



# **Sustainable Society Index SSI-2014**

**SSI, your compass to sustainability**



## Sustainable Society Index 2014



For all people who care about life on earth, today as well as in the near and distant future.



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The **Sustainable Society Foundation (SSF)**, a non-profit organization established in 2006, focuses on stimulating and assisting societies in their development towards sustainability. Our main work is the further development and regular updating of two sustainability indexes, both comprising Human Wellbeing, Environmental Wellbeing and Economic Wellbeing:

1. SSI – **Sustainable Society Index**, measuring the level of sustainability for 151 countries, covering 99% of the world population
2. SCI – **Sustainable City Index**, measuring the level of sustainability at local level.

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*Projectteam*

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# **SSI-2014**

## Sustainable Society Index 2014

The SSI shows at a glance the level of sustainability in each of the 151 assessed countries.

*Geurt van de Kerk*

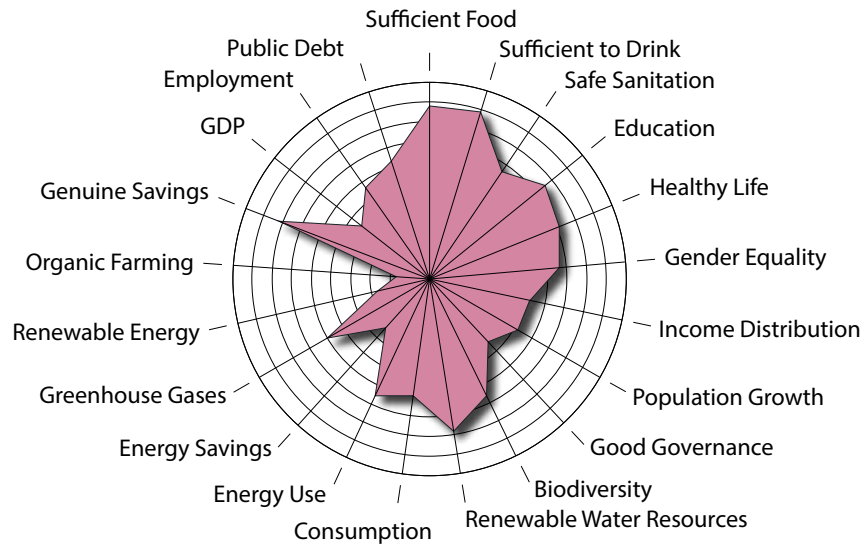
*Arthur Manuel*



Sustainable Society Foundation

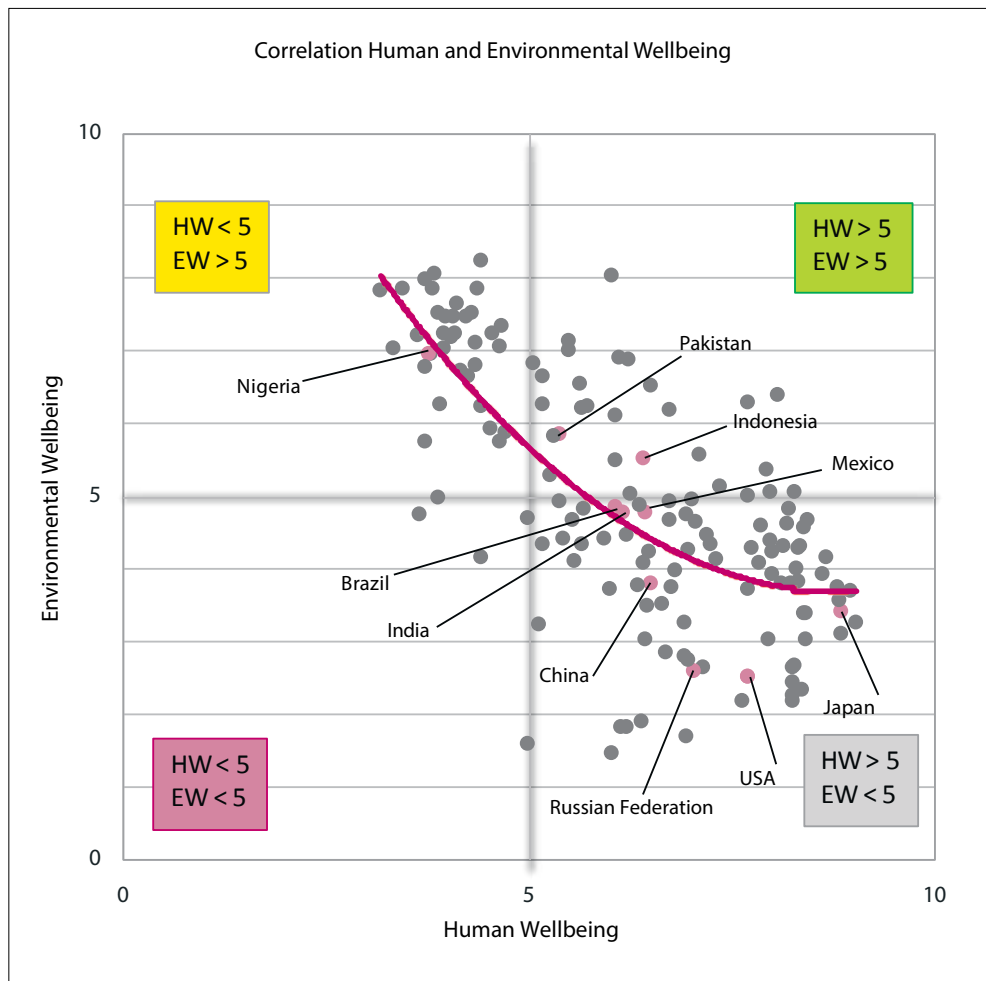


## Sustainable Society Index 2014 - World averages



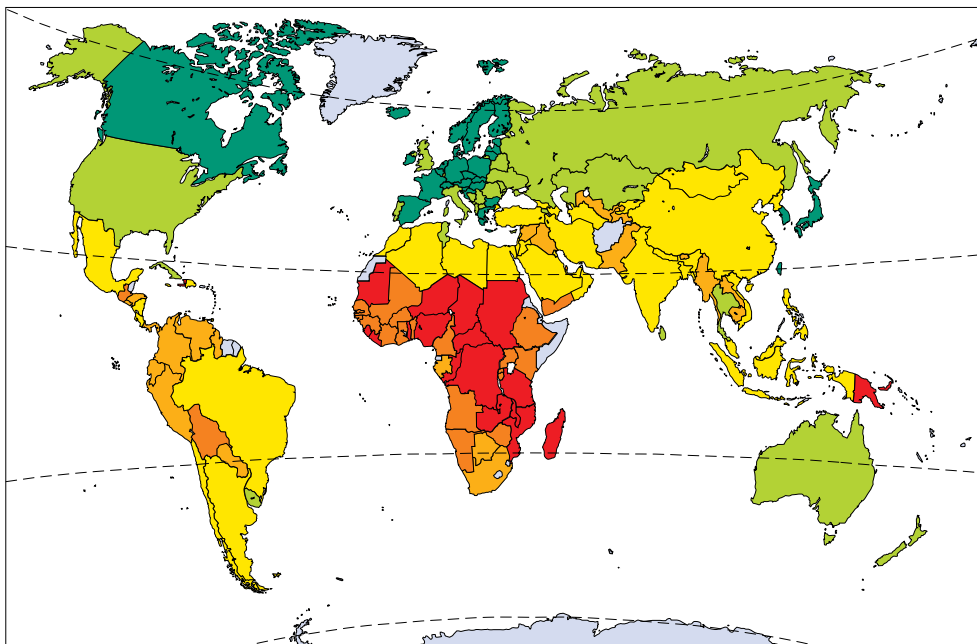
*The spider web graphs in this publication show the level of sustainability. The outer circle expresses full sustainability, a score of 10 (on a scale of 1 to 10); the inner circle of the web expresses no sustainability at all, a score of 1. The target for each indicator is the outer circle, a sustainable 10.*

The earth offers enough for everyone's need, not for everyone's greed  
*Mahatma Gandhi*

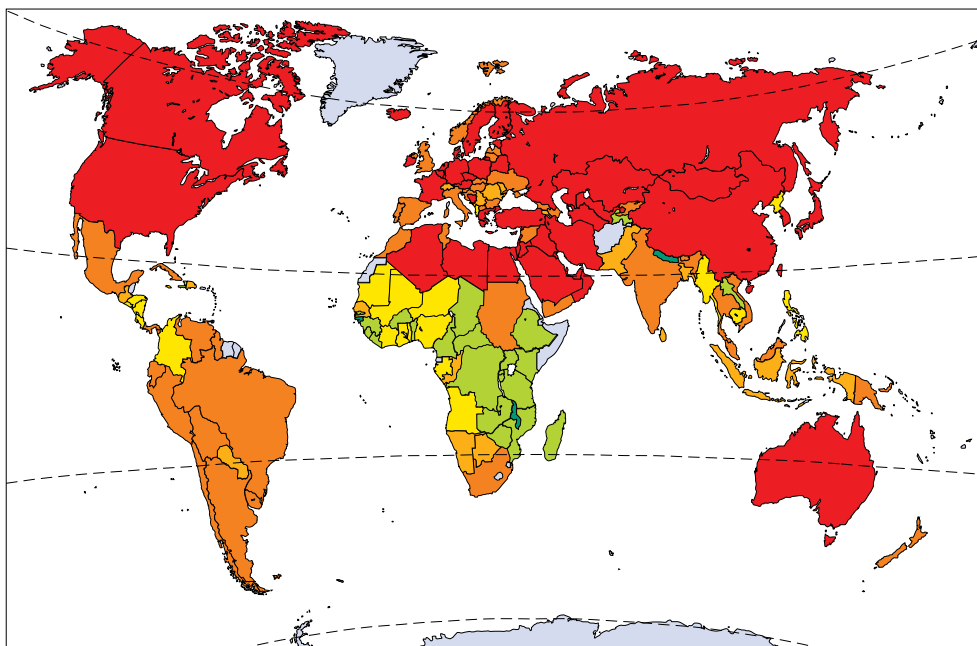


The graph shows the scores for Human as well as Environmental Wellbeing of all 151 countries included in the SSI-2014. The countries with a population over 100 million are marked light purple. The purple line shows the trend line (polynomial) for the correlation between HW and EW. There appears to be a statistically quite strong correlation:  $R^2 = 0.5$ .

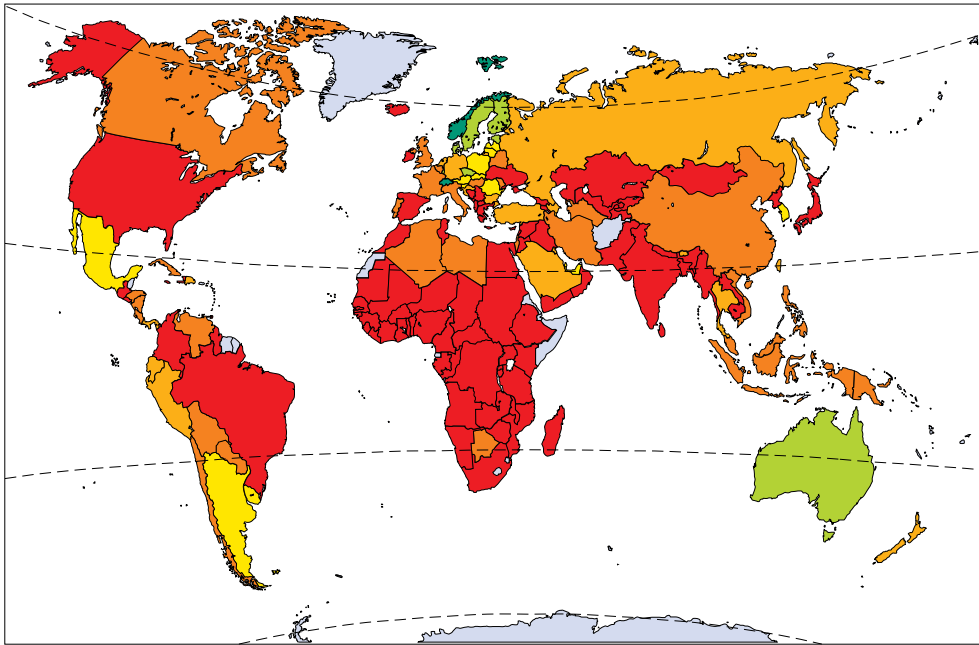
Human Wellbeing - World scores SSI-2014



Environmental Wellbeing - World scores SSI-2014



## Economic Wellbeing - World scores SSI-2014



### Legend

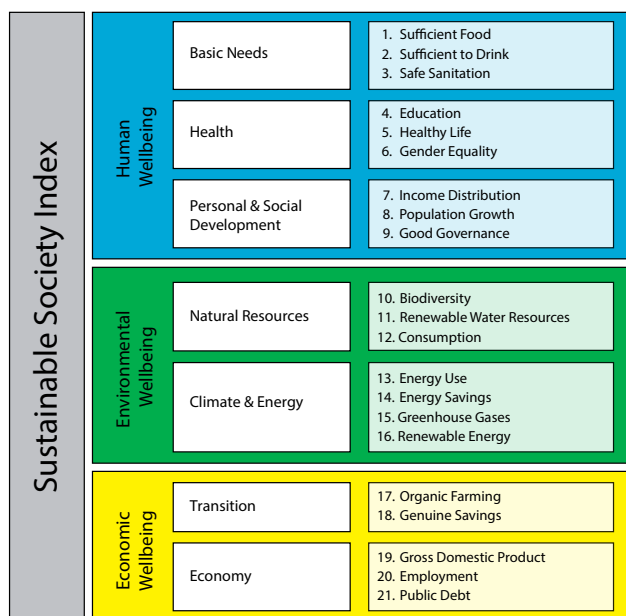
The colours used in the various graphs, facilitate a quick assessment of the actual situation. Each colour corresponds with a score range:

8 or higher	5 to 6
7 to 8	4 to 5
6 to 7	4 or lower

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This edition – the fifth already – of the Sustainable Society Index, SSI-2014, offers a picture of the current level of sustainability of countries worldwide. The SSI covers 151 countries, comprising no less than 99% of the world population. It is built up by 21 indicators, clustered in 7 categories and finally in 3 dimensions.

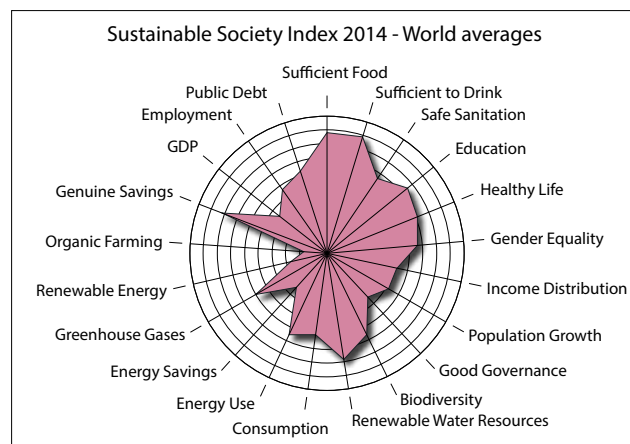


Since the previous edition, we have partly revised the framework of the SSI. We had to remove three important indicators: Clean Air, Clean Water and Air Quality, due to lack of reliable data for all 151 countries covered by the SSI. On the other hand three important indicators have been (re-)introduced: Population Growth, Energy Use and Energy Savings.

The Joint Research Center of the European Commission (JRC) has again made a statistical analysis of this new version of the SSI and concluded that the new setup

meets the statistical requirements and is well suited to measure a country's level of sustainability. JRC strongly advised us to aggregate no further than to dimension level, in view of the negative correlation between Human and Environmental Wellbeing.

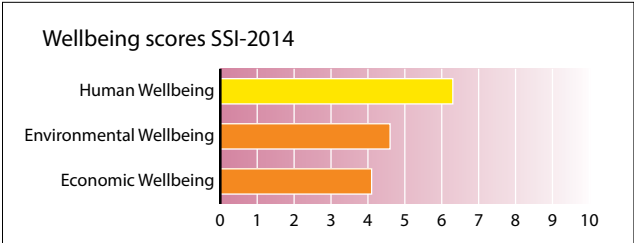
## Results 2014



The picture clearly shows that, like in previous years Sufficient Food and Sufficient to Drink have the best scores, in spite of millions of people worldwide living under most difficult circumstances: over 800 million people are lacking sufficient food and safe drinking water, 2,5 billion have no access to safe sanitation!

Many indicators give 'room for improvement' to say the least of it. Among these the indicators which are a major concern for most people if not all: the four indicators with respect to Climate Change.

The world average scores for the three wellbeing dimensions are shown below.



Of the three dimensions, Human Wellbeing is worldwide performing best with an average score of 6.3. Environmental Wellbeing is second best, with a much lower score of 4.6. Economic Wellbeing is last with a score of 4.1.

### Progress 2006-2014

It can be no surprise that the world is performing poorly with respect to sustainability. Nevertheless on average, countries show progress over the last 8 years: the score for Human Wellbeing increased by 6.4%, while the score for Economic Wellbeing increased in terms of percentage even more, by 11.9%. But Environmental Wellbeing showed a decline by 4.7%. So this is a mixture of good news and bad news. It certainly doesn't suggest a great concern of our generation for the wellbeing of future generations.

#### Progress dimensions 2006-2014

Human Wellbeing	+ 6.4%
Environmental Wellbeing	- 4.7%
Economic Wellbeing	+ 11.9%

Of all indicators Income (GDP per capita) has increased the most. On the other end of the scale three out of four indicators for Climate & Energy decreased.

#### Progress dimensions 2006-2014

GDP	+ 30%
Public Debt	+ 18%
Organic Farming	+ 15%
Renewable Energy	- 4.3%
Energy Use	- 5.0%
Greenhouse Gases	- 5.7%

Notice that a decrease in score means worse performance, like for Greenhouse Gases!

### Regions

The regional differences are interesting. With respect to Human Wellbeing, all African regions, with the lowest scores for this dimension, made progress, most of all Middle Africa. On the other hand, Central Asia showed the largest decrease. Oceania, Eastern and Northern Europe also were in decline. Overall, 15 of the 19 UN regions showed progress on Human Wellbeing.

The progress of Environmental Wellbeing across the regions is – alas – more 'balanced': 10 regions were progressing, one stayed even and 8 were in decline, above all Southern Asia, which includes India with a decrease of 20% for EW.

14 regions made progress on Economic Wellbeing, with three Asian regions topping the list: West, Southeast and South Asia. 5 were in decline: North, South and West Europe and North America. The decline of Southern Africa was very small.

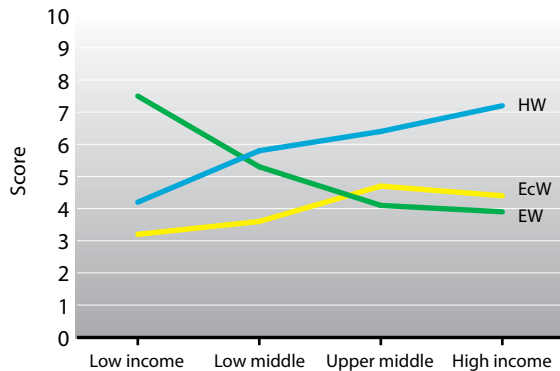


### Progress regions 2006-2014 / Human Wellbeing

Africa Middle	+ 21%
Africa West	+ 13%
Africa East	+ 11%
America Central	+ 11%
Asia South	+ 11%
Europe North	- 0.5%
Europe East	- 0.7%
Oceania	- 1.4%
Asia Central	- 4.0%

### Income

Wellbeing scores per income class SSI-2014

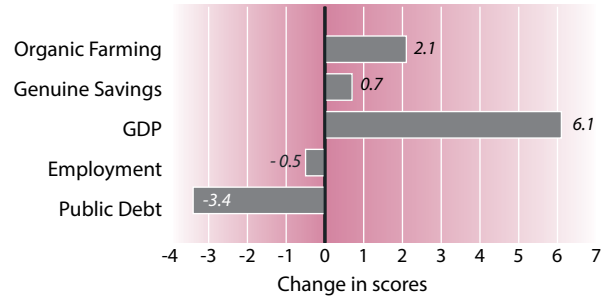


Not unexpectedly, the picture clearly shows the increasing Human Wellbeing and the decreasing Environmental Wellbeing for increased income. This doesn't necessarily mean that there is a causal correlation between the two, but it is at least suggestive and needs further examination.

The variation in values per income class are much smaller for Economic Wellbeing than for the two other dimensions. However this certainly doesn't mean that this also

applies for the five underlying indicators as can be seen in the following graph.

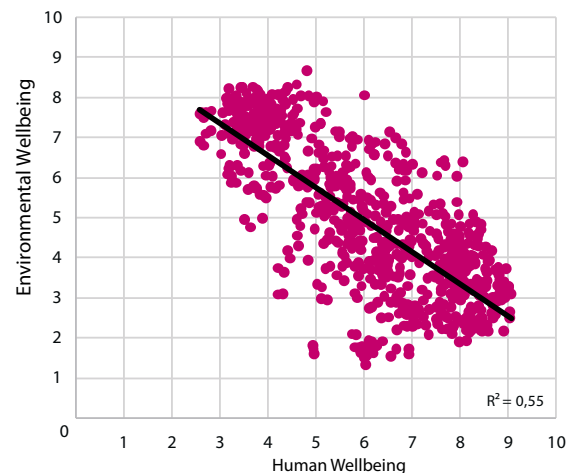
Indicator scores high income minus low income - 2014



### Correlation HW and EW

The correlation between Human and Environmental Wellbeing appears to be rather strong as can be seen in the next figure.

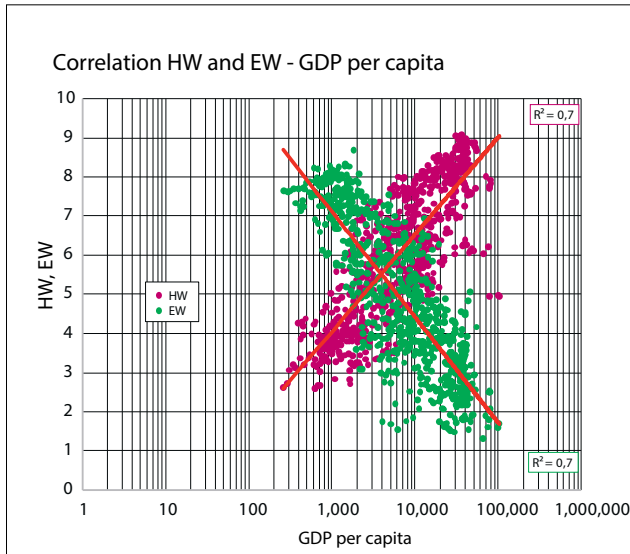
Correlation Human Wellbeing - Environmental Wellbeing



This picture seems to suggest that the two dimensions are at collision course: increasing Human Wellbeing goes together with a decrease in Environmental Wellbeing.

However, let's not jump to conclusions. The pretty strong correlation doesn't necessarily mean that this is a causal one. Moreover, many countries do not perform in accordance with the trend line.

Further examination has shown a strong correlation between income (GDP per capita) and Human and Environmental Wellbeing as shown below.



Higher incomes correspond with higher Human Wellbeing and lower Environmental Wellbeing. Not a nice prospect, since each country wants to increase its income, and most of them actually do! So this looks quite serious. The two  $R^2$  values of about 0.7 indicate a statistically strong correlation for HW as well as EW with GDP per capita. But again, this doesn't mean that the correlation is a causal one.

The other correlations we have assessed (Population size, Population density, Area size, Natural resources rents) all appear to be statistically (very) weak. Without further research, one cannot draw definite conclusions, how suggestive the graphs may be. So, further research on this subject is urgently needed.

In spite of the lack of a scientifically sound analysis and conclusion many people expect that

- Higher income leads to higher Human wellbeing
- Higher income leads to lower Environmental wellbeing
- Increasing population size leads to higher pressure on the bearing capacity of our one and only planet.

Are these developments unavoidable? Possibly not, provided one really wants to avoid them. Maybe our political leaders need a bit more pushing in the right direction? Civilians are the most powerful community on earth. Don't hesitate to use this power.

These days one notices – worldwide – a rapidly increasing appreciation of the importance of sustainability. There is a growing sense that sustainability is not just an attractive tool for ‘greenies’ or a means to keep researchers busy. People become ever more aware that working towards a sustainable society is absolutely necessary to ensure that future generations will also be able to live a decent life. And one notices: people really act that way! Well, not yet all of them.

Where political leaders too often fail to take proper measures to speed up Development towards Sustainability, common citizens take the lead. At local level many initiatives are taken, many small scale entities are being formed, very determined to hand over a better world to their children than they have received from their parents.

At the same time many businesses put sustainability high on their agenda, either driven by an ideological point of view or by purely economic considerations, stimulated by the demands from their clients.

In view of all this we are happy to present this fifth edition of the Sustainable Society Index, SSI-2014. Meant to raise awareness with respect to sustainability in all countries, it indeed appears to do so. The interest in the SSI is growing rapidly. Each year, the number of visitors of our website increases.

To address the widely felt need for an easy monitoring tool not only at national level but at local level as well, we have recently developed the Sustainable City Index, SCI. The new update of this index, SCI 2.0, has been published in September 2014. This SCI includes all 403 municipalities in The Netherlands. Next year we hope to be able to extend the SCI to other countries as well, in close cooperation with local partners.

No index will ever be final. There is an ever ongoing need to adjust and adapt the content of an index to changing circumstances. That can be the lack of reliable data or that new data became available, new insights in the subject or new priorities in view of the developments. So both our indexes will be continuously reviewed. This fifth version of the SSI is different from the previous versions.

We had to remove three environmental indicators (Clean Air, Clean Water and Air Quality (nature)) due to lack of data, and we introduced three new ones (Energy Use, Energy Savings and Population Growth). This resulted in a new framework which is presented in chapter 1.

We look forward to the comments and suggestions of the users of the SSI. That will help us to further develop and improve it.

The update of the SSI-2014 again has been prepared by our core team of volunteers, very much supported by a number of experts in our network. So far that works fine. However, this way of operating certainly is no guarantee for continuity. So we are now looking for an organization that is willing and able to continue our work and thus to ensure the continuity of the SSI.

We sincerely hope the SSI will support everybody's efforts to continue and accelerate the development to a sustainable society. For all of us, today and in the near and distant future.

Autumn 2014

Geurt van de Kerk  
*President Sustainable Society Foundation*

# Introduction

*Sustainability = HW and EW and EcW*

Our objective in 2004 of developing a new index and set of indicators was to have an easy and transparent instrument at hand to measure the level of sustainability of a country and to monitor progress to sustainability. This index, the Sustainable Society Index – SSI, was presented for the first time in 2006. Since then we present two-yearly updates. Above all, this index is meant to raise awareness among the public at large about the issue of sustainability. It is an easy tool to get a better insight in the current level of sustainability of one's country. This will support and stimulate the discussions and help making sound decisions to accelerate the development towards sustainability.



The SSI integrates **Human Wellbeing** and **Environmental Wellbeing**. Human and Environmental Wellbeing are the goals to be achieved. Human Wellbeing without Environmental Wellbeing is a dead end, Environmental Wellbeing without Human Wellbeing makes no sense, at least not from an anthropocentric point of view. **Economic Wellbeing** is not a goal in itself. It is a precondition to achieve Human and Environmental Wellbeing. It can be considered as a safeguard to the latter two.

The SSI is based on a solid definition of sustainability, the well-known and worldwide respected definition of the Brundtland Commission (WCED, 1987). To make explicitly clear that sustainability includes Human Wellbeing as well as Environmental Wellbeing, we have extended the definition of Brundtland with a third sentence, so it runs as follows:

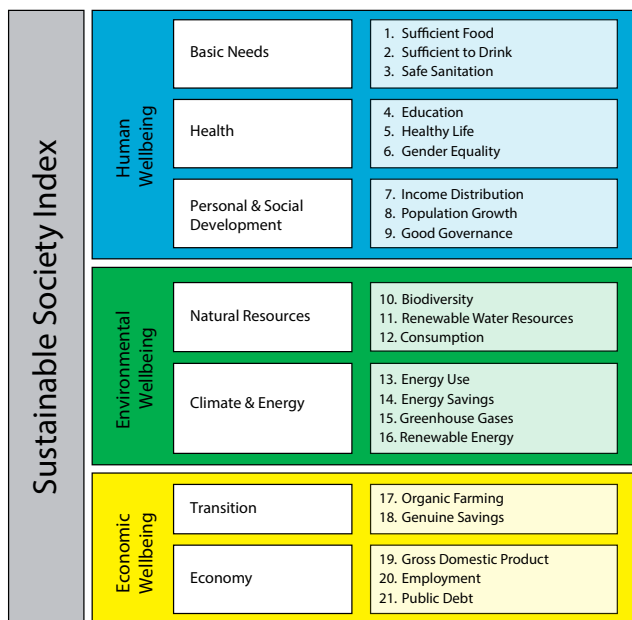
*A sustainable society is a society*

- *that meets the needs of the present generation,*
- *that does not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs,*
- *in which each human being has the opportunity to develop itself in freedom, within a well-balanced society and in harmony with its surroundings.*

## Indicators

The new edition SSI-2014 is based on the same concept as the previous four editions. Nevertheless we have slightly changed the framework. We were forced to do so, since we had to say farewell to three indicators: Clean Air, Clean Water and Air Quality (nature). Since there are no up to date and reliable data available for all countries, we couldn't but remove these indicators. We very much regret we had to do so since all three indicators are important for the assessment of sustainability.

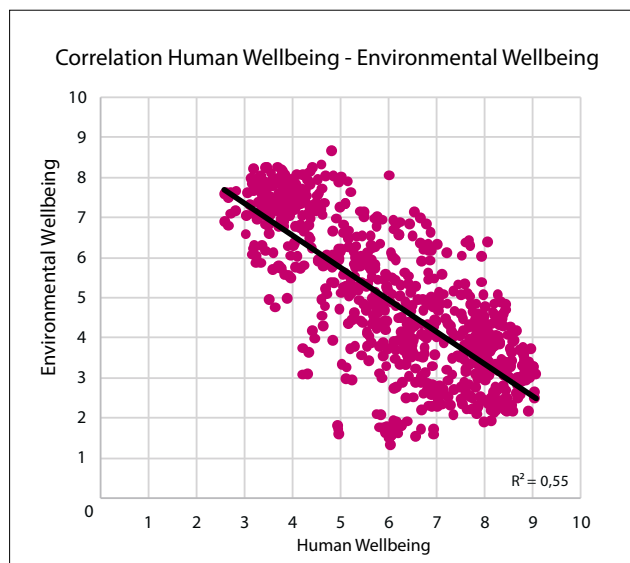
On the other hand, we have introduced three new indicators: Population Growth, Energy Use and Energy Savings. Population Growth and Energy Use were included in the SSI framework up to 2012, but were then removed for different reasons. We now re-introduce them since they are important to assess the level of sustainability and since they now fit statistically well in the new framework. We have added Energy Savings in view of the very important subject of Climate Change. Energy Savings now being an indicator in the SSI framework offers the possibility for monitoring progress – or the lack of progress – over time.



To enable comparisons across the years we have, as usual, retro calculated all previous editions of the SSI in accordance to the new concept. All data and results can be found on the website [www.ssfindex.com](http://www.ssfindex.com).

## Statistical analysis

Experts of the Joint Research Centre – JRC – of the European Commission in Ispra (It.), Dr. Michaela Saisana and Dorota Weziak-Bialowolska, again have made a statistical analysis of the new framework. They concluded that the new setup meets the statistical requirements and is well suited to measure a country's level of sustainability. JRC strongly advised us to aggregate no further than to dimension level. So now we no longer present an overall index. We present the values of the indicators and of the three wellbeing dimensions as we did in the previous editions, and there we stop. The reason behind this advice is the negative correlation between Human Wellbeing and Environmental Wellbeing, which is illustrated in the next figure.



We can only fully agree with the experts of JRC. This negative correlation should be a main concern of all people living on our planet, most of all of those who are assigned as our leaders. We'll come back to this important issue in chapter 4.

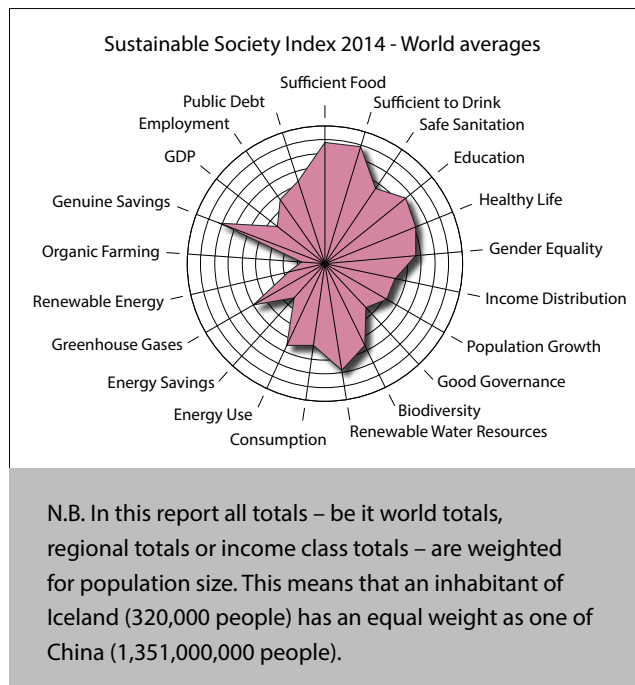
JRC's advice to stop the aggregation at dimension level is not new for us. They have advised us already before. Until now we haven't followed this advice since we didn't want to disappoint people who are longing for the answer to questions like: Which country is on top? Where does my country stand? Is my neighbouring country doing better than we do? Very understandable questions. We hope to be able to address the need for a final answer to the question which country is doing best with respect to development towards sustainability, by a new approach. This idea is still 'under construction'. We'll let you know when we have designed a new tool for this purpose, which will meet our quality standards.

