



7th Monitoring Report Multi-level

2030 Agenda Basque Country

2023

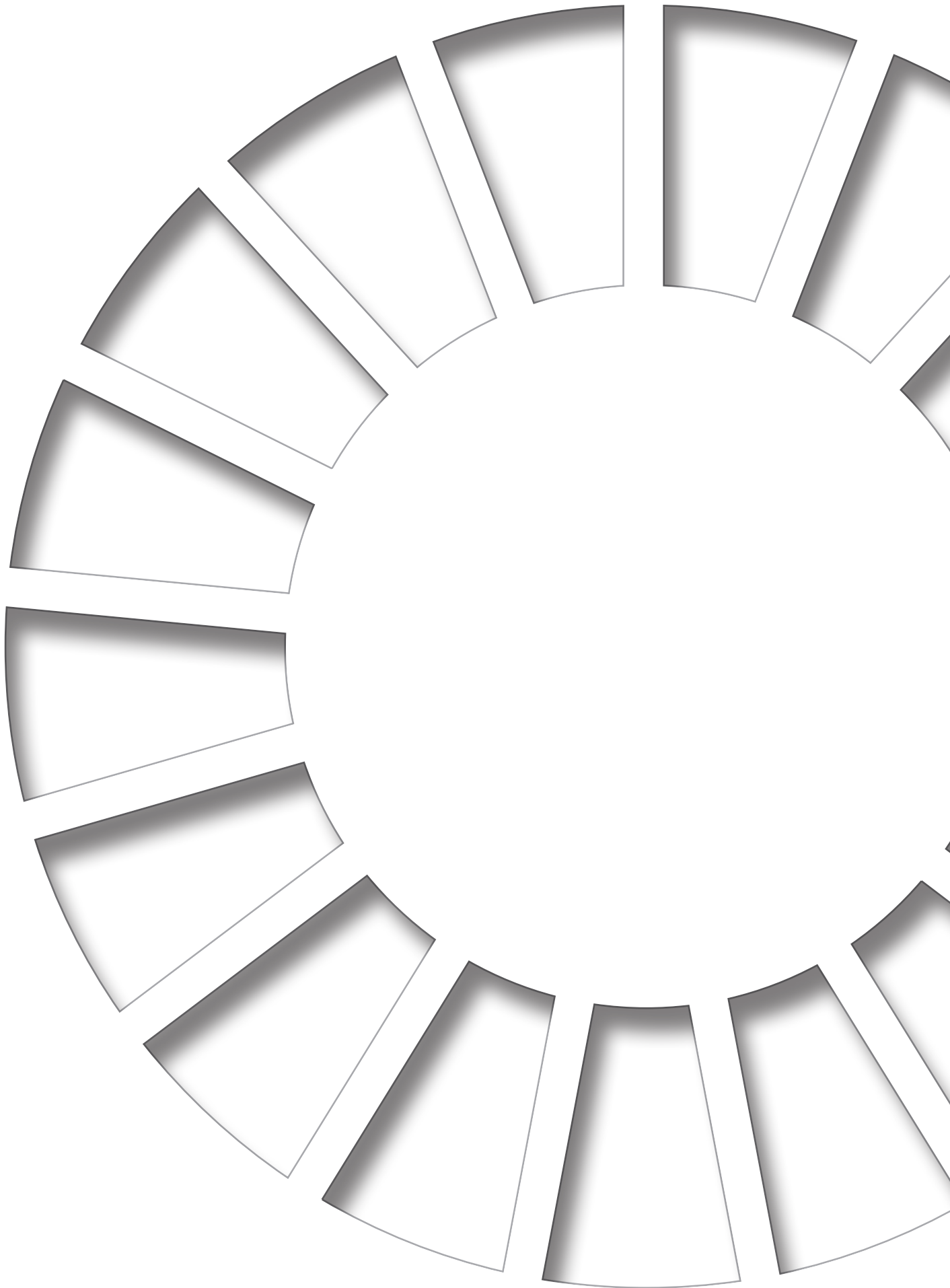
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Presentation

This is the seventh Voluntary Monitoring Report of the 2030 Agenda for Euskadi. This data reflects a trajectory that began on November 24, 2016. On that day, the Lehendakari, Iñigo Urkullu Renteria, delivered his inaugural speech in the Basque Parliament and proclaimed the Basque commitment to the new global Agenda.

On April 10, 2018, the Basque Government presented the first Voluntary Monitoring Report of the Euskadi Basque Country 2030 Agenda, for the year 2017. This report, as a first step, linked the objectives and targets of the 2030 Agenda to the commitments of the Government Program. Thus, the Basque government was the first sub-state government to present a report of this nature. Since then, it has continued to present it every year until reaching this seventh edition that is now being presented.

Continuing the work developed since 2016 in the XI Legislature, on June 29, 2021, the Basque Government approved the Basque Program of Priorities of the 2030 Agenda, for the period 2021-2024, which constituted the action plan of the General Secretariat of Social Transition and the 2030 Agenda of the Presidency of the Basque Government for the XII Legislature.

The mission of this program is to promote a culture of social contract around the commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals. Its main objectives are to contribute to internal social cohesion, to be part of the best international efforts for peace, justice, and sustainability, to promote policy coherence, and to assume the 2030 Agen-

da as a commitment to promote transformative priorities.

Within this framework, it establishes four axes: dissemination, coordination, prioritization, and evaluation. In terms of dissemination, it promotes an ambitious program of information, training, social communication, and citizen participation on the meaning and importance of the SDGs.

In the coordination axis, the Agenda 2030 Euskadi Forum (multi-agent) has been created as the core area of governance and inter-institutional and social collaboration. It brings together the different Departments of the Basque Government, the three Provincial Councils, EUDEL (Association of Basque Municipalities), the City Councils of the capitals, Basque universities, as well as entities representative of public-private collaboration and organized civil society.

The strand concerning prioritisation entailed the definition of a panel of six driver commitments and seven flagship projects in the fields of fairness, education, climate, energy and biodiversity, urban agenda, overall health, circular economy and peacekeeping. These seven projects are subject to specific monitoring.

One of the cornerstones of the fourth strand, focused on evaluation, is the discipline of producing voluntary annual monitoring reports. Meanwhile, in 2023 an indicator dashboard was set up for the monitoring and evaluation of development and fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals, shared by all three institutional levels.

Thanks to this tool, this seventh Voluntary Report for the first time has a multi-level information aspect, reflecting a national perspective on the commitment developed during 2023 by the Basque Government, but also in certain spheres by the three Provincial Authorities (the governments of each of the Basque Country's three provincial territories), and the city councils of the three provincial capitals.

The Basque 2030 Agenda Priorities Programme thus provides the cross-cutting framework to facilitate inter-departmental efforts and inter-institutional and social coordination of the Basque Government's commitment in this field. In addition, each area and department has its own dashboard with specific and programmatic links to each of the SDGs corresponding to its sector of competence.

This seventh Voluntary Monitoring Report documents the roll-out of this commitment over the course of 2023, both as a whole and for each sector. It serves first of all as a summary account of the more than 1,550 significant actions connected with the 17 SDGs and their corresponding targets, developed by the Basque Government as a whole. These actions are published and available on the Irekia Open Government website. They are all combined in this edition with the most significant actions developed by the Provincial Authorities and the City Councils of the provincial capitals.

The structure of this seventh report consolidates the summary of the previous version, which add-

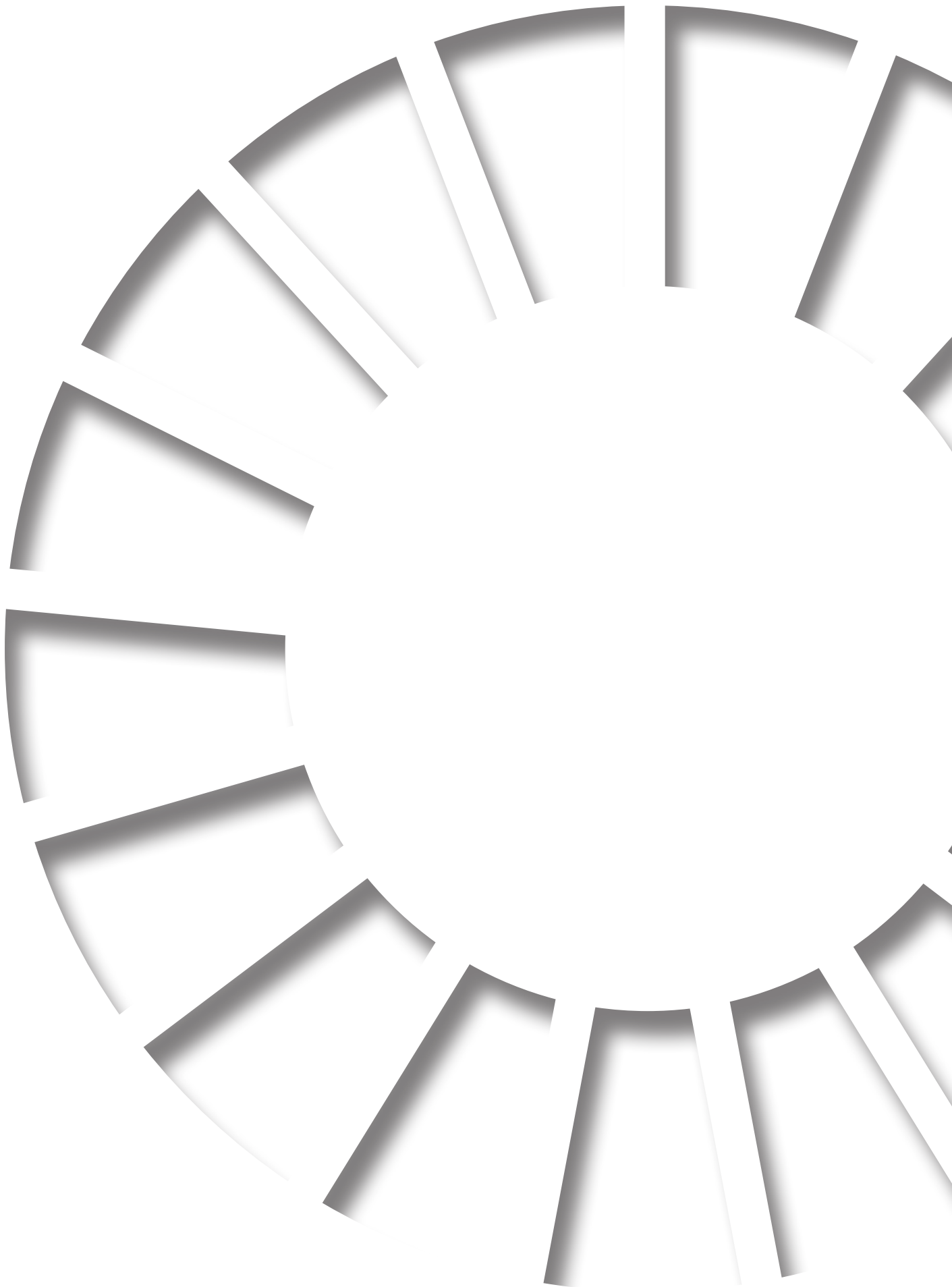
ed a new first part to the previous reports. This section of the document covers both an overall analysis of the 2030 Agenda health prognosis, and a cross-cutting summary of the Basque Country's commitment to the SDGs over the course of 2023.

Just as this report for the first time offers a multi-level perspective, we would also emphasise that this first part of the document is aligned with and inspired by (almost literally in some sections) the assessment set out by the (multi-level) Basque 2030 Agenda Forum in its 2023 report and 2024 management plan.

The structure of this initial section, entitled "an overview of 2023", is thus divided into four points: an assessment of the global context; a cross-cutting analysis of the Basque Country's contribution in 2023; summary of key actions; and other specific contributions.

The second part of the document corresponds to the format of the previous reports, offering a detailed perspective on the monitoring of institutional policies in the Basque Country for each of the 17 SDGs.

In this seventh edition, two annexes of great importance have been incorporated: Report on the alignment of the Basque Government's 2024 budget with the Agenda 2030's SDGs and the Statistical Annex of Indicators. This seventh report is being sent to the United Nations along with the second Monitoring Report on the Urban Agenda of the Basque Country.





First Part

An Overview of 2023

1. Appraisal of the global context

The self-appraisal exercise of preparing a Voluntary Monitoring Report is embodied in a very extensive list of compliance or assessment parameters according to the adopted or envisaged goals, targets, indicators, commitments, actions or measures. In any event, this is an essential exercise, which is undertaken in the second part of this document.

Nevertheless, and at the same time, this quantitatively detailed perspective needs to be seen to be complemented by a more qualitative appraisal of the global context, so that we do not fail to see the wood for the trees. This is the objective of this first part of the document. Moreover, and before addressing the sectorial assessments overall, the aim is to highlight certain priority elements for reflection in the current context, both from a local and global perspective.

The analysis and monitoring of the compliance of the SDGs cannot be undertaken as if their scope of application were an island that could disengage from the monitoring of the 2030 Agenda in the rest of the world. The assessment of the advances in the localisation of the SDGs necessarily requires gauging the global progress in the historical context and time frame in which it is expressed. An approach that, therefore and first, reviews what happened in the world and regarding the SDGs in 2022.

1.1. A turbulent international situation

From this perspective, 2023 was indeed a year of huge tensions and uncertainties, shaping both our global and local reality. The world is going through a truly dreadful 15-year historical cycle.

After the economic and financial crisis unleashed from 2008 onwards, and following two long years of global pandemic, in 2023 we continued to see global and local consequences from the ongoing war in Ukraine. And since 7 October, this has been worsened by the situation of violence, war and invasion in Gaza.

Ukraine and Gaza are two recent scenes of warfare. They are not the only ones: Yemen, Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan, Myanmar, South Sudan, Ethiopian, Somalia, Sahel, Democratic Republic of the Congo... are just some of the names to be added to the list plagued by war.

We feel its unacceptable human and humanitarian consequences, and the whole world suffers its destructive effects in terms of energy, ecology, inflation and the socio-economic situation. The impacts of all this on the most vulnerable sectors remain part of the global contradictions and tensions afflicting us. Inequality gaps are growing, both internally and between different countries.

As indicated in the previous report, it must emphatically be reiterated that the fight regarding poverty, gender equality, education, health, climate change, care for the planet, inclusive economic growth, sustainable cities and communities, justice, and also peace, of course, in the current context, are priorities which cannot be put off, having already deliberately been established by the international community in 2015.

The core elements of the 2030 Agenda are global and local challenges which we must address jointly, and which the effects of the pandemic and the wars raging around the world have made all the more pressing.

1.2. An inadequate scorecard in global SDG fulfilment

From 2018 onwards there was clearly a broad international consensus as to the diagnosis of fulfilment of the SDGs: the process of transformation promoted by the 2030 Agenda was not happening quickly enough, nor was it achieving sufficient impact.

In fact, for this very reason in September 2019, during the 74th UN General Assembly, the Secretary-General, António Guterres, called on governments, companies and civil society to intensify their efforts towards the global objectives, declaring the next 10 years to be the Decade of Action for the SDGs. Six months later the pandemic was declared, and as previously indicated, this was followed without a break by the wars in Ukraine and Gaza.

Against this backdrop, 2023 was for the United Nations the year to evaluate the SDGs at the halfway point of the 2015-2030 period. It was also the world's second post-pandemic year, year two of the war in Ukraine, and year one of the war in Gaza. The world has since 2008 lived through an uninterrupted succession of profound crises with a global impact.

Between 16 and 20 September 2023, then, New York hosted the United Nations SDG Summit, with the fundamental aim of specifically evaluating the degree of development and fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda worldwide, at this halfway stage. The Basque Country and its institutions played an active role at this summit, both in the preparatory process and during the event, presenting the Now 2030 documents.

According to the comments made at the summit, in late 2023, as at the end of the previous year, it should be stated that the progress scorecard so far with regard to the UN Global Agenda goals is clearly inadequate. While in 2019 it was asserted that time was running out and we had not made sufficient progress, the position at the end of 2023 forces us to recognise that the difficulties and obstacles have grown, and that the forecast for fulfilment of the SDGs around the world is still no better.

There are probably various reasons for this. To begin with, a highly unfavourable international context. We see growing geostrategic tensions, political polarisation, and the emergence of illiberal, populist governments. Within such a context, priorities on the international stage shift towards more defensive and short-termist positions. The need for major transformations loses priority.

Meanwhile, insufficient drive and determination on the part of the 2030 Agenda signatory states goes hand-in-hand with a lessened scope for engagement by non-state institutions and social actors in the governance of the SDGs, or very limited investment in information, outreach, social education and active citizenship.

1.3. *"It is time to react"*

In the Basque Country we maintain the key assertions set out in the previous report:

- "Although this scorecard is clearly insufficient, there is one element of the SDG diagnosis which has remained unchanged since 2015».
- "The 2030 Agenda is both a need and an opportunity. We urgently need as a planet to progress towards its fulfilment, a challenge which we cannot allow to pass us by".
- "The inadequate development of the global goals and the adverse context we are passing through demand a proactive response».
- "If we passively allow the current momentum along a track of devaluation to continue unaltered until 2030, the end result will clearly be negative".

There can be no question that it is above all the job of the United Nations to lead this response. Now is the time to structure a reaction that will serve as a turning point in the global and local commitment to the 2030 Agenda. The UN SDG Summit in September 2023 did not achieve that goal. The next step is to speed up our reflection for action and reaction. A proactive reflection.

In September 2024, the United Nations has a further opportunity at what has been named the Summit of the Future. Its aim is to "enhance cooperation on critical challenges and address gaps in global governance, reaffirm existing commitments including to the Sustainable Development Goals and the United Nations Charter, and move towards a reinvigorated multilateral system that is better positioned to positively impact people's lives".

The United Nations states that “building on the SDG Summit in 2023, Member States will consider ways to lay the foundations for more effective global cooperation that can deal with today’s challenges as well as new threats in the future”.

Within this context, the growing presence of war and its effects around the world should bring about an international reflection as to the content and updated forecasts for SDG 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies. It is essential that the 2030 Agenda also serves as an authoritative reference point in combating war and supporting peace. The Basque 2030 Agenda Forum will share this message whenever the opportunity arises through involvement on international forums.

In any event, there is no need to wait until September 2024. The way in which we prepare for this new summit, from this point onwards, will reveal its genuine virtues. The staging of these major summits must serve to go beyond the routine of a yearly top-level international gathering, which nonetheless lacks concrete results. This is essential, since these summits could prove highly useful if they succeed in offering a response to specific, necessary goals.

In March 2023, the President of the Basque Government, Iñigo Urkullu Renteria, presented the first Now 23 proposal document to the United Nations, calling for the format and effects of the SDG Summit to be broadened. It specifically proposed a rigorous, global assessment from 2015 up to 2030, and a definition of urgent priorities for the SDGs, from 2023 to 2030.

Alongside this, it argued for a Declaration of Specific Commitments by institutions and social actors, based on the principle that we must accept there can be no further delays, because “2030 is now”. That document and its contents remain fully valid with a view to the Summit of the Future to be held in September 2024.

2. A cross-cutting analysis of the Basque contribution in 2023

In 2023, Spain underwent two long and tense electoral processes: the municipal and devolved elections of 28 May, and the general election of 23 July. The new Spanish government could not be sworn in until well into the month of November. Clearly, such circumstances to some extent dictate the normal course of operations at the various institutions. They provide the context helping to explain and better position the Basque Country's commitments to the global Agenda.

The second part of this document offers a comprehensive SDG monitoring and fulfilment scorecard for the development of all public policies of the Basque Government, as well as many of those headed by the Provincial Authorities and the City Councils of the provincial capitals. We would expect this scorecard to show, despite the challenging landscape, that the Basque institutions and different social actors have continued efficiently to drive forward the SDGs within the scope of their competences and possibilities.

At this point we now reflect the Basque contribution from a cross-cutting perspective, identifying and summarising both the main advances and the pending challenges or areas for improvement.

2.1. Three main achievements consolidated

Over the course of 2023, despite the adverse global context, the Basque Country maintained its commitment and determination in terms of promoting the 2030 Agenda. From the qualitative perspective, we would emphasise three major advances now consolidated with significant prospects for the future:

2.1.1. From the Basque 2030 Agenda Forum to the Basque SDG Alliance

Over the course of this Legislature, the Basque Country equipped itself with two frameworks of governance to promote the 2030 Agenda: the Basque 2030 Agenda Forum and the Basque SDG Alliance.

•The Forum. On 6 July 2021, the Basque Government approved Decree 166/2021, creating and regulating the Basque 2030 Agenda Forum. It is made up of the following bodies: the Plenary, the Standing Committee, five Working Parties (Governance, Urban Agenda, Social Transformation, Energy-Climate Transformation and Economic-Digital Transformation); and Guneak, a platform to open up public, private and social participation and collaboration.

The Plenary comprises the President of the Basque Government, the Basque Government Ministries, the three Provincial Authorities, EUDEL, the City Councils of the provincial capitals, the vice-chancellors of the three Basque universities, representatives of the third sector in the Basque Country, through Sareen Sarea, as well as representatives of public-private partnership through the Basque Center for Climate Change (BC3); the Basque Research and Technology Alliance (BRTA) Science and Technology Consortium; and ACLIMA, Basque Environment Cluster.

Three years have now passed, allowing us to confirm three major achievements: (1) A fluid model of governance has been consolidated, with public, private and civil society participation; (2) spaces have been forged for coordination and deliberation, improving information flows and cooperation; and (3) a criterion has been promoted linking the 2030 Agenda to *methodological specificity*, expressed through clear goals and projects.

•**Alliance, Social Contract and Guide.** One of the Forum bodies, Guneak, devised the Basque SDG Alliance, presented 2 October 2023. By the time this Report went to press, 90 social actors had already signed up and got involved. The agreement is based on the Declaration “For a Basque 2030 Agenda Social Contract”, containing five commitments and five practical implications. These may be summarised as follows:

- Strengthen collaboration among social organisations, and between them and institutions.
- Implement the SDGs in the internal functioning and management of companies and organisations.
- Publicise and promote the 2030 Agenda and encourage participation and engagement by citizens.
- Promote the principles of solidarity and sustainability as the foundations of the 2030 Agenda.
- Model the Basque experience and facilitate exchange at the international level.

With regard to the second of these strands, the “Guide to developing the 2030 Agenda at companies and organisations” was presented. This guide allows any type of entity to incorporate a commitment to the SDGs within its internal management.

In short, the Basque 2030 Agenda Forum, the Basque Alliance for the SDGs, the Declaration “For a Basque 2030 Agenda Social Contract”, and the Guide to Develop the 2030 Agenda at Companies and Organisations, represent newly created infrastructure. They are now consolidated as ongoing support for the Basque commitment to the SDGs, and constitute the specific, practical and local application of “SDG 17. Partnerships”.

2.1.2. The Local 2030 global headquarters in the Basque Country

At the end of 2023 the Local 2030 Coalition Secretariat established its global headquarters in the Basque Country. 3 November 2023 saw the signature of the “Inter-administrative collaboration agreement between the Spanish Government, the Basque Government, Bilbao City Council and the BBK Foundation for the establishment of the Local 2030 headquarters in Bilbao”. Signature of the document marked the definitive culmination of a long internal and international process.

The Basque Government had since early 2021 been hard at work on the success of its bid to the United Nations to host the facility. These efforts resulted in the proposal made at the High-Level Political Forum of the United Nations in 2022. Lastly, the proposal was endorsed at the United Nations in September that year.

The Local 2030 Coalition is the platform of the United Nations system to accelerate the localisation of the SDGs. It is chaired by UN-Habitat, and co-chaired by the other UN agencies in rotation. Its mission is to help localise the SDGs, through local and regional institutions worldwide, promoting innovation and collaboration with local actors, the private sector and community organisations.

In short, the choice of the Basque Country as the base for Local 23 represents recognition of the track record built up here with regard to the SDGs, lending added present and future responsibility to Basque institutions. An international institution of the utmost international status and importance is now established in the Basque Country for the coming years. The aim of the Basque Government is to contribute to the localisation process, by providing the experience of its own SDG commitment model, through Local 2030.

2.1.3. The indicator system, monitoring and scorecard

Over the course of this Legislature, the Basque Government has consolidated a system of analysis and evaluation resting on three major reference points: the indicator panel, the monitoring memoranda and the Voluntary Monitoring Reports

•**The indicator panel.** Up until 2022, the Basque Government had its own SDG monitoring panel. On 30 January 2023 an initial panel of 50 indicators shared by the three institutional levels was presented together with Eustat-Basque Statistics Office. Over the course of the past year, the final number of indicators has been increased to 336, with 103 disaggregated as far as the provincial level and 69 at the municipal level, for the joint monitoring of Basque Government, Provincial Authority and City Council policies.

The panel serves to disaggregate these statistical indicators for the 251 municipalities of the Basque Country. This offers a perspective on SDG fulfilment for the whole of the Basque Country. The panel is available on the Eustat 2030 Agenda indicator outreach platform.

•**Memoranda.** Over the course of the whole Legislature, the General Secretariat of Social Transition and 2030 Agenda has presented yearly Reports on the fulfilment of the commitments given. The

structure of these documents is divided into two parts: a commitment fulfilment memorandum; and a management plan for each upcoming year.

The same working methodology has also been passed on to the Basque 2030 Agenda Forum and to each of its bodies, which each draw up a yearly memorandum and management plan.

•Annual voluntary monitoring reports. The processes of fulfilment, memorandum and operational scorecard for each year and the whole legislature are supplemented by the presentation of the 2030 Agenda Voluntary Annual Monitoring Reports to the United Nations. The Basque Government has been recognised as the first sub-national government to present such reports. The reports have been published without a break since the first edition in 2018, making this the seventh.

The 2022 report included for the first time a specific Urban Agenda Monitoring Report, as well as an annex containing a Report on the Alignment of the Basque Government's Budget with the SDGs. Both documents are likewise included in this new report. Meanwhile, as one new development the 2023 report, has multi-level status, offering a joint perspective on actions by the Basque Government, the Provincial Authorities and the City Councils of the three provincial capitals.

In short, the system of indicators, monitoring and scorecards has been a core project of the Basque Government's Legislature plan for the 2030 Agenda. The work undertaken has resulted in robust infrastructure for the measurement, analysis and adaptation of strategies and actions, involving the whole Basque institutional system.

2.2. Three priority areas for improvement

The appraisal is thus a highly positive one. Nonetheless, as stated in last year's memorandum, "no positive appraisal offers sufficient arguments to refute the possibility of improvement", and nor does this. At least the following three challenges may be identified, seen as priority areas for improvement: renewable energies, demographic challenge and outreach.

To place this appraisal in context, it is worth turning to the national goal indicator. In 2020, the Basque Government Legislature Programme set 10 national goals for 2024, evaluated continuously and also by means of the yearly scorecard. Of these ten goals, according to the data available at the end of 2023, eight reveal a notable degree of fulfilment:

- Reduce unemployment below 10%. By the end of 2023, this stood at 7%.
- Position the Basque Country among those European nations with the lowest social inequality. The Basque Country is among the three nations with the lowest poverty levels in the European Union, almost two points below the European average.
- Surpass 40% of Gross Domestic Product in advanced Industry and Services. By the end of 2023: 40.2%.
- Consolidate the school dropout rate below 7%: the figure stands at under 5%.
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30%. A 35.5% reduction has been achieved, greater than that seen in European Union countries on average (23.6%).
- Position the Basque Country among the 6 European countries with the highest gender equality index. The Basque Country has now climbed to 7th place.
- Achieve convergence with the European average in R&D. According to Eurostat, the Basque Country has achieved 2.32% of GDP, thereby bringing about convergence with Europe.
- Particular mention should be made of the goal of increasing life expectancy. Progress here has been checked by the increase in deaths as a result of the pandemic. Nonetheless, life expectancy in the Basque Country is among the highest in the world. Japan has a longer life expectancy than any other country, at 84.6 years, while in the Basque Country the figure is 83.6 years.

In these eight national goals aligned with the SDGs, the scorecard for the third year of the Legislature reflects either effective fulfilment of the targets set, or otherwise clearly favourable progress. To establish a complete overview, we must combine this positive appraisal with the shortcomings seen in two of these goals: renewable energies and demographics.

-Renewable energies. In terms of renewable energy generation and consumption, the goal set at the start of the legislature was for renewable energies to account for 20% of final consumption. We

are a long way off achieving this goal in the Basque Country. According to Eustat data for 2021, final renewable energy consumption in the Basque Country stands at 17%. The EU-27 average is 22%. This is now the goal for the Basque Country.

Achieving much greater growth in such sources of energy must now be a national priority of the first order. It is essential to develop joint efforts to socialise and extend this commitment in response to the challenge of climate change. In this regard, among other instruments that have been activated, on 8 February 2024 the Energy Transition and Climate Change Law was passed, while the Territorial Sectoral Renewable Energies Plan is currently being processed. Meanwhile, the Basque 2030 Agenda Forum placed this goal among the priorities shared across the board for the coming years.

-Demographic challenge. The goal set at the start of the legislature was to increase the birth rate by 10%. This goal has not been achieved, nor has there been a change in the downward trend, among other factors because of the impact of the pandemic and the successive crises, which have not facilitated a favourable context for people's plans to raise a family. The average age at which young people leave the parental household in the European Union is 26.5 years. In the Basque Country it is 29.7. This is one of the latest ages in Europe for young people to achieve independence. The average age of first-time mothers in the Basque Country is 32.3 years, while in the European Union it is 29.7.

The fertility rate in the Basque Country is now 1.28, at the bottom of the EU league table together with Italy and Spain. The EU average is 1.5. In demographic terms, the generational replacement rate to guarantee the renewal of a population is 2.1 children per woman. The average age in the Basque Country was 45.5 years in 2022, one more than the European average.

In short, the Basque Country is among those European nations with the least promising demographic data. It is essential to continue giving the utmost priority to this challenge, since its impact on social balance has a cross-cutting effect on those SDGs more directly connected with the social aspect of transformation and sustainability promoted by the 2030 Agenda.

As for the response to this reality over recent years, different measures have been put in place, setting specific goals with a deadline of 2030. These include in particular the 2030 Basque Demographic Challenge Strategy, approved in June 2022, and the 2030 Basque Strategy to facilitate Young People's Independence, approved in March 2023. They both combine a set of actions established as an ecosystem of measures and actions in the spheres of employment, housing, direct economic grants for child raising or young people's independence, as well as work-life balance and free nursery schools for the stage from 0 to 2 years.

Aside from the scorecard of the 10 national objectives, and in line with the interpretation by the Basque 2030 Agenda Forum, we must add a third priority area for improvement in connection with promoting the 2030 Agenda. The area in question is outreach, a shortcoming which was likewise noted in the report for 2022:

-Outreach. The need is to intensify 2030 Agenda communication and social outreach efforts. There is still considerable social unawareness as to its meaning and purpose. News as to SDG advances in the Basque Country are not on the media agenda.

It is essential to improve the level of information and engagement of society as a whole, and its different organisational expressions. Numerous actions are promoted to this end by Basque institutions, but they are still not enough to improve the level of understanding and engagement with the SDGs among citizens.

2.3. Main legacy: Now 2030 Basque Country document

The scorecard for last year ended by pointing out that Local 2030 establishing its global headquarters in the Basque Country represented a responsibility: *“it means doing more and better in inward terms (localisation commitment), while sharing and exchanging with greater intensity outwards (internationalisation commitment)”*. In 2023 we advanced *inwards in the localisation commitment and outwards in the internationalisation commitment*.

This is most clearly expressed in the document *Now 2030 Basque Country. Basque SDG localisation commitment model*. The establishment of this model provided the content to bring about *inward* momentum, on the one hand, giving rise to the creation of the Basque SDG Alliance, one of the milestones of the Basque 2030 Agenda Forum in 2023. Looking *outwards*, meanwhile, the Basque commitment to the 2030 Agenda was showcased internationally, along with support for the role of sub-national governments in the promotion and governance of the SDGs.

The *Now 2030 Basque Country* model likewise serves as a tool for continued efforts in 2024 and subsequent years, in collaboration with the local 2030 Coalition Secretariat, which has its permanent global headquarters in Bilbao. The Mission of Local 2030 is specifically to accelerate fulfilment of the SDGs worldwide, through the commitment of sub-national governments. The Basque Country's contribution to this goal may be seen in taking on and promoting a threefold commitment to greater institutionalisation, greater socialisation and greater personalisation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.



Background: calling for and offering commitment

- On 15 March 2023, the President of the Basque Country, Iñigo Urkullu Renteria, presented the *Now 2030 Proposal* at the Plenary Session of the Basque 2030 Agenda Forum, and also announced his intention to do so before the United Nations and the main European institutions. *Now 2030* suggested expanding the format and effects of the SDG Summit that the United Nations was to hold in September in New York.

The document proposed a global approach to rigorous assessment from 2015 up to 2030, and a definition of urgent priorities for the SDGs, from 2023 to 2030. Alongside this, it argued for a Declaration of Specific Commitments by institutions and social actors, based on the principle that we must accept there can be no further delays, because “2030 is now”.

The Basque Country aimed through this proposal to contribute, to the extent of its modest capabilities, to an international consensus establishing 2023 as a global and local turning point in the fulfilment of the SDGs.

Now 2030 ended by calling for and offering a commitment. Calling for a reaction by States up to 2030. Offering the role of non-state governments in localising and governing the SDGs. Calling and offering. From that point onwards, the Basque Government drew up a proposal to structure the contents of what the Basque Country could offer as its own commitment.

- A Basque delegation took part on 16 and 17 September at the United Nations SDG summit, as the host of the Local 2030 Coalition headquarters. This provided the framework in which to present the Basque model of commitment, defining what the Basque Country had to offer, through its capabilities and competences.
- At its meeting held on 14 December 2023, the Standing Committee for the Basque 2030 Agenda Forum approved the document *Now 2030 Basque Country. Basque model of commitment to localising the SDGs*, developing the proposals previously presented to the UN in March, and at the SDG summit in New York.

Basque model of commitment to localising the SDGs

As institutions and social actors committed to the 2030 Agenda, we share a concerned diagnosis, with two key features: insufficient global fulfilment of the goals and targets set for 2030, and considerable lack of social awareness of what the SDGs are and what they mean.

The Basque Country is home to the headquarters of the UN Local 2030 Coalition Secretariat. Its mission is to help localise the SDGs. The fact that the headquarters are based in Bilbao provides an opportunity to channel the Basque response to this twofold concern.

The model shared and promoted by the Basque Country suggests developing the concept of localisation, through a threefold practical commitment appealing to institutions, social actors and the general public.

*1. Localisation first of all means a **commitment to greater institutionalisation***

In its most practical aspect, it involves structuring at least four infrastructures, committed to the executive development of the SDGs from the institutional and organisational perspective.

- First infrastructure. *Create an executive, cross-cutting management and co-ordination body for the SDGs, to steer governance by any institution or organisation.*

Examples of practical application

-General Secretariat of Social Transition and 2030 Agenda of the Basque Government, located at the Presidency. (<https://www.euskadi.eus/gobierno-vasco/transicion-social-agenda-2030/>)

- Second infrastructure. *Have strategic planning documents in place, including goals, criteria, priorities, action plans, calendars and budgetary alignment.*

Examples of practical application

-Basque Programme of 2030 Agenda Priorities, defi four priority strands. (<https://www.euskadi.eus/programa-vasco-de-prioridades-de-la-agenda-2030/web01-a2lehetr/es/>)

-Basque Country Bultzatu 2050 Urban Agenda. (https://www.euskadi.eus/contenidos/informacion/bultzatu_2050/es_def/adjuntos/bultzatu_2050/agenda_u_es.pdf)

-Annual Management Plans of the Basque 2030 Agenda Forum.

-Report on budgetary alignment of the Basque Government with the SDGs. (https://www.euskadi.eus/contenidos/informacion/docs_interes_transicionsocial/es_def/adjuntos/Informe-Seguimiento-2022-Agenda-2030_cast.pdf)

-Toolbox for implementation of the SDGs at Basque town halls, promoted by EUDEL. (https://www.eudel.eus/es/file/libro_ficheros/herramientas_agenda_2030_para_ayuntamientos)

-Definition of 14 flagship projects at the municipal level aligned with the Basque 2030 Agenda Priorities Programme.

- Third infrastructure. *Prepare and use efficient assessment tools, such as indicators aligned with the actual reality, yearly stock-takes or Voluntary Annual Monitoring Reports. Measure and evaluate the best way of taking the 2030 Agenda seriously.*

Examples of practical application

-Indicator dashboard shared by the Basque Government, Provincial Authorities and Town Halls. (<https://www.eustat.eus/indic/ods.html>)

-Yearly stock-takes by each Basque 2030 Agenda Forum body. (https://www.euskadi.eus/contenidos/informacion/docu_foro_multiagente/es_def/adjuntos/Plan-Gestio-n-2023-Foro-Agenda-2030-enero-2023.pdf)

-Voluntary Annual Monitoring Reports produced by the Basque Government since 2018. The 2023 edition offers a multi-level perspective. (https://www.euskadi.eus/contenidos/informacion/docs_interes_transicionsocial/es_def/adjuntos/Informe-Seguimiento-2022-Agenda-2030_cast.pdf)

- Fourth infrastructure. *Promote models of governance and extensive intra-institutional and social cooperation, fostering involvement in these structures.*

Examples of practical application

-The President of the Basque Government established the Basque 2030 Agenda Forum by decree, with a methodology of yearly management plans as well as yearly monitoring reports. (<https://www.euskadi.eus/bopv2/datos/2021/07/2104183a.pdf>)

-It involves all Government Departments, the three Provincial Authorities, EUEDEL, the Town Halls of the provincial capitals, Basque universities, third-sector institutions, representatives of public-private partnership, clusters and technology centres.

-This Forum comprises the following bodies: the Plenary, the Standing Committee, five Working Groups: Governance, Urban Agenda, Social Transformation, Energy-Climate Transformation and Economic-Digital Transformation; along with Guneak, the platform to open the forum up to participation and cooperation by the public and private sectors and civil society.

II. Localisation secondly means a **commitment to greater socialisation**

We start out from a position of considerable social ignorance of the SDGs. There is an urgent need to invest resources and efforts focused on helping to publicise the 2030 Agenda and the involvement of social actors. The initiatives providing the specific content for this commitment include the following:

- Communication campaigns or initiatives.

Examples of practical application

-Yearly Basque Government SDG information campaign.

-Basque Country 2030 Agenda Award at the San Sebastian Film Festival. (<https://www.irekia.euskadi.eus/es/news/88276>)

- Educational courses and publications.

Examples of practical application

-Dual annual offering of free educational courses in the 2030 Agenda undertaken through a partnership between the Basque Government and civil society organisations. (<https://www.euskadi.eus/cursos-para-entender-la-agenda-2030/web01-a2lehetr/es/>)

-Erronkak collection of publications with the aim of helping to understand and better address the major challenges of the 2030 Agenda. (<https://www.euskadi.eus/coleccion-erronkak>)

- Subsidies for social promotion and citizen participation.

Examples of practical application

-Basque Government "2030 Agenda Vouchers" subsidy programme, to raise the profile of the SDGs, and encourage participation and engagement by citizens. (<https://www.irekia.euskadi.eus/es/news/84009-gobierno-vascone-marcha-edicion-del-programa-bonos-agenda-2030>)

- Educational tools.

Examples of practical application

-Teaching material for the 2030 Agenda entitled "What happened to the future?", an audiovisual series in four seasons with 17 chapters lasting 3 minutes, to be used in compulsory secondary education.

-Trilingual Basque-Spanish-English dictionary with 3,000 terms and definitions connected with the 2030 Agenda. (www.2030agendahiztegia.eus)

- Guide to developing the SDGs at companies and organisations.

Examples of practical application

-Publication and distribution of the Guide to developing the SDGs at companies and organisations, accompanied by training opportunities. (https://www.euskadi.eus/contenidos/informacion/alianza_vasca_ods/es_def/adjuntos/Gui-a-ODS.pdf)

- Specialist training.

Examples of practical application

-Partnership of three Basque universities and the Basque Government to promote a postgraduate course to qualify as an inter-university specialist in strategic integration, monitoring and communication of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs. (<https://www.ehu.eus/es/web/graduondokoak/especializacion-universitaria-integracion-estrategica-seguimiento-comunicacion-agen-da-2030-ods>)

- Social cooperation alliances.

Examples of practical application

-Guneak platform of the Basque 2030 Agenda Forum promoting the Basque SDG Alliance, based on a declaration with five commitments and five practical implications. More than 90 social actors have signed up to the Alliance. (<https://www.euskadi.eus/alianza-vasca-por-los-ods/web01-a2lehetr/es/>)

-Incorporate SDG 18 within the Basque 2030 Agenda, linked to linguistic and cultural diversity, in partnership with social and institutional agents.

III. Localisation thirdly means a *commitment to greater personalisation*

The 2030 Agenda is likewise a personal appeal affecting our everyday life, both individually and in family or private terms. The institutionalisation and socialisation of the SDGs must take this third dimension into account. Without active and informed participation and engagement by citizens, the future of the Agenda is at risk.

- Share the 2030 Agenda ABC with the general public.

Examples of practical application

-The Basque Government has drawn up this ABC guide, summarised as follows:

- A. Better combat poverty and share prosperity.
- B. Contribute more to equality and to avoid discrimination.
- C. Reduce waste, consume less energy and recycle more.

-The final appeal may be summarised with the following idea: "Nothing changes if we change nothing".

This content is used to undertake intense communication campaigns. (<https://www.euskadi.eus/el-abc-de-la-agenda-2030/web01-a2lehetr/es/>)

- Promote the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals as a social contract which requires personal commitment and engagement, and a willingness to cooperate with other people and groups.

Examples of practical application

-The Basque 2030 Agenda Priorities Programme proposes the SDGs as a new social contract. (https://www.euskadi.eus/contenidos/informacion/docs_interes_transicionsocial/es_def/adjuntos/CAST-Programa-prioridades.pdf)

-The Basque SDG Alliance is based on the Declaration "For a Basque 2030 Agenda Social Contract". (https://www.euskadi.eus/contenidos/informacion/alianza_vasca_ods/es_def/adjuntos/Adhesiones-Aliantza-cas.pdf)

-The idea of the social contract forms part of the regular discourse of the Basque 2030 Agenda Forum and its members.

Now 2030 Basque Country principle and methodology

This Basque model of commitment to localising the SDGs is based on a principle and a methodology.

·Proactive principle. *The commitment to the 2030 Agenda is more than adhesion and formal alignment of programmes with the SDGs. It involves asking ourselves how the SDGs change our pre-existing operational approaches and policies. This is where their transformative capacity lies.*

·Methodology of specificity. *The SDGs need more specificity and less abstraction. We have to move on from words to deeds. Expressed in specific projects that bring us closer to fulfilment. This is not about having projects for the 17 Goals, but defining priorities and practical flagship initiatives.*

Closing words

Now 2030 Basque Country calls for and offers a greater commitment. By presenting this model of engagement to localise the SDGs, the Basque Country is aiming to lead by example. The ultimate aim is to achieve the best possible positioning of the Agenda by 2030. 2030 is now. The commitment is needed now.

The 2030 Agenda is the largest and most significant effort for global co-operation ever seen to address the major challenges faced by the planet and humanity. There is ample justification for each of us to take on our fair share of responsibility and commitment. There is no other more efficient or cooperative approach.

3. Summary of the main actions of the Basque Government

The 2023 overview is rounded off in this section with a summary of the main milestones of the Basque Government's commitment to the SDGs in the different areas.

The first five tally with what the United Nations classifies as "areas of critical importance for humanity": People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace and Alliances.

3.1. People

From an ethical perspective and of commitment to human dignity, caring for people is the priority of the Basque Government's public policies. 76% of the 2023 budget was allocated to health, education and the social policies overall. Some of the facts describing that reality are as follows:

- In terms of **health**, November saw the approval of the Basque Public Health Law, establishing the milestone of providing the Basque Country with a more effective and updated legal framework to improve the health of the Basque population, in line with the main lessons learned from the pandemic. This establishes the Basque Public Health System as a structured network in coordination with the healthcare system and public authorities, with two coordination and participation bodies: the Basque Institute of Public Health, and the Inter-institutional Public Health Committee.

Approval had previously been given in July for the 2030 Health Plan, which defines the four main goals focused on promoting the development of health among children and teenagers; fostering active ageing and a full life; reducing avoidable morbidity and mortality in the Basque population; and reducing health inequalities. The second half of the year also saw the approval of the 2023-2028 Basque Mental Health Strategy and the new 2023-2027 Addictions Plan.

- In the sphere of **education**, the Education Law of the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country was approved. The aim of this law is to allow a fair educational transition, the building of a Basque educational system with capacity for adaptation and flexibility in response to needs at any given time, and above all to implement this through an inclusive process, based on fairness, social cohesion and excellence.

With regard to **Vocational Education and Training**, the 6th Basque Vocational Education and Training Plan was presented in February 2023, with a firm commitment to people's knowledge, creativity and talent as the basis for technological evolution. The idea is to achieve progress to turn the Basque Country into a sustainable society of smart systems, while maintaining the status of Basque VET as an international beacon. Meanwhile, San Sebastian hosted the international "Advancing Towards the Unimaginable" summit in November 2023. The Practical Guide to Addressing the SDGs at VET Centres in the Basque Country has likewise been produced, involving 175 centres, 49,300 students, 4,500 teachers and 23 economic sectors.

Universities. In May, the Government Council approved the 2023-2026 University System Plan. This is a tool serving to define university policy, identify goals and coordinate the different agents that make up the Basque University Ecosystem. A plan which is furthermore aligned with the UN 2030 Agenda, and committed to the Sustainable Development Goals and the interests of a prosperous society of equal rights and opportunities, as well as respect for the environment.

Likewise at the university level, the first edition of the 2030 Agenda and SDG Strategic Integration, Monitoring and Communication postgraduate course was promoted, in partnership with the three Basque universities. This will continue in 2024.

- In the field of **equality**, we would emphasise the 3rd Inter-institutional Agreement for Improved Care for Female Victims of Male Violence. The purpose of this agreement is coordination between the insti-

tutions involved in caring for victims of abuse and sexual aggression, such that they are guaranteed comprehensive health, police, legal and social protection. The Basque Government has also laid the foundations for the future Basque Equal Treatment and Non-Discrimination Law. This law will represent a significant milestone in our commitment to equality and non-discrimination, by providing a robust and cohesive legal framework.

- In terms of **social services**, the 2nd Strategic Social Services Plan was approved, with the goal of planning provisions, services, programmes and other actions required to achieve the highest levels of effectiveness and efficiency in the Basque Social Services System over the period 2022-2026. This plan centres on person-to-person social care, with a focus on promoting social integration with the greatest possible autonomy.

- As part of the 2030 Basque Strategy for **Demographic Challenge**, grants of 200 euros per child up to the age of 3 years have been in place since March 2023. This continues as a 100-euro benefit from the age of 3 to 7, in the case of large families.

With the start of the 2023-2024 academic year, the schools of the Haurreskolak Consortium began to provide free schooling for children aged 0-2 years.

Between 28 and 29 November, San Sebastian was the venue for the Euskal Hiria Congress, entitled 'Intersections: emerging challenges, social challenges and territory'. The gathering of experts in urban planning and land use debated five emerging challenges faced by modern societies and their impact on public strategies and policies, including most notably demographic change, climate action and the energy transition.

- As regards **young people**, the 2030 Basque Strategy to Facilitate Young People's Independence was approved on 21 March 2023. It includes 10 driver projects across five spheres: employment, housing, income, cohesion and resilience. One of the new features is that it includes a grant of 300 euros per month for two years to help young people aged between 25 and 29 leave the parental home. That has come into effect in February 2024.

- In terms of the **Urban Agenda**, in February 2023 UN-Habitat, with the support of the Basque Government, brought together 102 representatives from around the world to draw up the summary report on progress towards SDG 11. Meanwhile, in December the Basque Country-Bultzatu 2050 Second Urban Agenda Monitoring Report was presented, placing particular emphasis this year on aspects connected with mobility and smart and wise cities.

- In the sphere of **safety**, in November the Fire Prevention, Extinguishing and Rescue Services Regulatory Law was approved, to establish new regulations helping to optimise levels of safety within Basque society.

- As for **housing**, over the course of 2023 the Basque Country achieved its goals of energy upgrades to homes and buildings through Next Funds, assigning some 130 million euros in support of work on more than 15,600 homes.

- From the **governance** perspective, in December the Government Council gave the green light for the Public Sector Data Governance Strategy of the Basque Country. The principles and rules are defined in the Ethical Manifesto for the governance of data and artificial intelligence systems, including in particular inclusiveness, accessibility, fairness, integrity and non-discrimination.

Likewise in the sphere of governance, the Government Council approved the Transparency Bill in November, to be brought before the Basque Parliament. This bill underpins and lays the groundwork for the next legislature with regard to extensive developments in the field of Good Governance in the Basque Country.

- In terms of **culture**, the 2028 Strategic Culture Plan was approved in March, aiming to give culture a more central social role. The Plan proclaims culture as a vital element in shaping and achieving cohesion within a nation and a community.

- Regarding **sport**, in March the Basque Parliament approved the Basque Physical Activity in Sport Law. This new regulation will reflect the changes seen in physical activity and sport throughout these years, in response to current needs and challenges.

- In the sphere of the **Basque language**, over the course of 2023 work continued within the context of the Basque Language Advisory Council on "Aroa. Strategic framework for the revitalisation of the Basque language and empowerment of Basque speakers". The main goal of this document is to offer a response to the changes seen in society over recent years, and within today's multilingual context, to strengthen a community of active and empowered Basque speakers so as to build a fair and just society.

3.2. Prosperity

Despite the consequences of the pandemic and the invasion of Ukraine, the Basque Country is performing positively. The GDP growth forecast was 2.1% in 2024, industry is offering clear signs of recovery, unemployment has fallen to historic lows, and the number of Social Security contributors stood at 1.000.000 in December, the highest in the history of the Basque Country. Some of the public policy instruments that have contributed to this socio-economic recovery are:

- The **Berpiztu Economic Reactivation and Employment Plan**, representing a total investment in excess of 3.2 billion euros over the period 2020-2024. This is helping to restore the situation seen prior to the pandemic. The prospects for 2024 continue to suggest positive growth. Unemployment stands at 7%, below the 10% figure set as the Basque Country target for 2024.

- In terms of **work and employment**, the Employment Law was approved in December, requiring that the principle of decent employment be included in all public policies in the Basque Country. The Law incorporates the subjective right of employment guidance and activation, a one-stop-shop for employment services and records, shared governance, and a fundamental role for local authorities.

- In February the Basque Government issued its **7th Basque Country Sustainable Bond**, with the €700M oversubscribed by a factor of seven. This operation reveals substantial support on the part of investors, with a fixed 3.5% coupon over 10 years. The Basque Government thus continues its firm commitment to playing a major role in developing the sustainable bond market and promoting responsible and efficient finance to address the country's environmental, economic and social challenges.

- In the sphere of **industry**, an Agreement was signed in December to set up the Advanced Automotive Manufacturing Research Centre in Vitoria-Gasteiz in 2025. The Basque Government approved the Basque Advanced Manufacturing Technology Development Centre project at the Basque Automotive Manufacturing Center (BAM), which will help transform the manufacturing structure, driving competitiveness and sustainability in the automotive value chain.

- As for the **2030 Science, Technology and Innovation Plan (PCTI 2030)**, the Basque Country strengthened its position as a highly innovative region according to the European Commission's "Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2023", climbing 21 places and maintaining its classification as a "Node of Excellence". It also remains at the head of Spain's autonomous communities in Research and Development, investing 2.32% of GDP, higher than the European average of 2.27%.

As a result of the monitoring of R&D investments in the RIS3 areas in spheres connected with the main social challenges associated with the SDGs, the greatest growth compared with 2019 has been seen in R&D connected with health and social transition (+29.6%), followed by energy-climate transition (+25.7%), and technological-digital transition (+17.7%). As for the challenge of gender equality, in 2022, 36.3% of researchers were women, higher than the European average of 33.7%. Looking ahead to the future, in 2024 the Basque Government will dedicate more than 700 million euros to R&D and innovation support programmes, a record figure.

The **Basque Quantum** project was presented in March. The Basque Country will host the IBM Quantum System One computer, making it the sixth partner in an international quantum research alliance headed by IBM. This agreement will involve an investment in excess of 120 million euros.

- March also sees the opening of the building which will house the **Energy Intelligence Center and the headquarters of the new Abanto Campus** of the Basque Country Technology Parks at the Ezker-aldea-Meatzaldea Technology Park. The new campus involves an investment of 70 million euros, and will be a cornerstone in the development of such strategic projects as the Basque Hydrogen Corridor within the context of the **Basque Hydrogen Strategy**.

- Cyberzaintza** was set up during 2023, as the new agency to combat cybercrime through a comprehensive and cross-cutting approach within the Basque Country. The new agency will mainly work on three fronts: cybercrime, prioritising actions to counter the highest-impact threats, such as fraud and abusive content; protection of public data and infrastructure, fostering inter-institutional coordination and efficient usage of public capacities; and protection of business data and infrastructure. In this last case, it will coordinate with the economic promotion team of the Basque Government to promote a business culture with more cyber-secure and resilient environments in place, serving to maintain and underpin the prosperity of an increasingly digitalised Basque economy.

•Within the context of **tourism and trade**, the 2030 Strategic Tourism and Trade Plan was approved in September. This strategy stands out for the firm commitment on the part of the Basque Country towards sustainable tourism in the three environmental, sociocultural and economic aspects. The Strategy devised for this purpose is based on 4 strands, 16 strategic lines and 32 projects. The fulcrum strands are destination, industry, marketing and governance.

3.3. Planet

The Basque Government signed up to the European Green Deal thanks to the Basque Green Deal. It is the road map to achieve a more sustainable future. It sets out the emissions reduction and renewable energy generation targets. However, it is not limited to those areas and seeks to be an economic model with industry and technology as the main levers, so that science, technology, the circular economy, industry, the energy transition or the food chain are in line with a single goal: fair and sustainable development.

•Within the context of **energy transition**, the Basque Energy Transition and Climate Change Plan is achieving very positive progress. 91% of the actions planned for 2024 have begun, with an execution level of 49%. The actions set out under the Plan not only help address the challenge of climate change, but will also promote certain economic activities in the form of investment in mitigation and adaptation, contributing to the economic development of the Basque Country.

•In May, the Basque Government approved the Energy Transition and Climate Change Law to achieve climate neutrality in the Basque Country by 2050. In order for the Energy Transition and Climate Change Law to achieve its goal of reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions by 2050, the pace set for the transformation process is in line with international, European and state guidelines, and tailored to the socio-economic context of the Basque Country.

•In terms of **climate change**, a declaration was signed at COP28 in Dubai by the network of Local Governments and Municipal Authorities, which channels the voices of more than 40 regional governments and networks, including Regions4 chaired by the Basque Country, calling to accelerate and increase the scope of global climate action.

•Within the context of the **2030 Basque Environmental Framework Programme (PMA 2030)**, 8 transformation projects were presented in March, addressing global problems from the environmental perspective by undertaking disruptive actions to generate more sustainable practices, involving public authorities, businesses and the general public, in such sectors as trade, education, health, finance, land use and other areas.

In terms of the 2030 Agenda, we would highlight the project *Incentivise social innovation at the service of sustainability*. This project promotes a model of advanced social participation in the sphere of sustainability among different processes, by developing innovative models for social debate.

•A total of 14 municipalities and districts came together to draw up a joint strategy to promote local action for the climate and energy transition in the Basque Country, promoted by the EVE (Basque Energy Agency) and the Ihobe Public Environmental Management Company, in collaboration with the Basque Network of Sustainable Municipalities-Udalsarea 2030 and the LIFE IP Urban Klima 2050 project.

•In terms of **decarbonisation**, the Industrial Decarbonisation Grants Programme approved by the Government Council in September has assigned ten million euros to foster investments in installations to reduce greenhouse gases. This aid programme will serve to bring forward investment decisions and assist Basque industry in remaining competitive within the European and global context of the transition towards climate neutrality.

• Regarding **food**, the Basque food sector aims to be a leading player in sustainable packaging, presenting its advances at the '1st Gathering for Innovation in Food Packaging and Containers' held in December 2023. Meanwhile, the ELIKER Quality Food Centre presented the five projects that it will be developing this year to promote sustainable company development.

3.4. Peace

The experience of first the Spanish Civil War, and of Franco's dictatorship until the end of 1970s, followed by decades of terrorism, violence and breaches of human rights until the first decade of this century mean that peace in the Basque Country is an important asset for Basque society overall. The government action in this field is committed to defend, promote and spread a culture of coexistence

based on the memory of the injustice of the damaged caused by violence, respecting human rights, pluralism and democratic principles. Some of the milestones in this area in 2023 were:

- In September the Basque **Historical and Democratic Memory** Law was passed. Its aim is to promote moral reparations and the restoration of the personal and family, social or collective memory of those suffering persecution of violence for political, trade union, ideological or religious reasons during the Civil War and the dictatorship, and the promotion of democratic values and principles during the period covering the Civil War, the Franco dictatorship and the transition to democracy, up until the entry into force of the 1978 Constitution.

- In the field of **coexistence**, in this case with the Muslim community, the ADOS Commission Action Programme for the period 2023-2026 was approved in January 2023. The Basque Government has since 2018 had an Action Programme in place to promote coexistence with the Basque Islamic community. The ADOS Commission was responsible for developing the plans, as an inter-institutional collaboration forum involving leading figures from the Basque Country's Islamic Communities. The action plan proposes intervention in three areas: more collaboration, more socialisation and more communication.

- In the field of **Restorative Justice**, Navarre, the Basque Country and Catalonia in November defined themselves as "restorative justice territories". The document agreed among the three justice administrations emphasises that "restorative justice is justice in closer contact with people's lives, empowering them to play an active part in dealing with the unjust. The restorative effect for victims offers considerable personal value, but also has a positive impact on society as a whole".

- Hosting of refugees from **Ukraine**. At the start of the Russian army's invasion of Ukraine, on 24 February 2022 the Basque Government put in place a Contingency Plan for the hosting of displaced persons from Ukraine, and a Monitoring Board with third-sector entities. The Plan remained active in 2023, and at present 1,000 children from Ukraine have been registered in the Basque education system. To date more than 4,500 people have applied for temporary international protection in the Basque Country, and 3,200 people have applied for a healthcare card.

- Solidarity with **Gaza**. The Inter-departmental Board for the monitoring of the humanitarian and socio-economic consequences of the conflict in the Near and Middle East was established on 24 October. Its aims are: first of all, to share and appraise the available information for close monitoring of the situation, evolution and consequences of the conflict in the Near and Middle East; secondly, to propose, praise and, where applicable, structure any contributions that the Basque Country might propose in response to the humanitarian crisis, both on the ground and where it proves necessary to take part in refugee hosting programmes; and thirdly, to analyse any possible internal socio-economic effects that could have a negative impact on Basque society, and where applicable, to appraise measures and actions to counteract such effects.

