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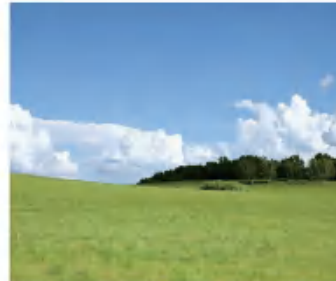
China SDGs Indicators and Progress Assessment

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Foreword »

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Since its opening-up and reform, China has been in the process of rapid economic development with its people enjoying an increasingly improved standard of life. Meanwhile accompanying this dramatic economic growth is the degradation of environment which has, to some extent, damaged the gains of the opening-up and reform and prevented the economy from a healthy and sustainable development. The Chinese government is increasingly aware of that without addressing the environmental issues it is facing now, will jeopardize its long term goal of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Given the magnitude and complexity of the environmental issues in China, there is no easy way in addressing them and the solution to them entails an equal priority being given to environmental protection, ecological conservation and economic development or even higher than the latter by mainstreaming the former into the

overall socio-economic decision-making process. As a matter of fact, China has been in the struggle against environmental pollution since the very beginning of its economic take-off and trying to explore a pathway that could help address China's environmental issues in the way most suitable to China's specific circumstances.

In recent years, especially since the 12th Five-Year Plan period, the enhanced measures including legislation, policy, regulatory and economic means have been taken by the Chinese government in dealing with environmental problems, of which environmental policies have played an important role in this regard. Corresponding to this situation and in meeting the demand of governments at different levels for environmental policy tools, the environmental policy research projects on topics of a wide range have been conducted by some Chinese environmental research institutions

including the Chinese Academy of Environmental Planning (CAEP).

CAEP founded in 2001, is a research advisory body supporting governments in the development of key environmental planning, national environmental policies, and major environmental engineering projects. In the past more than 10 years, CAEP has accomplished the development of the overall planning of national environmental protection for the 10th, 11th and 12th Five-Year Plan periods; water pollution prevention and control planning for key river basins; air pollution prevention and control planning for key regions; soil pollution prevention and control planning; and some regional environmental protection plans. In the same period of time, CAEP also actively engaged in research on such topics as green GDP, environmental taxation, emission trading, ecological compensation, green financing, etc. By so doing, CAEP has become an indispensable advisory body in the environmental decision-making in mainland China. According to *2013 Global Go To Think Tanks Report and Policy Advice* published by University of Pennsylvania, CAEP was ranked 31 in the field of environment in the world. Many of CAEP's research results and project outcomes regarding environmental policies have drawn great attention of decision makers and international institutions, and have been utilized to contribute to the formulation of national environmental policies concerned.

The Chinese Environmental Policy

Research Working Paper (CEPRWP) is a new internal publication produced by CAEP for the purpose of facilitating the academic exchange with foreign colleagues in this field, in which the selected research papers on environmental policies from CAEP are set out on the irregular basis. It is expected that this publication will not only make CAEP's research results on environmental policies be known by foreign colleagues but also serve as a catalyst for creating opportunity of international cooperation in the field of environmental policies, and environmental economics in particular, with a view of both the academic research and practical policy needs.

On September 25, 2015, the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit officially adopted Change Our World – 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which sketched the blueprint for the development and cooperation of all countries in the coming years. As the core of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including 17 sustainable development goals and 169 targets, cover three major areas: economy, society and environment. One of the most important link in implementing SDGs is to measure and monitor each target of SDGs. In March, 2017, the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) reported to the UN Statistical Commission a global monitoring and statistical indicator system (IAEG-SDGs, 2017) containing 232 indicators, providing a globally harmonized measurement

system, but the role in guiding national policy making is relatively limited, so the United Nations encourages countries to develop localized SDGs indicator systems.

SDGs bring China not only pressure and challenges, but also opportunities. China is the first in the world to release the “National Plan on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” and actively promote the action plan of the SDGs. The SDGs proposed by the United Nations are a universal framework with a wide range of 169 targets. How to evaluate these indicators quantitatively and statistically is still under research. To this end, it is necessary to combine China's existing national conditions and sustainable development level with some existing planning, policies and indicators and explore the establishment of a comprehensive monitorable, measurable and evaluable indicator system to measure the progress of China’s localized sustainable development.

Based on the United Nations SDGs Indicators Global Database as well as

China’s reality, this study constructed a framework of 163 localized SDG indicators preliminarily and evaluated 17 SDGs in China's “12th Five-Year Plan” period, identify the existing strengths and weaknesses in China’s implementation of 2030 Agenda, as well as to provide suggestions for China’s achievement of sustainable development goals. It is expected to help the international community to better understand China's progress in implementation of sustainable development and inspire global realization of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This study is the research achievement of “China SDGs Indicators and Progress Assessment Report”, completed by Chinese Academy of Environmental Planning (CAEP) and World Wide Fund for Nature Beijing Office (WWF China). This is the first time to explore the indicator system in China and to establish China’s localized SDGs indicator system under the framework of the UN SDGs. Many thanks go to the National Bureau of Statistics(NBS) and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment for their supports(MEE).



Contents >>

I. Research background	1
II. Research and practice progress in indicator system at international level	3
1. UN	3
2. SDSN	4
3. Germany	5
III.SDGs indicator construction methodology	6
1.Overall concept	6
2. Basic principles	6
3. Indicator selection	7
4. Evaluation method	7
IV.Conclusions and suggestions	19
1.Conclusions of the assessments	19
2.Policy recommendations	22
References	25
Appendix: China's Sustainable Development Progress Assessment Result	27



1. RESEARCH BACKGROUND

On September 25, 2015, the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit officially adopted the Change Our World – 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which sketched the blueprint for the development and cooperation of all countries in the coming 15 years. As the core of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including 17 sustainable development goals and 169 targets, cover three major areas: economy, society and environment. The purposes of establishing these goals are to fundamentally change the traditional concept of one-sided pursue for economic growth, to guide the global development policies and the use of funds in the coming 15 years, as well as to appeal for taking actions in areas critical to human beings and the planet. Therefore, eradicating poverty, protecting the planet and ensuring the sharing of prosperity could be achieved.

SDGs themselves are a huge and complex system. The development stage of each country in the world and the development of each country in different fields vary. Different goals reinforce or contradict each other. Therefore, compared with MDGs, SDGs are complex, diverse and relevant. The measurement and monitoring of each goal is the most important key link in the implementation of SDGs, but how to measure these goals still faces great difficulties. It is urgent to establish a scientific and rational

indicator system for evaluation of sustainable development. The United Nations has organized a transnational working group to propose concrete measurable indicators based on the existing 169 targets in 17 goals. In March, 2017, IAEG-SDGs reported to the UN Statistical Commission a global monitoring and statistical indicator system containing 232 indicators. However, it is very difficult for the global monitoring and statistical indicator system to accurately measure the performance of each country. Whether based on the methodology or the mastery of data, how to evaluate these indicators quantitatively and statistically remains to be further studied.

