Australian Academy of Technology & Engineering

UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL REVIEW: ATSE RESPONSE DRAFTED FOR CAETS WORKING PARTY

INTRODUCTION

This report provides feedback for input to the CAETS Working Party review into Academies and Engineering community's contribution towards influencing and overseeing national sustainability plans and boarder SDG targets.

The output of the CAETS working party will be used in the COP21 discussions timed for November 2021.

This is an interim report and will be expanded upon as required after the Q1 2021 meeting of the CAETS. Working Party.

The report is designed to directly address the three focussing topic questions as per the charter (see below).

In addressing question 1, where possible, data has been sourced from ATSE data sources spanning externally facing published reports and submissions spanning the last 10 years of Academy activities. Analysis indicates that this data base is not comprehensive as illustrated by the academy work in the area of Gender Equality that has been undertaken with a range of other bodies. This matter has been identified as a shortfall in the analysis.

Where internal ATSE data has not been available, relevant external Australian data sources have been quoted in order to address specific focussing questions.

In addressing questions 2 and 3 regarding the more specific role of Engineers as it applies to UNSDG's we reference the work of the Australian Peak Body "Engineers Australia" as this body collectively represents a majority of the Australian professional engineering community.

For reference purposes we also include in an Appendices reference a report published by the Monash University Sustainable Development Institute covering Australia national progress with respect to the UNSDG's including commentary on the impact of CV19 on goal progress.

CHARTER OF THE CAETS WORKING PARTY

"The purpose will be to share knowledge and best practice on how academies and engineering communities are influencing, communicating and overseeing national sustainability plans and broader SDG targets, with a view to developing CAETS level guidance, messaging or advice that can be fed into discussions around COP 26 in Glasgow in November 2021.

We will focus on three topics:

1. *In what ways are academies demonstrating leadership around sustainability and the SDGs at a national level*
2. *How is the vital role of engineering in delivering the SDGs reflected in national sustainability plans, and are there good examples of stewardship of these plans from the engineering community*
3. *How has Covid-19 effected the communication delivery of sustainability plans and targets, and how are national engineering communities engaged in ensuring that COVID recovery plans are sustainable"*

RESPONSE 1. IN WHAT WAYS ARE ACADEMIES DEMONSTRATING LEADERSHIP AROUND SUSTAINABILITY AND THE SDGS AT A NATIONAL LEVEL

ATSE influences national policy in a number of ways. For the purposes of this analysis, we have reviewed Academy externally facing reports and submissions which are produced on a regular basis addressing various topics of national import.

On average, the Academy will publish around 20 such unique reports and submissions per year (10 year run rate).

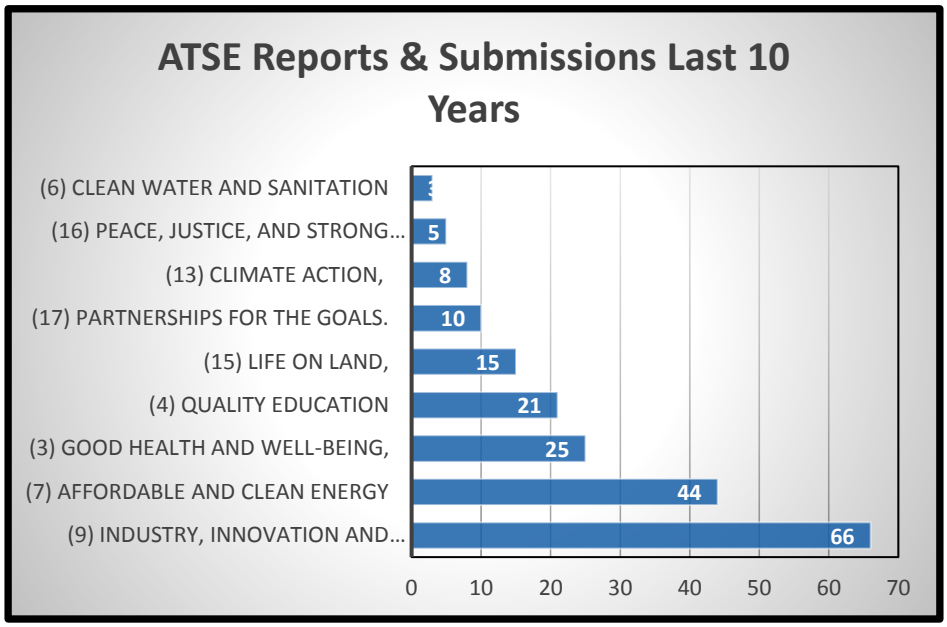
Illustrated in the table below is the mapping of ATSE published reports and submissions by category v/s corresponding UNSDG's heading duly ranked by occurrence.

