The Road Map
of the National Statistical Committee
of the Republic of Belarus
on developing statistics
on the Sustainable Development Goals

MINSK 2018

Contents

I. Introduction

This Roadmap has been developed taking into account the recommendations of the Conference of European Statisticians (CES), and this is a source of guidance for developing statistics on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

The Roadmap defines activities related to preparing information for monitoring the SDG indicators, in particular:
- What needs to be done?
- Who needs to do what and when?
- Who are the stakeholders?
- What are cooperation opportunities?

The roadmap is not a static document. The National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus (hereinafter, Belstat), following the ongoing work of the government bodies and other organizations responsible for monitoring SDG indicators, and considering the efforts of the UN groups, including the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (hereinafter, IAEG-SDGs) and other stakeholders on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (hereinafter, 2030 Agenda), will continue updating the Roadmap.

The Roadmap consists of 6 main sections, which are on setting up mechanisms for cooperation, reporting the SDG indicators, building capacity, and disseminating the SDG statistics.

The Roadmap provides structured information on current events, and it will facilitate responsible public authorities and other organizations to actively contribute to these processes.

II. Overview

Global level

By endorsing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets in 2015, the world community reaffirmed its commitment to Sustainable Development. Through this Agenda, 193 member states pledged to ensure sustained and inclusive economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection, fostering peaceful, just, and inclusive societies through a new global partnership.

The 2030 Agenda is universal, transformative, and rights-based. It is an ambitious plan of action for countries, the UN system, and all other actors; the Agenda is the most comprehensive blueprint to date for eliminating extreme poverty, reducing inequality, and protecting the planet.

The 2030 Agenda embodies the following core principles:

- **Universality**

The 2030 Agenda is universal in scope and commits all countries, irrespective of their income levels and development status, to contribute towards a comprehensive effort towards sustainable development. The Agenda is applicable in all countries, in all contexts, and at all times.

- **Leaving no one behind**

The 2030 Agenda seeks to benefit all people and commits to leave no one behind by reaching out to all people in need and deprivation, wherever they are, in a manner which targets their specific challenges and vulnerabilities. This generates an unprecedented demand for local and disaggregated data to analyze outcomes and track progress.

- **Interconnectedness and Indivisibility**

The 2030 Agenda rests on the interconnected and indivisible nature of its 17 SDGs. It is crucial that all entities responsible for the implementation of SDGs treat them in their entirety instead of approaching them as a menu list of individual goals from which they pick and choose.

- **Inclusiveness**

The 2030 Agenda calls for the participation of all segments of society — irrespective of their race, gender, ethnicity, and identity — to contribute to its implementation.

- **Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships**

The 2030 Agenda calls for establishing multi-stakeholder partnerships for mobilizing and sharing knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of SDGs in all countries.

At the heart of the 2030 Agenda are five critical dimensions: **people, prosperity, planet, partnership and peace**, also known as the 5P's. Traditionally viewed through the lens of three core elements — social inclusion, economic growth, and environmental protection — the concept of sustainable development has taken on a richer meaning with the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, which builds upon this traditional approach by adding two critical components: partnership and peace. Genuine sustainability sits at the core of these five dimensions.

In order to develop and implement a global system of indicators of goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, the 46th Session of the United Nations Statistical Commission established the IAEG-SDGs consisting of member states and including regional and international institutions.

The Republic of Belarus has been a member of the IAEG-SDGs since July 2017, and it represents the region of Eastern Europe along with the Russian Federation.

By the degree of methodological development and availability of data, the indicators for monitoring the SDG progress are divided into three tiers:

Tier I — indicator is conceptually clear and has an internationally established methodology and available standards, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and for 50 per cent of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant;

Tier II — indicator is conceptually clear and has an internationally established methodology and available standards, but data are not regularly produced by countries;

Tier III — no internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology or standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.

National level

The Republic of Belarus is committed to the 2030 Agenda, and it has already taken a number of important steps for its national implementation.

To establish a clear implementation mechanism of the 2030 Agenda and to ensure overall coordination of actions to achieve the SDGs in the Republic of Belarus, the Head of the State signed Edict #181 "On the National Sustainable Development Goals Coordinator" on May 25, 2017. Deputy Chairperson of the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus Ms. Marianna SHCHETKINA was appointed the *National SDG Coordinator*. Under the auspices of the National Coordinator, the Institutional SDG Management System has been established, which includes:

— The Sustainable Development Council (SDC) (hereinafter, Council);

— The Parliamentary Group on SDG including the representatives of both houses of the National Assembly (Parliament) of the Republic of Belarus;

— The Partnership Group for Sustainable Development.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus supports the activities of the National SDG Coordinator and the Sustainable Development Council (SDC).

The National Coordinator supervises the SDG progress at the national level, coordinates the efforts of all stakeholders, and represents Belarus on the SDG agenda at the UN.

The Sustainable Development Council includes public authorities (organizations) represented by their deputy heads. It can also engage business communities, public associations, and international organizations and their representatives. The National Coordinator organizes the Council to review various aspects of the SDG implementation, annually reports to the President and the Government on the progress of the SDG implementation, and makes recommendations for improving the efficiency of this work.

The minutes of the Council meeting established sectoral working groups in three focus dimensions: economic, social, environmental; the Council members (deputy ministers of corresponding line ministries) headed these groups.

To attract scientific and educational communities, international organizations, business community and other civil society structures to develop the Sustainable Development Strategy and to monitor its implementation, *the Public Council on the Formation and Monitoring of Sustainable Development Strategies* has been established at the Scientific Research Economic Institute of the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Belarus. The Public Council is a consultative and advisory body aimed at the scientific and methodological justification of national priorities and directions for sustainable development, a set of measures for their implementation, as well as the system of national and regional sustainable development indicators associated with the 2030 Agenda.

The SDG Management Architecture
in the Republic of Belarus

National SDG Coordinator

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Executive Secretariat of the National Coordinator

Parliamentary Group on SDGs

members of both chambers of the National Assembly

Sustainable Development Partner Group

civil society, private sector (including members of the UN Global Compact) international organizations

Sustainable Development Council (SDC)

officers of 38 executive bodies, local authorities, judicial authorities, prosecutor's office

National Statistical Committee

monitoring of SDGs

Public Council on generation and evaluation of sustainable development strategies

scientific and analytical community, public authorities, civil society

Inter-Ministerial Working Group on environment

Inter-Ministerial Working Group on social issues

Inter-Ministerial Working Group on economy

Regional Working Groups on SDGs

III. Cooperation mechanisms

Belstat operates as the national focal point for monitoring the SDG progress, and it is a backbone for setting up cooperation frameworks both at the national and international levels.

Belstat's objectives are:
- to coordinate the process of the national assessment of the readiness to report on the global SDG indicators;
- in cooperation with the stakeholders, to generate the National Indicators List for monitoring the SDG progress;
- to be a platform for discussing issues on the SDG indicator data collection and analysis between government bodies (organizations) and international organizations;
- to create a national platform on SDG reporting to provide information on the SDG indicators to all stakeholders at both the national and international levels;
- to keep stakeholders informed and to share knowledge on statistical activities in data collection and analysis with them;
- to ensure and strengthen coordination and public communications related to the collection and dissemination of data on the SDG indicators;
- to facilitate substantive discussions on building statistical capacity.

IV. Reporting the SDG indicators

The **National Indicators System** for monitoring the SDG progress was established through working meetings held at Belstat under the leadership of the Belstat's Chairperson and deputy heads of government bodies and other organizations assigned as responsible for the SDG implementation by Decree #181 by the Head of State (President) "On the National SDG Coordinator" dated May 25, 2017.

During such meetings, the indicators of the global SDG list were elaborated in detail by the competences of public authorities (organizations), and the indicators proposed as **proxies** — alternative indirect indicators to be used in the absence of necessary information or methodology for monitoring global indicators — were considered. When setting up proxy indicators, the main condition was to be in line with the general context of both the target and the indicator. The meetings were also used to discuss issues like disaggregation of data, their monitoring periodicity, arrangements for submitting data to Belstat.

Some indicators have been considered **irrelevant** for the Republic of Belarus (Annex 1).

As a result of the work undertaken so far, the data on the Sustainable Development Goals include 225 global list indicators deemed relevant for the Republic of Belarus, including 131 global indicators, and 94 indicators that have been replaced and/or supplemented by proxies.

Among 225 indicators that are relevant for the Republic of Belarus, there are:

— 92 Tier I indicators,
— 67 Tier II indicators,
— 60 Tier III indicators, and
— 6 mixed indicators.

The National SDG Indicators List includes 255 indicators.
The following details have been defined for the indicators:

— data sources for monitoring SDGs;
— data originators and providers;
— institutional reporting mechanisms by indicator;
— disaggregation availability and data submission deadlines.

The producer of data according to the National SDG Indicators List are **26 public authorities (organizations)** that will provide data on their assigned SDG indicators through the National Reporting Platform (NRP).

As some indicators are concerned, their data are generated by international organizations (Annex 2). For the indicators of official development assistance that are currently produced by OECD jointly with other international organizations, in 2018 Belstat jointly with the Ministry of Economy will look into the possibility of producing them at the national level.

The **statistical time series depth** of databases for the SDG indicators is **year 2000**, whenever is possible. The data will be updated annually.

To monitor the SDG progress, both statistical and non-statistical indicators are used (e.g., indicators with the YES/NO values). Non-statistical indicators shall be included in the reporting and presented to Belstat along with the statistical indicators.

In the national SDG indicators system, Belstat has **retained** the **numeric notation system** adopted at the global level. At that, **proxy indicators are denoted by four digits**: the first three digits correspond to the numeric identification of the global indicators, and the fourth digit is the ordinal number of the proxy indicator.

The National Indicators List will be updated along with the development of metadata and taking into account the proposals of stakeholders and competent parties at the national level.

When assessing the availability of data, the possibility to ensure the requested level of disaggregation has been considered, too.

At that, the following aspects have been taken into account:
- confidentiality (any breakdown of indicators shall consider the risks of identifying confidential information with respect to an individual respondent);
- legal norms (there are no legal grounds to collect data on certain issues);
- feasibility (data availability, access, cost to collect, quality assurance; e.g., a survey sample can be too small to disaggregate data by specific groups).

All indicators of the National SDG List have been assessed in terms of **availability**. Identification of inaccessible indicators will ensure future assessment and identification of priority resources needed to build capacity in the field.

