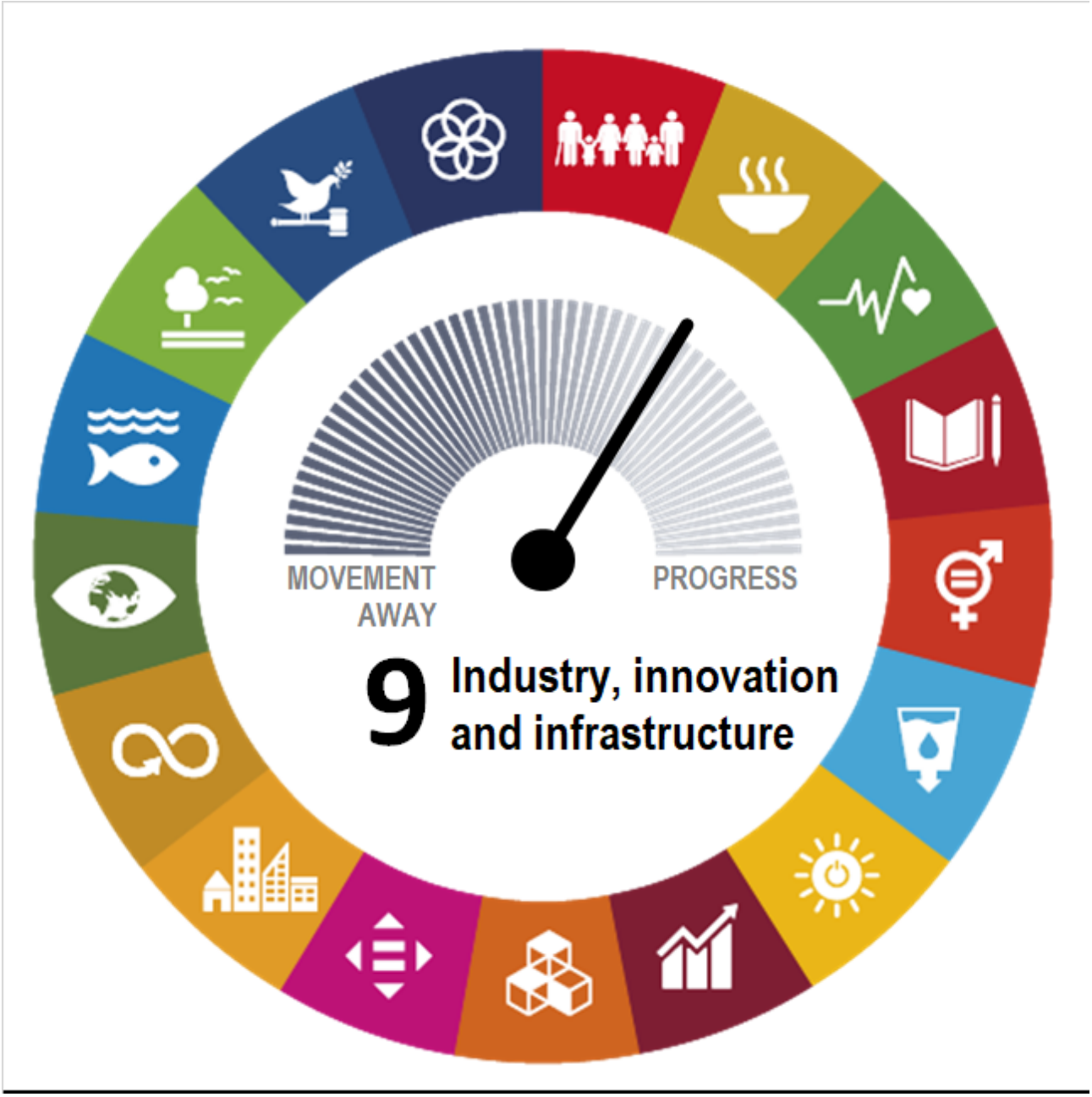
SDG 9 - Industry, innovation and infrastructure

Statistics Explained

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

Data extracted in April 2024.
Planned article update: June 2025.



EU trend of SDG 9 on industry, innovation and infrastructure

This article is a part of a set of statistical articles , which are based on the Eurostat publication 'Sustainable development in the European Union — Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context — 2024 edition' . This report is the eighth edition of Eurostat's series of monitoring reports on sustainable development, which provide a quantitative assessment of progress of the EU towards the SDGs in an EU context.

SDG 9 calls for building resilient and sustainable infrastructure and promotes inclusive and sustainable industrialisation. It also recognises the importance of research and innovation for finding solutions to social, economic and environmental challenges.

Industry, innovation and infrastructure in the EU: overview and key trends

Research and development (R&D), innovations, sustainable industries and infrastructures are key to achieving the SDGs. Monitoring SDG 9 in an EU context focuses on elements such as R&D intensity and personnel, patent applications, the air emissions intensity of industry, and modal splits in passenger and freight transport. Over the five-year period assessed in this report, the EU has experienced strong progress in many of these indicators. However, there have also been recent unfavourable trends. The EU's R&D intensity has decreased since 2020, and the EU is thus not on track to reach its respective 2030 target. Additionally, recent trends show a decline in the use of environmentally friendly modes of freight and passenger transport.

Indicator	Period	Annual growth rate	Assessment
R&D and innovation			
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D	2007–2022	Observed: 1.5 % Required: 2.2 %	↗
	2017–2022	Observed: 0.8 % Required: 2.6 %	↘
Patent applications to the European Patent Office	2008–2023	0.9 %	↗
	2018–2023	0.7 %	↗
R&D personnel	2007–2022	2.9 %	↑
	2017–2022	3.3 %	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (*)	2008–2023	Observed: 2.5 % Required: 1.9 %	↑
	2018–2023	Observed: 2.2 % Required: 1.3 %	↑
Sustainable industry			
Air emissions intensity of industry	2008–2021	– 4.6 %	↑
	2016–2021	– 3.0 %	↑
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (*)	2006–2021	3.4 %	↑
	2016–2021	3.8 %	↑
Sustainable infrastructure			
Share of buses and trains in inland passenger transport	2006–2021	– 1.4 %	↓
	2016–2021	– 4.8 %	↓
Share of rail and inland waterways in inland freight transport	2007–2022	– 1.0 %	↘
	2017–2022	– 2.0 %	↓
Share of households with high-speed internet connection (*)	Time series too short for long-term assessment		:
	2017–2022	Observed: 20.2 % Required: 9.9 %	↑

Note: See Annex II for a description of the methodology used for the compound annual growth rate calculation and the trend assessment. For indicators without a target, the growth rates observed over the specified periods are given. For indicators with a quantified EU target (marked with a target sign ◎), both the observed growth rates and the growth rates that would have been required in the specified periods for meeting the target are given. See Table A.1 in Annex I for the full list of EU policy targets considered for monitoring in this report.

- (*) Multi-purpose indicator.

Table 1: Indicators measuring progress towards SDG 9, EU

Symbol	With quantitative target	Without quantitative target
🎯	Trends for indicators marked with this 'target' symbol are calculated against an official and quantified EU policy target. In this case the arrow symbols should be interpreted according to the left-hand column below. Trends for all other indicators should be interpreted according to the right-hand column below.	
↑	Significant progress towards the EU target	Significant progress towards SD objectives
↗	Moderate progress towards the EU target	Moderate progress towards SD objectives
→	[Category not applicable]	No progress towards nor movement away from SD objectives
↘	Insufficient progress towards the EU target	Moderate movement away from SD objectives
↓	Movement away from the EU target	Significant movement away from SD objectives
:	Calculation of trend not possible (for example, time series too short)	

Table 2: Explanation of symbols for indicating progress towards SD objectives and targets

R&D and innovation

R&D expenditure is a key enabling factor for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Introducing new ideas to the market promotes job creation, labour productivity and efficient use of resources. Highly skilled human resources are imperative for keeping the EU's research and innovation capacity and competitiveness up to date and for supporting the digital and green transitions. Innovative products and services — often the result of R&D activities — contribute to smart growth and sustainable industrialisation. R&D and innovation are also essential for finding solutions to societal and environmental challenges such as climate change and clean energy, public security or health protection and promotion.