Clear and specific global SDGs will be of great significance for China to formulate a medium- and long-term sustainable development strategy. China has already ranked second in the world in terms of economic aggregates with annual economic growth of nearly 10%. Besides, China is the world's first energy consumer. All these have made China much concerned in the process of achieving SDGs. China tend to face “double pressure” from developed and developing countries; it is assumed that China will have basically completed industrialization and urbanization between 2030 and 2040. If the time point for implementing SDGs is set at 2030 or earlier, China will need to implement a series of intensive transformation strategies, compressing the space for transformation



and increasing the cost of transformation. Therefore, to establish a scientific and rational SDGs indicator system is the key to implementing the strategy of sustainable development. It is urgent to combine China's existing national conditions and sustainable

development level to establish a monitorable, measurable and evaluable China's localized SDGs indicator system and assessment system, which is also a basic work in implementing 2030 Agenda.

 **Table 1-1 Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs) in 2030 Agenda**

	Goals	Target number
Goal 1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	7
Goal 2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	8
Goal 3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	13
Goal 4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	10
Goal 5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	9
Goal 6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	8
Goal 7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	5
Goal 8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	12
Goal 9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	8
Goal 10	Reduce inequality within and among countries	10
Goal 11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	10
Goal 12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	11
Goal 13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	5
Goal 14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	10
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	12
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	12
Goal 17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	19
Total	169	



2. RESEARCH AND PRACTICE PROGRESS IN INDICATOR SYSTEM AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

After the adoption of the Agenda, at the global level, relevant UN agencies and key think tanks monitored the global sustainable development progress and made a series of research, such as the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), International Sustainable Research Institute (IISD), International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), UK's Overseas Development Institute (ODI), German Development Institute (DIE), and the World Resources Institute (WRI) in the United States. The implementation progress of 2030 Agenda was examined on the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) in July and the United Nations General Assembly in September. The Global Sustainability Report (GSDR) provided scientific assessment information for HLPF. Moreover, from 2016 to 2017, the number of countries submitting voluntary national assessment reports has grown from 22 to 40, including China. SDSN published the “SDGs Index” report annually, ranking the implementation of SDGs in various countries. At the regional level, a number of international agencies assessed and monitored the sustainable development levels and the implementation progress of the SDGs in the EU, OECD and Asia Pacific countries. In 2015, the Asia-Europe Foundation released a research report “Who Will Pay for the Sustainable Development Goals?” to explore how countries can fund the implementation of the SDG. In

February 2016, the European think tank team published “The European Union's Global Strategy: putting sustainable development at the heart of EU external action”. At the national level, Germany adopted the “Sustainable Development Strategy 2016” in January 2017. In accordance with its national conditions, Germany has localized the indicator system of the UN 2030 agenda and established an implementation mechanism that is uniformly dispatched by the Prime Minister's Office.

2.1 UN

SDGs are developed on the basis of MDGs, which use 60 global uniform indicators. Although the number of indicators is small, as of 2015, there had been still countries that did not use these indicators. Compared with MDG, SDGs are not only the goal of economic development, but also related to environmental protection and social inclusion. Therefore, SDGs are actually the more comprehensive development goals of human society, including economic development, social equity, and environmental resource protection. They are the extension of the original meaning of sustainable development. Measurement and monitoring of each target of the SDGs is one of the most important aspects of implementing SDGs. The United Nations has established an inter-agency and expert advisory group (IAEG-SDGs) whose



main task is to develop a set of indicator frameworks for national SDGs measurement standards. In March 2016, the United Nations proposed a global indicator framework with 232 indicators based on the existing 169 targets in 17 goals. The framework was adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2017 and by the United Nations General Assembly in July 2017. A core element of the framework is the data classification and coverage of specific population groups, which aims to realize the main principle of not letting anyone fall behind in the 2030 Agenda, i.e. the indicators of the SDGs should be classified based on the basic principles of official statistics: by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migration, disability, geographic location and other characteristics. Based on the degree of improvement and the availability of overall data, IAEG-SDGs divides the 232 indicators contained in the global indicator framework into three tiers:

- (a) an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries (tier 1).
- (b) an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries (tier 2).
- (c) No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator (tier 3).

Among them, the first tier includes 82 indicators (accounting for 35% of the total), the statistical methodology is consistent, and the data is easy to obtain around the

world; the second tier includes 61 indicators (accounting for 35% of the total), the statistical methodology is clear and specific, but the data is not easy to obtain; the third tier includes 84 indicators (accounting for 36% of the total). This tier lacks uniform standards and methods, and data is difficult to obtain. The other 15 indicators have not yet been classified. In 2016 and 2017, the United Nations released the Sustainable Development Goals Report respectively, selecting some indicators with available data from the IAEG-SDGs global indicator framework as examples to analyze the progress of 17 goals. Based on the updated data, the reports highlight the gains and challenges that the international community faces as it is increasingly aware of the ambitious goals and principles advocated by the 2030 Agenda.

2.2 SDSN

In 2015, the Bertelsmann Foundation and the UN SDSN released “Sustainable Development Goals: Are rich countries ready?”. The report describes the status of 34 OECD countries in implementing sustainable development goals. In 2016, based on this report, they released 2016 Sustainable Development Goal Index and Dashboard, introducing more indicators, deepening the research methods, and expanding the focus to non-OECD countries from the perspective of global development, including 149 of the 193 UN member states. In 2017, they continued to release 2017 Sustainable Development Goal Index and Dashboard, increasing the number of countries from 149 to 157, and the



number of indicators from 77 to 99.

The highlight of this series of reports is the SDG index is established to rank the status of the 17 SDGs of each country, providing the possibility to compare different levels of development between countries. For example, countries with equal income levels, or countries in adjacent regions, compare the implementation of SDGs based on the scores of the SDG indicators.

2.3 Germany

As early as 2002, the German government introduced the National Sustainable Development Strategy and adopted a revised version on January 1, 2017. The core of this strategy is a sustainable development management system, which stipulates tasks that need to be completed within a certain time period, indicators for continuous monitoring, regulatory rules and institution building. In order to effectively monitor the national sustainable development strategy for a long time, starting from 2006, the Federal Statistical Office independently conducted analytical work, prepared indicator reports, and published them every two years, assessed the status of implementation of the strategy, proposed measures to achieve the target and developed the strategy. The whole society can

take a full part in this process. The purpose of this report is to measure the effectiveness of the German government's implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy and to indicate the future direction of development.

By the end of 2017, Germany had prepared national sustainable development indicator reports for six times. Most indicators set quantitative targets and some set qualitative targets. According to the current economic development, the 2010 indicator report fine-tuned the contents of six indicators based on the 2008 indicator report. The 2010 report has four major starting points, generational fairness, quality of life, social solidarity and international responsibility, containing 21 major indicators and 35 small indicators as standards for measuring sustainable economic development. After the United Nations released 2015 Sustainable Development Goals, Germany revised its national sustainable development strategy to implement the UN's indicator system, which was not divided into four indicator groups. In the Strategy, 13 areas and 30 indicators were added in accordance with the 2030 Agenda. In 2016, the Strategy contained 63 key indicators, most of which are linked to quantitative targets; each of the 17 SDGs contained at least one quantifiable indicator.





3. SDGs INDICATOR METHODOLOGY

3.1 Overall concept

Based on the following principles, this study constructs China's SDG indicators. First, systematically analyze the SDG global indicator framework, i.e. three tiers of the global indicator framework: (a) an established methodology and data available; (b) an established methodology and data not easy to be obtained; (c) no established methodology and select monitorable indicators with established methodology. Then, based on the established methodology and monitorable indicators, this study analyzes the status of China's implementation of SDGs and existing problems, and selects monitorable indicators that are suitable for China. Finally, according to the SDGs in the 2030 Agenda and China's sustainable development work, this study analyzes the promotion route of China's SDGs, selects indicators to comprehensively measure China's economic and social development and medium and long-term planning, and establishes China's localized sustainable development indicator system.