Availability criteria of the SDG indicators

Available	Data on the indicator is available in accordance with the specified disaggregation
	The indicator is clearly defined and has a reliable primary source
	The calculation methodology is available
Partially available	Data on the indicator is available, but without the specified disaggregation
	The indicator is clearly defined and has a reliable primary source
	The calculation methodology is available
Not available	The data source is not clearly defined or reliable
	There is no calculation methodology
Data from international organizations	Data of the indicator is calculated by an international organization

Availability of data on the national SDG indicators

	Total	Available	Partially available	Not available	Data from international organizations
Goal 1	25	22	1	2	-
Goal 2	13	4	-	5	4
Goal 3	27	22	1	3	1
Goal 4	11	4	1	5	1
Goal 5	14	11	1	2	-
Goal 6	11	10	-	-	1
Goal 7	5	4	-	1	-
Goal 8	18	11	2	2	3
Goal 9	13	12	-	-	1
Goal 10	10	6	-	3	1
Goal 11	19	16	1	2	-
Goal 12	17	12	-	2	3
Goal 13	8	7	-	1	-
Goal 14	2	-	-	2	-
Goal 15	16	15	-	1	-
Goal 16	23	13	-	8	2
Goal 17	23	16	-	4	3
Total	**255**	**185**	**7**	**43**	**20**

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

At the global level, there are 14 indicators for evaluating Goal 1, and 13 of them are considered relevant for the Republic of Belarus. For monitoring at the national level, 25 indicators have been identified, including 1 non-statistical indicator. In the process of nationalization and adaptation to the national context, 4 indicators correspond to the global list, and 21 indicators have proxies.

Targets	Global indicators	National indicators	
7	14	25 including:	
		4 (match the global list)	21 (proxy)

Data are available for 23 indicators out of 25 national indicators for monitoring Goal 1, including **partially available data for 1 indicator**. Namely:

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

Data on "Proportion of adult population with secure tenure" will be provided by the State Property Committee.

Proportion of total adult population who consider their tenure rights to land as guaranteed (the second component of the indicator) can be calculated by using the data from the living standards household sample survey. To get this proportion, the template of the 1-dx (prosperity) state statistical survey — The Household Prosperity Questionnaire — will be amended accordingly in 2018.

As 2 **unavailable** indicators are concerned, the following needs to be done:

1.2.2.1 Multidimensional Poverty Index

- to study the best international practices on evaluation of the Multidimensional Poverty Index;

- to make experimental calculations of the indicator based on the data of the living standards household sample survey;

- to develop an official statistical methodology considering the national context;

- to introduce it into the national statistical practice starting from calculating the indicator for Y2021.

The deadline for developing the indicator is stipulated in the Action Plan for the State Statistics Development Strategy of the Republic of Belarus until 2022.

1.2.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its manifestations, taking into account the selected quantitative multifactorial poverty indicators

This indicator can be calculated based on the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (hereinafter – MICS), which is an international household survey program developed by the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF).

MICS 6 will be held in the Republic of Belarus in 2018-2019; this is stipulated in the Action Plan for the State Statistics Development Strategy of the Republic of Belarus until 2022.

This indicator will be calculated in 2019.

Data collection for the Goal 1 indicators will be in line with Annex 3 in terms of deadlines and disaggregation levels.

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

At the global level, there are 13 indicators for evaluating Goal 2. All indicators are considered relevant for the Republic of Belarus. 13 indicators have been identified for monitoring at the national level. In the process of nationalization and adaptation to the national context, 12 indicators correspond to the global list, and 1 indicator is a proxy.

Targets	Global indicators	National indicators	
8	13	13 including:	
		12 (match the global list)	1 (proxy)

Data are available for 4 indicators out of 13 national indicators for monitoring Goal 2.

Data from international organizations. As for indicators *2.1.1 — Prevalence of undernourishment, — 2.1.2 — Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), — 2.a.1 — The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures, —* and *2.c.1 — Indicator of food price anomalies —* the data are calculated by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

As 5 **unavailable** indicators are concerned, the following needs to be done:

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

In 2018, the State Statistical Reporting is planned to get the 1-Children data for the indicator (by the Ministry of Health): The Pediatrics Report. The deadline for getting the data is 2019.

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)

In 2018, the State Statistical Reporting is planned to get the 1-Children data for the indicator (by the Ministry of Health): The Pediatrics Report. The deadline for getting the data is 2019.

2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

There is no global level methodology (Tier III indicator). Once the methodology is developed, the indicator will be defined at the national level.

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

This calculation is planned to be made in line with the international methodology in 2019.

2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies

It is planned to track the indicator after the accession of the Republic of Belarus to the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Data collection for the Goal 2 indicators will be in line with Annex 3 in terms of deadlines and disaggregation levels.

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

At the global level, there are 27 indicators for evaluating Goal 3. All indicators are considered relevant for the Republic of Belarus. 27 indicators have been identified for monitoring at the national level. In the process of nationalization and adaptation to the national context, 24 indicators correspond to the global list, and 3 indicators are proxies.

Targets	Global indicators	National indicators	
13	27	27 including:	
		24 (match the global list)	3 (proxy)

Data are available for 23 indicators out of 27 national indicators for monitoring Goal 3, including **partially available data for 1 indicator**. Namely:

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

According to the international methodology, the main populations are: men having sex with men, sex workers, people who inject drugs, transsexuals, prisoners. Considering hiddenness of the groups (people do not identify their association with any of the groups), there is no way to identify new cases of diseases in these populations. The Ministry of Health plans to study international practices on how to get such data.

Data of international organizations. For indicator *3.b.2 Total net development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors*, data are calculated by OECD.

As **3 unavailable** indicators are concerned (methodologies for these indicators are to be delivered by the Ministry of Health), the following needs to be done:

3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)

According to the international methodology, this indicator is calculated on the basis of 4 indicators. Each indicator consists of 4 sub-indicators. The country lacks 2 sub-indicators (hypertension prevalence among adults 18 years old and older, and percentage of women aged 30-49 years who report ever having been screened for cervical cancer) out of 16. Currently, work is under way to adapt the international methodology at the national level and to start monitoring to measure the missing indicators, and to make an experimental calculation of the indicator.

3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

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)

To calculate indicators 3.9.1 and 3.9.2, the WHO methodology is being adapted at the national level. The indicators are planned to be introduced and calculated in 2019.

Data collection for the Goal 3 indicators will be in line with Annex 3 in terms of deadlines and disaggregation levels.

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

At the global level, there are 11 indicators for evaluating Goal 4. All indicators are considered relevant for the Republic of Belarus. 11 indicators have been identified for monitoring at the national level. In the process of nationalization and adaptation to the national context 8 indicators correspond to the global list, and 3 indicators are proxies.

Targets	Global indicators	National indicators	
10	11	11 including:	
		8 (match the global list)	3 (proxy)

Data are available for 5 indicators out of 11 national indicators for monitoring Goal 4, including **partially available data for 1 indicator**. Namely:

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

Indicator 4.5.1 is derived from the individual indicators of Goal 4 (4.1.1, 4.2.1.1, 4.2.2, 4.3.1, 4.4.1, 4.6.1.1, 4.c.1). Currently, Parity indices can be calculated through indicators 4.2.1.1, 4.6.1.1 and 4.c.1. It will be possible to calculate Parity indices by using the remaining four indicators after the corresponding inaccessible data become available.

Data from international organizations. As for indicator *4.b.1 — Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study —* the data are calculated by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

As 5 **unavailable** indicators are concerned, the following needs to be done:

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

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

Indicators 4.1.1 and 4.2.2 can be calculated based on the MICS, which is an international household survey program developed by UNICEF.

MICS 6 will be held in the Republic of Belarus in 2018-2019; this is stipulated in the Action Plan for the State Statistics Development Strategy of the Republic of Belarus until 2022. These indicators will be calculated in 2019.

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

The indicator will be calculated using the data of the household sample survey organized to study employment issues in 2019 according to the Action Plan under the State Statistics Development Strategy of the Republic of Belarus until 2022. To get this indicator, the template of the 4-t (employment) state statistical survey — *"The questionnaire on employment in the survey week"* — has included Question 8: "Have you been trained since the beginning of the report year?"

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

This indicator can be calculated based on the living standards household sample survey starting from the 2018 survey results. To get this indicator, the template of the 1-dx (ICT) state statistical survey — *"The questionnaire on household access to ICT"* — will be amended accordingly.

4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

This is a Tier III indicator; there is no global methodology; this is the competence of the Ministry of Education. This indicator can be monitored after the international methodology is developed and adapted at the national level, and it shall mainstream global citizenship education and education for sustainable development in curricula at all levels of education, teacher education, and student assessment.

Data collection for the Goal 4 indicators will be in line with Annex 3 in terms of deadlines and disaggregation levels.

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

At the global level, there are 14 indicators for evaluating Goal 5, and 13 of them are considered relevant for the Republic of Belarus. 13 indicators have been considered relevant for the Republic of Belarus. For monitoring at the national level, 14 indicators have been identified, including 5 non-statistical indicators. In the process of nationalization and adaptation to the

national context, 6 indicator corresponds to the global list, and 8 indicators are proxies.

Targets	Global indicators	National indicators	
9	14	14 including:	
		6 (match the global list)	8 (proxy)

Data are available for 12 indicators out of 14 national indicators for monitoring Goal 5, including **partially available data for 1 indicator**. Namely:

5.a.1 (a) 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

This indicator can be calculated based on the data of the agricultural census collected under the population census in 2019.

As 2 **unavailable** indicators are concerned, the following needs to be done:

5.6.2.1 Adoption and implementation of 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

There is no global level methodology (Tier III indicator). Once the methodology is developed, the indicator will be defined at the national level.

5.c.1.1 Systems adopted and implemented to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

Currently, it is considered to adapt the international methodology to the national context.

Data collection for the Goal 5 indicators will be in line with Annex 3 in terms of deadlines and disaggregation levels.

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

At the global level, there are 11 indicators for evaluating Goal 6. All indicators are considered relevant for the Republic of Belarus. 11 indicators have been identified for monitoring at the national level. In the process of nationalization and adaptation to the national context 3 indicators correspond to the global list, and 8 indicators are proxies.

Targets	Global indicators	National indicators	
8	11	11 including:	
		3 (match the global list)	8 (proxy)

Out of 11 national indicators for monitoring Goal 6, data are available for 10 indicators.

Data from international organizations. For indicator 6.a.1 *Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan*, data are calculated by WHO, UNEP and OECD.

Data collection will be in line with Annex 3 in terms of deadlines and disaggregation levels.

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

At the global level, there are 6 indicators for evaluating Goal 7. 5 indicators are considered relevant for the Republic of Belarus. 5 indicators have been identified for monitoring at the national level. In the process of nationalization and adaptation to the national context, 2 indicators correspond to the global list, and 3 indicators are proxies.