UN Sustainable Development Goals	ATSE Unique Reports & Submissions Grouped by Category Title	ATSE Reports & Sumbissions Last 10 Years	%
(9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure,	Digital Futures, Industry and Innovation, Infrastructure	66	34
(7) Affordable and Clean Energy	Energy	44	22
(3) Good Health and Well-being,	CV19, Health, Health Technology	25	13
(4) Quality Education	Education	21	11
(15) Life On Land,	Agriculture, Mineral Resources	15	8
(17) Partnerships for the Goals.	International Collaboration	10	5
(13) Climate Action,	Climate Change, Environment	8	4
(16) Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions,	Research	5	3
(6) Clean Water and Sanitation	Water	3	2
1) No Poverty,			-
(2) Zero Hunger,			-
(5) Gender Equality			-
(8) Decent Work and Economic Growth,			-
(10) Reducing Inequality,			-
(11) Sustainable Cities and Communities,			-
(12) Responsible Consumption and Production			-
(14) Life Below Water,			-
	TOTAL	**197**	**100**

As illustrated in the above table, ATSE outward facing reports and submissions can be directly mapped to 9 out of the 17 UNSDG's.

It should be noted that references to the non-mapped 8 UNSDG's can be observed within the mapped reports, however cross analysis is difficult to carry out.

Illustrated below is a summary graphic illustrating the CAETS Question 1 analysis.



We wish to note for the purposes of the CAETS Working Party that, in addition to unique Reports and Submissions, ATSE has either issued or supported a range of policy and position statements and also sponsored a range of initiatives that support a range of SDG's not identified in the data base analysis.

In addition to the above an additional THREE reports should be added to the category "Gender Equality", these reports have not yet been collated on the ATSE database so have not been picked up by the data base analysis thus far.

1. The Women in STEM Decadal Plan report was co-authored by ATSE and the Australian Academy of Science at the request of the Australian Government. It is a 10-year roadmap for achieving sustained increases in girls and women's STEM participation and retention from school through to careers. The Plan was launched by Minister for Industry, Science and Technology The Hon Karen Andrews MP on 1 April 2019, and underpins the Australian Government's Advancing Women in STEM policy.
2. ATSE also co-founded the not-for-profit public company Science in Australia Gender Equity (SAGE) with the Australian Academy of Science. SAGE administers the unique Athena Swan gender equity and diversity national accreditation framework for Australia. SAGE's vision is to improve gender equity in the Australian higher education and research sector. The annual SAGE awards are highly influential, and the inaugural event on 5 December 2018 was held in the Great Hall of Parliament House in Canberra and attended by Government Ministers. I attended this on behalf of the Board and Hugh gave a presentation about ATSE's plans for supporting SMEs to manage gender equity and diversity.
3. Additionally, ATSE led an influential Rapid Response Information Forum paper to Government on the impact of COVID on Women in STEM in May 2020. This report received substantial media coverage and influenced the Australian Government's $240mil package to support women in STEM presented in the October 2020 budget.

Other points of import to the UNSDG's

STEM Education initiatives such as "The Wonder of Science"

https://thewonderofscience.com

Advocacy and drive for Diversity and Inclusion including Gender Equality amongst fellowship

https://www.atse.org.au/about-us/academy-policies/diversity-and-inclusion-policy/

ATSE D&I Position Statements issued during the most recent Federal Election cycle

https://www.atse.org.au/news-and-events/article/diversity-and-inclusion/

RESPONSE 2. HOW IS THE VITAL ROLE OF ENGINEERING IN DELIVERING THE SDGS REFLECTED IN NATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY PLANS, AND ARE THERE GOOD EXAMPLES OF STEWARDSHIP OF THESE PLANS FROM THE ENGINEERING COMMUNITY.

In responding to this question, the below highlights the work of Engineers Australia in the sphere of promoting sustainability and alignment to the UNSDG's.

About Engineers Australia.

> "With around 100,000 *individual* members, Engineers Australia is the profession's peak body. We are the voice of the profession and exist to advance the science and practice of engineering for the benefit of the community.
>
> Our high standards, globally-recognised credentials and international agreements enable Engineers Australia members to live and work around the world – with our members currently in more than 120 countries.
>
> Founded in 1919 as the Institution of Engineers Australia, our work has underpinned the progress of our nation for more than a century. Engineering plays a pivotal role in society and will continue to shape the future of Australia, creating healthy, just, prosperous, secure and sustainable communities."

