

Sustainable development as one of the global priority

*the idea, strategy documents, statistical
picture of EU*

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Agenda

- **definition of development and sustainable development** as a philosophy which is an attempt of reaching satisfying economic result with the care for natural environment, as well as the society.
- The idea of sustainable development is underlined in many documents e.g. in the **UN -Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** and the **EU - Sustainable development strategy (EU SDS)**.
- the problem of **measuring progress** in the right direction using a set of an objective, statistical indicators.
- **a statistical picture of sustainable development based on the Eurostat set of indicators** which provides an assessment of the progress of the EU countries in the direction given by targets defined in the strategy:

DEVELOPMENT ??

Long-term process of transformations occurring in economy, as well as in social dimension.

It covers processes of positive changes:

quantitative, related to growth in production, employment, investments, size of capital, revenues, consumption and other economic determinants characteristic of economy,

but also the accompanying **structural and qualitative** transformations (changes in social organisation, technical and technological progress).

Growth → Development

FACTORS OF DEVELOPMENT

Development is a complex phenomenon influenced by numerous mutually related social, economic, spatial, internal and external factors.

At the beginning the development of countries (regions) was based on factors like: land and labour. It was characterized by extensive interference in natural environment and natural resources consumption.

Then, factors such as land and labour were insufficient to keep the pace of growth. One started to look for new factors to stimulate development.

FACTORS OF DEVELOPMENT IN THEORIES

Capital investments: the neoclassical growth model, known as the Solow–Swan growth model, Kaldor's growth model

Trade: model cumulative causation Kaldor 1970, Myrdal 1957

Education/human capital: the neoclassical growth model

Innovations/knowledge: the Romer model of endogenous growth

Returns to scale/ economies of agglomeration: the Perroux growth pole theory, the Krugman new economic geography

Rising problems....

Emerging world problems as:

- ! World overpopulation
- ! Destruction of natural environment
- ! Poverty

Rising problems.... **World overpopulation**

Further, rapidly growing populations increased the pressure on resources and slowed down rise in living standards

World population, currently 7 billion, is growing by another 76 million people per year.

According to the UN the world will be inhabited by **9 billion people by 2050 !!**

Rapid population growth caused an incredible stress on Earth's resources.

There are already 600 million people today who can't count on decent meal tomorrow.

Overpopulation

When we talk about "overpopulation", we are referring to the link between the human population and its environment.

The [Overpopulation Index](#) is looking at how dependent country is on other countries, and whether they consume more than they produce.

Overpopulation Index was published by the Optimum Population Trust. It examined data for over 130 countries and found that 77 of them are overpopulated.

According to these figures, the world as a whole is overpopulated by 2 billion.

67	Hungary	3.23	2.58	79.9	20.1	10.06	8.03	2.03
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Rising problems.... **Destruction of natural environment**

FOREST: Over 1.6 billion people rely on forest resources.

Forests disappear from the earth surface. For the past 10 years they were decreased by almost 100 million hectares in particular in South America and Africa, where forests are turned into farmlands.

FAO (Food and Agriculture organisation of UN) assessed, that every year the area of 13 million hectare are deforested.

Forests absorb about 20% of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, which has huge influence on climate change (global warming).

At the same time 80% of all living species on earth find home in forests.

BIODIVERSITY LOSS:

Of the 8,300 animal species known, 8% are extinct and 22% are at risk of extinction.

30% of the world's fish stocks overexploited

In the near future 12% bird species, 24% mammals and 30% fish are threatened with extinction.

Rising problems... **Destruction of natural environment**

Other problems:

GHG emission growth: Greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise, and are now more than 50% higher than their 1990 level.

By 2030 world GHG emissions are projected to grow (compared to 2005 levels) by 37% and by 52% to 2050. **BRIC emissions:** GHG emissions from these 4 countries are expected to grow by 46% to 2030 (= emissions from the 30 OECD countries all together).

Water: About one billion people lack access to an improved water source.



We are working to change this.

3rd rising problem POVERTY

„Poverty is more than the lack of income and resources to ensure a sustainable livelihood. Its manifestations include hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education and other basic services, social discrimination and exclusion as well as the lack of participation in decision-making.

Economic growth must be inclusive to provide sustainable jobs and promote equality.”

Source: United Nations,
www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/poverty/



Rising problems.... **POVERTY**

- ✓ 95 million people are estimated to be chronically undernourished as of 2014, often as a direct consequence of environmental degradation, drought and loss of biodiversity.
- ✓ About 9 million people die every year of hunger or hunger-related causes. Unfortunately, children are the most frequent victims.

