

STATE STATISTICAL COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

Indicators characterizing sustainable development

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Introduction

As it was stated at United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in 1992 the worldwide economic development will depend on ways of solution of environment challenges. The conference crucially reviewed ways of solution of environment challenges in the world and made important decisions, including “Sustainable development” concept that became program document of all international environmental organizations. The concept emphasized the integrity of economic development to environment balance, the preference relation to environment protection, principally solution of environment challenges, improvement of modern generation welfare not restricting possibilities of future generation. To achieve this goal, first of all it is necessary to provide economic efficiency and environment protection.

Nowadays, the current situation in the environment forces each country to bring environmental problems into global consideration. Today, the leading international organizations emphasize the challenges of environment protection in the program documents.

The Republic of Azerbaijan has gained reasonable achievements in the areas of social and economic development during the recent years, which is reflected in the national and international documents. Sustainability of social and economic progress has been recognized as a priority by the country. Environment strategy of the country is directed to protection of natural resources at national, international and regional levels, application of science-based development principles and the sustainability in the use of economic and human resources of the country ensuring the interests of present and future generations by strengthening the coordination of activities in the field of environment protection.

Significant importance of ecological functions in economic processes and population welfare is a factor stipulating demands on measurement of the results of linking of economic and environmental determinants. These functions support the production and consumption of natural resources, waste disposal by nature and ensuring favorable conditions for human life.

It is known that impossibility of production of goods and services without the natural resources would lead to their reduction and generation of wastes. However, until to recent time due to some reasons perceived at first appearance as understandable, no particular importance in the international arena was attached to environmental accounts in national accounts. The first - it was thought that the activity of people affects the local environment and nature itself is capable of recovery. The second – measurement of impact of environment on economic

development and population welfare is very important matter which requires solution of the complicated methodological challenges and access to big data files that costs much.

However, the reality and change of human thinking had led to realize suffering of all nations from depletion of natural resources and environmental deterioration at several levels and deep mutual influence of natural systems-based antropogenic activity and functions on each other.

Impossibility of statistical measurement of impact of economic activity on environment and finding ways of prevention of the impact due to absence of system of indicators characterizing economic, social and environmental changes necessitated preparation of current indicators system.

Indicators characterizing sustainable development had been developed by translation of indicators collected in this area by Eurostat. Indicators are classified by 10 subjects each consisting of sub-items:

- Theme 1. Social-economic development
- Theme 2. Sustainable consumption and production
- Theme 3. Social tendencies
- Theme 4. Demographic changes
- Theme 5. Public health
- Theme 6. Climate change and energy
- Theme 7. Sustainable development of transport
- Theme 8. Natural resources
- Theme 9. Global partnership
- Theme 10. Good governance

Information on indicators could be collected based on data of the State Statistical Committee, state agencies as well as data from special researches.

Indicators characterizing sustainable development

Headline indicators	Main target and duties	Operational indicators	Explanations
Theme 1. Social-economic development			
Real GDP per capita, growth rate and totals	Economic development		
	Investments by institutional sectors	Dispersion of regional GDP per capita	<p>Regional GDP per capita is estimated by total average weight of absolute difference between regional GDP per capita and GDP per capita by the country. Thus, indicator of GDP per capita is calculated according to SNA-2008. On calculations the weights are used as relativity of regional population to the country population size by the following formula:</p> $D = \frac{\sum y_i - Y * (p_i / P)}{Y} * 100$ <p>where: y_i - regional GDP per capita by region i; Y – GDP per capita by the country; p_i – population size by region; P – population size by the country.</p>
		Net national income	<p>Gross national income represents total primary income receivable by resident institutional units in return for some engagement in productive activity: compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, property income (receivable less payable), gross operating surplus and gross mixed income. It corresponds to the better known GDP minus primary income payable by resident units to non-resident units, plus primary income receivable by resident units from the rest of the world. Net national income equals gross national income after deduction of the consumption of fixed capital.</p>

