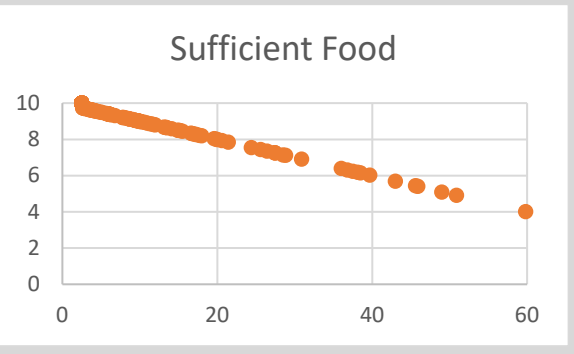
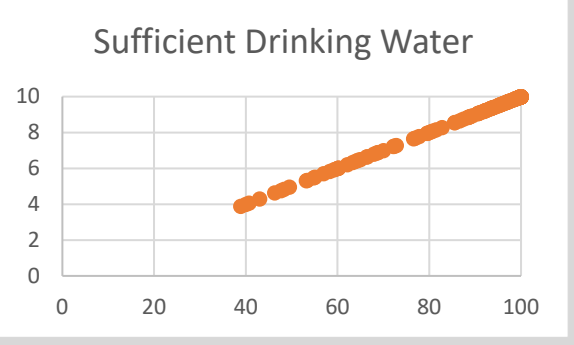
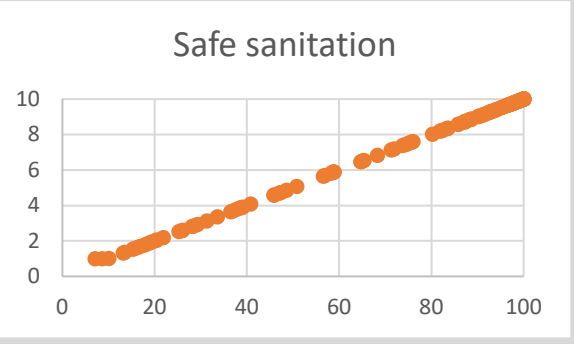
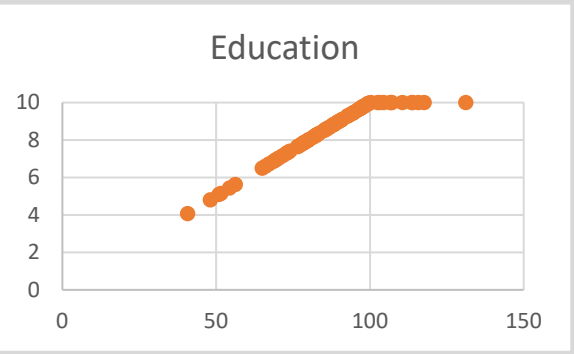
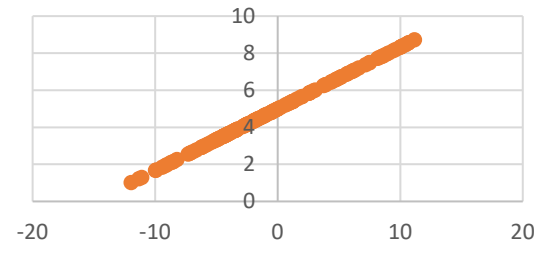
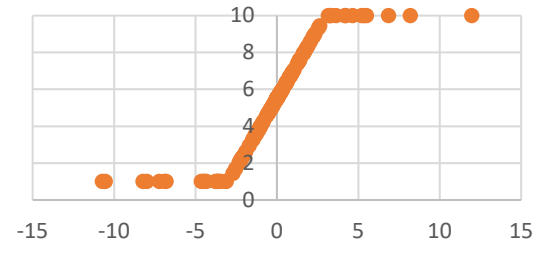
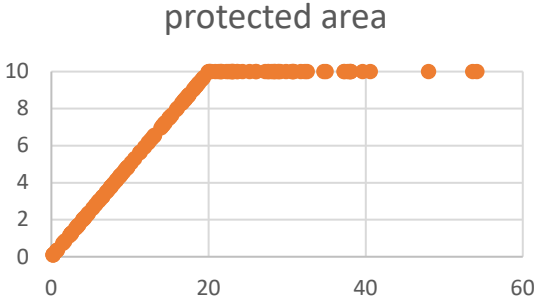
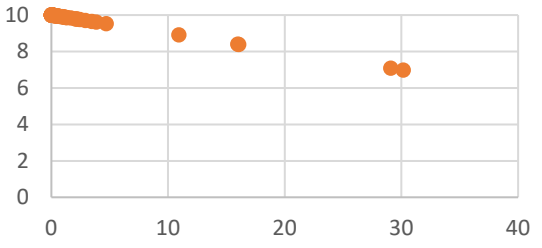
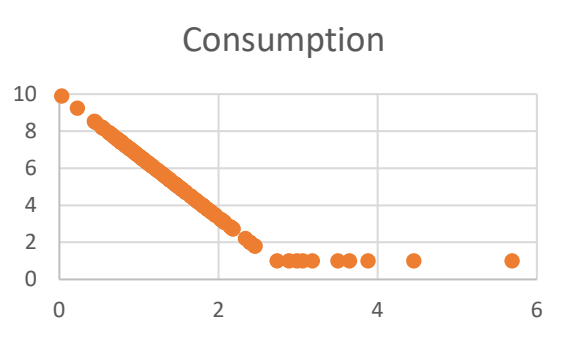
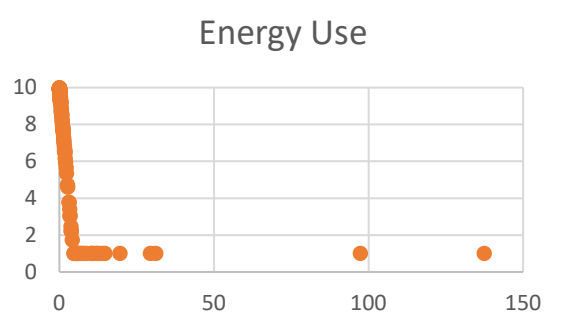
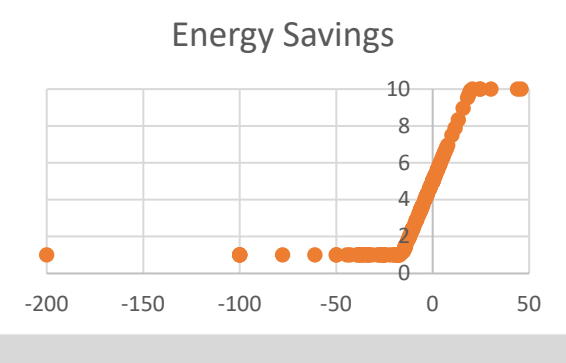
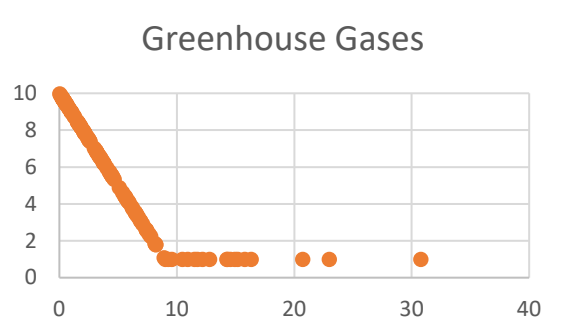


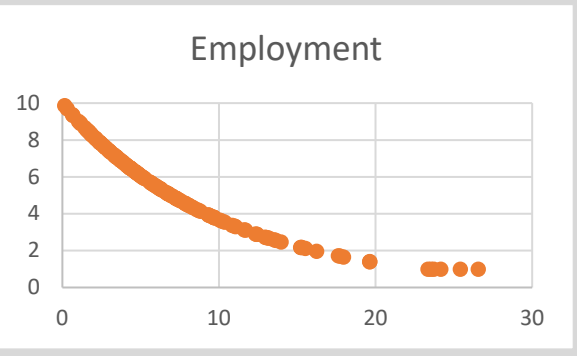
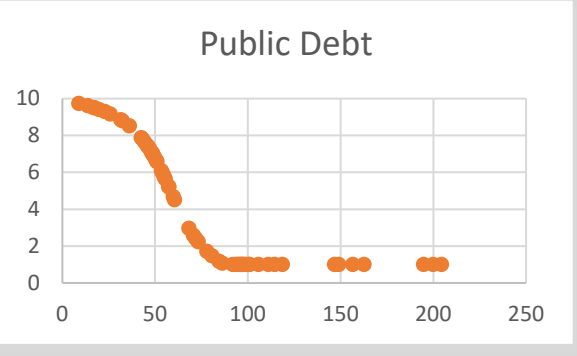
<p><b>Indicator 1 – Sufficient Food</b></p> <p><i>Formula:</i>  <math>F(X)=(100-X)/10</math> if <math>2.5 \leq X \leq 100</math>  <math>F(X)=10</math> if <math>X &lt; 2.5</math>, since FAO doesn't specify values <math>&lt; 2.5</math>.</p> <p>X: % undernourished people</p>	
<p><b>Indicator 2 – Sufficient Drinking Water</b></p> <p><i>Formula:</i>  <math>F(X)=X/10</math></p> <p>Range of validity: <math>0 \leq X \leq 100</math></p> <p>X: Percentage of population using at least basic drinking water services (percent)</p>	
<p><b>Indicator 3 – Safe Sanitation</b></p> <p><i>Formula:</i>  <math>F(X)=X/10</math></p> <p>Range of validity: <math>0 \leq X \leq 100</math></p> <p>X: Percentage of population using at least basic sanitation services (percent)</p>	
<p><b>Indicator 4 – Education</b></p> <p><i>Formula:</i>  <math>F(X)=X/10</math> if <math>0 \leq X \leq 100</math>  <math>F(X)=10</math> if <math>X &gt; 100</math></p> <p>X: Combined gross enrolment ratio, primary to tertiary, both sexes (%)</p>	

<p><b>Indicator 5 – Healthy Life</b></p> <p><i>Formula:</i>  <math>F(X) = ((X-20)/60) * 10</math>                  Range of validity: <math>20 \leq X \leq 80</math></p> <p>X: Life expectancy at birth in number of healthy life years</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Healthy Life</b></p>