EU expenditure on R&D has shown only modest growth over the past few years

The EU economy is facing increasing global competition and can only preserve its competitiveness by strengthening its scientific and technological base. Therefore, one of the key aims of EU policies over recent decades has been to encourage greater investment in R&D. This is monitored here by looking at gross domestic expenditure on R&D in relation to GDP, referred to as R&D intensity , which reflects both growth in spending on R&D and growth in GDP.

Despite the EU's long-standing 3 % target, the EU's R&D intensity has grown only modestly over the past two decades. After prolonged stagnation between 2000 and 2007, the EU's R&D intensity has increased slowly, reaching 2.30 % in 2020. Most recently, however, the R&D intensity has declined again, to 2.24 % in 2022. This corresponded to an R&D expenditure of about EUR 354 billion. In absolute terms, expenditure in 2022 was higher than in 2020 (EUR 309 billion) and 2021 (EUR 331 billion)[1], suggesting that the recent decline in R&D intensity is a result of GDP growth outpacing growth in R&D expenditure. With a gap of 0.76 percentage points, the EU remains at some distance from its ambition of raising R&D intensity to 3 % by 2030.

[1] Eurostat (online data code: (rd_e_gerdtot)).

Private expenditure accounts for two-thirds of total R&D expenditure

An analysis of gross domestic expenditure on R&D by sector of performance shows that the two biggest spenders in 2022 remained the business enterprise sector (66.2 % of total R&D expenditure) and the higher education sector (21.7 %). The share of the government sector was 10.7 %, while the private non-profit sector accounted for only 1.4 % of total R&D expenditure[2].

The business enterprise sector accounts for the lion's share of total R&D expenditure and has increased its R&D intensity by 0.33 percentage points over the past 15 years, from 1.15 % of GDP in 2007 to 1.48 % in 2022. Simultaneously the higher education sector increased its R&D intensity from 0.39 % in 2007 to 0.49 % of GDP in 2022. In contrast, the R&D intensity of the government has more or less stagnated at levels around 0.25 %. The R&D intensity of the private non-profit sector remained at a very low level, amounting to 0.03 % in 2022.

The number of patent applications to the European Patent Office has grown

Patent applications provide a valuable measure of the creative and innovative capacity of countries, regions and companies and of the economic exploitation of research results. In 2023, 68 579 patent applications from within the EU were submitted to the European Patent Office. This is a 13.5 % increase compared with 2008, when 60 401 applications were submitted. Over the long-term period from 2008 to 2022, the only year to record a strong year-on-year drop in applications was 2009 owing to the economic crisis[3].

The availability of human capital for a knowledge-based society is growing, but gender disparities remain

The growing knowledge orientation of the EU's economy and society, together with developments in the labour market and demographic trends, make highly skilled human capital increasingly important. Achieving the SDGs will require ambitious investments in research and development (R&D) and significant innovation, including further investment in skills development and in lifelong learning[4].

R&D personnel consists of researchers engaged directly in R&D and the people providing direct services for R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff)[5]. The share of R&D personnel in the labour force has increased steadily since 2007, from 1.00 % to 1.53 % in 2022 (full-time equivalent). This trend was mainly driven by the business enterprise sector, which employed about 60 % of the R&D workforce in 2022[6].

An analysis by sex, however, reveals that women remain considerably underrepresented among researchers based on head count in the EU, accounting for only 33.7 % in 2021. There has been no considerable progress since 2007, when the share stood at 31.0 %. This underrepresentation is particularly strong in the business enterprise sector, where women only made up 22.4 % of researchers in 2021. In contrast, women accounted for more than 40 % of researchers in the other three sectors (government, higher education and the non-profit sector), with the private non-profit sector achieving parity at 50.5 % in 2021. Between 2007 and 2021, the higher education and government sectors recorded the largest increases in female researchers, of 6.2 and 5.7 percentage points, respectively[7].

Data show a general long-term increase in tertiary educational attainment of the EU population. Between 2008 and 2023, the share of 25- to 34-year-olds with a university degree or similar increased from 29.9 % to 43.1 %. The EU is therefore well on track to reach its target of raising this share to at least 45 % by 2030, as set out in the Council Resolution from 2021 on the European Education Area . However, differences between the sexes remain

[2] Ibid.

[3] European Patent Office (2009), Annual Report 2009 , p. 13.

[4] International Labour Organization (2021), World Employment and Social Outlook — Trends 2021 , p. 114.

[5] Eurostat (2024), Research and development (R&D) — Reference Metadata .

[6] Eurostat (online data code: (rd_p_persocc)).

[7] Eurostat (online data code: (rd_p_femres)).

considerable, and when compared with the situation for R&D personnel, the gender imbalance is reversed. While 48.8 % of women aged 25 to 34 years had accomplished tertiary education in 2023, only 37.6 % of men in this age group had done so. This gender gap has been widening almost continuously since 2008. For further details on tertiary education and the gender gap, see the articles on SDG 4 'Quality education' and SDG 5 'Gender equality' .

Sustainable industry

Mobilising industry for a clean and circular economy is one of the key priorities of the European Green Deal , which seeks to support and accelerate the EU's industry transition to a sustainable model of inclusive growth. This requires a massive reduction in harmful air emissions emitted through industrial production alongside increased use of greener products and services (also see the chapter on SDG 12 'Responsible consumption and production').

The air emissions intensity of EU industry has improved in recent years

Industry is vital for Europe's prosperity and future development. The EU industrial sector accounts for more than 20 % of the EU economy and employs about 35 million people[8]. However, industry is also a source of many environmental pressures such as material consumption and the emission of greenhouse gases and other air pollutants. This analysis focuses on air pollutants emitted by industry, using particulate matter emissions from manufacturing as a proxy.

Poor air quality causes premature deaths, impacts quality of life and damages ecosystems[9]. Particulate matter , especially fine particulate matter (PM2.5), is one of the most harmful components of air pollution for human health[10]. Exposure to air pollution by PM2.5caused 253 305 premature deaths in the EU in 2021 (see articles on SDG 3 'Good health and well-being' and on SDG 11 'Sustainable cities'). In 2021, the EU's manufacturing sector was responsible for about a fifth (19.3 %) of total PM2.5emissions. In comparison, in the same year, more than a third (36.0 %) of total PM2.5emissions could be attributed to transportation and storage, and almost a quarter (23.4 %) to agriculture, forestry and fishing[11].

Data on emissions intensity are used to monitor a sector's air emissions relative to its economic output in terms of gross value added (GVA) . Between 2008 and 2021, the EU's manufacturing sector's PM2.5air emissions intensity dropped by 45.5 %, from 0.11 grams per euro to 0.06 grams per euro. This improvement is a result of the sector's PM2.5emissions falling by 30.9 % between 2008 and 2021 while its GVA grew by 16.3 %[12]. The decline in industrial emissions of air pollutants can be partly attributed to European regulation, advancements in energy efficiency and abatement technologies, and the relocation of heavy polluting industries outside Europe[13].

Between 2016 and 2021, PM2.5emissions from manufacturing decreased by 2.2 %, alongside a 9.6 % increase in the sector's GVA[14]. This resulted in a 14.3 % improvement in the sector's emissions intensity over this most recent five-year period. Most recently, between 2020 and 2021, the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic led to a 5.3 %

[8] European Commission (2020), A New Industrial Strategy for Europe , COM(2020) 102 final, p. 2.

[9] European Commission (2024), Air .

[10] World Health Organization (2022), Ambient (outdoor) air pollution

[11] Eurostat (online data code: (env_ac_ainah_r2)).

[12] Eurostat (online data code: (env_ac_ainah_r2) and (nama_10_a10)).

[13] European Environment Agency (2023), Industrial pollutant releases to air in Europe .

[14] Eurostat (online data code: (env_ac_ainah_r2) and (nama_10_a10)).

increase in the sector's PM2.5emissions alongside a 10.1 % growth in its GVA. The sector's emissions intensity for the broader group of fine and coarse particulate matter (PM10) experienced a similar development over the past 15- and five-year periods, decreasing by 40.0 % between 2008 and 2021 and by 10.0 % between 2016 and 2021.

