



**European Economic and Social Committee
Sustainable Development in the EU
Brussels 12 December 2013**

The 2013 EU Sustainable Development Monitoring Report

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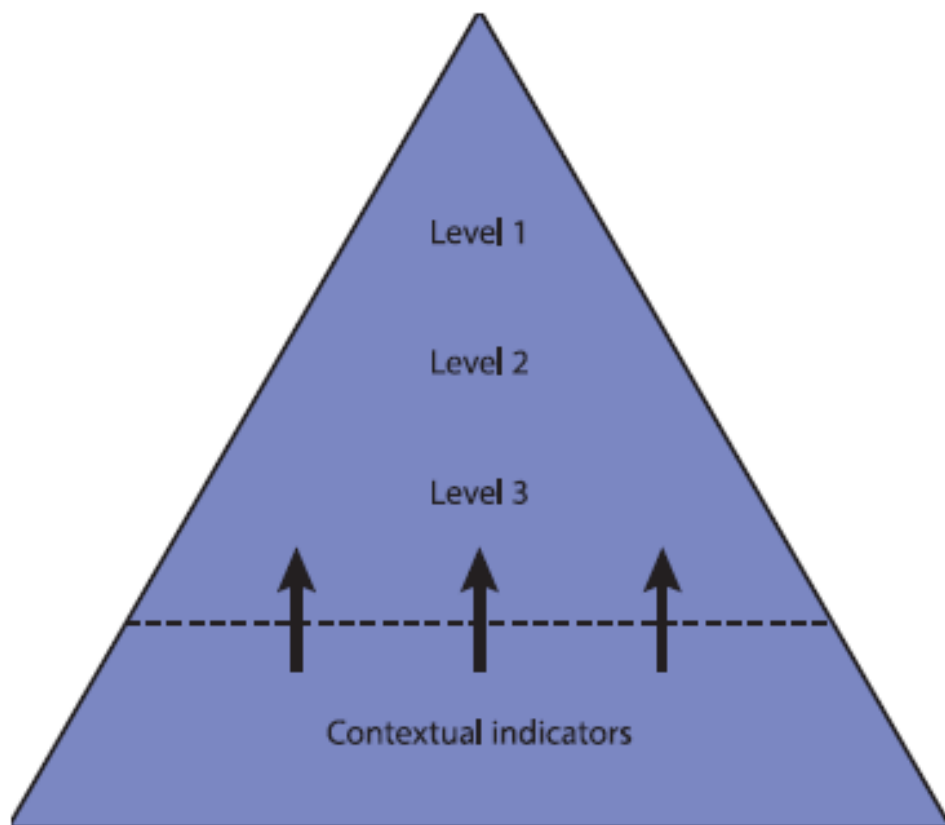
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Eurostat**

What is the EU Sustainable Development Monitoring Report

- A joint initiative of the Council of EU and EC to monitor the EU Sustainable Development Strategy
- Published every two years since 2005
- Over 100 indicators grouped in ten different themes



The SDI Pyramid



**Overall
Objectives**

**Operational
objectives and
Targets**

**Actions/
Explanatory
variables**

Background



What is new in the 2013 MR Interlinkages

- Interlinkages with the recently emerged paradigms of QoL and GE and the EU 2020 Strategy



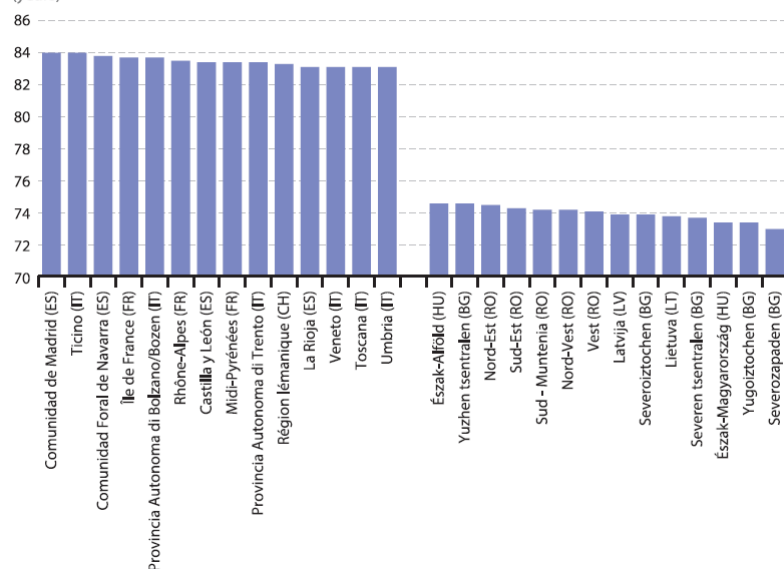
- Interlinkages between social and environmental indicators

What is new in the 2013 MR Interlinkages

- Interlinkages between different geographical levels
- regional and global aspects of the indicators

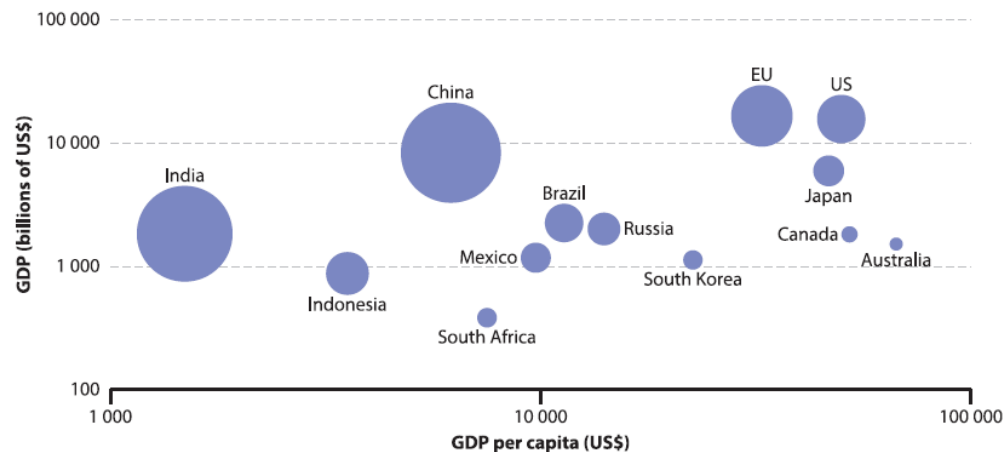
Regional (e.g. life expectancy)