In response to the "Initial Emergency Call" by the United Nations UNRWA agency, the Basque Government made contributions in October and December of 617,000 euros.

In November, the Basque Country hosted 26 people from four families in Gaza, conducting a support and advice process for their integration.

3.5. Partnerships

The governance model and the work methodology are fundamental to be able to build a good level of compliance of the sustainable development. The *how* has a decisive impact on the results over the *what*. The dimension and depth of the challenges raised need effective cooperation and partnership strategies.

In 2021, the Basque Government passed the Decree creating the **Basque Country 2030 Agenda Forum**. This body drives the shared governance of the 2030 Agenda among all the Basque institutions and the social stakeholders. It has a Plenary Session, a Standing Committee and five Working Groups: Governance, Basque Urban Agenda - Bultzatu 2050, Social Transformation, Climate-Energy Transformation and Digital-Economic Transformation, along with the Guneak initiative. This is the central framework of the co-governance of the SDGs in the Basque Country

- In 2023, each of the bodies of the 2030 Agenda Forum approved the 2022 activity memorandum and the definition of specific goals with the corresponding management plan for 2023.

- The Forum Plenary held on 25 October approved the incorporation within the Basque 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development Goal 18, on Linguistic and Cultural Diversity. The Basque Country has thus

set itself the aim of championing the specific role of language and culture in sustainable development and in bringing about a more humane, just and balanced world, defining the contribution of language and culture to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda. This work was undertaken in collaboration with such organisations as Elhuyar and REDS.

- On 2 October 2023, the Basque SDG Alliance was founded, along with adherence to the Declaration “For a Basque 2030 Agenda Social Contract” by more than 90 social entities. They thereby espouse the priority commitment to join forces to develop the 2030 Agenda. A commitment which involves underpinning frameworks for collaboration and accountability among social agents and institutions.

- Together with the EUDEL Association of Basque municipalities, the Basque Government presented the 2030 Agenda Toolbox for Local Authorities in October. This includes different options such as training courses, guides and working tools to facilitate implementation of the 2030 Agenda at Local Authorities.

4. Other contributions of particular value in 2023

4.1. Driver commitments and flagship projects of the Basque Government

The fourth core area of the Basque Priorities Programme for the 2030 Agenda establishes 7 trail-blazing commitments to which 7 flagship projects are linked. The aim, on the one hand, is to identify and drive initiatives able to act as a lever and traction for the set of public policies; and, on the other hand, is to pass on to society a practical and specific embodiment of what the SDGs mean. The situational status of each of these projects is as follows:

| I. Trail-blazing commitment | Flagship project |
|---|------------------|
| ·Eradicate poverty and hunger, reduce inequalities and prevent exclusion. | Ekitatea Project |

-Ekitatea project. Comprising seven programmes with the same unity of purpose in combating inequality. This combines ordinary grants, such as the RGI income guarantee and Social Emergency Grants, with an increased budget, along with extraordinary programmes to address situations of extreme need. The seven programmes are in progress and are fulfilling their scheduled objectives:

- On 22 December 2022 the new Basque Income Guarantee and Social Inclusion System Law was passed.
- Social Emergency Assistance (AES) Programme. From 44 million euros executed in 2020, it increased to 50 in 2023.
- Azken Sarea Indartzen programme, covering basic needs of vulnerable groups. Among other beneficiaries, this provided assistance for 1,633 household units from Ukraine.
- Lehen Urratsa programme, promoting accommodation and integration options for homeless people. The Trapezistak programme, providing support for youngsters without a family network, has already assisted 450 people.
- Aukerak Suspertzen programme, providing educational support outside school hours. In 2023, 3,710 children and teenagers received assistance, across 90 municipalities in the Basque Country.
- Euskarri programme, developing 7 lines of action for the social and occupational inclusion of youngsters in a situation of vulnerability.
- 5th Basque Inclusion Plan 2022-2026. In June 2023 the Operational Programme was approved, with fulcrum policies, improvement actions and experimental and innovative projects.

| II. Trail-blazing commitment | Flagship project |
|--|--|
| ·Greater focus on inclusive education to foster a more cohesive, supportive and sustainable society. | Hezkuntzaren auzolana Project. Education for All |

-Hezkuntzaren auzolana project. This is a cross-cutting project with initiatives covering every educational stage, focusing in particular on more vulnerable groups. It addresses three strands: (1) fairness and equality, (2) diversity support, and (3) social cohesion and solidarity. It has 98 goals, 48 cross-cutting actions and the associated indicators to guarantee fulfilment. As regards the overseas dimension, the UN Connect MySchool exchange programme in Malawi continues, in collaboration with eLankidetzta (the Basque Development Corporation Agency).

| III.Trail-blazing commitment | Flagship project |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Reverse climate change: -conservation, restoration of ecosystems and biodiversity -and decarbonisation and renewables. | Energy-Ekiola + Climate-Ondarea Project |

-Ekiola project. This focuses on promoting involvement by citizens in renewable energy generation through solar farms in municipalities and districts, by means of cooperatives. 3 of the 15 consumer cooperatives established have almost completed the work on their solar installation, while the remainder are under development. However, the roll-out of renewable energies in the Basque Country is progressing at a slower pace than the needs suggest.

-Clima-Ondarea project. This establishes two spheres of operation for the sustainable use of natural resources and improvements to ecosystem services: Txingudi Bay and the Urdaibai Biosphere Reserve. The expectation is that the emptying of the San Lorenzo lagoon in Txingudi to provide 5.5 hectares to restore the marshland habitat will be complete by the end of 2024. The recovery of 30 hectares of marshland at "La Tejera" in Urdaibai remains in progress. Work also continues in Gautegiz Arteaga.

| IV.Trail-blazing commitment | Flagship project |
|--|------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Impetus to a city, mobility and urban development based on a green and inclusive ecosystem. | Opengela Project |

-Opengela project. There are plans for interventions in underprivileged areas in five neighbourhoods between now and 2026: Otxarkoaga (Bilbao), Txonta (Eibar), Aramotz (Durango), Basaundi (Lasarte-Oria) and Pasaia. During 2023 a SWOT analysis was conducted for the project. Despite the difficulties involved in both the cross-cutting nature of the project and the consolidation of the corresponding funding resources, clear positive impacts have been identified in terms of health, employment and reduced energy poverty.

| V.Trail-blazing commitment | Flagship project |
|--|-----------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Share public health, as a local and global common good, that reaches everybody. | Global Health Project |

-Global Health project. Collaboration agreement between the Osakidetza Health Department and the Basque Development Cooperation Agency. 2022 saw the launch of the Health Cooperation Programme with Simão Mendes National Hospital in Guinea Bissau, with transfers of healthcare and organisational personnel. Likewise, in 2021, 2022 and 2023, the Basque Government made donations to the COVAX mechanism for charitable, global vaccination amounting to 1,600,000 euros, facilitating the distribution of more than three million vaccines in lower-income countries.

| VI.Trail-blazing commitment | Flagship project |
|---|---------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Establish and develop sustainability and co-responsibility foundations in the economy and companies. | Basque Ecodesign Center Project |

-Basque Ecodesign Center project. Promoting pilot schemes for innovative circular economy methodologies and projects. 18 major companies from the Basque Country have signed up, accounting for 170,000 jobs and a turnover of 53 billion euros. There are currently 40 projects in progress. This project provides support in the educational sphere through the integration of young university and vocational education and training students through the Basque Circular HUB.

| VII.Trail-blazing commitment | Flagship project |
|--|--|
| ·Contribute to a peaceful world, based on respecting human dignity for a fair and inclusive coexistence. | The Basque case: lessons learned for the prevention of violence and protection of peace project. |

-The Basque case: lessons learned for the prevention of violence and protection of peace. Flagship project is planned as a contribution to the SDG 16. It consists of preparing and internationally disseminating a paper that offers lessons learned that can be extracted from the Basque case as regards the prevention of violence and protection of peace to be drawn on in other contexts of conflict and violence. The project was completed in 2023, and sent in January 2024 to the United Nations and other international institutions.

4.2. The Bultzatu 2050 Urban Agenda

The development of the BULTZATU 2050 Basque Urban Agenda achieved considerable impetus in 2023 in two key aspects:

First of all, the extension of the Opengela urban regeneration model in the Basque Country, and the internationalisation of the model. The process of refurbishing residential buildings, above all blocks of flats, which make up the bulk of the housing stock in the Basque Country, represents a complex challenge.

To address this complexity, the Basque Country launched the Opengela urban regeneration model in 2017 through a network of neighbourhood offices supporting local residents in refurbishing their buildings, by providing not only expert advice in technical and financial matters, but also the required level of approachability and trust throughout the long process involved in such actions. Thanks to the resources made available for this purpose by various extraordinary programmes promoted by the Basque Government, in 2023 the expansion process covered a total of 25 municipalities and more than 3,200 families. This made it possible to extend the development of the PERTE Strategic Economic Recovery and Transformation Plan included in the Basque Country Next 21-26 Programme linked to Next Generation EU Funds.

Furthermore, the success of the Basque Opengela Urban Regeneration Programme led to the European Commission granting funding for a new project through the LIFE programme (BIRTUOSS Project), which will cover the next three years. This will serve to continue the process of urban generation, which will now be underpinned through the integration of social, economic and environmental aspects, with the ambitious goal of implementing the management structure required to extend the model to the whole of the Basque Country, beyond areas in a position of vulnerability risk.

This project will continue with an approach based on a management model which can be extended to all neighbourhoods in the Basque Country, through local offices, but will in turn provide a more systemic approach, by implementing innovative formulas to incorporate other initiatives at the neighbourhood level, aside from work on buildings, so as to improve quality of life in the urban environments targeted by the Urban Regeneration operations.

In 2023, meanwhile, the deliberations of the Urban Agenda Working Group (a multi-agent and multi-level group bringing together stakeholders from all Basque institutions, representing Industry, Universities and Civil Society, and a cornerstone of efforts by the Basque Government to localise the 2030 Agenda and SDGs on the ground) led to the adoption of the second Urban Agenda monitoring report, attached as an Annex. This report sets out an in-depth analysis of 2 of the 8 Strategic Priorities of the Agenda, more specifically with reference to strategic priority 2 (towards a new sustainable, intra-urban, inter-urban and multi-modal mobility) and strategic priority 4 (innovative and wise cities, combining aspects such as research, innovation and technology, connectivity, smart cities, and non-technological innovation). The plan is for this annual report in the coming years to cover to strategic priorities each year, from a qualitative and quantitative analytical aspect, furthermore aiming for constructive critique.

4.3. Localisation of the SDGs in Basque municipalities

The approval of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals by the UN in 2015 established a new reference framework for the implementation of sustainable development principles at Basque municipalities. Previously, for more than 20 years the local authorities in the Basque Country had adopted adherence to the Aalborg Charter and Agenda 21 processes as instruments to progress towards more sustainable cities and municipalities.

Along the way, Udalsarea 2030 - Basque Network of Sustainable Municipalities, and EUDEL - Association of Basque Municipalities, have been coordinating efforts to lead the localisation of the SDGs at the local level in the Basque Country.

Over recent years, and within the context of the transition from Agenda 21 to the 2030 Agenda, Udalsarea 2030 has developed different tools and services focused on adapting the Sustainable Development Goals to the characteristics and reality of Basque municipalities and district entities in order to facilitate their implementation at the local level, above all the creation in 2015 of the guide "Local 2030 Agenda. How to address the Sustainable Development Goals at the local level" and the creation and boosting of Local 2030 Agenda working groups.

Udalsarea 2030 has promoted a monitoring and evaluation model for local sustainable development plans and policies focused on accountability, enabling entities to generate yearly Local Voluntary Reports. 37 municipalities currently have this report.

On a supplementary basis, the EUDEL Association of Basque Municipalities is promoting other operational approaches, such as the SDG alignment of the municipal budget, through the "Practical Guide to beginning to align the municipal budget with the SDGs".

In 2021, within the context of the involvement of Basque municipalities in the Basque 2030 Agenda, 15 collaborative municipal promotion projects were selected for the period 2021-2024, incorporated as Basque 2030 Agenda projects. Development of these projects continued in 2023.

We should also highlight the participation of Basque municipalities in the Council of Europe European Label of Governance Excellence (ELOGE), providing accreditation of the highest level of quality in local government based on 12 principles and 97 indicators, the ultimate recognition at the European level of good governance and democratic innovation at a municipal government. Progress in terms of the ELOGE principles and indicators means improving the quality of governance proposed by SDGs 16 and 17.

Lastly, in October EUDEL presented the document "Strategic framework and support tools to accelerate the localisation of the SDGs at Basque municipalities", proposing a strategic framework to accelerate the localisation of the SDGs and compiling the available tools to assist in this localisation.

One of the most noteworthy aspects in connection with the commitment to localise the SDGs at Basque municipalities is the fact that it is shared by practically all municipalities, irrespective of their size. We would highlight the following as the most significant indicators:

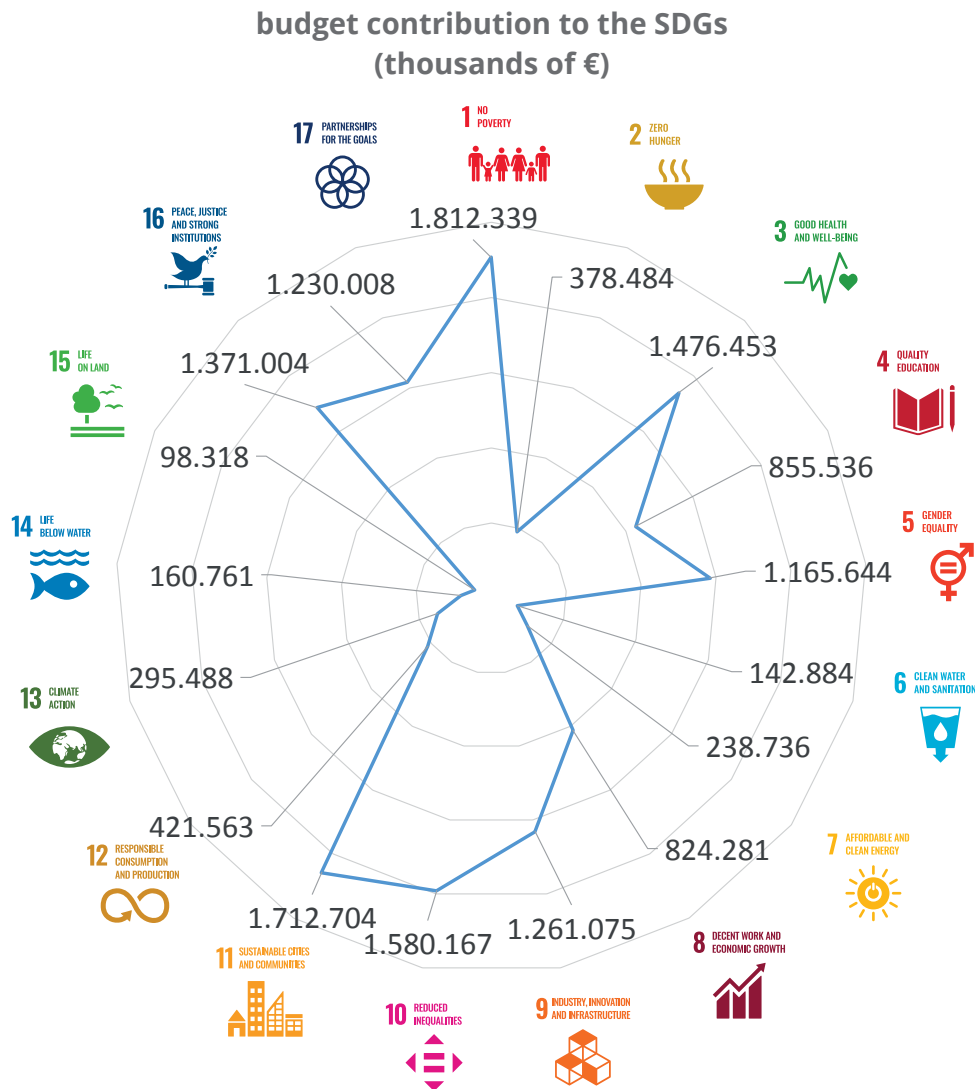
- 202 municipalities are involved directly or through district entities in Udalsarea 2030, representing 80.50% of Basque municipalities, covering 94.35% of the Basque population.
- 65 Basque local entities (municipalities and district entities) have in place or are in the process of drawing up their Local 2030 Agenda.
- The city councils of the three Basque provincial capitals act as the drivers generating municipal synergies for the progressive and growing incorporation of the commitment to the 2030 Agenda.

4.4. Alignment of the Basque Government budget

The budget is a fundamental instrument in steering public services and policies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The Basque Government therefore began in 2023 to draw up a Report on the Alignment of the Budget with the 2030 Agenda Sustainable Development Goals.

Continuing along this pathway, and with a view to the 2024 Budget, a total of 106 budgetary programmes have been aligned, classified according to 26 expenditure functions impacting on the 17 SDGs of the 2030 Agenda, totalling 560 impacts with direct application (budgetary programme resources assigned directly to the fulfilment of one of the SDG targets) and indirect application (where

the budgetary programme resources are indirectly assigned to the fulfilment of the SDG targets). The general outcome of this alignment is shown in the following figure:



Aside from the institutional SDGs (16 and 17), much of the budgetary effort is focused on the goals of combating poverty and inequalities (1, 5 and 10), economic growth and well-being (3, 8, 9 and 11) with a more disperse impact across the goals connected with environmental sustainability (6, 7, 12, 13, 14 and 15).

Annex 2 includes the complete version of the Report on the Alignment of the 2024 Basque Government Budget with the 2030 Agenda SDGs.

4.5. Actions at the international level

In terms of international profile, the most significant initiatives undertaken in the Basque Country over the course of 2023, aside from involvement in numerous networks such as Regions4, UCLG and Platforma, multilateral forums and bilateral meetings, are as follows:

Local 2030 headquarters. Following the designation of Bilbao as the headquarters of Local 2030, on 3 November 2023 the Agreement marking the definitive culmination of the project process was signed, establishing an international institution of the utmost status and importance in the Basque Country. The headquarters are expected to become fully operational in the first few months of 2024.

United Nations SDG Summit. On 15 March 2023, the President of the Basque Country, Iñigo Urkullu Renteria, presented the Now 2030 Proposal at the Plenary Session of the Basque 2030 Agenda Forum, and also announced his intention to do so before the United Nations and the main European institutions. Now 2030 suggested expanding the format and effects of the SDG Summit that the United Nations was to hold in September in New York.

The document proposed a global approach to rigorous assessment from 2015 up to 2030, and a definition of urgent priorities for the *SDGs, from 2023 to 2030*. Alongside this, it argued for a Declaration of Specific Commitments by institutions and social actors, based on the principle that we must accept there can be no further delays, because “2030 is now”.

A Basque delegation took part on 16 and 17 September at the United Nations SDG summit, as the host of the Local 2030 Coalition headquarters. This provided the framework in which to present the Basque model of commitment, defining what the Basque Country had to offer, through its capabilities and competences. The following key addresses were given:

- Presentation by the President of the Basque Government, Iñigo Urkullu Renteria, of the support for a new model of SDG localisation and governance, involving society at large.
- Presentation by the Mayor of Bilbao, Juan Mari Aburto, of the «Bilbao, City of Values» initiative, setting out the idea that shared values as a society are the key to addressing transformation projects.
- Presentation by the General Secretary of Social Transition and 2030 Agenda, Jonan Fernandez, of the «Proposal for institutionalisation and socialisation of the SDGs for local and regional governments.”

Adhesion to the OECD programme for the localisation of the SDGs and global development Agendas in cities and regions. This programme evaluates the implementation of public policies to facilitate and implement the 2030 Agenda, while undertaking a comparative process with different regions of interest, measuring their position compared with the average for the OECD and these regions.

The first OECD mission was received in 2023 to evaluate the work performed by different agents and institutions in connection with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Over the course of 2024 a second mission will be received prior to completion of the programme. The programme concludes with a Summary Report including a comprehensive analytical framework to enhance the territorial approach to the SDGs.

Integration within the global alliance for care. Basque integration within this international community, promoted by UN Women, which aims to transform global care systems, recognising and valuing unpaid care work and improving occupational conditions in the sector.

Other contact with international agents. The agenda of meetings held with international agents to share experiences and lessons learned as to the localisation of the 2030 Agenda include in particular the bilateral meeting held with Hawaii Green Growth (a hub addressing localisation of the 2030 Agenda in Hawaii).



Part Two

Transformation actions rolled out to implement the Agenda

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



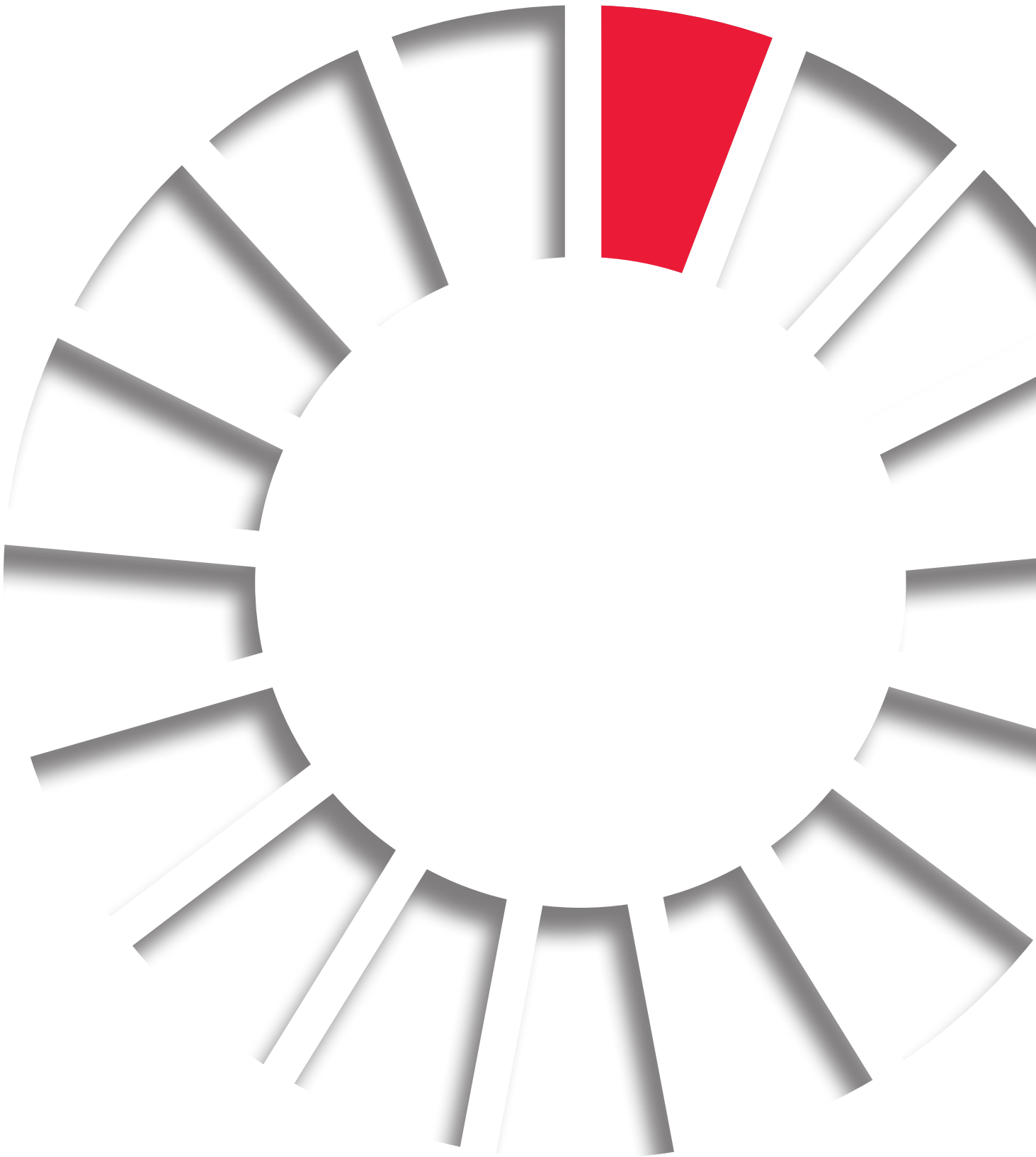
The following pages show actions that directly contribute to the SDGs driven by Basque Institutions.

Considering that these actions are practically infinite, a set of actions has been selected for each SDG that illustrates the daily contribution made at different institutional levels (Basque Government, Provincial Councils, and Town Councils). These actions have been classified into 3 categories:

- Legislative initiatives.
- Planning instruments, such as strategies and plans.
- Services, programmes, and projects (*).

Different indicators (mainly structural) were also selected to show the impact achieved (progress made) in the Basque Country for each one of the SDGs.

() In many cases, these are services, programmes, and projects carried out in collaboration between several different institutional levels.*





SDG 1

End poverty in all its forms
everywhere

SDG 1 - Summary of content

Legislative Initiatives

- Law 14/2022 on the Basque System for Guaranteed Income and for Inclusion.
- Decree 147/2023 on the Subjective Right to Housing Occupation.

Planning Instruments

- V Basque Inclusion Plan 2022-2026.
- II Strategic Social Services Plan 2023-2026.
- Basque Strategy against Severe Residential Exclusion.
- Social Housing Pact 2022-2026.
- Basque Volunteer Strategy 2021-2024.
- IV Inter-Institutional Plan to Support Families.

ACTION PREVIEW



SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

MOST NOTEWORTHY SERVICES, PROGRAMMES, AND PROJECTS

- **Programme for Minimum Subsistence Income and Guaranteed Minimum Income** (Basque Government). Monthly economic benefit to meet the basic needs of people and families in a household who do not have sufficient resources to bear costs associated with basic needs.
- **Social Emergency Aid** (Basque Government and Town Council/Town Councils). Non-periodical economic benefits intended for individuals living in a household whose resources are insufficient to bear specific costs, ordinary or extraordinary in nature, which are necessary to prevent, avoid, or alleviate situations of social exclusion.
- **Complementary Housing Benefit and Subjective Right to Housing** (Basque Government). Economic aid for accessing housing or making suitable and dignified housing available for households without sufficient resources.
- **Hitzartuz initiative to combat energy and food poverty** (Basque Government). Urgent coverage for the basic needs of people and families without resources to purchase food and basic hygiene products, as well as to ease payment of light, water, and gas bills for families left outside the system.
- **Special Aid against Energy Poverty** (Bilbao Town Council). Economic aid intended for households that cannot bear the costs of energy services in sufficient measure to meet household needs, or when the proportionate part of their income for their energy bill is excessive.
- **“Social Heating Bond” Programme** (Basque Government). Aid programme to offset heating expenses incurred by the most vulnerable consumers from use of heating and hot water or cooking.
- **Membership in the Zero Child Poverty Country Alliance of the High Commissioner against Child Poverty** (Vitoria-Gasteiz Town Council). The Alliance aims to change the direction of child poverty, creating agreements between key actors in eradicating this problem.

- **Basque Social Pact for Migration** (inter-institutional). Shared commitment to co-existence in defence of ethical positions in terms of immigration.
- **Census and diagnosis of individuals in a situation of severe housing exclusion** (Basque Government and Town Councils). Initiative that seeks to quantify the number of people in a situation of severe housing exclusion, using a specific night as a reference, and which also aims to discover and analyse the situation and characteristics of these individuals.

STRATEGIC INDICATORS

| SDG 1 Indicators | Initial data | Latest data and tendency |
|---|---------------------|--|
| Proportion of individuals at risk of poverty or social exclusion: AROPE indicator, considering the autonomous threshold for poverty (%) | 22.68 | 19.47  |
| Proportion of total government spending on social protection (%) | 45.50 | 46.42  |



2 ZERO
HUNGER



SDG 2

**End hunger, achieve food security
and improved nutrition and promote
sustainable agriculture**

SDG 2 - Summary of content

Legislative Initiatives

- Agritech Strategy.
- Plan de Fomento de la Producción Ecológica (Plan to Promote Ecological Production) (FOPE) 2020-2023.
- Strategic Gastronomy and Food Plan.



ACTION PREVIEW

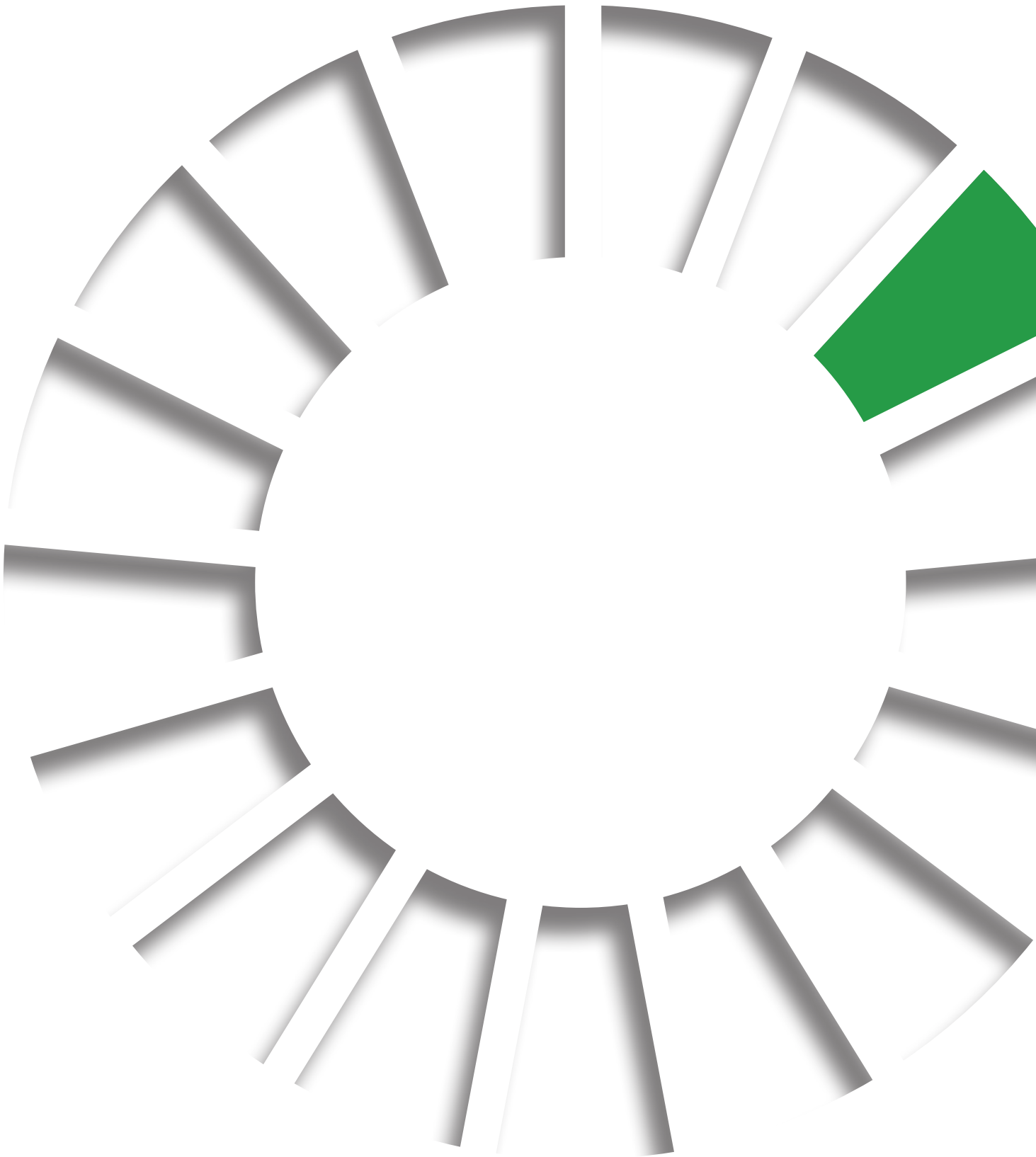
SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

MOST NOTEWORTHY SERVICES, PROGRAMMES, AND PROJECTS

- **Community soup kitchens** (Bilbao Town Council). Food is a basic need of people without resources that Bilbao Town Council covers in its “Basic Social Intervention Programme for the Homeless” with three community soup kitchens.
- **Participation in the European project AI4SoilHealth to create a digital infrastructure to keep watch and predict health indicators in farming soil** (Basque Government).
- **Intervention programme in the form of direct payments charged to the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF), including in the Shared Agricultural Policy** (Basque Government).
- **GaztenekBerri Programme** (Basque Government and Provincial Councils). Generational turnover programme in the primary sector that focuses on sustainability of farms.
- **Experimental farm with ecological crops in Eskalmendi** (Provincial Council of Álava).
- **Basaldea Centre, training and entrepreneurship in regenerative agriculture** (Vitoria-Gasteiz Town Council).

STRATEGIC INDICATORS

| SDG 2 Indicators | Initial data | Latest data and tendency | |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|---|
| Proportion of agricultural surface area where productive and sustainable agriculture is practised (%) | 1.09 | 2.91 |  |
| Year-on-year rate of change of food price index (%) | 1.40 | 11.10 |  |





SDG 3

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

SDG 3 - Summary of content

Legislative Initiatives

- Law 13/2023 on Public Health in the Basque Country.

Planning Instruments

- Basque Health Plan 2030.
- Basque Sociosanitary Strategy 2021-2024.
- Basque Oncology Plan 2018-2023.
- Strategic Plan for Prevention and Control of HIV Infection and other Sexually Transmitted Diseases 2022-2030.
- Basque Mental Health Strategy 2023-2028.
- VIII Addictions Plan 2023-2027.
- Plan for Physical Activity Prescription in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country.
- Strategic Plan for Palliative Care in the Basque Country 2023-2027.
- Prevention Strategy for Child Obesity in the Basque Country ("Sano").

ACTION PREVIEW



SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

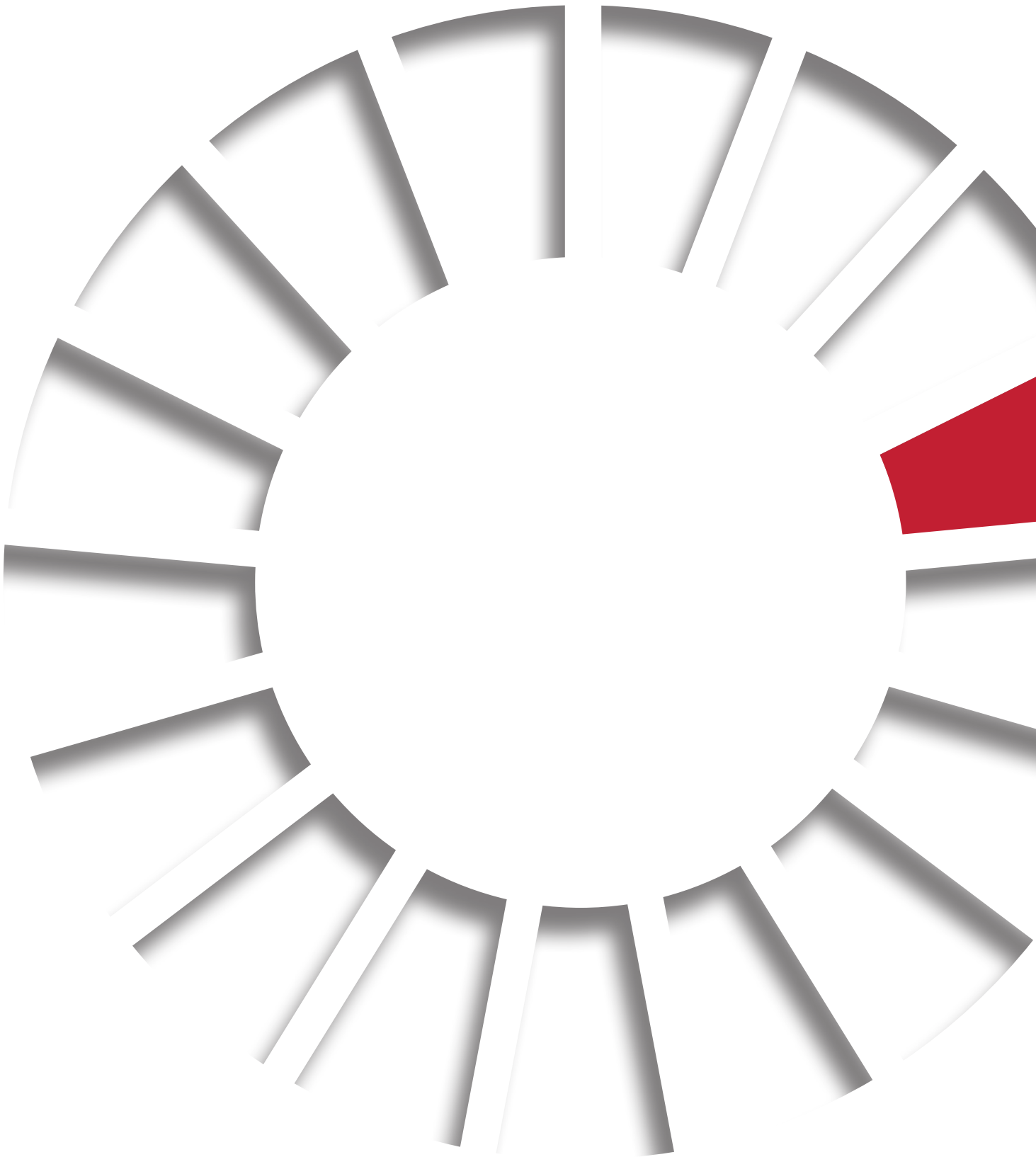
MOST NOTEWORTHY SERVICES, PROGRAMMES, AND PROJECTS

- **Modernisation and adaptation of healthcare facilities and equipment** (Basque Government).
- **Adding the child population aged between 0 and 6 years to the new oral healthcare services portfolio** (Basque Government).
- **New Child Vaccination Calendar** (Basque Government). In 2023, the vaccine for meningococcus B, the flu, and papilloma was included.
- **Creation of the Basque Council of Socio-Healthcare** (inter-institutional). This Council works in the areas of promoting and providing effective socio-healthcare coordination among institutions, and at the levels of primary and secondary care, fostering a shared interdisciplinary working framework, and care for the socio-healthcare needs of people.
- **Municipal Health Plans** (Town Councils).
- **Participation in the European mental health improvement initiative “Healthier together”** (Basque Government).
- **Adinberri** (Provincial Council of Gipuzkoa). Comprehensive anticipatory governance project that works to identify and respond to challenges associated with the ageing population as an opportunity.
- **EtxeTIC Project to support dependent individuals remaining in the home** (Provincial Council of Bizkaia). Free service to support care provided in the home. Provides in-person support (at EtxeTIC provincial centres) and remote support (from the home through technological devices).
- **Euskadi Lagunkoia, friendly municipalities to the elderly** (Basque Government and Town Councils). Initiative whose objective is to provide incentive for the elderly to participate in the municipalities of the Basque Country and to form friendlier cities and towns for the elderly.

- **Basque School Sport Games** (Basque Government). Annual event to promote sport habits with schoolchildren in the Basque Country.
- **Mugiment** (Basque Government and Town Councils). Collaborative project to achieve an active Basque Society. It brings together initiatives to promote physical activity and to reduce sedentary lifestyles, placing priorities on measures to encourage inactive individuals to be more active..
- **Zeu Ere Kirolari** (Provincial Council of Bizkaia). Project that seeks to increase opportunities for sport for Bizkaia's population in 3 areas: using natural spaces for sport; women and sport; and increased sport opportunities for the differently abled.

STRATEGIC INDICATORS

| SDG 3 Indicators | Initial data | Latest data and tendency |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|---|
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 82.97 | 83.36  |
| Adult population obesity rate (%) | 13.00 | 13.51  |





SDG 4

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

SDG 4 - Summary of content

Legislative Initiatives

- Law 17/2023 on Education

Planning Instruments

- VI Basque Vocational Training Law.
- University System Plan 2023-2026.
- Plan for Digital Transformation in the Basque Educational System 2022-2024.
- Basque STEAM Strategy.
- Strategy 2030 to drive education in free time..

ACTION PREVIEW




SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

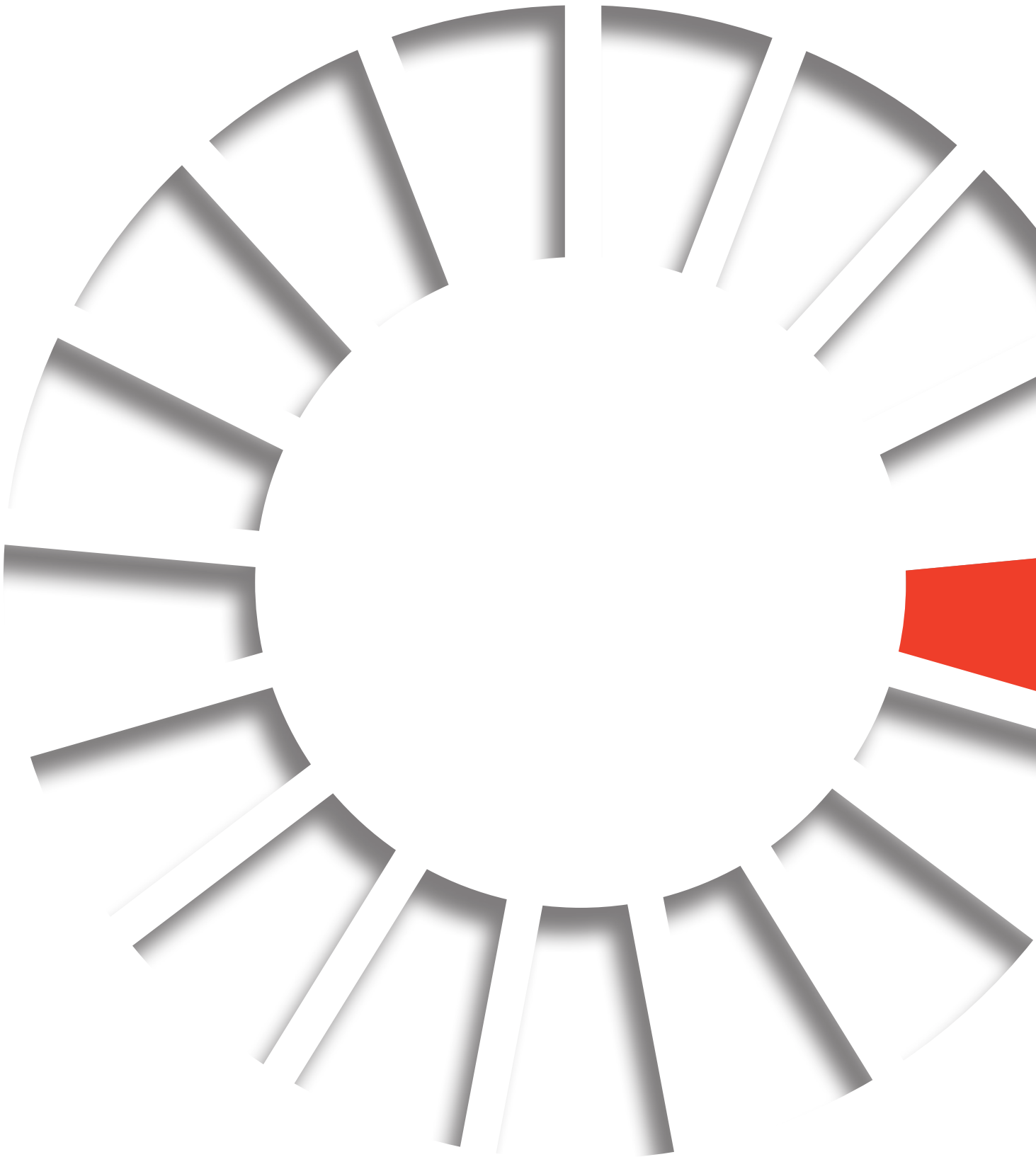
MOST NOTEWORTHY SERVICES, PROGRAMMES, AND PROJECTS

- **“Hezkuntzaren auzolana. Una educación para todos y todas (Education for all)”** (Basque Government). This is configured as a cross-cutting project with initiatives in all educational stages, with special care for the most vulnerable collectives.
- **Aukerak Suspertzen Programme to reduce the digital gap and reinforce the skills of girls, boys, adolescents, and their families in a situation of social disadvantage** (Basque Government).
- **Donostia Munduen Artean** (Donostia-San Sebastián Town Council). Education for social transformation, with actions such as “Ihesa zilegi balitz” (exhibition on borders and migratory flows, with guided educational tours with schools) and “Inor ez dago urrun” (street theatre, to raise awareness of poverty phobia).
- **Programme for scholarships, aid, and subsidies to conduct non-university studies** (Basque Government).
- **Scholarship programme for university studies and other higher studies** (Basque Government).
- **Ikaslab, learning methodology innovation project** (Basque Government).
- **“Centros Inteligentes 5.0 (Smart Centres 5.0)” for digital and sustainable transformation of spaces, equipment, and infrastructure in vocational educational training in the Basque Country** (Basque Government).

- **Creation of the Basque Institute of Talent in Vocational Educational Training (iTlent)** (Basque Government). Technical body whose mission is to drive applied research, development and implementation and transfer of advanced methodological learning models, to allow Vocational educational training students to develop their talent, manifesting in professional and personal skills that allow them to adapt to employability requirements in demand.
- **University-Company-Society classrooms to tighten collaborative bonds with society and the transfer of knowledge** (Basque Government).
- **4GUNE Executive Programme to provide a coordinated response from Universities in the Basque University System to business' demand for ongoing training in the scope of Industry 4.0** (universities).
- **STEAM Sare professional orientation meetings** (Basque Government). This initiative falls under the STEAM Strategy, which seeks to bring STEAM teaching (education comprising science, technology, engineering, and maths) to all students in the Basque Country, but especially girls, in order to reduce the gender gap in this professional field.
- **Bilbao, University City** (Bilbao Town Council). City strategy to position Bilbao as an attractive hub for knowledge for international youth talent, where universities, training centres, and research centres create an open and dynamic ecosystem, in close relationship with the business and entrepreneurial fabric.
- **Ikasmina, Territory for Learning** (Provincial Council of Gipuzkoa). Initiative to make Gipuzkoa a Territory for Learning. A territory where all agents collaborate to meet specific learning needs and adopt joint solutions for shared problems, promoting a culture of learning while supporting and providing incentive to people and organisations to participate in learning.

STRATEGIC INDICATORS

| SDG 4 Indicators | Initial data | Latest data and tendency | |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Proportion of people aged between 30 and 34 who have completed tertiary studies (%) | 50.34 | 48.78 |  |
| Early school leaving rate of the population aged 18-24 (%) | 10.2 | 8.8 |  |
| Proportion of 15-year-olds who have achieved at least proficiency level 2 in reading/mathematics (%) | 82.6 80.5 | 74.2 77.3 |  |





SDG 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

SDG 5 - Summary of content

Legislative Initiatives

- Law 1/2022 on Equality for Women and Men and Lives Free from Gender-Based Violence against Women.

Planning Instruments

- VII Strategic Plan for Equality for Women and Men.
- III Inter-Institutional Agreement to coordinate care for victims of gender-based violence against women in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country.
- Shock plan against the Wage Gap.

ACTION PREVIEW




SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

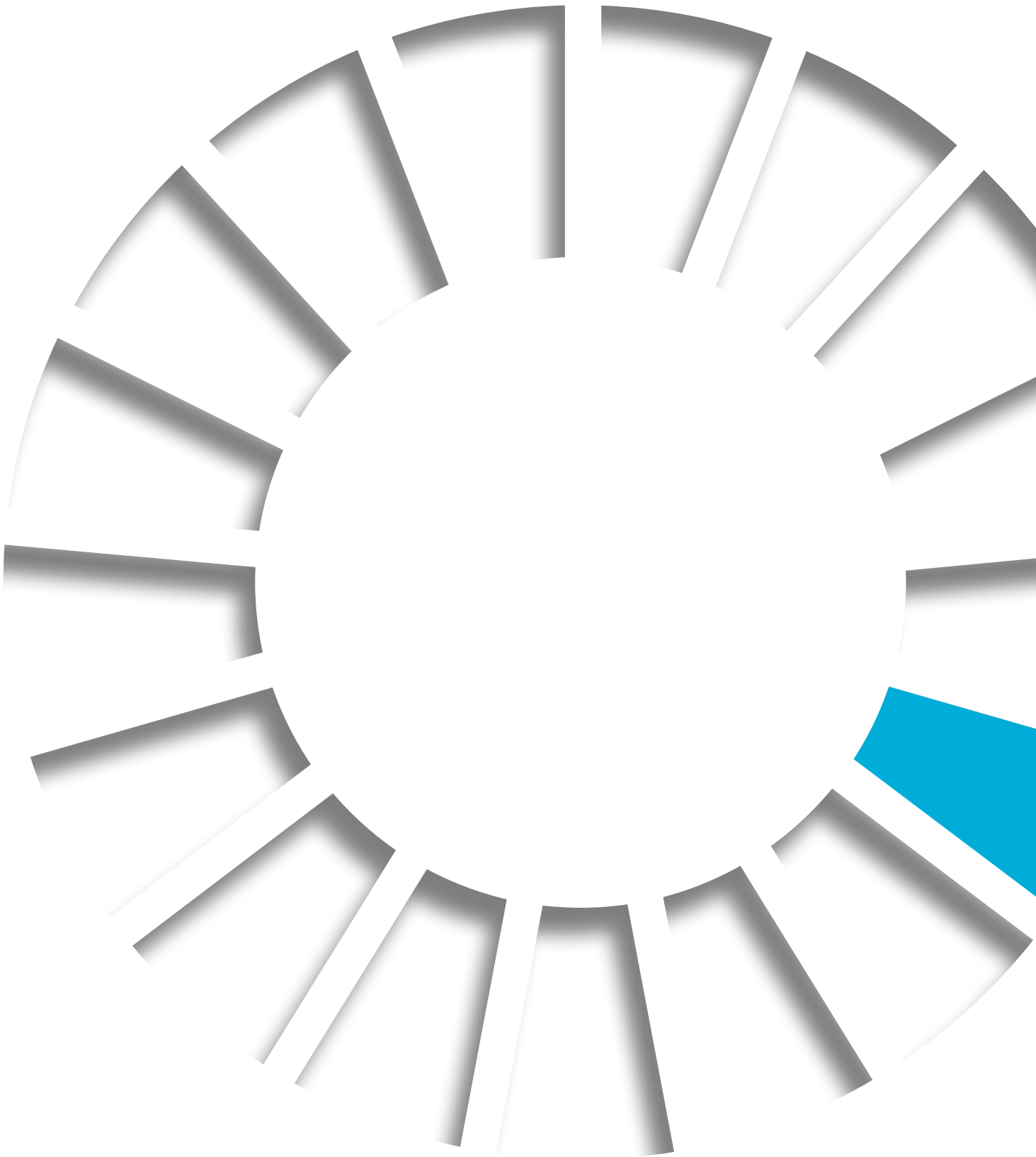
MOST NOTEWORTHY SERVICES, PROGRAMMES, AND PROJECTS

- **BAI Sarea, a network of collaborating entities for equality between women and men** (Basque Government). This network seeks to share and collaborate in developing measures and tools and shared initiatives to transform the business and social reality, reducing gender labour gaps, and promoting equality and social justice as strategic values for organisations.
- **Network of Local Elected Leaders for Equality** (Berdinsarea). This network seeks to significantly delve into the involvement of local politicians in pushing equality forward in their municipalities.
- **Local model for co-responsible care with a feminist focus** (Berdinsarea). This project aims to identify, define, and model how to build a local care network based on the paradigm of the centrality of life, with public services and community networks, creating the necessary alliances with the different agents involved in the caretaking system.
- **Strengthening Basqueskola Sarea for the influence and participation of women in local politics** (Berdinsarea).
- **Inter-Institutional Agreement for Improved Care for Women Victims of Gender-Based Violence** (inter-institutional). The purpose of this agreement is coordination between the institutions involved in caring for victims of abuse and sexual aggression, such that they are guaranteed comprehensive health, police, legal, and social protection.
- **Update of local coordination protocols for comprehensive care and repair for victims of gender-based violence** (Berdinsarea).
- **“Beldur Barik” inter-institutional campaign for the prevention of violence against women** (inter-institutional).

- **App Eraso Stop** (Bilbao Town Council). Free app that seeks to prevent aggression, since it immediately informs the Municipal Police's coordination centre with no need to make a telephone call.
- **Empowerment schools** (Provincial Councils and Town Councils). Spaces whose purpose is to promote social and political participation of women through empowerment processes.
- **HARA! Agenda to incorporate sexual and gender diversity in equality policies** (Vitoria-Gasteiz Town Council).

STRATEGIC INDICATORS

| SDG 5 Indicators | Initial data | Latest data and tendency | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Victimization rate against women (per 10,000) | 47.27 | 54.43 |  |
| Proportion of women in Town Councils (%) | 25.20 | 30.07 |  |
| Proportion of women in senior management positions (%) | 29.45 | 27.66 |  |





SDG 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

SDG 6 - Summary of content

Planning Instruments

- Plan de Gestión del Riesgo de Inundación (Flooding Risk Management Plan) (PGRI) of the Basque Country.
- Special Plan for Drought in the Basque Country's Inland Basins.



ACTION PREVIEW

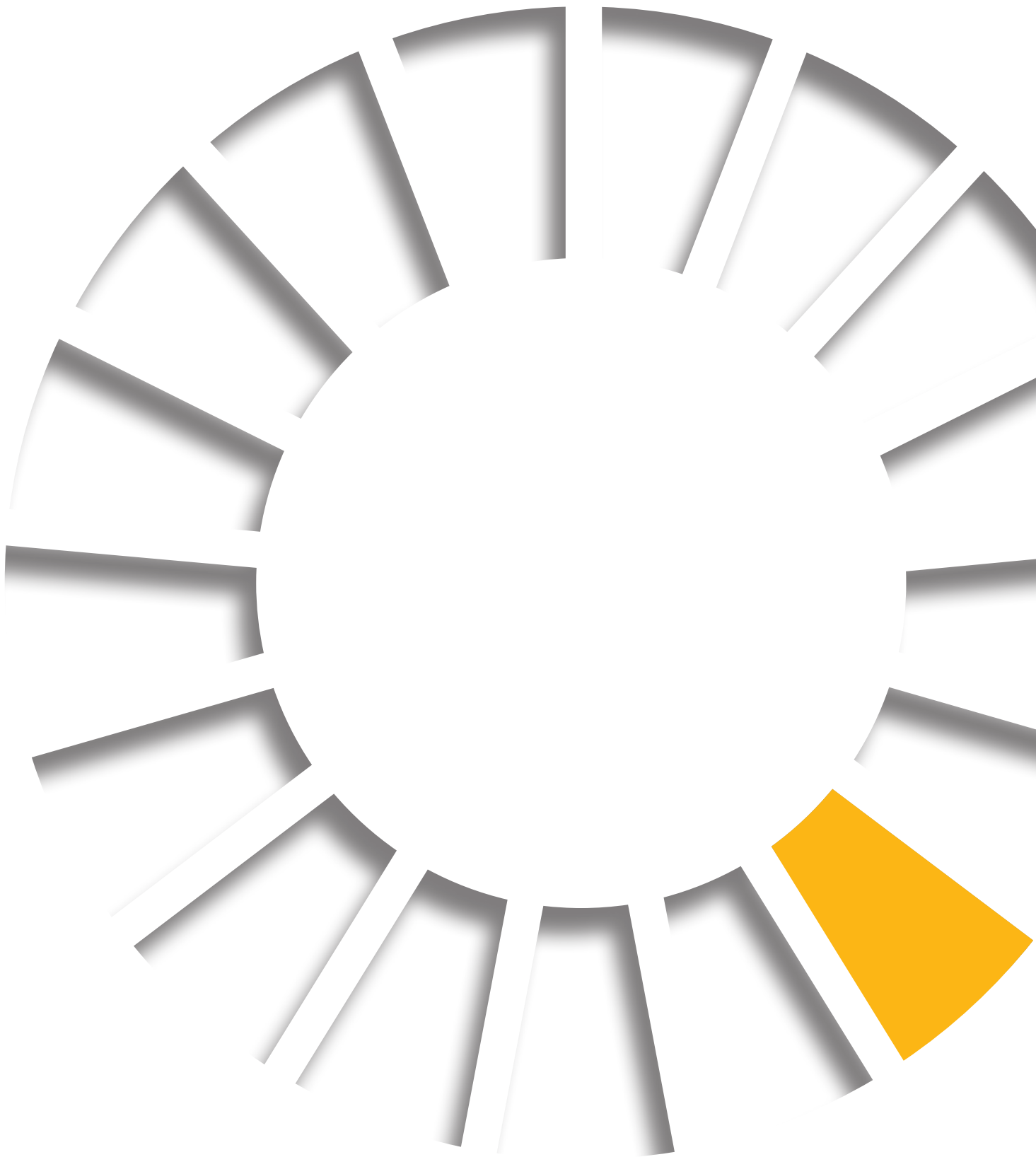
SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

MOST NOTEWORTHY SERVICES, PROGRAMMES, AND PROJECTS

- **Actions for supply and sanitation** (Basque Government and Town Councils).
- **Actions to defend against flooding** (Basque Government and Town Councils). Based on provisions in the Flood Risk Management Plan, development of priority works in collaboration with municipalities.
- **Collaboration agreement between the Basque Water Agency and the Ministry of Health of the Basque Government to protect the quality of water for public consumption and the quality of water in bathing areas**(Basque Government).
- **Highly efficient distribution system for potable water** (Vitoria-Gasteiz Town Council). Control over 100% of the public network with a GIS, systematic renewal of conduits, optimum execution of connections, systematic search for leaks, and renewal of all meters, etc., to achieve network performance above 90%.
- **Hemen Urumea** (Donostia-San Sebastián Town Council). Awareness campaign on the importance of sanitation for the quality of water bodies in the city, both in the Urumea River and in the main streams.

STRATEGIC INDICATORS

| SDG 6 Indicators | Initial data | Latest data and tendency | |
|--|--------------|--------------------------|---|
| Quality of surface water bodies (%) | 48.1 | 50.3 |  |
| Total water demand per inhabitant and day (litres) | 179.28 | 177.60 |  |





SDG 7

Ensure access to
affordable, reliable,
sustainable and modern
energy for all

SDG 7 - Summary of content

Legislative Initiatives

- Energy Transition and Climate Change Draft Law.
- Regional Sectorial Plan for Renewable Energies.

Planning Instruments

- Basque Country Energy Strategy 2030.
- Energy Transition and Climate Change Plan of the Basque Country.
- Energy Action Plan 2030 for the Public Sector.
- Basque Hydrogen Strategy.