Headline indicators	Main target and duties	Operational indicators	Explanations
		Growth rate of household savings	Household savings are defined by difference between household disposable incomes (received wage and salary, income from self-employment and net incomes from property) and expenditures (expenditures for goods and services). Growth rate of household savings could be measured on gross and net basis. Growth rate of net savings is derived taking into account amortization and is the mostly used figure. Mainly gross savings rates are used.
Innovations, competitiveness and ecological efficiency			
	Real labour productivity growth per hour worked	Total expenditures on research and development	Research and development comprises creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications.
		Real effective exchange rate	It is average weighted change of index according to several currencies taking into account relative inflation rate by trade partners of national currency.
		Turnover from innovation	This indicator is calculated as percent to the share of turnover of new products considered for enterprises and market in the total turnover. The indicator should cover all enterprises with 10 and more employees. An innovation is a new or significantly improved product (good or service) introduced to the market or the introduction within an enterprise of a new or significantly improved process.

Headline indicators	Main target and duties	Operational indicators	Explanations
		Energy intensity of the economy	This indicator is the ratio between the gross inland consumption of energy and the gross domestic product (GDP). It measures the energy consumption of an economy and its overall energy efficiency. The gross inland consumption of energy is calculated as the sum of the gross inland consumption of five energy types: coal, electricity, oil, natural gas and renewable energy sources. Gross inland consumption is measured by kg. oil equivalent.
Employment			
Total employment rate		Employment rates, by sex	The ratio of employed population to total population aged 15 years and over is drawn to identify employment level. This level is calculated by sex and age groups. To identify employment level by sex and age groups it is necessary to divide number of employed men population by number of men population aged 15 years and over and correspondingly, number of employed women population – by number of women population aged 15 years and over.
		Employment rates, by educational attainment	The ratio of the number of employed population by educational attainment to total population by educational attainment aged 15 years and over is drawn to identify employment level. This level is calculated by sex, level of education and age groups. To identify employment level by educational attainment it is necessary to divide number of employed population by educational attainment by number of population aged 15 years and over.
		Unemployment rates, by sex	Unemployment level is expressed as a percent of the ratio of number of unemployed youths to the number of economically active population. This level is calculated by geographical coverage, sex and age groups. To identify unemployment level it is necessary to divide number of unemployed men by number of economically active men and

Headline indicators	Main target and duties	Operational indicators	Explanations
			correspondingly number of unemployed women by the number of economically active women.
		Unemployment rates, by age groups	Unemployment level is expressed as a percent of the ratio of unemployed youths to the number of economically active population. This level is calculated by geographical coverage, sex and age groups. To identify unemployment level by age groups it is necessary to divide number of unemployed by number of economically active population by age groups.
Theme 2: Sustainable consumption and production			
Resource productivity	Use of resources and wastes		
	Major mineral wastes	Components of domestic material consumption	Domestic material consumption is calculated by addition the import to and deduction the exported materials from the volume of inland production of materials used in an economy. Measurement unit of indicator is metric ton. This indicator is used for implementation of policy of reduction of dependency of economic growth and environment degradation as a result of extraction, processing of natural resources, and production of goods and wastes disposal on use of natural resources.
		Domestic material consumption, by material	Domestic production of the used materials is classified by three main groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - minerals (metal ores, other industrial minerals, construction materials); - biomass (by agricultural statistics - hayfields, pastures, forests, fishery); - ore fuel: coal, lignite, crude oil, natural gas, etc. It is classified by processing level of import materials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - raw material; - semi-finished goods; - finished product; - other goods (mainly food industry products);

Headline indicators	Main target and duties	Operational indicators	Explanations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - import of packing goods; - full disposal of wastes or importing for final processing. <p>Each category of import is classified as well by material components which form the basis of goods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ore fuel (divided by types of fuel); - minerals (metal and non-metal minerals); - biomass (agriculture, forestry, fishery or hunting).
		Municipal wastes and by types of disposing	Data on solid municipal wastes are collected by agencies responsible for collection and disposal of municipal wastes and street sweepings. It is estimated by transport companies collecting wastes and enterprises engaged in wastes management and disposal.
		Generation of hazardous wastes, economic activity	These wastes are controlled based on Basel Convention and processed by types of economic activity.
		Emission of sulphur oxides (SOx), by sectors	Emissions of pollutants are identified based on records on environment protection and inventory acts of emissions of pollutants into atmospheric air. Data are processed by types of economic activity.
		Emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx), by sectors	Emissions of pollutants are identified based on records on environment protection and inventory acts of emissions of pollutants into atmospheric air. Data are processed by types of economic activity.
		Emission of non-methane volatile organic compounds, by sectors	Emissions of pollutants are identified based on records on environment protection and inventory acts of emissions of pollutants into atmospheric air. Data are processed by types of economic activity.