Targets	Global indicators	National indicators	
5	6	5 including:	
		2 (match the global list)	3 (proxy)

Data are available for 4 indicators out of 5 national indicators for monitoring Goal 7.

As 1 **unavailable** indicator is concerned, the following needs to be done:
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

This indicator can be calculated based on the MICS data, which is an international household survey program developed by UNICEF.

MICS 6 will be held in the Republic of Belarus in 2018-2019; this is stipulated in the Action Plan for the State Statistics Development Strategy of the Republic of Belarus until 2022.

This indicator will be calculated in 2019.

Data collection for the Goal 7 indicators will be in line with Annex 3 in terms of deadlines and disaggregation levels.

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

At the global level, there are 17 indicators for evaluating Goal 8. All indicators are considered relevant for the Republic of Belarus. For monitoring at the national level, 18 indicators have been identified, including 1 non-statistical indicator. In the process of nationalization and adaptation to the national context, 13 indicators correspond to the global list, 4 indicators are proxies, and 1 indicator is additional.

Targets	Global indicators	National indicators		
12	17	18 including:		
		13 (match the global list)	4 (proxy)	1 (additional)

Data are available for 13 indicators out of 18 national indicators for monitoring Goal 8, including **partially available data for 2 indicators**. Namely:

8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities

There is no disaggregation by age or disability. Disaggregation by age is planned to be received starting from the data from October 2019. It is not feasible to develop disaggregation by disability, since the number of person with disabilities among the employed is only 1-2 percent, and the sample will be insufficient to obtain representative data for this group.

8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status

This indicator has no disaggregation by migration status. Taking into account that only 1.2 percent of the employed are not citizens of the Republic of Belarus, and the frequency rates of occupational injuries constantly decrease, disaggregation by migration status is irrelevant.

Data from international organizations. As for indicators *8.4.1 — Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP — and8.4.2 — Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP —* the data are calculated by the United Nations Environmental Programme

(UNEP). As for indicator *8.a.1 — Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements —* the data are calculated by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

As 2 **unavailable** indicators are concerned, the following needs to be done:

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

In 2018, the Republic of Belarus will introduce the Tourism Satellite Account (hereinafter, TSA), and the 1-6 TSA matrixes will have to be filled for 2016, which will allow for determining the direct contribution of the tourism sector to the Gross Domestic Product of the Republic of Belarus in 2016.

8.9.2.1 Proportion of employed in tourism in total employment

In 2018, the 7 TSA matrix template will be adapted to the national context, and it will be filled with statistical data, which will determine the number persons employed in the tourism sector in 2016, and, correspondingly, the number of the employed in the tourism sector as a proportion of the total employment in 2016.

Data collection for the Goal 8 indicators will be in line with Annex 3 in terms of deadlines and disaggregation levels.

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

At the global level, there are 12 indicators for evaluating Goal 9. All indicators are considered relevant for the Republic of Belarus. 13 indicators have been identified for monitoring at the national level. In the process of nationalization and adaptation to the national context, 10 indicators correspond to the global list, 2 indicators are proxies, and 1 is an additional indicator.

Targets	Global indicators	National indicators		
8	12	13 including:		
		10 (match the global list)	2 (proxy)	1 (additional)

Data are available for 12 indicators out of 13 national indicators for monitoring Goal 9.

Data from international organizations. As for indicator *9.a.1 — Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure—* the data are calculated by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Data collection for the Goal 9 indicators will be in line with Annex 3 in terms of deadlines and disaggregation levels.

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

At the global level, there are 11 indicators for evaluating Goal 10, and 10 of them are considered relevant for the Republic of Belarus. 10 indicators have been identified for monitoring at the national level. In the process of nationalization and adaptation to the national context, 6 indicator corresponds to the global list, and 4 indicators are proxies.

Targets	Global indicators	National indicators	
10	11	10 including:	
		6 (match the global list)	4 (proxy)

Data are available for 6 indicators out of 10 national indicators for monitoring Goal 10.

Data from international organizations. As for indicator *10.6.1 — Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations—* the data are calculated by the Financing for Development Office (FFDO) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA).

As 3 **unavailable** indicators are concerned, the following needs to be done:

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

This indicator can be calculated based on the MICS data, which is an international household survey program developed by UNICEF.

MICS 6 will be held in the Republic of Belarus in 2018-2019; this is stipulated in the Action Plan for the State Statistics Development Strategy of the Republic of Belarus until 2022.

This indicator will be calculated in 2019.

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

There is no global level methodology (Tier III indicator). Once the methodology is developed, the indicator will be defined at the national level.

10.a.1.1 Proportion of commodity items of the least developed and developing countries, to which zero tariffs are applied if imported into the Republic of Belarus

The indicator evaluation methodology and its calculation are scheduled for 2018.

Data collection for the Goal 10 indicators will be in line with Annex 3 in terms of deadlines and disaggregation levels.

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

At the global level, there are 15 indicators for evaluating Goal 11. All indicators are considered relevant for the Republic of Belarus. For monitoring at the national level, 19 indicators have been identified, including 1 non-statistical indicator. In the process of nationalization and adaptation to the national context, 6 indicators correspond to the global list, and 13 indicators are proxies.

Targets	Global indicators	National indicators	
10	15	19 including:	
		6 (match the global list)	13 (proxy)

Data are available for 17 indicators out of 19 national indicators for monitoring Goal 11, including **partially available data for 1 indicator**. Namely:

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

The indicator can be calculated on the basis of the data from the modular survey held every third year under the living standards household sample survey. The lacking disaggregation by disability status will be available once the 2019 data are processed.

As 2 **unavailable** indicators are concerned, the following needs to be done:

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

The duty-holder responsible for the indicator has not been designated due to lacking global level methodology (Tier III 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

The duty-holder responsible for the indicator has not been designated due to lacking global level methodology (Tier III indicator).

Data collection for the Goal 11 indicators will be in line with Annex 3 in terms of deadlines and disaggregation levels.

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

At the global level, there are 13 indicators for evaluating Goal 12. 12 indicators are considered relevant for the Republic of Belarus. For monitoring at the national level, 17 indicators have been identified, including 4 non-statistical indicators. In the process of nationalization and adaptation to the national context, 5 indicators correspond to the global list, and 12 indicators are proxies.

Targets	Global indicators	National indicators	
11	13	17 including:	
		5 (match the global list)	12 (proxy)

Data are available for 12 indicators out of 17 national indicators for monitoring Goal 12.

Data from international organizations. In terms of indicators *12.2.1 — Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP — and 12.2.2 — Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP —* the data are calculated by the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP). As for indicator *12.3.1 — Global food loss index —* the data are calculated by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

As 2 **unavailable** indicators are concerned, the following needs to be done:

12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports

There is no global level methodology (Tier III indicator). Once the methodology is developed, the indicator will be defined at the national level.

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

This is a Tier III indicator; there is no global methodology; this is the competence of the Ministry of Education. This indicator can be monitored after the international methodology is developed and adapted at the national level, and it shall mainstream global citizenship education and education for sustainable development in curricula at all levels of education, teacher education, and student assessment.

Data collection for the Goal 12 indicators will be in line with Annex 3 in terms of deadlines and disaggregation levels.

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

At the global level, there are 8 indicators for evaluating Goal 13. 6 indicators are considered relevant for the Republic of Belarus. For monitoring at the national level, 8 indicators have been identified, including 4 non-statistical indicators. In the process of nationalization and adaptation to the national context, 1 indicator corresponds to the global list, and 7 indicators are proxies.

Targets	Global indicators	National indicators	
5	8	8 including:	
		1 (matches the global list)	7 (proxy)

Data are available for 7 indicators out of 8 national indicators for monitoring Goal 13.

As 1 **unavailable** indicator is concerned, the following needs to be done:

13.3.1.1 Integrated climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula

This is a Tier III indicator; there is no global methodology; this is the competence of the Ministry of Education. This indicator can be monitored after the international methodology is developed and adapted at the national level, and after mainstreaming climate change, adaptation and early warning in curricula of primary, secondary schools and higher education.

Data collection for the Goal 13 indicators will be in line with Annex 3 in terms of deadlines and disaggregation levels.

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

At the global level, there are 10 indicators for evaluating Goal 14. 2 indicators are considered relevant for the Republic of Belarus.

Targets	Global indicators	National indicators	
10	10	2 including:	
		2 (match the global list)	–

2 unavailable indicators have been identified for monitoring at the national level, and the following needs to be done as far as these indicators are concerned:

14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

There is no global level methodology (Tier III indicator). Once the methodology is developed, the indicator will be defined at the national level.

14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries

There is no global level methodology (Tier III indicator). Once the methodology is developed, the indicator will be defined at the national level.

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

At the global level, there are 14 indicators for evaluating Goal 15. 12 indicators have been considered relevant for the Republic of Belarus. For monitoring at the national level, 16 indicators have been identified, including 2 non-statistical indicators. In the process of nationalization and adaptation to the national context, 2 indicators correspond to the global list, and 14 indicators are proxies.

Targets	Global indicators	National indicators	
12	14	16 including:	
		2 (match the global list)	14 (proxy)

Data are available for 15 indicators out of 16 national indicators for monitoring Goal 15.

As 1 **unavailable** indicator is concerned, the following needs to be done:
15.6.1.1 Adopted and implemented complexes of legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
It is planned to study the available information sources and to calculate the indicator in 2019.

Data collection for the Goal 15 indicators will be in line with Annex 3 in terms of deadlines and disaggregation levels.

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

At the global level, there are 23 indicators for evaluating Goal 16. All indicators are considered relevant for the Republic of Belarus. For monitoring at the national level, 23 indicators have been identified, including 3 non-statistical indicators. In the process of nationalization and adaptation to the national context, 16 indicators correspond to the global list, 7 indicators are proxies.

Targets	Global indicators	National indicators	
12	23	23 including:	
		16 (match the global list)	7 (proxy)

Data are available for 13 indicators out of 23 national indicators for monitoring Goal 16.

Data from international organizations. As for 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 —* the data are calculated by

the World Bank. As for indicator *16.a.1 — Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles —* the data are calculated by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

As 8 **unavailable** indicators are concerned, the following needs to be done:

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

This indicator can be calculated based on the MICS data, which is an international household survey program developed by UNICEF.

MICS 6 will be held in the Republic of Belarus in 2018-2019; this is stipulated in the Action Plan for the State Statistics Development Strategy of the Republic of Belarus until 2022.

This indicator will be calculated in 2019.

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

To monitor this indicator, it will be considered to conduct a special survey of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Police) and to include the indicator into MICS 6 that will take place in 2018-2019.