3.2 Basic principles

(1) Scientific principle

The indicator system should be scientific, objectively reflect the level and status of sustainable development, and form an interconnected whole of sustainable development. Its research method, document and data collection must have a certain

scientific basis.

(2) Systematic principle

The indicator system should be established based on the systemic thinking of sustainable development, interrelationship between indicators and connection with the external, so as to form an open, interactive and interconnected organic whole with clear objectives.

(3) Representative principle

The physical quantity indicators selected should be representative, reflecting the characteristics of each SDG. On the other hand, they should be relatively independent and able to reflect sustainable development.

(4) Principle of operability

Sustainable development indicators are ultimately measurable and practical, rather than general and subjective descriptions. Each indicator should be monitorable or observable to reach clear conclusions.

(4) Principle of data availability and reliability

Sustainable development indicators can be divided into two categories, one is quantitative indicators that can be quantified, and the other is qualitative indicators that are difficult to quantify. For the selection of China's localized sustainable development indicators, the conditions for collecting



indicator information data should be considered. The source of the indicator data should be statistic and accurate.

3.3 Indicator selection

According to the SDGs global indicator framework system, combined with China's actual situation, 163 indicators were initially selected to establish China's localized sustainable development indicator system, as shown in Table 2-1. Among them, the tier (A) includes the monitorable indicators selected from SDGs global indicator framework system with established methodology (that is tier 1 and tier 2 in global indicator framework; tier (B) includes the indicators with China's statistic data in the United Nations database (updated by the United Nations database on July 21, 2017); tier (C) includes indicators selected to comprehensively measure China's economic and social development and medium- and long-term planning based on China's current statistics.

3.4 Evaluation method

Since it is difficult to define the target values for some of the indicators, we apply “time

sequence analysis” to analyze the trends of 163 indicators. In order to ensure continuous data availability for the indicators, we further selected 123 indicators for progress evaluation. The results of these indicators are demonstrated in different colors: red color indicates poor performance and the goal is difficult to achieve; green color indicates the goal has been achieved or easier to achieve; yellow color means smooth progresses and efforts are being made to achieve the goal (the result is shown in Appendix).

In order to draw attention to the weak indicators, we adopted the following method in the comprehensive evaluation of the progress of 17 goals: crediting 3 points for a “red” indicator, 2 points for a “yellow” indicator and 1 point for a “green” indicator, and then calculating the arithmetic mean, using this result as the score for each goal. The goals with a score close to 3 points are defined as “red”, the goals with a score close to 2 points are defined as “yellow”, and the goals with a score close to 1 point are defined as “green”.





Table 3-1 China Sustainable Development Indicator List

Goal		Monitorable indicators selected from SDGs global indicator framework system with established methodology		China's Localized Sustainable Development Indicators					
		Tier A		Indicators with China's statistic data in the United Nations database		Optional indicators			
				Tier B	Indicator number	Tier C	Indicator number		
1	<p>1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)</p> <p>1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age</p> <p>1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions</p> <p>1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable</p> <p>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)</p> <p>1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)</p>	Indicator number	7	<p>1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)</p> <p>1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age</p> <p>1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable</p>	Indicator number	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •→ Poverty incidence •→ Proportion of urban residents with minimum living allowance to total urban population •→ Proportion of rural residents with minimum living allowance to total rural population •→ Proportion of urban and rural disabled persons with minimum living allowance to total population •→ Proportion of people affected by natural disasters to total population 	Indicator number	5
	<p>2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment</p> <p>2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)</p> <p>2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age</p>	Indicator number	10	<p>2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment</p> <p>2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities</p>	Indicator number	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •→ Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age •→ Per capita food production •→ Per capita disposable income of rural residents 	Indicator number	9



Goal	Monitable indicators selected from SDGs global indicator framework system with established methodology		China's Localized Sustainable Development Indicators			
	Tier A		Indicators with China's statistic data in the United Nations database		Optional indicators	
	Indicator number		Tier B	Indicator number	Tier C	Indicator number
		<p>2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)</p> <p>2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities</p> <p>2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction</p> <p>2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures</p> <p>2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</p> <p>2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies</p> <p>2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies</p>	<p>2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures</p> <p>2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •→ Agricultural labor productivity •→ proportion of fertilizer input •→ Per capita cultivated area •→ Agricultural and forestry water expenditure as a proportion of fiscal expenditure •→ Grain and oil materials reserve expenditure as a proportion of fiscal expenditure •→ Food consumer price index (previous year=100) 	
3		<p>3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratios per 100,000 live births</p> <p>3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</p> <p>3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate</p> <p>3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate</p> <p>3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations</p> <p>3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population</p> <p>3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population</p> <p>3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population</p> <p>3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases</p> <p>3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease</p>	<p>3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratios per 100,000 live births</p> <p>3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate</p> <p>3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate</p> <p>3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</p> <p>3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population</p> <p>3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population</p> <p>3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases</p>	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •→ AIDS incidence •→ Tuberculosis incidence •→ Malaria incidence •→ Number of traffic accidents per 10,000 people •→ Number of health technicians per 10,000 people •→ Number of beds in medical institutions per 10,000 people 	6



Goal	Monitorable indicators selected from SDGs global indicator framework system with established methodology		China's Localized Sustainable Development Indicators			
	Tier A	Indicator number	Indicators with China's statistic data in the United Nations database		Optional indicators	
			Tier B	Indicator number	Tier C	Indicator number
	<p>3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate</p> <p>3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15° years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol</p> <p>3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries</p> <p>3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods</p> <p>3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group</p> <p>3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income</p> <p>3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution</p> <p>3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)</p> <p>3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning</p> <p>3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older</p> <p>3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors</p> <p>3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution</p> <p>3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness</p>		<p>3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease</p> <p>3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate</p> <p>3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol</p> <p>3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries</p> <p>3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution</p> <p>3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)</p> <p>3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning</p> <p>3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors</p> <p>3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution</p> <p>3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness</p>			



Goal	Monitorable indicators selected from SDGs global indicator framework system with established methodology		China's Localized Sustainable Development Indicators			
	Tier A		Indicators with China's statistic data in the United Nations database		Optional Indicators	
	Indicator number		Tier B	Indicator number	Tier C	Indicator number
4	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	7	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Gross rate of admission of children by kindergartens three years prior to primary school → Illiteracy rate of population over 15 years old → Number of college students per 10,000 people → Number of students in secondary schools per 10,000 people → Proportion of agricultural workers with secondary education and above → Higher education student/teacher ratio → Junior high school student/teacher ratio → number of secondary school teachers per 10,000 people → Number of university teachers per 10,000 people → Education expenditure as a percentage of GDP 	10
	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex					
5	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	5	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Equity in employment for men and women → Equity in education for men and women 	2
	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex					
5	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	5	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Equity in employment for men and women → Equity in education for men and women 	2
	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study					
5	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	5	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Equity in employment for men and women → Equity in education for men and women 	2
	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location					
5	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	5	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Equity in employment for men and women → Equity in education for men and women 	2
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions					
5	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with	5	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Equity in employment for men and women → Equity in education for men and women 	2



