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# The IFSPD Global Sustainability Report 2019-2020

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#### **ABOUT IFSPD:**

IFSPD is an international non-governmental non-profit organization, established in 2009 by the initiative of distinguished intellectuals, scientific and public figures, diplomats, representatives of influential non-governmental organizations from across the world.

IFSPD represents a civil society initiative for launching common actions and strengthening peace, dialogue, harmony and cooperation between the countries of the wider Black Sea – Caspian Sea region in the field of enhancing democratic process, consolidation of civil society, economic development, environment, science, education, innovative technology, cultural diversity, tolerance and dialogue among civilizations.



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## Author

Sangeeth Varghese, a member of the board of IFSPD, has consulted for nations from Africa and Asia, institutions like UNDP, World Bank, World Economic Forum and Fortune 500 corporations like Microsoft, Intel, Unilever and Coca Cola. Varghese is the founding curator of the Global Shapers of the World Economic Forum and a board member of The Global Business Oath project of the Harvard University, enabling business renewal among professional managers.

The World Economic Forum nominated Varghese as the Young Global Leader 2010. He was nominated as a member of the Global Agenda Council of the World Economic Forum and of the Karnataka Knowledge Commission, where he was also elected as the Chair of their data secretariat. Varghese was a contributing editor for Forbes and Economic Times. Varghese has the unique distinction of being part of the core teams that helped India's telecom penetration grow from 1 to 50% and the personal computer spread from the metros to smaller towns.

Varghese completed his Masters and research in Development Management with scholarships from the London School of Economics. He completed his fellowship at Harvard Kennedy School sponsored by the World Economic Forum. He has also done his MBA and Bachelor's in Economics with gold medals.

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# KEY Findings:

Sustainable development is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. As our world is dealing with extreme poverty and inequalities, sustainability has become all the more important, and we realise the need to find newer ways to harmonise ecology with prosperity. The first IFSPD Global Sustainability Report looks at this harmony from four pillars of impact – Environment, Economy, Society and Governance. Each of these four pillars are in turn defined by several sub pillars – 24 in total. In the case of environment, they are climate, clean energy, forests, ocean, pollution and natural environment. For society, they are human development, equality, literacy, happiness, education, health and freedom. Economy is defined by the sub pillars of economic performance, industries, wealth, business development and competitiveness. As far as governance is concerned, we used the sub pillars of democracy, justice, corruption, safety, peace, terrorism and government. These sub pillars were in turn derived from multiple interrelated attributes. For example, in the case of climate, attribute considered was the climate change perception index, which was derived from sub attributes, which included indices like CPI, GHG per capita, share of renewable energy, energy use per capita, national climate policy and international climate policy. We gauged the performance of 76 nations on each of these pillars, sub pillars, attributes and sub attributes; mapping the efforts of these nations in meeting their present needs without compromising the future.



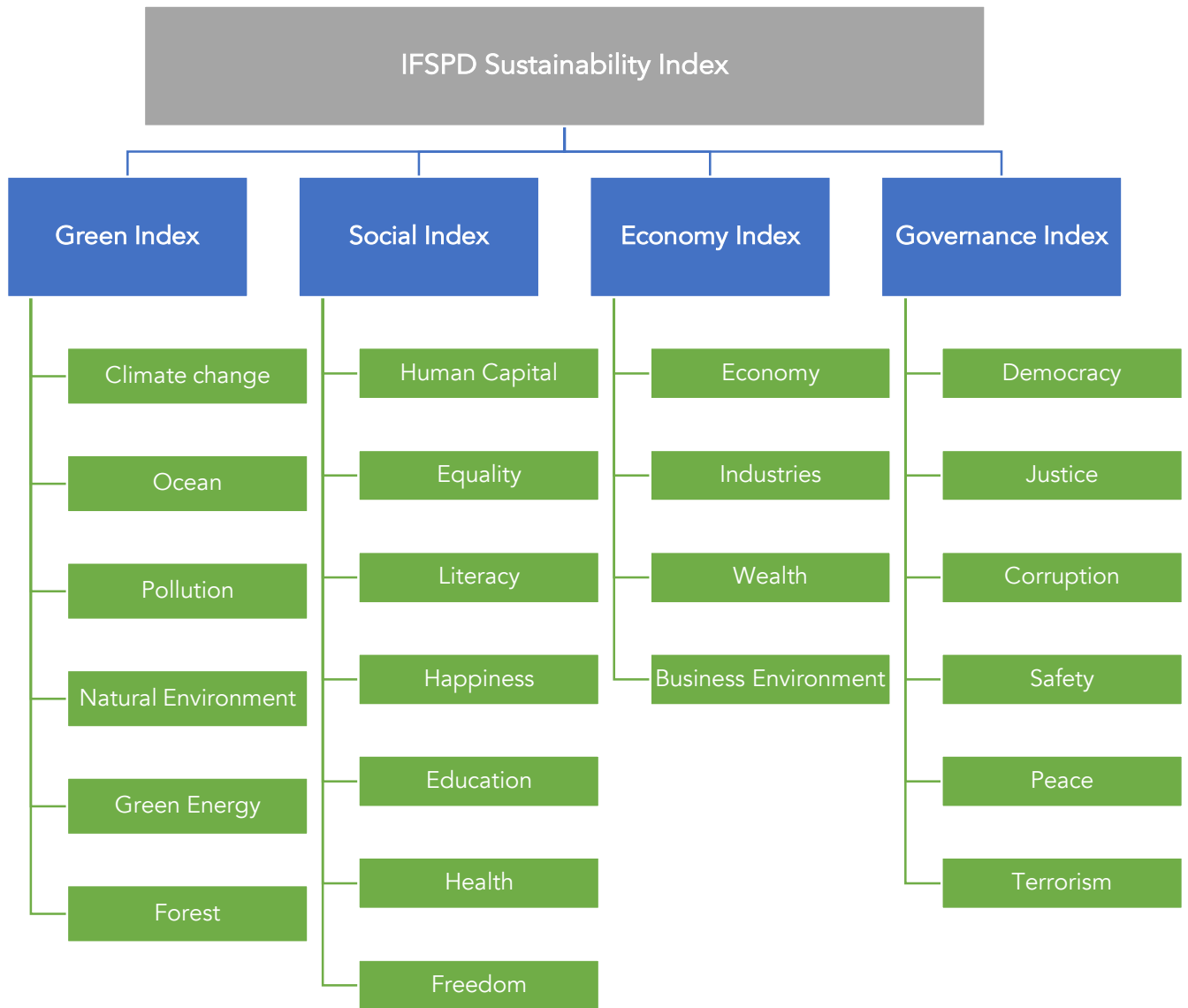
As we looked at the report of IFSPD Global Sustainability Index 2019-2020, we detected a distinct regional pattern. There were four clusters - the top most, almost monopolised by the North and West European nations. The top 5 ranks were monopolised by the Nordic countries drawn from this cluster. The next cluster comprised of a majority of the South and East Europe nations as well as USA and a few South American nations. The third cluster had most Balkan nations placed along with representations from South America and Asia. The final cluster was represented mostly by nations from Africa and the Middle East. Unfortunately, across all the clusters, there was a whopping inequality of 37.76 points difference between the top scoring Finland vs. the least scorer Nigeria.

The Green Index was dominated by North and West Europe but, Estonia and Slovenia broke into the top 5. In the South and East Europe, Spain and Portugal continued to lead the top of the charts. Canada and USA were good performers overall, however both of them were ranked comparatively lower in the Green Index. In the overall rankings, though China was at a decent 55, when it came to the Green Index, it slipped down further to the last position among the Asia Pacific countries to 69. In the case of perceptions on Green index, North & West Europe were perceived to be better than the other regions in combating pollution, while South & East Europe and the Balkans had improved perceptions on combating climate change and energy transformations.

In the Economy Index, Switzerland was ranked as number 1. Top 20 ranks were dominated by the North and West Europe. Among the Balkans, none of the countries were listed in the top 20. In fact, Turkey, Macedonia and Albania were ranked poorly. In the Asia Pacific, the best performer was Singapore. In Africa and the Middle East, majority of the nations were ranked lowest. In perceptions, North and West Europe were perceived high on economic performance, while South and East Europe perceived well on industries.

In the Governance Index, New Zealand broke into top 3. Though dominated by Nordic and North and West Europe, three nations from Asia Pacific were listed in this. In Governance, the gap between these nations was a whopping 54.83, the highest across all indices.

The final part of the report looked at an in-depth regional analysis of each of the five regional groupings of Africa and Middle East, Americas, Asia Pacific, the Balkans, South and East Europe, and North and West Europe. This part threw light on to the regional disparities. For example, though New Zealand, one of the top countries across various indices, came from the Asia Pacific region, one of the lowest performers India, also came from the same region. Hence, this section helps in understanding the regional perspectives, disparities and specific strengths and weaknesses of various nations.