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

This indicator can be calculated based on the MICS data, which is an international household survey program developed by UNICEF.

MICS 6 will be held in the Republic of Belarus in 2018-2019; this is stipulated in the Action Plan for the State Statistics Development Strategy of the Republic of Belarus until 2022. This indicator will be calculated in 2019.

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

At the global level, there is no methodology (Tier III indicator), as well as there is no definition of *"illicit financial flows"*, which makes it impossible to determine approaches for calculating the 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

Currently, it is considered to adapt the international methodology to the national context.

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

The duty-holder responsible for the indicator has not been designated due to lacking global level methodology (Tier III indicator).

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

The duty-holder responsible for the indicator has not been designated due to lacking global level methodology (Tier III 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

This indicator can be calculated based on the MICS data, which is an international household survey program developed by UNICEF.

MICS 6 will be held in the Republic of Belarus in 2018-2019; this is stipulated in the Action Plan for the State Statistics Development Strategy of the Republic of Belarus until 2022. The indicator will be calculated in 2019.

Data collection for the Goal 16 indicators will be in line with Annex 3 in terms of deadlines and disaggregation levels.

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

At the global level, there are 25 indicators for evaluating Goal 17. 23 indicators have been considered relevant for the Republic of Belarus. For monitoring at the national level, 23 indicators have been identified, including 7 non-statistical indicators. In the process of nationalization and adaptation to the national context, 11 indicators correspond to the global list, and 12 indicators are proxies.

Targets	Global indicators	National indicators	
19	25	23 including:	
		11 (match the global list)	12 (proxy)

Data are available for 16 indicators out of 23 national indicators for monitoring Goal 17.

Data from international organizations. As for indicator *17.9.1 — Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries* — the data are calculated by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). As for indicators *17.15.1 — Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation —* and *17.16.1 — Number of countries reporting*

progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals — the data are calculated by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

As 4 **unavailable** indicators are concerned, the following needs to be done:

17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

There is no global level methodology (Tier III indicator). Once the methodology is developed, the indicator will be defined at the national level.

17.10.1.1 Average import tariffs in the Republic of Belarus

The indicator evaluation methodology and its calculation is scheduled for 2018.

17.12.1.1 Average import tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States in the Republic of Belarus

The indicator evaluation methodology and its calculation is scheduled for 2018.

17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

There is no global level methodology (Tier III indicator). Once the methodology is developed, the indicator will be defined at the national level.

Data collection for the Goal 17 indicators will be in line with Annex 3 in terms of deadlines and disaggregation levels.

V. Communications

1. The National Reporting Platform on SDGs

Systematic SDG indicator reporting is necessary to ensure efficient 2030 Agenda monitoring, and it is a part of the communication strategy.

For this purpose, Belstat will have developed and commissioned the National Reporting Platform on SDGs (hereinafter, NRP) by late 2018.

The NRP is designed to automate setting up and maintaining the information resource on the SDG indicators and ensuring access to it by both local and international users. The main functions of the NRP are:
- data collection;
- data processing;
- dissemination of data and metadata;
- data storage;
- data protection.

The NRP shall meet the following requirements consistent with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and the 2030 Agenda:
- ✓ *comparability:* The NRP shall provide the data prepared in accordance with the internationally agreed metadata;
- ✓ *transparency:* The NRP shall support hosting of appropriate metadata and other reference information on limitations of the basic statistical data. Such information shall include description of all cases of data revision (who and why revised the data);
- ✓ *timeliness:* The NRP shall enable to provide information on the SDG indicators as they are received from the public authorities (organizations) responsible for generating the SDG indicators (i.e., on a continuous basis). If the provided information has not been aligned with the standards for international comparability, this shall be clearly indicated in the platform;
- ✓ *availability:* The NRP shall ensure public access to the collected indicators.

The NRP will contribute to the following outcomes:
- ➢ to increase awareness of a wide range of users and to involve civil society in sustainable development issues also to improve the national system for monitoring the SDG indicators;
- ➢ to provide up-to-date information to the National Coordinator, the Government and public administration bodies for planning and implementing sustainable development in the Republic of Belarus,

and to monitor progress in achieving international commitments and national priorities of the Republic of Belarus;

➢ to create an information resource for generating national SDG progress reports on implementation of the SDGs in the Republic of Belarus;

➢ to facilitate the efforts of international organizations focused on collection, integration and analysis of data to present the SDG reporting at the global and regional levels, including informing the UN on implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

2. *A thematic heading on the SDGs*

The official website of Belstat has a **special thematic section** on the Sustainable Development Goals (http://www.belstat.gov.by/ofitsialnaya-statistika/SDG/).

This section was launched in August 2017. It contains the national and global lists of the SDG indicators, the developed documents on sustainable development, links to similar headings and documents posted on the websites of international organizations; it has a **feedback** mechanism for elaborating proposals on the sustainable development indicators.

This section on the SDGs provides references to the available metadata on the website of the UN Statistics Division for each global list indicator. In addition, metadata has been developed and posted on the national list indicators.

In order to draw public attention to sustainable development issues, the homepage of the official Belstat website has the SDG banner posted on it.

The information in this section is available in the Russian and the English versions of the website.

3. *Data flows*

Belstat coordinates the SDG data reporting in the country.

To coordinate the procedure for submitting data on the SDG indicators with the public authorities (organizations), Belstat concludes or amends Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) on information exchange between Belstat and originators of data on the SDG indicators.

The Belstat's enterprise document management system has a database of 34 effective MoUs concluded with public authorities (organizations). Since it is necessary to get data on the SDG indicators, Belstat is under way to update 17 MoUs.

The MoUs stipulates that the information shall be provided in the following structure:

- SDG indicator description;
- information type and format;
- update frequency;
- submission deadline;
- transfer method;
- name of the Belstat branch to receive data;
- dutyholder responsible for preparing the data.

Once the NRP is operational, the type, format and transfer method will be changed.

Belstat will publish all national SDG data through the National SDG Reporting Platform (NRP), and any interested user will be able to "extract" data from there.

If any public authorities (organizations) responsible for data origination share the SDG indicator data directly with any international organizations responsible for preparing specific indicators, Belstat shall be informed of such data flows to ensure consistency between such data and the official statistics.

4. Custodian agencies

For each SDG indicator at the international level, a specific **custodian agency** is assigned.

An international organization is a custodian agency if:

- the organization has a mandate for global monitoring of some indicator or if the organization has created mechanisms for countries to report such data;

- the organization does not have an explicit right to implement the intergovernmental process, but it has a well-established mechanism for providing global data, and the mechanism has been recognized by member states, and it has a clearly defined analogue in the government institutions of countries.

Purposes of the custodian agency:

- to generate comparable international statistical series of data, to calculate global and regional aggregates, and to provide them together with metadata to the UN Statistics Division;
- to draft the Annual Global Progress Report; and
- to coordinate the development of indicators, in particular, for Tier III, jointly with national statistical systems, other international institutions and stakeholders.

Belstat collaborates actively with custodian agencies, participates in reviewing the data and metadata prepared by these agencies, also as part of the IAEG-SDGs membership, and provides commentary.

In order to improve the quality of administrative data used for SDG monitoring, Belstat plans to develop methodological approaches to assess the quality of data drawn from administrative sources.

Data Flow Chart
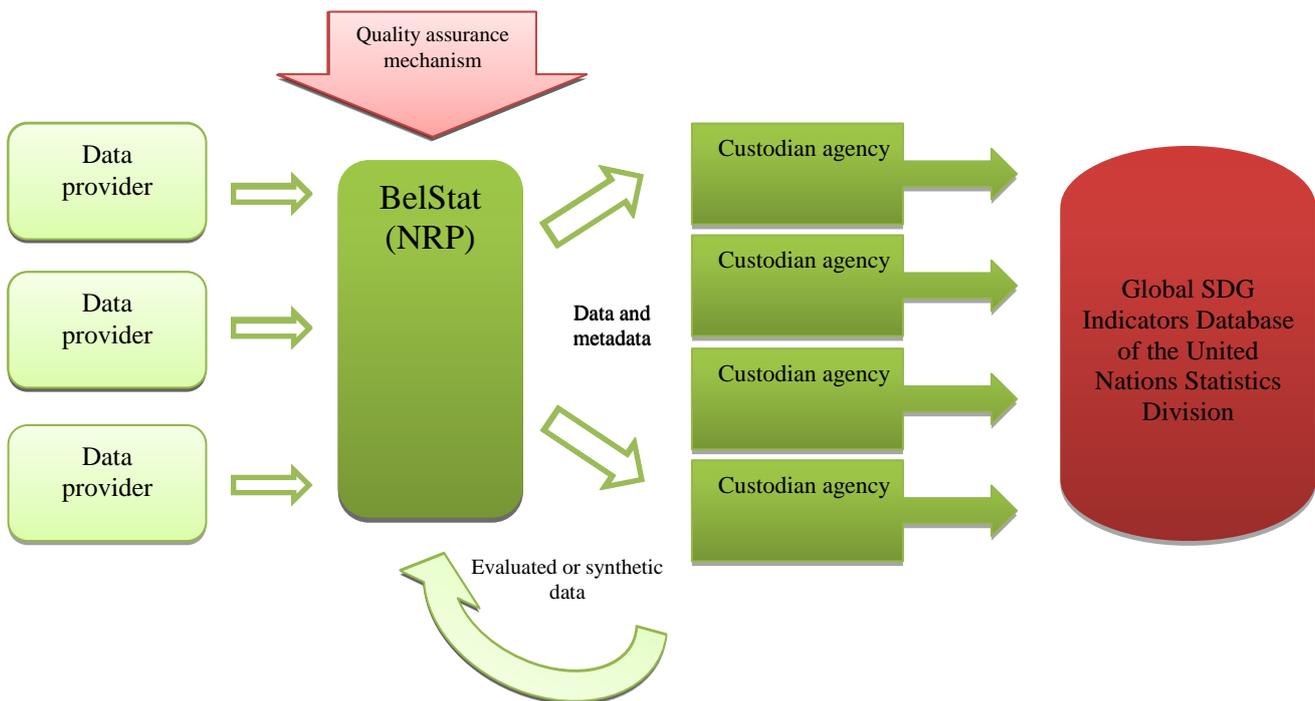
Thus, data on the SDG indicators will be available both at the NRP and in the databases of international organizations, and specialized agencies. It is necessary to ensure data consistency, if possible. Nevertheless, practice will reveal differences due to application of various methodologies, correction of data by international organizations to ensure international comparability of data, different update frequencies, etc. Such differences shall be noted in metadata.