<p><b>Indicator 6 – Gender Equality</b></p> <p><i>Formula:</i>  <math>F(X) = X * 10</math>                  Range of validity: <math>0 \leq X \leq 1</math></p> <p>X: Gender Gap Index</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gender Equality</b></p>
<p><b>Indicator 7 – Income Distribution</b></p> <p><i>Formula:</i>  <math>F(X) = \text{EXP}(-0.1 * (X-4.5)) * 10</math> if <math>4.5 \leq X</math></p> <p>X: Ratio of income share held by lowest 10% to income share held by highest 10%</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Income Distribution</b></p>
<p><b>Indicator 8 – Population Growth</b></p> <p><i>Formula:</i>  <math>F(X) = -0.0067 * X^2 - 0.4333 * X + 8</math> if <math>-5 &lt; X &lt; 15</math>  <math>F(X) = 1</math> if <math>X \geq 15</math>  <math>F(X) = 10</math> if <math>X &lt; -5</math></p> <p>X: Average yearly 5-years change in Population, total</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Population Growth</b></p>

<p><b>Indicator 9 – Good Governance</b></p> <p><i>Formula:</i>  <math>F(X)=((X+15)/30)*10</math>                  Range of validity: <math>-15 \leq X \leq +15</math></p> <p>X: Sum of the values of the six Worldwide Governance Indicators</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Good Governance</b></p> 
<p><b>Indicator 10 – Biodiversity</b></p> <p><i>Formula:</i>  <math>F(X)=(F(X1)+F(X2))/2</math></p> <p><i>Forest Area:</i>  <math>F(X1)=0.15*X1*10+5.5</math> if <math>-3 &lt; X1 &lt; 3</math>  <math>F(X1)=10</math> if <math>X1 \geq 3</math>  <math>F(X1)=1</math> if <math>X1 &lt; -3</math>                  X1: Forest area (% of land area)</p> <p><i>Protected Area:</i>  <math>F(X2)=X2/20*10</math> if <math>X2 &lt; 20</math>  <math>F(X2)=10</math> if <math>X2 \geq 20</math>                  X2: Terrestrial protected areas (% of total land area)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>forest area</b></p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>protected area</b></p> 
<p><b>Indicator 11 – Renewable Water Resources</b></p> <p><i>Formula:</i>  <math>F(X)=(100-X)/10</math> if <math>X \leq 90</math>  <math>F(X)=1</math> if <math>X &gt; 90</math></p> <p>X: Total freshwater withdrawal</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Renewable Water Resources</b></p> 