Gross value added of environmental goods and services sector has grown strongly

The EU's updated New Industrial Strategy for Europe strives for a greener industry. Products and services that, for instance, prevent or limit environmental pollution, repair and correct resource depletion or protect biodiversity may contribute to a so-called green economy. These kinds of environmental goods and services (EGSS) are gaining in importance. In 2021, they accounted for a gross value added of EUR 317.3 billion. This is a 64.4 % increase compared with 2006, when the EU's GVA of environmental goods and services amounted to EUR 193.0 billion. In relation to the whole economy, the environmental goods and services sector grew from 1.8 % of GDP in 2006 to 2.5 % in 2021. This indicates the sector grew — in gross value added terms — disproportionally faster than other economic sectors.

Employment (in full-time equivalent) in the sector has also increased since 2006, by 42.2 %. In 2021, the sector employed slightly more than 5.2 million people in the EU[15]. The development is related to multiple factors, which, among other things, include growth in private investments in environmental goods and services, encouraged by increasing government interventions in this area[16].

Sustainable infrastructure

The European Green Deal aims to transform the EU into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy. To achieve this vision, the EU needs to address the twin challenges of the green and the digital transitions. In this context, the Green Deal calls for an acceleration in the shift to sustainable and smart mobility as well as for investment in digitalisation to support the green transition. Multimodal and energy-efficient freight transport as well as automated and connected multimodal mobility will consequently need to play an increasing role, together with smart traffic management systems enabled by digitalisation.

Use of public transport has dropped considerably since the onset of the pandemic

Well-functioning and efficient transport and mobility systems are key elements for a competitive economy. Growth in transport activities puts increasing pressure on natural resources and on societies. Emissions of greenhouse gases, air pollutants and noise from transport affect the climate, the environment and human health. As the transport sector is responsible for about one-quarter of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the EU (see the article on SDG 13 'Climate action') , sustainable transport is an essential ingredient in sustainable development strategies. Rethinking future mobility includes optimising the use of all means of transport, promoting car sharing and the integration between different modes of collective transport such as trains and buses.

In 2020 the modal share of buses and trains in inland passenger transport in the EU fell significantly compared with previous years and did not bounce back to the pre-crisis levels in 2021[17]. While their share in terms of passenger-km was quite stable in the period 2000 to 2019 and accounted for 17.6 % in 2019, it dropped to 12.9 % in 2020 and increased only slightly to 13.7 % in 2021. Conversely, the share of passenger-km covered by cars — which remains by far the dominant mode for inland passenger transport — increased from 82.4 % in 2019 to 86.3 % in 2021[18]. This drastic development can be essentially attributed to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. A study

[15] Eurostat (online data code: (env_ac_egss1)).

[16] European Environmental Agency (2019), Environmental Goods and Services Sector: employment and value added.

[17] Tram and metro systems, as well as active modes (walking, cycling), are not included because the data collection methodology for these means of transport is not sufficiently harmonised between Member States.

[18] Eurostat (online data code: (tran_hv_psmod)).

from 2023 on the effects of the pandemic on connectivity and competition in transport indicates that the shift away from public transport to private cars and to active mobility (cycling and walking) persisted in 2022.

The EU's freight transport system still relies on road transport

Despite the EU policy objective of shifting freight from road to rail and inland waterways, road continues to have by far the largest share in EU freight transport among the three inland transport modes analysed in this report (road, rail and inland waterways). Since 2012, the share of rail and inland waterways in total freight transport in the EU has declined almost continuously. It accounted for 22.2 % in 2022, which is a new low in the time series and corresponds to a 4.3 percentage point decrease compared with the peak of 26.5 % in 2012. In the short-term period since 2017, the share of rail and inland waterways fell by 2.4 percentage points.

Considerable differences do exist at country level. In 2022, Latvia was the only Member State reporting higher shares for rail and inland waterways than for road in inland freight transport. Looking at the transport modes separately, the highest shares of rail transport were reported from the Baltic countries Latvia (53.2 %) and Lithuania (46.4 %). In the Netherlands, freight transport via inland waterways still plays an important role, with a modal split of 41.0 % in 2022.

Considerable progress has been made in rolling out fixed very high capacity network connections across the EU

Digital connections are crucial for today's economies and societies. Instant communication between individuals, bank transfers, office work, public dissemination of information, or data analysis are only some of the activities that depend on the internet. Especially in rural and remote areas, fast internet connection can significantly improve access to various services such as health care and education. Regions without fast internet connections have serious social and economic disadvantages in a digitalised world. The 2030 Digital Compass thus proposed the target that by 2030 all European households should be covered by a gigabit network, with all populated areas covered by 5G.

Data collected by the European Commission services for the key dimensions of the European information society [19]show that the uptake of fixed very high capacity network (VHCN) connectivity — referring to fibre connections or other networks offering similar bandwidth[20]— has improved considerably in the EU over the past few years. While only 29.2 % of EU households had access to such connectivity in 2017, this share has risen considerably, reaching 73.4 % of households in 2022. If VHCN roll-out continues at this pace, the EU will reach 100 % coverage well before 2030. VHCN connectivity has also improved in rural areas[21]. Between 2017 and 2022, the share of rural households with fixed VCHN connection increased from 10.6 % to 45.1 % across the EU. Despite this positive development, VCHN connectivity in rural areas remains at some distance from the 2030 target. In addition, basic digital skills for all citizens (see the article on SDG 4 'Quality education' are a general prerequisite for ensuring they benefit from digital developments[22].

Main indicators

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D

[19]See European Commission, Key Indicators .

[20]Data until 2018 refer to FTTP (fiber to the premises) only, while data from 2019 onwards refer to both FTTP and DOCSIS 3.1 (Data Over Cable Service Interface Specification). DOCSIS allows adding high-bandwidth data transfer to existing cable television systems.

[21]In the context of the EU's digital agenda scoreboard indicators, rural areas are defined as those with fewer than 100 people per km2.

[22]European Commission 2021, 2030 Digital Compass: the European way for the Digital Decade , COM(2021) 118 final, p. 6.

LONG TERM

2007-2022

SHORT TERM

2017-2022

This indicator measures gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) as a percentage of the gross domestic product (GDP) — also called R&D intensity . The OECD's Frascati Manual on collecting R&D data defines research and experimental development (R&D) as creative and systematic work undertaken to increase the stock of knowledge — including knowledge of humankind, culture and society — and to devise new applications of available knowledge.