ACTION PREVIEW

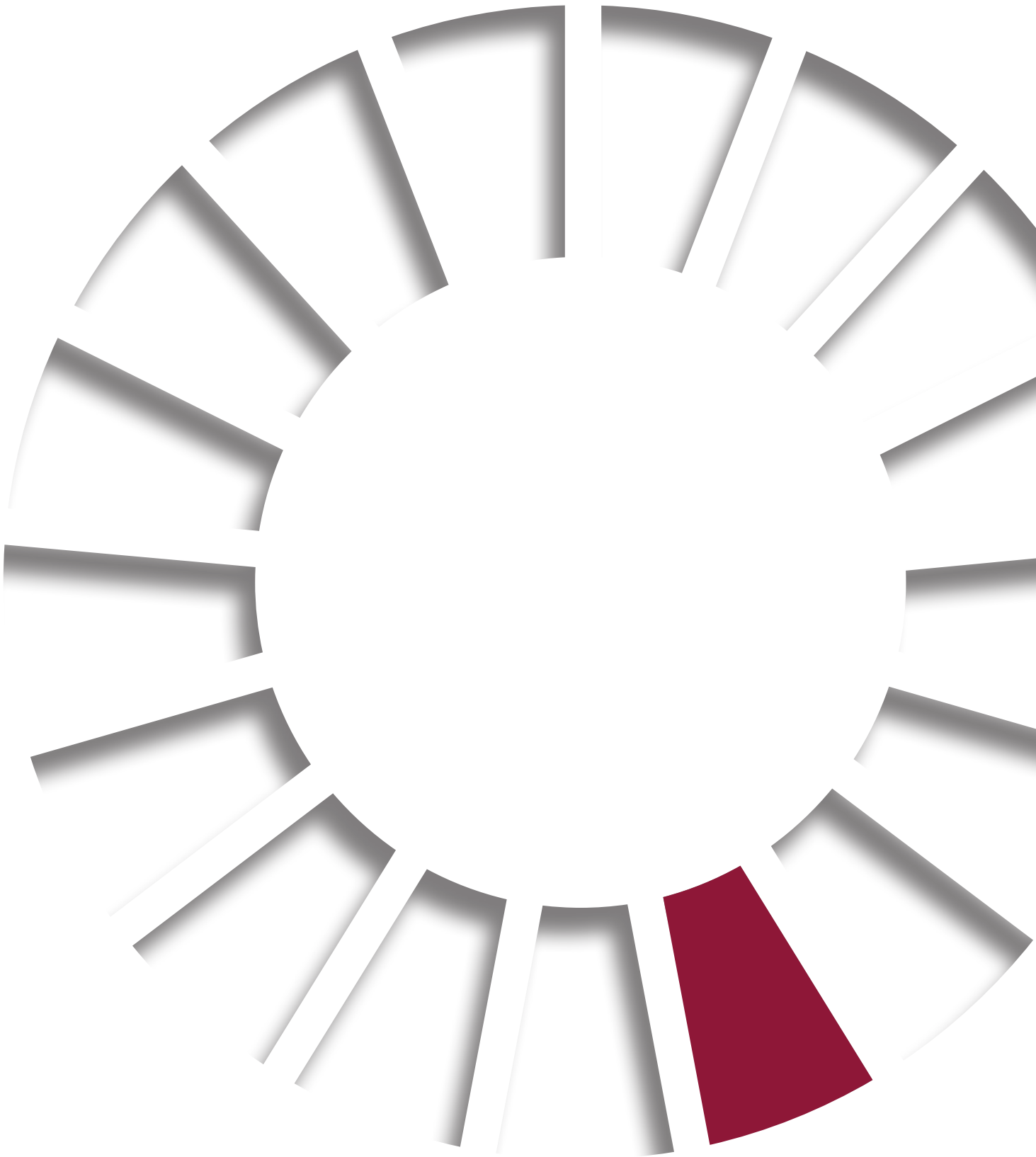
SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

MOST NOTEWORTHY SERVICES, PROGRAMMES, AND PROJECTS

- **Energía-Ekiola** (Basque Government and Grupo Mondragón). Driving cooperatives where residents participate in generating and managing solar energy for their own supply through small solar farms.
- **Promoting Thermal Energy Communities in the Councils** (Vitoria- Gasteiz Town Council)
- **Investment aid to demonstrate and validate emerging renewable ocean energy technologies** (Basque Government).
- **Aid to study the viability of implementing renewable energies and investments in energy efficiency** (Basque Government).
- **Aid to conduct comprehensive energy audits in SMEs in the industrial and tertiary sector** (Basque Government).
- **Regional Plans for a Just Energy Transition** (Provincial Council of Gipuzkoa and local and regional entities). Driving the energy model change in regions and municipalities through regional plans that foster a just energy transition, fighting energy poverty, improving efficiency, and making progress in the use of renewable energies.
- **Energy Intelligence Center (EIC)** (Provincial Council of Bizkaia). Project aiming to position Bizkaia and the Basque Country as an international leader in the field of energy and the energy transition, contributing to strengthening the competitiveness of the sector, a fundamental pillar in Basque industry, and the global presence of our companies.

STRATEGIC INDICATORS

| SDG 7 Indicators | Initial data | Latest data and tendency | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Energy intensity (Toe/€ million) | 91.90 | 86.19 |  |
| Solar power (kW), wind (kW), hydraulic (kW), photovoltaic (m2), installed per inhabitant | 99.36 | 202.90 |  |
| | 727.50 | 697.51 | |
| | 797.03 | 786.71 | |
| | 109.18 | 377.06 | |





SDG 8

**Promote sustained,
inclusive and sustainable
economic growth, full and
productive employment and
decent work for all**

SDG 8 - Summary of content

Legislative Initiatives

- Law 15/2023 on Employment.

Planning Instruments

- Basque Employment Strategy 2030.
- Work Health and Safety Strategy 2021-2025.
- Programme for economic reactivation and employment in the Basque Country 2020-2024 (Berpiztu).
- Inter-Institutional Entrepreneurship Plan 2024.
- Lanbide Hobetzen Plan.
- Merkataritza Strategy 2030.

ACTION PREVIEW



SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

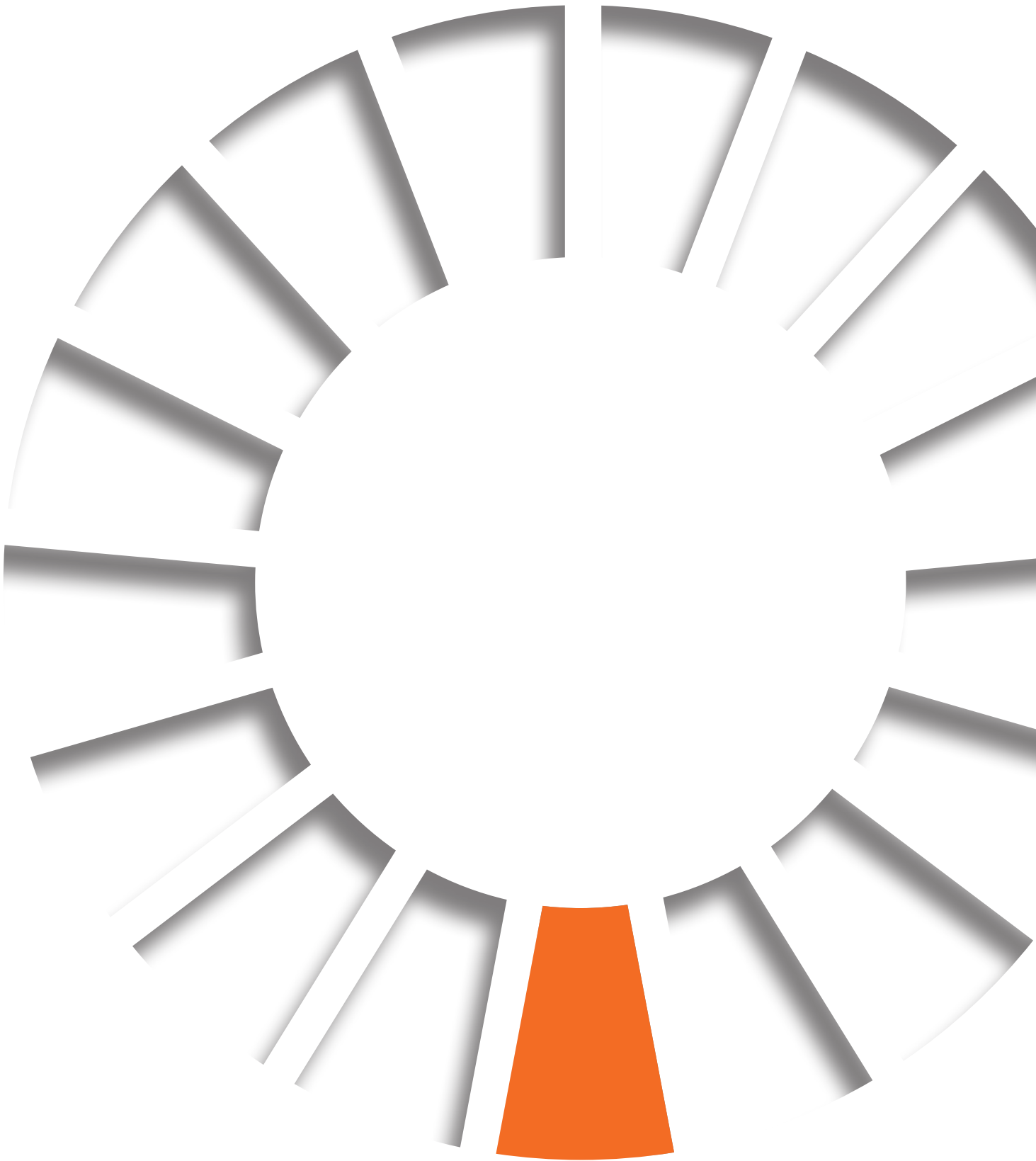
MOST NOTEWORTHY SERVICES, PROGRAMMES, AND PROJECTS

- **Comprehensive itineraries for improved employability** (Garapen). Project that aims to tackle these needs by designing comprehensive itineraries designed both for social-employment and employment placement,
- **Aid for local and regional employment plans** (Basque Government). Initiatives to generate employment and business activity locally through financial aid to start up projects that generate employment and meet local needs.
- **Elkar-EKIN Lanean** (Provincial Council of Gipuzkoa). Promoting employment and socio-professional placement through programmes that address integrated insertion itineraries and employment-training programmes and that promote creating and maintaining companies for placement in the region.
- **Aid allocated to fund training for improved digital skills for the unemployed** (Basque Government).
- **Lehen Aukera Programme to hire unemployed youth at Basque companies** (Basque Government).
- **Global Training Scholarships to conduct business internships abroad** (Basque Government). Programme to facilitate training and international mobility for youth, conducting activities and projects related to their academic profile to gain professional experience abroad and acquire knowledge, contacts, and highly useful tools to carry out their professional activity.
- **Zaindu/InguruarEKIN, fomenting sustainable entrepreneurship** (Garapen). Programme that seeks to promote development of transformative projects from a sustainability perspective in terms of social, economic, and environmental development that are aligned with the strengths of each region and the Sustainable Development Goals.
- **Aid for entrepreneurship in social economy** (Basque Government).
- **Zorrotzaurre Urban Technological Park** (inter-institutional). Development of an urban technological park, with a 133,000 square metre surface, designed for companies specialised in the intensive use of new technologies, such as Artificial Intelligence and big data, intensive business services in knowledge, and advanced services for industry.

- **Talent Houses (Casas del Talento)** (Donostia-San Sebastián Town Council) Spaces to support the development of the strategy to attract international talent to the city, offering integration services, temporary accommodation, and networking spaces linked to R&D, aimed at international entrepreneurs, highly qualified professionals, and researchers.
- **Bono Denda Programme** (inter-institutional). Programme to provide incentive for consumption in local retail establishments.
- **Basque Strategic Investment Plan 2022-2024** (Basque Government and Provincial Councils). Programme with an investment of 529 million euros in projects whose transformative nature, alignment with the smart specialisation strategy, and inter-institutional and public-private collaboration stand out.

STRATEGIC INDICATORS

| SDG 8 indicators | Initial data | Latest data and tendency | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Unemployment rate (%) | 15.7 | 8.5 |  |
| Real annual GDP growth rate per capita (%) | 3.0 | 5.3 |  |





SDG 9

**Build resilient
infrastructure, promote
inclusive and sustainable
industrialization and foster
innovation**

SDG 9 - Summary of content

Planning Instruments

- Basque Country Science, Technology, and Innovation Plan 2030.
- Strategic Industrial Development and Internationalisation Plan.
- Strategy for Digital Transformation in the Basque Country 2025.
- Strategic Plan for the Circular Economy and Bioeconomy.

ACTION PREVIEW



SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

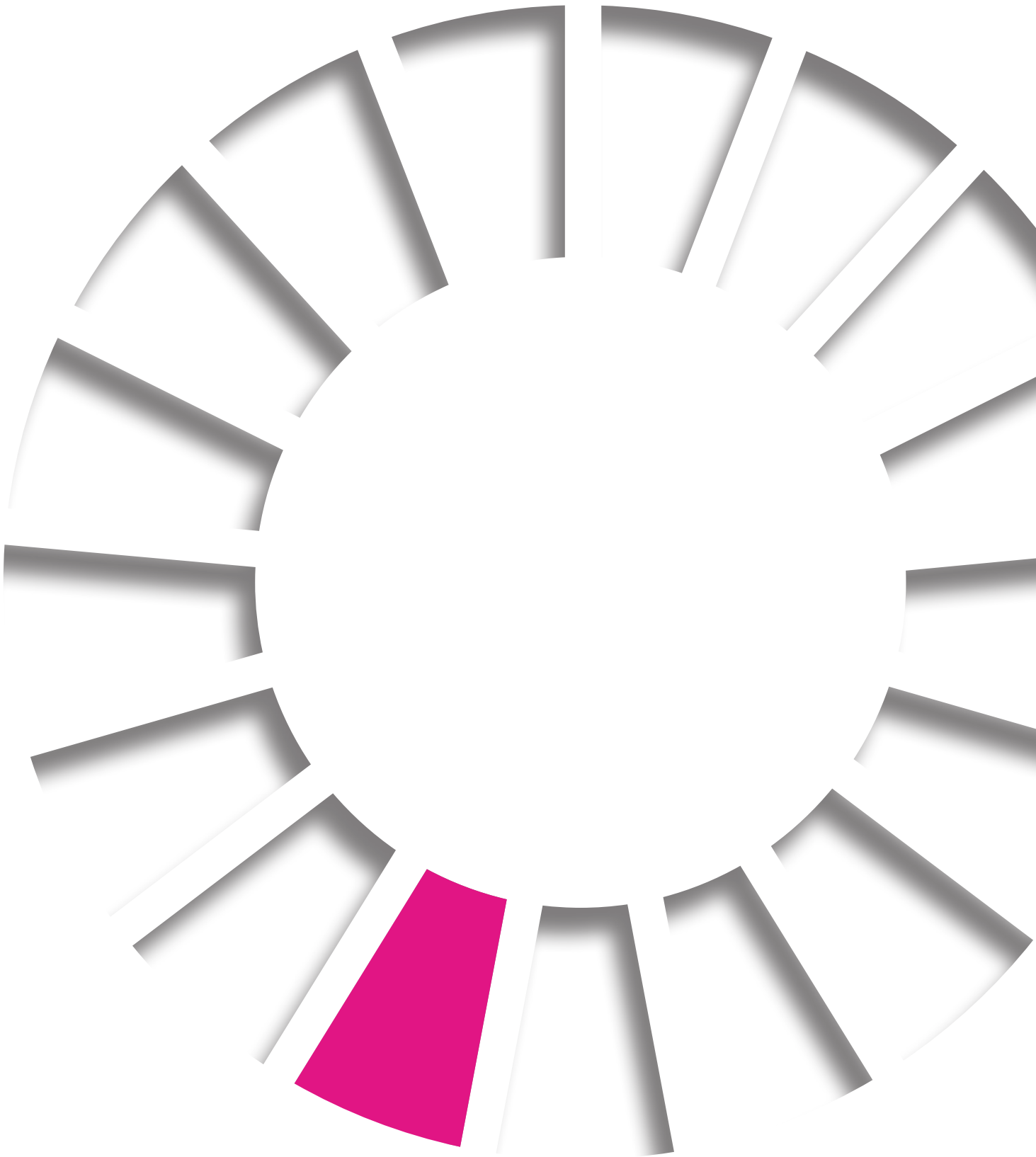
MOST NOTEWORTHY SERVICES, PROGRAMMES, AND PROJECTS

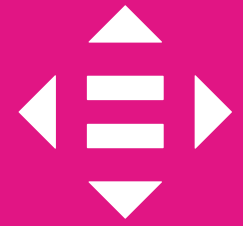
- **High-Speed Train and Basque Y** (Basque Government). Development of the railway route that will join the Basque Country's capital cities with a high-performance line, connecting them together and with the French border through Irún, continuing the high-speed line with Madrid. This shall form part of the high-performance network in the Strategic Plan for Infrastructure and Transport and for the Atlantic Corridor of the Trans-European High-Speed Rail Network.
- **Culmination of the Metropolitan South Variant** (Provincial Council of Bizkaia).
- **Ikerbasque Programme** (Basque Government). Programme to help in developing scientific research by attracting, bringing back, and retaining researchers from all around the world.
- **Network of Digital Transition Offices** (Garapen).
- **Digital Agenda of Bilbao** (Bilbao Town Council).
- **Open innovation centre Hibridalab** (Provincial Council of Álava). Space to promote crossing and hybridisation between fields, disciplines, and knowledge in search of innovation.
- **International Entrepreneurship Centre** (Provincial Council of Bizkaia). Hub for concentrating and harnessing entrepreneurial talent and open innovation and collaboration between startups, companies, investors, and Administration.
- **Network of Intelligence Centers** (Provincial Council of Bizkaia). Network of sectorial centres of excellence to support the strategic challenges facing companies in Bizkaia, in fields such as sustainable mobility, advanced manufacturing, energy, and ageing.
- **Govtech Bizkaia** (Provincial Council of Bizkaia). Open innovation initiative, by means of which the Provincial Council of Bizkaia identifies, pilots, and scales new solutions from non-traditional provider entities, such as startups, scaleups, and digital SMEs, helping to develop new spaces for public-private collaboration with the most innovative players in the technological field.

- **ADI Data Center** (multi-level and multi-actor). Top-level data centre to support the digital transformation of companies and institutions.
- **Elkartek Aid Programme for Collaborative Research in Strategic Areas** (Basque Government).
- **Creation of Cyberzaintza - Basque Cybersecurity Agency** (Basque Government). Public body created to fight threats from the use of the internet and new technologies in the Basque Country in a comprehensive, cross-cutting manner.
- **Hazitek, support programme for business R+D** (Basque Government). Support for industrial research and experimental development of Basque companies.
- **Alliance with IBM in the field of quantum computing** (Basque Government).
- **Expansion of the Donostia International Physics Center (DIPC) to boost research of excellence** (Basque Government).

STRATEGIC INDICATORS

| SDG 9 indicators | Initial data | Latest data and tendency |
|---|---------------------|---|
| Expenses in research and development proportionate to the GDP (%) | 1.86 | 2.08  |
| Proportion of the total added value of the manufacturing sector from medium-high and high technology activities (%) | 32.2 | 32.4  |





SDG 10

Reduce inequality within and among countries

SDG 10 - Summary of content

Legislative Initiatives

- Law 2/2022 on Youth.
- Draft Law on Childhood and Adolescence.
- Draft Law on Equal Treatment and Non-Discrimination.

Planning Instruments

- Basque Strategy 2030 for Youth Emancipation and V Youth Plan 2022-2026.
- II Strategic Social Services Plan.
- Basque Strategy with the Elderly 2021-2024.
- Basque Strategy against Violence toward Children and Adolescents.

ACTION PREVIEW

SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

MOST NOTEWORTHY SERVICES, PROGRAMMES, AND PROJECTS

- **Emantzipa Programme** (Basque Government). Direct aid for the emancipation of youth between 25 and 29 years of age.
 - **GAZ, accompaniment service to collaborate with youth in their emancipation processes** (Basque Government).
 - **Gaztelagun Programme** (Basque Government). Housing rental benefits for youth.
 - **Trapezistak Programme to drive inclusion and transition to an adult life for migrant youth without support in the Basque Country** (Basque Government).
 - **Aid to maintain job positions of people with disabilities at Special Employment Centres** (Basque Government).
 - **Aid to promote employment for people with disabilities on the ordinary job market** (Basque Government).
 - **Mirada Activa (Active Gaze)** (Bilbao Town Council). Project to promote participation and social interaction for the elderly in Bilbao in a situation of solitude.
 - **Kuvu intergenerational project to tackle undesired solitude, driving cohabitation between the elderly and youth** (Basque Government).
 - **Aid for raising children** (Basque Government). Monthly aid for each daughter or son aged 0 to 3 years in custody due to birth, adoption, custody delegation for pre-adoption cohabitation, or guardianship. May be extended to daughters or sons aged 3-7, the event of a third or successive daughter or son.
- VBherria Project** (Basque Government). Programme intended for individuals with political and technical responsibility in the Basque administration to explore and promote new methods of public-social collaboration between the Public Administration and active citizens.
- **Haurekin Network** (Basque Government). Network that promotes the participation of boys, girls, and adolescents in the local agenda and politics.
 - **Social-employment placement itineraries for individuals receiving the Minimum Subsistence Income and Guaranteed Minimum Income** (Basque Government and Town Councils).



- **Svisual, remote sign language interpretation service at citizen service posts and the Local Police** (Vitoria-Gasteiz Town Council).

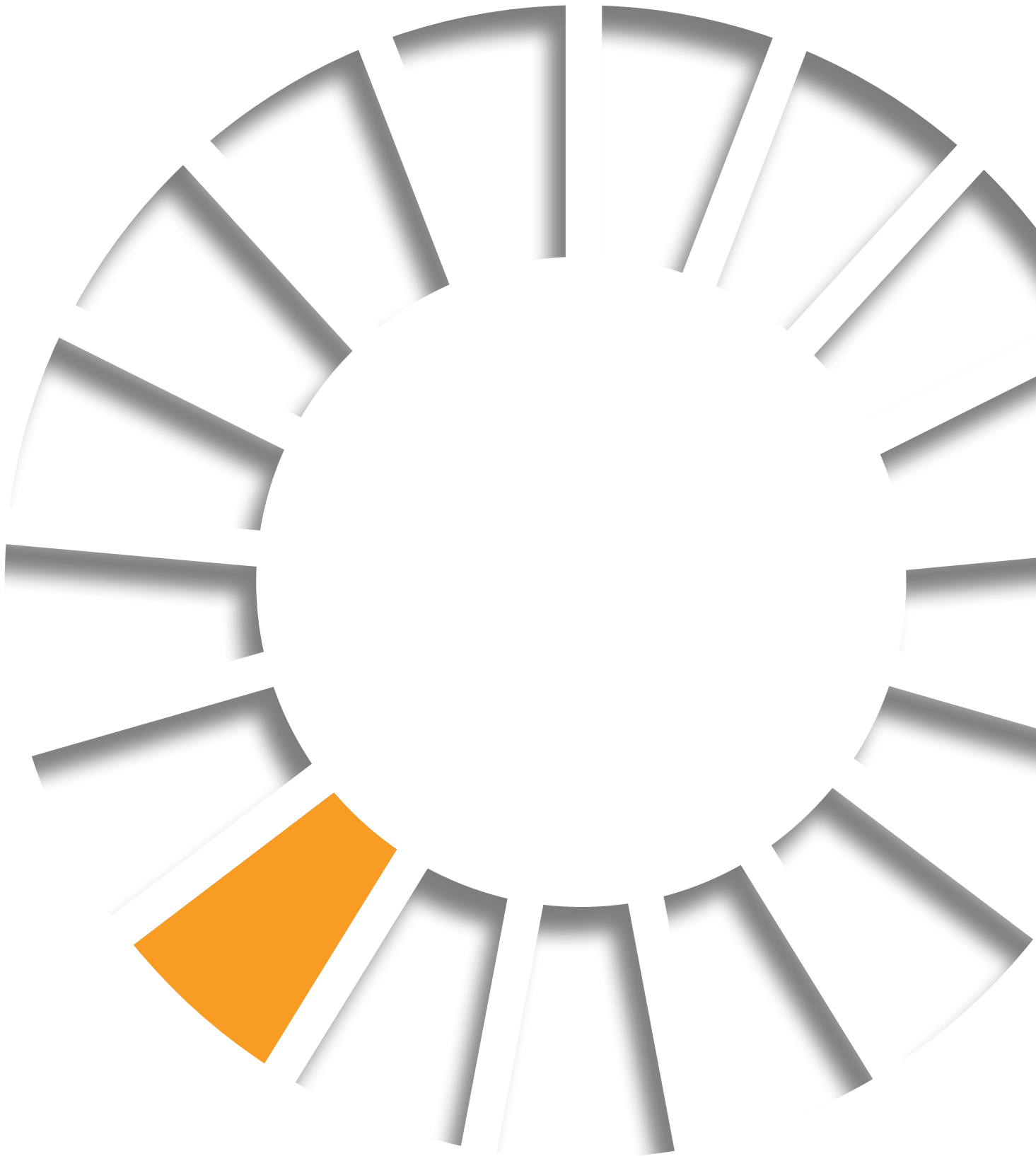
- **Herri Txiki Aukera Handi** (Provincial Council of Bizkaia). Initiative to drive all municipalities in the territory to have access to the same public services, both social and related to mobility, leisure, culture, and sport, as well as internet access.

- **Ongi Etorri Eskolara** (Donostia-San Sebastián Town Council). Programme for intercultural coexistence at schools.

VAholku Sarea, Basque Network of Legal Care for Immigration (Basque Government). This network's objective is to provide legal consulting for immigration, both to vulnerable immigrants and to professionals from Public Administrations and third-sector entities working on inclusion processes with immigrants. The purpose of all this is to facilitate regularisation for these immigrants, as well as to prevent subsequent irregularity, attempting at all times to promote family life.

STRATEGIC INDICATORS

| SDG 10 indicators | Initial data | Latest data and tendency |
|--|--------------|---|
| 20/80 available family income inequality ratio (%) | 8.9 | 9.5  |
| Gini index (index) | 27.10 | 26.88  |





SDG 11

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

SDG 11 - Summary of content

Legislative Initiatives

- Decree 80/2022 on regulating minimum liveability conditions and design standards for housing and accommodation.
- Law 11/2023 on Sustainable Mobility in the Basque Country.

Planning Instruments

- Master Housing Plan 2021-2023.
- Universal Accessibility Strategy of the Basque Country.
- The Waste Prevention and Management Plan of the Basque Country 2030.
- Strategic Culture Plan 2028.
- Strategic Basque Language Agenda.

ACTION PREVIEW




SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

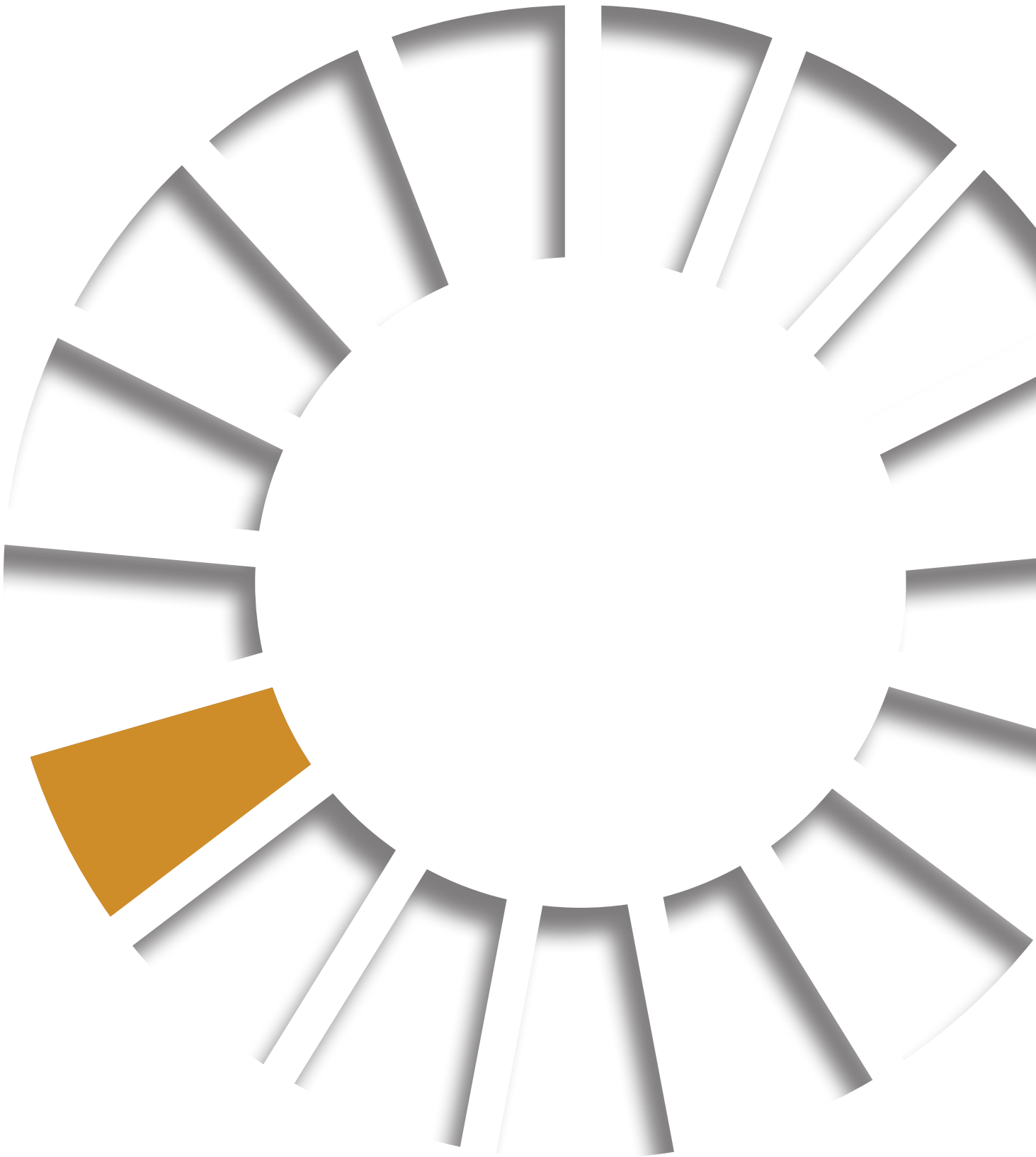
MOST NOTEWORTHY SERVICES, PROGRAMMES, AND PROJECTS

- **Opengela** (Basque Government and Town Councils). Project that seeks to spread urban regeneration in the Basque Country by promoting the creation of neighbourhood offices that act as one-stop-shops to serve the neighbourhood.
- **Programme to support housing renovation** (Basque Government).
- **Aid programme to support energetic renovation for buildings and houses** (Basque Government).
- **MUBIL, Hub for Sustainable and Smart Mobility** (Provincial Council of Gipuzkoa). Initiative that brings together the efforts of public and private agents to drive smart and sustainable mobility initiatives in the Basque Country, with the objective of making Gipuzkoa and the Basque Country a relevant player in smart and sustainable mobility.
- **City and inter-city Bidegorris (Bike lanes)** (Provincial Councils and Town Councils). Bike lanes to promote everyday and recreational bicycle use, as well as pedestrian trips, with different co-existence and segregation solutions.
- **Metro Bilbao Extension** (Basque Government and Provincial Council of Bizkaia).
- **Vitoria-Gasteiz tram extension** (inter-institutional).
- **Vitoria-Gasteiz electromobility centre** (Vitoria-Gasteiz Town Council).
- **Naturalisation of the Historic Medieval Centre** (Vitoria-Gasteiz Town Council). Actions to re-green and naturalise the Historic Medieval Centre, mitigating urban heat islands, promoting health, improving the environment, and promoting the public use of green spaces.

- **Naturalisation of school patios** (Vitoria-Gasteiz Town Council). Project to naturalise school patios as elements in the city's green system, making them into more inclusive, co-educational, sustainable, and naturalised places.
- **Bizkaia Gara, civil volunteer network** (Provincial Council of Bizkaia).

STRATEGIC INDICATORS

| SDG 11 indicators | Initial data | Latest data and tendency | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Proportion of people living in homes with certain deficiencies in the housing (%) | 11.80 | 10.46 |  |
| Artificialized land area (%) | 6.89 | 6.95 |  |
| Weighted average level of PM2.5 in cities according to population ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | 10.07 | 10.42 |  |





SDG 12

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

SDG 12 - Summary of content

Legislative Initiatives

- Law 4/2023 of the Statute on Consumers and Users.

Planning Instruments

- The Basque Country Circular Economy Strategy 2030.
- Basque Country Green Purchase and Procurement Programme 2030.
- The Waste Prevention and Management Plan of the Basque Country 2030.
- Kontsumobide Strategic Plan 2022-2024.

ACTION PREVIEW




SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

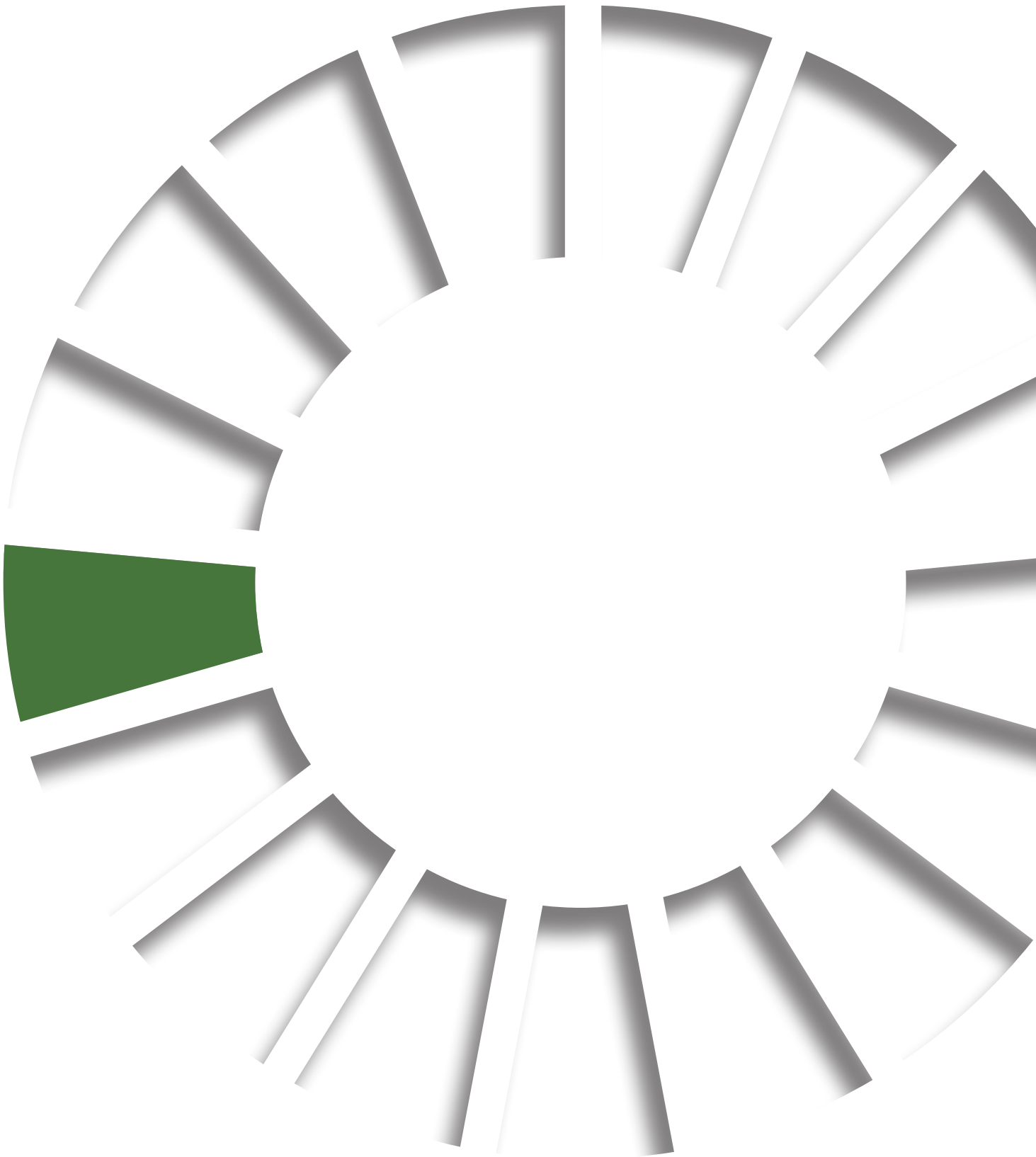
MOST NOTEWORTHY SERVICES, PROGRAMMES, AND PROJECTS

- **Basque Ecodesign Center** (Basque Government). This Centre works to generate knowledge on the circular economy that can be transferred to the Basque industrial fabric through innovation in the priority fields set forth in the Basque Country Circular Economy Strategy.
- **Driving the circular economy and competitiveness from the local sphere** (Udal-sarea 2030). The purpose of this project is to put into practise the concept of Circular Economy at a local and regional level, developing and sharing practical tips for application to the local world to drive and promote the Circular Economy at different levels. This includes within the public administration and facilitating implementation in the social and business fabric.
- **Circular Economy Hub** (Vitoria-Gasteiz Town Council). From a local level, this hub drives the Basque Country Circular Economy Strategy 2030 based on Vitoria-Gasteiz Town Council's own strategy, called the "*Estrategia de Economía Circular de Vitoria-Gasteiz 2030* (Vitoria-Gasteiz Circular Economy Strategy 2030)".
- **"Desperdicio cero (Zero Waste)" guide to reduce food waste at restaurants** (Vitoria-Gasteiz Town Council).
- **Konpondu Project** (Vitoria-Gasteiz Town Council). This project promotes a shift in the current citizen consumption model, with the objective of prolonging the life cycle of products through the local repair industry.
- **"Industrial Decarbonisation" Programme** (Basque Government). Subsidy programme for industrial companies that make investments in their production processes that entail improvement in terms of environmental protection by means of decarbonisation.

- **Bank of Practical Business Cases of Innovation in Environmental Sustainability** (multi-player).
- **Drive to make compost in the municipality** (Donostia-San Sebastián Town Council). Support service for home composting and creation of infrastructure for composting in the neighbourhood.

STRATEGIC INDICATORS

| SDG 12 indicators | Initial data | Latest data and tendency | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Material consumption per GDP (T/€ million) | 347.40 | 332.60 |  |
| Hazardous waste generated per capita (Kg) | 150.82 | 144.66 |  |
| Proportion of municipal waste recycled in comparison with total municipal waste generated and processed (%) | 36.44 | 47.23 |  |





SDG 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

SDG 13 - Summary of content

Legislative Initiatives

- Law 10/2021 of Environmental Administration of the Basque Country.
- Energy Transition and Climate Change Draft Law.
- Law 11/2023 on Sustainable Mobility in the Basque Country.

Planning Instruments

- Climate Change Strategy 2050 of the Basque Country.
- IV Framework Environmental Programme 2030.
- Energy Transition and Climate Change Plan of the Basque Country.
- Environmental inspection and Control Plan 2019-2026.
- Education Strategy for the Sustainability of the Basque Country 2030.

ACTION PREVIEW



SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

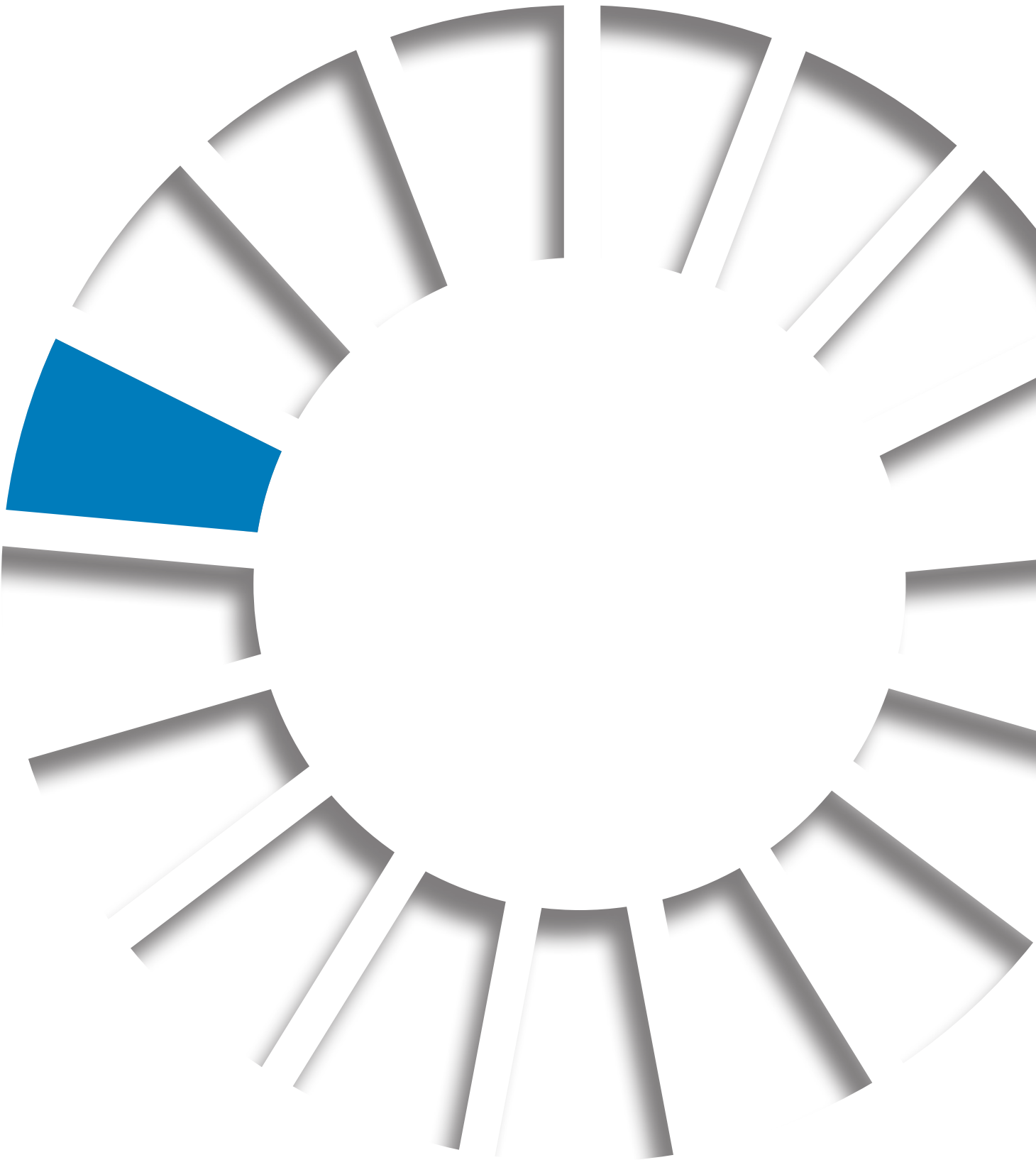
MOST NOTEWORTHY SERVICES, PROGRAMMES, AND PROJECTS

- **Town Council Pact for Climate and Energy** (Basque Government and Town Councils). This initiative promotes rolling out Local Climate and Energy Plans at municipal and regional level; designing, maintaining, and updating annual tools to calculate GHG Inventories in the Municipality and/or Region and the carbon footprint of Town Councils and regional bodies; and socialisation of the Basque municipal commitment to energy transition and climate change.
- **Participation in the European Mission for 100 Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities in 2030** (Vitoria-Gasteiz Town Council). The Mission of Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities aims to turn the one hundred selected cities into centres for experimentation and innovation that act as role models for all the others. Thus, by following their example, all European cities will be carbon neutral by 2050.
- **Electrification of city buses** (Town Councils).
- **Green infrastructure networks** (Provincial Councils and Town Councils).
- **Aid programme for local entities that conduct actions that promote sustainable development. Climate change line** (Basque Government).
- **Basque Country Green Purchase and Procurement Programme 2030** (Basque Government). This programme is a cross-cutting instrument to achieve objectives like fighting against climate change, efficiency in the use of natural resources, and eco-innovation.

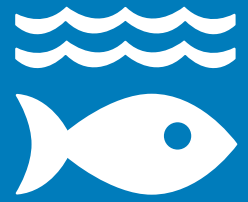
- **Kit of tools and instruments for climate change to help public administrations, companies, and citizens to adapt to the impacts caused by climate change** (Basque Government).
- **Programmes School Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2030 for Vocational Educational Training** (Basque Government).

STRATEGIC INDICATORS

| SDG 13 indicators | Initial data | Latest data and tendency | |
|--|--------------|--------------------------|---|
| Total greenhouse gas emissions of resident units by GDP unit (KgCO ₂ eq.) | 0.28 | 0.24 |  |
| Greenhouse gas emissions in comparison with 2005 (%) | -23.82 | -30.50 |  |



14 LIFE
BELOW WATER



SDG 14

**Conserve and sustainably use
the oceans, seas and marine
resources for sustainable
development**



ACTION PREVIEW

SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

MOST NOTEWORTHY SERVICES, PROGRAMMES, AND PROJECTS

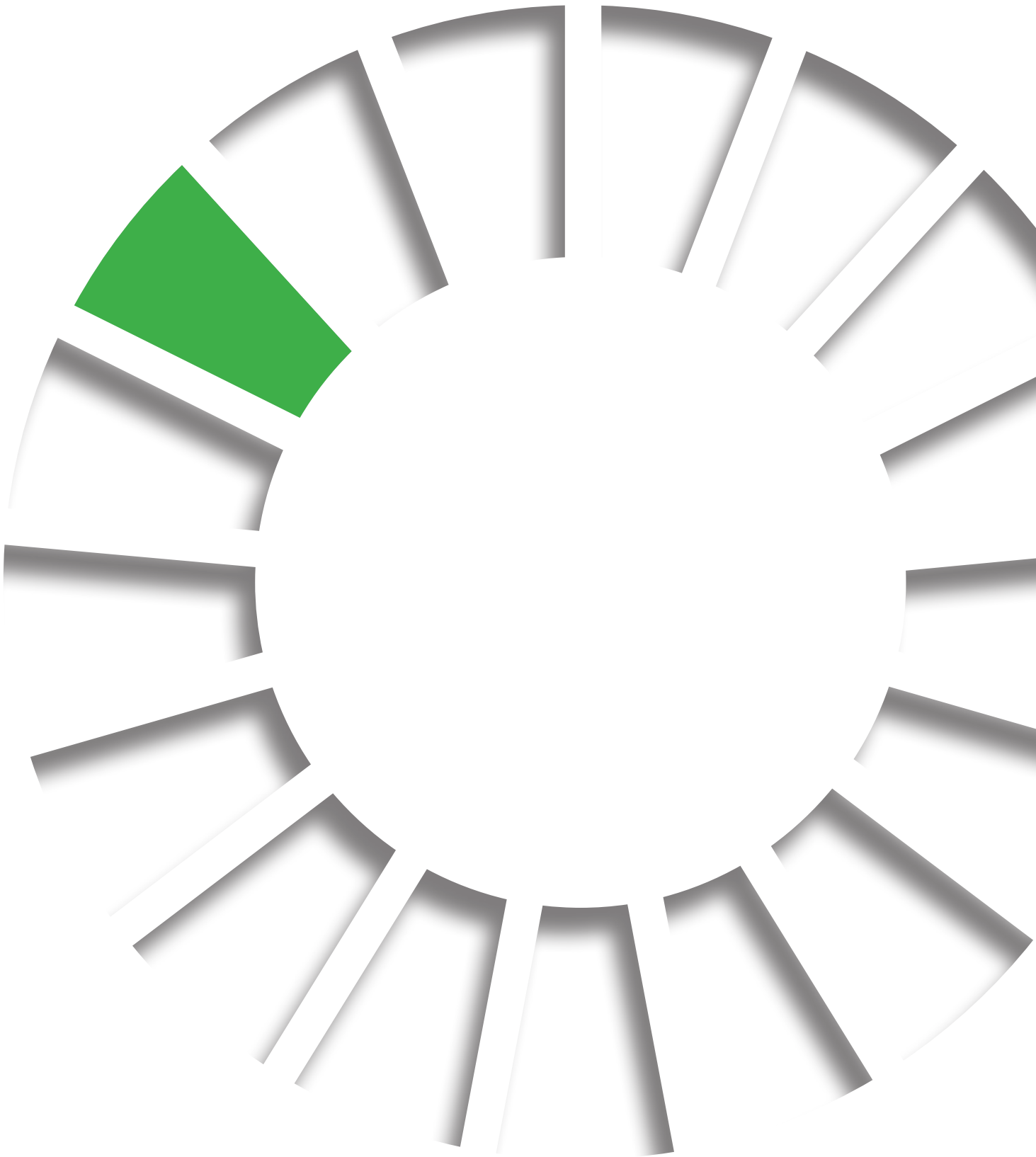
- **Aid programme to foster sustainable fishing and to facilitate generational turnover in the fishing and aquaculture sector in the Basque Country** (Basque Government). The purpose of this aid is to foster a sustainable and innovative sector based on technological development, energy efficiency, and human capital, and to facilitate the generational turnover in fishing and aquaculture to guarantee the sector's future.
- **Euskolabel for mackerel captured by ships with traditional fishing methods** (Basque Government). With this initiative, mackerel caught by ships with fishing methods traditional to the Basque Country and that is very high quality will be identified with Eusko Label.
- **Hub Oarsoaldea Urdina, to create a competitive technological space to identify the challenges and opportunities of the Blue Economy**(inter-institutional). The purpose of this hub is to create a competitive technological space (institutional and business) to identify the challenges and opportunities of the Blue Economy, driving economic activity and social development through projects that move toward more sustainable use of the sea and its resources.

- **Sendotu Programme** (Basque Government). Financial support programme for initial or ongoing investments in the farming, forestry, fish, food, and rural development sectors.
- **Sanitary and environmental control of the city's beaches to ensure information regarding the sanitary quality of bathing waters and sandy areas.** (Donostia-San Sebastián Town Council).

STRATEGIC INDICATORS

| SDG 14 indicators | Initial data | Latest data and tendency |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Quality of bathing water (%) | 79.00 | 82.53 |







SDG 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

SDG 15 - Summary of content

Legislative Initiatives

- Law 9/2021 on Conservation of the Basque Country's Natural Heritage.
- Law 7/2022 on Rural Development of the Basque Country.

Planning Instruments

- Biodiversity Strategy of the Basque Country 2030.
- Land Protection Strategy of the Basque Country 2030.

ACTION PREVIEW



SDG 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

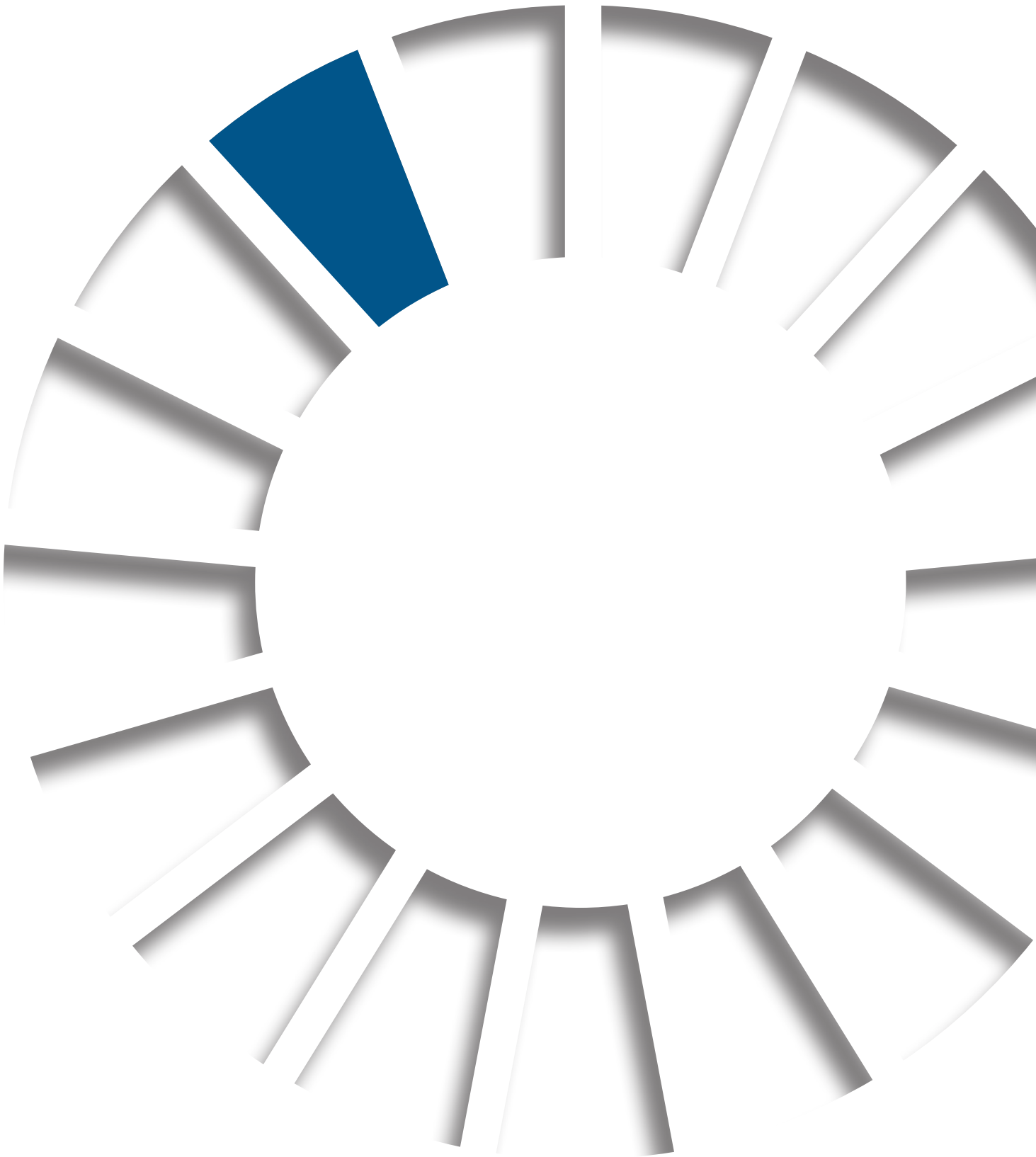
MOST NOTEWORTHY SERVICES, PROGRAMMES, AND PROJECTS

- **Clima-Ondarea** (inter-institutional). This programme is focused on guaranteeing sustainable use of natural resources and improving eco-systemic services. It does this with a process to showcase natural heritage, so that citizens can discover and enjoy it. It establishes two scopes of action: the Txingudi Bay and the Urdaibai Biosphere Reserve.
- **Green urban rings** (Town Councils). These rings are important hubs of biodiversity, and also improve the quality of life of people.

- **“Un pueblo, una acción por la biodiversidad (One Town, One Action for Biodiversity)” project** (Provincial Council of Álava). The project aims to create a culture that promotes the biodiversity in our ecosystem and to manage natural resources in participatory fashion in town in the Historic Region of Álava.
- **Management plan for the oak groves in the Badaia mountain range** (Vitoria-Gasteiz Town Council). Monitoring and action plan consisting of evaluating photosynthetic activity by means of remote detection, in-field and in-cabinet determination and characterisation of the most affected zones and putting pilot actions into practise in selected areas for later assessment and extension.
- **Sendotu Programme** (Basque Government). Financial support programme for initial or ongoing investments in the farming, forestry, fish, food, and rural development sectors.

STRATEGIC INDICATORS

| SDG 15 indicators | Initial data | Latest data and tendency |
|--|--------------|---|
| Proportion of forest surface area with sustainable management instruments in force (%) | 15.90 | 20.7  |
| Soil surface areas potentially contaminated and recovered for new uses since 2015 (Ha) | 944.0 | 1,406.5  |





SDG 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

SDG 16 - Summary of content

Legislative Initiatives

- Law 9/2023 of Historical and Democratic Memory of the Basque Country.
- Law 8/2023 of Places, Centres of Worship, and Religious Diversity in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country.
- Draft Law on Transparency of the Basque Country.

Planning Instruments

- Strategic Plan 2030 on Governance, Public Innovation, and Digital Government (ARDATZ 2030).
- Joint Plan to Fight Tax Fraud.
- OGP Euskadi Plan 2021-2024.
- Basque Digital Government Strategy.
- General Public Safety Plan of the Basque Country 2020-2025.

