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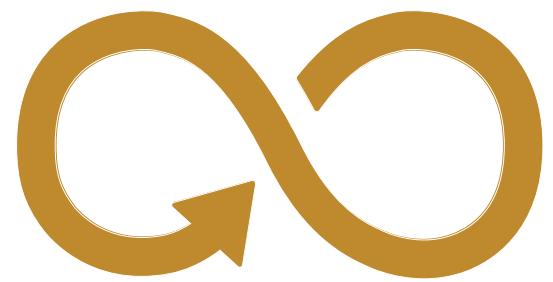
Institutional changes, along with technological ones,
are the basic determinants of social and economic growth. ”

*Douglass North,
Laureate of the Nobel Prize for Economics*





GOAL 12



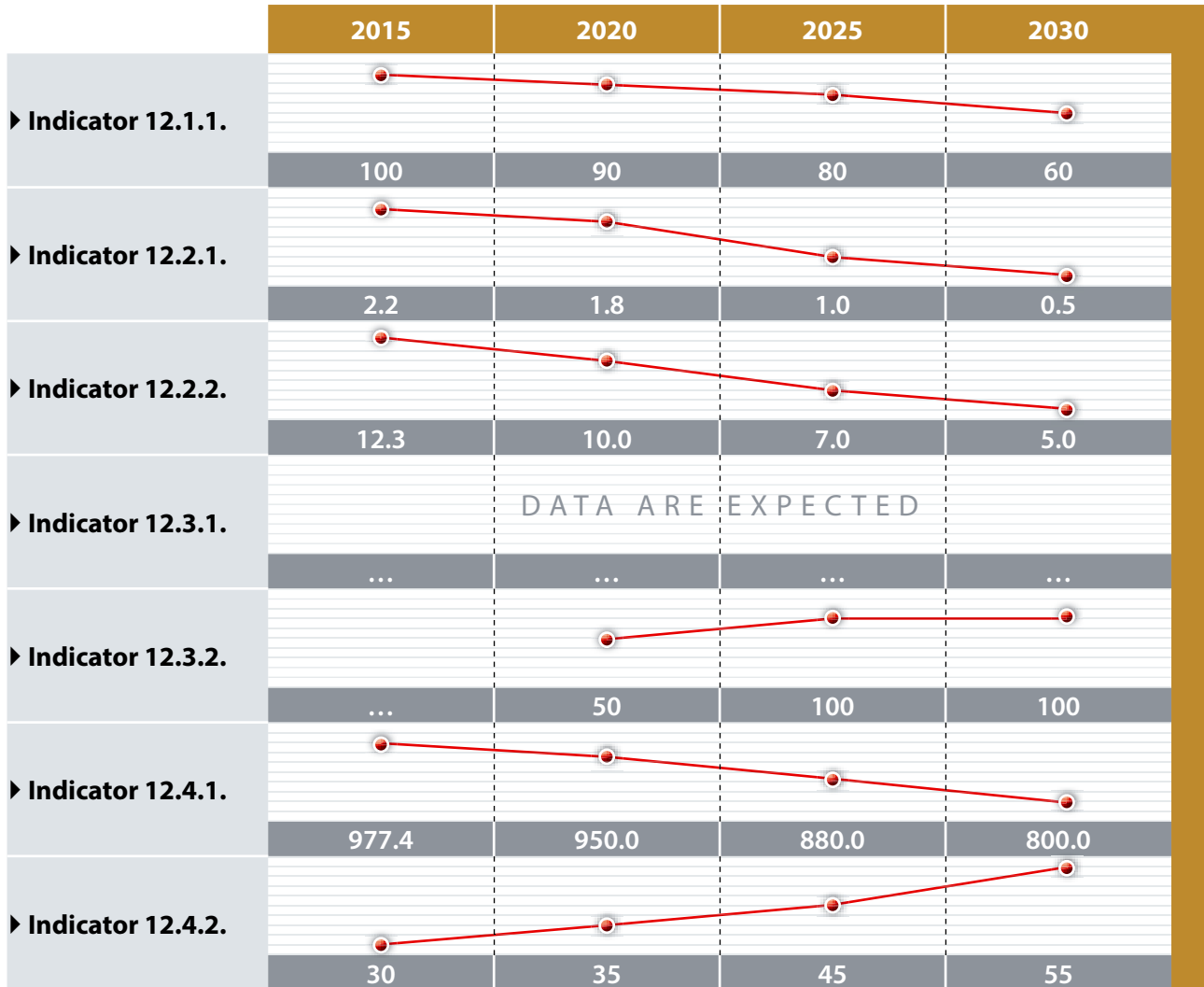
SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

TARGETS AND INDICATORS

TARGET 12.1.	▶ Indicator 12.1.1.
Reduce resource consumption of the economy	Resource consumption in GDP (share of natural resources per unit of GDP), % of 2015 level
TARGET 12.2.	▶ Indicator 12.2.1.
Reduce the loss of food along the production and marketing chains	Share of post-harvest losses in the total production of cereals, %
	▶ Indicator 12.2.2. Share of post-harvest losses in overall production of vegetables and melons, %
TARGET 12.3.	▶ Indicator 12.3.1.
Ensure sustainable use of chemicals through innovative technologies and production	Number of enterprises that use hazardous chemicals which introduced a chemical substances management system in accordance with international standards, units
	▶ Indicator 12.3.2. Share of enterprises which introduced a chemical substances management system in accordance with international standards, in total number of enterprises that use hazardous chemicals, %
TARGET 12.4.	▶ Indicator 12.4.1.
Reduce the amount of waste generation, and increase recycling and reuse through innovative technologies and production	Volume of waste generated by all economic activities per unit of GDP, kg per USD1,000 PPP in 2011
	▶ Indicator 12.4.2. Share of burned and recycled waste in the total waste generated, %



TARGET VALUES OF THE INDICATORS



The economic growth desired and counted on by Ukrainian society will inevitably boost the consumption of natural resources and waste generation, which in turn will increase the pressure on the environment. The importance of responsible consumption and production in the country is understood, but a satisfactory resolution of those issues requires balanced and long-term political and economic efforts focused both on production and consumption.

Resource- and energy-intensive industries account for a large part of Ukrainian GDP. Thus, the priorities of state policy in this context are to optimize the use of natural resources and reduce energy intensity, and to minimize the environmental impact by moving to a 'green economy' model. This involves the gradual removal of hazardous chemicals from manufacturing processes and product life cycles. Therefore, the development of an environmental labelling system and management standards for industrial and other processes is an urgent task, because such a system will serve as a tool for introducing more rational approaches to the use of natural resources and chemicals.

There are no mechanisms to encourage the public to pursue sustainable consumption in Ukraine. Indeed, on the contrary, the market not only meets the needs of the public for goods and services but also generates those needs by offering new or modified products whose consumer value is not always high. This practice leads to the inefficient use of natural resources and generates significant amounts of production and consumption waste. Flawed agricultural harvesting, processing and delivery practices result in significant losses of food.

As only a small proportion of waste, including household waste, is recycled, reused or salvaged, Ukraine has accumulated over 30 billion tonnes of waste, and this volume is growing every year. The issue is a nationwide challenge. The dominant waste management practice in Ukraine does not meet modern requirements, as it fails to either reduce waste generation or treat, reuse or recycle large quantities of accumulated waste. The State does not have the necessary resources to do this, and using sanctions to discourage pollution by industrial enterprises is insufficient to solve the problem. The best outcome would

be to convert the problem into an opportunity, which requires appropriate action to stimulate the creation and motivation of business. Even the revitalization of local communities that introduce separate collections of different types of solid waste, the upgrading of solid waste facilities and the elimination of illegal dumps will not bring about the desired result without the widespread use of modern technology involving recycling businesses.

Meeting the growing social needs of the Ukrainian public through effective economic activity should not surpass the carrying capacity of the environment. In fact, the models of sustainable production and consumption can ensure the sustainable development of society. The national policy should be based on the 10-Year Framework of the Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (Rio 2012), a global platform for capacity-building and partnership on sustainable production and consumption. The provisions of the framework should be reflected in either the national strategy or the sectoral and regional development strategies. The framework provides for implementation of priority programmes: sustainable lifestyles and education, sustainable ('green') procurement, consumer information, sustainable tourism, sustainability in the construction and operation of facilities, sustainable food systems etc.

A driver for changes in waste management should be the implementation in Ukraine of legal principles that exist in the EU in the sectors of waste and resource management, industrial pollution and man-made hazards, climate change and protecting the ozone layer. The promotion of investment projects to launch modern technologies for solid waste treatment, including with foreign investments on the basis of public-private partnerships, is an important tool to solve the problem of waste management.

To achieve this goal, it is necessary to create legal and institutional preconditions for the establishment of a green economy in Ukraine, which will significantly reduce the dependence of economic growth on the use of natural resources and energy. The concept of a circular economy (full-cycle economy) can serve as a basis for rethinking the role of waste as a resource.



It is important to strengthen the role of local communities in achieving goals by increasing their powers to levy penalties from polluters and introducing economic incentives for responsible behaviour. Comprehensive information, education and outreach programmes on sustainable consumption and production will help the public develop informed behaviours and practices across the different fields of human activity.

Key recommendations for achieving the goal:

- Integrate into national, regional and sectoral development strategies the provisions of the 10-Year Framework of the Programme on Sus-

tainable Consumption and Production Patterns.

- Introduce the model of the circular economy, first of all by focusing on energy-saving, regenerative and environmentally friendly production and consumption.
- Optimize food supply chains to minimize losses at all stages of the product life cycle.
- Limit the use of hazardous chemicals and their discharge into the environment by implementing international standards and improving product life cycle process management.
- Apply modern technologies and waste management practices to production and consumption.



Climate change is really about people's well-being. It is actually affecting our everyday lives, and this is the fundamental fact that everybody should keep in mind while working toward a low-carbon society. If we think about the people whose health is affected by the effects of climate change – for instance, the quality of air that we are breathing and how much children and older people are suffering from that; if we look at disasters that are destroying infrastructure, leaving communities in different parts of the world completely isolated – we are talking about people's lives. ”

*Patricia Espinosa,
Executive Secretary of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change*





GOAL 13



MITIGATE CLIMATE
CHANGE IMPACT



TARGETS AND INDICATORS

TARGET 13.1.	Indicator 13.1.1.
Limit greenhouse gas emissions in the economy	Ratio of GHG emissions to 1990 level, %

TARGET VALUES OF THE INDICATOR

	2015	2020	2025	2030
Indicator 13.1.1.				
		DATA ARE EXPECTED		



Human activity is one of the most powerful causes of climate change. The greatest contribution to climate change is associated with gas emissions from the combustion of carbon energy and other processes, which result in the greenhouse effect.

Given that climate change poses a threat to the environment and human well-being, the UN initiated global cooperation among the international community for combating and adapting to climate change in the second half of the 20th century. The legal basis for this cooperation is the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Protocols. Major efforts under the Convention aim to reduce GHG emissions and their absorption. As a party to the UNFCCC since 1997, Ukraine signed (in 1999) and ratified (in 2004) the Kyoto Protocol. Ukraine also signed (in 2015) and was one of the first to ratify (in 2016) the Paris Agreement, which, unlike the first two agreements, defines the obligations of countries to reduce GHG emissions by 2030 and envisages measures to adapt to climate change.

The main sources of GHG emissions in Ukraine are concentrated in four sectors of economic activity: energy (exploration and production of primary energy, processing of primary sources of energy in a more usable form, transportation, and stationary and mobile use of fuel); industry; agriculture, forestry and other land uses (emission and absorption of carbon dioxide in the process of farming and forest management); and waste management (removal, biological treatment, incineration of solid waste treatment and discharge of wastewater).

Industry accounts for over 20 percent of Ukraine's GDP. The economic recession has been affecting the volume of industrial production but has had a positive effect on the environment, since it has helped reduce GHG emissions.

In 2020 Ukraine is allowed 76 percent of its 1990 GHG emissions under the provisions of the Kyoto

to Protocol and the amendments thereto. Within the framework of the Paris Agreement, Ukraine has identified national contributions to reduce or limit GHG emissions which envisage not exceeding 60 percent of its 1990 GHG emissions in 2030. The implementation of international obligations remains the policy priority.

Strategies for low-carbon development and for adaptation to climate change should be developed and approved in Ukraine. The first step towards achieving this objective has been completed. The concept of the state policy on climate change up to 2030 was approved on 7 December 2016. The policy to combat climate change should prioritize the minimization of GHG emissions through low-carbon economic development. The policy of adaptation to climate change should include a significant strengthening of the early warning system and response to natural hazards and disasters directly or indirectly associated with climate processes. In the longer term, measures to enhance the resilience of agriculture against weather anomalies, to strengthen health systems and social security etc. should be envisioned.

Key recommendations for achieving the goal:

- Reduce emissions of GHGs as stipulated by Ukraine's international obligations. These reductions will be achieved both directly (including by increasing energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy) and indirectly (e.g. by engaging GHG absorption mechanisms). In this context, the targets of Goal 13 correspond to the targets of Goal 7 (the development of low-carbon energy) and Goal 15 (the expansion of forest areas of the country).
- Inform the public about the consequences of climate change and mechanisms and practices to combat and adapt to them, and implement appropriate educational programmes at all levels of formal and informal education.

The effects of climate change concern everyone, whether we feel it or not.