## Methodology:

We derived the IFSPD Sustainability Index 2019-20 using weighted cumulative averages of several indices. First, based on the extensive study of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, we came up with four pillars that would directly contribute to the sustainability efforts of any nation. These four pillars were – Green Index, Social Index, Economy Index and Governance Index. Each of these pillars were derived from the scores of several other sub-pillars and indices. List of these sub pillars, attributes and sub attributes are given below:

Number of pillars: 4	Number of sub pillars: 24		
Pillars	Sub-Pillars	Attributes	Sub-Attributes
Green Index	Climate	Climate Change Perceptions Index	CPI GHG Per Capita - Current Level (Incl. LULUCF)  Share Of Renewable Energy In Energy Use - Current Level (Incl. Hydro) Energy Use (TPES) Per Capita - Current Level National Climate Policy International Climate Policy
	Clean Energy	Energy Transition Index	ETI  System Performance Index  Transition Readiness Index Tri
	Forests	Forest Cover	Forest Cover
	Ocean Pollution Natural Environment	Ocean Health Index Pollution Index Natural Environment Index	Ocean Health Index Pollution Index Natural Environment Index
Social Index	Human Development	Human Development Index	HDI Capacity Sub index Deployment Sub index Development Sub index Know-How Sub index
	Equality	Global Gender Gap Index	GGGI  Economic Participation And Opportunity Educational Attainment



	Literacy Happiness Education Health Freedom	Income Parity Gender Inequality Index Gender Empowerment Measure Literacy Happiness Index Education Index Health Index Personal Freedom Index	Health And Survival Political Empowerment Gini GII Gem Ratio HPI EI HI PFI
<b>Economic Index</b>	Economy Performance  Industries  Wealth  Business Environment & Competitiveness	Economy Performance Index GDP Economic Quality Index Industry Performance Index Employment Index  Innovation Index Network And Connectivity Index Prosperity Index  Business Environment & Competitiveness Ease Of Doing Business  Global Competitiveness Index Business Environment	EPI Score EGI IPI Ratio  WIPO Global Innovation Index  GCI PI  Beci EODB  GCI BER
<b>Governance Index</b>	Democracy  Justice Corruption Safety Peace Terrorism Governance	Democracy Index Liberal Democracy Index  Passport Index Equal Law Bribes Safety Index Peace Index Global Terrorism Overall Governance	Di V-Dem  Pi WIP Rule Of Law Corruption Perception SI GPI GTI GI



## IFSPD Sustainability Index 2019-2020 OVERALL Rankings

Covering 76 nations, the IFSPD Sustainability Index 2019–2020 measured national sustainability—defined as the set of institutions, policies and factors that determined the level of sustainability. The overall ranking is a weighted cumulation of four indices - green index, social index, economic index and governance index.

1	Finland	77.69
2	Norway	77.56
3	Sweden	76.73
4	Switzerland	76.17
5	Denmark	75.66
6	New Zealand	75.15
7	Iceland	74.21
8	Luxemburg	73.49
9	Netherlands	73.24
10	Austria	72.62
11	Germany	72.46
12	Canada	71.50
13	Singapore	71.39
14	Australia	70.74
15	Estonia	70.51
16	Ireland	70.41
17	United Kingdom	70.37
18	Slovenia	69.36
19	Japan	69.02
20	Belgium	68.78
21	France	67.48
22	Lithuania	67.07
23	Portugal	66.77
24	Czech Republic	66.66
25	Spain	66.54
26	South Korea	66.07
27	USA	65.96
28	Slovakia	64.97
29	Italy	64.19
30	Poland	64.01
31	United Arab Emirates	63.50
32	Malta	63.49
33	Croatia	63.28
34	Chile	63.23
35	Costa Rica	62.55
36	Uruguay	62.47
37	Montenegro	60.91
38	Malaysia	60.87

39	Hungary	60.71
40	Panama	60.05
41	Bulgaria	59.75
42	Romania	59.20
43	Greece	59.17
44	Argentina	57.40
45	Brazil	57.11
46	Serbia	56.65
47	Ecuador	56.61
48	Macedonia	56.49
49	Albania	56.17
50	Belarus	55.80
51	Peru	55.56
52	Mexico	55.34
53	Vietnam	55.18
54	Indonesia	54.87
55	China	54.80
56	Russian Federation	54.62
57	Colombia	54.50
58	Kuwait	54.04
59	Dominican Republic	53.50
60	Bosnia Herzegovina	53.21
61	Thailand	52.99
62	Sri Lanka	52.72
63	Moldova	52.27
64	Bolivia	52.16
65	South Africa	52.13
66	Philippines	51.20
67	El Salvador	50.41
68	Ukraine	49.13
69	Saudi Arabia	48.95
70	India	48.69
71	Turkey	48.11
72	Kenya	46.91
73	Venezuela	46.86
74	Egypt	43.02
75	Iran	42.06
76	Nigeria	39.93

Africa, Middle East	Americas	Asia and Pacific	Balkans	South, East Europe	North, West Europe
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# Overall Index Findings:

The UN World Commission on Environment and Development defined sustainable development as the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Across the world, especially during the last 100 years, nations have attempted to meet the present needs and raise the living standards of the people through several means. They have used economic, social and political concepts.

However, after decades, we are realising that in our overzealous efforts to accentuate our present development and growth, we have irreversibly hampered our future. Surprisingly, we are still dealing with the same old challenges of extreme poverty and inequalities, while adding on newer and deeper issues like environmental degradation, climate change and fast depleting natural resources. We are slowly but certainly coming to the conclusion that our future might be in more danger than we ever anticipated.

Hence, in 1983, the United Nations tapped former Norwegian prime minister Gro Harlem Brundtland to run the new World Commission on Environment and Development. After four years, the "Brundtland Commission" released its final report, 'Our Common Future'. According to this report, development at the cost of ecological health and social equity did not lead to long-lasting prosperity. It was clear that the world needed to find a way to harmonize ecology with prosperity.



The Commission successfully unified environmentalism with social and economic concerns on the world's development agenda. It recognized that sustainability is a holistic approach that considered ecological, social and economic dimensions, where all of these must be considered together, if we were to find a path towards lasting prosperity.

The IFSPD Global Sustainability Report, drew heavily from the Brundtland Commission report and the philosophy that defined it. Hence, it does not perceive sustainability through a narrow lens of just economic or social development. It looks at sustainability from various pillars of impact – Environment, Economy, Society and Governance. The overall index - the IFSPD Global Sustainability Index (IGSI) - has factored in nations' performance on each of these pillars, to ensure that justice is done on the UN World Commission definition that sustainable development should meet present needs without compromising the future.

As we studied the IFSPD Global Sustainability Index 2019-2020, we saw a distinct pattern emerging of regional grouping. There were four clusters. In the top most, until rank 22, there was almost a clear monopoly by the North and West European nations. The only other nations that managed to break-in to this elite list were New Zealand, Singapore, Australia and Japan from the Asia Pacific, Canada from the Americas and Slovenia from the Balkans. In this top cluster, another elite set emerged, where top 5 ranks were monopolised by the Nordic countries.

In the next cluster – from 23 to 40 – a majority of the South and East Europe were concentrated. The USA was in this set, and so were a group of four South American nations. From Africa and the Middle East, the first representation in the index through the UAE was in this cluster.

The next set from ranks 41 to 60, was where most of the Balkan nations were placed. Out of the 11 Balkan nations we studied, seven of them belonged in this cluster. Other prominent regional representations in this were from South America and Asia. The last cluster drew from the ranks 61 to 76 and had its own distinct characteristics. This set was dominated by Africa and the Middle East. The laggards of every regional grouping, including four from Asia, two each from South and East Europe and the Americas found their place in this cluster.

When we looked at the scores for studying inequality across nations, there was a large gap of 37.76 points between the top scoring Finland vs. the least scorer Nigeria. Interestingly, top 17 ranks were in the 70s score, while until the 40<sup>th</sup> rank scored in the 60s. There were eight nations in the 40s, while only one nation was ranked in the 30s.

In conclusion, though there are nations and regions strong in sustainability, there are regions which are still languishing behind. They lag behind in multiple parameters and consistently perform weaker across the spectrum. This is no time to put our guards down, since we still have a longer way ahead, before we can see a better sustainable world.



## IFSPD Sustainability Index 2019-2020 GREEN Rankings

Green Index measured the ecological sustainability across nations. The index consisted of several sub pillars including, climate, clean energy, forests, ocean, pollution and natural environment.