Figure 5.4: Life expectancy at birth, by region, 2011 (years)












Global (e.g. GDP)

Figure 1.2: The EU compared with other economies in the world, 2012






































What is new in the 2013 MR Methodology

- Spearman's Rank Correlation - checking the consistency of the trend

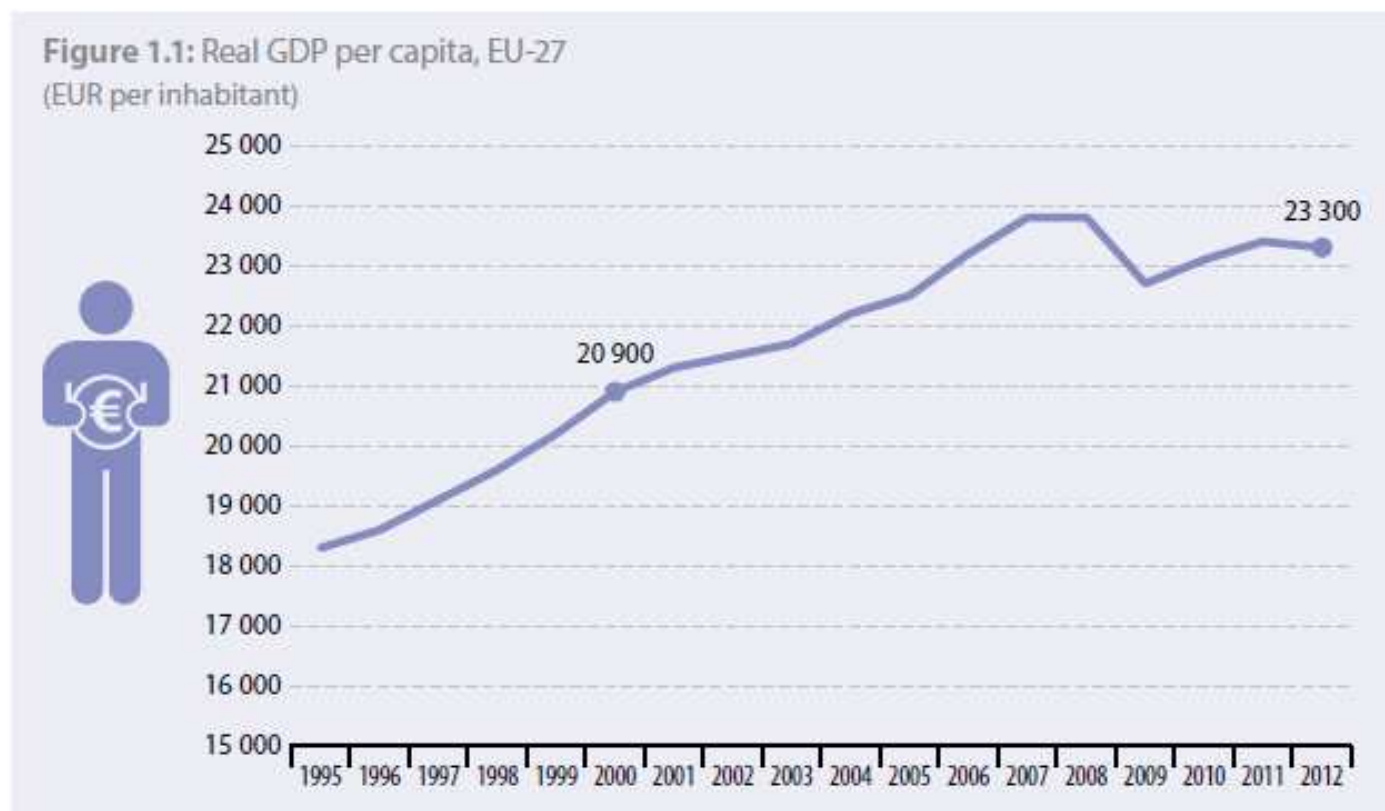
Evaluation category	Symbol (continuous trend)	Symbol (non-continuous trend)
Changes are clearly favourable in relation to SD objectives		
No or moderately favourable changes in relation to SD objectives		
Changes are moderately unfavourable in relation to SD objectives		
Changes are clearly unfavourable in relation to SD objectives		
Contextual indicator or not enough data available for an evaluation		

Past and current trends

SDI Theme	Headline indicator (latest year available)	2009 Monitoring Report	2011 Monitoring Report	2013 Monitoring Report
Socioeconomic development	Real GDP per capita			
Sustainable consumption and production	Resource productivity			
Social exclusion	People at risk of poverty and social exclusion			
Demographic changes	Employment rate of older workers	not comparable	not comparable	
Public health	Life expectancy at birth			
Climate change and energy	Greenhouse gas emissions			
	Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption			
	Primary energy consumption	n.a.	n.a.	
Sustainable transport	Energy consumption of transport relative to GDP			
Natural resources	Common bird index			
	Fish catches from stocks outside safe biological limits			
Global partnership	Official development assistance			
Good governance	No headline indicator			