Monitorable indicators selected from SDGs global indicator framework system with established methodology		China's Localized Sustainable Development Indicators			
Goal	Tier A	Indicator number	Indicators with China's statistic data in the United Nations database		Indicator number
			Tier B	Tier C	
	Tier A	Indicator number	Tier B	Tier C	Indicator number
	ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex				
6	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water 6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100) 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan 6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	8	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100) 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •→ Rural water penetration rate •→ Proportion of rural population with access to centralized water supply •→ Urban water penetration rate •→ proportion of centralized water supply reaching to certain quality •→ Health care and family planning expenditure as a proportion of fiscal expenditure •→ Penetration rate of rural sanitary toilets •→ Proportion of surface water quality reaching or exceeding Class III •→ Proportion of surface water quality below Class V •→ proportion of water in important rivers and lakes reaching to certain quality •→ Urban sewage treatment rate •→ Effective utilization coefficient of farmland irrigation water •→ Volume of water consumption per 10,000 yuan GDP •→ Volume of water consumption per 10,000-yuan industrial added value •→ Per capita water resources •→ development and utilization intensity of water resources •→ wetland protection rate



Goal	Monitorable indicators selected from SDGs global indicator framework system with established methodology		China's Localized Sustainable Development Indicators			
	Tier A		Indicators with China's statistic data in the United Nations database		Optional indicators	
	Indicator number	Indicator number	Tier B	Tier C	Indicator number	
7	<p>7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity</p> <p>7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology</p> <p>7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption</p> <p>7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP</p>	4	<p>7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity</p> <p>7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology</p> <p>7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption</p> <p>7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP</p>	4	<p>Reduction of energy consumption per unit GDP</p>	1
8	<p>8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita</p> <p>8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person</p> <p>8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex</p> <p>8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</p> <p>8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training</p> <p>8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age</p> <p>8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status</p> <p>8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate</p> <p>8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults</p> <p>8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider</p> <p>8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements</p>	13	<p>8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita</p> <p>8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person</p> <p>8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults</p> <p>8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider</p> <p>8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements</p>	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •→ Social security and employment expenditure as a proportion of fiscal expenditure •→ Annual growth rate of GDP •→ All labor productivity •→ Urban survey of unemployment rate (urban registered unemployment rate) •→ mining and trading accidents per 10,000 people 	5



Goal	Monitorable indicators selected from SDGs global indicator framework system with established methodology		China's Localized Sustainable Development Indicators			
	Tier A		Indicators with China's statistic data in the United Nations database		Optional indicators	
	Indicator number	Indicator number	Tier B	Indicator number	Tier C	Indicator number
9	<p>9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport and per capita</p> <p>9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP</p> <p>9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment</p> <p>9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added</p> <p>9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP</p> <p>9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants</p> <p>9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure</p> <p>9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added</p> <p>9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology</p>	9	<p>9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport</p> <p>9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita</p> <p>9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added</p> <p>9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP</p> <p>9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants</p> <p>9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure</p> <p>9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added</p> <p>9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology</p>	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •→ Proportion of transportation warehousing and postal industry investment to total social assets investment •→ Patent ownership per 10,000 people •→ Contribution rate of scientific and technological progress 	3
10	<p>10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population</p> <p>10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers</p> <p>10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff</p> <p>10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)</p>	4	<p>10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population</p> <p>10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)</p>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •→ Gini coefficient 	1



Monitorable indicators selected from SDGs global indicator framework system with established methodology		China's Localized Sustainable Development Indicators			
Goal	Tier A	Indicators with China's statistic data in the United Nations database		Optional indicators	
		Tier B	Indicator number	Tier C	Indicator number
11	<p>11.1.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing</p> <p>11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate</p> <p>11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters</p> <p>11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities</p> <p>11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) in cities (population weighted)</p>	<p>11.1.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing</p> <p>11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters</p> <p>11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) in cities (population weighted)</p>	7	3	14
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •→ Housing security expenditure as a proportion of fiscal expenditure •→ coverage rate of bus stops built every 500 meters in the urban areas with 1 million permanent population •→ Per capita railway mileage •→ Per capita highway mileage •→ Urban and rural community expenditure as a proportion of fiscal expenditure •→ Average annual economic losses due to disasters as a percentage of GDP •→ Disaster-caused annual average death rate per million population •→ Ratio of days with good air quality at prefecture level and above •→ Urban PM_{2.5} annual average •→ Per capita park green area •→ Ratio of urban land use growth rate to population growth rate •→ Domestic garbage innocuous treatment rate •→ Industrial hazardous waste disposal utilization rate •→ National industrial solid waste comprehensive utilization rate 	



Monitorable indicators selected from SDGs global indicator framework system with established methodology		China's Localized Sustainable Development Indicators				
Goal	Tier A	Indicators with China's statistic data in the United Nations database		Optional indicators		
		Indicator number	Tier B	Indicator number	Tier C	
12	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	1	12.2.2(1) material footprint per capita 12.2.2(2) material footprint per GDP 12.2.2(3) domestic material consumption per capita 12.2.2(4) domestic material consumption per GDP	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •→ annual reduction in loss and waste in post-harvest circulation •→ registration coverage of hazardous chemical environment of key prevention and control enterprises •→ New chemical industry admission rate •→ release and transfer reporting rate of characteristic pollutants from key prevention and control enterprises •→ Number of companies having published CSR reports •→ Tourism's comprehensive contribution to GDP 	6
13	13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population 13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	2		0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •→ Mortality caused by natural disasters per 100,000 people •→ Direct economic loss caused by natural disasters as a proportion to GDP 	2
14	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	2	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •→ Eutrophicated sea area in summer •→ Proportion of good water quality (Class I & II) in coastal waters 	2



Goal		Monitorable indicators selected from SDGs global indicator framework system with established methodology		China's Localized Sustainable Development Indicators			
		Tier A		Indicators with China's statistic data in the United Nations database		Optional indicators	
		Indicator number		Tier B		Indicator number	
15	<p>15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area</p> <p>15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type</p> <p>15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management</p> <p>15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity</p> <p>15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index</p> <p>15.5.1 Red List Index</p> <p>15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked</p> <p>15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</p> <p>15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</p> <p>15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked</p>	10	<p>15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area</p> <p>15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type</p> <p>15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management</p> <p>15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity</p> <p>15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index</p> <p>15.5.1 Red List Index</p> <p>15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</p> <p>15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</p>	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •→ Grassland comprehensive vegetation coverage •→ desertification area as a percentage of total land area •→ sand area as a percentage of total land area •→ natural reserve area as a percentage of total land area 	4	
	16	<p>16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age</p> <p>16.2.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause</p> <p>16.3.1 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months</p> <p>16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population</p> <p>16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)</p> <p>16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age</p>	6	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •→ Crime rate 	1