One can find the rankings for all countries on [www.ssfindex.com](http://www.ssfindex.com)

## 2.1 World totals

### Indicator scores

The spider web below presents the world average scores for the 21 indicators.



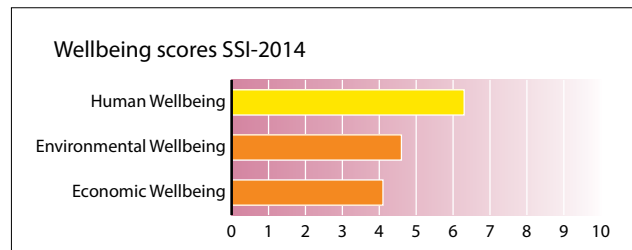
The spider web shows at a glance that the world is far from sustainable. The best scores are – again – for two of the basic needs: Sufficient Food and Sufficient to Drink. Notwithstanding the scores of 8.9 and 9.0 respectively, a huge number of people – about 800 million! – still have to stay alive without the daily minimum amount of calories and access to safe drinking water. And many more – nearly 2,5 billion – are lacking Safe Sanitation. So very rightly, all three indicators are major concerns within the Millennium Development Goals and their successors, the Sustainable Development Goals.

The minimum scores for the world as a whole are for Renewable Energy and Organic Farming. In spite of all good intentions and targets which have been set nationally as well as internationally, the scores for Renewable Energy, Energy Savings as well as Greenhouse Gases and Energy Use are dramatically low.

Let everybody look for herself or himself at the spider web and see at a glance which indicators need attention most urgently.

Be not misled by the comparatively high average score for Renewable Water Resources. That would be OK if the distribution of water resources would be more equal around the globe, which is not the case. On the contrary. Once more, this emphasizes the necessity to always look at the underlying figures as well!

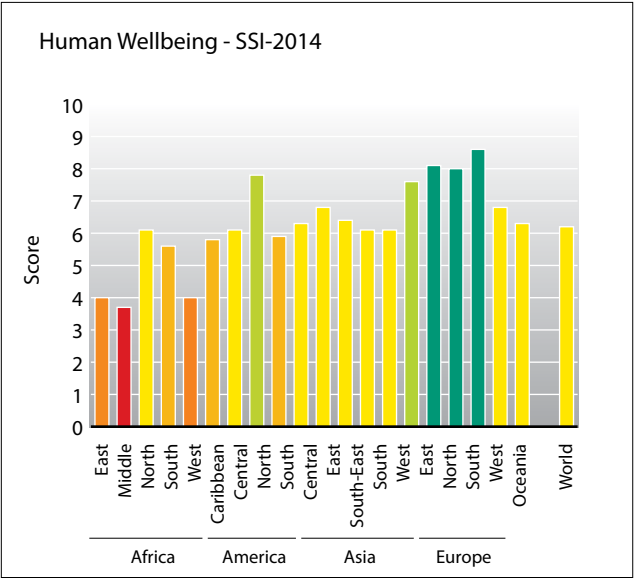
### Wellbeing scores



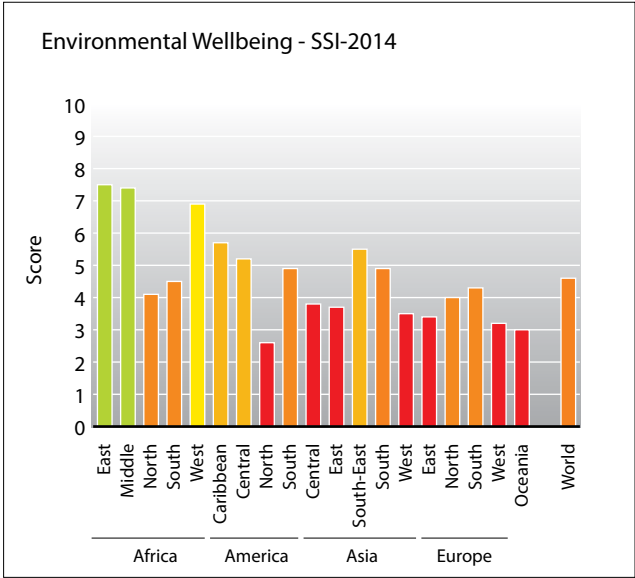
The level of Human Wellbeing is notably the highest one of the three wellbeing dimensions. In spite of a comparatively good score for Natural Resources, the aggregated score for Environmental Wellbeing is low, due to low scores for Climate & Energy. Economic Wellbeing has the lowest score, as a result of a low score for GDP and an even lower score for Organic Farming, one of the two indicators intended to express the level of Transition to a sustainable Economy.

## 2.2 Totals per region

Quite another perspective is looking at regional differences. The scores for the 3 wellbeing dimensions are shown in the graphs below. In Part II of this report the regional scores for each indicator are presented.

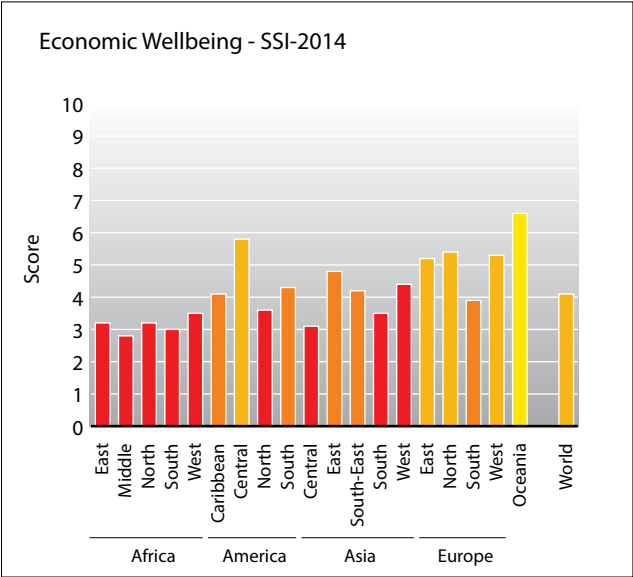


Not surprisingly, Europe (North, West and South) and North America show the highest scores for Human Wellbeing. Africa (Middle, West and East) has by far the lowest scores. This is mainly due to low scores for Population Growth, as well as Safe Sanitation, Good Governance, Income Distribution and Healthy Life.



The picture for Environmental Wellbeing is totally different from the one for Human Wellbeing. Africa is performing - comparatively - rather well. No less than three African regions present the highest scores! North America and Oceania as well as Western Europe show the lowest scores. This underlines the negative correlation between Human and Environmental Wellbeing which we already put forward in the Introduction of this report.

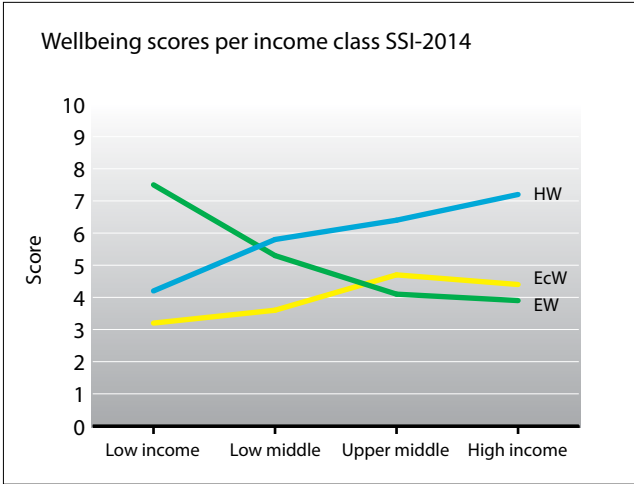




Economic Wellbeing again presents a different picture, with lowest scores for the five African regions, Central and Southern Asia and maybe surprisingly North America. The latter is due to bad scores for Public Debt and Organic Farming. The highest scores are for Oceania and Central America.

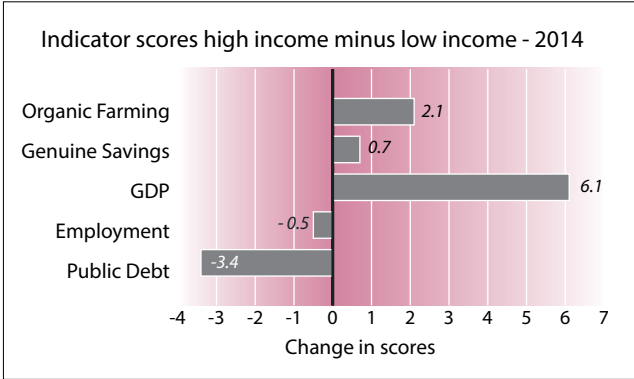
### 2.3 Totals per income class

A third way of examining the results is to look at the scores per income level of the various countries, clustered in accordance with the definition of income classes of the World Bank (Data of 2013, World Bank - 2014). Below we present the results for the three wellbeing dimensions. For the scores per income class of each indicator we again refer to Part II of this report.



Not unexpectedly, the picture clearly shows the increasing Human Wellbeing and the decreasing Environmental Wellbeing for increased income. This doesn't necessarily mean that there is a causal correlation between the two, but it is at least suggestive and needs further examination. Chapter 4 will give some more information on this subject.

The variation in values per income class are much smaller for Economic Wellbeing than for the two other dimensions. However this certainly doesn't mean that this also applies for the five underlying indicators as can be seen in the following graph.

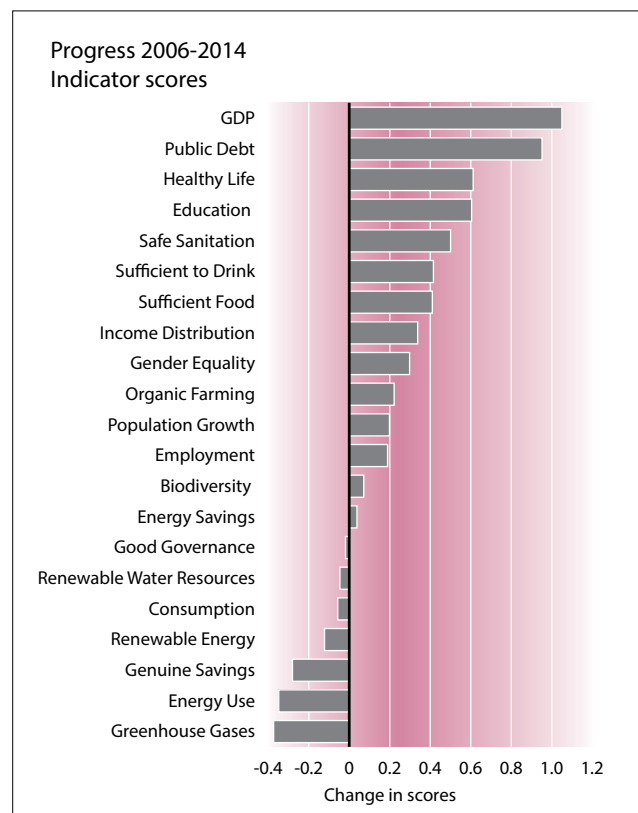


For further information on the scores per income class of each indicator we again refer to Part II of this report.

### 3.1 Progress World totals 2006-2014

Now that five editions of the SSI have been published, one can see to what extent progress has been achieved on the way towards a sustainable society during this 8 year period.

#### Indicators – progress



The scores of 14 indicators show progress, 7 are in decline. However, the changes in Energy Savings and Good Governance are very small, so maybe we'd better say: 13 indicators show progress, 6 are declining and 2 stay even. By far GDP has grown most of all indicators, fol-

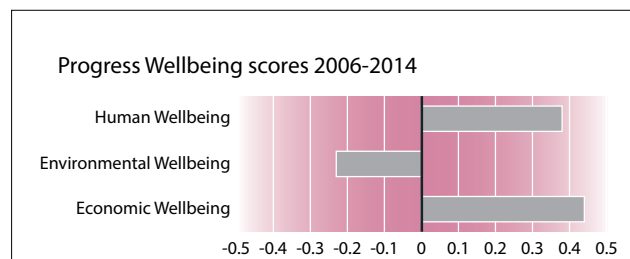
lowed – surprisingly – by Public Debt. In spite of all good intentions the indicator values of Renewable Energy, Energy Use and Greenhouse Gases are all three in decline, while Energy Savings is more or less even over this period.

#### Progress indicators 2006-2014

GDP	+ 30%
Public Debt	+ 18%
Organic Farming	+ 15%
Renewable Energy	- 4.3%
Energy Use	- 5.0%
Greenhouse Gases	- 5.7%

8 out of 9 indicators for Human Wellbeing have shown progress, 1 stayed even. That is a very nice result, if it were not at the cost of the environment. Moreover, we ascertain that Genuine Savings has faced a decline. This is a serious drawback since Genuine Savings indicates the ability to maintain the current level of wellbeing and sustainability in the near and distant future. It is certainly worthwhile to give these developments some extra thought.

#### Wellbeing dimensions – progress

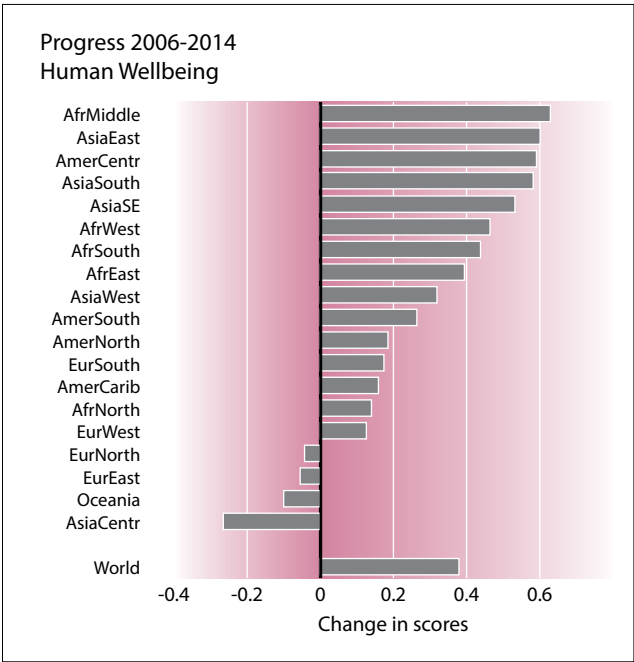


The level of Human Wellbeing as the weighted average of all countries has increased by nearly 0.4, from a score of 5.9 to 6.3, which is 6.4% in 8 years. That is not an outstanding figure, but it makes a lot of a difference for many people. Environmental Wellbeing was in decline from 4.9 to 4.6, i.e. by 4.7%, whereas Economic Wellbeing increased by no less than 11.9% from 3.7 to 4.1.

Progress dimensions 2006–2014

Human Wellbeing	+ 6.4%
Environmental Wellbeing	- 4.7%
Economic Wellbeing	+ 11.9%

3.2 Progress per region 2006 – 2014



The good news is the increase of Human Wellbeing for all African regions and Asian regions but one. Should we express progress in %, than the increase would be even

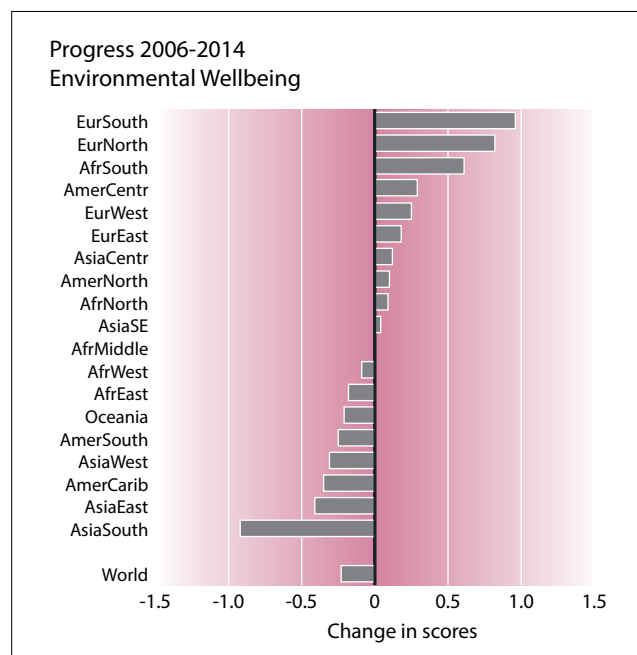
much more pronounced in comparison with the high-developed countries!

While Human Wellbeing in the world as a whole has increased during the assessed period, 4 of the 19 regions have faced a decrease, most of all Central Asia. This is caused by a decline for Population Growth (-2.3), Income Distribution (-0.6) and Education (-0.1). Oceania (declining values for Population Growth (-0.7) as well as Safe Sanitation, Education and Good Governance), Eastern Europe (Population Growth and Income Distribution) and Northern Europe (Population Growth, Good Governance and Education) also saw decreasing levels of Human Wellbeing.

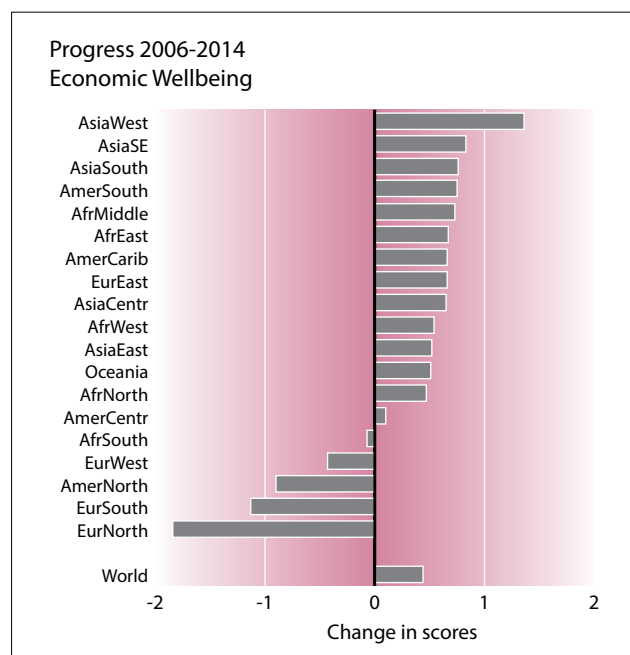
Progress regions 2006-2014

Human Wellbeing

Africa Middle	+ 21%
Africa West	+ 13%
Africa East	+ 11%
America Central	+ 11%
Asia South	+ 11%
Europe North	- 0.5%
Europe East	- 0.7%
Oceania	- 1.4%
Asia Central	- 4.0%

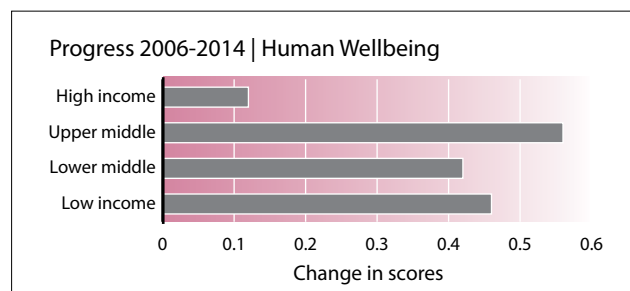


As already said the (weighted) average of all countries of Environmental Wellbeing has decreased over the last 8 years. Nevertheless 10 regions have made progress, 8 are in decline and 1 stayed even. Southern Europe has made the largest progress, in particular due to the increase of the scores for all four indicators of Climate & Energy. This might have seemed quite contradictory to the above mentioned trend of the collision between Human and Environmental Wellbeing, if the Economic Wellbeing of Europe South had not decreased in the same period, as one will see in the graph below.

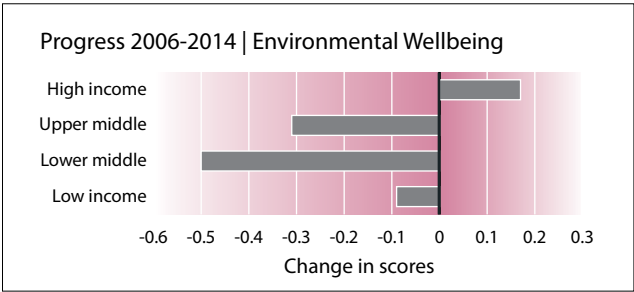


With respect to Economic Wellbeing North America and Europe, excluding Eastern Europe, present by far the steepest decline. A smaller decline can be noticed for Africa South. Poorer countries are performing much better with respect to Economic Wellbeing, in particular Asia West, due to a much better performance for Public Debt than 8 years before.

### 3.3 Progress per income class 2006 – 2014

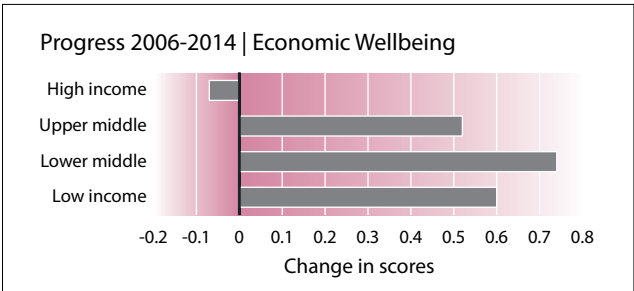


The good news is that Human Wellbeing has increased for all income classes. The high income class presents the smallest progress maybe because of the already comparatively high level of Human Wellbeing.



The bad news is that Environmental Wellbeing is in decline for all income classes except high income. The – little – progress of the latter is caused by improved scores for the four indicators of Climate & Energy. The sharp decline of Environmental Wellbeing of the countries of the two middle income classes is mainly due to a decreased score for nearly all indicators of Climate & Energy.

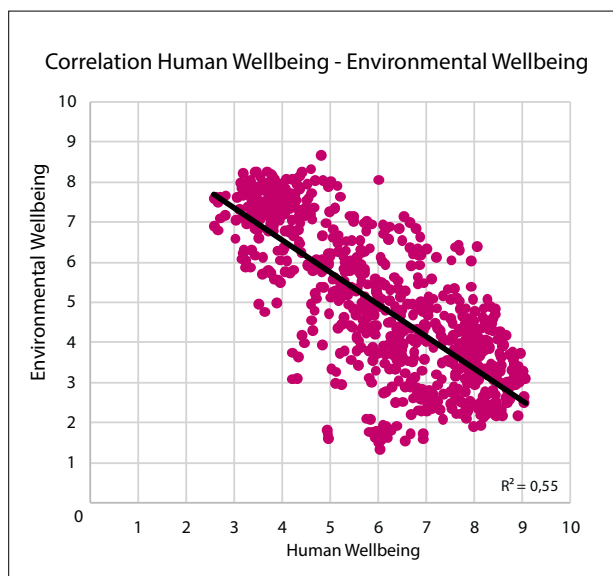
A most important question is whether one may conclude something with respect to the progress of EW in high income countries. Could it be that a country has to be rich enough to spend enough money on the protection of the environment? We have seen this phenomenon already years ago with respect to pollution.



The comparatively large progress for Economic Wellbeing of lower middle income countries is mainly the result of an increase of the scores for Public Debt and GDP and in spite of a substantial decrease of the Genuine Savings score.

## 4 Correlation Human Wellbeing and Environmental Wellbeing

Let's come back to the correlation between Human and Environmental Wellbeing, already mentioned above more than once. The scores for Human Wellbeing and Environmental Wellbeing for all 151 countries included in the SSI, for each of the five editions of the SSI, are presented in the next graph.



In this figure a linear trend line has been inserted. This line shows a distinct downward trend for Environmental Wellbeing at higher scores for Human Wellbeing. This lends credibility to the common opinion that Human Wellbeing and Environmental Wellbeing are at collision course. Nevertheless, we can also see that not all countries perform according to the average trend. Some are doing better, some are doing worse.

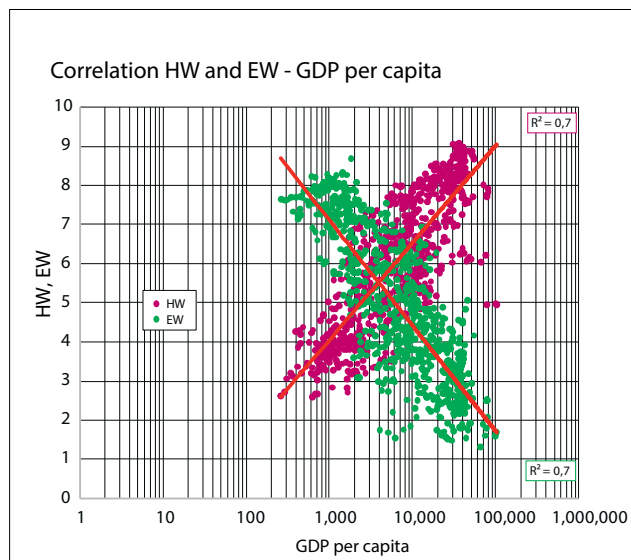
The  $R^2$  value, a statistical figure to express the level of correlation, of 0.55 indicates that the correlation is statistically strong. However, this doesn't necessarily mean that the correlation is a causal one. This requires further

research. We have already done some research ourselves on this issue.

We have correlated the two dimensions HW and EW with a number of variables:

- Income, GDP per capita
- Population size
- Population density
- Area size
- Natural resources rents

First we'll have a look at the correlation with Income.



This looks quite serious. The two  $R^2$  values of about 0.7 indicate a statistically strong correlation for HW as well as EW with GDP per capita. But again, this doesn't mean that the correlation is a causal one.

The other correlations we have assessed all appear to be statistically (very) weak. Alas, the results of our study are

thus not enough to unmistakably identify the causes of the strong correlations between HW and EW, however suggestive they are. The present set of data is appropriate as a basis for further study. Therefore we would like to call researchers to further undertake this study. We are most willing to supply anyone with the data over the years covered so far of the SSI.

Such detailed study should reveal the role that various aspects play in the correlation between Human Wellbeing and Environmental Wellbeing. It should also answer the question whether a collision between Human Wellbeing and Environmental Wellbeing can be avoided and if so, how this can be achieved.

In spite of the lack of a scientifically sound analysis and conclusion many people expect that

- ☐ Higher income leads to higher Human wellbeing
- ☐ Higher income leads to lower Environmental wellbeing
- ☐ Increasing population size leads to higher pressure on the bearing capacity of our one and only planet.

Are these developments unavoidable? Possibly not, provided one really wants to avoid them. Maybe our political leaders need a bit more pushing in the right direction? Civilians are the most powerful community on earth. Don't hesitate to use this power.



For this edition of the SSI, again many people have contributed to our work. In various ways: by supplying data, by being a sparring partner, by offering suggestions, by making comments, by examining drafts, by stimulating us to keep on going. All in different ways, in different measures, but all important to make the update successful. We are thankful to all of them. Without their everlasting help we wouldn't have been able to present the new SSI-2014.

Without forgetting anyone we wish to especially mention Dr. Michaela Saisana and Dorota Weziak-Bialowolska of the Joint Research Centre. Their expertise and advices are very important for the quality of our work.

However, our contributors cannot be held responsible for the results, for opinions nor for mistakes in this publication. The responsibility for these lies solely with the authors.

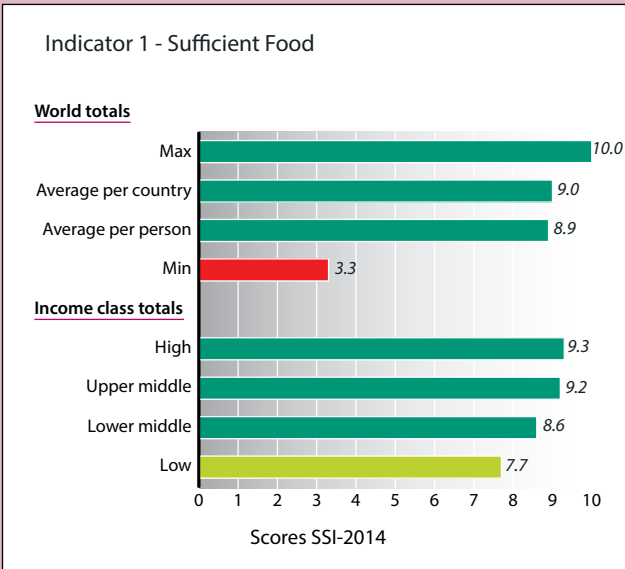


## Part II

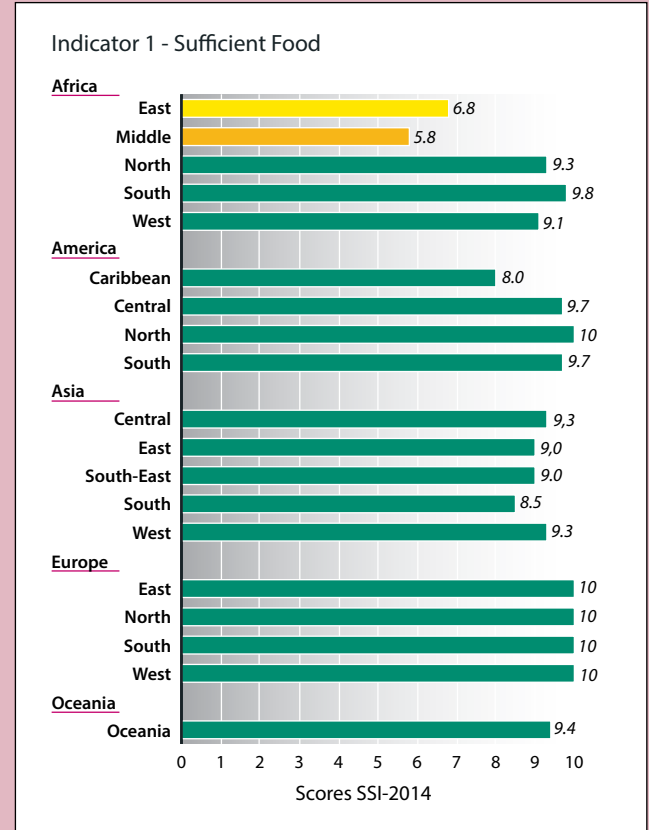
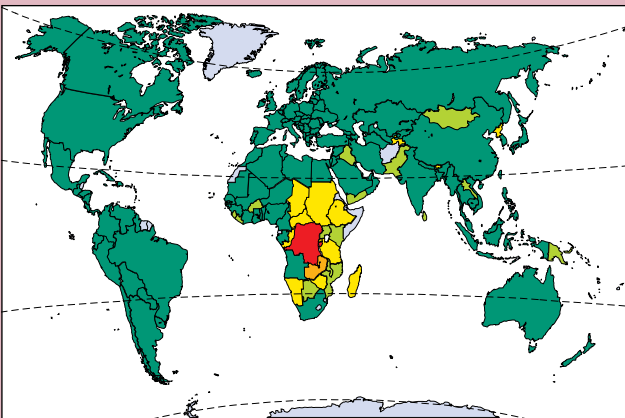
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Results per

- ☐ indicator
- ☐ wellbeing dimension



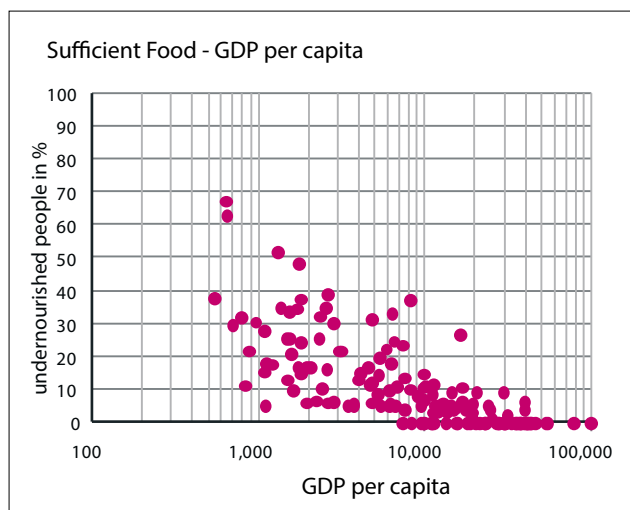
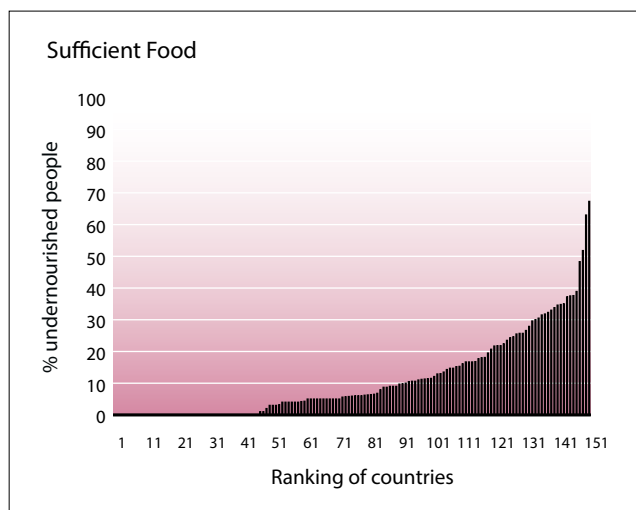
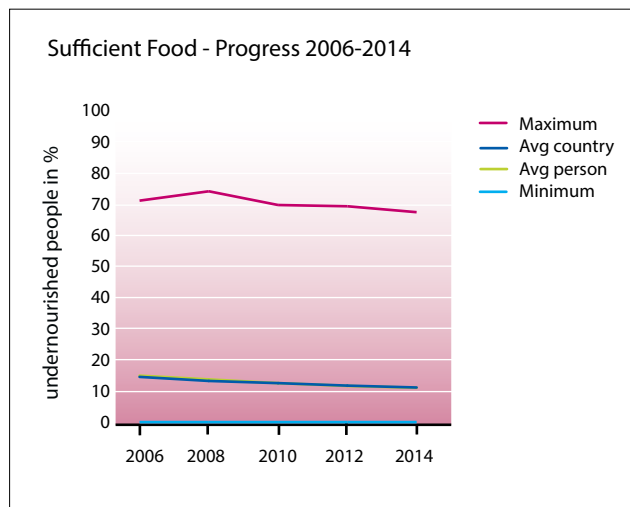
*Indicator:* number of undernourished people in % of total population  
*Source:* FAO  
*Year of data:* 3-years average 2012 - 2014  
*Target:* 0% undernourished people

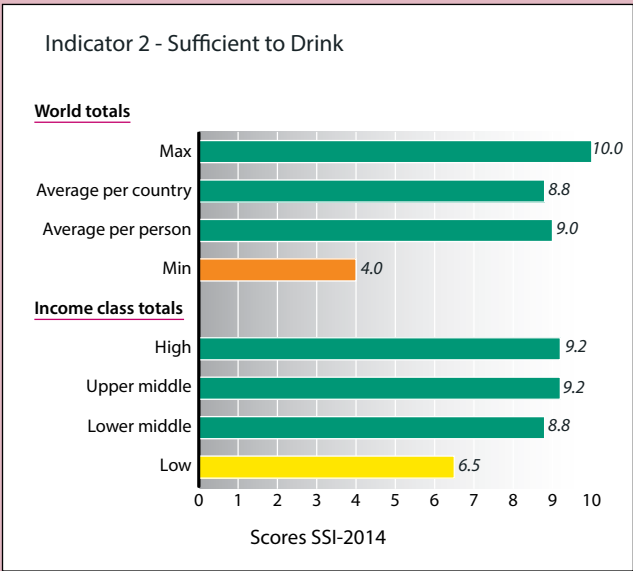


Sufficient food is defined as the availability of at least the minimum level of dietary energy for each person. It is one of the very basic conditions for people for proper development.

