is necessary to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Armed violence and insecurity have a devastating effect on the development of any country, which negatively affects its economic growth and often leads to accumulated discontent in society. Violence affects children's health, their development and well-being, as well as opportunities for prosperity. It causes injuries and interferes with social integration. Lack of access to justice means that conflicts remain unresolved and that people cannot receive protection and redress. Goal 16 aims to create effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

Population receive public services using the Internet



+ 43.8 p.p.
2018 / 2013

Position in «Ease of doing business» ranking



+ 96 points
2019 / 2010

Bribe payers



- 46.4 %
2018 / 2010

Open Budget Index



+ 12 p.
2017 / 2010

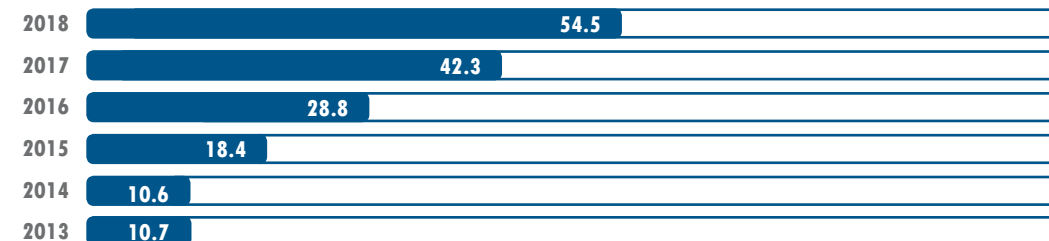
Position in the rating of access to credit for small and medium-sized businesses («Getting credit»)



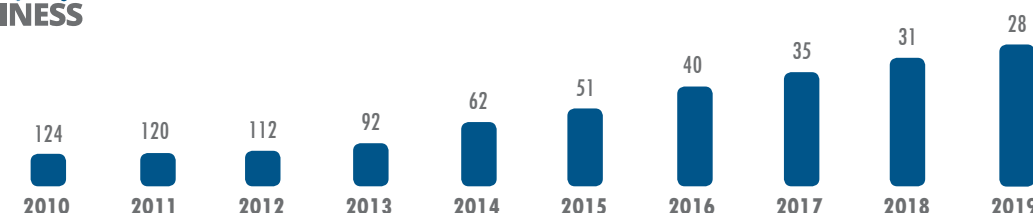
+ 64 points
2019 / 2010



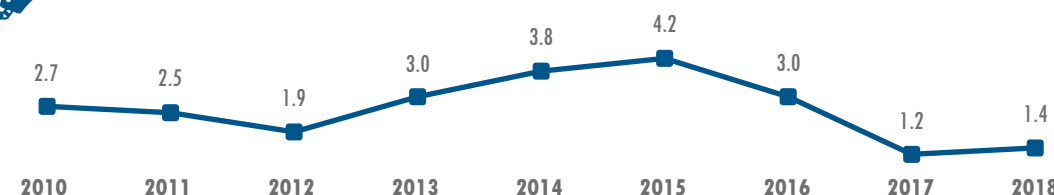
Population receive public services using the Internet
(of the total population aged 15–72, %)



Position in «Ease of doing business» ranking
(«Doing business»)



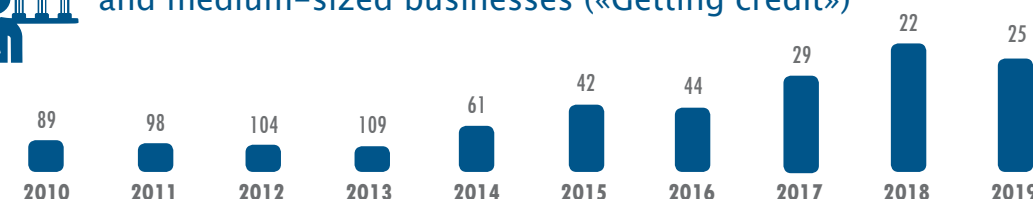
Bribe payers
(per 100,000 population)



Open Budget Index



Position in the rating of access to credit for small and medium-sized businesses («Getting credit»)





PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

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

Successful implementation of the sustainable development agenda is impossible without the establishment of global partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society at global, regional and local levels. Relations should be based on principles and values, a common vision and common goals that place people and the planet at the centre. Goal 17 calls for partnerships at all levels for sustainable development.