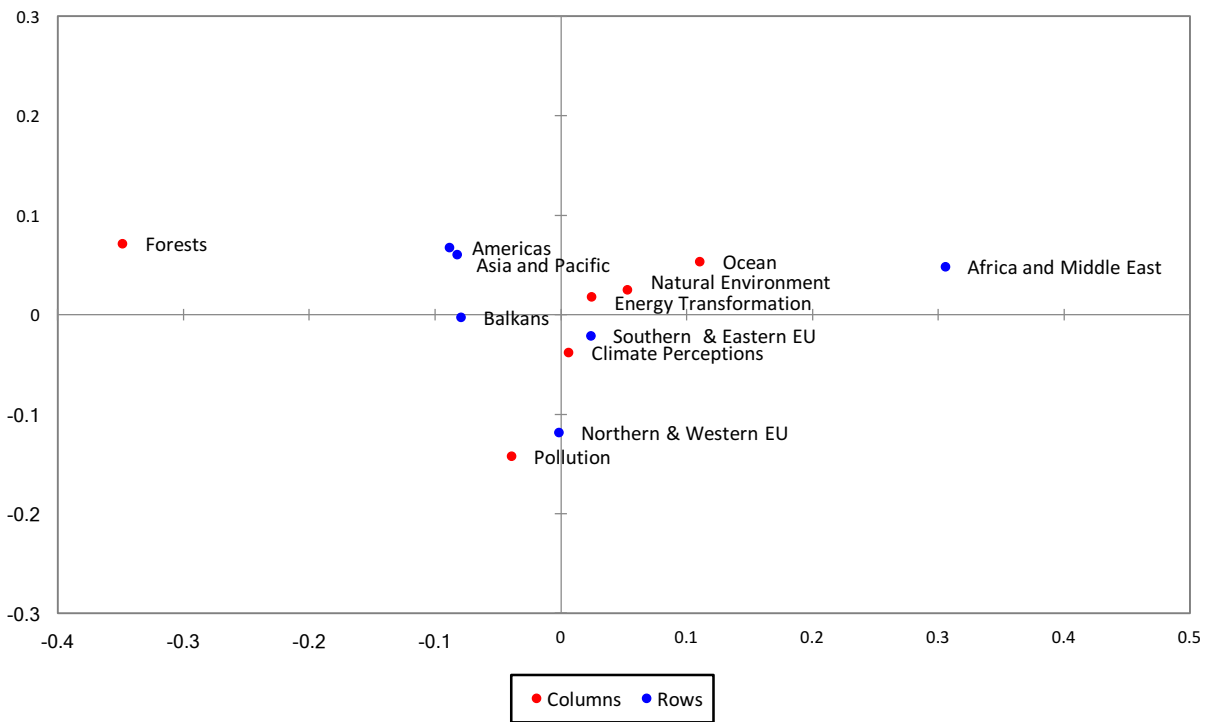
1	Finland	75.21	39	Greece	53.95
2	Sweden	74.52	40	USA	53.84
3	Norway	67.32	41	Romania	53.52
4	Estonia	66.14	42	Chile	53.31
5	Slovenia	65.27	43	Indonesia	53.20
6	Switzerland	65.18	44	Mexico	51.56
7	Austria	64.38	45	Poland	51.53
8	Germany	64.30	46	Russian Federation	51.53
9	New Zealand	64.18	47	Macedonia	51.26
10	Luxemburg	63.71	48	Sri Lanka	51.15
11	Denmark	63.17	49	Dominican Republic	50.44
12	Lithuania	62.87	50	Bulgaria	50.23
13	Portugal	62.67	51	Peru	49.72
14	Japan	62.27	52	Uruguay	49.65
15	Croatia	61.79	53	Venezuela	49.12
16	France	60.85	54	Hungary	48.94
17	United Kingdom	60.52	55	Malta	48.86
18	Costa Rica	60.05	56	Argentina	48.49
19	Brazil	58.98	57	Thailand	48.43
20	Ecuador	58.83	58	United Arab Emirates	47.13
21	Iceland	58.71	59	Philippines	46.70
22	Panama	58.71	60	Vietnam	46.32
23	Spain	58.62	61	Albania	45.85
24	Canada	58.47	62	Bosnia Herzegovina	45.57
25	Netherlands	58.22	63	India	44.98
26	Slovakia	57.19	64	Ukraine	44.63
27	Italy	56.87	65	South Africa	43.62
28	Australia	56.11	66	Turkey	43.06
29	Montenegro	56.10	67	Serbia	42.44
30	Singapore	55.90	68	El Salvador	42.37
31	South Korea	55.63	69	China	42.22
32	Colombia	55.56	70	Egypt	41.59
33	Belgium	55.20	71	Kenya	40.51
34	Belarus	55.01	72	Kuwait	40.27
35	Ireland	54.81	73	Moldova	37.68
36	Bolivia	54.64	74	Saudi Arabia	36.00
37	Czech Republic	54.42	75	Iran	35.49
38	Malaysia	54.07	76	Nigeria	33.56

Africa, Middle East	Americas	Asia and Pacific	Balkans	South, East Europe	North, West Europe
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## GREEN Index Perception Mapping:

North and West Europe were perceived better than the other regions in combating pollution, while South and East Europe had improved perceptions with respect to combating climate change. South and East Europe and the Balkan regions were perceived to be good in energy transformation and protecting the natural environment. Perception of Asia and Pacific, probably because of the weightage provided by the Pacific nations of New Zealand, and Australia, was perceived high on protecting the natural environment and oceans.





# GREEN Index Findings:

We considered Green Index as an extremely important pillar, if not the most important one, of the IFSPD Global Sustainability Index. There were definitely a few surprises here, when we compared it to the overall index.

Though North and West Europe dominated this index, just like they did in the overall index, Estonia and Slovenia broke into the top 5 in the Green index. In fact, Slovenia from the Balkans, though it was at rank 18 in the overall index, it performed exceedingly well in Green Index. Unfortunately, Denmark had been pushed down the ladder on this index.

In the South and East Europe, Spain and Portugal continued to lead the top of the charts. However, compared to the overall index, Czech Republic slipped. Moldova slipped further compared to the overall and was ranked amongst the bottom most. In the Balkans, apart from Slovenia, Croatia found a place in the top 20. However, Turkey and Serbia were chunked up towards the bottom. Canada and USA were among the best performers overall, however both of them were ranked comparatively lower in the Green Index. South American countries like Costa Rica, Brazil and Ecuador who were in the top 20 were ranked above both these countries.

Asia and Pacific countries of Singapore and Australia which were in top 10 of the overall index, were pushed down. Likewise, though UAE performed exceedingly well in the overall index, it slipped down to the 58th position in the Green index.





In the overall rankings, though China was at 55, when it came to the Green Index, it slipped down to the last position among the Asia Pacific countries to 69.

Looking at inequality in the Green Index scores, between the top scoring Finland and lowest scoring Nigeria there was a 41.65 difference, a gap wider when compared to the overall ranking. In the top 70s score, there were just two nations, compared to 17 in the overall ranking. In the 60s score there were 18 nations, while in the 30s there were 4 nations. In the Green Index, there were far more inequalities and far more catching up yet to be done.

In the case of perceptions, North and West Europe was perceived to be better than the other regions in combating pollution, while South and East Europe and the Balkans had improved perceptions with respect to combating climate change and energy transformations. The Americas, primarily because of the South American nations of Costa Rica, Brazil and Ecuador, had good perceptions on preservation of forests, oceans and the natural environment. In the case of Asia and Pacific, the improved perceptions on ocean and natural environment were driven by New Zealand, and Japan.



## IFSPD Sustainability Index 2019-2020 SOCIAL Rankings

Social Index measured the social capital across nations. The index consisted of several sub pillars including, human development, equality, literacy, happiness, education, health and freedom.

