

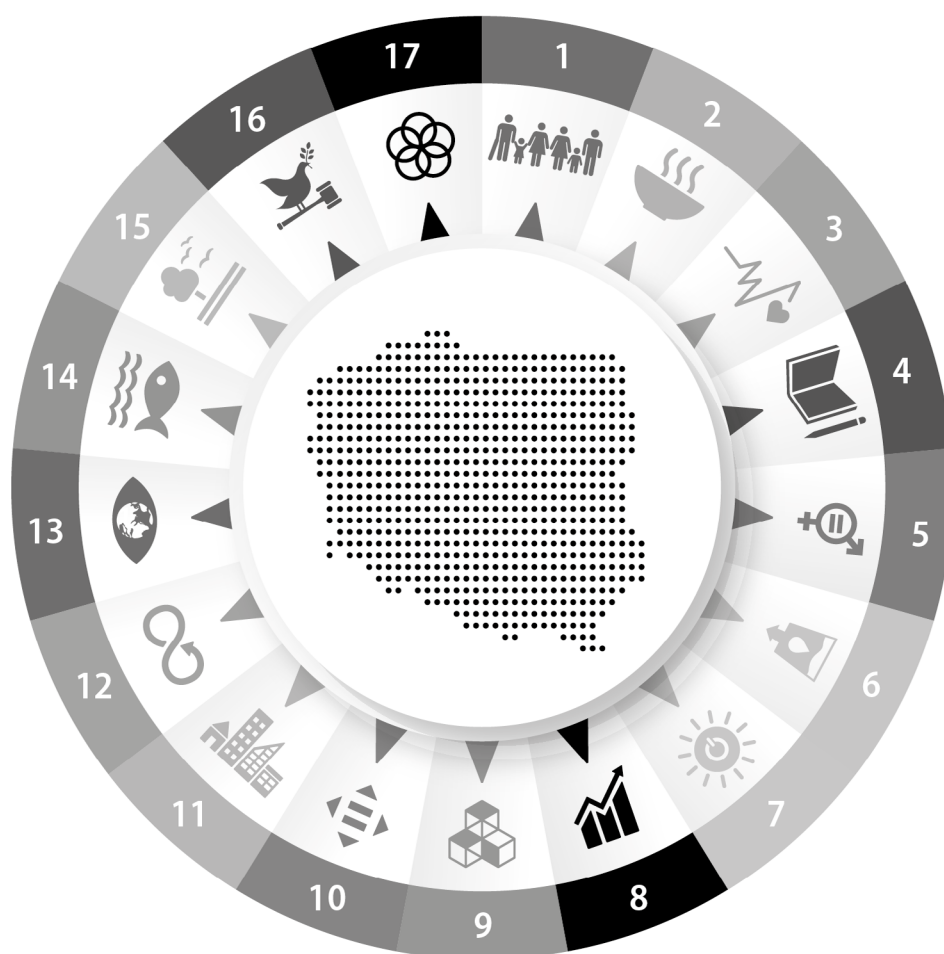
SDG Implementation in Poland

Measuring Progress



SDG Implementation in Poland

Measuring Progress



Content-related works

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Dear Readers,

Effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda requires systematic monitoring of progress. This enables us to identify areas where further action is needed, as well as those where the goals have already been achieved or are within reach.

In Poland, we monitor progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) using national priorities and corresponding indicators that reflect the country's specific circumstances and key challenges. The current monitoring system includes 174 indicators covering 74 Polish priorities. The set of indicators is regularly updated to reflect changing circumstances and address emerging challenges as effectively as possible.

This publication presents an assessment of progress towards the SDGs in Poland, conducted for the first time using the CAGR (Compound Annual Growth Rate) method, which is also used by, among others, the United Nations and Eurostat. The analysis covers 162 indicators. Its results provide a clear picture of the direction of change and the pace at which progress is being made.

Progress is assessed from different perspectives – from individual indicators and national priorities to the SDGs themselves. A detailed description of the methodology is provided in the Annex, while the full list of national priorities and the latest indicator values are available on the SDG National Reporting Platform (sdg.gov.pl/en/). We encourage you to visit the SDG NRP and explore the resources available there.

President
Statistics Poland

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Marek Cierpień-Wolan". The signature is stylized, with the first name "Marek" and the last name "Cierpień-Wolan" clearly visible.

Marek Cierpień-Wolan, Assoc. Prof.

SDG progress in line with Polish priorities



On track
or target met



Moderate progress,
but acceleration
needed



Marginal progress,
and significant
acceleration
needed



Stagnation



Regression



Assessment
impossible



SDG 1. No poverty

- 1.1 Integration of persons with disabilities
- 1.2 Access to social and health services
- 1.3 Improvement of housing situation



SDG 2. Zero hunger

- 2.1 Increasing the competitiveness of agriculture
- 2.2 Food quality and food security
- 2.3 Increasing incomes in rural households
- 2.4 Promotion and export of agri-food
- 2.5 Promotion of a healthy lifestyle



SDG 3. Good health and well-being

- 3.1 Reduction in morbidity and mortality due to civilization diseases
- 3.2 Inequality reduction in access to healthcare
- 3.3 Improved diagnostics and modern therapies
- 3.4 Quality of healthcare and e-health
- 3.5 Improving air quality



SDG 4. Quality education

- 4.1 Development of vocational education
- 4.2 Education for sustainable development
- 4.3 Equalizing educational opportunities
- 4.4 Adult education
- 4.5 Improvement in education innovativeness



SDG 5. Gender equality

- 5.1 Advancing gender equality
- 5.2 Active pro-family policy
- 5.3 Women's return to the labour market



SDG 6. Clean water and sanitation

- 6.1 Water resources and quality
- 6.2 Rational water management

SDG progress in line with Polish priorities cont.



On track
or target met



Moderate progress,
but acceleration
needed



Marginal progress,
and significant
acceleration
needed



Stagnation



Regression



Assessment
impossible



○ SDG 7. Affordable and clean energy

- 7.1 Improvement of energy efficiency
- 7.2 Sustainable development of energy sector
- 7.3 Ensurance of energy security



● SDG 8. Decent work and economic growth

- 8.1 Competitiveness, innovation and internationalization
- 8.2 Entrepreneurship development
- 8.3 Increase in employment rate
- 8.4 Promotion of stable forms of employment
- 8.5 Professional activation
- 8.6 Development of responsible migration policy



● SDG 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure

- 9.1 Improving innovation conditions
- 9.2 Telecommunications and digital technologies
- 9.3 SMEs internationalization through export and investment support
- 9.4 Development of transport infrastructure



● SDG 10. Reduced inequalities

- 10.1 Reducing regional disproportions
- 10.2 Workplace creation in regions
- 10.3 Reduction of income inequalities
- 10.4 Inclusion of people with disabilities



● SDG 11. Sustainable cities and communities

- 11.1 Sustainable urban planning
- 11.2 Resilience, safety, and quality of life in cities
- 11.3 Sustainable territorial development
- 11.4 Access to public transport
- 11.5 Fulfillment of housing needs in cities
- 11.6 Reduction of low emission



○ SDG 12. Responsible consumption and production

- 12.1 Development of the circular economy
- 12.2 Development of ecological agriculture

SDG progress in line with Polish priorities cont.