Direct investments
in Russia



+ 2.0 %

2018 / 2010

National budget
generated by domestic
taxes



+ 7.3 p.p.

2018 / 2010

Amount of financial and
technical assistance
to developing countries

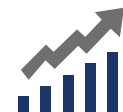
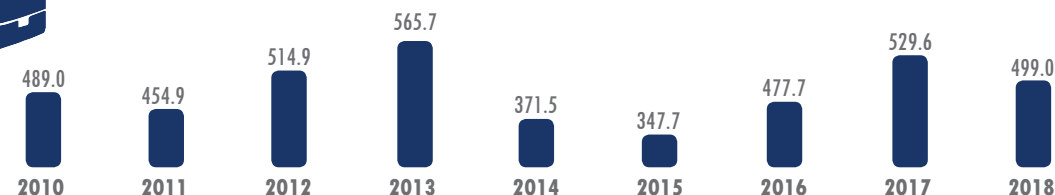


+ 111.5 %

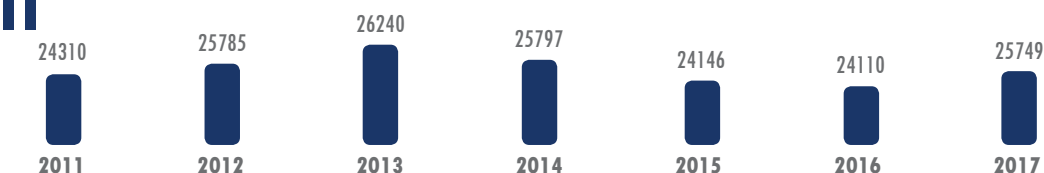
2018 / 2010



Direct investments in Russia²⁾ (bln. USD)



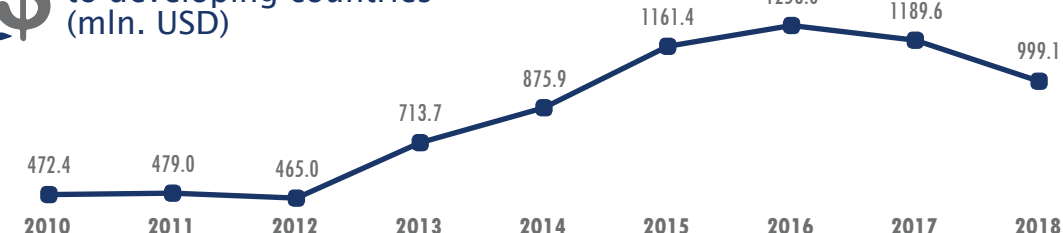
GDP PPP per capita (USD)



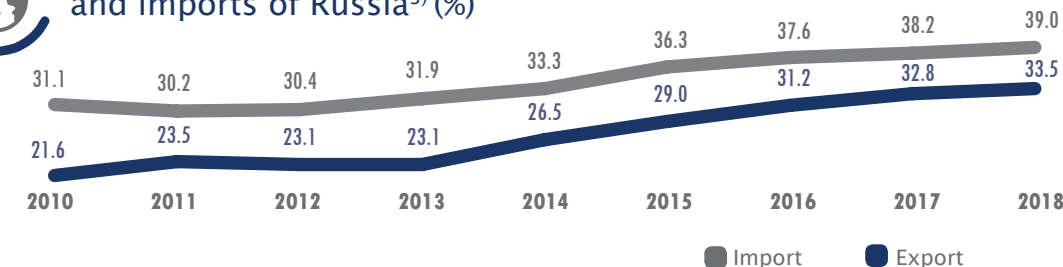
National budget generated by domestic taxes (%)



Amount of financial and technical assistance to developing countries (mln. USD)



Share of developing and least developed countries in exports and imports of Russia³⁾ (%)



²⁾ The indicator represents the total accumulated direct investments in the country's economy by all recipient sectors: banks, financial institutions (except banks) and non-financial organizations. This indicator is developed as part of the compilation of the international investment position of the Russian Federation.