Headline indicators	Main target and duties	Operational indicators	Explanations
		Emissions of ammonia (NH ₃), by sectors	Emissions of pollutants are identified based on records on environment protection and inventory acts of emissions of pollutants into atmospheric air.
Consumption patterns			
Electricity consumption of households		Share of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption	<p>The indicator shows the share of energy produced by renewable energy sources in total final energy consumption and distribution by sectors.</p> <p>Primary energy consumption – is the direct use of energy feedstock not affected by any transformation or processing.</p> <p>Energy dependence – shows level of dependence of economy on import for meeting its demands.</p>
		Foodstuff consumption per capita	Average monthly (annual) foodstuff consumption by population in kg.
		Motorization rate	The indicator is characterized by number of passenger cars per 1000 population.
Production patterns			
Eco-management and audit		Agro-ecological lands	It is divided into utilised and non-agricultural lands. Utilised lands include sown areas, fallow lands, perennial plantings, hayfields and pastures.

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		Area under organic farming	The indicator is defined as the share of total utilised agricultural area occupied by organic farming. Organic farming is a method of production, which puts the highest emphasis on environmental protection and, with regard to livestock production, animal welfare considerations. It avoids or largely reduces the use of synthetic chemical inputs such as fertilisers, pesticides, additives and medical products.
		Livestock density index	The livestock density index provides the number of livestock units (LSU) per hectare of utilised agricultural area. The livestock species aggregated in the LSU total, for the purpose of this indicator, are: horses, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry.
Contextual indicators	Number of persons in households		The indicator is defined as the average number of persons living in private households. Private households are either a one-person household or a multi-person household, i.e. a group of two or more persons who jointly occupy the whole part or part of a housing unit and to provide themselves with food and possibly other essentials for living. Number of households' members is calculated based on population census data.
	Final consumption expenditures of households, by purposes		Household expenditure refers to any spending done by a person living alone or by a group of people living together in shared accommodation and with common domestic expenses. It includes all expenditures incurred on the domestic territory for the direct satisfaction of individual needs and covers the purchase of goods and services, the consumption of own production and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings.
Theme 3: Social tendencies			

Headline indicators	Main target and duties	Operational indicators	Explanations
Monetary poverty and living conditions			
Population at risk of poverty or social exclusion	Persons at risk of poverty, after social transfers	Persistent at risk of poverty rate	Persistency at risk of poverty after social transfers from 60 % of the national median disposable income using OECD equivalence scales.
		Risk of poverty, after social transfers, by sex, in %	Risk of poverty, by sex after social transfers from 60 % of the national median disposable income using OECD equivalence scales
		Risk of poverty, after social transfers by population age groups, in %	Risk of poverty, by age groups after social transfers from 60 % of the national median disposable income using OECD equivalence scales
		Risk of poverty, after social transfers by types of households, in %	Risk of poverty, by types of households after social transfers from 60 % of the national median disposable income using OECD equivalence scales
Severely materially deprived persons		Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap, in % and thsd. persons	Difference between the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income after social transfers) and the median equivalised disposable income of persons below the same at-risk-of-poverty threshold.
		Inequality of income distribution, income quintile share ratio	The ratio of the highest income (top quintile) to the lowest income (lowest quintile). Income must be understood as equivalised disposable income.
Access to labour market			
Persons living in households with very low work intensity		In work at-risk-of-poverty rate	The share of employed persons of 18 years and over with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised

Headline indicators	Main target and duties	Operational indicators	Explanations
			disposable income (after social transfers).
		Long-term unemployment rate, by sex	The share of long-term unemployment is the share of job seekers for 12 months and more. It is calculated by sex. In order to define long-term unemployment (job seekers) rate by sex it is taken men and women seeking job for 12 months and more from total unemployed persons.
		Gender pay gap in unadjusted form	It represents the ratio of average monthly wage of male to average monthly wage of female as a percentage.
Education			
	Early leavers from education and training	At-risk-of-poverty rate, by highest level of education attained, %	Persons are at risk of poverty if their equivalised disposable income is below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median after social transfers.
		At most lower secondary educational attainment by age	The indicator is defined as the percentage of people aged 25 to 64 who have completed at most lower secondary education according to International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) level 0-2. The classification level 0-2 includes preschool, primary and secondary education.
		Lifelong learning	Lifelong learning refers to persons aged 25 to 64 who stated that they received education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey.
	Tertiary educational attainment, by sex, and age groups	Low reading literacy performance of pupils	Reading literacy focuses on the ability of students to use written information in situations which they encounter in their life. The data are coming from the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) which is an internationally standardised assessment that was developed by the OECD and administered to 15-year-olds in schools.

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		Individuals' level of computer skills	The indicator is defined as the percentage of people aged 16 to 74 who have computer skills. Data are taken from household budget surveys.
		Individuals' level of internet skills	The indicator is defined as the percentage of people aged 16 to 74 who have internet skills. Data are taken from household budget surveys.
Contextual indicator	Public expenditure on education		The section "Education" comprises public expenditures on education, services provided for pupils and students on a private and collective basis. This indicator includes expenditures on collective services, defining of public policy and development of corresponding programs, regulation of activities of educational institutions, practical trainings and fundamental researches related with activities and rendered services in the sphere of education. The section comprises "Preschool and primary education", "Incomplete and secondary education", "Boarding and special schools", "Technical vocational schools and lyceums", "Higher education", "Applied researches in education", "Other services in the field of education" supplementary sections.
Theme 4. Demographic changes			
Demography			
Employment rate of older workers	Life expectancy at age 65, by sex	Total fertility rate	The Total Fertility Rate is the most common period indicator of fertility, measuring the average number of live births a woman aged 15-49 years would ever deliver if she were to experience the fertility rate of a given period. It is computed as the sum over childbearing age of age specific fertility rates, in their turn computed as the ratio of the number of live births from women of a given age to the number of women of the same age exposed to the risk of childbearing.

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		Crude rate of net migration plus adjustment	Population migration data is obtained in the result of statistical processing of statistical records documents on arrivals and departures which are compiled during register and deregister of population by place of residence and submitted by registration bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and presented to the State Statistical Committee. These data reflect only information about arrivals for permanent residence as well as departures for permanent residence.
	Old-age income adequacy		
	Aggregate replacement ratio	Risk of poverty after social transfers, by old-age population, in %	Risk of poverty, by old-age population after social transfers from 60 % of the national median disposable income using OECD equivalence scales.
	Public finance sustainability		
	General government gross debt	Duration of working life	The indicator measures the average number of years a person aged 15 and over is expected to be active in the labour market throughout his/her life.
Contextual indicators	Old-age dependency ratio		This indicator is calculated per 1000 persons as the ratio between the number of elderly persons of an age when they are generally economically inactive and the number of persons of working age.
	Projected old age dependency ratio		This indicator is calculated per 1000 persons as the ratio between the number of elderly persons of an age when they are generally economically inactive and the number of persons of working age.
	Pension expenditure projections		The pension expenditure indicator includes gross public pensions as a percentage of GDP.

Headline indicators	Main target and duties	Operational indicators	Explanations
	Expenditure on care for the elderly		The indicator is defined as the percentage share of social protection expenditure devoted to old age care in GDP. These expenditures cover care allowance, accommodation, and assistance in carrying out daily tasks.
Theme 5: Public health			
Health and health inequalities			
Life expectancy at birth, by sex	Death rate due to chronic diseases, by sex	Life expectancy at age 65 years and over, by sex	The indicator measures the average number of expected years of life of a person aged 65 and over. It is an average number of years to be lived by person from a cohort in a given year, if he (she) would be subjected in each age to the same mortality level experienced in the year(s) to which this indicator has been computed. This indicator is received by the way of calculation of life tables.
		Suicide death rate, by sex and age groups	This indicator is defined by dividing the number of deaths during a year because of indicated causes by the average number of population of that age group. The standardised death rates are calculated to prevent differences in population age structure.
		Unmet needs for medical care or treatment, by income quintile	This indicator is defined as the share of the population reporting unmet needs for medical care or treatment. Such factors like non-accessible services (lack of funds, large wait lists, long distance to medical institutions and etc.) and others (lack of time, fear of medical examination, lack of qualified doctors and etc.) impact on unmet needs.
Determinants of health			