1 person dies of hunger every 3,5 second

- 17 persons every 1 minute
- 25 000 every day
- Over 9 million every year

Martin Cparros - HUNGER



Rising problems.... **POVERTY**

- ✓ Globally 1 in 5 people in developing regions are still living on less than \$1.25 a day; many lacking access to adequate food, clean drinking water and sanitation.
- ✓ While the number of people living in extreme poverty has dropped by more than half – from 1.9 billion in 1990, to 836 million in 2015 – too many are still struggling to meet the most basic human needs.
- ✓ South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa account for 80 percent of the global total of those living in extreme poverty. This rate is expected to rise due to new threats brought on by climate change, conflict and food insecurity.
- ✓ Over 2 billion people have no access to basic sanitary facilities.
- ✓ Still one in five people lack access to electricity,
- ✓ Women are disproportionately more likely to live in poverty than men due to unequal access to paid work, education and property.

These rising problems convinced many countries that a different kind of economic growth is needed, which takes into account environmental, social and technological considerations.

We must think hard about the choices we make.

The decisions we take today will affect not only our world,
but also the world of our children.

**At present
we are looking for a new theory of growth
– a sustainable development
and green growth**

THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT



The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945 after the Second World War by 51 countries committed to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights.

In 1983 the United Nations Secretary-General invited Gro Harlem Brundtland to establish and chair the World Commission on Environment and Development, so called, **Brundtland Commission**.

The most important and famous work of the Commission is report [Our Common Future](#) published in 1987

It was recognized that environmental problems were GLOBAL IN NATURE and determined that it was in the common interest of all nations to establish policies for sustainable development.

Our Common Future Towards sustainable development

SD is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

NEEDS OF ALL

It covers two key concepts:

the concept of 'needs', in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which top priority should be given;

SD requires meeting **the basic needs of all** and extending to all **the opportunity** to fulfill their aspirations **for a better life**. (...) and

the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs

How to do it?

Our Common Future Towards sustainable development

Concern for natural environment and development is of the GLOBAL NATURE.

ALL TOGETHER

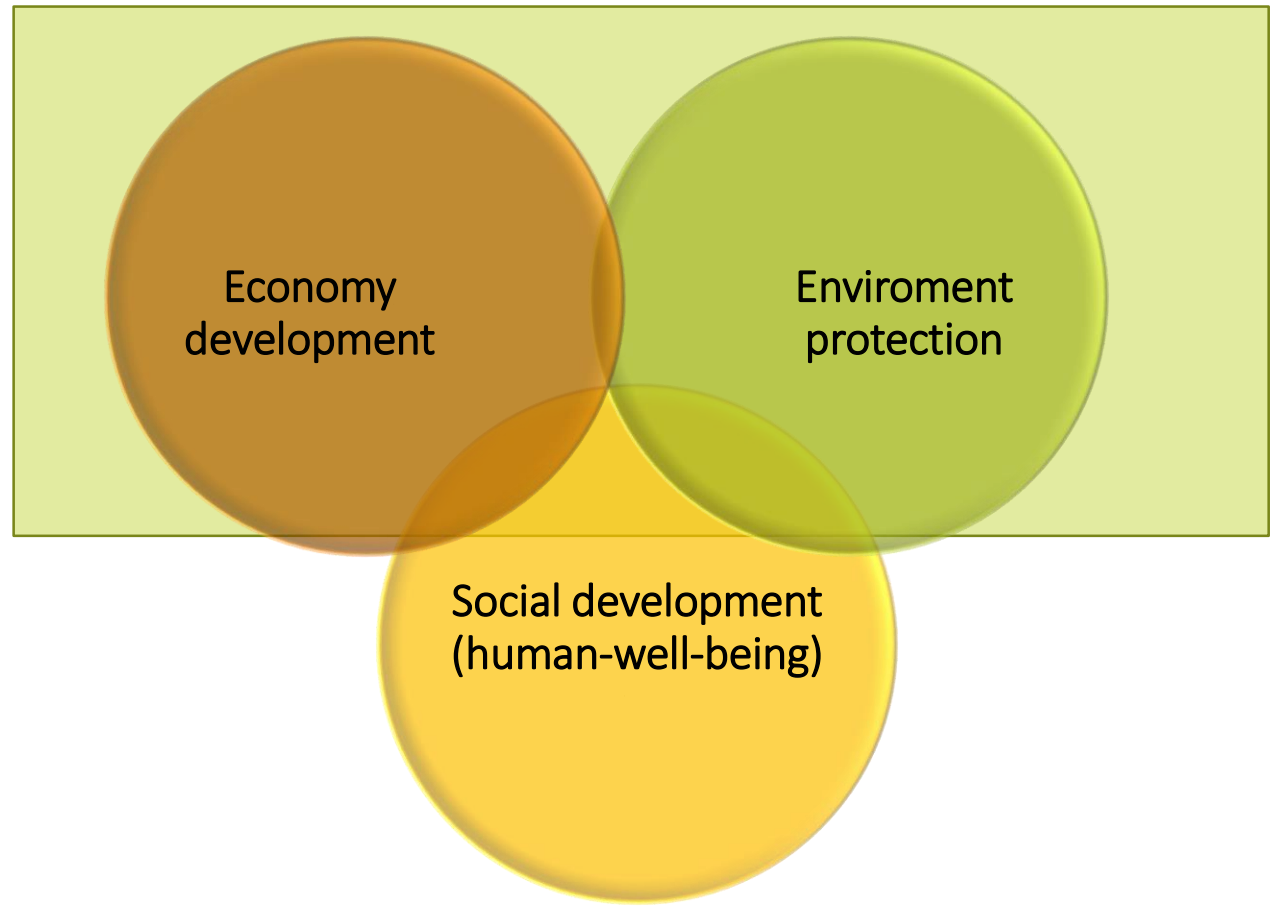
SD can only be pursued if **population size** and growth are in harmony with the changing productive potential of the ecosystem.