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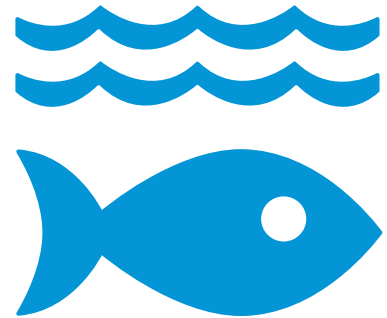
Sustainable environmental management and minimized pollution of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov must significantly improve the standards of living of the country's population. ”

*Viktor Karamushka,
Head of the Department of Environmental Studies,
Faculty of Natural Sciences of the National University
of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy*





GOAL 14

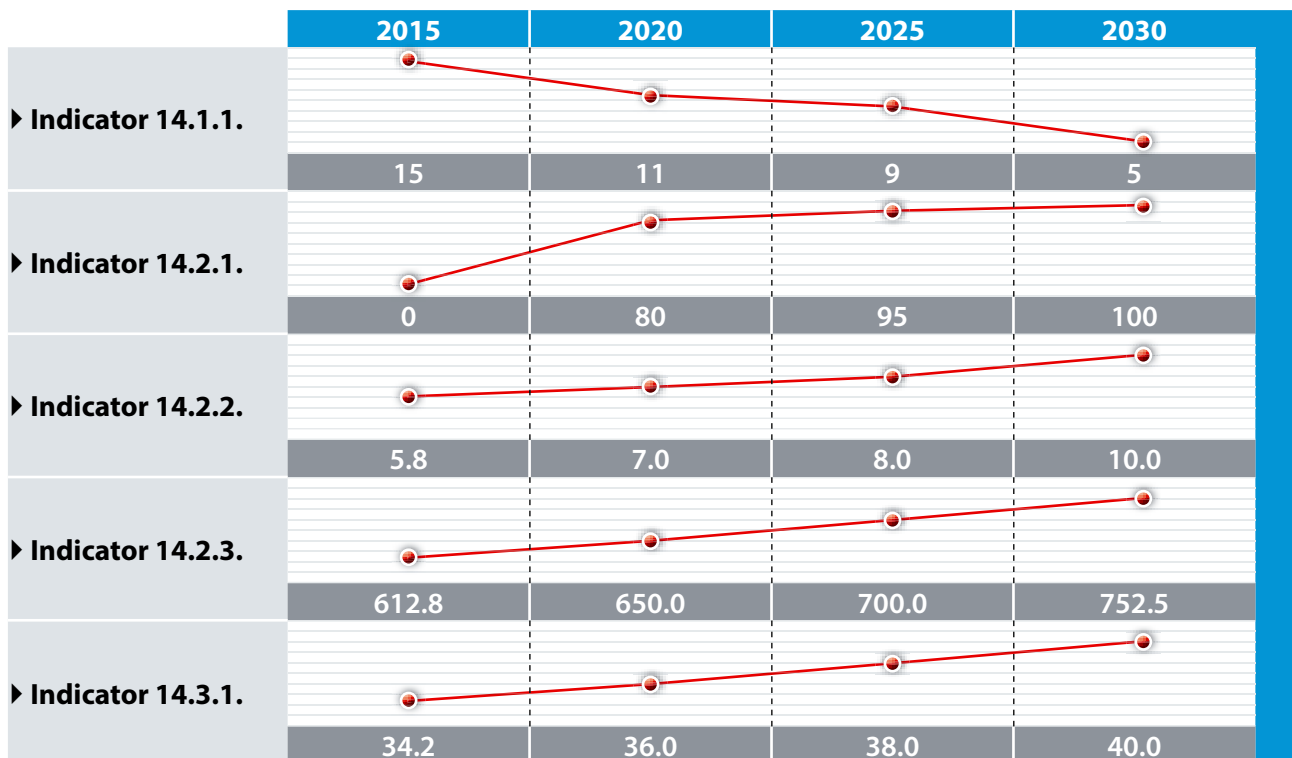


CONSERVE MARINE
RESOURCES

TARGETS AND INDICATORS

TARGET 14.1.	▶ Indicator 14.1.1.
Reduce marine pollution	Share of discharges of polluted wastewater in total discharges in the marine environment, %
TARGET 14.2.	▶ Indicator 14.2.1.
Ensure the sustainable management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems, and improve their resilience and recovery through innovative technologies	Share of administrative units (districts) which introduced integrated management of coastal areas, %
	▶ Indicator 14.2.2.
	Area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund of coastal regions, % of the territory of coastal areas
	▶ Indicator 14.2.3.
	Area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund in the Black and Azov Seas, thousands of hectares
TARGET 14.3.	▶ Indicator 14.3.1.
Implement effective regulation of extraction of marine resources	Volumes of legal extraction of marine bio-resources in the exclusive maritime zone of Ukraine, thousands of tonnes

TARGET VALUES OF THE INDICATORS





The length of Ukraine's coastline is 1,355 km (including the temporarily annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea). The deep-water Black Sea and the shallow Sea of Azov are unique seas, as they are internal water bodies and the most remote from the world's oceans. The area of the water catchment exceeds the area of the seas by several times and, fully or partially, covers the territory of 22 European countries. Once highly productive and rich in fish resources, the seas are now in a difficult situation. Unchecked economic activity in the Black Sea has resulted in large amounts of pollutants, exceeding the assimilation capacity of the marine ecosystem and causing the rapid eutrophication processes harmful to marine organisms.

Like other coastal nations of the Black Sea, Ukraine has not always used its ecosystem opportunities and resources (fish and seafood) efficiently. But the abuse of nature has contributed to the reduction of fodder, the exhaustion of fish resources and the depletion of species, and considerable effort is now required to restore the biological productivity of the seas. The health of the marine ecosystem is aggravated by the invasion of alien species that inhibit the development of indigenous flora and fauna.

The pollution of the marine ecosystem from concentrated and diffuse sources located on land, from offshore activities, from marine navigation and through the atmosphere still remains the biggest threat. Despite the significant reduction in the flow of pollutants from diffuse sources, mainly from river runoff, meltwater and rainwater, and despite the lack of mass eutrophication, the threats remain, as economic recovery will lead to more pollution. Port and navigation activities, the construction of oil and gas pipelines and the offshore exploration and extraction of oil and gas have become additional contributors to pollution and environmental threats. The intensive use of coastal areas, where the remaining vulnerable natural systems are located, for construction and recreational activity only increases the human pressure on marine and coastal ecosystems.

The pollution of the marine ecosystem and the lack of effective nature management in coastal areas and at sea has resulted in lost species, reduced fish stocks, a lower quality of recreational resources and increased threats to human health.

A platform for international cooperation for the conservation and sustainable use of the resources of the

Black and Azov Seas was created over 20 years ago. The Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution (1993), several Protocols and the Strategic Action Plan for the Black Sea (1996, updated in 2009) created a legal framework for the implementation of joint regional programmes and projects and for attracting international technical assistance.

The key factors that determine the poor environmental situation of the Black and Azov Seas are the pollution and littering of the marine environment and coastal areas, the abuse of marine resources and the lack of integrated environmental management. Therefore, a key target is to reduce and prevent any marine pollution. It is an extremely ambitious target, given the list of sectors involved in this process, such as industry, transport, energy, agriculture and tourism. The preservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal ecosystems along with protection from both human activities and natural phenomena are also important. In particular, the ratification and implementation of the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (2004) will become a tool to counteract invasions of alien species in the Black Sea ecosystem. Unregulated and illegal fishing compromise the resources of commercial fish and other species. The use of forbidden means of fishing and fishing during spawning both reduce populations of commercial fish and harm marine mammals, which become accidental victims of fishing. The introduction of accounting practices for catching living marine resources and trading only with supporting documents that confirm the legality of catches are urgent national targets. They will help consolidate international efforts to implement sustainable fishing practices and to combat illegal and unregulated fishing.

The goal is to significantly improve the quality of life in coastal areas through the sustainable use of natural resources and by minimizing pollution of the Black and Azov Seas.

Key recommendations for achieving the goal:

- Develop and implement integrated management plans for coastal areas based on the best national and international practices.
- Develop a national strategy for marine environmental policy.
- Introduce a monitoring programme to assess the state of the seas.
- Prepare a programme of measures to restore the environmental health of the seas.



The UN General Assembly has called the years 2011–2020 the UN Decade on Biodiversity. The principal goal of this decade is to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, approved during the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (Nagoya, Japan, 2010). Ukraine will contribute to fulfilling this task, first, by ending the decline in biological and landscape diversity. ”

*Vyacheslav Potapenko,
Director of the Institute of Green Economy, Member of the Public
Council of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine*





GOAL 15



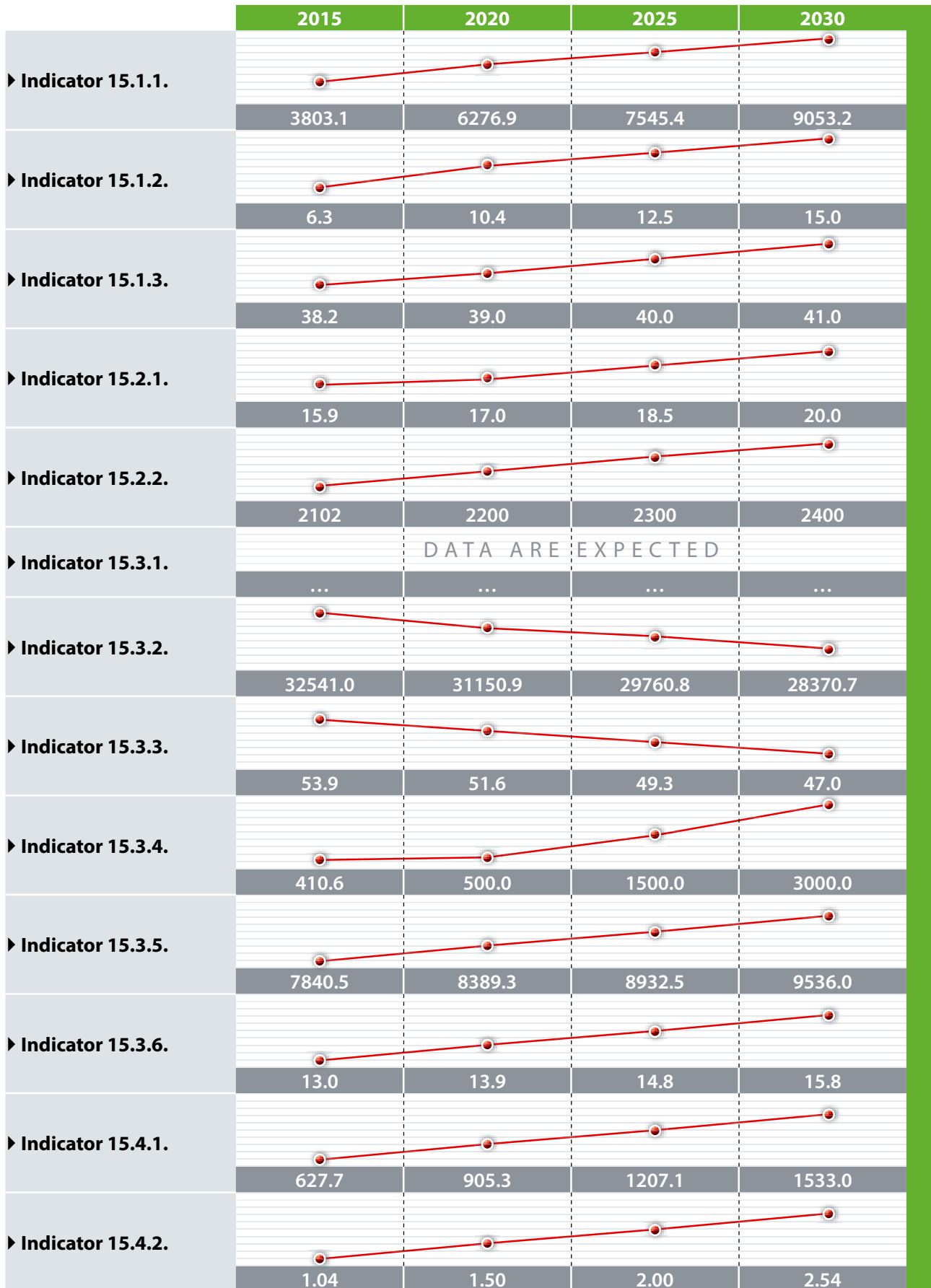
PROTECT
AND RESTORE
TERRESTRIAL
ECOSYSTEMS

TARGETS AND INDICATORS

TARGET 15.1.	▶ Indicator 15.1.1.
Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems	Area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund, thousands of hectares
	▶ Indicator 15.1.2.
	Share of area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund in the total area of the country, %
	▶ Indicator 15.1.3.
	Share of the area of the national environmental network in the total area of the country, %
TARGET 15.2.	▶ Indicator 15.2.1.
Promote sustainable forest management	Forested territory of the country, %
	▶ Indicator 15.2.2.
	Wood stock in forests, millions of cubic metres
TARGET 15.3.	▶ Indicator 15.3.1.
Restore degraded lands and soils through innovative technologies	Number of targets identified and implemented to achieve neutral land degradation level, units
	▶ Indicator 15.3.2.
	Amount of arable land, thousands of hectares
	▶ Indicator 15.3.3.
	Share of arable land in total area of the country, %
	▶ Indicator 15.3.4.
	Area of organic production, thousands of hectares
	▶ Indicator 15.3.5.
	Area of agricultural land of extensive use (hayfields, pastures), thousands of hectares
	▶ Indicator 15.3.6.
	Share of area of agricultural land of extensive use (hayfields, pastures) in total area of the country, %
TARGET 15.4.	▶ Indicator 15.4.1.
Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems	Area of the nature reserve fund in mountainous regions, thousands of hectares
	▶ Indicator 15.4.2.
	Share of the area of the nature reserve fund in mountainous regions in the total area of the country, %



TARGET VALUES OF THE INDICATORS



Ukraine has a wide diversity of ecosystems, landscapes and natural species. The relief of the country includes mountain ranges (5 percent of the territory), uplands (25 percent) and lowland plains (70 percent), which are habitats for living organisms and areas of human economic activities. The flat part of the country includes the steppe, wooded steppe and coniferous-deciduous forests. The mountains are mostly covered by forests and characterized by vertical zoning. An extensive river network, lakes and reservoirs as well as the basins of the Black and Azov Seas provide an environment of aquatic ecosystems. The biota of Ukraine comprises over 25,000 plant species and 45,000 animal species, accounting for about 35 percent of the species of Europe. Two key global bird migration routes run through the country. The places which migratory birds choose for nesting, particularly in the south, are of international importance.

Human economic activities greatly affect the environment. In the early 20th century, 40 percent of the country was steppe. Currently, much of the land is used by agriculture (70 percent), while the rest of the area of the natural steppe ecosystem represents 3.0–3.5 percent of the country. Around a third (30 percent) of all endangered flora and fauna species listed in the Red Book of Ukraine are concentrated in this area. It is planned to increase the area covered by nature management systems (currently about 29 percent of the country) and forested areas (around 16 percent).

Ukraine's land area is 603,549 square kilometres (as of 1 January 2015). Over half of the country is cultivated (arable land accounts for 54 percent), and another 13 percent is used as hayfields and pastures. The country has abundant soil resources represented by fertile black earth. However, the soil suffers from pollution and erosion. Water and wind erosion cause up to 15 tonne/ha of average annual soil losses. The loss of humus and nutrients is observed in 43 percent of the total area. Large areas have been polluted as a result of economic activity. Over 57 percent of the area is considered eroded. The situation requires measures to restore soil fertility. As the process of soil degradation starts and develops in different places, its recovery is intended to maintain a generally neutral overall condition of the land and to prevent further deterioration. Achieving a neutral degradation level is the basis of a land

policy advocated by the Convention to Combat Desertification.

The development of industry, agriculture and water management, urbanization, mining and other economic activities has been consistently causing pollution and the physical transformation of the habitat for living organisms. The construction of hydropower plants and the creation of reservoirs, swamp drainage and irrigation at Polissia and the reclamation of steppe areas in the south of Ukraine have led to significant changes in the hydrological regime of those territories. A decline in populations is observed, with some species currently facing the threat of extinction. This is why the number of species listed in the Red Book of Ukraine is growing; however, the country is taking measures to prevent such losses. The provisions of most international environmental conventions have been ratified and partially implemented, although some of them still require ratification. A strong legal framework has been created that, despite some gaps, provides sufficient opportunities for environmental activities. The appropriate state and local programmes have been approved and implemented.