On track
or target met



Moderate progress,
but acceleration
needed



Marginal progress,
and significant
acceleration
needed



Stagnation



Regression



Assessment
impossible



SDG 13. Climate action

- 13.1 CO₂ reduction
- 13.2 Development of innovations and geothermy in the energy sector
- 13.3 Adaptation to climate change
- 13.4 Increasing resilience to climate change
- 13.5 Integration of climate action into national policies
- 13.6 Climate change education



SDG 14. Life below water

- 14.1 Sustainable exploitation of marine resources
- 14.2 Development of maritime economy
- 14.3 Development of seaports and sea transport



SDG 15. Life on land

- 15.1 Protection of the biodiversity and improvement of the environment
- 15.2 Modernization of sewage and wastewater treatment plants; air protection
- 15.3 Sustainable use of soils



SDG 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions

- 16.1 Effectiveness of the state and institutions
- 16.2 Improved law and its application
- 16.3 Integrated national security management
- 16.4 E-government and communication
- 16.5 Improved management of public funds
- 16.6 Stronger state resilience to threats
- 16.7 Stronger cybersecurity and information protection



SDG 17. Partnerships for the goals

- 17.1 Polish Aid for partner countries
- 17.2 Supporting development in priority areas, including the SDGs
- 17.3 Promotion of equal opportunities and climate protection
- 17.4 Support for tax systems of developing countries
- 17.5 Tax expertise and technology sharing for the SDGs
- 17.6 Support for combating crime in SDG development aid beneficiary countries
- 17.7 Increasing policy coherence for sustainable development

SDG progress against Polish priorities, by Goal



On track
or target met



Moderate progress,
but acceleration
needed



Marginal progress,
and significant
acceleration
needed



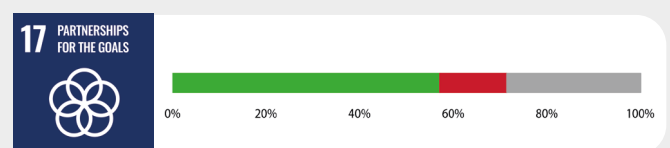
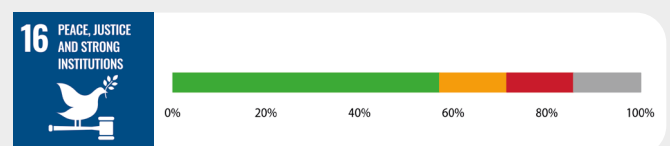
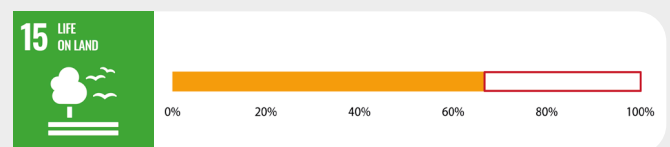
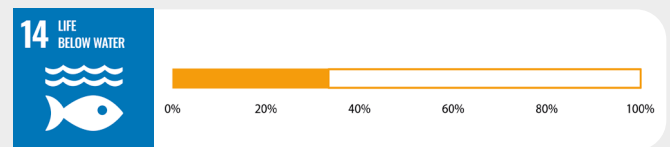
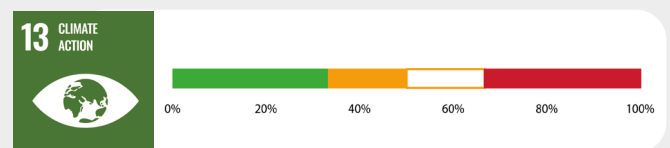
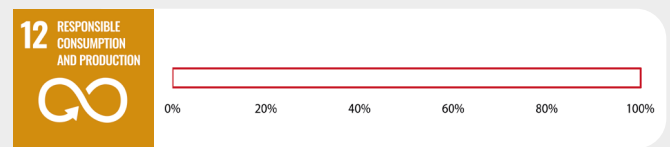
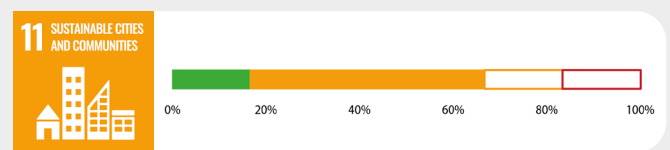
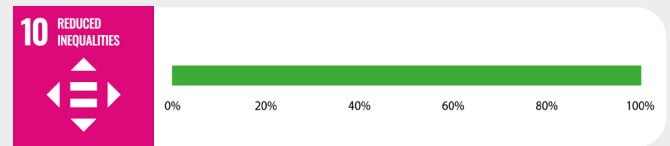
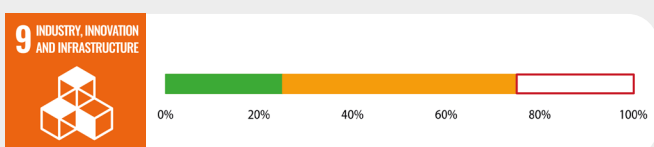
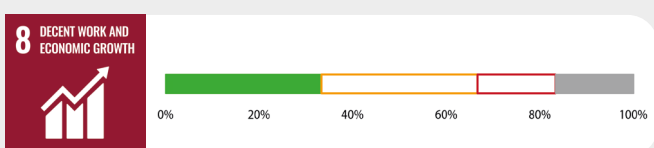
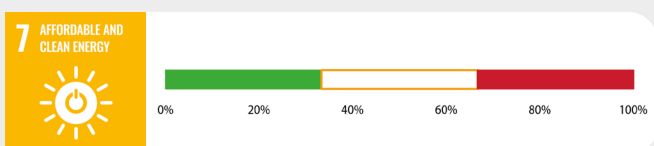
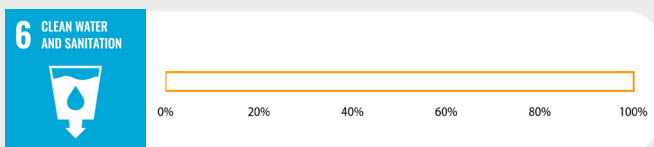
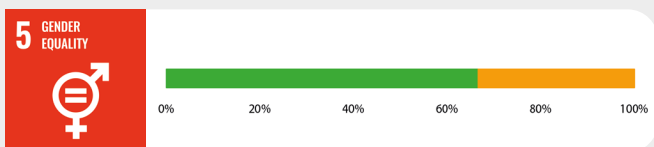
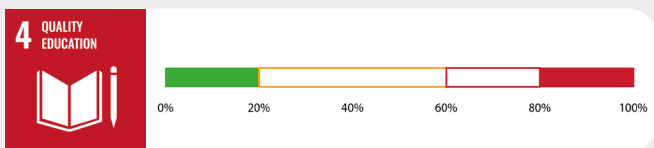
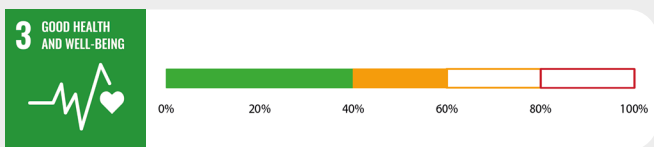
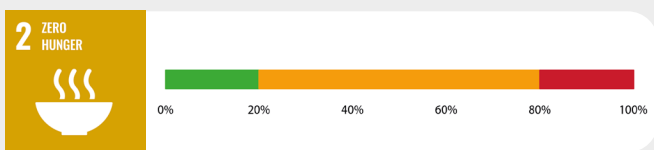
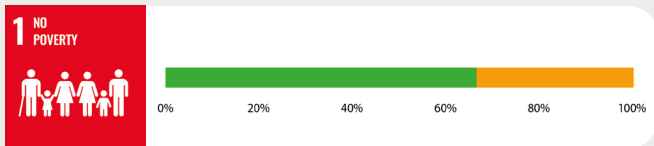
Stagnation