ACTION PREVIEW




SDG 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

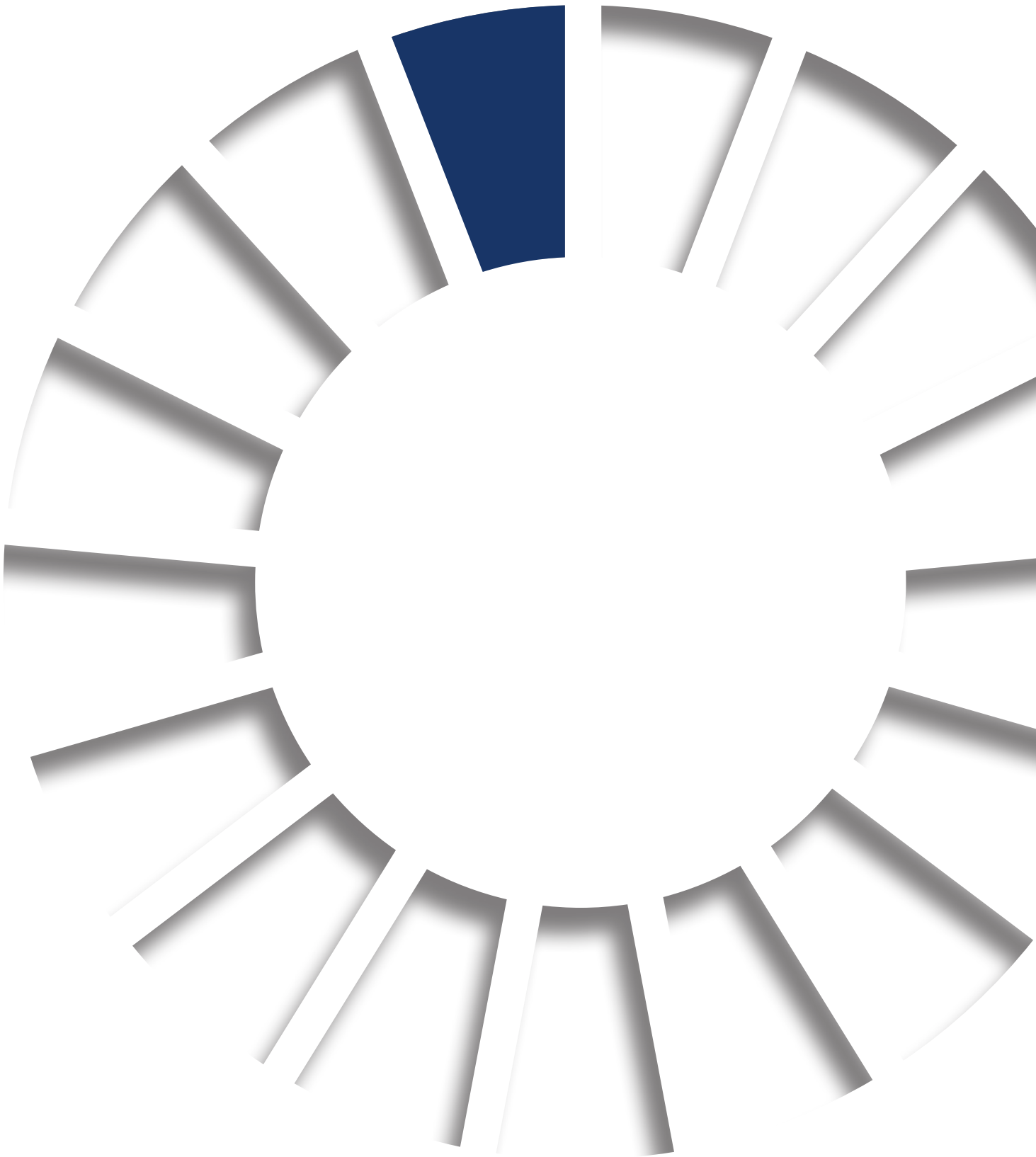
MOST NOTEWORTHY SERVICES, PROGRAMMES, AND PROJECTS

- **Local governance oriented toward the Agenda 2030 and the SDGs: assessment of sustainability policies and local action** (Udalsarea 2030). The project aims to improve local governance oriented toward the Agenda 2030 and the SDGs, and to raise visibility and prominence of local action in terms of the Agenda 2030.
- **ELOGE, label of excellence in local governance** (EUDEL). The European Label of Governance Excellence (ELOGE) is a system of recognition promoted by the European Council in order to guide joint action of local governments toward effective and efficient municipal management, with a focus on sustainability. EUDEL promotes its implementation in Basque Town Councils.
- **Participatory Budget Initiatives** (Provincial Councils and Town Councils).
- **Bilbao Ciudad de Valores (Bilbao City of Values)** (Bilbao Town Council). Creation of a space for analysis, dialogue, reflection, and collaborative work between institutions, social bodies, companies, news media, educational centres, and citizens, to foment a framework for shared values in the city of Bilbao.
- **Observatory of Co-Existence in Neighbourhoods** (Bilbao Town Council). The purpose of this observatory is to improve citizen co-existence through the identification and early resolution of conflicts arising in the municipality.
- **Etorkizuna Eraikiz** (Provincial Council of Gipuzkoa). Initiative led by the Provincial Council of Gipuzkoa to foster collective capacity and address the challenges of our times in collaborative fashion. Through listening and experimentation, different people and organisations have the possibility of working together to improve the region and contribute to sustainable public policy decision-making.
- **Bizikidetza Lantzen** (Provincial Council of Gipuzkoa and Town Councils). Initiative to help to solidify peace definitively and irreversibly, and to help to guide society toward co-existence and deepen our democratic culture.
- **Anti-Rumour Strategies** (Town Councils). Projects that seek to promote critical thinking and awareness of the negative effects of stereotypes, prejudices, and false rumours in co-existence, reducing them through innovative and participatory actions, and questioning negative discourse around diversity.

- **“Aprender a Convivir (Learning to Live Together)” programme** (Vitoria-Gasteiz Town Council). Creating meeting and co-existence spaces where mutual exchange, communication, and learning for citizens is possible, in order to promote a more just, egalitarian, and supportive city.
- **Space for Religious Diversity Dialogue** (Vitoria-Gasteiz Town Council). Space to share initiatives and proposals that may promote exercise of the right to religious freedom under equal conditions in the city.
- **HEI Open Citizens Schokol** (Vitoria-Gasteiz Town Council). Space for meeting and training that seeks to improve and increase motivation and education for citizens so that they can take an increasingly leading role in municipal management.
- **Systems for institutional integrity** (all institutions).
- **Bizkaia Gertu, network of regional offices for citizen services** (Provincial Council of Bizkaia).
- **Office for coordination and compliance with Social Clauses in Procurement** (Provincial Council of Bizkaia).

STRATEGIC INDICATORS

| SDG 16 indicators | Initial data | Latest data and tendency | |
|--|--------------|--------------------------|---|
| Crime index (criminal offences/1,000 inhab.) | 38.66 | 45.32 |  |
| Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark (%) | 76.38 | 69.15 |  |
| Proportion of the population that is satisfied with how public services operate (%) | 46.30 | 50.98 |  |





SDG 17

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

SDG 17 - Summary of content

Legislative Initiatives

- Basque Draft Law for Cooperation and Solidarity.

Planning Instruments

- IV Master Plan for Cooperation for Development.
- Framework strategy for internationalisation Euskadi - Basque Country 2025.

ACTION PREVIEW

SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

MOST NOTEWORTHY SERVICES, PROGRAMMES, AND PROJECTS

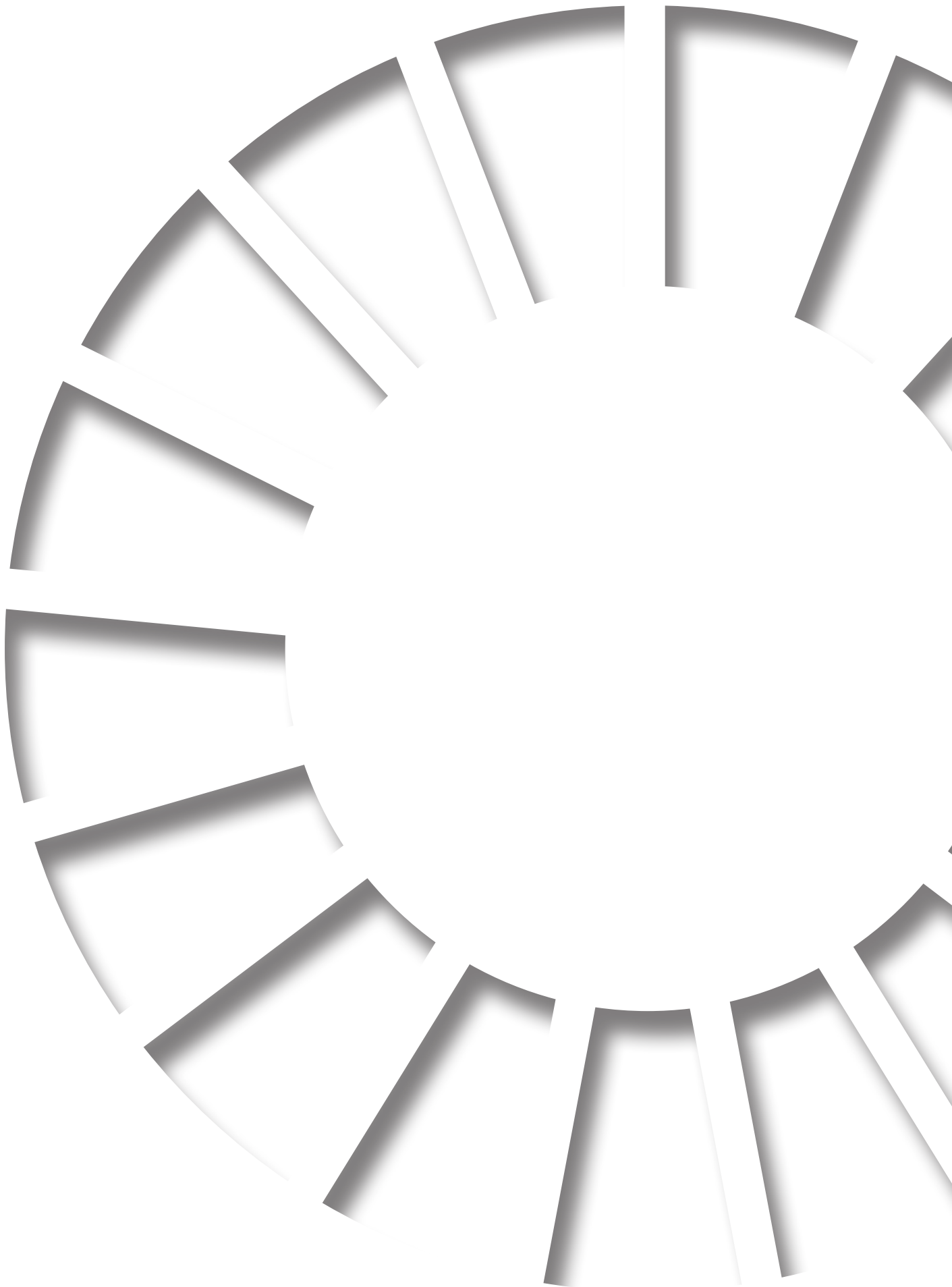
- **Monitoring table to welcome refugees from Ukraine** (multi-level and multi-player).
- **Global Health Project** (Basque Government). Initiative for health cooperation between Guinea-Bissau and the Basque Country where Basque healthcare workers continuously accompany professionals from the Simão Mendes National Hospital.
- **Project: “The Basque case. Aprendizajes para prevenir la violencia y proteger la paz (The Basque case. Lessons to prevent violence and protect peace)”** (Basque Government). Preparation and international dissemination of a paper offering main experiences and lessons to be drawn from the Basque case on preventing violence and protecting peace for later contrast in other contexts of conflict and violence.
- **Inter-institutional programme for cooperation in water and sanitation Basque Country - Central America** (Euskal Fundazioa). Blended programme with direct action on a vulnerable community (Jocoro, in El Salvador) and development of abilities in local management for Central American countries to spread the right to access clean water and sanitation (SDG 6) to other municipalities in the region.
- **Project: “Mujeres, participación política y poder. Construyendo una ruta para la igualdad sustantiva en el ámbito municipal en El Salvador (Women, political participation, and power. Building a path for substantive equality in the municipal sphere in El Salvador)”** (Basque Government).

- **Programme: “*Juventud Vasca Cooperante (Cooperating Basque Youth)*”** (Basque Government). Programme to raise Basque youth awareness in the Basque Country of cooperation actions in southern countries and to encourage a culture of solidarity in Basque youth between peoples and cultures.
- **Aid for humanitarian actions** (Basque Government).
- **Aid for cooperation programmes for development** (Basque Government).

STRATEGIC INDICATORS

| SDG 17 indicators | Initial data | Latest data and tendency |
|--|--------------|--------------------------|
| Net Official Development Aid from autonomous community and local public administrations in proportion with the GDP (%) | 0.07 | 0.09 |

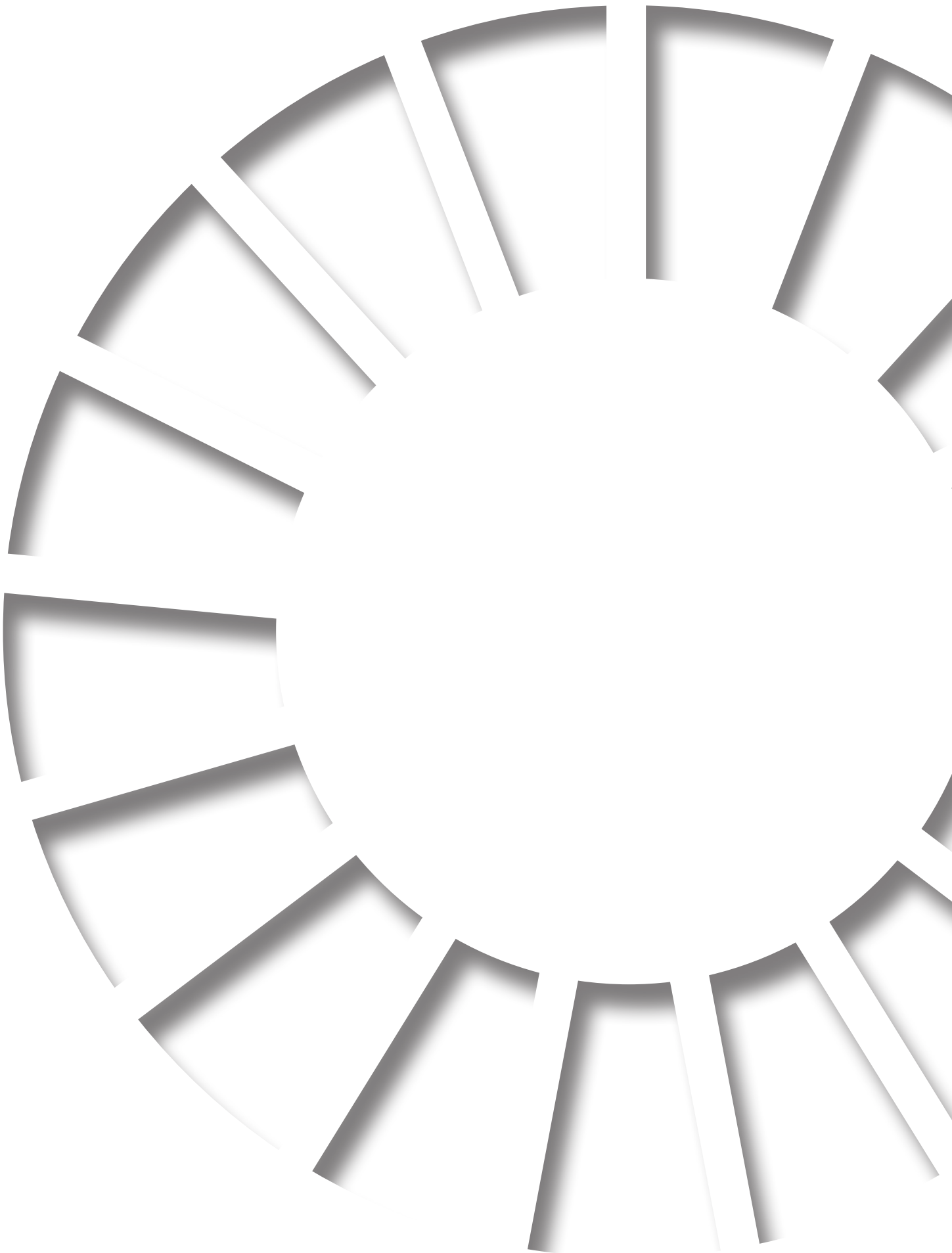






Annex I

**Report on the
alignment of
the Basque
Government's
2024 budget
with the
Agenda 2030's
Sustainable
Development
Goals**



Introduction

The purpose of this report is to analyse the Basque Government's 2024 budget in order to determine its degree of alignment with the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which will allow us to link the numbers in the budget with the different SDGs.

Thus, a total of 106 budgetary programmes have been aligned, classified into 26 expenditure functions that impact the 17 SDGs from the Agenda 2030 (see list of functions and programmes in the Annex), for a total of 560 impacts of direct application (resources from the budgetary programme directly allocated to fulfilling one of the SDG goals) and indirect application (when the budgetary programme's resources are indirectly allocated to fulfilling SDG goals).

Methodology

For each one of the budgetary programmes from the consolidated budget, 106 in total, we conducted the following filter:

1. We analysed each budgetary programme's objectives and activities, as well as the kind of expenditure associated with it.
2. Said objectives and activities were cross-checked with the SDGs.
3. Based on detecting matches, we determined whether there is an impact on one SDG or several, given that the nature of the expenditure may have an impact on more than one SDG at once.
4. To distinguish between impacts of direct application and impacts of indirect application, we distributed budgets by expenditure chapters. In general, we assumed that impacts of direct application occur with items in chapters 4, 6, and 7, and impacts of indirect application with items in the rest of the chapters. However, in light of the specific nature of the budgetary programmes, for some of them we also considered expenditure items in chapters 1, 2, and 8 when calculating impacts of direct application.
5. For budgetary programmes that have an impact on more than one SDG, we established a distribution of impact that is inversely related to the number of SDGs affected and to the number of programmes that affect one SDG.

Main results

Below we provide the data that respond to these four questions:

- 1. How does the Budget 2024 contribute to each SDG?**
- 2. How does each expenditure function contribute to the SDGs?**
- 3. How does the Budget 2024 contribute to the 5 development P's: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnerships?**
- 4. What are the synergies between the different SDGs?**

1. How does the budget 2024 contribute to each SDG?

| SDG | Direct impact | Indirect impact | SDG | Direct impact | Indirect impact |
|--|---------------|-----------------|--|---------------|-----------------|
|  1 NO POVERTY | 1,741,874 | 70,465 |  10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | 1,494,806 | 85,361 |
|  2 ZERO HUNGER | 358,962 | 19,522 |  11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES | 1,622,378 | 90,326 |
|  3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING | 1,407,628 | 68,824 |  12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION | 379,211 | 42,352 |
|  4 QUALITY EDUCATION | 792,239 | 63,297 |  13 CLIMATE ACTION | 264,691 | 30,797 |
|  5 GENDER EQUALITY | 1,080,394 | 85,250 |  14 LIFE BELOW WATER | 143,065 | 17,697 |
|  6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION | 114,894 | 27,989 |  15 LIFE ON LAND | 82,897 | 15,420 |
|  7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY | 208,562 | 30,174 |  16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | 980,248 | 390,756 |
|  8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 486,154 | 338,127 |  17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS | 853,245 | 376,763 |
|  9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE | 1,212,778 | 48,296 | | | |

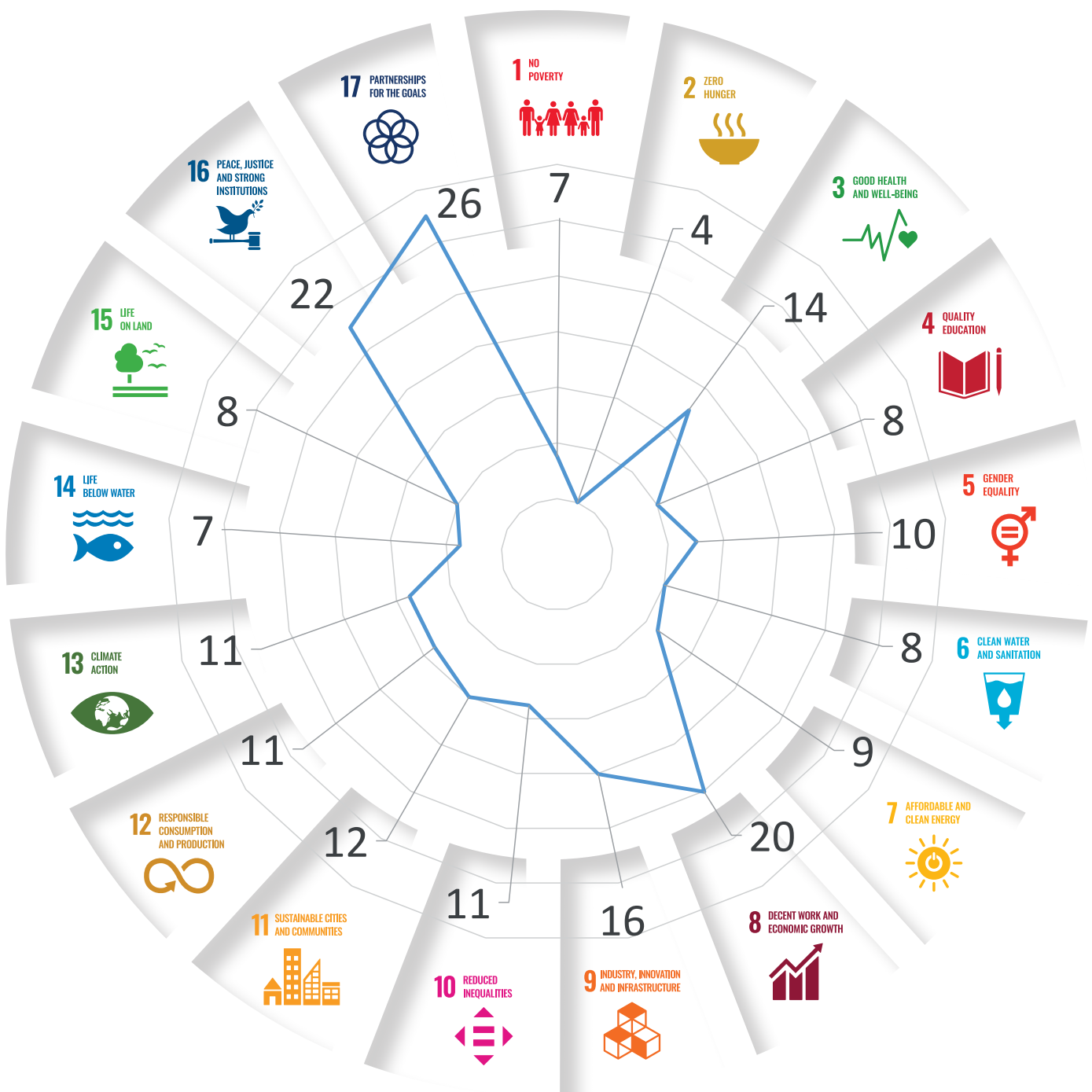
Amount in thousands of euros

1. How does the budget 2024 contribute to each SDG?

All the SDGs have at least 4 aligned expenditure functions.

The SDG 17 (Partnership to reach goals), SDG 16 (Peace, justice, and solid institutions) and SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth) are the SDGs with the highest number of aligned expenditure functions.

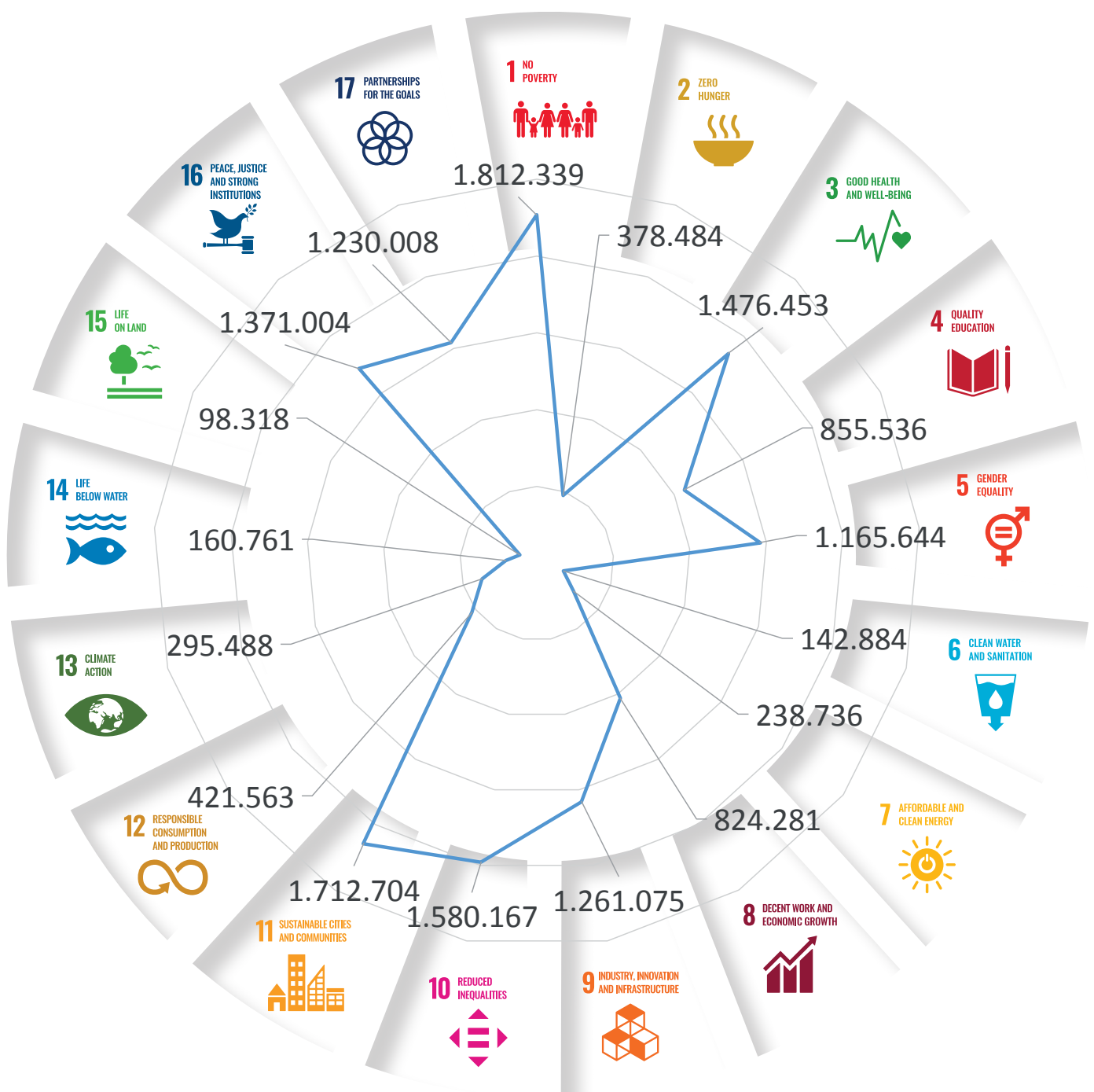
Number of functions aligned with each SDG



1. How does the budget 2024 contribute to each SDG?

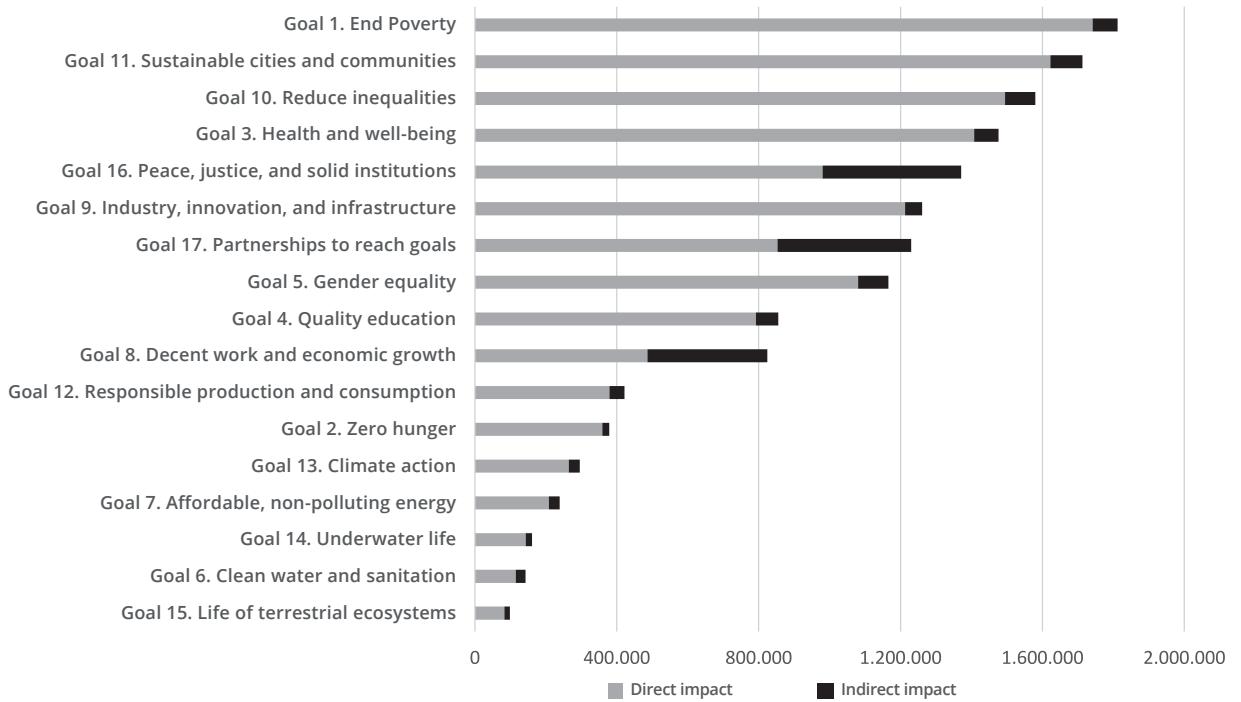
In addition to the institutional SDGs (16 and 17), a large part of budgetary efforts are focused on goals to fight poverty and inequalities (1, 5, and 10), on economic growth and well-being (3, 8, 9, and 11), and in a more atomised and cross-cutting fashion, on goals related to environmental sustainability (6, 7, 12, 13, 14, and 15).

Budgetary contribution to the SDGs (thousands of €)



1. How does the budget 2024 contribute to each SDG?

Direct and indirect impact (thousands of €)