Headline indicators	Main target and duties	Operational indicators	Explanations
	Index of production of toxic chemicals, by toxicity class	Urban population exposure to air pollution, by particulate matter	Calculated as ratio of urban population exposed to air pollution above the established limit values of maximum allowable per daily concentrations of particulates of SO ₂ , NO ₂ , and BH ₁₀ to total number of urban population.
Proportion of population living in households considering that they suffer from noise		The indicator shows the percentage of the total population who declare that they are affected either by noise from neighbours or from outside.	
Accidents at work		Number of employed with trauma, disease or fatal accidents, including act of violence at work	
Theme 6: Climate change and energy			
Greenhouse gas emissions	Climate change		
	Greenhouse gas emissions, by sector	Greenhouse gas emissions intensity of energy consumption	The methodological basis of national greenhouse gas inventory comprises Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) Guidelines.
		Projections of greenhouse gas emissions	According to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Kyoto Protocol, Annex A greenhouse gases include: carbon dioxide (CO ₂), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), methane (CH ₄), and the so-called F-gases (hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆)).
Average temperature		Air temperature is observed over long periods of time by the network of hydro-meteorological stations collecting data. Temperature is measured eight times a day at the same time at all network stations with the accuracy of 0.2°C.	
Energy			

Headline indicators	Main target and duties	Operational indicators	Explanations
Share of renewables in gross final energy consumption	Energy dependence	Gross inland energy consumption, by fuel	Gross inland consumption is calculated as follows: primary production + recovered products + total imports + variations of stocks - total exports - bunkers.
		Electricity generated from renewable sources	This indicator is defined as a ratio between the electricity produced from renewable energy sources and the gross inland electricity consumption. The share of electricity from renewable energy sources is mostly due to the electricity produced from hydro power plants. The trend of change is dependent on climatic factors.
Primary energy consumption		Share of renewable energy in fuel consumption of transport	Final energy consumption in transport covers the consumption in rail transport and makes less than 1% of the global transport consumption.
		Combined heat and power generation	The combined heat and power generation is defined as simultaneous generation of electrical and/or mechanical energy and useful heat.
		Implicit tax rate on energy	This indicator is the ratio between Energy Tax Revenues and Final Energy Consumption calculated for a calendar year. It measures the taxes levied on the use of energy which contributes to foster energy efficiency.
Theme 7. Sustainable development of transport			
	Transport		
	Modal split of passenger transport	Volume of freight transport relative to GDP	The indicator is characterized as the ratio between gross freight transport turnover in all modes of transport and GDP.

Headline indicators	Main target and duties	Operational indicators	Explanations	
		Volume of passenger transport relative to GDP	The indicator is characterized as the ratio between gross passenger transport turnover in all modes of transport and GDP.	
	Modal split of freight transport	Energy consumption by transport mode	This indicator covers the consumption of energy in all modes of transport. Demand on transportation is closely related with economic growth. Intensive economic growth brings to goods production and increasing of energy consumption due to transportation.	
		Investment to transport infrastructure, by transport mode	The indicator is characterized by volume of investments to infrastructure by modes of transport.	
	Transport impacts			
	Greenhouse gas emissions by transport mode	Emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO _x) from transport	This indicator tracks trends in anthropogenic atmospheric emissions of nitrogen oxides caused by transport.	
	People killed in road accidents	Emissions of particulate matter from transport	This indicator tracks trends in atmospheric emissions of particulate matter with a diameter of up to 2.5 micrometres caused by transport. Particulate matter potential for causing health problems is directly linked to the size of the particles.	
		Average CO ₂ emissions per km from new passenger cars	Bu göstərici il ərzində qeydiyyatda alınmış yeni avtomobillər tərəfindən orta hesabla yürüşün hər km.-nə havaya atılan karbon qazının miqdarı ilə hesablanır.	
Contextual indicator	Indices for transport prices		Indices for transport prices comprise freight and passenger transport price indices in accordance with types of economic activity.	
Theme 8: Natural resources				
Biodiversity				