SD requires a change in the characteristics of growth, to make it **less material- and energy- intensive**.

Thanks to **technology and social organization** a new era of economic growth – **GREEN GROWTH** can be defined.



The SD is defined as the most important, interconnected and mutually reinforcing 3 pillars of economic development, environment protection and social development:



GREEN ECONOMY - What is it?

- simultaneously promotes sustainability and economic growth

Definition by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP):

A system of economic activities related to the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services that result in improved human well-being over the long term, while not exposing future generations to significant environmental risks and ecological scarcities

List of Millennium Development Goals

untill 2015

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development



TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD: THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity.

*„We recognise that eradicating **poverty** in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.”*

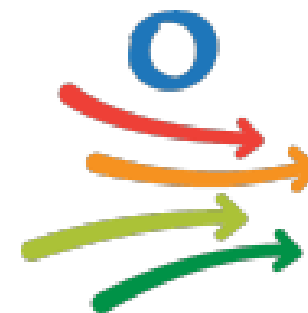
The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets

- they seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and supplement what these did not achieve.

The [#GlobalGoals](#) hope to improve the world so more people have reason to smile.



- [SDG 1: No poverty](#)
- [SDG 2: Zero hunger](#)
- [SDG 3: Good health and well-being](#)
- [SDG 4: Quality education](#)
- [SDG 5: Gender equality](#)
- [SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation](#)
- [SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy](#)
- [SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth](#)
- [SDG 9: Industry, innovation, infrastructure](#)
- [SDG 10: Reduced inequalities](#)
- [SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities](#)
- [SDG 12: Responsible consumption, production](#)
- [SDG 13: Climate action](#)
- [SDG 14: Life below water](#)
- [SDG 15: Life on land](#)
- [SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions](#)
- [SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals](#)



2015
TIME FOR
GLOBAL ACTION
 FOR PEOPLE AND PLANET



1



END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

Scope of SDG 1

- Eradicate extreme poverty
- Half the proportion of people living in poverty in all its dimensions
- Implement social protection systems and measures
- Equal rights and access to resources, services, technology and property rights
- Build the resilience of the poor and the vulnerable
- Mobilise resources to end poverty in all its dimensions
- Create policy frameworks to accelerate poverty eradication actions



SD

EU perspective

PART 2.

EU CHALLENGES



ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION: air pollution, in particular greenhouse gas emissions, waste utilization, climate change (global warming), high natural resources usage

Each year in the EU we throw away 2.7 billion tonnes of waste, 98 million tonnes of which is hazardous.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: poverty (every fourth European citizen suffers from poverty; 13.1 million - still lack access to basic sanitation facilities which correspond to 2.6% EU population)

ECONOMY: high unemployment rate and public debt

DEMOGRAPHY: one of the lowest birth rates in the world (which in Europe is 18% - worldwide average 33%), ageing society, and the most current problem and urgent problem is immigration.