1. How does the budget 2024 contribute to each SDG?

Functions, Programmes and Budget aligned with the SDGs



7

Functions

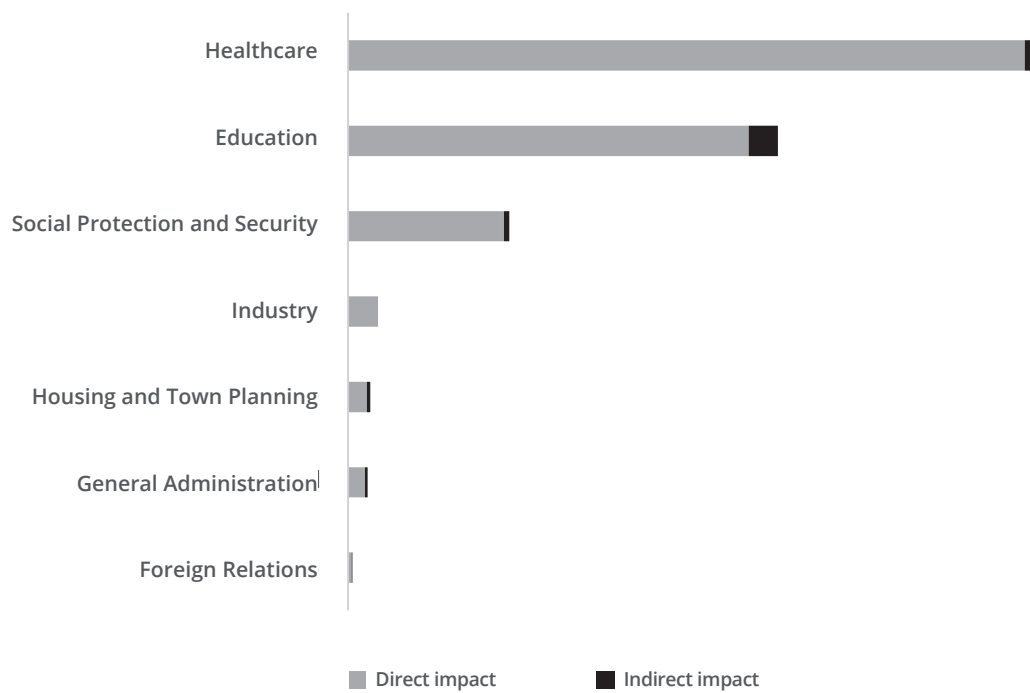
23

Programmes

1,812

M €

Functions contributing to SDG 1



1. How does the budget 2024 contribute to each SDG?

Functions, Programmes and Budget aligned with the SDGs



4

Functions

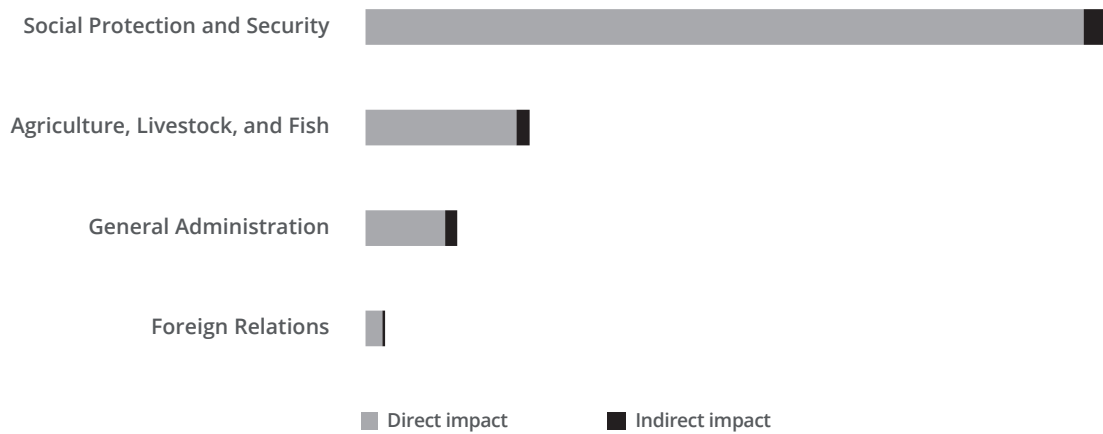
10

Programmes

378

M €

Functions contributing to SDG 2



1. How does the budget 2024 contribute to each SDG?

GJH-rekin lerrokatutako funtzioak, programak eta aurrekontua



14

Functions

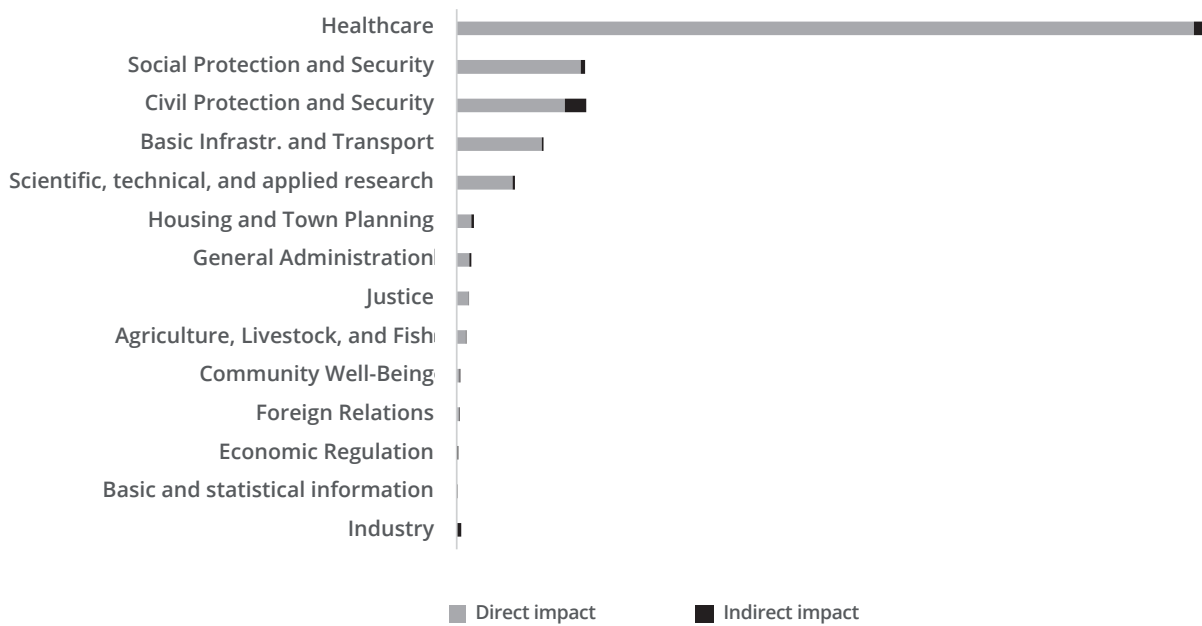
36

Programmes

1,476

M €

Functions contributing to SDG 3



1. How does the budget 2024 contribute to each SDG?

Functions, Programmes and Budget aligned with the SDGs



8

Functions

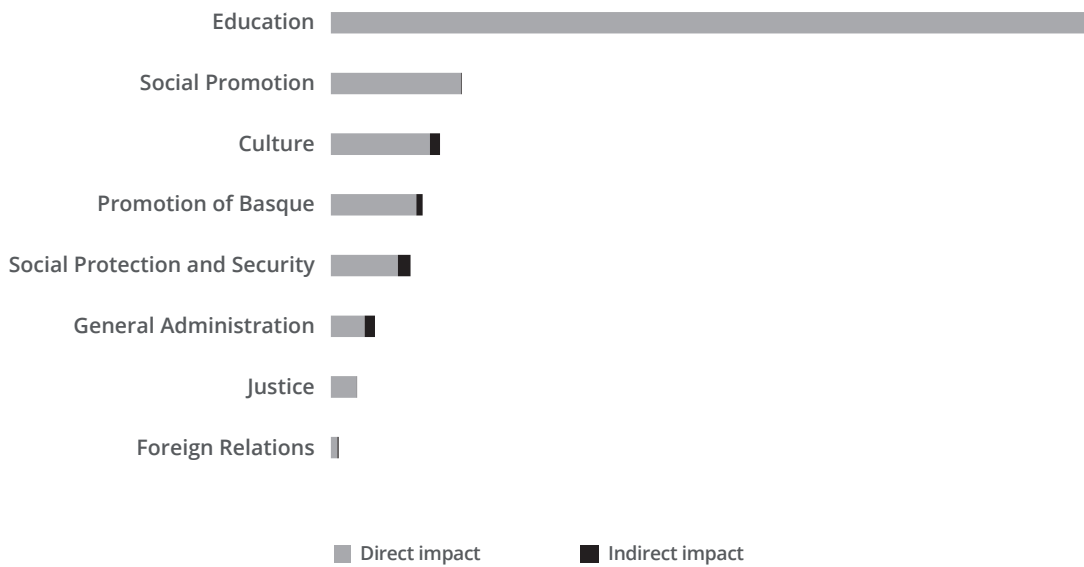
28

Programmes

856

M €

Functions contributing to SDG 4



1. How does the budget 2024 contribute to each SDG?

Functions, Programmes and Budget aligned with the SDGs



10

Functions

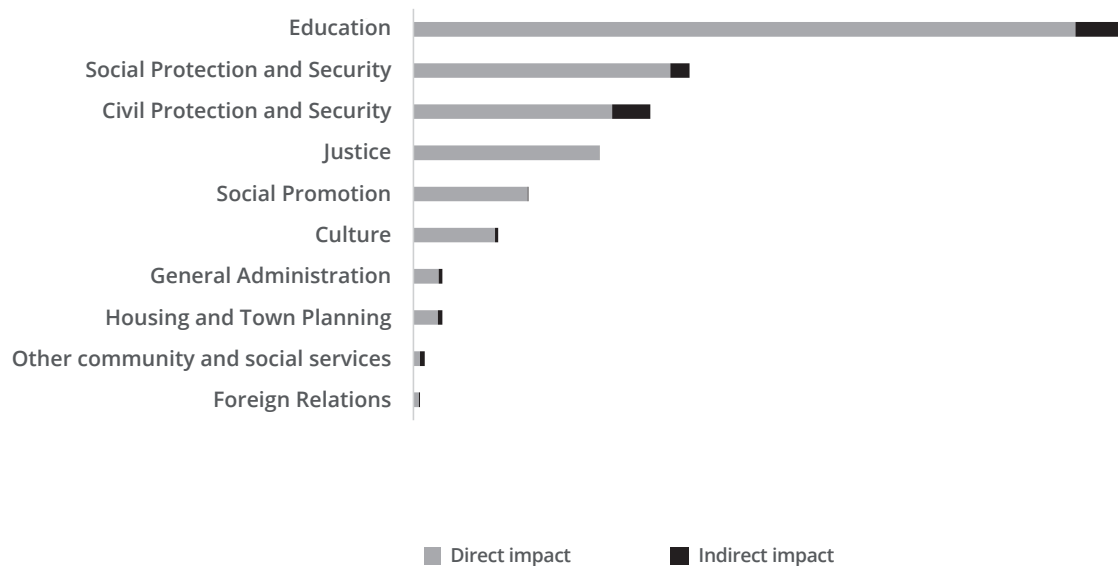
33

Programmes

1,166

M €

Functions contributing to SDG 5



1. How does the budget 2024 contribute to each SDG?

Functions, Programmes and Budget aligned with the SDGs



8

Functions

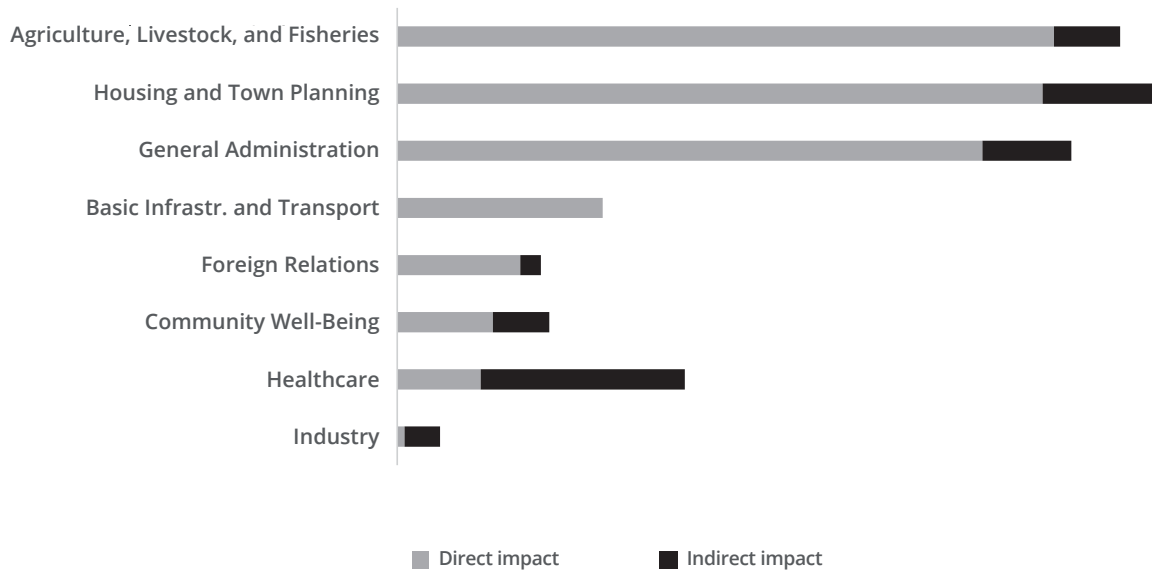
13

Programmes

143

M €

Functions contributing to SDG 6



1. How does the budget 2024 contribute to each SDG?

Functions, Programmes and Budget aligned with the SDGs



9

Functions

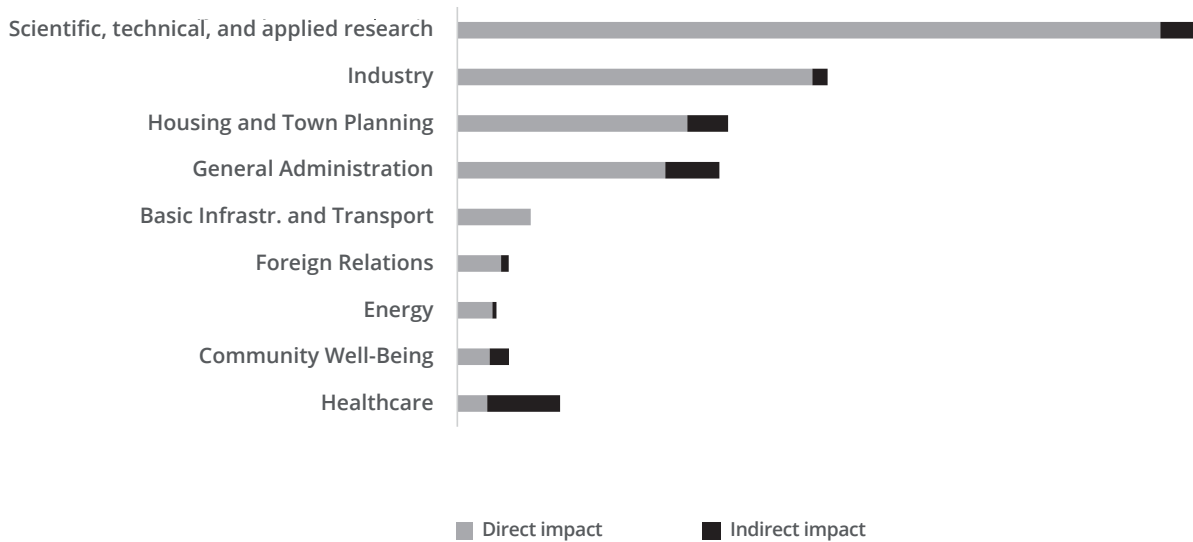
18

Programmes

239

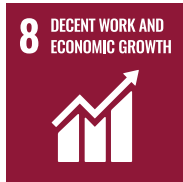
M €

Functions contributing to SDG 7



1. How does the budget 2024 contribute to each SDG?

Functions, Programmes and Budget aligned with the SDGs

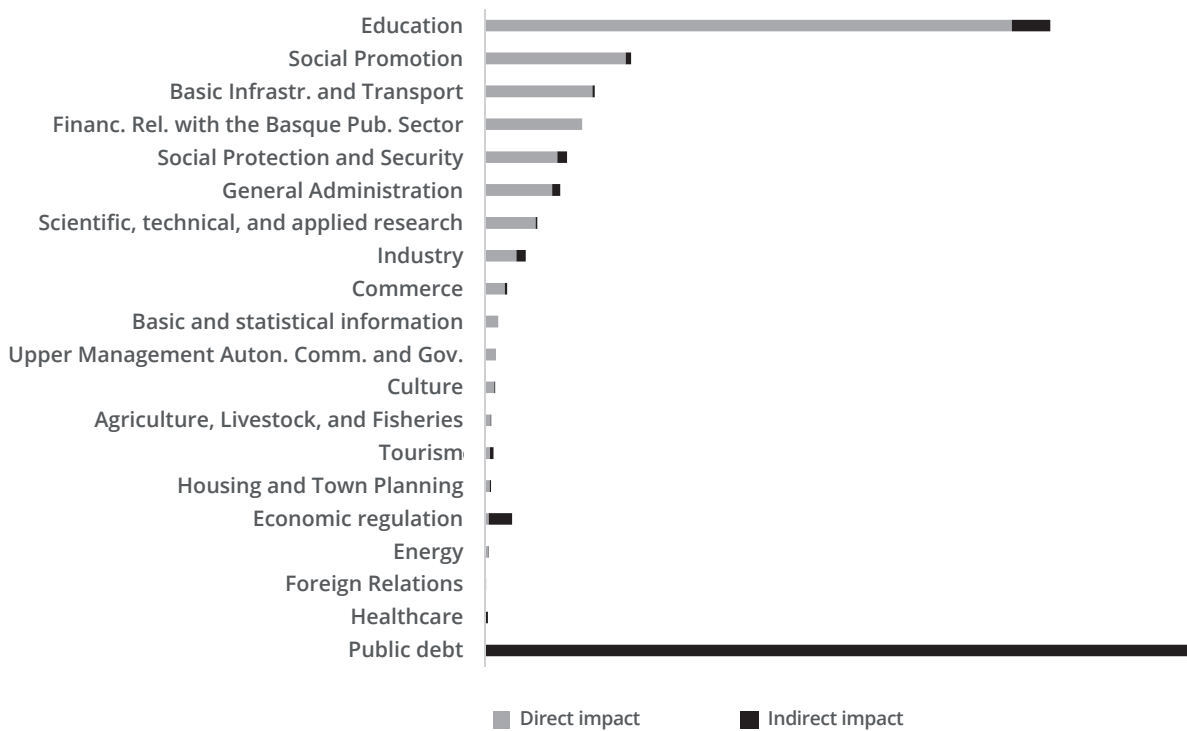


20
Functions

64
Programmes

824
M €

Functions contributing to SDG 8



1. How does the budget 2024 contribute to each SDG?

Functions, Programmes and Budget aligned with the SDGs



16

Functions

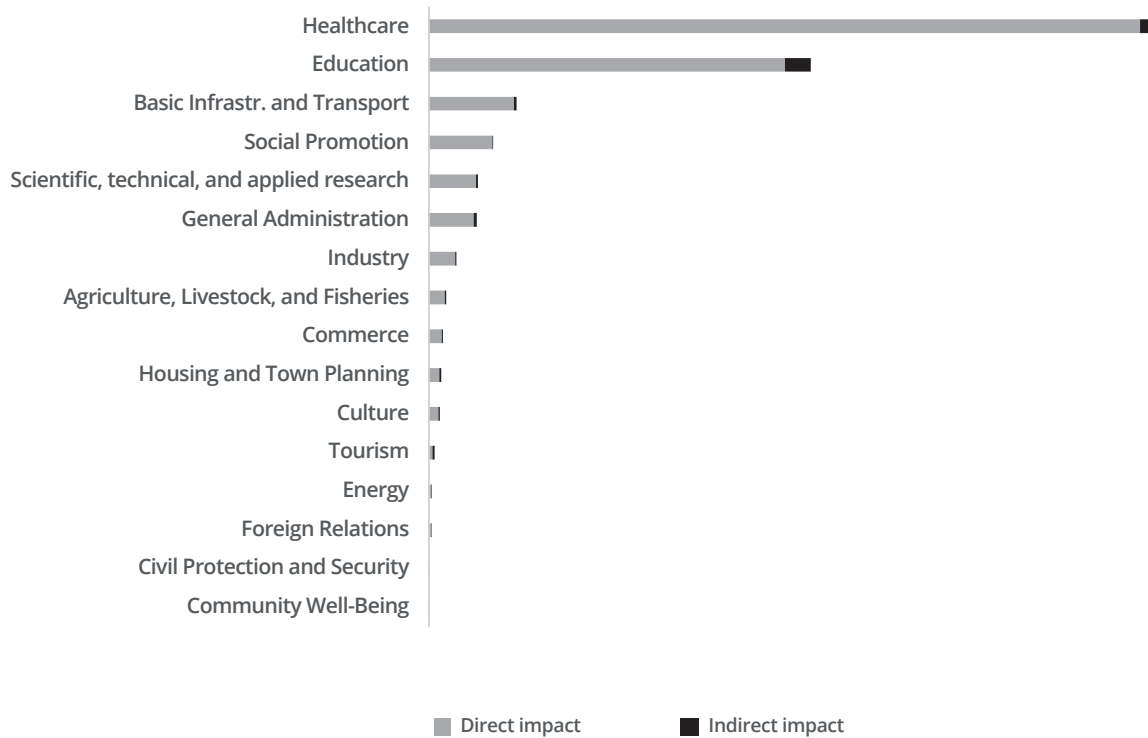
52

Programmes

1,261

M €

Functions contributing to SDG 9



1. How does the budget 2024 contribute to each SDG?

Functions, Programmes and Budget aligned with the SDGs



11

Functions

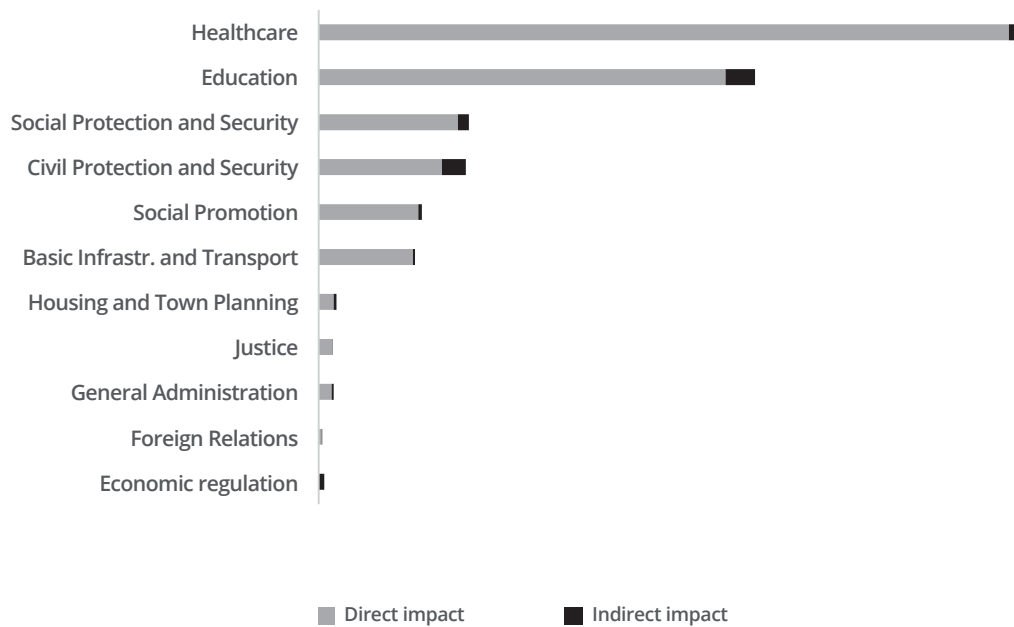
43

Programmes

1,580

M €

Functions contributing to SDG 10



1. How does the budget 2024 contribute to each SDG?

Functions, Programmes and Budget aligned with the SDGs



12

Functions

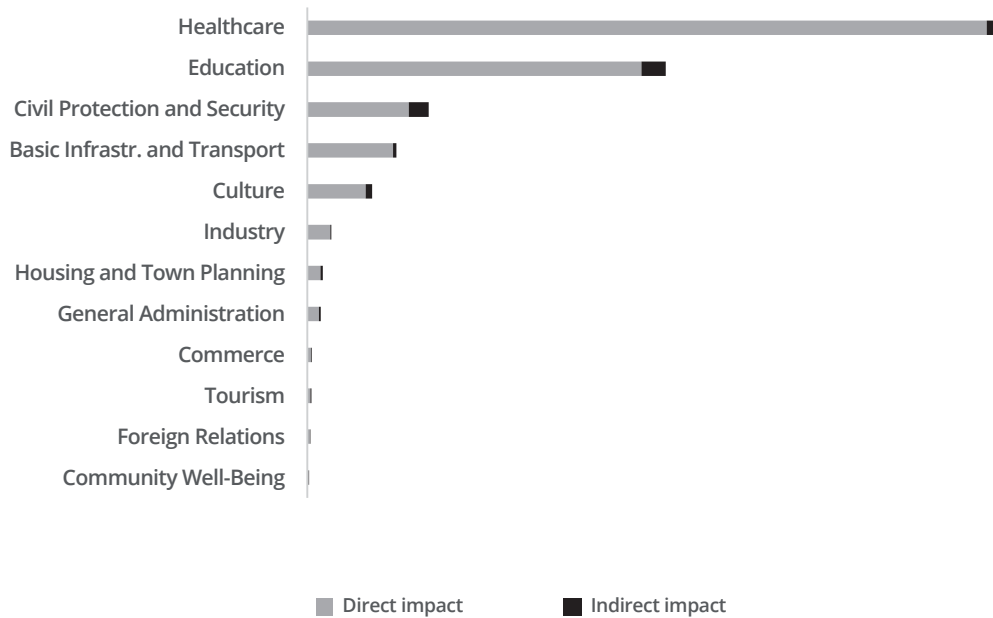
39

Programmes

1,713

M €

Functions contributing to SDG 11



1. How does the budget 2024 contribute to each SDG?

Functions, Programmes and Budget aligned with the SDGs



11

Functions

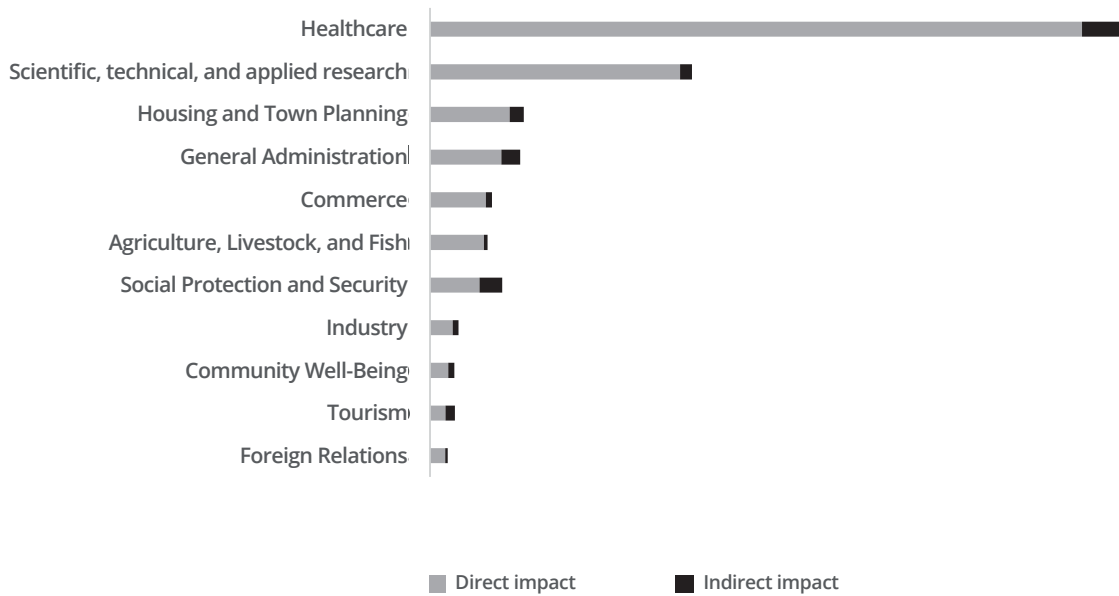
26

Programmes

422

M €

Functions contributing to SDG 12



1. How does the budget 2024 contribute to each SDG?

Functions, Programmes and Budget aligned with the SDGs



11

Functions

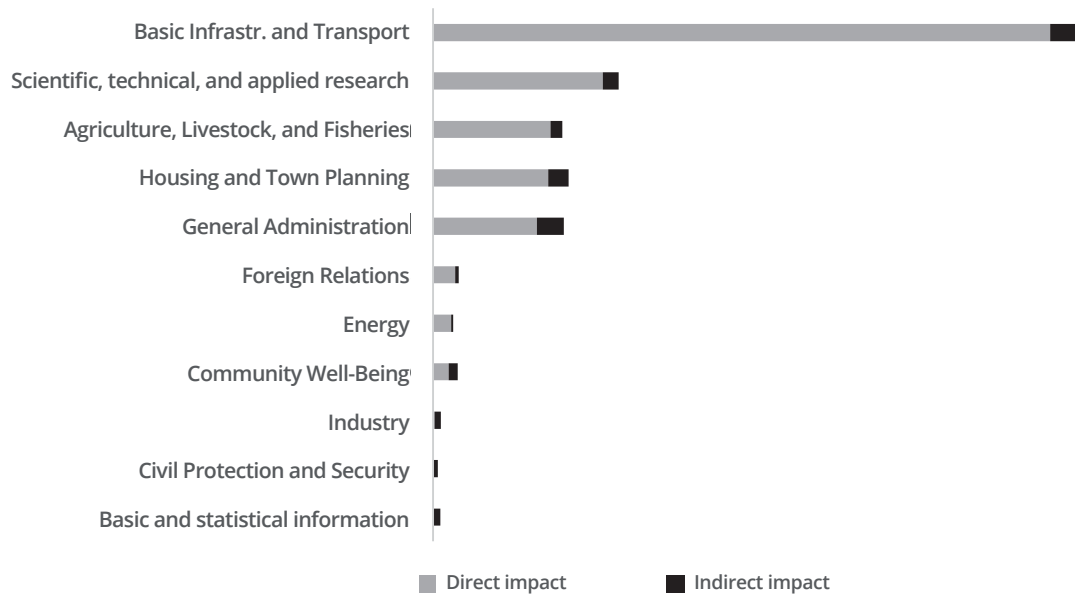
22

Programmes

295

M €

Functions contributing to SDG 13



1. How does the budget 2024 contribute to each SDG?

Functions, Programmes and Budget aligned with the SDGs



7

Functions

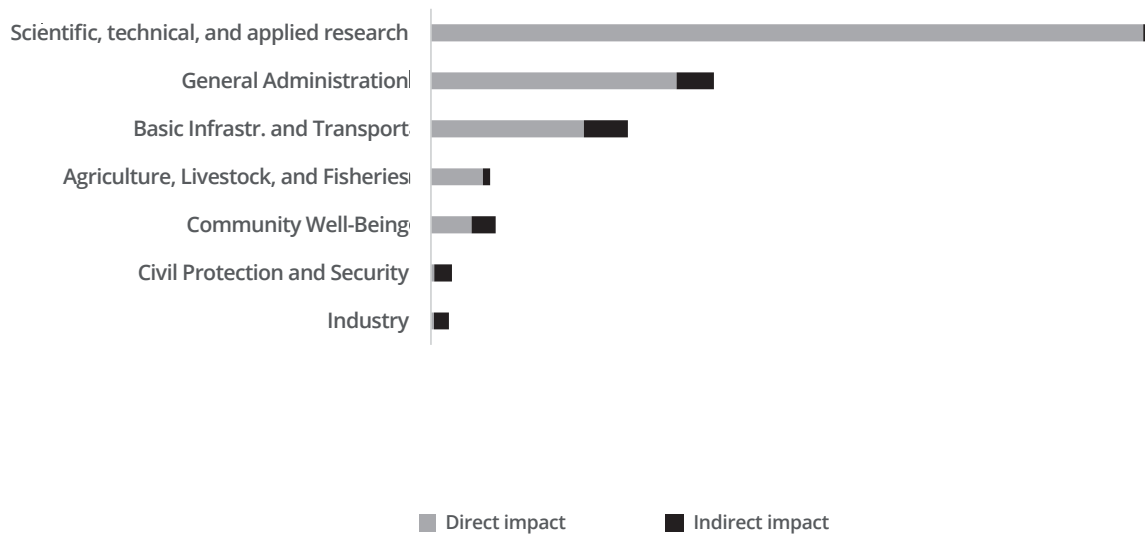
11

Programmes

161

M €

Functions contributing to SDG 14



1. How does the budget 2024 contribute to each SDG?

Functions, Programmes and Budget aligned with the SDGs



8

Functions

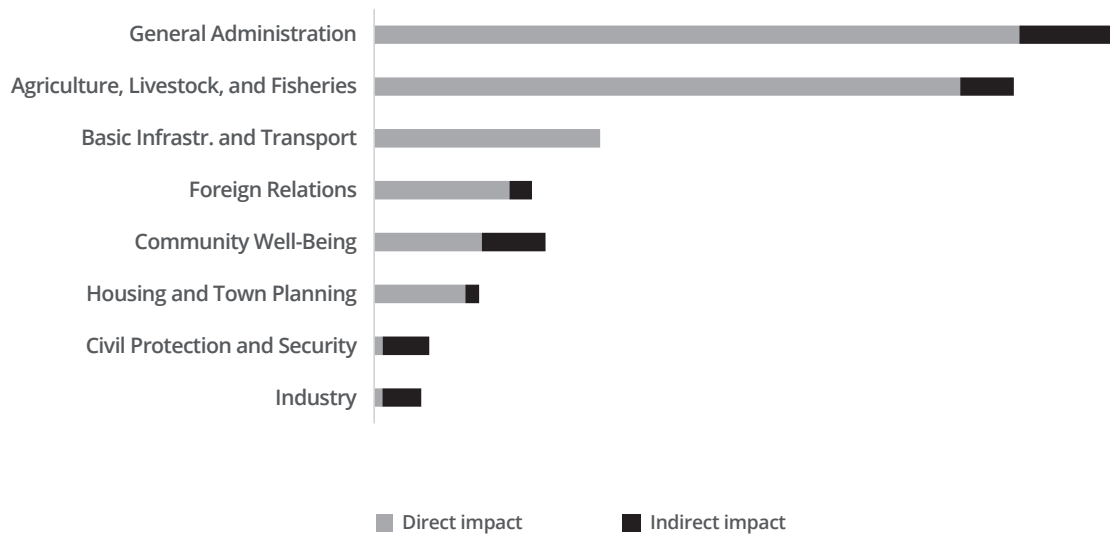
10

Programmes

98

M €

Functions contributing to SDG 15



1. How does the budget 2024 contribute to each SDG?

Functions, Programmes and Budget aligned with the SDGs



22

Functions

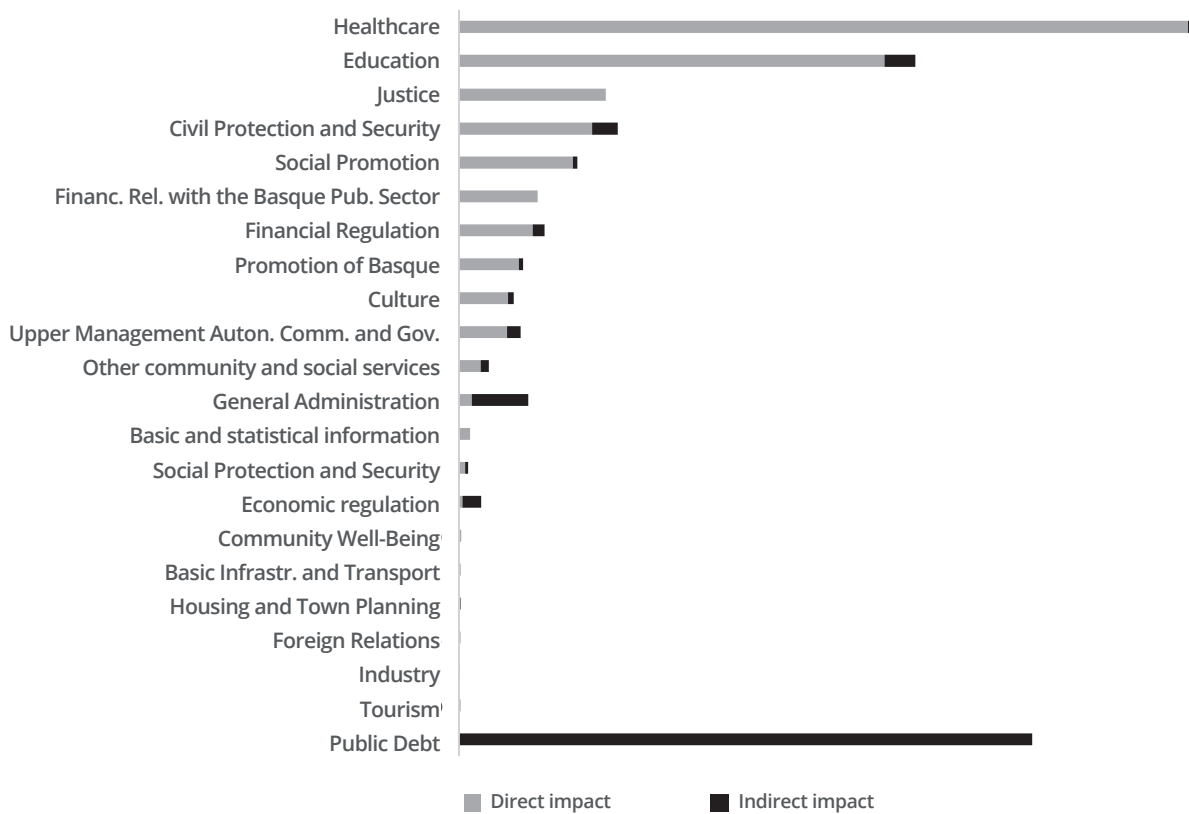
64

Programmes

1,371

M €

Functions contributing to SDG 16



1. How does the budget 2024 contribute to each SDG?

Functions, Programmes and Budget aligned with the SDGs

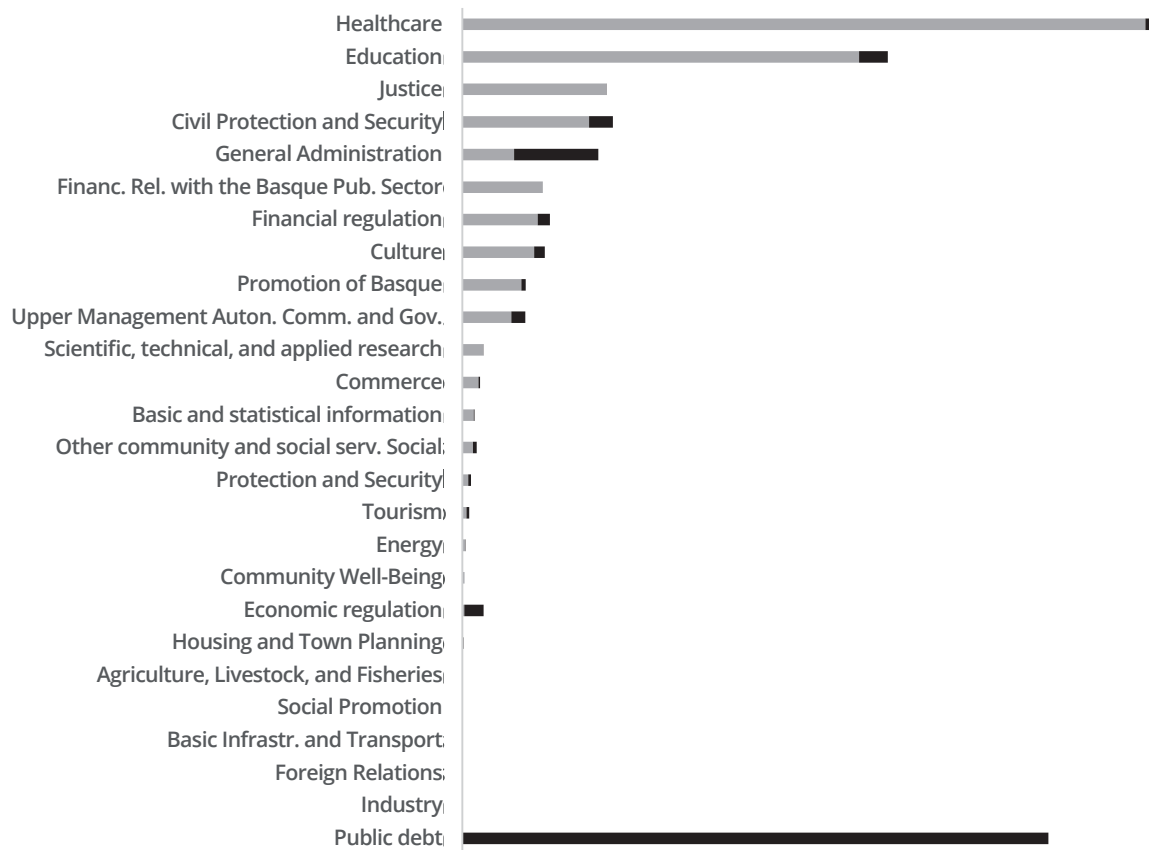


26
Functions

68
Programmes

1,230
M €

Functions contributing to SDG 17



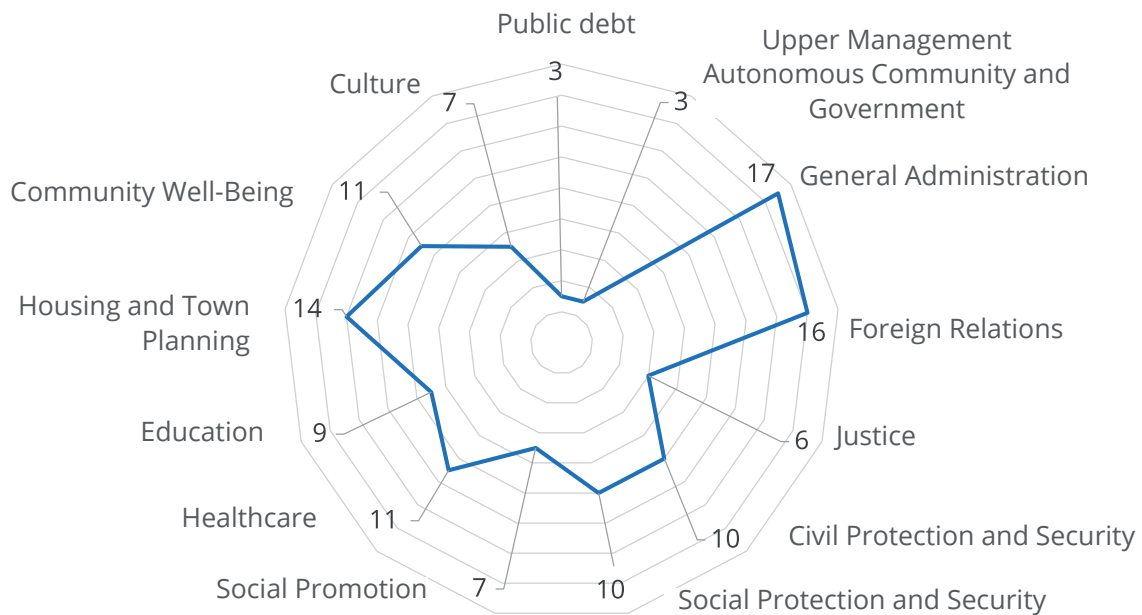
■ Direct impact
■ Indirect impact



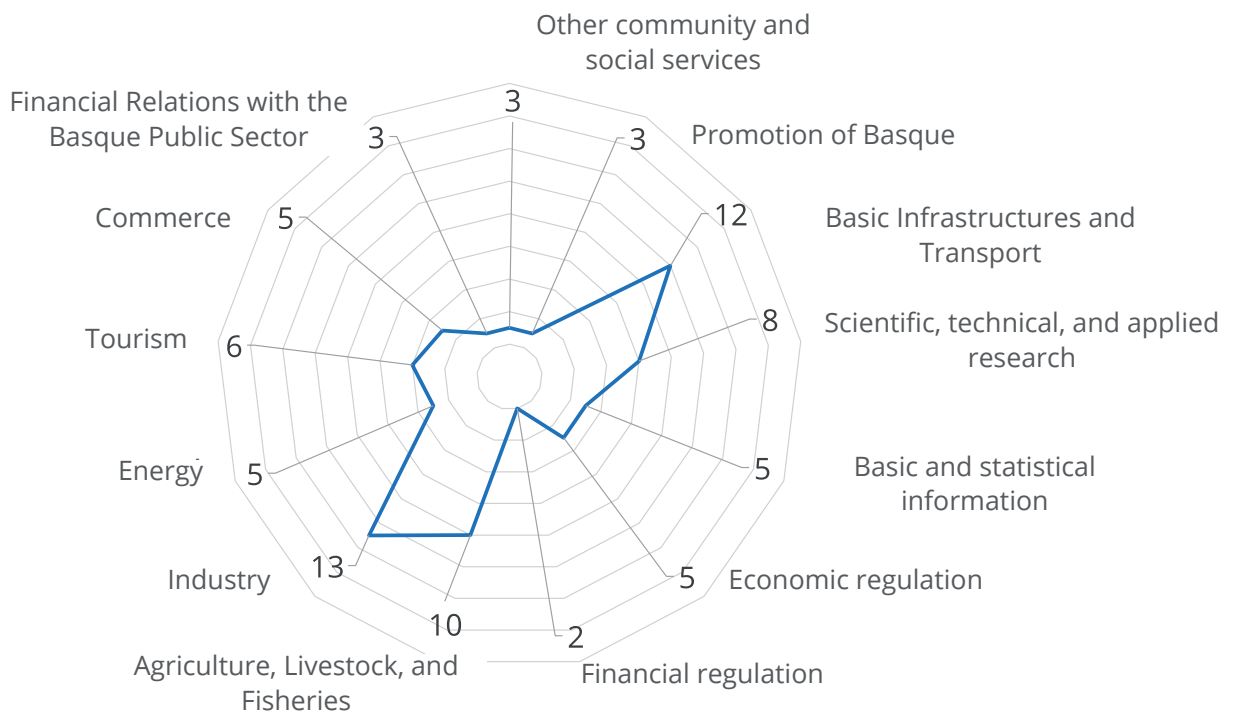
2. How does each expenditure function contribute to the SDGs?

The General Administration, Foreign Relations, Housing and Town Planning, and Industry are the expenditure functions that contribute to the greatest number of SDGs.

Number of SDGs in which each Function is involved



Number of SDGs in which each Function is involved



2. How does each expenditure function contribute to the SDGs?

General Administration)
(Thousands of €)

| | 1 NO POVERTY | | 2 ZERO HUNGER | | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING | | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION | | 5 GENDER EQUALITY | | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION | | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY | |
|--|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| | Direct | Indirect | Direct | Indirect | Direct | Indirect | Direct | Indirect | Direct | Indirect | Direct | Indirect | Direct | Indirect |
| -01 Public Debt | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 Upper Management Auton, Comm, and Gov. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 General Administration | 22.697 | 3.440 | 29.577 | 4.482 | 15.816 | 2.397 | 22.185 | 6.938 | 17.404 | 2.637 | 27.990 | 4.242 | 25.362 | 6.596 |
| 13 Foreign Relations | 4.825 | 808 | 6.200 | 1.038 | 3.450 | 578 | 4.297 | 719 | 3.768 | 631 | 5.883 | 985 | 5.354 | 896 |
| 14 Justice | | | | | 14.875 | 10 | 17.052 | 12 | 128.640 | 67 | | | | |
| 22 Civil Protection and Security | | | | | 130.923 | 25.710 | | | 137.533 | 26.350 | | | | |
| 31 Social Protection and Security | 208.488 | 7.091 | 267.075 | 9.138 | 149.901 | 5.045 | 44.179 | 8.291 | 177.870 | 13.300 | | | | |
| 32 Social Promotion | | | | | | | 85.807 | 419 | 79.105 | 387 | | | | |
| 41 Healthcare | 905.351 | 15.353 | | | 888.413 | 15.761 | | | | | 3.994 | 9.757 | 3.643 | 8.898 |
| 42 Education | 535.884 | 38.998 | | | | | 497.051 | 36.172 | 458.219 | 33.346 | | | | |
| 43 Housing and Town Planning | 25.234 | 4.480 | | | 17.919 | 3.216 | | | 16.938 | 3.110 | 30.860 | 5.452 | 28.047 | 4.966 |
| 44 Community Well-Being | | | | | 3.867 | 1.043 | | | | | 4.573 | 2.704 | 3.963 | 2.343 |
| 45 Culture | | | | | | | 65.305 | 6.642 | 56.448 | 2.221 | | | | |
| 46 Other community and social services | | | | | | | | | 4.469 | 3.200 | | | | |
| 47 Promotion of Basque | | | | | | | 56.362 | 4.104 | | | | | | |
| 51 Basic Infrastr. and Transport | | | | | 102.881 | 2.098 | | | | | 9.831 | | 8.950 | |
| 54 Scientific, technical, and applied research | | | | | 67.737 | 2.908 | | | | | | | 85.685 | 4.109 |
| 55 Basic and statistical information | | | | | 118 | 1.136 | | | | | | | | |
| 61 Economic regulation | | | | | 203 | 2.165 | | | | | | | | |
| 63 Financial regulation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 71 Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries | | | 56.109 | 4.864 | 11.501 | 766 | | | | | 31.405 | 3.161 | | |
| 72 Industry | 39.395 | 295 | | | 23 | 5.993 | | | | | 357 | 1.689 | 43.276 | 1.863 |
| 73 Energy | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.282 | 502 |
| 75 Tourism | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 76 Commerce | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 91 Financ. Rel. with the Basque Pub.Sector | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL CONTRIBUTION | 1.741.874 | 70.465 | 358.962 | 19.522 | 1.407.628 | 68.824 | 792.239 | 63.297 | 1.080.394 | 85.250 | 114.894 | 27.989 | 208.562 | 30.174 |
| | 1.812.339 | | 378.484 | | 1.476.453 | | 855.536 | | 1.165.644 | | 142.884 | | 238.736 | |

| 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE | | 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES | | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION | | 13 CLIMATE ACTION | | 14 LIFE BELOW WATER | | 15 LIFE ON LAND | | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|---|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---|---------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----|
| Direct | Indirect | Direct | Indirect | Direct | Indirect | Direct | Indirect | Direct | Indirect | Direct | Indirect | Direct | Indirect | Direct | Indirect | Direct | Indirect | Direct | Indirect | |
| | 292.994 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 292.994 | | | 275.414 | |
| 4.678 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24.493 | 6.930 | 23.049 | 6.523 | |
| 27.893 | 3.303 | 38.954 | 2.752 | 12.111 | 1.835 | 14.228 | 2.156 | 21.125 | 5.552 | 23.243 | 6.074 | 29.048 | 4.402 | 29.577 | 4.482 | 6.547 | 28.859 | 24.335 | 39.524 | |
| 489 | 82 | 1.758 | 294 | 2.710 | 454 | 3.133 | 524 | 4.508 | 755 | 4.931 | 825 | | | 6.200 | 1.038 | 489 | 82 | 66 | 11 | |
| | | | | 12.970 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | 74.732 | 38 | 67.776 | 35 |
| | | 688 | | 115.198 | 22.546 | 125.038 | 24.354 | | | 165 | 911 | 387 | 2.096 | 393 | 2.129 | 68.022 | 13.055 | 59.521 | 11.247 | |
| 30.032 | 3.998 | | | 130.180 | 10.299 | | | 14.615 | 6.700 | | | | | | | 3.181 | 1.505 | 2.748 | 1.325 | |
| 58.172 | 2.286 | 55.354 | 541 | 93.099 | 3.301 | | | | | | | | | | | 58.172 | 2.286 | 139 | | |
| 406 | 993 | 620.687 | 9.752 | 645.686 | 9.822 | 837.100 | 14.114 | 192.421 | 12.517 | | | | | | | 372.630 | 3.021 | 320.979 | 2.602 | |
| 217.460 | 15.825 | 310.657 | 22.608 | 380.555 | 27.694 | 411.621 | 29.955 | | | | | | | | | 217.460 | 15.825 | 186.394 | 13.565 | |
| 2.164 | 493 | 8.916 | 1.660 | 13.980 | 2.535 | 16.231 | 2.924 | 23.546 | 4.188 | 25.796 | 4.577 | | | 4.183 | 623 | 629 | 263 | 365 | 172 | |
| | | | | | | 1.398 | 826 | 5.433 | 1.765 | 3.474 | 2.054 | 4.818 | 2.848 | 4.940 | 2.920 | 1.137 | | 1.000 | | |
| 4.013 | 327 | 8.161 | 1.244 | | | 71.901 | 7.730 | | | | | | | | | 25.101 | 2.913 | 33.693 | 5.076 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11.024 | 4.191 | 4.990 | 1.746 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 30.569 | 2.226 | 27.704 | 2.017 | |
| 44.489 | 907 | 74.020 | 2.436 | 88.283 | 1.800 | 105.441 | 4.312 | | | 138.286 | 6.766 | 18.100 | 5.193 | 10.360 | | 838 | | 132 | | |
| 21.023 | 728 | 41.044 | 1.662 | | | | | 73.861 | 3.511 | 38.000 | 3.578 | 84.210 | 545 | | | | | 9.871 | 48 | |
| 5.663 | | | | | | | | | | 153 | 1.467 | | | | | 5.663 | | 5.363 | 379 | |
| 1.683 | 9.629 | | | 33 | 5.065 | | | | | | | | | | | 1.683 | 9.629 | 923 | 9.007 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 37.597 | 6.109 | 35.385 | 5.749 | |
| 2.463 | 249 | 13.696 | 1.229 | | | | | 15.924 | 1.061 | 26.298 | 2.647 | 6.133 | 865 | 26.868 | 2.452 | | | 193 | 21 | |
| 13.164 | 3.811 | 22.882 | 926 | | | 28.213 | 1.133 | 6.705 | 1.699 | 301 | 1.424 | 369 | 1.747 | 375 | 1.777 | 40 | 187 | 15 | 70 | |
| 1.531 | 179 | 2.249 | 264 | | | | | | | 4.043 | 474 | | | | | | | 1.292 | 151 | |
| 2.211 | 1.432 | 2.957 | 1.867 | | | 3.762 | 1.345 | 4.572 | 2.810 | | | | | | | 1 | 642 | 1.963 | 1.287 | |
| 8.380 | 890 | 10.945 | 1.175 | | | 4.311 | 951 | 16.503 | 1.793 | | | | | | | | | 7.525 | 795 | |
| 40.239 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 40.239 | | 37.825 | | |
| 486.154 | 338.127 | 1.212.778 | 48.296 | 1.494.806 | 85.361 | 1.622.378 | 90.326 | 379.211 | 42.352 | 264.691 | 30.797 | 143.065 | 17.697 | 82.897 | 15.420 | 980.248 | 390.756 | 853.245 | 376.763 | |
| 824.281 | | 1.261.075 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3. How does the budget 2024 contribute to the 5 p's: **PEOPLE, PLANET, PROSPERITY, PEACE** and **PARTNERSHIP?**

In 2023, the Basque Government invested 38% in people, 37% in prosperity, 7% in protecting the natural environment, and the rest to promote a just and inclusive society and forging partnerships to promote sustainable development.



4. What are the synergies between the different SDGs?

Notable aspects:

1. The instrumental role of institutional SDGs (16 and 17) in achieving the other SDGs.
2. The backbone role of SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth) and SDG 9 (Industry, innovation, and infrastructure).

| | GJH1 | GJH2 | GJH3 | GJH4 | GJH5 | GJH6 | GJH7 | GJH8 | GJH9 | GJH10 | GJH11 | GJH12 | GJH13 | GJH14 | GJH15 | GJH16 | GJH17 |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| GJH1 | | 7 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 15 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 15 | 19 |
| GJH2 | | | 10 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 15 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 15 | 18 |
| GJH3 | | | | 14 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 18 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 19 | 21 |
| GJH4 | | | | | 10 | 10 | 11 | 17 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 14 | 19 |
| GJH5 | | | | | | 11 | 12 | 18 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 14 | 19 |
| GJH6 | | | | | | | 9 | 15 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 18 | 21 |
| GJH7 | | | | | | | | 16 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 22 |
| GJH8 | | | | | | | | | 17 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 23 | 24 |
| GJH9 | | | | | | | | | | 16 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 21 | 23 |
| GJH10 | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 15 | 20 |
| GJH11 | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 18 | 21 |
| GJH12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 13 | 12 | 19 | 20 |
| GJH13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 9 | 20 | 22 |
| GJH14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 18 | 21 |
| GJH15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | 21 |
| GJH16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 |
| GJH17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Note: The numbers represent the number of expenditure functions that are aligned between pairs of SDGs.

CONCLUSIONS

- 1. High budgetary coverage** of the SDGs: we counted a total of 560 impacts of budgetary programmes, affected all SDGs with distribution that ranges from 10 programmes affecting SDG 2 (Zero hunger) and SDG 15 (Life of terrestrial ecosystems) to the 68 programmes that affect SDG 17 (Partnerships to reach goals).
- 2. Multiple roles** of the budgetary programmes: practically all functions are aligned with at least 2 SDGs, the most frequent range being between 3 and 7 SDGs. Additionally, 93 percent of the budgetary programmes are aligned with two SDGs or more.
- 3. High degree of budgetary alignment with the triple foundation (economic, social, and environmental)** for sustainable development: 38% is used to fight poverty and to guarantee dignity and equality, 37% of the budget is allocated toward ensuring prosperous lives in harmony with nature, and 7% toward protecting natural resources and the climate for future generations.
- 4. Relevant role of institutional SDGs:** the cross-cutting nature of SDGs 16 and 17 shows the leadership that the Basque Government is taking in achieving the SDGs.
- 5. High synergy** between SDGs 8 and 9, engines for growth and wealth generation, and the other social and environmental SDGs.

ANNEX

Functional structure of the Expense Budget 2024 (26 Functions)

| Egitura Funtzionala | Deskribapena euskaraz | Deskribapena gaztelaniaz |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Functional structure | Basque description | English description |
| 01 | Zor Publikoa | Public debt |
| 11 | Jaurlaritzaren eta EA Eren Goi Mailako Zuztza. | |
| 12 | Administrazio Orokorra | General Administration |
| 13 | Kanpo Harremanak | Foreign Relations |
| 14 | Justizia | Justice |
| 22 | Herri Segurtasuna eta Babesa | Civil Protection and Security |
| 31 | Gizarte Segurtasuna eta Babesa | Social Protection and Security |
| 32 | Gizarte Sustapena | Social Promotion |
| 41 | Osasuna | Healthcare |
| 42 | Hezkuntza | Education |
| 43 | Etxebizitza eta Hirigintza | Housing and Town Planning |
| 44 | Gizarte Ongizatea | Community Well-Being |
| 45 | Kultura | Culture |
| 46 | Komunitate eta Gizarte Zerbitzuak | Other Community and Social Services |
| 47 | Euskararen Sustapena | Promotion of Basque |
| 51 | Oinarrizko Azpiegiturak eta Garraioa | Basic Infrastructure and Transport |
| 54 | Ikerketa Zientifikoa, Teknikoa eta Aplikatua | Scientific, Technical, and Applied Research |
| 55 | Oinarrizko Informazioa eta Estatistikoa | Basic and Statistical Information |
| 61 | Ekonomia-arauketa | Economic Regulation |
| 63 | Finantza-arauketa | Financial Regulation |
| 71 | Nekazaritza, Abeltzaintza eta Arrantza | Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries |
| 72 | Industria | Industry |
| 73 | Energia | Energy |
| 75 | Turismoa | Tourism |
| 76 | Merkataritza | Commerce |
| 91 | Finantza-harremanak Euskal Sektore Publikoarekin | Financial Relations with the Basque Public Sector |

Annex

Structure by Programmes in the Expense Budget 2024 (106 Programmes)

| Egitura Funtzionala | Deskribapena euskaraz | Deskribapena gaztelaniaz |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Functional structure | Basque description | English description |
| 0111 | Zor Publikoa | Public debt |
| 1111 | Legebiltzarra | Parliament |
| 1112 | Herri Kontuen Euskal Epaitegia | Basque Court of Public Auditors |
| 1113 | Datuak Babesteko Euskal Bulegoa | Basque Data Protection Agency |
| 1121 | Lehendakaritza. Egitura eta Laguntza | Presidency of the Government Structure and Support |
| 1122 | Gizarte Trantsizioa eta 2030 Agenda | Social Transition and 2030 Agenda |
| 1124 | Euskadiko Ekonomia eta Gizarte Arazoet. Batzordea | Basque Economic and Social Council |
| 1125 | Euskadiko Aholku Batzorde Juridikoa | Legal Consulting Commission of the Basque Country |
| 1211 | Gobernantza Publikoa eta Aut. Egitura eta Laguntza | Public Governance and Self-Governance Structure and |
| 1212 | Zerbitzu Orokorrak | General Services |
| 1213 | F. Publikoa, Langileen Hautaketa eta Prestakuntza | Public Function, Staff Hiring and Training |
| 1214 | Informatika eta Telekomunikazioak | IT and Telecommunications |
| 1215 | Berrikuntza eta Administrazio Elektronikoa | Innovation and e-Administration |
| 1217 | Erakundeen Harremanak | Institutional Relations |
| 1218 | Araubide Juridikoa | Legal System |
| 1219 | EAEko Administrazio Publikoko datuen babesa | Autonomous Community of the Basque Country Public |
| 1221 | Hainbat Sail | Miscellaneous Departments |
| 1222 | Kreditu Orokorra | Global Credit |
| 1228 | Berreskuratze eta erresilientzia mekanismoa | Mechanism for recovery and resilience |
| 1311 | Kanpo Harremanak | Foreign Action |
| 1312 | Garapen Lankidetzeta | Cooperation for Development |
| 1411 | Justizi Administrazioa | Justice Administration |
| 1412 | Justizia | Justice |
| 1413 | Espetxe-erakundeak | Penal institutions |
| 2211 | Segurtasuna. Egitura eta Laguntza | Security Structure and Support |
| 2221 | Trafikoa | Traffic |
| 2223 | Ertzaintza Zerbitzuan | Ertzaintza in Service |
| 2225 | Euskal Zibersegurtasun Agentzia | Basque Cybersecurity Agency |
| 2231 | Larrialdiei aurre egitea | Emergency Service |

Annex

Structure by Programmes in the Expense Budget 2024 (106 Programmes)

| Egitura Funtzionala | Deskribapena euskaraz | Deskribapena gaztelaniaz |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Functional structure | Basque description | English description |
| 3110 | Lana eta Enplegua. Egitura eta Laguntza | Structure and Support for Work and Employment |
| 3111 | Berdinta., Justizia eta G.P. Egitura eta Laguntza | Structure and Support for Equality, Justice, and P.S. |
| 3112 | Lana | Work |
| 3121 | Gizarteratzea | Social Inclusion |
| 3122 | Inmigrazioa | Immigration |
| 3123 | Gizarte Zerbitzuak | Social Services |
| 3124 | Familia eta Komunitate Politika | Family and Community Policy |
| 3131 | Gizarte Solaskidetzaren Garapena | Development of Social Dialogue |
| 3211 | Enplegua | Employment |
| 3212 | Gizarte Ekonomia | Social Economy |
| 3213 | Euskadiko Kooperatiben Goren Kontseilua | Higher Council of Cooperatives in the Basque Country |
| 3221 | Emakumeen Aukera Berdintasuna Sustatzea | Promotion of Equal Opportunity for Women |
| 3222 | Gazteria | Youth |
| 3231 | Prestakuntza | Training |
| 4111 | Osasuna. Egitura eta Laguntza | Health Structure and Support |
| 4112 | Osasun Finantzaketa eta Kontratazioa | Healthcare Funding and Procurement |
| 4113 | Osasun Publikoa | Public Healthcare |
| 4114 | Osasun Ikerketa eta Plangintza | Healthcare Research and Planning |
| 4115 | Farmazia | Pharmacy |
| 4116 | Adikzioak | Addictions |
| 4211 | Hezkuntza. Egitura eta Laguntza | Education Structure and Support |
| 4221 | Haur eta Lehen Hezkuntza | Children's and Primary Education |
| 4222 | Bigarren Hezkuntza eta Lanbide Heziketa | Secondary Education and Vocational Educational |
| 4223 | Unibertsitateko Irakaskuntza | University Teaching |
| 4224 | Araubide Bereziko Irakaskuntzak | Special Scheme Teaching |
| 4225 | Hezkuntza Berritzea eta Irakasleak Etengabe Presta | Educ. Innovation and Ongoing Train. for Teachers |
| 4226 | Etengabeko Ikaskuntza eta Helduen Hezkuntza | Ongoing Learning and Edu. Adults EPA |
| 4231 | Hezkuntza Sustapena | Educational Promotion |
| 4311 | LP, Etxebizitza, Garraioak. Egitura eta Laguntza | Regional P., Housing, and Transport Structure and |
| 4312 | Etxebizitza | Housing |
| 4313 | Lurralde Antolamendua | Regional Planning |

Annex

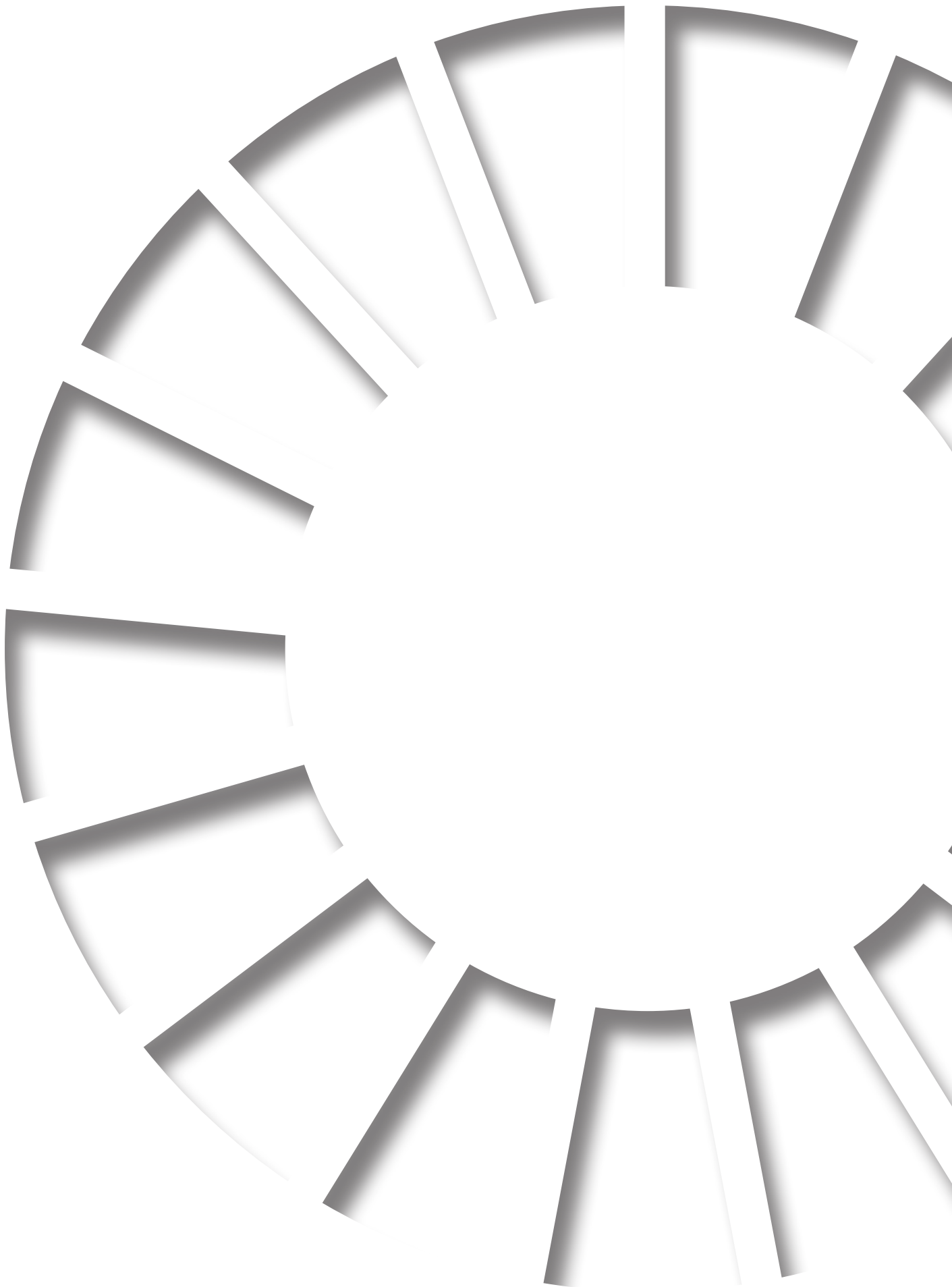
Structure by Programmes in the Expense Budget 2024 (106 Programmes)

| Egitura Funtzionala | Deskribapena euskaraz | Deskribapena gaztelaniaz |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Functional structure | Basque description | English description |
| 4421 | Ingurumenaren Babesa | Environmental Protection |
| 4431 | Kontsumoa | Consumption |
| 4511 | Kultura/Hizkuntza Politika. Egitura eta Laguntza | Culture and Language Polic. Structure and Support |
| 4512 | Kirolak | Sport |
| 4513 | Kulturaren Sustapena | Promotion of Culture |
| 4514 | Ondare Historiko Artistikoa | Historic Artistic Heritage |
| 4515 | Gizarte Hedabideak | Social News Media |
| 4611 | Hauteskundeak | Electoral Processes |
| 4621 | Biktimak eta Giza Eskubideak | Victims and Human Rights |
| 4622 | Memoria, Bizikidetzeta eta Giza Eskubideen Institut. | Institute of Memory, Co-Existence, and HR |
| 4711 | Hizkuntza Politika | Language Policy |
| 4712 | Administrazio Publikoaren Hizkuntza Normalkuntza | Language Standardisation for the Public Admin. |
| 4715 | Hezkuntza Sistemaren Euskalduntzea | Basque language promotion in the Educational Syst |
| 5121 | Uraren Plangintza eta Administrazioa | Water Planning and Administration |
| 5131 | Trenbideko garraioaren azpiegitura eta kudeaketa | Rail Infrastructure and Transport Management |
| 5135 | EAE-KO Trenbide Sare Berria-Kudeaketa Kredituak | |
| 5136 | Bilboko Hegoaldeko Tren Saihesbidea-Kudeaketa Kre. | South Bilbao Rail Variant- Management C. |
| 5141 | Garraioaren plangintza | Transport Planning |
| 5151 | Portuak | Ports |
| 5411 | Nekazaritza eta Arrantza Alorreko Ikerk. eta Gara. | Agro-Fisheries Research and Development |
| 5412 | Ikerketa | Research |
| 5413 | Teknologia | Technology |
| 5414 | Berrikuntzarako Funtza | Innovation Fund |
| 5415 | Eraldaketa Digitala eta Ekintzaitza Berritzaile | |
| 5511 | Estatistika | Statistics |
| 5512 | Meteorologia eta Klimatologia | Weather and Climate |
| 6110 | Ekonomia eta Ogasuna. Egitura eta Laguntza | Economy and Treasury Structure and Support |
| 6111 | Ekonomia eta Gastu Publikoa | Economy and Public Spending |
| 6112 | Zerga-politika | Tax Policy |

Annex

Structure by Programmes in the Expense Budget 2024 (106 Programmes)

| Egitura Funtzionala | Deskribapena euskaraz | Deskribapena gaztelaniaz |
|----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Functional structure | Basque description | English description |
| 6113 | Joko eta Ikuskizunak | Games and Entertainment |
| 6114 | Ondare eta Kontratazioa | Heritage and Procurement |
| 6115 | Lehiaren Euskal Agintaritza | Basque Competition Authority |
| 6311 | Finantza-Politika | Financial Policy |
| 7111 | Nekazaritza, eta Landaren eta Itsasertzaren garap. | |
| 7112 | Arrantza | Fisheries |
| 7113 | Elikagaien Sustapena eta Kalitatea | Food Promotion and Quality |
| 7211 | Ekon. Garap. Jasang Ingurumen Egitura eta Laguntza | Structure and Support of Environmer |
| 7212 | Industria Garapena | Industrial Development |
| 7213 | Industria Segurtasuna | Industrial Safety |
| 7214 | Berrikuntza eta Lehiakortasun Estrategia | |
| 7311 | Energia eta Meatze Politika eta Garapena | |
| 7510 | Turismo, Merkataritza, Kont. Egitura eta Laguntza | |
| 7511 | Turismo eta Ostalaritza | Tourism and Hospitality |
| 7612 | Barne Merkataritza | Domestic Commerce |
| 7613 | Nazioartekotzea | Internationalisation |
| 9119 | Beste finant-harrem. batz. Eusk. Sektor. Publikoarekin | |



Annex II

Statistical Annex to the Voluntary Multi-Level Agenda 2030 Monitoring Report for the Basque Country

Sustainable Development
Goal Indicators for the
Basque Country

Instituto Vasco de Estadística



25 September 2015, the 193 countries in the United Nations adopted the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 with 17 goals and 169 targets that encompass economic, social, and environmental spheres around the world. To monitor the Agenda 2030, the UN General Assembly approved the Global Indicator Framework in July 2017. This consists of 231 unique global indicators governed by the principles of universality, integration, and participation.

Eustat-Basque Statistics Institute is fully committed to the central role that the UN General Assembly places on official data and statistics in its 71/313 resolution. After approval of the Basque Statistics Plan, as the body responsible for the statistical system of the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country, it started up in 2019 statistics for the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 indicators. The objective is to provide different social players with a battery of statistical indicators, aligned with the framework established by the United Nations, for constant monitoring of the degree of compliance with the goals and targets.

In 2020, the platform for dissemination of indicators of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 for the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country by Eustat was born. Its firm purpose is to bring all sustainable development indicators referring to its geographical region at its different regional levels together in comprehensive fashion: The Basque Country and its Historical Regions (Araba, Bizkaia, and Gipuzkoa), groups of municipalities, and municipalities.

With graphs and the latest data available, this document attached to the Voluntary Multi-Level Agenda 2030 Monitoring Report for the Basque Country provides the statistical indicators currently included on Eustat's indicator platform to monitor the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets. Today, we calculate 336 indicators that provide information on half of the 231 global indicators. 82 indicators are broken down by gender, 69 at municipal level, and 103 by historical region.

The platform is under constant development and review, thanks to Eustat's work in close cooperation with other official statistics producers and statistics offices, as well as leading social players in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country in coordination with the General Secretariat for Social Transition and Agenda 2030 and the Basque Government.

The short-term challenges Eustat is facing include providing statistical series to report all the United Nations' global indicators applicable to society in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country, as well as constantly disaggregating all the indicators by geographical region, sex, age groups, and other parameters to comply with the principle of leaving no one behind.

Josu Mirena Iradi Arrieta
General Director
Eustat-Basque Institute of Statistics

This statistical annex shows the maximum degree of disaggregation for each one of the indicators reported. The following images are used to show the different levels of disaggregation:

Regional disaggregation:



Series available for the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country



Series disaggregated by historical region



Series disaggregated by municipality

Disaggregation by sex:



Series disaggregated by sex

Moreover, it should be clarified that the numbers shown in series that are not shown in graphs fall under the latest available period.

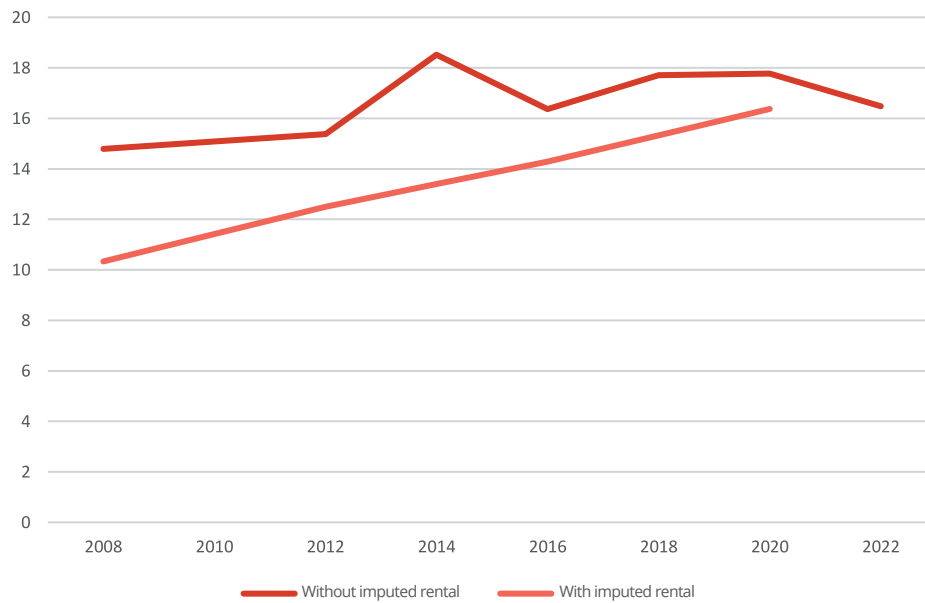


GOAL 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target 1.2 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

Indicator 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

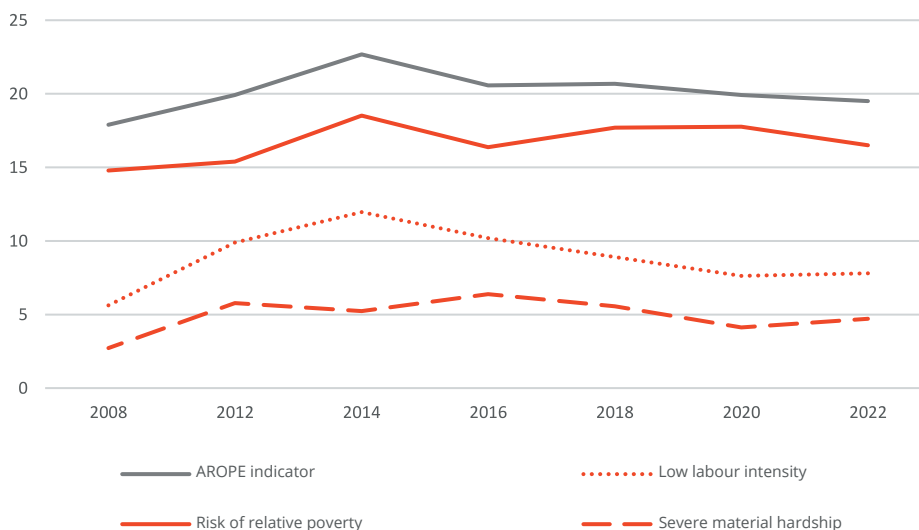
Proportion of people at risk of relative poverty with and without imputed rental, considering the poverty line of the autonomous region





| | | |
|--|---------------|----------|
| Proportion of people at risk of relative poverty, considering the national poverty line | 10.61 | % |
| Proportion of people at risk of relative poverty with imputed rental, considering the national poverty line | 8.61 | % |
| Average personal income | 23,313 | € |
| Average personal disposable income | 19,366 | € |

Indicator 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

 **Proportion of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion: AROPE indicator, considering the poverty line of the autonomous region**

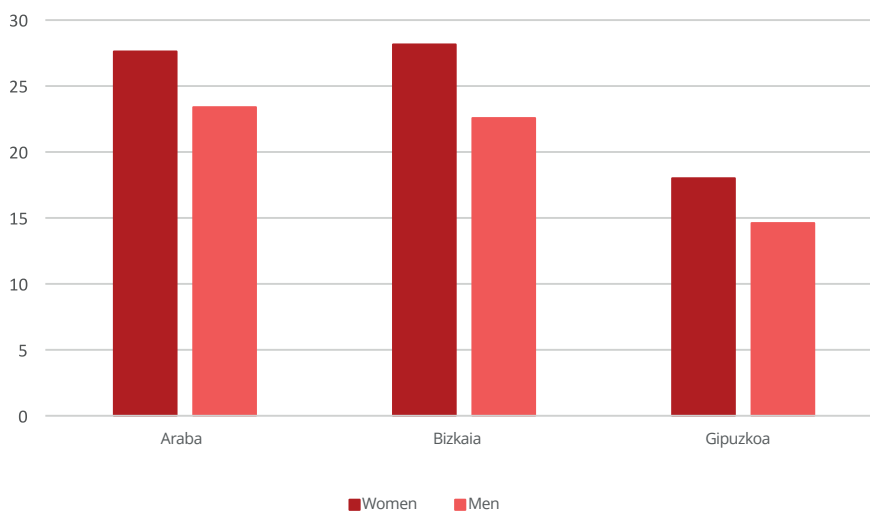










| | | |
|---|--------------|------------------|
|  Proportion of individuals at risk of poverty or social exclusion: AROPE indicator, considering the national poverty line | 14.59 | % |
|  Residential units that receive Social Emergency Aid | 13.01 | Per 1,000 |

Target 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

Indicator 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



  **Beneficiaries of Basque Income Guarantee for every thousand inhabitants 2022**



| | |
|---|------------------------|
|  Foreign persons beneficiaries of Basque Income Guarantee for every thousand inhabitants | 77.9 Per 1,000 |
|  Subsidized housing (VPO) awarded by Etxebide in the last five years per thousand inhabitants | 0.79 Per 1,000 |
|  Population receiving contributory pensions | 25.72 % |
|  Average monthly contributory pension | 1,485 € |
|  Places in day centers for the elderly | 9.6 Per 1,000 |
|  Places in elderly homes | 42.38 Per 1,000 |
|  Places in day centers for people with disabilities | 1.01 Per 1,000 |
|  Places in residential centers for people with disabilities | 1.32 Per 1,000 |



Target 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

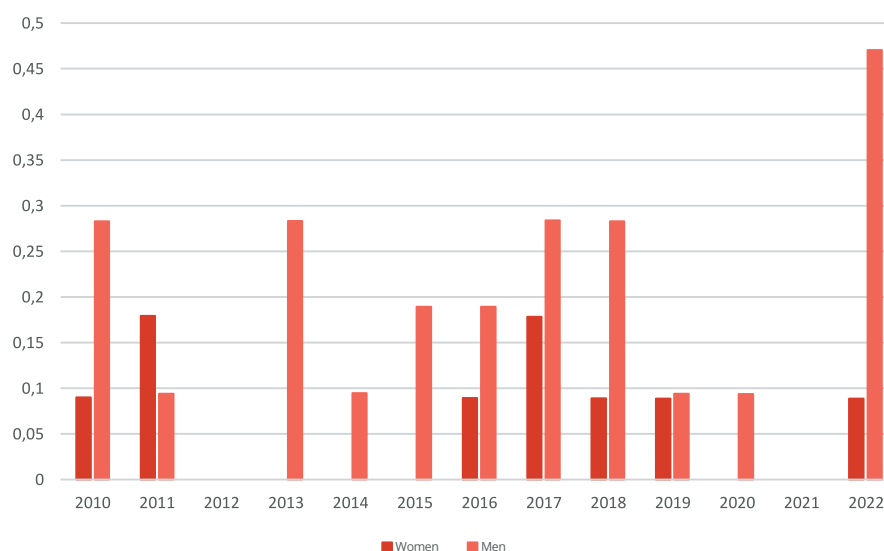
Indicator 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

| | |
|---|---------------|
|  Proportion of primary dwellings with access to running water | 99.9 % |
|  Proportion of main family dwellings that have a bathroom | 99.8 % |

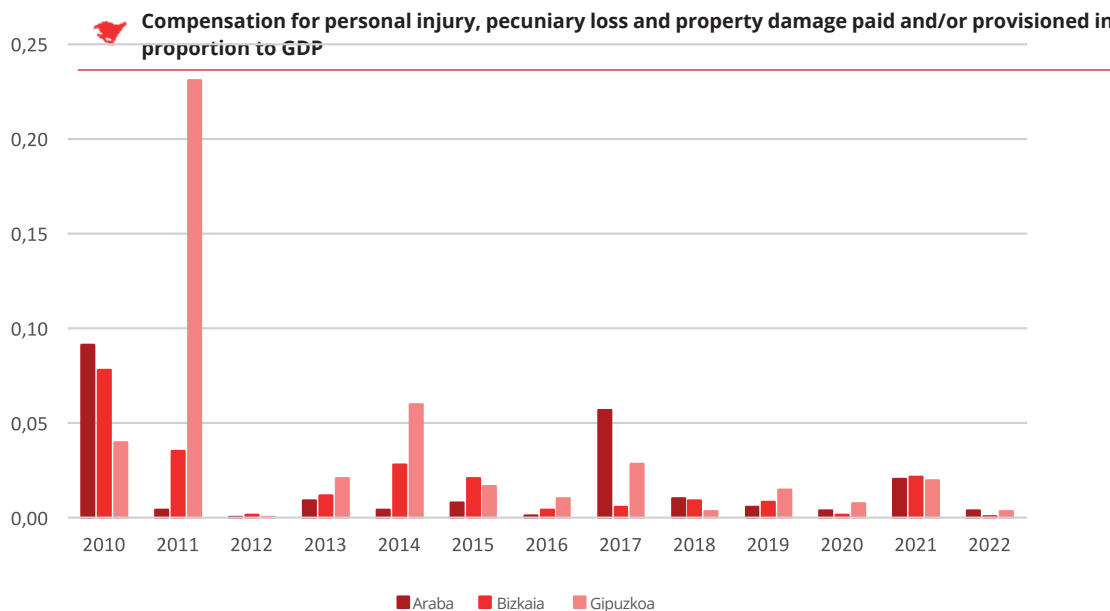
Target 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

Indicator 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

  **Number of deaths directly attributable to disasters per 100,000 inhabitants**

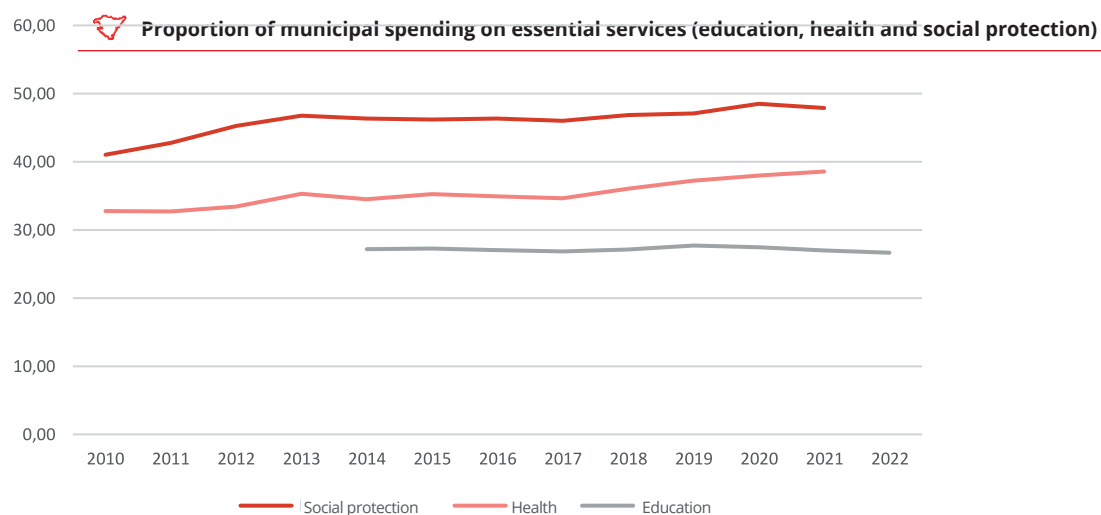






Indicator 1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)



Target 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

Indicator 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)



| | | |
|--|-------|---|
|  Proportion of municipal spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) | 18.68 | % |
|  Proportion of municipal spending on education | 4.29 | % |
|  Proportion of municipal spending on health | 0.53 | % |
|  Proportion of municipal spending on social protection and promotion | 13.86 | % |

NON-REPORTED INDICATORS (under study or not applicable)

Indicator 1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)

Indicator 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure

Indicator 1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

Indicator 1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Indicator 1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income