Headline indicators	Main target and duties	Operational indicators	Explanations
Common bird index			This indicator is an index and integrates the population abundance and the diversity of a selection of common bird species associated with specific habitats. Rare species are excluded. Two groups of bird species are represented: common farmland species (33 species) and common forest species (123 species).
	Fresh water resources		
	Share of surface and ground freshwaters in common water resources	Population connected to urban waste water treatment	Covers volume of freshwater abstracted from ground and surface water source and defined based on indicators of water meter and estimations carried out based on corresponding methodologies.
		Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers	The annual average quantity of BOD is defined based on data of samples of selected surveillance points and monitoring points of surface waters in the state networks after five-twenty days in incubation.
Share of fishing in resources outside of safe biological zones	Marine ecosystems		
		Volume of fishing fleet	The indicator is characterized by total engine power of the fishing fleet.
	Land use		
Forest increment and felling		The indicator is defined as the ratio of annual fellings to net annual increment.	
Theme 9. Global partnership			
Globalisation of trade			

Headline indicators	Main target and duties	Operational indicators	Explanations
Official development assistance as share of gross national income	Imports from developing countries	Imports from developing countries by group of products	During processing of foreign trade statistics indicators the same for all countries methodology, classification, The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS), Customs Tariff of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2012 (Commodity Nomenclature of the foreign economic activity), Classification of the World Countries, Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), Classification of Measurement units are applied. In the structure of Commodity Nomenclature of the foreign economic activity the sections, groups, commodity positioning, sub-positioning levels are used. In the foreign trade customs statistics the quantity standard measurement units specified in the Commodity Nomenclature of the foreign economic activity for CIS which has been adopted by the World Customs Organization.
		Imports from developed countries by group of products	During processing of foreign trade statistics indicators the same for all countries methodology, classification, The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS), Customs Tariff of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2012 (Commodity Nomenclature of the foreign economic activity), Classification of the World Countries, Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), Classification of Measurement units are applied. In the structure of Commodity Nomenclature of the foreign economic activity the sections, groups, commodity positioning, sub-positioning levels are used. In the foreign trade customs statistics the quantity standard measurement units specified in the Commodity Nomenclature of the foreign economic activity for CIS which has been adopted by the World Customs Organization.

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		Volume of total support for agriculture	The 'current aggregate measurement of support' (AMS) is the measure for domestic subsidies for agriculture under the WTO Agreement of Agriculture.
Financing for sustainable development			
	Total financing for developing countries	Direct investments	Those are long-standing and control providing investments to foreign organizations. According to international standards an enterprise 10% of investments of which belong to foreign investor is considered as direct investment object.
		Official development assistance, by income group	Official development assistance (ODA) is defined here as net bilateral and imputed multilateral disbursements at market prices for ODA to countries mentioned in the DAC (Development Assistance Committee) list.
		Bilateral official development assistance, by category	The indicator is defined as the value at market prices of bilateral commitments and commitments to regional banks to the countries covered by the Development Assistance Committee (CAD), broken down by aid category.
Global resource management			
	CO ₂ emissions per inhabitant		This indicator is calculated by dividing total CO ₂ emissions by size of population.
Contextual indicators	Official development assistance per inhabitant		The indicator is defined as net disbursements for Official Development Assistance (ODA) at market prices to the countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list of recipients. It is presented per inhabitant both for donor and recipient countries.
Theme 10. Good governance			
Policy coherence and effectiveness			

Headline indicators	Main target and duties	Operational indicators	Explanations
	New infringement cases	Budget deficit	Budget deficit – the amount by which government expenditure exceeds income.
	Openess and participation		
	Voter turnout in parliamentary elections	E-government usage by individuals	The indicator is characterized by number of individuals using e-government services.
	Economic instruments		
	Shares of environmental and labour taxes in total tax revenues from taxes and social contributions		Environmental taxes are defined as taxes which tax base is a physical unit (or proxy of it) of something that has a proven, specific negative impact on the environment. Environmental tax revenues stem from four types of taxes: energy taxes, transport taxes and pollution and resource taxes. Taxes on labour are generally defined as all personal income taxes, payroll taxes and social contributions of employees and employers that are levied on labour income.
Contextual indicators	Level of citizens' confidence in the state management institutions		The level of citizens' confidence in state management institutions is defined through specific surveys. The indicator is measured by the share of positive opinions in total interviewed.