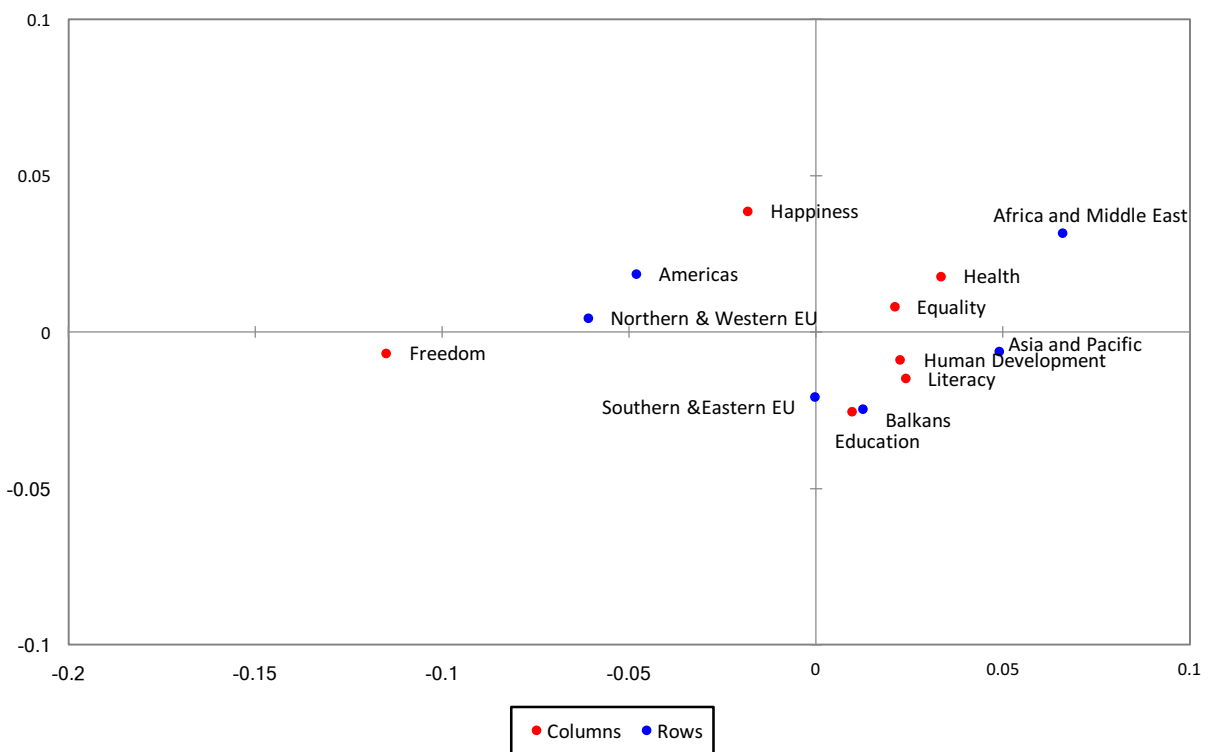
1	Norway	85.14	39	Montenegro	71.19
2	Finland	84.82	40	Hungary	71.10
3	Sweden	83.81	41	Albania	70.58
4	Iceland	83.46	42	Greece	70.56
5	Denmark	83.21	43	Bulgaria	70.34
6	New Zealand	83.19	44	United Arab Emirates	69.60
7	Netherlands	83.18	45	Mexico	68.77
8	Belgium	81.85	46	Macedonia	68.68
9	Canada	81.63	47	Chile	68.64
10	Luxemburg	81.43	48	Moldova	68.40
11	Germany	80.92	49	Romania	67.99
12	Switzerland	80.77	50	Kuwait	67.01
13	Australia	80.56	51	Panama	66.87
14	Ireland	80.40	52	Ecuador	66.79
15	Austria	79.87	53	China	66.77
16	United Kingdom	79.86	54	Russian Federation	66.68
17	Bosnia Herzegovina	79.65	55	Peru	66.59
18	Slovenia	78.79	56	Philippines	66.35
19	France	78.14	57	Colombia	66.24
20	Spain	77.75	58	Ukraine	65.81
21	Singapore	77.36	59	Malaysia	65.81
22	Czech Republic	77.21	60	Vietnam	65.46
23	USA	75.83	61	Bolivia	65.30
24	Estonia	75.72	62	Thailand	64.89
25	Portugal	75.59	63	El Salvador	64.76
26	Italy	75.42	64	Dominican Republic	64.41
27	Poland	74.71	65	Brazil	64.10
28	Lithuania	74.64	66	Indonesia	63.87
29	Slovakia	74.44	67	South Africa	63.66
30	Japan	74.15	68	Venezuela	62.10
31	Malta	73.55	69	Saudi Arabia	61.85
32	South Korea	73.36	70	Sri Lanka	61.43
33	Croatia	73.24	71	Turkey	60.39
34	Costa Rica	73.14	72	Kenya	58.14
35	Serbia	72.76	73	India	57.17
36	Uruguay	71.70	74	Iran	56.53
37	Argentina	71.37	75	Egypt	52.92
38	Belarus	71.33	76	Nigeria	52.58

Africa, Middle East	Americas	Asia and Pacific	Balkans	South, East Europe	North, West Europe
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## SOCIAL index Perceptions Mapping:

The Balkans and South and East European regions were similar in their perceptions – where they were perceived high on education and literacy. North and West Europe was perceived high on freedom, equality, human development, health and literacy. Asia and Pacific, due to the higher weightage provided by Pacific nations like New Zealand, Australia, Japan and Singapore, was perceived well on human development and literacy. Africa and the Middle East suffered from low perceptions on freedom, education and literacy.





# SOCIAL Index

## Findings:

In the Social index, the Nordic countries continued to occupy the top slots like in the case of the other indices. However, the biggest surprise was Bosnia Herzegovina, which was ranked 60th in the overall ranking, but occupied 17th rank in social index. It was ranked even better than Slovenia which had been ranked amongst the best in the overall index.

Among Americas, Canada and USA were ranked high, a reflection from the overall index, while all other South American nations were ranked beyond 30. Brazil and Ecuador, ranked higher in Green Index, slipped. Venezuela was ranked among the bottom most in Social Index.

Among the Asia Pacific countries, Japan was pushed down the ranks, though New Zealand, Australia and Singapore were ranked higher. Majority of the Africa and the Middle East were chunked at the bottom, with the exception of UAE, which ranked among the top 50. India was ranked among the lowest, along with Iran, Egypt and Nigeria.

If Green Index had higher inequalities, Social Index had lesser of it, where the gap between highest and lowest was just 32.56. The top score breached the 80s mark, and there were 14 nations in this list, while in the 70s, there were nations until the 43<sup>rd</sup> rank. Unlike the other two indices, where the lowest score belonged to the 30s, in the social index, the lowest were in the 50s and there were five nations in this list.



As far as perceptions were concerned, the Balkans and South and East European regions were similar in their perceptions – where they were perceived high on education and literacy. North and West Europe was perceived high on freedom, equality, human development, health and literacy. Asia and Pacific, due to the higher weightage provided by nations like New Zealand, Australia, Japan and Singapore, was perceived well on human development and literacy. The Americas, skewed by the scores of the North American nations,

Canada and the USA, were perceived to be similar to the North and Western European nations. These nations were perceived to be high on happiness index, freedom, health and equality. Perceptions of Asia and Pacific was largely shaped by the pacific front runners – New Zealand and Australia – where they were perceived high on health, equality, human development and equality. Africa and Middle East region was an outlier in this continuum and were not perceived close to any of the listed attributes.



## IFSPD Sustainability Index 2019-2020 ECONOMY Rankings

Economy Index measured the health of economy across nations. The index consisted of several sub pillars including, economic performance, industries, wealth creation, business environment and competitiveness.