Indicator 1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending

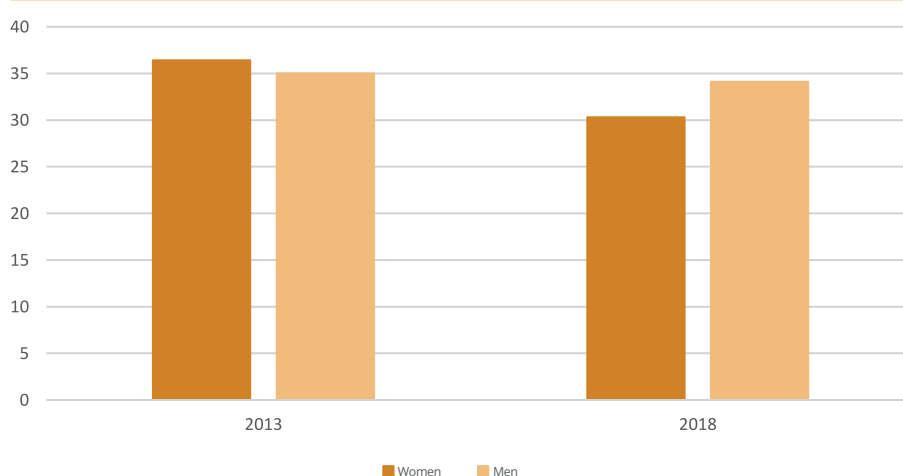


GOAL 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Target 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

Indicator 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)

 **Proportion of minors aged between 2 and 17 who are obese, overweight or underweight**



 **Obesity rate among adults** 13.51 %

Target 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

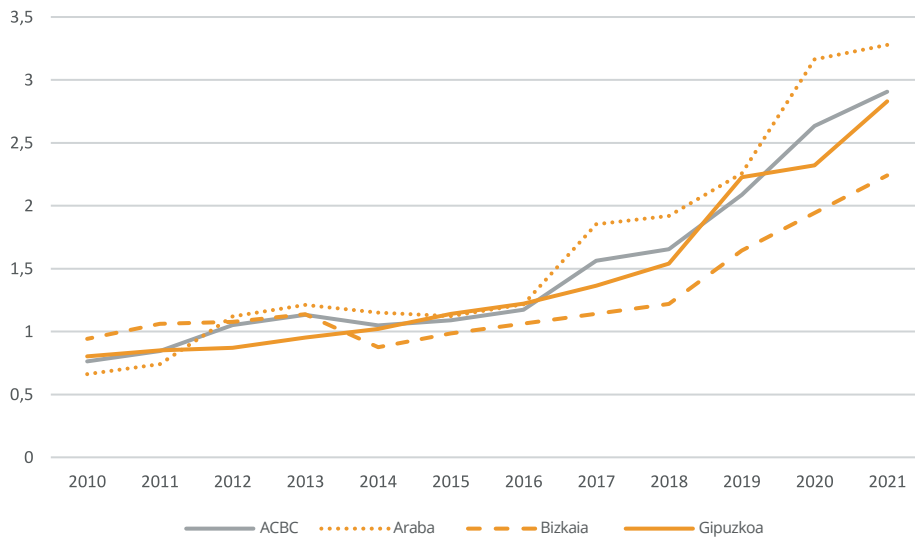
Indicator 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size

 **Gross Value Added (VAB) of agriculture, livestock and fishing with respect to the GVA of the total sectors** 0.9 %

Target 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

Indicator 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

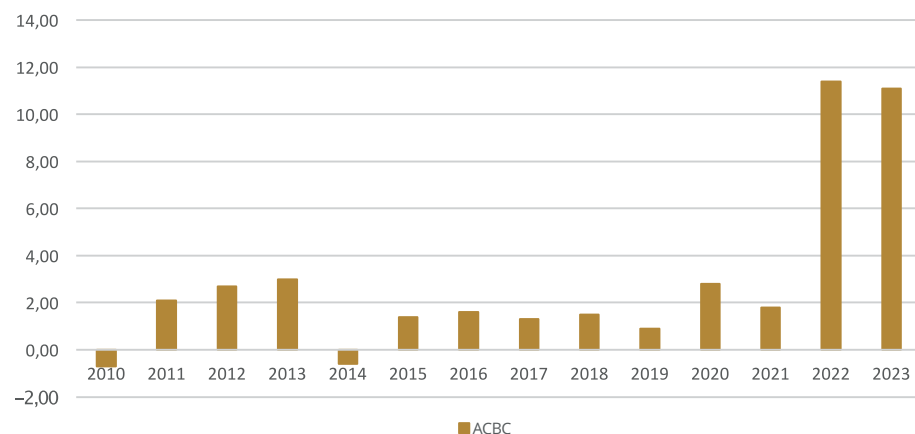




| | | |
|---|--------------|----------------------|
| Proportion of organic farms | 9.95 | % |
| Proportion of organic livestock holdings | 2.49 | % |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture and livestock | 4.01 | T (thousands) |
| Ammonia emissions per hectare from agriculture and livestock | 18.06 | Kg |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture | 3.01 | T (thousands) |
| Ammonia emissions per hectare from agriculture | 35.25 | Kg |
| Ammonia emissions from livestock | 1.00 | T (thousands) |
| Ammonia emissions per hectare from livestock | 7.30 | Kg |

Target 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

Indicator 2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies

Year-on-year rate of change of food price index



| | |
|---|---------------------|
|  Food price index | 123.72 Index |
|  Bread and cereal price index | 126.40 Index |

NON-REPORTED INDICATORS (under study or not applicable)

Indicator 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment

Indicator 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

Indicator 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

Indicator 2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)

Indicator 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status

Indicator 2.5.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities

Indicator 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction

Indicator 2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

Indicator 2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector

Indicator 2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies



GOAL 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Target 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

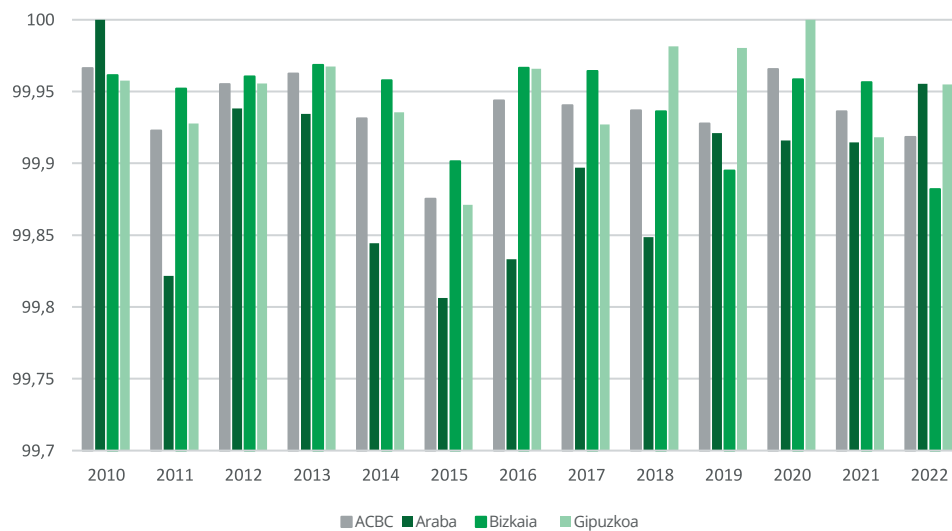
Indicator 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

Maternal mortality ratio

| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| ACBC | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Araba | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bizkaia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Gipuzkoa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Indicator 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

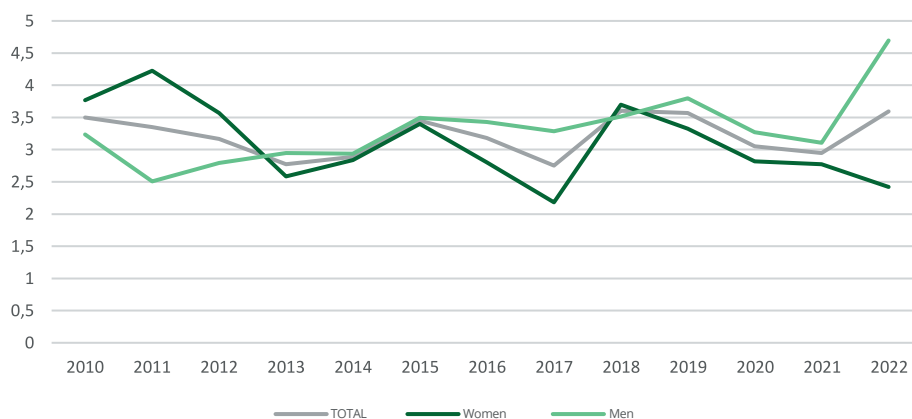
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel



Target 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

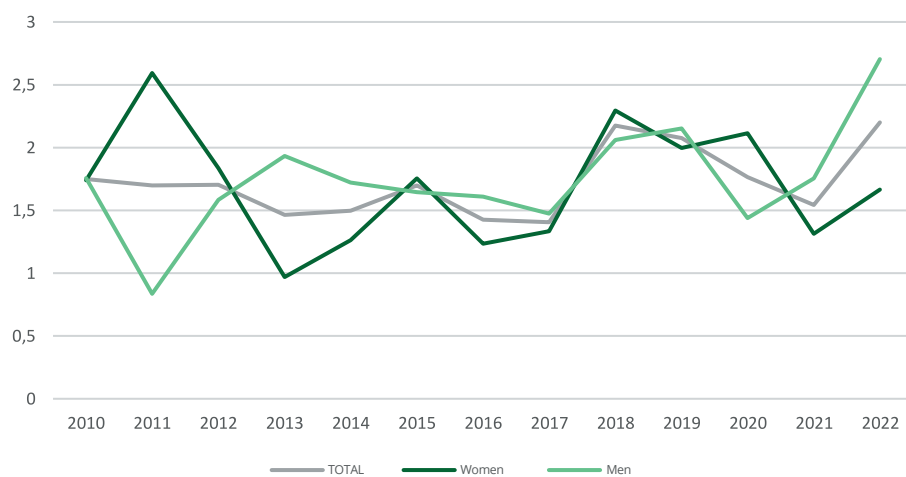
Indicator 3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate

Under-5 mortality rate. Per 100,000 population



Indicator 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

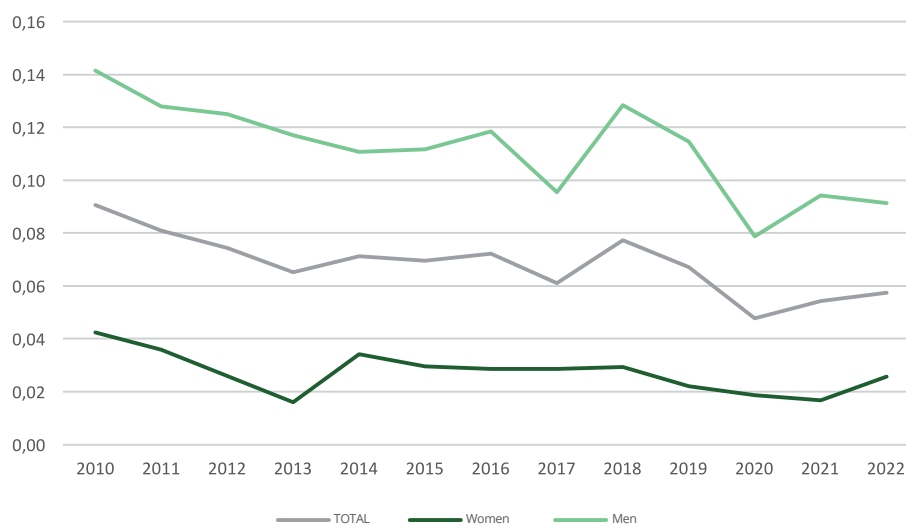
 Neonatal mortality rate. Per 100,000 population



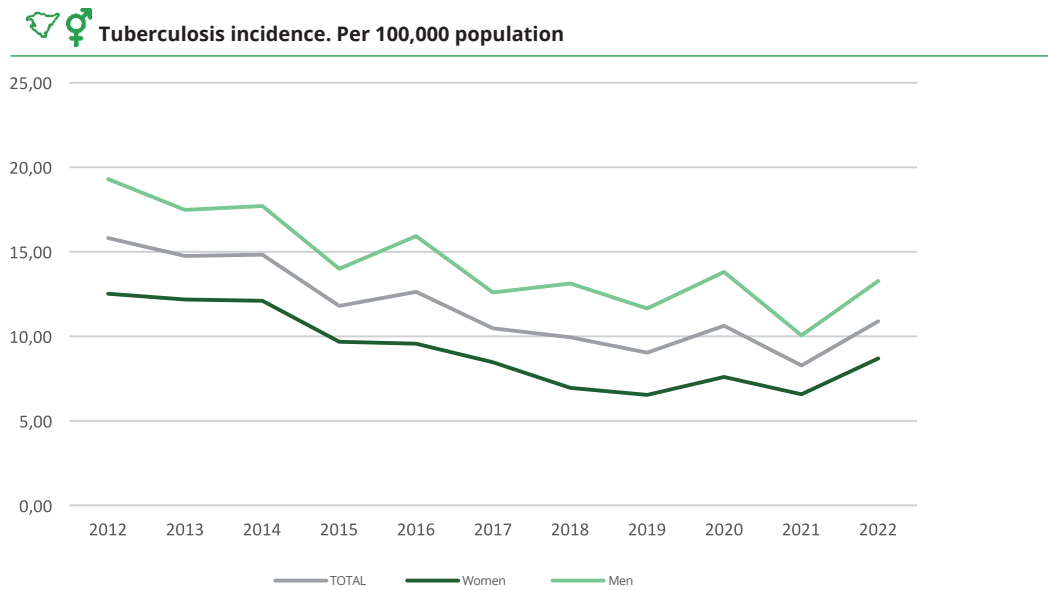
Target 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

Indicator 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

 Incidence of new HIV diagnoses. Per 100,000 population



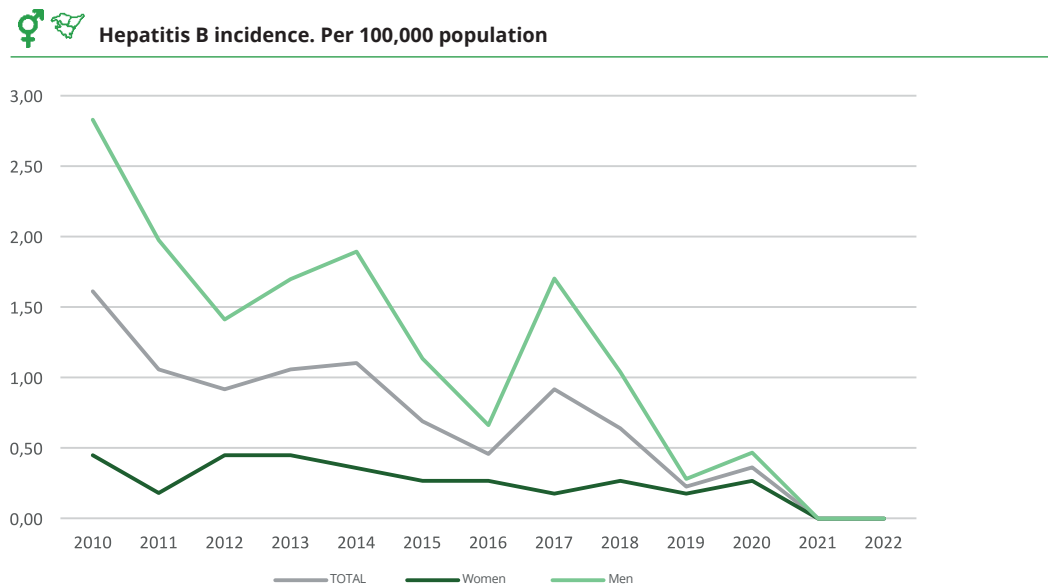
Indicator 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population



Indicator 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population



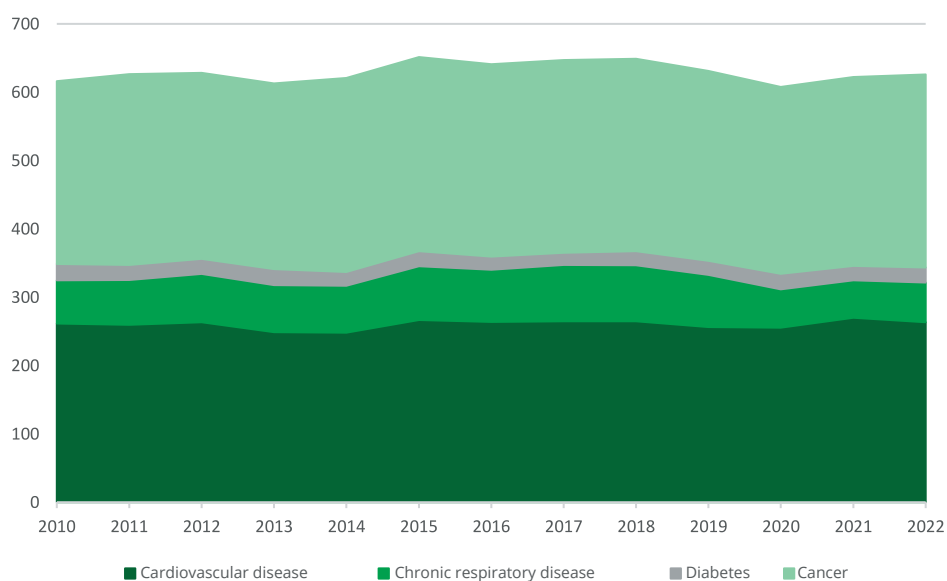
Indicator 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population








Target 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

Indicator 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

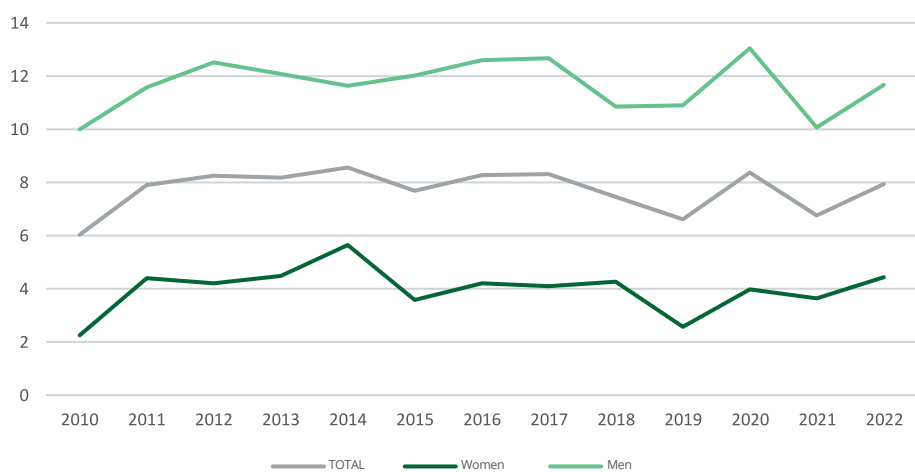
♀ Mortality rate attributed to diseases. Per 100,000 population



| | | |
|---|--------------|-------|
|  Proportion of population covered by breast cancer screening | 76.70 | % |
| ♀  Proportion of population covered by population-based colorectal cancer screening | 72.00 | % |
| ♀  Life expectancy at birth | 83.36 | Years |
|  Human Development Index | 0.936 | Index |
|  Potential years of life lost | 24.86 | Years |

Indicator 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate

♀ Suicide mortality rate. Per 100,000 population

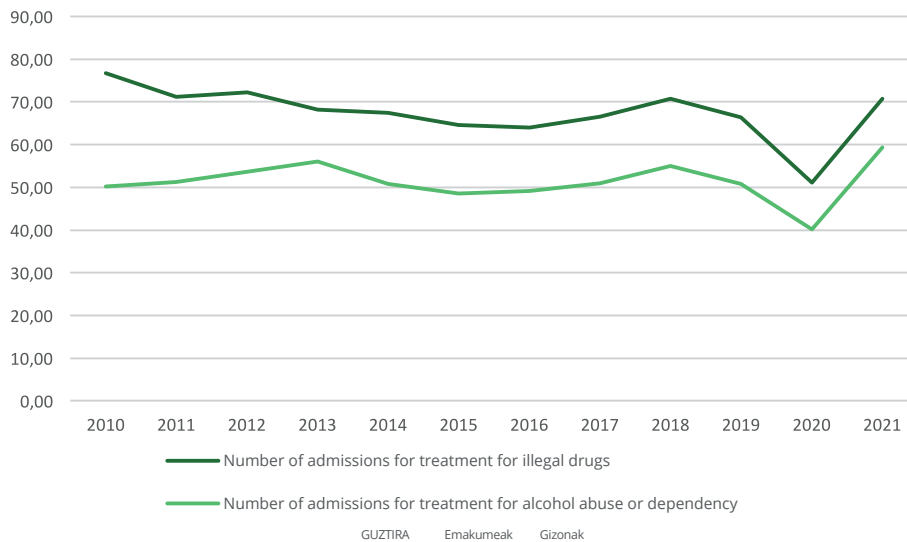


Target 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

Indicator 3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders



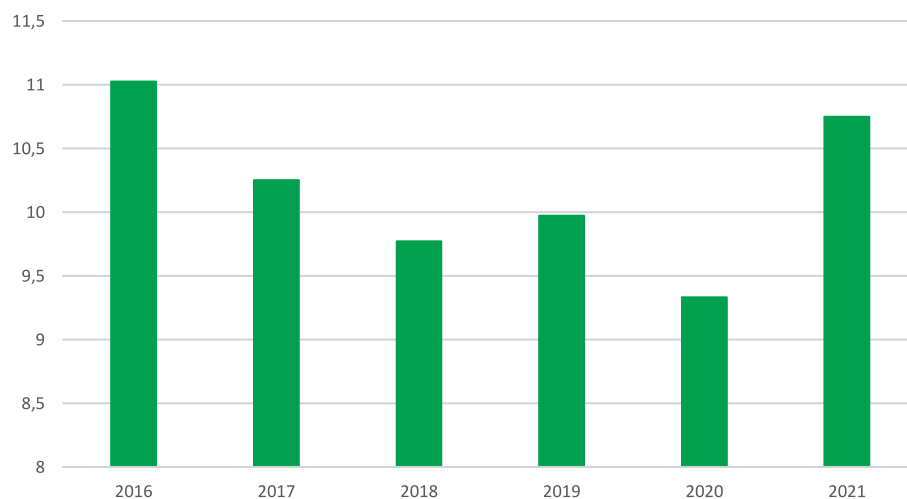
Number of admissions for treatment per 100,000 population



Indicator 3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol



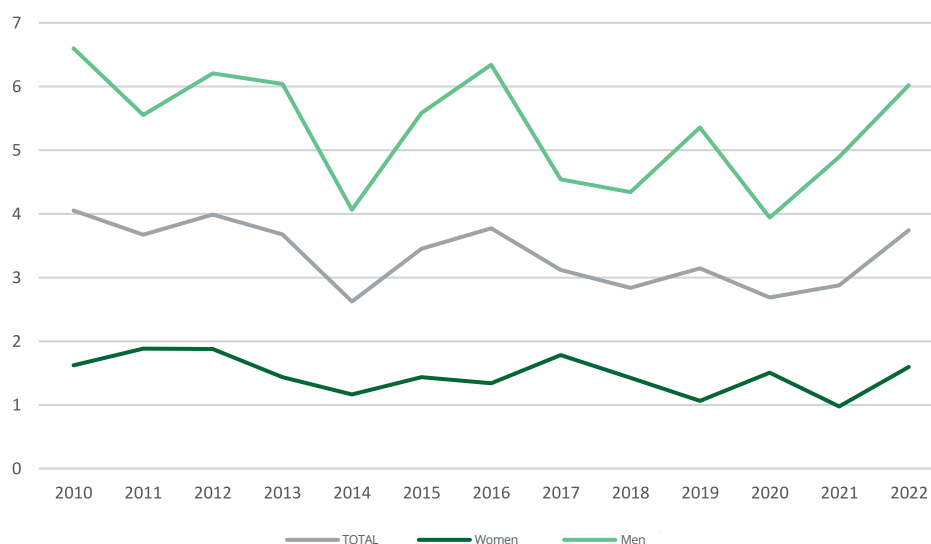
Alcohol per capita consumption on record (population aged 15 years and older) within a year of litres of pure alcohol



Target 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

Indicator 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Death rate due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population



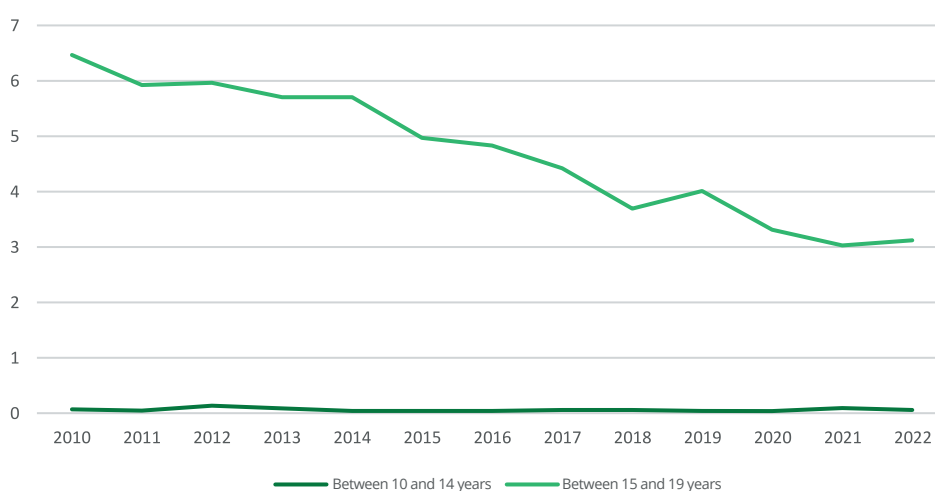
Target 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

Indicator 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

| | | |
|--|--------------|----------|
|  Proportion of women aged 18–49 years married to a man or with a male partner, who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods | 76.95 | % |
|--|--------------|----------|


Indicator 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

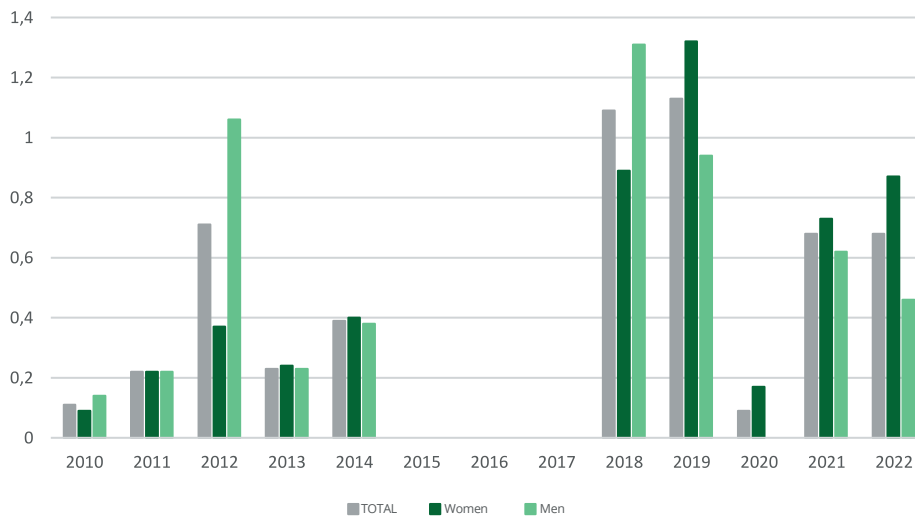
Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women in that age group




Target 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

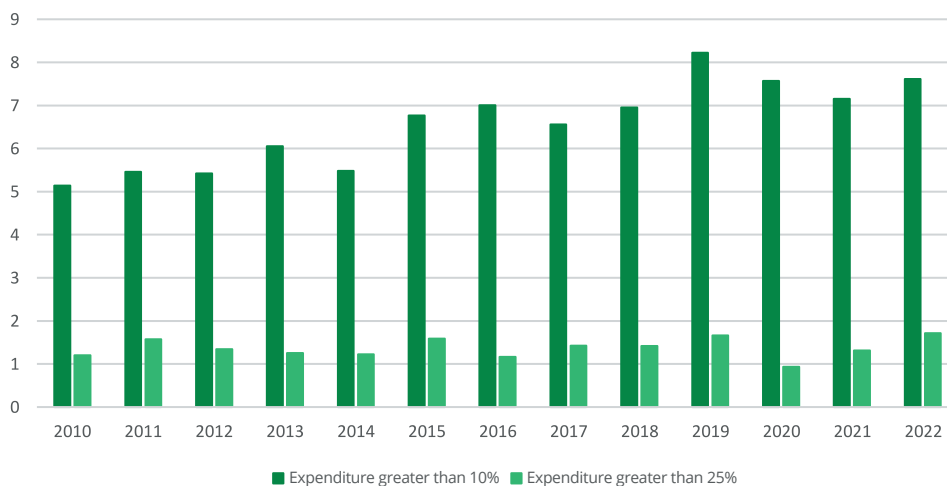
Indicator 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services

 **Proportion of people aged 16 and older with unmet medical service needs**



Indicator 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income

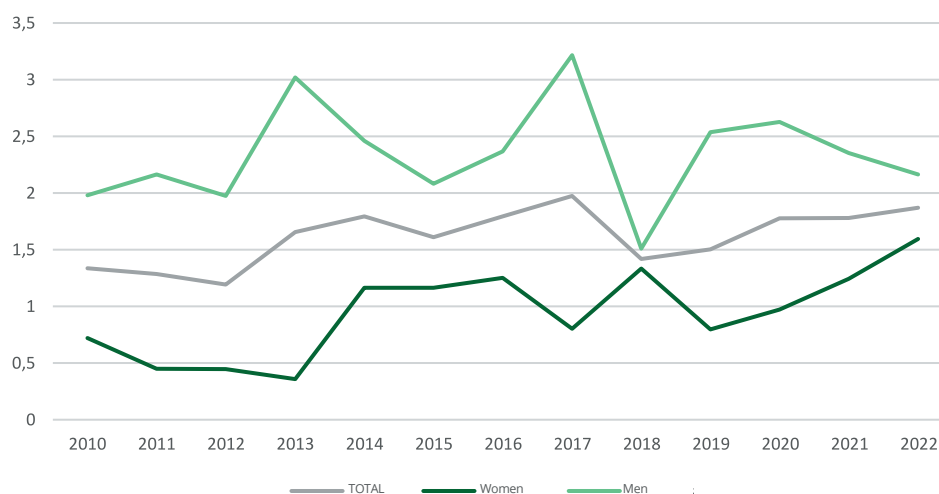
 **Proportion of people with large household expenditures on health greater than a percentage of the total household expenditure**



Target 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

Indicator 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

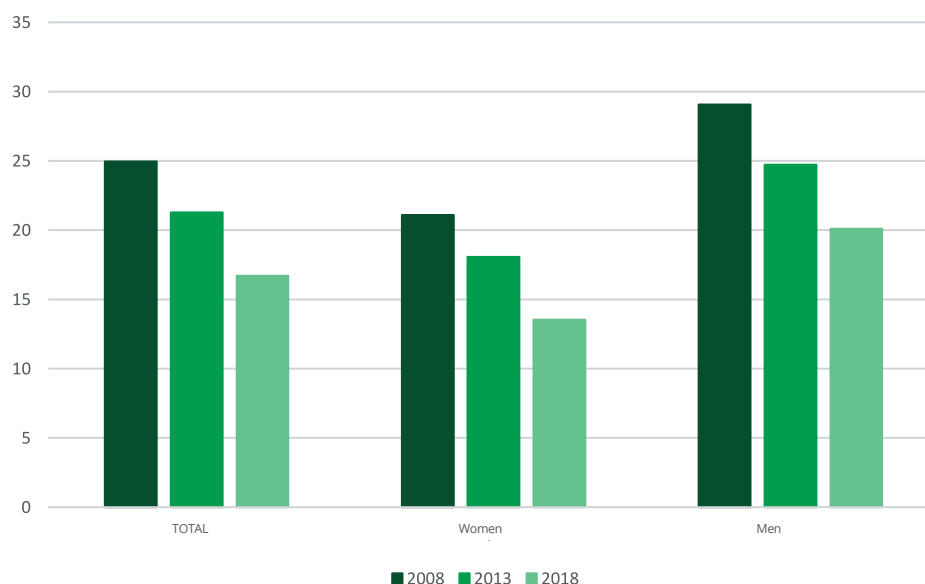
 **Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning per 10,000 population**



Target 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

Indicator 3.a.1 Prevalence of current tobacco consumption starting at 15 years of age (adjusted ages)

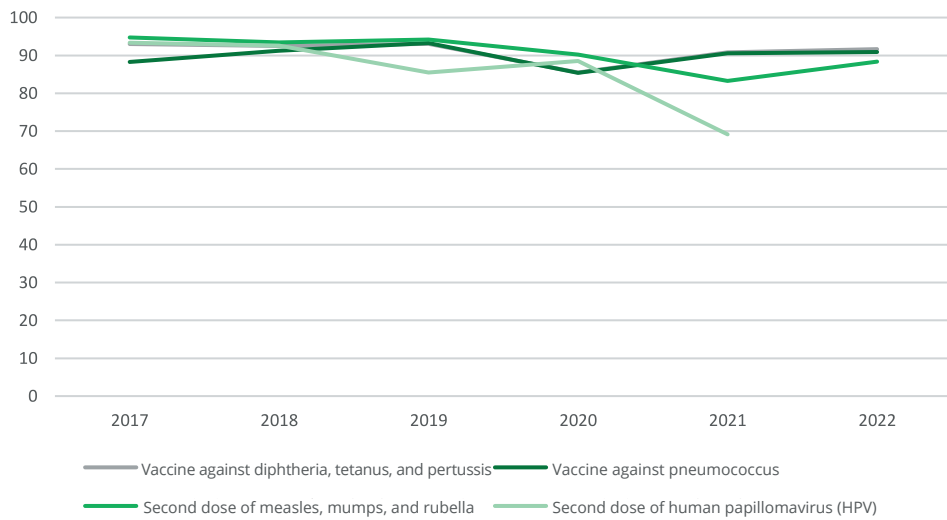
 **Proportion of people aged 15 and over who smoke daily. %**



Target 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and noncommunicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all


Indicator 3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme

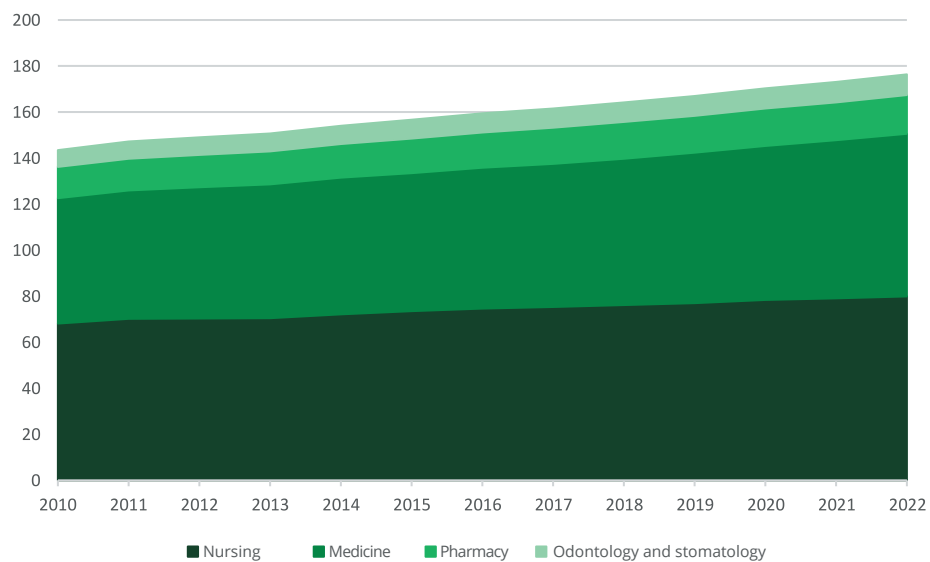
 **Vaccination coverage**



Target 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

Indicator 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

 **Number of registered medical doctors per 10,000 inhabitants**



NON-REPORTED INDICATORS (under study or not applicable)

Indicator 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

Indicator 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

Indicator 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)

Indicator 3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors

Indicator 3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis

Indicator 3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

Indicator 3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms

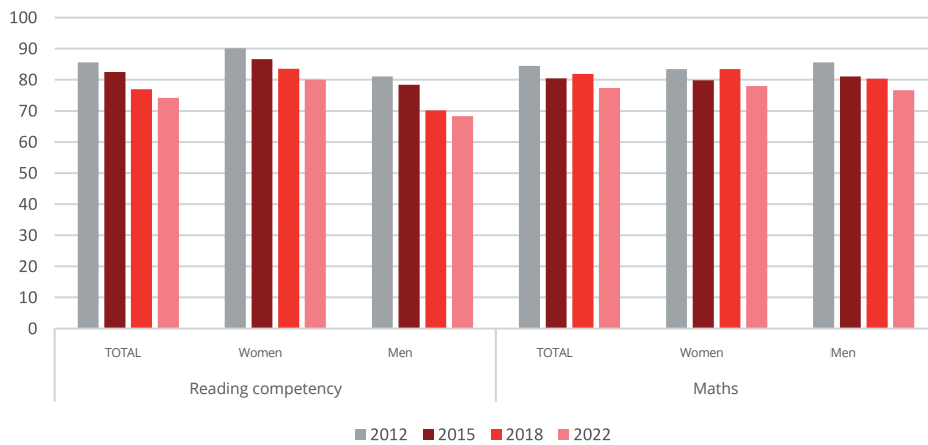


GOAL 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Target 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

Indicator 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

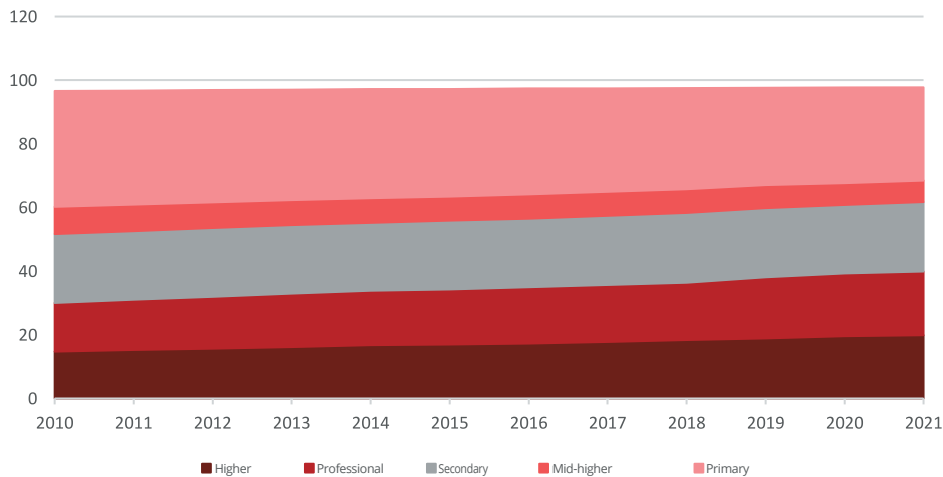
Proportion of 15-year-olds who have achieved at least level 2 proficiency






| | | |
|---|-------------|---|
| Illiteracy rate of the population between 10 and 14 years of age | 0.00 | % |
| Illiteracy rate of the population aged 10 or over | 0.30 | % |

Indicator 4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)

Proportion of population aged 10 and over with professional studies

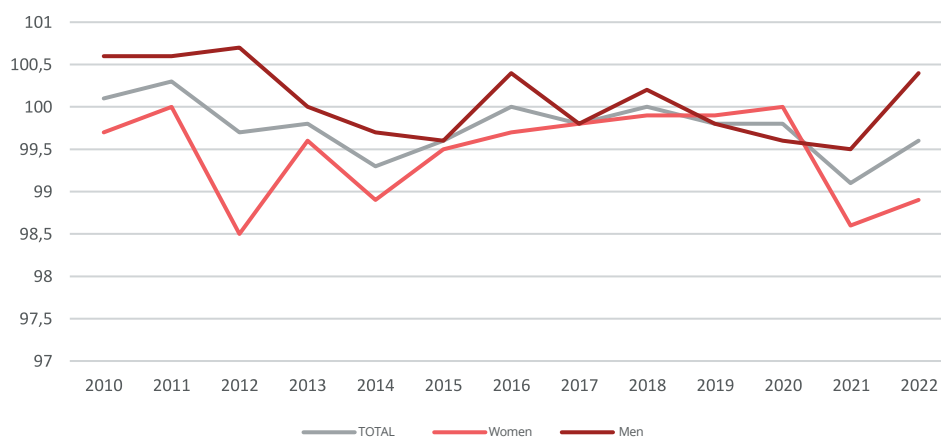


| | | |
|--|--------------|----------|
|  Proportion of people aged between 18 and 20 who have completed at least the first stage of secondary education | 94.90 | % |
|  Proportion of people aged between 20 and 22 who have completed at least the second stage of secondary education | 84.70 | % |
|  Early school leaving rate of the population aged 18-24 | 8.80 | % |

Target 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and preprimary education so that they are ready for primary education

Indicator 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

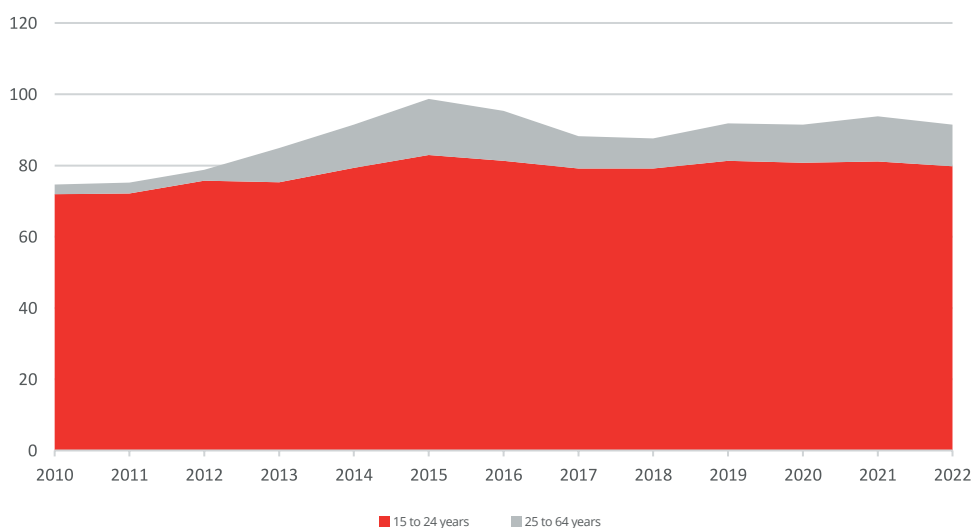
 **E-Net school enrollment rate at 5 years**







Target 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

Indicator 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

 **Proportion of people who have undertaken educational activities in the last four weeks**

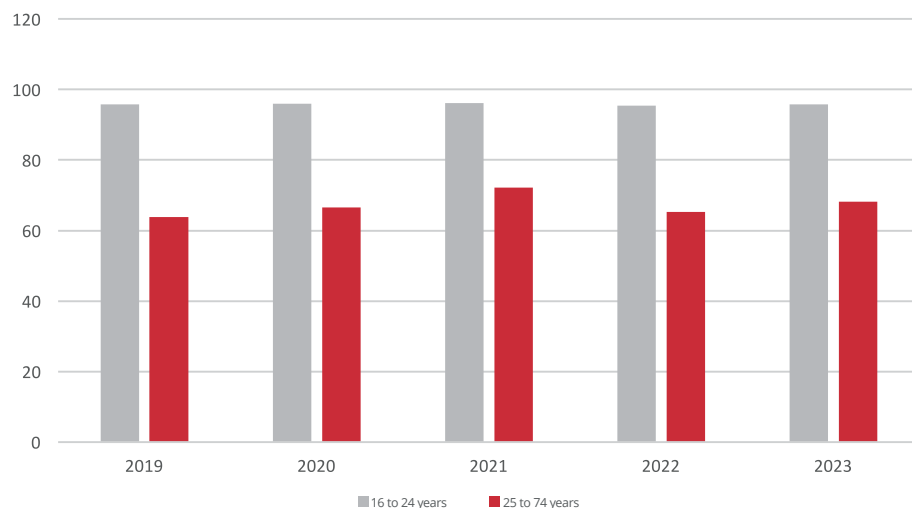


| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
|  Proportion of people aged between 18 and 64 who have undertaken educational activities in the last 12 months | 52.93 | % |
|  Proportion of people aged between 15 and 64 who have undertaken educational activities in the last four weeks | 24.02 | % |
|  Human Development Index | 0.936 | Index |
|  Proportion of population aged 30-34 who have completed tertiary studies | 48.78 | % |

Target 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

Indicator 4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

 Proportion of people who have used computer skills in the last 12 months



| | | |
|---|-------|---|
|  Proportion of people aged between 16 and 74 who have used computer skills in the last 12 months | 71.49 | % |
|---|-------|---|

Target 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

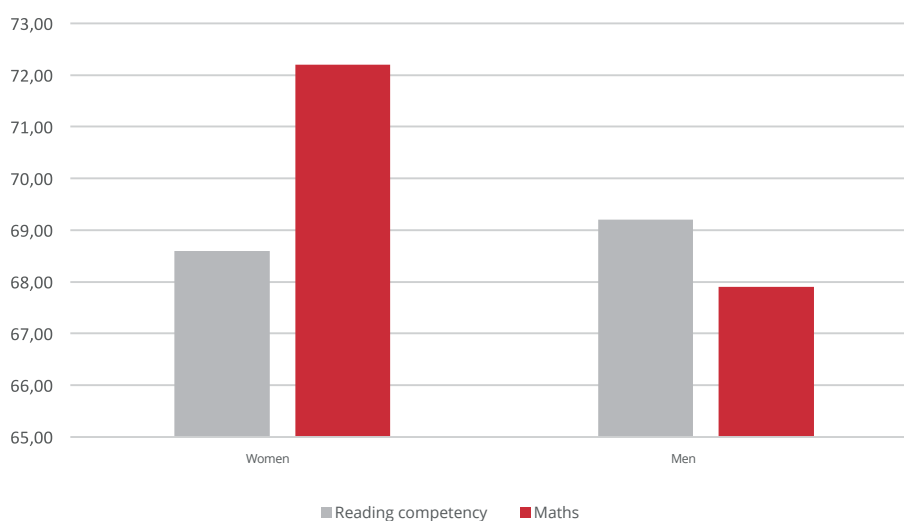
Indicator 4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

| | | | |
|------|--|------|-------|
| ♀ 🇸🇩 | Parity index between women and men in the population aged between 18 and 64 who have undertaken educational activities in the last 12 months | 1.07 | Index |
| ♀ 🇸🇩 | Parity index between people living in households that are in the highest and lowest levels of income in the population aged between 18 and 64 who have undertaken educational activities in the last 12 months | 0.60 | Index |
| ♀ 🇸🇩 | Parity index between people with and without limitations owing to health problems who have engaged in educational activities in the last 12 months | 0.68 | Index |
| ♀ 🇸🇩 | Parity index between women and men in the population aged between 15 and 64 who have studied or undertaken training in the last four weeks | 1.12 | Index |
| ♀ 🇸🇩 | Parity index between people aged between 15 and 64 residing in municipalities with 10,000 or fewer inhabitants and more than 10,000 inhabitants who have undergone studies or training in the last four weeks | 1.01 | Index |

Target 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

Indicator 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

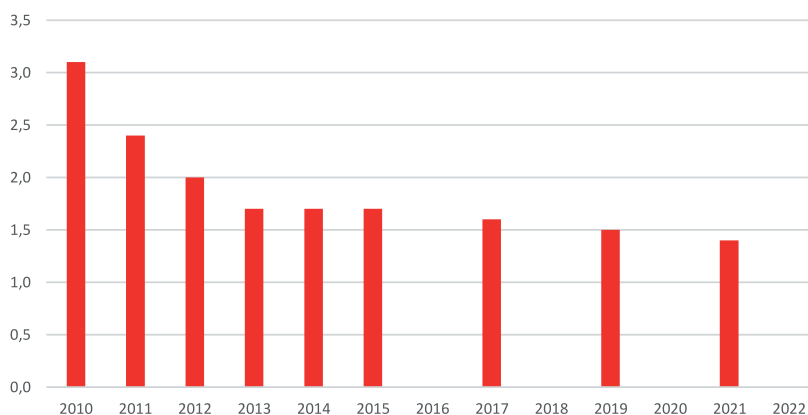
♀ 🇸🇩 **Proportion of population in a 16-65 age group achieving at least the 2nd level of competence**








Target 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

Indicator 4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service





 **Average number of students per computer for teaching and learning tasks in non-university educational centers**



| | | |
|---|---------------|----------|
|  Proportion of non-university educational centers with access to electricity | 100.00 | % |
|  Proportion of regular classrooms in non-university educational centers with an Internet connection | 98.10 | % |
|  Proportion of non-university educational centers with access to drinking water supply | 100.00 | % |
|  Proportion of non-university educational centers with access to basic sanitation facilities separated by sex | 100.00 | % |
|  Proportion of non-university educational centers with access to basic handwashing facilities | 100.00 | % |

Target 4.c. By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

Indicator 4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level

| | | |
|--|---------------|----------|
|  Proportion of preschool teachers with the minimum required qualifications | 100.00 | % |
|  Proportion of primary teachers with the minimum required qualifications | 100.00 | % |
|  Proportion of lower secondary education teachers with the minimum required qualifications | 100.00 | % |
|  Proportion of upper secondary education teachers with the minimum required qualifications | 100.00 | % |

NON-REPORTED INDICATORS (under study or not applicable)

Indicator 4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex

Indicator 4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

Indicator 4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study

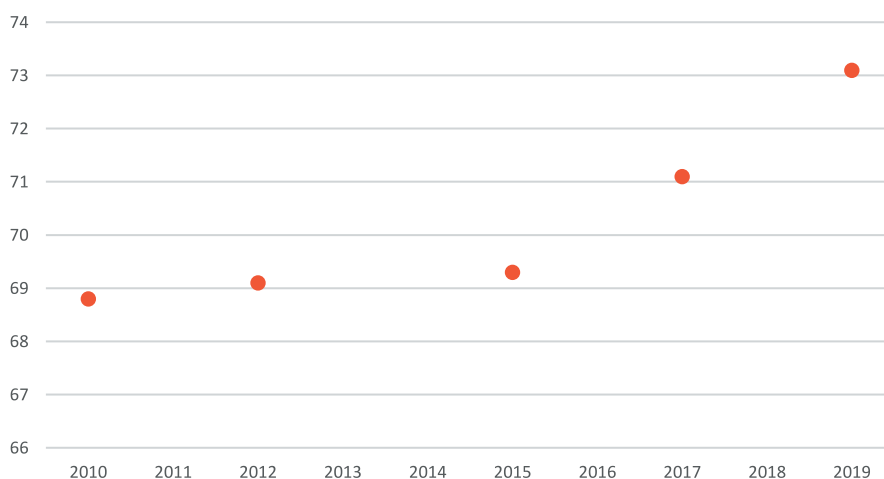


GOAL 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere


Indicator 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

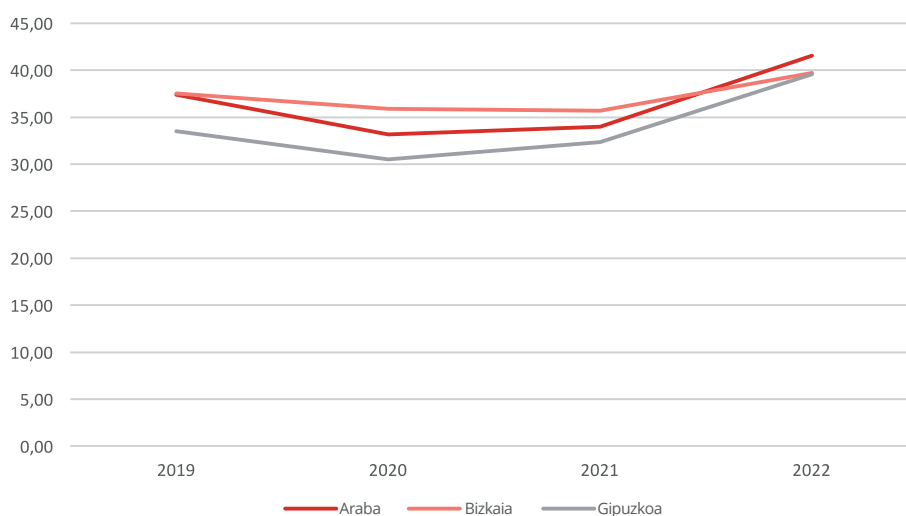
 **Gender Equality Index**



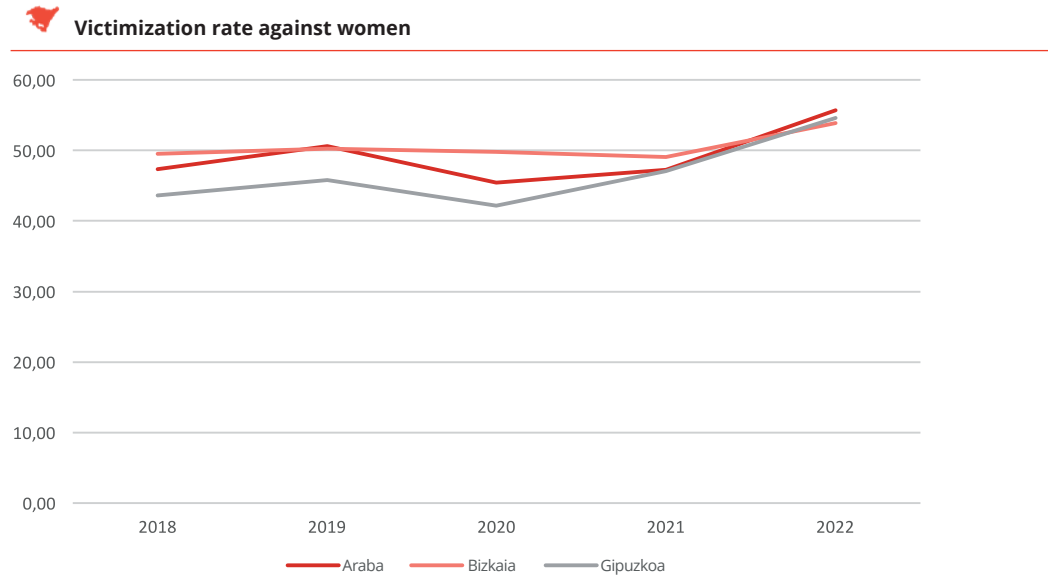
Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation


Indicator 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

 **Rate of victimizations against women at the hands of their current or former partner. Per 10,000**



Indicator 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence



| | |
|--|------------------------|
|  Rate of victimizations of sexual violence against women | 4.61 Per 10,000 |
|  Rate of intra-family victimizations against women | 9.89 Per 10,000 |

Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Indicator 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

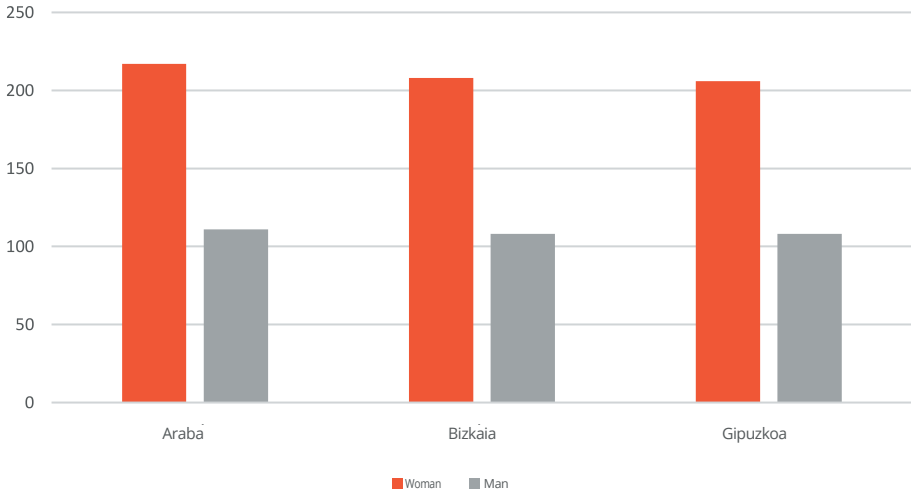
| | |
|--|---------------|
|  Proportion of women aged 16-17 years who are married to a man | 0.00 % |
|--|---------------|

Target 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

Indicator 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location



Proportion of time dedicated to home and family on an average day

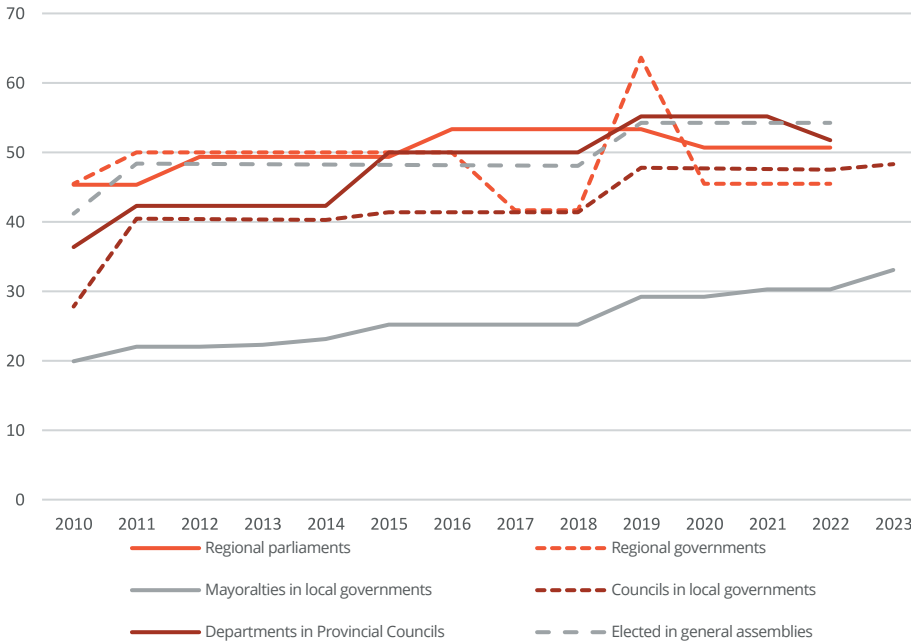


Target 5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

Indicator 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local government



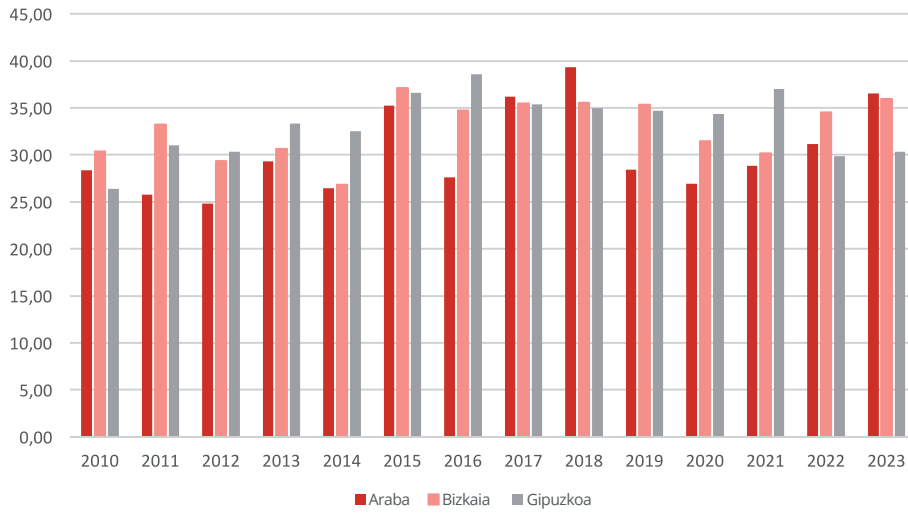
Proportion of women holding positions in different governments