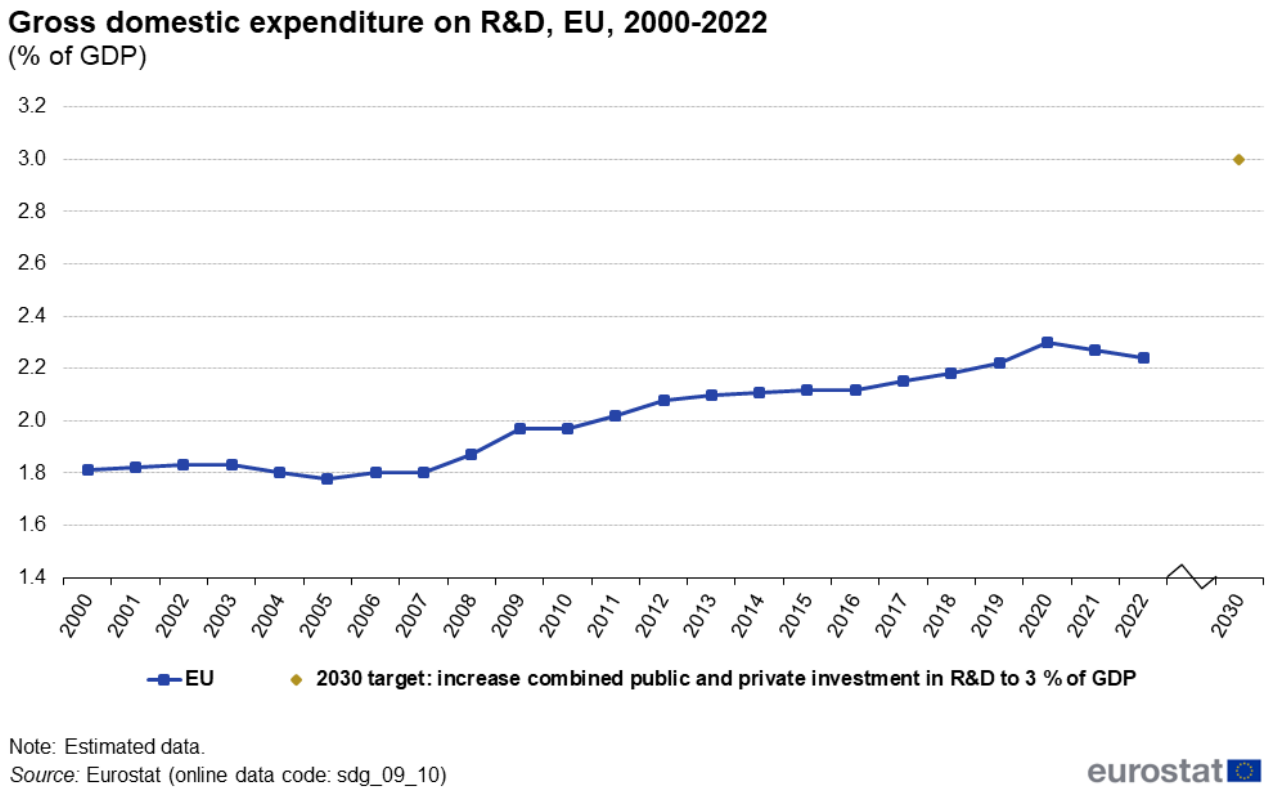


Figure 1: Gross domestic expenditure on R&D, EU, 2000–2022 (% of GDP) Note: y-axis does not start at 0. Source: Eurostat (sdg_09_10)

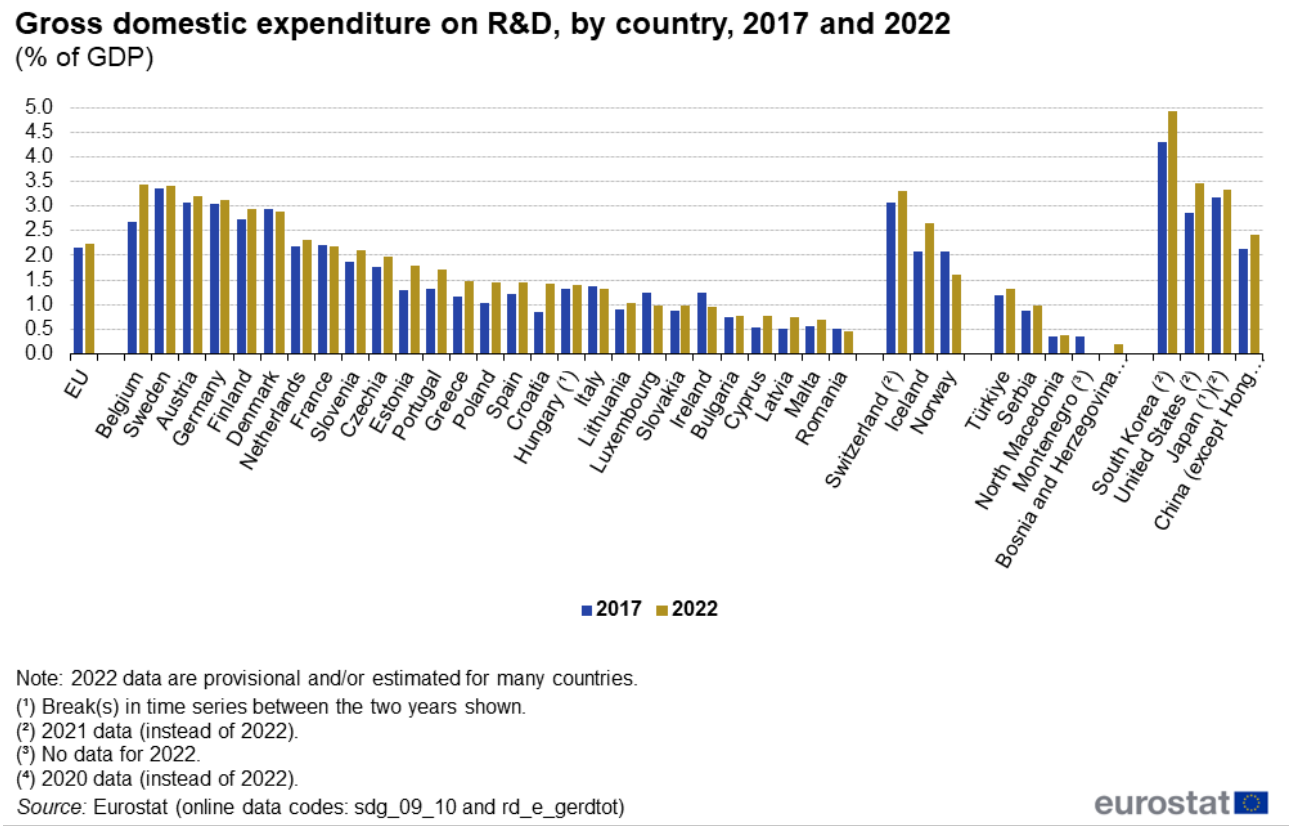
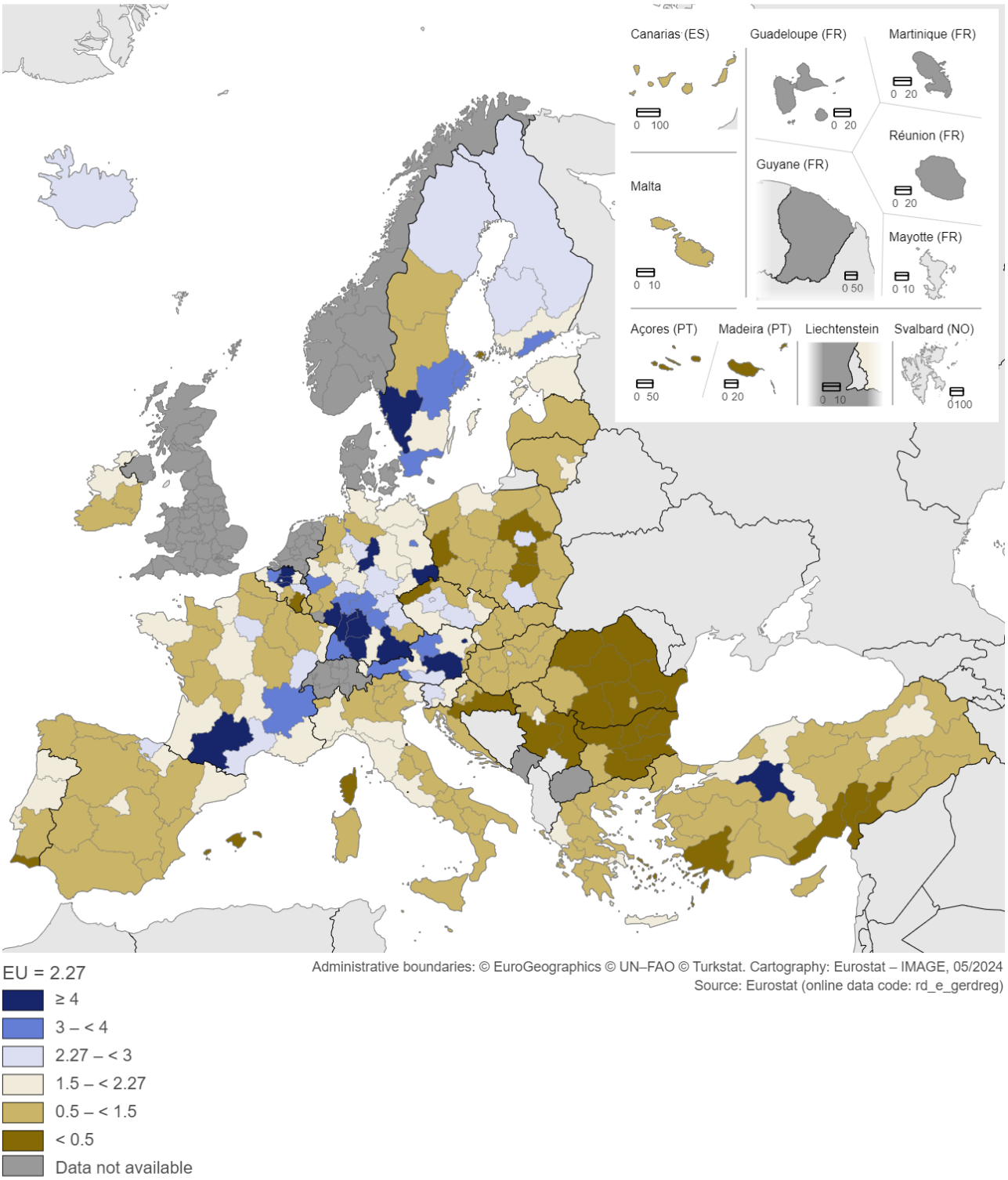


