



NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

# BELARUS

ON THE WAY  
TO ACHIEVING  
THE SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT GOALS



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS  
IN BELARUS



# **SUSTAINABLE**

DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN BELARUS

## BELARUS ON THE WAY TO ACHIEVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In September 2015 the Republic of Belarus became one of 193 countries that expressed commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda), and undertook obligations to ensure inclusive and sustainable economic growth, social integration and environmental protection and to promote peace and safety on the planet.

The 2030 Agenda comprises 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that refer to various areas of the socio-economic development and should be achieved by 2030.



**The National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus (Belstat)** ensures coordination of the production and monitoring of the SDG indicators. This fully complies with the internationally adopted approaches, where the role on organizing the SDG monitoring belongs to the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD).

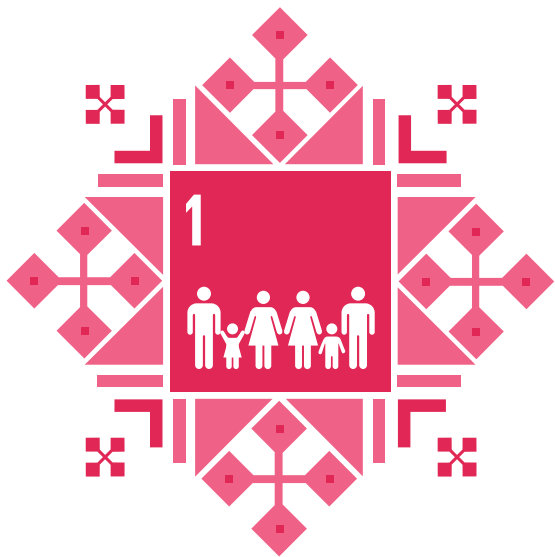
Based on the Global Indicator Framework and in close inter-agency cooperation with the government bodies responsible for the SDG implementation Belstat compiled a **national list of SDG indicators**. The list includes the indicators proposed at the global level as well as the indicators featuring the national development priorities.

A set of organizational and methodological actions to compile data for SDG monitoring is presented in the **Roadmap on Developing Statistics for SDGs** prepared by Belstat.

The main tool for the monitoring and dissemination of data on the SDG indicators is the **National Reporting Platform for SDGs** ([www.belstat.gov.by/ofitsialnaya-statistika/SDG/](http://www.belstat.gov.by/ofitsialnaya-statistika/SDG/)). The Platform is a single center for the collection and consolidation of information on the current progress towards SDGs in the country provided by the government bodies responsible for the SDG implementation.

The publication presents the indicators that feature the sustainable development of the Republic of Belarus.





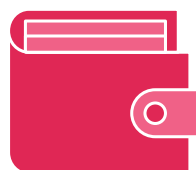
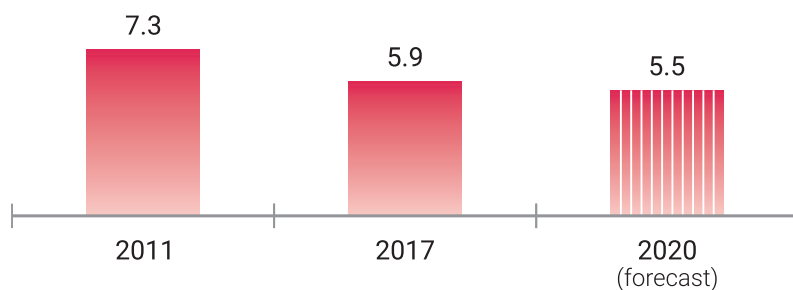
# SDG 1

## NO POVERTY

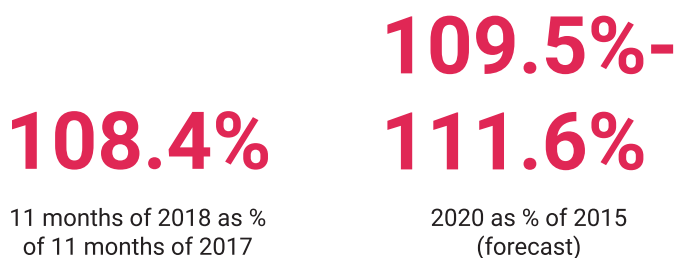
**SDG 1** aims to prevent the risk of poverty and social exclusion, to improve the quality, conditions and level of living.

Achieving this goal builds on sustainable growth of income, social guarantees for the most vulnerable citizens, accessibility of first-priority goods and services, available and comfortable housing.

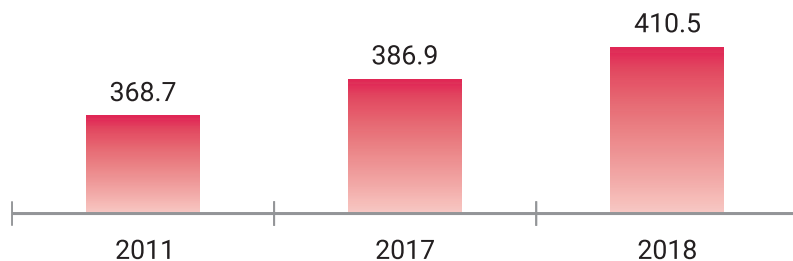
Proportion of population below the national poverty line (percent)



Real disposable money income of population

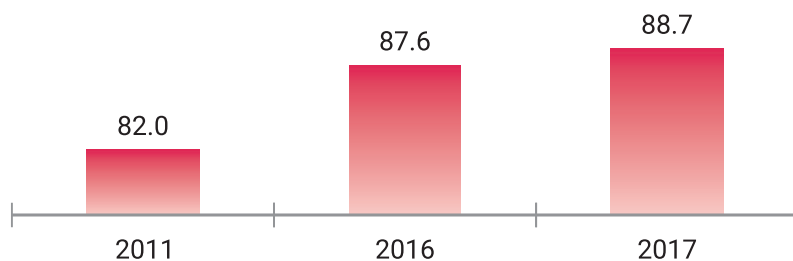


Ratio of nominal gross average monthly earnings to minimum subsistence budget of working-age population (percent)





Proportion of population residing in dwellings with amenities (beginning of year; percent)



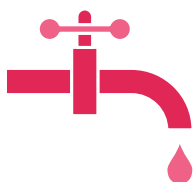
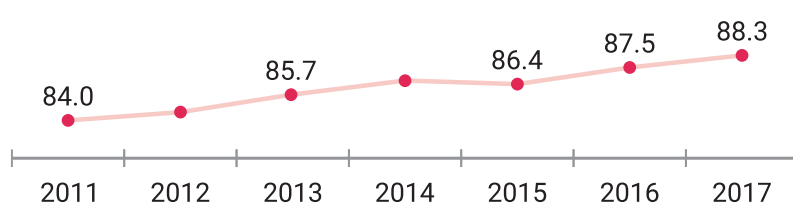
## Amenities in dwellings occupied by households (beginning of year; percent)



Central heating

**88.3%**

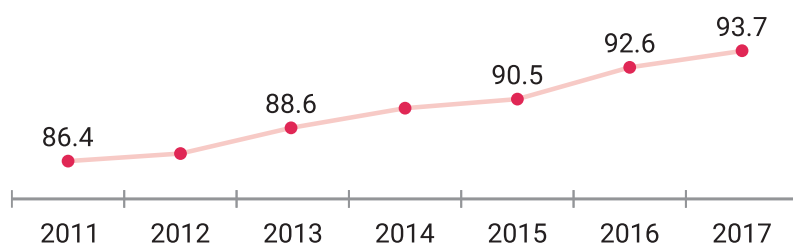
+4.3 pp to 2011



Piped water supply

**93.7%**

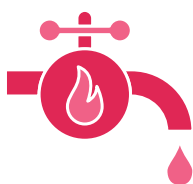
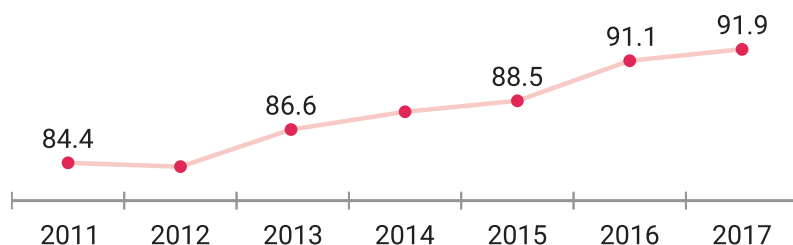
+7.3 pp to 2011



Sewerage

**91.9%**

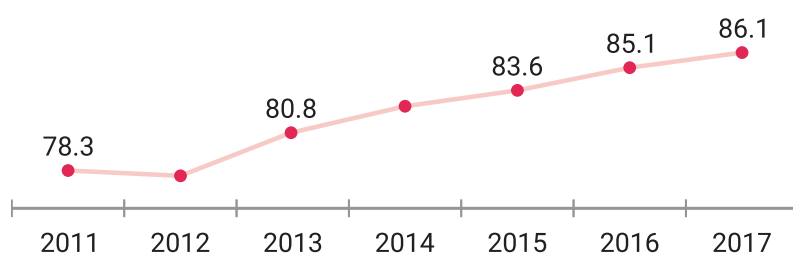
+7.5 pp to 2011



Hot water supply

**86.1%**

+7.8 pp to 2011





# SDG 2

## ZERO HUNGER

**SDG 2** seeks to ensure food security, to improve the quality of nutrition and to foster sustainable and environment-friendly agriculture.

Belarus is a country with conducive conditions for maintaining a high level of food security and ensuring adequate nutrition and healthy living of the population. The domestic food market is saturated to 80% with domestically produced goods.

A special focus in achieving SDG 2 is made on the preservation of genetic resources for food production and farming.