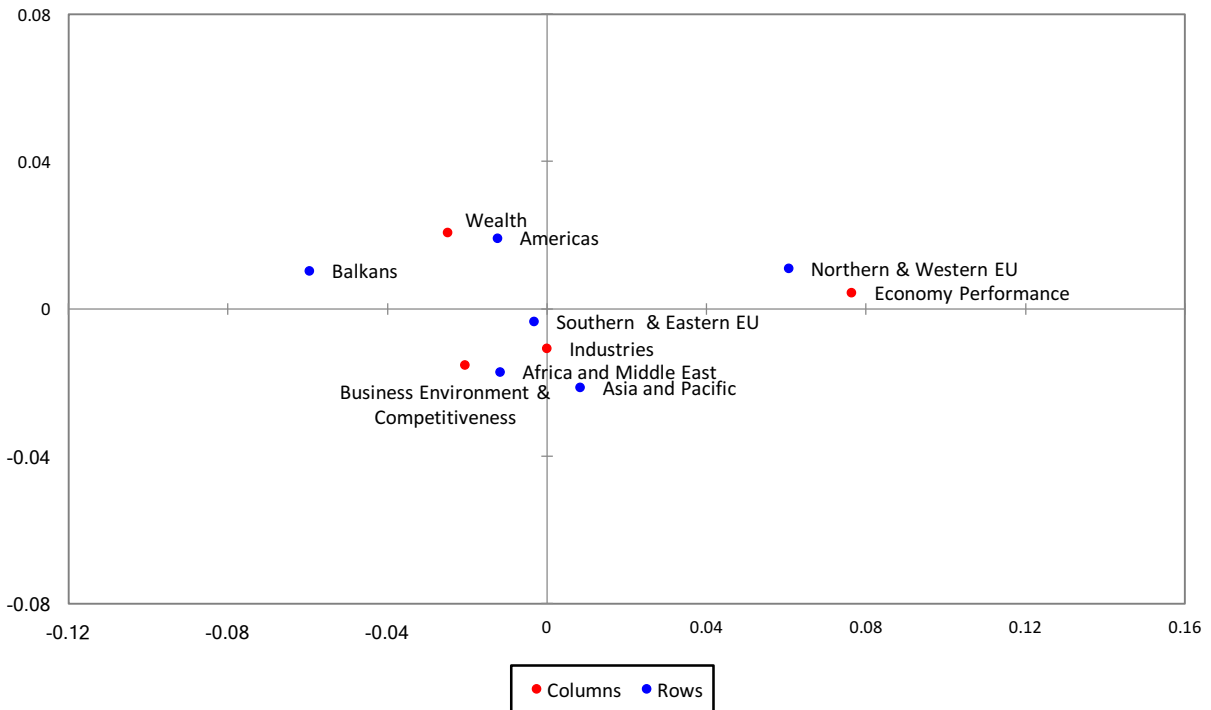
1	Switzerland	73.36	39	Panama	54.72
2	Norway	71.25	40	Kuwait	54.32
3	Singapore	71.18	41	Costa Rica	53.86
4	Netherlands	70.44	42	Uruguay	53.83
5	Luxemburg	70.37	43	Romania	53.38
6	Denmark	70.18	44	Bulgaria	53.34
7	Ireland	70.09	45	Mexico	53.33
8	Iceland	69.94	46	Vietnam	53.33
9	Sweden	69.78	47	Peru	52.80
10	USA	69.49	48	Russian Federation	52.59
11	United Kingdom	68.85	49	Croatia	52.37
12	Finland	68.23	50	Saudi Arabia	52.30
13	Germany	68.18	51	Colombia	51.78
14	New Zealand	67.30	52	Greece	51.53
15	Canada	67.09	53	Indonesia	51.50
16	Australia	67.08	54	Serbia	50.61
17	Austria	65.83	55	Belarus	50.27
18	Belgium	65.11	56	India	49.71
19	United Arab Emirates	65.00	57	Brazil	49.68
20	Japan	63.92	58	Philippines	49.50
21	France	63.86	59	Argentina	48.67
22	Czech Republic	61.63	60	Turkey	48.61
23	South Korea	61.59	61	Dominican Republic	48.57
24	Estonia	61.47	62	Macedonia	48.54
25	Spain	60.42	63	South Africa	48.46
26	Malta	60.33	64	Sri Lanka	48.24
27	Slovenia	60.17	65	Albania	48.22
28	Malaysia	59.81	66	Ecuador	47.57
29	Portugal	59.68	67	Kenya	47.55
30	Italy	57.81	68	Moldova	47.32
31	Slovakia	57.30	69	Ukraine	47.20
32	Poland	57.27	70	El Salvador	46.56
33	Lithuania	56.87	71	Bolivia	45.13
34	China	56.35	72	Iran	43.33
35	Chile	56.06	73	Egypt	42.69
36	Thailand	55.98	74	Nigeria	41.92
37	Hungary	55.61	75	Venezuela	39.70
38	Montenegro	54.77	76	Bosnia Herzegovina	34.40

Africa, Middle East	Americas	Asia and Pacific	Balkans	South, East Europe	North, West Europe
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## ECONOMY Index Perceptions Mapping:

On Economy, America, with high weightage from the US and Canada, was perceived high on wealth creation. North and West Europe was perceived high on economic performance perception, while South and East Europe was perceived well on industries. In economic perception, the Balkans was perceived quite differently from South and East Europe.





# ECONOMY Index

## Findings:

Economy Index offered a few surprises. Switzerland was ranked as number 1. Though Norway occupied the number 2 spot, the rest of the Nordic nations were pushed further down by Singapore, Netherlands and Luxembourg. USA as expected broke into the top 10 in the Economy Index.

Top 20 ranks, as we have seen in the other rankings also, were dominated by the North and West Europe. Worst performers in this region was Hungary. In the South and East Europe, Czech Republic performed better than Spain and Portugal, who performed well in the earlier indices, reflecting the state of the current economy. Moldova and Ukraine performed the worst, where they were ranked towards the bottom. Among the Balkans, none of the countries were listed in the top 20, though Turkey, Macedonia and Albania were ranked poorly.

In the Asia Pacific, the best performer was Singapore, in the top 3. Malaysia was ranked in top 30, while China at 34. India, though considered to be one of the highest growth nations, was ranked below 50, owing to multiple factors. In the Africa and the Middle East region, the UAE performed exceeding well and was ranked in top 20. However, as expected, majority of the other nations in the region were ranked lowest, where Iran, Egypt and Nigeria at the lowest.





Economy Index, compared to the Social Index, the inequality levels were higher. The gap between the highest and lowest scoring nation was 38.96. None of the nations were in the 80s range, while there were 7 nations in the 70s and 27 nations in the 60s. Score in 50s had the highest concentration of nations until 55<sup>th</sup> rank. In the 30s, there were two lowest scoring nations.

While mapping perceptions, Americas, with high weightage from the US and Canada, perceived high on wealth creation. North & West Europe perceived high on economic performance perception, while South and East Europe perceived well on industries. In economic perception, Balkans were perceived different from South and East Europe.



## IFSPD Sustainability Index 2019-2020 GOVERNANCE Rankings

Governance Index measured the quality of governance across nations. The index consisted of several sub pillars including, democracy, justice, corruption, safety, peace, terrorism and overall governance.

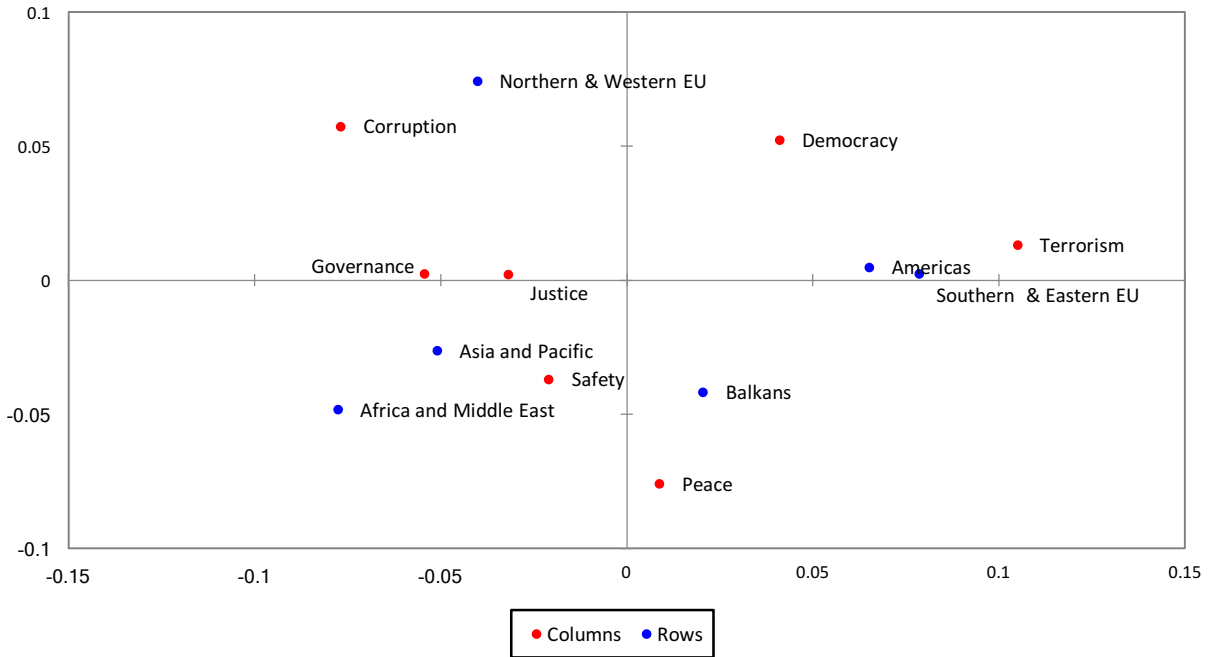
1	Norway	86.51	39	Costa Rica	63.16
2	Denmark	86.08	40	Romania	61.90
3	New Zealand	85.91	41	Montenegro	61.59
4	Switzerland	85.37	42	Argentina	61.07
5	Iceland	84.73	43	Serbia	60.78
6	Finland	82.52	44	Greece	60.66
7	Singapore	81.11	45	Albania	60.03
8	Netherlands	81.10	46	Panama	59.91
9	Austria	80.40	47	Macedonia	57.49
10	Australia	79.23	48	Moldova	55.69
11	Sweden	78.83	49	Brazil	55.67
12	Canada	78.81	50	Vietnam	55.62
13	Estonia	78.72	51	Kuwait	54.56
14	Luxemburg	78.46	52	China	53.85
15	Germany	76.43	53	Ecuador	53.25
16	Ireland	76.34	54	Peru	53.11
17	Japan	75.75	55	South Africa	52.76
18	Chile	74.89	56	Indonesia	50.93
19	Uruguay	74.69	57	Dominican Republic	50.58
20	Lithuania	73.88	58	Sri Lanka	50.05
21	South Korea	73.71	59	El Salvador	47.97
22	Czech Republic	73.39	60	Mexico	47.70
23	Slovenia	73.23	61	Russian Federation	47.68
24	Belgium	72.96	62	Belarus	46.61
25	Poland	72.52	63	Saudi Arabia	45.67
26	United Arab Emirates	72.29	64	Colombia	44.41
27	United Kingdom	72.27	65	Bolivia	43.57
28	Malta	71.21	66	India	42.90
29	Slovakia	70.96	67	Thailand	42.65
30	Spain	69.38	68	Philippines	42.23
31	Portugal	69.15	69	Kenya	41.46
32	Hungary	67.20	70	Turkey	40.38
33	France	67.07	71	Ukraine	38.88
34	Italy	66.65	72	Venezuela	36.54
35	Croatia	65.72	73	Egypt	34.90
36	Bulgaria	65.08	74	Iran	32.89
37	USA	64.68	75	Nigeria	31.68
38	Malaysia	63.78	N/A	Bosnia Herzegovina	N/A