Regression



Assessment
impossible





National SDG 1 priorities, progress and trends



On track
or target met



Moderate progress,
but acceleration
needed



Marginal progress,
and significant
acceleration
needed



Stagnation



Regression



Assessment
impossible

1.1 Integration of persons with disabilities

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Reintegration units per 100 thous. inhabitants	3.1	3.3	+0.8	●
	2016	2024		
Number of disabled persons with access to social integration centres, vocational activity workshops and occupational therapy workshops per 100 thous. population	101.6	135.7	+3.3	●
	2015	2024		
Employment rate of disabled persons aged 16–64 (%)	20.1	30.7	+4.3	●
	2015	2025		

1.2 Access to social and health services

	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
© Access to care places for children aged 1–2 years (%)	12.4	44.2	33.0	+13.6	●
	2015	2025	2030		
Places in stationary social welfare facilities (including branches) per 10 thous. inhabitants	29.7	35.8		+2.1	●
	2015	2024			

1.3 Improvement of housing situation

	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
© Number of dwellings per 1 thous. population	367.3	425.9	435.0	+1.7	●
	2015	2024	2030		



National SDG 2 priorities, progress and trends



On track
or target met



Moderate progress,
but acceleration
needed



Marginal progress,
and significant
acceleration
needed



Stagnation



Regression



Assessment
impossible

2.1 Increasing the competitiveness of agriculture

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Agricultural Orientation Index for government expenditures	0.36	0.55	+4.8	●
	2015	2024		
Expenditure on R&D in agriculture in relation to GDP (%)	0.05	0.05	0.0	○
	2015	2024		
Agricultural land area in farms exceeding 30 ha as % of agricultural land area in farms in total (%)	41	49	+2.3	●
	2015	2023		

2.2 Food quality and food security

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Share of certified agricultural land area of organic farms in total agricultural land area of farms (%)	3.45	3.10	-1.3	●
	2015	2023		
Percentage of agricultural products samples of inadequate marketable quality (%)	13.5	15.7	+1.5	●
	2015	2025		

2.3 Increasing incomes in rural households

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Share of income from hired work and self-employment in income of private agricultural farms outside agricultural holding in individual use (%)	57.7	60.0	+0.4	○
	2015	2024		
⊙ Average annual net disposable income per capita in a household in rural areas in relation to urban areas (%)	69.5	77.5	75.0	●
	2015	2024	2030	

⊙ Target value of the indicators available in the STRATEG system (strateg.stat.gov.pl/#)

National SDG 2 priorities, progress and trends cont.

2 ZERO HUNGER



On track
or target met



Moderate progress,
but acceleration
needed



Marginal progress,
and significant
acceleration
needed



Stagnation



Regression



Assessment
impossible

2.4 Promotion and export of agri-food

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Export of agri-food products per capita (PLN)	2 597	6 176	+10.1	●
	2015	2024		
Share of agri-food products in Polish export in total (%)	13.3	15.2	+1.5	●
	2015	2024		

2.5 Promotion of a healthy lifestyle

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Prevalence of obesity among people aged 15 and more according to BMI (%)	16.7	18.5	+2.1	●
	2014	2019		
Prevalence of overweight or obesity among children aged 6–10 according to BMI (%)	1.3	0.6	-14.3	●
	2014	2019		
Percentage of persons declaring fruit consumption 4–6 times a week – adults (%)	20.3	20.8	+0.5	○
	2014	2019		
Percentage of persons declaring fruit consumption 4–6 times a week – children (%)	17.3	20.5	+3.5	●
	2014	2019		
Percentage of persons declaring vegetables consumption 4–6 times a week – adults (%)	23.9	25.5	+1.3	●
	2014	2019		
Percentage of persons declaring vegetables consumption 4–6 times a week – children (%)	22.0	26.1	+3.5	●
	2014	2019		



National SDG 3 priorities, progress and trends



On track
or target met



Moderate progress,
but acceleration
needed



Marginal progress,
and significant
acceleration
needed



Stagnation



Regression



Assessment
impossible

3.1 Reduction in morbidity and mortality due to civilization diseases

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Healthy Life Years — males (years)	59.0	61.6	+0.5	○
	2015	2024		
Healthy Life Years — females (years)	62.4	65.3	+0.5	○
	2015	2024		
Number of deaths due to diseases of the circulatory system per 100 thous. population	469.0	400.2	-1.7	●
	2015	2024		
Number of deaths due to malignant neoplasms per 100 thous. population	261.6	265.4	+0.2	●
	2015	2024		
Number of deaths due to diabetes mellitus per 100 thous. population	21.5	24.3	+1.4	●
	2015	2024		
Number of deaths due to chronic respiratory disease per 100 thous. population	24.7	25.3	+0.3	●
	2015	2024		

3.2 Inequality reduction in access to healthcare

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Number of physicians per 10 thous. population	32.7	37.7	+2.9	●
	2019	2024		
Number of nurses and midwives per 10 thous. population	63.0	66.3	+1.0	○
	2019	2024		
Percentage of persons declaring unmet needs for medical examinations and care due to it being too expensive, too far to travel, or waiting list (%)	7.3	2.9	-8.8	●
	2015	2025		



National SDG 3 priorities, progress and trends cont.



On track
or target met



Moderate progress,
but acceleration
needed



Marginal progress,
and significant
acceleration
needed



Stagnation



Regression



Assessment
impossible

3.3 Improved diagnostics and modern therapies

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Percentage of women aged 15 and more who have ever had mammography (%)	47.2 2014	49.1 2019	+0.8	●
Percentage of women aged 15 and more who have ever had cervical smear test (%)	85.4 2014	86.7 2019	+0.3	○
Percentage of men aged 40 and more who have ever had medical examination of their prostate performed (%)	34.5 2014	39.6 2019	+2.8	●

3.4 Quality of healthcare and e-health

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Current public expenditure on health care as % of GDP	4.4 2015	5.5 2023	+2.9	●
Percentage of medical entities with IT solutions that enable keeping medical records in electronic form (%)	35.3 2016	87.5 2025	+10.6	●

3.5 Improving air quality

	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
© National indicator of average exposure to PM2.5 (µg/m³)	23 2015	15 2024	18 2030	-4.6	●
Number of premature deaths due to exposure to fine particulate matter (PM2.5) per 100 thous. inhabitants	114 2015	69 2023		-6.1	●



National SDG 4 priorities, progress and trends



On track
or target met



Moderate progress,
but acceleration
needed



Marginal progress,
and significant
acceleration
needed



Stagnation



Regression



Assessment
impossible

4.1 Development of vocational education

	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
© Unemployment rate of basic vocational school leavers (%)	34.3	32.8	21.0	-0.4	○
	2015	2025	2030		

4.2 Education for sustainable development

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Percentage of graduates in the fields of biological sciences, environment, physical sciences, engineering and engineering trades, production and processing, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, veterinary – according to the ISCED-F 2013 classification (%)	16.5	11.9	-3.6	●
	2015	2024		

4.3 Equalizing educational opportunities

	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
© Results of PISA tests – percentage of top-performing students in reading literacy (%)	8.2	8.8	13.0	+1.0	○
	2015	2022	2030		
© Results of PISA tests – percentage of top-performing students in mathematics (%)	12.2	9.4	16.0	-3.7	●
	2015	2022	2030		
Results of PISA tests – percentage of the lowest-performing students in reading literacy (%)	14.4	22.3		+6.4	●
	2015	2022			
Results of PISA tests – percentage of the lowest-performing students in mathematics (%)	17.2	23.0		+4.2	●
	2015	2022			
Results of PISA tests – proportion of students achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading (%)	85.6	77.8		-1.4	●
	2015	2022			
Results of PISA tests – percentage of students achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics (%)	82.8	77.0		-1.0	●
	2015	2022			
Percentage of children aged 3–5 covered by pre-primary education (%)	84.2	95.1		+1.2	○
	2015	2025			

© Target value of the indicators available in the STRATEG system (strateg.stat.gov.pl/#)



National SDG 4 priorities, progress and trends cont.