Indicator 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions



Proportion of women in managerial positions



Proportion of women in senior management positions

29.71 %



EProportion of women entrepreneurs

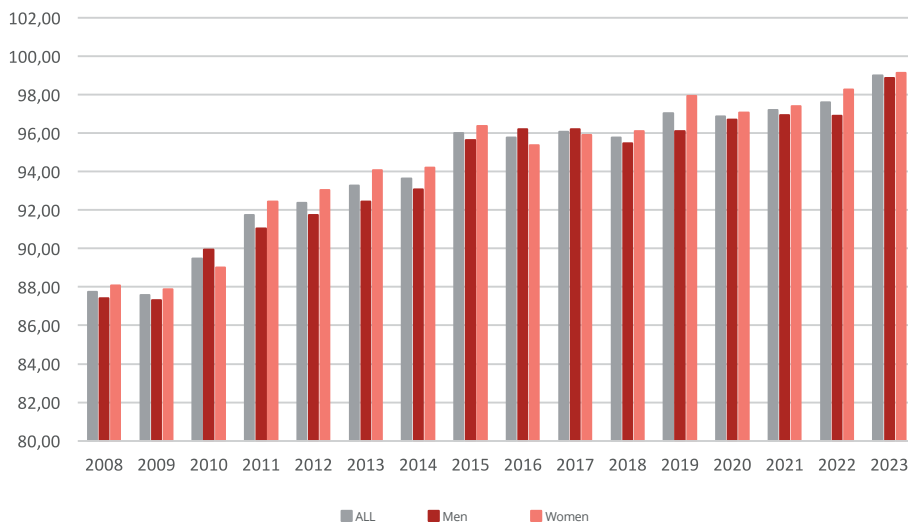
35.18 %

Target 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

Indicator 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex



Proportion of people aged between 16 and 74 who have used a mobile phone in the last three months



NON-REPORTED INDICATORS (under study or not applicable)

Indicator 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation, by age

Indicator 5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care

Indicator 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

Indicator 5.a.1 Proportion of total agricultural population with 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

Indicator 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

Indicator 5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment



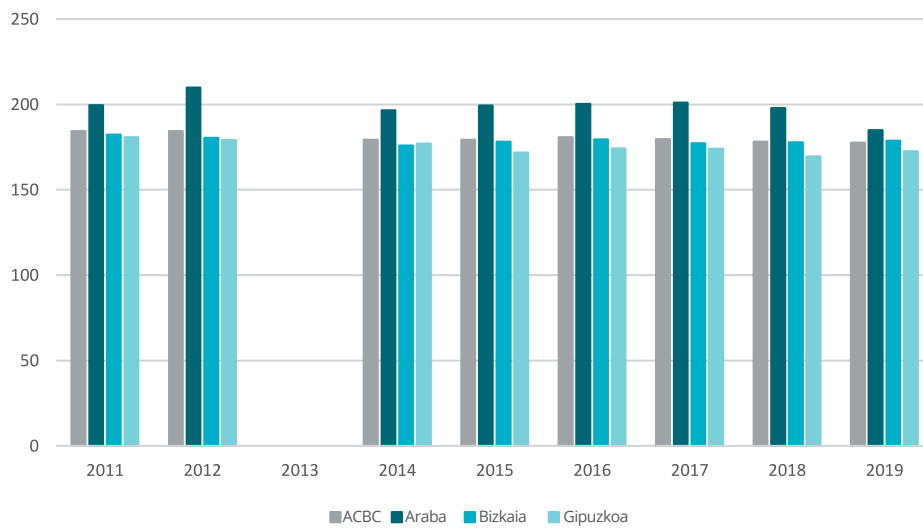
GOAL 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Indicator 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services



Total water demand per inhabitant and day. Litres



Proportion of people served by water supply from the National Drinking Water System

81.31 %



Sanitary qualification of drinking water

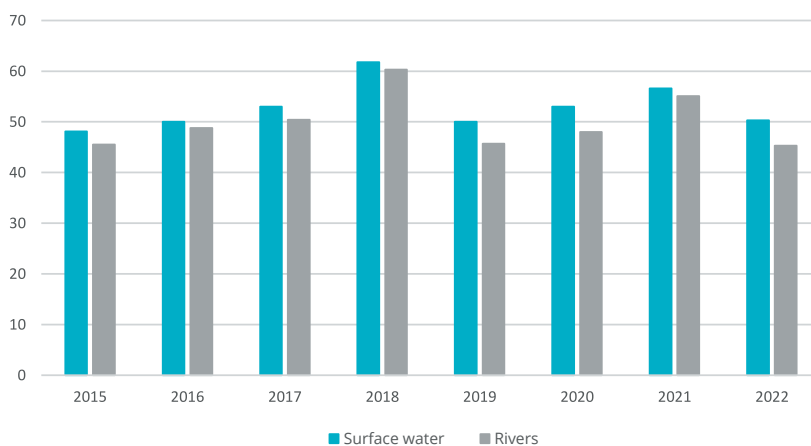
3.00 Index

Target 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

Indicator 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

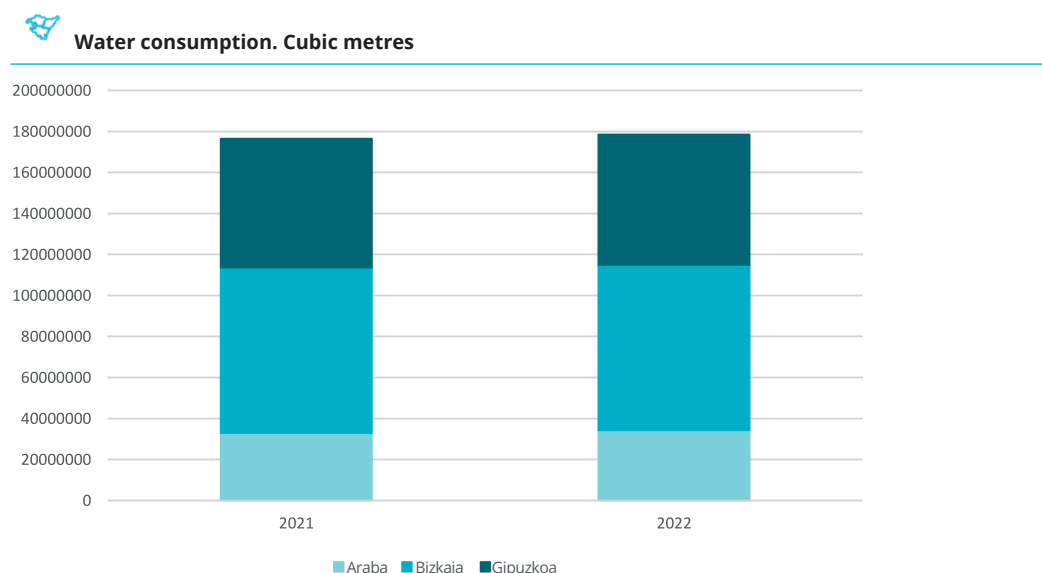


Quality of water bodies. Percentage of bodies in good global condition





Target 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

Indicator 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources



Target 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

Indicator 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

| | | |
|---|-----|---|
|  Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in drinking water and sanitation management | 100 | % |
|  Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in bathing water management | 100 | % |

NON-REPORTED INDICATORS (under study or not applicable)

Indicator 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

Indicator 6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated

Indicator 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time

Indicator 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management

Indicator 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

Indicator 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

Indicator 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

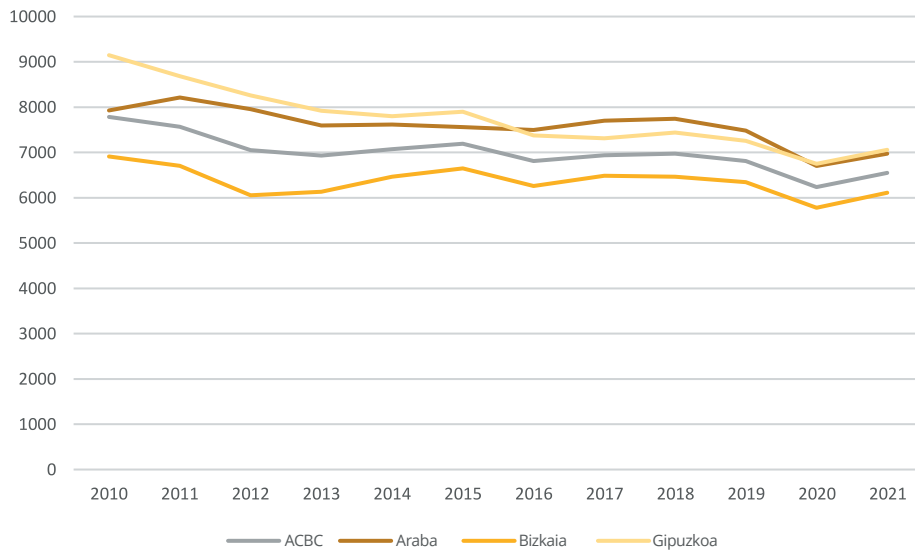


GOAL 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Indicator 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

Electricity consumption per inhabitant. kWh



Annual cost of energy consumption

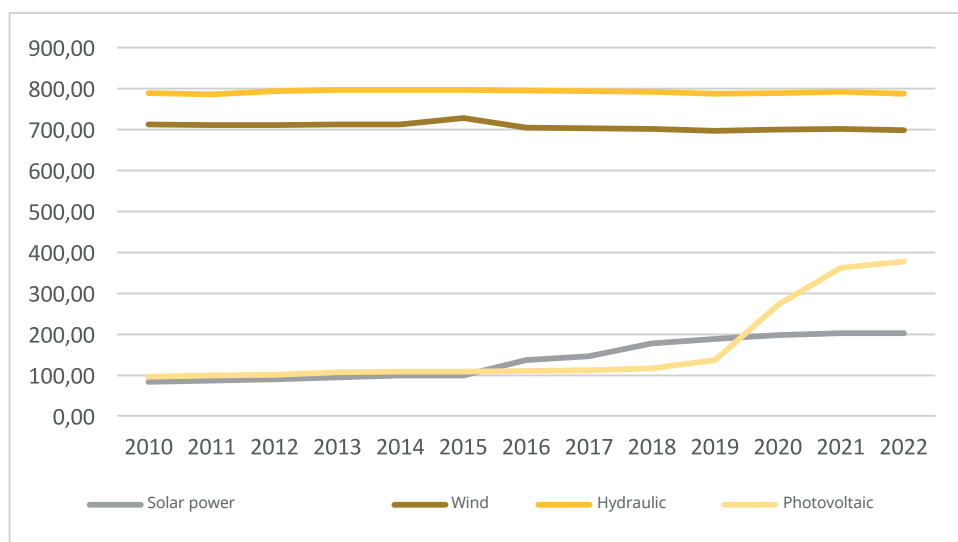
9,149 Million €

Proportion of main family dwellings with piped gas

55.10 %

Indicator 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

Power installed per inhabitant. kW and m2 (solar thermal)

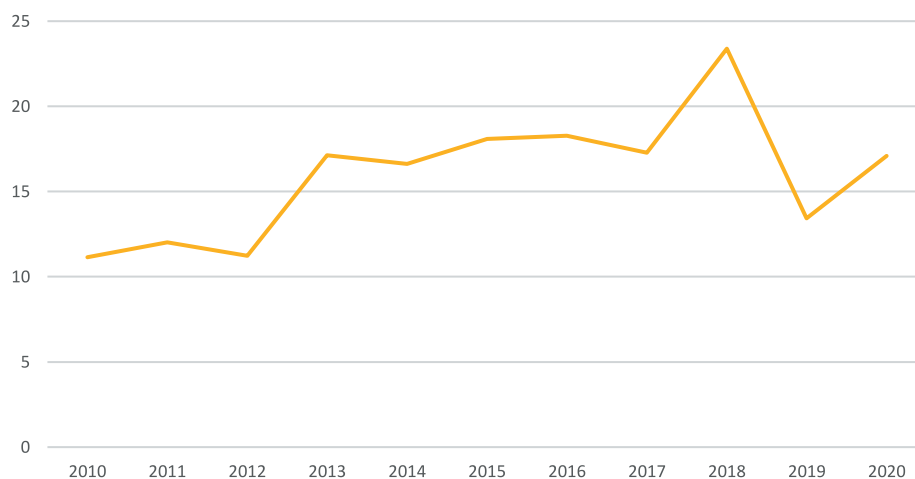


Target 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

Indicator 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption



Renewable energy share in gross final energy consumption



Renewable energy share in electricity production

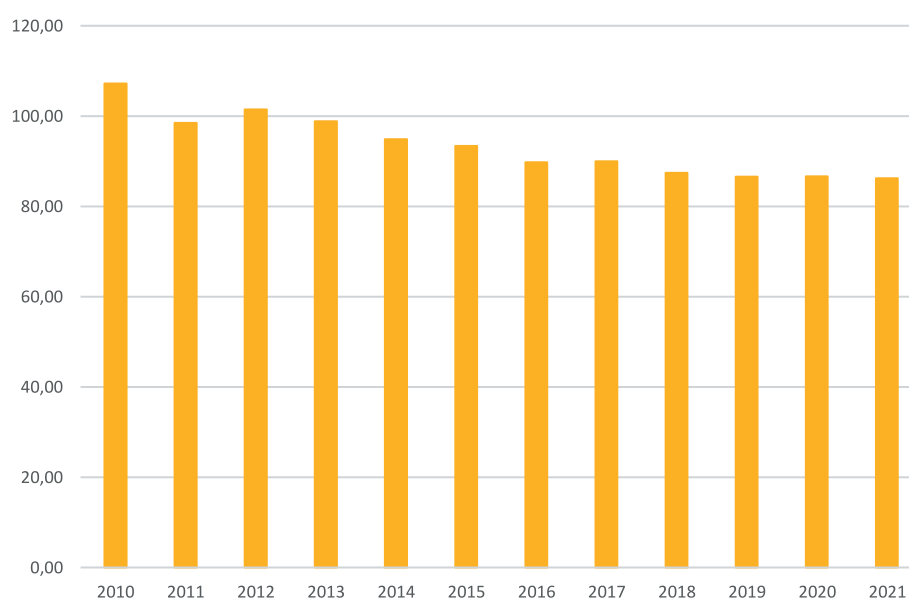
10.75 %



Target 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

Indicator 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP



Energy intensity in Toe/million €

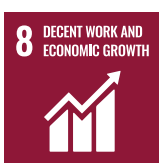


| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
|  Electricity consumption per unit of GDP | 16.90 Toe / million € |
|  Specific CO2 emissions in electricity generation | 322 tCO ₂ /GWh |

NON-REPORTED INDICATORS (under study or not applicable)

Indicator 7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems

Indicator 7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)



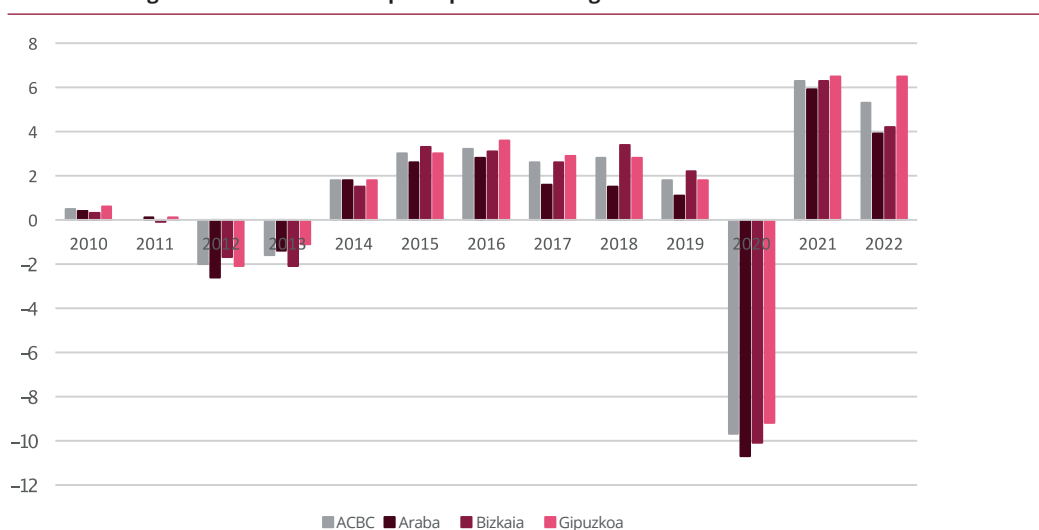
GOAL 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Target 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

Indicator 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita



Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita. Percentage



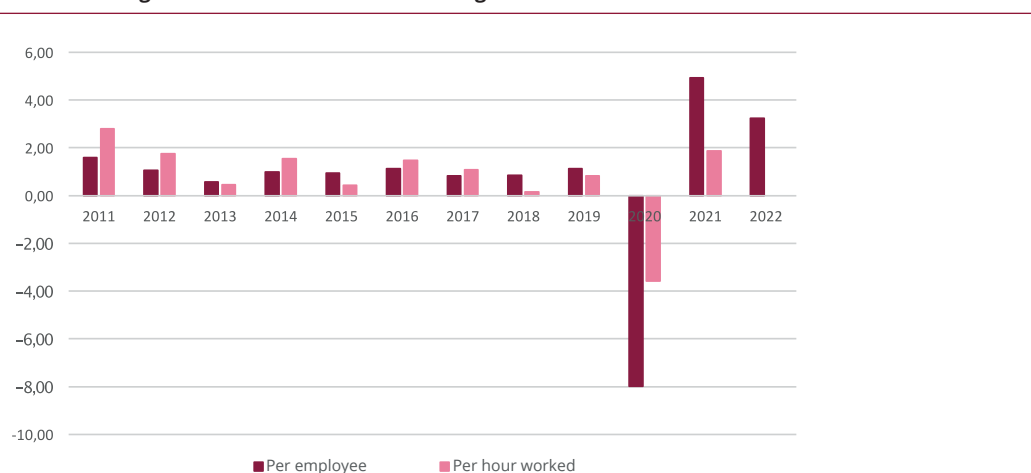
| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| GDP per capita index, EU27=100 | 108 | Index |
| Average annual cumulative growth rate of personal income in the last period | 2.61 | % |
| Annual growth rate of nominal GDP per capita | 10.50 | % |

Target 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

Indicator 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person



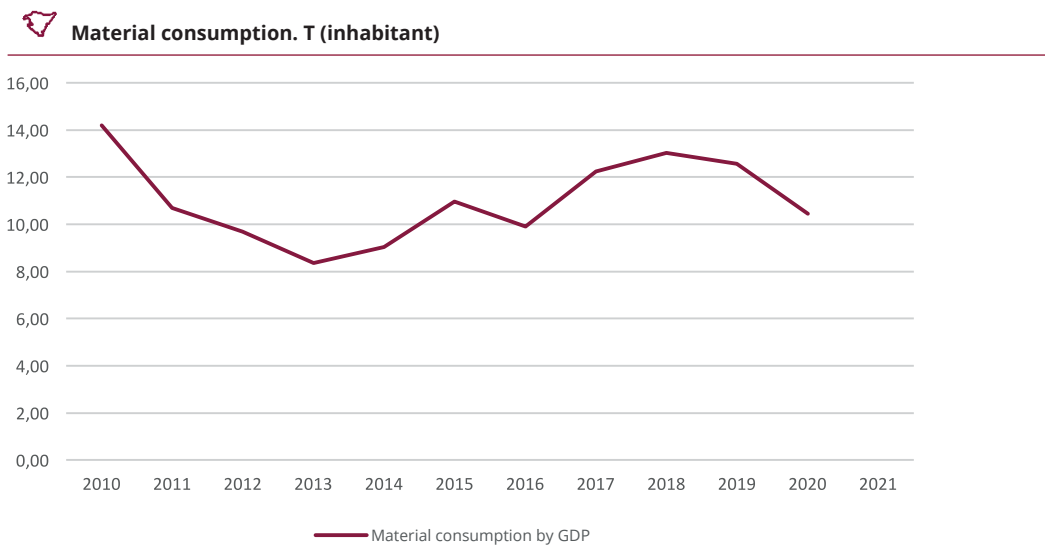
Annual growth rate of real GDP. Percentage




| | | |
|--|-------------|---|
|  Annual growth rate of nominal GDP per job | 7.52 | % |
|--|-------------|---|

Target 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead

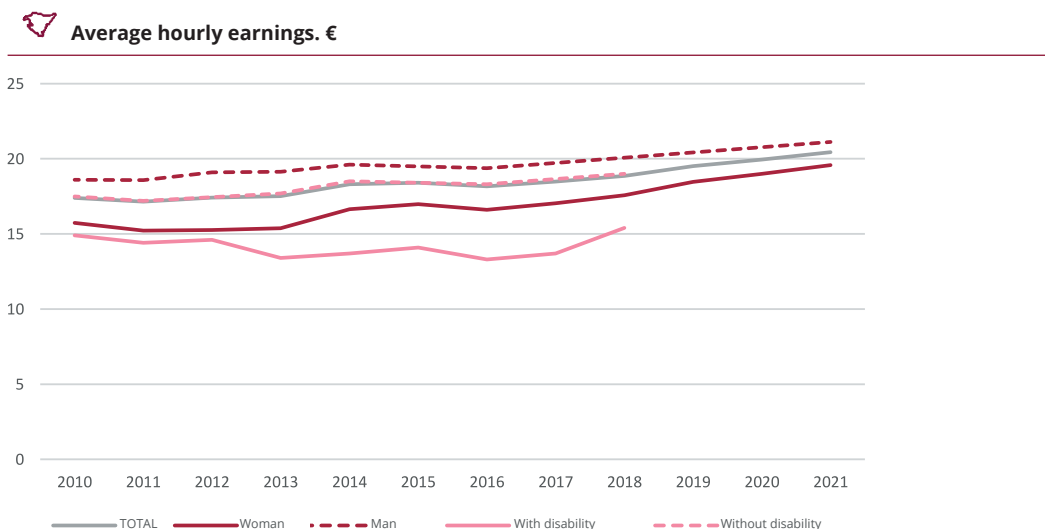
Indicator 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP






| | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
|  Material consumption | 332.6 | T / million € |
|  Domestic material consumption | 22,965 | T (thousand) |

Target 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

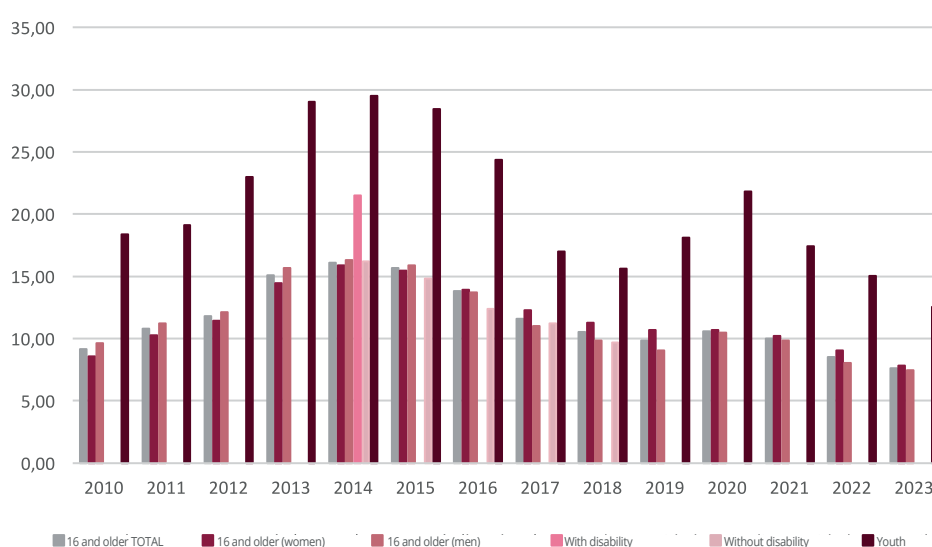
Indicator 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities






| | | |
|--|-------------|-------|
|  Proportion of personal income derived from work | 58.4 | % |
|  Parity index between women and men in total average personal income | 65.8 | Index |
|  Parity index between women and men in average personal income derived from work | 64.1 | Index |

Indicator 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Unemployment rate. Percentage

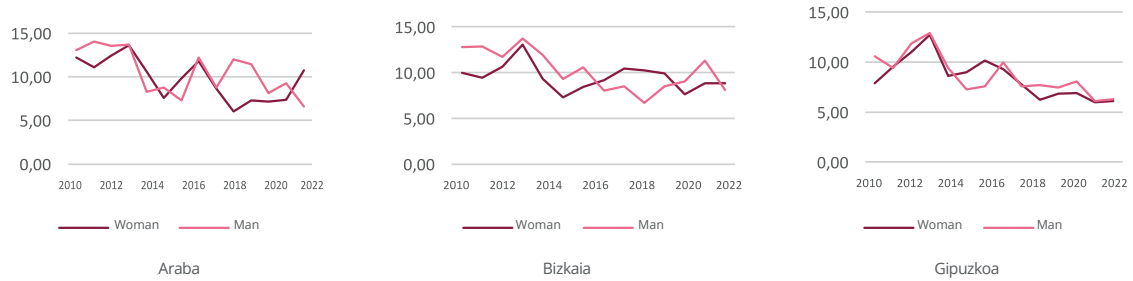


| | | |
|---|--------------|-------|
|  Human Development Index | 0.936 | Index |
|  Population activity rate | 48.9 | % |
|  Employment rate of the population aged 16 and over | 51.3 | % |

Target 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

Indicator 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training

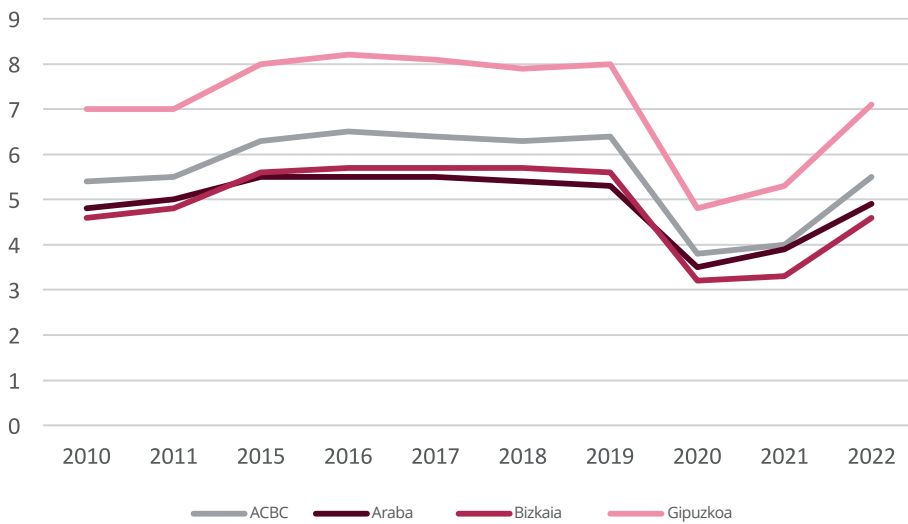
♀ **Proportion of young people aged between 15 and 24 who are not studying and are neither employed nor undertaking training**



Target 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

Indicator 8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

🗺️ GDP generated by tourism as a proportion of total GDP



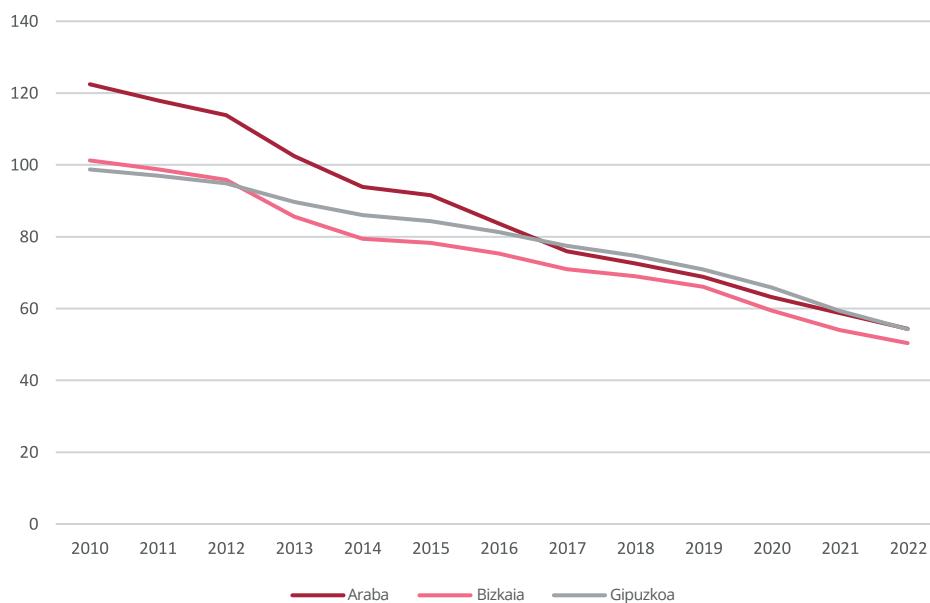
| | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------|
| 🗺️ Growth rate of tourism generated GDP | 49.31 | % |
| 🗺️ Tourist overnight stays per inhabitant | 9.26 | Overnight stays |
| 🗺️ Overnight stays of non-resident tourists per inhabitant | 7.63 | Overnight stays |
| 🗺️ Proportion of overnight stays by tourists in the two months of maximum occupancy over the total overnight stays by tourists | 27.91 | % |
| 🗺️ Proportion of overnight stays by non-resident tourists in the two months of maximum occupancy over the total overnight stays by non-resident tourists | 29.79 | % |
| ♀🗺️ Proportion of people employed in the cultural sector over the total number of employed people | 3.72 | % |

Target 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

Indicator 8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults



Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 inhabitants aged 15 and over



8.10.2 adierazlea. Banku batean, beste finantza-erakunde batean edo mugikor-reko diruaren zerbitzu-hornitzaile batean kontu bat duten helduen (15 urtetik gora) proportzioa

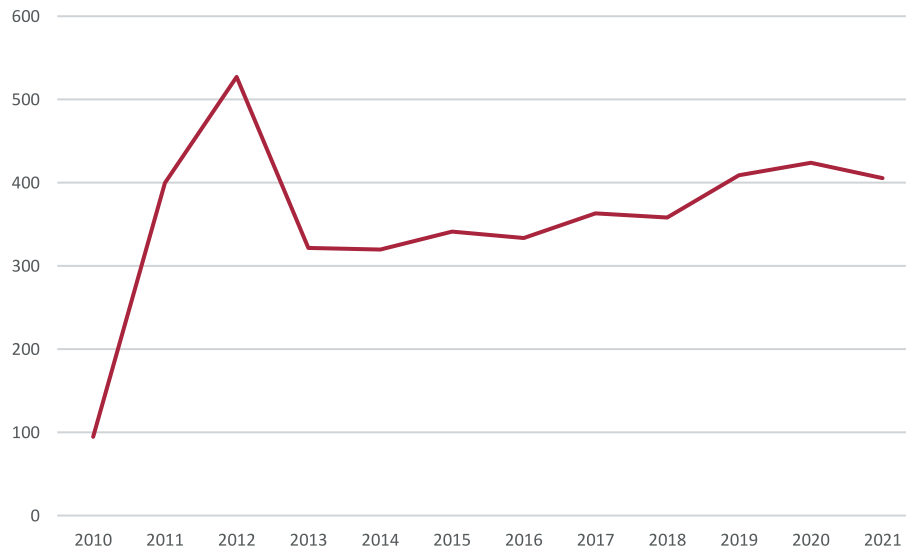


Kontu korrante bat duten 18 eta 79 urte bitarteko pertsonen proportzioa

98,87 %

Target 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

Indicator 8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy


Expenditure of the autonomous public administrations in promoting employment in millions of euros

Proportion of the expenditure of the autonomous public administrations in promoting employment

3.22

%

NON-REPORTED INDICATORS (under study or not applicable)

Indicator 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex

Indicator 8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

Indicator 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

Indicator 8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status

Indicator 8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status

Indicator 8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements

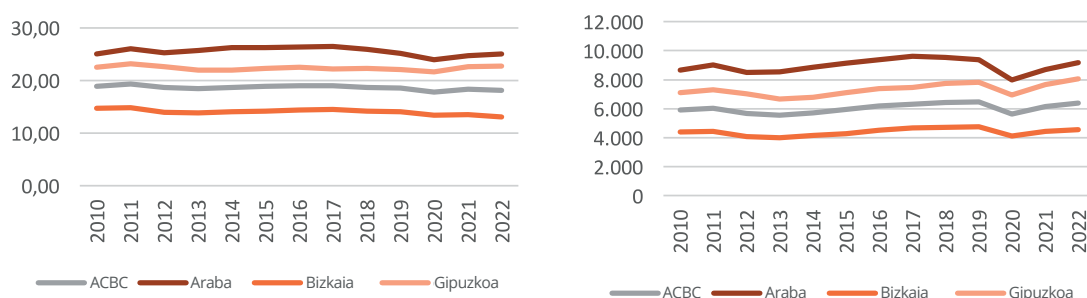




GOAL 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Target 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries


Indicator 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

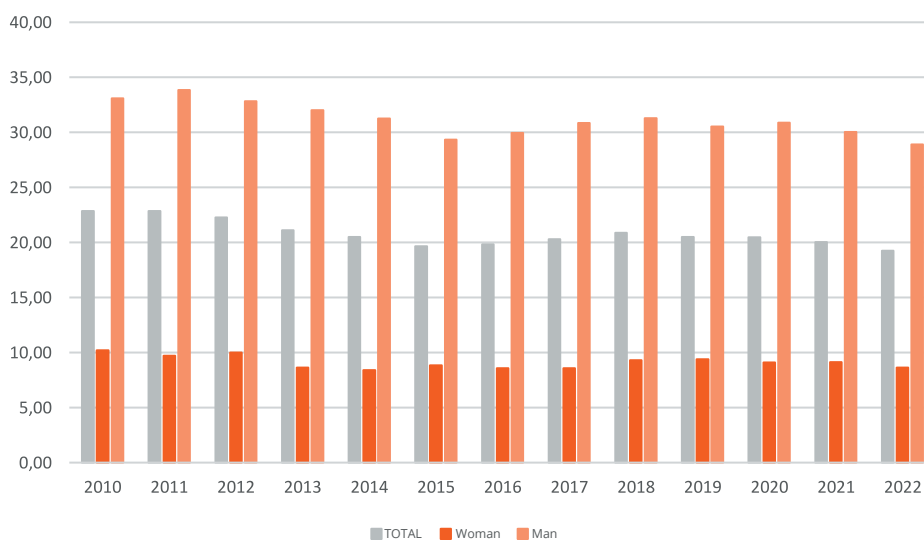
 **Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP. Manufacturing value added per capita. % and €.**






| | | |
|---|--------------|---|
|  Manufacturing nominal value added per capita | 7,540 | € |
|  Manufacturing nominal value added as a proportion of GDP | 17.58 | % |

Indicator 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

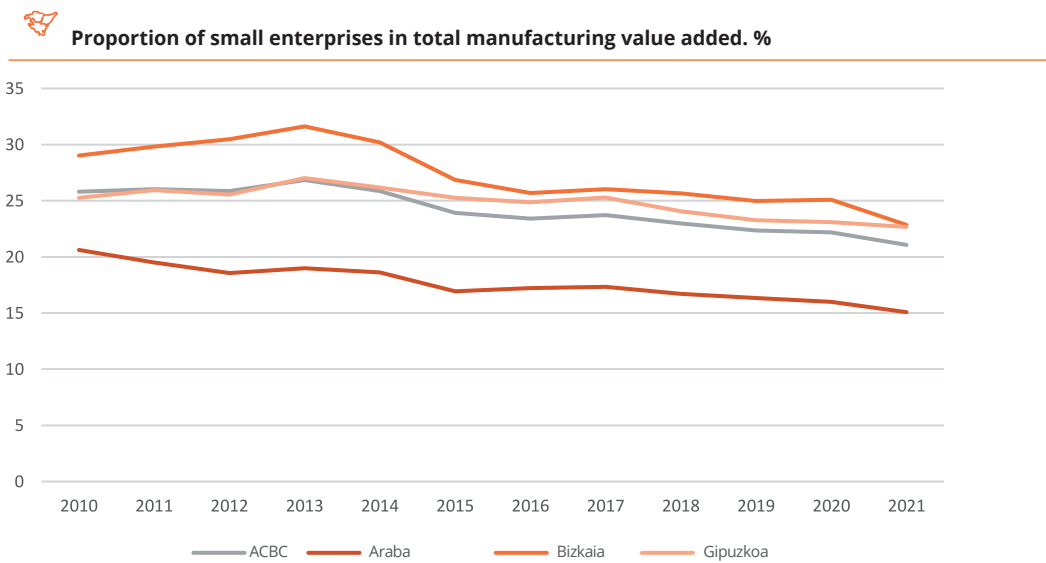
 **Proportion of people employed in the manufacturing sector. Percentage**



| | | |
|--|--------------|----------|
|  Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (employed persons) | 19.09 | % |
|  Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (hours worked) | 19.70 | % |
|  Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (jobs) | 18.53 | % |

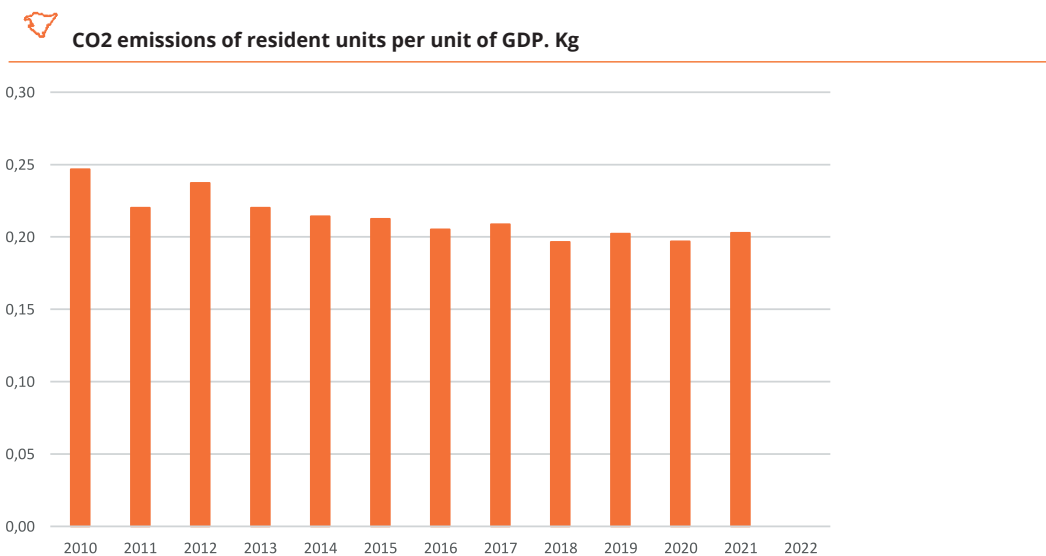
Target 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets




Indicator 9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added



Target 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

Indicator 9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added

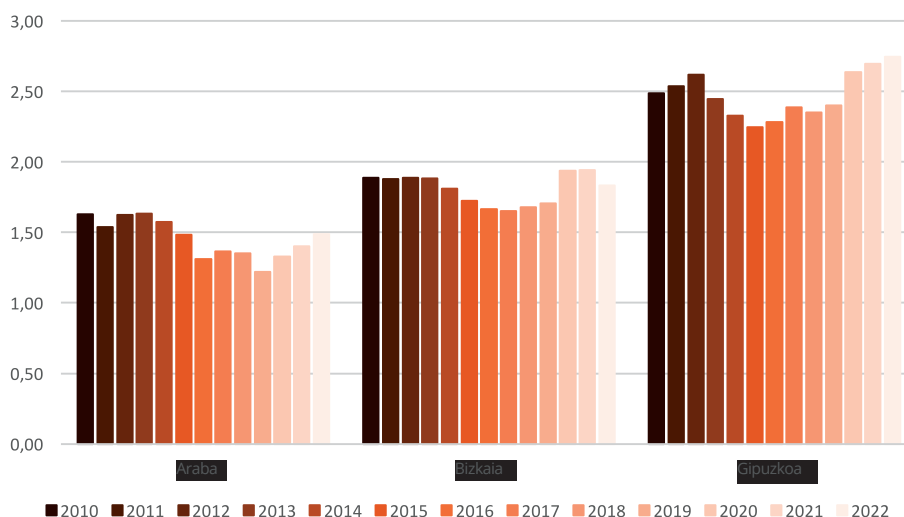


| | | |
|--|---------------|-----------|
|  CO2 emissions of resident units per unit of value added in the manufacturing sector | 0.42 | Kg |
|  CO2 emissions compared to 1990 | 13.98 | % |
|  CO2 emissions compared to 2005 | -26.12 | % |


Target 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

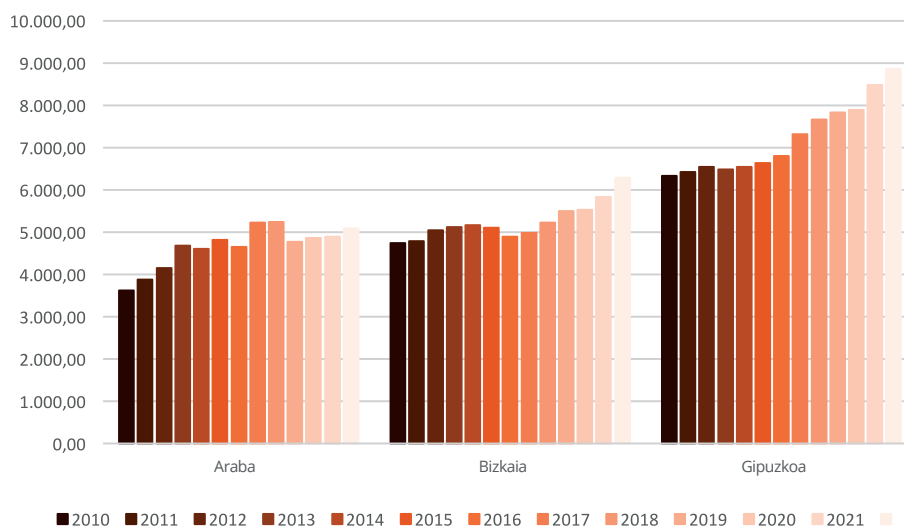
Indicator 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

 **Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP. %**



Indicator 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

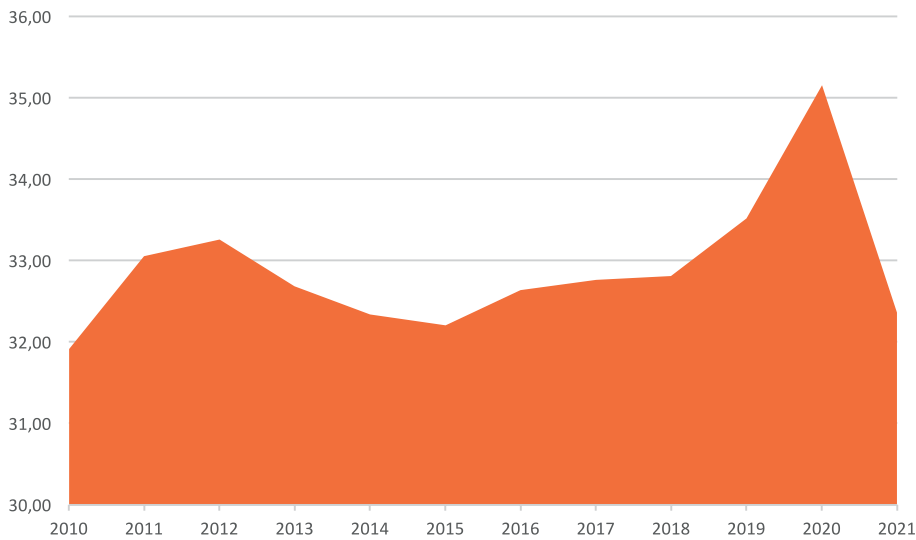
 **Number of researchers (in full-time equivalent jobs) per million inhabitants**



Target 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

Indicator 9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

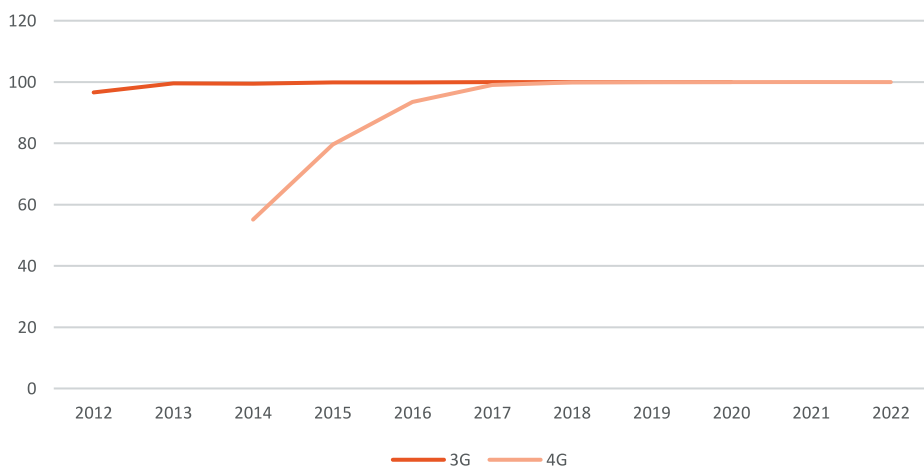
 **Proportion of the total value added of the manufacturing sector corresponding to medium-high and high technology activities**



Target 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

Indicator 9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

 **Proportion of households covered with 3.5G and 4G mobile networks**



NON-REPORTED INDICATORS (under study or not applicable)

Indicator 9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road

Indicator 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Indicator 9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit

Indicator 9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure

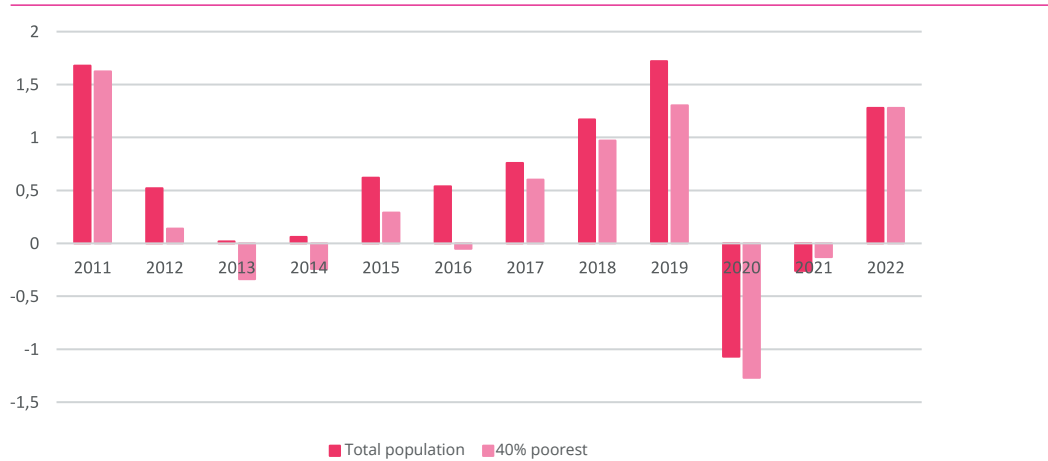


GOAL 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

Indicator 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

Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40% of the population

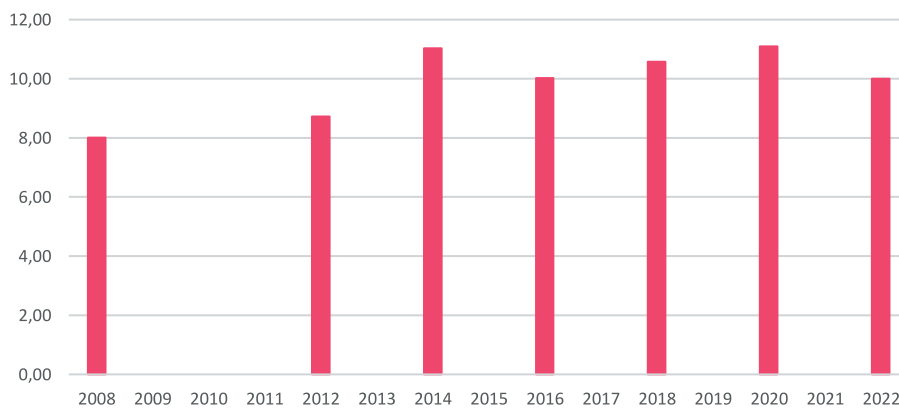





| | | |
|---|-------------|---|
| Growth rates of household income per capita among the total population | 1.28 | % |
| Growth rates of household income per capita among the 40% poorest | 4.18 | % |

Target 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

Indicator 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Proportion of people living below 50% of median income, considering the median of the autonomous region

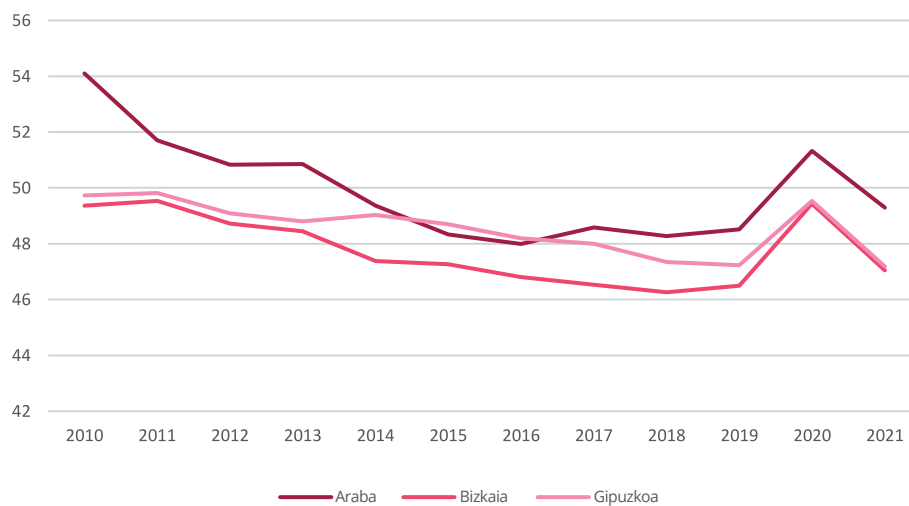


| | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
|  Proportion of people living below 50% of median income, considering the national median | 5.97 | % |
|  Gini Index | 28.88 | Index |
|  220/80 ratio of equality of disposable family income | 9.50 | % |

Target 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

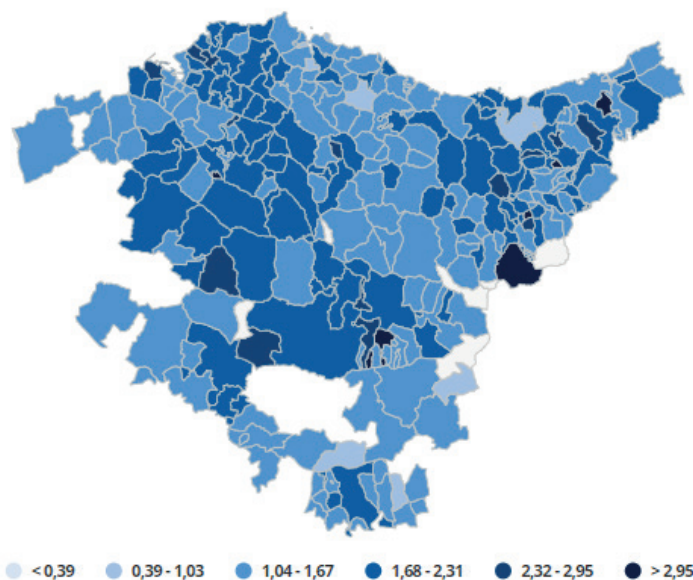
Indicator 10.4.1 Labour share of GDP

Proportion of GDP due to labour salaries



Indicator 10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy

Number of Social Security affiliates per pensioner. People. 2022

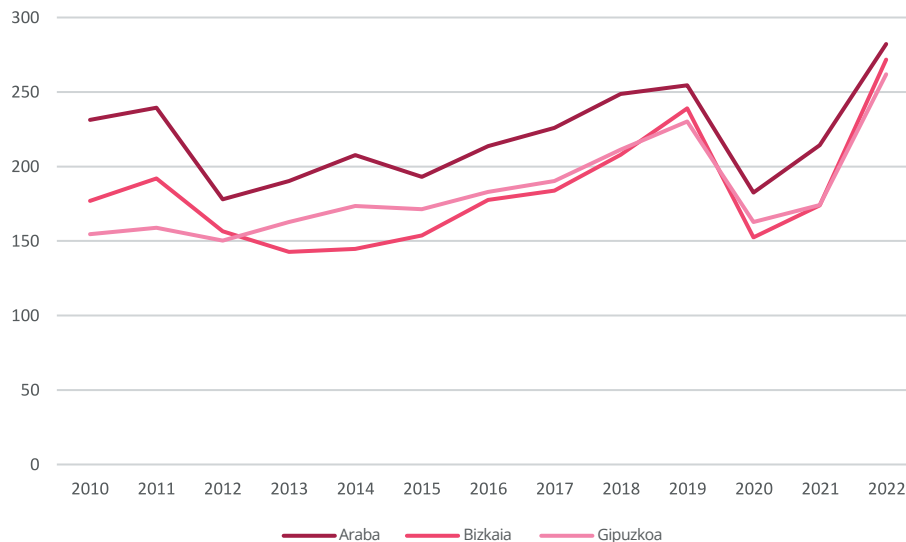


Target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

Indicator 10.7.2 Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people



Number of immigrants per 10,000 inhabitants. 2022



NON-REPORTED INDICATORS (under study or not applicable)

Indicator 10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Indicator 10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators

Indicator 10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

Indicator 10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination

Indicator 10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination

Indicator 10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin

Indicator 10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

Indicator 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)

Indicator 10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted



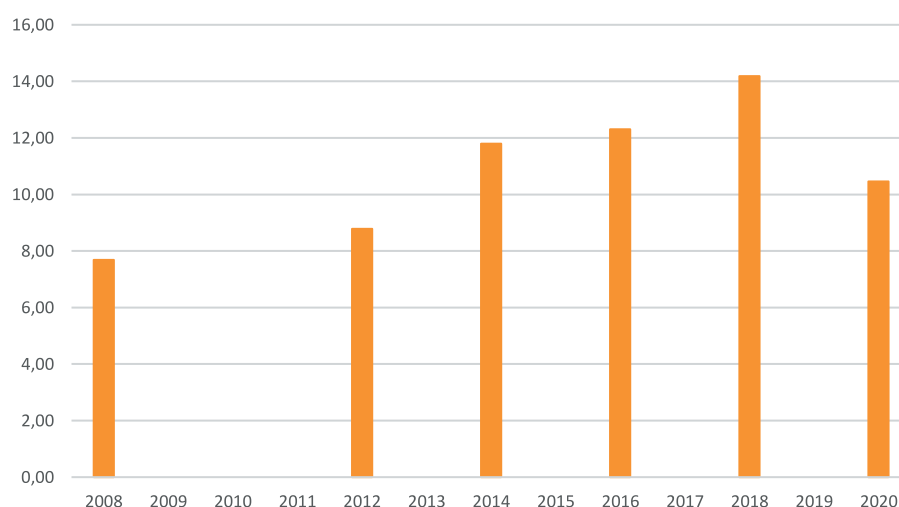
GOAL 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Target 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

Indicator 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing



Proportion of people living in homes with certain deficiencies in the property



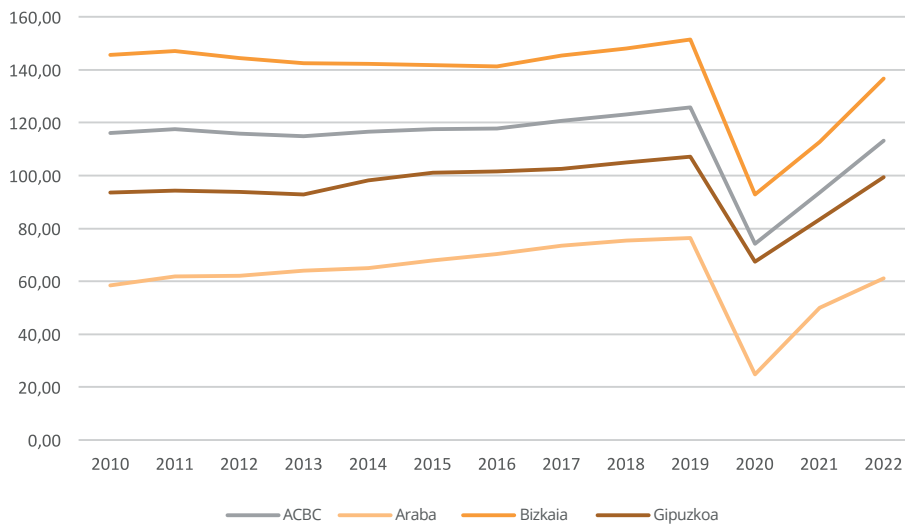
| | | |
|--|-------|----------------|
| Proportion of people who have problems with noise from their neighbourhood or surroundings at home | 20.85 | % |
| Subsidized housing (VPO) awarded by Etxebide in the last five years per thousand inhabitants | 0.79 | Per 1,000 |
| Average number of residents in main family dwellings | 2.40 | People |
| Average usable area of family homes | 87.40 | m ² |
| Average age of family homes | 47.90 | Years |