Sufficient Food (% of undernourished people)					
Top 10			Bottom 10		
Rank	Country		Rank	Country	
1	Argentina	0	142	Chad	34.8
2	Australia	0	143	Ethiopia	35.0
3	Austria	0	144	Namibia	37.2
4	Azerbaijan	0	145	Korea, North	37.5
5	Belarus	0	146	Centr. Afr. Republic	37.6
6	Belgium	0	147	Sudan	38.9
7	Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	148	Zambia	48.3
8	Canada	0	149	Haiti	51.8
9	Cuba	0	150	Congo, Dem. Rep.	63.0
10	Czech Republic	0	151	Burundi	67.3

46 countries report 0% undernourished people. These countries are listed in alphabetical order.



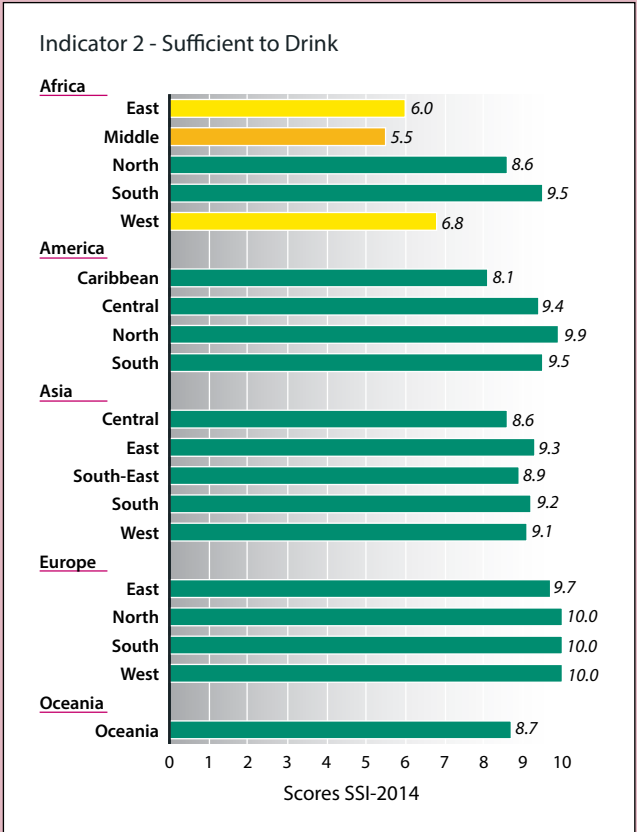
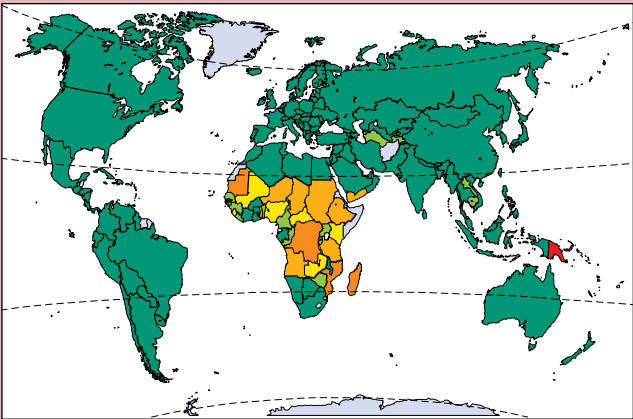


*Indicator:* number of people as % of the total population, with sustainable access to an improved water source.

*Source:* FAO

*Year of data:* 2012

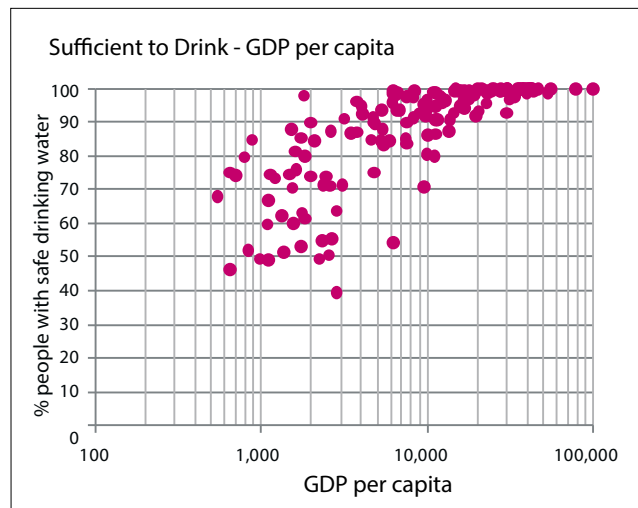
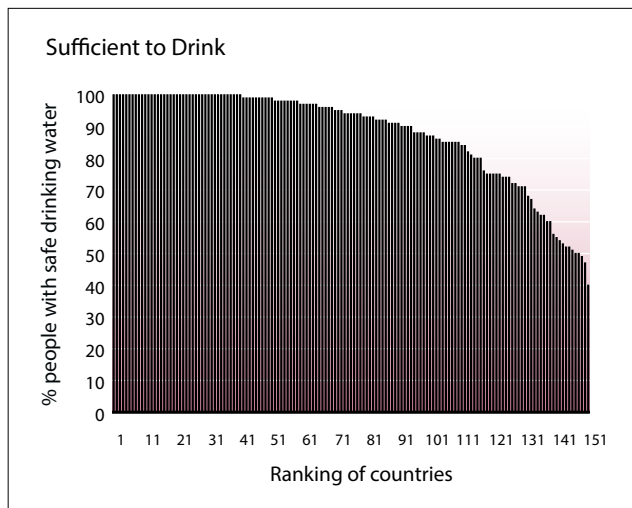
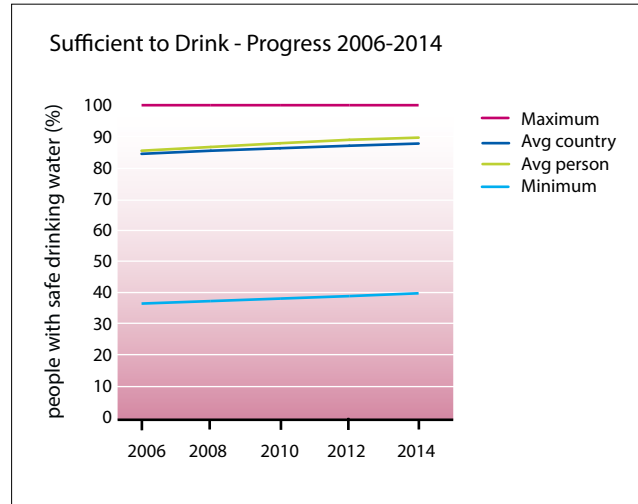
*Target:* 100%



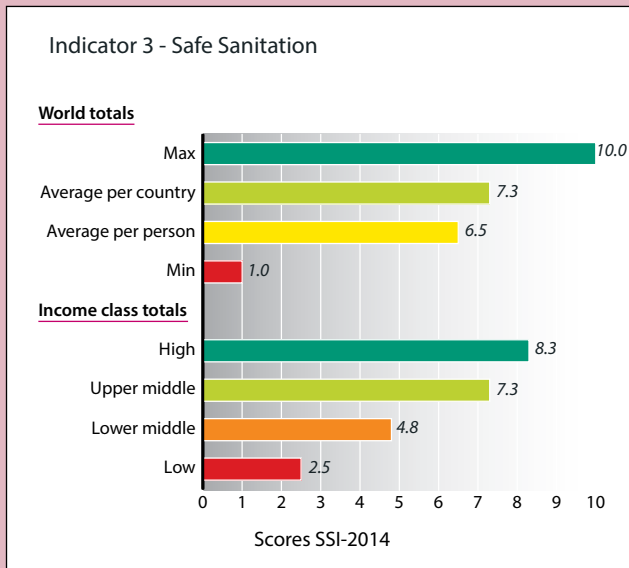
According to the definition of WHO, access to an improved water source means that at least 20 litres of safe drinking water per person per day should be available within one kilometre of a user's dwelling. An improved water source includes: household connections, public standpipes, boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs and rainwater collection.

Sufficient to Drink (% people with safe drinking water)					
Top 10			Bottom 10		
Rank	Country		Rank	Country	
1	Australia	100	142	Angola	54.3
2	Austria	100	143	Tanzania	53.2
3	Belgium	100	144	Niger	52.3
4	Cyprus	100	145	Ethiopia	51.5
5	Denmark	100	146	Chad	50.7
6	Finland	100	147	Madagascar	49.6
7	France	100	148	Mauritania	49.6
8	Germany	100	149	Mozambique	49.2
9	Hungary	100	150	Congo. Dem. Rep.	46.5
10	Iceland	100	151	Papua New Guinea	39.7

41 countries report 100% people with access to safe drinking water.





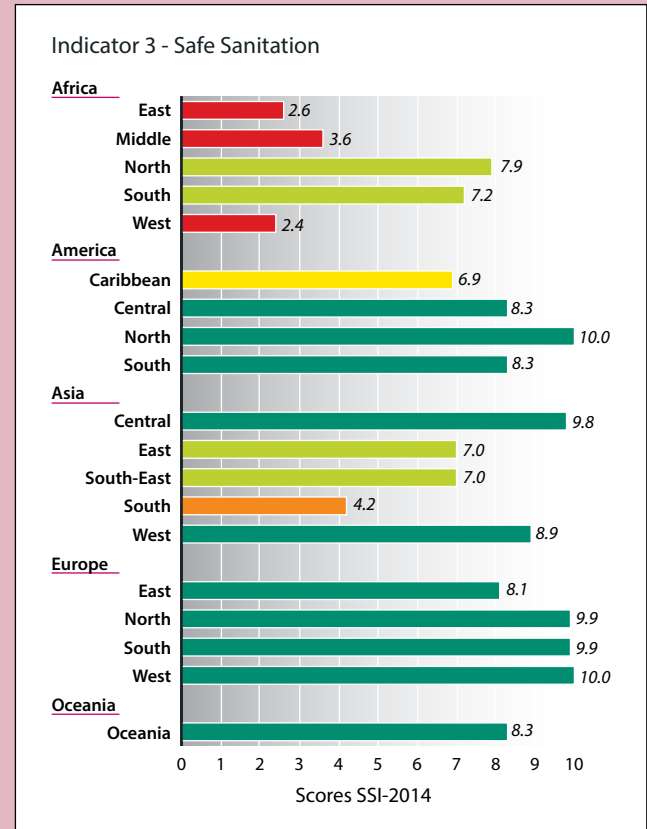
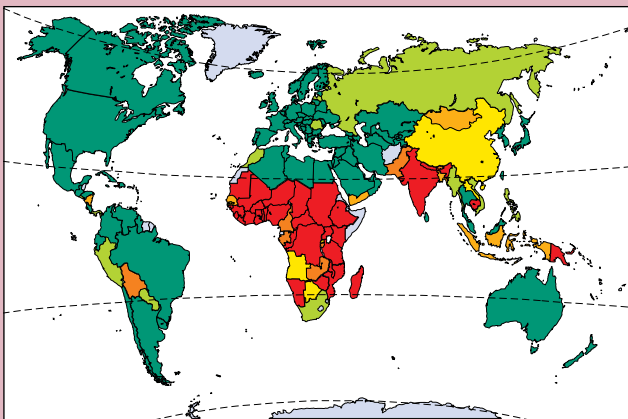


*Indicator:* number of people in % of total population, with sustainable access to improved sanitation

*Source:* FAO

*Year of data:* 2012

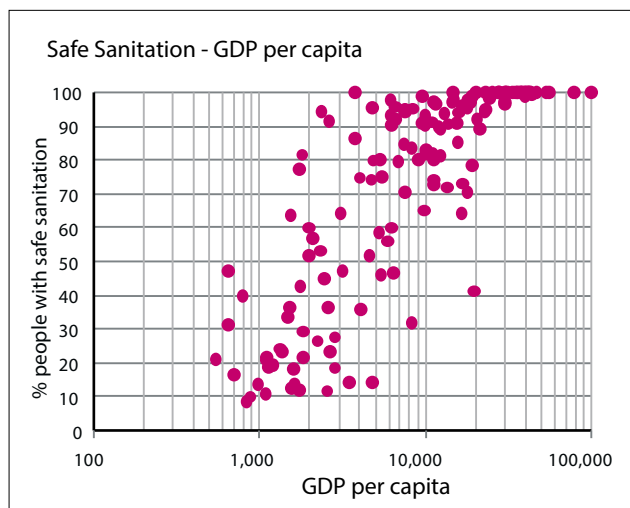
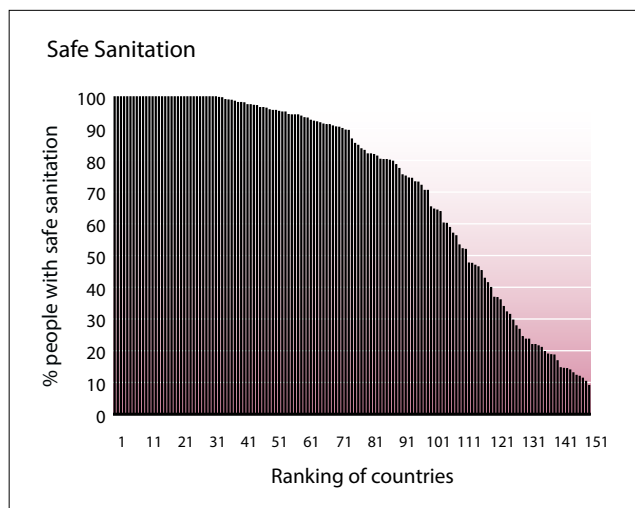
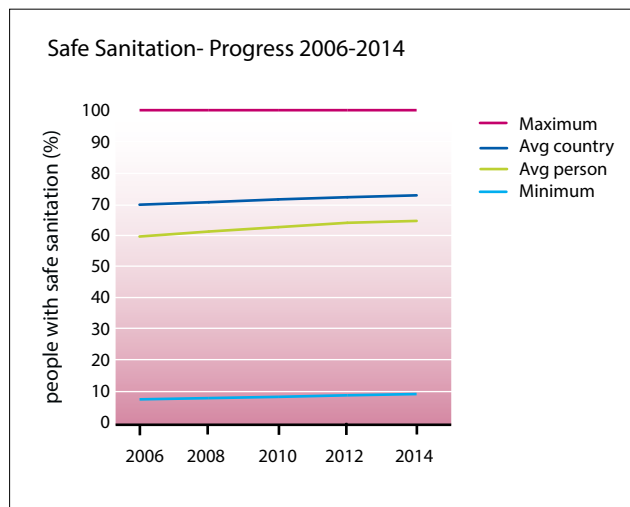
*Target:* 100%

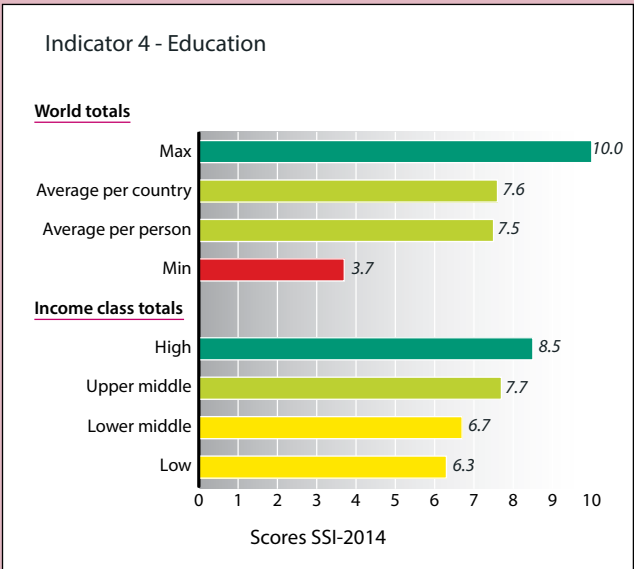


Sanitation means the collection, transport, treatment and disposal or reuse of human excreta or domestic wastewater, whether through collective systems or by installations serving a single household or undertaking. Improved sanitation includes any of the following excreta and waste water disposal facilities: connection to a public sewer, connection to a septic tank, pour-flush latrine, simple pit latrine and ventilated improved pit latrine.

Safe Sanitation (% people with safe sanitation)					
Top 10			Bottom 10		
Rank	Country		Rank	Country	
1	Australia	100	142	Congo	14.6
2	Austria	100	143	Ghana	14.4
3	Belgium	100	144	Benin	14.3
4	Bulgaria	100	145	Madagascar	13.9
5	Cyprus	100	146	Sierra Leone	13.0
6	Czech Republic	100	147	Tanzania	12.2
7	Denmark	100	148	Chad	11.9
8	Finland	100	149	Togo	11.3
9	France	100	150	Malawi	10.3
10	Germany	100	151	Niger	9.0

35 countries report 100% people with access to safe sanitation.



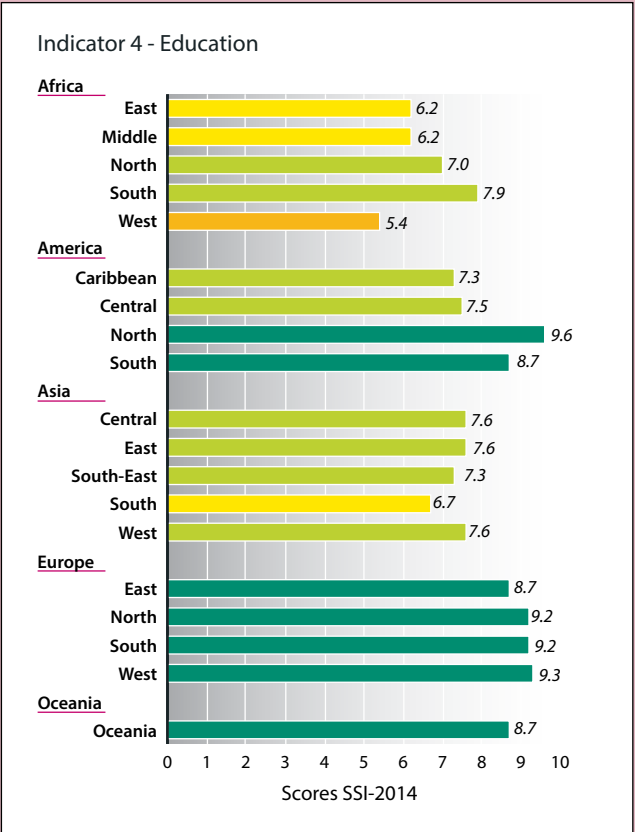
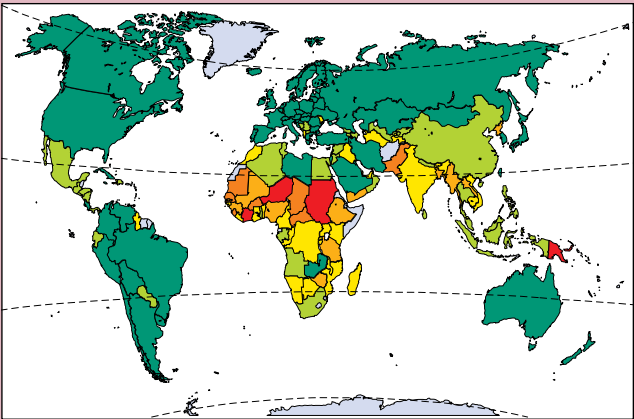


*Indicator:* combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary schools

*Source:* Unesco

*Year of data:* 2012 / MRYA

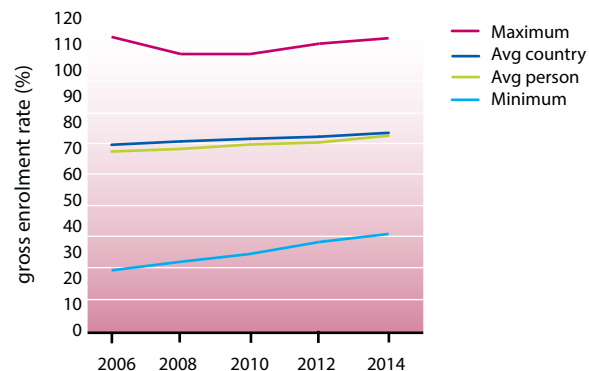
*Target:* 100%



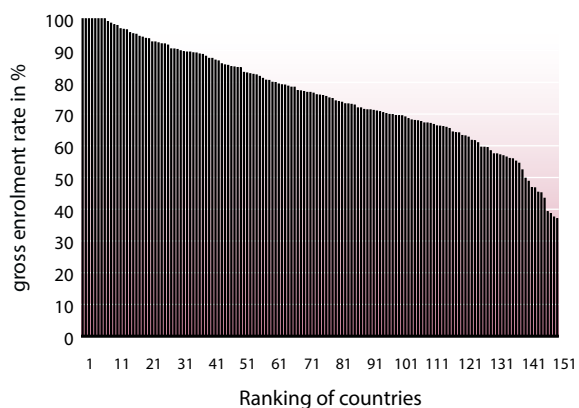
The combined Gross enrolment ratio expresses the number of students enrolled in primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education, regardless of age, as a percentage of the population of official school age for the three levels. Since all students are included, regardless of age, the ratio can be more than 100%. This happens when students younger or older than the official school age are enrolled.

Education (gross enrolment rate in %)					
Top 10			Bottom 10		
Rank	Country		Rank	Country	
1	Australia	112.3	142	Mauritania	48.8
2	New Zealand	106.6	143	Chad	46.8
3	Ireland	106.0	144	Sierra Leone	46.7
4	Netherlands	105.7	145	Pakistan	45.3
5	Spain	105.6	146	Burkina Faso	45.1
6	Finland	101.2	147	Centr. Afr. Republic	43.4
7	Belarus	100.4	148	Cote d'Ivoire	39.2
8	Korea, South	100.1	149	Sudan	38.6
9	Denmark	99.1	150	Niger	37.5
10	Greece	98.6	151	Papua New Guinea	37.0

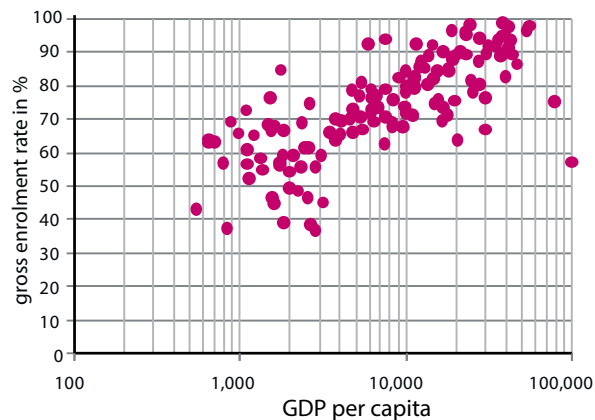
Education- Progress 2006-2014

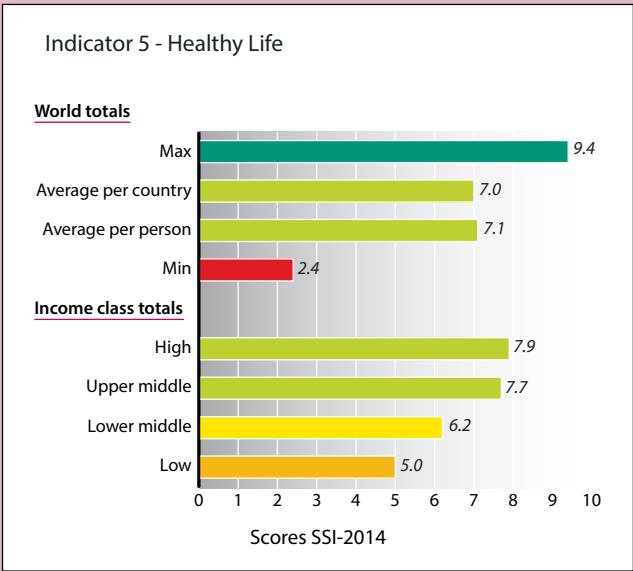


Education

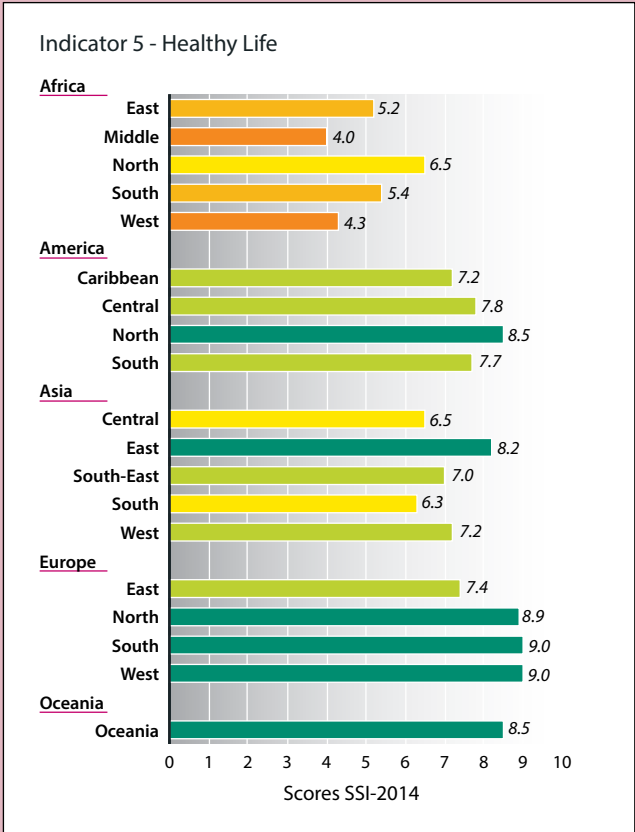
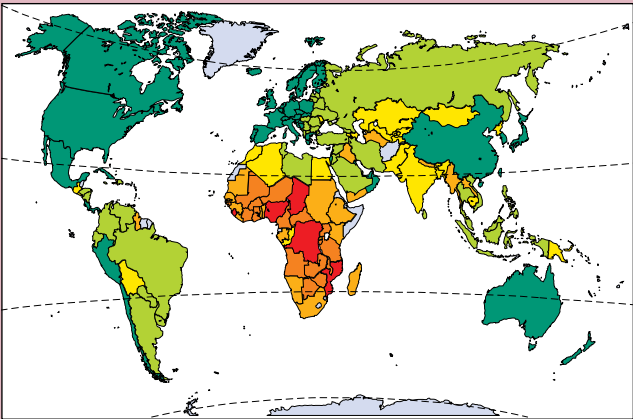


Education - GDP per capita





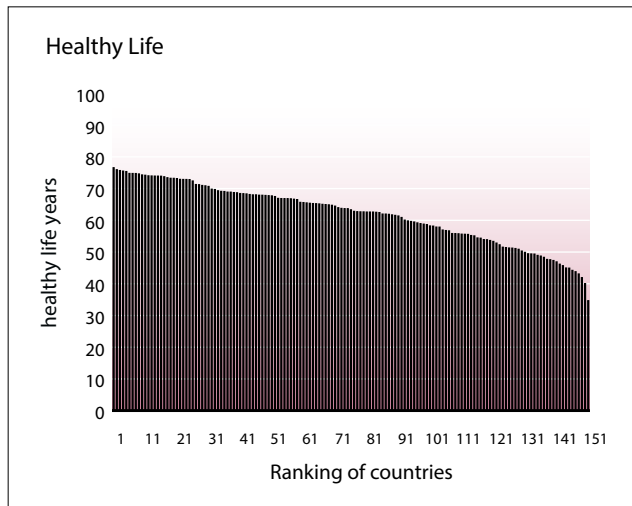
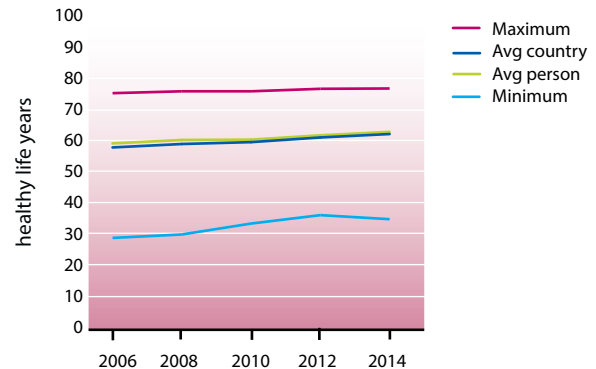
*Indicator:* life expectancy at birth in number of healthy life years  
*Source:* World Bank  
*Year of data:* 2012  
*Target:* The actual maximum



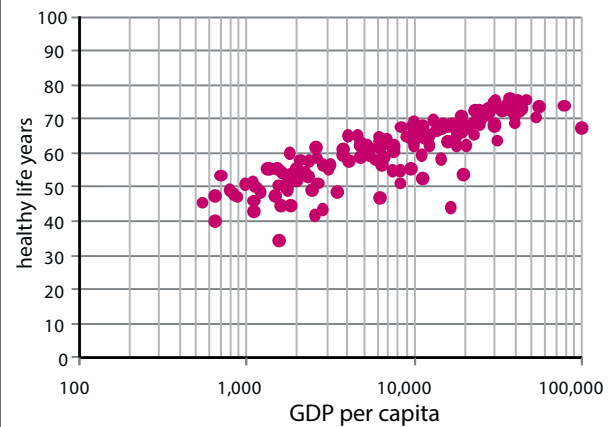
Commonly, life expectancy at birth is used as a measure for the level of a country's health care. However, WHO has refined this measure in 2002, resulting in the Health Adjusted Life Expectancy (HALE). This is the number of years that a newborn is expected to live minus the number of years spent in poor health. HALE thus not only takes into account the average number of years people are living, but also their health.