On track
or target met



Moderate progress,
but acceleration
needed



Marginal progress,
and significant
acceleration
needed



Stagnation



Regression



Assessment
impossible

4.3 Equalizing educational opportunities cont.

	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
© Share of pupils with statements of special educational needs attending generally-accessible mainstream schools in total number of pupils with statements of special educational needs (%)	65.7 2018	75.2 2025	85.0 2030	+1.9	●

4.4 Adult education

	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Early leavers from education and training aged 18–24 (%)	5.3 2015	4.0 2025		-2.8	●
© Adults participating in education or training (%)	3.5 2015	8.8 2025	9.0 2030	+9.7	●
Percentage of young people neither in employment nor in education and training (%)	11.2 2015	7.1 2025		-4.5	●

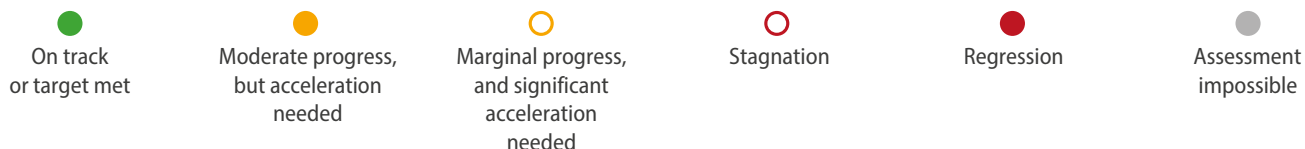
4.5 Improvement in education innovativeness

	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Number of graduates from higher education in technical fields per 1 thous. persons aged 20–29	21.4 2015	20.0 2024		-0.7	●
Percentage of persons with above basic overall digital skills (%)	21.0 2021	23.5 2025		+2.9	●

© Target value of the indicators available in the STRATEG system (strateg.stat.gov.pl/#)



National SDG 5 priorities, progress and trends



5.1 Advancing gender equality

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Gender pay gap (%)	7.4 2015	4.1 2024	-6.4	●
Gender employment gap (aged 25–54) (p.p.)	10.2 2015	8.0 2025	-2.4	●
Percentage of women in managerial positions (%)	40.2 2015	42.5 2025	+0.6	○

5.2 Active pro-family policy

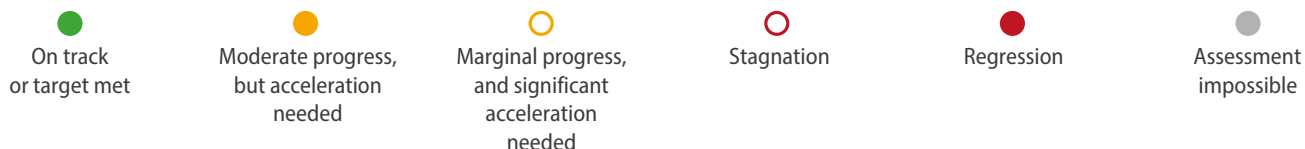
	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
© Access to care places for children aged 1–2 years (%)	12.4 2015	44.2 2025	33.0 2030	+13.6	●

5.3 Women's return to the labour market

	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
© Employment rate of women with the youngest child up to 5 years old by LFS (%)	65.8 2015	73.1 2025	70.0 2030	+1.1	●
Women who did not start work after childbirth per 10 thous. inhabitants	54.1 2015	29.2 2025		-6.0	●



National SDG 6 priorities, progress and trends



6.1 Water resources and quality

	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
© Capacity of small water retention facilities (dam ³)	830 310	881 284	844 836	+0.7	●
	2015	2024	2030		
Percentage of inland and coastal bathing waters with excellent water quality (%)	60.9	58.1		-0.5	●
	2015	2024			
Percentage of uniform surface water bodies with good status – rivers and reservoirs (%)	10.9	1.6			●
	2015	2024			
Percentage of uniform surface water bodies with good status – lakes (%)	18.7	6.0			●
	2015	2024			

6.2 Rational water management

	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
© Percentage of population connected to wastewater treatment plants (%)	72.7	76.2	86.0	+0.5	○
	2015	2024	2030		
Proportion of wastewater safely treated (%)	70.9	78.6		+1.2	○
	2015	2024			



National SDG 7 priorities, progress and trends



On track
or target met



Moderate progress,
but acceleration
needed



Marginal progress,
and significant
acceleration
needed



Stagnation



Regression



Assessment
impossible

7.1 Improvement of energy efficiency

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Primary energy intensity of GDP with climatic correction (kg/euro; constant prices 2015)	0.223 2015	0.172 2023	-3.2	
Final energy consumption per capita (toe)	1.62 2015	1.91 2024	+1.8	

7.2 Sustainable development of energy sector

	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
© Renewable energy share in the gross final energy consumption (%)	11.88 2015	17.77 2024	23.00 2030	+4.6	

7.3 Ensurance of energy security

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Energy import dependency (%)	29.8 2015	45.7 2024	+4.8	



National SDG 8 priorities, progress and trends



On track
or target met



Moderate progress,
but acceleration
needed



Marginal progress,
and significant
acceleration
needed



Stagnation



Regression



Assessment
impossible

8.1 Competitiveness, innovation and internationalization

	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
© Share of export of high technology products in total exports (%)	8.5	10.6	15.0	+2.5	●
	2015	2024	2030		
Ratio expenditures on innovation activities in enterprises to GDP (%)	2.42	1.80		-4.1	●
	2015	2022			

8.2 Entrepreneurship development

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Business environment index (B-READY) – Pillar I: Regulatory Framework (points)	.	79.02		●
	2015	2025		
Business environment index (B-READY) – Pillar II: Public Services (points)	.	68.34		●
	2015	2025		
Business environment index (B-READY) – Pillar III: Operational Efficiency (points)	.	63.63		●
	2015	2025		

8.3 Increase in employment rate

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Employment rate of persons aged 15–89 by LFS (%)	51.1	56.8	+1.1	●
	2015	2025		

© Target value of the indicators available in the STRATEG system (strateg.stat.gov.pl/#)



National SDG 8 priorities, progress and trends cont.