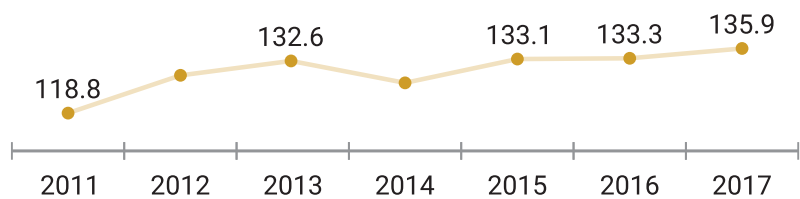
### Rate of self-sufficiency of the Republic of Belarus in basic agricultural products (percent)



Meat

**135.9%**

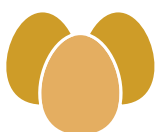
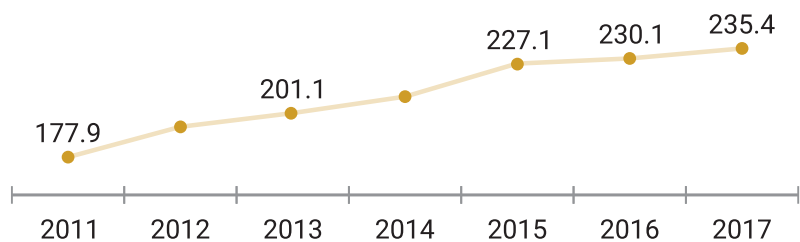
+17.1 pp to 2011



Milk

**235.4%**

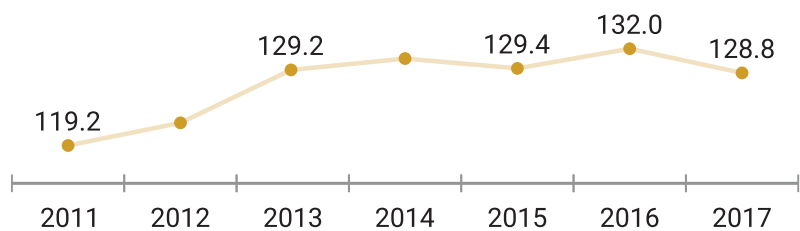
+57.5 pp to 2011

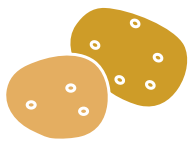


Eggs

**128.8%**

+9.6 pp to 2011

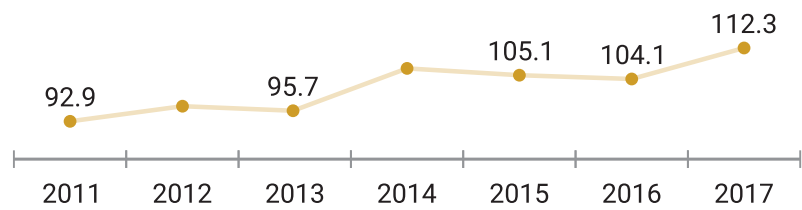




Potatoes

**112.3%**

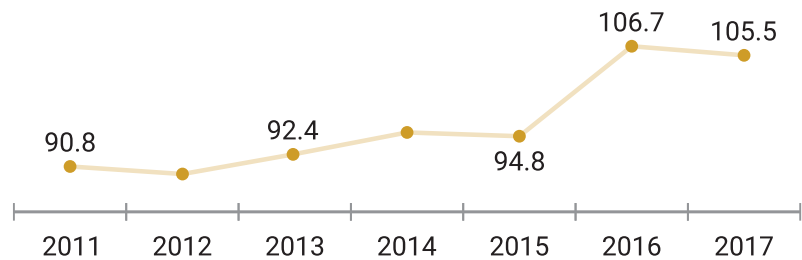
+19.4 pp to 2011



Vegetables

**105.5%**

+14.7 pp to 2011



Calorie intake  
(daily average per household member; kilocalories)

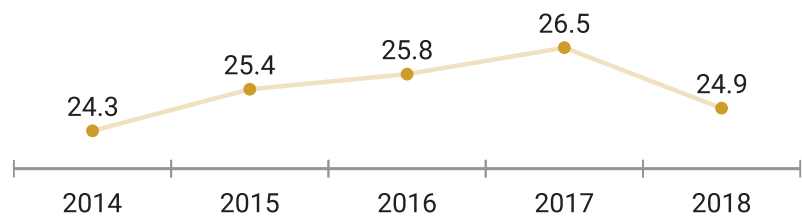
**2429 kcal**

2010

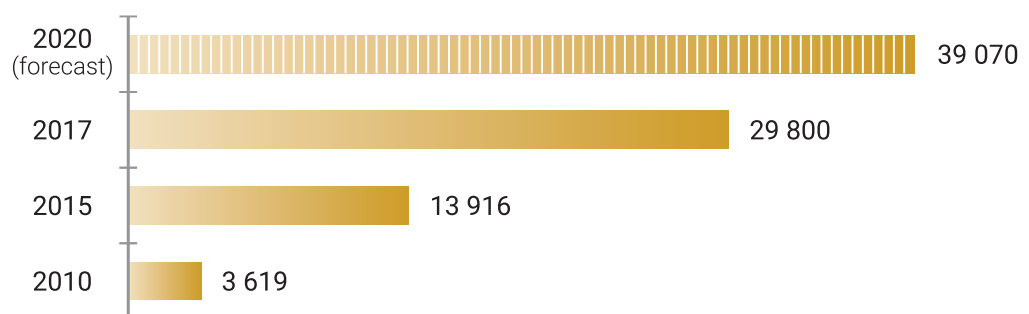
**2586 kcal**

2017

Overweight population aged 16 and older  
(beginning of year; as percentage of total population of corresponding group)



Number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities (units)





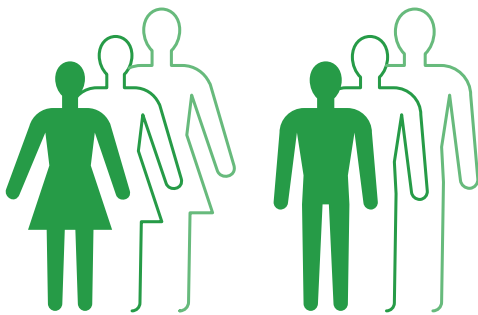


# SDG 3

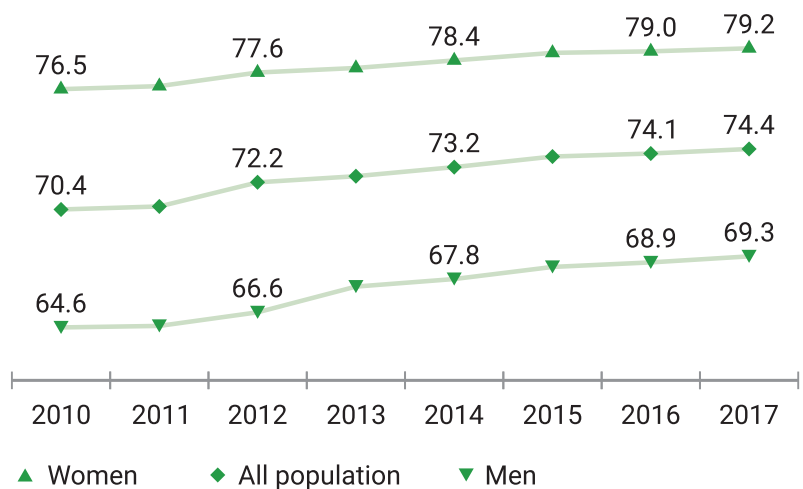
## GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

**SDG 3** aims to ensure health for all at all ages by improving maternal and child health, preventing the epidemics of major communicable diseases, reducing non-communicable diseases, ensuring wide public awareness of health risk factors (smoking, alcohol abuse, unhealthy diet, lack of physical activity), promoting healthy lives and self-preserving behavior.

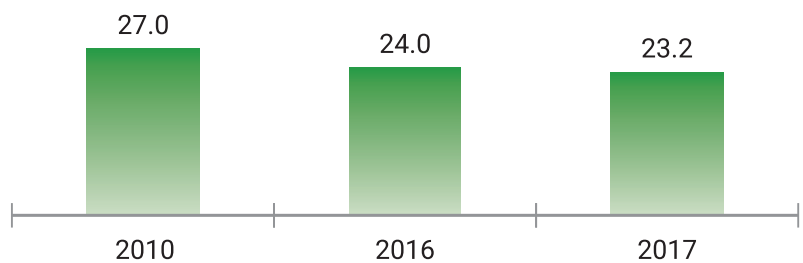
The priority tasks are to improve the quality and accessibility of health services and the system of disease prevention, to implement new technologies related to reproductive health, and to provide access to safe, affordable and effective medicines and vaccines. Solving these tasks will ensure long and healthy lives of the citizens and, hence, high human development of the country.



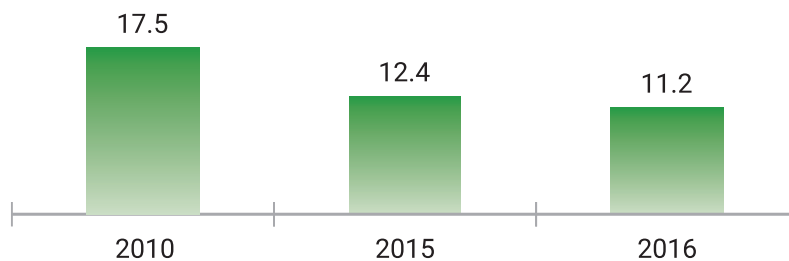
Life expectancy at birth  
(number of years)



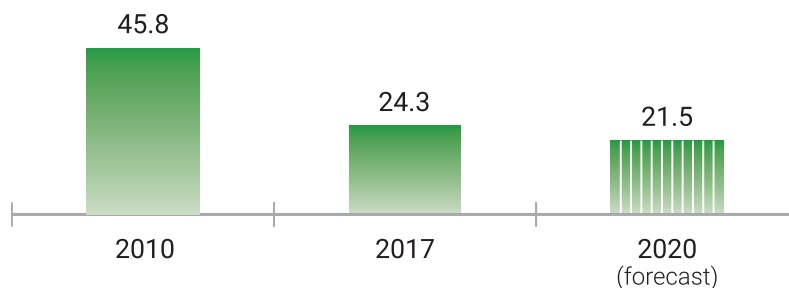
Smoker population aged 16 and older  
(beginning of year; as percentage of total population of corresponding group)



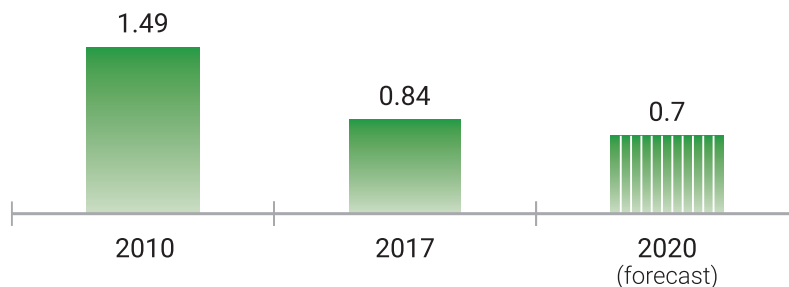
Alcohol per capita (15 years of age and older) consumption (in litres of pure alcohol)



