

## SDG20

### Measuring sustainable development in the G20 countries

The Italian presidency of the G20 has made "People, Planet, Prosperity" the keywords of the 2021 summit, in line with the themes of the 2030 Agenda, to ensure a sustainable and inclusive recovery from the pandemic crisis.

To contribute to the success of the G20, the Italian Alliance for Sustainable Development (ASviS) presents the results of a research, still experimental in nature, which analyzes the situation of the 20 countries of the G20 with respect to the Goals of the 2030 Agenda. The maps for the G20 countries resulting from the research are based on the data relating to the last available year of each elementary indicator taken into consideration and, in any case, data relating to the year 2020 is not used, therefore the evaluations carried out are of the pre-pandemic situation.

This study can represent a starting point for deepening the measurement of sustainable development in the G20 countries, making it constant over time, a necessary condition for reporting the SDGs in the international context, with the hope that constant and exhaustive monitoring of the situation of the G20 countries with respect to the 2030 Agenda Goals.

In the maps, the G20 countries are evaluated with respect to their positioning in the individual Goals. This positioning was highlighted by a different color depending on the value of the composite index. The scale of values based on which the colors are associated varies for each Goal depending on the maximum value and the minimum value observed for each goal, thus making it impossible to compare the different Goals.

### First evaluations

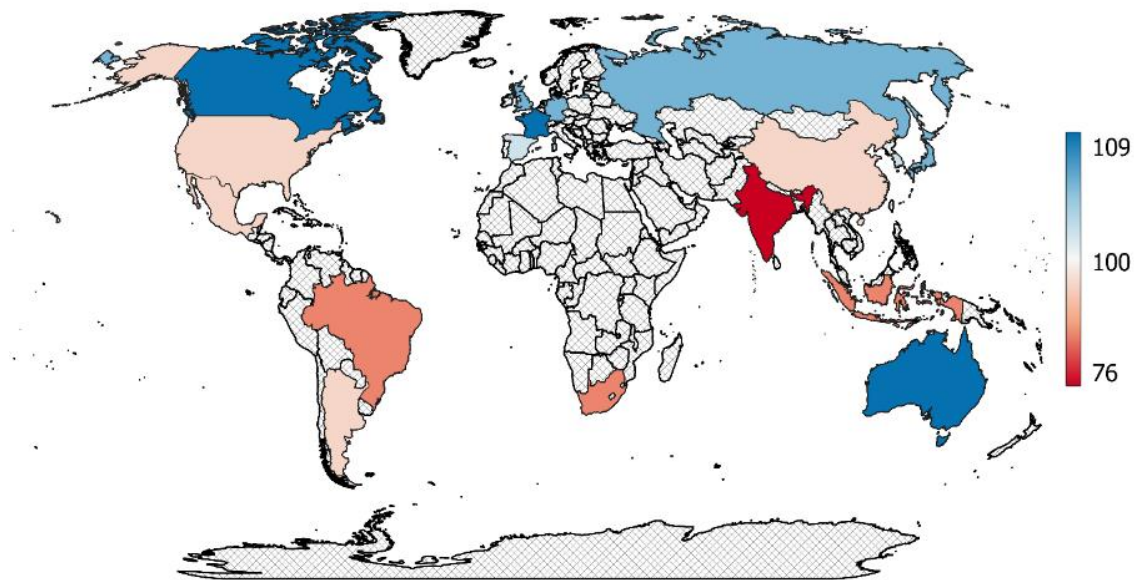
The first evaluations that can be made from the elaborations are:

1. The analysis highlighted large inequalities within the G20 countries, with respect to Goals 7 (Clean and accessible energy), 10 (Reduce inequalities), 11 (Sustainable cities and communities), 12 (Responsible consumption and production).
2. In some areas these inequalities confirm expectations: the economically more advanced countries have a better positioning with regards to the Goals most closely connected to the economic and social situation.
3. Results are less obvious for the Goals that refer to the environmental dimension, where the less rich countries have the best results.
4. Italy, compared to the rest of the G20 countries performs well for Goals 3 (Health and Wellness), 7 (Clean and accessible energy), 12 (Responsible consumption and production), while it has an extremely negative condition with regards to Goal 14 (Life under water), ranking second to last due to having the largest share of fish caught from collapsed or overfished fish stocks in the whole G20.

**Further elements of interest:**

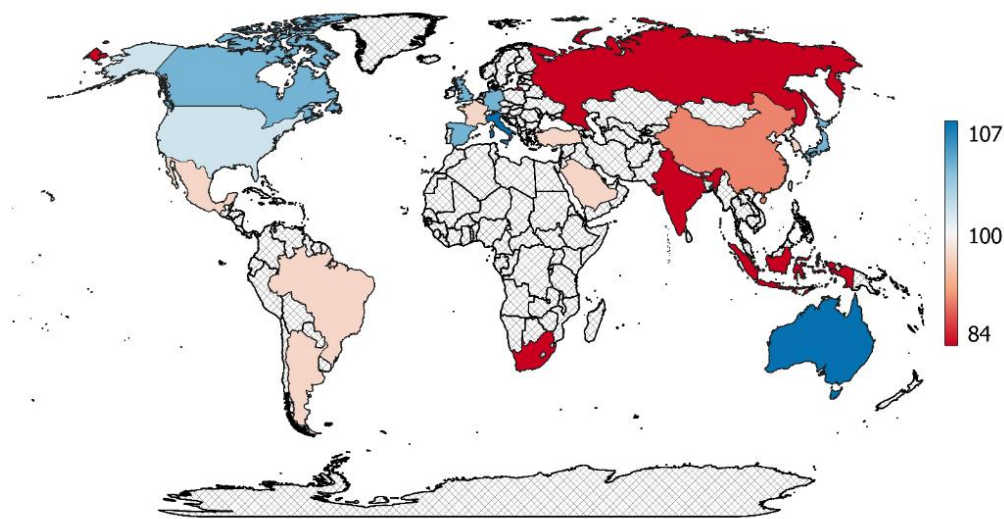
- **Goal 1 (Zero poverty)**

In the fight against poverty (Goal 1) there are differences linked not only to the wealth of a country, but also to the welfare models chosen: the European countries (EU + UK) show the best situation, together with Canada and Australia. On the contrary, the USA, for example, has a share of vulnerable people assisted less than 31%; standing as the 5th worst country in the G20 compared to this Goal. For Italy it was not possible to develop a composite index relating to Goal 1 due to the lack of data.



- **Goal 3 (Good health and wellbeing)**

The analysis shows that the countries that record the highest health expenditure also have the best results of the composite indicator. The SDG 3 index highlights a positive situation for countries with a higher per capita health expenditure: Australia, Canada, Italy, Japan, Spain, United Kingdom and Germany - characterized by a higher life expectancy at birth (higher than 80 years), lower rates of infant mortality and mortality from non-communicable diseases and from road accidents. The positive situation of Italy is also highlighted, second only to Australia.



- **Goal 13 (Action against climate change)**

For Goal 13, in addition to the emissions produced domestically, the estimate of indirect emissions caused by imports from each country was also considered. This made possible a more complete assessment of the real impact of each country with respect to climate change. The analysis gives us an innovative assessment that penalizes countries with higher imported CO<sub>2</sub> (such as the UK, Australia, Germany and Canada) which otherwise would have recorded much more positive composite values. We therefore believe that the measurement of indirect emissions caused by imports is an aspect to be investigated with the highest priority, to attribute CO<sub>2</sub> emissions to the countries that are really responsible for them.