One of the most effective measures for preserving biodiversity is to establish an environmental network, designate territories and objects as natural reserves (natural and biosphere reserves, national parks etc.) and create conservation areas of international importance. As of 1 January 2017, the nature reserve network of Ukraine comprised 8,246 areas and sites located on 6.6 percent of the country.

Over 40 percent of the country is part of an environmental network. Today, the measures of the national programme to create the national ecological network have not been fully implemented and need to be addressed. Also, Ukraine needs to achieve the objectives identified by the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Nagoya, Japan, in 2010) in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity for 2011–2020, including the cessation of the loss of biological and landscape diversity through further expansion of nature reserves and development of an environmental network through the creation and effective functioning on land and at sea of a representative and efficiently managed system of conservation areas – primarily, cross-border conservation areas of international importance.



Land policy in Ukraine should be reasonable and rational. The introduction of sustainable land-use practices where soil is not depleted or polluted, while simultaneously recovering degraded and eroded land, is of immediate concern. Achieving a neutral state of the land should be one of the priorities of the obligations under the Convention to Combat Desertification. It would be expedient to enhance the national biosafety system. In this context, it is important to ratify the Nagoya Protocol to the Convention on Biological Diversity on access to genetic resources, which will ensure equitable sharing of benefits from their use.

Key recommendations for achieving the goal:

- Create a representative and efficiently managed system of conservation areas on land and at sea.
- Activate measures for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems, including steppe and wetlands.
- Expand forest areas and ensure the sustainable use of forest resources.
- Protect and ensure the sustainable use of land, and prevent desertification of the country.
- Preserve and ensure the sustainable use of mountain ecosystems.



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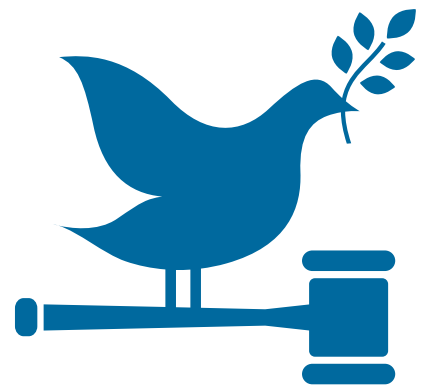
Peace must be our goal and our guide. All that we strive for as a human family – dignity and hope, progress and prosperity – depends on peace. But peace depends on us. Let us strive to overcome our differences. From solidarity and compassion in our daily lives, to dialogue and respect across political divides. From ceasefires on the battlefield, to compromise at the negotiating table to reach political solutions. ”

*Antonio Guterres,
UN Secretary-General*





GOAL 16



PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS

TARGETS AND INDICATORS

TARGET 16.1.	Indicator 16.1.1.
Reduce the prevalence of violence	Number of criminal offences under Articles 115 – 118, 121 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (apparent deliberate murder, deliberate serious bodily harm), per 100,000 persons
	Indicator 16.1.2.
	Number of victims of physical violence in the last 12 months (murder and assassination attempt, rape and attempted rape, serious injuries), per 100,000 persons
	Indicator 16.1.3.
	Number of victims of sexual abuse in the last 12 months, persons
TARGET 16.2.	Indicator 16.2.1.
Increase detection of victims of human trafficking and all forms of exploitation	Number of victims of trafficking or other illicit agreements for human trading in criminal proceedings, persons
	Indicator 16.2.2.
	Number of street children, thousands of persons
	Indicator 16.2.3.
	Number of victims of sexual exploitation, thousands of persons
TARGET 16.3.	Indicator 16.3.1.
Increase confidence in courts and ensure equal access to justice	Level of public confidence in the court, %
	Indicator 16.3.2.
	Level of public awareness of the right to free legal assistance, %
TARGET 16.4.	Indicator 16.4.1.
Strengthen the system for preventing and counteracting the legalization of illegal incomes, the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	Share of high-level risks in the overall national aggregate of risks in the system for preventing and counteracting the legalization of illegal incomes, the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, %



TARGET 16.5.	
Reduce illicit trafficking of weapons, ammunition and explosive materials	▶ Indicator 16.5.1. Number of weapons seized from individuals, organized groups and criminal organizations, units
	▶ Indicator 16.5.2. Amount of ammunition seized from individuals, organized groups and criminal organizations, units
	▶ Indicator 16.5.3. Number of criminal offences under Article 263 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (illegal handling of weapons, ammunition or explosives), units
TARGET 16.6.	
Reduce the scale of corruption	▶ Indicator 16.6.1. Index of perception of corruption in the public sector by the business community and experts
TARGET 16.7.	
Increase the efficiency of government bodies and local self-government	▶ Indicator 16.7.1. Share of the population satisfied with their recent experience of the use of public services, %
TARGET 16.8.	
Restore territory affected by the conflict (Donbas)*	▶ Indicator 16.8.1. Share of the population satisfied with their experience of the use of infrastructure and the level of social services in key areas in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, %
	▶ Indicator 16.8.2. Share of the population satisfied with the level of administrative governance services in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, %
	▶ Indicator 16.8.3. Demined area in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts*, hectares
TARGET 16.9.	
Strengthen social stability, and promote peacebuilding and civil security (conflict and post-conflict settlement)	▶ Indicator 16.9.1. Index of social cohesion and reconciliation (SCORE)

* Territory of eastern oblasts of Ukraine (in the first stage, Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, excluding territories which are temporarily not under government control).

TARGET VALUES OF THE INDICATORS





Achieving targets in terms of building a peaceful and open society for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and creating effective, accountable and participatory institutions at all levels is crucial to Ukraine's development. The achievement of all other SDGs largely depends on whether this goal is achieved.

The high level of violence in society is unacceptable because it destroys the mechanisms for inclusive development and leads to the isolation of social groups and the loss of trust in the State as a guarantor of security and immunity of individuals. It is necessary to reduce violence to build a peaceful and open society. The number of crimes against the life and health of citizens should be reduced, in the first place. In this context, the priority is to strengthen the law enforcement system in the living and working environment. An equally important task is to reduce the overall level of violence, including that not subject to criminal penalty.

A dramatic growth in Ukraine of the illegal circulation of weapons, ammunition and explosives as a result of arms caches seized during the protests in early 2014 and during the spread of the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine represents a considerable threat to personal security and law and order. The risks that firearms and explosives might be used not only in organized crime but also in other types of misconduct, including domestic violence, are increasing. As a result, challenges associated with the equipment and training of law enforcement agencies are growing.

A prerequisite for reducing violence in the country is to dramatically reduce the number of weapons and the amount of ammunition and explosives circulating illegally. An integrated approach is required, aimed at preventing the trafficking of weapons from the zone of military conflict, detecting where weapons and explosives are stored illegally and countering the use of weapons in criminal and other activities. Given the priority of ensuring the safety and health of citizens, clear and transparent procedures need to be developed for detecting weapons and explosives, especially when they are being moved from the zone of armed conflict in eastern Ukraine.

Different forms of exploitation, including human trafficking, forced labour, sexual exploitation,

children's begging etc., are specific and extremely dangerous forms of violence against individuals, in particular against women and girls. A significant proportion of the people who find themselves in difficult circumstances due to the tough and prolonged economic crisis and because of the armed conflict in the east of the country are creating a favourable environment for the spread of violence. Deprived of adequate legal support, Ukrainians also become victims of exploitation when abroad.

To build the foundations for inclusive development, it is necessary to eliminate all forms of exploitation. It is necessary to overcome the 'institutional traps', where the victims of such exploitation end up and are forced to 'voluntarily' sell themselves and/or their labour to survive – individually or as a family. It is important for law enforcement agencies and civic organizations to detect and counter all forms of exploitation. Yet it is equally important to expand employment opportunities, enhance the efficiency and targeting of social assistance and promote social inclusion.

The rule of law, the right to a fair trial and equal access to legal assistance for all citizens are the basis for institutional stability and continuity, forming a relationship of trust as the cornerstone of inclusive development. The low level of trust in the judicial powers in Ukraine results from the extensive corruption in the area, the widespread practice of applying political pressure on the courts and politically motivated decision-making, as well as the low level of efficiency of enforcement. According to Gallup, in 2014, confidence in the courts of Ukraine was the lowest in Europe and one of the lowest in the world.

The completion of full-scale judicial reform should ensure the restoration of confidence in the judicial system. To significantly improve the enforcement efficiency of decisions of national and international courts, it is necessary to create a professional corps of private marshals and to modernize the state enforcement service, including on the basis of consolidating the actions of public and private marshals. To ensure that the judiciary efficiently protects the rights of citizens, it is expedient to develop social practices to ensure fair trials.

Based on the commitments made by Ukraine to the Council of Europe, Ukraine has established a



system of free legal aid, which is an integral part of ensuring equal access to justice. Pursuant to the Law of Ukraine 'On Free Legal Aid', all detainees, all those involved in criminal litigation and convicts have been provided with free secondary legal aid, delivered through 27 regional free secondary legal aid centres, since 1 January 2013. These centres provide services 24/7. Between 2013 and 2016, over 300,000 people received representation in criminal proceedings.

On 1 July 2015, the next stage of free legal aid – access to free secondary legal aid for the most vulnerable citizens in civil and administrative cases – was launched. These include poor people, those living with disabilities, children who are in difficult circumstances, combatants, including members of the ATO, refugees, IDPs, persons with special distinctions and special labour merit (individuals who are the victims of Nazi persecution and other vulnerable persons) – generally about 8 million citizens. To ensure the provision of free secondary legal aid to such people, 100 local free secondary legal aid centres were established throughout Ukraine, except in the temporarily occupied and ATO areas. In addition, the structure of local centres now includes 429 legal aid offices, which started operating across Ukraine on 1 September 2016, ensuring the provision of both primary legal aid – legal information and advice – and secondary legal aid – representation in court and legal outreach at the community level.

One of the key issues that the State needs to address is the low level of legal culture in communities, and traditions of solving legal issues illegally, which encourage corruption. Thus, major efforts to build a free legal aid system should be aimed at strengthening the legal capacity of the community, providing legal education and improving the quality of legal services.

The State Service for Financial Monitoring of Ukraine coordinates the process of assessing national risks (threats, vulnerabilities, effects) in the system for preventing and countering the laundering of illegal money and financing of terrorism. This national risk assessment aims to help arrest criminals by identifying and intercepting their illegal income, to help prevent terrorist attacks and terrorist activities by identifying and intercepting their sources of funding, and to help

identify actual impacts of money laundering and financing of terrorism on society, social relations and the financial system, to identify appropriate measures to counteract actual threats.

The National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption has been established in Ukraine. It is taking steps to identify, investigate and evaluate assets which can be seized in criminal proceedings and maintains the public Unified State Register of seized assets. The efficiency of measures to identify and return stolen assets directly depends on establishing practical international cooperation with the law enforcement bodies of Ukraine, as well as the efficient and qualified preparation of the appropriate justification for the arrest of funds.

There is a high level of corruption in Ukraine, causing the loss of public confidence in public institutions. With a score of 27, Ukraine was ranked 130th out of 168 countries (for example, Poland scored 60)¹ in the Corruption Perceptions Index 2015. The process of institutional strengthening to combat corruption began after the adoption of the Law of Ukraine 'On Prevention of Corruption' in 2014 and the establishment of the National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption and specialized law enforcement agencies, such as the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine. Yet it is impossible to end corruption in Ukraine without addressing its fundamental causes, including the high level of vulnerability to corruption of the licensing and regulatory system, the high level of tolerance of corruption in society, incomplete transformations in the provision of free social services, and the dominance of administrative services related to archaic, closed procedures.

Ending corruption should open the way for consistent steps in the area of social and economic transformation based on trust and a mutually beneficial partnership between the State and civil society. A significant reduction in corruption in all its forms requires complex actions in four areas: reducing the vulnerability to corruption of public authorities; implementing effective monitoring and control of compliance with the integrity rules for individuals authorized to per-

¹ Data for different countries are converted to a scale of 0 to 100, where 0 corresponds to the highest level of corruption perceived by respondents, and 100 to the lowest level.

form state and local government functions; implementing effective mechanisms to detect, prevent and settle conflicts of interest in the activities of elected and designated officials of state and local authorities; and bringing about a gradual decrease in the tolerance of corruption.

The achievement of the SDGs is associated with risks caused by a lack of efficiency of state and local authorities. The main reasons for the current situation include: imperfect election laws, including a failure to properly represent different social groups and communities, and poor accountability of elected officials to the voters; a lack of clear and transparent procedures for the enforcement and oversight of administrative decisions; and limited capacities of civic institutions to hold state and local authorities accountable.

Ensuring full citizen participation in the administration of the State and local communities is the goal and also the way to enhance the effectiveness of state and local authorities. Changing the communications technologies that public authorities use with each other and with civil society organizations, to create operational interagency communication tools, open public dialogue and constant monitoring of the effectiveness of management decisions, is an effective way to achieve transformation in this area. Among other things, e-government provides those capabilities.

Active hostilities have caused internal displacement. As of 27 June 2017, according to the social protection departments of regional and Kyiv public administrations, 1,584,859 IDPs (1,274,119 families) from Donbas and Crimea (most of whom are women with children or elderly people) were recorded. Over half of the IDPs remained in towns in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, while a significant number were hosted by Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhia and Dnipropetrovsk oblasts and Kyiv city. The negative consequences of forced displacement include the overloading of social infrastructure, the reduced level and quality of services, social instability etc. Without proper settlement, internal displacement becomes a growing burden on the capabilities of the host communities to provide basic services. An important task is to improve the quality of life of the IDPs and to ensure their basic constitutional rights to promote their integration into new communities. This requires consolidated efforts by central

and local authorities and civil society organizations to ensure the social adaptation of IDPs and the reintegration of former ATO combatants into civilian life. It is also important to take preventive action in terms of peacebuilding and stopping potential conflicts. It is critically important to protect people who suffer human rights abuses resulting from illegal detention, custody, arrest, torture or ill treatment in the areas not controlled by the Government of Ukraine in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts and in the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. Such cases should be subject to investigation and monitoring, and the Government of Ukraine should take all possible international legal steps to protect human rights.

In Ukraine, with support from UNDP, the UN International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), a new practice of assessing social cohesion in eastern Ukraine has been introduced. The UN agencies have developed the Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index (SCORE) using a methodology that considers the area's specific context. SCORE is an analytical tool to assess social dynamics in societies that have suffered from military conflicts, and to identify the most appropriate activities to strengthen social cohesion. SCORE calculations have been introduced in a range of European, African and Asian countries. Experience from these countries demonstrates that the practice of SCORE calculation helps international and national partners find evidence-based solutions which promote social cohesion and reconciliation. Data on the dynamics of the SCORE index will be provided to decision-makers at the national, oblast and rayon levels, as well as to UN agencies, international organizations, civil society, development partners etc. The data will also be referred to for decision-making relevant to social cohesion and sustainable peacebuilding.