Tuberculosis incidence, per 100 000 population



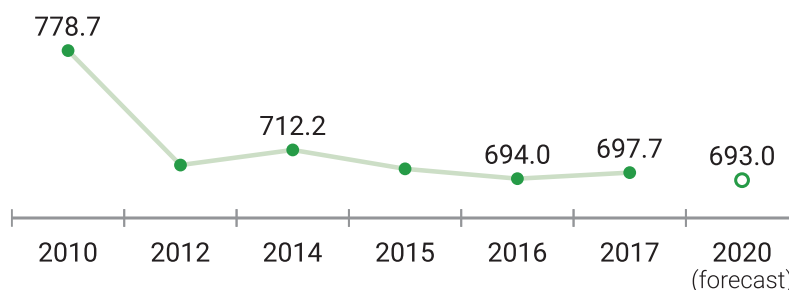
Hepatitis B incidence, per 100 000 population



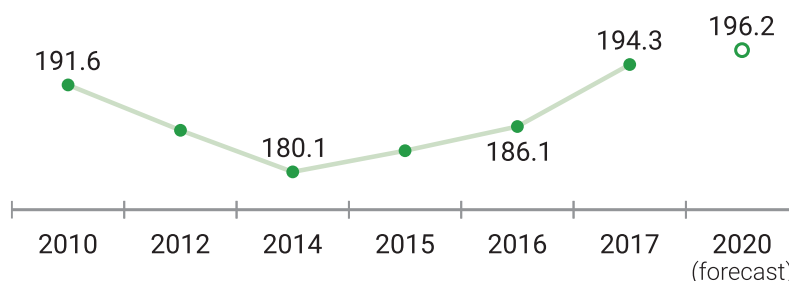
Mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory diseases, per 100 000 population



From diseases of the circulatory system

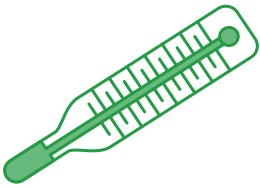
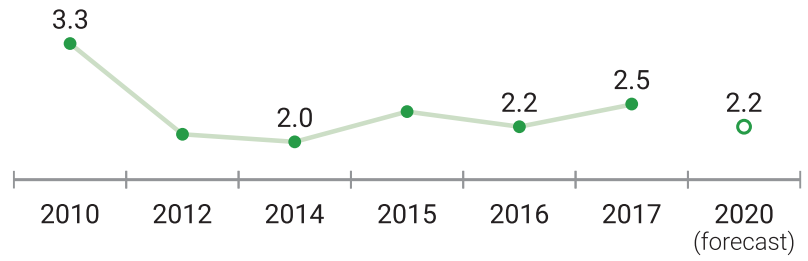


From malignant neoplasms

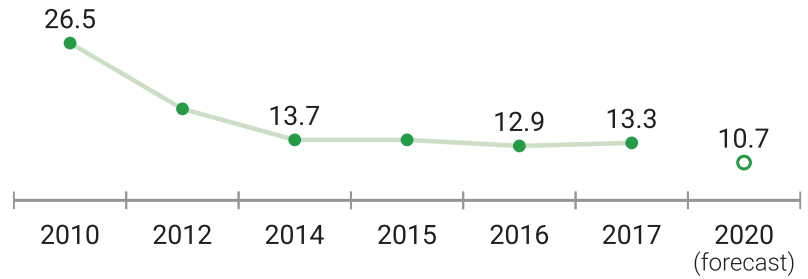




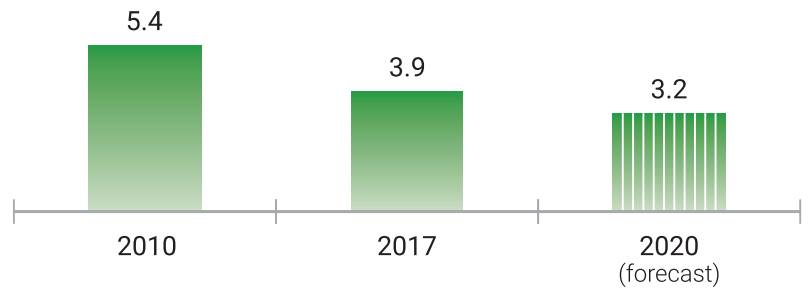
From diabetes mellitus



From chronic respiratory diseases



Under-five mortality rate, per 1000 live births



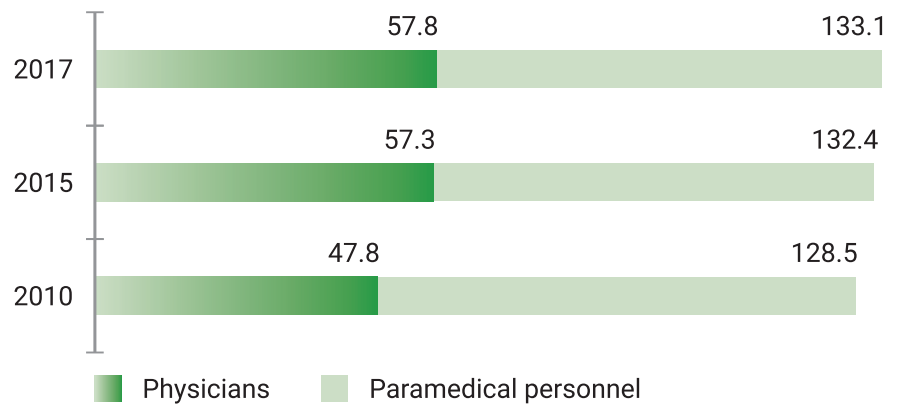
Adolescent fertility rate, ages 15 – 19

**13.4 per 1000 women**

in this age group, in 2017 (-7.5 pp to 2011)



Number of medical personnel per capita and their distribution





# SDG 4

## QUALITY EDUCATION

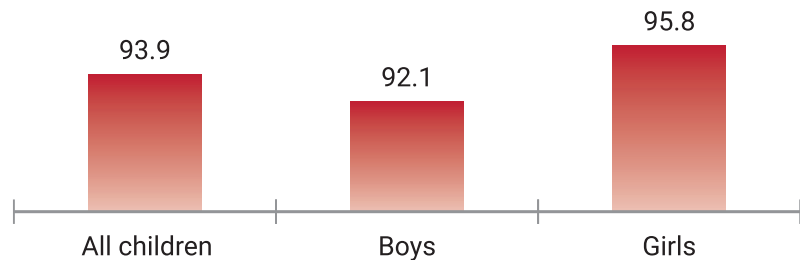
**SDG 4** seeks to improve accessibility and quality of education in compliance with the needs of innovation-driven economy and the requirements of information society, to develop the system of life-long learning, and to enhance the proficiency of teachers.

Belarus is among the countries with high level of education. Five-year-old children are completely covered by preschool education; a high Early Childhood Development Index

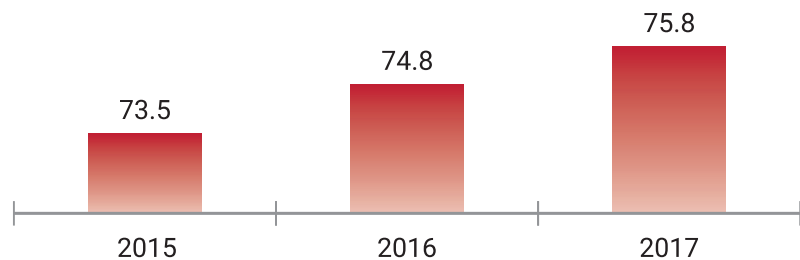
is recorded in the country. Primary and lower secondary education is compulsory, and equitable opportunities are ensured for children to acquire it.

The high level of equipment with computers with access to the Internet for educational purposes contributes to the improvement of the educational process. The established infrastructure fully provides educational institutions with electricity and drinking water and meets the requirements of sanitary and standards and meets the requirements of sanitary and standards

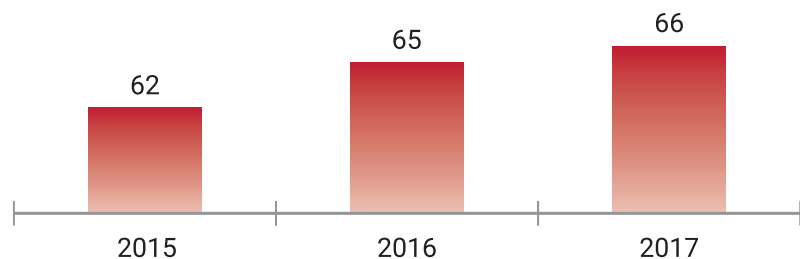
Proportion of children 3 to 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being in 2012 (in percent)



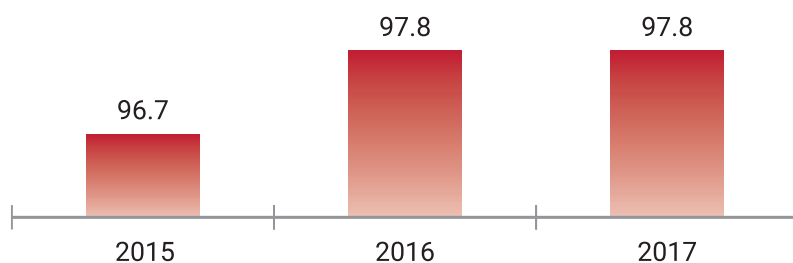
Gross enrollment ratio in pre-primary education (as percentage of children aged 1-5 years)