VI. Statistical capacity building

1. State Statistics Development Strategy

Statistical capacity building in relation to the SDG is one of the tasks included in the State Statistics Development Strategy of the Republic of Belarus until 2022 developed by Belstat jointly with state organizations authorized to maintain state statistics in order to define development priorities of the state statistics.

Evaluation results of the work done will be measured by target indicators.

The indicator titled "*Number of global indicators generated to monitor the SDG progress*" is used as a target indicator for statistical capacity building in relation to the SDGs; this indicator corresponds to 17.18.1, a global level indicator.

The Target Indicator of the State Statistics Development Strategy of the Republic of Belarus until 2022

Target indicator	Years				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of global indicators generated to monitor the SDG progress, pcs	71	87	90	91	93

It is planned to generate data on 93 global SDG indicators by 2022. At that, Belstat will be a data originator for 63 percent of the indicators.

Capacity-building for statistical development is an ongoing process to identify common capacity-building needs that can be satisfied through cooperation and communications, and through developing an action plan for the indicators that can be prepared in a short-, medium- and long-term perspective.

2. Key challenges

One of the main challenges in nationalization of the indicators is a lacking methodology for calculating global indicators. For this reason, some indicators from the national list are currently unavailable, and some of them have proxy indicators. In addition, there are complex indicators that actually

consist of several indicators; therefore, such indicators have been broken down into separate indicators at the national level.

Main challenges are related to application of an adequate methodology, data coverage, availability, accessibility and accuracy of the information received. Thus, the key challenges identified in the process of nationalizing the SDG are as follows:

●Data availability and gaps

Some SDG indicators do not have data available or there are data gaps because of lacking primary data or data are not collected regularly, and there is no certainty in the next round of data collection, which does not ensure continuity and limits monitoring of the SDG progress. At the same time, dynamic series since 2015 satisfy minimum international requirements for reporting the SDG indicators.

●Data quality

To monitor the SDG indicators, responsible data providers shall ensure that quality information is provided; this especially concerns the institutions that are not originators of official statistical information and use informal data sources.

●Lack of metadata

An important condition for data providing is the availability of clear definitions and metadata both for global and national SDG indicators.

●Defining a responsible data provider

As some national SDG indicators are concerned, it is impossible to identify a responsible data provider; this especially applies to quality indicators and sub-indicators, which require the data possessed by various institutions. Data providers for some indicators are international organizations (IBRD, FAO, UNEP, etc.). Therefore, they are responsible for producing the data.

●Data disaggregation

The 2030 Agenda emphasizes data disaggregation, "leaving no one behind."

Ensuring the necessary disaggregation of data can be associated with many challenges: the risk of disclosing confidential information, legal and political constraints, feasibility, lack of methodological guidance.

●Partner Network

To effectively report on sustainable development progress, it is necessary to define the role of every entity responsible for preparing and monitoring the SDG indicators. At that, it is important to avoid duplication and reduce the burden of reporting.

Development of the SDG indicators at the national level implies additional efforts to be taken by all stakeholders both in terms of ensuring

availability of the lacking indicators and in terms of continuity of the data collection processes. In this regard, it is very important to ensure interaction among all stakeholders of the established partner network.

3. Nationalization and localization of the SDGs

To measure sustainable development progress, responsible public authorities (organizations) shall ensure *nationalization* of all sustainable development indicators through their integration into national, sectoral and regional strategies, programs and development plans that determine the work of the Government, national and local authorities, and define thresholds of the targets for measuring the SDG progress.

Using the information provided by public authorities (organizations) on the nationalization of the SDG list, Belstat analyzed the degree of integration of national indicators in the effective strategic documents in November-December 2017. The assessment revealed that about 36 percent of the indicators shortlisted for monitoring had been nationalized partially or fully.

Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals presupposes their transformation *at the regional level*.

The developed national indicators system for monitoring the SDGs ensures — to a large extent — their disaggregation down to the oblast (province) level at least; however, it can neglect some development priorities of specific oblasts.

In 2018, the state statistics authorities together with the members of the Sustainable Development Council and local authorities will start developing regional systems of indicators for sustainable development monitoring.

Such an approach should localize sustainable development indicators for subsequent monitoring of the sustainable development progress of oblasts.

Global SDG indicators considered irrelevant
for the Republic of Belarus

Indicator	Justification of irrelevance
1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes	"Poverty" is not defined in the national legislation; this phenomenon does not exist in the country
5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	This indicator is relevant for countries where there are customs to make such mutilations/cuttings
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	This indicator is relevant for the developing countries included in the list of the international financial assistance beneficiaries formed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). The Republic of Belarus is not in the list
10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	The indicator is considered irrelevant for the country, since there are no national remittance systems in the Republic of Belarus that operate globally. Banks operating in the Republic of Belarus are members of international systems owned by non-residents. Banks operating in the Republic of Belarus charge remittance fees in accordance with the tariffs set by the owners of the international money transfer system. According to the concluded contract (agreements), the banks registered in the Republic of Belarus may not change the size of the remittance fees established in the international money transfer system
12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies	The Republic of Belarus is not among the countries that provide support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies
13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment	The Republic of Belarus is not among such countries
13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including	The Republic of Belarus is not among such countries

focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	
14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	The Republic of Belarus is landlocked
14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed through ecosystem approaches	The Republic of Belarus does not have national exclusive economic zones
14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	The Republic of Belarus is landlocked
14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	The indicator is deemed irrelevant for the country as, according to the proposed metadata, it monitors the stocks of marine fisheries, and the Republic of Belarus is landlocked
14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	The Republic of Belarus is landlocked
14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	The Republic of Belarus is landlocked
14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	The Republic of Belarus is landlocked
14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting in the field of 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	The Republic of Belarus is landlocked
15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	There are no mountain ecosystems in the Republic of Belarus
15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	There are no mountain ecosystems in the Republic of Belarus
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)	According to the Classification of the OECD Development Assistance Committee, the Republic of Belarus is a beneficiary of the Official Development Assistance (ODA), and it shall not provide assistance to developing and least developed countries
17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	The Republic of Belarus does not partake in this initiative

Originators of data on the SDG indicators

Public authority (organization), structural unit of Belstat	Number of the SDG indicators	List of the SDG indicators to be originated by the public authority (organization)	List of the SDG indicators to be co-originated by the public authority (organization)
National Statistical Committee	101		
Main Directorate for Living Standards Statistics and Household Surveys	28	1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.2.2.1, 1.2.2.2, 1.4.1.1, 1.4.1.2, 3.1.2, 3.7.1, 3.8.2, 3.a.1.1, 4.2.1.1, 4.4.1, 5.2.1.1, 5.3.1, 5.4.1, 5.6.1.1, 5.b.1, 6.1.1, 6.2.1.1, 7.1.2, 8.7.1, 10.1.1, 10.2.1, 10.3.1, 11.2.1, 16.1.4, 16.2.1.1, 17.8.1	
Main Directorate of Demographic Statistics and Population Censuses	11	3.1.1, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.4.1, 3.4.2, 3.7.2, 3.9.3, 11.1.1.1, 11.1.1.2, 16.9.1, 17.19.2.1	
Main Directorate of Labor Statistics	10	5.5.1, 5.5.2, 8.3.1, 8.5.1, 8.5.1.1, 8.5.2, 8.6.1, 8.8.1, 9.2.2, 16.7.1.1	
Directorate of Transport and ICT Statistics	1	9.1.2	
Main Directorate of Statistics of Foreign Trade, Special Economic Zones and Balance of Commodities	3	10.a.1.1, 12.b.1.2, 17.11.1.1	
Directorate of International Cooperation and Statistical Communications	1	17.18.1	
Main Directorate of Agriculture and Environment Statistics	16	1.4.2, 1.5.2.1, 2.3.1, 2.3.2.1, 6.3.1.1, 6.4.1.1, 6.4.2.1, 9.4.1, 11.5.2.1, 11.6.1.1, 11.6.2.1, 12.4.2.1, 12.4.2.2, 12.4.2.3, 12.4.2.4, 12.4.2.5	
Main Directorate of Financial and Organizational Provisions	1	17.19.1	
Main Directorate of National Accounts	5	8.1.1, 8.2.1, 9.2.1, 10.4.1, 17.13.1	17.3.2.1

Main Directorate of Enterprise Statistics	7	7.2.1.1, 7.3.1.1, 9.3.1, 9.3.2, 9.5.1, 9.5.2.1, 9.b.1	
Main Directorate for Coordination and Development of the Statistical System	2	17.18.2.1, 17.18.3.1	
Main Directorate of Services and Domestic Trade Statistics	13	3.5.2.1, 3.6.1, 4.1.1, 4.2.2, 4.3.1, 4.5.1, 4.6.1.1, 8.9.1, 8.9.2.1, 11.4.1.1, 16.2.3, 16.3.1, 16.b.1	
Main Directorate of Investment and Construction Statistics	3	7.b.1.1, 11.3.1.1, 11.c.1.1	
Main Directorate of Finance Statistics			17.3.1.1
Ministry of Health	17	2.2.1, 2.2.2, 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.3.3, 3.3.4, 3.3.5, 3.5.1.1, 3.8.1, 3.9.1, 3.9.2, 3.b.1, 3.b.3, 3.c.1, 3.d.1, 5.6.2.1, 6.b.1	6.a.1
Ministry of Labor and Social Protection	16	1.3.1.1, 1.3.1.2, 1.3.1.3, 1.3.1.4, 1.b.1.1, 1.b.1.2, 1.b.1.3, 1.b.1.4, 1.b.1.5, 1.b.1.6, 5.1.1.1, 5.1.1.2, 5.c.1.1, 8.8.2.1, 8.b.1, 10.7.1	
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	16	6.3.2.1, 6.5.1.1, 6.5.2.1, 12.1.1.1, 12.4.1.1, 12.6.1, 13.2.1.1, 13.3.2.1, 15.1.2.1, 15.6.1.1, 15.7.1.1, 15.8.1.1, 15.9.1.1, 15.a.1.1, 15.b.1.1, 15.c.1.1	6.3.1.1, 6.4.1.1, 6.4.2.1, 6.6.1.1, 6.a.1, 9.4.1, 11.6.2.1, 12.4.2.1, 12.4.2.2, 12.4.2.3, 12.4.2.4, 12.4.2.5, 12.5.1.1, 17.7.1
Ministry of Emergencies	15	1.5.1.1, 1.5.1.2, 1.5.1.3, 1.5.3.1, 1.5.4, 11.5.1.1,11.5.1.2, 11.5.1.3, 11.b.1.1, 11.b.2, 13.1.1.1, 13.1.1.2, 13.1.1.3, 13.1.2.1, 13.1.3	
Ministry of Internal Affairs (Police)	9	5.2.2.1, 10.7.2.1, 16.1.1, 16.1.2.1, 16.1.3.1, 16.2.2, 16.3.2, 16.4.2.1, 16.10.1	3.6.1
Ministry of Finance	7	1.a.2.1, 1.a.3.1, 12.c.1.1, 16.6.1, 17.1.1.1, 17.1.2, 17.7.1	2.b.1, 6.a.1, 15.8.1.1, 15.a.1.1, 15.b.1.1, 17.3.1.1
National Bank	6	8.10.1.1, 8.10.2.1, 10.5.1.1, 10.b.1.1, 17.3.2.1, 17.4.1.1	
Ministry of Education	5	4.7.1, 4.a.1.1, 4.c.1, 12.8.1, 13.3.1.1	5.6.2.1
Ministry of Forestry	5	15.1.1, 15.2.1.1, 15.2.1.2, 15.2.1.3, 15.2.1.4	
National Academy of	4	2.5.1, 15.3.1, 15.5.1.1,	2.4.1, 2.5.2,