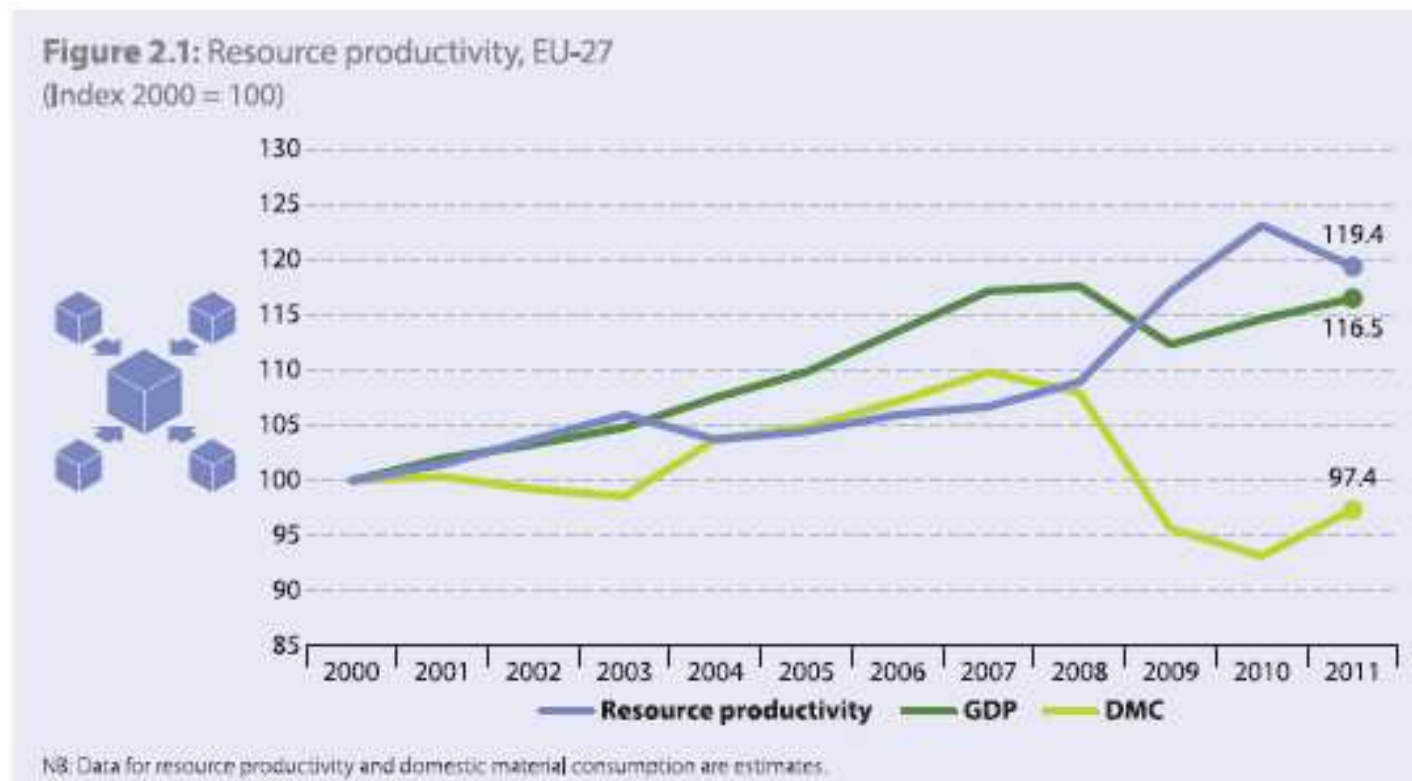
Real GDP per capita

11.5 % increase in real GDP per capita in the EU between 2000 and 2012. Economic activity picked up in 2010 and 2011, but slowed again the following year