The concept of SD in EU policy



The European SD concepts should be associated with transferring resolutions taken up at international meetings / summits (e.g. Stockholm Declaration, Rio de Janeiro Declaration, or Johannesburg Declaration) into regional grounds.

The ideas of SD are applied in EU policies and are parts of EU strategies:

1. The EU's growth strategy EUROPE 2020 – for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/index_en.htm

2. EU Sustainable Development Strategy EU SDS - aims for the continuous improvement of quality of life for current and future generations.

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eussd/>

The Europe 2020 strategy



The Europe 2020 strategy is ten-year strategy for growth and jobs.

- It foresees the transition to **smart growth** through the development of an economy based on knowledge, research and innovation.
- The **sustainable growth** objective relates to the promotion of more resource efficient, greener and competitive markets.
- The **inclusive growth** priority encompasses policies aimed at fostering job creation and poverty reduction.



THE 5 TARGETS FOR THE EUROPE 2020

GHG:
carbon dioxide (CO₂),
but of also other, being:
Methane (CH₄)
Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

	Targets
Smart Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none">— 3 % of GDP to be invested in the research and development (R&D) sector.— Reduce the rates of early school leaving to below 10 %, and at least 40 % of 30 to 34 year olds to have completed tertiary or equivalent education.
Sustainable Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none">— Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20 % compared to 1990 levels.— Increase the share of renewables in final energy consumption to 20 %.— 20 % increase in energy efficiency.
Inclusive Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none">— 75 % of 20 to 64 year old men and women to be employed.— Reduce poverty by lifting at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty and social exclusion.

level targets in national reform programme



Europa 2020 targets are adapted to the national level.

EU/Member States targets	Employment rate (in %)	R&D in % of GDP	CO ² emission reduction targets (compared to 2005 levels)	Renewable energy	Energy efficiency – reduction of energy consumption in Mtoe (Million Tonnes of Oil Equivalent)	Early school leaving in %	Tertiary education in %	Reduction of population at risk of poverty or social exclusion in number of persons
EU 28	75%	3%	-20% (compared to 1990)	20%	20% increase in energy efficiency equalling 368 Mtoe	10%	40%	20 000 000 (20 million) (in 2009 it was 0,4% of total population - 499 705 399)
HUNGARY	75%	1.8%	-10%	14.65%	26.6	10%	30.3%	450,000
Poland	71%	1.7%	-14%	15.48%	96.4	4.5%	45%	1 500 000 (3,9% - 38 135 876)

The Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU sets out in article 3(1) that the European Union 2020 energy consumption has to be of no more than 1474 Mtoe of primary energy or no more than 1078 Mtoe of final energy. This table only reports on primary energy consumption levels in 2020 expressed in Mtoe.

EUROPE 202 Headline indicators, EU 28

Topic	Headline indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Target
Employment	Employment rate age group 20–64, total (% of population)	70.3	69.0	68.5	68.5	68.4	68.4	75.0
	• Employment rate age group 20–64, females (% of population)	62.8	62.3	62.0	62.2	62.4	62.6	:
	• Employment rate age group 20–64, males (% of population)	77.8	75.7	75.0	74.9	74.5	74.3	:
R&D	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D ⁽¹⁾ (% of GDP)	1.85	1.94	1.93	1.97	2.01	2.02	3.00
Climate change and energy	Greenhouse gas emissions ⁽²⁾ (Index 1990 = 100)	90.4	83.8	85.7	83.2	82.1	:	80.0
	Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	10.5	11.9	12.5	12.9	14.1	:	20.0
	Primary energy consumption (Million tonnes of oil equivalent)	1 689	1 595	1 654	1 596	1 584	:	1 483
	Final energy consumption (Million tonnes of oil equivalent)	1 175	1 108	1 160	1 107	1 103	:	1 086