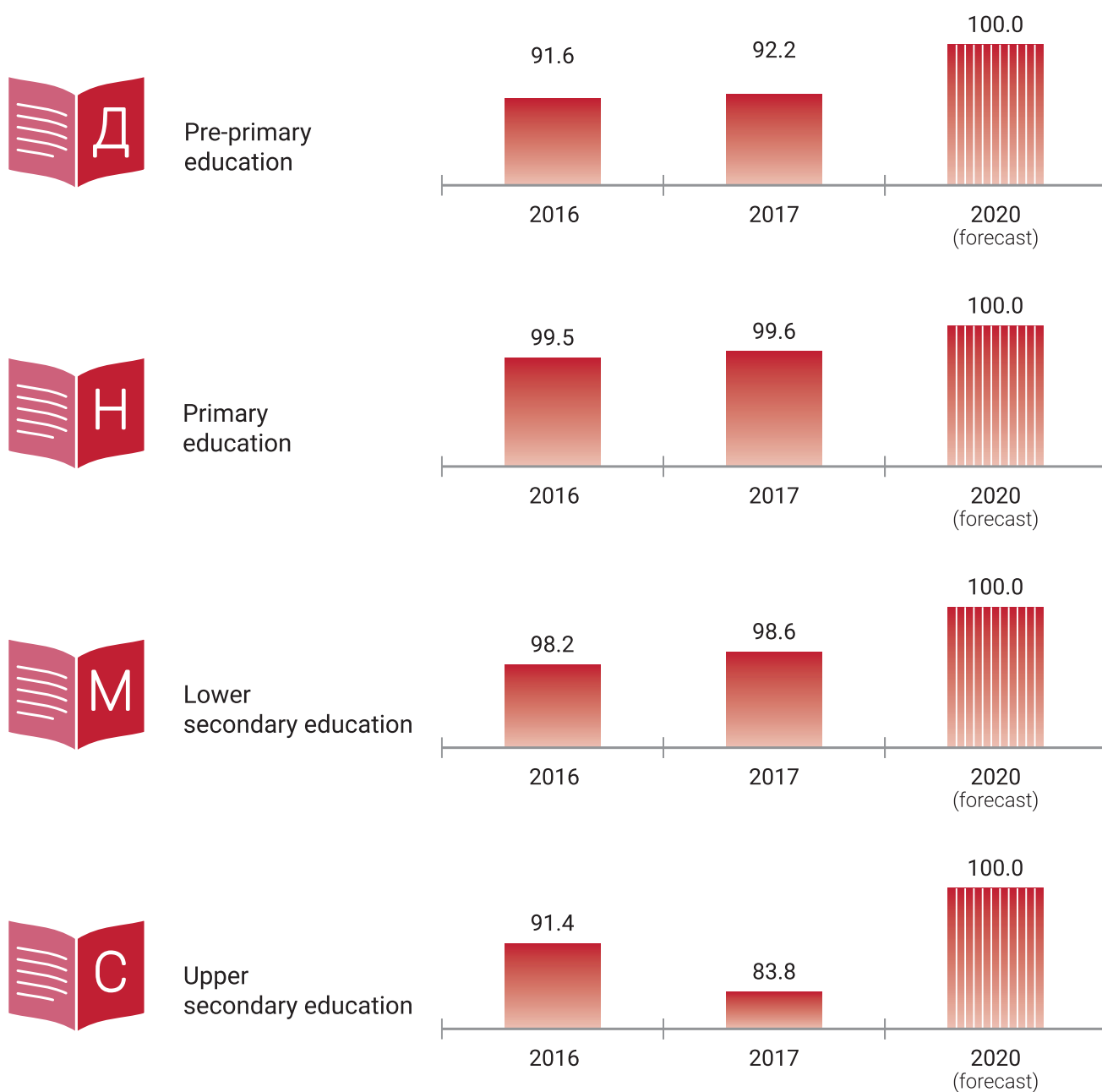
Personal computers used for educational purposes in day-time general education institutions (computers per 1000 schoolchildren)



Proportion of schools provided with access to the Internet for educational purposes (in total number of schools; in percent)



Proportion of teachers who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country (in percent)





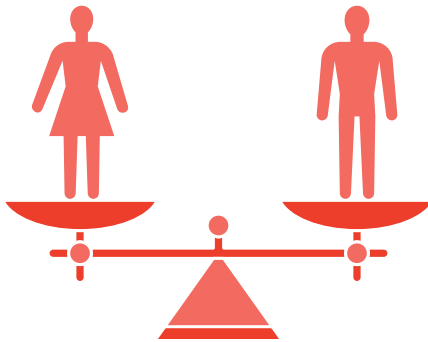
# SDG 5

## GENDER EQUALITY

**SDG 5** addresses the issues of gender inequality depriving women and girls of their basic rights and opportunities, and without solving which societal well-being is impossible.

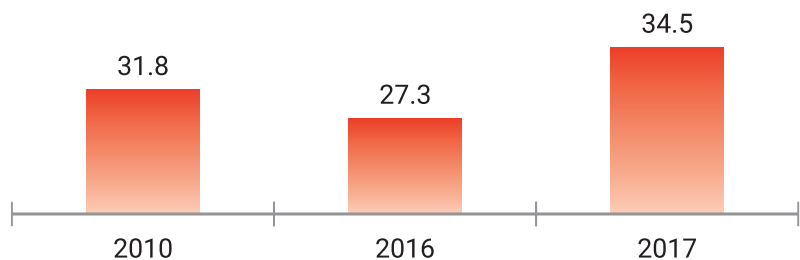
In order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to ensure equality between women and men, including in education, employment, and combatting all forms of discrimination. Gender equality is also promoted by increasing women's participation in decision-making, realizing their leadership potential and reducing gender pay gap.

The Republic of Belarus holds high positions in the area of gender equality, as evidenced by the Gender Development Index and the Gender Inequality Index published in the Human Development Reports.

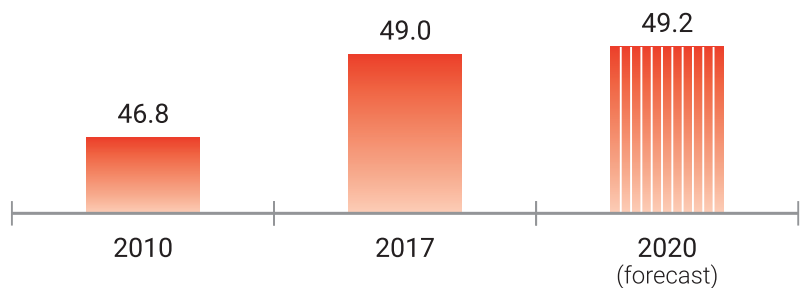


In 2017 Belarus was ranked 31<sup>st</sup> among 160 countries of the world according to the Gender Inequality Index.

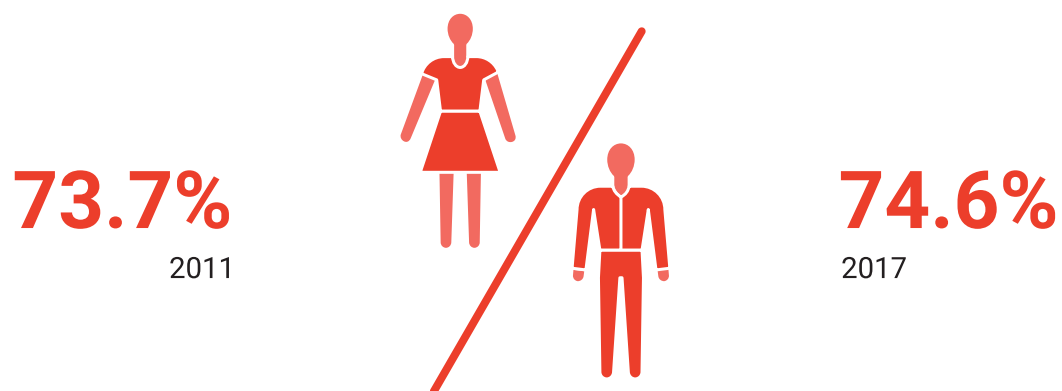
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (in percent)



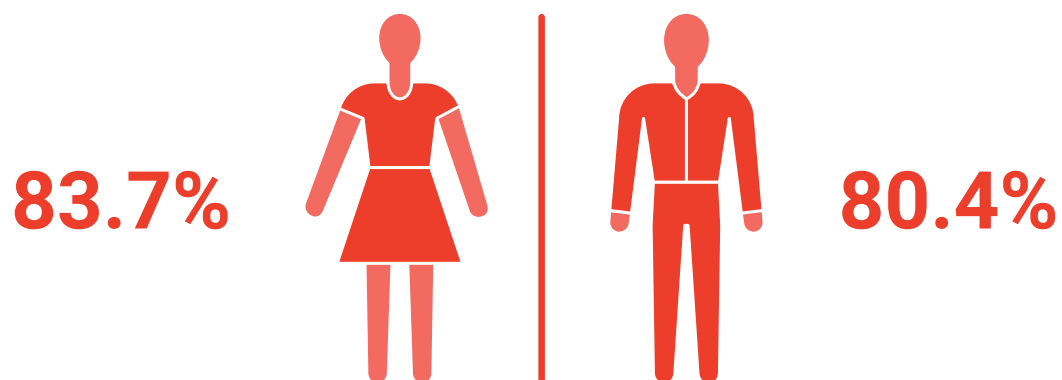
Proportion of women in managerial positions (in percent)



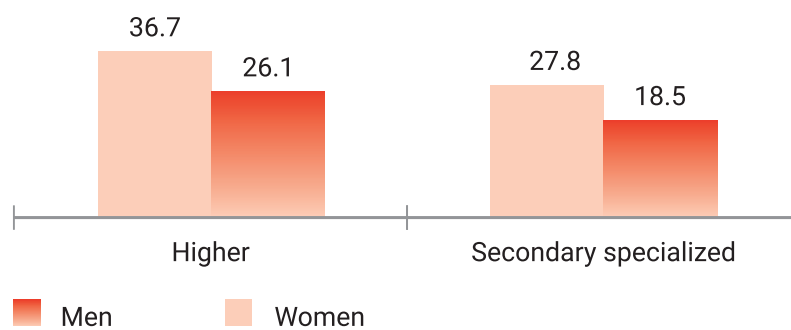
### Gender pay gap (for December; in percent)



### Working age employment rate in 2017 (in percent)



### Educational attainment of employed population in 2017 (in percent)



# SDG 6

## CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

**SDG 6** calls for solving the problems related to the access to drinking water and sanitation as well as for the protection of water ecosystems.

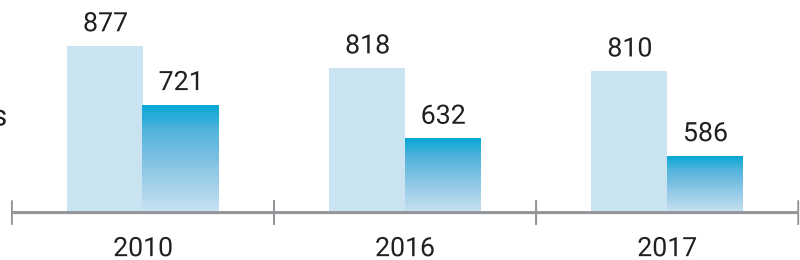
In terms of water policy, the priority areas for the Republic of Belarus are sound water supply to the population with standard quality water, efficient water supply to the sectors of the economy, safe disposal of wastewater, good ecological condition of water bodies, etc.

Belarus has considerable freshwater resources.