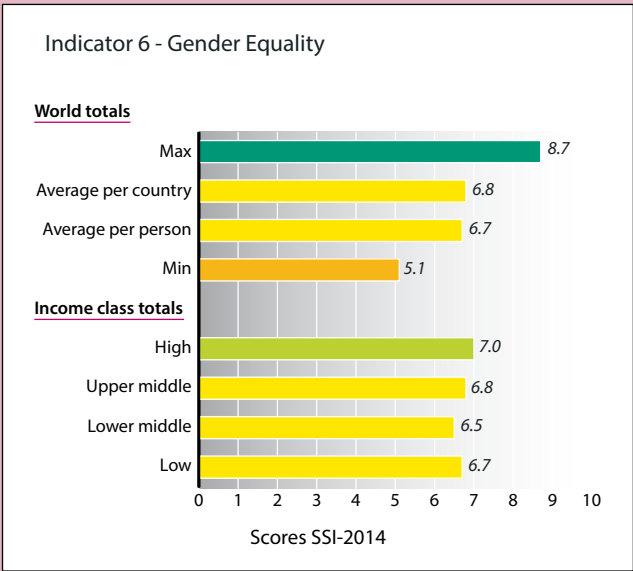
Healthy Life (healthy life years)					
Top 10			Bottom 10		
Rank	Country		Rank	Country	
1	Japan	76.5	142	Mali	46.1
2	Switzerland	75.9	143	Centr. Afr. Rep.	45.7
3	Iceland	75.7	144	Cote d'Ivoire	45.0
4	Italy	75.5	145	Burkina Faso	44.9
5	Spain	75.4	146	Botswana	44.2
6	Ireland	74.8	147	Nigeria	43.8
7	Sweden	74.7	148	Mozambique	43.1
8	Australia	74.7	149	Chad	41.9
9	France	74.6	150	Congo. Dem. Rep.	40.0
10	Germany	74.3	151	Sierra Leone	34.6

Healthy Life- Progress 2006-2014

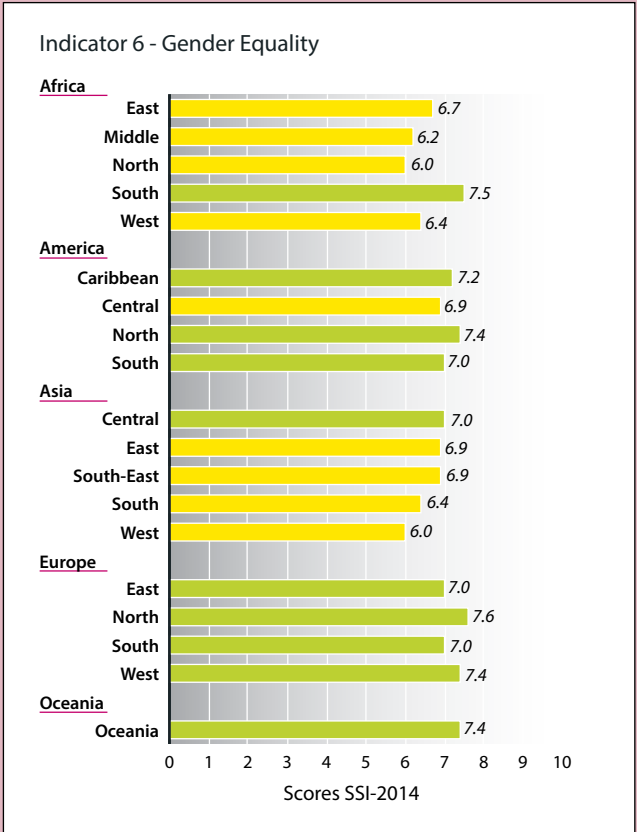
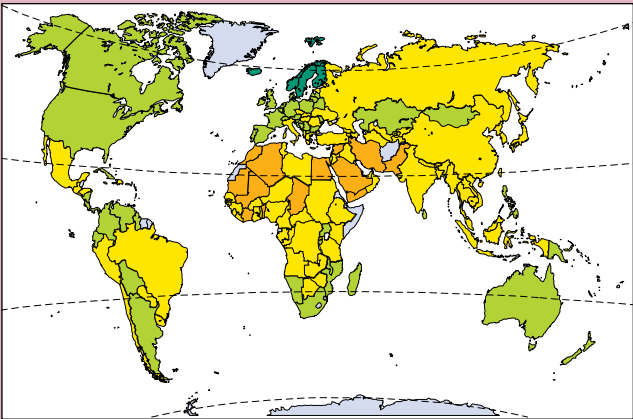


Healthy Life - GDP per capita





Indicator: Gender Gap Index  
Source: World Economic Forum  
Year of data: 2013  
Target: 1 on the scale of 0 to 1

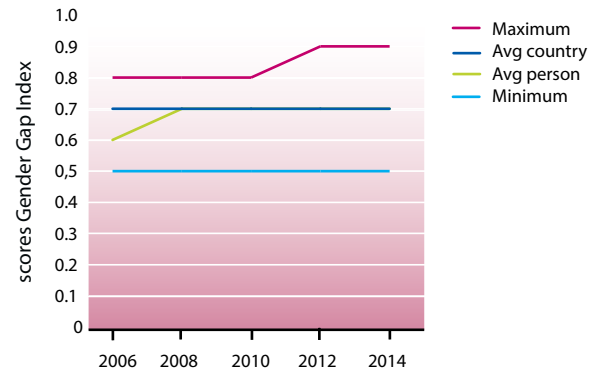


The Gender Gap Index, yearly published by World Economic Forum, is a comprehensive index, based on 14 indicators aggregated into 4 categories:

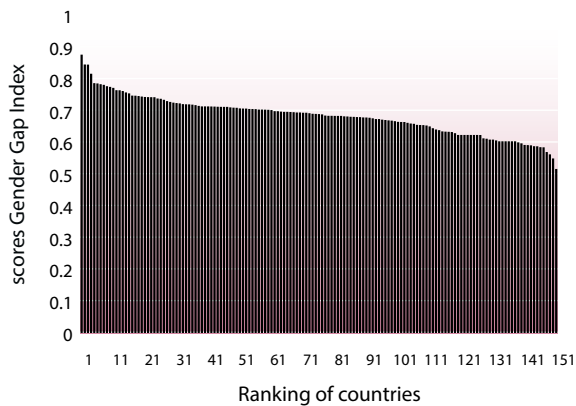
1. Economic participation and opportunity (salaries, participation levels and access to high-skilled employment).
2. Educational attainment (access to basic and higher level education).
3. Political empowerment (representation in decision-making structures).
4. Health and survival (life expectancy and sex ratio).

Gender Equality (scores Gender Gap Index)					
Top 10			Bottom 10		
Rank	Country		Rank	Country	
1	Iceland	0.87	142	Saudi Arabia	0.59
2	Finland	0.84	143	Mali	0.59
3	Norway	0.84	144	Morocco	0.58
4	Sweden	0.81	145	Iran	0.58
5	Philippines	0.78	146	Cote d'Ivoire	0.58
6	Ireland	0.78	147	Mauritania	0.58
7	New Zealand	0.78	148	Syria	0.57
8	Denmark	0.78	149	Chad	0.56
9	Switzerland	0.77	150	Pakistan	0.55
10	Nicaragua	0.77	151	Yemen	0.51

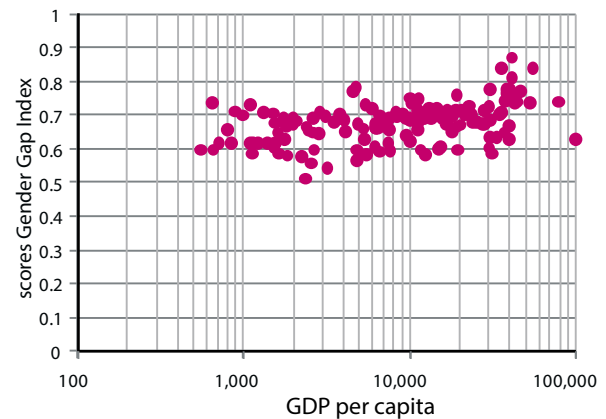
Gender Equality- Progress 2006-2014



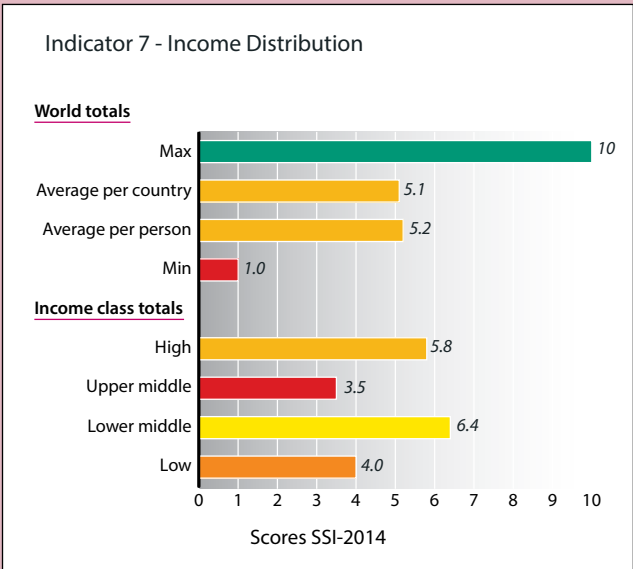
Gender Equality



Gender Equality - GDP per capita





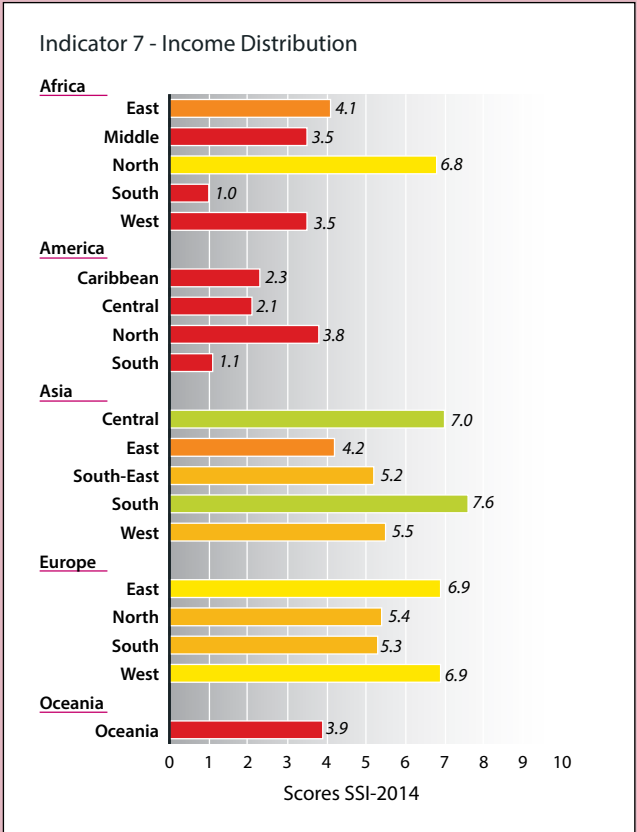
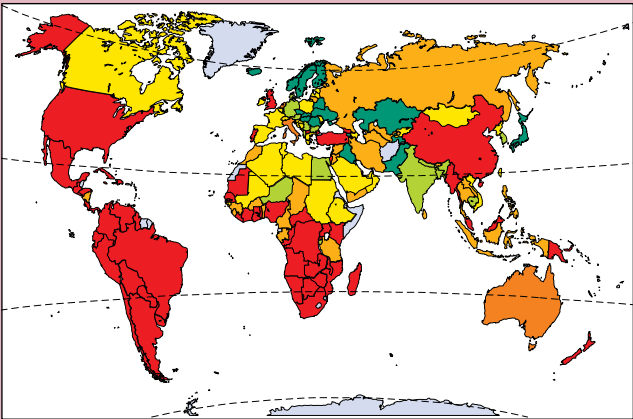


*Indicator:* ratio of income of the richest 10% to the poorest 10% of the people in a country

*Source:* World Bank

*Year of data:* 2012 / MRYA

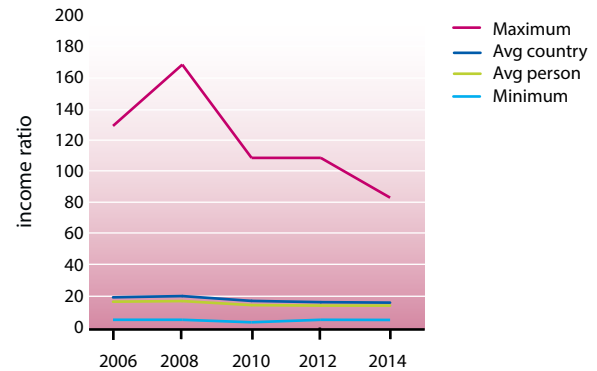
*Target:* the actual maximum score, i.e. the lowest ratio.



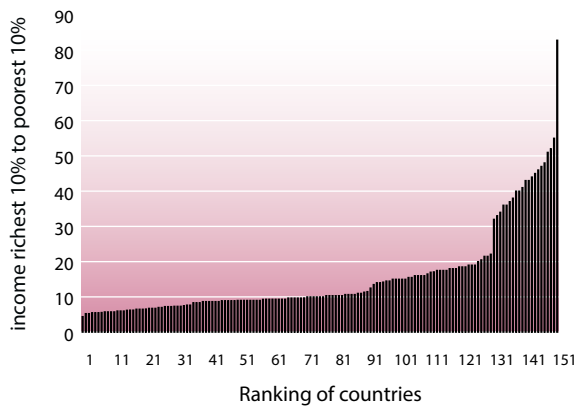
This indicator assesses the level of equality of the distribution of income of the richest 10% to the poorest 10% of the people in a country. A low level of inequality is supposed to contribute to a stable society, whereas a high level of inequality provokes unrest or worse in a society.

Income Distribution (income richest 10% to poorest 10%)					
Top 10			Bottom 10		
Rank	Country		Rank	Country	
1	Japan	4.4	142	Brazil	43.0
2	Belarus	5.3	143	Colombia	44.0
3	Romania	5.3	144	Guatemala	45.0
4	Slovak Republic	5.5	145	Centr. Afr. Rep.	46.0
5	Sweden	5.5	146	Zambia	47.0
6	Ukraine	5.5	147	Haiti	48.0
7	Iceland	5.6	148	Botswana	51.0
8	Czech Republic	5.8	149	South Africa	52.0
9	Finland	5.8	150	Namibia	55.0
10	Montenegro	5.8	151	Honduras	82.8

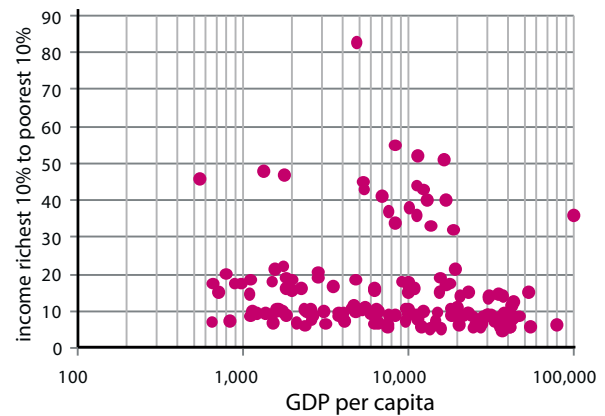
Income Distribution- Progress 2006-2014

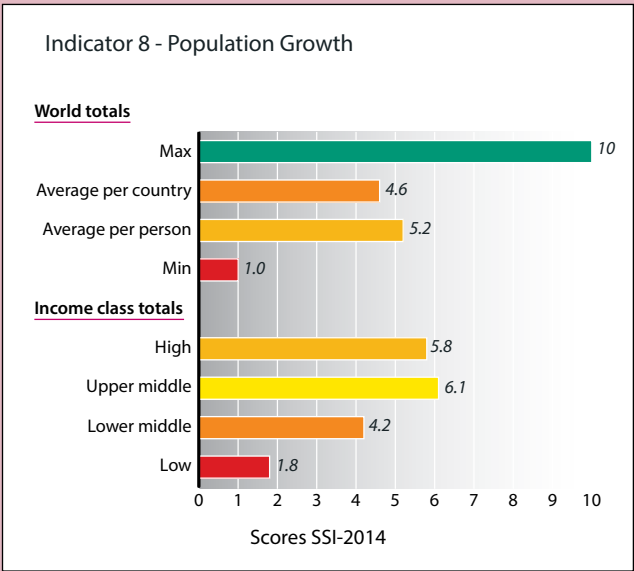


Income Distribution

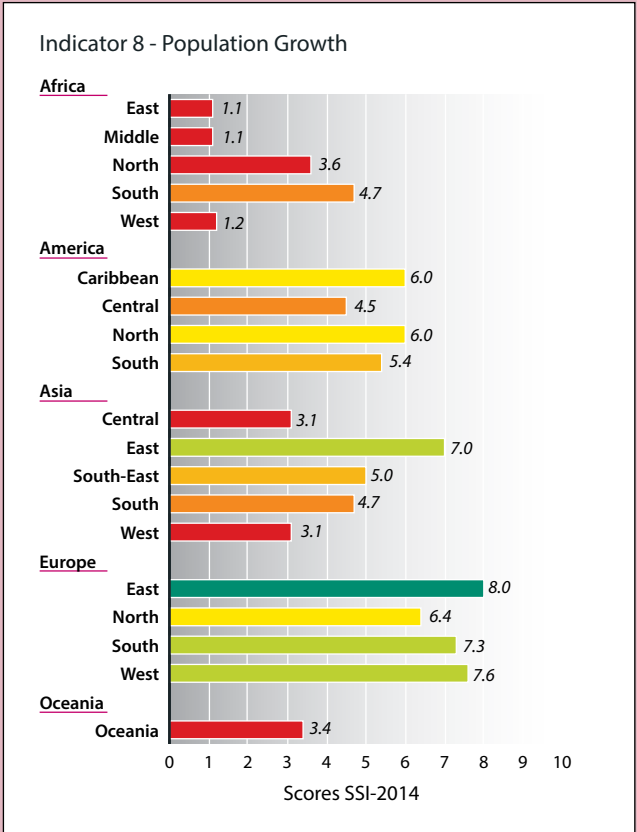
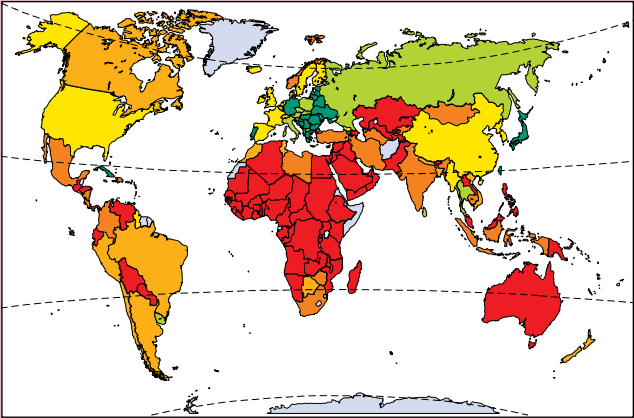


Income Distribution - GDP per capita

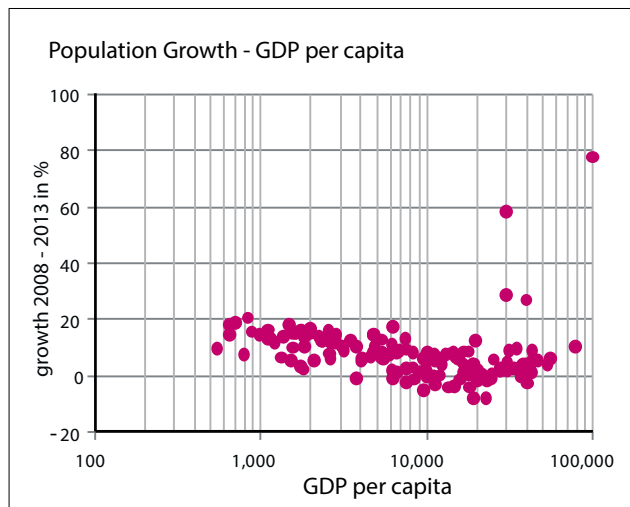
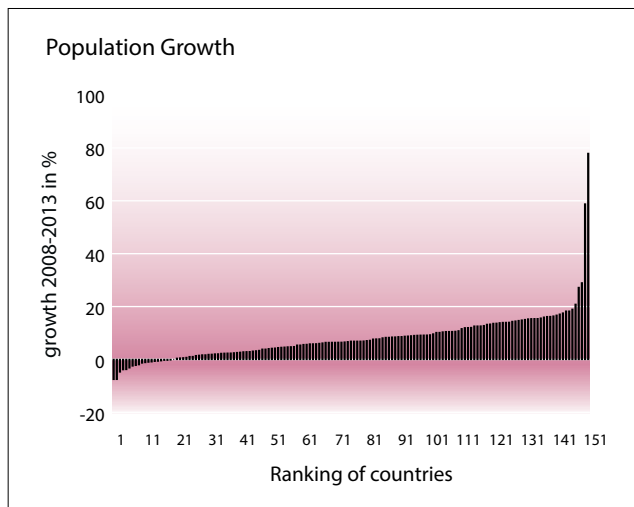
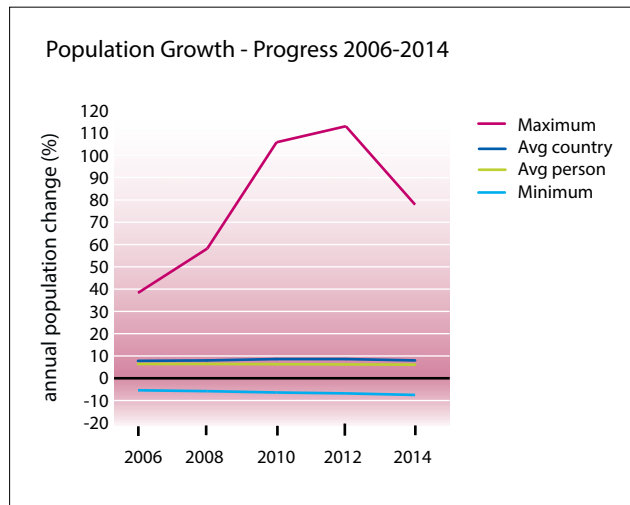


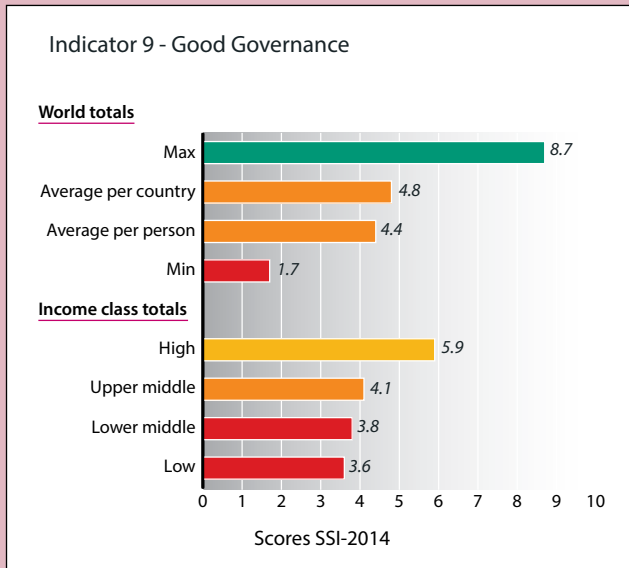


*Indicator:* annual population change (% of total population)  
*Source:* World Bank  
*Year of data:* 2011  
*Target:* no further increase of population.



Population Growth (growth 2008 - 2013 in %)					
Top 10			Bottom 10		
Rank	Country		Rank	Country	
1	Latvia	-7.5	142	Gambia	17.1
2	Lithuania	-7.5	143	Angola	17.5
3	Albania	-4.7	144	Burundi	18.3
4	Romania	-3.9	145	Uganda	18.3
5	Croatia	-3.8	146	Liberia	19.0
6	Bulgaria	-3.2	147	Niger	20.8
7	Serbia	-2.5	148	Kuwait	27.2
8	Germany	-2.2	149	Oman	29.0
9	Ukraine	-2.0	150	Unit. Arab Emirates	58.8
10	Hungary	-1.3	151	Qatar	77.9



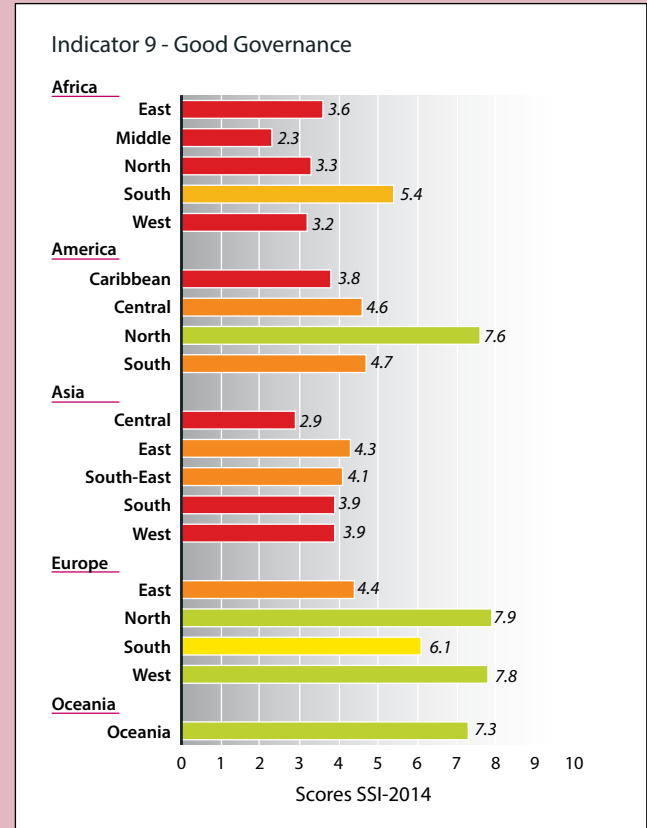
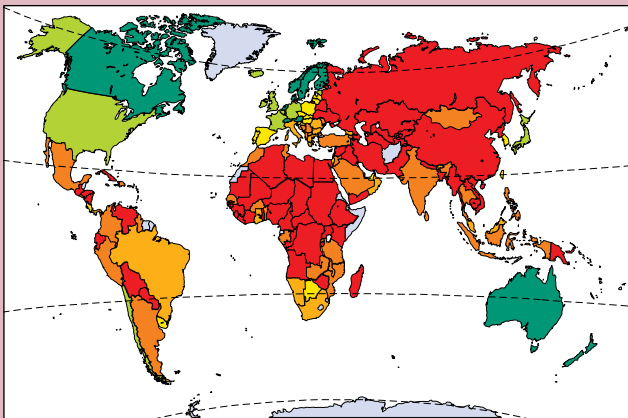


*Indicator:* the average of values of the six Governance Indicators of the World Bank

*Source:* World Bank

*Year of data:* 2012

*Target:* the maximum score corresponds with 15, on the World Bank scale of -15 to +15



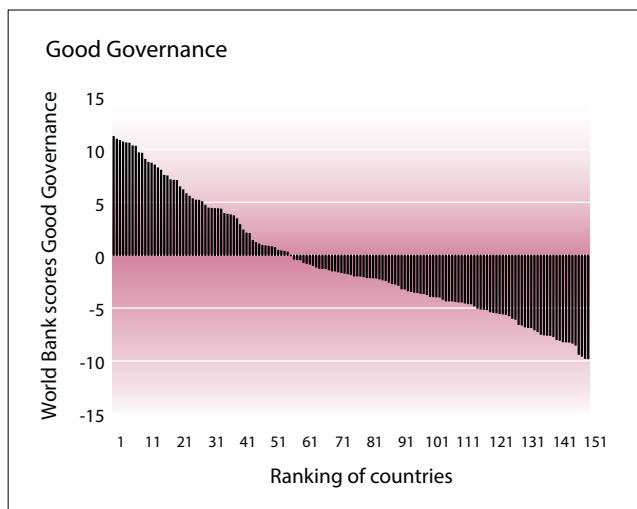
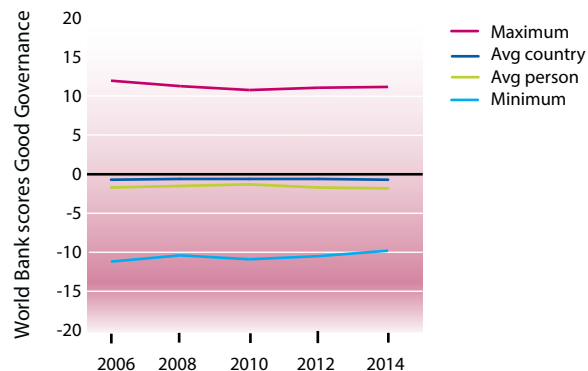
Yearly the World Bank publishes the level of Good Governance, based on the assessment of six major issues:

1. Voice and Accountability,
2. Political Stability,
3. Government Effectiveness,
4. Regulatory Quality,
5. Rule of Law and
6. Control of Corruption.

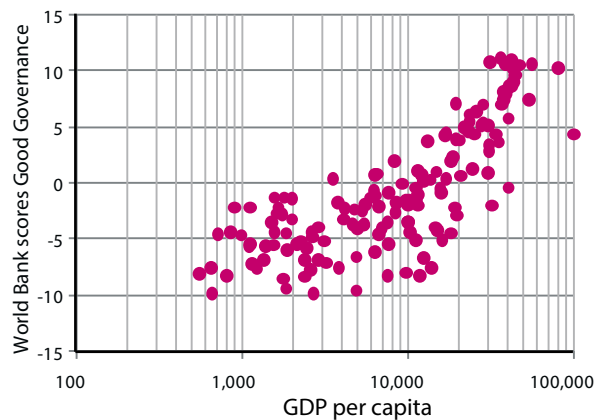
The World Bank uses a scale of +2.5 to -2.5 for each item, so by adding up one gets a scale of +15 to -15. For the SSI these six issues have been integrated into one indicator, expressing the level of Good Governance.

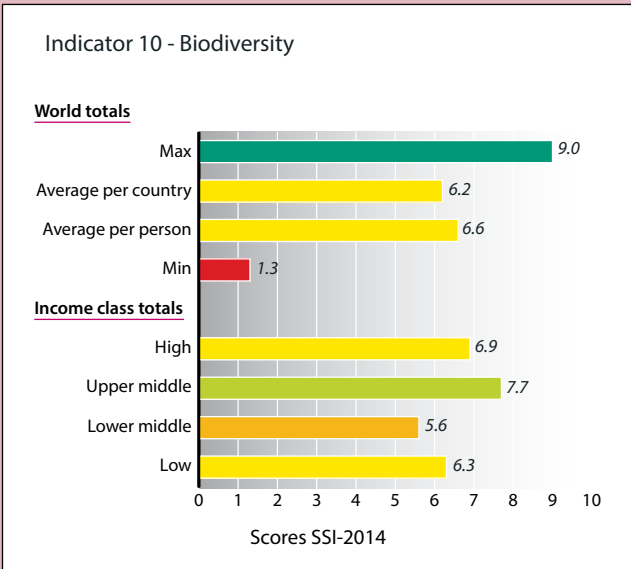
Good Governance (World Bank scores Good Governance)					
Top 10			Bottom 10		
Rank	Country		Rank	Country	
1	Finland	11.2	142	Centr. Afr. Rep.	-8.0
2	Sweden	10.9	143	Zimbabwe	-8.2
3	New Zealand	10.8	144	Iraq	-8.2
4	Norway	10.7	145	Libya	-8.2
5	Denmark	10.6	146	Yemen	-8.3
6	Switzerland	10.6	147	Myanmar	-8.5
7	Netherlands	10.3	148	Korea, North	-9.4
8	Luxembourg	10.3	149	Syria	-9.5
9	Canada	9.7	150	Sudan	-9.7
10	Australia	9.6	151	Congo. Dem. Rep.	-9.8

Good Governance - Progress 2006-2014



Good Governance - GDP per capita



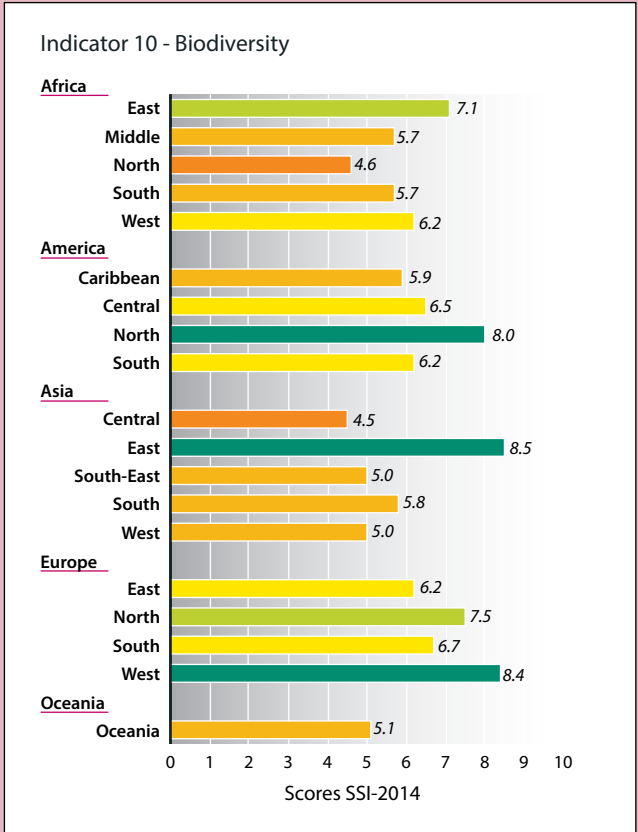
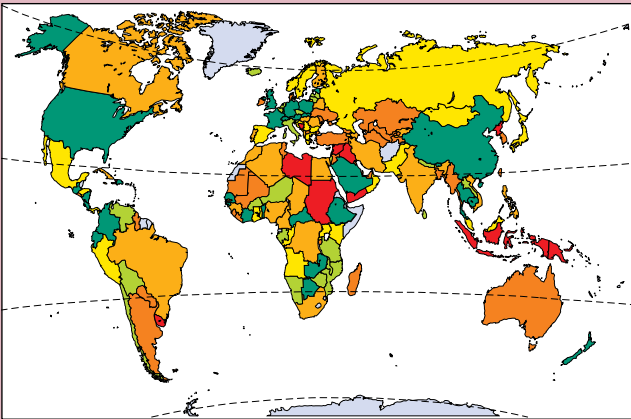


*Indicator:* 10-years change in forest area and size of protected areas (in % of land area)

*Source:* UNEP-WCMC

*Year of data:* 2011 (forest area) and 2012 (protected areas)

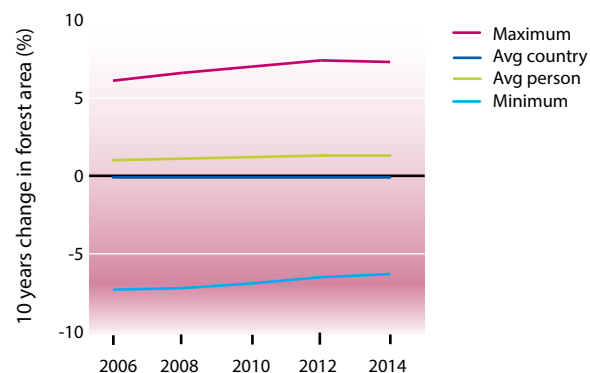
*Target:* forest area: increase, at least no further decrease; protected areas: 20%



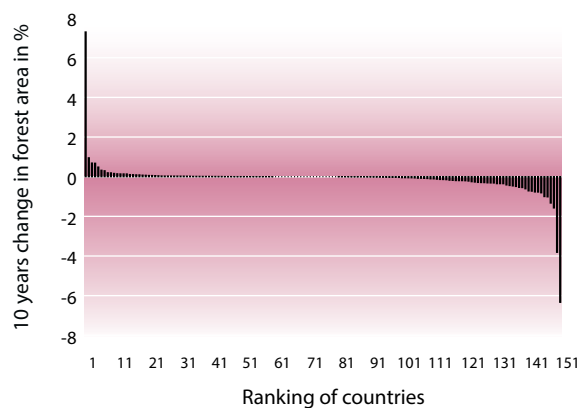
Biodiversity is expressed by two sub indicators: the 10-years change of forest area and the size of protected areas in % of the total land area of a country.