<p><b>Indicator 12 – Consumption</b></p> <p><i>Formula:</i></p> <p><math>F(X)=10-3*X^2/1.8</math> if <math>X \leq 2.7</math></p> <p><math>F(X)=1</math> if <math>X &gt; 2.7</math></p> <p>X: Ecological Footprint (gha per person)</p>	 <p>The graph shows a curve that starts at (0, 10) and decreases as X increases. At X ≈ 2.7, the curve reaches a value of 1 and then remains constant at 1 for all X &gt; 2.7. The x-axis ranges from 0 to 6, and the y-axis ranges from 0 to 10.</p>
<p><b>Indicator 13 – Energy Use</b></p> <p><i>Formula:</i></p> <p><math>F(X)=-2*X+10</math> if <math>X \leq 5</math></p> <p><math>F(X)=1</math> if <math>X &gt; 5</math></p> <p>X: Primary energy usage</p>	 <p>The graph shows a curve that starts at (0, 10) and decreases linearly to (5, 1). For X &gt; 5, the curve remains constant at a value of 1. The x-axis ranges from 0 to 150, and the y-axis ranges from 0 to 10.</p>
<p><b>Indicator 14 – Energy Savings</b></p> <p><i>Formula:</i></p> <p><math>F(X)=0.25*X+5</math> if <math>-20 \leq X \leq 20</math></p> <p><math>F(X)=1</math> if <math>X &lt; -20</math></p> <p><math>F(X)=10</math> if <math>X &gt; 20</math></p> <p>X: Change in primary energy usage between 2012 and 2016 in %</p>	 <p>The graph shows a curve that is constant at 1 for X &lt; -20. Between X = -20 and X = 20, the curve increases linearly from 1 to 10. For X &gt; 20, the curve remains constant at 10. The x-axis ranges from -200 to 50, and the y-axis ranges from 0 to 10.</p>
<p><b>Indicator 15 – Greenhouse Gases</b></p> <p><i>Formula:</i></p> <p><math>F(X)=10-X</math> if <math>0 \leq X \leq 9</math></p> <p><math>F(X)=1</math> if <math>X &gt; 9</math></p> <p>X: Total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions - Fuel Combustion (Mt of CO<sub>2</sub>)</p>	 <p>The graph shows a curve that starts at (0, 10) and decreases linearly to (9, 1). For X &gt; 9, the curve remains constant at a value of 1. The x-axis ranges from 0 to 40, and the y-axis ranges from 0 to 10.</p>