Target 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

Indicator 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities



Trips in terrestrial public transport services per inhabitant

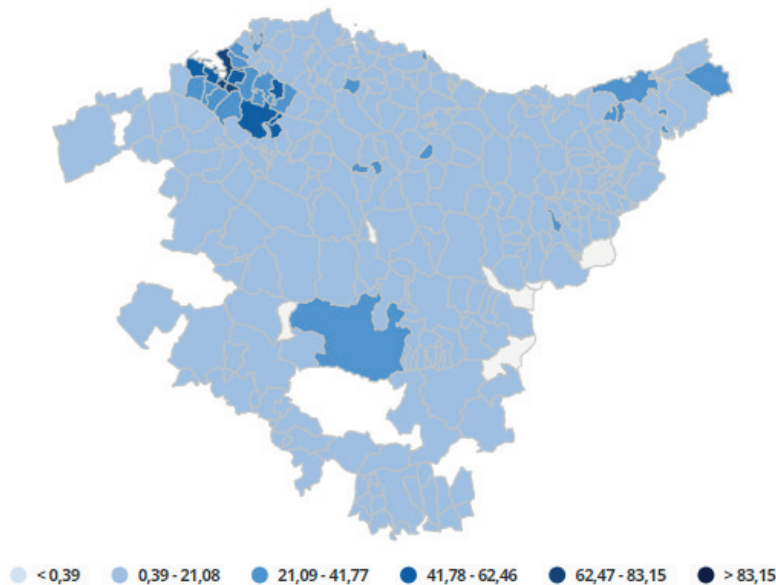


Target 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

Indicator 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate



Artificial surface. Percentage. 2022



Indicator 11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically




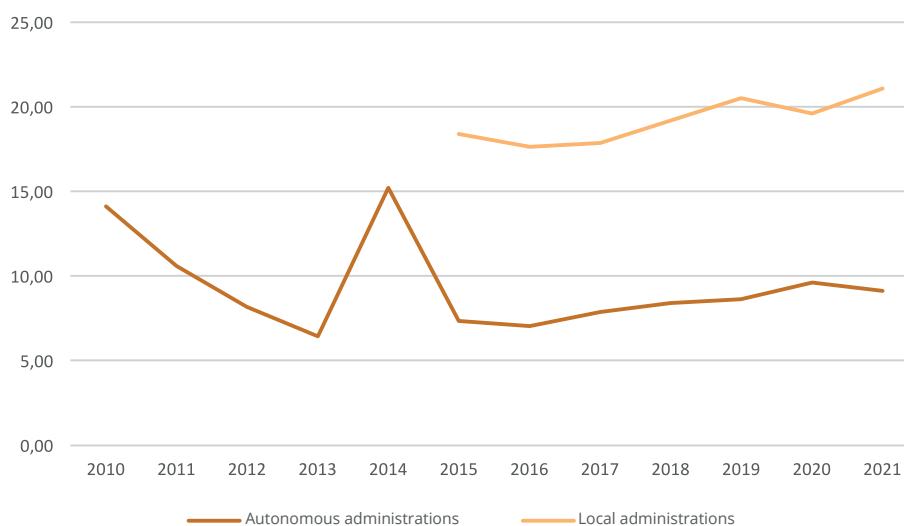
Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically


| | |
|-----|---|
| 100 | % |
|-----|---|

Target 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

Indicator 11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)

 **Per capita expenditure of the autonomous and local public administrations in the preservation, protection and conservation of cultural heritage**

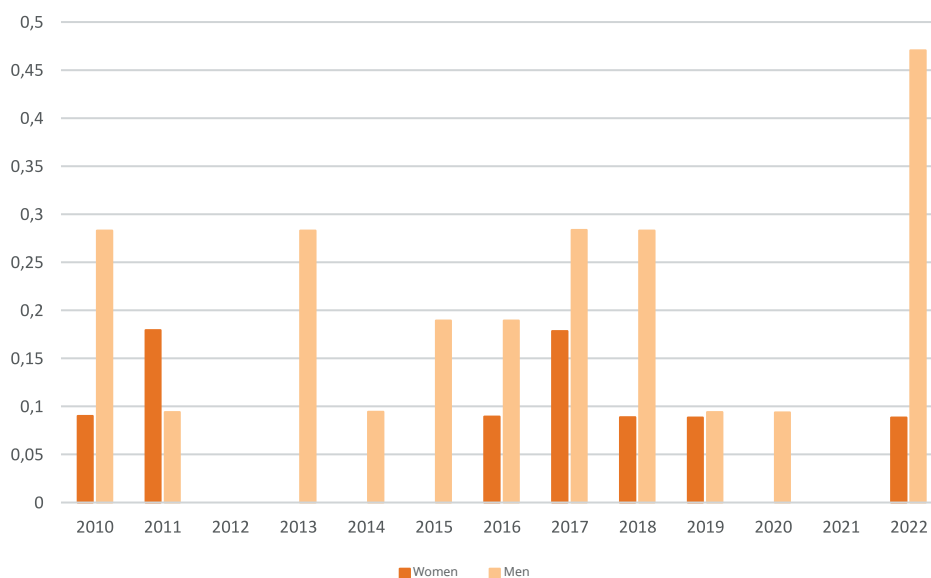


 **Per capita expenditure of the autonomous and local public administrations in the preservation, protection and conservation of cultural heritage** **30.2** €


Target 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

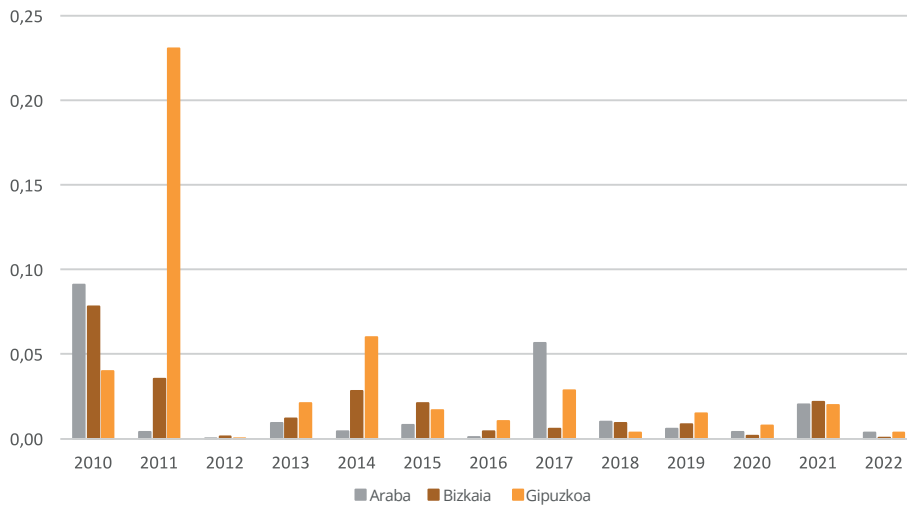
Indicator 11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population like 1.5.1

 **Number of deaths directly attributed to disasters per 100,000 population**



Indicator 11.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

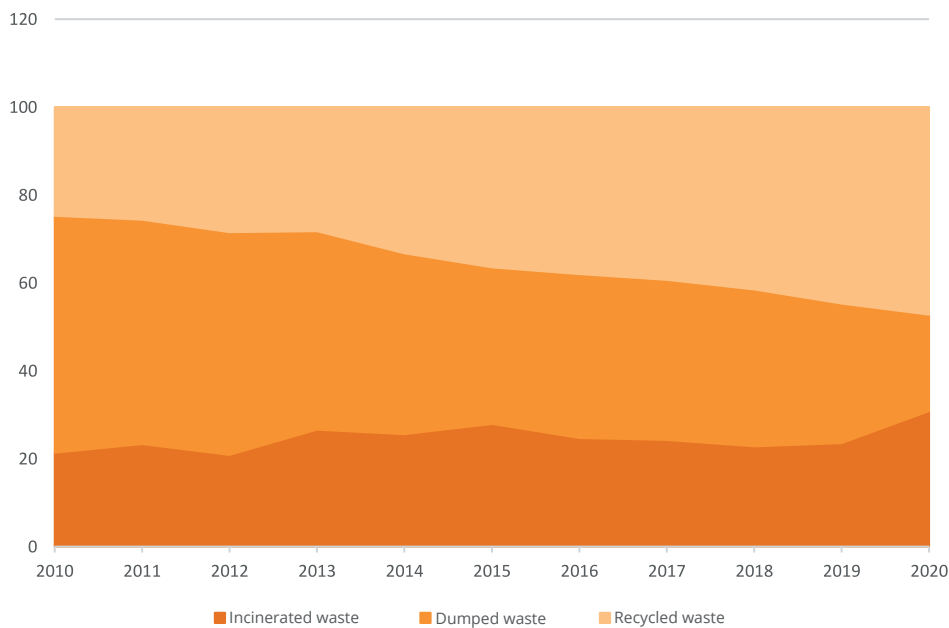
 **Compensation for personal injury, pecuniary loss and property damage paid and/or provisioned in proportion to GDP Percentage**



Target 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

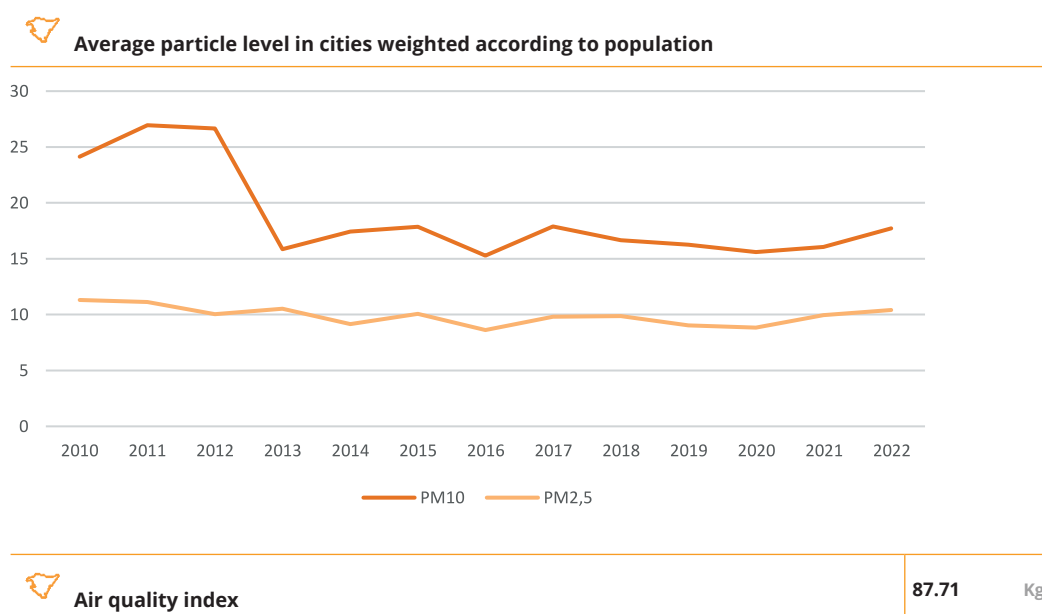
Indicator 11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities

 **Proportion of incinerated, dumped, and recycled municipal waste in relation to the total amount of municipal waste generated and treated**



| | |
|---|------------------|
|  Urban waste collected per capita | 449.70 Kg |
|---|------------------|

Indicator 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)



NON-REPORTED INDICATORS (under study or not applicable)

Indicator 11.5.3 (a) Damage to critical infrastructure and (b) number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters

Indicator 11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Indicator 11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

Indicator 11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space

Indicator 11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

Indicator 11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies



GOAL 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Target 12.1 Implement the 10Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

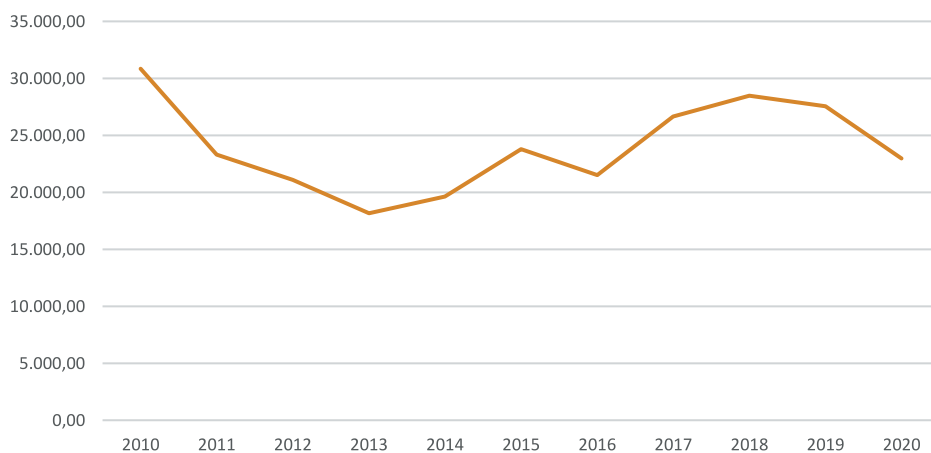
Indicator 12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production



| | |
|--|------------|
|  Policy instruments designed to support the transition towards sustainable consumption and production patterns are developed, adopted or applied | Yes |
|--|------------|

Target 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

Indicator 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

 **Domestic material consumption in thousands of tonnes**



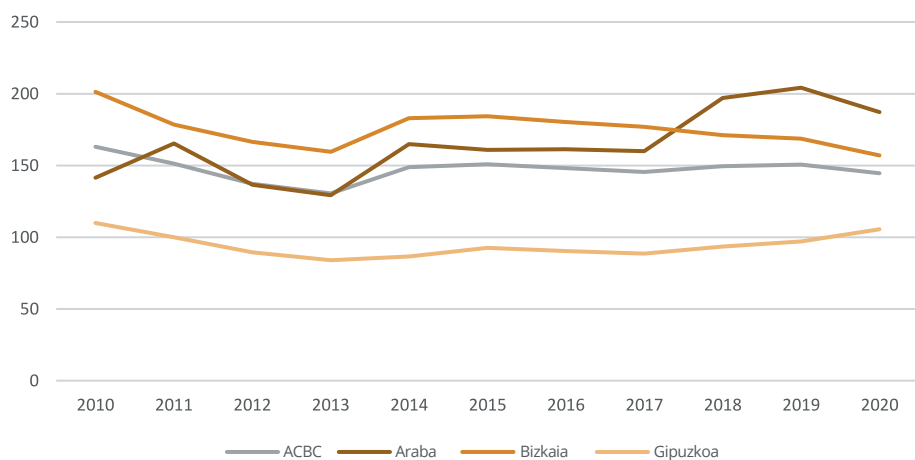
| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
|  Material consumption by GDP | 332.60 T / million € |
|  Material consumption per capita | 10.46 T / inhabitant |

Target 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

Indicator 12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment



Hazardous waste generated per capita



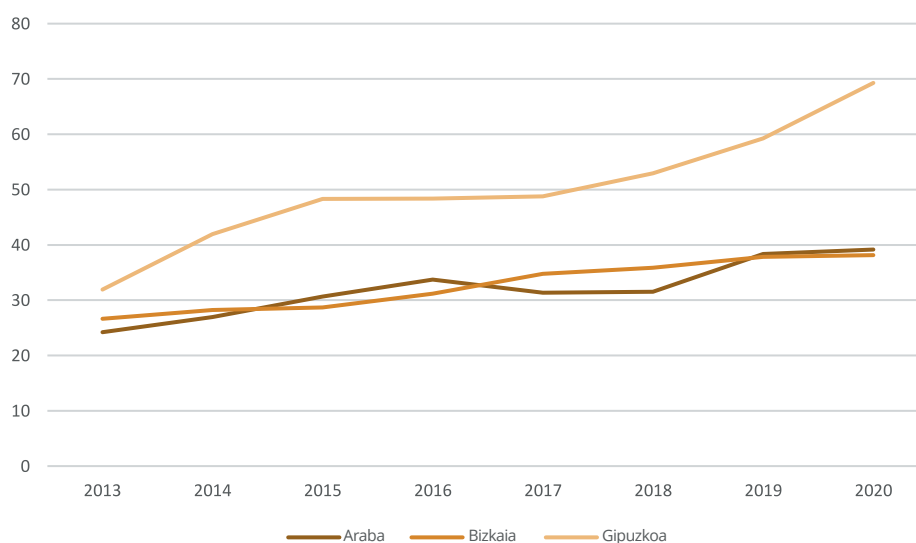
| | | |
|--|--------------|---|
| Proportion of hazardous waste recycled | 59.10 | % |
| Proportion of hazardous waste incinerated with energy recovery | 1.00 | % |
| Proportion of hazardous waste incinerated without energy recovery | 0.32 | % |
| Proportion of hazardous waste landfilled | 39.58 | % |

Target 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

Indicator 12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled



Proportion of recycled municipal waste in relation to the total amount of municipal waste generated and treated



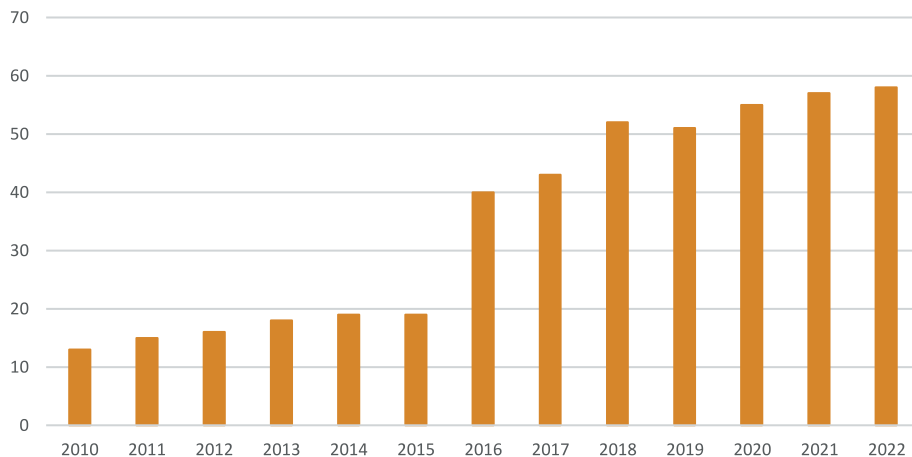
| | | |
|--|--------------|---|
| Proportion of recycled municipal waste in relation to the total amount of municipal waste generated and treated | 47.23 | % |
|--|--------------|---|

Target 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

Indicator 12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports



Number of European Ecolabel licenses



Number of organizations with EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS)

99 Organisations

NON-REPORTED INDICATORS (under study or not applicable)

Indicator 12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

Indicator 12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index

Indicator 12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement

Indicator 12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans

Indicator 12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

Indicator 12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)

Indicator 12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability

Indicator 12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP



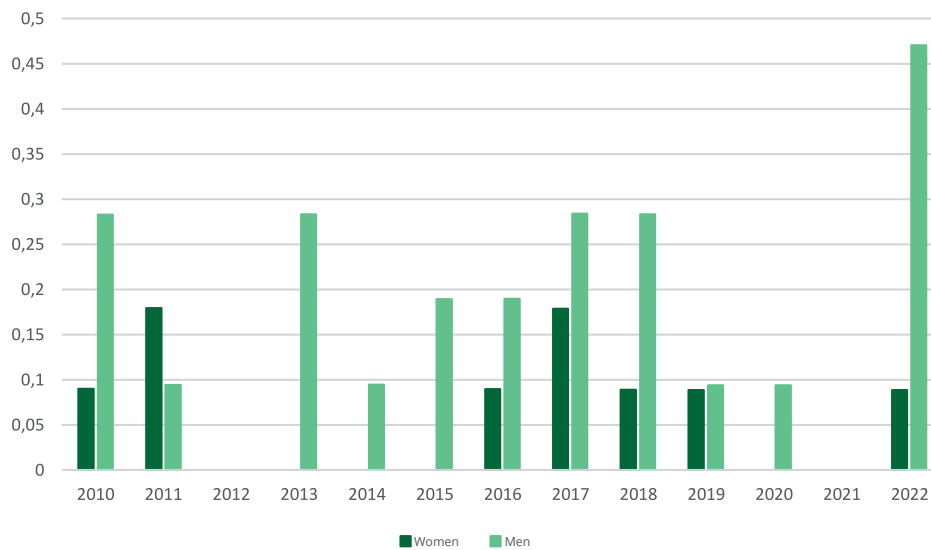
GOAL 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Indicator 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population



Number of deaths directly attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

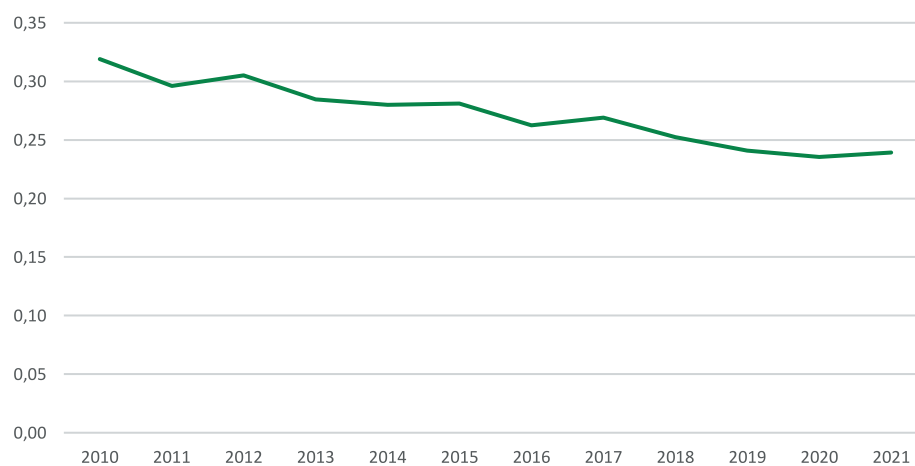





Target 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

Indicator 13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year



Total greenhouse gas emissions of resident units per unit of GDP



| | |
|--|--|
|  Total greenhouse gas emissions of resident units per capita | 8.02 TCO ₂ equiv./inhab. |
|  Greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 | -15.40 % |
|  Greenhouse gas emissions compared to 2005 | -30.50 % |

NON-REPORTED INDICATORS (under study or not applicable)

Indicator 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

Indicator 13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Indicator 13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Indicator 13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

Indicator 13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025

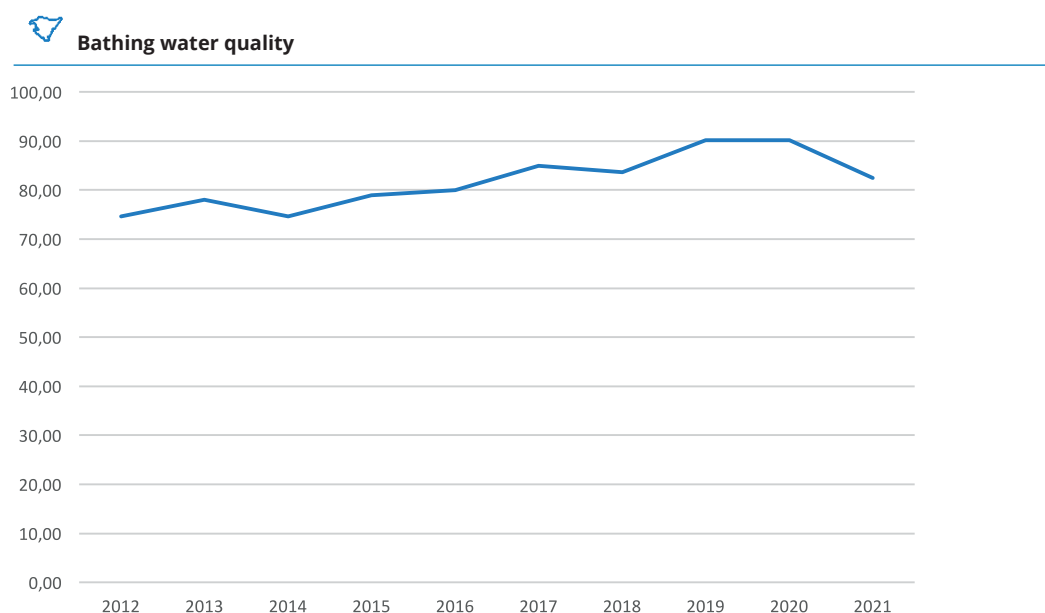
Indicator 13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



GOAL 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Target 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

Indicator 14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density



NON-REPORTED INDICATORS (under study or not applicable)

Indicator 14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas

Indicator 14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

Indicator 14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

Indicator 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

Indicator 14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

Indicator 14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries

Indicator 14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology

Indicator 14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries

Indicator 14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources



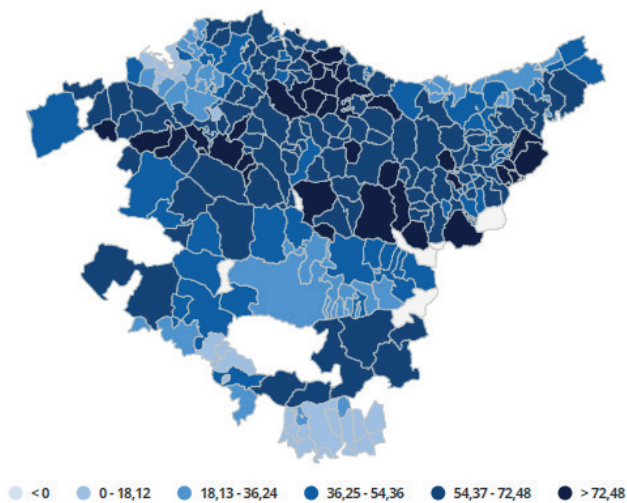
GOAL 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Target 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

Indicator 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area



Forest area as a proportion of total land area. 2022



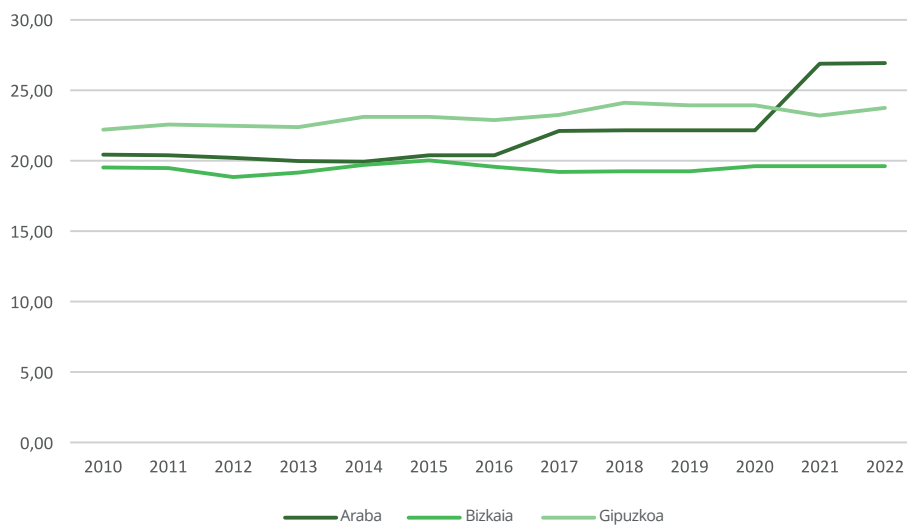
Public forest area

42.13 %

Indicator 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type



Surface of special protection in proportion to the total surface

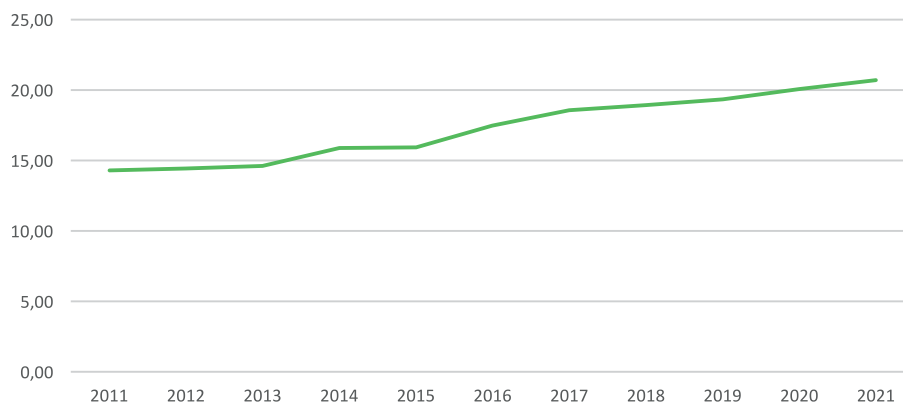


Target 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

Indicator 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management



Proportion of forest area with sustainable management instruments



Forest area with sustainable management instruments

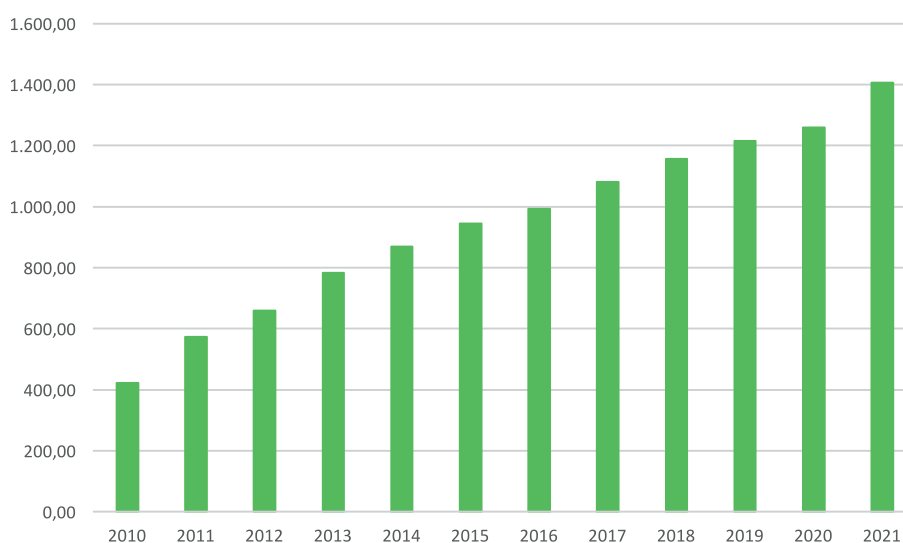
101,165 Hectares

Target 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

Indicator 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area




Area of potentially contaminated and reclaimed soils for new uses since 2015



Target 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

Indicator 15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species

| | | |
|---|---|------------|
|  | Relevant national legislation is available and resources are allocated for the prevention or control of invasive alien species | Yes |
|---|---|------------|

NON-REPORTED INDICATORS (under study or not applicable)

Indicator 15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

Indicator 15.4.2 (a) Mountain Green Cover Index and (b) proportion of degraded mountain land

Indicator 15.5.1 Red List Index

Indicator 15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits

Indicator 15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

Indicator 15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting

Indicator 15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments

Indicator 15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments

Indicator 15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked



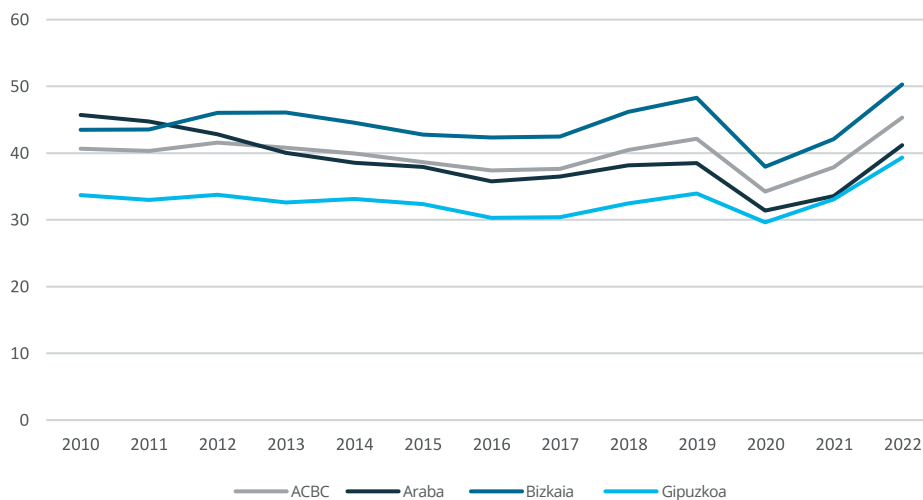
GOAL 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Indicator 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months



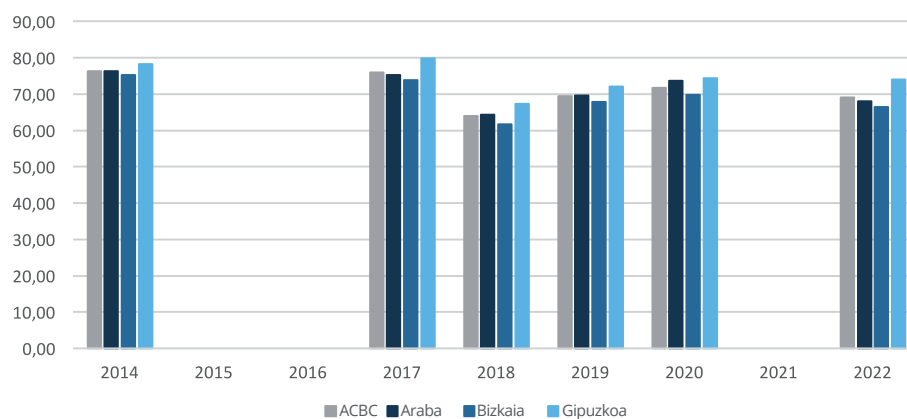
Crime Index



Indicator 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark



Proportion of people aged 16 and over who feel safe walking alone around the area they live

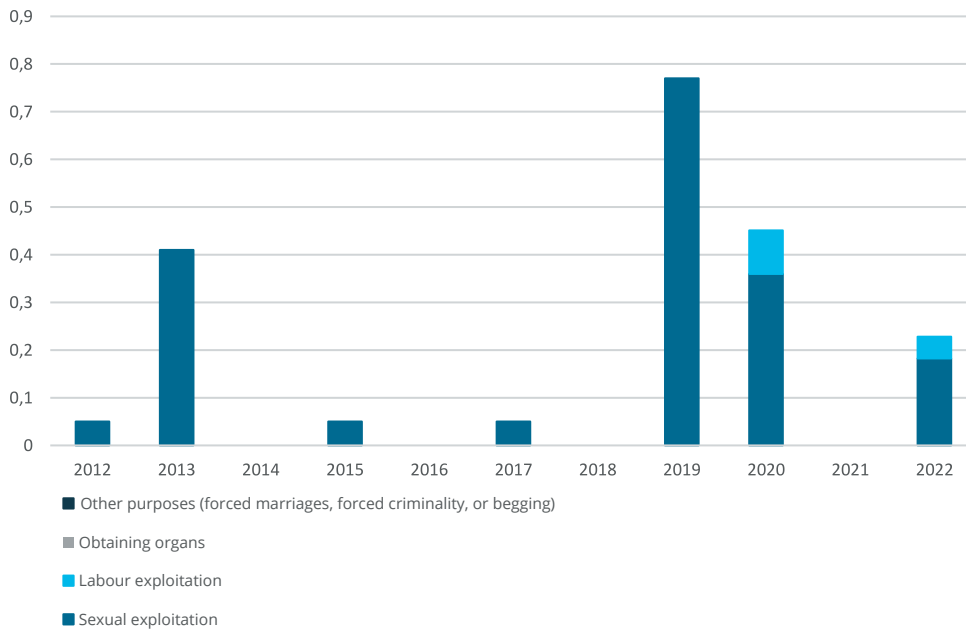


Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

Indicator 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation



Number of detected victims of human trafficking per 100,000 inhabitants

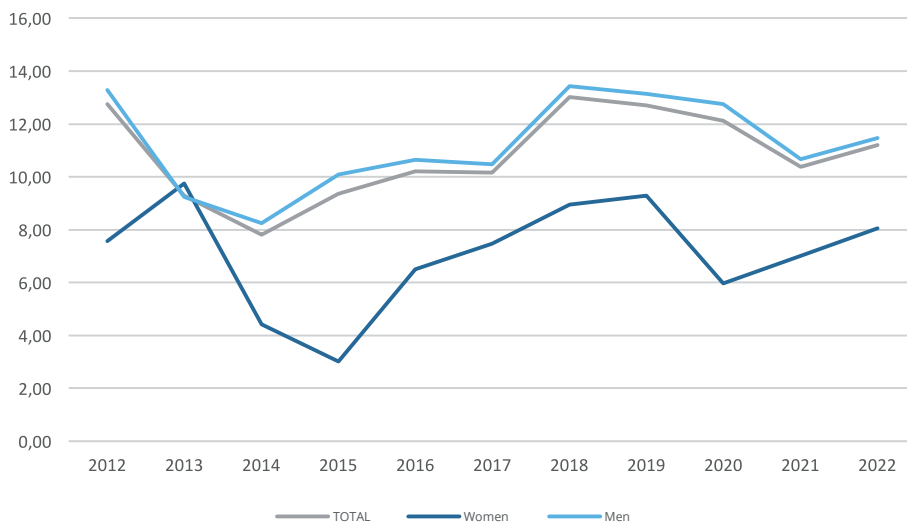


Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

Indicator 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population




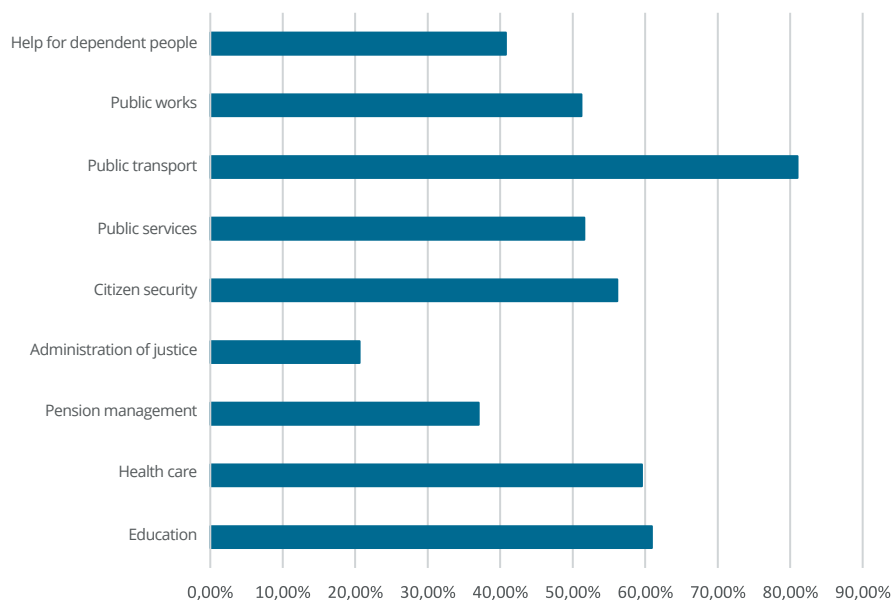
Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population










Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

Indicator 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services


 **Proportion of the population that feels satisfied with the experience of public services in different matters. 2022**

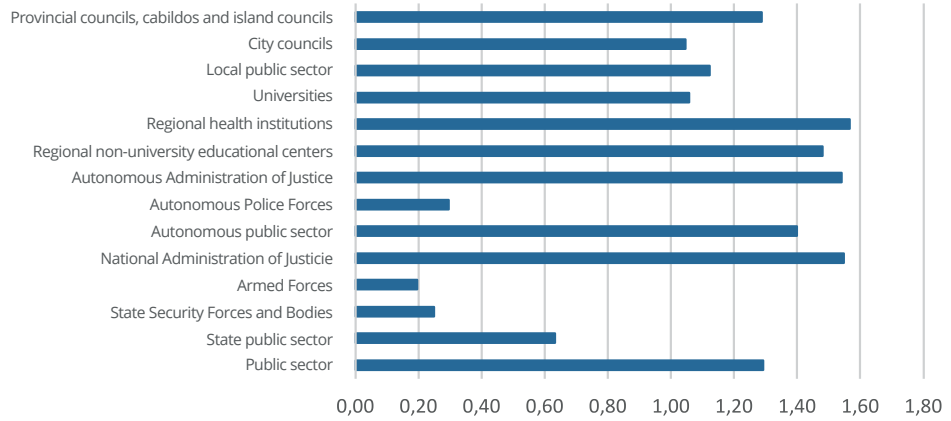


| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
|  Proportion of the population that feels satisfied with the experience of public services | 50.98 | % |
|   Proportion of people satisfied with the functioning of democracy in the Basque Country | 64.00 | % |
|   Proportion of people who trust the Basque Government | 78.00 | % |
|  Government quality index | 0.97 | Index |
|  Transparency Index of the Autonomous Communities | 100 | Index |

Target 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels


Indicator 16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups

 **Ratio of the proportion of positions in in different sectors occupied by women with respect to the proportion of women between 16 and 64 years of age. 2023**



Target 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

Indicator 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

| | | |
|---|------------|----------|
|  Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose birth has been registered with a civil authority | 100 | % |
|---|------------|----------|

NON-REPORTED INDICATORS (under study or not applicable)

Indicator 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

Indicator 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause

Indicator 16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month

Indicator 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

Indicator 16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

Indicator 16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism

Indicator 16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)

Indicator 16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments

Indicator 16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

Indicator 16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

Indicator 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

Indicator 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

Indicator 16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

Indicator 16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months

Indicator 16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

Indicator 16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

Indicator 16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law



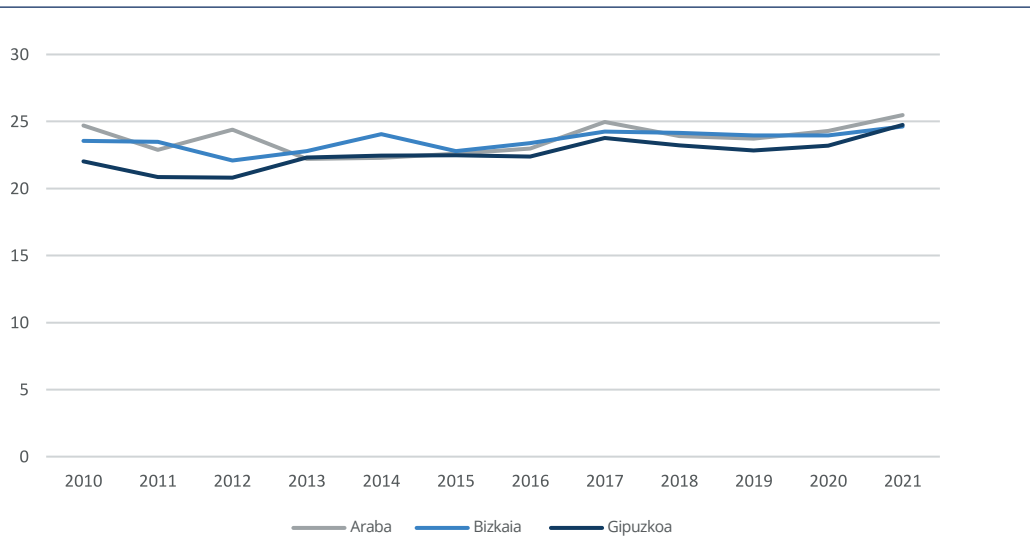
GOAL 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

Indicator 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source



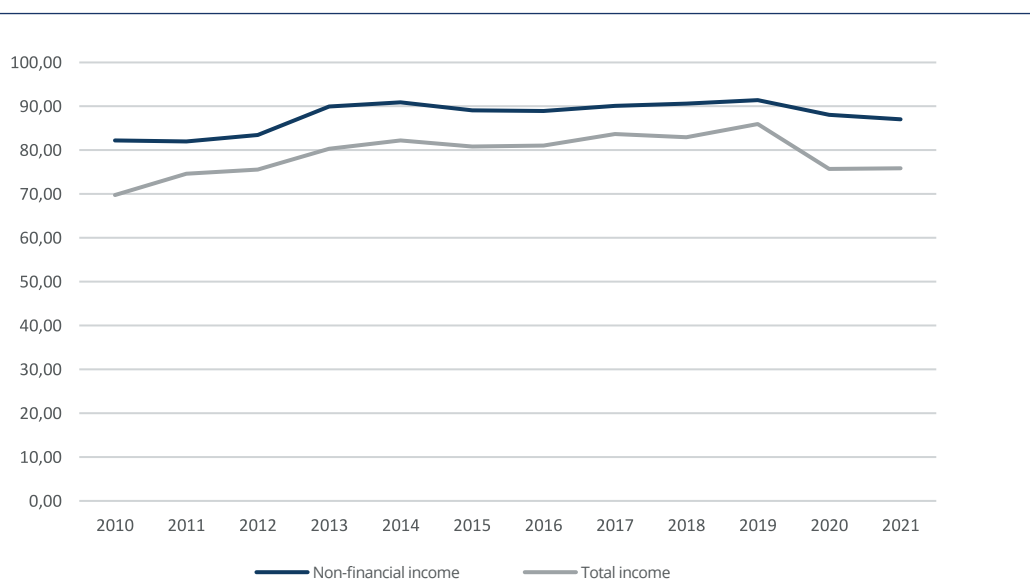
Total revenue of Regional and Local Public Administrations as a proportion of GDP



Indicator 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes



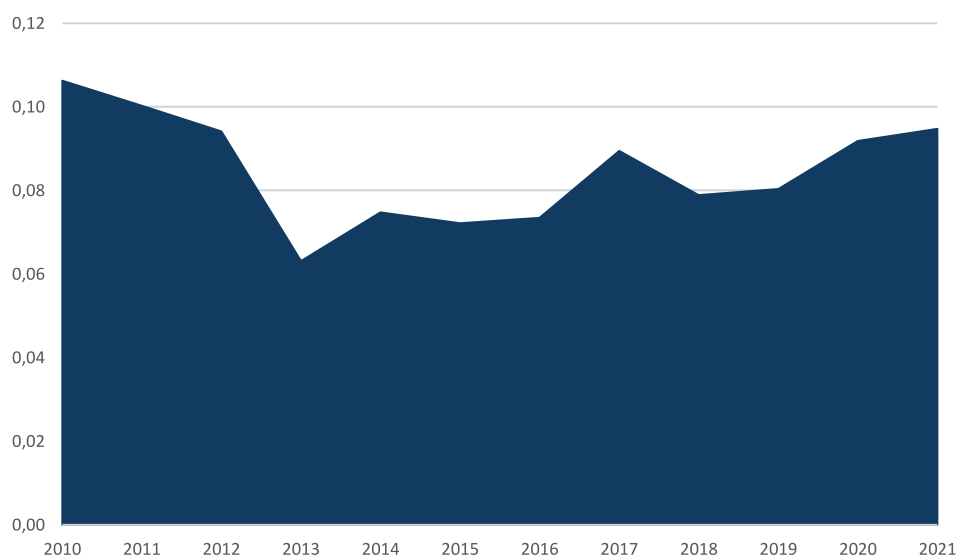
Proportion of non-financial income from regional and local public administrations funded by taxes






Target 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

Indicator 17.3.1 Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources

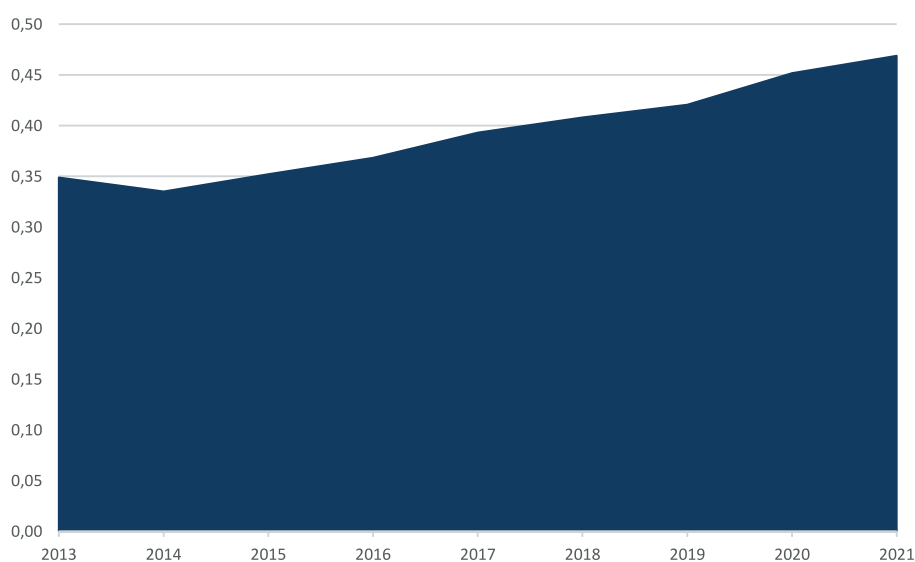
 **Net official development assistance of the autonomous and local public administrations as a proportion of GDP. Percentage**



| | |
|--|---------------------------|
|  Net direct investment in countries receiving official development assistance | 1,566.89 Million € |
|  Net official development assistance of the autonomous and local public administrations | 73.90 Million € |
|  Net direct investment in countries receiving official development assistance as a proportion of GDP | 1.82 % |

Indicator 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

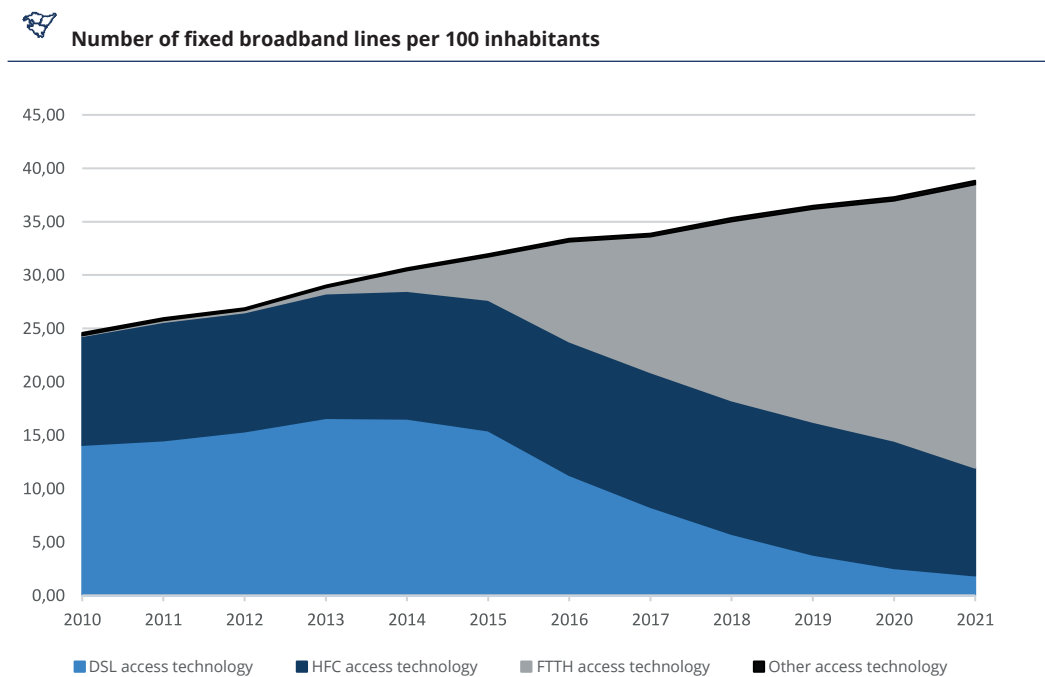
 **Volume of remittances sent abroad as a proportion of GDP. Percentage**



| | |
|--|-------------------------|
|  Volume of remittances sent abroad | 365.73 Million € |
|--|-------------------------|

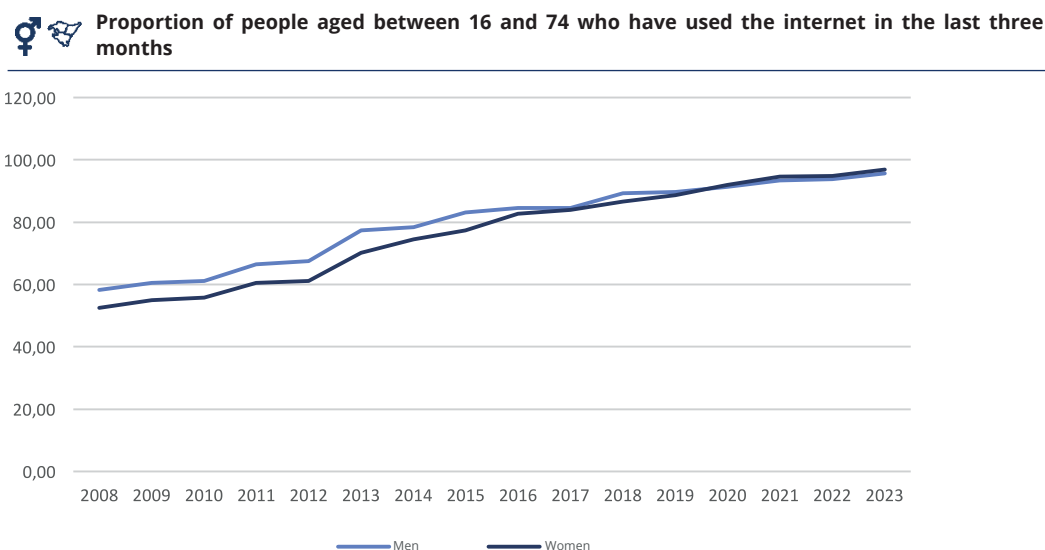
Target 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international co-operation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

Indicator 17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed



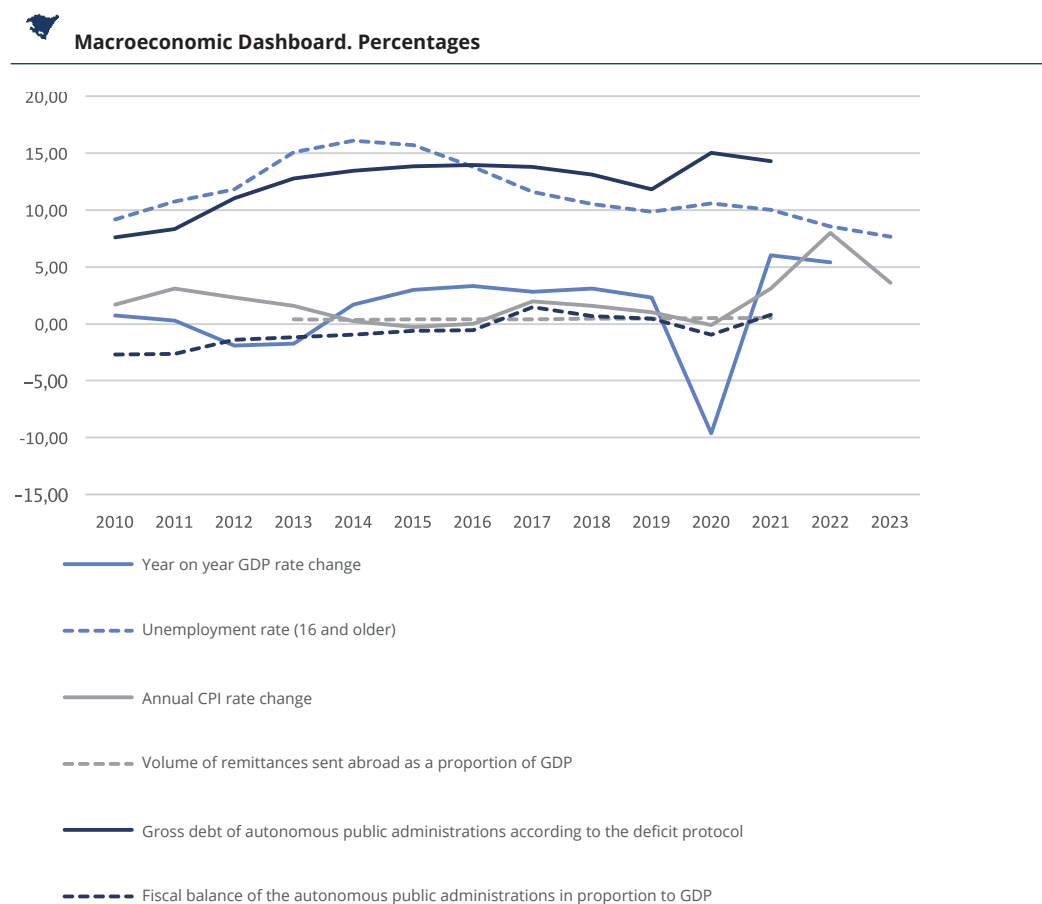
Target 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Indicator 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet



Target 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

Indicator 17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard

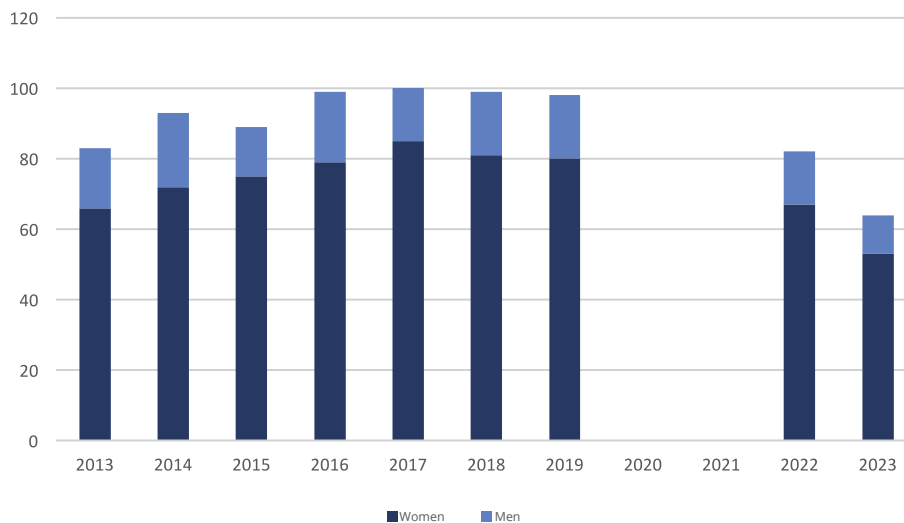


Target 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Targets in all countries, in particular developing countries

Indicator 17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals



Young participants in the Basque Youth Cooperant Programme



Target 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Indicator 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics



| | |
|---|-----|
|  Legislation on statistics complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics | Yes |
|---|-----|

Indicator 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

| | |
|--|-----|
|  There is a regional statistical plan, fully funded from the general budgets of the Autonomous Community and under implementation | Yes |
|--|-----|

Target 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

Indicator 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

| | |
|--|-----|
|  At least one population and housing census has been conducted in the last 10 years | Yes |
|  100% of births and at least 80% of deaths have been registered | Yes |

NON-REPORTED INDICATORS (under study or not applicable)

Indicator 17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)

Indicator 17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services

Indicator 17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries

Indicator 17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

Indicator 17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries

Indicator 17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average

Indicator 17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports

Indicator 17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

Indicator 17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

Indicator 17.15.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries

Indicator 17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure

Indicator 17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Target monitoring

Indicator 17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries