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Plan d'Action pour la Méditerranée
Convention de Barcelone

**PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT
PLAN D'ACTION POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE**

Mars 2017
Français

11^e réunion des points focaux nationaux du SCP/RAC

Barcelone, Espagne, 3 et 4 mai 2017

Cadre de travail sur les indicateurs de CPD pour le Plan d'action régional sur la consommation et la production durables en Méditerranée - Informations complémentaires

Pour réduire l'impact environnemental et dans un souci d'économies financières, ce document est imprimé en nombre limité. Les délégués sont priés de se munir de leur copie et de ne pas demander de copies supplémentaires.

Antécédents concernant la mise en œuvre du cadre de travail sur les indicateurs de CPD

Raison d'être

Au cours de la COP18 de la Convention de Barcelone (Istanbul), les parties contractantes ont mandaté le Secrétariat pour la préparation d'un **Plan d'action régional sur la CPD en Méditerranée (décisions IG. 21/10), qui soit conforme aux engagements pris à Rio+20 et qui vise à réduire les impacts des activités humaines sur les écosystèmes marins et côtiers.**

Le SCP/RAC a ainsi préparé ce plan d'action sur la CPD en consultation avec les membres de la CMDD, les points focaux nationaux du SCP/RAC et les parties prenantes régionales pertinentes.

Le plan d'action sur la CPD proposé a été approuvé afin d'être soumis à la COP19 par les points focaux du PAM en octobre 2015 et finalement adopté par les Parties contractantes en février 2016 (COP19, Athènes).

Le plan est structuré autour de 4 secteurs, à la fois essentiels pour l'économie méditerranéenne et hautement préjudiciables pour l'environnement méditerranéen : **alimentation, agriculture et pêche, fabrication de biens de consommation, tourisme ainsi que logement et construction.** Il tient également compte d'un ensemble de questions transversales tant par leur nature que par leur échelle, communes à tous les secteurs prioritaires mentionnés ci-dessus : **utilisation des terres, efficacité de l'utilisation de l'eau, efficacité des ressources, efficacité énergétique, pollution (produite par les eaux usées, les produits chimiques, les déchets solides, etc.), transport et mobilité ainsi que comportement des consommateurs.**

Le paragraphe 56 du document adopté inclut des dispositions concernant l'évaluation des mécanismes de suivi. Il indique : « L'évaluation [du plan d'action] se fera sur la base de la réalisation des objectifs stratégiques et opérationnels de ce plan d'action, via des indicateurs de mesure des progrès accomplis en matière d'intégration et de rationalisation de la CPD au niveau régional. Pour ce faire, **il sera nécessaire de définir un ensemble d'indicateurs régionaux qui seront basés sur les indicateurs de CPD existants (PNUE, OCDE, AEE, etc.).** »

En revanche, le même paragraphe du plan d'action indique : « [...] **un groupe de travail technique sur les indicateurs de CPD pour le plan d'action régional sera mis en place par les Parties contractantes.** Son mandat spécifique fera l'objet d'une proposition qui sera soumise à la considération et à l'approbation des Parties contractantes ; elle devra comprendre la mise en œuvre d'un scénario de référence utilisé pour la mesure des progrès accomplis. »

La liste des indicateurs présentés dans ce document de travail vise à répondre à la demande d'un **ensemble d'indicateurs régionaux pour mesurer les progrès accomplis en matière d'intégration et de rationalisation de la CPD au niveau régional.**

Procédé

La réalisation de cette liste, débutée à la fin du premier semestre 2016, s'est déroulée en plusieurs étapes :

Phase	Activités	Agenda	Résultat
1 - Travail de bureau	Bilan des indicateurs de CPD existants au niveau international	Juillet - septembre 2016	Avant-projet d'un ensemble d'indicateurs de CPD pour la région méditerranéenne

2 - Consultation individuelle	Consultation individuelle, au cours d'un atelier technique, avec des représentants désignés par les pays et des experts	16 octobre 2016	Présentation de l'avant-projet de l'ensemble d'indicateurs de CPD lors de l'atelier
3 - Travail de bureau	Révision de la cartographie des indicateurs à partir des retours d'informations de l'atelier technique	Octobre - novembre 2016	Suite révisée d'indicateurs de CPD
4 - Consultation en ligne	Consultations en ligne avec les points focaux nationaux du SCP/RAC	Décembre 2016 / janvier 2017	Commentaires et suggestions des pays
5 - Travail de bureau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Révision de la cartographie des indicateurs à partir des retours d'informations de la consultation en ligne • Disponibilité de la cartographie des indicateurs sélectionnés au niveau national 	Février - mars 2017	Mise à jour de l'ensemble d'indicateurs de CPD
6 - Consultation individuelle	Présentation de la liste finale des indicateurs de CPD lors de la réunion des PFN du SCP/RAC	3 et 4 mai 2017	Ensemble final d'indicateurs de CPD devant être soumis à l'approbation des PF du PAM

Coordination du travail avec la mise en œuvre du tableau de bord du développement durable en Méditerranée pour le suivi de la SMDD

La SMDD 2016-2025 se base sur une intégration entre le développement socioéconomique et la protection des ressources naturelles. Ce principe est englobé dans le sous-titre de la stratégie : « investir dans la durabilité environnementale pour atteindre le développement économique et social ». **Le cinquième objectif de la SMDD « Transition vers une économie verte et bleue »** introduit de nouvelles approches pour aider à concrétiser la volonté politique : par exemple l'économie verte et circulaire associée aux modes de consommation et production durables (CPD), faisant écho à l'ODD 12 « Établir des modes de consommation et de production durables ».

La SMDD 2016-2025 est complémentaire avec le plan d'action sur la CPD qui travaille sur quatre secteurs prioritaires : alimentation, agriculture et pêche, fabrication de biens, tourisme ainsi que logement et construction. Ces secteurs représentent des causes de production de pollution et de pressions environnementales sur les écosystèmes marins et côtiers même si ce sont également des contributeurs importants à l'économie et au bien-être social en Méditerranée.

Cette complémentarité a été officiellement demandée par les Parties contractantes lors de la COP18 d'Istanbul en décembre 2013, en particulier dans la décision IG 21/11 relative à la révision de la Stratégie méditerranéenne de développement durable dans laquelle ils « demandaient au Secrétariat de veiller à ce que la SMDD révisée intègre les orientations stratégiques du Plan d'action sur la CPD et autres politiques pertinentes ».

Depuis la COP18, la préparation de la SMDD révisée et le plan d'action sur la CPD ont été réalisés dans un souci de complémentarité entre eux. Par conséquent, cette complémentarité a également été considérée lors de la mise en œuvre du tableau de bord de la SMDD et de l'ensemble d'indicateurs de CPD :

- Le travail initial sur le tableau de bord de la SMDD a contribué à la définition du 1^{er} avant-projet de l'ensemble d'indicateurs de CPD,
- Un atelier technique commun, portant aussi bien sur le tableau de bord de la SMDD que sur l'ensemble d'indicateurs de CPD a eu lieu en octobre 2016,
- La sélection de l'ensemble d'indicateurs de CPD a été réalisée en tenant compte du tableau de bord de la SMDD, en essayant d'éviter un trop grand nombre d'indicateurs communs entre ceux de la SMDD et ceux de la CPD.

Résumé du processus de consultation sur l'ensemble d'indicateurs de CPD

La première version de l'ensemble d'indicateurs de CPD a été présentée lors de l'atelier technique commun, qui a eu lieu à Barcelone le 16 octobre 2016, auquel ont participé les représentants nommés par les pays et les organisations internationales.

Divers commentaires ont été reçus des points focaux et des experts thématiques au cours de l'atelier ainsi qu'au cours des deux semaines qui ont suivi. La plupart des participants se sont accordés sur la nécessité de réduire le nombre d'indicateurs. En effet, la liste de l'avant-projet initial contenant environ 50 indicateurs, ils ont décidé de la réduire à 20-25 indicateurs. Quelques participants ont également suggéré la mise en place d'une liste d'indicateurs clés à utiliser dans le plan d'action régional sur la CPD, complétée ensuite d'une liste d'indicateurs annexes optionnels pouvant être utilisée par les pays intéressés en vue de créer une liste d'indicateurs de CPD plus longue à mettre en œuvre au niveau national.

Conformément aux retours d'informations reçus, la liste a été réduite pour inclure trois indicateurs par secteur thématique ; cet allègement de la liste originale a été réalisé ainsi :

- Les indicateurs de la liste initiale ont tout d'abord été évalués selon trois critères :
 - L'indicateur est un indicateur des ODD : oui (A), non mais il est étroitement lié à un ODD (B) ou non (C).
 - L'indicateur est un indicateur important de CPD : très important (A), moyennement important (B) ou peu important (C).
 - Disponibilité des métadonnées et données : la méthodologie existe et les données sont largement disponibles (A), la méthodologie a été établie mais les données ne sont pas facilement ou pas encore disponibles (B) ou une méthodologie internationale validée existe mais n'a pas encore été développée (C).
- Tous les indicateurs de la liste initiale ont ensuite été vérifiés par rapport à la liste des indicateurs de la SMDD, qui a été présentée lors de l'atelier technique commun. La priorité a été donnée à la sélection d'indicateurs ne faisant pas doublons avec ceux de la liste de la SMDD, mais au contraire pouvant les compléter.
- Dans la mesure du possible, au moins un indicateur de réponse politique a été inclus pour chaque secteur thématique.

Suite à ce processus, une liste révisée de 21 indicateurs (18 thématiques et 3 macro indicateurs) a été obtenue et partagée avec les points focaux nationaux du SCP/RAC et les participants à l'atelier techniques début décembre 2016 pour une dernière révision. Les parties prenantes contactées ont eu 2 mois pour réviser la liste proposée, suggérer des ajouts, des modifications ou des substitutions au niveau des indicateurs de la liste et donner leur avis sur le Ministère ou le département de chaque nation responsable des rapports sur chaque indicateur.

Au cours de cette dernière série de révisions, des commentaires ont été reçus de 10 pays membres. La plupart des pays ont exprimé une appréciation positive concernant la liste des indicateurs de CPD, en

indiquant que cette liste est adaptée à la mesure de l'efficacité de la politique de CPD et que la plupart des indicateurs sont mesurables.

Une seule demande de substitution au niveau des indicateurs a été reçue, en effet, un pays membre a fait part de la nécessité d'inclure un indicateur de pollution de l'air dans la liste finale des indicateurs de CPD. Après un travail de recherche supplémentaire, l'indicateur « Niveaux moyens annuels de particules fines (par exemple PM2.5 et PM10) dans les villes (pondérés en fonction de la population) » a été ajouté pour remplacer les indicateurs concernant les eaux usées.

Toutefois, les pays ont également souligné le fait que certains des indicateurs sélectionnés ne sont actuellement pas mesurables ou pas correctement définis et que les macro indicateurs thématiques – bien qu'utiles du point de vue de la communication – ne sont toujours pas mis en œuvre dans le système statistique officiel de nombreux pays méditerranéens.

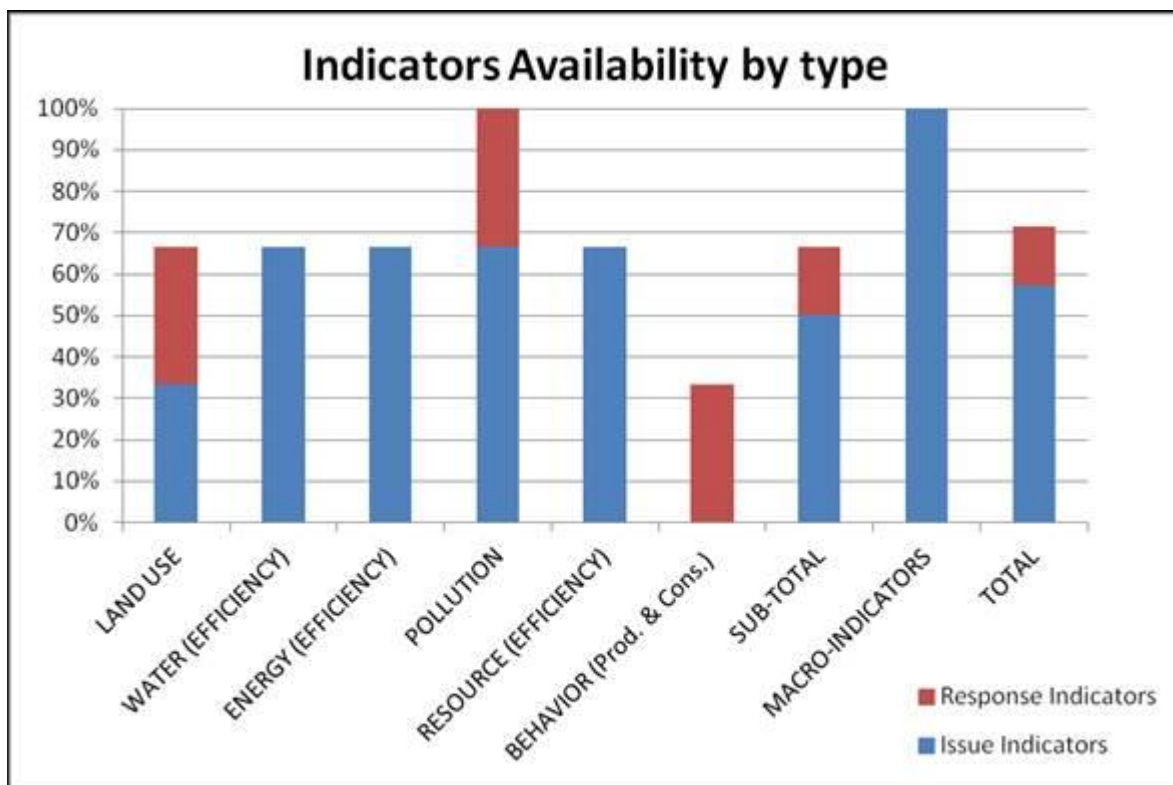
Informations complémentaires sur l'ensemble d'indicateurs de CPD sélectionnés

Les pages suivantes contiennent ces informations :

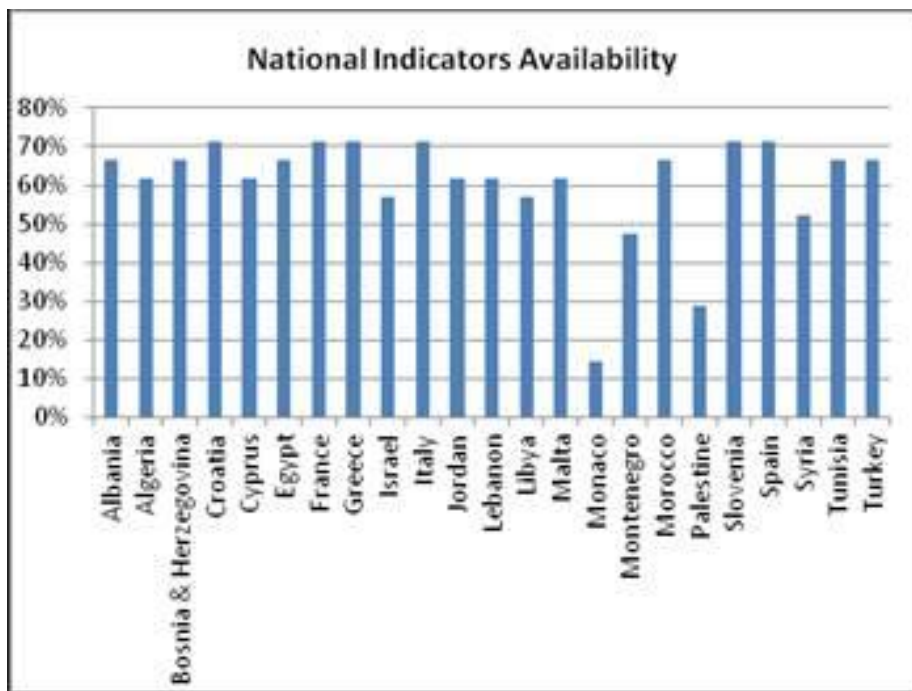
- 1) **Vue d'ensemble statistique des indicateurs sélectionnés (de la page 7 à la page 9)** : cette partie résume les principales statistiques des indicateurs, telles que leur disponibilité générale et spécifique au niveau individuel de chaque pays membre.
- 2) **Informations détaillées par indicateur (de la page 10 à la page 26)** : cette partie apporte, pour chacun des 21 indicateurs de CPD sélectionnés, des informations sur les rapports de métadonnées, les sources, les valeurs pour chaque pays ainsi que des graphiques.
- 3) **Informations détaillées par pays (de la page 57 à la page 131)** : cette partie apporte, pour chaque pays, un résumé de la disponibilité des 21 indicateurs sélectionnés, leurs valeurs et des informations sur l'organisme rapporteur au niveau national (si disponible).
- 4) **La liste initiale d'indicateurs et une évaluation de leur pertinence dans la liste finale (de la page 132 à la page 149)** : cette partie contient tous les indicateurs identifiés pendant l'étude initiale des indicateurs de CPD, avant l'atelier technique d'octobre 2016. Ils sont donnés aux pays membres comme indicateurs annexes potentiels dans le cas où les pays souhaiteraient développer des listes nationales plus complètes. Tous les détails sur chaque indicateur de CPD sont donnés (nom de l'indicateur, description, raison d'être considéré comme indicateur important de CPD, évaluation de son importance pour le plan d'action pour la Méditerranée en matière de CPD, métadonnées).

1) Vue d'ensemble des statistiques des indicateurs de CPD sélectionnés

Thematic Area	# Indicators Identified	# Indicators Available	% Indicators Available	of which Issue indicators	%	of which Response indicators	%
LAND USE	3	2	67%	1	33%	1	33%
WATER (EFFICIENCY)	3	2	67%	2	67%	0	0%
ENERGY (EFFICIENCY)	3	2	67%	2	67%	0	0%
POLLUTION RESOURCE (EFFICIENCY)	3	3	100%	2	67%	1	33%
BEHAVIOR (Prod. & Cons.)	3	2	67%	2	67%	0	0%
SUB-TOTAL	3	1	33%	0	0%	1	33%
MACRO-INDICATORS	18	12	67%	9	50%	3	17%
TOTAL	3	3	100%	3	100%	0	0%
TOTAL	21	15	71%	12	57%	3	14%



Country Name	# Indicators Available	% Indicators Available
Albania	14	67%
Algeria	13	62%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	14	67%
Croatia	15	71%
Cyprus	13	62%
Egypt	14	67%
France	15	71%
Greece	15	71%
Israel	12	57%
Italy	15	71%
Jordan	13	62%
Lebanon	13	62%
Libya	12	57%
Malta	13	62%
Monaco	3	14%
Montenegro	10	48%
Morocco	14	67%
Palestine	6	29%
Slovenia	15	71%
Spain	15	71%
Syria	11	52%
Tunisia	14	67%
Turkey	14	67%



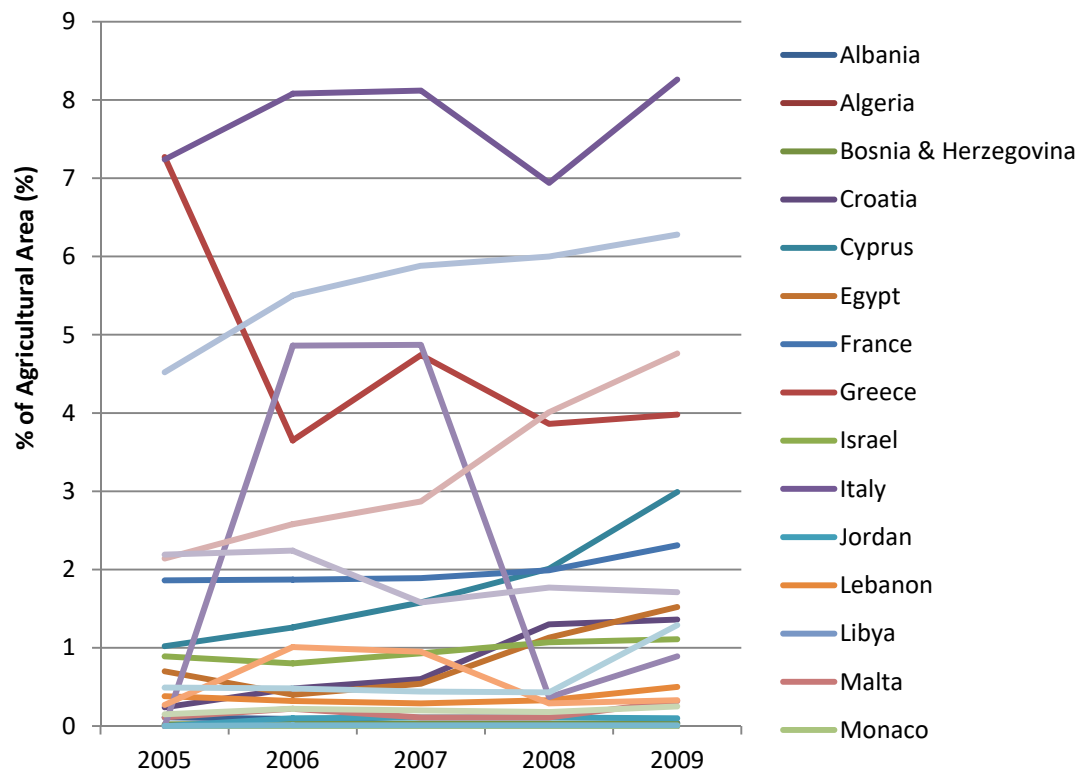
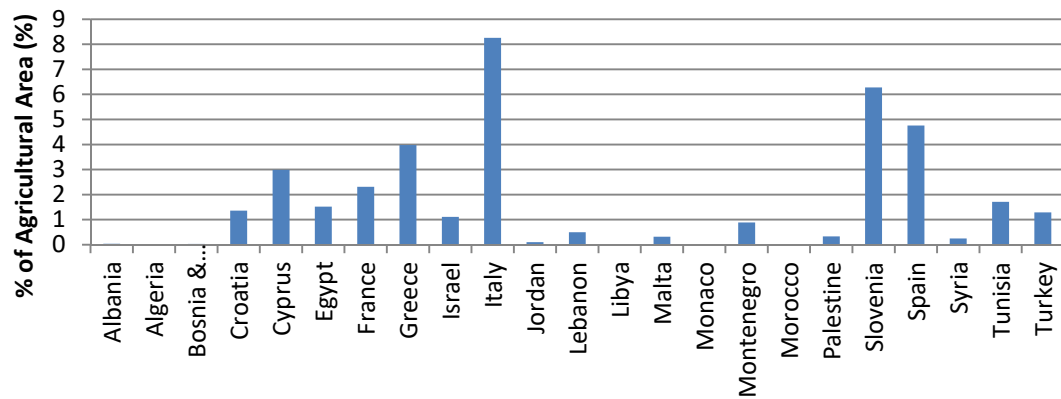
2) Informations détaillées par indicateur (l'ordre correspond à celui du document de travail)

Veuillez noter que les pages vides pour les indicateurs individuels ne sont pas une erreur mais juste une indication du fait qu'il n'y a pas de données pour cet indicateur.