Goal	Monitorable indicators selected from SDGs global indicator framework system with established methodology		China's Localized Sustainable Development Indicators		
	Tier A		Indicators with China's statistic data in the United Nations database		Optional indicators
	Indicator number	Indicator number	Tier B	Tier C	Indicator number
17	<p>17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source</p> <p>17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes</p> <p>17.3.1 Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget</p> <p>17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP</p> <p>17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services</p> <p>17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed</p> <p>17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet</p> <p>17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries</p> <p>17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation</p> <p>17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries</p>	10	<p>17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP</p> <p>17.4.1 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP</p> <p>17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed</p> <p>17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet</p> <p>17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries</p> <p>17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries</p>	<p>→ Proportion of expenditures for assisting other areas in general public budget expenditures</p> <p>→ National fiscal revenue as a proportion of GDP</p> <p>→ National tax revenue as a proportion of national fiscal revenue</p> <p>→ Energy conservation and environmental protection expenditures as a proportion of fiscal expenditure</p>	4
128					91
总计					



4. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1 Conclusions

(1) Conclusions of the 123 indicators being evaluated

Among the 123 indicators being evaluated, 30 of them have reached the goals or getting to reach the goals (i.e., green), accounting for 24%; 84 of them have good basis and it is possible to reach the goals after efforts (i.e., yellow), accounting for 68%; 9 of them have poor basis and it is difficult to reach the goals (i.e. red), accounting for 8%.

(2) Conclusions of the 17 goals being evaluated

The status of SDGs was evaluated after quantitative assessment of indicators. Among 17 SDGs, SDG 10 and SDG12 are defined as “red”, SDG13 and SDG16 are defined as “green”, and the other 13 SDGs are defined as “yellow”.

◇→ Relatively better progress has been made in reaching SDG 13 and SDG 16.

In order to tackle with climate change, China has been adhering to both mitigation and adaptation measures as well as regulating carbon emissions actively, China has also been implementing its climate change action commitments, enhancing climate change adaptation capabilities, participating in global climate governance actions, promoting climate change under South-South cooperation, and contributing significantly to

addressing global climate change. To create a peaceful and inclusive society, China has proposed the establishment of a safe national security system and fighting against various illegal activities continuously; it has been implementing anti-corruption measures and promoting the construction of government by law. Up to now, an overwhelming trend of anti-corruption has been formed and the construction of government by law has been remarkable.

◇→ It is relatively difficult to reach SDG 10 and SDG 12 goals, and it is necessary to increase policy input.

In the aspect of reducing inequality within and between countries, China has been accelerating the equalization of public services, steadily increasing the urban and rural residents' income level, and narrowing the gap between urban and rural residents' living standard. However, China's Gini coefficient is still high, which needs the government's urgent attention. With regard to the sustainable consumption and production, although China has been actively promoting green production and green lifestyles, China's economic development mode is still extensive; while China's energy consumption, water consumption and pollutant emissions per 10,000 yuan GDP have been reducing rapidly, the absolute values are still high. In addition, the public and corporates' awareness of green consumption and green



production needs to be further increased.

◇→ Each of the other 13 SDGs has a good basis and is achievable under efforts.

In the aspect of poverty eradication of SDG 1, China integrates the poverty reduction goals of the sustainable development agenda into the national poverty alleviation mission and gives full play to institutional advantages. China also implements the basic strategies of precise poverty alleviation and precise poverty eradication as well as innovates the poverty alleviation working mechanisms and modes. Through enhancing the work of poverty alleviation, it is expected that under current standard, the rural poor in China will achieve poverty eradication goal by 2020.

In the aspect of promoting hunger eradication and food security for reaching SDG 2, China has been taking measures to develop agricultural production actively. The reform of rural collective property rights system has been implemented with steady progress, the development of eco-friendly agriculture has been further pushed forward, the issue of food and clothing has been basically solved, and the next step work is to make continue efforts to enhance grain production capacity, eliminate malnutrition and promote sustainable agricultural development.

In the aspect of promoting fair and sustainable health development for reaching SDG 3, China has achieved some sustainable development goals in the health sector already. China has reached the sustainable development goals ahead of schedule in reducing maternal mortality rate, children's

mortality rate under-five. However, due to the aging population and rapid urbanization, the problem for health development is still severe. It is necessary to further push forward the reform of the health system and enhance the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases such as AIDS and tuberculosis, so as to improve the level of equalized basic public health services and achieve sustainable development goals in the health sector.

In the aspect of promoting education for all for reaching SDG 4, China has formed a comprehensive education system. 2015 witnessed the fourth consecutive year that the national fiscal expenditure on education accounts for more than 4% of the GDP. China's literacy rate has reached the average level of mid-and-high-income countries. The next step is to push forward the reform of integration between urban and rural compulsory education, promote the coordinated development of regional education, further improve the employment and entrepreneurship service system, and promote the sustainable development of special education.

In the aspect of promoting gender equality for reaching SDG 5, the Chinese government has declared clearly that gender equality as a basic national policy. In recent years, it has been promoting gender equality and harmonious development and protection of female legitimate rights and interests. However, gender equality has not yet been fully acknowledged in China, in particular, the traditional concept of treating women as inferior to men is still a handicap affecting



the protection of women and children's status and rights. The development level of women and children in urban and rural areas is uneven. It is necessary to improve the legal and policy system, increase the participation of women in decision-making and management, and promote the formation of a sound environment which respects women and protects children in the whole society.

In the aspect of promoting water and environment health for reaching SDG 6, China has been implementing the most rigorous water resources management system and actively implementing the water pollution prevention plan, and the problem lies in the safety of drinking water in rural areas has been solved basically. However, with rapid expansion of industrialization and urbanization, issues such as water pollution, water shortage and soil erosion have become prominent in China. It is necessary to further strengthen water quality improvement and water resources protection and promote the sustainable development and utilization of water resources.

In the aspect of promoting sustainable energy for reaching SDG 7, China has been accelerating the adjustment of energy structure and the promotion of clean energy, the achievements made in energy conservation and emission reduction have been remarkable, and almost all people have access to electricity. Besides, the volume of overall renewable energy consumption has reached 520 million tons of standard coal. China has become the world's largest renewable energy producer, and needs to

further optimize the energy supply structure and improve energy efficiency in order to build a clean, low-carbon, safe and efficient modern energy system, and facilitate the realization of energy related sustainable development goals.

In the aspect of facilitating economic growth and employment for reaching SDG 8, China's economy has maintained relatively high-speed growth rate, and economic transformation and upgrading has been accelerating. Therefore, the employment and entrepreneurship promotion has seen remarkable achievements. However, with the economic development entering into a new normal, China's aim to maintain high employment is still under pressure.

In the aspect of strengthening infrastructure and industrialization for reaching SDG 9, the infrastructure construction has been further strengthened. For example, the total mileage of the transportation infrastructure network has exceeded 5 million kilometers, and the world's largest 4G network has been built in China. At the same time, the comprehensive utilization level of industrial resources has been greatly improved, and the structural reform of the supply side supported by innovation has made preliminary progress. China needs to further reinforce the infrastructure construction in poverty-stricken areas, promote the transformation and upgrade of traditional industries.

In the aspect of accelerating sustainable urban construction for reaching SDG 11, China has been actively promoting new urbanization, urban and rural greening construction and



urban construction adapted to climate change. The living conditions of mid-and-low-income people have been further improved, the per capita negative environmental impact has been further reduced, and urban sustainable development and disaster-resistant ability has been further enhanced. China still needs to continue to improve the housing security system to meet the housing demand of low-income people in both urban and rural areas, continue to strengthen technological innovations and standards for green building materials and fabricated buildings, as well as the construction of talent teams.