On track
or target met



Moderate progress,
but acceleration
needed



Marginal progress,
and significant
acceleration
needed



Stagnation



Regression



Assessment
impossible

8.4 Promotion of stable forms of employment

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Percentage of paid employees in relation to the number of persons employed in national economy (%)	73.2	78.8	+0.8	○
	2015	2024		

8.5 Professional activation

	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
© Activity rate aged 15–89 by LFS (%)	55.3	58.6	69.4	+0.6	○
	2015	2025	2030		
Long-term unemployment as a percentage of the total unemployment (20–64 years) (%)	32.9	19.0		-5.3	●
	2015	2025			
Percentage of young people neither in employment nor in education and training (%)	11.2	7.1		-4.5	●
	2015	2025			

8.6 Development of responsible migration policy

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Employment rate of immigrants (as a percentage of the working-age population in the immigrant group)	60.7	78.4	+2.9	●
	2015	2024		



National SDG 9 priorities, progress and trends



On track
or target met



Moderate progress,
but acceleration
needed



Marginal progress,
and significant
acceleration
needed



Stagnation



Regression



Assessment
impossible

9.1 Improving innovation conditions

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Global Innovation Index (position in the ranking)	46	39	+1.6	●
	2015	2025		
Ratio expenditures on innovation activities in enterprises to GDP (%)	2.42	1.80	-4.1	●
	2015	2022		

9.2 Telecommunications and digital technologies

	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
© Percentage of households within range of Internet access with bandwidth at least 100 Mb/s (%)	5.5	49.0	100	+27.5	●
	2015	2024	2030		

9.3 SMEs internationalization through export and investment support

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Share of revenues from sales for exports in net revenues of SMEs from sales of products, goods and materials (%)	14.0	15.9	+1.3	●
	2015	2025		

9.4 Development of transport infrastructure

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Length of railway line per 100 km ² (km)	6.2	6.3	+0.2	○
	2015	2024		
Density of expressways and motorways per 1000 km ² (km)	9.8	16.6	+6.0	●
	2015	2024		
Number of parking spaces in the Park and Ride System	66	517	+29.3	●
	2016	2024		



National SDG 10 priorities, progress and trends



On track
or target met



Moderate progress,
but acceleration
needed



Marginal progress,
and significant
acceleration
needed



Stagnation



Regression



Assessment
impossible

10.1 Reducing regional disproportions

	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
© Differentiation of gross value added per person employed in total at regional level (NUTS 2) (%)	14.9	12.5	14.9	-1.9	●
	2015	2024	2030		
© Average annual net disposable income per capita in a household in rural areas in relation to urban areas (%)	69.5	77.5	75.0	+1.2	●
	2015	2024	2030		

10.2 Workplace creation in regions

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Entities of the national economy per 10 thous. inhabitants in working age in rural areas	1 172.4	1 816.0	+4.5	●
	2015	2025		
Net internal migration in rural areas (persons)	24 070	42 425		●
	2015	2024		

10.3 Reduction of income inequalities

	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
© Gini coefficient – distribution of income (points)	30.6	26.0	27.0	-1.8	●
	2015	2024	2030		

10.4 Inclusion of people with disabilities

	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
© Number of adapted multi-family housing and public utility buildings	0	372	900	+168.2	●
	2019	2025	2030		
Employment rate of disabled persons aged 16–64 (%)	20.1	30.7		+4.3	●
	2015	2025			



National SDG 11 priorities, progress and trends



On track
or target met



Moderate progress,
but acceleration
needed



Marginal progress,
and significant
acceleration
needed



Stagnation



Regression



Assessment
impossible

11.1 Sustainable urban planning

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Noise from neighbours or from the street (%)	12.4	9.3	-3.5	●
	2015	2023		
Share of strolling-recreational parks and green areas in the total area of the city (%)	1.18	1.21	+0.4	○
	2015	2024		
Area of strolling-recreational parks and green areas per capita in the city (m ²)	11.1	13.0	+1.8	●
	2015	2024		

11.2 Resilience, safety, and quality of life in cities

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Housing deficit for low-income households per 1 thous. population in urban areas	.	5.1		●
	2015	2024		
Share of inhabitants using sewage systems in urban areas (%)	94.6	94.6	0.0	○
	2015	2024		
Share of inhabitants connected to water supply system in urban areas (%)	96.5	96.8	0.0	○
	2015	2024		
Share of population living in areas covered by revitalization processes in the total population in urban areas (%)	5.4	10.7	+18.7	●
	2020	2024		
Share of degraded areas in the total area of urban gminas (%)	3.9	14.5	+38.8	●
	2020	2024		

11.3 Sustainable territorial development

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Share of area covered by local-land development plans in urban gminas (%)	49.8	54.5	+1.0	●
	2015	2024		

11.4 Access to public transport

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Length of public transport lines per 1 thous. inhabitants (km)	1.48	1.62	+1.0	●
	2015	2024		



National SDG 11 priorities, progress and trends cont.



On track
or target met



Moderate progress,
but acceleration
needed



Marginal progress,
and significant
acceleration
needed



Stagnation



Regression



Assessment
impossible

11.4 Access to public transport cont.

	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Number of pedestrians and cyclists killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents in a built-up area per 100 thous. population	12.1 2015	7.7 2024		-4.9	●
Number of passenger transport per 1 inhabitant of urban area	158.3 2015	152.2 2024		-0.4	●
© Share of buses powered by alternative fuels in the total number of buses serving urban public transport (%)	3.6 2015	24.2 2024	16.0 2030	+23.6	●

11.5 Fulfillment of housing needs in cities

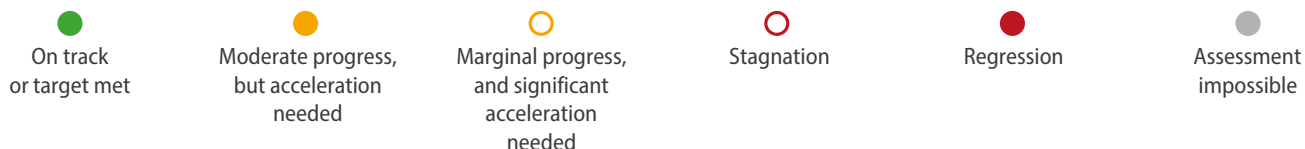
	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Number of completed dwellings in urban areas per 1 thous. population	3.9 2015	6.0 2025		+4.5	●
Number of dwellings completed by public building societies and municipalities in urban areas per 1 thous. population	0.11 2015	0.25 2025		+8.7	●
Total number of households awaiting social renting in urban areas	74 110 2019	59 560 2024		-4.3	●
Total number of dwellings in gminas' dwelling stocks in cities with powiat status	512 116 2015	446 959 2024		-1.5	●

11.6 Reduction of low emission

	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Total emission of particulates pollutants in cities with powiat status (t)	16 793 2015	5 297 2024		-12.0	●
Share of particulate pollutants retained or neutralised in pollutant reduction systems in plants particularly noxious in cities with powiat status (%)	99.6 2015	99.8 2024		+0.02	●
Share of gaseous pollutants retained or neutralised in pollutant reduction systems in plants particularly noxious in cities with powiat status (%)	46.5 2015	59.6 2024		+2.8	●
© Number of agglomerations and cities with over 100 thous. inhabitants, where the value of average exposure indicator does not exceed the concentration threshold of exposure to PM 2.5 at 20 µg/m³	10 2015	21 2024	30 2030	+8.6	●

© Target value of the indicators available in the STRATEG system (strateg.stat.gov.pl/#)

National SDG 12 priorities, progress and trends



12.1 Development of the circular economy

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Resource productivity (euro/kg; constant prices 2015)	0.69	0.97	+3.9	●
	2015	2024		
Domestic material consumption (DMC) per capita (tonnes)	16.47	16.68	+0.1	●
	2015	2024		
Circular material use rate (%)	11.9	7.7	-4.7	●
	2015	2024		
Amount of food waste per capita (kg)	120	127	+1.9	●
	2020	2023		

12.2 Development of ecological agriculture

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Share of certified agricultural land area of organic farms in total agricultural land area of farms (%)	3.45	3.10	-1.3	●
	2015	2023		
Number of organic farms (thous.)	22.3	23.2	+0.4	○
	2015	2024		