³⁾ Classification based on the Decision of the Customs Union Commission of November 27, 2009 No. 130 (Rev. of June 14, 2018) "On the unified customs and tariff regulation of the Eurasian Economic Union".

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

	Life expectancy at birth, years 2018	Maternal mortality, per 100,000 live births 2015	Women in national parliaments, % 2018	Unemployment rate ⁵⁾ , % 2017	Youth not in education, employment or training, % 2017
Russian Federation 	72.9	9.1 ⁴⁾	16.4	4.8 ⁴⁾	10.2 ⁴⁾
CIS					
Azerbaijan 	75.8	12 ⁴⁾	16.8	5.0	...
Armenia 	75.4 ³⁾	22 ⁴⁾	18.1	17.8	28.7
Belarus 	74.5	3 ⁴⁾	34.6	5.6	7.3
Kazakhstan 	73.2	12 ³⁾	27.1	4.9	6.4 ⁵⁾
Kyrgyzstan 	71.3	32 ³⁾	19.2	6.9	21.0
Republic of Moldova 	70.6	18 ³⁾	22.8	4.1	20.2
Tajikistan 	74.9 ³⁾	32	19.1	...	...
Uzbekistan 	74.6	20 ⁴⁾	16.0	5.8	...
Ukraine 	71.8	13 ²⁾	12.3	9.5	16.5
BRICS					
Brazil 	75.1 ²⁾	64	10.7	...	24.3
India 	68.8 ²⁾	167	11.8	...	...
China 	76.4 ²⁾	20	24.3	...	...
South Africa 	63.6 ²⁾	99	42.4	27.1	31.2
OECD					
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 	81.3 ³⁾	4.5	32.0	4.3	10.3
Germany 	81.1 ³⁾	3.3	30.8	3.8	6.3
Italy 	83.1 ³⁾	3.3	31.0	11.2	20.0
Canada 	82.8 ²⁾	7	27.0	6.3	12.6
United States of America 	78.5 ²⁾	28.7	19.5	4.4	13.8
France 	82.9 ²⁾	8	39.0	9.4	11.5
Japan 	84.2 ²⁾	4.4	10.1	2.8	3.3

¹⁾ 2015.

²⁾ 2016.

³⁾ 2017.

⁴⁾ 2018.

⁵⁾ According to the methodology of the International Labor Organization.

⁶⁾ Aged 15–28 years.

R&D expenditure in GDP, % 2017	High-tech and knowledge-based industries in GDP, % 2016	Population using safe water supply services, % 2017	Gini coefficient, % 2018	Ease of doing business ranking («Doing business 2020») 2019
1.0 ⁴⁾	21.6 ³⁾	93.6 ⁴⁾	40.8 ³⁾	28
0.2	20.3	73.6	...	34
0.2	4.51	86.5	...	47
0.6	40.6	94.5	27.5	49
0.1 ²⁾	14.2	89.5	28.9	25
0.1	3.0	68.2	21.7	80
0.3	16.4	72.9	27.5	48
0.1	2.2	47.9	34.0 ¹⁾	106
0.2	...	58.9	26.0	69
0.5	30.4	92.0	23.8	64
1.3 ²⁾	35.4	...	53.3 ³⁾	124
0.6 ¹⁾	38.8	...	...	63
2.1 ²⁾	41.5	92.3	38.6 ¹⁾	31
0.8 ¹⁾	24.4	...	...	84
1.7 ²⁾	45.4	100	33.2 ¹⁾	8
2.9 ²⁾	61.5	99.8	31.7 ¹⁾	22
1.3 ²⁾	42.9	95.0	35.4 ¹⁾	58
1.5	30.6	98.9	...	23
2.7 ²⁾	47.8	99.0	41.5 ²⁾	6
2.3 ²⁾	50.1	97.9	32.7 ¹⁾	32
3.1 ²⁾	56.2	98.5	...	29

Sustainable development goals in the Russian Federation. 2019

Statistical handbook


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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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