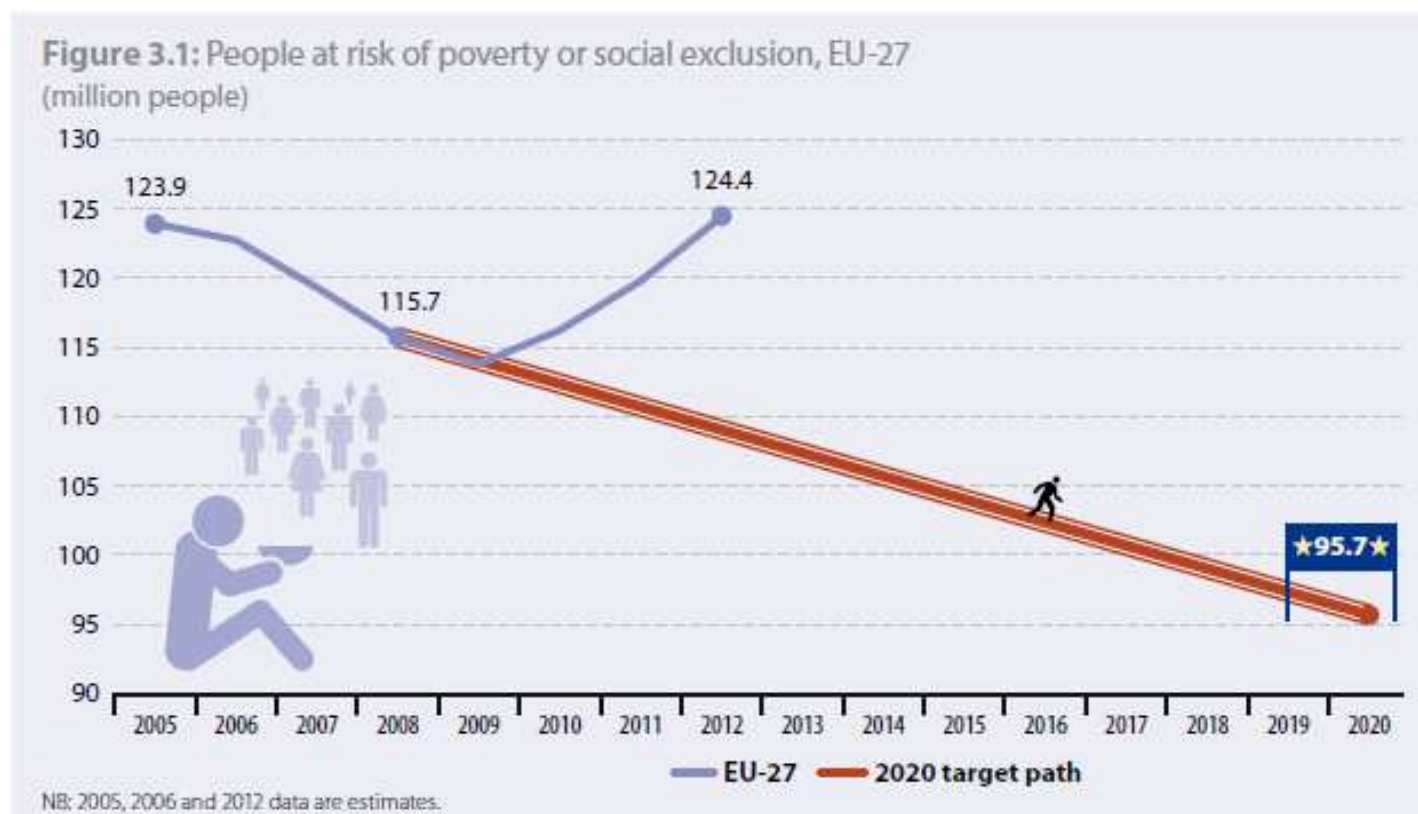
Resource productivity

An almost 20 % increase in resource productivity in the EU between 2000 and 2011. This trend was mainly driven by a fall in the consumption of non-metallic materials by the construction sector



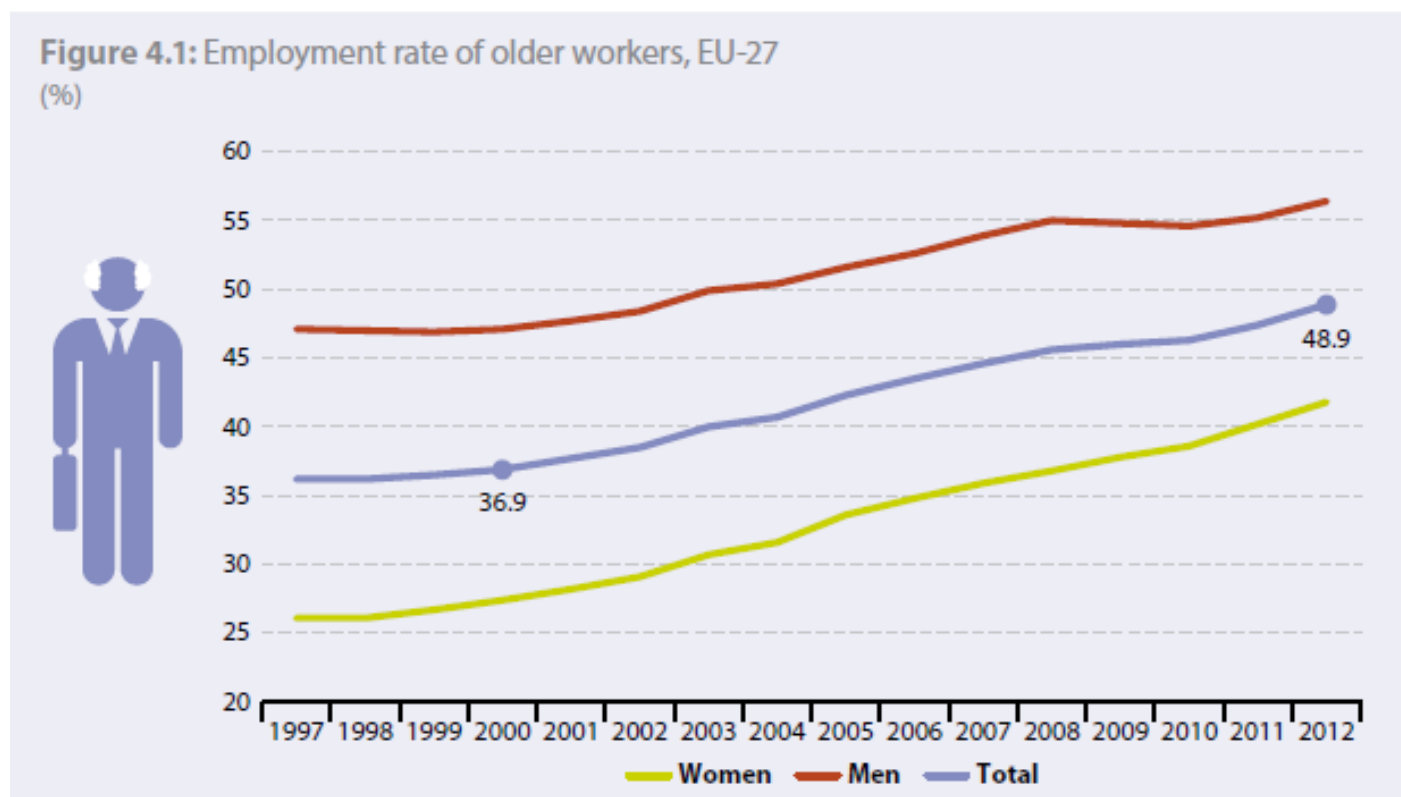
Risk of poverty or social exclusion

8.7 million people falling into the risk of poverty or social exclusion in the EU between 2008 and 2012. Impacts of the economic crises deflect development from 2020 target path



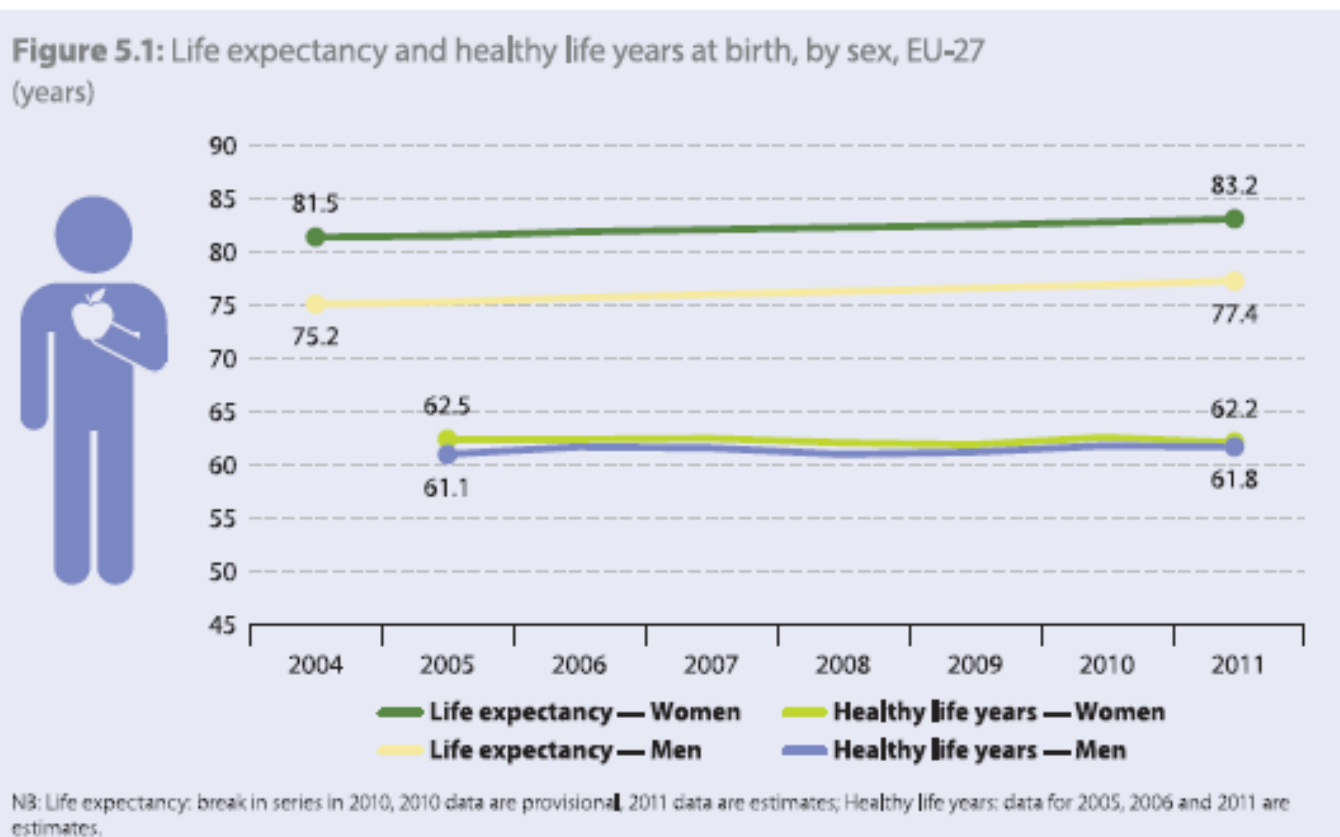
Employment rate of older workers

12 percentage points increase in the proportion of 55 to 64 year olds in employment in the EU between 2000 and 2012. The economic crisis has not had an impact on the trend so far