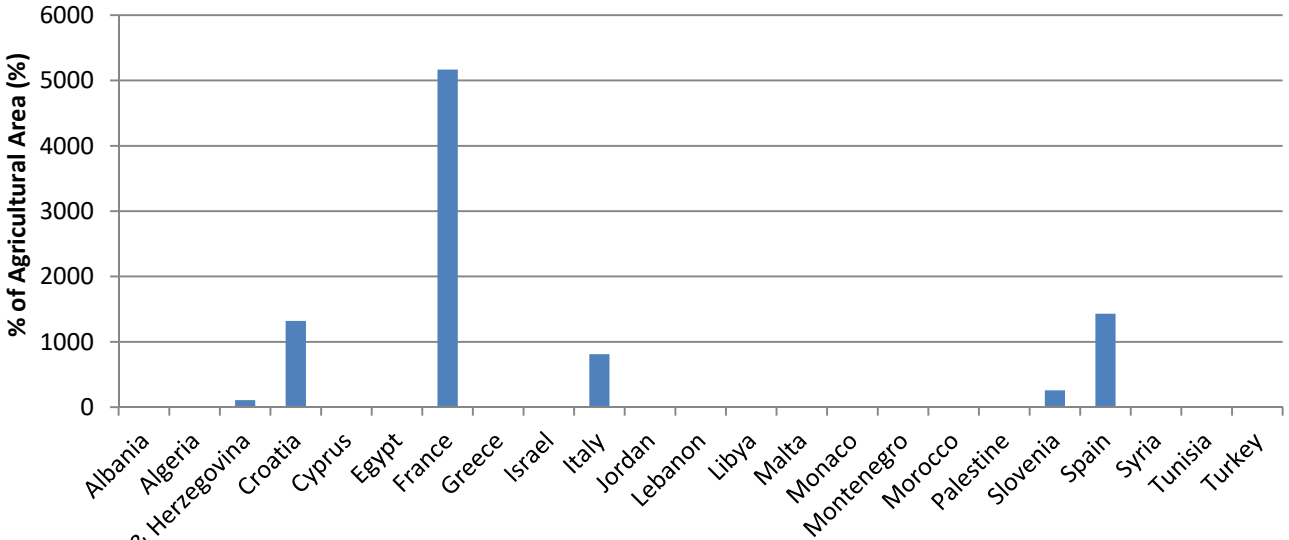
Indicator Name: Agricultural area organic, total
 Data Source: FAO
 Database link: See note
 Unit of Measure: % of Agricultural Area (%)
 Related SCP Sector: FFA
 NOTE: Data available up to 2009 from the old FAOSTAT web-site. Not available in the new site, it might have been dismissed in light of the introduction of indicator "Land_Ind_1a"

COUNTRY NAME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania	0.11	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.04						
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0						
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03						
Croatia	0.24	0.48	0.6	1.3	1.36						
Cyprus	1.02	1.26	1.58	2.01	2.99						
Egypt	0.7	0.4	0.54	1.13	1.52						
France	1.86	1.87	1.89	1.99	2.31						
Greece	7.27	3.65	4.74	3.86	3.98						
Israel	0.89	0.8	0.93	1.07	1.11						
Italy	7.24	8.08	8.12	6.94	8.26						
Jordan	0	0.1	0.11	0.11	0.1						
Lebanon	0.38	0.32	0.29	0.33	0.5						
Libya	-	-	-	-	-						
Malta	0.11	0.22	0.11	0.11	0.32						
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-						
Montenegro	-	4.86	4.87	0.37	0.89						
Morocco	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01						
Palestine	0.27	1.01	0.95	0.29	0.33						
Slovenia	4.52	5.5	5.88	6	6.28						
Spain	2.14	2.58	2.87	4.01	4.76						
Syria	0.15	0.22	0.2	0.18	0.25						
Tunisia	2.19	2.24	1.58	1.77	1.71						
Turkey	0.49	0.48	0.44	0.43	1.29						

Agricultural area organic, total



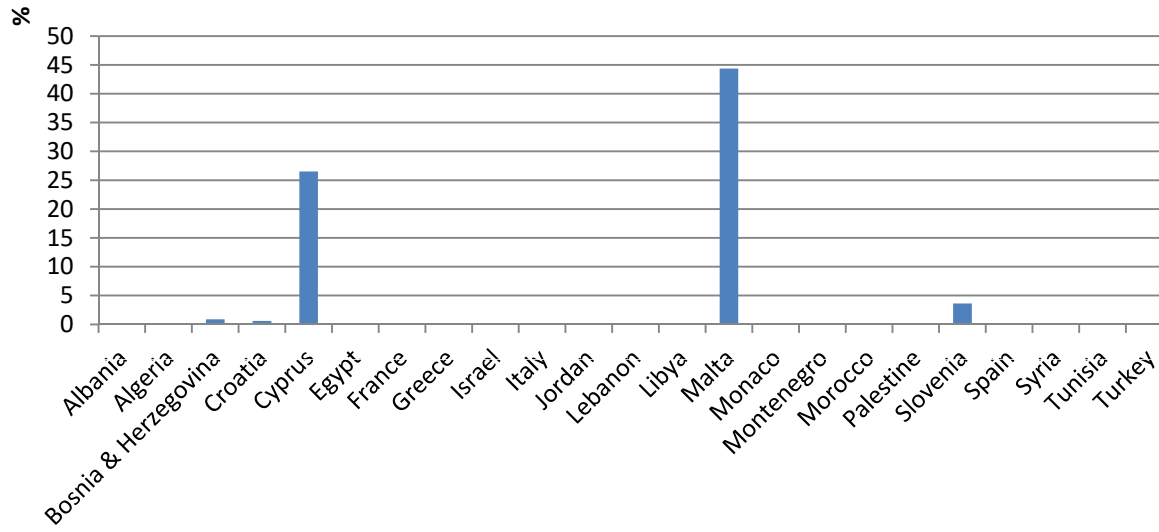
Area of Certified forest



Indicator Name: Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (aka water withdrawal intensity)
 Data Source: Aquastat
 Database link: <http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/query/index.html?lang=en>
 Unit of Measure: %
 Related SCP Sector: All sectors
 NOTE:

COUNTRY NAME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania		4.341									
Algeria								66.92			
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.8909							0.8773	0.8744		
Croatia								0.6344	0.6008		
Cyprus			21.04					26.83	26.51		
Egypt						126.6					
France			14.69					14.13			
Greece			14.02								
Israel											
Italy				28.1							
Jordan	92.44										
Lebanon	24.34										
Libya	688.9							822.9			
Malta			64.95					33.66	44.36		
Monaco											
Montenegro											
Morocco						35.69					
Palestine	48.75										
Slovenia			2.933					2.912	3.627		
Spain			31.36								
Syria	84.17							32.96			
Tunisia							69.71				
Turkey				19.83							

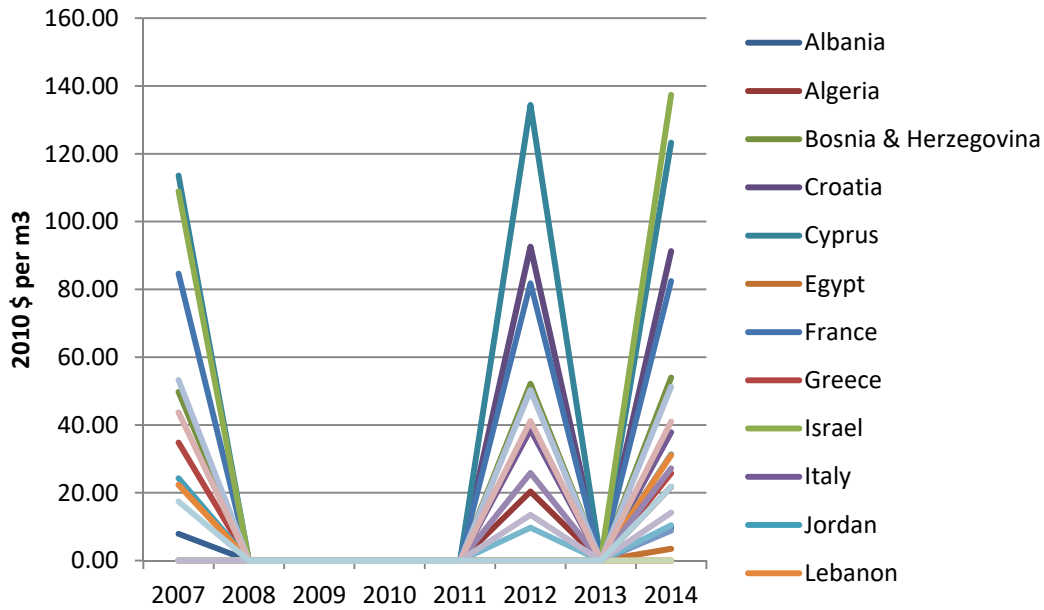
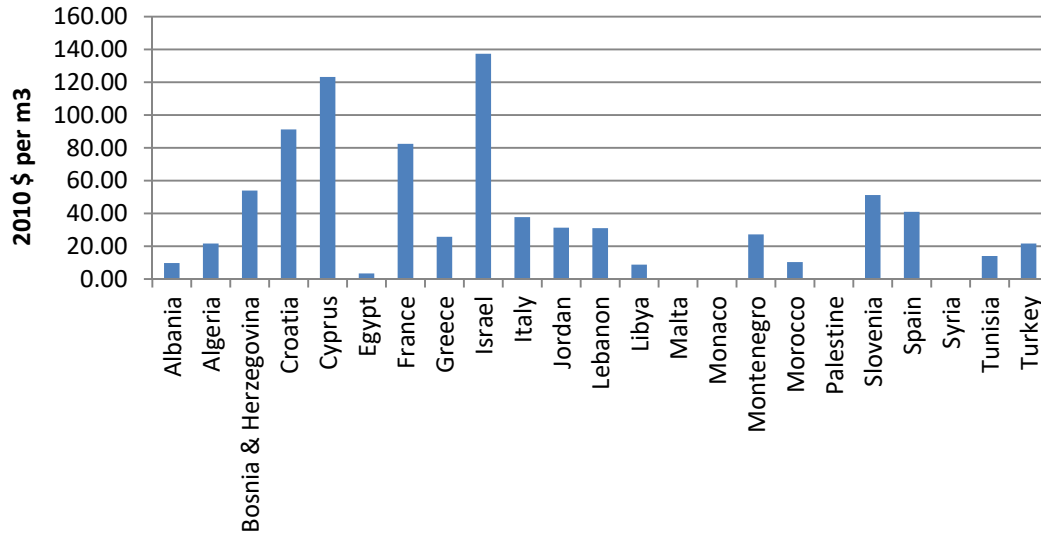
Freshwater withdrawal as a % of available freshwater resources



Indicator Name: Water Productivity
 Data Source: The World Bank
 Database link: <http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/3.5>
 Unit of Measure: 2010 \$ per m3
 Related SCP Sector: All sectors
 NOTE:

COUNTRY NAME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania			7.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.76	
Algeria			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.36	0.00	21.72	
Bosnia & Herzegovina			49.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.15	0.00	53.98	
Croatia			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.60	0.00	91.29	
Cyprus			113.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	134.40	0.00	123.26	
Egypt			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.48	
France			84.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	81.76	0.00	82.44	
Greece			34.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.76	
Israel			108.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	137.38	
Italy			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.65	0.00	37.84	
Jordan			24.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.35	
Lebanon			22.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.07	
Libya			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.81	
Malta			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Monaco			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Montenegro			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.83	0.00	27.23	
Morocco			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.69	0.00	10.39	
Palestine			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Slovenia			53.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.29	0.00	51.27	
Spain			43.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.15	0.00	41.01	
Syria			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Tunisia			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.49	0.00	14.12	
Turkey			17.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.74	

Water Productivity



Indicator Name:	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
Data Source:	IEA in partnership
Database link:	http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?indicator=7.2.1#
Unit of Measure:	%
Related SCP Sector:	All sectors
NOTE:	Downloaded from the UN SDG database as IEA web-site requires a subscription to access data

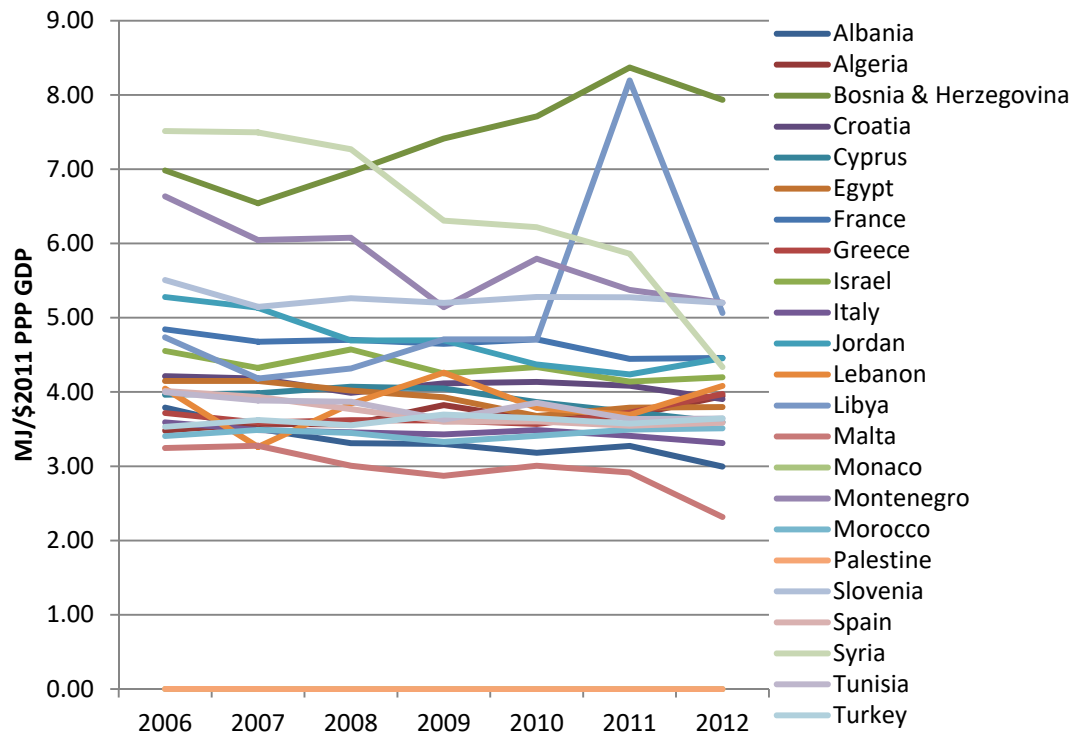
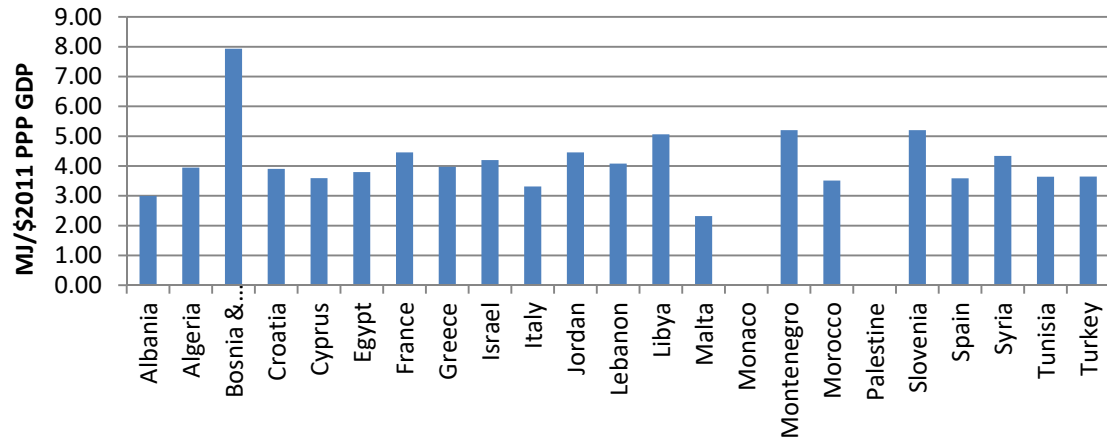
COUNTRY NAME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania	36.84	31.71	32.10	35.96	38.14	37.19	36.15	38.22			
Algeria	0.58	0.41	0.41	0.30	0.31	0.26	0.18	0.19			
Bosnia & Herzegovina	19.74	18.12	14.84	14.28	17.43	19.56	14.16	15.27			
Croatia	15.74	15.60	12.38	14.21	16.95	19.43	17.22	19.97			
Cyprus	3.36	3.52	4.36	5.49	5.98	6.35	7.42	8.36			
Egypt	6.45	6.20	6.06	5.93	5.72	5.67	5.52	5.50			
France	8.57	8.85	9.59	10.80	11.52	12.18	11.30	12.59			
Greece	7.71	8.21	7.93	8.13	8.94	11.12	11.12	13.90			
Israel	7	6.82	6.65	8.82	8.42	8.50	9.02	8.68			
Italy	4.83	5.37	5.00	6.28	8.63	10.09	11.10	12.09			
Jordan	1.69	2.28	2.33	2.74	2.78	2.97	3.02	3.07			
Lebanon	7.02	7.64	8.77	5.73	4.29	5.27	5.23	4.97			
Libya	1.85	1.91	2.05	1.79	1.64	1.60	2.26	1.69			
Malta	0.37	0.41	0.47	0.42	0.44	0.72	1.00	2.61			
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Montenegro	51.86	47.65	46.28	42.7	53.92	54.52	43.19	46.2			
Morocco	13.41	13.19	12.56	11.98	13.18	13.38	11.8	11.34			
Palestine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Slovenia	14.57	14.41	14.12	13.9	17.92	18.05	17.72	19.32			
Spain	7.29	8.48	9.01	9.74	12.23	14.4	14.75	15.75			
Syria	2.09	1.81	1.54	1.26	0.93	1.4	1.87	2.37			
Tunisia	14.18	14.32	14.32	14.61	16.07	14.27	13.35	13.05			
Turkey	15.32	14.27	12.5	12.44	13.35	14.35	12.79	12.84			

Indicator Name: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
 Data Source: The World bank
 Database link: <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&series=EG.EGY.PRIM.PP.KD&country=#>
 Unit of Measure: MJ/\$2011 PPP GDP
 Related SCP Sector: All sectors

NOTE:

COUNTRY NAME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania		3.79	3.50	3.31	3.30	3.18	3.27	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Algeria		3.48	3.57	3.56	3.82	3.63	3.68	3.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bosnia & Herzegovina		6.98	6.54	6.96	7.41	7.71	8.37	7.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
Croatia		4.21	4.18	3.99	4.12	4.14	4.08	3.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cyprus		3.96	3.98	4.07	4.05	3.86	3.73	3.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
Egypt		4.15	4.15	4.02	3.93	3.68	3.79	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
France		4.84	4.68	4.70	4.65	4.71	4.45	4.46	0.00	0.00	0.00
Greece		3.72	3.59	3.62	3.62	3.57	3.72	3.97	0.00	0.00	0.00
Israel		4.55	4.32	4.57	4.25	4.34	4.14	4.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
Italy		3.59	3.49	3.46	3.43	3.49	3.41	3.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jordan		5.28	5.13	4.69	4.70	4.37	4.24	4.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lebanon		4.04	3.26	3.84	4.26	3.78	3.69	4.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
Libya		4.74	4.18	4.32	4.71	4.71	8.19	5.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malta		3.24	3.28	3.01	2.87	3.01	2.92	2.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
Monaco		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Montenegro		6.63	6.05	6.08	5.14	5.79	5.37	5.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
Morocco		3.41	3.49	3.45	3.33	3.41	3.49	3.51	0.00	0.00	0.00
Palestine		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Slovenia		5.51	5.15	5.26	5.20	5.28	5.27	5.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spain		4.01	3.93	3.77	3.60	3.60	3.55	3.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
Syria		7.51	7.49	7.27	6.31	6.22	5.86	4.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tunisia		4.00	3.89	3.87	3.63	3.85	3.64	3.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
Turkey		3.53	3.62	3.55	3.70	3.65	3.57	3.64	0.00	0.00	0.00

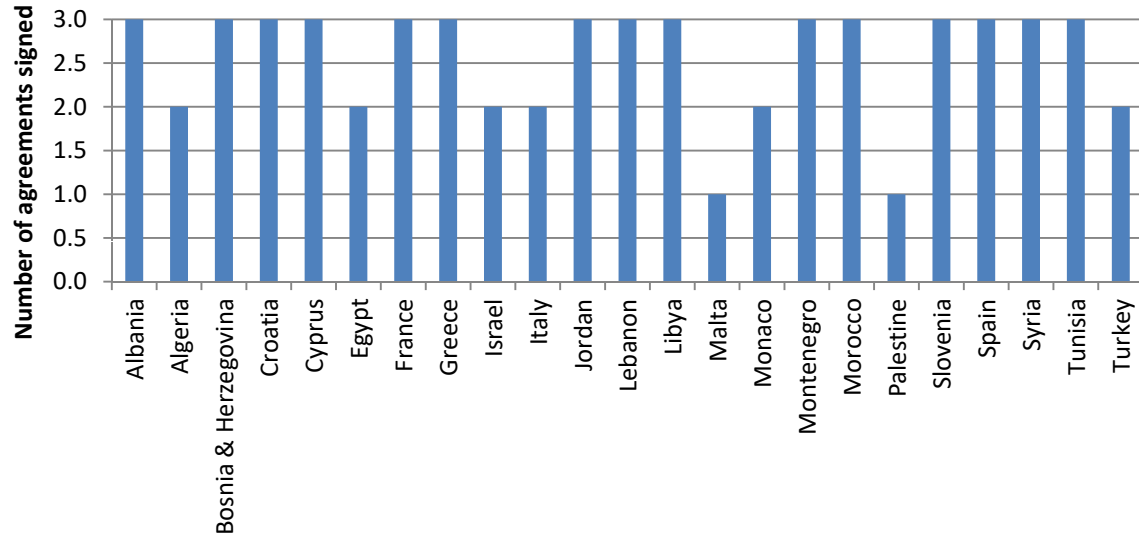
Energy intensity of the Economy



Indicator Name:	CO2 emission per unit of value added
Data Source:	The World Bank
Database link:	http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&series=EN.ATM.CO2E.KD.GD&country=
Unit of Measure:	kg CO2 per 2010 US\$ of GDP
Related SCP Sector:	All sectors
NOTE:	Original data source IEA and UNIDO. WB data used here as freely accessible

COUNTRY NAME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania			0.380	0.393	0.381	0.386	0.428	0.380	0.384		
Algeria			0.732	0.720	0.780	0.739	0.731	0.758	0.761		
Bosnia & Herzegovina			1.062	1.149	1.216	1.240	1.379	1.297	1.247		
Croatia			0.373	0.347	0.351	0.343	0.337	0.312	0.308		
Cyprus			0.331	0.334	0.322	0.302	0.290	0.279	0.255		
Egypt			1.019	0.999	0.993	0.926	0.974	0.953	0.916		
France			0.138	0.137	0.135	0.133	0.123	0.123	0.122		
Greece			0.296	0.290	0.290	0.279	0.297	0.317	0.283		
Israel			0.297	0.312	0.291	0.295	0.281	0.300	0.271		
Italy			0.207	0.202	0.192	0.191	0.186	0.178	0.169		
Jordan			0.965	0.872	0.848	0.802	0.800	0.894	0.867		
Lebanon			0.461	0.540	0.593	0.528	0.528	0.571	0.565		
Libya			0.715	0.773	0.824	0.820	1.389				
Malta			0.325	0.296	0.284	0.289	0.283	0.291	0.232		
Monaco											
Montenegro			0.562	0.642	0.452	0.624	0.602	0.562	0.522		
Morocco			0.618	0.614	0.584	0.600	0.588	0.621	0.554		
Palestine											
Slovenia			0.326	0.337	0.322	0.321	0.314	0.317	0.310		
Spain			0.244	0.222	0.201	0.189	0.191	0.192	0.175		
Syria											
Tunisia			0.609	0.601	0.582	0.628	0.602	0.601	0.598		
Turkey			0.407	0.404	0.415	0.408	0.403	0.406	0.382		

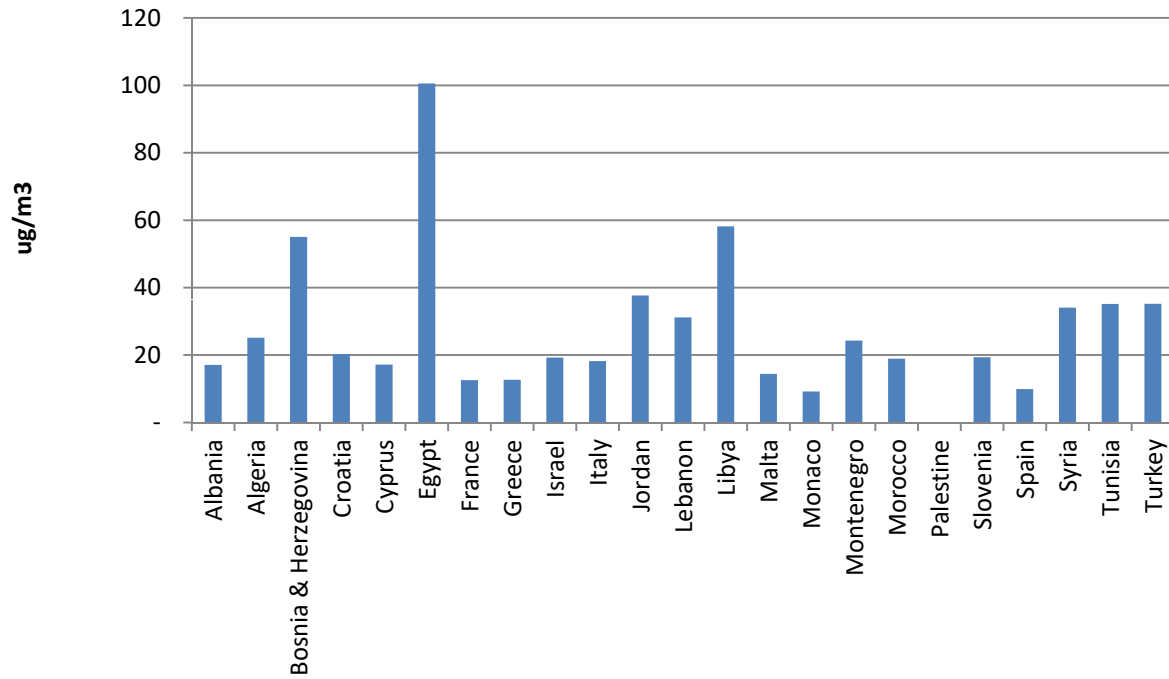
Signatory of 1 to 3 international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, etc



Indicator Name: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
 Data Source: WHO Ambient Air Pollution in Cities Database
 Database link: http://www.who.int/gho/phe/air_pollution_pm25_concentrations/en/
 Unit of Measure: ug/m3
 Related SCP Sector: Housing
 NOTE: -

COUNTRY NAME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania										17.08	
Algeria										25.13	
Bosnia & Herzegovina										55.0524	
Croatia										20.32	
Cyprus										17.15	
Egypt										100.57	
France										12.56	
Greece										12.64	
Israel										19.23	
Italy										18.21	
Jordan										37.66	
Lebanon										31.19	
Libya										58.18	
Malta										14.41	
Monaco										9.19	
Montenegro										24.28	
Morocco										18.94	
Palestine										N/A	
Slovenia										19.36	
Spain										9.90	
Syria										34.08	
Tunisia										35.16	
Turkey										35.21	

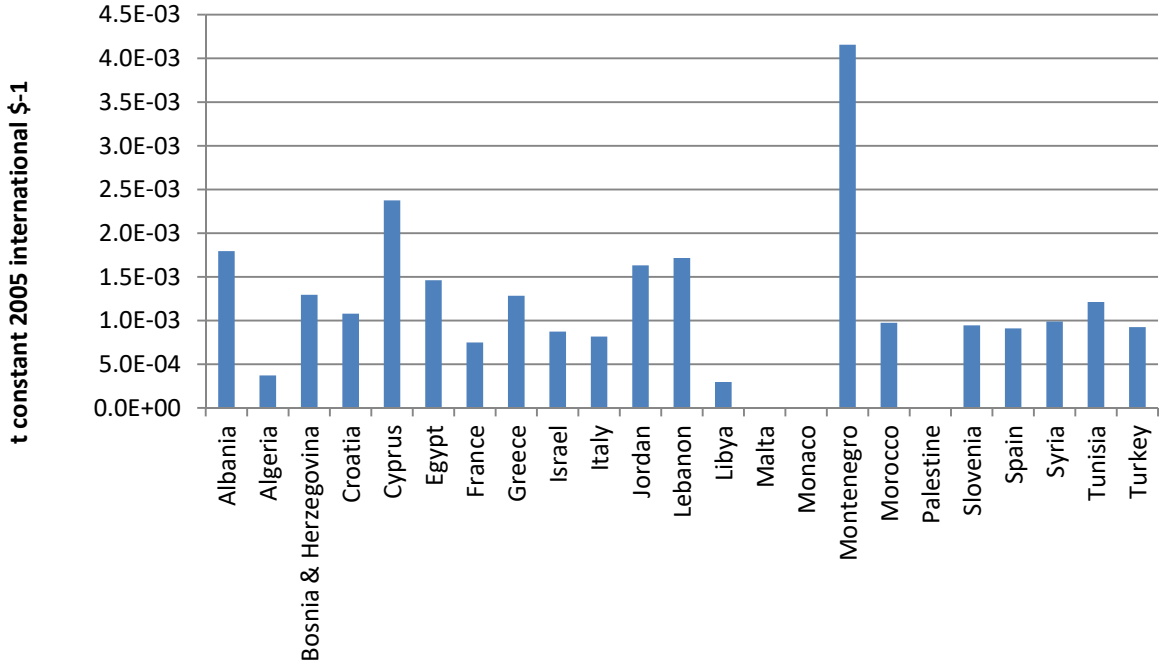
Annual mean levels of PM2.5 in cities (population weighted)



Indicator Name: Material footprint (MF) per GDP
 Data Source: Derived from The Material Footprint of Nations by Wiedmann, Schandl, Lenzen, Moran, Suh, West & Kanemoto
 Database link: <http://www.pnas.org/content/suppl/2013/08/28/1220362110.DCSupplemental>
 Unit of Measure: t constant 2005 international \$⁻¹
 Related SCP Sector: All sectors
 NOTE: There seems to be errors in the UN SDG database. So Wiedmann values are used here

COUNTRY NAME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania				1.80E-03							
Algeria				3.72E-04							
Bosnia & Herzegovina				1.30E-03							
Croatia				1.08E-03							
Cyprus				2.38E-03							
Egypt				1.46E-03							
France				7.48E-04							
Greece				1.28E-03							
Israel				8.74E-04							
Italy				8.16E-04							
Jordan				1.63E-03							
Lebanon				1.72E-03							
Libya				2.97E-04							
Malta											
Monaco											
Montenegro				4.16E-03							
Morocco				9.74E-04							
Palestine											
Slovenia				9.46E-04							
Spain				9.11E-04							
Syria				9.90E-04							
Tunisia				1.21E-03							
Turkey				9.24E-04							

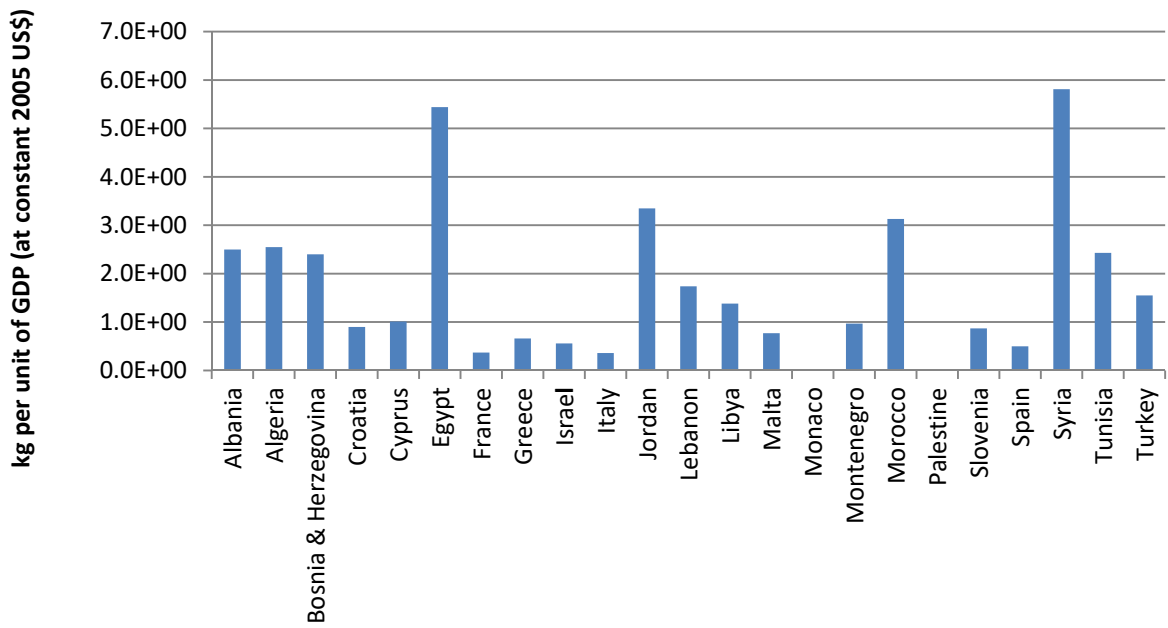
Material footprint (MF) per GDP



Indicator Name: Domestic material consumption (DMC) per GDP
 Data Source: UNEP Resource Efficiency Indicator database
 Database link: unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?indicator=12.2.2
 Unit of Measure: kg per unit of GDP (at constant 2005 US\$)
 Related SCP Sector: All sectors
 NOTE: Downloaded from the UN SDG database. Data originally from the UNEP Resource Efficiency Indicator database

COUNTRY NAME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania	2.34	2.63	2.82	2.63	3.24	2.5					
Algeria	2.03	2.19	2.22	2.31	2.5	2.55					
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2.29	2.46	2.2	2.39	2.53	2.4					
Croatia	1.19	1.23	1.19	1.36	1.13	0.9					
Cyprus	1.06	1.01	1.06	1.09	0.94	1.01					
Egypt	5.07	5.25	5.41	5.15	5.5	5.44					
France	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.38	0.37					
Greece	0.78	0.74	0.86	0.84	0.77	0.66					
Israel	0.62	0.59	0.58	0.52	0.56	0.56					
Italy	0.47	0.47	0.44	0.43	0.41	0.36					
Jordan	3.97	3.6	3.61	3.29	3.25	3.35					
Lebanon	1.82	1.87	1.58	1.52	1.72	1.74					
Libya	1.27	1.46	1.41	1.27	1.42	1.38					
Malta	0.92	0.82	0.8	0.79	0.77	0.77					
Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Montenegro	0.38	2.55	2.97	3.45	0.94	0.97					
Morocco	2.98	2.94	2.95	3.11	3.23	3.13					
Palestine											
Slovenia	1.15	1.29	1.21	1.01	0.94	0.87					
Spain	1.01	0.7	0.76	0.66	0.56	0.5					
Syria	4.95	5.22	6.37	6.01	5.94	5.81					
Tunisia	2.68	2.53	2.4	2.36	2.4	2.43					
Turkey	1.47	1.6	1.55	1.51	1.47	1.55					

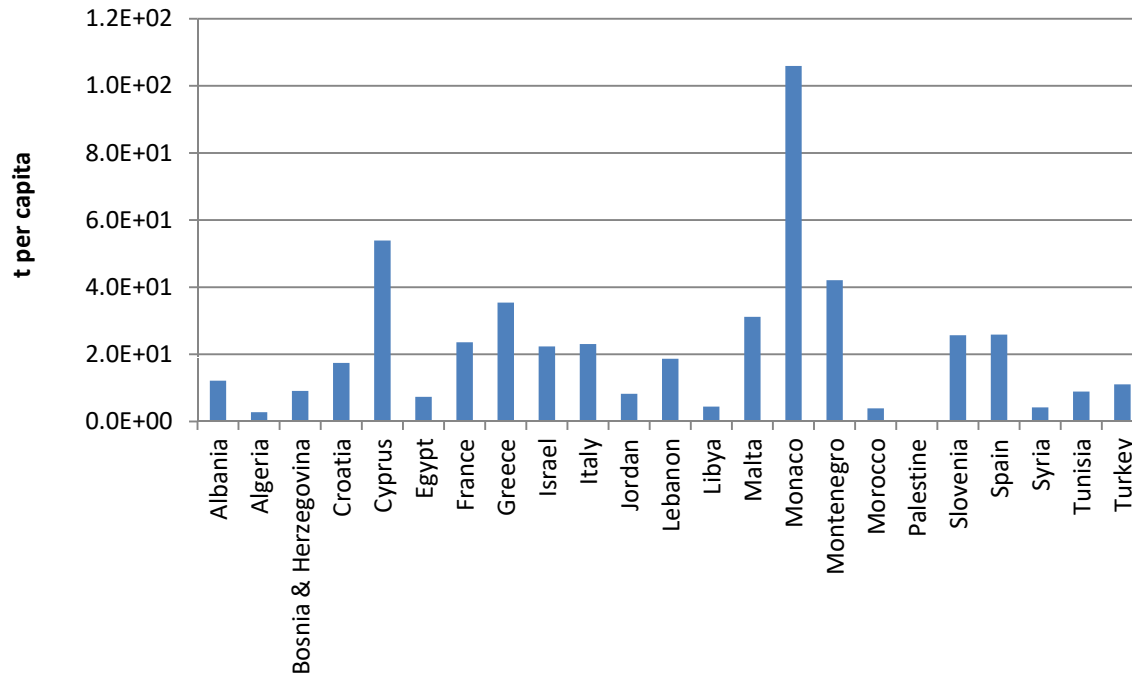
DMC per GDP



Indicator Name: Material footprint per capita
 Data Source: The Material Footprint of Nations by Wiedmann, Schandl, Lenzen, Moran, Suh, West & Kanemoto
 Database link: <http://www.pnas.org/content/suppl/2013/08/28/1220362110.DCSupplemental>
 Unit of Measure: t per capita
 Related SCP Sector: All sectors
 NOTE: There seems to be errors in the UN SDG database. So Wiedmann values are used here

COUNTRY NAME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania				12.12619							
Algeria				2.761486							
Bosnia & Herzegovina				9.087814							
Croatia				17.44662							
Cyprus				53.89351							
Egypt				7.323197							
France				23.5983							
Greece				35.40534							
Israel				22.33249							
Italy				23.07304							
Jordan				8.250779							
Lebanon				18.66462							
Libya				4.445524							
Malta				31.16647							
Monaco				105.9258							
Montenegro				42.08423							
Morocco				3.894325							
Palestine				-							
Slovenia				25.7011							
Spain				25.88412							
Syria				4.188981							
Tunisia				8.911871							
Turkey				11.03022							

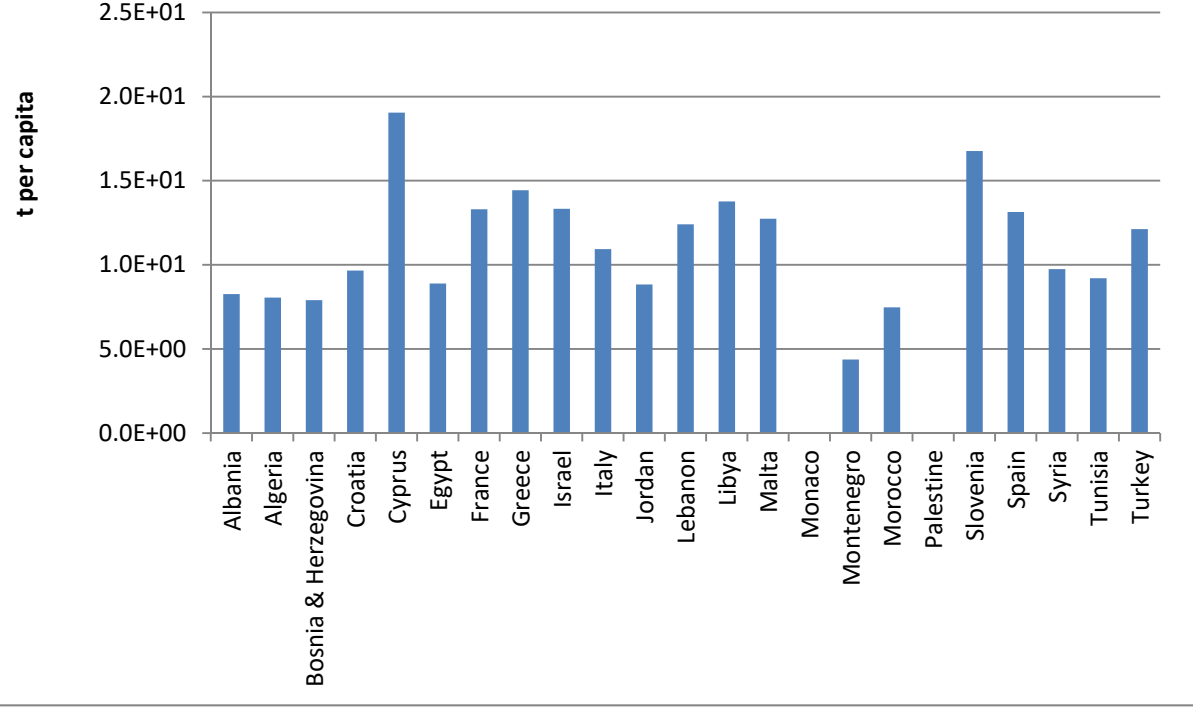
Material footprint per capita



Indicator Name:	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per capita
Data Source:	UNEP Resource Efficiency Indicator database
Database link:	unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?indicator=12.2.2
Unit of Measure:	t per capita
Related SCP Sector:	All sectors
NOTE:	Downloaded from the UN SDG database. Data originally from the UNEP Resource Efficiency Indicator database

COUNTRY NAME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania	5.93	7.06	8.05	8.09	10.33	8.26					
Algeria	6.15	6.67	6.87	7.2	7.77	8.05					
Bosnia & Herzegovina	6.44	7.3	6.95	7.97	8.23	7.9					
Croatia	12.33	13.33	13.68	15.92	12.27	9.66					
Cyprus	19.03	18.59	20.17	21.29	17.82	19.05					
Egypt	6.68	7.26	7.88	7.9	8.69	8.89					
France	15.26	15.51	15.93	15.63	13.69	13.3					
Greece	17.55	17.56	21.12	20.52	17.9	14.43					
Israel	13.05	12.89	13.11	12.07	12.85	13.33					
Italy	14.97	14.91	14.34	13.72	12.14	10.93					
Jordan	9.53	9.01	9.39	8.79	8.74	8.83					
Lebanon	9.78	10.03	9.13	9.5	11.61	12.41					
Libya	10.31	12.42	12.4	12.66	13.84	13.77					
Malta	14.17	12.83	12.97	13.05	12.38	12.74					
Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Montenegro		10.13	13.03	16.18	4.16	4.37					
Morocco	5.89	6.21	6.35	7	7.52	7.47					
Palestine											
Slovenia	20.92	24.65	24.59	21.16	18.06	16.76					
Spain	26.85	19.16	21.36	18.54	14.99	13.14					
Syria	7.74	8.27	10.27	9.73	9.84	9.74					
Tunisia	8.62	8.48	8.47	8.59	8.91	9.2					
Turkey	10.49	12.01	12.08	11.67	10.67	12.12					

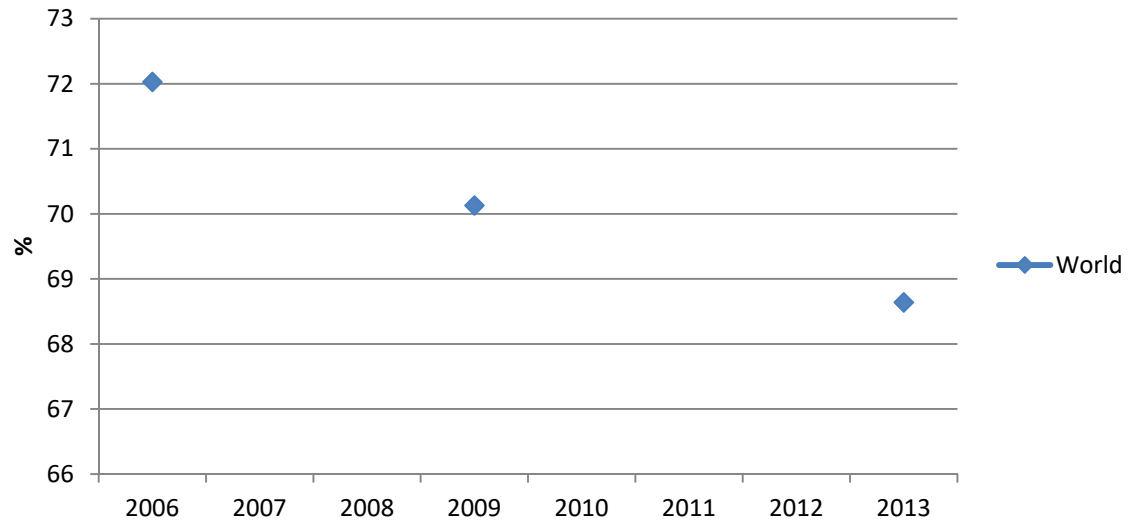
DMC per capita



Indicator Name: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
 Data Source: FAO
 Database link: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?indicator=14.4.1>
 Unit of Measure: %
 Related SCP Sector: FFA
 NOTE: Results are available only at the global level. Can be downloaded from the UN SDG database

COUNTRY NAME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania											
Algeria											
Bosnia & Herzegovina											
Croatia											
Cyprus											
Egypt											
France											
Greece											
Israel											
Italy											
Jordan											
Lebanon											
Libya											
Malta											
Monaco											
Montenegro											
Morocco											
Palestine											
Slovenia											
Spain											
Syria											
Tunisia											
Turkey											
World		72.03				70.13				68.64	

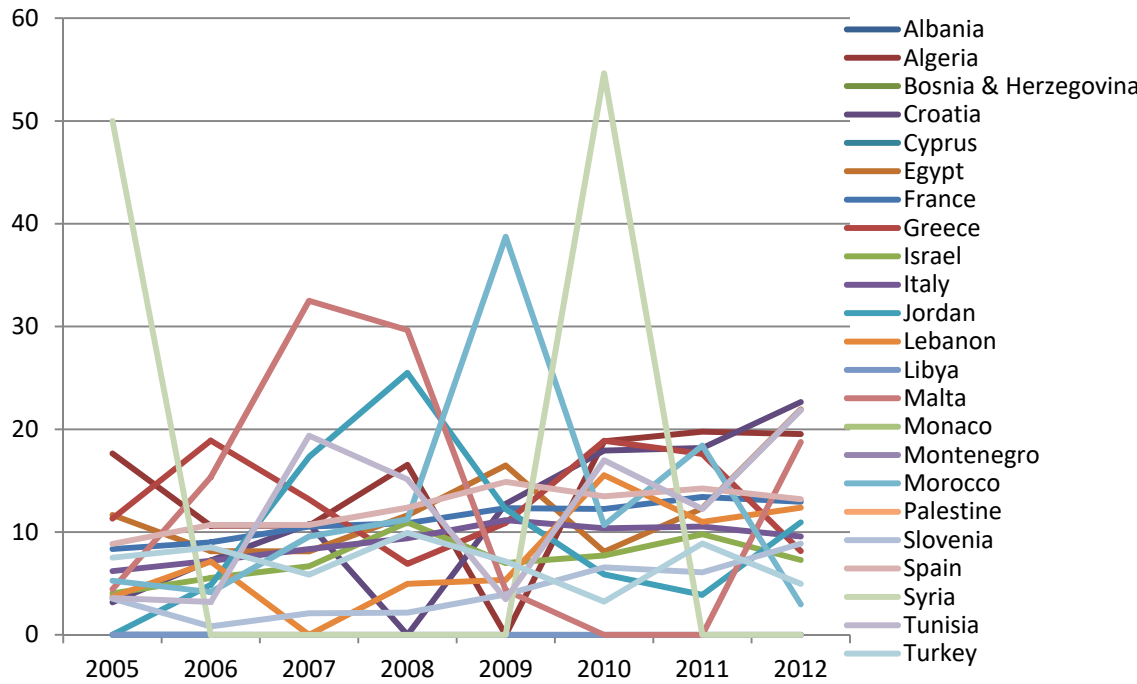
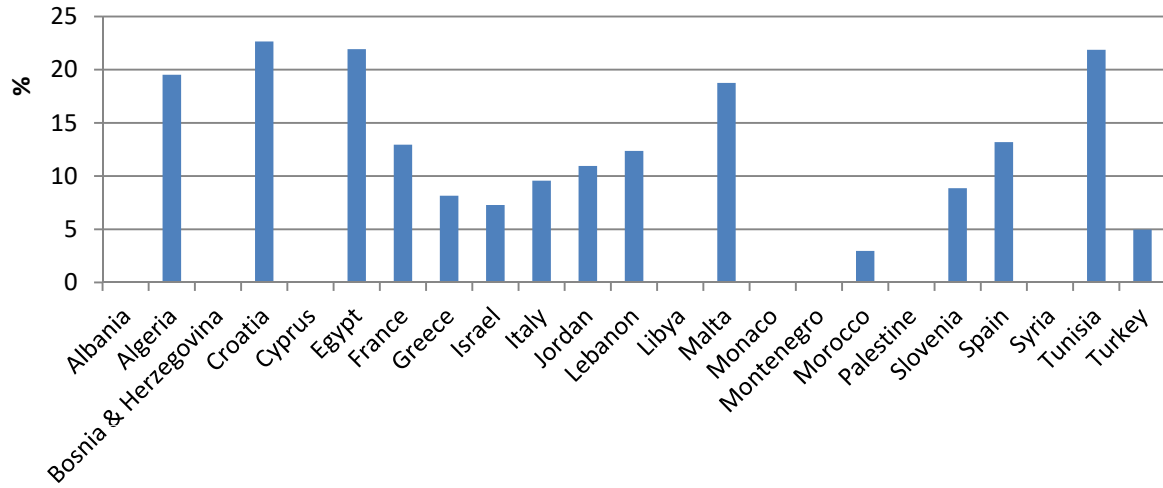
Proportion of fish stock within biologically sustainable levels



Indicator Name: Green Patents (also called Development of environment-related technologies, % all technologies)
 Data Source: OECD Green Growth Knowledge Platform
 Database link: http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=GREEN_GROWTH#
 Unit of Measure: %
 Related SCP Sector: All sectors
 NOTE:

COUNTRY NAME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Algeria	17.63668	10.61093	10.63492	16.54846	0	18.82751	19.76351	19.52941			
Bosnia & Herzegovina											
Croatia	3.166561	7.231704	10.77482	0	12.75391	17.93103	18.18496	22.656			
Cyprus											
Egypt	11.66049	8.14116	8.119219	11.62095	16.48822	8.100446	12.31136	21.92872			
France	8.354781	9.009442	10.53549	10.86614	12.31969	12.24728	13.42247	12.94866			
Greece	11.31249	18.89397	13.18071	6.913239	10.89782	18.87621	17.60563	8.154706			
Israel	4.041087	5.537257	6.669355	10.93808	6.98754	7.717947	9.792339	7.287878			
Italy	6.207082	7.207079	8.347817	9.395284	11.16389	10.36536	10.53054	9.57476			
Jordan	0	4.859087	17.30769	25.4782	12.2399	5.882353	3.885004	10.94571			
Lebanon	3.699552	7.127584	0	4.960318	5.360444	15.53333	10.99246	12.36858			
Libya	..	0	0	0	0	..	0	..			
Malta	4.444445	15.34025	32.49651	29.65964	4.347826	0	0	18.75			
Monaco											
Montenegro											
Morocco	5.270555	4.156276	9.566326	11.2426	38.7234	10.67236	18.41004	2.967626			
Palestine											
Slovenia	3.521747	0.820008	2.104089	2.161904	3.935903	6.56168	6.081245	8.868928			
Spain	8.845767	10.69615	10.68483	12.37427	14.88691	13.47211	14.24111	13.19829			
Syria	50	..	0	0	0	54.64481	0	0			
Tunisia	3.568879	3.19081	19.37984	15.13583	3.473684	16.98754	12.25131	21.8638			
Turkey	7.501359	8.508522	5.853005	9.926113	7.145275	3.238518	8.889656	4.96229			

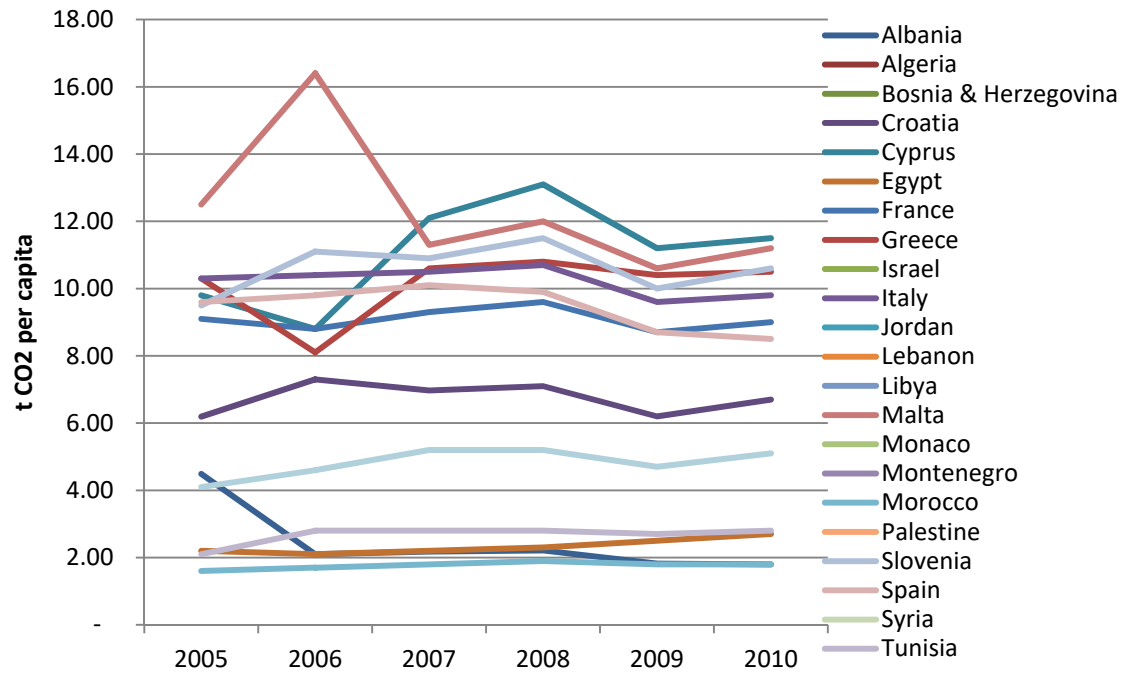
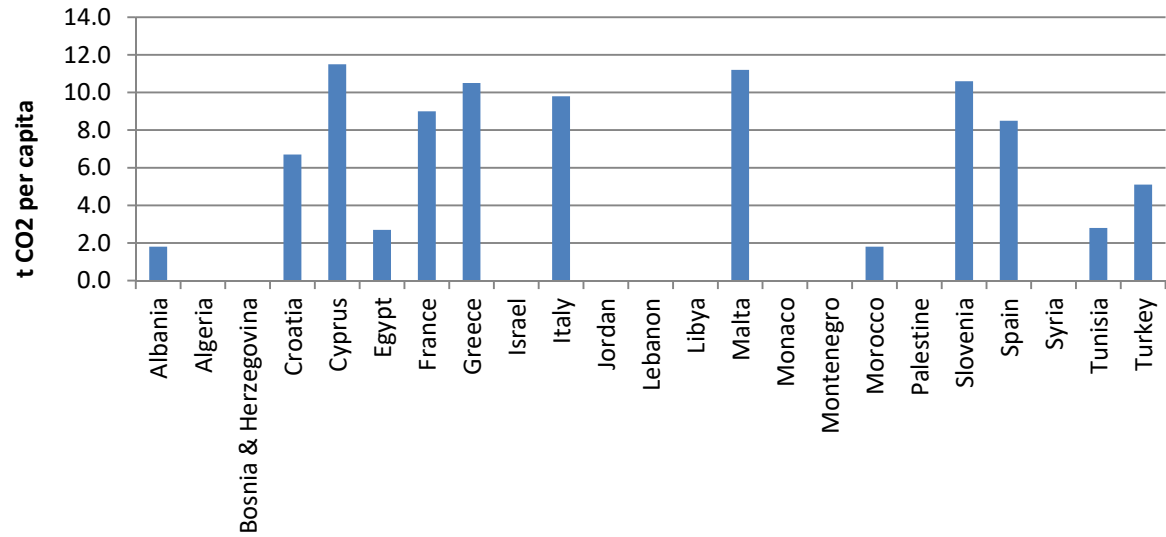
Green Patents (% of all patents)



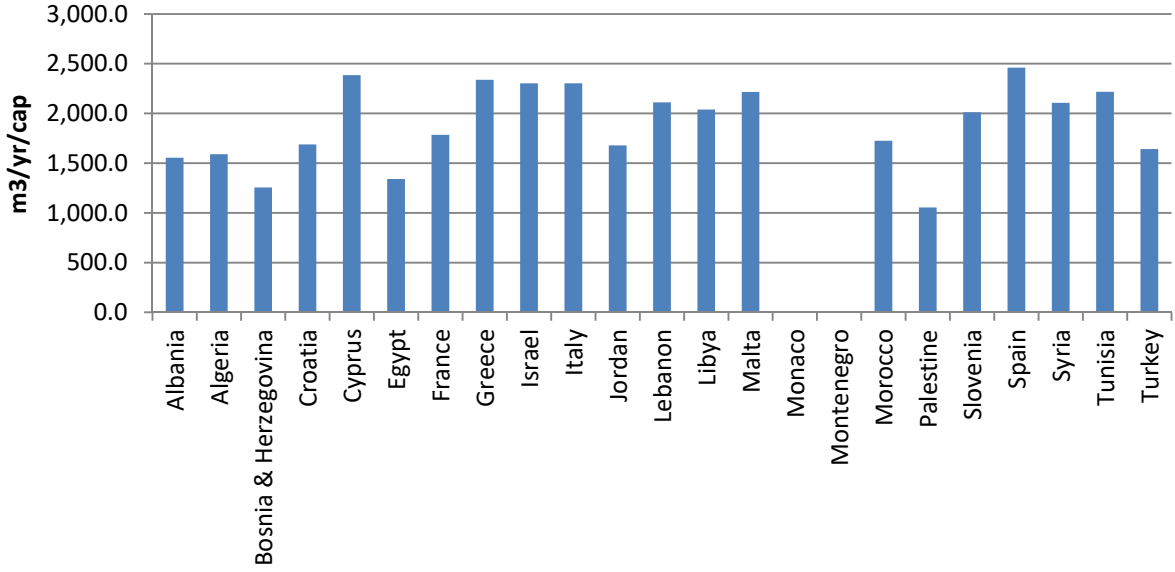
Indicator Name: Carbon Footprint
 Data Source: NTNU - Carbon Footprint of Nations portal or alternatively <http://www.environmentalfootprints.org/explorer>
 Database link: http://carbonfootprintofnations.com/content/carbon_footprint_worldwide_1990_2010/
 Unit of Measure: t CO2 per capita
 Related SCP Sector: All sectors
 NOTE: Data extracted from the graph. Red values are those that were estimated from the look at the graph. Alternative MRIO models also exist

COUNTRY NAME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania	4.49	2.10	2.18	2.21	1.82	1.80					
Algeria											
Bosnia & Herzegovina											
Croatia	6.19	7.30	6.97	7.10	6.20	6.70					
Cyprus	9.80	8.80	12.10	13.10	11.20	11.50					
Egypt	2.20	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.50	2.70					
France	9.10	8.80	9.30	9.60	8.70	9.00					
Greece	10.30	8.10	10.60	10.80	10.40	10.50					
Israel											
Italy	10.30	10.40	10.50	10.70	9.60	9.80					
Jordan											
Lebanon											
Libya											
Malta	12.50	16.40	11.30	12.00	10.60	11.20					
Monaco											
Montenegro											
Morocco	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	1.80	1.80					
Palestine											
Slovenia	9.50	11.10	10.90	11.50	10.00	10.60					
Spain	9.60	9.80	10.10	9.90	8.70	8.50					
Syria											
Tunisia	2.10	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.70	2.80					
Turkey	4.10	4.60	5.20	5.20	4.70	5.10					

Carbon Footprint per capita



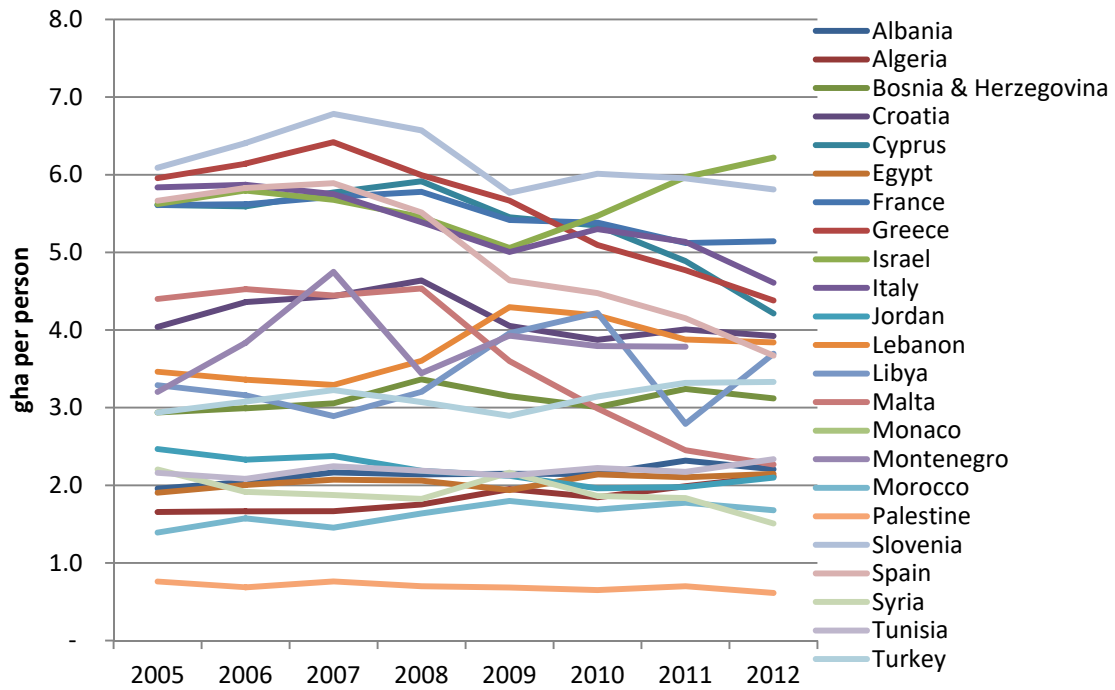
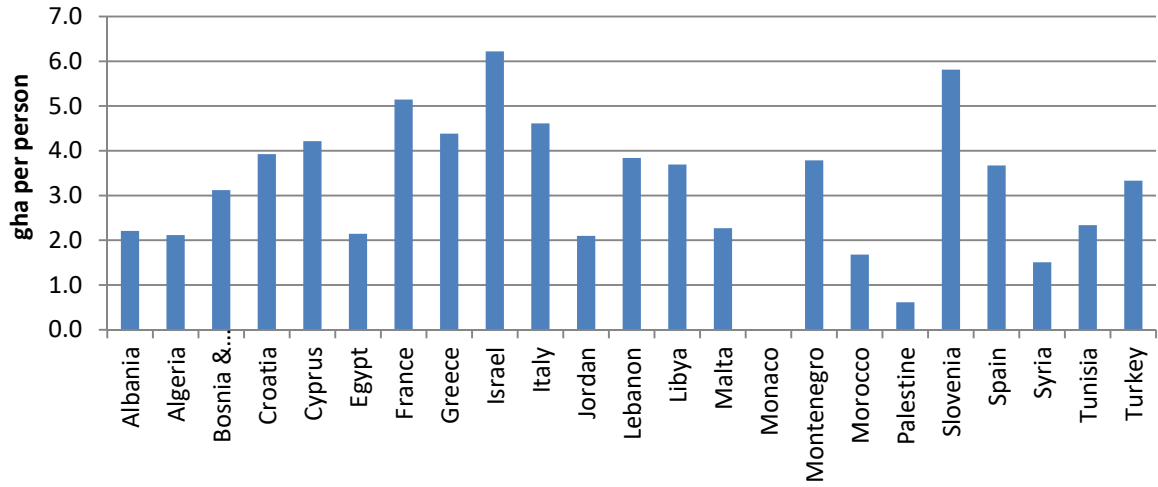
Water Footprint per capita



Indicator Name:	Ecological Footprint
Data Source:	Global Footprint Network
Database link:	www.footprintnetwork.org/med
Unit of Measure:	gha per person
Related SCP Sector:	All sectors
NOTE:	Data from NFA 2016 edition (courtesy of Global Footprint Network). Biocapacity data is also available

COUNTRY NAME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania	1.96	2.04	2.17	2.14	2.15	2.14	2.32	2.21			
Algeria	1.66	1.67	1.67	1.75	1.95	1.85	1.99	2.12			
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2.94	2.99	3.06	3.36	3.15	3.01	3.24	3.12			
Croatia	4.04	4.36	4.44	4.64	4.05	3.87	4.01	3.92			
Cyprus	5.61	5.59	5.77	5.92	5.45	5.35	4.89	4.21			
Egypt	1.90	2.00	2.07	2.06	1.94	2.14	2.10	2.15			
France	5.61	5.62	5.72	5.78	5.42	5.38	5.12	5.14			
Greece	5.96	6.14	6.42	5.99	5.67	5.10	4.77	4.38			
Israel	5.62	5.80	5.68	5.45	5.06	5.47	5.97	6.22			
Italy	5.84	5.87	5.75	5.39	5.01	5.30	5.14	4.61			
Jordan	2.47	2.33	2.38	2.19	2.12	1.96	1.98	2.10			
Lebanon	3.46	3.36	3.29	3.60	4.29	4.19	3.88	3.84			
Libya	3.29	3.16	2.89	3.20	3.96	4.22	2.79	3.69			
Malta	4.40	4.53	4.44	4.54	3.60	2.99	2.45	2.27			
Monaco											
Montenegro		3.20	3.83	4.75	3.44	3.93	3.79	3.78			
Morocco	1.39	1.57	1.45	1.64	1.80	1.69	1.78	1.68			
Palestine	0.76	0.69	0.76	0.70	0.68	0.65	0.70	0.61			
Slovenia	6.09	6.41	6.78	6.57	5.77	6.01	5.95	5.81			
Spain	5.67	5.83	5.89	5.51	4.64	4.47	4.15	3.67			
Syria	2.20	1.92	1.88	1.82	2.16	1.86	1.83	1.51			
Tunisia	2.16	2.08	2.25	2.19	2.13	2.22	2.17	2.34			
Turkey	2.94	3.08	3.23	3.07	2.89	3.14	3.32	3.33			

Ecological Footprint



3) Informations détaillées par pays (par ordre alphabétique)

#	Indicator Name	International Reporting body	Available for the Country	Time Coverage	Last available data year	Indicator baseline value	Unit of measure	Reporting body in the Country	Albania
LAND USE									
1a	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	FAO and National Statistical Agencies	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
1b	Agricultural area organic, total	FAO	Yes	2005-2009	2009	0.04	% of Agriculture	N/A	
2	Global food loss index	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3a	Index of sustainable forest	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3b	Area of Certified forest	FAO (FRA)	No	-	-	-	1 000 ha	N/A	
WATER (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (also	FAO Aquastat	Yes	2006	2006	4.34	%	N/A	
2	Water Productivity	World Bank WDI (World	Yes	2007-2014	2014	9.76	2010 \$ per m3	N/A	
3	Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM)	UNEP-DHI	No	-	-	-	Score ranging 0 to	N/A	
ENERGY (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	IEA in partnership	Yes	2005-2012	2012	38.22	%	N/A	
2	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	OECD/IEA and WB	Yes	2006-2012	2012	3.00	MJ/\$2011 PPP GDP	N/A	
3	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
POLLUTION									
1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	IEA and UNIDO (but	Yes	2007-2013	2013	0.38	kg CO2 per 2010 US\$ of	N/A	

2	Signatory of 1 to 3 international multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions) on	UNSTATS - SDG Indicators Global	Yes	2016	2016	-	Number of agreements signed	N/A
3	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population	WHO Ambient Air Pollution in	Yes	2014	2014	17.08	ug/m3	N/A

RESOURCE (EFFICIENCY)

1a	Material footprint (MF) per GDP	UNEP Live (and others)	yes	2008	2008	1.80E-03	t constant 2005 international	N/A
1b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per GDP	UNEP Global Material	Yes	2005-2010	2010	2.50	kg per unit of GDP (at constant	N/A
2a	Material footprint (MF) per capita	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	12.13	t per capita	N/A
2b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per capita	UNEP Global Material	Yes	2005-2010	2010	8.26	t per capita	N/A
3a	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
3b	Marine Trophic Index (also called Mean Trophic Level (TL) of	Sea AroundUS	No	-	-	-	-	N/A

BEHAVIOR (PRODUCERS &

1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
2a	Number of countries implementing sustainable public	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
2b	SPP/GPP as a percentage of total public procurement (in terms of	National Governmen	No	-	-	-	%	N/A

3 Green Patents (also called Patents of Importance to Green Growth and Development of	OECD (GGKP)	Yes	2005-2012	2012	- %	N/A
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THEMATIC MACRO-INDICATORS

1 Carbon Footprint	NTNU - Carbon Footprint of	Yes	2005-2010	2010	1.80 t CO2 per cap	N/A
2 Water Footprint	Water Footprint Network	Yes	2005	2005	1,555.24 m3/yr/cap	N/A
3 Ecological Footprint	Global Footprint Network	Yes	2005-2012	2012	2.21 gha per pers	N/A