Engineers Australia Sustainability policy position statement …. "With the signing of the declaration to advance the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the 2019 World Engineers Convention, engineers now have a clear mandate about their role in helping communities live more sustainably.

The 17 SDGs were adopted by all UN Member States in 2015 as part of an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership.

The SDGs address many global challenges including poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, and peace and justice.

Goals where engineering skills will be in demand include clean water and sanitation for all (Goal 6), availability of sustainable energy sources (Goal 7), creating strong and resilient infrastructure (Goal 9) and liveable cities (Goal 11).

But other goals, such as responsible consumption and production (Goal 12) or quality education (Goal 4) will also rely on engineering skills even if this is not immediately obvious.

With such a broad scope, the engineering community will be challenged as we attempt to reach milestones and eradicate some of the world's most difficult problems.

But the bigger question remains: how do engineers help the world reach these goals?

Equally important is, how do engineers across disciplines, industries and geographies coordinate and apply appropriate practices and ethics to ensure they are living up to these goals?"

Reference; https://www.engineersaustralia.org.au/News/engineering-sustainability-finding-right-tools-meet-crucial-un-goals

Engineers Australia Sustainability Published Guidelines and Policy. Two sustainability foundation documents have been published by Engineers Australia; these are referenced below. The documents are supported by information packs and recorded presentations.

The material is voluminous and beyond the scope of this update to cover in detail.

Should the CAETS Working party require either additional information or access to the documents this can be arranged post the next WP meeting.

Towards sustainable engineering - PDF

Implementing Sustainability: Principles and Practice (Engineers Australia)

RESPONSE 3. HOW HAS COVID-19 EFFECTED THE COMMUNICATION DELIVERY OF SUSTAINABILITY PLANS AND TARGETS, AND HOW ARE NATIONAL ENGINEERING COMMUNITIES ENGAGED IN ENSURING THAT COVID RECOVERY PLANS ARE SUSTAINABLE"

In this section we address the input from the Engineering Community as represented by Engineers Australia as it relates to their advocacy of a nine-point Covid-19 recovery plan presented to government.

The Engineers Australian Covid-19 Recovery plan nine-point plan encapsulates the following headings.

a. Keep the focus on infrastructure projects
b. Protect existing assets through maintenance
c. Protect the well-being of people
d. Invest in local communities
e. Deliver good contract, procurement and payment practices
f. Build the next generation of professionals
g. Resilient Australia
h. Australia, the innovation nation
i. Flexible working is working!

Reference *https://www.engineersaustralia.org.au/sites/default/files/resource-files/2020-05/COVID-19%20Recovery%20a%209-point%20plan%20from%20Engineers%20Australia.pdf*

Further details of the nine-point plan are illustrated overleaf.

Please note. Quantitate and Qualitative assessment on the impact of. COVID-19 on Australia National performance with respect to delivery of sustainability plans and targets is covered in the Appendices section which cites the work of the Monash Sustainable Development Institute.

9-Point plan for economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic

Engineers Australia is the peak body of the engineering profession. We are a professional association with about 100,000 individual members. Established in 1919, Engineers Australia is a not-for-profit organisation, constituted by Royal Charter to advance the science and practice of engineering for the benefit of the community.

COVID-19 has challenged all nations, all industries and every profession. Encouragingly it has been experts in all fields of endeavour that governments and communities have turned to for advice and solutions. Engineers have been part of the healthcare response and are also ready to bring their expertise to bear in support of Australia's efforts to achieve widespread economic recovery. This 9-point plan sets out key criteria for success.

Address the immediate need for jobs

1 Keep the focus on infrastructure projects

Shovel-ready projects are a priority because construction is a labour-intensive sector that, if prioritised, can ameliorate the severe drop in consumer demand caused by the large and economy-wide job losses. Identifying and implementing shovel-ready projects is critical to creating new employment opportunities in metropolitan and regional communities.

Each construction project is preceded by a long design phase that employs thousands of engineers and allied professionals before the first shovel is used. To ensure that there is a stable pipeline of construction work, and to ensure the continuity of employment for professionals in Australia, public and private sector projects should maintain focus on the design phase. Without that focus, jobs for design engineers who underpin and enable the construction phases are at risk.