Education	Early leavers from education and training, total (% of population aged 18–24)	14.7	14.2	13.9	13.4	12.7	12.0	< 10.0
	• Early leavers from education and training, females (% of population aged 18–24)	12.6	12.3	11.9	11.5	10.9	10.2	:
	• Early leavers from education and training, males (% of population aged 18–24)	16.6	16.1	15.8	15.3	14.4	13.6	:
	Tertiary educational attainment, total (% of population aged 30–34)	31.2	32.3	33.6	34.7	35.9	36.9	≥ 40.0
	• Tertiary educational attainment, females (% of population aged 30–34)	34.4	35.7	37.2	38.6	40.2	41.2	:
	• Tertiary educational attainment, males (% of population aged 30–34)	28.0	28.9	30.0	30.8	31.7	32.7	:
Poverty and social exclusion	People at risk of poverty or social exclusion ⁽³⁾(⁴) (million people)	116.6	114.5	117.0	120.4	123.1	121.4	96.6 ⁽⁶⁾
	People at risk of poverty or social exclusion ⁽³⁾(⁴) (% of population)	23.8	23.3	23.7	24.3	24.8	24.4	:
	• People living in households with very low work intensity ⁽⁴⁾ (% of population)	9.1	9.1	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.6	:
	• People at risk of poverty after social transfers ⁽⁴⁾ (% of population)	16.6	16.4	16.5	16.9	16.9	16.6	:
	• Severely materially deprived people ⁽⁴⁾(⁵) (% of population)	8.5	8.2	8.4	8.8	9.9	9.6	:

THE 5 TARGETS ARE INTERRELATED AND MUTUALLY REINFORCING:



educational improvements help employability and reduce poverty

more R&D/innovation in the economy helps find new ways of growth, combined with more efficient resources, makes economy more competitive and creates jobs → **GREEN GROWTH and Green jobs**

investing in cleaner technologies helps to overcome climate change while creating new business/job opportunities



EU SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Already in 1997 sustainable development became a fundamental objective of the EU when it was included in the Treaty of Amsterdam as an overarching objective of EU policies.

At the Gothenburg Summit in June **2001**, EU leaders launched the **first EU sustainable development strategy** based on a proposal from the European Commission.

The EU SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



The EU SD strategy underlines the necessity of meeting needs of all - current and future generation.

The goals defined in sustainable development context are focused on improving life quality.

In SDS the EU approved **4 KEY OBJECTIVES:**

1. Environmental protection
2. Social equity and cohesion
3. Economic prosperity
4. Meeting our international responsibilities

SDS EU key objectives



1. Environmental protection

Protect the earth's capacity to support life in all its diversity.

Respect the limits of the natural resources and ensure a high level of protection of the quality of environment.

Reduce environmental pollution and promote sustainable production and consumption to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation.

2. Social equity and cohesion

Promote a democratic, socially inclusive, cohesive, healthy, safe and just society with respect to fundamental rights and cultural diversity that creates equal opportunities and fights discrimination in all its form.



3. Economic prosperity

Promote: a prosperous, innovative, knowledge-rich, complete and eco-friendly economy which provides high living standards and full employment throughout the EU.

4. Meeting our international responsibilities

Encourage the establishment and defend the stability of democratic institutions across world, based on peace, security and freedom.

Actively promote the SD worldwide and ensure that the EU's internal and external policies are consistent with global SD and its international commitments.

THE OBJECTIVES OF SDS WERE TRANSFORMED INTO **7 KEY CHALLENGES** AND CORRESPONDING TARGETS



1. Climate changes and clean energy
2. Sustainable transport
3. Sustainable consumption and production
4. Conservation and management of natural resources
5. Public health
6. Social inclusion, demography and migration challenges
7. Global poverty and sustainable development challenges

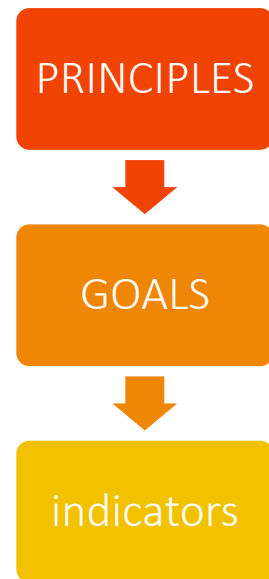
THE STRATEGY MONITORING

The implementation of the EU SDS objectives requires continuous monitoring in order to specify progress towards sustainable development and perform possible "corrections".

At the European forum this task was assigned to Eurostat together with Member States which publishes, every two years, a report monitoring the implementation of *EU SDS* strategy based on the set of sustainable development indicators (*EU SDI*).

INDICATORS

The strength and weakness of indicators lie in their selection, which facilitates decision-making but also opens the door to data manipulation (Bartelmus, 2008).