Sciences of Belarus		15.5.1.2	15.6.1.1, 15.8.1.1
Ministry of Agriculture and Food	4	2.4.1, 2.5.2, 2.a.2, 2.b.1	2.5.1
Ministry of Economy	3	17.3.1.1, 17.14.1.1, 17.17.1.1	2.a.2, 2.b.1, 6.a.1, 12.1.1.1, 15.a.1.1, 15.b.1.1, 17.7.1
State Property Committee	3	5.a.1, 5.a.2.1, 6.6.1.1	1.4.2, 15.3.1
State Customs Committee	2	17.10.1.1, 17.12.1.1	10.a.1.1, 15.7.1.1, 15.c.1.1
Ministry of Architecture and Construction	2	11.3.2, 11.a.1	
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2	11.4.1.2, 16.8.1.1	10.7.2.1
Ministry of Communication and Informatization	2	9.c.1, 17.6.2	
Ministry of Transport and Communications	2	9.1.1.1, 9.1.3.1	9.1.2
Ministry of Housing and Utilities	1	12.5.1.1	11.6.1.1
State Control Committee	1	16.4.1	
State Science and Technology Committee	1	17.6.1	
Ministry of Antimonopoly Regulation and Trade	1	12.7.1.1	
Ministry of Information	1	16.10.2.1	
Ministry of Sport	1	12.b.1.1	
Ministry of Energy	1	7.1.1	
Duty holder not defined	7	11.7.1, 11.7.2, 14.6.1, 14.b.1, 16.5.1, 16.6.2, 16.7.2	
International organizations	20	2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.a.1, 2.c.1, 3.b.2, 4.b.1, 6.a.1, 8.4.1, 8.4.2, 8.a.1, 9.a.1, 10.6.1, 12.2.1, 12.2.2, 12.3.1, 16.5.2, 16.a.1, 17.9.1, 17.15.1, 17.16.1	

Origination of data on the SDG indicators

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Indicator description	Deadline for submitting data to the NRP	Disaggregation level	Data source
1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	March of the year following the reporting year	by sex by age by residence by employment status	Sample household living standards survey
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	March of the year following the reporting year	by sex by age	Sample household living standards survey
1.3.1.1 Proportion of population of the established retirement age and older covered by pension in the general population of the established retirement age, by sex	May of the year following the reporting year	by sex	Administrative data of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
1.3.1.2 Proportion of children provided with state benefits in total population of children aged 0-18 years	February of the year following the reporting year	country	Report of the Social Protection Fund
1.3.1.3 Proportion of children provided with a state child care allowance for children aged under 3 years in the total number of children aged 0-3 years	February of the year following the reporting year	country	Report of the Social Protection Fund
1.3.1.4 Level of social service delivery to people with disabilities and elderly persons	March of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City) rayons (districts), cities of oblast (regional) subordination	Administrative data of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
1.4.1.1 Proportion of population using improved drinking water supply / sanitation facilities	no frequency set	by residence	MICS

1.4.1.2 Proportion of population living in well-maintained housing	March of the year following the reporting year	by residence by income level	Sample household living standards survey
1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	annually	by land ownership type	Single state register of real estate titles and transactions; sample household living standards survey; official statistical information
1.5.1.1 Number of deaths due to emergencies	February of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Administrative data of the Ministry of Emergencies
1.5.1.2 Number of injured due to emergencies	February of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Administrative data of the Ministry of Emergencies
1.5.1.3 Number of temporary relocated, evacuated due to emergencies	February of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Administrative data of the Ministry of Emergencies
1.5.2.1 Direct material damage from emergencies as a proportion of GDP	December of the year following the reporting year	country	Administrative data of the Ministry of Emergencies; official GDP data
1.5.3.1 National disaster risk reduction strategies adopted and implemented in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	once adopted	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Administrative data of the Ministry of Emergencies
1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	February of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Administrative data of the Ministry of Emergencies
1.a.2.1 Proportion of public expenditures on education, health and social protection as a share of total public expenditures	November 1 of the year following the reporting year	by functional public spending on education, health and social protection	Government Finance Statistics (according to the IMF methodology)

1.a.3.1 Public expenditures on social protection as a proportion of GDP	November 1 of the year following the reporting year	national level	Government Finance Statistics (according to the IMF methodology)
1.b.1.1 Expenditures for maternity benefits (pregnancy and maternity allowances, and allowances to women registering their up-to-12-weeks pregnancy at public health institutions), and proportion of such benefits in the total expenditures associated with the state allowances offered to families raising children	March 1 of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City) rayons (districts), cities of oblast (regional) subordination	Departmental reporting of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection 4-фонд
1.b.1.2 Expenditures associated with the Public Targeted Social Assistance (PTSA)	annually	country, oblasts (Minsk City) rayons (districts), cities of oblast (regional) subordination by categories of families (large, incomplete, with children with disabilities)	Administrative data of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
1.b.1.3 Upkeep and maintenance of territorial social service centers and stationary social service institutions	March 1 of the year following the reporting year	oblasts (Minsk City)	Report on execution of the State social protection and employment facilitation programme for 2016-2020
1.b.1.4 Upkeep and maintenance of the Republican Rehabilitation Center for Children with Disabilities State Institution	March 1 of the year following the reporting year	country	Report of the Republican Rehabilitation Center for Children with Disabilities State Institution
1.b.1.5 Expenditures for monetary allowances to certain	January 22 of the year following the	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Administrative data of the

categories of citizens for recuperation	reporting year	rayons (districts), cities of oblast (regional) subordination by categories of citizens (non-working Heroes of the Great Patriotic War, non-working veterans of the Great Patriotic War, disabled veterans of the Great Patriotic War, unemployed servicepersons)	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
1.b.1.6 Expenses for providing technical means of social rehabilitation to people with disabilities	March 1 of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Administrative data of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Indicator description	Deadline for submitting data to the NRP	Disaggregation level	Data source
2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	June of the year following the reporting year	country	Official statistical information
2.3.2.1 Average income of small producers of food	June of the year following the reporting year	country	Official statistical information
2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	15 March after the reporting year	country	Administrative data of the Academy of Sciences of Belarus
2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at	annually	by category	State livestock breeding

risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction		by breed	information system

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Indicator description	Deadline for submitting data to the NRP	Disaggregation level	Data source
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	March of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Administrative data: vital registration records, medical death (stillbirth) certificates
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	no frequency set	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	MICS
3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	April of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City) by sex	Administrative data: vital registration records, medical death (stillbirth) certificates
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	April of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City) by sex	Administrative data: vital registration records, medical death (stillbirth) certificates
3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	June of the year following the reporting year	by age: 0-14 years, 15 years and older by sex	Administrative data of the Ministry of Health
3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	June of the year following the reporting year	by sex by age	Administrative data of the Ministry of Health
3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	April of the year following the reporting year	by age: children (0 to 17 years), adults (18 years and older	Decentralised state statistical survey of 12-infections (Ministry of Health)
3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	April of the year following the reporting year	by age: children (0 to 17 years), adults (18 years and older	Decentralised state statistical survey of 12-infections (Ministry of Health)
3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against	June of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Administrative data of the Ministry of Health

neglected tropical diseases *Note:* Currently there are no such diseases		by age	
3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	April of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City) by sex by age	Administrative data: vital registration records, medical death (stillbirth) certificates
3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	April of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City) by sex by age	Administrative data: vital registration records, medical death (stillbirth) certificates
3.5.1.1 Total number of people seeking healthcare in a health institution due to using psychoactive substances	June of the year following the reporting year	by sex by age	Administrative data of the Ministry of Health
3.5.2.1 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	August 25 of the year following the reporting year	country	Balances of commodity resources (alcoholic beverages)
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	March 30 of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Administrative data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	no frequency set	country	MICS
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	April of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City) by age	Administrative data of vital registration records
3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household	March of the year following the reporting	by sex and age of the household	Sample household living standards survey

expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	year	head by residence by income level	
3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	April of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City) by sex by age	Administrative data: vital registration records, medical death (stillbirth)certificates
3.a.1.1 Prevalence of tobacco use in persons aged 16 years and older	March of the year following the reporting year	by sex	Sample household living standards survey
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	June of the year following the reporting year	by age: children aged 0-17 years, adults of 18 years and older	Decentralised state statistical survey 2-vaccination (Ministry of Health)
3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	June of the year following the reporting year	country	Administrative data of the Ministry of Health
3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	June of the year following the reporting year	country	Decentralised state statistical survey 1-medical personnel (Ministry of Health)
3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	June of the year following the reporting year	country	Administrative data of the Ministry of Health

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Indicator description	Deadline for submitting data to the NRP	Disaggregation level	Data source
4.2.1.1 Proportion of children aged 3-5 years who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being	no frequency set	by sex by residence	MICS
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	annually	based on the 4.c.1 indicators: by sex by education level 4.2.1.1: by sex by residence 4.6.1.1: by sex by residence	Administrative data of the Ministry of Education; MICS; population census
4.6.1.1 Literacy rate of persons aged 15 and older	once in 10 years	by sex by age by residence	Population census
4.a.1.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (*a*) electricity; (*b*) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (*c*) computers for pedagogical purposes; (*d*) basic drinking water; (*e*) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (*f*) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	June of the year following the reporting year	by education level	Administrative data of the Ministry of Education
4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in (*a*) pre-primary; (*b*) primary; (*c*) lower secondary; and (*d*) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	June of the year following the reporting year	by sex by institution type by education level	Administrative data of the Ministry of Education