Africa, Middle East	Americas	Asia and Pacific	Balkans	South, East Europe	North, West Europe
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## GOVERNANCE Index Perceptions Mapping

Perceptions on governance was varied and different across regions, unlike others. North and West Europe was perceived to be higher on democracy and in combating corruption. Americas and South and East Europe were perceived similar.





# GOVERNANCE Index Findings:

In the Governance Index, New Zealand broke into top 3. Though dominated by Nordic and North and West Europe, three nations from Asia Pacific were listed in this. France incidentally slipped out of 30, ranked lowest among its peers, so was the USA, where it was ranked even lower than Chile and Uruguay.

Among the South and East Europe, the Czech Republic was rated the best, followed by Malta, Spain and Portugal. In the Balkans, Slovenia scored the highest, followed by Croatia and Bulgaria. Turkey was unfortunately rated among the lowest. In Asia, India, Thailand and Philippines were ranked among the worst performers. In the Africa and Middle East region, Egypt, Iran and Nigeria occupied the lowest spot, while UAE was the best performer.

In terms of inequality in scores between the highest and lowest nations, Governance Index was unique compared to the rest of the indices. For example, in the case of Social Index, we saw overall high scores and lower gap, while in the case of Green Index, it was overall lower scores and higher gaps. In the case of Governance Index, some nations performed exceedingly well, while some nations really poor. The gap was a wide 54.83, the highest across all indices. However, eight nations scored above the 80s, while another 29 nations in the 70s. This is interesting, because several nations had a high governance standard. However, when we looked at the low score, there were 5 nations in the 30s, and 12 nations in the 40s. As far as inequality in score was concerned, governance performed the worst.



## REGIONAL Findings:

The 76 nations that were considered for the Sustainability Index were grouped into five regions. Each of these regions were then studied in-depth to reveal patterns within them. In the case of Africa and the Middle East, in all the indices, UAE was ranked at the top. Kuwait occupied the second position in all indices except the Green index, where that spot was claimed by South Africa. Nigeria was slated as the bottom most across all the indices in the region. The inequality gap in the region was wide at 23.57, where the best performer was ranked in the 60s, while the worst one touched the 40s.

In the regional analysis of the Americas, Canada claimed the top spot in three of the indices including the overall index, Social, and Governance, closely followed by the USA. USA claimed the top spot in the Economy index, but slipped to the 8th position in Green index, and the 4th in the Governance. Multiple countries from the South America, including Costa Rica, Brazil, Ecuador and Panama occupied the top spot in the Green Index, though they were all ranked lower in other indices. Chile performed well across, where it occupied the third spot overall and in Economy, while for Governance, it was ranked 2nd, right behind Canada, and even before the USA. Inequality wise, this region was one of the poor performers, where the gap was wide at 24.64.



In the case of Asia Pacific, New Zealand was ranked at the top on all the indices except Economy, where Singapore claimed the top spot. Singapore was ranked among top three in overall, Social, Economy and Governance. Only in Green index, it slipped to the fourth position. Australia and Japan were good performers in the region where they were consistently rated high in the table. The lowest performers of the region included India, Philippines and Sri Lanka. The inequality between the best and the worst was the largest in this region at 26.46. In this region, the best performers performed exceedingly well in the 70s, while the worst performers languished in 40s.

In the Balkans, Slovenia consistently performed better in all indices, except in Social index. Other good performers from the region included Croatia, Montenegro, Bulgaria and Romania. Turkey, though it was at the bottom of the table for most indices, it occupied the number one spot in Social index. The inequality score was 21.25 between the best and the worst, where the

best was almost touching 70, while worst almost 50.

In the South and East European region, Spain and Portugal claimed a spot in top 4 consistently. Czech Republic was another country that performed well in the region. Ukraine and Moldova performed the worst. The inequality in the overall score in the region was 17.64, where the best performer was in high 60s, while the worst, almost 50.

North and West Europe which constituted the largest regional representation was consistently led by the Nordic countries that included Finland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Switzerland was another good performer in the region and it claimed the top spot in Economy index. In almost all indices except in Governance, Hungary was rated lowest, while in Governance it was France. The inequality the overall index in the region was 16.98. The best performer in this region was in high 70s, while the worst performer, still in 60s.



## IFSPD Sustainability Index 2019-2020 AFRICA & ME Rankings

Drill down on eight nations belonging to African and the Middle East region. Nations considered included UAE, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Iran from the Middle East and South Africa, Kenya, Egypt and Nigeria from the African continent.

### Overall

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	United Arab Emirates	63.50
2	Kuwait	54.04
3	South Africa	52.13
4	Saudi Arabia	48.95
5	Kenya	46.91
6	Egypt	43.02
7	Iran	42.06
8	Nigeria	39.93

Among the eight nations considered from Africa and the Middle East, in the overall index, UAE performed the best. Apart from the UAE, none in this region had breached the 60 points mark, while a majority were in the 40 points. Egypt, Iran and Nigeria scored similar and came at the bottom of the table.

### Green Index

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	United Arab Emirates	47.13
2	South Africa	43.62
3	Egypt	41.59
4	Kenya	40.51
5	Kuwait	40.27
6	Saudi Arabia	36.00
7	Iran	35.49
8	Nigeria	33.56

In Green Index, though UAE was ranked the highest, the overall points reduced. Kuwait slipped below South Africa, Egypt and Kenya.



### Social Index

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	United Arab Emirates	69.60
2	Kuwait	67.01
3	South Africa	63.66
4	Saudi Arabia	61.85
5	Kenya	58.14
6	Iran	56.53
7	Egypt	52.92
8	Nigeria	52.58

In the three indices of Social, Economy and Governance, a similar trend was noticed. UAE followed by Kuwait, performed the best in these, while Iran, Egypt and Nigeria performed the worst.

### Economy Index

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	United Arab Emirates	65.00
2	Kuwait	54.32
3	Saudi Arabia	52.30
4	South Africa	48.46
5	Kenya	47.55
6	Iran	43.33
7	Egypt	42.69
8	Nigeria	41.92

### Governance Index

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	United Arab Emirates	72.29
2	Kuwait	54.56
3	South Africa	52.76
4	Saudi Arabia	45.67
5	Kenya	41.46
6	Egypt	34.90
7	Iran	32.89
8	Nigeria	31.68





## IFSPD Sustainability Index 2019-2020 AMERICAS Rankings

Drill down on 16 nations belonging to North and South American continents. Nations considered included Canada, The USA and Mexico from North America and Chile, Costa Rica, Uruguay, Panama, Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Columbia, Dominican Republic, Bolivia, El Salvador and Venezuela from the South America.

### Overall

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	Canada	71.50
2	United States of America	65.96
3	Chile	63.23
4	Costa Rica	62.55
5	Uruguay	62.47
6	Panama	60.05
7	Argentina	57.40
8	Brazil	57.11
9	Ecuador	56.61
10	Peru	55.56
11	Mexico	55.34
12	Colombia	54.50
13	Dominican Republic	53.50
14	Bolivia	52.16
15	El Salvador	50.41
16	Venezuela	46.86

In the regional ranking of the Americas, in the overall ranking, as expected, North American region performed better compared to South America. In North America, Canada performed better than the US. In South America, Chile and Costa Rica performed better than their larger counterparts like Brazil, Argentina and Mexico.