#	Indicator Name	International Reporting body	Available for the Country	Time Coverage	Last available data year	Indicator baseline value	Unit of measure	Reporting body in the Country	Algeria
LAND USE									
1a	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	FAO and National Statistical Agencies	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
1b	Agricultural area organic, total	FAO	Yes	2005-2009	2009	-	% of Agriculture	N/A	
2	Global food loss index	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3a	Index of sustainable forest management	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3b	Area of Certified forest	FAO (FRA)	No	-	-	-	1 000 ha	N/A	
WATER (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (also known as water withdrawal intensity)	FAO Aquastat	Yes	2012	2012	66.92	%	N/A	
2	Water Productivity	World Bank WDI (World	Yes	2007-2014	2014	21.72	2010 \$ per m3	N/A	
3	Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM) implementation (0-100)	UNEP-DHI	No	-	-	-	Score ranging 0 to 100	N/A	
ENERGY (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	IEA in partnership	Yes	2005-2012	2012	0.19	%	N/A	
2	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	OECD/IEA and WB	Yes	2006-2012	2012	3.94	MJ/\$2011 PPP GDP	N/A	

3	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
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POLLUTION

1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	IEA and UNIDO (but	Yes	2007-2013	2013	0.76	kg CO2 per 2010 US\$ of	N/A
2	Signatory of 1 to 3 international multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions) on hazardous waste, and other chemicals	UNSTATS - SDG Indicators Global Database	Yes	2016	2016	-	Number of agreements signed	N/A
3	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	WHO Ambient Air Pollution in Cities Database	Yes	2014	2014	25.13	ug/m3	N/A

RESOURCE (EFFICIENCY)

1a	Material footprint (MF) per GDP	UNEP Live (and others)	yes	2008	2008	3.72E-04	t constant 2005 international \$-1	N/A
1b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per GDP	UNEP Global Material Flow Dataset	Yes	2005-2010	2010	2.55	kg per unit of GDP (at constant 2005 US\$)	N/A

2a	Material footprint (MF) per capita	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008		2.76 t per capita	N/A
2b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per capita	UNEP Global Material	Yes	2005-2010	2010		8.05 t per capita	N/A
3a	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
3b	Marine Trophic Index (also called Mean Trophic Level (TL) of fisheries landings)	Sea AroundUS	No	-	-	-	-	N/A

BEHAVIOR (PRODUCERS & CONSUMERS)

1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
2a	Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
2b	SPP/GPP as a percentage of total public procurement (in terms of monetary value)	National Governments	No	-	-	-	%	N/A
3	Green Patents (also called Patents of Importance to Green Growth and Development of environment-related technologies, % all technologies)	OECD (GGKP)	Yes	2005-2012	2012		19.5 %	N/A

THEMATIC MACRO-INDICATORS

1 Carbon Footprint	NTNU - Carbon Footprint of Nations portal	No	-	-	-	t CO2 per cap	N/A
2 Water Footprint	Water Footprint Network	Yes	2005	2005	1,589.48	m3/yr/cap	N/A
3 Ecological Footprint	Global Footprint Network	Yes	2005-2012	2012	2.12	gha per pers	N/A

#	Indicator Name	International Reporting body	Available for the Country	Time Coverage	Last available data year	Indicator baseline value	Unit of measure	Reporting body in the Country	Bosnia & Herzegovina
LAND USE									
1a	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	FAO and National Statistical Agencies	No	-	-	-	-	None	
1b	Agricultural area organic, total	FAO	Yes	2005-2009	2009	0.03	% of Agriculture	None	
2	Global food loss index	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	None	
3a	Index of sustainable forest	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	None	
3b	Area of Certified forest	FAO (FRA)	Yes	2010	2010	108.69	1 000 ha	None	
WATER (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (also)	FAO Aquastat	Yes	2005, 2012, 2013	2013	0.87	%	None	
2	Water Productivity	World Bank WDI (World Development)	Yes	2007-2014	2014	53.98	2010 \$ per m3	None	
3	Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM)	UNEP-DHI	No	-	-	-	Score ranging 0 to	None	
ENERGY (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	IEA in partnership	Yes	2005-2012	2012	15.27	%	None	
2	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	OECD/IEA and WB	Yes	2006-2012	2012	7.93	MJ/\$2011 PPP GDP	None	
3	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	None	
POLLUTION									

1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	IEA and UNIDO (but	Yes	2007-2013	2013	1.25	kg CO2 per 2010 US\$ of	None
2	Signatory of 1 to 3 international multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions) on	UNSTATS - SDG Indicators Global	Yes	2016	2016	-	Number of agreements signed	None
3	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population	WHO Ambient Air Pollution in	Yes	2014	2014	55.05	ug/m3	None

RESOURCE (EFFICIENCY)

1a	Material footprint (MF) per GDP	UNEP Live (and others)	yes	2008	2008	1.30E-03	t constant 2005	None
1b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per GDP	UNEP Global Material	Yes	2005-2010	2010	2.40	kg per unit of GDP (at constant	None
2a	Material footprint (MF) per capita	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	9.09	t per capita	None
2b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per capita	UNEP Global Material	Yes	2005-2010	2010	7.90	t per capita	None
3a	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	None
3b	Marine Trophic Index (also called Mean Trophic Level (TL) of	Sea AroundUS	No	-	-	-	-	None

BEHAVIOR (PRODUCERS &

1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	None
2a	Number of countries implementing sustainable public	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	None
2b	SPP/GPP as a percentage of total public procurement (in terms of	National Government	No	-	-	-	%	None

3 Green Patents (also called Patents of Importance to Green Growth and Development of	OECD (GGKP)	Yes	2005-2012	2012	- %	None
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THEMATIC MACRO-INDICATORS

1 Carbon Footprint	NTNU - Carbon Footprint of	No	-	-	-	t CO2 per cap	None
2 Water Footprint	Water Footprint Network	Yes	2005	2005	1,256.15	m3/yr/cap	None
3 Ecological Footprint	Global Footprint Network	Yes	2005-2012	2012	3.12	gha per pers	None

#	Indicator Name	International Reporting body	Available for the Country	Time Coverage	Last available data year	Indicator baseline value	Unit of measure	Reporting body in the Country	Croatia
LAND USE									
1a	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	FAO and National Statistical Agencies	No	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Environment and Energy (MoEE)	
1b	Agricultural area organic, total	FAO	Yes	2005-2009	2009	1.36	% of Agriculture	MoEE	
2			No	-	-	-	-	MoEE	
3a	Global food loss index Index of sustainable forest	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	MoEE	
3b	Area of Certified forest	FAO (FRA)	Yes	2005, 2010	2010	1,321.00	1 000 ha	MoEE	
WATER (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (also	FAO Aquastat	Yes	2012, 2013	2013	0.60	%	MoEE	
2	Water Productivity	World Bank WDI (World Development	Yes	2007-2014	2014	91.29	2010 \$ per m3	MoEE	
3	Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM)	UNEP-DHI	No	-	-	-	Score ranging 0 to	MoEE	
ENERGY (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	IEA in partnership	Yes	2005-2012	2012	19.97	%	MoEE	
2	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	OECD/IEA and WB	Yes	2006-2012	2012	3.90	MJ/\$2011 PPP GDP	MoEE	
3	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	MoEE	

POLLUTION

1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	IEA and UNIDO (but	Yes	2007-2013	2013	0.31	kg CO2 per 2010 US\$ of	MoEE
2	Signatory of 1 to 3 international multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions) on	UNSTATS - SDG Indicators Global	Yes	2016	2016	-	Number of agreements signed	MoEE
3	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population	WHO Ambient Air Pollution in	Yes	2014	2014	20.32	ug/m3	MoEE

RESOURCE (EFFICIENCY)

1a	Material footprint (MF) per GDP	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	1.08E-03	t constant 2005	MoEE
1b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per GDP	UNEP Global Material	Yes	2005-2010	2010	0.90	kg per unit of GDP (at constant	MoEE
2a	Material footprint (MF) per capita	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	17.45	t per capita	MoEE
2b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per capita	UNEP Global Material	Yes	2005-2010	2010	9.66	t per capita	MoEE
3a	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	MoEE
3b	Marine Trophic Index (also called Mean Trophic Level (TL) of	Sea AroundUS	No	-	-	-	-	MoEE

BEHAVIOR (PRODUCERS &

1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	MoEE
2a	Number of countries implementing sustainable public	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	MoEE
2b	SPP/GPP as a percentage of total public procurement (in terms of	National Government	No	-	-	-	%	MoEE

3 Green Patents (also called Patents of Importance to Green Growth and Development of	OECD (GGKP)	Yes	2005-2012	2012	22.7 %	MoEE
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THEMATIC MACRO-INDICATORS

1 Carbon Footprint	NTNU - Carbon Footprint of Nations	Yes	2005-2010	2010	6.70 t CO2 per cap	MoEE
2 Water Footprint	Water Footprint Network	Yes	2005	2005	1,687.75 m3/yr/cap	MoEE
3 Ecological Footprint	Global Footprint Network	Yes	2005-2012	2012	3.92 gha per pers	MoEE

#	Indicator Name	International Reporting body	Available for the Country	Time Coverage	Last available data year	Indicator baseline value	Unit of measure	Reporting body in the Country	Cyprus
LAND USE									
1a	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	FAO and National Statistical Agencies	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
1b	Agricultural area organic, total	FAO	Yes	2005-2009	2009	2.99	% of Agriculture	N/A	
2	Global food loss index	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3a	Index of sustainable forest	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3b	Area of Certified forest	FAO (FRA)	No	-	-	-	1 000 ha	N/A	
WATER (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (also	FAO Aquastat	Yes	2007, 2012, 2013	2013	26.51	%	N/A	
2	Water Productivity	World Bank WDI (World Development	Yes	2007-2014	2014	123.26	2010 \$ per m3	N/A	
3	Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM)	UNEP-DHI	No	-	-	-	Score ranging 0 to	N/A	
ENERGY (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	IEA in partnership	Yes	2005-2012	2012	8.36	%	N/A	
2	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	OECD/IEA and WB	Yes	2006-2012	2012	3.59	MJ/\$2011 PPP GDP	N/A	
3	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
POLLUTION									
1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	IEA and UNIDO (but	Yes	2007-2013	2013	0.25	kg CO2 per 2010 US\$ of	N/A	

2	Signatory of 1 to 3 international multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions) on	UNSTATS - SDG Indicators Global	Yes	2016	2016	-	Number of agreements signed	N/A
3	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population	WHO Ambient Air Pollution in	Yes	2014	2014	17.15	ug/m3	N/A

RESOURCE (EFFICIENCY)

1a	Material footprint (MF) per GDP	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	2.38E-03	t constant 2005	N/A
1b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per GDP	UNEP Global Material	Yes	2005-2010	2010	1.01	kg per unit of GDP (at constant	N/A
2a	Material footprint (MF) per capita	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	53.89	t per capita	N/A
2b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per capita	UNEP Global Material	Yes	2005-2010	2010	19.05	t per capita	N/A
3a	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
3b	Marine Trophic Index (also called Mean Trophic Level (TL) of	Sea AroundUS	No	-	-	-	-	N/A

BEHAVIOR (PRODUCERS &

1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
2a	Number of countries implementing sustainable public	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
2b	SPP/GPP as a percentage of total public procurement (in terms of	National Governmen	No	-	-	-	%	N/A
3	Green Patents (also called Patents of Importance to Green Growth and Development of	OECD (GGKP)	No	-	-	-	%	N/A

THEMATIC MACRO-INDICATORS

1 Carbon Footprint	NTNU - Carbon Footprint of	Yes	2005-2010	2010	11.50 t CO2 per cap	N/A
2 Water Footprint	Water Footprint Network	Yes	2005	2005	2,385.40 m3/yr/cap	N/A
3 Ecological Footprint	Global Footprint Network	Yes	2005-2012	2012	4.21 gha per pers	N/A

#	Indicator Name	International Reporting body	Available for the Country	Time Coverage	Last available data year	Indicator baseline value	Unit of measure	Reporting body in the Country
LAND USE								
1a	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	FAO and National Statistical Agencies	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
1b	Agricultural area organic, total	FAO	Yes	2005-2009	2009	1.52	% of Agriculture	N/A
2	Global food loss index	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
3a	Index of sustainable forest	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
3b	Area of Certified forest	FAO (FRA)	No	-	-	-	1 000 ha	N/A
WATER (EFFICIENCY)								
1	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (also	FAO Aquastat	Yes	2010	2010	126.60	%	N/A
2	Water Productivity	World Bank WDI (World Development	Yes	2007-2014	2014	3.48	2010 \$ per m3	N/A
3	Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM)	UNEP-DHI	No	-	-	-	Score ranging 0 to	N/A
ENERGY (EFFICIENCY)								
1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	IEA in partnership	Yes	2005-2012	2012	5.50	%	N/A
2	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	OECD/IEA and WB	Yes	2006-2012	2012	3.80	MJ/\$2011 PPP GDP	N/A
3	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
POLLUTION								
1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	IEA and UNIDO (but	Yes	2007-2013	2013	0.92	kg CO2 per 2010 US\$ of	N/A

Egypt

2	Signatory of 1 to 3 international multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions) on	UNSTATS - SDG Indicators Global	Yes	2016	2016	-	Number of agreements signed	N/A
3	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population	WHO Ambient Air Pollution in	Yes	2014	2014	100.57	ug/m3	N/A

RESOURCE (EFFICIENCY)

1a	Material footprint (MF) per GDP	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	1.46E-03	t constant 2005	N/A
1b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per GDP	UNEP Global Material Flow Dataset	Yes	2005-2010	2010	5.44	kg per unit of GDP (at constant 2005 US\$)	N/A
2a	Material footprint (MF) per capita	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	7.32	t per capita	N/A
2b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per capita	UNEP Global Material Flow Dataset	Yes	2005-2010	2010	8.89	t per capita	N/A
3a	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
3b	Marine Trophic Index (also called Mean Trophic Level (TL) of	Sea AroundUS	No	-	-	-	-	N/A

BEHAVIOR (PRODUCERS &

1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
2a	Number of countries implementing sustainable public	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A

2b SPP/GPP as a percentage of total public procurement (in terms of	National Government	No	-	-	-	%	N/A
3 Green Patents (also called Patents of Importance to Green Growth and Development of	OECD (GGKP)	Yes	2005-2012	2012		21.9 %	N/A

THEMATIC MACRO-INDICATORS

1 Carbon Footprint	NTNU - Carbon Footprint of	Yes	2005-2010	2010		2.70 t CO2 per cap	N/A
2 Water Footprint	Water Footprint Network	Yes	2005	2005		1,341.02 m3/yr/cap	N/A
3 Ecological Footprint	Global Footprint Network	Yes	2005-2012	2012		2.15 gha per pers	N/A

#	Indicator Name	International Reporting body	Available for the Country	Time Coverage	Last available data year	Indicator baseline value	Unit of measure	Reporting body in the Country	France
LAND USE									
1a	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	FAO and National Statistical Agencies	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
1b	Agricultural area organic, total	FAO	Yes	2005-2009	2009	2.31	% of Agriculture	N/A	
2	Global food loss index	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3a	Index of sustainable forest	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3b	Area of Certified forest	FAO (FRA)	Yes	2005, 2010	2010	5,168.40	1 000 ha	N/A	
WATER (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (also	FAO Aquastat	Yes	2007, 2012	2012	14.13	%	N/A	
2	Water Productivity	World Bank WDI (World Development)	Yes	2007-2014	2014	82.44	2010 \$ per m3	N/A	
3	Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM)	UNEP-DHI	No	-	-	-	Score ranging 0 to	N/A	
ENERGY (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	IEA in partnership	Yes	2005-2012	2012	12.59	%	N/A	
2	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	OECD/IEA and WB	Yes	2006-2012	2012	4.46	MJ/\$2011 PPP GDP	N/A	
3	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
POLLUTION									
1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	IEA and UNIDO (but	Yes	2007-2013	2013	0.12	kg CO2 per 2010 US\$ of	N/A	

2	Signatory of 1 to 3 international multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions) on	UNSTATS - SDG Indicators Global	Yes	2016	2016	-	Number of agreements signed	N/A
3	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population	WHO Ambient Air Pollution in	Yes	2014	2014	12.56	ug/m3	N/A

RESOURCE (EFFICIENCY)

1a	Material footprint (MF) per GDP	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	7.48E-04	t constant 2005 international	N/A
1b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per GDP	UNEP Global Material Flow Dataset	Yes	2005-2010	2010	0.37	kg per unit of GDP (at constant 2005 US\$)	N/A
2a	Material footprint (MF) per capita	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	23.60	t per capita	N/A
2b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per capita	UNEP Global Material Flow	Yes	2005-2010	2010	13.30	t per capita	N/A
3a	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
3b	Marine Trophic Index (also called Mean Trophic Level (TL) of	Sea AroundUS	No	-	-	-	-	N/A

BEHAVIOR (PRODUCERS &

1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
2a	Number of countries implementing sustainable public	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A

2b SPP/GPP as a percentage of total public procurement (in terms of	National Government	No	-	-	-	%	N/A
3 Green Patents (also called Patents of Importance to Green Growth and Development of	OECD (GGKP)	Yes	2005-2012	2012		12.9 %	N/A

THEMATIC MACRO-INDICATORS

1 Carbon Footprint	NTNU - Carbon Footprint of	Yes	2005-2010	2010		9.00 t CO2 per cap	N/A
2 Water Footprint	Water Footprint Network	Yes	2005	2005		1,785.66 m3/yr/cap	N/A
3 Ecological Footprint	Global Footprint Network	Yes	2005-2012	2012		5.14 gha per pers	N/A

#	Indicator Name	International Reporting body	Available for the Country	Time Coverage	Last available data year	Indicator baseline value	Unit of measure	Reporting body in the Country	Greece
LAND USE									
1a	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	FAO and National Statistical Agencies	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
1b	Agricultural area organic, total	FAO	Yes	2005-2009	2009	3.98	% of Agriculture	N/A	
2	Global food loss index	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3a	Index of sustainable forest	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3b	Area of Certified forest	FAO (FRA)	Yes	2005	2005	36.63	1 000 ha	N/A	
WATER (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (also	FAO Aquastat	Yes	2007	2007	14.02	%	N/A	
2	Water Productivity	World Bank WDI (World Development	Yes	2007-2014	2014	25.76	2010 \$ per m3	N/A	
3	Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM)	UNEP-DHI	No	-	-	-	Score ranging 0 to	N/A	
ENERGY (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	IEA in partnership	Yes	2005-2012	2012	13.90	%	N/A	
2	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	OECD/IEA and WB	Yes	2006-2012	2012	3.97	MJ/\$2011 PPP GDP	N/A	
3	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
POLLUTION									
1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	IEA and UNIDO (but	Yes	2007-2013	2013	0.28	kg CO2 per 2010 US\$ of	N/A	

2	Signatory of 1 to 3 international multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions) on	UNSTATS - SDG Indicators Global	Yes	2016	2016	-	Number of agreements signed	N/A
3	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population	WHO Ambient Air Pollution in	Yes	2014	2014	12.64	ug/m3	N/A

RESOURCE (EFFICIENCY)

1a	Material footprint (MF) per GDP	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	1.28E-03	t constant 2005 international	N/A
1b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per GDP	UNEP Global Material Flow Dataset	Yes	2005-2010	2010	0.66	kg per unit of GDP (at constant 2005 US\$)	N/A
2a	Material footprint (MF) per capita	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	35.41	t per capita	N/A
2b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per capita	UNEP Global Material	Yes	2005-2010	2010	14.43	t per capita	N/A
3a	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
3b	Marine Trophic Index (also called Mean Trophic Level (TL) of	Sea AroundUS	No	-	-	-	-	N/A

BEHAVIOR (PRODUCERS &

1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
2a	Number of countries implementing sustainable public	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
2b	SPP/GPP as a percentage of total public procurement (in terms of	National Governmen	No	-	-	-	%	N/A

3 Green Patents (also called Patents of Importance to Green Growth and Development of	OECD (GGKP)	Yes	2005-2012	2012	8.2 %	N/A
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THEMATIC MACRO-INDICATORS

1 Carbon Footprint	NTNU - Carbon Footprint of	Yes	2005-2010	2010	10.50 t CO2 per cap	N/A
2 Water Footprint	Water Footprint Network	Yes	2005	2005	2,338.09 m3/yr/cap	N/A
3 Ecological Footprint	Global Footprint Network	Yes	2005-2012	2012	4.38 gha per pers	N/A

#	Indicator Name	International Reporting body	Available for the Country	Time Coverage	Last available data year	Indicator baseline value	Unit of measure	Reporting body in the Country	Israel
LAND USE									
1a	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	FAO and National Statistical Agencies	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
1b			Yes	2005-2009	2009	1.11	% of Agriculture	N/A	
2	Agricultural area organic, total	FAO							
3a	Global food loss index	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3b	Index of sustainable forest management	FAO	No	-	-	-	1 000 ha	N/A	
	Area of Certified forest	FAO (FRA)							
WATER (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (also	FAO Aquastat	No	-	-	-	%	N/A	
2	Water Productivity	World Bank WDI (World Development	Yes	2007-2014	2014	137.38	2010 \$ per m3	N/A	
3	Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM)	UNEP-DHI	No	-	-	-	Score ranging 0 to	N/A	
ENERGY (EFFICIENCY)									

1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	IEA in partnership	Yes	2005-2012	2012	8.68	%	N/A
2	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	OECD/IEA and WB	Yes	2006-2012	2012	4.20	MJ/\$2011 PPP GDP	N/A
3	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A

POLLUTION

1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	IEA and UNIDO (but	Yes	2007-2013	2013	0.27	kg CO2 per 2010 US\$ of	N/A
2	Signatory of 1 to 3 international multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions) on	UNSTATS - SDG Indicators	Yes	2016	2016	-	Number of agreements signed	N/A
3	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population	WHO Ambient Air Pollution in	Yes	2014	2014	19.23	ug/m3	N/A

RESOURCE (EFFICIENCY)

1a	Material footprint (MF) per GDP	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	8.74E-04	t constant 2005 internationa	N/A
1b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per GDP	UNEP Global Material Flow Dataset	Yes	2005-2010	2010	0.56	kg per unit of GDP (at constant 2005 US\$)	N/A
2a	Material footprint (MF) per capita	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	22.33	t per capita	N/A
2b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per capita	UNEP Global Material	Yes	2005-2010	2010	13.33	t per capita	N/A

3a	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
3b	Marine Trophic Index (also called Mean Trophic Level (TL) of	Sea AroundUS	No	-	-	-	-	N/A

BEHAVIOR (PRODUCERS &

1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
2a	Number of countries implementing sustainable public	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
2b	SPP/GPP as a percentage of total public procurement (in terms of	National Government	No	-	-	-	%	N/A
3	Green Patents (also called Patents of Importance to Green Growth and Development of	OECD (GGKP)	Yes	2005-2012	2012		7.3 %	N/A

THEMATIC MACRO-INDICATORS

1	Carbon Footprint	NTNU - Carbon Footprint of	No	-	-	-	t CO2 per cap	N/A
2	Water Footprint	Water Footprint Network	Yes	2005	2005	2,302.70	m3/yr/cap	N/A
3	Ecological Footprint	Global Footprint Network	Yes	2005-2012	2012	6.22	gha per pers	N/A

#	Indicator Name	International Reporting body	Available for the Country	Time Coverage	Last available data year	Indicator baseline value	Unit of measure	Reporting body in the Country	Italy
LAND USE									
1a	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	FAO and National Statistical Agencies	No	-	-	-	-	ISPRA processes data provided by MIPAAF (Ministry of Agriculture Food and Forestry Policies) (National Rural Network: "BIOReport 2014-2015 Organic farming in Italy") and ISTAT (Sixth Agriculture General Survey 2013)	
1b	Agricultural area organic, total	FAO	Yes	2005-2009	2009	8,26	% of Agricultural Area (%)	National data source is MIPAAF, Ministry of Agriculture Food and Forestry Policies (National Rural Network: "BIOReport 2014-2015 Organic farming in Italy"). ISPRA populated the related indicator and published it in the Environmental Data yearbook.	
2	Global food loss index	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	

3a	Index of sustainable forest management	FAO		-	-	-	-		Not single body identified. Reporting body for each of the 4 indicators considered as alternative are: ISPRA (Environmental Data Yearbook 2015), FAO (Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015), National Forests Inventory and National Forest Carbon Stocks (INFC) and the Framework Program for the Forestry Sector
3b	Area of Certified forest	FAO (FRA)	No Yes	2005, 2010	2010	811,06	1 000 ha		ISPRA based on data provided by FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) and PEFC (Pan-european Forest Certification Council).