In the aspect of promoting protection and sustainable use of marine and marine resources for reaching SDG 14, the protection of marine environment and the capacity of marine resources development and utilization have been further enhanced, and marine pollution prevention and treatment have been strengthened in various areas. However, the total eutrophicated sea area in summer has been expanding. It is necessary to promote the treatment of eutrophication in sea areas vigorously.

In the aspect of promoting ecosystem conservation for reaching SDG 15, the stability of various natural ecosystems and the function of ecological services have been further improved and biodiversity has been effectively maintained. However, there is still a large gap between ecological supply and social demand, and forest coverage needs to be largely improved.

In the aspect of enhancing sustainable development of global partnership for

reaching SDG 17, China has been promoting the Belt and Road Initiative actively and increasingly providing assistance to other developing countries, especially the least developed countries, with positive contribution made for implementing the 2030 agenda at both regional and global levels.

4.2 Policy recommendations

(1) It is necessary and urgent to establish a localized SDGs indicator system in China

This study still needs to improve the methodology for overcoming the existing deficiencies, nevertheless, we still believe that based on existing statistical data, it is feasible to establish an indicator system for measuring sustainable development goals, which is also the foundation and guarantee for achieving SDG goals. It is necessary to further strengthen the study of key issues such as indicator methodology and target value setting. On the basis of establishing a quantifiable and national SDGs implementation progress evaluation report shall be launched as soon as possible. It could be led by the competent department, or by the independent third party, which is not only conducive to the promotion of the innovation efforts and achievements in implementing SDGs in China, but also conducive to China's active participation in the assessment of SDGs implementation progress at both international and regional levels. In addition, China needs to further strengthen the monitoring and statistical capacity building, integrate data resources, establish a reasonable data exchange and sharing mechanism, sharpen the capability



of personnel management (including training and performance examination), enhance the statistical capacity and accelerate the construction of big data platforms, so as to timely obtain reliable high-quality classified data.

(2) Accelerate the establishment of effective support mechanisms for promoting SDGs implementation

The 17 sustainable development goals and 169 targets should be included in the national development master plan and special plans. In particular, it is necessary to integrate the important indicators with the special plans and use the integrated indicators as binding indicators. In order to establish and improve the institutional support for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, it is both necessary to strengthen inter-regional and cross-sectorial coordination, and to ensure top-down policy implementation to form an effective “central-local-grassroots level” implementation mechanism. The construction of sustainable development agenda demonstration zones is helpful in accumulating relevant experiences. Implementing the “2030 Agenda for

Sustainable Development” is not only a long-term but also an arduous task. In order to overcome the weak points in some indicators and in some areas, we must continuously improve the risk response mechanism and enhance the risk prevention and control capacity, and ensure that each goal is achieved on schedule and each indicator is appropriately evaluated.

(3) Strengthen international exchanges and cooperation in the field of SDGs

On the one hand, China should learn from the EU, Germany, etc. actively about their advanced experience in top-level design, indicator setting and policy support. Mutual visits and seminars and other forms could be adopted for promoting the communication; on the other hand, it is necessary to strengthen exchanges and cooperation and capacity building in the field of SDGs through the Belt and Road Initiative and South-South cooperation. At the same time, SDGs shall be used as a direction in conducting international cooperation and contributing to the achievement of global sustainable development goals.





Table 4-1 Conclusions of Assessments of China's SDGs

No.	Goals	score	Index Color
Goal 1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.7	Yellow
Goal 2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	1.9	Yellow
Goal 3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	1.5	Yellow
Goal 4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	1.9	Yellow
Goal 5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	2.0	Yellow
Goal 6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	1.8	Yellow
Goal 7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	1.5	Yellow
Goal 8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	1.9	Yellow
Goal 9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	1.8	Yellow
Goal 10	Reduce inequality within and among countries	2.5	Red
Goal 11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	1.8	Yellow
Goal 12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	2.5	Red
Goal 13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	1.0	Green
Goal 14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	2.0	Yellow
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	2.3	Yellow
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	1	Green
Goal 17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	2.1	Yellow



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Appendix: China's Sustainable Development Progress Assessment Result

Goals	Assessment Indicator		Unit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Index Color	Data Source
	No.	Indicator								
SDG1	1	Proportion of population below the international poverty line	%	7.9	6.47	1.85	-	-		UN Database
	2	Poverty incidence	%	12.7	10.2	8.5	7.2	5.7		China Statistical Yearbook
	3	Proportion of urban residents with minimum living allowance to total urban population	%	3.30	3.01	2.82	2.51	2.21		China Statistical Yearbook
	4	Proportion of rural residents with minimum living allowance to total rural population	%	8.08	8.32	8.56	8.42	8.13		China Statistical Yearbook
	5	Proportion of urban and rural disabled persons with minimum living allowance to total population	%	0.77	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.79		China Statistical Yearbook
	6	Proportion of people affected by natural disasters to total population	%	32.13	21.73	28.53	17.80	13.55		China Statistical Yearbook
SDG2	7	Undernutrition incidence	%	11.7	11	10.4	9.8	9.3		UN Database
	8	Per capita disposable income of rural residents	yuan	6997	7917	8896	9892	11422		China Statistical Yearbook
	9	Per capita food production	kg	425.15	436.5	443.46	444.95	453.2		China Statistical Yearbook
	10	Per capita cultivated area	mu/person	1.35	1.5	1.49	1.48	1.47		China Statistical Yearbook
	11	Agricultural and forestry water expenditure as a proportion of fiscal expenditure	%	9.1	9.51	9.52	9.34	9.88		China Statistical Yearbook
SDG2	12	Agricultural guidance index for government expenditure	-	0.26	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.32		UN Database
	13	Total official funds (official development assistance and other official financial flows) for the agricultural sector	USD 1 billion	318.61	202.36	260.14	277.32	386.38		UN Database
	14	Grain and oil materials reserve expenditure as a proportion of fiscal expenditure	%	-	1.09	1.18	1.28	1.49		China Statistical Yearbook
	15	Food consumer price index	-	101.8	104.8	104.7	103.1	102.3		China Statistical Yearbook



Goals	Assessment Indicator		Unit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Index Color	Data Source	
	No.	Indicator									
SDG3	16	Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births	%	25.2	22.2	22.4	20.5	19.8		UN Database	
	17	Mortality of children under 5 years old	‰	15.6	13.2	12	11.7	10.7		UN Database	
	18	Neonatal mortality	‰	7.8	6.9	6.3	5.9	5.4		UN Database	
	19	Proportion of childbirth assisted by skilled health personnel	%	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9		UN Database	
	20	Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 people	per 100,000 people	77	76	72	69	67		UN Database	
	21	Number of persons in need of intervention treatment for neglected tropical diseases	10,000 people	2554.81	2566.31	2582.22	2597.46	2610.06		UN Database	
	22	Suicide mortality	per 100,000 people	9.76				10.02		UN Database	
	23	Mortality due to road traffic injuries	per 100,000 people	20.7	19.3	18.8				UN Database	
	24	Mortality due to unintentional poisoning	per 100,000 people	1.59 (2010)					1.62		UN Database
	25	Net amount of official development assistance to medical research and basic health services	USD 1 billion	9.43	92.28	66.15	43.01	51.25			UN Database
	26	AIDS incidence	%	1.53	2.93	3.12	3.33	3.69			China Statistical Yearbook
27	Malaria incidence	%	0.3	0.16	0.29	0.22	0.23			China Statistical Yearbook	
28	Tuberculosis incidence	%	71.09	70.62	66.8	65.63	63.42			China Statistical Yearbook	
29	Number of traffic accidents per 10,000 people	times	1.56	1.51	1.46	1.44	1.37			China Statistical Yearbook	
30	Number of health technicians per 10,000 people	person	46	49	53	56	58			China Statistical Yearbook	
31	Number of beds in medical institutions per 10,000 people	beds	515.99	572.48	618.19	660.12	710.52			China Statistical Yearbook	