Biodiversity - Forest Area (10 years change in forest area in %)					
Top 10			Bottom 10		
Rank	Country		Rank	Country	
1	China	7.3	142	Bolivia	-0.7
2	United States	0.9	143	Myanmar	-0.8
3	Serbia	0.7	144	Congo. Dem. Rep.	-0.8
4	India	0.7	145	Zimbabwe	-0.8
5	Vietnam	0.5	146	Tanzania	-1.0
6	Spain	0.3	147	Nigeria	-1.0
7	Turkey	0.3	148	Indonesia	-1.3
8	Italy	0.2	149	Australia	-1.6
9	Norway	0.2	150	Sudan	-3.8
10	Sweden	0.2	151	Brazil	-6.3

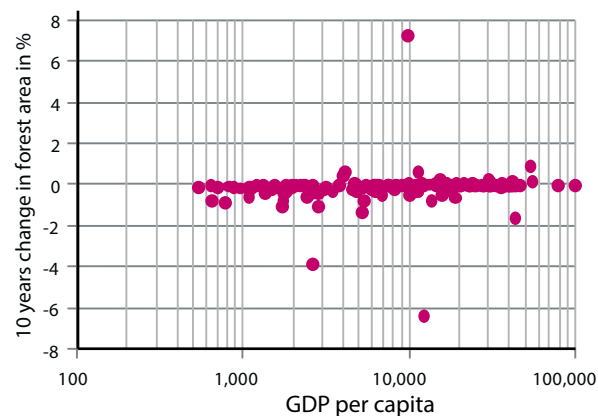
Biodiversity - Forest Area - Progress 2006-2014



Biodiversity - Forest Area

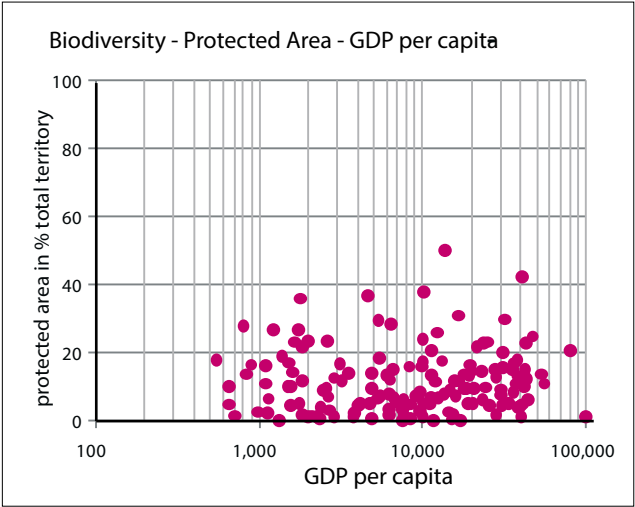
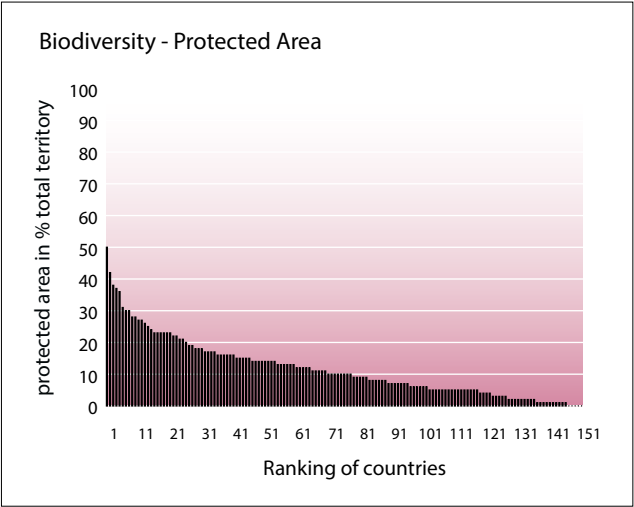
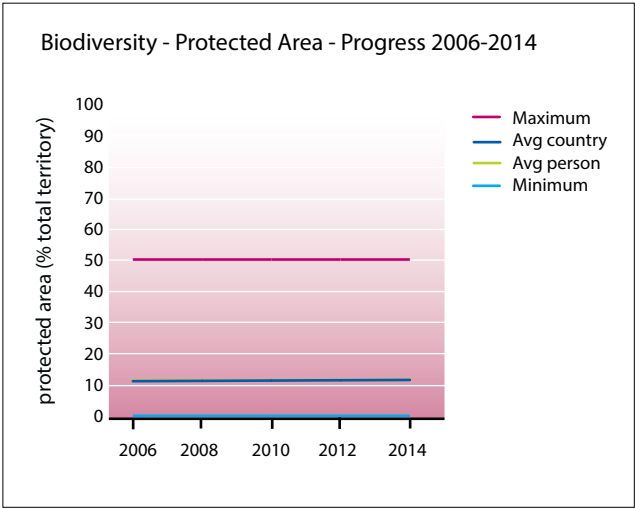


Biodiversity - Forest Area - GDP per capita

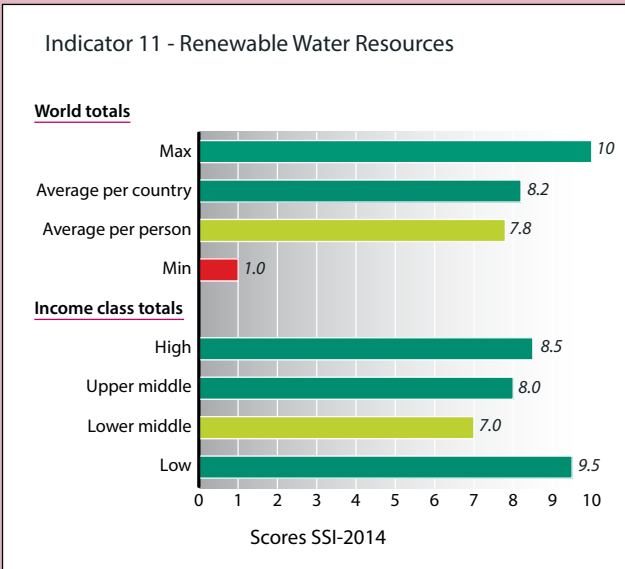




Biodiversity - Protected Area (protected area in % total territory)					
Top 10			Bottom 10		
Rank	Country		Rank	Country	
1	Venezuela	50.2	142	Ireland	1.2
2	Germany	42.3	143	Mauritania	1.1
3	Ecuador	38.0	144	Yemen	0.7
4	Nicaragua	36.9	145	Syria	0.6
5	Zambia	36.0	146	Bosnia-Herzegovina	0.6
6	Botswana	30.9	147	Lebanon	0.4
7	Saudi Arabia	29.9	148	Uruguay	0.3
8	Guatemala	29.5	149	Libya	0.1
9	Bhutan	28.3	150	Haiti	0.1
10	Zimbabwe	28.0	151	Iraq	0.1





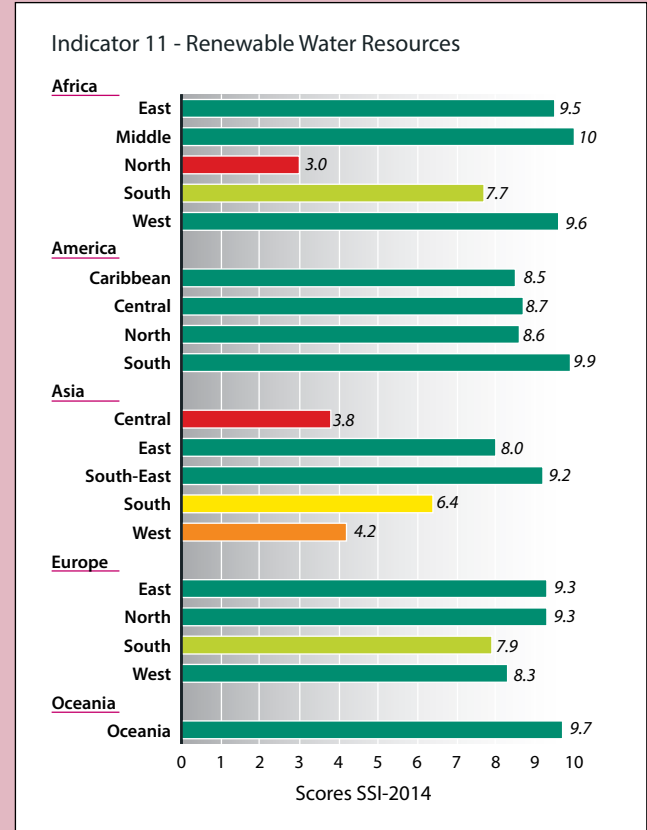
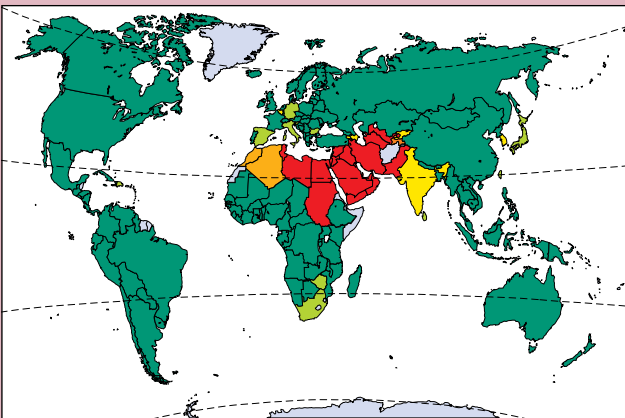


*Indicator:* annual water withdrawals (m<sup>3</sup> per capita) as % of renewable water resources

*Source:* Aquastat

*Year of data:* 2012

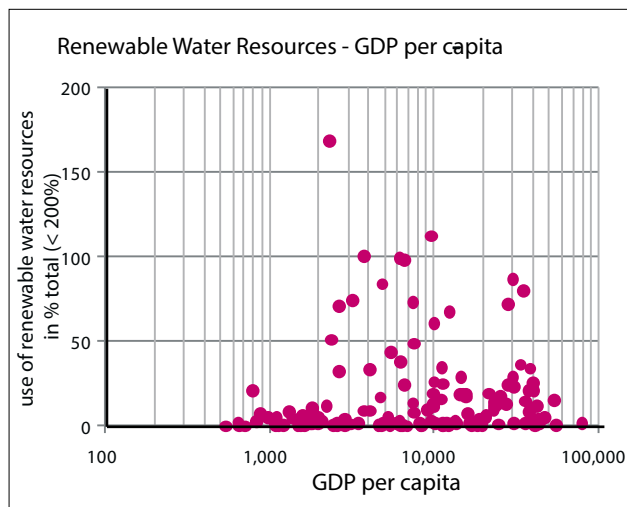
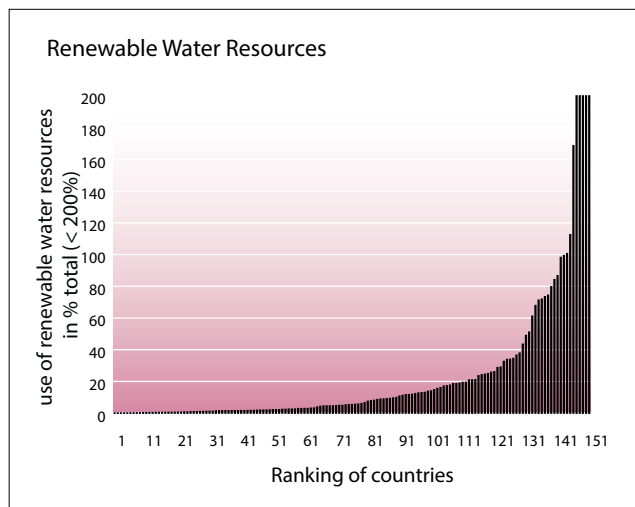
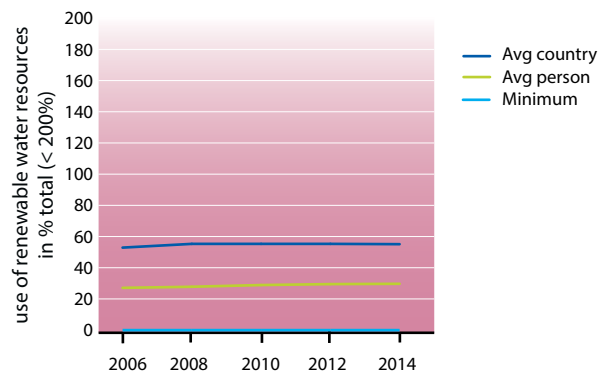
*Target:* no specific target has been formulated

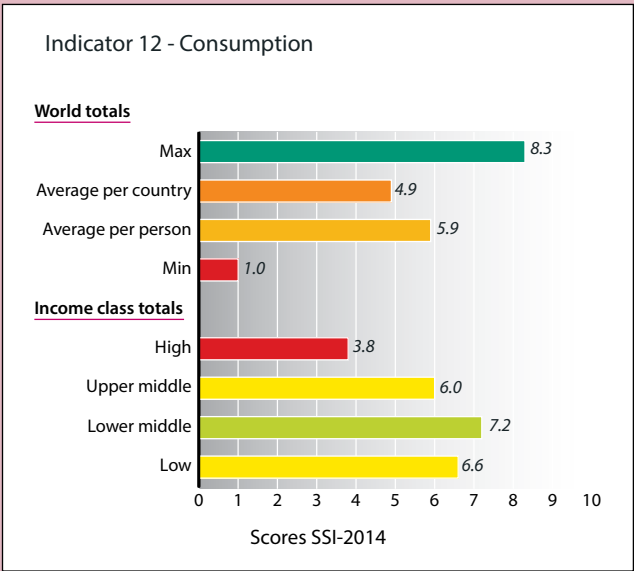


To monitor the sufficiency and the depletion of fresh water resources, the indicator Renewable Water Resources expresses the water consumption per year as a percentage of total available renewable water resources. This total includes internal and external (flowing in from neighbouring countries) water resources.

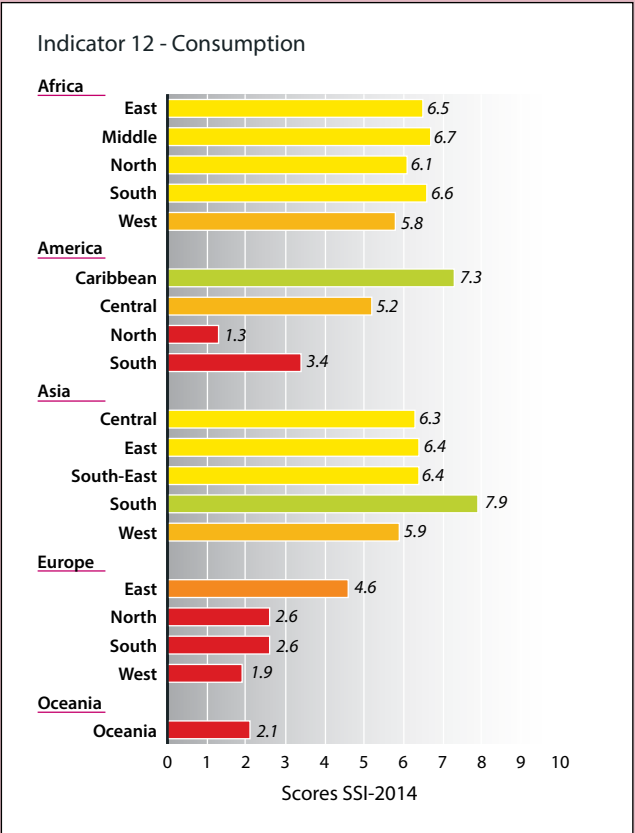
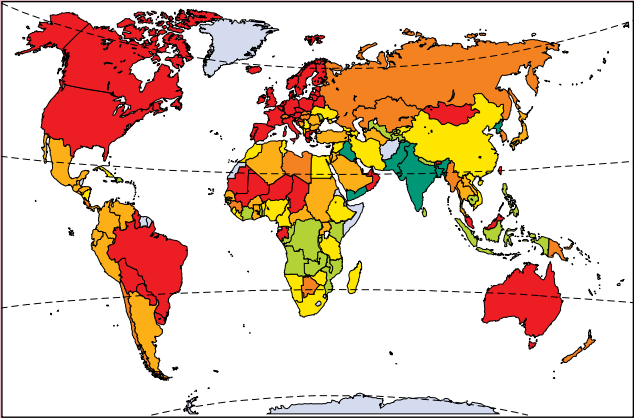
Renewable Water Resources (use of renewable water resources in % total)					
Top 10			Bottom 10		
Rank	Country		Rank	Country	
1	Congo	0.0	142	Egypt	98
2	Papua New Guinea	0.0	143	Jordan	99
3	Centr. Afr. Rep.	0.1	144	Uzbekistan	101
4	Congo. Dem. Rep.	0.1	145	Turkmenistan	113
5	Liberia	0.1	146	Yemen	169
6	Gabon	0.1	147	Qatar	374
7	Iceland	0.1	148	Libya	615
8	Paraguay	0.1	149	Saudi Arabia	943
9	Sierra Leone	0.1	150	United Arab Emirates	1,867
10	Guinea	0.2	151	Kuwait	2,075

Renewable Water Resources - Progress 2006-2014



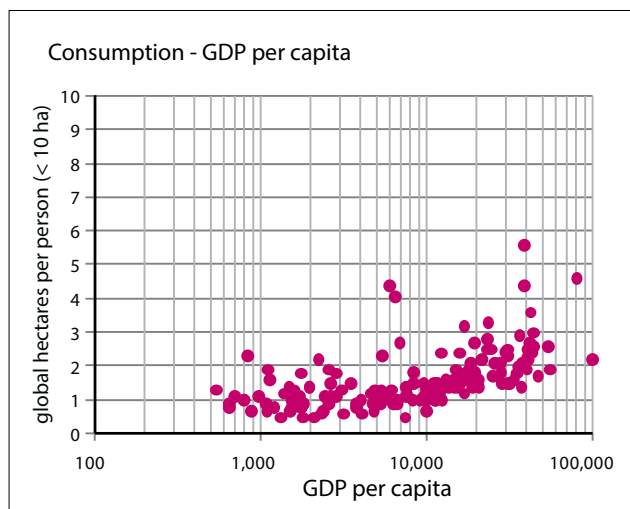
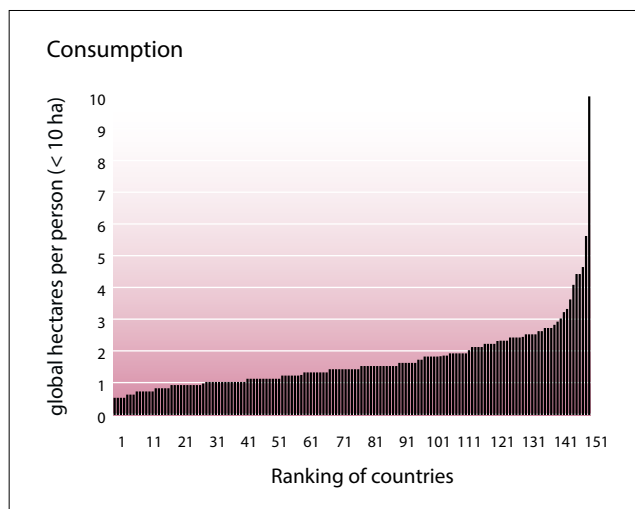
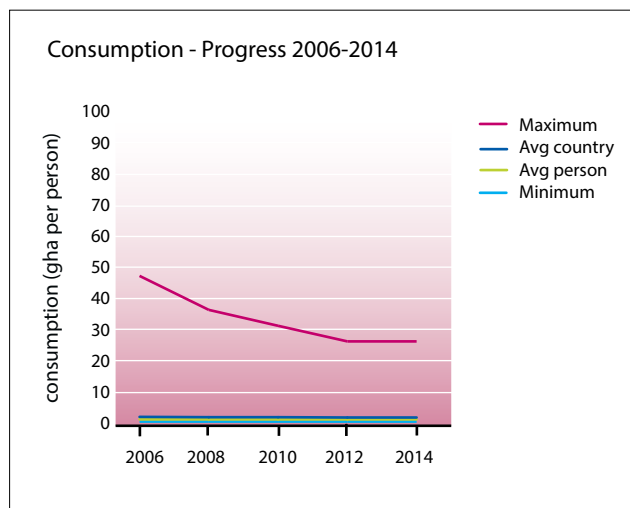


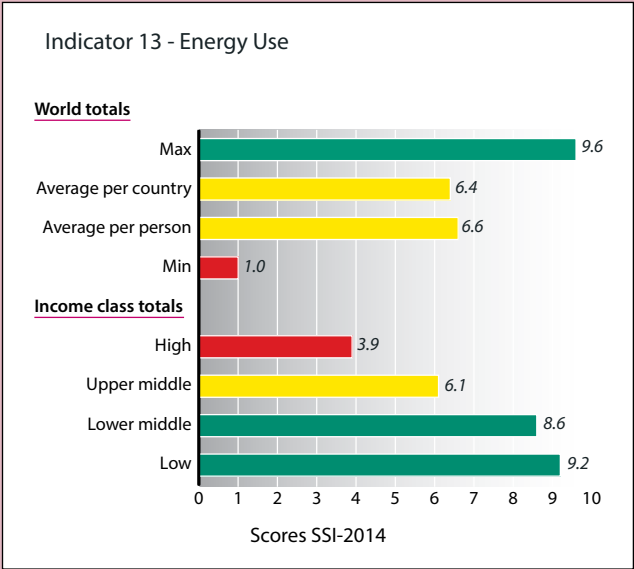
*Indicator:* Ecological Footprint minus Carbon Footprint  
*Source:* Global Footprint Network  
*Year of data:* 2009  
*Target:* 0.9 gha (global hectares)



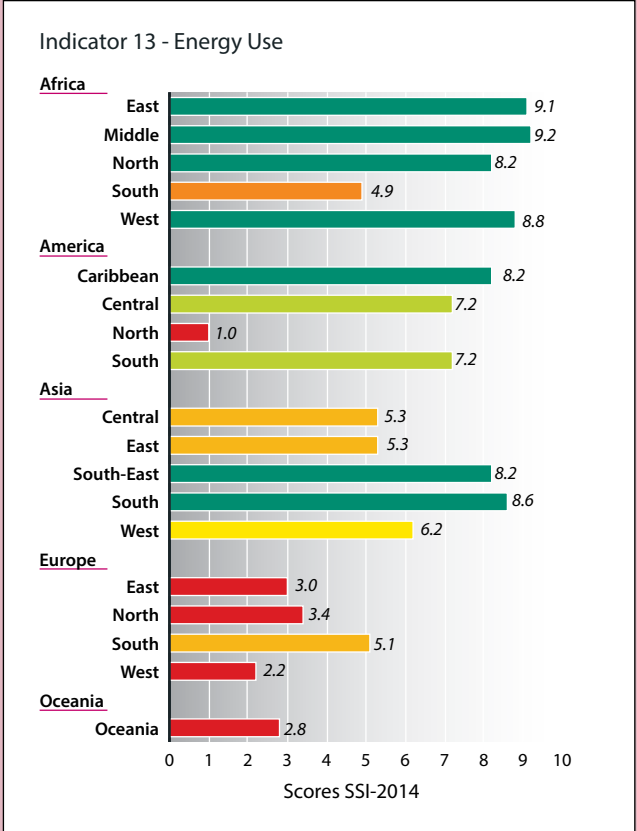
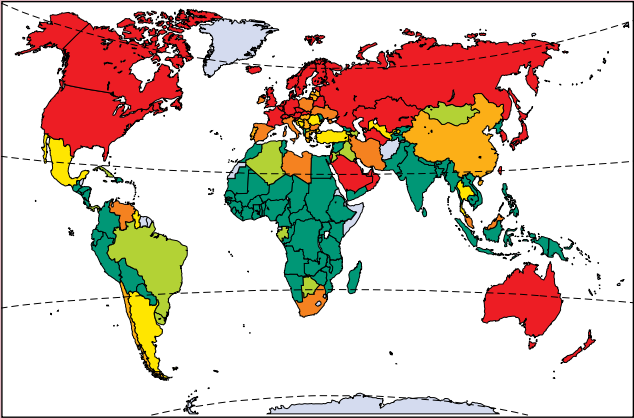
As a proxy for consumption the Ecological Footprint has been used minus the Carbon Footprint. The latter is already included in the SSI, by the indicator Emission of Greenhouse Gases.

Consumption (global hectares per person)					
Top 10			Bottom 10		
Rank	Country		Rank	Country	
1	Bangladesh	0.5	142	Australia	3.0
2	Haiti	0.5	143	Uruguay	3.2
3	Iraq	0.5	144	Estonia	3.3
4	Korea, North	0.5	145	Netherlands	3.6
5	India	0.6	146	Bhutan	4.1
6	Pakistan	0.6	147	Mongolia	4.4
7	Yemen	0.6	148	Belgium	4.4
8	Congo	0.7	149	Luxembourg	4.6
9	Mozambique	0.7	150	Denmark	5.6
10	Tajikistan	0.7	151	Iceland	26.2



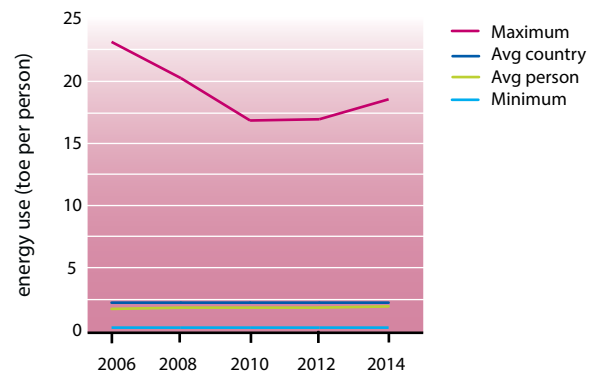


Indicator: energy use in tons oil equivalents (toe) per person  
Source: IEA  
Year of data: 2012  
Target: no target specified

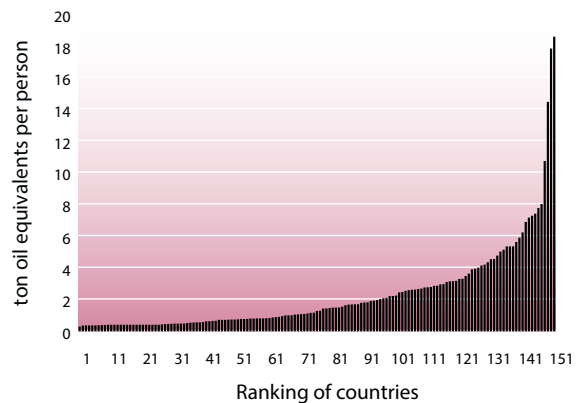


Energy Use (ton oil equivalents per person)					
Top 10			Bottom 10		
Rank	Country		Rank	Country	
1	Bangladesh	0.2	142	United States	6.8
2	Tajikistan	0.3	143	Saudi Arabia	7.1
3	Bhutan	0.3	144	Canada	7.2
4	Papua New Guinea	0.3	145	United Arab Emirates	7.3
5	Myanmar	0.3	146	Luxembourg	7.7
6	Yemen	0.3	147	Oman	7.9
7	Senegal	0.3	148	Kuwait	10.6
8	Congo. Dem. Rep.	0.3	149	Trinidad and Tobago	14.4
9	Cameroon	0.3	150	Iceland	17.7
10	Burkina Faso	0.3	151	Qatar	18.5

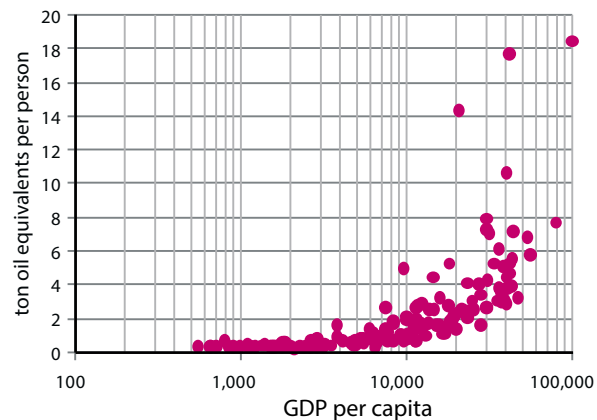
Energy Use - Progress 2006-2014



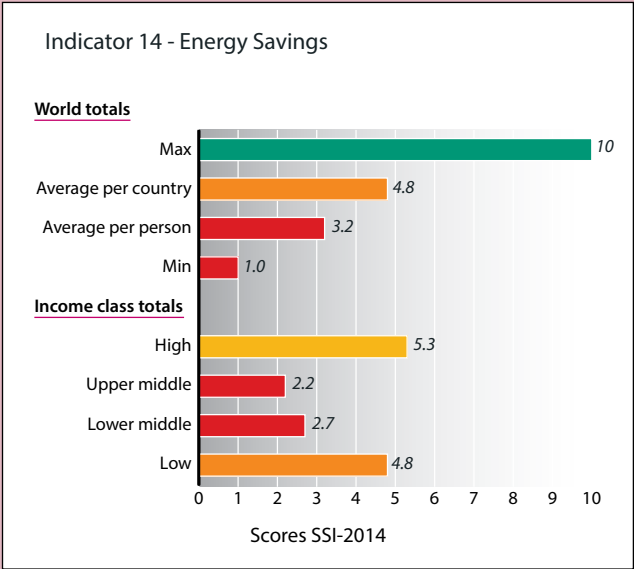
Energy Use



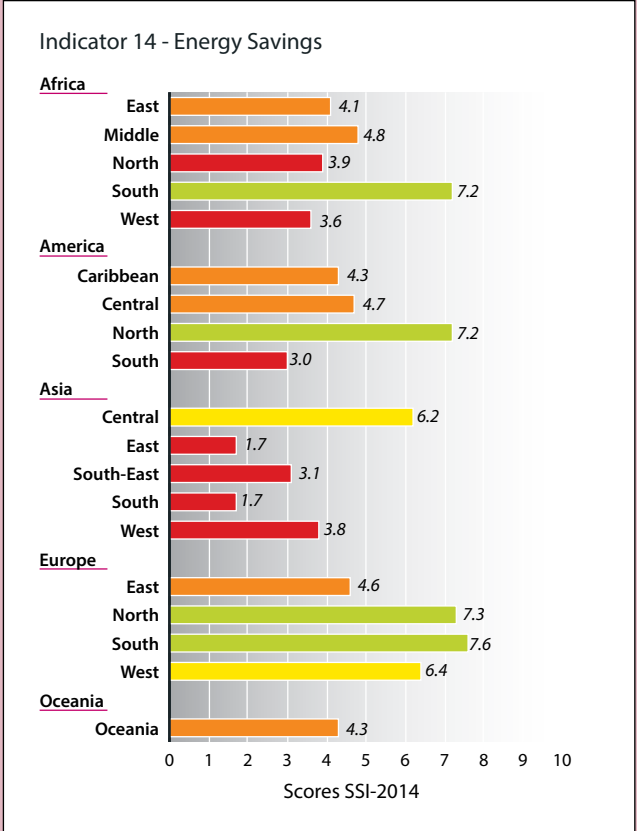
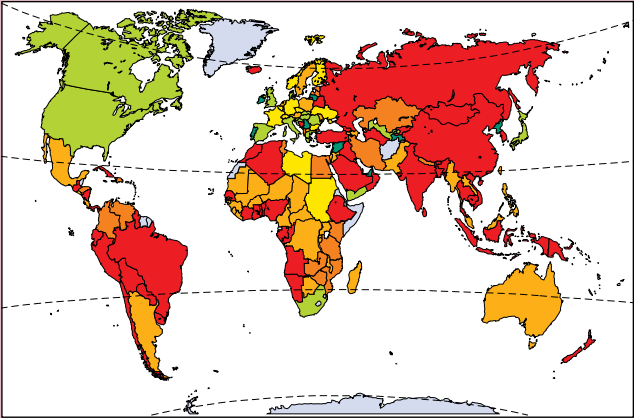
Energy Use - GDP per capita



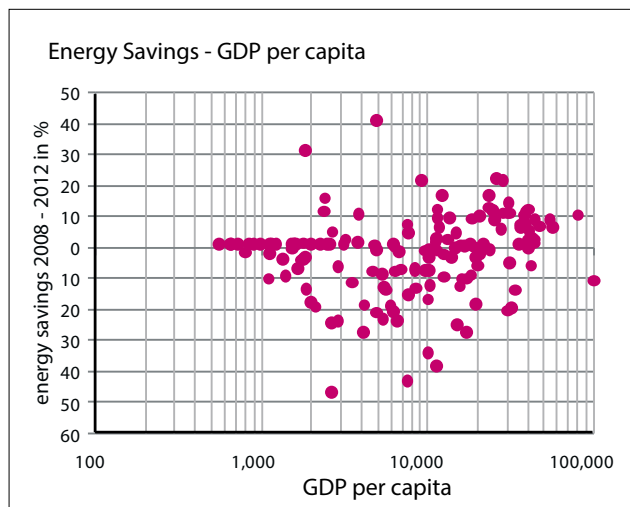
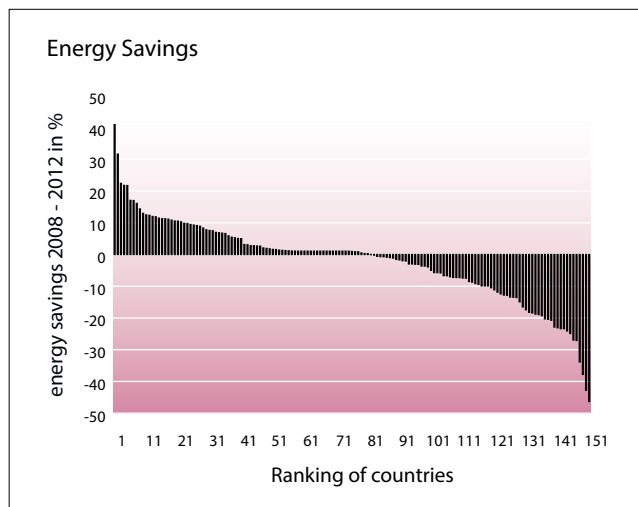
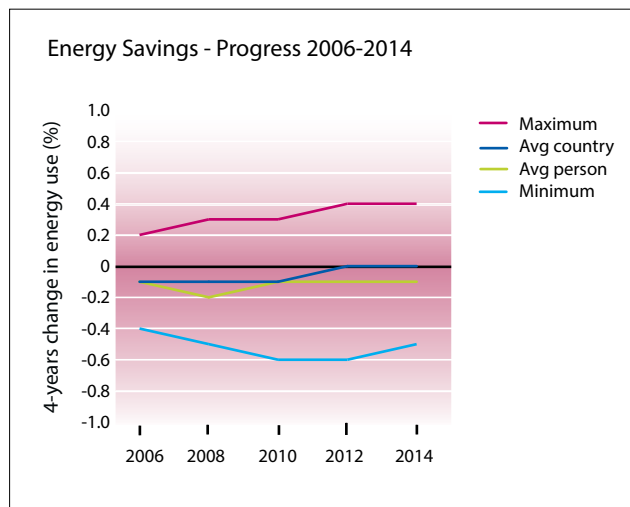


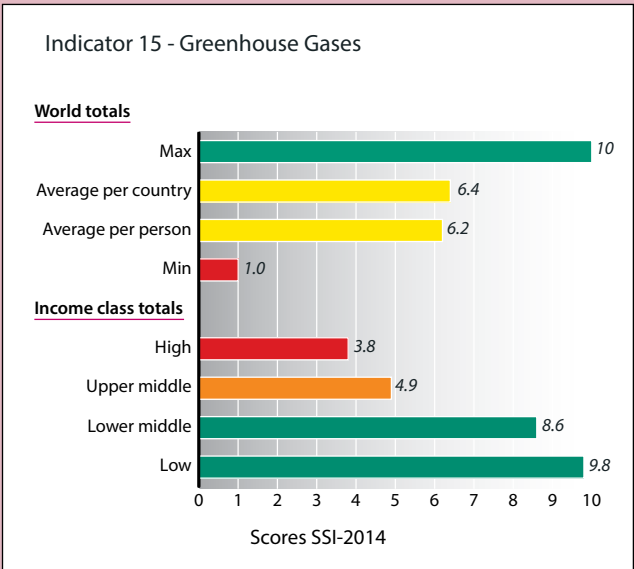


Indicator: energy savings 2008-2012 in %  
Source: IEA  
Year of data: 2012  
Target: no target specified

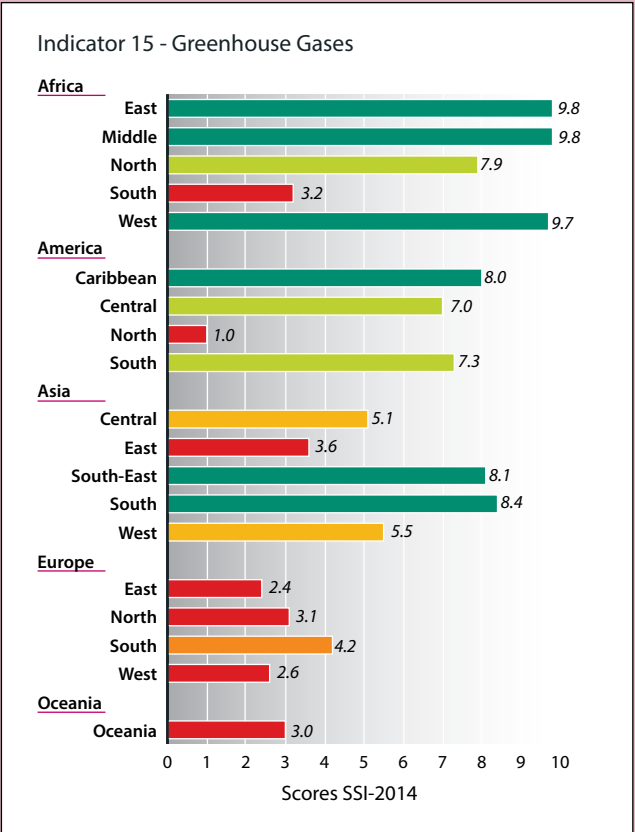
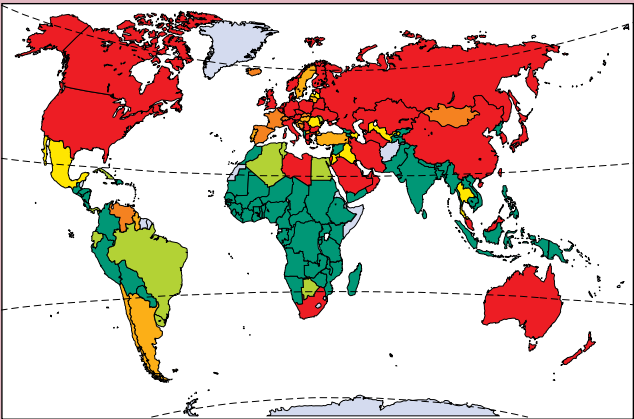


Energy Savings (energy savings 2008 - 2012 in %)					
Top 10			Bottom 10		
Rank	Country		Rank	Country	
1	Syria	41	142	Bhutan	-23
2	Korea, North	32	143	Papua New Guinea	-23
3	Cyprus	22	144	Kyrgyz Republic	-24
4	Malta	22	145	Lebanon	-25
5	Jamaica	22	146	Vietnam	-27
6	Lithuania	17	147	Panama	-27
7	Montenegro	17	148	China	-34
8	Tajikistan	16	149	Peru	-38
9	United Arab Emirates	14	150	Iraq	-43
10	Portugal	13	151	Cambodia	-46





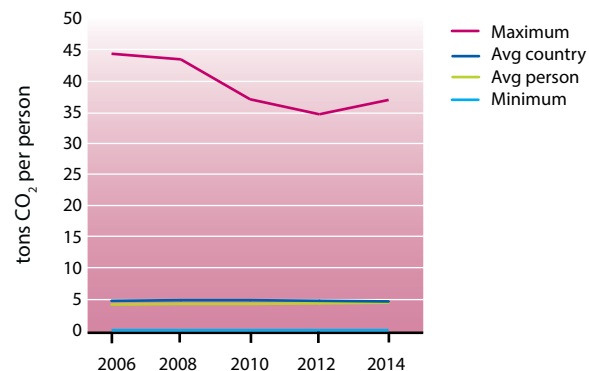
Indicator: CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita per year  
 Source: IEA  
 Year of data: 2012  
 Target: ≤ 2 ton CO<sub>2</sub> per capita per year



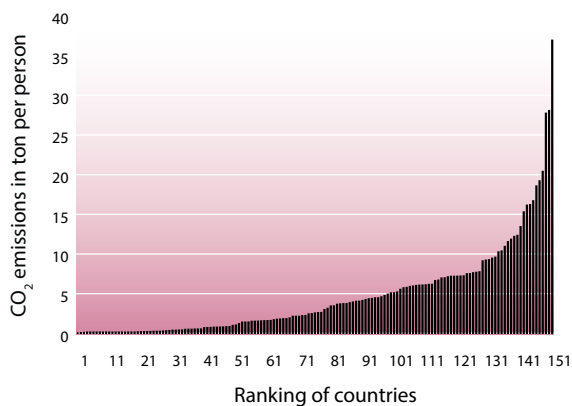
This indicator uses the common measure for Emission of Greenhouse Gases (GHG): the amount of emitted CO<sub>2</sub>. Thus other GHG emissions, like CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFCs, PFCs and SF<sub>6</sub>, are not included.

Greenhouse Gases (CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in ton per person)					
Top 10			Bottom 10		
Rank	Country		Rank	Country	
1	Congo. Dem. Rep.	0.0	142	Canada	15.3
2	Ethiopia	0.1	143	United States	16.1
3	Mozambique	0.1	144	Saudi Arabia	16.2
4	Burkina Faso	0.1	145	Australia	16.7
5	Burundi	0.1	146	United Arab Emirates	18.6
6	Centr. Afr. Rep.	0.1	147	Luxembourg	19.2
7	Chad	0.1	148	Oman	20.4
8	Gambia	0.1	149	Trinidad and Tobago	27.7
9	Guinea	0.1	150	Kuwait	28.1
10	Guinea-Bissau	0.1	151	Qatar	36.9

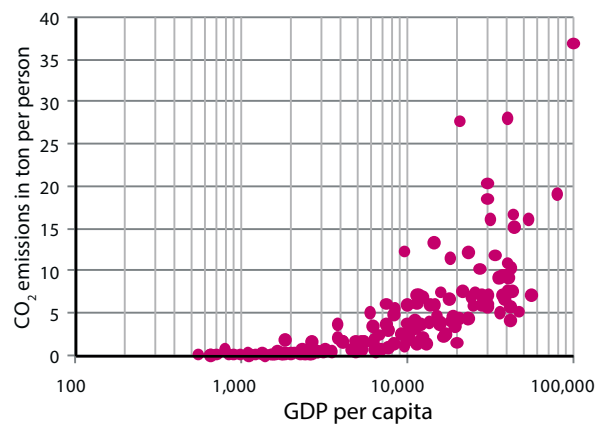
Greenhouse Gases - Progress 2006-2014

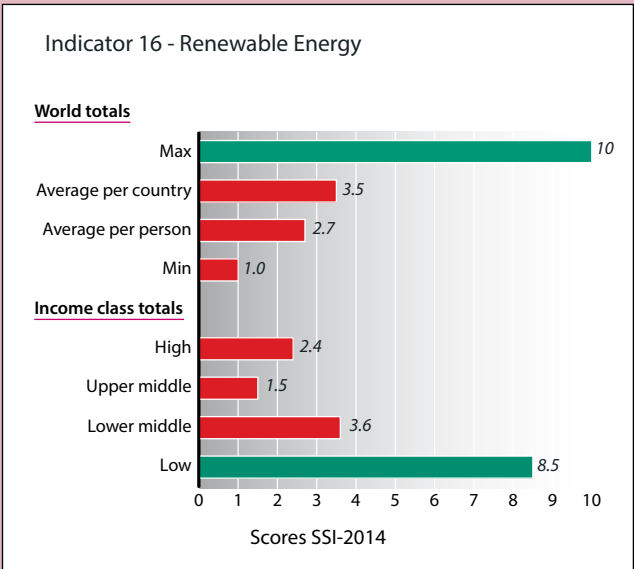


Greenhouse Gases



Greenhouse Gases - GDP per capita



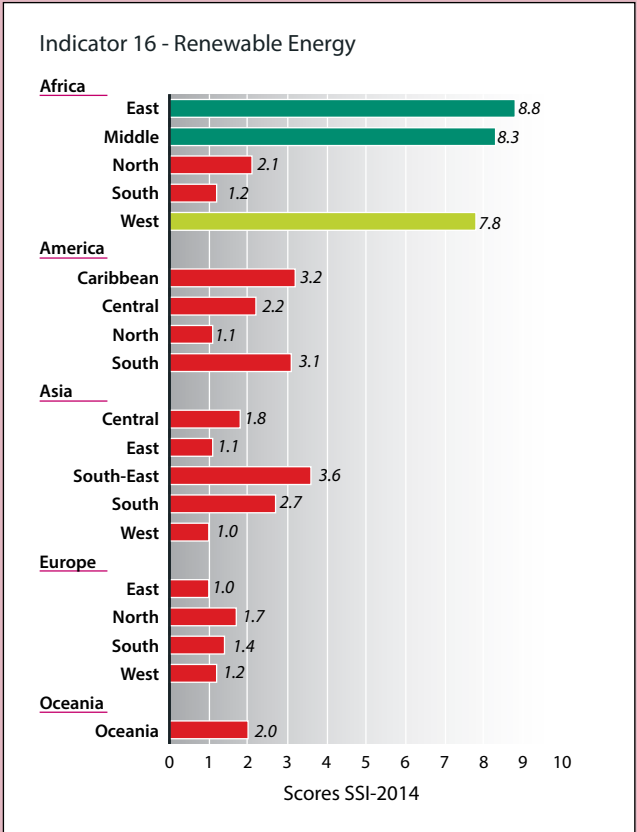
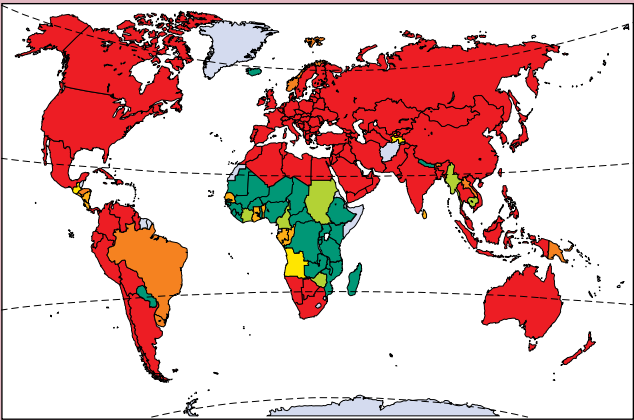


*Indicator:* consumption of renewable energy as % of total energy consumption

*Source:* IEA

*Year of data:* 2010

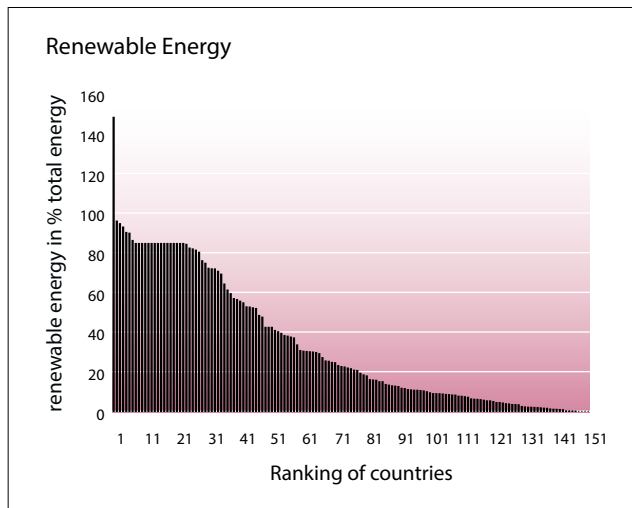
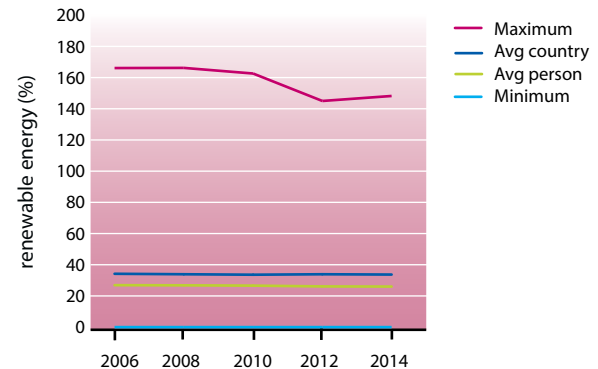
*Target:* 100%



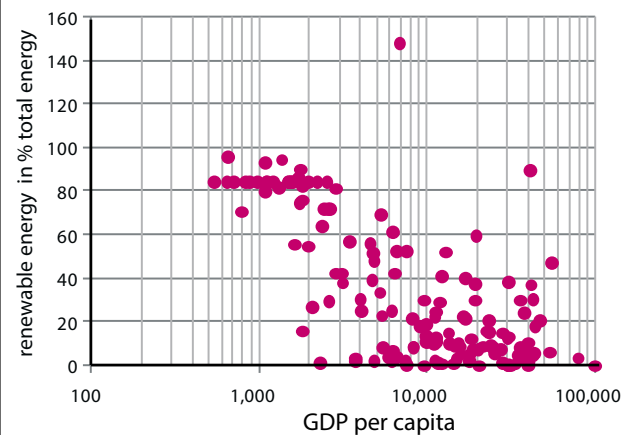
Consumption of renewable energy expresses the share of energy produced by renewable sources in % of total energy (TPES, Total Primary Energy Supply). According to the definition used by IEA, renewable energy includes hydro, geothermal, solar photovoltaic, solar thermal, tide, wave, ocean, wind, solid biomass, gases from biomass, liquid biomass and renewable municipal waste.

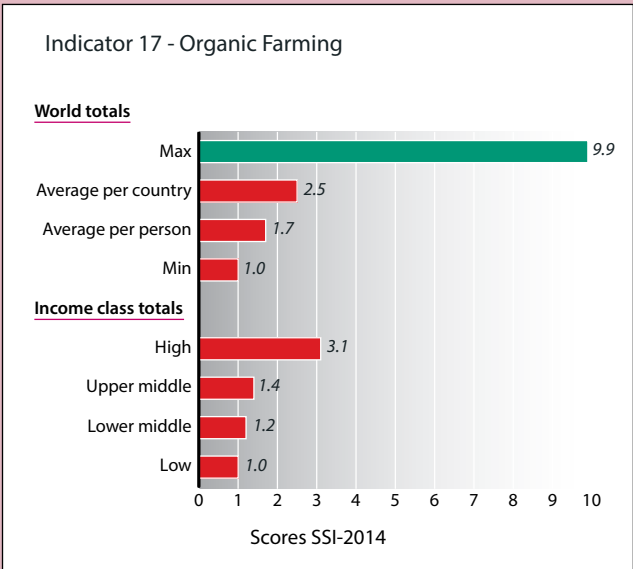
Renewable Energy (renewable energy in % total energy)					
Top 10			Bottom 10		
Rank	Country		Rank	Country	
1	Paraguay	148.2	142	Korea, South	0.9
2	Congo. Dem. Rep.	95.9	143	Iran	0.7
3	Ethiopia	94.6	144	Algeria	0.1
4	Mozambique	92.9	145	United Arab Emirates	0.1
5	Zambia	90.2	146	Trinidad and Tobago	0.1
6	Iceland	89.8	147	Saudi Arabia	0
7	Tanzania	86.1	148	Kuwait	0
8	Burkina Faso	84.6	149	Oman	0
9	Burundi	84.6	150	Qatar	0
10	Centr. Afr. Rep.	84.6	151	Turkmenistan	0

Renewable Energy - Progress 2006-2014



Renewable Energy - GDP per capita



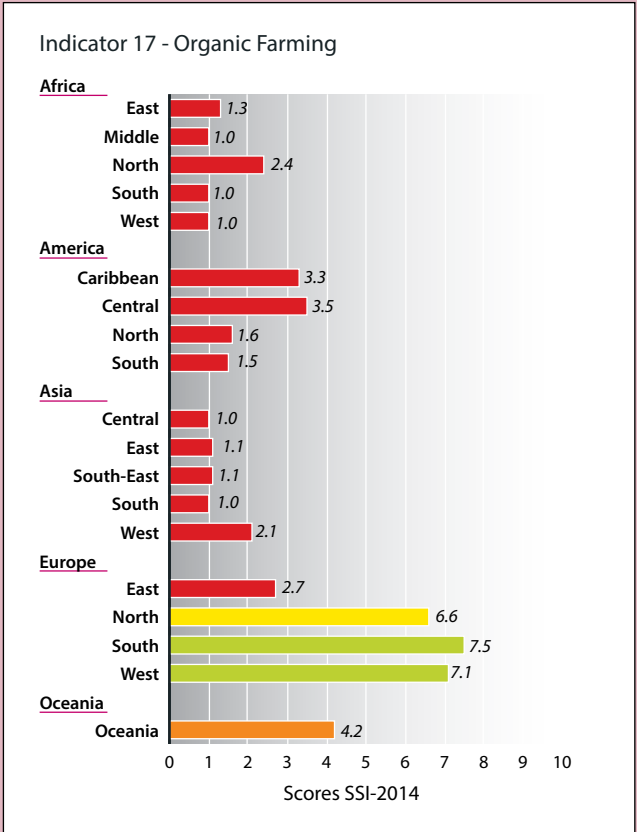
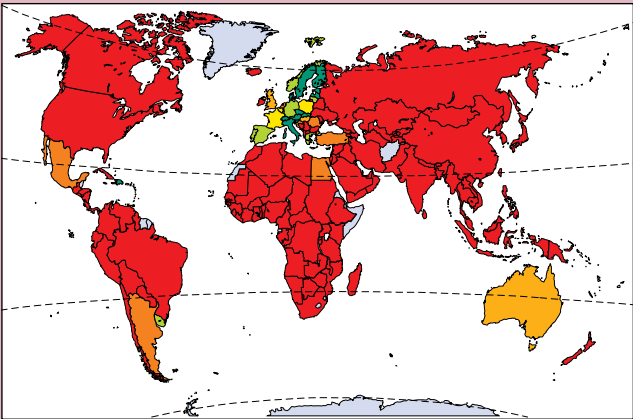


*Indicator: area for organic farming in % of total agricultural area of a country*

*Source: FiBL*

*Year of data: 2011*

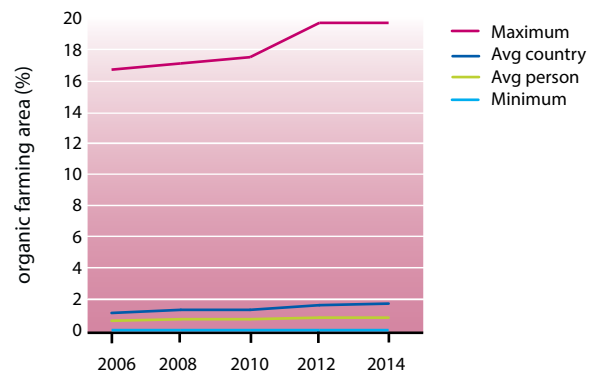
*Target: 20%*



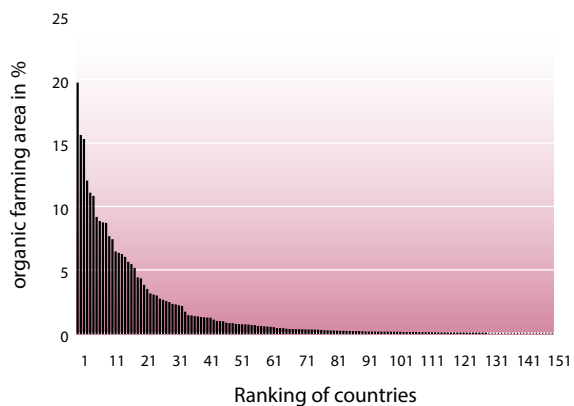
Organic Farming is expressed by the area of fully converted and in-conversion organically cultivated land as the percentage of total agricultural area.

Organic Farming (organic farming area in % total agricultural area)					
Top 10			Bottom 10		
Rank	Country		Rank	Country	
1	Austria	19.7	142	Kuwait	0
2	Sweden	15.6	143	Liberia	0
3	Estonia	15.3	144	Libya	0
4	Switzerland	12.0	145	Mauritania	0
5	Czech Republic	11.0	146	Mongolia	0
6	Latvia	10.8	147	Qatar	0
7	Italy	9.1	148	Sierra Leone	0
8	Slovak Republic	8.8	149	Trinidad and Tobago	0
9	Dominican Republic	8.7	150	Turkmenistan	0
10	Finland	8.7	151	Yemen	0

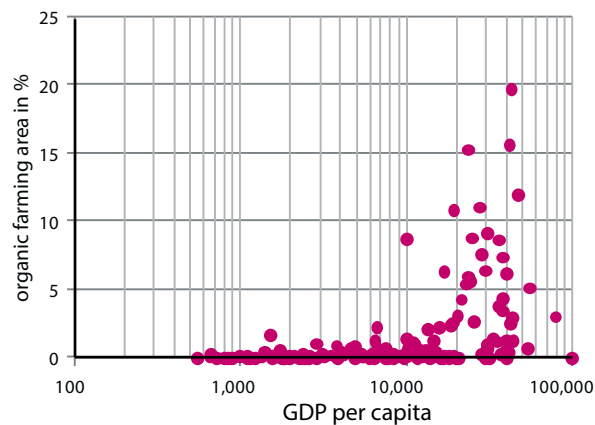
Organic Farming - Progress 2006-2014



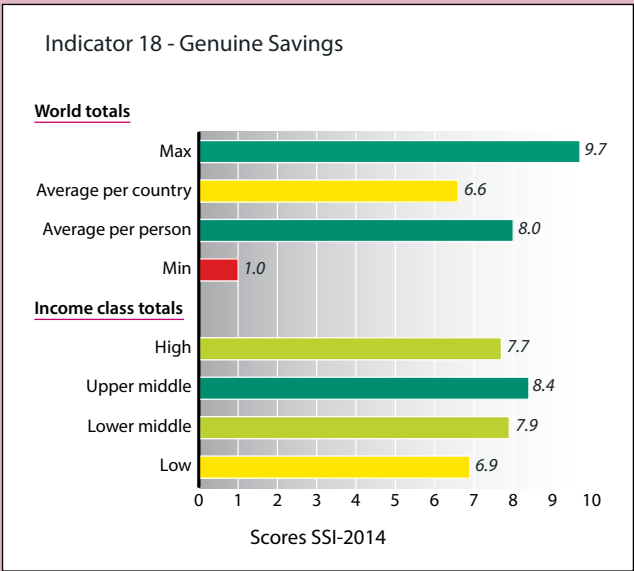
Organic Farming



Organic Farming - GDP per capita





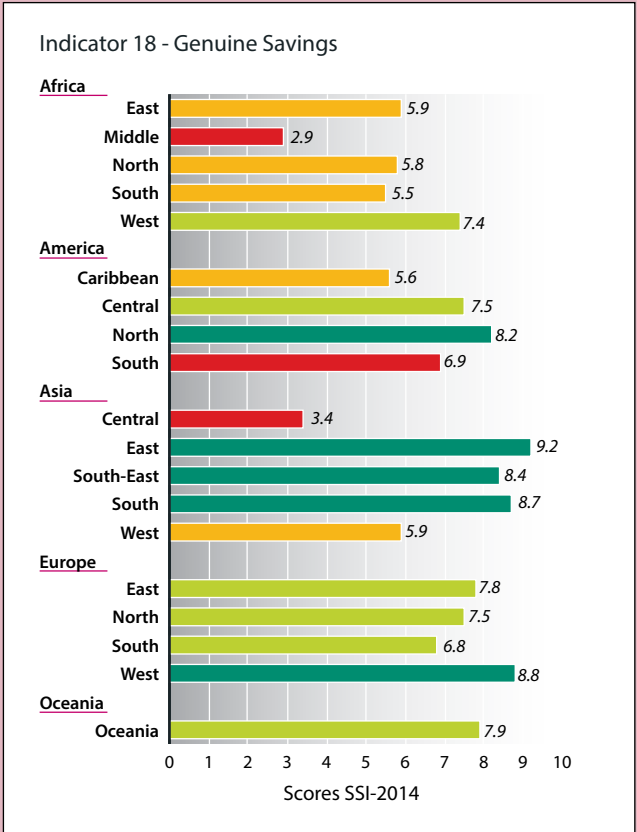
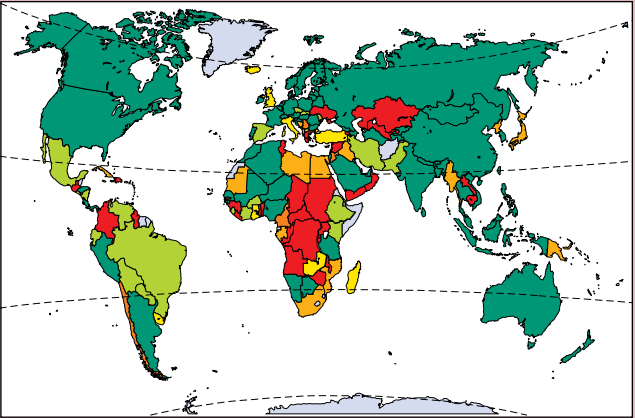


*Indicator:* Genuine Savings (Adjusted Net Savings) as % of Gross National Income (GNI)

*Source:* World Bank

*Year of data:* 2012

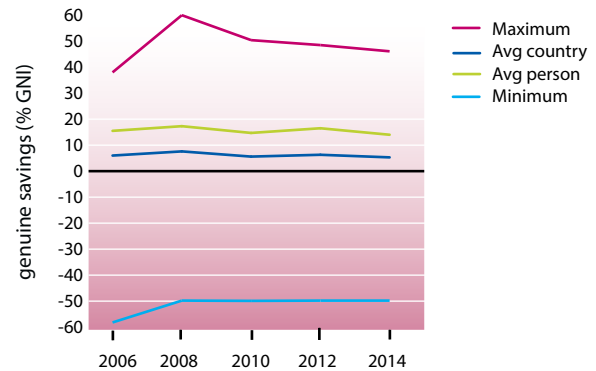
*Target:*



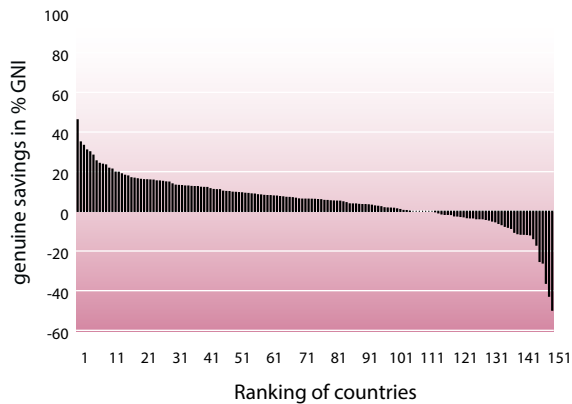
Genuine Savings (= Adjusted Net Savings) measures the true rate of savings in an economy after taking into account investments in human capital, depletion of natural resources and damage caused by pollution. The used data are including particulate emission damage.