WATER (EFFICIENCY)

1	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (also known as water withdrawal intensity)	FAO Aquastat	Yes	2008	2008	28,10	%	N/A
2	Water Productivity	World Bank WDI (World Development Indicators)	Yes	2012-2014	2014	37,84	2010 \$ per m3	N/A
3	Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM) implementation (0-100)	UNEP-DHI	No	-	-	-	Score ranging 0 to 100	N/A

ENERGY (EFFICIENCY)

1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	IEA in partnership	Yes	2005-2012	2012	12,09	%	GSE is the state-owned company which promotes and supports renewable energy sources (RES) in Italy. The sole shareholder of GSE is the Ministry of Economy and Finance, which exercises its rights in consultation with the Ministry of Economic Development. Eurostat populates the indicator based on the energetic data of each country.
2	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	OECD/IEA and World Bank, based on IEA data in IEA World Energy Balances	Yes	2006-2012	2012	3,31	MJ/\$2011 PPP GDP	Data provided by EUROSTAT.
3	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	Indicators that estimate the extent of the phenomenon are not yet available, given the lack of accurate data. According to an estimate of the European Environment Agency, subsidies to fossil fuels in Italy amounted in 2014 to about \$ 17.5 billion

POLLUTION

1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	IEA and UNIDO (but WB data are currently used in the file)	Yes	2007-2013	2013	0,17	kg CO2 per 2010 US\$ of GDP	ISTAT-ISPRA based on EUROSTAT methodology.
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2	Signatory of 1 to 3 international multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions) on hazardous waste, and other chemicals	UNSTATS - SDG Indicators Global Database	Yes	2016	2016	2	Number of agreements signed	MATTM
3	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	WHO Ambient Air Pollution in Cities Database	Yes	2014	2014	18,21	ug/m3	N/A

RESOURCE (EFFICIENCY)

1a	Material footprint (MF) per GDP	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	8,16E-04	t constant 2005 international \$-1	N/A
1b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per GDP	UNEP Global Material Flow Dataset (and others)	Yes	2005-2010	2010	0,36	kg per unit of GDP (at constant 2005 US\$)	ISTAT/Eurostat
2a	Material footprint (MF) per capita	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	23,07	t per capita	N/A
2b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per capita	UNEP Global Material Flow Dataset (and others)	Yes	2005-2010	2010	10,93	t per capita	ISTAT/Eurostat

3a	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
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3b	Marine Trophic Index (also called Mean Trophic Level (TL) of fisheries landings)	Sea AroundUS	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
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BEHAVIOR (PRODUCERS & CONSUMERS)

1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
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2a	Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
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2b	SPP/GPP as a percentage of total public procurement (in terms	National Government	No	-	-	-	%	N/A
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of monetary value)

3	Green Patents (also called Patents of Importance to Green Growth and Development of environment-related technologies, % all technologies)	OECD (GGKP)	Yes	2005-2012	2012	9,6	%	OECD
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THEMATIC MACRO-INDICATORS

1	Carbon Footprint	NTNU - Carbon Footprint of Nations portal	Yes	2005-2010	2010	9,80	t CO2 per capita	N/A
2	Water Footprint	Water Footprint Network	Yes	2005	2005	2.302,94	m3/yr/cap	N/A
3	Ecological Footprint	Global Footprint Network	Yes	2005-2012	2012	4,61	gha per person	N/A

#	Indicator Name	International Reporting body	Available for the Country	Time Coverage	Last available data year	Indicator baseline value	Unit of measure	Reporting body in the Country	Jordan
LAND USE									
1a	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	FAO and National Statistical Agencies	No	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Environment	
1b	Agricultural area organic, total	FAO	Yes	2005-2009	2009	0.10	% of Agriculture	Ministry of Environment	
2	Global food loss index	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Environment	
3a	Index of sustainable forest management	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Environment	
3b	Area of Certified forest	FAO (FRA)	No	-	-	-	1 000 ha	Ministry of Environment	
WATER (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (also known as water withdrawal intensity)	FAO Aquastat	Yes	2005	2005	92.44	%	Ministry of Water & Irrigation	
2	Water Productivity	World Bank WDI (World Development Indicators)	Yes	2007, 2014	2014	31.35	2010 \$ per m3	Ministry of Water & Irrigation	

3 Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM) implementation (0-100)	UNEP-DHI	No	-	-	-	Score ranging 0 to 100	Ministry of Water & Irrigation
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ENERGY (EFFICIENCY)

1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	IEA in partnership	Yes	2005-2012	2012	3.07	%	Ministry of Energy &
2 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	OECD/IEA and WB	Yes	2006-2012	2012	4.45	MJ/\$2011 PPP GDP	Ministry of Energy & Mineral
3 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Energy & Mineral

POLLUTION

1 CO2 emission per unit of value added	IEA and UNIDO (but WB data are currently	Yes	2007-2013	2013	0.87	kg CO2 per 2010 US\$ of GDP	Ministry of Environment
2 Signatory of 1 to 3 international multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions) on	UNSTATS - SDG Indicators Global	Yes	2016	2016	-	Number of agreements signed	Ministry of Environment
3 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	WHO Ambient Air Pollution in Cities	Yes	2014	2014	37.66	ug/m3	Ministry of Environment

RESOURCE (EFFICIENCY)

1a Material footprint (MF) per GDP	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	1.63E-03	t constant 2005 international	Ministry of Environment
1b Domestic material consumption (DMC) per GDP	UNEP Global Material Flow	Yes	2005-2010	2010	3.35	kg per unit of GDP (at constant 2005 US\$)	Ministry of Environment

2a	Material footprint (MF) per capita	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	8.25	t per capita	Ministry of Environment
2b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per capita	UNEP Global Material	Yes	2005-2010	2010	8.83	t per capita	Ministry of Environment
3a	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Environment
3b	Marine Trophic Index (also called Mean Trophic Level (TL) of fisheries landings)	Sea AroundUS	No	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Environment

BEHAVIOR (PRODUCERS &

1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Environment
2a	Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Environment
2b	SPP/GPP as a percentage of total public procurement (in terms of monetary value)	National Governments	No	-	-	-	%	Ministry of Environment
3	Green Patents (also called Patents of Importance to Green Growth and Development of	OECD (GGKP)	Yes	2005-2012	2012	10.9	%	Ministry of Environment

THEMATIC MACRO-INDICATORS

1	Carbon Footprint	NTNU - Carbon Footprint of	No	-	-	-	t CO2 per cap	Ministry of Environment
2	Water Footprint	Water Footprint	Yes	2005	2005	1,678.02	m3/yr/cap	Ministry of Environment
3	Ecological Footprint	Footprint Network	Yes	2005-2012	2012	2.10	gha per pers	Ministry of Environment

#	Indicator Name	International Reporting body	Available for the Country	Time Coverage	Last available data year	Indicator baseline value	Unit of measure	Reporting body in the Country	Lebanon
LAND USE									
1a	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	FAO and National Statistical Agencies	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
1b	Agricultural area organic, total	FAO	Yes	2005-2009	2009	0.50	% of Agriculture	N/A	
2	Global food loss index	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3a	Index of sustainable forest	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3b	Area of Certified forest	FAO (FRA)	No	-	-	-	1 000 ha	N/A	
WATER (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (also)	FAO Aquastat	Yes	2005	2005	24.34	%	N/A	
2	Water Productivity	World Bank WDI (World Development)	Yes	2007, 2014	2014	31.07	2010 \$ per m3	N/A	
3	Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM)	UNEP-DHI	No	-	-	-	Score ranging 0 to	N/A	
ENERGY (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	IEA in partnership	Yes	2005-2012	2012	4.97	%	N/A	
2	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	OECD/IEA and WB	Yes	2006-2012	2012	4.08	MJ/\$2011 PPP GDP	N/A	
3	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
POLLUTION									
1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	IEA and UNIDO (but	Yes	2007-2013	2013	0.56	kg CO2 per 2010 US\$ of	N/A	

2	Signatory of 1 to 3 international multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions) on	UNSTATS - SDG Indicators Global	Yes	2016	2016	-	Number of agreements signed	N/A
3	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population	WHO Ambient Air Pollution in	Yes	2014	2014	31.19	ug/m3	N/A

RESOURCE (EFFICIENCY)

1a	Material footprint (MF) per GDP	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	1.72E-03	t constant 2005 international	N/A
1b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per GDP	UNEP Global Material Flow Dataset	Yes	2005-2010	2010	1.74	kg per unit of GDP (at constant 2005 US\$)	N/A
2a	Material footprint (MF) per capita	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	18.66	t per capita	N/A
2b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per capita	UNEP Global Material Flow	Yes	2005-2010	2010	12.41	t per capita	N/A
3a	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
3b	Marine Trophic Index (also called Mean Trophic Level (TL) of	Sea AroundUS	No	-	-	-	-	N/A

BEHAVIOR (PRODUCERS &

1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
2a	Number of countries implementing sustainable public	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A

2b SPP/GPP as a percentage of total public procurement (in terms of	National Government	No	-	-	-	%	N/A
3 Green Patents (also called Patents of Importance to Green Growth and Development of	OECD (GGKP)	Yes	2005-2012	2012		12.4 %	N/A

THEMATIC MACRO-INDICATORS

1 Carbon Footprint	NTNU - Carbon Footprint of	No	-	-	-	t CO2 per cap	N/A
2 Water Footprint	Water Footprint Network	Yes	2005	2005	2,111.54	m3/yr/cap	N/A
3 Ecological Footprint	Global Footprint Network	Yes	2005-2012	2012	3.84	gha per pers	N/A

#	Indicator Name	International Reporting body	Available for the Country	Time Coverage	Last available data year	Indicator baseline value	Unit of measure	Reporting body in the Country	Libya
LAND USE									
1a	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	FAO and National Statistical Agencies	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
1b	Agricultural area organic, total	FAO	No	-	-	-	% of Agriculture	N/A	
2	Global food loss index	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3a	Index of sustainable forest	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3b	Area of Certified forest	FAO (FRA)	No	-	-	-	1 000 ha	N/A	
WATER (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (also	FAO Aquastat	Yes	2005, 2012	2012	822.90	%	N/A	
2	Water Productivity	World Bank WDI (World Development	Yes	2014	2014	8.81	2010 \$ per m3	N/A	
3	Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM)	UNEP-DHI	No	-	-	-	Score ranging 0 to	N/A	
ENERGY (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	IEA in partnership	Yes	2005-2012	2012	1.69	%	N/A	
2	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	OECD/IEA and WB	Yes	2006-2012	2012	5.06	MJ/\$2011 PPP GDP	N/A	
3	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
POLLUTION									
1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	IEA and UNIDO (but	Yes	2007-2011	2011	1.39	kg CO2 per 2010 US\$ of	N/A	

2	Signatory of 1 to 3 international multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions) on	UNSTATS - SDG Indicators Global	Yes	2016	2016	-	Number of agreements signed	N/A
3	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population	WHO Ambient Air Pollution in	Yes	2014	2014	58.18	ug/m3	N/A

RESOURCE (EFFICIENCY)

1a	Material footprint (MF) per GDP	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	2.97E-04	t constant 2005 international	N/A
1b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per GDP	UNEP Global Material Flow Dataset	Yes	2005-2010	2010	1.38	kg per unit of GDP (at constant 2005 US\$)	N/A
2a	Material footprint (MF) per capita	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	4.45	t per capita	N/A
2b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per capita	UNEP Global Material	Yes	2005-2010	2010	13.77	t per capita	N/A
3a	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
3b	Marine Trophic Index (also called Mean Trophic Level (TL) of	Sea AroundUS	No	-	-	-	-	N/A

BEHAVIOR (PRODUCERS &

1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
2a	Number of countries implementing sustainable public	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
2b	SPP/GPP as a percentage of total public procurement (in terms of	National Governmen	No	-	-	-	%	N/A

3 Green Patents (also called Patents of Importance to Green Growth and Development of	OECD (GGKP)	Yes	2006-2011	2011	- %	N/A
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THEMATIC MACRO-INDICATORS

1 Carbon Footprint	NTNU - Carbon Footprint of	No	-	-	-	t CO2 per cap N/A
2 Water Footprint	Water Footprint Network	Yes	2005	2005	2,038.35	m3/yr/cap N/A
3 Ecological Footprint	Global Footprint Network	Yes	2005-2012	2012	3.69	gha per pers N/A

#	Indicator Name	International Reporting body	Available for the Country	Time Coverage	Last available data year	Indicator baseline value	Unit of measure	Reporting body in the Country	Malta
LAND USE									
1a	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	FAO and National Statistical Agencies	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
1b	Agricultural area organic, total	FAO	Yes	2005-2009	2009	0.32	% of Agricultural Area (%)	N/A	
2	Global food loss index	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3a	Index of sustainable forest	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3b	Area of Certified forest	FAO (FRA)	No	-	-	-	1 000 ha	N/A	
WATER (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (also	FAO Aquastat	Yes	2007, 2012, 2013	2013	44.36	%	N/A	
2	Water Productivity	World Bank WDI (World Development	No	-	-	-	2010 \$ per m3	N/A	
3	Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM)	UNEP-DHI	No	-	-	-	Score ranging 0 to	N/A	
ENERGY (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	IEA in partnership	Yes	2005-2012	2012	2.61	%	N/A	
2	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	OECD/IEA and WB	Yes	2006-2012	2012	2.32	MJ/\$2011 PPP GDP	N/A	
3	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
POLLUTION									

1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	IEA and UNIDO (but	Yes	2007-2013	2013	0.23	kg CO2 per 2010 US\$ of	N/A
2	Signatory of 1 to 3 international multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions) on	UNSTATS - SDG Indicators Global	Yes	2016	2016	-	Number of agreements signed	N/A
3	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population	WHO Ambient Air Pollution in	Yes	2014	2014	14.41	ug/m3	N/A

RESOURCE (EFFICIENCY)

1a	Material footprint (MF) per GDP	UNEP Live (and others)	No	-	-	0.00E+00	t constant 2005 international	N/A
1b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per GDP	UNEP Global Material Flow Dataset	Yes	2005-2010	2010	0.77	kg per unit of GDP (at constant 2005 US\$)	N/A
2a	Material footprint (MF) per capita	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	31.17	t per capita	N/A
2b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per capita	UNEP Global Material Flow	Yes	2005-2010	2010	12.74	t per capita	N/A
3a	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
3b	Marine Trophic Index (also called Mean Trophic Level (TL) of	Sea AroundUS	No	-	-	-	-	N/A

BEHAVIOR (PRODUCERS &

1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
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2a	Number of countries implementing sustainable public	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
2b	SPP/GPP as a percentage of total public procurement (in terms of	National Government	No	-	-	-	%	N/A
3	Green Patents (also called Patents of Importance to Green Growth and Development of	OECD (GGKP)	Yes	2005-2012	2012		18.8 %	N/A

THEMATIC MACRO-INDICATORS

1	Carbon Footprint	NTNU - Carbon Footprint of	Yes	2005-2010	2010		11.20 t CO2 per cap	N/A
2	Water Footprint	Water Footprint Network	Yes	2005	2005		2,215.79 m3/yr/cap	N/A
3	Ecological Footprint	Global Footprint Network	Yes	2005-2012	2012		2.27 gha per pers	N/A

#	Indicator Name	International Reporting body	Available for the Country	Time Coverage	Last available data year	Indicator baseline value	Unit of measure	Reporting body in the Country	Monaco
LAND USE									
1a	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	FAO and National Statistical Agencies	No	-	-	-	-	Direction de l'Environnement	
1b			No	-	-	-	% of Agricultural Area (%)	Direction de l'Environnement	
2	Agricultural area organic, total	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	Direction de l'Environnement	
	Global food loss index	FAO							
3a	Index of sustainable forest management	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	Direction de l'Environnement	
3b	Area of Certified forest	FAO (FRA)	No	-	-	-	1 000 ha	Direction de l'Environnement	
WATER (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (also	FAO Aquastat	No	-	-	-	%	Direction de l'Environnement	
2	Water Productivity	World Bank WDI (World Development	No	-	-	-	2010 \$ per m3	Direction de l'Environnement	
3	Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM)	UNEP-DHI	No	-	-	-	Score ranging 0 to	Direction de l'Environnement	
ENERGY (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	IEA in partnership	No	-	-	-	%	Direction de l'Environnement	
2	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	OECD/IEA and WB	No	-	-	-	MJ/\$2011 PPP GDP	Direction de l'Environnement	

3	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	Direction de l'Environnement
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POLLUTION

1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	IEA and UNIDO (but	No	-	-	-	kg CO2 per 2010 US\$ of	Direction de l'Environnement
2	Signatory of 1 to 3 international multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions) on	UNSTATS - SDG Indicators Global	Yes	2016	2016	-	Number of agreements signed	Direction de l'Environnement
3	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population	WHO Ambient Air Pollution in	Yes	2014	2014	9.19	ug/m3	Direction de l'Environnement

RESOURCE (EFFICIENCY)

1a	Material footprint (MF) per GDP	UNEP Live (and others)	No	-	-	0.00E+00	t constant 2005 international	Direction de l'Environnement
1b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per GDP	UNEP Global Material Flow Dataset	No	-	-	-	kg per unit of GDP (at constant 2005 US\$)	Direction de l'Environnement
2a	Material footprint (MF) per capita	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	105.93	t per capita	Direction de l'Environnement
2b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per capita	UNEP Global Material	No	-	-	-	t per capita	Direction de l'Environnement
3a	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	Direction de l'Environnement
3b	Marine Trophic Index (also called Mean Trophic Level (TL) of	Sea AroundUS	No	-	-	-	-	Direction de l'Environnement

BEHAVIOR (PRODUCERS &

1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	Direction de l'Environnement
2a	Number of countries implementing sustainable public	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	Direction de l'Environnement
2b	SPP/GPP as a percentage of total public procurement (in terms of	National Governmen	No	-	-	-	%	Direction de l'Environnement
3	Green Patents (also called Patents of Importance to Green Growth and Development of	OECD (GGKP)	No	-	-	-	%	Direction de l'Environnement

THEMATIC MACRO-INDICATORS

1	Carbon Footprint	NTNU - Carbon Footprint of	No	-	-	-	t CO2 per cap	Direction de l'Environnement
2	Water Footprint	Water Footprint Network	No	-	-	-	m3/yr/cap	Direction de l'Environnement
3	Ecological Footprint	Global Footprint Network	No	-	-	-	gha per pers	Direction de l'Environnement

#	Indicator Name	International Reporting body	Available for the Country	Time Coverage	Last available data year	Indicator baseline value	Unit of measure	Reporting body in the Country	Montenegro
LAND USE									
1a	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	FAO and National Statistical Agencies	No	-	-	-	-	MONSTAT (Montenegro National Statistical Institute)	
1b	Agricultural area organic, total		Yes	2006-2009	2009	0.89	% of Agricultural Area (%)	MONSTAT	
2	Global food loss index	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	MARD	
3a	Index of sustainable forest management	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	MARD	
3b	Area of Certified forest	FAO (FRA)	No	-	-	-	1 000 ha	N/A	
WATER (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (also	FAO Aquastat	No	-	-	-	%	MARD	
2	Water Productivity	World Bank WDI (World Development	Yes	2012, 2014	2014	27.23	2010 \$ per m3	MARD	
3	Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM)	UNEP-DHI	No	-	-	-	Score ranging 0 to	MARD	
ENERGY (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	IEA in partnership	Yes	2005-2012	2012	46.20	%	MONSTAT	

2	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	OECD/IEA and WB	Yes	2006-2012	2012	5.20	MJ/\$2011 PPP GDP	Ministry of Economy
3	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Economy

POLLUTION

1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	IEA and UNIDO (but WB data are	Yes	2007-2013	2013	0.52	kg CO2 per 2010 US\$ of GDP	Environmental Protection
2	Signatory of 1 to 3 international multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions) on	UNSTATS - SDG Indicators Global	Yes	2016	2016	-	Number of agreements signed	MoSDT (Ministry of Sustainable Development)
3	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population	WHO Ambient Air Pollution in	Yes	2014	2014	24.28	ug/m3	Environmental Protection

RESOURCE (EFFICIENCY)

1a	Material footprint (MF) per GDP	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	4.16E-03	t constant 2005 international \$-1	MONSTAT
1b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per GDP	UNEP Global Material Flow Dataset	Yes	2005-2010	2010	0.97	kg per unit of GDP (at constant 2005 US\$)	MONSTAT
2a	Material footprint (MF) per capita	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	42.08	t per capita	MONSTAT

2b Domestic material consumption (DMC) per capita	UNEP Global Material Flow Dataset	Yes	2005-2010	2010			4.37 t per capita	MONSTAT
3a Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	FAO	No	-	-	-	-		N/A
3b Marine Trophic Index (also called Mean Trophic Level (TL) of fisheries landings)	Sea AroundUS	No	-	-	-	-		N/A

BEHAVIOR (PRODUCERS &

1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a	N/A	No	-	-	-	-		MoSDT
2a Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	N/A	No	-	-	-	-		Public Procurement Administration
2b SPP/GPP as a percentage of total public procurement (in terms of	National Government	No	-	-	-	%		N/A
3 Green Patents (also called Patents of Importance to Green Growth and Development of	OECD (GGKP)	No	-	-	-	- %		N/A

THEMATIC MACRO-INDICATORS

1 Carbon Footprint	NTNU - Carbon	No	-	-	-	t CO2 per capita	N/A
2 Water Footprint	Water Footprint	No	-	-	-	m3/yr/cap	N/A
3 Ecological Footprint	Global Footprint Network	Yes	2006-2012	2012		3.78 gha per person	N/A

#	Indicator Name	International Reporting body	Available for the Country	Time Coverage	Last available data year	Indicator baseline value	Unit of measure	Reporting body in the Country	Morocco
LAND USE									
1a	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	FAO and National Statistical Agencies	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
1b	Agricultural area organic, total	FAO	Yes	2005-2009	2009	0.01	% of Agricultural Area (%)	N/A	
2	Global food loss index	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3a	Index of sustainable forest	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3b	Area of Certified forest	FAO (FRA)	No	-	-	-	1 000 ha	N/A	
WATER (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (also	FAO Aquastat	Yes	2010	2010	35.69	%	N/A	
2	Water Productivity	World Bank WDI (World Development	Yes	2012, 2014	2014	10.39	2010 \$ per m3	N/A	
3	Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM)	UNEP-DHI	No	-	-	-	Score ranging 0 to	N/A	
ENERGY (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	IEA in partnership	Yes	2005-2012	2012	11.34	%	N/A	
2	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	OECD/IEA and WB	Yes	2006-2012	2012	3.51	MJ/\$2011 PPP GDP	N/A	
3	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
POLLUTION									

1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	IEA and UNIDO (but	Yes	2007-2013	2013	0.55	kg CO2 per 2010 US\$ of	N/A
2	Signatory of 1 to 3 international multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions) on	UNSTATS - SDG Indicators Global	Yes	2016	2016	-	Number of agreements signed	N/A
3	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population	WHO Ambient Air Pollution in	Yes	2014	2014	18.94	ug/m3	N/A