<p><b>Indicator 16 – Renewable Energy</b></p> <p><i>Formula:</i>  <math>F(X)=X/10</math> if <math>0 \leq X \leq 100</math>  <math>F(X)=10</math> if <math>X &gt; 100</math></p> <p>X: Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)</p>	
<p><b>Indicator 17 – Organic Farming</b></p> <p><i>Formula:</i>  <math>F(X)=9*(1-EXP(-0.25*X)) + 1</math></p> <p>X: organic area share of total farmland[%]</p>	
<p><b>Indicator 18 – Genuine Savings</b></p> <p><i>Formula:</i>  <math>F(X)=10*ARCTAN(0.2*X)/\pi + 5</math></p> <p>X: Adjusted net savings, including particulate emission damage (% of GNI)</p>	
<p><b>Indicator 19 – Gross Domestic Product</b></p> <p><i>Formula:</i>  <math>F(X)=10*(1.01-EXP(-0.000065*X))</math> if <math>0 \leq X \leq 70000</math>  <math>F(X)=10</math> if <math>X &gt; 70000</math></p> <p>X: GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$)</p>	

<p><b>Indicator 20 – Employment</b></p> <p><i>Formula:</i></p> <p><math>F(X) = \text{EXP}(-0.1 * X) * 10</math> if <math>0 \leq X \leq 60</math></p> <p><math>F(X) = 1</math> if <math>X &gt; 60</math></p> <p>X: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)</p>	 <p>The graph shows a smooth curve starting at (0, 10) and decaying towards zero as X increases. At X=60, there is a sharp drop in the value to 1, and it remains constant at 1 for X &gt; 60.</p>
<p><b>Indicator 21 – Public Debt</b></p> <p><i>Formula:</i></p> <p><math>F(X) = -3.8 * \text{ARCTAN}(0.06 * X - 3.5) + 5</math> if <math>2.5 \leq X &lt; 117</math></p> <p><math>F(X) = 1</math> if <math>X \geq 117</math></p> <p><math>F(X) = 10</math> if <math>X &lt; 2.5</math></p> <p>General Government liabilities or debt + loans or net lending</p>	 <p>The graph shows a curve starting at (0, 10) and decreasing as X increases. Between X=2.5 and X=117, the curve drops sharply from approximately 9.5 to 1. For X &gt;= 117, the value remains constant at 1.</p>