Figure 2: Gross domestic expenditure on R&D, by country, 2017 and 2022 (% of GDP) Source: Eurostat (online data codes: (sdg_09_10) and (rd_e_gerdtot)

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D, by NUTS 2 region, 2021

(% of GDP)



Map 1: Gross domestic expenditure on R&D, by NUTS 2 region, 2021 (% of GDP) Source: Eurostat (online data code: (rd_e_gerdreg)

Patent applications to the European Patent Office

LONG TERM
2008-2023

↗

SHORT TERM
2018-2023

↗

This indicator measures requests for the protection of an invention filed with the European Patent Office (EPO) regardless of whether they are granted or not. Applications are allocated according to the country of residence of the first applicant listed on the application form (first-named applicant principle) as well as according to the country of residence of the inventor.

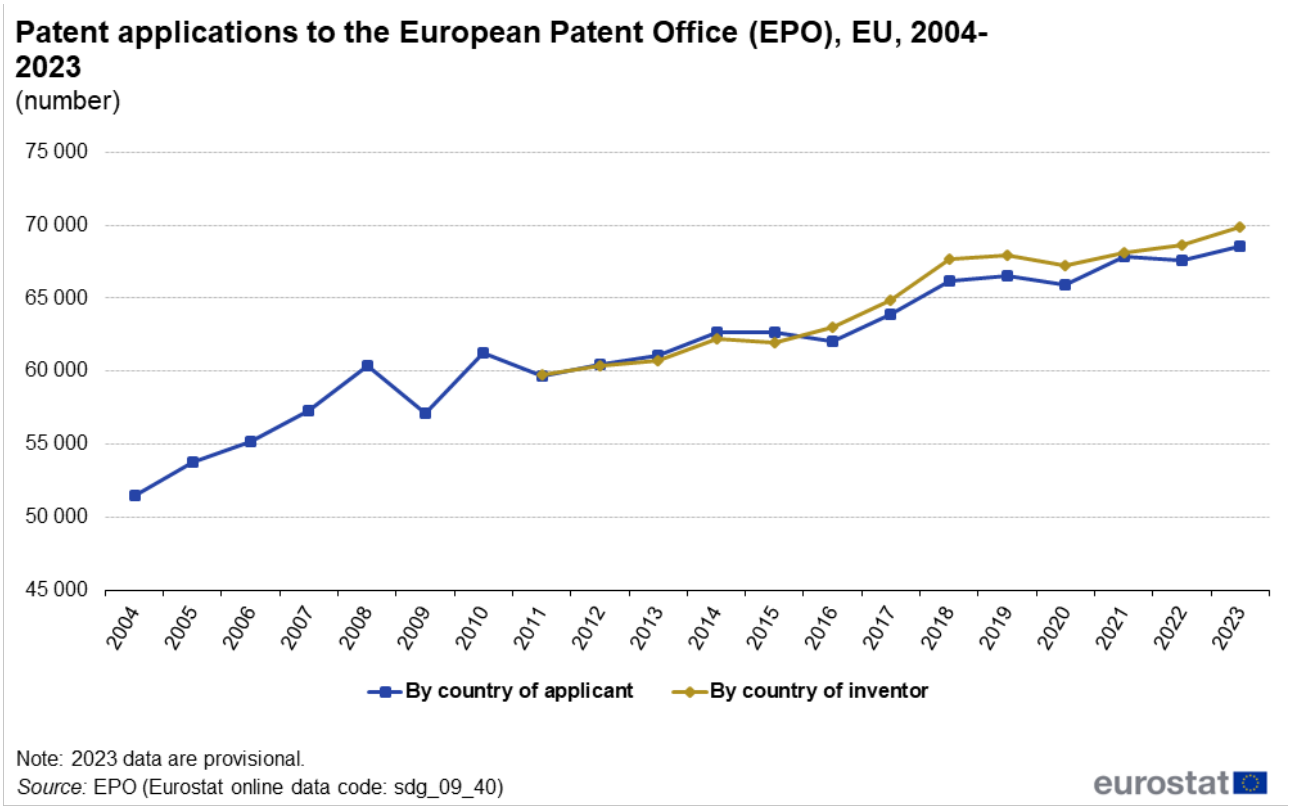


Figure 3: Patent applications to the European Patent Office (EPO), EU, 2004–2023 (number) Note: y-axis does not start at 0. Source: EPO, Eurostat (sdg_09_40)

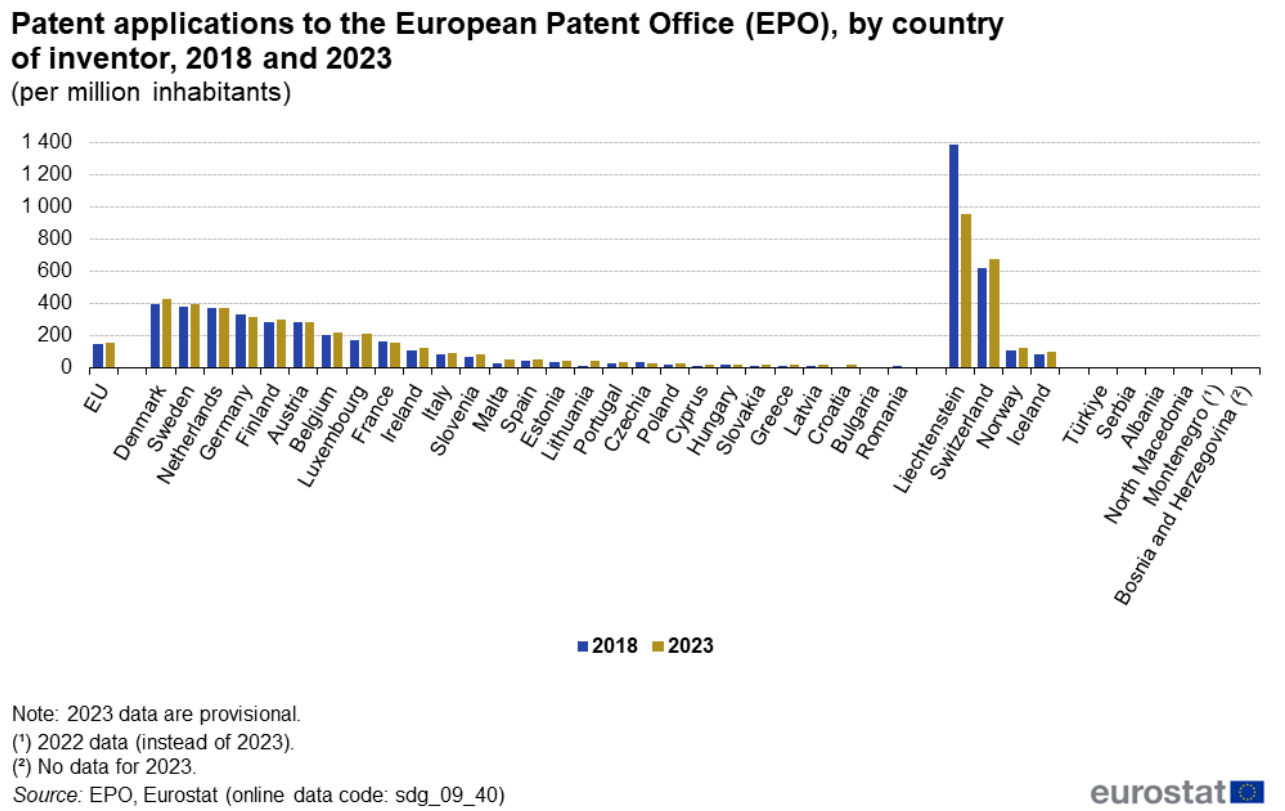


Figure 4: Patent applications to the European Patent Office (EPO), by country of inventor, 2018 and 2023 (per million inhabitants) Source: EPO, Eurostat (sdg_09_40)

R&D personnel

LONG TERM
2007-2022

SHORT TERM
2017-2022

This indicator measures the share of R&D personnel in the following institutional sectors: business enterprise , government , higher education and private non-profit . Data are presented in full-time equivalents as a share of the labour force . R&D personnel consists of persons engaged directly in R&D, which refers to the creative and systematic work undertaken to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of humankind, culture and society, and to devise new applications of available knowledge. In addition, R&D personnel also includes those providing direct services for the R&D activities, such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff.