Genuine Savings (genuine savings in % GNI)					
Top 10			Bottom 10		
Rank	Country		Rank	Country	
1	Qatar	46.1	142	Yemen	-11.5
2	China	35.0	143	Laos	-11.6
3	Botswana	33.2	144	Guyana	-11.8
4	Unit. Arab Emirates	30.9	145	Burundi	-13.7
5	Nepal	30.0	146	Uzbekistan	-17.0
6	Algeria	28.3	147	Angola	-25.2
7	Turkmenistan	25.4	148	Trinidad and Tobago	-26.0
8	Indonesia	24.1	149	Chad	-36.2
9	Bhutan	23.7	150	Guinea	-42.8
10	Panama	23.3	151	Congo	-49.8

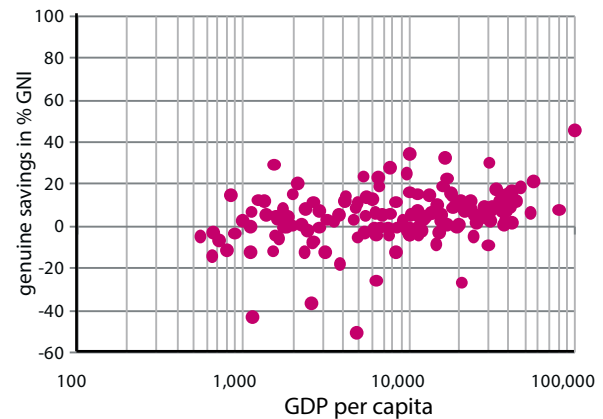
Genuine Savings - Progress 2006-2014

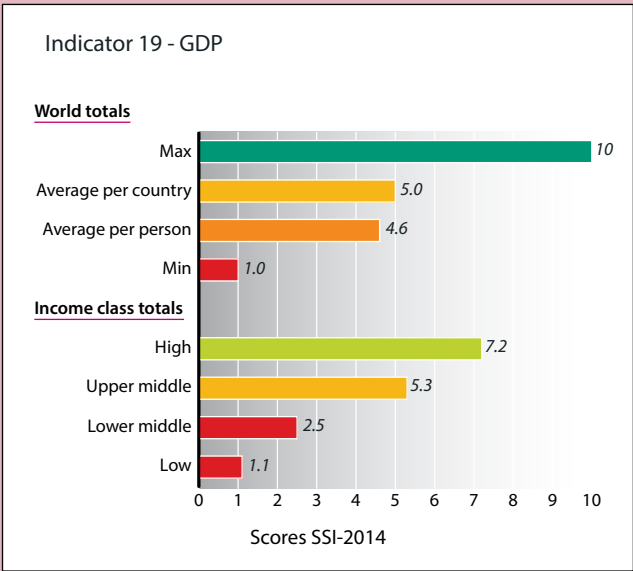


Genuine Savings

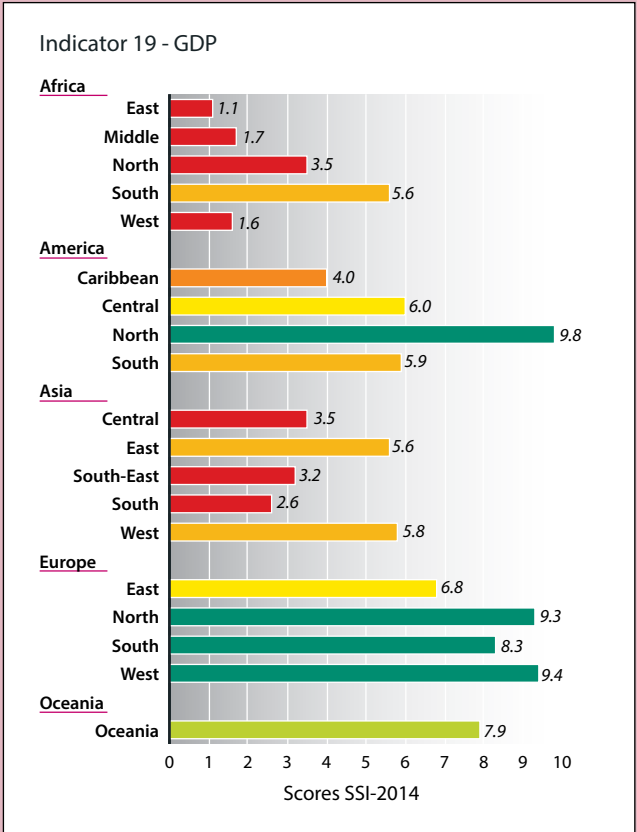
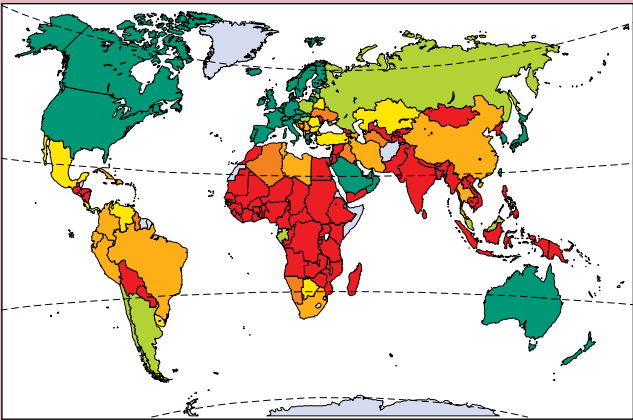


Genuine Savings - GDP per capita





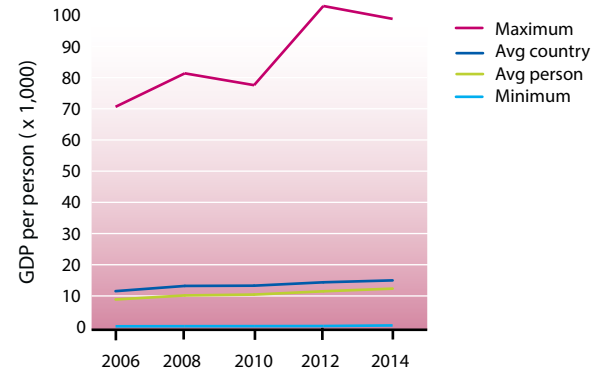
Indicator: GDP per capita, PPP, current international dollars  
Source: WB  
Year of data: 2013  
Target:



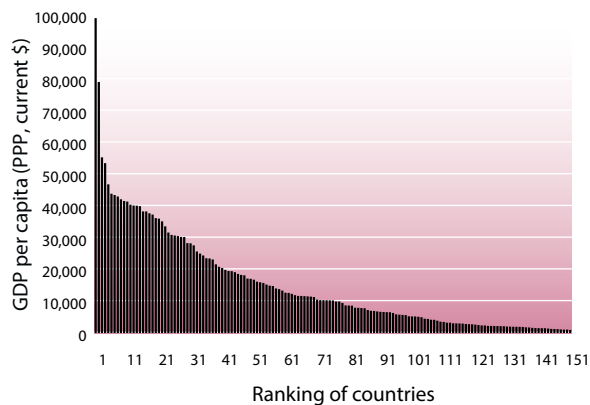
Gross domestic product (GDP) is the market value of all goods and services produced within a country in a given period. It is a measure of a country's economy as far as money is involved. To enable a fair comparison across countries GDP is calculated in Purchasing Power Parity, PPP, i.e. the exchange rate is adjusted so that an identical good in two different countries has the same price when expressed in the same currency (current international dollar).

Gross Domestic Product (GDP per capita (PPP, current \$))					
Top 10			Bottom 10		
Rank	Country		Rank	Country	
1	Qatar	98,814	142	Mozambique	1,090
2	Luxembourg	78,670	143	Togo	1,084
3	Norway	54,947	144	Madagascar	970
4	United States	53,101	145	Malawi	879
5	Switzerland	46,430	146	Niger	829
6	Canada	43,472	147	Zimbabwe	788
7	Australia	43,073	148	Liberia	703
8	Austria	42,597	149	Congo. Dem. Rep.	648
9	Netherlands	41,711	150	Burundi	642
10	Sweden	41,188	151	Centr. Afr. Rep.	542

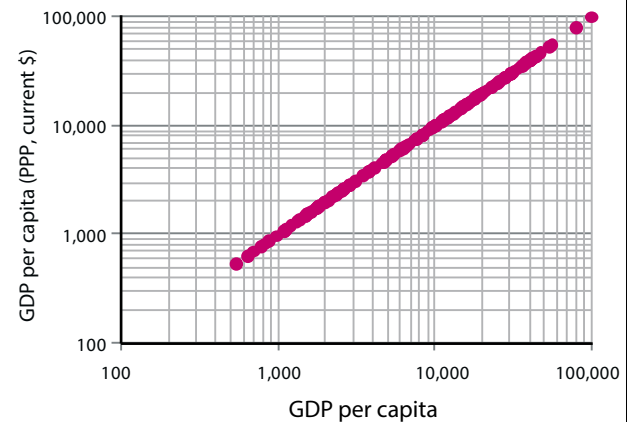
GDP - Progress 2006-2014

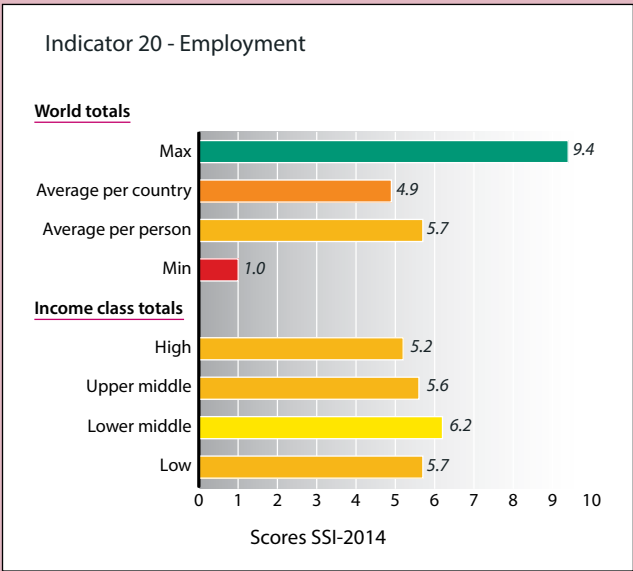


GDP per capita

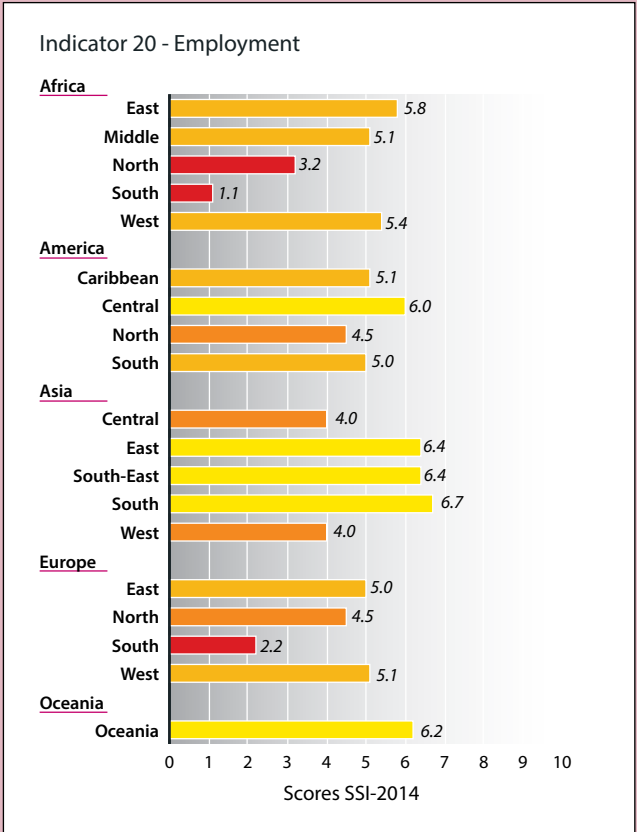
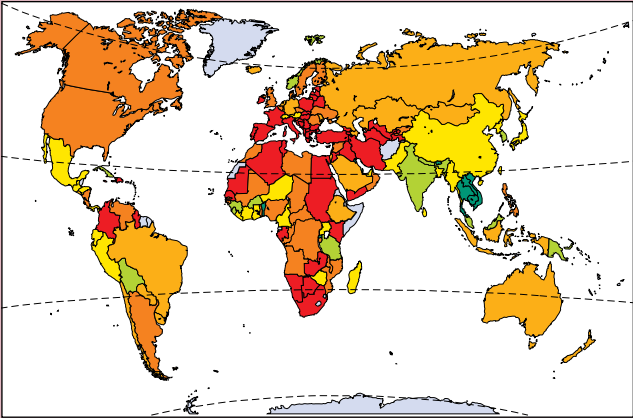


GDP per capita - GDP per capita





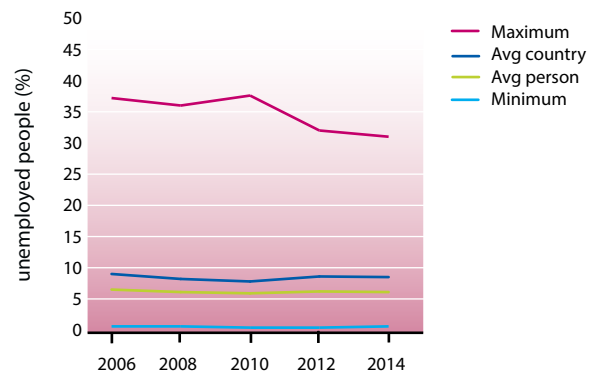
*Indicator:* unemployment as % of total labour force  
*Source:* ILO  
*Year of data:* 2013/MRYA  
*Target:* 0%



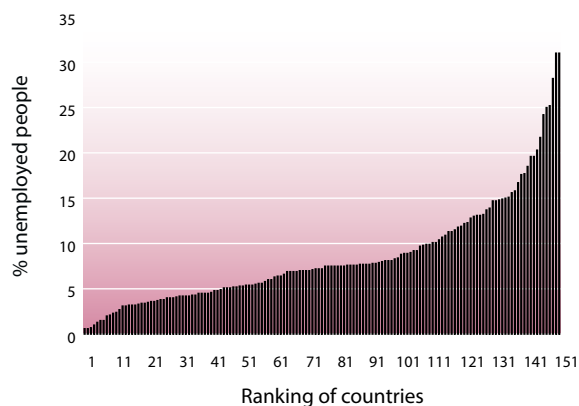
Employment is a common indicator to measure the status of a country's economy. Moreover, for most people employment is an important condition for the possibilities of developing her- or himself.

Employment (% unemployed people)					
Top 10			Bottom 10		
Rank	Country		Rank	Country	
1	Qatar	0.6	142	Montenegro	19.6
2	Rwanda	0.6	143	Serbia	19.6
3	Thailand	0.7	144	Gabon	20.3
4	Benin	1.0	145	Guyana	21.7
5	Laos	1.3	146	Greece	24.2
6	Cambodia	1.5	147	South Africa	25.0
7	Kuwait	1.5	148	Spain	25.2
8	Vietnam	2.0	149	Bosnia-Herzegovina	28.2
9	Bhutan	2.1	150	Macedonia	31.0
10	Papua New Guinea	2.3	151	Mauritania	31.0

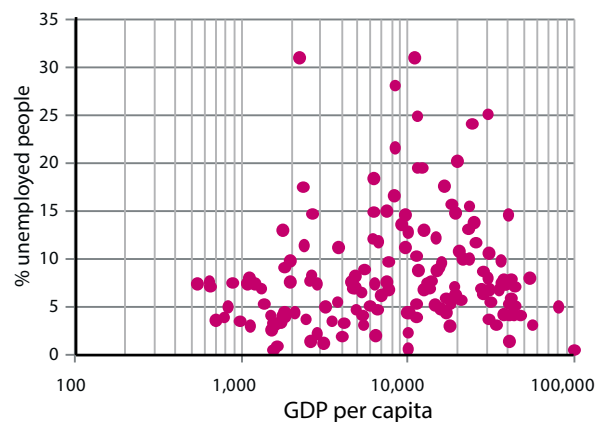
Employment - Progress 2006-2014

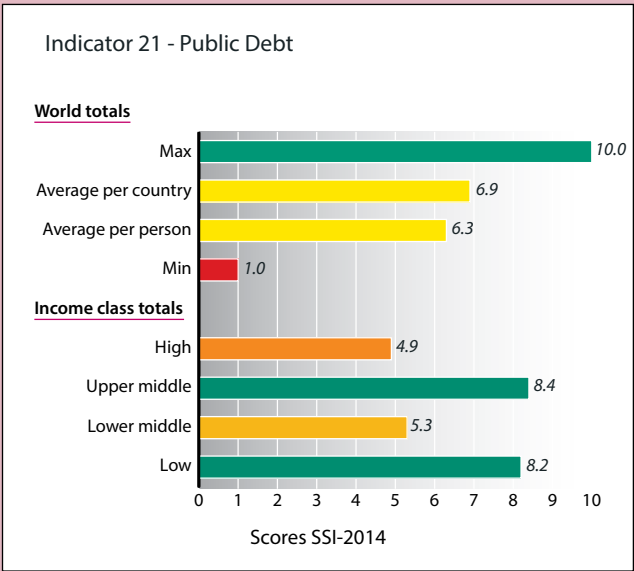


Employment

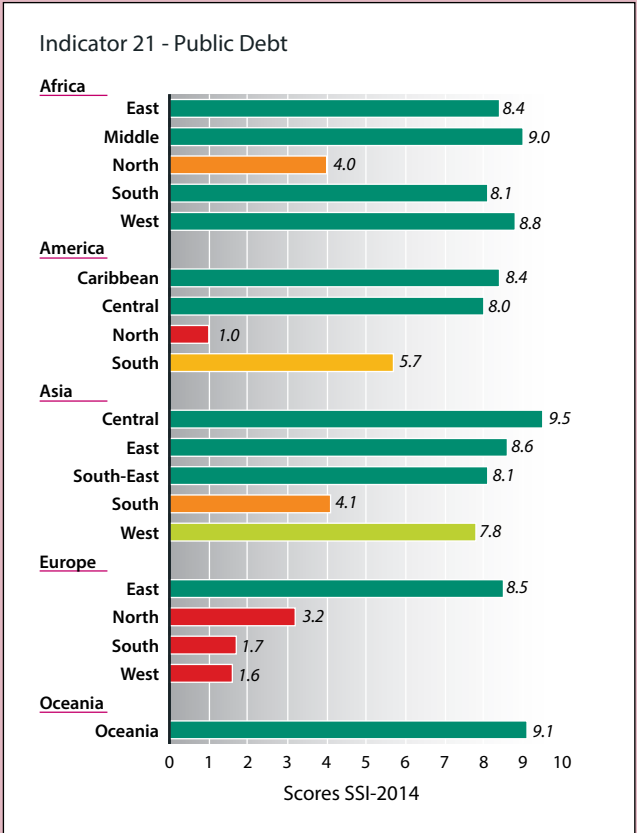
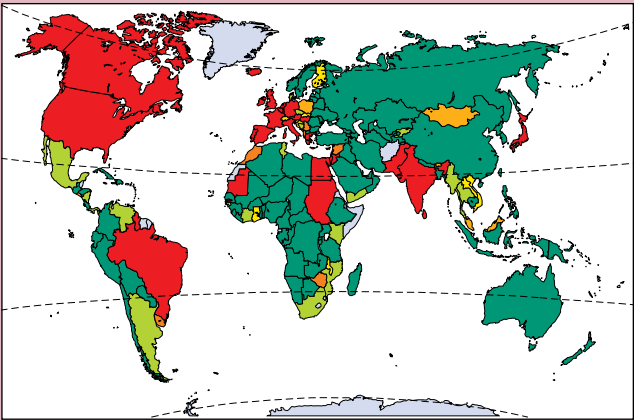


Employment- GDP per capita



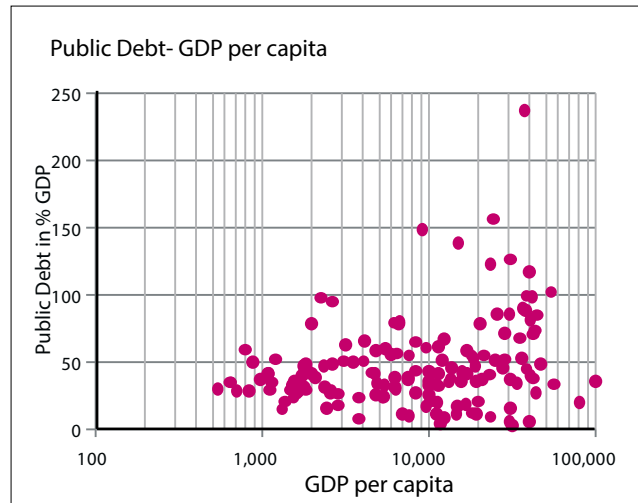
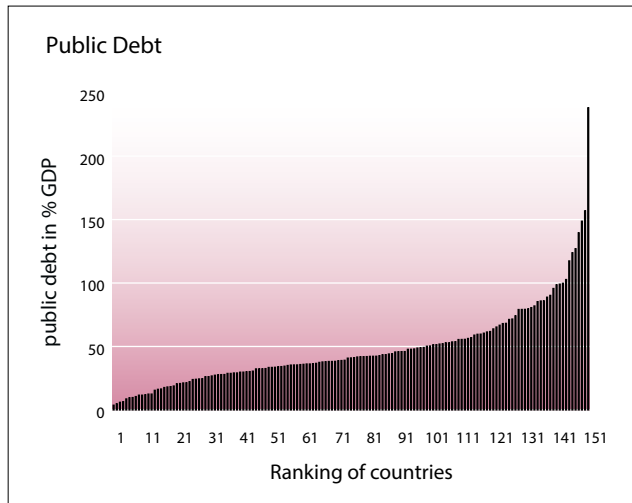
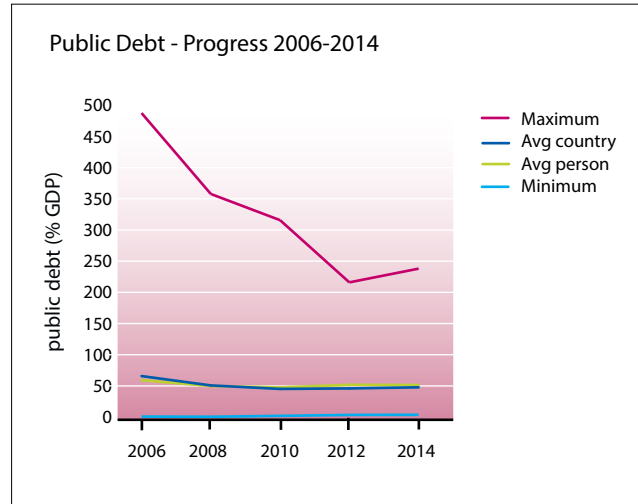


*Indicator:* the level of public debt of a country as % of GDP  
*Source:* IMF and CIA World Factbook  
*Year of data:* 2012  
*Target:* 2.5 % of GDP

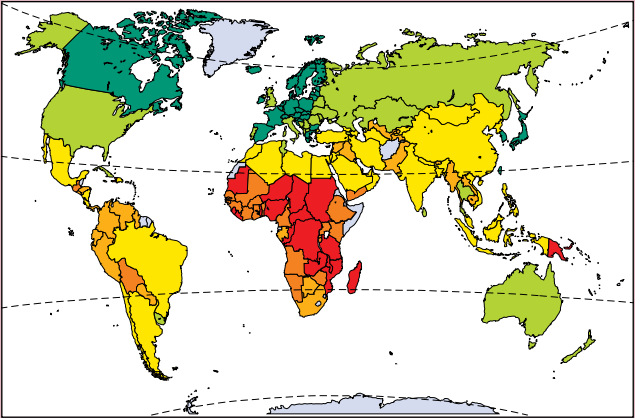
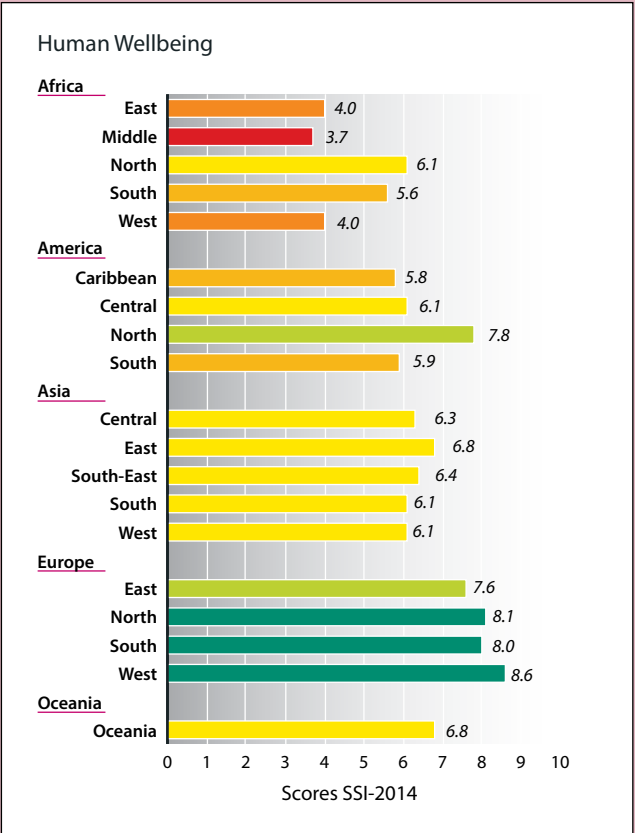
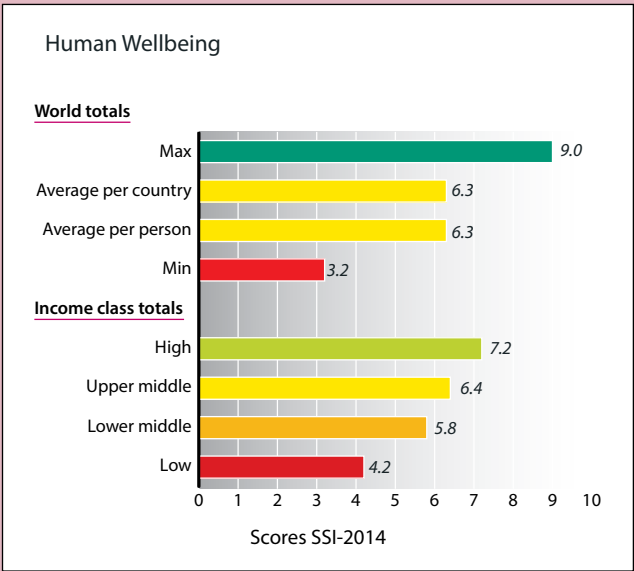


The amount of public debt of a country determines the yearly payments on interest and amortization. This limits a government in the free allocation of its budget. Thus it is an important indicator for economy, as well as for the society at large.

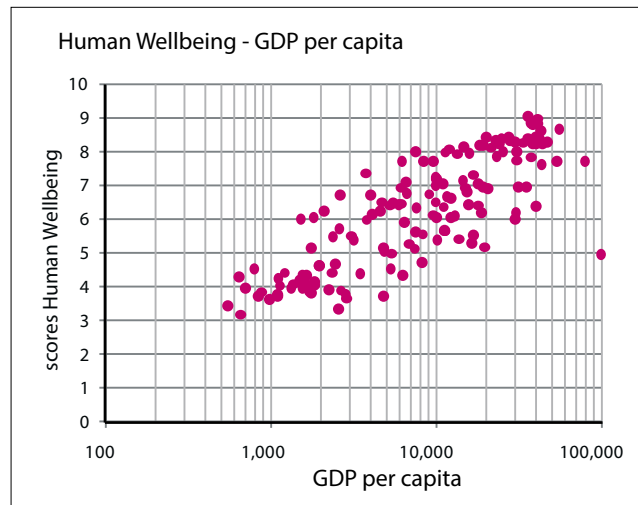
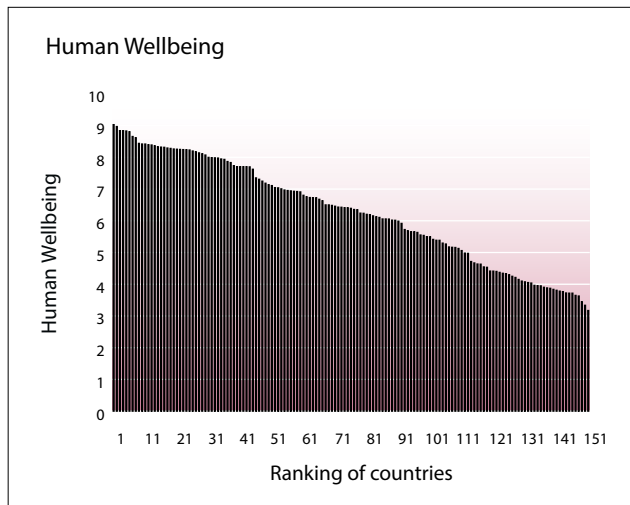
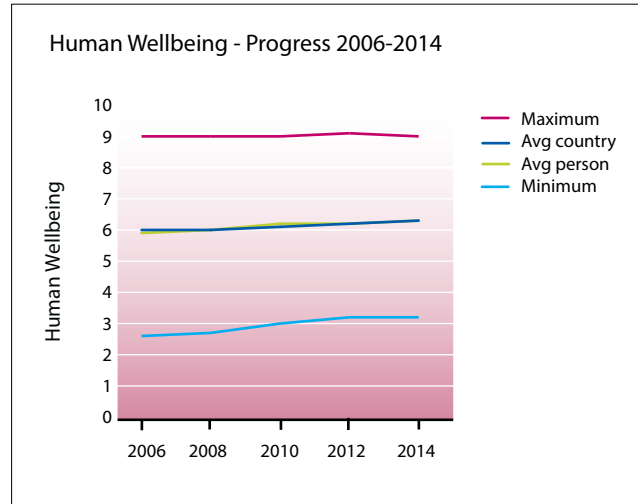
Public Debt (public debt in % GDP)					
Top 10			Bottom 10		
Rank	Country		Rank	Country	
1	Saudi Arabia	3.7	142	Iceland	99.1
2	Libya	4.8	143	Belgium	99.8
3	Oman	6.0	144	United States	102.7
4	Kuwait	6.4	145	Ireland	117.4
5	Uzbekistan	8.6	146	Portugal	123.8
6	Iran	9.5	147	Italy	127.0
7	Estonia	9.7	148	Lebanon	139.5
8	Algeria	10.5	149	Jamaica	148.7
9	Paraguay	11.6	150	Greece	156.9
10	Azerbaijan	11.6	151	Japan	238.0

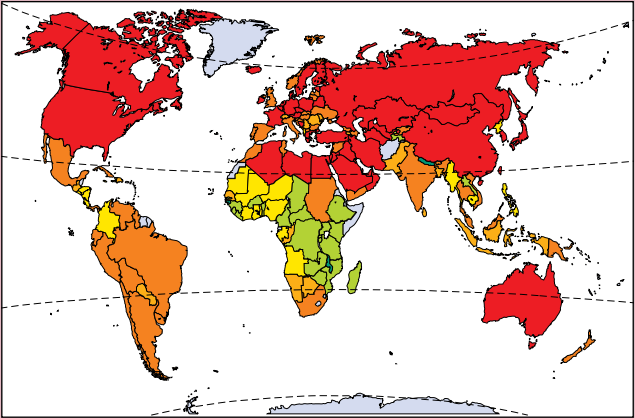
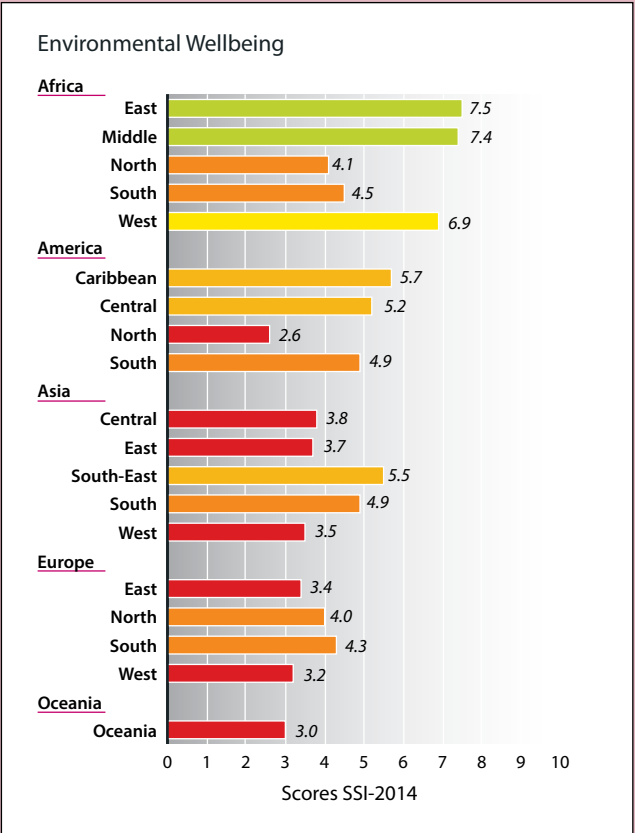
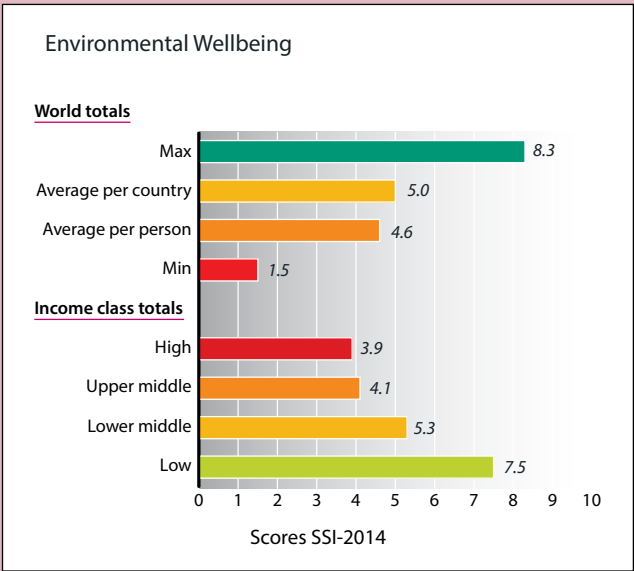