National SDG 13 priorities, progress and trends



On track
or target met



Moderate progress,
but acceleration
needed



Marginal progress,
and significant
acceleration
needed



Stagnation



Regression



Assessment
impossible

13.1 CO₂ reduction

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions (2010=100)	93.6	83.4	-1.3	●
	2015	2024		
Greenhouse gas emissions (2010=100)	94.3	84.2	-1.3	●
	2015	2024		

13.2 Development of innovations and geothermy in the energy sector

	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
© Renewable energy share in the gross final energy consumption (%)	11.88	17.77	23.00	+4.6	●
	2015	2024	2030		
Production of geothermal energy (TJ)	909	1 556		+6.2	●
	2015	2024			
Installed renewable energy capacity (MW)	7 105	37 777		+18.2	●
	2015	2025			

13.3 Adaptation to climate change

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Investments in climate change mitigation in relation to GDP (% GDP)	0.84	0.62	-3.7	●
	2015	2023		
Climate related economic losses per capita (euro, at constant prices)	0.0	80.4	+62.8	●
	2015	2024		

© Target value of the indicators available in the STRATEG system (strateg.stat.gov.pl/#)



National SDG 13 priorities, progress and trends cont.



On track
or target met



Moderate progress,
but acceleration
needed



Marginal progress,
and significant
acceleration
needed



Stagnation



Regression



Assessment
impossible

13.4 Increasing resilience to climate change

	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Share of green areas in the total area (%)	0.56	0.59		+0.6	
	2015	2024			
© Capacity of small water retention facilities (dam ³)	830 310	881 284	844 836	+0.7	
	2015	2024	2030		
Length of the coastline protected during a year from the sea erosion and flood (km)	6.60	5.95		-1.0	
	2015	2025			

13.5 Integration of climate action into national policies

	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
© Share of inhabitants of Polish cities covered by the Urban Adaptation Plans (%)	1	86	60	+89.0	
	2018	2025r.	2030		

13.6 Climate change education

	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Number of conducted educational campaigns promoting issues related to the problem of invasive alien species entering the natural environment	16	4			
	2022	2025			
Extent of implemented educational and informational projects (mln users)	133	89		-9.6	
	2021	2025			

© Target value of the indicators available in the STRATEG system (strateg.stat.gov.pl/#)

National SDG 14 priorities, progress and trends



On track
or target met



Moderate progress,
but acceleration
needed



Marginal progress,
and significant
acceleration
needed



Stagnation



Regression



Assessment
impossible

14.1 Sustainable exploitation of marine resources

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (within sustainable biological limits) (%)	40 2015	67 2024	+5.9	
Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (overexploited) (%)	60 2015	25 2024	-9.3	
Share of marine protected areas (%)	21.8 2016	22.0 2023	+0.1	

14.2 Development of maritime economy

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Indices of average employment in maritime economy in the private sector (previous year=100)	101.8 2015	101.0 2024	-0.1	
Indices of average employment in maritime economy in the public sector (previous year=100)	96.9 2015	105.5 2024	+0.9	
Share of the maritime economy in the gross value of fixed assets of national economy (%)	0.7 2015	0.8 2024	+1.5	

14.3 Development of seaports and sea transport

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Cargo traffic at seaports (mln tonnes)	69.5 2015	124.2 2024	+6.7	
Domestic passenger traffic in seaports – arrivals (persons)	284 915 2015	303 091 2025	+0.6	
Domestic passenger traffic in seaports – departures (persons)	285 054 2015	299 556 2025	+0.5	
International passenger traffic in seaports – arrivals (persons)	919 666 2015	884 918 2025	-0.4	
International passenger traffic in seaports – departures (persons)	931 632 2015	873 943 2025	-0.6	



National SDG 15 priorities, progress and trends



On track
or target met



Moderate progress,
but acceleration
needed



Marginal progress,
and significant
acceleration
needed



Stagnation



Regression



Assessment
impossible

15.1 Protection of the biodiversity and improvement of the environment

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Investment outlays on fixed assets for environmental protection and water management per capita (PLN)	480	499	+0.4	○
	2015	2024		
Share of legally protected areas in total area (%)	32.5	32.2		●
	2015	2024		
Share of forest land in total land area (%)	30.8	31.0	+0.1	○
	2015	2024		

15.2 Modernization of sewage and wastewater treatment plants; air protection

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Share of gaseous pollutants retained or neutralised in pollutant reduction systems in plants particularly noxious (%)	58.6	74.0	+2.6	●
	2015	2024		
Share of particulate pollutants retained or neutralised in pollutant reduction systems in plants particularly noxious (%)	99.8	99.9	+0.01	●
	2015	2024		
© Population connected to wastewater treatment plants (%)	72.7	76.2	86.0	○
	2015	2024	2030	
Proportion of wastewater safely treated (%)	70.9	78.6	+1.2	○
	2015	2024		

15.3 Sustainable use of soils

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Expenditures on fixed assets for the protection and restoration of the use value of soils, the protection of underground and surface waters (thous. PLN)	68 694	104 040	+4.7	●
	2015	2024		
Reclaimed and managed land in relation to the area of devastated and degraded land (%)	4.2	4.5	+0.8	○
	2015	2024		
Share of devastated and degraded land requiring reclamation in the total area (%)	0.203	0.192	-0.6	○
	2015	2024		

© Target value of the indicators available in the STRATEG system (strateg.stat.gov.pl/#)

National SDG 16 priorities, progress and trends



On track
or target met



Moderate progress,
but acceleration
needed



Marginal progress,
and significant
acceleration
needed



Stagnation



Regression



Assessment
impossible

16.1 Effectiveness of the state and institutions

	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
☉ Percentage of persons who believe that Poland is a safe place to live (%)	66	86	77	+2.7	●
	2015	2025	2030		
Percentage of persons who declare trust in public institutions – local authorities of cities or gminas (%)	64	71		+1.3	●
	2016	2024			
Number of legal cases resolved in the first instance per 100 thousand population	33 109	33 829		+2.2	●
	2022	2023			

16.2 Improved law and its application

	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
☉ Regulatory quality (points)	0.95	0.69	1.5	-3.5	●
	2015	2024	2030		

16.3 Integrated national security management

	VALUE			PROGRESS (%)	RATING
☉ Share of expenditures on national defense in GDP (%)	2.21	4.07	2.50	+7.0	●
	2015	2024	2030		

16.4 E-government and communication

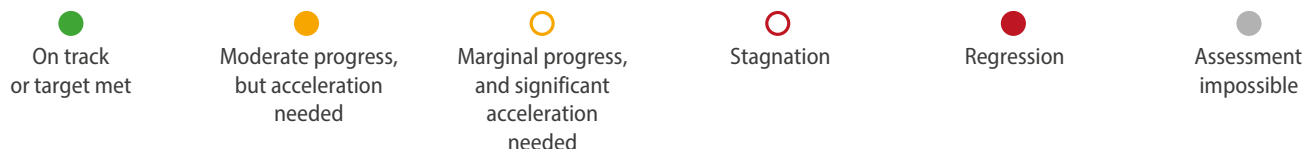
	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Enterprises using the e-Delivery service (%)	30.2	51.3	+69.9	●
	2024	2025		
Percentage of individuals using the Internet for contacts with public administration (%)	26.6	61.1	+8.7	●
	2015	2025		

16.5 Improved management of public funds

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
General government investment rate (%)	4.5	5.2	+1.5	●
	2015	2025		

☉ Target value of the indicators available in the STRATEG system (strateg.stat.gov.pl/#)

National SDG 16 priorities, progress and trends cont.