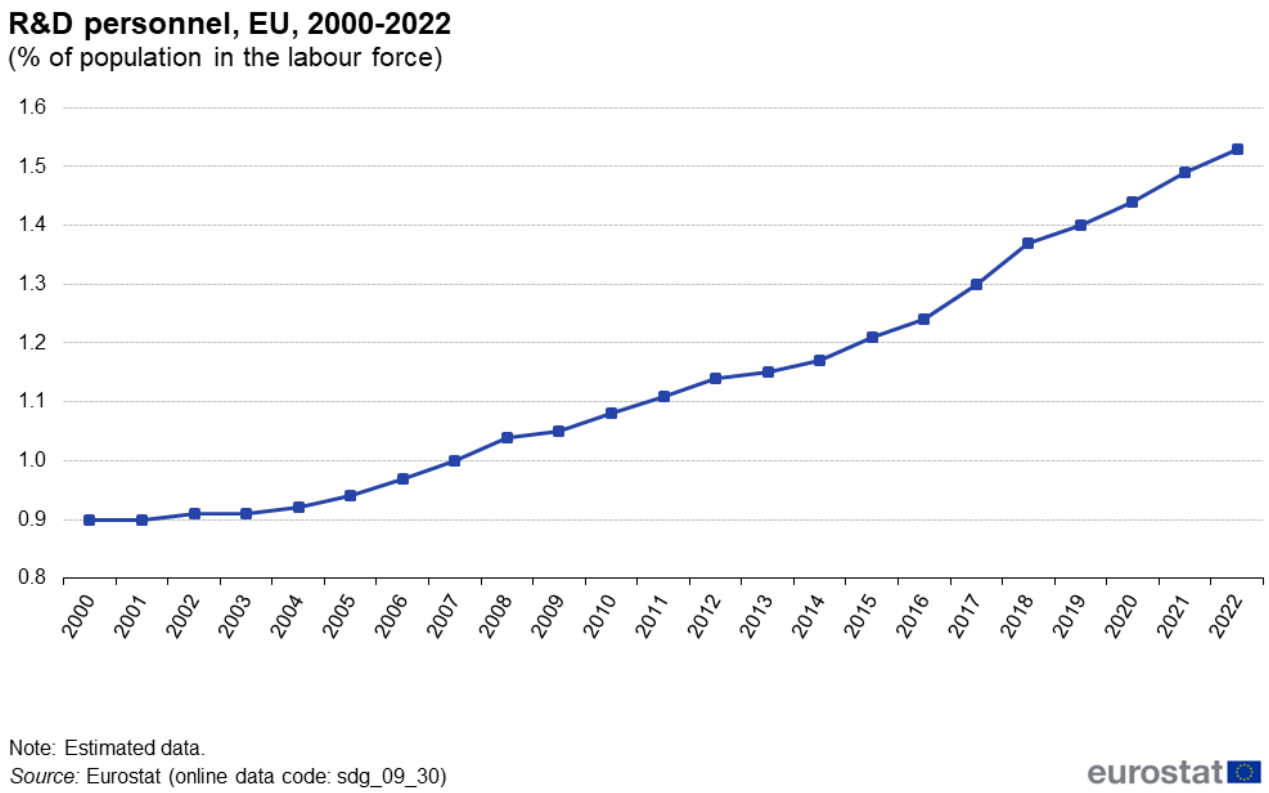


Figure 5: R&D personnel, EU, 2000–2022 (% of population in the labour force) Note: y-axis does not start at 0. Source: Eurostat (sdg_09_30)

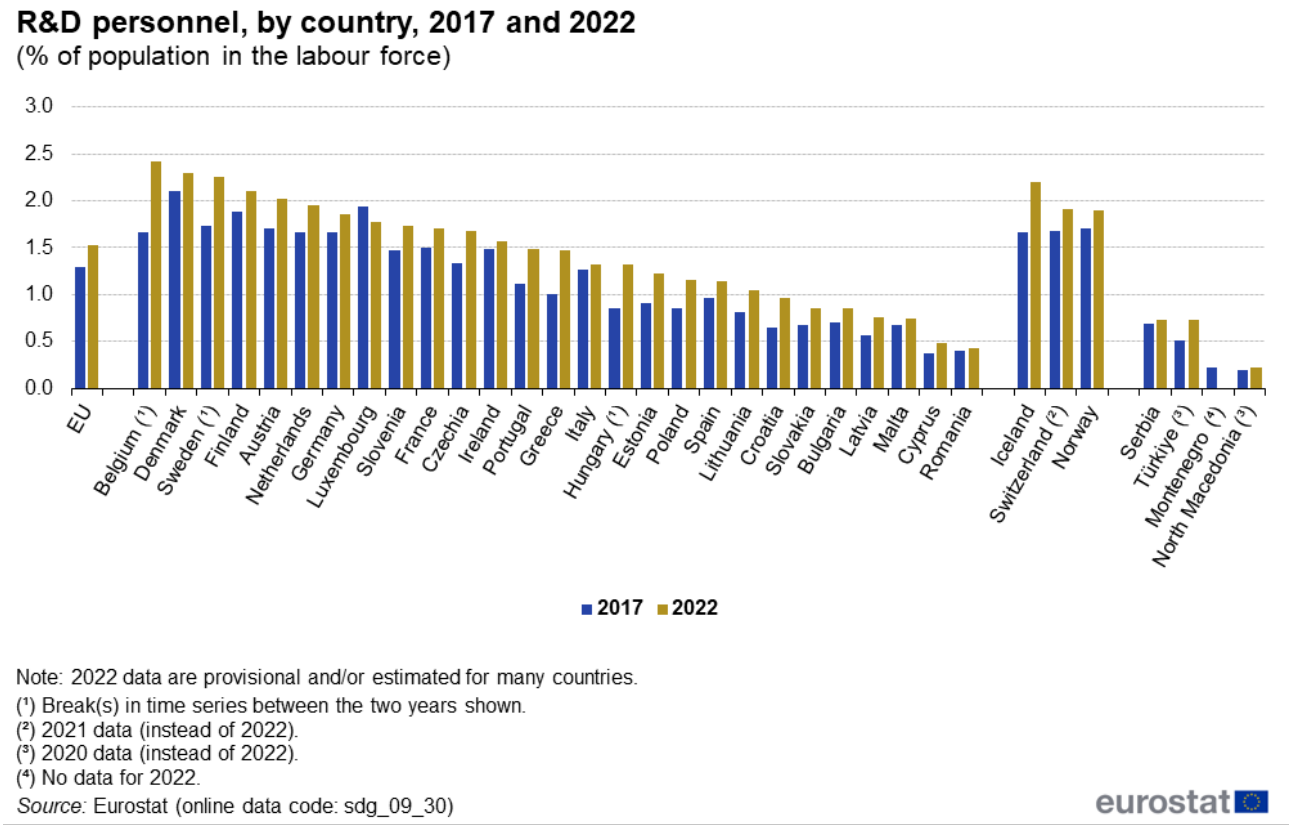


Figure 6: R&D personnel, by country, 2017 and 2022 (% of population in the labour force) Source: Eurostat (sdg_09_30)

Air emissions intensity of industry

LONG TERM
2008-2021

↑

SHORT TERM
2016-2021

↑

This indicator measures the emissions intensity of particulate matter (PM10and PM2.5) from the manufacturing sector (NACE Rev. 2 sector 'C'). Air emissions are defined as flows of gaseous and particulate materials emitted into the atmosphere. Fine and coarse particulates (PM10) are less than 10 micrometres in diameter and can be carried deep into the lungs, where they can cause inflammation and exacerbate the condition of people suffering from heart and lung diseases. Fine particulates (PM2.5) are less than 2.5 micrometres in diameter and are therefore a subset of the PM10particles. Their negative health impacts are more serious than PM10because they can be drawn further into the lungs and may be more toxic. Emission intensity is calculated by dividing the sector's PM emissions by its gross value added (GVA) , which is defined as output (at basic prices) minus intermediate consumption (at purchaser prices).