Now, more than ever, Commonwealth, state and territory infrastructure should advance building and construction pipelines against long-term plans that cross electoral cycles. The planning process modelled by Infrastructure Australia and similar state-focussed entities provide project pipeline recommendations with an overall benefit to the community and, when implemented, support the economy with jobs today and community benefits over the long-term.

2 Protect existing assets through maintenance

Maintenance programs for infrastructure of all kinds is often relegated behind new 'announceable' projects, but maintenance is essential for good asset management and for extracting maximum value from investments. Of particular interest in the COVID-19 recovery phase, maintenance often requires relatively short planning timeframes and often utilises a broad mix of skilled and unskilled workers.

3 Protect the well-being of people

Enforced isolation to safeguard physical health, and the economic stress that has ensued, has had a significant effect on the mental health and wellbeing of many in the community. Governments at all levels should implement a range of measures such as debt relief, ensuring that mental health support agencies have the resources to cope with increased demand, and investing in community housing to assist those most vulnerable.

Maintaining vibrant cultural services, such as the arts, restaurants, entertainment and sport, are vital to community structure and mental wellbeing. Those sectors are some of the most severely affected by the health response to COVID-19 and their recovery is important for both economic and community wellbeing.

4 Invest in local communities

Many local councils have suffered significant revenue reductions due to closure of profitable services and deferral of charges normally applied to residents and rate payers. Engineers Australia advocates for government support payments (such as the Commonwealth's JobKeeper scheme or other state-based schemes) to extend to local councils to safeguard employment and ensure the delivery of essential local services.

Leverage existing structures to safeguard the recovery

5 Deliver good contract, procurement and payment practices

Government and private sector project owners are called on to ensure that delays due to COVID-19 will not incur penalties, compensation or result in termination of contracts. Consideration of how to address pandemics in force majeure clauses and provision of advice on alternative procedures is necessary. To limit time and expenditure, whilst providing ethical and fair treatment of participants and to ensure accountability and transparency in procurement operations, Engineers Australia recommends greater use of panel contracts and prequalification of suppliers. This will accelerate shovel ready projects, maintenance programmes and design phases.

To get money circulating in the economy more quickly, clients need to pay invoices on time. Laws that ensure security of payment must be supported, taking account of the need for flexibility and support if businesses are in demonstrable financial distress.

6 Build the next generation of professionals

Engineers Australia is supporting education providers and industry to ensure that undergraduate engineering students continue to have engagement with workplace practices; this is an essential component of their education. Without additional support for students, graduations will be delayed, and the workforce supply pipeline disrupted.

Industry is strongly urged to continue employing new graduate engineers to reduce the risk of a crippling shortage of mid-career engineers in future years.

Adapt to the new normal

7 Resilient Australia

In response to global supply chain disruptions, governments should support measures to improve the capability of Australian manufacturers. In the short term, implementing 'buy local' policies will help domestic suppliers in the procurement phase.

A comprehensive industry policy is however needed, with focuses on: strategic engagement in international rules setting groups, such as international standards bodies; support for scaling up existing manufacturing industries; and, development of on-shore capabilities for manufacturing and materials supply. Together, these will invigorate the domestic economy and improve supply chain resilience.

8 Australia, the innovation nation

COVID-19 has forced a rethink of the way Australians live, work and communicate. It has required a rapid response and adaptation in industries and communities everywhere. There is an opportunity for governments and the private sector to invest in research and development and emerging technologies, industries and careers, and to do so with a 'start up mindset' that is less constrained by analysis paralysis. This is especially relevant for capitalising on the global transition to a low carbon future. An invigorated focus on innovation is a chance to fast track the sort of solutions that will create sustainable industries and economically resilient communities.

For example, poor supply chain resilience and energy supply uncertainties point to an opportunity to accelerate action to redesign the domestic manufacturing industry and accelerate testing of novel energy system solutions and more delivery of established renewable energy systems. And more than ever, a robust, high speed, low latency communications network that extends from the cities to the regions is paramount.

9 Flexible working is working!

COVID-19 necessitated rapid adaptation through greater reliance on technology and a transition to a workforce that worked remote from the office. Flexible work practices have been a long-held barrier to higher levels of workforce participation by women because statistics indicate that they remain the primary care giver in households. The change forced by COVID-19 allows consideration of how technology and flexible working arrangements can be implemented as a mainstream practice and deliver greater workforce participation in the long-term.

APPENDICIES A. ADDRESSING HOW HAS COVID-19 EFFECTED THE COMMUNICATION DELIVERY OF SUSTAINABILITY PLANS AND TARGETS

Monash University Sustainable Development Institute provides a mix of Quantitative and Qualitative assessments on the impact of. COVID-19 on Australia National performance with respect to delivery of sustainability plans and targets is covered in the Appendices section which covers the work of the Monash Sustainable Development Institute.

About the **Monash University Sustainable Development Institute**

> …. "We bring together the best thinkers and doers from across Monash, academia, industry, government and the community in transdisciplinary partnerships to help achieve the United Nations 17 Sustainable Development Goals.
>
> With over 150 staff and PhD students, we combine rigour with relevance. We establish transdisciplinary teams, co-produce knowledge and identify pathways and innovative solutions to help the world achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
>
> At MSDI we use the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a framework to guide all our work. We believe universities have a critical role to play in helping advance the SDGs through research, education and impact. That's why we're leading the way in Australia and our region to advance the Goals and to research the enabling and constraining factors in how different communities and organisations are implementing the Sustainable Development Goals."

Reference; https://www.monash.edu/msdi

The Monash Sustainable Development Institute produces a range of reports and analysis that provide good source material to help address this question.

A range of other resources are available from the Monash Sustainability centre and can be obtained from their home page as presented above.

The summary report outcome which is based upon data collected on 2018/19 augmented by a Covid-19 impact assessment conducted in late 2020 is shown in the following pages. Covid-19 impacts are shown in the right-hand side column and are easily identified.

DASHBOARD RESULTS (CONDENSED)

ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS

● **On track**

>90% of the desired rate of change (compound annual growth rate or CAGR) to meet the target.

● **Needs improvement**

Current value is better than target value, but trend >0% in wrong direction OR 50–90% of the desired rate of change (CAGR) to meet target.

● **Breakthrough needed**

0-50% of desired rate of change (CAGR).

● **Off track**

Current value is worse than target value and observed rate of change (CAGR) >0% in wrong direction.

ASSESSMENT OF COVID-19 IMPACTS

↗↘ **Mainly positive impact**

→ **Mixed impact**

↗↘ **Mainly negative impact**

— **Impact limited or unclear**

KEY

*: No 2030 Target. Benchmark used instead of target.
#: Short term trend used in this instance

INDICATOR	LATEST VALUE (~2018/9)	2030 TARGET	LONG-TERM TREND (CAGR)	COVID IMPACT
SDG 1: End Poverty				
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line of 50% of median equivalent income (%)	13.1	6.4	●	↗
1.3.NEW Adequacy of welfare payments compared to the poverty line (baseline = single person without children including housing benefits) (%)	68	100	●	↗
1.4.NEW Households able to raise $2,000 within a week for something important (%)	80.0	>90	●	→
SDG 2: Food & Agriculture				
2.2.2.ALT Prevalence of obesity, proportion of obese persons (body mass index >=30) (%)	31.3	<10	●	—
SDG 3: Good Health & Well-being				
3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	12.1	8.5	●	—
3.4.NEW1 Proportion of persons with high/very high psychological distress (18 years and over) (%)	13.0	7.9	●	↗
3.4.NEW2 Average life expectancy (total population; both sexes) (years)	82.8	83.6	●	—
3.4.NEW3 Indigenous life expectancy (both sexes) (years)	73.6	83.6	●	—
3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol - alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol (L)	9.5	8.6	●	→

INDICATOR	LATEST VALUE (~2018/9)	2030 TARGET	LONG-TERM TREND	COVID IMPACT
SDG 4. Quality Education				
4.2.1 Proportion of children who are developmentally vulnerable in 2 or more domains (physical, social, emotional, language, communication) (%)	11.0	5.6	●	↗
4.3.1.ALT Proportion of persons aged 25-64 with a tertiary education (%)	45.7	50.6	●	↗
4.5.1 Low to high socio-economic parity in mathematics (ratio, parity = 1)	0.71	0.82	●	↘
SDG 5: Gender Equality				
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months (%)	2.3	<0.1	●	↗
5.4.1.ALT Mean time spent on housework and care, by gender, persons aged 15-64, (gender parity = 1)	1.67	<1.05	●	↗
5.5.NEW Gender pay gap in full-time average weekly earnings of women and men (%)	13.9	<5	●	→
SDG 6: Clean Water & Sanitation				
6.1.NEW Average weekly expenditure on water, sewerage and wastewater as a share of household disposable income (all households) (%)	2.17	<3*	●	–
6.4.1.ALT Water consumption per capita (m^3)	703.1	653	●	–
SDG 7: Affordable & Clean Energy				
7.1.NEW Average weekly expenditure on electricity as a share of household disposable income (all households) (%)	3.31	<3*	●	↗
7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	9.6	30	●	–
7.2.1.ALT Renewable energy share in electricity (%)	19.8	55	●	–
7.3.NEW Energy productivity rate of improvement (index 2000=100)	135.0	212	●	–
7.3.NEW2 Residential total final energy consumption per capita (GJ)	18.23	9.5	●	↗
SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth				
8.1.NEW1 Real net national disposable income per capita ($)	60.2K	66.4K	●	↘
8.1.NEW2 Government net debt as share of GDP (%)	19.2	47.9*	●	↗
8.1.NEW3 Household debt as share of GDP (%)	119.5	67.3*	●	→
8.5.1.ALT Annual real growth in average weekly earnings (index 2000=100, both sexes)	130.7	155.3	●	→
8.5.2 Unemployment rate (%)	5.2	5	●	↗
8.5.2.ALT Underemployment rate (%)	8.3	6.3	●	↗

INDICATOR	LATEST VALUE (~2018/9)	2030 TARGET	LONG-TERM TREND	COVID IMPACT
8.5.NEW1 Employment to population ratio (%)	62.5	65.9	●	↘
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training (%)	11.8	5.91	●	↗
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure				
9.1.NEW Value of construction work done for the public sector as proportion of GDP (%)	1.85	2.23	●	–
9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP (%)	1.79	2.4	●	↘
9.5.2ALT Investment in knowledge-based capital as share of GDP (%)	2.53	3.96	●	↘
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities				
10.1.1 Growth rates of household income among the bottom 40% of the population compared to the total population (ratio, 1=parity)	0.99	>1	●	→
10.1.NEW1 Gini coefficient (equivalised net worth)	0.62	0.52	●	↗
10.1.NEW2 Share of household net worth of first and second quintiles (%)	5.4	8.16	●	↘
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities & Communities				
11.1.NEW1 Lower income renter households paying more than 30% of income on housing costs (%)	43.1	31.9	●	↗
11.1.NEW2 Housing costs as a proportion of gross household income (%)	13.9	12.0	●	↗
11.1.NEW3 Homelessness – clients of specialist homelessness services (per 10,000 population)	116.2	92.5	●#	↗
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption & Production				
12.2.1 Material footprint per capita (t)	43.1	25.3	●	↘
12.5.NEW Non-recycled municipal solid waste per capita (kg)	559.3	365	●	–
12.6.1 Share of ASX200 listed companies submitting sustainability reports ranked as moderate or better (%)	75.5	100	●	–
SDG 13: Climate Action				
13.1.1 Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters (per 100,000 population, 3-year avg)	54.9	17.8	●	↗
13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions (Mt CO2-e)	531.2	307.1	●	↘
SDG 14: Life Below Water				
14.2.NEW Ocean biodiversity: Great Barrer Reef mean hard coral cover (mean value, 3-year avg)	16.9	24.1	●	–
SDG 15: Life on Land				
15.1.1. Total forest area (million ha)	134.0	138.1	●	–
15.5.1 Red List Index (score 0-1)	0.82	0.9	●	–

INDICATOR	LATEST VALUE (~2018/9)	2030 TARGET	LONG-TERM TREND	COVID IMPACT
SDG 16: Trust, Safety & Strong Institutions				
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.89	0.85	●	–
16.1.4.ALT Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	64.3	80	●	–
16.2.3.ALT Victims of sexual assault (per 100,000 population)	106.0	46.1	●	–
16.3.NEW Prison population (per 100,000 people)	218.6	99	●	–
16.6.NEW1 Levels of Trust - Edelman Trust Index (mass population, %)	46	>60	●	↗
16.6.NEW2 Proportion of persons (aged 18 and over) who have undertaken unpaid voluntary work through an organisation in the last 12 months (%)	28.8	35.9	●	–
SDG 17: Partnership for the Goals				
17.2.1 Net official development assistance (ODA) as share of Gross National Income (GNI) (%)	0.22	0.7	●	–
17.8.1 Internet users per 100 inhabitants	86.6	98.2	●	↗
17.8.NEW Broadband internet speeds (broadband connections >24MBps)	65.5	100	●#	–