Goals	Assessment Indicator		Unit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Index Color	Data Source
	No.	Indicator								
SDG4	32	Number of students in secondary schools per 10,000 people	person	536	507	505	496	486		China Statistical Yearbook
	33	Proportion of agricultural workers with secondary education and above	%	56.5	60.2	60.2	60.7	59.8		China Labor Statistics Yearbook
	34	Gross rate of admission of children by kindergartens three years prior to primary school	%	62.3	64.5	67.5	70.5	75		China Statistical Yearbook
	35	Number of college students per 10,000 people	person	171.34	176.61	181.38	186.26	190.98		China Statistical Yearbook
	36	Higher education student/teacher ratio		17.42	17.52	17.53	17.68	17.73		China Statistical Yearbook
	37	Junior high school student/teacher ratio		14.38	13.59	12.76	12.57	12.41		China Statistical Yearbook
	38	Amount of scholarship as official development assistance ranked by sector and type of study	USD 1 billion	257.65	94.95	30.43	28.39	17.72		UN Database
	39	Illiteracy rate of population over 15 years old	%	5.21	4.96	4.6	4.92	5.42		
	40	number of secondary school teachers per 10,000 people	persons	11	11	11	12	12		China Statistical Year-book
	41	Number of university teachers per 10,000 people	persons	10	10	11	11	11		China Statistical Year-book
SDG5	42	Education expenditure as a percentage of GDP	%	4.88	5.30	5.10	5.09	5.24		China Statistical Year-book
	43	Equity in education for men and women (ratio of illiteracy between men and women)	%	0.35	0.36	0.38	0.34	0.36		China Statistical Year-book
	44	Proportion of women in national parliament	%	21.33	21.32	21.32	23.4	23.62		UN Database



Goals	Assessment Indicator		Unit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Index Color	Data Source
	No.	Indicator								
SDG6	45	Proportion of population with access to safely managed drinking water services	%	92.05	91.86	91.67	91.48	91.29		UN Database
	46	Proportion of population with access to safely managed sanitation services, including hand washing facilities that provide soap and water	%	38.46	39.34	40.21	41.09	41.97		UN Database
	47	Amount of official development assistance related to water and sanitation as part of the Government's coordinated expenditure plan	USD 1 billion	265.61	208.34	224.76	168.76	214.72		UN Database
	48	Proportion of rural population with access to centralized water supply	%	63	67.9	73.1	78.1	82.4		China Statistical Yearbook
	49	Urban water penetration rate	%	97	97.2	97.6	97.6	98.1		China Statistical Yearbook
	50	Health care and family planning expenditure as a proportion of fiscal expenditure	%	5.89	5.75	5.91	6.7	6.8		China Statistical Yearbook
	51	Health care and family planning expenditure as a proportion of fiscal expenditure	%	70.3	72	73.2	74.1	76.1		China Statistical Yearbook
	52	Penetration rate of rural sanitary toilets	%	61	68.9	71.7	71.2	72.1		13th Five-year Ecological Environmental Protection Plan
	53	Proportion of surface water quality reaching or exceeding Class III	%	13.7	10.2	9	9	8.9		13th Five-year Ecological Environmental Protection Plan
	54	Urban sewage treatment rate	%	83.2	86.9	89.4	90.1	91.9		China Statistical Yearbook
	55	Volume of water consumption per 10,000 yuan GDP	m ³	129	118	109	96	90		13th Five-year Plan for National Water Resources Development
	56	Volume of water consumption per 10,000 yuan industrial added value	m ³	78	69	67	59.3	58.3		13th Five-year Plan for National Water Resources Development
	57	Effective utilization coefficient of farmland irrigation water		0.51	0.516	0.523	0.53	0.536		13th Five-year Plan for National Water Resources Development
	58	Per capita water resources	m ³ /person	1730.2	2186.05	2059.69	1998.64	2039.25		13th Five-year Plan for National Water Resources Development



Goals	Assessment Indicator		Unit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Index Color	Data Source
	No.	Indicator								
SDG7	59	Proportion of population with access to electricity	%	98.55	99.14	99.62	99.98	100		UN Database
	60	Proportion of renewable energy in total final energy consumption	%	16.39	16.83	16.9	17.1	-		UN Database
	61	Energy intensity measured by primary energy and GDP		8.5	8.19	7.85	7.43	-		UN Database
	62	Reduction of energy consumption per unit GDP	%	2.01	3.6	3.7	4.8	5.6		China Statistical Yearbook
	63	Actual annual growth rate of per capita GDP	%	8.79	7.28	7.14	6.81	6.36		UN Database
SDG8	64	Actual annual growth rate of per capita GDP of employed persons	%	8.74	7.17	7.18	6.88	6.49		UN Database
	65	Annual growth rate of GDP	%	9.54	7.86	7.76	7.3	6.9		China Statistical Yearbook
	66	All labor productivity	10,000rmb/person	6.17	6.77	7.39	8.24	8.74		China Statistical Yearbook
	67	Urban survey of unemployment rate (urban registered unemployment rate)	%	4.1	4.1	4.05	4.09	4.05		China Statistical Yearbook
	68	Social security and employment expenditure as a proportion of fiscal expenditure	%	10.23	9.98	10.32	10.49	10.81		China Statistical Yearbook
	69	“Aid for Trade” commitments and payments	RMB100 m	160.75	286.07	370.48	273.53	483.99		UN Database
				510.2	475.61	327.12	239.67	372.26		
70	Number of commercial bank branches and ATMs available per 100,000 adults		29.99	37.12	46.24	54.44	76.37			UN Database
				7.64	7.73	7.97	8.45			



Goals	Assessment Indicator		Unit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Index Color	Data Source
	No.	Indicator								
SDG9	71	Manufacturing added value as a percentage of GDP and per capita	%	32.16	32.42	32.27	32.14	32.15		UN Database
			yuan	1,569.68	1,695.75	1,810.31	1,923.96	2,047.63		
	72	Passenger traffic	10,000 people	3,526,318.73	3,804,034.90	2,122,991.55	2,032,217.81	1,943,271.00		China Statistical Yearbook
	73	Cargo traffic	10,000 T	3,696,961.00	4,100,436.00	4,098,900.00	4,167,296.00	4,175,886.00		UN Database
	74	Mobile phone penetration rate	pcs/100 persons	73.55	82.50	90.33	94.03	92.49		UN Database
	75	Patent ownership per 10,000 people	items	12.00	15.00	17.00	17.00	20.00		China Statistical Yearbook
	76	Contribution rate of scientific and technological progress	%	50.90	52.20	53.70	54.50	55.10		China Statistical Yearbook
	77	Proportion of transportation warehousing and postal industry investment to total social assets investment	%	9.08	8.39	8.24	8.44	8.75		China Statistical Yearbook
	78	CO2 emissions per unit GDP	1kg CO2 equivalent per dollar (converted to GDP 2015)	0.63	0.59	0.57	0.54			UN Database
	79	Research and development expenditure as a percentage of GDP	%	1.79	1.93	2.01	2.05	2.1		UN Database
	80	Number of researchers (full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	persons/1 m people	978	1036	1089	1113			UN Database
	81	Proportion of added value of medium-and-high-tech industries in total added value	%	41.38	41.38	41.38	41.38	41.38		UN Database
82	Total amount of international official assistance (official development assistance and other official financial flows) for infrastructure	RMB100 m	1932.18	1988.65	1897.45	1928.02	2322.05		UN Database	