THE OBJECTIVE OF EUROSTAT REPORTS

MEASURING OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS

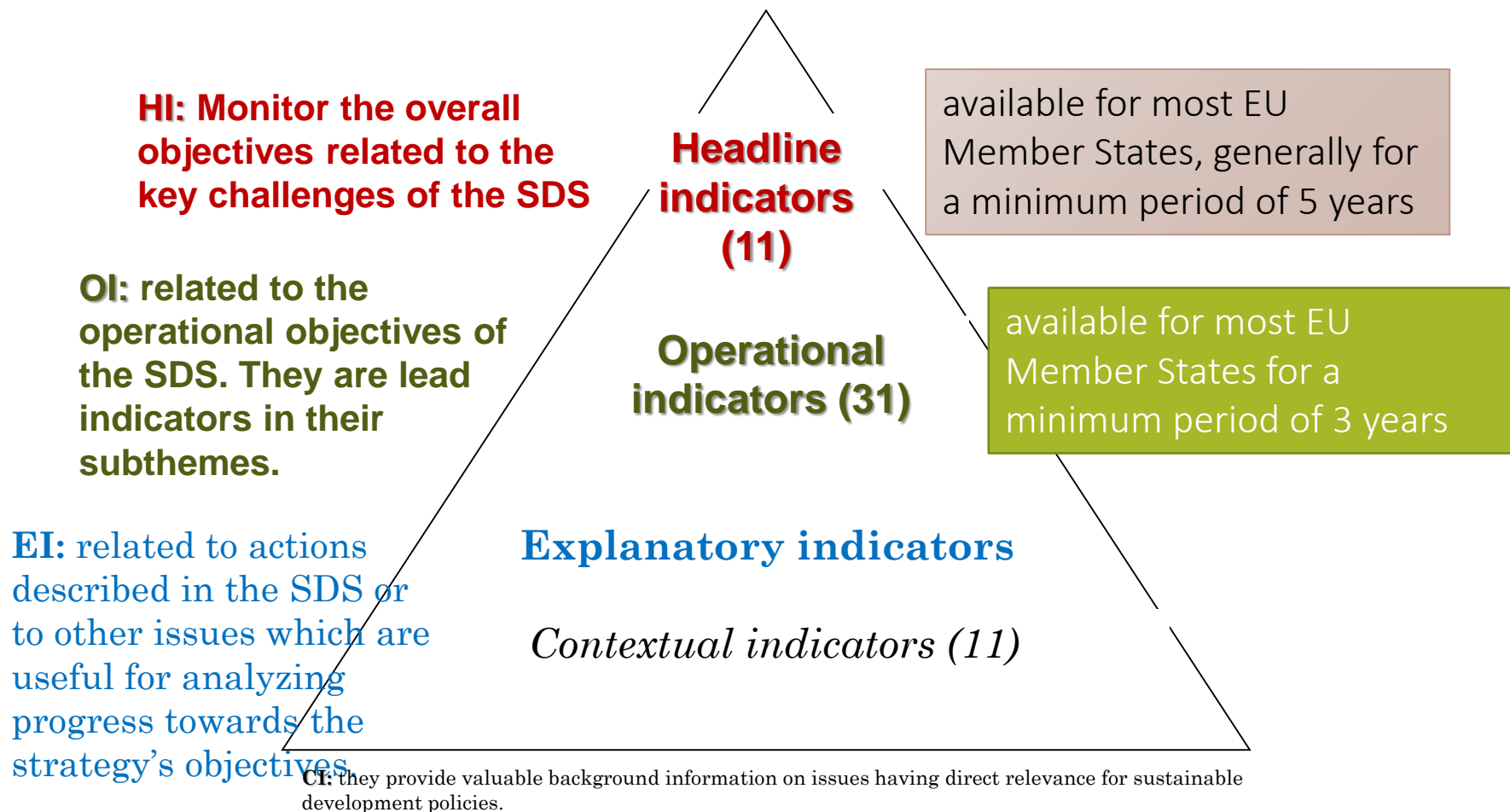
The objective of reports prepared by Eurostat is **the assessment of transformation directions and the level of strategy goals implementation.**

Sustainable development represents the process aimed at the improvement of life quality and well-being of generations in a long time perspective.

While performing its evaluation attention should be paid to **progress** made by regions or countries on the way towards sustainable development **or its absence.**

THE STRUCTURE OF SD INDICATORS

(more than 130 indicators)







EVALUATION OF INDICATORS BASED ON „WEATHER FORECAST”

How is an indicator evaluated?

The report evaluates progress by means of four categories depending on how favourable or unfavourable the developments have been over the assessment period. The four categories are represented visually by means of weather symbols, as shown in Table B.1.