16.6 Stronger state resilience to threats

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Ratio of volunteers enlisted for voluntary basic military service to the number of volunteers planned for enlistment according to the planning documents of the Ministry of National Defence (%)	·	·		
	2015	2025		

16.7 Stronger cybersecurity and information protection

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Number of ICT incidents handled by CERT Polska, classified as actual cybersecurity incidents	1 456	260 783	+68.0	
	2015	2025		
Percentage of Internet users verifying the accuracy of information or content found on news websites or social media (%)	18.9	23.0	+5.0	
	2021	2025		



National SDG 17 priorities, progress and trends



On track
or target met



Moderate progress,
but acceleration
needed



Marginal progress,
and significant
acceleration
needed



Stagnation



Regression



Assessment
impossible

17.1 Polish Aid for partner countries

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Official development assistance (ODA) in total (mln USD; current prices)	440.89 2015	1840.15 2024	+17.2	●
Bilateral official development assistance (ODA) in total (mln USD; current prices)	100.19 2015	705.25 2024	+24.2	●

17.2 Supporting development in priority areas, including the SDGs

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Official development assistance as a proportion of gross national income (%)	0.10 2015	0.21 2024	+8.6	●

17.3 Promotion of equal opportunities and climate protection

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Official Development Assistance (ODA) for gender equality (mln USD; current prices)	1.55 2015	20.38 2024	+33.1	●
Official Development Assistance for climate change mitigation and adaptation (mln USD; current prices)	2.98 2015	8.32 2024	+12.1	●

17.4 Support for tax systems of developing countries

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Participation of National Revenue Administration in twinning projects, activities financed from Taiex and from domestic resources (number of undertakings)	1 2015	2 2025		●

17.5 Tax expertise and technology sharing for the SDGs

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Concluding agreements, contracts and declarations on cooperation, information exchange and mutual assistance with other countries (number of undertakings)	1 2015	2 2025		●



National SDG 17 priorities, progress and trends cont.

●
On track
or target met

●
Moderate progress,
but acceleration
needed

○
Marginal progress,
and significant
acceleration
needed

○
Stagnation

●
Regression

●
Assessment
impossible

17.6 Support for combating crime in SDG development aid beneficiary countries

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Number of National Revenue Administration experts participating in conferences and training activities (persons)	13 2015	69 2025	+18.2	●

17.7 Increasing policy coherence for sustainable development

	VALUE		PROGRESS (%)	RATING
Number of participants who completed e-learning courses on issues related to sustainable development (persons)	114 2023	97 2025	-7.8	●

Methodology for assessing progress towards the SDGs

Introduction

Measuring and assessing progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda is essential for their effective implementation. It helps identify areas where progress needs to be accelerated or additional action is required, while also highlighting the goals that have already been achieved or are close to being achieved. As 2030 approaches, the importance of such information continues to grow. In response to the increasing demand for this type of analysis, **Statistics Poland presents the results of its progress assessment for the first time.**

Due to the diversity of approaches used by international organisations and national statistical offices to measure SDG progress, Statistics Poland conducted a review of existing methodologies before undertaking its own analysis. An important element of this work was Statistics Poland's active participation in the Task Team on Progress Measurement, operating under the UNECE Steering Group on Statistics for SDGs. This resulted in the development of **guidance for national statistical offices** in the UNECE region¹, prepared under the substantive leadership of Statistics Poland and Statistics Canada.

To assess progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals in Poland, the **Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) method** was selected. This method is used by the United Nations, Eurostat and many national statistical offices. It is well established and thoroughly documented, and its results are clear, easy to interpret and straightforward to communicate.

The assessment of SDG progress in Poland was based on the indicators monitoring the national SDG priorities defined by the Polish Government². These indicators are available on the [SDG Platform](#) hosted on the [Statistics Poland Information Portal](#). Of the 174 national SDG indicators, the progress analysis covered 162. The remaining indicators were excluded due to insufficient data availability or difficulties in clearly determining the desired direction of change.

CAGR method

To calculate CAGR, only two data points are required: a baseline value (the reference point for assessing the rate of change) and a current value (most recent observation). As a result, the CAGR represents the average annual rate of change over a given period, summarizing the changes between the baseline and the current values into a single, clear trend, using the following formula:

$$CAGR_a = \left(\frac{v_t}{v_b}\right)^{\frac{1}{t-b}} - 1$$

CAGR – Compound Annual Growth Rate

V_b – the baseline value in baseline year b

V_t – the current value in the latest year t

t – the latest year with available data

b – the baseline year

For the assessment of Poland's SDG progress, 2015, the year in which the 2030 Agenda was adopted, was used as the base year. Where data for 2015 were unavailable, the earliest available value after 2015 was used as the base year. If only two values were available and one of them predated 2015, that earlier value was also used as a baseline value to provide the most comprehensive assessment of progress possible.

¹ <https://unece.org/statistics/documents/2026/04/guidance-measuring-and-communicating-national-progress-towards-sdgs>

² https://sdg.gov.pl/en/statistics_nat/

Target values

Target values are not required for the calculation of CAGR; however, if they have been defined in strategic documents for Poland, it is recommended that they be included in the progress assessment. The observed rate of change calculated using CAGR can then be compared with the rate required to achieve the target, making it possible to assess whether the target will be reached within the assumed timeframe if the current trend continues.

Including target values in the assessment of the rate of change is a widely used practice in international approaches. In the first step, the expected value of the indicator in the target year is estimated based on the observed rate of change (CAGR – Compound Annual Growth Rate), using the following formula:

$$v_{2030e} = v_t \times (1 + CAGR_a)^{2030-t}$$

where:

V_{2030e} – expected value of the indicator in the target year (2030)

V_t – current value of the indicator

CAGR – Compound Annual Growth Rate

t – the latest year with available data

The expected value of the indicator is then compared with the target value to determine the degree of target achievement, defined as the share of progress achieved relative to the total required change between the baseline value and the target value (the so-called Completion Ratio – CR), using the following formula:

$$CR = \frac{V_{2030e} - V_b}{V_{2030} - V_b}$$

where:

CR – Completion Ratio

V_{2030} – target value in 2030

V_{2030e} – expected value in 2030

V_b – baseline value in the baseline year

The assessment of Poland's SDG progress also included target values for national SDG indicators, where available.

In the Polish set, **30 indicators have quantitatively defined targets for 2030**. Some of these targets derived from the Strategy for Responsible Development (SRD), which represents Poland's response to the 2030 Agenda, while others come from national strategies linked to the SRD. In the visualization, these indicators are marked with a shield symbol , and their target values are presented together with the progress assessment. Full time series for these indicators, including target values, are available in the [STRATEG](#) system on the Statistics Poland Information Portal.

Special cases in progress calculation

In accordance with UNECE recommendations for measuring SDG progress:

- when a baseline value of an indicator was equal to 0, making the calculation of CAGR impossible (due to the occurrence of 0 in the denominator), this value was replaced with 1. This approach was applied to two indicators (10.4.a Number of adapted multi-family residential and public utility buildings and 13.3.b Climate-related economic losses per capita),
- for indicators with values approaching their natural maximum (e.g. 100%), the rate of change was scaled using a coefficient based on the distance between the base value and the maximum value. This adjustment allowed the actual rate

of change to be better reflected. This approach was applied to two indicators (11.6.b/15.2.a Share of particulate emissions captured or neutralized in abatement devices at plants particularly harmful to the environment).