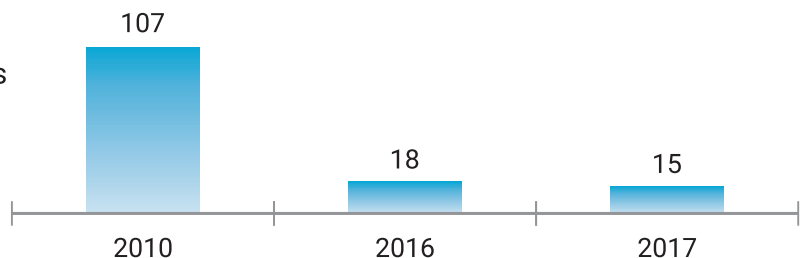


Water abstraction from natural sources (million cubic metres)

- From underground water bodies
- From surface water bodies

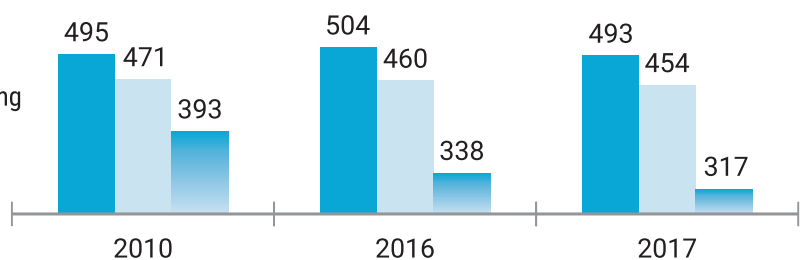


Water abstraction from natural sources per unit of gross value-added (cubic metres per thousand of rubles)

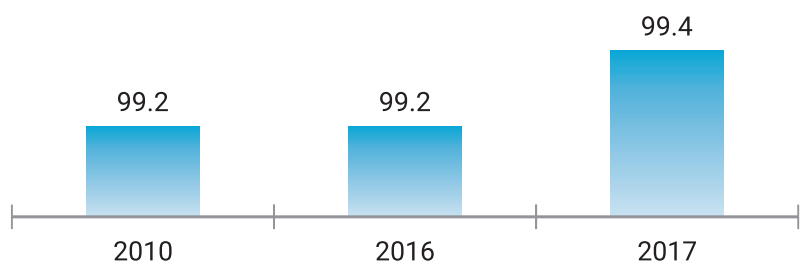


Water use (million cubic metres)

- For domestic and drinking purposes, including treatment
- For agriculture and fishery
- For industrial and other purposes



Proportion of wastewater treated according to standards at wastewater treatment facilities in total treated according to standards and insufficiently treated wastewater (in percent)







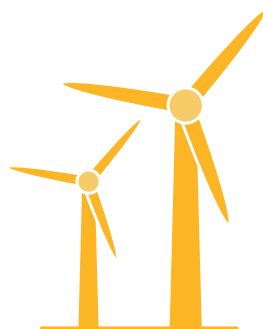
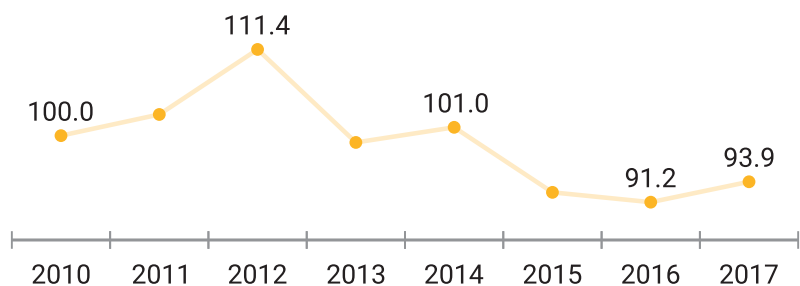
# SDG 7

## AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

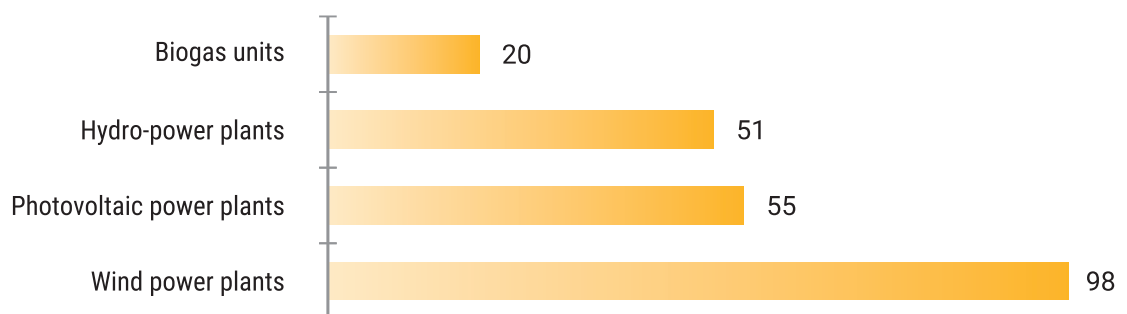
**SDG 7** aims to strengthen energy security, including affordable and reliable electricity supply, reducing GDP energy intensity, maximum possible share of renewable energy in the fuel balance, keeping the gross consumption of fuel and energy resources down.

In the Republic of Belarus the proportion of the population with access to electricity is 100%. It is explained by adequate installed capacity of energy sources, developed system of power grids as well as affordable electricity cost.

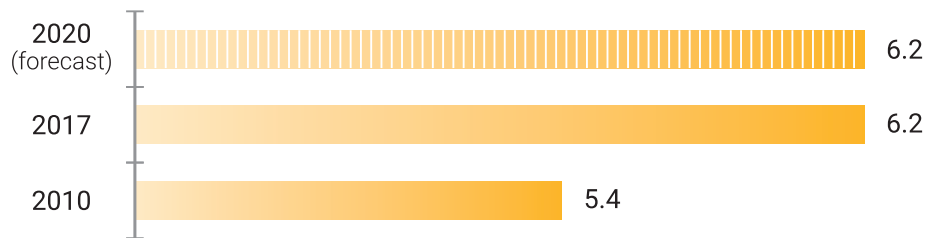
Gross consumption of fuel and energy resources per capita (in percent; 2010 = 100)



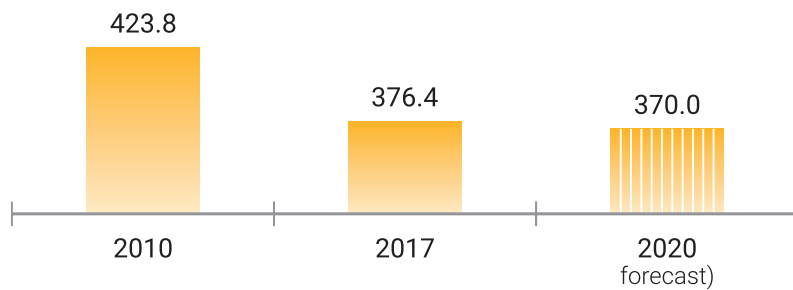
Renewable energy sources (at 1 November 2018; units)



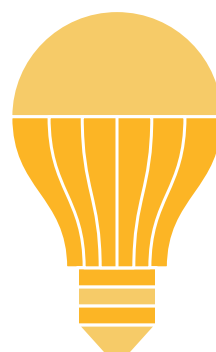
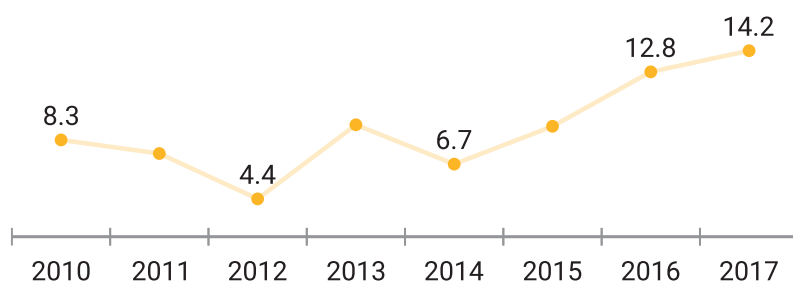
Ratio of primary renewable energy generation to gross consumption of fuel and energy resources (in percent)



Energy intensity of Gross Domestic Product (kg/millions of rubles)



Fixed capital investment in energy sector to total fixed capital investment (in percent)





# SDG 8

## DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

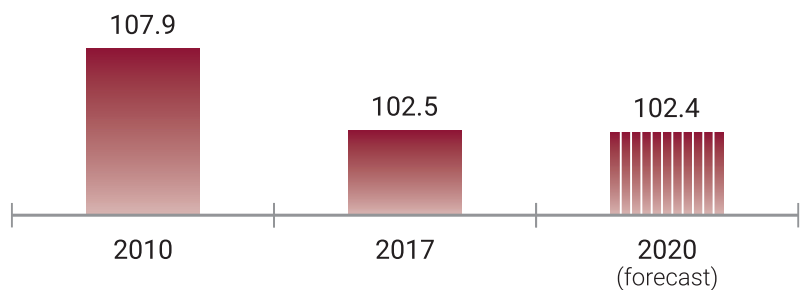
**SDG 8** promotes sustained economic growth, efficient employment, creation of high-productivity jobs and, as a result, growth of incomes and prosperity of the population.

Ensuring of decent employment involves all population categories in the country, including youth, women and persons with special needs.

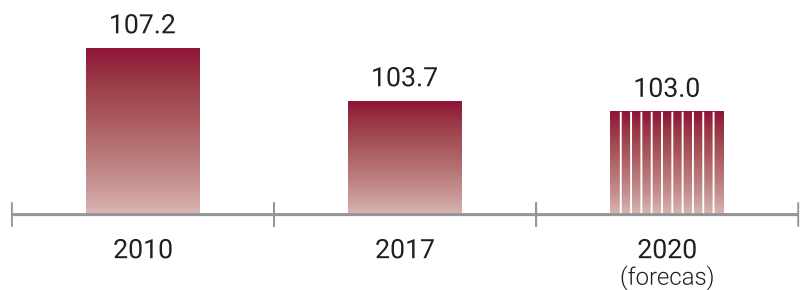
The efficient performance of the economy is achieved through the high level of qualification of employees, which is an important competitive advantage of the country.

An essential component of decent work is safe and secure working conditions which are defined through lowering of the levels of occupational injuries.