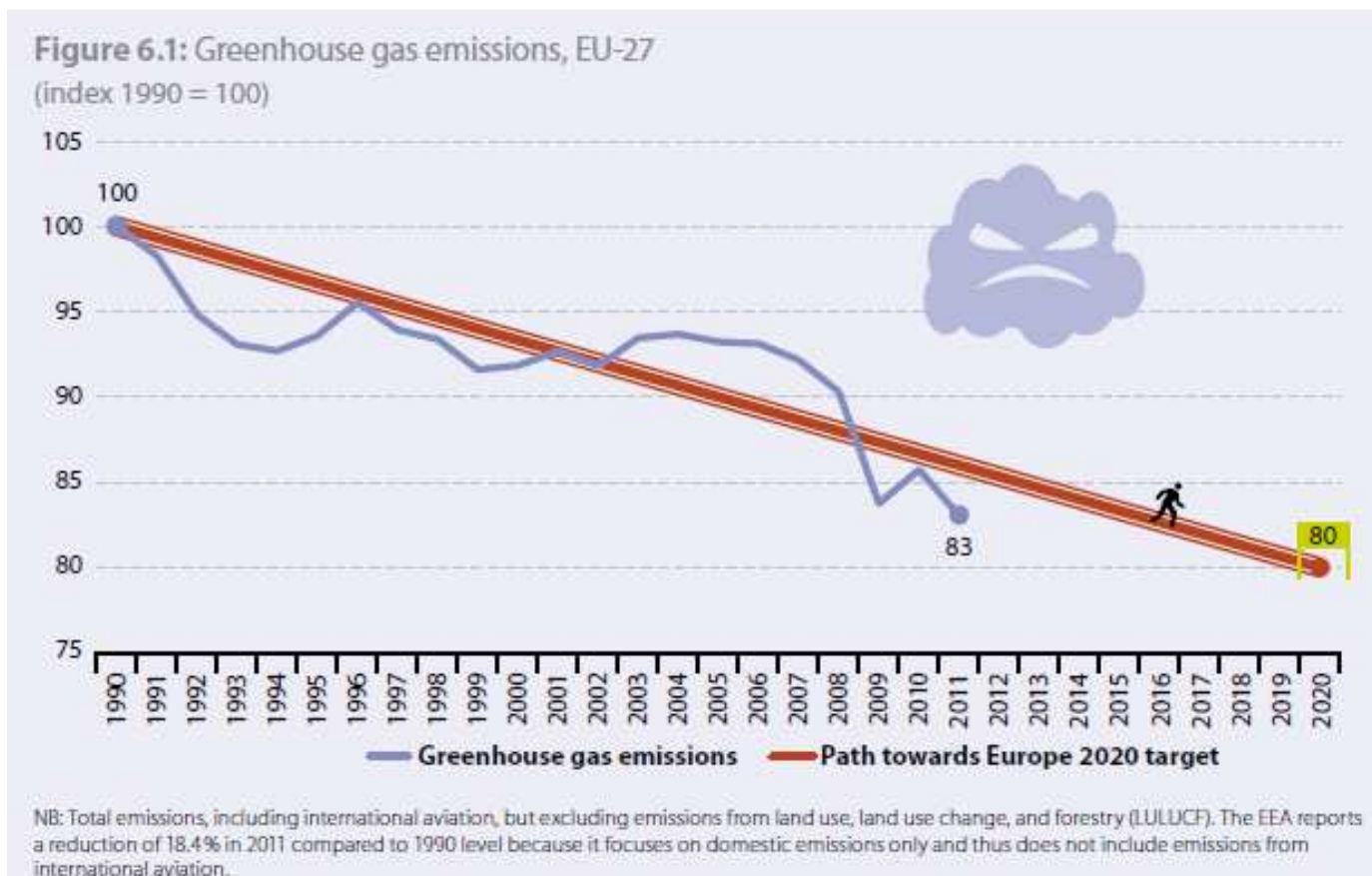
Life expectancy and healthy life years

1.7 years (women) and 2.2 years (men) increase in life expectancy in the EU between 2004 and 2011. However, people do not necessarily live longer in good health



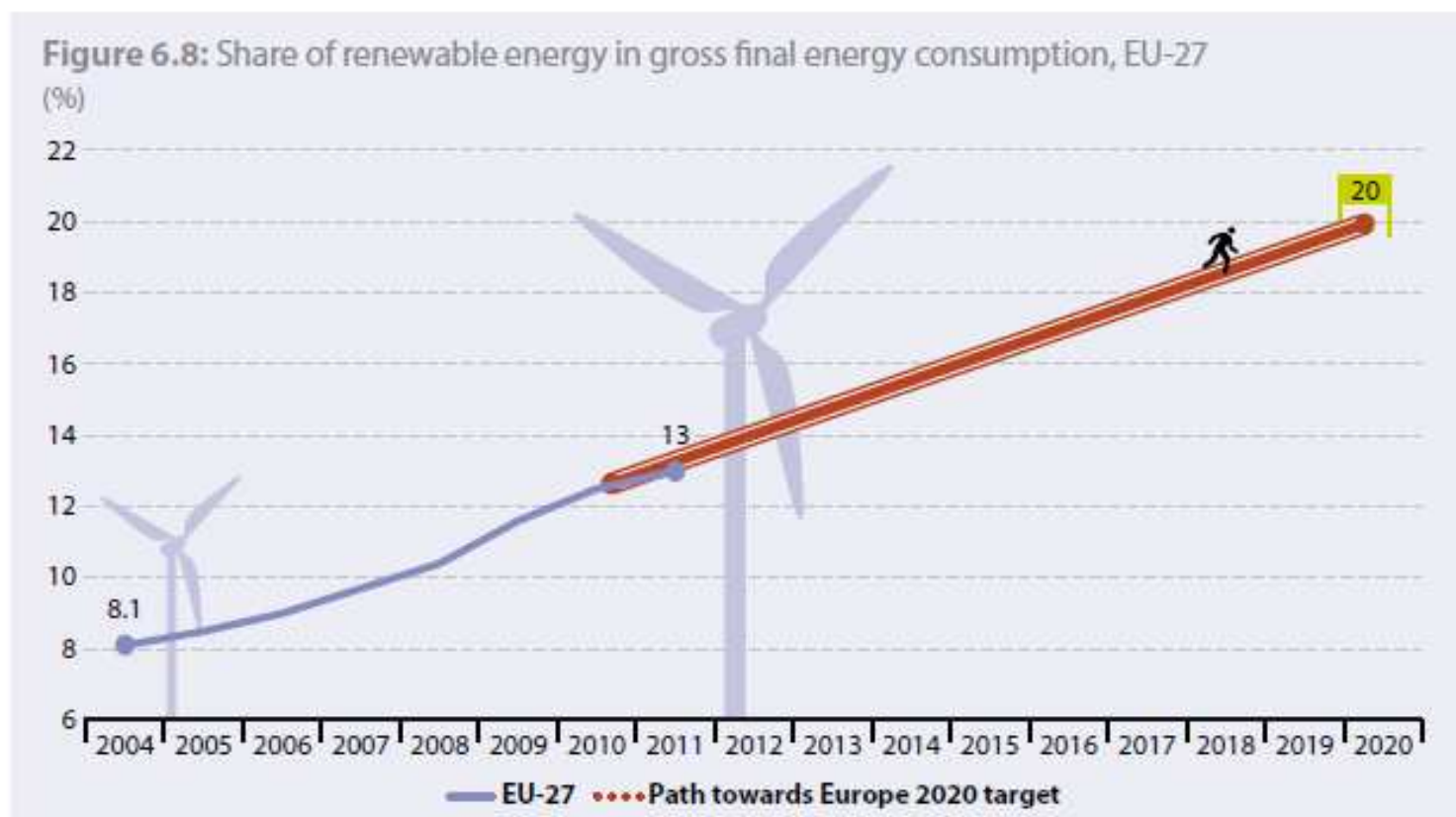
Greenhouse gas emissions

17 % less greenhouse gases (GHGs) have been emitted in 2011 compared to 1990 in the EU. At the current rate of reduction, the EU will overachieve its 2020 target to reduce GHG emissions by 20 %