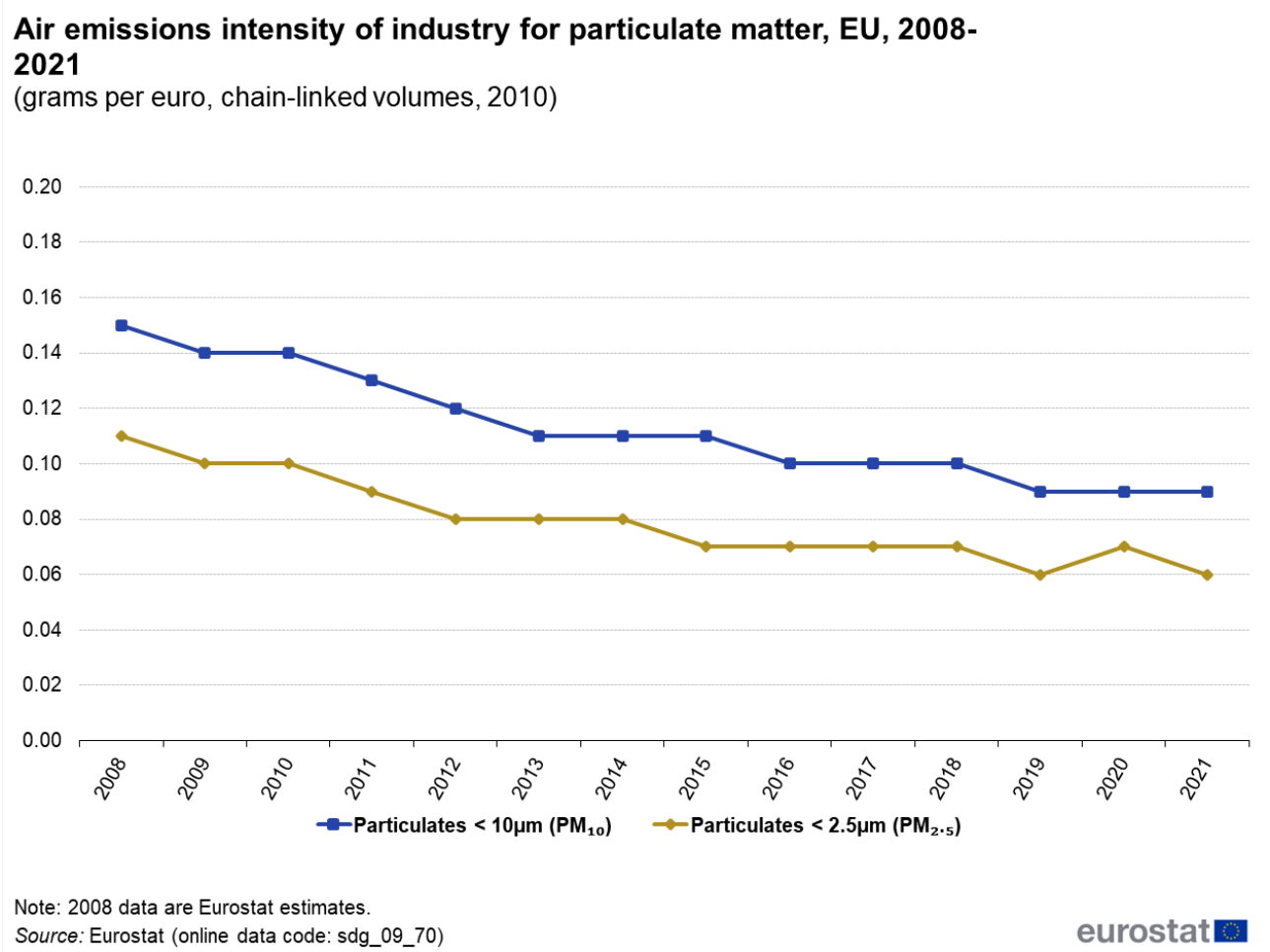


Figure 7: Air emissions intensity of industry for particulate matter, EU, 2008–2021 (grams per euro, chain-linked volumes, 2010) Source: Eurostat (sdg_09_70)

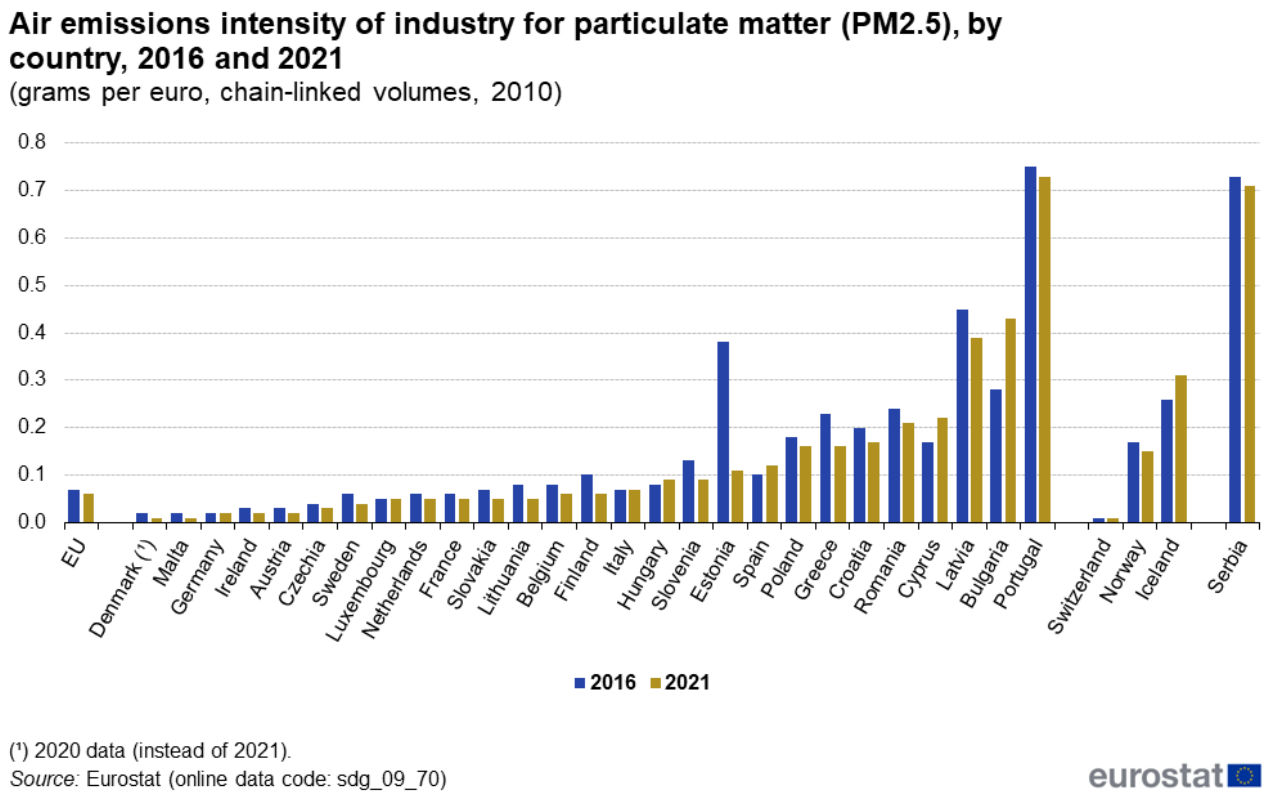


Figure 8: Air emissions intensity of industry for particulate matter (PM2.5), by country, 2016 and 2021 (grams per euro, chain-linked volumes, 2010) Source: Eurostat (sdg_09_70)

Share of buses and trains in inland passenger transport

LONG TERM

2006-2021

SHORT TERM

2016-2021

This indicator measures the share of buses, including coaches and trolley-buses, and trains in inland passenger transport, expressed in passenger-kilometres (pkm) . Passenger transport here includes transport by passenger cars, buses and coaches, and trains, but excludes inland waterways, air and sea transport. All data are based on movements within national territories, regardless of the vehicle's nationality. Road data stem from a voluntary collection and are not fully harmonised at the EU level. Tram and metro systems are not included because the data collection methodology for these means of transport is not sufficiently harmonised between Member States.