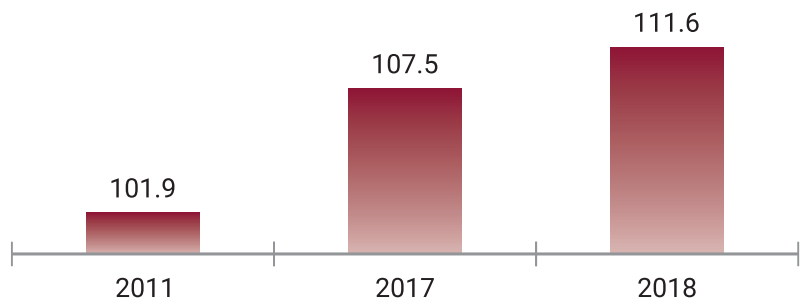
Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (as percentage of the previous year)



Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (as percentage of the previous year)



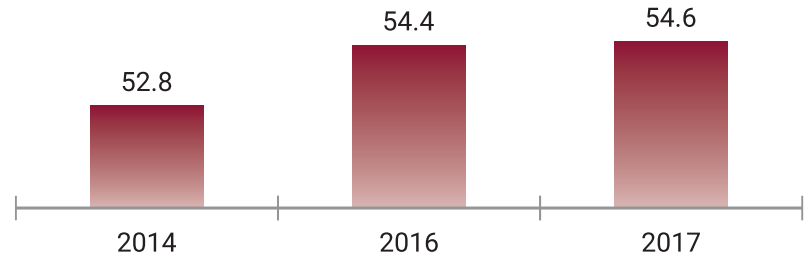
Real earnings (as percentage of the previous year)



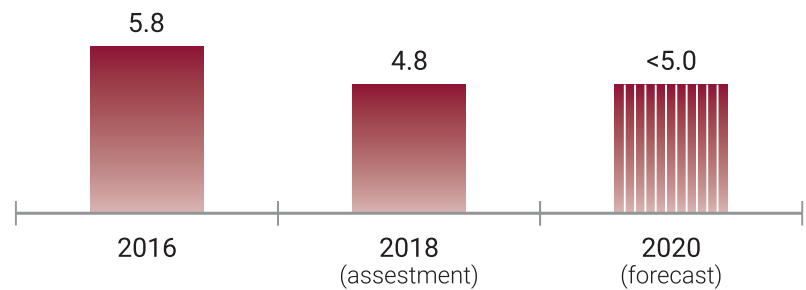
Employment rate  
(in percent)



Proportion of employed persons with higher and secondary specialized education in total employment  
(in percent)

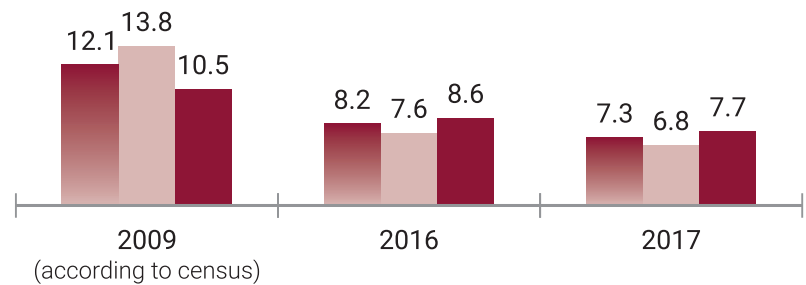


Unemployment rate  
(in percent)

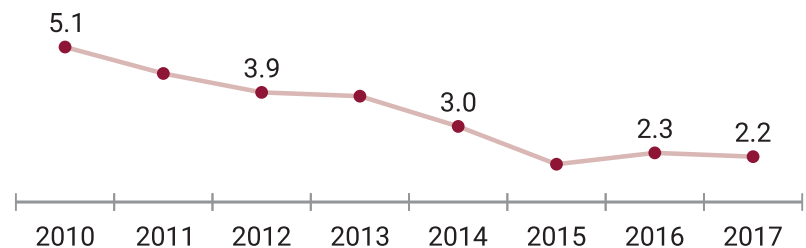


Proportion of youth (aged 15 - 24 years) not in education, employment or training  
(in percent)

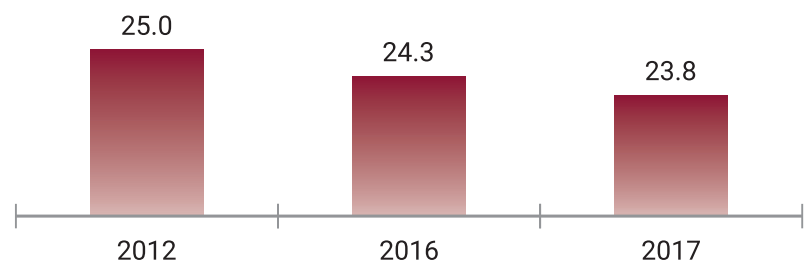
■ Republic of Belarus  
■ Women  
■ Men



Occupational fatalities per 100 000 employees



Proportion of employees in jobs with harmful and/or dangerous working conditions in total employment in organizations  
(in percent)



# SDG 9

## INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

**SDG 9** focuses on the development of small enterprises, innovation, green production, enhanced scientific research and technological capacity of industrial sectors, strengthening of organisational and human capacity of science.

Industrial development is one of the key focuses of the Belarusian economy. The development of industry largely determines the main economic trends in our country.

Modernization of industry is inextricably linked with the introduction of innovations in production processes, development of high-tech industries, expansion of small business opportunities and green production.

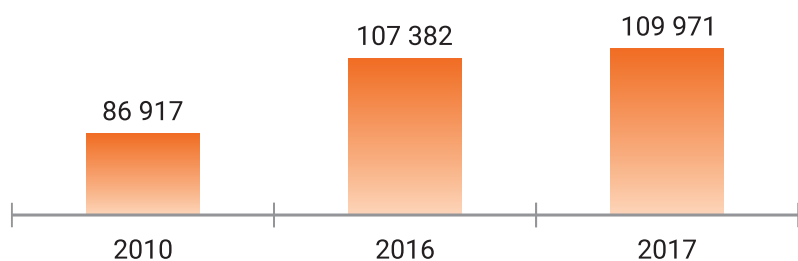
In the Republic of Belarus, the promotion of scientific and technological innovation activities has contributed to the formation of a network of innovation infrastructure entities, including 15 technology parks, 9 technology transfer centres and the Belarusian Innovation Fund.

The development of information and communication technologies creates conditions for the transition to a digital economy. In order to increase the competitiveness of high-tech industries, improve the conditions for the development of modern technologies and increase their exports, and attract domestic and foreign investment, a High Technology Park has been established and is successfully operating, providing about 84% of Belarusian exports of computer services.

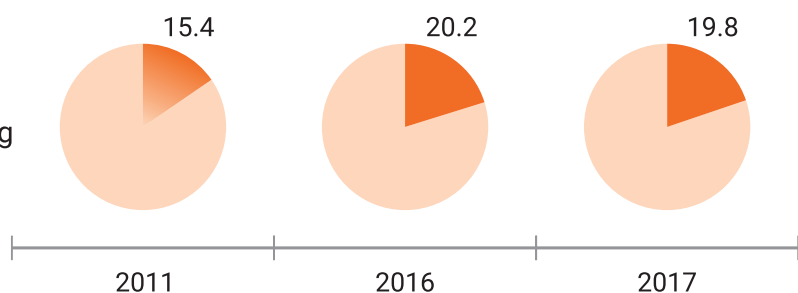
Data transmission networks are being actively developed with the transition to modern Internet technologies, mobile telecommunication networks of LTE standard, the infrastructure of high-definition television broadcasting is being created.



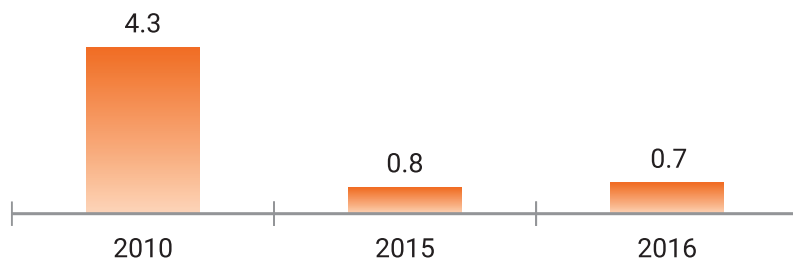
Number of micro, small and medium enterprises



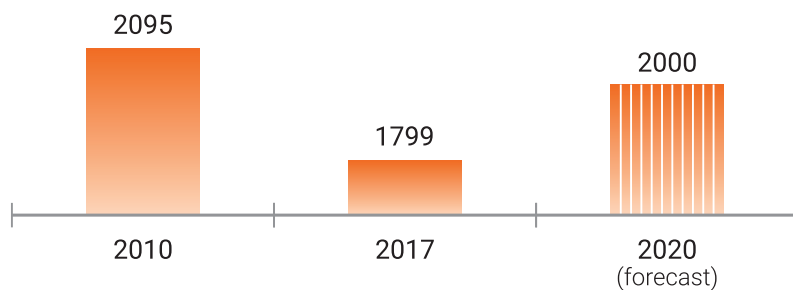
Share of gross value added of small and medium business in manufacturing gross value added (in percent)



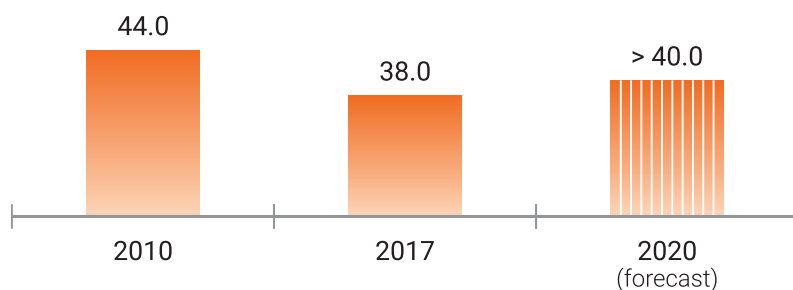
CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of value added  
(kilograms per ruble)



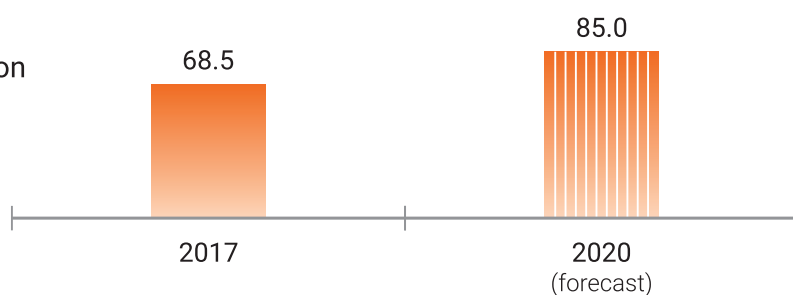
Researchers per  
million inhabitants



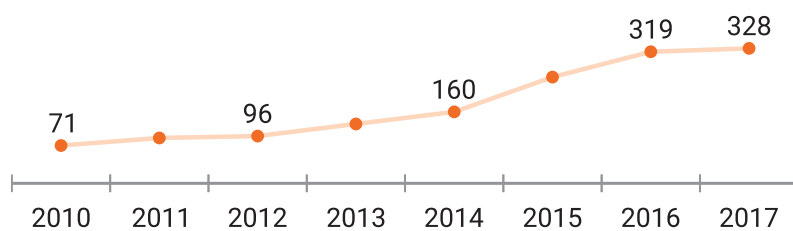
Proportion of medium and high-tech  
industry value added  
in total value added  
(in percent)



Proportion of population  
covered by mobile  
network of LTE  
standard  
(in percent)



Number of cable television systems  
broadcasting digital television  
programmes  
(at year-end; units)





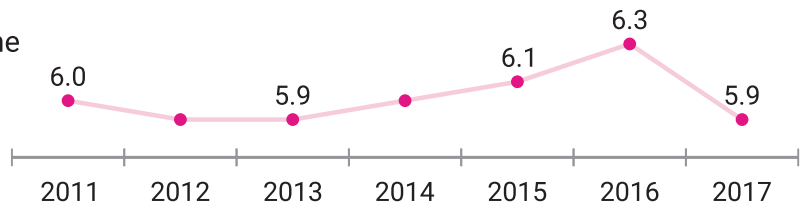
# SDG 10

## REDUCED INEQUALITIES

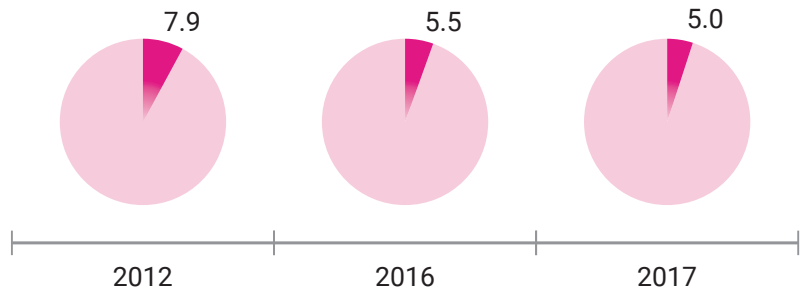
**SDG 10** calls for reducing inequalities based on income, sex, age, disability, social origin, place of residence, and other characteristics.