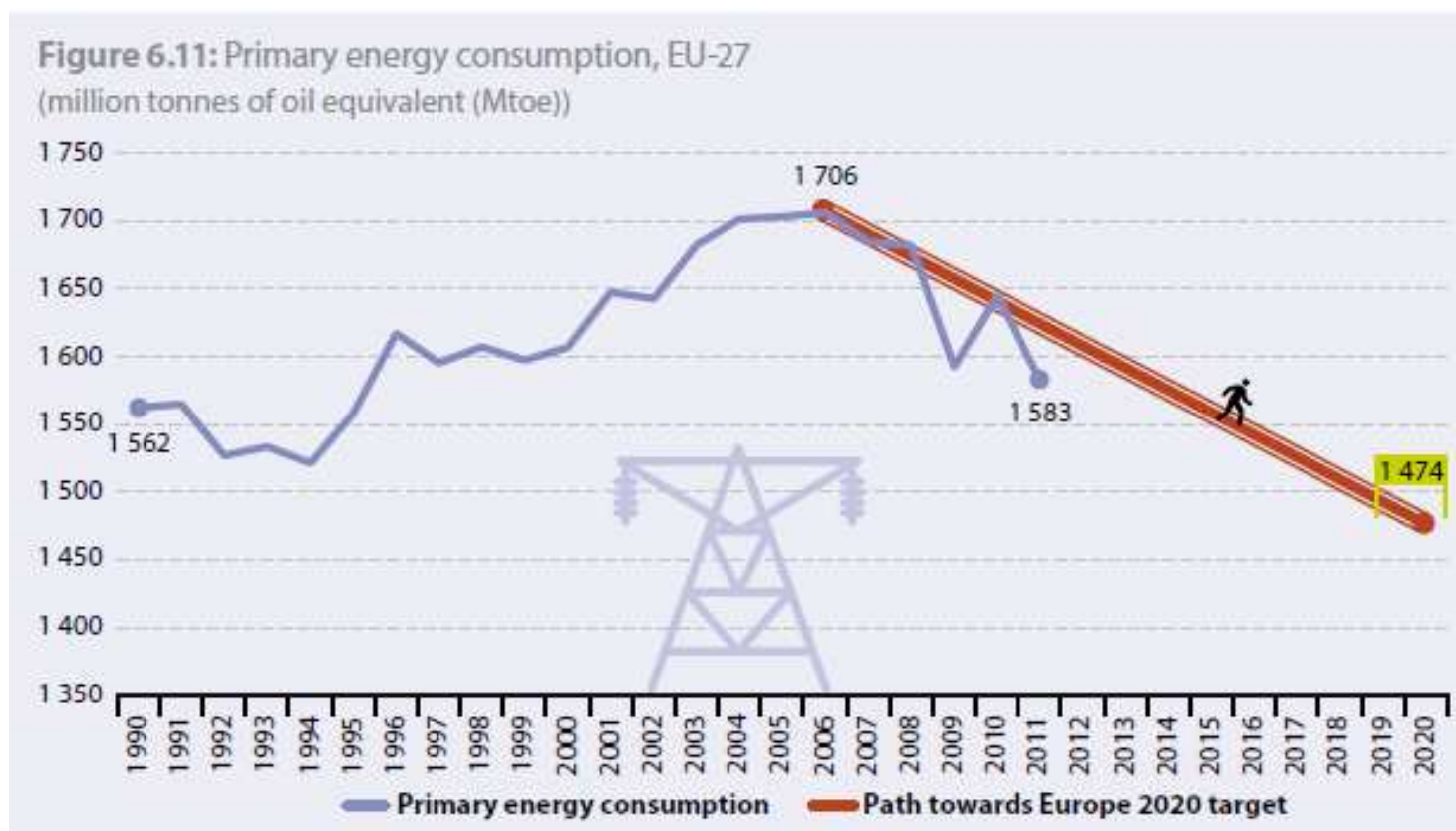
Consumption of renewables

4.9 percentage points increase in the share of renewables in gross final energy consumption in the EU between 2004 and 2011. This favourable trend has put the EU on track to reach its 2020 target



Energy efficiency

1.5 % less primary energy consumed in the EU in 2011 compared to 2000, but the trend is not continuous. The EU is moving towards the 2020 target of improving energy efficiency by 20 %, but sustained efforts are required



Energy consumption of transport relative to GDP

8.3 % drop in energy consumption of transport per unit of GDP in the EU between 2000 and 2011. But economic growth still meant transport energy use increased over the period

Figure 7.1: Energy consumption of transport relative to GDP, EU-27

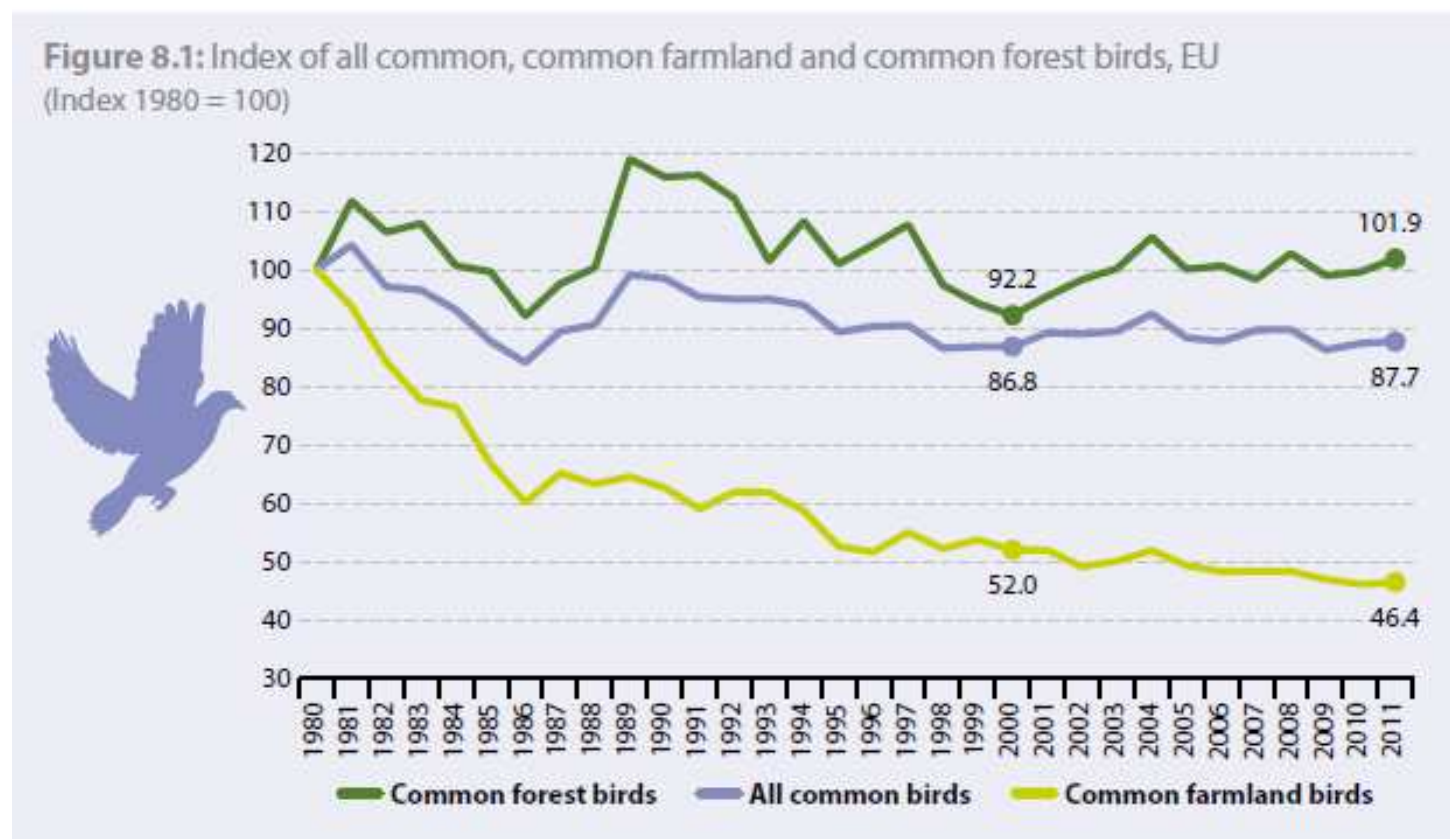
(index 2000 = 100)