### Green Index:

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	Costa Rica	60.05
2	Brazil	58.98
3	Ecuador	58.83
4	Panama	58.71
5	Canada	58.47
6	Colombia	55.56
7	Bolivia	54.64
8	United States of America	53.84
9	Chile	53.31
10	Mexico	51.56
11	Dominican Republic	50.44
12	Peru	49.72
13	Uruguay	49.65
14	Venezuela	49.12
15	Argentina	48.49
16	El Salvador	42.37

In the case of Green Index, the North American countries, Canada and the US slipped behind. Costa Rica topped the chart, while Brazil, which did not perform overall, rose to the top rung. Chile and Uruguay which performed better in the overall index, again slipped.

### Social Index

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	Canada	81.63
2	United States of America	75.83
3	Costa Rica	73.14
4	Uruguay	71.70
5	Argentina	71.37
6	Mexico	68.77
7	Chile	68.64
8	Panama	66.87
9	Ecuador	66.79
10	Peru	66.59
11	Colombia	66.24
12	Bolivia	65.30
13	El Salvador	64.76
14	Dominican Republic	64.41
15	Brazil	64.10
16	Venezuela	62.10

In the Social Index, Canada again retained the top spot, followed by the US. Venezuela was consistently rated at the bottom, so it was not a surprise, but Brazil slipped to the bottom.



### Economy Index:

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	United States of America	69.49
2	Canada	67.09
3	Chile	56.06
4	Panama	54.72
5	Costa Rica	53.86
6	Uruguay	53.83
7	Mexico	53.33
8	Peru	52.80
9	Colombia	51.78
10	Brazil	49.68
11	Argentina	48.67
12	Dominican Republic	48.57
13	Ecuador	47.57
14	El Salvador	46.56
15	Bolivia	45.13
16	Venezuela	39.70

In the Economy part, the US, as expected was at the top of the index followed by Canada. Mexico was among the top, but followed countries like Chile and Panama.

### Governance Index:

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	Canada	78.81
2	Chile	74.89
3	Uruguay	74.69
4	United States of America	64.68
5	Costa Rica	63.16
6	Argentina	61.07
7	Panama	59.91
8	Brazil	55.67
9	Ecuador	53.25
10	Peru	53.11
11	Dominican Republic	50.58
12	El Salvador	47.97
13	Mexico	47.70
14	Colombia	44.41
15	Bolivia	43.57
16	Venezuela	36.54

In the Governance part, interestingly, Canada, Chile and Uruguay were rated higher than the US.



## IFSPD Sustainability Index 2019-2020 ASIA AND PACIFIC Rankings

Drill down on 13 nations belonging to Asia and the Pacific regions. Nations considered included New Zealand and Australia from the Pacific and Singapore, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Vietnam, Indonesia, China, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Philippines and India from the Asian continent.

### Overall:

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	New Zealand	75.15
2	Singapore	71.39
3	Australia	70.74
4	Japan	69.02
5	South Korea	66.07
6	Malaysia	60.87
7	Vietnam	55.18
8	Indonesia	54.87
9	China	54.80
10	Thailand	52.99
11	Sri Lanka	52.72
12	Philippines	51.20
13	India	48.69

In the regional rankings of the APAC region, consistently New Zealand performed the best in almost all the indices including the overall index. Other consistent performers included Singapore, Japan and Australia. India's performance was bad across.

### Green Index:

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	New Zealand	64.18
2	Japan	62.27
3	Australia	56.11
4	Singapore	55.90
5	South Korea	55.63
6	Malaysia	54.07
7	Indonesia	53.20
8	Sri Lanka	51.15
9	Thailand	48.43
10	Philippines	46.70
11	Vietnam	46.32
12	India	44.98
13	China	42.22

In Green Index, New Zealand performed the best followed by Japan and Australia.



### Social Index:

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	New Zealand	83.19
2	Australia	80.56
3	Singapore	77.36
4	Japan	74.15
5	South Korea	73.36
6	China	66.77
7	Philippines	66.35
8	Malaysia	65.81
9	Vietnam	65.46
10	Thailand	64.89
11	Indonesia	63.87
12	Sri Lanka	61.43
13	India	57.17

In Social Index, New Zealand continued to perform the best, but closely followed by Australia. Sri Lanka and India performed the worst.

### Economy Index:

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	Singapore	71.18
2	New Zealand	67.30
3	Australia	67.08
4	Japan	63.92
5	South Korea	61.59
6	Malaysia	59.81
7	China	56.35
8	Thailand	55.98
9	Vietnam	53.33
10	Indonesia	51.50
11	India	49.71
12	Philippines	49.50
13	Sri Lanka	48.24

In Economy Index, Singapore was rated at the top of the table followed by New Zealand and Australia. Sri Lanka moved to the bottom of the table in this index.



### Governance Index:

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	New Zealand	85.91
2	Singapore	81.11
3	Australia	79.23
4	Japan	75.75
5	South Korea	73.71
6	Malaysia	63.78
7	Vietnam	55.62
8	China	53.85
9	Indonesia	50.93
10	Sri Lanka	50.05
11	India	42.90
12	Thailand	42.65
13	Philippines	42.23

In Governance, New Zealand continued to perform better than all its competitors in the APAC region. Singapore and Australia were rated among the best governed in the region, while Thailand and Philippines were rated among the worst.



## IFSPD Sustainability Index 2019-2020 BALKANS Rankings

Drill down on eleven nations belonging to Balkans region. Nations considered included Slovenia, Croatia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Romania, Greece, Serbia, Macedonia, Albania, Turkey and Bosnia & Herzegovina.

### Overall:

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	Slovenia	69.36
2	Croatia	63.28
3	Montenegro	60.91
4	Bulgaria	59.75
5	Romania	59.20
6	Greece	59.17
7	Serbia	56.65
8	Macedonia	56.49
9	Albania	56.17
10	Bosnia & Herzegovina	53.21
11	Turkey	48.11

In the Balkan region, Slovenia consistently performed better than all the other nations across. In the case of the overall ranking, Slovenia topped the table, followed by Croatia. Turkey was the worst performer in the overall index.

### Green Index:

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	Slovenia	65.27
2	Croatia	61.79
3	Montenegro	56.10
4	Greece	53.95
5	Romania	53.52
6	Macedonia	51.26
7	Bulgaria	50.23
8	Albania	45.85
9	Bosnia & Herzegovina	45.57
10	Turkey	43.06
11	Serbia	42.44

In Green Index, Slovenia and Croatia topped the chart. Serbia, which was an average performer in most of the other indices, went to the bottom of the table. Turkey continued to perform bad in this index.



### Social Index:

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	Turkey	60.39
2	Romania	67.99
3	Macedonia	68.68
4	Bulgaria	70.34
5	Greece	70.56
6	Albania	70.58
7	Montenegro	71.19
8	Serbia	72.76
9	Croatia	73.24
10	Slovenia	78.79
11	Bosnia & Herzegovina	79.65

Interestingly in Social Index, Turkey was rated the highest. Slovenia which had been rated high in almost all the other indices, performed the worst.

### Economy Index:

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	Slovenia	60.17
2	Montenegro	54.77
3	Romania	53.38
4	Bulgaria	53.34
5	Croatia	52.37
6	Greece	51.53
7	Serbia	50.61
8	Turkey	48.61
9	Macedonia	48.54
10	Albania	48.22
11	Bosnia & Herzegovina	34.40

In the Economy index, Slovenia and Montenegro performed the best. While in the case of Governance, Slovenia still occupied the top rung. Croatia performed well in both these indices.

### Governance Index:

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	Slovenia	73.23
2	Croatia	65.72
3	Bulgaria	65.08
4	Romania	61.90
5	Montenegro	61.59
6	Serbia	60.78
7	Greece	60.66
8	Albania	60.03
9	Macedonia	57.49
10	Turkey	40.38
11	Bosnia & Herzegovina	N/A





## IFSPD Sustainability Index 2019-2020 SOUTH & EAST EUROPE Rankings

Drill down on nine nations belonging South and East European regions. Nations considered included Italy, Portugal, Spain, Malta from the South Europe and Czech Republic, Belarus, Russia, Moldova and Ukraine from the East Europe.

### Overall:

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	Portugal	66.77
2	Czech Republic	66.66
3	Spain	66.54
4	Italy	64.19
5	Malta	63.49
6	Belarus	55.80
7	Russian Federation	54.62
8	Moldova	52.27
9	Ukraine	49.13

In the South and East Europe, the overall index was topped by Portugal and Czech, while Ukraine and Moldova performed the worst.

### Green Index:

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	Portugal	62.67
2	Spain	58.62
3	Italy	56.87
4	Belarus	55.01
5	Czech Republic	54.42
6	Russian Federation	51.53
7	Malta	48.86
8	Ukraine	44.63
9	Moldova	37.68

In the Green Index, Portugal continued to perform the best, followed by Spain and Italy, while Moldova and Ukraine performed the worst.