RESOURCE (EFFICIENCY)

1a	Material footprint (MF) per GDP	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	9.74E-04	t constant 2005 internationa	N/A
1b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per GDP	UNEP Global Material Flow Dataset	Yes	2005-2010	2010	3.13	kg per unit of GDP (at constant 2005 US\$)	N/A
2a	Material footprint (MF) per capita	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	3.89	t per capita	N/A
2b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per capita	UNEP Global Material	Yes	2005-2010	2010	7.47	t per capita	N/A
3a	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
3b	Marine Trophic Index (also called Mean Trophic Level (TL) of	Sea AroundUS	No	-	-	-	-	N/A

BEHAVIOR (PRODUCERS &

1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
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2a	Number of countries implementing sustainable public	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
2b	SPP/GPP as a percentage of total public procurement (in terms of	National	No	-	-	-	%	N/A
3	Green Patents (also called Patents of Importance to Green Growth and Development of	OECD (GGKP)	Yes	2005-2012	2012		3.0 %	N/A

THEMATIC MACRO-INDICATORS

1	Carbon Footprint	NTNU - Carbon Footprint of	Yes	2005-2010	2010		1.80 t CO2 per capita	N/A
2	Water Footprint	Water Footprint Network	Yes	2005	2005		1,724.77 m3/yr/cap	N/A
3	Ecological Footprint	Global Footprint Network	Yes	2005-2012	2012		1.68 gha per person	N/A

#	Indicator Name	International Reporting body	Available for the Country	Time Coverage	Last available data year	Indicator baseline value	Unit of measure	Reporting body in the Country	Palestine
LAND USE									
1a	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	FAO and National Statistical Agencies	No	-	-	-	-	PCBS (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics)	
1b	Agricultural area organic, total	FAO	Yes	2005-2009	2009	0.33	% of Agricultural Area (%)	PCBS	
2	Global food loss index	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	PCBS	
3a	Index of sustainable forest	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	PCBS	
3b	Area of Certified forest	FAO (FRA)	No	-	-	-	1 000 ha	PCBS	
WATER (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (also	FAO Aquastat	Yes	2005	2005	48.75	%	PCBS	
2	Water Productivity	World Bank WDI (World Development	No	-	-	-	2010 \$ per m3	PCBS	
3	Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM)	UNEP-DHI	No	-	-	-	Score ranging 0 to	PCBS	
ENERGY (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	IEA in partnership	No	-	-	-	%	PCBS	
2	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	OECD/IEA and WB	No	-	-	-	MJ/\$2011 PPP GDP	PCBS	

3	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	PCBS
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POLLUTION

1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	IEA and UNIDO (but	No	-	-	-	kg CO2 per 2010 US\$ of	PCBS
2	Signatory of 1 to 3 international multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions) on	UNSTATS - SDG Indicators Global	Yes	2016	2016	-	Number of agreements signed	PCBS
3	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population	WHO Ambient Air Pollution in	Yes	2014	2014	N/A	ug/m3	PCBS

RESOURCE (EFFICIENCY)

1a	Material footprint (MF) per GDP	UNEP Live (and others)	No	-	-	-	t constant 2005 internationa	PCBS
1b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per GDP	UNEP Global Material Flow Dataset	No	-	-	-	kg per unit of GDP (at constant 2005 US\$)	PCBS
2a	Material footprint (MF) per capita	UNEP Live (and others)	No	-	-	-	t per capita	PCBS
2b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per capita	UNEP Global Material	No	-	-	-	t per capita	PCBS
3a	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	PCBS
3b	Marine Trophic Index (also called Mean Trophic Level (TL) of	Sea AroundUS	No	-	-	-	-	PCBS

BEHAVIOR (PRODUCERS &

1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	PCBS
2a	Number of countries implementing sustainable public	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	PCBS
2b	SPP/GPP as a percentage of total public procurement (in terms of	National Government	No	-	-	-	%	PCBS
3	Green Patents (also called Patents of Importance to Green Growth and Development of	OECD (GGKP)	No	-	-	-	%	PCBS

THEMATIC MACRO-INDICATORS

1	Carbon Footprint	NTNU - Carbon Footprint of	No	-	-	-	t CO2 per capita	PCBS
2	Water Footprint	Water Footprint Network	Yes	2005	2005	1,054.63	m3/yr/cap	PCBS
3	Ecological Footprint	Global Footprint Network	Yes	2005-2012	2012	0.61	gha per person	PCBS

#	Indicator Name	International Reporting body	Available for the Country	Time Coverage	Last available data year	Indicator baseline value	Unit of measure	Reporting body in the Country	Slovenia
LAND USE									
1a	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	FAO and National Statistical Agencies	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
1b	Agricultural area organic, total	FAO	Yes	2005-2009	2009	6.28	% of Agricultural Area (%)	N/A	
2	Global food loss index	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3a	Index of sustainable forest	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3b	Area of Certified forest	FAO (FRA)	Yes	2010	2010	257.00	1 000 ha	N/A	
WATER (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (also	FAO Aquastat	Yes	2007, 2012, 2013	2013	3.63	%	N/A	
2	Water Productivity	World Bank WDI (World Development)	Yes	2007-2014	2014	51.27	2010 \$ per m3	N/A	
3	Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM)	UNEP-DHI	No	-	-	-	Score ranging 0 to	N/A	
ENERGY (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	IEA in partnership	Yes	2005-2012	2012	19.32	%	N/A	
2	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	OECD/IEA and WB	Yes	2006-2012	2012	5.20	MJ/\$2011 PPP GDP	N/A	
3	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
POLLUTION									

1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	IEA and UNIDO (but	Yes	2007-2013	2013	0.31	kg CO2 per 2010 US\$ of	N/A
2	Signatory of 1 to 3 international multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions) on	UNSTATS - SDG Indicators Global	Yes	2016	2016	-	Number of agreements signed	N/A
3	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population	WHO Ambient Air Pollution in	Yes	2014	2014	19.36	ug/m3	N/A

RESOURCE (EFFICIENCY)

1a	Material footprint (MF) per GDP	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	9.46E-04	t constant 2005 international	N/A
1b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per GDP	UNEP Global Material Flow Dataset	Yes	2005-2010	2010	0.87	kg per unit of GDP (at constant 2005 US\$)	N/A
2a	Material footprint (MF) per capita	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	25.70	t per capita	N/A
2b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per capita	UNEP Global Material Flow Dataset	Yes	2005-2010	2010	16.76	t per capita	N/A
3a	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
3b	Marine Trophic Index (also called Mean Trophic Level (TL) of	Sea AroundUS	No	-	-	-	-	N/A

BEHAVIOR (PRODUCERS &

1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
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2a	Number of countries implementing sustainable public	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
2b	SPP/GPP as a percentage of total public procurement (in terms of	National	No	-	-	-	%	N/A
3	Green Patents (also called Patents of Importance to Green Growth and Development of	OECD (GGKP)	Yes	2005-2012	2012		8.9 %	N/A

THEMATIC MACRO-INDICATORS

1	Carbon Footprint	NTNU - Carbon Footprint of	Yes	2005-2010	2010		10.60 t CO2 per capita	N/A
2	Water Footprint	Water Footprint Network	Yes	2005	2005		2,012.37 m3/yr/cap	N/A
3	Ecological Footprint	Global Footprint Network	Yes	2005-2012	2012		5.81 gha per person	N/A

#	Indicator Name	International Reporting body	Available for the Country	Time Coverage	Last available data year	Indicator baseline value	Unit of measure	Reporting body in the Country	Spain
LAND USE									
1a	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	FAO and National Statistical Agencies	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
1b	Agricultural area organic, total	FAO	Yes	2005-2009	2009	4.76	% of Agricultural Area (%)	N/A	
2	Global food loss index	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3a	Index of sustainable forest	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3b	Area of Certified forest	FAO (FRA)	Yes	2005, 2010	2010	1,429.78	1 000 ha	N/A	
WATER (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (also	FAO Aquastat	Yes	2007	2007	31.36	%	N/A	
2	Water Productivity	World Bank WDI (World Development)	Yes	2007-2014	2014	41.01	2010 \$ per m3	N/A	
3	Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM)	UNEP-DHI	No	-	-	-	Score ranging 0 to	N/A	
ENERGY (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	IEA in partnership	Yes	2005-2012	2012	15.75	%	N/A	
2	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	OECD/IEA and WB	Yes	2006-2012	2012	3.59	MJ/\$2011 PPP GDP	N/A	
3	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
POLLUTION									

1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	IEA and UNIDO (but	Yes	2007-2013	2013	0.17	kg CO2 per 2010 US\$ of	N/A
2	Signatory of 1 to 3 international multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions) on	UNSTATS - SDG Indicators Global	Yes	2016	2016	-	Number of agreements signed	N/A
3	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population	WHO Ambient Air Pollution in	Yes	2014	2014	9.90	ug/m3	N/A

RESOURCE (EFFICIENCY)

1a	Material footprint (MF) per GDP	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	9.11E-04	t constant 2005 international	N/A
1b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per GDP	UNEP Global Material Flow Dataset	Yes	2005-2010	2010	0.50	kg per unit of GDP (at constant 2005 US\$)	N/A
2a	Material footprint (MF) per capita	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	25.88	t per capita	N/A
2b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per capita	UNEP Global Material Flow Dataset	Yes	2005-2010	2010	13.14	t per capita	N/A
3a	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
3b	Marine Trophic Index (also called Mean Trophic Level (TL) of	Sea AroundUS	No	-	-	-	-	N/A

BEHAVIOR (PRODUCERS &

1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
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2a	Number of countries implementing sustainable public	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
2b	SPP/GPP as a percentage of total public procurement (in terms of	National Government	No	-	-	-	%	N/A
3	Green Patents (also called Patents of Importance to Green Growth and Development of	OECD (GGKP)	Yes	2005-2012	2012		13.2 %	N/A

THEMATIC MACRO-INDICATORS

1	Carbon Footprint	NTNU - Carbon Footprint of	Yes	2005-2010	2010		8.50 t CO2 per capita	N/A
2	Water Footprint	Water Footprint Network	Yes	2005	2005		2,461.28 m3/yr/cap	N/A
3	Ecological Footprint	Global Footprint Network	Yes	2005-2012	2012		3.67 gha per person	N/A

#	Indicator Name	International Reporting body	Available for the Country	Time Coverage	Last available data year	Indicator baseline value	Unit of measure	Reporting body in the Country	Syria
LAND USE									
1a	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	FAO and National Statistical Agencies	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
1b	Agricultural area organic, total	FAO	Yes	2005-2009	2009	0.25	% of Agricultural Area (%)	N/A	
2	Global food loss index	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3a	Index of sustainable forest	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3b	Area of Certified forest	FAO (FRA)	No	-	-	-	1 000 ha	N/A	
WATER (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (also	FAO Aquastat	Yes	2005, 2012	2012	32.96	%	N/A	
2	Water Productivity	World Bank WDI (World Development	No	-	-	-	2010 \$ per m3	N/A	
3	Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM)	UNEP-DHI	No	-	-	-	Score ranging 0 to	N/A	
ENERGY (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	IEA in partnership	Yes	2005-2012	2012	2.37	%	N/A	
2	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	OECD/IEA and WB	Yes	2006-2012	2012	4.34	MJ/\$2011 PPP GDP	N/A	
3	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
POLLUTION									

1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	IEA and UNIDO (but	No	-	-	-	kg CO2 per 2010 US\$ of	N/A
2	Signatory of 1 to 3 international multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions) on	UNSTATS - SDG Indicators Global	Yes	2016	2016	-	Number of agreements signed	N/A
3	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population	WHO Ambient Air Pollution in	Yes	2014	2014	34.08	ug/m3	N/A

RESOURCE (EFFICIENCY)

1a	Material footprint (MF) per GDP	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	9.90E-04	t constant 2005 international \$-1	N/A
1b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per GDP	UNEP Global Material Flow Dataset	Yes	2005-2010	2010	5.81	kg per unit of GDP (at constant 2005 US\$)	N/A
2a	Material footprint (MF) per capita	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	4.19	t per capita	N/A
2b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per capita	UNEP Global Material Flow	Yes	2005-2010	2010	9.74	t per capita	N/A
3a	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
3b	Marine Trophic Index (also called Mean Trophic Level (TL) of	Sea AroundUS	No	-	-	-	-	N/A

BEHAVIOR (PRODUCERS &

1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
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2a	Number of countries implementing sustainable public	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
2b	SPP/GPP as a percentage of total public procurement (in terms of	National Government	No	-	-	-	%	N/A
3	Green Patents (also called Patents of Importance to Green Growth and Development of	OECD (GGKP)	Yes	2005, 2010	2010		54.6 %	N/A

THEMATIC MACRO-INDICATORS

1	Carbon Footprint	NTNU - Carbon Footprint of	No	-	-	-	t CO2 per capita	N/A
2	Water Footprint	Water Footprint Network	Yes	2005	2005	2,107.20	m3/yr/cap	N/A
3	Ecological Footprint	Global Footprint Network	Yes	2005-2012	2012	1.51	gha per person	N/A

#	Indicator Name	International Reporting body	Available for the Country	Time Coverage	Last available data year	Indicator baseline value	Unit of measure	Reporting body in the Country	Tunisia
LAND USE									
1a	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	FAO and National Statistical Agencies	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
1b	Agricultural area organic, total	FAO	Yes	2005-2009	2009	1.71	% of Agricultural Area (%)	N/A	
2	Global food loss index	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3a	Index of sustainable forest	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3b	Area of Certified forest	FAO (FRA)	No	-	-	-	1 000 ha	N/A	
WATER (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (also	FAO Aquastat	Yes	2011	2011	69.71	%	N/A	
2	Water Productivity	World Bank WDI (World Development	Yes	2012, 2014	2014	14.12	2010 \$ per m3	N/A	
3	Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM)	UNEP-DHI	No	-	-	-	Score ranging 0 to	N/A	
ENERGY (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	IEA in partnership	Yes	2005-2012	2012	13.05	%	N/A	
2	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	OECD/IEA and WB	Yes	2006-2012	2012	3.64	MJ/\$2011 PPP GDP	N/A	
3	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	

POLLUTION

1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	IEA and UNIDO (but	Yes	2007-2013	2013	0.60	kg CO2 per 2010 US\$ of	N/A
2	Signatory of 1 to 3 international multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions) on	UNSTATS - SDG Indicators Global	Yes	2016	2016	-	Number of agreements signed	N/A
3	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population	WHO Ambient Air Pollution in	Yes	2014	2014	35.16	ug/m3	N/A

RESOURCE (EFFICIENCY)

1a	Material footprint (MF) per GDP	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	1.21E-03	t constant 2005 international \$-1	N/A
1b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per GDP	UNEP Global Material Flow Dataset	Yes	2005-2010	2010	2.43	kg per unit of GDP (at constant 2005 US\$)	N/A
2a	Material footprint (MF) per capita	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	8.91	t per capita	N/A
2b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per capita	UNEP Global Material Flow	Yes	2005-2010	2010	9.20	t per capita	N/A
3a	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
3b	Marine Trophic Index (also called Mean Trophic Level (TL) of	Sea AroundUS	No	-	-	-	-	N/A

BEHAVIOR (PRODUCERS &

1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
2a	Number of countries implementing sustainable public	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
2b	SPP/GPP as a percentage of total public procurement (in terms of	National Government	No	-	-	-	%	N/A
3	Green Patents (also called Patents of Importance to Green Growth and Development of	OECD (GGKP)	Yes	2005-2012	2012		21.9 %	N/A

THEMATIC MACRO-INDICATORS

1	Carbon Footprint	NTNU - Carbon Footprint of	Yes	2005-2010	2010		2.80 t CO2 per capita	N/A
2	Water Footprint	Water Footprint Network	Yes	2005	2005		2,217.01 m3/yr/cap	N/A
3	Ecological Footprint	Global Footprint Network	Yes	2005-2012	2012		2.34 gha per person	N/A

#	Indicator Name	International Reporting body	Available for the Country	Time Coverage	Last available data year	Indicator baseline value	Unit of measure	Reporting body in the Country	Turkey
LAND USE									
1a	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	FAO and National Statistical Agencies	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
1b	Agricultural area organic, total	FAO	Yes	2005-2009	2009	1.29	% of Agricultural Area (%)	N/A	
2	Global food loss index	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3a	Index of sustainable forest management	FAO	No	-	-	-	-	N/A	
3b	Area of Certified forest	FAO (FRA)	No	-	-	-	1 000 ha	N/A	
WATER (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (also known as water withdrawal intensity)	FAO Aquastat	Yes	2008	2008	19.83	%	N/A	
2	Water Productivity	World Bank WDI (World	Yes	2007, 2014	2014	21.74	2010 \$ per m3	N/A	
3	Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM) implementation (0-100)	UNEP-DHI	No	-	-	-	Score ranging 0 to 100	N/A	
ENERGY (EFFICIENCY)									
1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	IEA in partnership	Yes	2005-2012	2012	12.84	%	N/A	
2	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	OECD/IEA and WB	Yes	2006-2012	2012	3.64	MJ/\$2011 PPP GDP	N/A	

3	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	N/A	No	-	-	-	-	N/A
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POLLUTION

1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	IEA and UNIDO (but	Yes	2007-2013	2013	0.38	kg CO2 per 2010 US\$ of	N/A
2	Signatory of 1 to 3 international multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions) on hazardous waste, and other chemicals	UNSTATS - SDG Indicators Global Database	Yes	2016	2016	-	Number of agreements signed	N/A
3	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	WHO Ambient Air Pollution in Cities Database	Yes	2014	2014	35.21	ug/m3	N/A

RESOURCE (EFFICIENCY)

1a	Material footprint (MF) per GDP	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	9.24E-04	t constant 2005 international	N/A
1b	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per GDP	UNEP Global Material Flow Dataset	Yes	2005-2010	2010	1.55	kg per unit of GDP (at constant 2005 US\$)	N/A
2a	Material footprint (MF) per capita	UNEP Live (and others)	Yes	2008	2008	11.03	t per capita	N/A

2b Domestic material consumption (DMC) per capita	UNEP Global Material Flow Dataset	Yes	2005-2010	2010			12.12 t per capita	N/A
3a Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	FAO	No	-	-	-	-		N/A
3b Marine Trophic Index (also called Mean Trophic Level (TL) of fisheries landings)	Sea AroundUS	No	-	-	-	-		N/A

BEHAVIOR (PRODUCERS & CONSUMERS)

1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies	N/A	No	-	-	-	-		N/A
2a Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	N/A	No	-	-	-	-		N/A
2b SPP/GPP as a percentage of total public procurement (in terms of monetary value)	National Governments	No	-	-	-	%		N/A
3 Green Patents (also called Patents of Importance to Green Growth and Development of environment-related technologies, % all technologies)	OECD (GGKP)	Yes	2005-2012	2012			5.0 %	N/A

4) Liste initiale d'indicateurs et évaluation de leur pertinence pour la liste finale

- Résultats de l'évaluation :
 - L'indicateur est-il un indicateur des ODD ? (colonne 2)
 - Oui = A
 - Non mais il est étroitement lié à un ODD = B
 - Non = C
 - L'indicateur est-il un indicateur important de CPD ? (colonne 3)
 - Très important = A
 - Moyennement important = B
 - Peu important = C
 - Disponibilité des métadonnées et données : (colonne 4)
 - La méthodologie existe et les données sont largement disponibles = A
 - La méthodologie a été établie mais les données ne sont pas facilement ou pas encore disponibles = B
 - Une méthodologie internationale validée existe mais n'a pas encore été développée = C

N°	Key for SDGs	Key for SCP	Metadat a/data	Final Score	Indicator Name	Indicator description	Reason for Indicator Inclusion	Already Available ? YES/NO	SDG YES/NO	SDG N°	International Reporting body
LAND USE											
1a	A	A-	B	AA-B	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Measures the share of a country's total agricultural area (defined as arable land + permanent crops + permanent meadows and pastures) that is under productive and sustainable agriculture (from environmental, social and economic viewpoints). Land under productive and sustainable agriculture will be those farms that satisfy indicators across all three dimensions	Measures progress in the extent to which sustainable agricultural production activities are being put in place in a country, over time. Under development by FAO, other international agencies and National Statistical agencies	No	Yes	2.4.1	FAO and National Statistical Agencies
2	A	A-	B-	AA-B-	Global food loss index	Measures the total losses of ag. commodities from the production to the retail level. It is a model-based index as relevant national data on losses are generally not available	Tier III indicator not fully developed yet (The indicator has been developed and compiled, but further testing and validation is required before public release). Once developed, it could help keeping track of food losses throughout the entire supply chain of food products	No	Yes	12.3.1	FAO

3a	A	B	C+	ABC+	Index of sustainable forest management	Composed of 4 sub components, it can be used as a basic indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management by a country. The four sub-indicators are reported in the comment.	The SFM index incorporates in a single framework both “net permanent forest loss” and “area of certified forest”, which would then not have to be monitored separately. The indicator is under development and, once ready, it could provide a comprehensive view on the sustainability of forest management from environmental, social and economic terms	No	Yes	15.2.1	FAO
1b	B	A-	A-	BA-A-	Agricultural area organic, total	Measures the share of a country’s total agricultural area that is organic (i.e., under organic agriculture cultivation)	Similar to the SDG indicator 2.4.1 but with an emphasis on the environmental pillar (social and economic viewpoints not considered). It is a partial indicator, which could be used until the above indicator is ready	Yes	No	2,4	FAO
3b	B	B+	A-	BB+A-	Area of Certified forest	Measures the share of forest area under a forest management plan, of which forest area certified under an independent forest management certification scheme.	Gives an indication of progresses towards sustainable management of forest ecosystems and thus towards sustainable forestry production	Yes	No	15,2	FAO (FRA)
	B	B	A-	BBA-	Net permanent forest loss	Measures the annual average percent change in forest area over most recent available period (5 yrs or 10 yrs)	Provides an indication of the consequences (in terms of loss of land) of forestry practices. If there is significant uncontrolled deforestation, forest management is not sustainable	Yes	No	15.1; 15.2.1	FAO (FRA)

WATER
(EFFICIENCY)

0

1	A	A	A	AAA	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (also known as water withdrawal intensity)	Measures the ratio between total freshwater withdrawn by all major sectors (as defined by ISIC standards) and total renewable freshwater resources, after having taken into account environmental water requirements	Provides an indication of the pressure placed on the renewable water resources by a country's economic activities	Yes	Yes	6.4.2	FAO Aquastat
3	A	B+	B	AB+B	Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM) implementation (0-100)	Measures (via surveys) the extent to which integrated water resources management (IWRM) is implemented in 4 main areas: policies, institutions, management tools, and financing	Provides an indication of a country governance response to sustainable water management. It also helps countries to identify barriers to progress and ways in which they can be addressed. NOTE: only aggregate figures (by region and income group) are publically available	No - Only aggregates	Yes	6.5.1	UNEP- DHI
2	B	A	A	BAA	Water Productivity	Measured as GDP in constant US\$ prices divided by annual total water withdrawal.	Provides a measure of the efficiency a country's economy has in using water for production activities. However, as countries have different economic structures, a country's sectorial activities and natural resource endowments should be taken into account when interpreting the indicator.	Yes	No	6,4	World Bank WDI (World Development Indicators)
	B	A	A	BAA	Direct use of agricultural drainage water	Measures the share of water withdrawn for agriculture - not consumed and returned - that is recovered and reused	By measuring water recycle and re-use in a country, this indicator provides an indication of the level of circularity in agricultural water use in an economy (indirectly informing on the amount of primary renewable freshwater resources saved)	Yes	No	6.3; 6.4	FAO Aquastat