Table B.1: Categories and associated weather symbols for the evaluation of the indicators

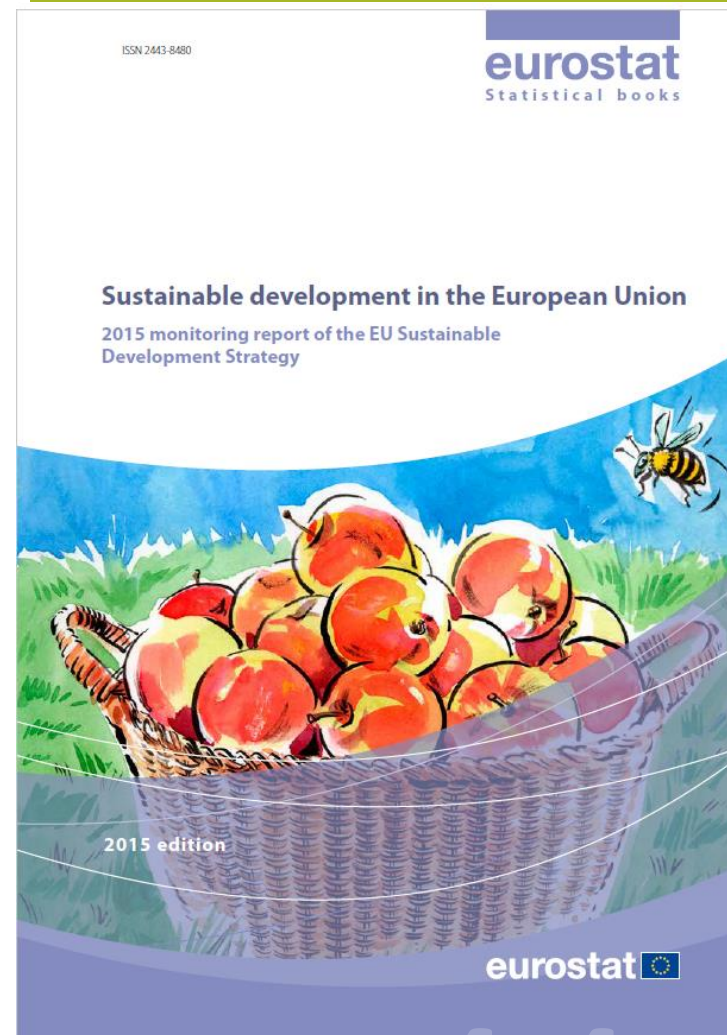
Evaluation category	Symbol
Changes are clearly favourable in relation to SD objectives	
No or moderately favourable changes in relation to SD objectives	
Changes are moderately unfavourable in relation to SD objectives	
Changes are clearly unfavourable in relation to SD objectives	
Contextual indicator or not enough data available for an evaluation	:

SD in Figures



Source of information

- *Eurostat data-base* with both EU SDI and Europa 2020 sets of indicators
- Publication: *SD in the EU – 2015 Monitoring Report*
- Publication: *The EU and the Sustainable Development Goals: a first statistical glance*



Comparison of EU SDS and SDGs

EU-SDS



10 themes

130 indicators





















AGENDA 2030 SDG 10



17 goals and 169 targets

241 indicators

Table A.1: Evaluation of changes in the headline indicators of the SDI set, EU-28 ⁽¹⁾

SDI theme	Headline indicator	Long-term evaluation (since 2000)	Short-term evaluation (last five-year period)
Socioeconomic development	Real GDP per capita		
Sustainable consumption and production	Resource productivity	 ⁽²⁾	
Social inclusion	People at risk of poverty or social exclusion	 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	 ⁽⁴⁾
Demographic changes	Employment rate of older workers	 ⁽²⁾	
Public health	Life expectancy and healthy life years	 ⁽⁵⁾	
Climate change and energy	Greenhouse gas emissions		
	Primary energy consumption		
Sustainable transport	Energy consumption of transport relative to GDP		
Natural resources	Common bird index	 ⁽⁶⁾	 ⁽⁶⁾
Global partnership	Official development assistance	 ⁽⁶⁾	
Good governance	[No headline indicator]	:	:

⁽¹⁾ An explanation of the evaluation method and the meaning of the weather symbols is provided in the Introduction.

⁽²⁾ From 2002.

⁽³⁾ From 2005.

⁽⁴⁾ Evaluation based on EU-27.



EVALUATION OF CHANGES
IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
THEME
REPORT 2015






















Indicator	Long-term evaluation (since 2000)	Short-term evaluation (last five-year period)
Real GDP per capita		
Economic development		
Investment	(?)	
Disposable household income	(?)	
Household saving		
Innovativeness, competitiveness and eco-efficiency		
Labour productivity		
Eco-innovation	:	:
Research and development expenditure		
Energy intensity	(?)	
Employment		
Employment	(?)	
Young people neither in employment nor in education or training	(?)	
Unemployment		

(!) An explanation of the evaluation method and the meaning of the weather symbols is given in the Introduction and in Annex III.