### Social Index:

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	Spain	77.75
2	Czech Republic	77.21
3	Portugal	75.59
4	Italy	75.42
5	Malta	73.55
6	Belarus	71.33
7	Moldova	68.40
8	Russian Federation	66.68
9	Ukraine	65.81

In Social Index, Spain rose to the top of the ladder. Ukraine performed the worst in Social, Economy and Governance indices among all the others in the region. In the case of Economy and Governance, Czech was rated better than Spain and Portugal, two other consistently better performers in the region.

### Economy Index:

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	Czech Republic	61.63
2	Spain	60.42
3	Malta	60.33
4	Portugal	59.68
5	Italy	57.81
6	Russian Federation	52.59
7	Belarus	50.27
8	Moldova	47.32
9	Ukraine	47.20

### Governance Index:

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	Czech Republic	73.39
2	Malta	71.21
3	Spain	69.38
4	Portugal	69.15
5	Italy	66.65
6	Moldova	55.69
7	Russian Federation	47.68
8	Belarus	46.61
9	Ukraine	38.88



## IFSPD Sustainability Index 2019-2020 NORTH & WEST EUROPE Rankings

The largest region representing nineteen nations, belonging to North and West Europe. Nations considered included Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Estonia, Ireland, United Kingdom, Lithuania from the North Europe and Switzerland, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Austria, Germany, Belgium, France, Slovakia, Poland and Hungary from the West Europe.

### Overall:

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	Finland	77.69
2	Norway	77.56
3	Sweden	76.73
4	Switzerland	76.17
5	Denmark	75.66
6	Iceland	74.21
7	Luxemburg	73.49
8	Netherlands	73.24
9	Austria	72.62
10	Germany	72.46
11	Estonia	70.51
12	Ireland	70.41
13	United Kingdom	70.37
14	Belgium	68.78
15	France	67.48
16	Lithuania	67.07
17	Slovakia	64.97
18	Poland	64.01
19	Hungary	60.71

In the North and West Europe, the Nordic countries of Finland, Norway and Denmark performed better than all the rest. In the overall index, Finland and Norway again performed best, followed by Switzerland and Denmark. Poland and Hungary were the worst performers in the region.



### Green Index:

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	Finland	75.21
2	Sweden	74.52
3	Norway	67.32
4	Estonia	66.14
5	Switzerland	65.18
6	Austria	64.38
7	Germany	64.30
8	Luxemburg	63.71
9	Denmark	63.17
10	Lithuania	62.87
11	France	60.85
12	United Kingdom	60.52
13	Iceland	58.71
14	Netherlands	58.22
15	Slovakia	57.19
16	Belgium	55.20
17	Ireland	54.81
18	Poland	51.53
19	Hungary	48.94

In Green Index, the Nordic region performed better. While Estonia was also an equally good performer. Poland and Hungary continued to underperform.

### Social Index:

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	Norway	85.14
2	Finland	84.82
3	Sweden	83.81
4	Iceland	83.46
5	Denmark	83.21
6	Netherlands	83.18
7	Belgium	81.85
8	Luxemburg	81.43
9	Germany	80.92
10	Switzerland	80.77
11	Ireland	80.40
12	Austria	79.87
13	United Kingdom	79.86
14	France	78.14
15	Estonia	75.72
16	Poland	74.71
17	Lithuania	74.64
18	Slovakia	74.44
19	Hungary	71.10

In the case of Social index, the same trend of Nordic dominance continued.



### Economy Index:

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	Switzerland	73.36
2	Norway	71.25
3	Netherlands	70.44
4	Luxemburg	70.37
5	Denmark	70.18
6	Ireland	70.09
7	Iceland	69.94
8	Sweden	69.78
9	United Kingdom	68.85
10	Finland	68.23
11	Germany	68.18
12	Austria	65.83
13	Belgium	65.11
14	France	63.86
15	Estonia	61.47
16	Slovakia	57.30
17	Poland	57.27
18	Lithuania	56.87
19	Hungary	55.61

In the case of Economy, Switzerland was rated even higher than all the Nordic competition. Netherlands rose to be among one of the top most performers in the region.



### Governance Index:

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)
1	Norway	86.51
2	Denmark	86.08
3	Switzerland	85.37
4	Iceland	84.73
5	Finland	82.52
6	Netherlands	81.10
7	Austria	80.40
8	Sweden	78.83
9	Estonia	78.72
10	Luxemburg	78.46
11	Germany	76.43
12	Ireland	76.34
13	Lithuania	73.88
14	Belgium	72.96
15	Poland	72.52
16	United Kingdom	72.27
17	Slovakia	70.96
18	Hungary	67.20
19	France	67.07

In Governance, Norway and Denmark were rated among the best performers, while interestingly France was rated as the worst.



# Conclusions

Sustainable development studies how to meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the abilities of our future generations. It tries to walk the thin rope of balancing ecology with prosperity. Hence, the first IFSPD Global Sustainability Report looked at this from four pillars of impact – Environment, Economy, Society and Governance. All of these four pillars in turn contributed in calculating an overall index of sustainability.

The starkest conclusion that is emerging in this report is the inequalities across regions and within regions. Top most clusters are dominated by the North and West European nations, South and East European nations and the Americas. While, lower down clusters included the Africa and the Middle East. However, even within these clusters there are high levels of inequalities. In the North and West Europe the Nordic countries are consistently rated high, while Hungary is lower below. In the Asia and Pacific, New Zealand and Australia are high performers, while India and Philippines perform lower. In Africa and the Middle East, the UAE performs well, while all others are poor in their performance. In fact, in each of these clusters, we see these dichotomies - a few nations performing well, while few others not. Those few that perform well, perform well in almost all the indices, while the poor performers languish in everything.

Indeed, ours is a highly unequal world. This reiterates the responsibility of the better performing nations to take the others along. Since everything is interconnected in today's world, unless, sustainability is perceived as a team effort, inclusive of all the nations, it would not give us the right amount of results.

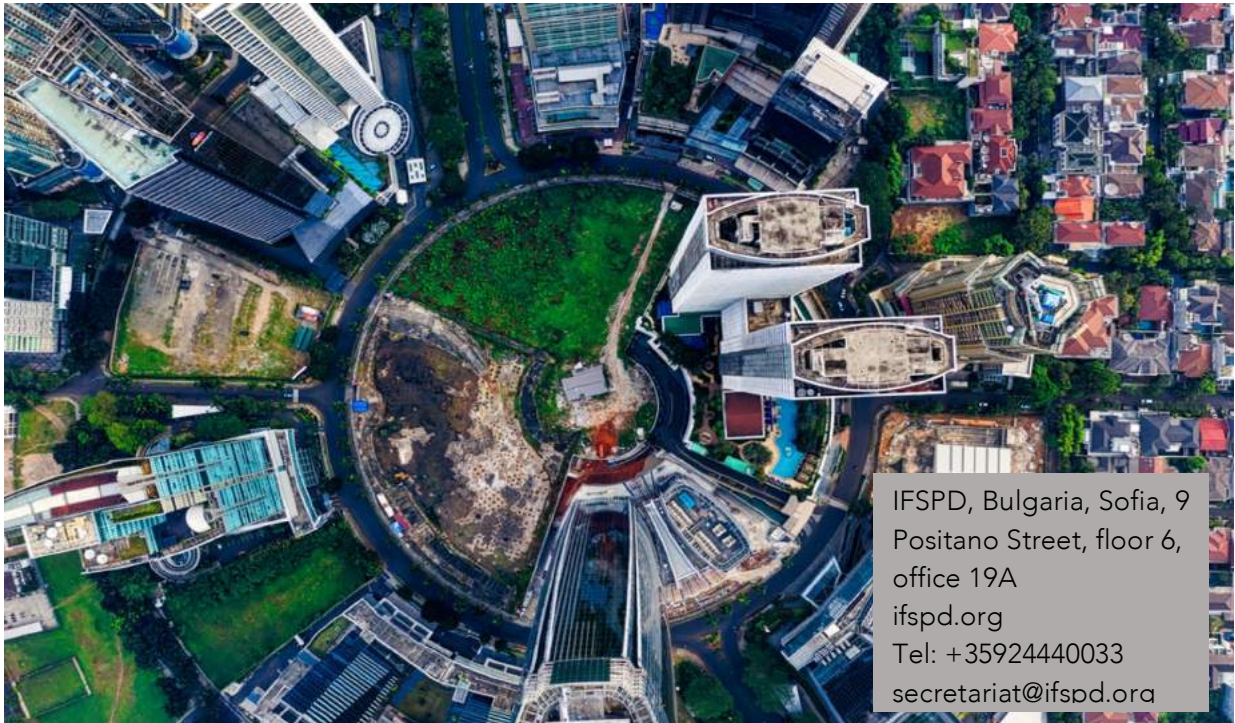


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