Goal 5. *Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls*

Indicator description	Deadline for submitting data to the NRP	Disaggregation level	Data source
5.1.1.1 National action plan or a stand-alone regulatory document on gender equality adopted and implemented	once adopted	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Data of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
5.1.1.2 National coordinating body established and operational to monitor implementation of the gender equality policy	annually	country	Data of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
5.2.1.1 Proportion of women subjected to domestic violence by husband/partner in any form (physical, psychological, economic or sexual)	no frequency set	by age	MICS
5.2.2.1 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence in the previous 12 months	February 15 of the year following the reporting year	by age	Administrative data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	no frequency set	by residence by education level by well-being	MICS
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	once in 10 years	by sex by age by residence	Time Use Survey
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (*a*) national parliaments and (*b*) local governments	annually (March 1)	country	a) Administrative data of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus b) Administrative data of the Central Commission of the Republic of Belarus for Elections and National Referendums

5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	March 1 of the year following the reporting year	country	Labour Force Survey
5.6.1.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding contraceptive use and reproductive health care	no frequency set	country	MICS
5.a.1 (*a*) 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	no frequency set	by purpose	Data on agricultural census issues collected as part of the population census 2019
5.a.2.1 Presence of a legal framework (including customary law) that guarantees women equal rights to own and/or dispose of land	once adopted	country	Data of the State Property Committee
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	March of the year following the reporting year	by sex	Sample household living standards survey

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Indicator description	Deadline for submitting data to the NRP	Disaggregation level	Data source
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	no frequency set	by residence	MICS
6.2.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	no frequency set	by residence	MICS
6.3.1.1 Wastewater discharged, processed at treatment facilities according to the regulations as a proportion of the total volume	May 15 of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City) by river basins by types of	State Water Inventory

of wastewater processed at treatment facilities according to the regulations and insufficiently treated wastewater		business (OKED classifier)	
6.3.2.1 Proportion of surface water bodies with a "good" or higher environmental status	December of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City) by river basins	National Environmental Monitoring System of the Republic of Belarus
6.4.1.1 Annual water extraction (pumping out) from natural sources per GVA unit	December of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City) by types of business (OKED classifier)	State Water Inventory, official data on GVA
6.4.2.1 Intensity of use of fresh water reserves (water stress)	December of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City) by river basins	State Water Inventory
6.5.1.1 Degree of basin-based water resources management implementation (0–100)	December of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City) by river basins	Administrative data of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection
6.5.2.1 Proportion of the transboundary water basin equipped with an effective transboundary cooperation mechanism	December of the year following the reporting year	by river basins	Administrative data of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection
6.6.1.1 Change of size of water bodies	May of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Administrative data of the State Property Committee
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	June of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Data of the Ministry of Health

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Indicator description	Deadline for submitting data to the NRP	Disaggregation level	Data source
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	August of the year following the reporting year	country	Administrative data of the Ministry of Energy
7.2.1.1 Volume of production (generation) of primary energy from renewable energy sources as a proportion of gross fuel and energy resources consumption	August of the year following the reporting year	country	Fuel and energy balance of the Republic of Belarus
7.3.1.1 Energy intensity of GDP	August of the year following the reporting year	country	Fuel and energy balance of the Republic of Belarus
7.b.1.1 Scope of fixed asset investments in the energy sector as a proportion to the total volume of investments in fixed assets	June of the year following the reporting year	country	State statistical survey

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

Indicator description	Deadline for submitting data to the NRP	Disaggregation level	Data source
8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	December 30 of the year following the reporting year	country	State statistical surveys (aggregated primary statistical data), administrative data of the Ministry of Finance, the National Bank, the Ministry of Taxation and others
8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	December 30 of the year following the	country	State statistical surveys (aggregated primary statistical data),

	reporting year		administrative data of the Ministry of Finance, the National Bank, the Ministry of Taxation and others
8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	March 1 of the year following the reporting year	by sex	Labour Force Survey
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	2 times in 5 years (first and penultimate years of the five-year plan)	by occupation by age (since 2019)	State statistical survey 6-т (occupations)
8.5.1.1 (additional) Ratio of average salaries of female and male employees	June 1 of the year following the reporting year	by economic activity	State statistical survey 12-т
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	March 1 of the year following the reporting year	by sex, by age, by disability status	Labour Force Survey
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	March 1 of the year following the reporting year	by sex	Labour Force Survey
8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	no frequency set	by sex by age by residence	MICS
8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	March 1 of the year following the reporting year	by sex	State statistical survey 1-т (injuries)
8.8.2.1 At the national level, observance of the right to enter into collective employment agreements	January 25 of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Ministry of Labour
8.10.1.1 Proportion of banking clients (individuals, legal entities) with a bank account and using any digital banking service (DBS)	April 2 of the year following the reporting year	by types of digital banking service (DBS) systems	Information of the Belarusian Banks Association as part of information technology of data provision on transactions with the

			use of bank cards; data source for legal entities is letters from banks
8.10.2.1 Number and specific share of bank accounts owned by depositors (individuals) aged 26 years or older to account for money invested in term deposits	April 2 of the year following the reporting year	by currencies (local and foreign) by sex	Administrative data of the National Bank ("Know Your Client" programme)
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	once adopted	country	Data of the Ministry of Labour

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Indicator description	Deadline for submitting data to the NRP	Disaggregation level	Data source
9.1.1.1 Percentage of rural population residing in rural settlements within two kilometers from any public highway	May of the year following the reporting year	country	Administrative data of the Ministry of Transport; population census; National Cadastre Agency
9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	May of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City) by transport type	State statistical surveys 12-тр (auto), 4-тр (autotrans), 12-тр (avia); decentralized state statistical survey 12-тр (electro) (Ministry of Transport); administrative data of the Ministry of Transport (for rail transport)

9.1.3.1 (additional) Density of public highway network with hard surface	May of the year following the reporting year	country, oblast	Administrative data of the Ministry of Transport
9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	December 30 of the year following the reporting year	country	Data of the national accounts, current population recording
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	July 1 of the year following the reporting year	by sex	Labour Force balance
9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	August of the year following the reporting year	country	State statistical survey
9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	August of the year following the reporting year	country	State statistical survey
9.4.1 CO_2 emission per unit of value added	1.5 year after the reporting period (June)	country by economy sector (once methodology is harmonized at the international level)	Inventory of anthropogenic emissions and absorption by greenhouse gas sinks (in CO2 equivalent); official statistical data on GVA
9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	July of the year following the reporting year	country	National accounts data, state statistical survey
9.5.2.1 Number of researchers per 1,000,000 population	July of the year following the reporting year	country	State statistical survey, population census, data of current population recording
9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	August of the year following the reporting year	country	State statistical survey
9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	May of the year following the reporting year	by technologies	Decentralised state statistical survey 4-спэ (Ministry of Communications)

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Indicator description	Deadline for submitting data to the NRP	Disaggregation level	Data source
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	March of the year following the reporting year	country	Sample household living standards survey
10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	March of the year following the reporting year	by sex by age by disability status (since 2017)	Sample household living standards survey
10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	December 30 of the year following the reporting year	country	State statistical surveys (aggregated primary statistical data), administrative data of the Ministry of Finance, extrabudgetary Social Protection Fund of the Republic of Belarus and others
10.5.1.1 Financial stability indicators: adequacy of regulatory capital in the banking sector; ratio of liquid and total assets in the banking sector; average annual availability of an automated interbank settlement system for banks; foreign exchange rate deviations in various segments of the domestic foreign exchange market from	March 1 of the year following the reporting year	country	Administrative data of the National Bank

the official exchange rate of the Belarusian ruble; decrease in time deposits (deposits) without taking into account foreign exchange rate revaluation in the banking sector			
10.7.2.1 Sound migration policy	February 15 of the year following the reporting year	by citizenship by purpose of entry	Administrative data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs
10.b.1.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI) of foreign residents into the Republic of Belarus, and foreign direct investments of local residents of the Republic of Belarus into other countries, by country	October 1 of the year following the reporting year	FDI, including equity funding and debt instruments by country	Administrative data of the National Bank, state statistical survey 4-ф (invest), data of the partner countries

Goal 11. *Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable*

Indicator description	Deadline for submitting data to the NRP	Disaggregation level	Data source
11.1.1.1 Urban homeless residing in non-residential premises as a proportion of total urban population	once in 10 years (according to the population census)	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Population census
11.1.1.2 Urban homeless as a proportion of total urban population	once in 10 years (according to the population census)	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Population census
11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	once in 3 years (March of the year following the reporting year)	by sex by age by residence by disability	Sample household living standards survey

		status (since 2019)	
11.3.1.1 Ratio between housing construction pace and population growth pace	June 1 of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	State statistical survey 1-ис (investment), current population recording
11.3.2 proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	annually	country, oblasts	Administrative data of the Ministry of Construction and Architecture
11.4.1.1 Government budget expenditures for cultural development as a proportion of GDP	August 1 of the year following the reporting year	country	Administrative data of the Ministry of Finance, official GDP data
11.4.1.2 Number of heritage sites of the Republic of Belarus recognized as a World Heritage Site by the UNESCO World Heritage Center	March 1 of the year following the reporting year	country	Administrative data of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
11.5.1.1 Number of deaths due to emergencies	February of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Administrative data of the Ministry of Emergencies
11.5.1.2 Number of injured due to emergencies	February of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Administrative data of the Ministry of Emergencies
11.5.1.3 Number of temporary relocated, evacuated due to emergencies	February of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Administrative data of the Ministry of Emergencies
11.5.2.1 Direct material damage from emergencies as a proportion of GDP	December of the year following the reporting year	country	Administrative data of the Ministry of Emergencies, official GDP data
11.6.1.1 Solid municipal waste ultimately removed as a proportion of total volume of solid municipal waste generated	May of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Departmental reporting of the Ministry of Housing and Utilities
11.6.2.1 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (PM10) in	May of the year following	cities: Brest, Vitebsk,	national Environmental

certain cities (population weighted)	the reporting year	Gomel, Grodno, Minsk, Mogilev, Novopolotsk, Polotsk, Soligorsk, Zhlobin	Monitoring System of the Republic of Belarus
11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs by size of city	annually	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Administrative data of the Ministry of Architecture and Construction
11.b.1.1 National disaster risk reduction strategies adopted and implemented in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	once adopted	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Administrative data of the Ministry of Emergencies
11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	February of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Administrative data of the Ministry of Emergencies
11.c.1.1 Proportion of commissioned energy-efficient apartment buildings in the total volume of commissioned housing	June of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	State statistical survey 4-ис (investment)