Goals	Assessment Indicator		Unit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Index Color	Data Source
	No.	Indicator								
SDG10	83	Gini coefficient			0.474	0.473	0.469	0.462		China Statistical Yearbook
	84	Total development resource flows by recipient and donor countries and types of resource flows (e.g., official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	USD 1 billion	49989.09	19280.14	54010.79	61130.84	18092.95		UN Database
	85	Housing security expenditure as a proportion of fiscal expenditure	%	3.5	3.56	3.2	3.32	3.3		China Statistical Yearbook
	86	Per capita railway mileage	km ² /10,000 people	0.69	0.72	0.76	0.82	0.88		China Statistical Yearbook
	87	Per capita highway mileage	km ² /10,000 people	30.48	31.3	32.01	32.64	33.3		China Statistical Yearbook
	88	Urban and rural community expenditure as a proportion of fiscal expenditure	%	6.98	7.21	7.96	8.54	9.03		China Statistical Yearbook
	89	Average annual economic losses due to disasters as a percentage of GDP	%	0.48	0.76	0.98	0.52	0.39		Statistical Bulletin of Social Service Development (2015)
	90	Disaster-caused annual average death rate per million population	%	0.385	0.988	1.36	0.355	0.6		Service Development (2015)
SDG11	91	Ratio of days with good air quality at prefecture level and above	%	-	-	60.5	66	76.7		Environmental Status Bulletin
	92	Urban PM _{2.5} annual average	mg/m ³	-	-	72	64	50.2		Environmental Status Bulletin
	93	National industrial solid waste comprehensive utilization rate	%	60.1	61.2	62.3	62.6	-		Environmental Data Book (2015)
	94	Ratio of urban land use growth rate to population growth rate		1.69	3.05	1.1	2.47	1.09		China Statistical Yearbook
	95	Per capita park green area	m ²	11.8	12.26	12.64	12.95	13.16		Urban-rural Construction Statistical Bulletin
	96	Industrial hazardous waste disposal utilization rate	%	78.4	78	76.1	82.3	81.08		Environmental Data Book (2015)
	97	Domestic garbage innocuous treatment rate	%	79.7	84.8	89.3	91.8	94.1		China Statistical Yearbook



Goals	Assessment Indicator		Unit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Index Color	Data Source
	No.	Indicator								
SDG12	98	Number of companies having published CSR reports	pcs	1017	1712	1751	2016	1650		Corporate Sustainability Report Resource Center
	99	Tourism's comprehensive contribution to GDP	%	-	9.41	10.08	10.39	10.8		China Tourism Statistics Bulletin
SDG13	100	Mortality caused by natural disasters	persons	1014	1530	2284	1818	967		China Statistical Yearbook
	101	Direct economic loss caused by natural disasters	RMB100 m	3096	4186	5808	3374	2704		China Statistical Yearbook
SDG14	102	Eutrophicated sea area in summer	km2	74000	98000	65000	64400	77750		Bulletin on China's Marine Ecological Environment
	103	Proportion of good water quality (Class I & II) in coastal waters	%	62.8	69.4	66.4	70.4	73.4		China Coastal Sea Area Environmental Quality Bulletin (2016)
	104	Grassland comprehensive vegetation coverage		51	53.8	54.2	53.6	54		National Grassland Monitoring Report
SDG15	105	Proportion of nature reserves to land area	%	15.54	15.55	15.19	15.26	15.26		China Statistical Yearbook
	106	Proportion of important sites for protection of terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity in reserves by ecosystem type	%	41.04	41.04	41.53	41.57	41.57		UN Database
SDG15	107	Forest area as a percentage of total land area (forest coverage)	%	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6		UN Database
	108	Progress in implementing sustainable forest management	Ground biomass per million tons of forest	20255.4 (2010data)				10945.3		UN Database
SDG15	109	Total area of a sites important to protection of mountain biodiversity covered by reserves	%	66.66	66.66	66.88	66.88	66.88		UN Database
	110	Red List Index		0.77	0.77	0.76	0.76	0.76		UN Database



Goals	Assessment Indicator		Unit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Index Color	Data Source
	No.	Indicator								
SDG15	111	Official development assistance and public expenditure on biodiversity and ecosystems	USD 1 billion	31.87	53.52	129.25	48.68	165.02		UN Database
	112	Official development assistance and public expenditure on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	USD 1 billion	31.87	53.52	129.25	48.68	165.02		UN Database
SDG16	113	Number of victims of intentional homicides per 100,000 people	persons/100,000 people	0.89	0.83	0.79	0.74	-		UN Database
SDG17	114	Proportion of expenditures for assisting other areas in general public budget expenditures	%	-	0.1	0.11	0.14	0.15		China Statistical Yearbook
	115	Proportion of remittances (US dollars) to total GDP	%	0.22	0.2	0.19	0.29	0.4		UN Database
	116	Dollar value of financial and technical assistance provided to developing countries, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	USD	460.44	732.53	517.17	577.2	602.47		UN Database
SDG17	117	National fiscal revenue as a proportion of GDP	%	21.23	21.7	21.71	21.8	22.21		China Statistical Yearbook
	118	National tax revenue as a proportion of national fiscal revenue	%	86.39	85.81	85.54	84.9	82.04		China Statistical Yearbook
	119	Energy conservation and environmental protection expenditures as a proportion of fiscal expenditure	%	-	2.35	2.45	2.51	2.73		China Statistical Yearbook
	120	Repayment of principal and interest as a percentage of exports of goods and services	%	0.65	0.44	0.47	0.52	1.55		UN Database
	121	Proportion of population using the Internet	%	31.69	34.8	37.18	40.49	43.75		UN Database
	122	Fixed Internet broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants, by Internet speed subscription		11.13	12.94	13.88	14.66	18.88		UN Database
	123	Dollar value of various resources provided for strengthening the statistical capacity of developing countries	10,000 USD	99.33	52.42	4527.37	41.81	-		UN Database

Scientific Research Platforms

Center for Total Quantity Control and Emission Trading

Center for Ecological Environmental Compensation

Center for Environmental Research on Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region

Center for Heavy Metal Pollution Prevention

Center for Climate Change and Environmental Policy

Center for Environment and Health

Center for Environmental Zoning

Center for Ecological Environment in Yangtze River Economic Zone

Center for Environmental PPP

Center for Environmental Protection Tax

Center for Investment Performance Management

Center for Ecological Environment and Economic Accounting

Center for Rural Environmental Protection

Center for Regional Air Quality Simulation and Control

Center for Environmental Auditing





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