For implementing this goal, the development of the system of social protection of the most vulnerable population groups is essential.

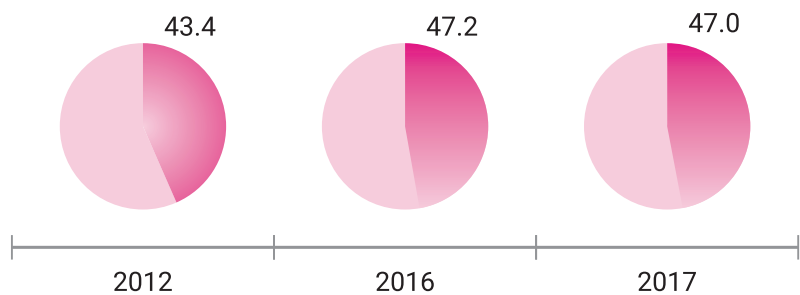
Proportion of average per capita income of upper 10% household group and bottom 10% household group (times)



Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income (in percent)



Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers (in percent)





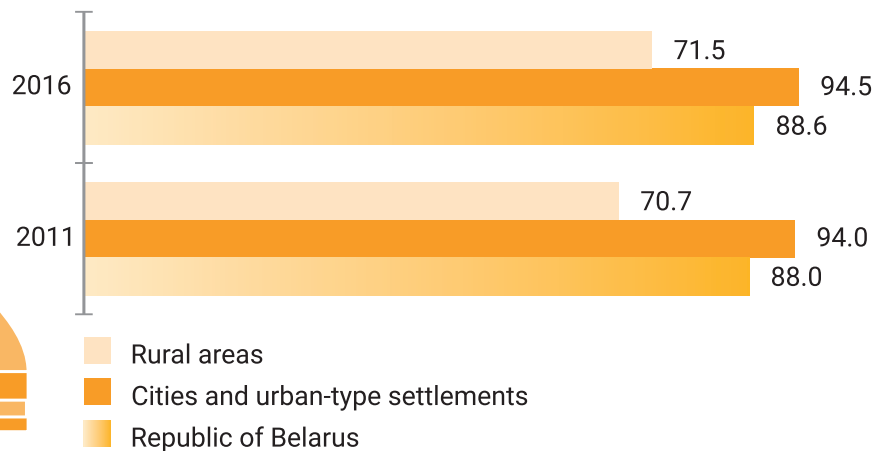
# SDG 11

## SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

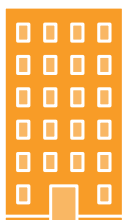
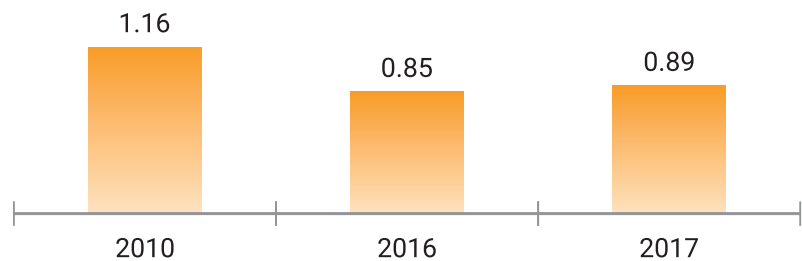
**SDG 11** aims to build up cities with access to basic services, adequate energy supply, housing and transport.

The state policy of Belarus provides for the creation of a comfortable environment for people living in urban and rural areas, including the introduction of new forms of social and transport services for inhabitants, the implementation of the concept of "smart" cities, ensuring high-quality and resilient housing and municipal services, a safe environment for children and adolescents, and an accessible environment for persons with disabilities.

Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport (in percent)



Ratio of housing construction rate to population growth rate



Share of energy-efficient multi-apartment residential buildings commissioned in total housing commissioned

**55%**  
2016

**78.1%**  
2017





# SDG 12

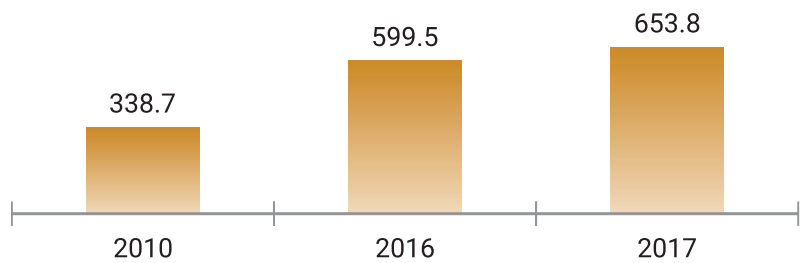
## RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

**SDG 12** calls for the sustainable use of natural resources and efficient waste management.

Belarus is making the transition to sustainable consumption and production patterns, introducing a system of "green" public procurement and recycling of waste.



Collection (procurement) of recyclable materials (thsd tonnes)



Collection of electronic and electrical equipment

**4.5** thsd tonnes  
2016

**6.2** thsd tonnes  
2017

Proportion of reused solid municipal waste in total municipal waste generated

**17.2%**  
2017

**25%**  
2020 (forecast)



# SDG 13

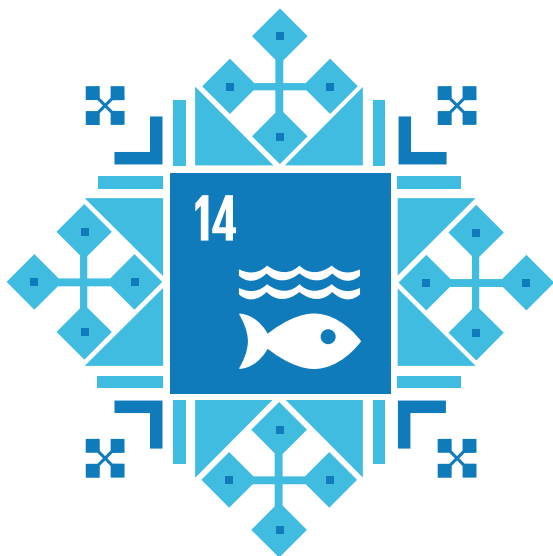
## CLIMATE ACTION

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**SDG 13** seeks to integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

In 2016, the Republic of Belarus signed the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, which aims to keep the global average temperature increase below 2 degrees Celsius and increase the ability to adapt to these changes.

Belarus is also among the countries that have adopted and implemented a national strategy for disaster risk reduction in accordance with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction until 2030.



# SDG 14

## CONSERVATION OF MARINE ECOSYSTEMS

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Being in the Black Sea-Baltic Sea watershed, Belarus supports the implementation of **SDG 14** through the protection of transboundary rivers, which contributes to the preservation of the waters of the Baltic and the Black Seas.

The country is taking systematic measures to combat pollution of water bodies.

The general condition of water bodies of the Dnieper, the Western Dvina, the Neman and the Pripyat basins has been improved (especially in terms of nutrient content). There is a tendency to stabilize the condition of water bodies in the Western Bug basin. Thanks to reconstruction, modernization and construction of treatment facilities, the level of anthropogenic load on water bodies has been significantly reduced.

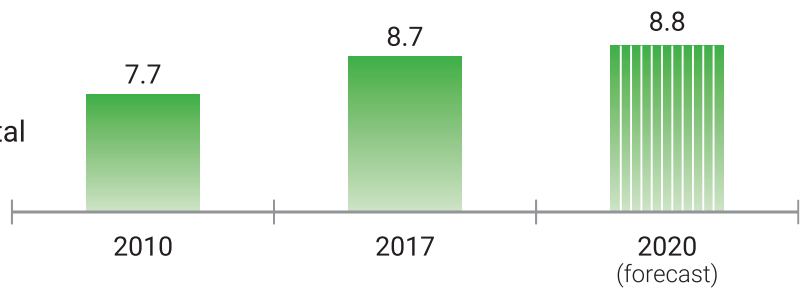


# SDG 15

## CONSERVATION OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

SDG 15 aims to optimize the systems of protected and conservation areas, and implement economic mechanisms for conservation and sustainable use of biological and landscape diversity.

Proportion of protected areas in the total area of the Republic of Belarus (in percent)

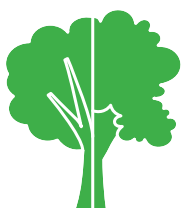
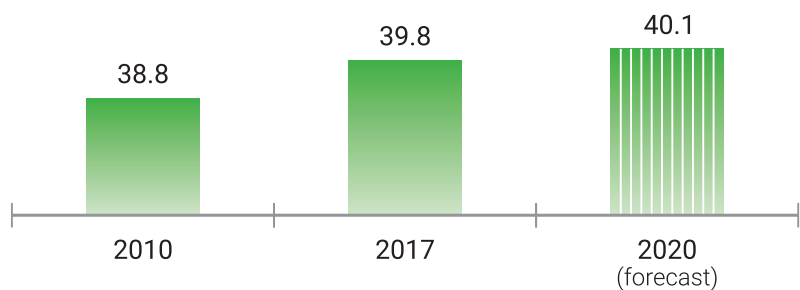


The proportion of land exposed to various types of soil degradation over the total land area of the Republic of Belarus in 2018 was 9.6%, or 1994.2 thsd hectares, of which by main types of degradation:

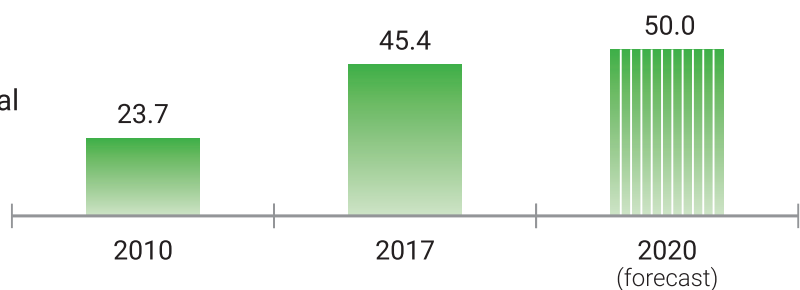
- ◆ area of farmland exposed to water and wind erosion – 2.7%, or 556.5 thsd hectares;
- ◆ area of farmland exposed to radioactive contamination – 4.2%, or 877.2 thsd hectares;
- ◆ area of land with degraded peat soils – 1.5%, or 313.8 thsd hectares;
- ◆ area of land contaminated with radionuclides that is withdrawn from agriculture – 1.8%, or 246.7 thsd hectares.