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Indicator description	Deadline for submitting data to the NRP	Disaggregation level	Data source
12.1.1.1 National action plans adopted and implemented for transition to sustainable consumption and production patterns or incorporating sustainable consumption and production as a national policy priority or objective	once adopted	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Data of the Environment Ministry, Ministry of Economy
12.4.1.1 International multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous and	once concluded	country	Data of the Environment Ministry

other chemicals and waste that are adopted and implemented in terms of meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement			
12.4.2.1 Generation of production waste of hazard classes 1-3 per capita	May 15 of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Decentralised state statistical survey 1-waste (Ministry of Environment)
12.4.2.2 Recovered production waste of hazard classes 1-3 as a proportion of total volume of generated production waste of hazard classes 1-3	May 15 of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Decentralised state statistical survey 1-waste (Ministry of Environment)
12.4.2.3 Neutralized production waste of hazard classes 1-3 as a proportion of total volume of generated production waste of hazard classes 1-3	May 15 of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Decentralised state statistical survey 1-waste (Ministry of Environment)
12.4.2.4 Disposed production waste of hazard classes 1-3 as a proportion of total volume of generated production waste of hazard classes 1-3	May 15 of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Decentralised state statistical survey 1-waste (Ministry of Environment)
12.4.2.5 Stored production waste of hazard classes 1-3 as a proportion of total volume of generated production waste of hazard classes 1-3	May 15 of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Decentralised state statistical survey 1-waste (Ministry of Environment)
12.5.1.1 Waste recovery volume and secondary resources collection (recovery) at the national level, tons	May of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Decentralised state statistical survey 1-waste (Ministry of Environment); administrative data of the Ministry of Housing and Utilities
12.7.1.1 Strategies and action plans developed and implemented for greening public procurement	once adopted	country	Data of the Ministry of Antymonopoly Regulation and Trade

12.b.1.1 Number of strategies or directives on tourism	once adopted	country	Data of the Ministry of Sports
12.b.1.2 Export of tourist services	March 1 of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	State statistical surveys 12-вэс (services) and 1-тур (accommodation) (ип); administrative data of the Ministry of Taxation
12.c.1.1 Total subsidies for solid fuels (peat briquettes)	May 1 of the year following the reporting year	country	Reporting on budget execution

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Indicator description	Deadline for submitting data to the NRP	Disaggregation level	Data source
13.1.1.1 Number of deaths due to emergencies	February of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Administrative data of the Ministry of Emergencies
13.1.1.2 Number of injured due to emergencies	February of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Administrative data of the Ministry of Emergencies
13.1.1.3 Number of temporary relocated, evacuated due to emergencies	February of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Administrative data of the Ministry of Emergencies
13.1.2.1 National disaster risk reduction strategies adopted and implemented in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	once adopted	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Data of the Ministry of Emergencies
13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	February of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Data of the Ministry of Emergencies

13.2.1.1 Integrated policy / strategy / plan adopted and implemented to enhance the country's ability to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, and which contributes to the development of the country's capacity to counter climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions so that food production is not jeopardized	once adopted	country	Data of the Environment Ministry
13.3.2.1 Adopted and implemented mechanisms of strengthening institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation to climate change, climate change mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions	once adopted	country	Data of the Environment Ministry

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

Indicator description	Deadline for submitting data to the NRP	Disaggregation level	Data source
15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	April of the year following the reporting year	country	State Forest Inventory
15.1.2.1 Area of specially protected natural areas as a proportion of the total area of the Republic of Belarus	April of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City)	Administrative data of the Environment Ministry
15.2.1.1 Forest area covering up to 40.1 percent of the territory	April of the year following the reporting year	country	State Forest Inventory
15.2.1.2 Average forest stand volume of up to 210 cubic meters per hectare	April of the year following the reporting year	country	State Forest Inventory
15.2.1.3 Plantations of forestry crops based on genetic breeding as a	February of the year following the reporting	country	

proportion of the total volume of forest sowing and tree planting of up to 50 percent	year		
15.2.1.4 Average logging of up to 2.5 cubic meters per 1 hectare of forest area	April of the year following the reporting year	country	State Forest Inventory
15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	March 15 of the year following the reporting year	country	Land Inventory, Land explication
15.5.1.1 Proportion of rare and endangered wild animals in the total population of species	April of the year following the reporting year	country	Administrative data of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Ministry of Environment
15.5.1.2 Proportion of rare and endangered wild plants in the total population of species	April of the year following the reporting year	country	Administrative data of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Ministry of Environment
15.7.1.1 Wild living animals, their parts and (or) derivatives , illegally imported or exported through the state border of the Republic of Belarus as a proportion of all wild animals, their parts and (or) derivatives imported or exported	February 1 of the year following the reporting year	country	Administrative data of the State Customs Committee; Department for Humanitarian Activities of the Department of Presidential Affairs of the Republic of Belarus
15.8.1.1 Scope of funding for activities aimed at controlling distribution and numbers of invasive plants and alien wild animals, and monitoring their distribution and numbers	May 1 of the year following the reporting year	country, oblasts (Minsk City), rayon	Administrative data of the Ministry of Environment, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Ministry of Finance, oblast executive committees and Minsk City executive committee
15.9.1.1 Number of	once adopted	country, oblasts	Data of the Ministry

normative legal acts and technical regulations covering the issues of valuation of ecosystem services and the value of biodiversity		(Minsk City)	of Environment
15.a.1.1 Scope of government programs financing of conservation and sustainable use of biological and landscape diversity	February 1 of the year following the reporting year	country	Administrative data of the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, Department of Presidential Affairs of the Republic of Belarus , oblast executive committees and Minsk City executive committee
15.b.1.1 Scope of government programs financing of conservation and sustainable use of biological and landscape diversity	February 1 of the year following the reporting year	country	Administrative data of the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, Department of Presidential Affairs of the Republic of Belarus , oblast executive committees and Minsk City executive committee
15.c.1.1 Wild living animals, their parts and (or) derivatives , illegally imported or exported through the state border of the Republic of Belarus as a proportion of all wild animals, their parts and (or) derivatives imported or exported	February 1 of the year following the reporting year	country	Administrative data of the State Customs Committee; Department for Humanitarian Activities of the Department of Presidential Affairs of the Republic of Belarus

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

Indicator description	Deadline for submitting data to the NRP	Disaggregation level	Data source
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	February 15 of the year following the reporting year	by age by sex	Administrative data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs
16.1.2.1 Number of deaths due to armed conflicts per 100,000 population, by sex, by age	February 15 of the year following the reporting year	by age by sex	Administrative data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs
16.1.3.1 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual abuse in the previous 12 months	February 15 of the year following the reporting year	by sex by abuse	Administrative data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs
16.2.1.1 Proportion of children aged 1-14 years victim of physical punishment and/or psychological aggression from caretakers	no frequency set	by sex by age by residence	MICS
16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	January 20 of the year following the reporting year	by age (total / of them children) by sex by form of exploitation (sexual, labour)	Administrative data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs
16.3.2 Number of persons detained pending sentencing as a proportion of total number of persons in custody	February 15 of the year following the reporting year	country	Administrative data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs
16.4.2.1 Number of firearms seized, found, and voluntarily handed over	February 15 of the year following the reporting year	country	Administrative data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs
16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	May 1 of the year following the reporting year	by sections of functional classification of budget expenditures	Reporting on budget execution
16.7.1.1 Proportion of certain	once in 2 years	by position	State statistical

categories of citizens (women, unemployable age population, youth) employed as civil servants, by function and public authority	(as of November 1)	by sex by age by public authorities	survey 6-т (гс)
16.8.1.1 Membership in international organizations	annually	country	Administrative data of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	annually	country, oblasts (Minsk City) by sex by age	Administrative data: vital registration records
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	annually	country	Administrative data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs
16.10.2.1 Regulatory framework ensuring public access to information	once adopted	country	Data of the Ministry of Information

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Indicator description	Deadline for submitting data to the NRP	Disaggregation level	Data source
17.1.1.1 Total consolidated budget revenues per GDP, by subsections of budget revenue classification	May 1 of the year following the reporting year	by subsections of budget revenues	Reporting on budget execution, official GDP data
17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	October 30 of the year following the reporting year	country	Reporting on Government Finance Statistics (GFS)
17.3.1.1 Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) and International Technical Assistance (ITA) as a share of the total national budget	June 1 of the year following the reporting year	country	1) ITA – Ministry of Economy (based on reports from ITA recipients) 2) FDI – official statistics produced by Belstat

			3) Report on consolidated budget execution – Ministry of Finance
17.3.2.1 Foreign remittances per GDP	March 15 of the year following the reporting year	country	Administrative data of the National Bank, official GDP data
17.4.1.1 Gross external debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	April 2 of the year following the reporting year	country	Balance of Payments of the Republic of Belarus
17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation	once concluded	country	Data of the State Committee for Science and Technologies
17.6.2 Number of fixed Internet broadband subscriptions, by speed	May of the year following the reporting year	by speed	Decentralised state statistical survey 1-тс (Ministry of Communications)
17.8.1 Proportion of population using the Internet	March of the year following the reporting year	by sex by age by residence	Sample household living standards survey
17.11.1.1 Proportion of developing countries and least developed countries in goods and services imported into the Republic of Belarus	September 1 of the year following the reporting year	country	Aggregated merchandise trade statistics database; state statistical survey 1-вэс (services)
17.13.1 *Macroeconomic Dashboard*: a) GDP in billion Belarusian rubles (United States dollars); b) GDP as a percentage of the previous year; c) GDP per capita, thousand Belarusian rubles; d) GDP at the purchasing power parity of the Belarusian ruble to the US dollar: 1. total, USD billion; 2. per capita, USD	December 30 of the year following the reporting year	country	a), b), c) state statistical surveys (aggregated primary statistical data), administrative data of the Ministry of Finance, National Bank, Ministry of taxation and others; d) state statistical surveys and administrative data, the World Bank data on purchasing power parity in round year; current population recording

17.14.1.1 Frameworks enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development adopted and implemented	annually	country	Data of the Ministry of Economy
17.17.1.1 Amount (in United States dollars) committed to public-private partnerships	annually, since 2019	country	Administrative data of the Ministry of Economy
17.18.2.1 National statistical legislation adopted, implemented and consistent with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	annually	country	Data of Belstat
17.18.3.1 Fully funded National Statistical Plan adopted and implemented, by source of funding	annually	country	Data of Belstat
17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	annually	country	Administrative data of Belstat
17.19.2.1 a) Population census and residential stock inventory at least once in the last 10 years; (b) whether the objective to register 100 percent of births and 80 percent of deaths is attained	once in 10 years annually	country	Population census Administrative data: vital registration records