(?) From 2002.

(?) From 2003.

EVALUATION OF
CHANGES IN THE
SUSTAINABLE
CONSUMPTION
AND
PRODUCTION
REPORT 2015

Indicator	Long-term evaluation (since 2000)	Short-term evaluation (last five-year period)
Resource productivity	 ⁽²⁾	
Resource use and waste		
Domestic material consumption	 ⁽²⁾	
Generation of waste excluding major mineral wastes	 ⁽³⁾	 ⁽⁴⁾
Hazardous waste generation	 ⁽⁴⁾	 ⁽⁴⁾
Recycled and composted municipal waste		
Atmospheric emissions		
Consumption patterns		
Electricity consumption of households		
Final energy consumption		
Production patterns		
Environmental management systems	 ⁽⁵⁾	 ⁽⁶⁾
Organic farming	:	 ⁽⁶⁾
























(1) An explanation of the evaluation method and the meaning of the weather symbols is given in the Introduction.

(2) From 2002. (3) From 2004. (4) Last four-year period. (5) From 2005; EU-27. (6) EU-27.

EVALUATION OF CHANGE THE SOCIAL INCLUSION THEME

REPORT 2015


















Indicator	Long-term evaluation (since 2000)	Short-term evaluation (last five-year period)
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion	 (²)	 (²)
Monetary poverty and living conditions		
Risk of poverty after social transfers	 (²)	 (²)
Severe material deprivation	 (²)	 (²)
Income inequalities	 (²)	 (²)
Access to labour market		
Very low work intensity	 (²)	 (²)
Working poor	 (²)	 (²)
Long-term unemployment	 (⁴)	
Gender pay gap	:	 (²)
Education		
Early leavers from education and training	 (⁵)	
Tertiary education	 (⁴)	
Lifelong learning	 (⁵)	
Education expenditure	:	:

(¹) An explanation of the evaluation method and the meaning of the weather symbols is given in the Introduction.

(²) Evaluation based on EU-27; from 2005. (³) Evaluation based on EU-27. (⁴) From 2002. (⁵) From 2003.

EVALUATION
OF CHANGES
IN THE CLIMATE
CHANGE AND
ENERGY
THEME

REPORT 2015

Indicator	Long-term evaluation (since 2000)	Short-term evaluation (last five-year period)
Greenhouse gas emissions		 
Primary energy consumption		
Climate change		
Greenhouse gas emissions by sector	:	:
Global surface average temperature	:	:
Greenhouse gas emissions intensity of energy consumption		
Energy		
Energy dependence		
Consumption of renewables	 (?)	
Electricity generation from renewables	 (?)	
Share of renewable energy in transport	 (?)	

(¹) An explanation of the evaluation method and the meaning of the weather symbols is given in the Introduction.

(²) From 2004.

Quiz 4. HUNGARY in figures / 2015-2016

	TARGET EUROPA 2020	EU average 2013	TARGET HU	HU
THEME 1. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (2016) GDP per capita (euro, constant prices 2010)	NO	26 900	NO	
THEME 2. SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION (2015) Resource productivity PPS (2000=100)	NO	2,1878 kg (136,5%)	NO	
THEME 3. SOCIAL INCLUSION (2015) People at risk of poverty or social exclusion	YES -20 000	23,7% of total population /118.823	-450	
THEME 4. DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES (2015) Employment rate of older people aged 55 to 64	NO	53.3%	NO	
THEME 5. PUBLIC HEALTH (2015) Life expectancy / healthy life years	NO	F 83.3/ 61.8 M 77.9 /61.4	NO	
THEME 6. CLIMAT CHANGE AND ENERGY THEME CO ₂ emission (1990=100) / primary energy consumption (2005=100)	YES -20% / -20%	77.06% / 1529.6; 89.3%)	(58,2) / (24,1)	
THEME 7. SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT Energy consumption of transport relative to GDP (2010=100)	NO	93.2%	NO	
THEME 8. NATURAL RESOURCES Common bird index FARMLAND (39 spiecies) (1990=100)	NO	68.5%	NO	
THEME 9. GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP (2015) Official development assistance %GNI	NO SDS (0.7% GNI)	0.46%	NO	

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Dziękuję za uwagę!

Köszönöm a figyelmet!