NB: Energy consumption of transport includes all modes of transport, with the exception of maritime and pipeline transport.

Abundance of common birds

1.1 % increase in the EU index for all common birds between 2000 and 2011. While forest birds showed an even stronger recovery, farmland birds declined further, reaching a record low in 2011



Conservation of fish stocks

14.3 % of the total EU fish catches in 2010 were from stocks outside safe biological limits. Catches of non-industrial fish exceeded sustainable levels of exploitation

Figure 8.3: Fish catches from stocks outside safe biological limits: Status of fish stocks managed by the EU in the North-East Atlantic, total catches

(%)

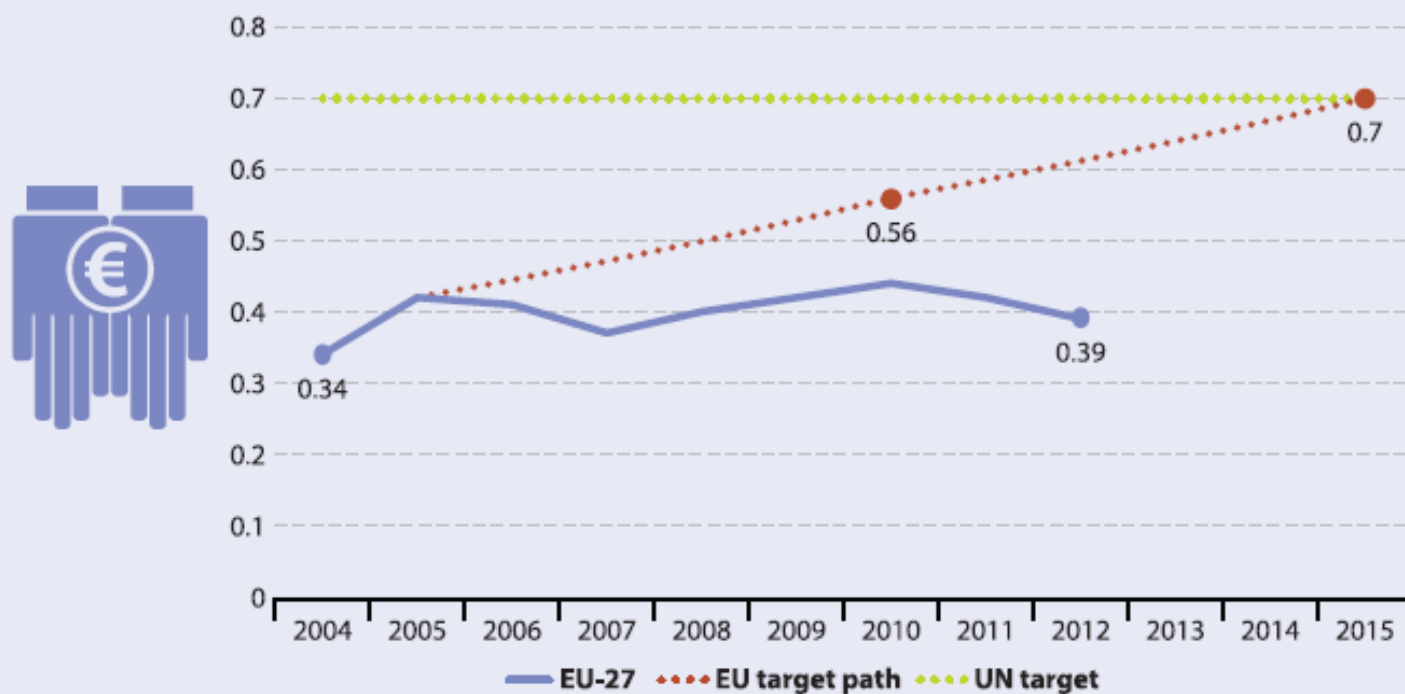


NB: EU-managed waters of the North-East Atlantic only (North Sea, Baltic Sea, Bay of Biscal and the Iberian Peninsula) and excluding the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea

Official development assistance (ODA)

0.05 percentage point increase in official development assistance (ODA) in the EU between 2004 and 2012. This is not enough to meet the UN target of dedicating 0.7% of GNI to ODA by 2015

Figure 9.1: Official development assistance as a share of gross national income, EU-27 (%)



NB: 2012 data are provisional.

Thank you for your attention

*Look for the 2013 edition of the EU SDS
Monitoring Report at the Eurostat
pages:*

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

*And learn more about how EU is doing on
its progress towards Sustainable
Development*

