Overall Performance

Country Score Country Rank 51 /167 74.1 ● Regional Average = 72.0

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 5.4

Missing data

3%

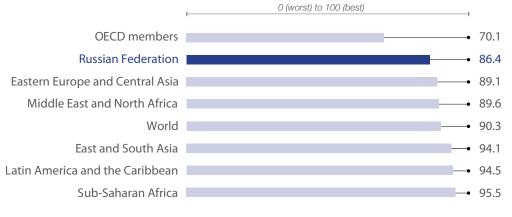
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International **Spillover Index**



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value Year Rating | Trend | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year R | Rating | Trer |
|---|-------------------|----------|--|-------|-----------|--------|------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%) | 0.5 2025 • | 1 | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 94.1 | 2025 | • | 7 |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%) | 0.8 2025 • | 1 | Population using the internet (%) | 92.2 | 2023 | • | 1 |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger | | | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 118.9 | 2023 | • | 1 |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.5 2022 • | 1 | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.7 | 2023 | • | 7 |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * 2.6 2022 • | | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of | 56.8 | 2025 | | 4 |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 3.3 2005 | • | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 50.0 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * 90.0 2022 • | | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.7 | 2023 | • | 1 |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 24.2 2022 • | 1 | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.9 | 2022 | • | 4 |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.4 2022 • | 4 | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 187.7 | 2023 | • | 4 |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 3.4 2022 • | 1 | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | | | | |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) | 0.8 2018 • | → | Gini coefficient | 35.1 | 2021 | • | 7 |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.1 2021 • | • | Palma ratio | 1.4 | 2021 | • | = |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 9.4 2023 | 1 | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 0.0 | 2022 | • | 1 |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 1.7 2023 • | 1 | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³) | 11.3 | 2023 | • | 1 |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 4.5 2023 | 1 | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 97.2 | 2022 | • | 1 |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 38.0 2023 • | 7 | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 86.3 | 2020 | • | • |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | • • • | | SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production | | | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, | 22.4 2021 • | 7 | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.2 | 2020 | • | |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 22.4 2021 | | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 12.4 | 2022 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and | 67.0 2019 | • | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 10.0 | 2024 | • | = |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 3.0 | 2024 | • | = |
| Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 10.6 2021 | T | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 35.8 | 2024 | • | 7 |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 73.2 2023 | 7 | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 12.5 | 2024 | • | = |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 13.4 2022 | T | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.2 | 2021 | • | = |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.7 2022 | T | SDG13 – Climate Action | | | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 97.0 2023 • | T | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 12.6 | 2023 | • | 1 |
| Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 79.2 2021 • | 1 | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | 1.4 | 2024 | • | - |
| subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.9 2024 | • | CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 9.4 | 2021 | • | • |
| 5DG4 – Quality Education | J.9 2024 • | • | SDG14 – Life Below Water | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning | | | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 22.8 | 2023 | • | 4 |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 83.4 2023 | 1 | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 63.6 | 2024 | • | 4 |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 95.1 2023 | T | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 36.6 | 2018 | • | 1 |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 97.0 2019 | • | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 4.2 | 2019 | • | 1 |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 100.0 2021 | • | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 23.4 | 2019 | • | 1 |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality | 100.0 2021 | | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.1 | 2018 | • | • |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods | | | SDG15 – Life on Land | | | | |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 75.4 2024 • | 7 | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 25.5 | 2023 | • | 4 |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 101.3 2022 • | 1 | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 26.2 | 2023 | • | 4 |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 79.4 2024 | 1 | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.95 | 2023 | • | 4 |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 16.4 2025 | → | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2023 | • | 4 |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | | Imported deforestation (m²/capita) | | 2022 | | 4 |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 97.1 2022 | 7 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | | | | T |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | → | Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 6.8 | 2021 | • | 4 |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 4.1 2022 | 1 | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 2023 | | 4 |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 55.1 2015 | • | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 2021 | • | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eg/capita) | 1,244.0 2024 | 1 | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 100.0 | | | |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | 1,211.0 2021 | • | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 2024 | | J |
| | 100 0 2022 | | Children involved in child labor (%) | 22.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 100.0 2022 | 1 | | | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output | 99.4 2022 • | → | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) | 1.5 | 2024 | • | |
| (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | 1.6 2023 • | → | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 24.6 | 2025 | | J |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 3.5 2021 | → | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 2023 | | 4 |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | 3.5 2021 | | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 2023 | | |
| | 02 0 2022 | | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | | | 4 |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 82.8 2023 | • | | 0.35 | 2023 | _ | - |
| /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 13.0 2022 • | | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 89.7 2021 • | 1 | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 8.9 | 2022 | • | 1 |
| | 2.0.2025 | • | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | | | | |
| Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 2.9 2025 • | ماد | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 44.67 | | | |
| | 0.50 2025 | ~ | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | ** | ** | ** | * |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.3 2018 • | 7 | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 2024 | • | • |
| listims of modern slavery embadied in import- | | | | 0.0 | 2021 | | - 0 |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 11.8 2018 • | | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 0.0 | 2021 2023 | | |

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available