Building a peaceful, just and open society, ensuring public safety and safeguarding human rights is impossible without solving the Crimea problem based on the norms and principles of international law. The illegal occupation of the Crimean Peninsula and the attempt by the Russian Federation to annex it, which has received unequivocal condemnation from the international community, undermines the basic principles



of international law and order, poses a serious threat to international peace, stability and security and creates conditions for systematic human rights violations by the occupying authorities and the political persecution of representatives of Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian communities. The liberation of the Crimean Peninsula and the restoration of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders, which would be possible with further consolidation of the international policy of not recognizing the annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and the application of political and economic pressure by international law on the occupying country, is an important factor in ensuring the sustainable development of Ukraine, the region and the world as a whole.

Achievement of this goal should be based on the principles of sustainable development, inclusion in the general context of reforming Ukrainian society, and the harmonious reintegration of the affected territories and their population in an all-Ukrainian socio-economic, socio-political and legal space.

Key recommendations for achieving the goal:

- Take practical action to establish peace and achieve social justice.
- Develop principles of inclusive development.
- Ensure the rule of law.
- Eradicate corruption and rebuild trust.
- Enhance social cohesion.
- Promote the development of civil society institutions and various forms of self-organization by citizens aimed at achieving the goal.



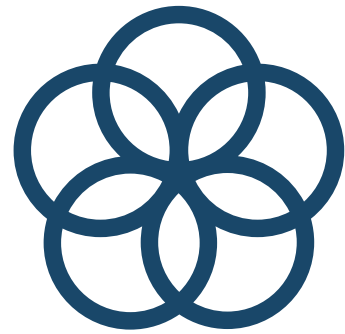
The SDGs are the way we see our future. Partnership is a key factor for achieving the goals and will help Ukraine become a full-fledged member of the European community. ”

*Yana Romaniuk,
Member of the Board of the NGO Molodizhna
Platforma, Member of the Public Council under
the Mayor of Lutsk*





GOAL 17

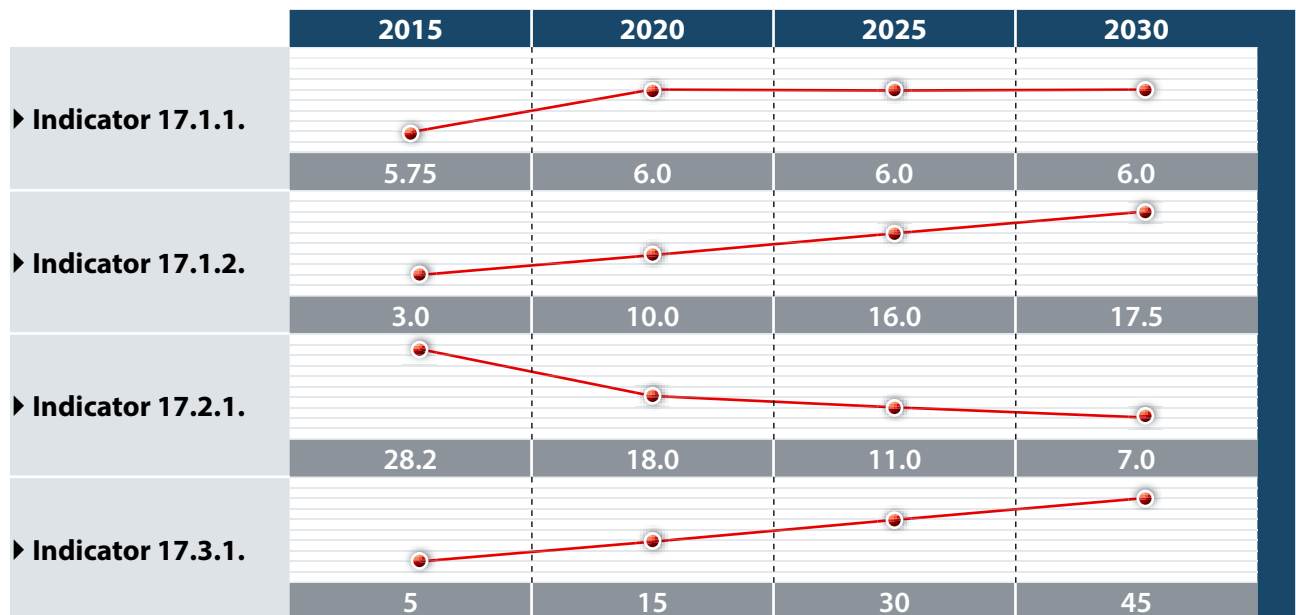


PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

TARGETS AND INDICATORS

TARGET 17.1.	Indicator 17.1.1.
Mobilize additional financial resources by promoting foreign and domestic investment	Ratio of private remittances from abroad to GDP (GRP), %
	Indicator 17.1.2.
	Net foreign direct investment (according to the balance of payments), USD billions
TARGET 17.2.	Indicator 17.2.1.
Consistently reduce the debt burden on the economy	Ratio of gross external debt to exports of goods and services in annual terms
TARGET 17.3.	Indicator 17.3.1.
Develop a partnership between government and business to achieve the SDGs	Number of projects of public-private partnership, units

TARGET VALUES OF THE INDICATORS





Achieving the SDGs in Ukraine will be possible after the country resolves the problem of its limited resource capacity and the lack of appropriate institutional mechanisms to ensure the optimal, focused use of those resources. The investment processes in the country show significant instability. The propensity to invest remains low: in 2015, gross fixed capital accounted for only 13.3 percent of GDP. The dynamics of capital investment depend heavily on market fluctuations. Between 2013 and 2015, they dropped by 33 percent, and only started showing some growth in 2016. The low investment attractiveness of the Ukrainian economy leads to a lack of foreign direct investment¹ to restore the capacity of the national economy. As of 1 January 2016, Ukraine's economy attracted USD36.1 billion of foreign direct investment, or USD847.2 per capita – the lowest level in Europe. Nearly a third (31.8 percent) of all foreign direct investment was in the real sector of the economy (industry, agriculture and construction). The lack of investment results in its focus on areas that are key to the development of that particular sector. Instead, the level of investment in the system components of sustainable development (resource efficiency, reducing environmental impacts, development of social infrastructure etc.) remains low for both private and public investment.

It is necessary to implement targeted investment policies that would enhance the motivation to make and consolidate investments in innovative directions relevant to achieving the SDGs. For each of the potential sources of capital investment, a targeted approach that focuses on investment and the optimal use of rather limited resources should be applied. It is important to correct investment preferences by taking into consideration the need for investment in innovation. Given the difficult financial situation in Ukraine, enhancing cooperation with international organizations is still an important objective. It is advisable to improve the monitoring and oversight of the targeted

expenditure of funds received from institutional donors in accordance with the principles of international technical assistance.

The experience that Ukraine has gained in international partnership at the cross-border level is promising. It has participated in the creation of 10 European regional projects. Among these, it has successfully cooperated in such areas as solving regional environmental problems, the development of human communication (tourism, local border traffic) and cooperation in scientific and educational spheres. Yet the potential of European regional cooperation remains unused today. The reasons for this include, in particular, insufficient powers of local authorities in this area, the low professional level of managers both in the field of local government and in managing entities involved in cooperation, and high levels of corruption. It is essential to improve institutional mechanisms for cross-border cooperation within Europe, which involves strengthening the role of the European regional authorities as institutions coordinating cross-border cooperation and empowerment of regional and local authorities in carrying out cross-border relations.

Deepening Ukraine's international cooperation in key areas of scientific and technological development will promote partnership. This will ensure the greater participation of national entities in international scientific and industrial cooperation based on information exchange and organizational support for mutual contacts between scientific and industrial institutions.

Ukraine has developed a legal framework for public-private partnerships, but the pace of its practical application is unsatisfactory. The existing projects are mostly related to ongoing public procurement and contain no tangible investment components. One of the main reasons for this situation is the lack of confidence in the State as a business partner, because of the instability of public finances and legislation and the high level of corruption, including among the mid-level management responsible for the implementation of public-private partnership projects.

¹ Data on direct investment are based on information about resident entities and permanent offices of non-residents in Ukraine, taking into account administrative data from the National Bank of Ukraine on the market value of direct investment (shares, property etc.) by companies and institutions.



Today, there are no examples of stable partnership practices between public authorities and civil society institutions in areas such as public policy and the monitoring and public oversight of central executive authorities, local governments, institutions with budget financing etc.

Key recommendations for achieving the goal:

- Strengthen the partnership principles of public organizations, and develop public–private partnerships.
- Set up international cooperation.
- Develop a networked society.



Annexes


Annex 1.
National SDGs targets


Annex 2.
Reconciliation of global SDGs targets with the national ones

Annex 3.
Informational basis for monitoring the SDGs

ANNEX 1

NATIONAL SDGs TARGETS

Goal 1: End poverty 					
Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source	
1.1 Reduce the poverty level by 75 percent, in particular through the elimination of its extreme forms	1.1.1. Share of the population whose average per capita equivalent total expenditure is lower than the actual ¹ (estimated) subsistence minimum, %	By age (under 18, 18–34, 35–59, 60+) By gender By presence of children in the household	2015 – 58.3 2020 – 30.0 2025 – 20.0 2030 – 15.0	IDSS NAS, SSS	
	1.1.2. Share of individuals whose daily consumption is below USD5.05 PPP, %		2015 – 2.2 2020 – 0.5 2025 – 0.0 2030 – 0.0	IDSS NAS, SSS	
1.2 Increase the coverage of poor people with targeted social assistance programmes	1.2.1. Share of the poor ² population covered by state social support in the total number of poor people, %	By age (under 18, 18–34, 35–59, 60+) By gender By presence of children in the household	2015 – 56.3 ³ 2020 – 65.0 2025 – 75.0 2030 – 85.0	IDSS NAS, SSS	
1.3 Increase the resilience of socially vulnerable groups of the population	1.3.1. Ratio of poverty levels ⁴ of households with children and households without children, times	By place of residence (urban/rural) By gender of household head	2015 – 1.77 2020 – 1.60 2025 – 1.40 2030 – 1.27	IDSS NAS, SSS	
	1.3.2. Share of food expenditure in total household spending, %	By place of residence (urban/rural) By decile groups ⁵	2015 – 54.6 2020 – 50.0 2025 – 40.0 2030 – 30.0	SSS	

Goal 2: End hunger, promote sustainable agriculture 					
Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source	
2.1 Ensure accessibility to balanced nutrition to the level of scientifically based standards for all population groups	2.1.1. Consumption of meat per capita, kg/year	By region	2015 – 51 2020 – 61 2025 – 71 2030 – 80	SSS, MAPF	
	2.1.2. Consumption of milk per capita, kg/year	By region	2015 – 210 2020 – 270 2025 – 320 2030 – 380	SSS, MAPF	
	2.1.3. Consumption of fruit per capita, kg/year	By region	2015 – 51 2020 – 65 2025 – 78 2030 – 90	SSS, MAPF	

¹ The actual (estimated) subsistence minimum is the subsistence minimum calculated from the actual prices of goods and services over a specific period of time.

² Poor people are defined as those whose gross average equivalent expenditure per capita is lower than the actual subsistence minimum.

³ 2014 data.

⁴ The absolute poverty benchmark based on subsistence minimum criterion is used: gross average equivalent expenditure per capita is lower than the actual subsistence minimum.

⁵ Determined by total average equivalent income per capita.



	Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
2.2	Double agricultural productivity, primarily through innovative technologies	2.2.1. Labour productivity in agriculture, USD1,000s per employee		2015 – 8.7 2020 – 10.0 2025 – 12.5 2030 – 15.0	SSS, MEDT
		2.2.2. The index of agricultural production, %	By agricultural activity (crop production, livestock production) By category of manufacturer (enterprises, including farms, households)	2015 – 95.2 2020 – 102.0 2025 – 102.0 2030 – 102.0	SSS
2.3	Ensure the development of sustainable food production systems that help maintain ecosystems and gradually improve the quality of land and soil, primarily through innovative technologies	2.3.1. The index of food production, %	By economic activity in the food industry	2015 – 87.2 2020 – 103.0 2025 – 103.0 2030 – 103.0	SSS
		2.3.2. Share of food industry and agricultural raw materials processing production in exports of UCGFEA groups 1–24, %	By UCGFEA group (1–24)	2015 – 38.3 2020 – 51.0 2025 – 57.0 2030 – 65.0	SSS, SFS, MAPF
		2.3.3. Share of agricultural land under organic production in the total area of agricultural land, %	By farm size (land area)	2015 – 1.0 2020 – 1.1 2025 – 1.3 2030 – 1.7	MAPF, Organic Federation of Ukraine
2.4	Reduce the volatility of food prices	2.4.1. The consumer price index for food (annual average), %	By main product group: Bread and bakery products; Meat and meat products; Milk; Fish and fish products; Vegetables; Fruits; Sugar; Sunflower oil; Eggs	2015 – 144.4 2020 – 105.0 2025 – 105.0 2030 – 105.0	SSS

Goal 3: Healthy lives and well-being



	Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
3.1	Reduce maternal mortality	3.1.1. Number of cases of maternal mortality, per 100,000 live births	By type of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 12.0 2020 – 11.8 2025 – 11.4 2030 – 11.2	MoH,
3.2	Minimize preventable mortality among children under 5	3.2.1. Mortality of children under 5, cases per 1,000 live births	By type of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 9.3 2020 – 8.5 2025 – 7.5 2030 – 6–7	SSS, MoH
3.3	End the epidemics of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, including through innovative practices and treatments	3.3.1. Number of patients diagnosed with HIV for the first time, per 100,000 persons	By gender By region	2015 – 37.2 2020 – 30.9 2025 – 24.8 2030 – 20.6	MoH, SSS
		3.3.2. Number of patients diagnosed with active tuberculosis for the first time, per 100,000 persons		2015 – 56.0 2020 – 51.7 2025 – 45.4 2030 – 32.9	MoH, SSS

Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
3.4 Reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases	3.4.1. Number of deaths from cerebrovascular disease at the age of 30–59, per 100,000 men of corresponding age	By region	2015 – 64.0 2020 – 56.2 2025 – 50.1 2030 – 45.0	SSS, MoH
	3.4.2. Number of deaths from cerebrovascular disease at the age of 30–59, per 100,000 women of corresponding age	By region	2015 – 28.9 2020 – 25.5 2025 – 23.1 2030 – 22.0	SSS, MoH
	3.4.3. Number of deaths from malignant breast tumours at the age of 30–59, per 100,000 women of appropriate age	By region	2015 – 26.3 2020 – 23 2025 – 20 2030 – 18.3	SSS, MoH
	3.4.4. Number of deaths from malignant cervical tumours at the age of 30–59, per 100,000 women of appropriate age	By region	2015 – 12.2 2020 – 10.1 2025 – 9.8 2030 – 9.5	SSS, MoH
3.5 Reduce by a quarter premature mortality, including through the introduction of innovative approaches to diagnosing diseases	3.5.1. Probability of dying at the age of 20–64, men, per mille	By type of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 389 2020 – 360 2025 – 330 2030 – 290	SSS, IDSS NAS
	3.5.2. Probability of dying at the age of 20–64, women, per mille	By type of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 155 2020 – 150 2025 – 140 2030 – 130	SSS, IDSS NAS
3.6 Reduce serious injuries and deaths from road traffic accidents, including through innovative practices of resuscitation, treatment and rehabilitation after road traffic accidents	3.6.1. Number of deaths from road traffic accidents, per 100,000 persons		2015 – 12.6 2020 – 11.0 2025 – 11–10 2030 – 10–9	SSS, MoH, MoI
	3.6.2. Number of serious injuries from transport accidents/road traffic accidents per 100,000 persons, % of 2015 level		2015 – 100 2020 – 70 2025 – 60 2030 – 50	MoI
3.7 Ensure universal, quality immunization with innovative vaccines	3.7.1. Immunization coverage under the national immunization programme (as prescribed) , %	By type of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 50 2020 – 95 2025 – 95 2030 – 95–98	MoH
3.8 Reduce the prevalence of smoking among the population through innovative media to inform about negative effects of smoking	3.8.1. Share of women who smoke at the age of 16–29, %	By type of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 5.0 2020 – 4.5 2025 – 4.0 2030 – 4.0	SSS
	3.8.2. Share of men who smoke at the age of 16–29, %	By type of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 31.4 2020 – 27.0 2025 – 23.0 2030 – 20.0	SSS
3.9 Reform health care financing	3.9.1. Share of expenditures of the population in general spending on health, %		2015 – 45.3 ⁶ 2020 – 40.0 2025 – 35.0 2030 – 30.0	MoH

⁶ 2014 data.



Goal 4: Quality education



	Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
4.1	Ensure access to quality school education for all children and adolescents	4.1.1. Share of the population satisfied with the access to and quality of schooling services, %	By place of residence (urban/rural) By type of educational training (primary, basic, full secondary)	Data are expected	New research
4.2	Ensure access to quality pre-primary development for all children	4.2.1. Net pre-primary enrolment rate for children aged 5, %	By place of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 70.6 2020 – 80.0 2025 – 90.0 2030 – 95.0	SSS
4.3	Ensure access to vocational education	4.3.1. Share of households whose members suffer from a lack of money to enable any member of the household to receive vocational training, %	By place of residence (urban/rural) By presence of children in the household	2015 – 7.6 2020 – 7.0 2025 – 6.0 2030 – 5.0	New research
4.4	Improve the quality of tertiary education and ensure its close relationship with science, and promote the establishment of towns of education and science in the country	4.4.1. Ukraine's position in the Global Competitiveness Report rating by the quality of higher education ⁷		2015 – 34 Data are expected	MEDT according to the Global Competitiveness Report
		4.4.2. Number of university towns, units		2015 – 7 2020 – 10 2025 – 12 2030 – 14	MES
4.5	Increase the prevalence of knowledge and skills required for decent jobs and entrepreneurship among the population	4.5.1. Enrolment rate of adults and youth in formal and informal forms of education and professional training in the last 4 weeks, % of population aged 15–70	By age group	2015 – 9.2 2020 – 10.0 2025 – 12.0 2030 – 14.0	SSS
		4.5.2. Share of the population who reported using the Internet over the past 12 months, %	By age By gender By place of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 48.9 2020 – 59.0 2025 – 70.0 2030 – 80.0	SSS
4.6	Eliminate gender disparities among school teachers	4.6.1. Share of men among school teachers, %		2015 – 14.7 2020 – 17.0 2025 – 20.0 2030 – 25.0	MES
4.7	Create a modern learning environment in schools, including inclusive education, through innovative approaches	4.7.1. Share of rural full-time secondary schools with Internet access, %		2015 – 81.6 2020 – 85.0 2025 – 90.0 2030 – 95.0	MES, SSS
		4.7.2. Share of rural full-time secondary schools with computer software training, %		2015 – 60.5 2020 – 65.5 2025 – 70.0 2030 – 80.0	MES, SSS
		4.7.3. Share of full-time secondary schools with inclusive education, %	By place of residence (urban/rural)	Data are expected	MES, SSS (starting from 2017)

⁷ Global Competitiveness Report.

Goal 5: Gender equality



	Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
5.1	Create an environment for ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls	5.1.1. Number of normative acts which were revised or adopted to provide men and women with equal rights and opportunities and to prevent discrimination against women and girls		2015 – n/a ⁸ 2020 – 3 2025 – 6 2030 – 9	New research
5.2	Reduce the level of gender-based and domestic violence, and ensure efficient prevention of its manifestations and timely assistance to victims	5.2.1. Share of women aged 15–49 who have experienced at least one form of physical or sexual violence, %		2015 – 22 ⁸ 2020 – 18 2025 – 14 2030 – 10	New research
		5.2.2. Number of complaints regarding domestic violence, thousands		2015 – 103.1 2020 – 108.0 2025 – 113.0 2030 – 118.0	Ministry of Social Policy
5.3	Encourage shared responsibility for housekeeping and child-rearing	5.3.1. Ratio of duration of unpaid domestic work (housekeeping, care for children and other family members etc.) between men and women, %	By gender By place of residence (urban/rural)	Data are expected	New research
5.4	Ensure equal opportunities for representation at all levels of decision-making in political and public life	5.4.1. Share of women among the Members of Parliament of Ukraine, %		2015 – 12 2020 – 30 2025 – 30 2030 – 30	SSS
		5.4.2. Share of women among the members of oblast councils and local councils of oblast significance, %		2015 – 14 2020 – 20 2025 – 30 2030 – 30	Ministry of Social Policy
		5.4.3. Share of women in senior positions of public service (Category A positions), %		2016 – 16.7 2020 – 20.0 2025 – 25.0 2030 – 30.0	NAUSS
5.5	Increase the population's access to family planning services and reduce teenage fertility	5.5.1. Level of current use of modern contraception by married and unmarried sexually active women aged 15–49, %		2015 – 47.8 ⁹ 2020 – 55.0 2025 – 60.0 2030 – 65.0	New research
		5.5.2. Fertility rate among women aged under 20, per 1,000 women aged 15–19	By age (15, 16, 17, 18, 19) ¹⁰ By region (for ages 15–19)	2015 – 27.3 2020 – 20.0 2025 – 15.0 2030 – 10.0	SSS

⁸ UNFPA 2014.

⁹ MICS 2012.

¹⁰ According to 2015 data, the fertility rate of women aged 15 (including fertility under 15) was 3.9 ‰; aged 16 was 9.8 ‰; aged 17 was 20.8 ‰; aged 18 was 38.3 ‰; and aged 19 was 55.6 ‰.



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
5.6 Expand economic opportunities for women	5.6.1. Ratio of average wages for men and women, %	By economic activity	2015 – 74.9 2020 – 80.0 2025 – 83.0 2030 – 85.0	SSS
	5.6.2. Average weighted entrepreneurship index for women (SME policy index), ¹¹ points		2015 – 2.0 ¹² 2020 – 2.2 2025 – 2.5 2030 – 3.0	MEDT ¹³
	5.6.3. Employment rate of women aged 25–44 with children aged 3–5, %		2015 – 59 2020 – 63 2025 – 67 2030 – 70	IDSS NAS

Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
6.1 Provide access to quality services of safe drinking water, and ensure the construction and reconstruction of centralized drinking water supply systems using the latest technologies and equipment	6.1.1. Share of the rural population with access to safe drinking water, %		2015 – 50 ¹⁴ 2020 – 70 2025 – 95 2030 – 100	MRD, SSS, MoH
	6.1.2. Share of the rural population with access to affordable drinking water of assured quality, %		2015 – 50 ¹⁴ 2020 – 70 2025 – 95 2030 – 100	MoH
	6.1.3. Share of the urban population with access to safe drinking water, %		2015 – 90 ¹⁴ 2020 – 95 2025 – 100 2030 – 100	MRD, SSS, MoH
	6.1.4. Share of the urban population with access to affordable drinking water of assured quality, %		2015 – 90 ¹⁴ 2020 – 100 2025 – 100 2030 – 100	MoH
	6.1.5. Share of the rural population with access to centralized water supply, %		2015 – 17.2 2020 – 20.0 2025 – 30.0 2030 – 50.0	MRD, SSS
	6.1.6. Share of the urban population with access to centralized water supply, %		2015 – 89.8 2020 – 90.0 2025 – 95.0 2030 – 100.0	MRD, SSS

¹¹ Implementation of the Act for SMEs in Eastern Partnership countries; Periodic OECD study, the EU and EBRD.

¹² 2016 data.

¹³ Implementation of the Act for SMEs in Eastern Partnership countries; Periodic OECD study, the EU and EBRD.

¹⁴ Indicator established in the framework of the Protocol on Water and Health.

Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
6.2 Provide access to modern sanitation systems, and ensure the construction and reconstruction of water intake and sewage treatment facilities using the latest technologies and equipment	6.2.1. Share of the rural population with access to improved sanitation, %	By type of water drain (central/other) By type of improved sanitation (central/local sanitation/flush toilets connected to septic tanks or isolated septic/dry composting toilets)	2015 – 1.9 ¹⁵ 2020 – 20.0 2025 – 50.0 2030 – 80.0	Oblast and Kyiv city state administrations, MRD, SSS, Local self-governments (by consent), MoH
	6.2.2. Share of the urban population with access to a centralized water drain, %		2015 – 87.1 ¹⁵ 2020 – 90.0 2025 – 100.0 2030 – 100.0	MRD SSS MoH
6.3 Reduce the discharge of untreated wastewater, primarily through innovative technologies of water purification at the national and individual levels	6.3.1. Volume of discharge of polluted (polluted without treatment or insufficiently treated) wastewater into water bodies, millions of cubic metres	By economic activity (industry, utilities sector, energy, transport, services)	2015 – 875 2020 – 725 2025 – 557 2030 – 279	State Agency for Water Resources
	6.3.2. Share of discharge of polluted (polluted without treatment or insufficiently treated) wastewater into water bodies in total discharges, %	By economic activity (industry, utilities sector, energy, transport, services)	2015 – 15.7 2020 – 13.0 2025 – 10.0 2030 – 5.0	State Agency for Water Resources
6.4 Increase the efficiency of water use	6.4.1. Water content of GDP, cubic metres of water used per UAH1,000 of GDP (actual prices)		2015 – 3.6 2020 – 3.2 2025 – 2.9 2030 – 2.5	State Agency for Water Resources, SSS
	6.4.2. Current water content of GDP to 2015 level, %		2015 – 100 2020 – 90 2025 – 80 2030 – 70	SSS, State Agency for Water Resources
6.5 Implement integrated water resources management	6.5.1. Number of river basins with approved river basin management plans		2015 – n/a 2020 – 1 2025 – 9 2030 – 9	State Agency for Water Resources, MENR

Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
7.1 Expand the infrastructure and modernize networks for reliable and sustainable energy supply through the introduction of innovative technologies	7.1.1. Generation of power, billions of KWh	By type of power plant (thermal, hydroelectric + pumped storage, nuclear, wind + solar)	2015 – 157.7 ¹⁶ 2020 – 163.8 2025 – 178.4 2030 – 182.0	Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine

¹⁵ 2014 data.

¹⁶ Data from the Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine.



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
	7.1.2. Process power loss in electrical distribution, %		2015 – 11.5 ¹⁷ 2020 – 11 2025 – 10 2030 – 9	Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine
	7.1.3. Heat losses in heat networks, %		2015 – 20 ¹⁷ 2020 – 18 2025 – 14 2030 – 12	MRD, SSS
7.2	Ensure diversification of the supply of primary energy resources	7.2.1. Maximum share of imported primary energy (excluding nuclear fuel) from one country (company) in the total supply (imports), %	By type of primary energy resources (gas, oil, coal) 2015 – 40 2020 – <15 2025 – <12 2030 – <12	SSS
		7.2.2. Share of one supplier of the nuclear fuel market, %	2015 –> 95 2020 – <70 2025 – <60 2030 – <50	SSS
7.3	Increase the share of renewable energy in the national energy balance, in particular through the introduction of additional capacities at facilities that produce energy from renewable sources	7.3.1. Share of energy produced from renewable sources in total final energy consumption, %	2015 – 4.9 2020 – 11.0 2025 – 14.2 2030 – 17.1	State Agency on Energy Efficiency, SSS
7.4	Increase the energy efficiency of the economy	7.4.1. Energy intensity of GDP (primary energy consumption per unit of GDP), kg of oil equivalent per USD1 by PPP 2011	2015 – 0.28 2020 – 0.20 2025 – 0.17 2030 – 0.14	SSS

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
8.1	Ensure a steady GDP growth by modernizing production, developing innovation, increasing export potential and exporting products with high value added	8.1.1. GDP volume index (annual average), %	2015 – 90.2 2020 – 104.0 2025 – 106.0 2030 – 107.0	SSS
		8.1.2. Share of gross fixed capital to GDP, %	2015 – 13.5 2020 – 23.0 2025 – 28.0 2030 – 22.0	SSS

¹⁷ 2013 data.

Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source	
	8.1.3. Share of exports of goods whose production uses technologies of high and medium high level in total exports of goods, % (groups 'Products of chemical and related industries', 'Polymers, plastics and articles thereof', 'Machinery, equipment and mechanisms, electrical equipment', 'Ground transportation, aircraft, floating craft', 90 th subgroup of the group 'Optical and photographic devices and appliances' (UCGFEA))	By UCGFEA code	2015 – 19.2 2020 – 25.0 2025 – 28.0 2030 – 30.0	SSS SFS	
	8.1.4. Ukraine's position as rated by the Global Innovation Index ¹⁸		2015 – 64 2020 – 50 2025 – 45 2030 – 40	MEDT according to the Global Innovation Index	
8.2	Increase the efficiency of production based on sustainable development and the development of competitive high-tech industries	8.2.1. The return on assets	2015 – 0.23 2020 – 0.26 2025 – 0.35 2030 – 0.45	MEDT	
		8.2.2. Productivity growth rate, %	By economic activity	2015 – 99.1 2020 – 104.0 2025 – 103.6 2030 – 105.8	MEDT
		8.2.3. Material content of GDP (ratio of intermediate costs from the tables 'input-output' of activities that produce material products to total GDP)		2015 – 0.88 2020 – 0.87 2025 – 0.82 2030 – 0.77	MEDT
8.3	Increase employment	8.3.1. Employment rate among those aged 20–64, %	By gender By place of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 64.4 2020 – 66.0 2025 – 68.0 2030 – 70.0	SSS
8.4	Reduce the share of youth not in employment, education or professional training	8.4.1. Share of youth not in employment, education or professional training in the total number of those aged 15–24, %	By gender	2015 – 17.7 2020 – 17.0 2025 – 16.5 2030 – 15.5	SSS
8.5	Promote a safe and secure working environment for all workers, including through the application of innovative technologies in terms of health and safety	8.5.1. Number of victims of accidents at work that led to disability of 1 day or more, % of 2015 level	By region	2015 – 100 (5851 persons) 2020 – 75 2025 – 60 2030 – 55	State Labour Service, Ministry of Social Policy

¹⁸ Global Innovation Index, according to the World Intellectual Property Organization, Cornell University and International Business School 'Insead'.



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
	8.5.2. Number of workers killed in accidents at work, % of 2015 level	By region	2015 – 100 (831 persons) 2020 – 70 2025 – 50 2030 – 45	State Labour Service, Ministry of Social Policy
	8.5.3. Share of workers employed in jobs with hazardous working conditions in the total full-time payroll, %	By economic activity	2015 – 26 2020 – 22 2025 – 17 2030 – 12	SSS
8.6 Create institutional and financial capacities for the self-realization of the potential of the economically active population and the development of the creative economy	8.6.1. Number of persons employed by SMEs, millions of persons	By economic activity	2015 – 6.5 2020 – 8.3 2025 – 9.5 2030 – 10.5	SSS
	8.6.2. Share of value added against production costs of SMEs, % of total value added against production costs	By economic activity	2015 – 59 2020 – 70 2025 – 75 2030 – 80	SSS
	8.6.3. Share of SMEs with a loan or line of credit, in the total, %	By economic activity	Data are expected	New research
	8.6.4. Ukraine's position in the rating of Doing Business ¹⁹		2015 – 81 2020 – 30 2025 – 25 2030 – 20	MEDT according to Doing Business

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and accessible infrastructure based on the use of innovation technologies, including ecologically clean means of transport	9.1.1. Share of the rural population living further than 3 km from paved roads, %	By region	2015 – 5.2 2020 – 3.0 2025 – 1.5 2030 – 0.5	New research
	9.1.2. Volume of transported goods, millions of tonnes	By mode of transport	2015 – 1474 2020 – 1650 2025 – 1750 2030 – 1900	Mol
	9.1.3. Number of passengers, millions	By mode of transport	2015 – 5160 2020 – 5200 2025 – 5500 2030 – 6000	Mol
	9.1.4. Degree of depreciation of assets by ACE 'Transport, storage, post and courier services', %	By economic activity (NACE 2010)	2015 – 51.7 2020 – 49.0 2025 – 45.0 2030 – 45.0	SSS
9.2 Ensure increased use of electric transport and related network infrastructure	9.2.1. Share of electric transport in domestic traffic, %		2015 – 60.2 2020 – 65.0 2025 – 70.0 2030 – 75.0	Mol

¹⁹ Doing Business; the World Bank.

	Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
9.3	Ensure access to road infrastructure based on the use of innovative technologies, in particular by expanding state participation in various infrastructure projects	9.3.1. Share of public transport adapted for the needs of people with disabilities, %	By mode of transport (railway carriages/ passenger buses/ urban electric transport (trams, trolley buses, subway cars))	2015 – 15 2020 – 25 2025 – 35 2030 – 50	Mol, SSS
		9.3.2. Share of public roads of national importance with a hard surface that meets regulatory requirements, %		2015 – 10 2020 – 20 2025 – 30 2030 – 70	Ukrainian Automobile Road Agency, Mol
		9.3.3. Share of facilities of public and civil use, improvement, transport infrastructure and road service equipped to the needs of people with disabilities, %	By type of facility	2015 – 15 2020 – 50 2025 – 55 2030 – 60	Mol
9.4	Promote accelerated development of high- and medium-technological sectors and manufacturing industries which are formed based on the use of 'education–science–production' chains and a cluster approach by areas: development of an innovation ecosystem; development of ICT; use of ICT in agriculture, energy, transport and industry; high-technology mechanical engineering; creation of new materials; development of pharmaceutical and bioengineering industry	9.4.1. Share of value added against production costs of enterprises that belong to the high-tech sector of processing industry (in particular, manufacture of pharmaceutical products and preparations; computers, electronic and optical products; aircraft and spacecraft; related equipment according to KVED) in the total value added against production cost, %		2015 – 1.9 Data are expected	SSS
		9.4.2. Share of value added against production costs of enterprises that belong to the medium high-tech sector of processing industry (including production of chemical products; electrical equipment; machinery and equipment; motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers; other vehicles according to KVED) in total value added against production cost, %		2015 – 5.8 2020 – 7.5 2025 – 9.6 2030 – 11.8	SSS
		9.4.3. Share of workers employed by enterprises that belong to the high- and medium high-tech sectors of processing industry (including production of pharmaceutical products and preparations; chemicals; mechanical engineering; computers, electronic and optical products; aircraft and spacecraft; related equipment according to KVED) in the total number of workers employed in industry, %		2015 – 21 2020 – 26 2025 – 28 2030 – 29	SSS



	Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
9.5	Create financial and institutional systems (innovative infrastructure) that will ensure the development of scientific research and scientific and technical (experimental) development	9.5.1. Share of expenditure on scientific and technical work in GDP, %		2015 – 0.62 2020 – 1.50 2025 – 2.00 2030 – 3.00	SSS
		9.5.2. Share of sales of innovative products in total sales of industrial products, %	By economic activity	2015 – 1.4 2020 – 5.0 2025 – 10.0 2030 – 15.0	SSS, MES
9.6	Ensure access to the Internet, especially in rural areas	9.6.1. Population coverage with Internet services, subscribers per 100 persons	By region By place of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 33 2020 – 50 2025 – 75 2030 – 100	NCCIR
9.7	Ensure increased youth participation in research	9.7.1. Share of persons under 40 among scientific workers and university professors with advanced degrees, %	By region	Data are expected	New research

Goal 10: Reduce inequality



	Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
10.1	Ensure accelerated growth of income of the least well-off 40 percent of the population	10.1.1. Income ratio of most affluent 10 percent and least well-off 40 percent, times	By place of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 16.9 2020 – 15.0 2025 – 12.0 2030 – 10.0	IDSS NAS
		10.1.2. Income ratio of least well-off 40 percent and more affluent 60 percent, %	By place of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 15 2020 – 18 2025 – 20 2030 – 25	IDSS NAS
10.2	Prevent manifestations of discrimination in society	10.2.1. Share of people who reported that in the last 12 months they had personally faced discrimination or harassment based on discrimination in total population, %	By gender By age By place of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 9 2020 – 7 2025 – 5 2030 – 3	New research
10.3	Ensure access to social services	10.3.1. Share of rural households who suffered from deprivation due to lack of access to ambulance services in the settlement, %		2015 – 39.9 2020 – 30.0 2025 – 20.0 2030 – 15.0	SSS
		10.3.2. Share of rural households who suffered from deprivation due to the lack of a medical facility near their home, %		2015 – 26.3 2020 – 20.0 2025 – 15.0 2030 – 10.0	SSS
		10.3.3. Share of rural households who suffered from deprivation due to the lack of regular daily transport to another settlement with developed infrastructure, %		2015 – 22.7 2020 – 18.0 2025 – 13.0 2030 – 10.0	SSS

Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
10.4 Pursue remuneration policy based on equality and fairness	10.4.1. Ratio of the average wage (income) ²⁰ of 10 th and first decile groups of workers (decile coefficient), times	By region	2015 – 31.2 2020 – 23.0 2025 – 18.0 2030 – 15.0	IDSS NAS SFS
10.5 Reform pension insurance based on fairness and transparency	10.5.1. Ratio of average pension to average wage in the economy (given 35 years of contribution), %		2015 – 31 2020 – 35 2025 – 37 2030 – 40	Ministry of Social Policy

Goal 11: Sustainable development of cities and communities



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
11.1 Ensure access to housing	11.1.1. Solvency ratio of the borrower (ratio of monthly payments of the borrower and his/her family on mortgage debt servicing to total monthly income) ²¹		2015 – 45 2020 – 40 2025 – 35 2030 – 30	MRD, State Fund for Promotion of Youth Housing Construction, New research
	11.1.2. Share of rejected mortgage requests in the total amount of loan requests with bad solvency ratio (> 43 percent), %		2015 – 43 2020 – 37 2025 – 35 2030 – 25	MRD, SSS, State Fund for Promotion of Youth Housing Construction
11.2 Ensure development of settlements and territories exclusively based on integrated planning and participatory management	11.2.1. Share of regions that have approved and implemented regional development strategies and action plans for their implementation developed with public participation, %	By type of planning entity (oblast/city of Kyiv)	2015 – 80 2020 – 100 2025 – 100 2030 – 100	MRD
11.3 Ensure protection and safeguarding of the cultural and natural heritage, with involvement of the private sector	11.3.1. Number of cultural and natural heritage sites included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, units	By type of heritage (cultural/natural)	2015 – 7 2020 – 9 2025 – 11 2030 – 13	Ministry of Culture
	11.3.2. Number of monuments of national importance included in the State Monument List of Ukraine, units		2015 – 855 2020 – 1005 2025 – 1155 2030 – 1305	Ministry of Culture
	11.3.3. Area of the nature reserve fund of national importance, % of the country area		2015 – 3.72 2020 – 5.14 2025 – 7.38 2030 – 8.85	MENR


²⁰ The wage (income) without deduction of Single Social Contribution, individual income tax, military tax etc.; includes wages (income) under the terms of employment agreement (contract) payment under the terms of a civil contract and any additional benefits received from employer.

²¹ The maximum value of the solvency ratio is 45 percent; data for ratio calculation: the borrower's monthly mortgage payment (value of (social) housing, interest rate, loan duration); the average weighted cash income of the household.



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
11.4 Ensure timely public alert about emergencies through innovative technologies	11.4.1. Level of reconstruction of the national centralized public alert system, %		2015 – n/a 2020 – 20 2025 – 40 2030 – 60	SES
11.5 Reduce the adverse impact of pollutants, including on the urban environment in particular, through innovative technologies	11.5.1. Ratio of air pollution emissions to 2015 level, %	By type of emission source (stationary/mobile)	Data are expected	SSS
	11.5.2. Total volume of air emissions of pollutants from stationary sources, conventionally reduced to carbon monoxide in view of the relative aggressiveness of main pollutants, % of 2015 level	By type of emission source and (separately) by 'local' toxic pollutants (nitrogen oxides (NO _x), particulate materials (RM10 and RM2.5), carbon monoxide (CO), hydrocarbons of non-methane group (NMVOC), sulphur dioxide (SO ₂), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), individual carcinogens, including benzo(alpha) pyrene, formaldehyde, phenol, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride, hydrogen sulphide, ammonia etc.) and GHGs (CO ₂ , N ₂ O, CH ₄)	2015 – 100 (48.28 conv. million tonnes) 2020 – 95 2025 – 90 2030 – 85	Mol, MENR
	11.5.3. Total volume of air emissions of pollutants from mobile sources, conventionally reduced to carbon monoxide in view of the relative aggressiveness of main pollutants, % of 2015 level	By type of emission source and (separately) by 'local' toxic pollutants (nitrogen oxides (NO _x), particulate materials (RM10 and RM2.5), carbon monoxide (CO), hydrocarbons, non-methane group (NMVOC), sulphur dioxide (SO ₂), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), individual carcinogens, including benzo(alpha) pyrene, formaldehyde, phenol, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride, hydrogen sulphide, ammonia, etc.) and GHGs (CO ₂ , N ₂ O, CH ₄)	2015 – 100 (14.09 conv. million tonnes) 2020 – 95 2025 – 85 2030 – 70	Mol, MENR
	11.5.4. Number of cities in Ukraine where the average daily concentration of main air pollutants exceeds the average daily maximum permissible concentration, number of cities in Ukraine	By type of the main pollutants	2015 – 23 2020 – 22 2025 – 20 2030 – 15	Ukrainian Hydrometeorological Centre, Mol, MENR, SES, SSS

	Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
11.6	Ensure the development and implementation of local development strategies aimed at economic growth, job creation, tourism, recreation and development of the local culture, and production of local products	11.6.1. Number of jobs in the tourism industry (average payroll of collective means of accommodation and subjects of touristic activity in Ukraine), thousands		2015 – 88 2020 – 100 2025 – 120 2030 – 150	MEDT

Goal 12: Sustainable consumption and production 					
	Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
12.1	Reduce resource consumption of the economy	12.1.1. Resource consumption in GDP (share of natural resources per unit of GDP), % of 2015 level		2015 – 100 2020 – 90 2025 – 80 2030 – 60	MEDT, SSS
12.2	Reduce the loss of food along the production and marketing chains	12.2.1. Share of post-harvest losses in the total production of cereals, %		2015 – 2.2 2020 – 1.8 2025 – 1.0 2030 – 0.5	MAPF
		12.2.2. Share of post-harvest losses in overall production of vegetables and melons, %		2015 – 12.3 2020 – 10.0 2025 – 7.0 2030 – 5.0	MAPF
12.3	Ensure sustainable use of chemicals through innovative technologies and production	12.3.1. Number of enterprises that use hazardous chemicals which introduced a chemical substances management system in accordance with international standards, units		Data are expected	New research
		12.3.2. Share of enterprises which introduced a chemical substances management system in accordance with international standards, in total number of enterprises that use hazardous chemicals, %		2015 – n/a 2020 – 50 2025 – 100 2030 – 100	New research
12.4	Reduce the amount of waste generation, and increase recycling and reuse through innovative technologies and production	12.4.1. Volume of waste generated by all economic activities per unit of GDP, kg per USD1,000 PPP in 2011		2015 – 977.4 2020 – 950.0 2025 – 880.0 2030 – 800.0	SSS
		12.4.2. Share of burned and recycled waste in the total waste generated, %		2015 – 30 2020 – 35 2025 – 45 2030 – 55	SSS, MENR



Goal 13: Mitigate climate change impact



	Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
13.1	Limit greenhouse gas emissions in the economy	13.1.1. Ratio of GHG emissions to 1990 level, %	By main types of sources, including road transport	Data are expected	MENR, Mol

Goal 14: Conserve marine resources



	Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
14.1	Reduce marine pollution	14.1.1. Share of discharges of polluted wastewater in total discharges in the marine environment, %		2015 – 15 2020 – 11 2025 – 9 2030 – 5	MRD, MENR
14.2	Ensure the sustainable management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems, and improve their resilience and recovery through innovative technologies	14.2.1. Share of administrative units (districts) which introduced integrated management of coastal areas, %		2015 – 0 2020 – 80 2025 – 95 2030 – 100	MRD
		14.2.2. Area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund of coastal regions, % of the territory of coastal areas		2015 – 5.8 2020 – 7.0 2025 – 8.0 2030 – 10.0	MENR
		14.2.3. Area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund in the Black and Azov Seas, thousands of hectares		2015 – 612.8 ²² 2020 – 650.0 2025 – 700.0 2030 – 752.5	MENR
14.3	Implement effective regulation of extraction of marine resources	14.3.1. Volumes of legal extraction of marine bio-resources in the exclusive maritime zone of Ukraine, thousands of tonnes		2015 – 34.2 ²³ 2020 – 36.0 2025 – 38.0 2030 – 40.0	SSS, State Fish Agency, MAPF

Goal 15: Protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems



	Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
15.1	Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems	15.1.1. Area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund, thousands of hectares		2015 – 3,803.1 2020 – 6,276.9 2025 – 7,545.4 2030 – 9,053.2	MENR
		15.1.2. Share of area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund in the total area of the country, %		2015 – 6.3 2020 – 10.4 2025 – 12.5 2030 – 15.0	MENR
		15.1.3. Share of the area of the national environmental network in the total area of the country, %		2015 – 38.2 2020 – 39.0 2025 – 40.0 2030 – 41.0	MENR

²² As of 1 January 2015.

²³ Excluding the temporarily occupied territory of the Crimea and Sevastopol.

Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
15.2 Promote sustainable forest management	15.2.1. Forested territory of the country, %		2015 – 15.9 2020 – 17.0 2025 – 18.5 2030 – 20.0	State Forest Agency, MAPF, MENR
	15.2.2. Wood stock in forests, millions of cubic metres		2015 – 2,102 2020 – 2,200 2025 – 2,300 2030 – 2,400	State Forest Agency, MAPF
15.3 Restore degraded lands and soils through innovative technologies	15.3.1. Number of targets identified and implemented to achieve neutral land degradation level, units		Data are expected	MENR
	15.3.2. Amount of arable land, thousands of hectares		2015 – 32,541.0 2020 – 31,150.9 2025 – 29,760.8 2030 – 28,370.7	
	15.3.3. Share of arable land in total area of the country, %		2015 – 53.9 2020 – 51.6 2025 – 49.3 2030 – 47.0	StateGeoCadastre, MAPF, MENR
	15.3.4. Area of organic production, thousands of hectares		2015 – 410.6 2020 – 500.0 2025 – 1,500.0 2030 – 3,000.0	MAPF
	15.3.5. Area of agricultural land of extensive use (hayfields, pastures), thousands of hectares		2015 – 7,840.5 2020 – 8,389.3 2025 – 8,932.5 2030 – 9,536.0	StateGeoCadastre, MAPF, MENR
	15.3.6. Share of area of agricultural land of extensive use (hayfields, pastures) in total area of the country, %		2015 – 13.0 2020 – 13.9 2025 – 14.8 2030 – 15.8	StateGeoCadastre, MAPF, MENR
15.4 Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems	15.4.1. Area of the nature reserve fund in mountainous regions, thousands of hectares		2015 – 627.7 ²⁴ 2020 – 905.3 2025 – 1,207.1 2030 – 1,533.0	MENR
	15.4.2. Share of the area of the nature reserve fund in mountainous regions in the total area of the country, %		2015 – 1.04 2020 – 1.50 2025 – 2.00 2030 – 2.54	MENR

²⁴ Data on Zakarpattia, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivtsi oblasts.



Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
16.1 Reduce the prevalence of violence	16.1.1. Number of criminal offences under Articles 115 – 118, 121 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (apparent deliberate murder, deliberate serious bodily harm), per 100,000 persons	By gender By age	2016 – 9.5 2020 – 7.5 2025 – 6.0 2030 – 4.5	Prosecutor General's Office (unified register of pre-trial investigations)
	16.1.2. Number of victims of physical violence in the last 12 months (murder and assassination attempt, rape and attempted rape, serious injuries), per 100,000 persons	By gender By age	2016 – 14.0 2020 – 10.0 2025 – 7.0 2030 – 5.2 ²⁵	Prosecutor General's Office (unified register of pre-trial investigations)
	16.1.3. Number of victims of sexual abuse in the last 12 months, persons		2015 – 459 2020 – 450 2025 – 420 2030 – 375 ²⁵	New research
16.2 Increase detection of victims of human trafficking and all forms of exploitation	16.2.1. Number of victims of trafficking or other illicit agreements for human trading in criminal proceedings, persons		Data are expected	Prosecutor General's Office (unified register of pre-trial investigations)
	16.2.2. Number of street children, thousands of persons		Data are expected	New research
	16.2.3. Number of victims of sexual exploitation, thousands of persons		Data are expected	New research
16.3 Increase confidence in courts and ensure equal access to justice	16.3.1. Level of public confidence in the court, %	By gender By age By place of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 5 2020 – 35 2025 – 45 2030 – 55	New research
	16.3.2. Level of public awareness of the right to free legal assistance, %	By gender By age By place of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – n/a 2020 – 70 2025 – 80 2030 – 90	New research
16.4 Strengthen the system for preventing and counteracting the legalization of illegal incomes, the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	16.4.1. Share of high-level risks in the overall national aggregate of risks in the system for preventing and counteracting the legalization of illegal incomes, the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, %		2015 – n/a 2020 – 21 2025 – 17 2030 – 13	State Financial Monitoring Service of Ukraine

²⁵ Quantitative indicators are to be adjusted pending termination of the ATO (MIA).

	Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
16.5	Reduce illicit trafficking of weapons, ammunition and explosive materials	16.5.1. Number of weapons seized from individuals, organized groups and criminal organizations, units	By type of weapon (smooth-barrelled, rifled, rocket launchers and rocket systems, cold steel) By type of offence	2016 – 1,890 2020 – 2,000 2025 – 2,250 2030 – 2,500	Prosecutor General's Office (unified register of pre-trial investigations)
		16.5.2. Amount of ammunition seized from individuals, organized groups and criminal organizations, units	By type of ammunition (grenades, mines, improvised explosive devices) By region	2016 – 2,803 2020 – 3,000 2025 – 3,250 2030 – 3,500	Prosecutor General's Office (unified register of pre-trial investigations)
		16.5.3. Number of criminal offences under Article 263 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (illegal handling of weapons, ammunition or explosives), units	By type of offence By region	2016 – 6,307 2020 – 6,360 2025 – 6,400 2030 – 6,430 ²⁶	Prosecutor General's Office (unified register of pre-trial investigations)
16.6	Reduce the scale of corruption	16.6.1. Index of perception of corruption in the public sector by the business community and experts ²⁷		2015 – 27 2020 – 40 2025 – 50 2030 – 60 ²⁸	MEDT, according to Transparency International ²⁹
16.7	Increase the efficiency of government bodies and local self-government	16.7.1. Share of the population satisfied with their recent experience of the use of public services, %		2015 – n/a 2020 – 40 2025 – 50 2030 – 80	New research
16.8	Restore territory affected by the conflict (Donbas) ³⁰	16.8.1. Share of the population satisfied with their experience of the use of infrastructure and the level of social services in key areas in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, %	By age By gender	2015 – n/a 2020 – 70 2025 – 80 2030 – 100	New research
		16.8.2. Share of the population satisfied with the level of administrative governance services in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, %	By gender By age By place of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – n/a 2020 – 70 2025 – 80 2030 – 100	New research

²⁶ Quantitative indicators are to be adjusted pending termination of the ATO (MIA).

²⁷ Based on Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index methodology.

²⁸ Data for different countries are converted to a scale of 0 to 100, where 0 corresponds to the highest level of corruption perception, and 100 the lowest.

²⁹ Based on Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index.

³⁰ Territory of eastern oblasts of Ukraine (in the first stage, Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, excluding territories which are temporarily not under government control).



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
	16.8.3. Demined area in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, hectares		Data are expected	SES MIA Ministry of Defence MinTOT
16.9 Strengthen social stability, and promote peacebuilding and civil security (conflict and post-conflict settlement)	16.9.1. Index of social cohesion and reconciliation (SCORE)	By region By age By gender	Data are expected	New research

Goal 17: Partnership for sustainable development



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
17.1 Mobilize additional financial resources by promoting foreign and domestic investment	17.1.1. Ratio of private remittances from abroad to GDP (GRP), %	By region	2015 – 5.75 2020 – 6.0 2025 – 6.0 2030 – 6.0	NBU SSS
	17.1.2. Net foreign direct investment (according to the balance of payments), USD billions		2015 – 3.0 2020 – 10.0 2025 – 16.0 2030 – 17.5	NBU
17.2 Consistently reduce the debt burden on the economy	17.2.1. Ratio of gross external debt to exports of goods and services in annual terms		2015 – 28.2 2020 – 18.0 2025 – 11.0 2030 – 7.0	NBU
17.3 Develop a partnership between government and business to achieve the SDGs	17.3.1. Number of projects of public–private partnership, units	By areas of application of public–private partnership	2015 – 5 2020 – 15 2025 – 30 2030 – 45	MEDT

ANNEX 2

RECONCILIATION OF GLOBAL SDGs TARGETS WITH THE NATIONAL ONES

Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere (global definition)		
	Goal 1: End poverty (national definition)		
	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD1.25 a day	1.1. Reduce the poverty level by 75 percent, in particular through the elimination of its extreme forms	The target takes into account the specifics of national poverty trends
	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	The target is addressed	Target is linked to Item 1.1.
	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of poor and vulnerable people	1.2. Increase the coverage of poor people with targeted social assistance programmes	The target takes into account the specifics of national poverty trends
	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular those who are poor or vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	The target is addressed	The target is included in the targets of Goals 5 and 8
	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of poor people and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.3. Increase the resilience of socially vulnerable groups of the population	The target takes into account the specifics of national poverty trends
	1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions		
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions			



Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (global definition)		
	Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (national definition)		
	Goal 2: End hunger, promote sustainable agricultural development (short national definition)		
	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1. Ensure accessibility to balanced nutrition to the level of scientifically based standards for all population groups	The target is based on scientific research
	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	The target is addressed	The target is included in Item 2.1.
	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.2. Double agricultural productivity, primarily through innovative technologies	The target has been specified and reduced, but a review of its full definition is expected
	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.3. Ensure the development of sustainable food production systems that help maintain ecosystems and gradually improve the quality of land and soil, primarily through innovative technologies	The target has been specified and reduced, but a review of its full definition is expected
	2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is included in the appropriate policy documents
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural researches and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks creation in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries			

Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.4. Reduce the volatility of food prices	The target takes into account the national context
	2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility		
	Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (global definition)		
	Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (national definition)		
	Goal 3: Healthy lives and well-being (short national definition)		
	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1. Reduce maternal mortality	The target takes into account the national context
	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2. Minimize preventable mortality among children under 5	The target takes into account the national context
	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3. End the epidemics of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, including through innovative practices and treatments	The target takes into account the national context
	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4. Reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases	The target takes into account the national context but is considered in the full wording of the preventive measures
		3.5. Reduce by a quarter premature mortality, including through the introduction of innovative approaches to diagnosing diseases	
	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	The target is addressed	The target is included in Item 3.3.
	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6. Reduce serious injuries and deaths from road traffic accidents, including through innovative practices of resuscitation, treatment and rehabilitation after road traffic accidents	The target takes into account the national context
	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is included in the appropriate policy documents



Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.7. Ensure universal, quality immunization with innovative vaccines	The target takes into account the national context
	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately
	3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.8. Reduce the prevalence of smoking among the population through innovative media to inform about negative effects of smoking	The target takes into account the national context
	3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all		
	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.9. Reform health care financing	The target takes into account the necessity to reform the health system in Ukraine
	3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks		
	Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all (global definition)		
	Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all (national definition)		
	Goal 4: Quality education (short national definition)		
	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1. Ensure access to quality school education for all children and adolescents	The target is based on the priorities of the national education policy and takes into account the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the issue. The target is reduced because of the guaranteed free school education in Ukraine


Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2. Ensure access to quality pre-primary education for all children	The target has been updated according to the national aspects of access to and quality of pre-primary education
	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3. Ensure access to vocational education	The target has been updated according to certain aspects of access to vocational education in Ukraine (territorial and financial)
		4.4. Improve the quality of tertiary education and ensure its close relationship with science, and promote the establishment of towns of education and science in the country	The target is based on the priorities of the national education policy
	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.5. Increase the prevalence of knowledge and skills required for decent jobs and entrepreneurship among the population	The target deals with challenges related to gaining modern competencies required in the labour market
	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.6. Eliminate gender disparities among school teachers	The target deals with the specifics of gender disparities among teachers; other aspects of gender disparities are included in the targets for Goal 5
	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	The target is not addressed	The target is not relevant to Ukraine
	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	The target is addressed	The target is addressed in the national education policy
	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.7. Create a modern learning environment in schools, including inclusive education, through innovative approaches	The target is based on the priorities of the national education policy



Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries		
	4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States		
	Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (global definition)		
	Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (national definition)		
	Goal 5: Gender equality (short national definition)		
	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1. Create an environment for ending all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	The target takes into account the national context
	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2. Reduce the level of gender-based and domestic violence, and ensure efficient prevention of its manifestations and timely assistance to victims	The target takes into account the national context. The issue of human trafficking is addressed in Item 16.2
	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately
	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.3. Encourage shared responsibility for housekeeping and child-rearing	The target takes into account the national context
	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.4. Ensure equal opportunities for representation at all levels of decision-making in political and public life	The target takes into account the national context
	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.5. Increase the population's access to family planning services and reduce teenage fertility	The target takes into account the national context

Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.6. Expand economic opportunities for women	The target takes into account the national context
	5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women		
	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels		
	Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all (global definition)		
	Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all (national definition)		
	Goal 6: Clean water and decent sanitation (short national definition)		
	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1. Provide access to quality services of safe drinking water supply, and ensure the construction and reconstruction of centralized drinking water supply systems using the latest technologies and equipment	The wording of the target is based on consultations with experts and the public
	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2. Provide access to modern sanitation systems, and ensure the construction and reconstruction of water intake and sewage treatment facilities using the latest technologies and equipment	The target takes into account the national context
	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3. Reduce the discharge of untreated wastewater, primarily through innovative technologies of water purification at the national and individual levels	The target takes into account the national context
	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4. Increase the efficiency of water use	The target takes into account the national context
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5. Implement integrated water resources management	The target takes into account the need to comply with EU legislation	



Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	The target is addressed	Addressed in determining the targets for Goal 15 (including target 15.1)
	6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies		
	6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management		
	Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (global definition)		
	Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (national definition)		
	Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy (short national definition)		
	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1. Expand the infrastructure and modernize networks for reliable and sustainable energy supply through the introduction of innovative technologies	The target takes into account the national context
		7.2. Ensure diversification of the supply of primary energy resources	The target takes into account the national context
	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.3. Increase the share of renewable energy in the national energy balance, in particular through the introduction of additional capacities at facilities that produce energy from renewable sources	The target takes into account the national context
	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.4. Increase the energy efficiency of the economy	The target takes into account the national context
	7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology		
	7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support		

Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all (global definition)		
	Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all (national definition)		
	Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth (short national definition)		
	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	The target is addressed	The target is included in Item 8.1
	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.1. Ensure steady GDP growth by modernizing production, developing innovation, increasing export potential and exporting products with high value added	The target takes into account the national context
	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	The target is addressed	Global targets 8.3. and 8.10 are combined and included in national target 8.6
	8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.2. Increase the efficiency of production based on sustainable development and the development of competitive high-tech industries	The target takes into account the national context
	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.3. Increase employment	The target has been revised based on the current economic situation in Ukraine where unemployment is over 9 percent according to ILO methodology
	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.4. Reduce the share of youth not in employment, education or professional training	The content of the national target is consistent with the global one
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents: the National Strategy on Human Rights and the State Programme of Social Counter-Trafficking 2020 (Government Resolution No. 111, dated 24 February 2016)	



Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.5. Promote a safe and secure working environment for all workers, including through the application of innovative technologies in terms of health and safety	The national target is consistent with the global one but is more general
	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	The target is addressed	The global target is included in national target 8.6, where the development of tourism is addressed as one of the many areas for realizing the potential of the active population
	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.6. Create institutional and financial capacities for the self-realization of the potential of the economically active population and the development of the creative economy	The target takes into account the national context
	8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries		
	8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization		
	Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation (global definition)		
	Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation (national definition)		
	Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure (short national definition)		
	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1. Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and accessible infrastructure based on the use of innovative technologies, including ecologically clean means of transport	The target's content is consistent with the global target, but its wording is generalized
	9.2. Ensure an increased use of electric transport and related network infrastructure	The additional target takes into account the national context and is also consistent with global target 11.2	
	9.3. Ensure access to road infrastructure based on the use of innovative technologies, in particular by expanding state participation in various infrastructure projects	The additional target takes into account the national context and is also consistent with global target 11.2	

Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.4. Promote accelerated development of high- and medium-technological sectors and manufacturing industries which are formed based on the use of 'education–science–production' chains and a cluster approach by areas: development of an innovation ecosystem; development of ICT; use of ICT in agriculture, energy, transport and industry; high-technology mechanical engineering; creation of new materials; development of pharmaceutical and bioengineering industry	The target takes into account the national context
	9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	The target is addressed	The global target is partially addressed in national targets 9.3 and 8.5
	9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	The target is addressed	The global target is addressed in national targets 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3
	9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5. Create financial and institutional systems (innovative infrastructure) that will ensure the development of scientific research and scientific and technical (experimental) development	The target takes into account the national context
	9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States		
	9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities		



Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.6. Ensure access to the Internet, especially in rural areas	The target's content is consistent with the global target but focuses on solving the most urgent problem for Ukraine
		9.7. Ensure increased youth participation in research	
	Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries (global definition)		
	Goal 10: Reduce inequality (national definition)		
	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1. Ensure accelerated growth of income of the least well-off 40 percent of the population	The essence of the national definition is consistent with the global one; only the wording is revised
	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	The target is addressed	The target is included in the context of national target 10.2
	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.2. Prevent manifestations of discrimination in society	The target is complex; given the national context, it is advisable to split it in two: – prevent discrimination; – ensure equal access to social services (10.3)
		10.3. Ensure access to social services	
	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4. Pursue remuneration policy based on equality and fairness	The target has also been split in two, taking into account the most pressing issues for Ukraine
		10.5. Reform pension insurance based on fairness and transparency	
	10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	The target is not addressed	The target is global. There is no individual target for Ukraine
	10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	The target is not addressed	The target is global. There is no individual target for Ukraine
	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	The target is addressed	The target takes into account the national context
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements			

Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes		
	10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 percent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 percent		
	Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (global definition)		
	Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (national definition)		
	Goal 11: Sustainable development of cities and communities (short national definition)		
	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1. Ensure access to housing	The target has been revised, taking into account the national context and priorities
	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	The target is addressed	The target is included in Goal 9.2
	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.2. Ensure development of settlements and territories exclusively based on integrated planning and participatory management	The target has been revised, taking into account the national context and priorities
	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.3. Ensure protection and safeguarding of the cultural and natural heritage, with involvement the private sector	The target has been revised, taking into account the national context and priorities
	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.4 Ensure timely public alert about emergencies through innovative technologies	The target has been revised, taking into account the national context and priorities
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.5. Reduce the adverse impact of pollutants, including on the urban environment in particular, through innovative technologies	The target has been revised, taking into account the national context and priorities. The issue of waste management is addressed in Item 12.5	





Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
		11.6. Ensure the development and implementation of local development strategies aimed at economic growth, job creation, tourism, recreation and development of the local culture, and production of local products	
	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate local and regional policy documents
	11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning		
	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels		
	11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials		
Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns (global definition)			
	Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns (national definition)		
	Goal 12: Sustainable consumption and production (short national definition)		
	12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	The target is addressed	The target will be addressed in the drafting of appropriate documents
	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.1. Reduce resource consumption of the economy	The target has been revised after consultation with the public and stakeholders
	12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.2. Reduce the loss of food along the production and marketing chain	The target has been revised further after consultation with the public and stakeholders



Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.3. Ensure sustainable use of chemicals through innovative technologies and production	The target has been revised after consultation with the public and stakeholders
	12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.4. Reduce the amount of waste generation, and increase recycling and reuse through innovative technologies and production	The target has been revised, taking into account the national context
	12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents
	12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents
	12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents
	12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production		
	12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products		
	12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities		



Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (global definition)		
	Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (national definition)		
	Goal 13: Mitigate climate change impacts (short national definition)		
	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1. Limit greenhouse gas emissions in the economy	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents
	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	The target is addressed	It is envisaged that measures to address climate change will be included in the policy, strategy and planning at national, sectoral and regional levels
	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents
	13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible		
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities			
	Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development (global definition)		
	Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development (national definition)		
	Goal 14: Conserve marine resources (short national definition)		
	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1. Reduce marine pollution	The target has been revised, taking into account the national context and priorities
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2. Ensure the sustainable management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems, and improve their resilience and recovery through innovative technologies	The target has been revised, taking into account national context and priorities	


Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	The target is not addressed	The target is not relevant to Ukraine
	14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.3. Implement effective regulation of the extraction of marine resources	The target has been revised, taking into account the national context and priorities
	14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents at national, regional and local levels
	14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation ^b	The target is not addressed	The target is not relevant to Ukraine
	14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	The target is not addressed	The target is not relevant to Ukraine
	14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries		
	14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets		
	14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"		



Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss (global definition)		
	Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss (national definition)		
	Goal 15: Protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems (short national definition)		
	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1. Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems	The target has been revised after consultations with the public and stakeholders, taking into account the national context and specifics
	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2. Promote sustainable forest management	The target has been revised after consultations with the public and stakeholders, taking into account the national context and specifics
	15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3. Restore degraded lands and soils through innovative technologies	The target has been revised after consultations with the public and stakeholders, taking into account the national context and specifics
	15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4. Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems	The target has been revised after consultations with the public and stakeholders, taking into account the national context and specifics
	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate regulatory documents at national, regional and local levels
	15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate regulatory documents
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate regulatory and policy documents	
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents at the national level	

Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate regulatory and policy documents at national, regional and local levels
	15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems		
	15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation		
	15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities		
	Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels (global definition)		
	Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels (national definition)		
	Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions (short national definition)		
	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1. Reduce the prevalence of violence	The target has been reduced, but the indicators also include mortality due to violence
	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2. Increase detection of victims of human trafficking and all forms of exploitation	The target has been expanded to include its need for all ages. Monitoring involves disaggregation by age
	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3. Increase confidence in courts and ensure equal access to justice	The target is based on the key priority identified during expert and public debates
	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4. Strengthen the system for preventing and counteracting the legalization of illegal incomes, the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	The target is based on the key priorities identified during expert and public debates
		16.5. Reduce illicit trafficking of weapons, ammunition and explosive materials	The target is based on the key priorities identified during expert and public debates
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.6. Reduce the scale of corruption	The wording has been simplified	



Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	The target is addressed	The target is not addressed individually, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents
	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7. Increase the efficiency of government bodies and local self-government	The target has been expanded, taking into account the comprehensive issue of representative democracy
	16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	The target is not addressed	The target is not relevant to Ukraine
	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	The target is not addressed	The target is not relevant to Ukraine, as it has already been completed
	16.10. Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	The target is addressed	The target is not addressed individually, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents
	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime		
	16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development		
		16.8. Restore territory affected by the conflict (Donbas)	The target has been worded after consultations with the public and stakeholders, taking into account the national priorities and context
		16.9. Strengthen social stability, and promote peacebuilding and civil security (conflict and post-conflict settlement)	The target has been worded after consultations with the public and stakeholders, taking into account the national priorities and context
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development (global definition)			
	Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development (national definition)		
	Goal 17: Partnership for sustainable development (short national definition)		
	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1. Mobilize additional financial resources by promoting foreign and domestic investment	The target is based on key priorities identified during expert and public debates

Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 percent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 percent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 percent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	The target is not addressed	The target is not relevant to Ukraine
	Finance 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	The target is not addressed	The target is not relevant to Ukraine
	Finance 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.2. Consistently reduce the debt burden on the economy	The target is based on key priorities identified during expert and public debates
	Finance 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	The target is not addressed	The target is not relevant to Ukraine
	Technology 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	The target is addressed	The target is included in the appropriate policy
	Technology 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	The target is addressed	The target is included in the appropriate policy
	Technology 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	The target is not addressed	The target is not relevant to Ukraine



Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	Capacity-building 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	The target is addressed	The target is included in the appropriate policy
	Trade 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	The target is not addressed	The target is not relevant to Ukraine
	Trade 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	The target is not addressed	The target is not relevant to Ukraine
	Trade 17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	The target is not addressed	The target is not relevant to Ukraine
	System issues <i>Policy and institutional coherence</i> 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents
	System issues <i>Policy and institutional coherence</i> 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents
	System issues <i>Policy and institutional coherence</i> 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents
	System issues <i>Multi-stakeholder partnerships</i> 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents

Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	System issues <i>Multi-stakeholder partnerships</i> 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public–private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.3. Develop a partnership between government and business to achieve the SDGs	The target is based on key priorities identified during expert and public debates
	System issues <i>Data, monitoring and accountability</i> 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents
	System issues <i>Data, monitoring and accountability</i> 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents and will be implemented through the indicators identified in the document



ANNEX 3

INFORMATIONAL BASIS FOR MONITORING THE SDGs

To achieve the SDGs, the decision-making processes of senior management should be improved through the analysis of relevant statistical information. The monitoring of progress against SDG targets requires appropriate information and analytical support using an integrated approach and different data sources. In-depth research, identification of the risks and factors that affect the welfare of the population, and the study of threats to macroeconomic, social and environmental sustainability are required to adjust management decisions that are necessary to develop appropriate measures to achieve the goals. An integrated approach to the study of progress against the SDGs envisages applying various types of information that will determine the scope and direction of changes and identify the most important direct and hidden causal relationships and factors for later use in the process of developing an appropriate public policy.

Global indicators for the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda were reviewed at the 47th plenary session of the UN Statistical Commission in March 2016. The main topics of the session were dedicated to developing the global indexes to track the goals and targets of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, compliance with the fundamental principles of official statistics, the International Comparison Programme and issues from different areas of statistics. During the session, the programme of transformation of official statistics and other related activities was discussed. Special attention was paid to the Official Statistics Development Programme, the International Comparison Programme and the use of big data for official statistics; improvement of national accounts statistics; environmental-economic accounting and climate change; the development and implementation of international statistical classifications, industrial statistics, measurement information and ICT; statistics on refugees and IDPs; and statistics on public administration.

Based on the results of the 47th plenary session of the UN Statistical Commission, there are 240

global indicators for the SDGs. All figures may be distinguished as follows according to the level of their methodological processes and the availability of data in Ukraine:

- conceptually clear indicators for which there are standards and common methodology; most countries, including Ukraine, regularly publish data;
- conceptually clear indicators for which there are standards and common methodology, but countries including Ukraine publish data irregularly; and
- indicators for which there are either no common standards and methodologies or which are under development/testing.

For example, the following indicators can be assigned to the third group:

- Indicator 1.4.1 (proportion of the population covered by social protection): no methodology or international standards
- Indicator 1.4.2 (proportion of the total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure): no metadata exist for Indicator 5.a.1, which is quite similar
- Figure 3.b (proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme): there is no list of the cheapest drugs (at least, a minimal set).

These examples demonstrate the need to continue developing and improving indicators to measure progress against the SDGs, including the development of appropriate methodologies and definitions of international standards.

The global indicators are designed to analyse trends of progress against the SDGs at the global level and for international comparison. However, these figures are not always appropriate in the national context. The indicators are designed to monitor the national and sub-national (local) level and have to be developed based on the capacities of the national statistical system.

A review of the information available in Ukraine to monitor the global SDG indicators shows that the current government statistics agencies collect information on 96 indicators. In fact, 52 indicators comply fully with existing international standards, while 44 indicators are in incomplete (partial) compliance with existing international standards.

It should be noted that 35 global indicators are not quantifiable and can usually be estimated by international organizations. The remaining parameters are uncertain (further consultations with government authorities are needed to assess their availability) or require methodological explanations from the interagency panel.

The challenges that may complicate the monitoring of progress against the SDGs include:

- globally: there is no methodology for determining a number of indicators; a number of indicators require the organization and implementation of special inspections; and the available methodology is scattered among numerous international organizations; and
- at the national level: there is a lack of methodology and techniques for calculating a number of indicators; a lack of analysis of national indicators' compliance with international standards; a lack of regulation that defines the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), which is responsible for monitoring the development

agenda at both the international and national level and for providing information; and a lack of a national information base that defines the necessity of introducing special tests.

Setting the targets for the Ukrainian SDGs and the indicators to monitor their progress requires a significant expansion of the existing information sector. It appears that a more efficient method would be to introduce special (sociological) sample studies that should be performed by non-specialized institutions with adequate authority and a good reputation. It would be sufficient to conduct such research once every five years, according to the terms of achieving the control target values of the SDG indicators: base (2015), 2020, 2025 and 2030. The surveys should provide the highest possible level of disaggregation of data (urban/rural, gender, level of education – primary or basic secondary, complete secondary, vocational, higher – the number of minor children, household size, and age – under 20 years, 20–29, 30–39, 40–49, 50–59, 60–69, 70 years and older) and be representative across Ukraine as a whole. As more detailed disaggregation is needed in most cases, it would be more efficient to conduct two comprehensive studies: one on the environment and a second on four key areas of action: equitable social development, sustainable economic growth, environmental protection, and efficient and transparent governance.



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