	B	B	A	BBA	Agricultural water withdrawal as % of total renewable water resources	Measures the ratio between water withdrawn for irrigation in a given year and the total renewable water resources (TRWR) available.	Provides an indication of the pressure on the renewable water resources caused by irrigation for agriculture	Yes	No	6.4.2	FAO Aquastat
0 ENERGY (EFFICIENCY)											
1	A	A	A	AAA	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	It measures the share of final consumption of energy in a country that is derived from renewable (re)sources. Renewable energy sources are: hydro, solid biofuels, wind, solar, liquid biofuels, biogas, geothermal, marine and waste	Provides an indication of how "clean" and "environmentally-friendly" the use of energy in a country is.	Yes	Yes	7.2.1	IEA in partnership
2	A	A	A	AAA	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Energy intensity measured as primary energy supply divided by GDP, usually measured at purchasing power parity (MJ or Toe/\$ PPP GDP)	Energy intensity is an indication of how much energy is used to produce one unit of economic output thus helping monitor the efficient use of energy in an economy. The lower the value, the less energy is used to produce one unit of output.	Yes	Yes	7.3.1	OECD/IEA and World Bank, based on IEA data in IEA World Energy Balances
3	A	A	C	AAC	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	No metadata available on current indicator formulation	Removal of harmful subsidies is considered important in favoring a reduction in fossil fuel use thus allowing penetration of alternative and renewable fuels. Indicator could inform on a country's effort in creating the enabling conditions for phasing out fossil fuels.	No	Yes	12.c.1	N/A

	A	B+	C	AB+C	Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP	No metadata available on current indicator formulation	If available, the indicator would provide a monitoring of the policy responses in place in each country aimed at favouring an increased efficiency in energy use within the economy.	No	Yes	7.b.1	N/A
	A	B	B	ABB	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Measures the share of a country's population with access to clean fuels and technology (for lighting, cooking, and heating). It includes 1) clean cooking fuels, 2) devices and/or technologies used for cooking, and 3) other polluting forms of energy use in the home for lighting and heating.	Can be used as proxy to measure the share of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology thus indicating sustainable energy consumption at household level	No - in piloting phase	Yes	7.1.2	WHO in partnership
	B	B+	A	BB+A	Access to non-solid fuel (% of population)	Measures the share of a country's population with access to 1) non-solid clean cooking fuel, in household. Non-solid fuels include liquid fuels such as kerosene, ethanol, or other biofuels as well as gaseous fuels such as natural gas	Solid fuels are considered polluting and non-modern, while non-solid fuels are considered clean. As such, the use of (inefficient and harmful) solid fuels in underdeveloped countries (for use in cooking) is a significant health, safety, and environmental (air pollution) issue. NOTE: a sub-set of SDG indicator 7.1.2 and thus to be used giving the lack of data for the above indicator	Yes	No	7,1	World Bank

	C	A-	A	CA-A	Total Energy use	Measures the use of primary energy (before transformation to other end-use fuels) in a country (in kg of oil equivalent per capita), calculated as local production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport. NOTE: possible overlap with Total CO2 emissions	Although the energy intensity of an economy (representative of a relative improvement) might be decreasing, total energy use might be increasing in absolute terms. As such, measuring the total energy use provides an indication of absolute, rather than relative, progress. Total values should be preferred over per-capita values	Yes	No	-	IEA - republished by the World Bank
0 POLLUTION											
1	A	A	A	AAA	CO2 emission per unit of value added	Measures the amount of carbon dioxide emitted per unit of Manufacturing Value Added. According to the UNIDO definition used for SDG indicator 9.4.1., carbon emission is estimated from the data on energy consumption	Carbon emission per unit of value added is a universal indicator for measuring the impact of industrial production on environment. It captures the intensity of energy use, energy efficiency of production technology and most importantly use of fossil fuels. NOTE: possible overlap with the indicator Energy intensity of the Economy	Yes	Yes	9.4.1	IEA and UNIDO (but WB data are currently used in the file)
2	A	A	A-	AAA-	Signatory of 1 to 3 international multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions) on hazardous waste, and other chemicals	Indicate whether the country has signed 1, 2 or all three of the main conventions on hazardous wastes and other chemicals (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions)	Indicator provides an idea about each country's commitments to achieve environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, chemicals and persistent organic pollutants by indicating how many of the three main global conventions it has signed	To be derived	Yes	12.4.1	UNSTATS - SDG Indicators Global Database

3	A	B+	A	AB+A	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	Measures national-average concentration levels of particulate matter of 2.5 microns in diameter or smaller (PM2.5) in urban areas (g/m ³), weighted by cities' population size.	Measuring levels of fine particulate matter can support monitoring the per capita health impacts related to any improvements or degradation in air quality in cities. Articulating the indicator as annual population weighted means increases the suitability and measurability of this indicator at a national scale	Yes	Yes	11.6.2	WHO Ambient Air Pollution in Cities Database
	A	B+	B	AB+B	Proportion of wastewater safely treated	Measures the share of the total wastewater generated by households (sewage and faecal sludge), and economic activities (based on ISIC categories) that is safely treated	Addresses the needs of SDG target 6.3 for reducing water pollution, minimizing release of hazardous chemical and increasing treatment and reuse	No - expected to be ready by 2018	Yes	6.3.1	UN-Water, WHO and UNICEF
	B	A	A	BAA	Generation and discharge of wastewater by pollutant	Measures the amount of wastewater generated (by source and by sector) and discharged (by type) in a country, in terms of tons of O ₂ per day (for BOD and COD) and tons per day (for P, N, Cu and Zn)	Provides info on the production of wastewater with excessive organic load and contaminants that might end up polluting Med coasts and Sea	Yes	No	6,3	Eurostat
	B	A-	A	BA-A	Generation of waste	Measures the amount of waste (hazardous and non-hazardous) generated by a country (in kg per capita per year). It includes waste from all economic sectors (NACE classification) and households, including waste from waste treatment. Waste is classified as hazardous according to the definition of the Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC). Radioactive waste is excluded.	Key indicator to track waste production by households and economic activities, to provide indication of end-of-pipe sustainability of human activities	Yes	No	11.6; 12.4	Eurostat

B	A-	A	BA-A	Fertilizes nutrient use on arable and permanent crop area	Measures the amount of fertilizers - such as nitrogen (N), phosphate (P205), potash (K20) and complex fertilizers (NP, PK, NK and NPK) - used per unit of crop area, in each country (expressed in tonnes of plant nutrient equivalent per 1000 Ha). Results also available as tonnes of nutrients by country.	Provides an indication of the use of chemicals in agriculture (nutrient load from intensive agriculture). It could be used as a proxy for pollution from chemicals.	Yes	No	6.3; 12.4; 14.1	FAO
B	A-	A	BA-A	Pesticide Use	Measures the amounts of major individual pesticides products that are used in or sold to the agricultural sector for crops and seeds, in each country.	Provides an indication of the use of chemicals in agriculture. It could be used as a proxy for pollution from chemicals.	Yes	No	6.3; 12.4	FAO
B	A-	C	BA-C	Use of Chemicals products by sectors	No clear metadata available on current indicator formulation. Definition will depend on SEEA datasets.	There is a known lack of global data collection in chemicals. Use of SEEA related datasets would allow to calculate this indicator by industry and households.	No	No	6.3; 12.4	N/A
B	B+	A	BB+A	Demand-based CO2 emissions	Measures the CO2 embedded in the goods and services consumed in domestic final demand of a country by looking at production-based emissions plus emissions embodied in imports minus emissions embodied in exports. They reflect the CO2 emitted in the various stages of production of these goods and services, irrespective of where the various stages of production occurred.	Complements the previous indicator by measuring the impact on the environment (in terms of CO2 emissions) of both production (industrial) and consumption (at household level) activities.	Yes	No	9,4	OECD - Green Growth Indicators

	B	B+	A	BB+A	Gross Nutrient Balance (as defined by Eurostat) or the similar Gross Nitrogen Balance (as defined by EEA)	Gross nitrogen balance estimates the potential surplus of nitrogen (in kg or tonnes) on agricultural land (in hectares).	Surplus is defined as a concentration higher than that necessary to meet crop and forage needs. Indicator could thus inform on the intensity of crop use and on the resulting pollution from Nitrogen use.	Yes	No	12,4	Eurostat and EEA
0 RESOURCE (EFFICIENCY) - TERRESTRIAL											
1a	A	A	A	AAA	Material footprint (MF) per GDP	Consumption-based indicators of resource use measuring the global allocation of extracted raw material that are used to support the final demand of an economy. It is calculated as raw material equivalent of imports plus domestic extraction minus raw material equivalents of exports. The EORA multi-regional input-output (MRIO) framework is employed.	MF provides as close as possible a picture of the whole raw material consumption required to serve final demand of a country. When divided by that economy GDP (and measured over time) it provides an indication of how efficient that country is in using resources to generate economic outputs.	Yes	Yes	12.2.1 ; 8.4.1	UNEP Live (and others)
2a	A	A	A	AAA	Material footprint (MF) per capita	Consumption-based indicators of resource use measuring the global allocation of extracted raw material that are used to support the final demand of an economy. It is calculated as raw material equivalent of imports plus domestic extraction minus raw material equivalents of exports. The EORA multi-regional input-output (MRIO) framework is employed.	Although efficiency (as measured by MF per GDP) might be improving, determining a relative improvement at the country level, absolute material consumption might still increase (as the economy of that country increases). Measuring MF for the whole country, or at per capita level, provides an indication of the absolute, rather than just relative, improvement.	Yes	Yes	12.2.1 ; 8.4.1	UNEP Live (and others)

1b	A	A-	A	AA-A	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per GDP	Similarly to the MF, it measures the total amount of materials (in tonnes) used by an economy (i.e., the annual quantity of raw materials extracted from the domestic territory, plus all physical imports and minus all physical exports). However, differently from the MF, it does not track the whole mass of material embedded in the supply chain of imported products (the whole mass needed to produce such products) but only the final imported amount.	Ideally, MF should be preferred over DMC to ensure a comprehensive assessment. However, methods for assessing the mass (indirectly) embedded in the supply chain are still under development and official statistics on MF are not yet produced by national statistical bodies. Absent official MF data, DMC data should be used.	Yes	Yes	12.2.2 ; 8.4.2	UNEP Global Material Flow Dataset (and others)
2b	A	A-	A	AA-A	Domestic material consumption (DMC) per capita	DMC measures the total amount of materials (in tonnes) used by an economy (i.e., the annual quantity of raw materials extracted from the domestic territory, plus all physical imports and minus all physical exports) but, opposite to the MF, it does not track the whole mass of material embedded in the supply chain of imported products (the whole mass needed to produce such products) but only the final imported amount.	Ideally, MF should be preferred over DMC to ensure a comprehensive assessment. However, methods for assessing the mass (indirectly) embedded in the supply chain are still under development and official statistics on MF are not yet produced by national statistical bodies. Absent official MF data, DMC data should be used.	Yes	Yes	12.2.2 ; 8.4.2	UNEP Global Material Flow Dataset (and others)
	B	A	A	BAA	Resource Productivity	It relates domestic material consumption to economic activity. It is calculated as GDP/DMC.	Monitor the efficient use of natural capital in an economy. It is simply the inverse of the above indicator and thus provide the same info. Only one of the two indicators should be considered, depending on data availability (NOTE: several countries are calculating this rather than the above indicator).	Yes	No	12.2.2 ; 8.4.2	UNEP Global Material Flow Dataset (and others)

0 RESOURCE (EFFICIENCY) - MARINE											
3a	A	A-	B+	AA-B+	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Measures the percentage of global fish stocks that are at or above the abundance level that can produce the maximum sustainable yield.	Indicator would be an important one (to help design sustainable fishing strategies and establish the Maximum Sustainable Yield for each stock) but, so far, it is only calculated at the global level.	No - only global result available	Yes	14.4.1	FAO
3b	B	A	A-	BAA-	Marine Trophic Index (also called Mean Trophic Level (TL) of fisheries landings)	Measures the mean trophic level of fisheries landings indicating the fishery-induced impacts in food webs structure and thus the state of fisheries.	Provides info on the trophic level of fish and marine invertebrates landed by fisheries (the degree to which catch has shifted from top predators to lower trophic levels). A decrease in this value means that we are fishing down the marine food webs (the stock of the high level predators decrease) and it can be used to evaluate fisheries' impact on marine ecosystems	Yes - to be extracted from Sea AroundUs database	No	14,4	Sea AroundUS
	B	A	B	BAB	% of fish catch with sustainable fishing methods	Measures the share of fish landings that have been sustainably caught	Could inform about sustainable fishing practices. But data is not available	No	No	14,2	N/A
	B	A	B	BAB	Percentage of certified fishery	Measures the share of certified fisheries over the total number of fisheries	Could inform about sustainable fishing practices. But data is not available	No	No	14,2	N/A
	B	A	C	BAC	Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP	No metadata available on current indicator formulation	Could provide info on the sustainable management of fisheries (production activities) in each country	No	No	14,7	N/A
0 BEHAVIOR (PRODUCERS & CONSUMERS)											

1	A	A	C+	AAC+	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies	No metadata available on current indicator formulation	At the country level, the indicator could be modified to calculate whether or not the country has an SCP action plan or has implemented recognizable SCP practices (and eventually how many) to Inform on progress towards the penetration of SCP plans/actions	No	Yes	12.1.1	N/A
	A	B	C	ABC	Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	No metadata available on current indicator formulation	Provides info on a country's efforts in creating the enabling conditions for the penetration of environmentally sound technologies	No	Yes	17.7.1	N/A
2a	A	B	C	ABC	Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	No metadata available on current indicator formulation	Key indicator to track enabling conditions in the public sector to favor SCP actions	No	Yes	12.7.1	N/A
	A	B	C+	ABC+	Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans, with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	The indicator currently lacks a methodological framework but it is expected that it should be rooted in some form of linked tourism and environmental accounts (SEEA-TSA).	Represents an attempt at presenting an indicator that could approximate for the "sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism". NOTE: under development	No	Yes	12.b.1	UNWTO in partnership

3	B+	A	A	B+AA	Green Patents (also called Patents of Importance to Green Growth and Development of environment-related technologies, % all technologies)	Measures the share of environment-related technology patents over the total technology patents developed by a country	Key indicator to track societal responses to green economy needs as it tracks the number of Patents of importance to Green Growth.	Yes	No	12,7	OECD (GGKP)
	B	A	A	BAA	R&D expenditure of importance to Green Growth (also called Environmentally related R&D expenditure, % GDP)	Measures the Gross domestic Expenditure on Research and Development (GERD) as percentage of GDP. GERD is measured as total intramural (= business enterprise + government + higher education + private non-profit) R&D expenditure in various socio-economic objectives.	Indicates the societal responses in a country for delivering green growth and secure business and employment opportunities.	Yes	No	12.a	OECD (GGKP)
	B	A	A	BAA	Number of EPDs	Measures the number of products with Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) by sector. EPD is a verified and registered document that communicates transparent and comparable information about the life-cycle environmental impact of a product.	Provides info on producers' engagement in responses to sustainable production issues within a country. Opposite to EU ecolabels, EPDs are based on a sound methodology (LCA) and subject to a 3rd party review. They are used beyond the sole EU.	Yes - to be extracted from Environdec database	No	12.1; 12.6	Environdec
	B	A	A	BAA	Prevalence of overweight and obesity	Measures the share of a country's population with a body mass index (BMI) of 25 kg/m ² or higher.	Being usually related to dietary behaviours, trends in the number of overweight and obese people provide an indication of unsustainability in food consumption (i.e., overconsumption).	Yes	No	2,2	WHO

	B	A	A-	BAA-	Number of tourist beds (hotel/facilities) holding eco-label (EMAS, ISO 14000...) as % of total beds	Measures the share of eco-labelled hotels in a country.	This indicator - also included in the Blue Economy Project - shows the importance of hotels with eco-labels compared to total number of hotels.	TBC	No	12.b	EEA
	B	A-	A	BA-A	Existance of national dietary guidelines	A simple Yes/No indicator measuring whether the government has published guidelines for a balanced and nutritious diet.	Could be used to monitor progresses against actions # 8, 11 and 12 of the regional SCP Action Plan. It provides info on country's efforts in creating the enabling conditions for residents to eat sustainably and potentially adhere to the Med diet.	Yes	No	2,2	Economist Intelligence Unit
2b	B	A	B+	BAB+	SPP/GPP as a percentage of total public procurement (in terms of monetary value)	Measures the share of a country's total national public procurement spending that is governed by Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) and/or Green Public Procurement (GPP) policies (measured by monetary value)	Key indicator to track enabling conditions in the public sector to favor SCP actions	Should be available from National Govs.	No	12,7	National Governments
	B	A	C	BAC	Share of national budget spent on R&D for sustainable consumption and production (SCP) and environmental sound technologies	No metadata available on current indicator formulation.	Indicates the societal responses in a country for favoring SCP and secure business and employment opportunities.	No	No - modified from original SDG	12.a	N/A
	B	B	A	BBA	Target 12.6 Live Tracker (also called Sustainability Disclosure Database)	Measures the number of sustainability reporting policies in countries. Policies refer to national government initiatives such as market regulations, policies, and legislation in which companies disclose or report on non-financial	Provides an easy indication on whether or not countries have sustainability reporting policies (and how many) thus informing on their response to sustainable production issues.	Yes	No	12,6	GRI - Sustainability Disclosure Database

					factors.						
B	B	A	BBA	EMAS certifications (per million inhabitants)	Measures the number of certified enterprises in a country per million inhabitants.	Provides info on organizations' responses to SCP issues within a country.	Yes	No	12.1; 12.6	DG Environme nt	
B	B	A	BBA	Diet-related death rate	Measures the age-standardized death rate due to diet-related mortality causes such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia, hypertension, and some types of cancers (colon, stomach and breast).	Proxy for the consumption of healthy diets.	Yes	No	2,2	WHO - IARC	
B	B	A-	BBA-	Adherence to the Mediterranean dietary pattern	Various metrics exist to measure the extent to which people consume the dietary components that capture the essence of the Med diet (vegetables, legumes, fruits and nuts, cereal, fish and oil). For instance, the Mediterranean Diet Score (MDS) ranges from 0 – minimal adherence to the traditional MD – to 9 – maximal adherence.	Investigation is needed to identify and select the best metric for adherence to the Med diet. Once identified, this indicator could constitute a good proxy for health risks, environmental issues and loss of biodiversity as adherence to the Med diet implies that consumers eats healthy, primarily locally-sourced food, with a higher share of cereals, vegetables and fruits (and low in animal protein).	Yes - several metrics	No	2	N/A	

	B	C	A-	BCA-	Number of companies that have joined the UN Global Compact Initiative.	Measures the number of companies (by company type) within each country that have joined the initiative, and are currently active (by type of initiative and business sector).	Provides an overview on the commitment of private and public actors within a country to align their strategies and operations with universal principles on human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption, and take actions that advance societal goals.	Yes - to be derived from UNGC website	No	12,6	UN Global Compact
	B	C	A-	BCA-	EU Ecolabel licences	Measures the number of EU Ecolabel licenses released in a country, by product and service group	Provides info on a country's adherence to this Europe-wide voluntary environmental labelling scheme, thus provide an indication on producers' engagement in responses to SCP issues	Yes	No	12.1; 12.6	DG Environment
0 THEMATIC MACRO-INDICATORS											
	A	A	A	AAA	Material Footprint	Measures the CO2 embedded in the goods and services consumed in domestic final demand of a country by looking at production-based emissions plus emissions embodied in imports minus emissions embodied in exports. They reflect the CO2 emitted in the various stages of production of these goods and services, irrespective of where the various stages of production occurred	Complements the previous indicator by measuring the impact on the environment (in terms of CO2 emissions) of both production (industrial) and consumption (at household level) activities	Yes	No	9,4	OECD - Green Growth Indicators

1	B	A	A	BAA	Carbon Footprint	Total amount of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that are directly and indirectly caused by both production and consumption activities of a country (or that are accumulated over the life cycle stages of a product, good or service). All direct (on-site, internal) and indirect emissions (off-site, external, embodied, upstream, and downstream) are taken into account	Complements the previous indicator by measuring the impact on the environment (in terms of GHGs emissions) of both production (industrial) and consumption (at household level) activities	Yes	No	9,4	NTNU - Carbon Footprint of Nations portal
2	B	A	A	BAA	Water Footprint	Measures the total volume of freshwater that is used (and/or polluted) to produce the goods and services consumed by the individual or community or produced by business.	Useful macro-indicator of the overall freshwater used (directly and indirectly throughout the whole supply chain) in both production and consumption activities. It could be used for communication around overall SCP progresses in terms of humans' freshwater abstraction	Yes	No	6,4	Water Footprint Network
3	B	A	A	BAA	Ecological Footprint	Measures how much of the regenerative capacity of the biosphere is occupied by human demand for resources and services (at country or individual level) compared to how much capacity is available (and how it is distributed) on the planet	Useful macro-indicator of the overall pressure placed on ecosystems by human production, trade and consumption of food, energy, goods and services. It could be used for communication around overall SCP progresses.	Yes	No	12.2; 8.4	Global Footprint Network

	B	B	A	BBA	Ocean Health Index	Measures the overall health condition/status of coupled human-natural marine ecosystems over ten goals: Food provision, Tourism and recreation, Coastal protection, Carbon storage, Natural products, Artisanal fishing opportunity, Coastal livelihoods and economies, Sense of place, Clean waters and biodiversity.	Could provide an interesting overview on the status of marine ecosystems and how human societies manage and use them. TBD if this is an appropriate SCP indicator.	Yes	No	14,2	CI and others
	B	B	A-	BBA-	Environmental Democracy Index	Measures procedural rights in an environmental context by tracking a country's citizen ability to freely access information around environmental impacts, participate meaningfully in decision-making, and demand enforcement of environmental laws or compensation for damage. It also has a supplemental scoring system assessing the degree to which environmental democracy is being implemented in practice.	Having access to info on the fact your country has signed an agreement and has certain env. laws could stimulate SC. TBD if this is an appropriate composite SCP indicator for governance responses	No - only few countries available	No	16.3; 16.10; 16.6; 16.7	WRI
	B	C	B	BCB	Land Footprint	Measures the amount of land that is used by humans (at country or individual level) to derive the biomass-based resources they consume.	Useful macro-indicator of the human drivers (due to both production and consumption activities) of land use. It could be used for communication around overall SCP progresses in terms of human induced land use and land use changes.	Yes	No	12,2	N/A

	B	C	B	BCB	Chemical Footprint	Measures potential risk posed by a product based on its chemical composition, the human and ecologically hazardous properties of the ingredients, and the exposure potential of the ingredients during its life cycle. It includes the chemicals used, consumed, produced or modified throughout the life cycle of the product of interest, and the risks posed	Useful macro-indicator of chemicals release in the ecosystems because of both production and consumption activities. It could be used for communication around overall progresses in chemicals' release (against a planetary threshold for chemical pollution, which should not be passed from an environmental safety perspective)	No - only aggregate for EU	No	12,4	JRC
	C	C	B+	CCB+	Nitrogen Footprint	Measures the overall amount of reactive nitrogen released to the environment due to individual's consumption of food and energy	Useful macro-indicator of reactive Nitrogen release in the ecosystems because of both production and consumption activities. It could be used for communication around overall SCP progresses. However, calculated only once (newly created indicator) and not for all countries	No - only a few countries	No	-	University of Virginia and Energy Research Center of the Netherlands