Forest coverage (in percent)



Proportion of forest plantations based on genetic selection in total forest planting and seeding (in percent)





# SDG 16

## PEACE AND JUSTICE

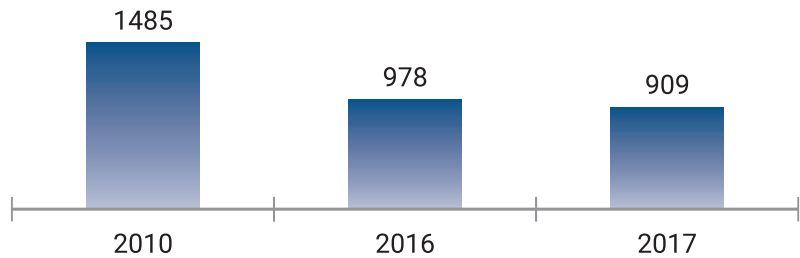
**SDG 16** calls for the reduction of all forms of violence, combatting crime and creation of the necessary conditions for safe and active lives.

Measures are being progressively implemented in Belarus to increase the effectiveness of efforts to prevent domestic violence and to improve legislation in this area, a crime prevention system is functioning, and the coordinated activities of state and public organizations in the area of combatting crime and corruption are ensured.

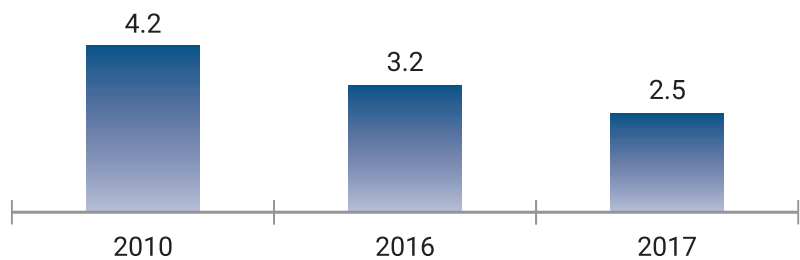
Countering violence in all its forms is a prerequisite for the safe and active life of people, the free development of the society and the economy.



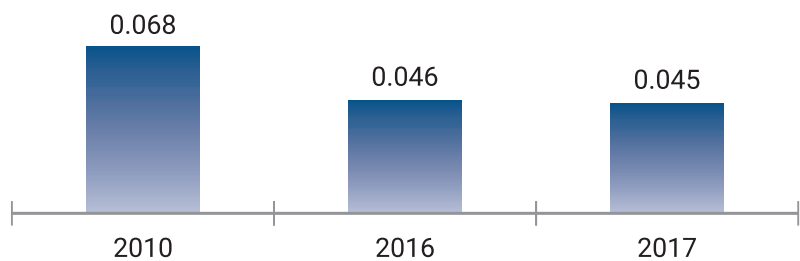
Crime rate per 100 000 population



Number of victims of intentional homicides per 100 000 population



Proportion of population subjected to physical violence in the previous 12 months





# SDG 17

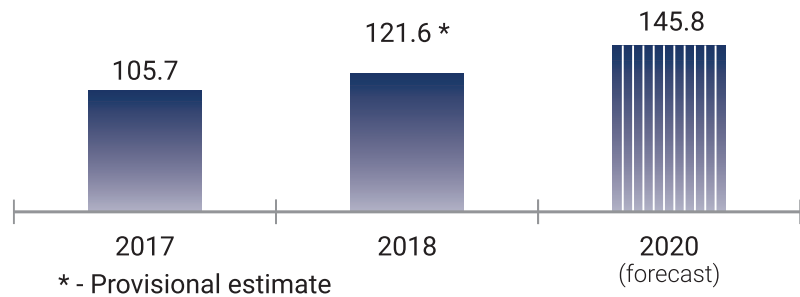
## PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

**SDG 17** promotes strengthening of global partnerships for the advocacy and achievement of ambitious goals set in the 2030 Agenda through the provision of knowledge, expertise, technology and financial.

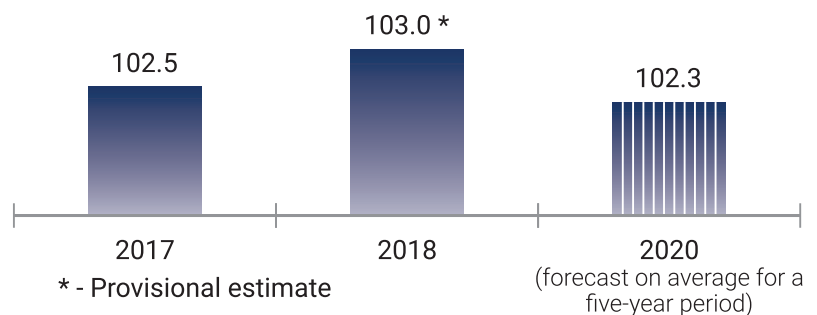
For the successful implementation of this goal, Belarus is creating conditions for effective cooperation between the Government, the private sector and the civil society both at the national and regional levels.



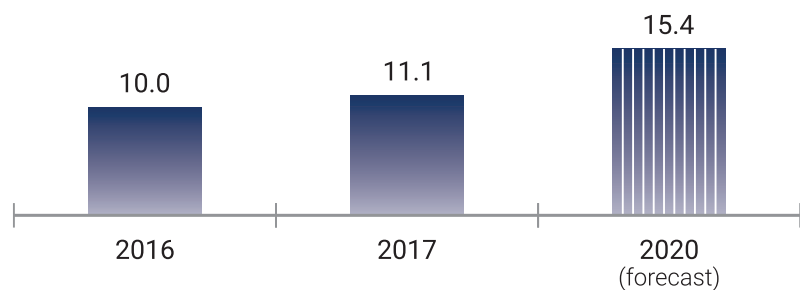
Gross Domestic Product  
(BYN billion)



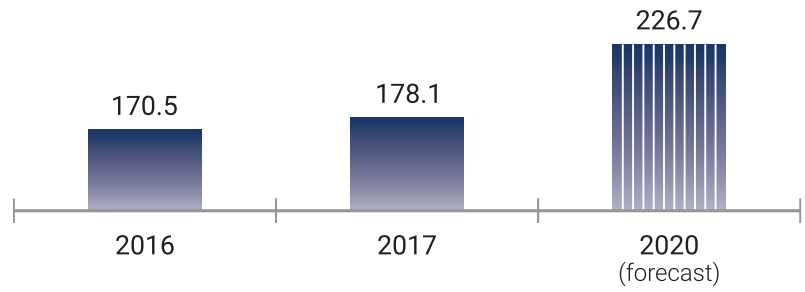
GDP growth rate  
(as percentage of the previous year)



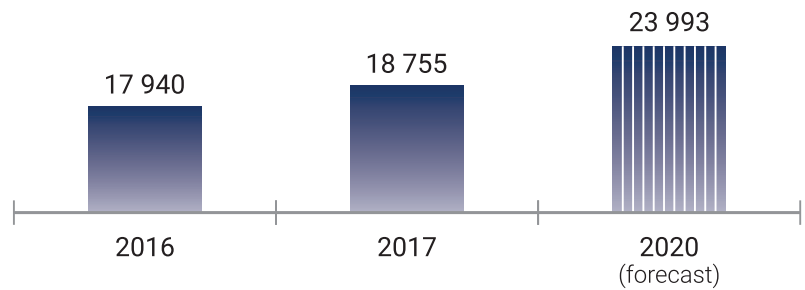
GDP per capita  
(BYN thousand)



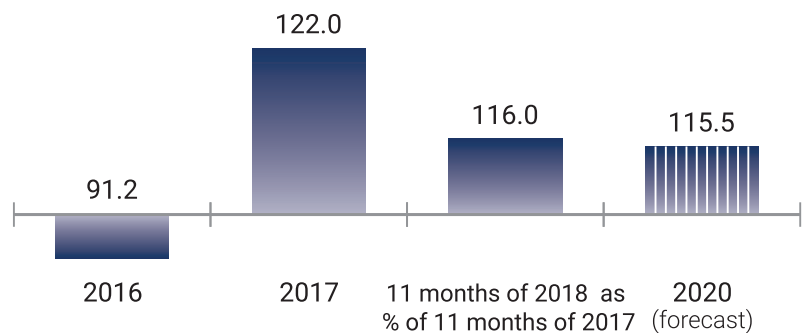
GDP by purchasing power parity of BYN to USD (billions of U.S. dollars)



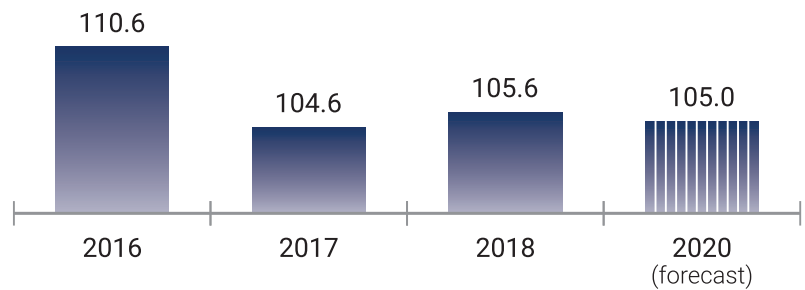
GDP by purchasing power parity of BYN to USD per capita (U.S. dollars)



Exports of goods and services (as percentage of the previous year)



Consumer Price Index (December to December of the previous year)



Only joint efforts will allow  
the Republic of Belarus  
to achieve the ambitious  
goals and targets  
of the **2030 AGENDA**  
and to ensure that no one  
is left behind.



# SUSTAINABLE

DEVELOPMENT GOALS

# IN BELARUS