Interpretation of results

In accordance with the UN³ methodology, **a threshold of 0.02 (i.e. 2%) was adopted for CAGR as the cut-off value** determining whether a change in an indicator should be considered significant progress towards achieving the target. This threshold should not be interpreted as the level of ambition in a given area. For some indicators (e.g. those monitoring biodiversity), even a slight deviation from the target may have irreversible consequences. In other cases, a 2% improvement may be relatively small and insufficient given the scale of the challenge. Despite these differences, a uniform 2% threshold was applied across the entire set of national SDG indicators to ensure comparability of progress assessments.

For each indicator, CAGR addresses two key questions: **“What is the progress towards achieving the monitored target?”** and **“What are the prospects of achieving the target by 2030?”**. CAGR results are classified into **five progress categories** in relation to the adopted 2% threshold (see Tables 1 and 2). This allows the scale of change to be determined. Each category has been assigned a name and a graphical symbol indicating the level of progress (see Table 3).

Table 1. Progress classification for indicators without target values

Desired direction of changes		Progress assessment
Increase	Decrease	Trend
$CAGR \geq 0.02$	$CAGR \leq -0.02$	On track or target met
$0.0125 \leq CAGR < 0.02$	$-0.0125 \geq CAGR > -0.02$	Moderate progress, but acceleration needed
$0.005 \leq CAGR < 0.0125$	$-0.005 \geq CAGR > -0.0125$	Marginal progress, and significant acceleration needed
$0 \leq CAGR < 0.005$	$0 \geq CAGR > -0.005$	Stagnation
$CAGR < 0$	$CAGR > 0$	Regression

Table 2. Progress classification for indicators with a target value

Completion Ratio	Progress assessment
Value	Trend
$\frac{V_{2030e} - V_b}{V_{2030} - V_b} \geq 0.95$	On track or target met
$0.50 \leq \frac{V_{2030e} - V_b}{V_{2030} - V_b} < 0.95$	Moderate progress, but acceleration needed
$0.10 \leq \frac{V_{2030e} - V_b}{V_{2030} - V_b} < 0.50$	Marginal progress, and significant acceleration needed
$0 \leq \frac{V_{2030e} - V_b}{V_{2030} - V_b} < 0.10$	Stagnation
$\frac{V_{2030e} - V_b}{V_{2030} - V_b} < 0$	Regression

³ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2025/Technical_Note_for_Progress_Assessment_2025.pdf

Table 3. Progress categories and symbols

Category	Meaning	Symbol
On track or target met	The target has already been achieved or is on track to be achieved by 2030.	●
Moderate progress, but acceleration needed	To date there has been moderate progress towards the target, but acceleration is needed to achieve the target by 2030.	●
Marginal progress, and significant acceleration needed	To date there has been only marginal progress towards the target, and significant acceleration is needed to achieve the target by 2030.	○
Stagnation	To date there has been little or no progress from the baseline, and the target is unlikely to be achieved by 2030.	○
Regression	To date the target has regressed or worsened from the baseline and is unlikely to be achieved by 2030.	●
Assessment not possible	Progress cannot be calculated due to a lack of data or difficulties in determining the desired direction of change for the indicator.	●

Progress normalisation

To assess progress at the level of national priorities and goals, the CAGR or CR values for individual indicators were normalised by converting them to a common scale that enables comparison. In line with the United Nations methodology, a scoring approach was applied, rescaling the values to a range from 0 to 5.

Normalisation of CAGR values for indicators without target values

For indicators where an increase in value is desirable, the score was calculated using the following formula:

$$CAGR_{Score} = \frac{(max_s - min_s)}{max_{CAGR} - min_{CAGR}} * (CAGR_a - min_{CAGR}) + min_s$$

For indicators where a decrease in value is desirable, the score was calculated using the following formula:

$$CAGR_{Score} = \frac{-(max_s - min_s)}{max_{CAGR_a} - min_{CAGR_a}} * (CAGR_a - min_{CAGR}) + max_s$$

where:

$CAGR_{Score}$ – score corresponding to the CAGR value after normalisation to the 0–5 scale

min_s and max_s – the minimum and maximum score values defining the boundaries of the corresponding CAGR interval

min_{CAGR} and max_{CAGR} – the minimum and maximum CAGR values defining the boundaries of the corresponding CAGR interval

Since CAGR may take any real value, the following operational limits were introduced for normalisation purposes:

- for the „on track or target met” category, the maximum CAGR value was capped at 0.05 (all higher values were treated as 0.05),
- for the „regression” category, –0.05 was adopted as the lower bound for CAGR.

In all other cases, the normalised CAGR values were converted to the 0–5 scoring scale and interpreted according to the intervals defined for the respective progress categories (see Table 4).

Table 4. Score intervals for CAGR

Desired direction of change		Progress assessment	
Increase	Decrease	Category	Score
$CAGR \geq 0.02$	$CAGR \leq -0.02$	On track or target met	[4,5]
$0.0125 \leq CAGR < 0.02$	$-0.0125 \geq CAGR > -0.02$	Moderate progress, but acceleration needed	[3,4]
$0.005 \leq CAGR < 0.0125$	$-0.005 \geq CAGR > -0.0125$	Marginal progress, and significant acceleration needed	[2,3]
$0 \leq CAGR < 0.005$	$0 \geq CAGR > -0.005$	Stagnation	[1,2]
$CAGR < 0$	$CAGR > 0$	Regression	[0,1]

Normalisation of CR values for indicators with target values

For indicators with numerical target values, the score was calculated using the following formula:

$$CR_{Score} = \frac{(max_s - min_s)}{(max_{CR} - min_{CR})} * (CR - min_{CR}) + min_s$$

where:

CR_{Score} – score corresponding to the CR value after normalisation to the 0–5 scale

CR – Completion Ratio

min_s and max_s – the minimum and maximum score values defining the boundaries of the corresponding CR interval

min_{CR} and max_{CR} – the minimum and maximum CR values defining the boundaries of the corresponding CR interval.

Since CR may take any real value in practice:

- for the „on track or target met” category, the maximum CR value used for normalisation was capped at 1.5 (all higher values were automatically set to 1.5);
- for the „regression” category, –0.5 was adopted as the lower bound for CR.

In all other cases, the normalised CR values were converted to the 0–5 scoring scale and interpreted according to the intervals defined for the respective progress categories (see Table 5).

Table 5. Score intervals for CR (Completion Ratio)

Completion Ratio	Progress assessment	
Value	Category	Score
$\frac{V_{2030e} - V_b}{V_{2030} - V_b} \geq 0.95$	On track or target met	[4,5]
$0.50 \leq \frac{V_{2030e} - V_b}{V_{2030} - V_b} < 0.95$	Moderate progress, but acceleration needed	[3,4]
$0.10 \leq \frac{V_{2030e} - V_b}{V_{2030} - V_b} < 0.50$	Marginal progress, and significant acceleration needed	[2,3]
$0 \leq \frac{V_{2030e} - V_b}{V_{2030} - V_b} < 0.10$	Stagnation	[1,2]
$\frac{V_{2030e} - V_b}{V_{2030} - V_b} < 0$	Regression	[0,1]

Progress aggregation

In the final step, the normalised CAGR and CR scores for individual indicators were aggregated first at the level of national priorities and subsequently at the goal level. The results for national priorities and goals were calculated as the arithmetic mean of the aggregated scores.

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