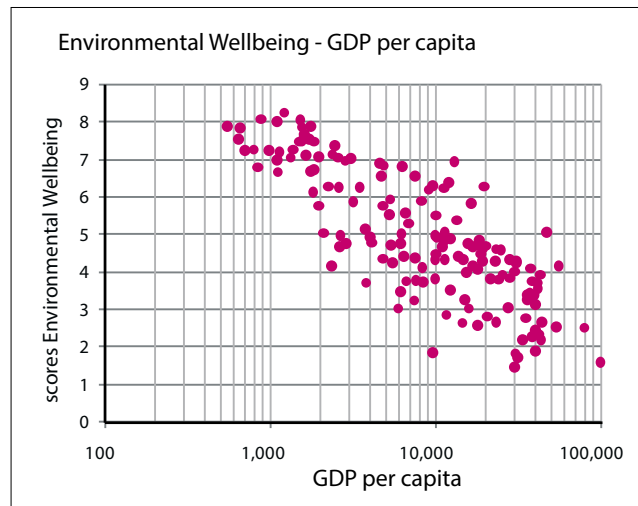
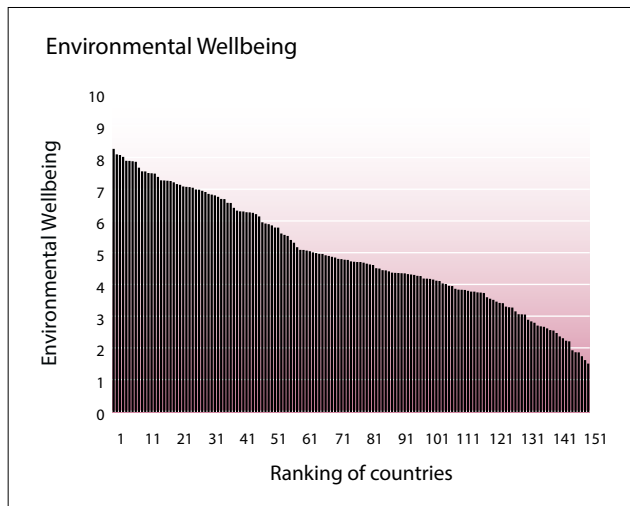
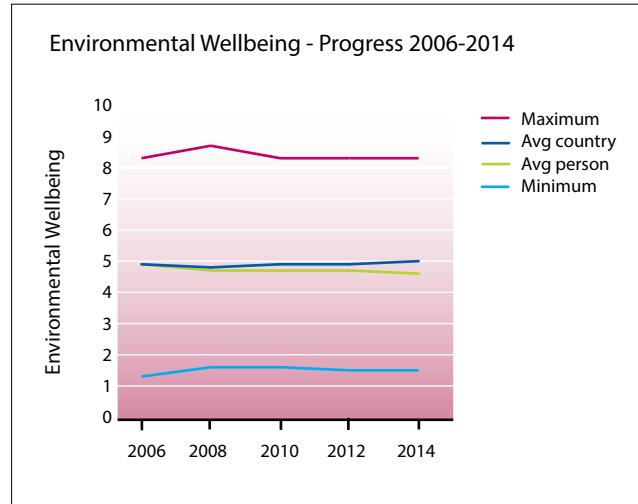


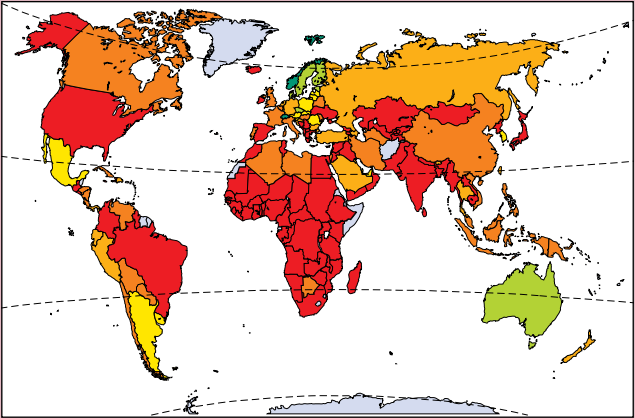
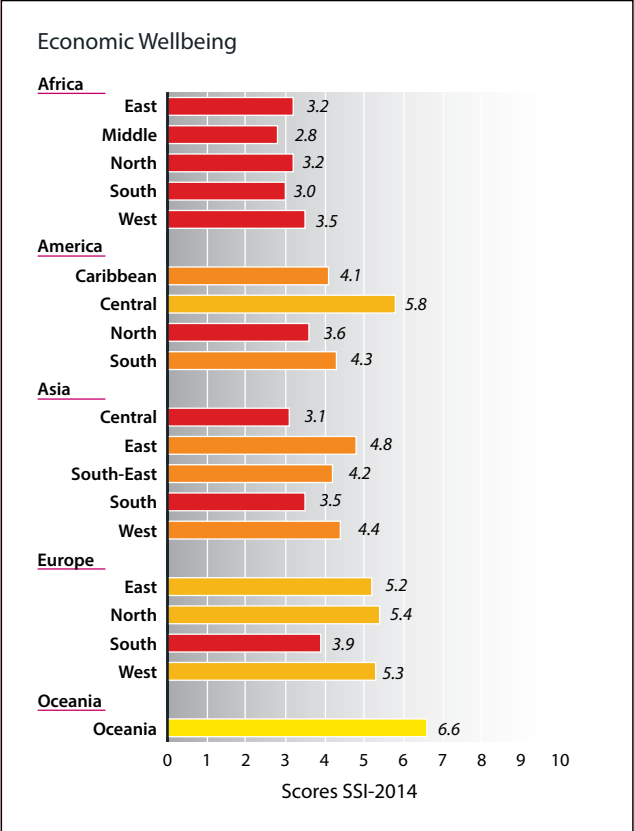
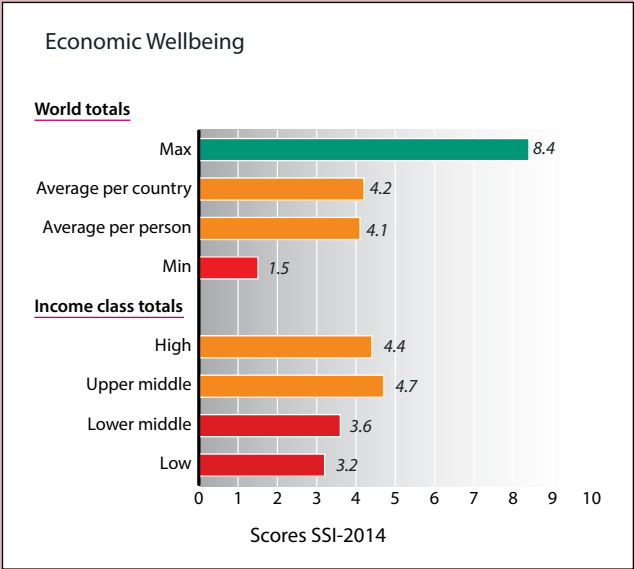
Human Wellbeing					
Top 10			Bottom 10		
Rank	Country		Rank	Country	
1	Finland	9.0	142	Togo	3.8
2	Iceland	9.0	143	Nigeria	3.8
3	Germany	8.8	144	Niger	3.7
4	Japan	8.8	145	Congo	3.7
5	Sweden	8.8	146	Mozambique	3.7
6	Denmark	8.8	147	Papua New Guinea	3.6
7	Norway	8.7	148	Madagascar	3.6
8	Austria	8.6	149	Centr. Afr. Rep.	3.4
9	Hungary	8.4	150	Chad	3.3
10	Ireland	8.4	151	Congo. Dem. Rep.	3.2



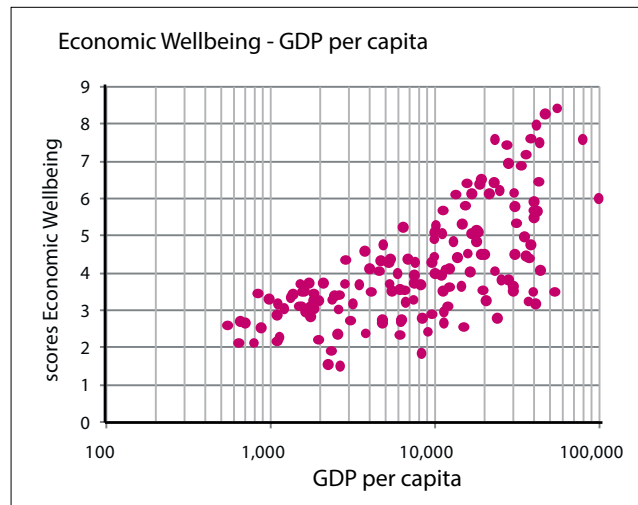
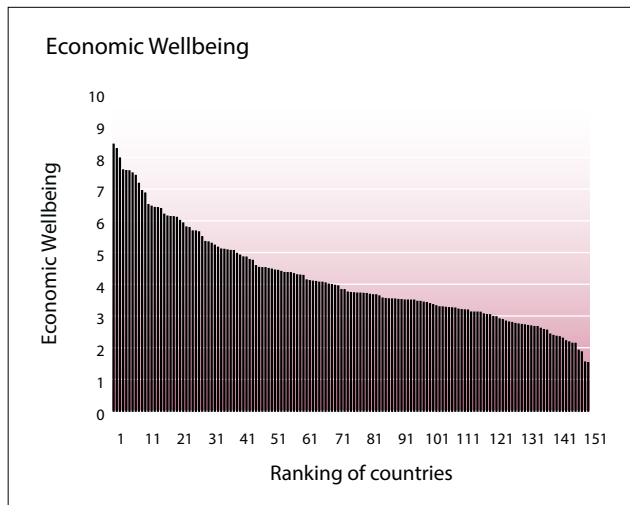
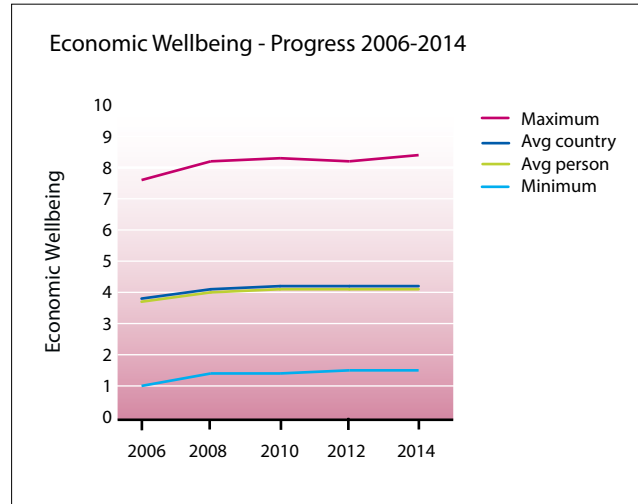


Environmental Wellbeing					
Top 10			Bottom 10		
Rank	Country		Rank	Country	
1	Guinea-Bissau	8.3	142	Netherlands	2.3
2	Malawi	8.1	143	Belgium	2.3
3	Nepal	8.1	144	Australia	2.2
4	Mozambique	8.0	145	Korea, South	2.2
5	Centr. Afr. Rep.	7.9	146	Kuwait	1.9
6	Zambia	7.9	147	Turkmenistan	1.8
7	Rwanda	7.9	148	United Arab Emirates	1.8
8	Congo. Dem. Rep.	7.8	149	Saudi Arabia	1.7
9	Burkina Faso	7.7	150	Qatar	1.6
10	Burundi	7.5	151	Oman	1.5





Economic Wellbeing					
Top 10			Bottom 10		
Rank	Country		Rank	Country	
1	Norway	8.4	142	Jordan	2.3
2	Switzerland	8.3	143	Guinea	2.3
3	Sweden	8.0	144	Gambia	2.2
4	Denmark	7.6	145	Togo	2.2
5	Estonia	7.6	146	Burundi	2.1
6	Luxembourg	7.6	147	Zimbabwe	2.1
7	Australia	7.5	148	Yemen	1.9
8	Czech Republic	7.4	149	Guyana	1.9
9	Finland	7.2	150	Mauritania	1.5
10	Slovenia	6.9	151	Sudan	1.5



## Annex A - Ranking list of the 151 assessed countries

Country	HW					EW					EcW				
	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Albania	41	41	40	40	43	69	42	39	38	40	82	95	97	112	123
Algeria	63	64	69	72	78	85	89	91	86	113	88	70	68	65	59
Angola	136	137	144	140	124	29	25	32	53	32	119	126	128	131	129
Argentina	57	73	77	69	81	88	105	101	93	84	76	60	26	13	16
Armenia	49	42	37	41	42	68	85	92	63	63	106	115	123	111	132
Australia	27	30	32	38	45	139	140	144	141	144	10	14	10	8	7
Austria	11	8	8	6	8	117	110	104	110	108	11	13	12	10	13
Azerbaijan	66	63	57	70	77	81	77	72	61	68	101	55	49	47	39
Bangladesh	94	90	82	84	79	58	54	65	64	62	80	100	96	93	77
Belarus	37	36	34	37	35	102	115	100	105	131	46	50	56	53	47
Belgium	9	12	11	9	22	143	143	143	143	143	50	52	55	49	45
Benin	132	126	124	126	125	27	37	44	32	22	73	86	88	87	121
Bhutan	121	120	112	103	92	59	49	51	80	87	103	113	74	56	33
Bolivia	108	112	114	113	112	49	71	64	49	76	121	99	83	62	56
Bosnia-Herzegovina	39	33	43	45	41	80	97	109	113	116	109	123	126	128	126
Botswana	107	106	103	101	105	50	47	61	62	51	68	68	84	73	68
Brazil	89	88	85	85	88	71	65	73	83	69	83	75	65	71	85
Bulgaria	31	21	21	33	28	92	100	97	89	92	60	88	42	31	31
Burkina Faso	147	135	139	134	130	14	14	16	14	9	81	90	103	99	92
Burundi	142	139	127	124	126	13	13	18	13	10	150	151	151	145	146
Cambodia	111	109	108	106	93	1	1	7	41	43	67	78	76	78	120
Cameroon	124	124	122	117	115	18	11	3	12	15	102	79	82	81	101
Canada	19	16	18	24	23	138	142	133	136	136	40	47	51	77	65
Central African Republic	145	147	132	148	149	7	9	10	7	5	143	145	144	135	136
Chad	148	149	150	151	150	26	28	31	27	25	126	133	137	143	141
Chile	68	68	65	68	56	79	86	80	79	96	37	48	58	50	49
China	82	87	68	67	69	83	83	88	99	111	42	49	48	43	41
Colombia	96	95	95	94	95	38	40	47	44	45	63	71	87	74	89
Congo	135	143	143	145	145	43	48	36	56	53	145	146	140	133	134
Congo. Dem. Rep.	149	148	149	150	151	15	12	15	10	8	142	141	145	132	131
Costa Rica	76	85	80	78	85	62	59	45	35	29	38	41	40	37	43
Côte d'Ivoire	123	125	125	122	129	44	38	12	6	34	130	139	134	127	97
Croatia	26	25	19	29	26	98	84	82	81	70	53	38	32	26	35
Cuba	59	56	49	49	54	54	56	56	72	65	100	53	57	55	52
Cyprus	47	45	42	30	32	113	117	131	122	107	32	29	19	24	74

Country	HW					EW					EcW				
	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Czech Republic	12	11	10	15	11	135	133	132	130	129	7	6	4	4	8
Denmark	6	6	6	14	6	131	135	130	127	115	2	1	1	7	4
Dominican Republic	80	98	92	92	86	41	43	60	51	56	36	36	37	28	36
Ecuador	102	103	102	98	103	67	63	66	85	67	61	56	41	41	32
Egypt	58	60	62	59	62	120	120	123	112	114	116	128	86	75	110
El Salvador	91	92	91	81	97	53	51	40	31	37	54	64	75	76	71
Estonia	34	18	17	16	20	141	136	136	139	135	9	2	6	11	5
Ethiopia	137	134	135	130	131	8	7	8	15	16	133	104	105	101	99
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	130	132	118	124	126	6	8	7	9	9
France	18	14	14	12	12	119	114	116	123	123	28	26	31	51	51
Gabon	117	117	100	110	107	39	36	38	45	42	94	92	93	96	87
Gambia	114	115	118	116	117	23	24	24	22	23	132	137	132	134	144
Georgia	51	52	56	58	58	42	68	49	39	75	75	97	130	118	86
Germany	4	4	2	4	3	123	124	125	126	128	23	23	20	29	29
Ghana	125	122	126	125	122	16	16	19	28	44	87	81	94	79	81
Greece	21	23	23	25	25	124	118	120	109	112	55	69	79	115	127
Guatemala	116	116	116	118	119	25	22	17	50	48	47	51	62	64	78
Guinea	120	138	129	137	133	21	26	28	23	20	141	148	148	150	143
Guinea-Bissau	129	129	120	120	121	2	3	4	2	1	134	136	139	121	119
Guyana	65	51	90	93	98	89	73	77	96	102	139	143	138	137	149
Haiti	128	133	138	136	136	36	52	52	26	24	95	106	109	108	102
Honduras	106	104	107	109	111	63	39	41	34	31	77	58	59	58	44
Hungary	8	9	12	10	9	90	98	85	88	77	19	30	39	61	50
Iceland	14	15	31	11	2	110	127	124	128	118	26	27	121	140	111
India	95	91	87	89	83	51	57	69	70	72	113	118	115	98	93
Indonesia	75	72	76	75	74	65	60	48	57	55	89	84	77	69	61
Iran	83	82	73	74	67	116	121	128	120	120	57	61	60	70	63
Iraq	113	111	111	107	110	96	78	93	129	127	147	142	142	148	105
Ireland	35	39	45	35	10	125	125	127	125	124	17	19	22	104	94
Israel	48	49	47	51	55	126	130	140	138	134	72	67	45	35	40
Italy	29	29	30	26	39	108	107	95	92	95	30	33	36	38	48
Jamaica	50	59	58	57	63	66	87	57	43	46	112	125	131	138	139
Japan	5	5	4	3	4	121	119	117	121	122	74	91	99	100	109
Jordan	72	74	71	73	71	128	128	114	114	121	122	131	116	126	142
Kazakhstan	45	46	44	48	50	132	138	145	132	137	104	102	100	68	83



Country	HW					EW					EcW				
	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Kenya	126	123	137	135	132	12	20	20	19	14	108	114	118	116	118
Korea, North	79	79	83	88	87	72	70	63	58	47	85	107	108	109	107
Korea, South	22	19	16	22	21	137	134	138	145	145	24	24	23	14	11
Kuwait	71	70	74	77	76	147	148	146	147	146	22	20	25	20	23
Kyrgyz Republic	60	54	53	55	64	40	35	71	42	78	136	127	112	122	100
Laos	104	96	98	100	100	24	50	50	25	26	129	119	117	95	130
Latvia	20	28	27	39	27	100	101	84	75	81	13	7	11	22	12
Lebanon	84	89	89	60	59	77	67	75	116	125	123	122	129	130	137
Liberia	146	140	131	133	135	22	27	30	21	18	148	149	149	142	133
Libya	62	57	59	61	66	133	129	129	142	132	52	63	63	84	64
Lithuania	13	22	22	36	17	114	91	111	87	94	20	10	13	21	14
Luxembourg	23	31	35	34	44	146	145	137	137	140	1	5	9	5	6
Macedonia	43	48	54	50	52	76	90	87	66	80	99	124	125	45	72
Madagascar	134	136	140	141	148	20	23	25	20	19	128	105	107	105	103
Malawi	143	131	128	127	140	3	2	5	3	2	140	111	120	113	138
Malaysia	77	77	60	79	75	106	111	122	101	104	31	34	34	40	42
Mali	140	128	136	129	127	32	32	33	33	36	105	112	114	114	113
Malta	67	61	63	17	16	134	126	119	119	109	71	74	71	89	73
Mauritania	127	127	134	128	137	61	58	54	55	41	151	147	147	151	150
Mexico	88	80	88	90	73	82	81	83	76	73	15	16	18	16	15
Moldova	52	47	46	47	46	95	79	68	71	59	70	77	66	46	46
Mongolia	90	69	75	71	72	97	99	115	117	130	111	76	73	129	70
Montenegro	46	43	41	32	30	48	61	76	48	39	56	62	110	102	116
Morocco	69	81	72	76	70	87	92	94	91	98	93	101	81	82	91
Mozambique	131	141	142	142	146	9	8	2	5	4	125	130	135	123	124
Myanmar	110	108	110	112	108	52	53	35	30	35	135	138	124	125	114
Namibia	112	110	113	114	114	73	69	58	65	49	92	110	113	103	82
Nepal	103	107	101	105	90	5	5	6	11	3	84	94	91	91	80
Netherlands	10	10	7	2	14	142	139	141	144	142	12	15	16	15	28
New Zealand	28	32	26	27	31	109	103	110	115	97	27	25	24	18	25
Nicaragua	86	86	104	108	80	37	30	22	18	30	110	89	61	85	66
Niger	150	150	151	144	144	33	34	37	46	33	115	93	98	97	98
Nigeria	133	130	130	138	143	35	29	27	24	28	90	82	85	83	79
Norway	3	3	5	7	7	115	122	126	135	99	4	12	8	2	1
Oman	81	78	50	65	89	148	150	150	151	151	78	83	90	92	84
Pakistan	101	102	99	102	104	60	66	55	54	50	97	96	106	106	112
Panama	98	97	96	97	99	47	64	59	74	79	79	73	47	48	38

Country	HW					EW					EcW				
	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Papua New Guinea	144	145	145	146	147	46	45	42	68	74	91	98	95	90	57
Paraguay	105	105	105	104	106	57	44	53	59	58	58	65	67	59	55
Peru	97	94	93	91	94	45	46	62	78	71	44	45	33	27	27
Philippines	87	83	78	80	68	30	31	34	36	38	107	85	78	66	58
Poland	24	24	24	23	29	91	102	105	108	110	48	32	21	19	19
Portugal	36	35	33	18	37	99	80	79	69	82	16	22	43	88	67
Qatar	74	71	109	111	113	151	151	147	150	150	29	31	30	30	22
Romania	38	34	36	42	36	86	75	74	60	57	34	28	27	23	21
Russia	44	53	61	56	53	129	131	134	133	138	41	46	38	44	34
Rwanda	109	113	115	131	123	4	6	11	4	7	120	80	80	86	115
Saudi Arabia	85	84	84	62	57	144	146	149	149	149	49	42	52	63	30
Senegal	115	114	117	115	116	31	19	26	52	52	98	108	111	107	106
Serbia	42	38	28	28	34	104	106	81	77	60	117	121	102	124	135
Sierra Leone	151	151	147	143	134	17	15	21	16	12	124	134	122	60	95
Slovak Republic	16	17	15	19	13	94	88	90	104	83	25	18	15	12	17
Slovenia	7	7	9	8	15	111	108	121	102	93	3	3	3	6	10
South Africa	99	99	97	95	96	101	95	108	107	91	96	116	127	119	122
Spain	32	37	38	46	18	127	113	112	97	105	18	17	17	36	90
Sri Lanka	54	65	64	63	51	34	33	29	29	54	118	120	101	80	88
Sudan	141	146	148	149	138	56	41	43	40	64	144	144	143	147	151
Sweden	2	2	3	5	5	122	109	107	118	119	5	4	5	3	3
Switzerland	15	13	13	13	19	78	72	78	73	61	14	11	2	1	2
Syria	93	100	106	96	109	107	123	113	94	89	146	87	92	117	128
Taiwan	17	20	20	21	24	145	144	139	140	141	33	37	50	42	26
Tajikistan	92	93	94	99	101	55	55	46	37	21	137	117	119	136	104
Tanzania	130	132	133	139	139	28	21	14	9	11	86	103	89	94	76
Thailand	56	58	52	52	48	84	76	70	82	90	35	35	35	34	37
Togo	138	144	141	132	142	10	10	9	47	27	149	150	150	144	145
Trinidad and Tobago	53	50	51	54	60	140	141	142	134	133	65	109	104	110	108
Tunisia	55	55	55	53	49	93	82	86	95	85	45	40	44	32	69
Turkey	64	67	66	66	61	75	96	102	84	106	64	59	64	33	24
Turkmenistan	78	76	81	86	84	149	149	151	148	147	62	72	70	67	60
Uganda	122	121	119	123	128	19	17	23	17	13	69	54	53	57	117
Ukraine	33	26	25	31	33	105	93	89	98	88	43	39	46	54	75
United Arab Emirates	73	75	79	82	82	150	147	148	146	148	21	21	28	25	18
United Kingdom	25	27	29	20	38	112	112	99	100	103	8	9	14	39	54
United States	40	40	39	43	40	136	137	135	131	139	39	44	72	120	96

Country	HW					EW					EcW				
	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Uruguay	30	44	48	44	47	74	104	106	106	101	51	43	29	17	20
Uzbekistan	61	66	70	83	91	103	94	103	103	117	131	129	136	141	140
Venezuela	100	101	86	87	102	70	74	96	90	86	66	57	54	52	53
Vietnam	70	62	67	64	65	64	62	67	67	66	59	66	69	72	62
Yemen	118	118	123	121	120	118	116	98	111	100	138	140	141	146	148
Zambia	139	142	146	147	141	6	4	1	1	6	114	132	133	139	125
Zimbabwe	119	119	121	119	118	11	18	13	8	17	127	135	146	149	147

## Annex B - Top 10 – Bottom 10 of the 151 assessed countries

	Human Wellbeing				
	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Finland	1	1	1	1	1
Iceland	14	15	31	11	2
Germany	4	4	2	4	3
Japan	5	5	4	3	4
Sweden	2	2	3	5	5
Denmark	6	6	6	14	6
Norway	3	3	5	7	7
Austria	11	8	8	6	8
Hungary	8	9	12	10	9
Ireland	35	39	45	35	10
Togo	138	144	141	132	142
Nigeria	133	130	130	138	143
Niger	150	150	151	144	144
Congo	135	143	143	145	145
Mozambique	131	141	142	142	146
Papua New Guinea	144	145	145	146	147
Madagascar	134	136	140	141	148
Centr. Afr. Rep.	145	147	132	148	149
Chad	148	149	150	151	150
Congo. Dem. Rep.	149	148	149	150	151

	Environmental Wellbeing				
	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Guinea-Bissau	2	3	4	2	1
Malawi	3	2	5	3	2
Nepal	5	5	6	11	3
Mozambique	9	8	2	5	4
Centr. Afr. Rep.	7	9	10	7	5
Zambia	6	4	1	1	6
Rwanda	4	6	11	4	7
Congo. Dem. Rep.	15	12	15	10	8
Burkina Faso	14	14	16	14	9
Burundi	13	13	18	13	10
Netherlands	142	139	141	144	142
Belgium	143	143	143	143	143
Australia	139	140	144	141	144
Korea, South	137	134	138	145	145
Kuwait	147	148	146	147	146
Turkmenistan	149	149	151	148	147
Unit.Arab Emirates	150	147	148	146	148
Saudi Arabia	144	146	149	149	149
Qatar	151	151	147	150	150
Oman	148	150	150	151	151

	Economic Wellbeing				
	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Norway	4	12	8	2	1
Switzerland	14	11	2	1	2
Sweden	5	4	5	3	3
Denmark	2	1	1	7	4
Estonia	9	2	6	11	5
Luxembourg	1	5	9	5	6
Australia	10	14	10	8	7
Czech Republic	7	6	4	4	8
Finland	6	8	7	9	9
Slovenia	3	3	3	6	10
Jordan	122	131	116	126	142
Guinea	141	148	148	150	143
Gambia	132	137	132	134	144
Togo	149	150	150	144	145
Burundi	150	151	151	145	146
Zimbabwe	127	135	146	149	147
Yemen	138	140	141	146	148
Guyana	139	143	138	137	149
Mauritania	151	147	147	151	150
Sudan	144	144	143	147	151

**Africa East**

Burundi  
Ethiopia  
Kenya  
Madagascar  
Malawi  
Mozambique  
Rwanda  
Tanzania  
Uganda  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

**Africa Middle**

Angola  
Cameroon  
Central African Republic  
Chad  
Congo  
Congo. Dem. Rep.  
Gabon

**Africa North**

Algeria  
Egypt  
Libya  
Morocco  
Sudan  
Tunisia

**Africa South**

Botswana  
Namibia  
South Africa

**Africa West**

Benin  
Burkina Faso  
Cote d'Ivoire  
Gambia  
Ghana  
Guinea  
Guinea-Bissau  
Liberia  
Mali  
Mauritania  
Niger  
Nigeria  
Senegal  
Sierra Leone  
Togo

**America Caribbean**

Cuba  
Dominican Republic  
Haiti  
Jamaica  
Trinidad and Tobago

**America Central**

Costa Rica  
El Salvador  
Guatemala  
Honduras  
Mexico  
Nicaragua  
Panama

**America North**

Canada  
United States

**America South**

Argentina  
Bolivia  
Brazil  
Chile  
Colombia  
Ecuador  
Guyana  
Paraguay  
Peru  
Uruguay  
Venezuela

**Asia Central**

Kazakhstan  
Kyrgyz Republic  
Tajikistan  
Turkmenistan  
Uzbekistan

**Asia East**

China  
Japan  
Korea. North  
Korea. South  
Mongolia  
Taiwan

**Asia South**

Bangladesh  
Bhutan  
India  
Iran  
Nepal  
Pakistan  
Sri Lanka

**Asia South East**

Cambodia  
Indonesia  
Laos  
Malaysia  
Myanmar  
Philippines  
Thailand  
Vietnam

#### Asia West

Armenia  
Azerbaijan  
Cyprus  
Georgia  
Iraq  
Israel  
Jordan  
Kuwait  
Lebanon  
Oman  
Qatar  
Saudi Arabia  
Syria  
Turkey  
United Arab Emirates  
Yemen

#### Europe East

Belarus  
Bulgaria  
Czech Republic  
Hungary  
Moldova  
Poland  
Romania  
Russia  
Slovak Republic  
Ukraine

#### Europe North

Denmark  
Estonia  
Finland  
Iceland  
Ireland  
Latvia  
Lithuania  
Norway  
Sweden  
United Kingdom

#### Europe South

Albania  
Bosnia-Herzegovina  
Croatia  
Greece  
Italy  
Macedonia  
Malta  
Montenegro  
Portugal  
Serbia  
Slovenia  
Spain

#### Europe West

Austria  
Belgium  
France  
Germany  
Luxembourg  
Netherlands  
Switzerland

#### Oceania

Australia  
New Zealand  
Papua New Guinea

	Indicator	Rationale
1	Sufficient Food	Condition for the development of an individual
2	Sufficient to Drink	Condition for the development of an individual
3	Safe Sanitation	Condition for the prevention and spreading of diseases that would severely hamper a person's development
4	Education	Condition for a full and balanced development of children
5	Healthy Life	Condition for development of each individual in a healthy way
6	Gender Equality	Condition for a full and balanced development of all individuals and society at large
7	Income Distribution	Fair distribution of prosperity is a condition for sustainability
8	Population Growth	Limitation of population pressure on earth is a condition for sustainability
9	Good Governance	Condition for development of all people in freedom and harmony, within the framework of (international) rules and laws
10	Biodiversity	Condition for perpetuating the functions of nature, in all its aspects
11	Renewable Water Resources	Measure of sustainable use of renewable water resources in order to prevent depletion of resources
12	Consumption	Measure of the use and depletion of material resources
13	Energy Use	Measure for level of energy consumption, contributing to the depletion of natural resources
14	Energy Savings	Measure for the diminishing of energy consumption
15	Greenhouse Gases	Measure of main contribution to climate change, causing irreversible effects
16	Renewable Energy	Measure of sustainable use of renewable energy resources in order to prevent depletion of fossil resources and to reduce emission of Greenhouse Gases
17	Organic Farming	Measure for progress of transition to sustainability
18	Genuine Savings	Measure for the true rate of savings, essential for sustainability
19	Gross Domestic Product, GDP	(Inadequate) measure for (the growth of) the economy
20	Employment	Access to the labour market is a condition for wellbeing for all people and contributes to a country's economy
21	Public Debt	Measure of a country's ability to make independent decisions with respect to budget allocation



## Annex E - Abbreviations

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CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
EF	Ecological Footprint
EPI	Environmental Performance Index
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FiBL	Forschungsinstitut für biologischen Landbau
GDI	Gender related Development Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Gha	Global hectares
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GNI	Gross National Income
GS	Genuine Savings
HALE	Health Adjusted Life Expectancy
HDR	Human Development Report
IEA	International Energy Agency
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JRC	Joint Research Centre of the European Commission
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MRYA	Most recent year available
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
SSF	Sustainable Society Foundation
SSI	Sustainable Society Index
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Program
Unesco	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WCED	World Commission on Environment and Development
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas
WHO	World Health Organisation
WWF	World Wildlife Fund / World Wild Fund for Nature