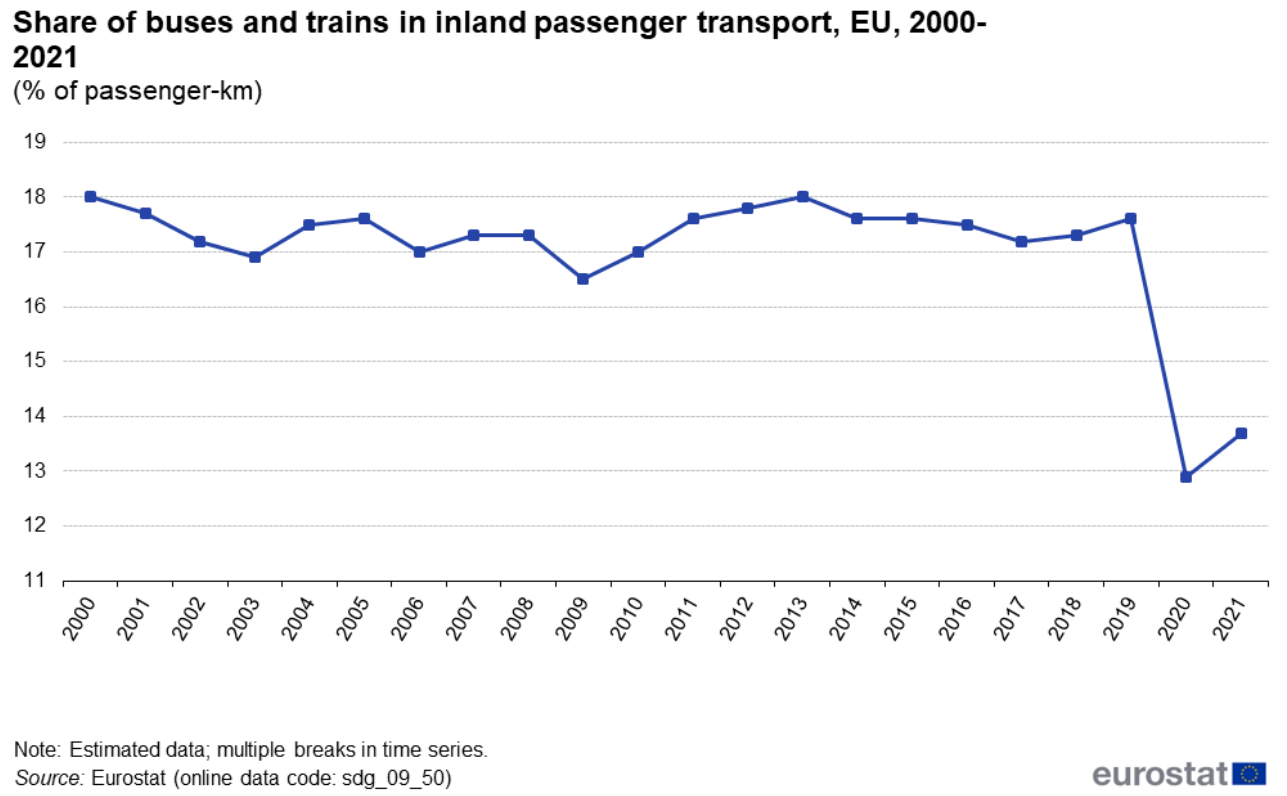


Figure 9: Share of buses and trains in inland passenger transport, EU, 2000–2021 (% of passenger-km) Note: y-axis does not start at 0. Source: Eurostat (sdg_09_50)

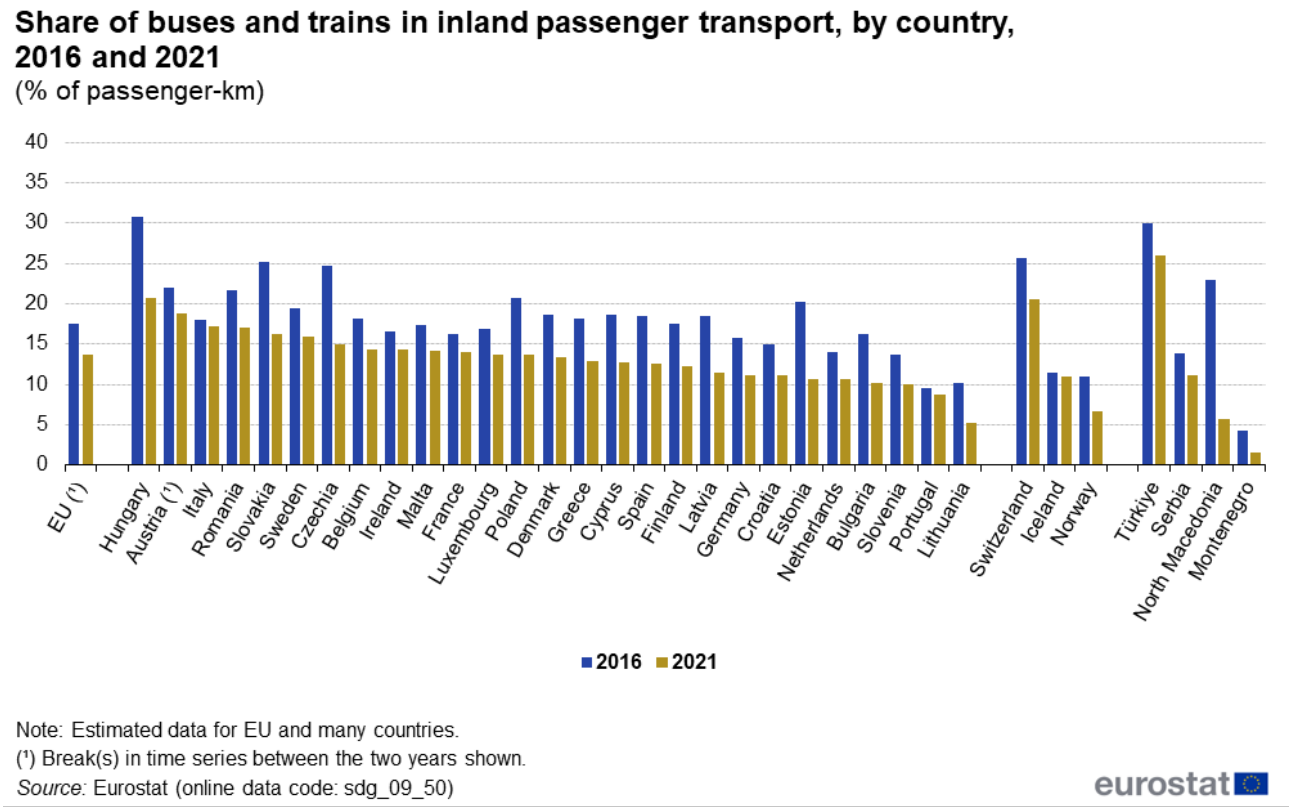


Figure 10: Share of buses and trains in inland passenger transport, by country, 2016 and 2021 (% of passenger-km) Source: Eurostat (sdg_09_50)

Share of rail and inland waterways in inland freight transport

This indicator measures the share of rail and inland waterways in inland freight transport, expressed in tonne-kilometres (tkm) . Inland freight transport includes road, rail and inland waterways. All data are based on movements on national territory; rail and inland waterways transport are collected based on movements on national territory, regardless of the nationality of the train or vessel. Road transport activity is collected according to the country of registration of the vehicle, regardless of the territory where the activity is performed. The activity is redistributed to the territory where the activity is actually performed by modelling the likely journey itinerary on the European road network. Neither sea nor air freight transport are currently included.

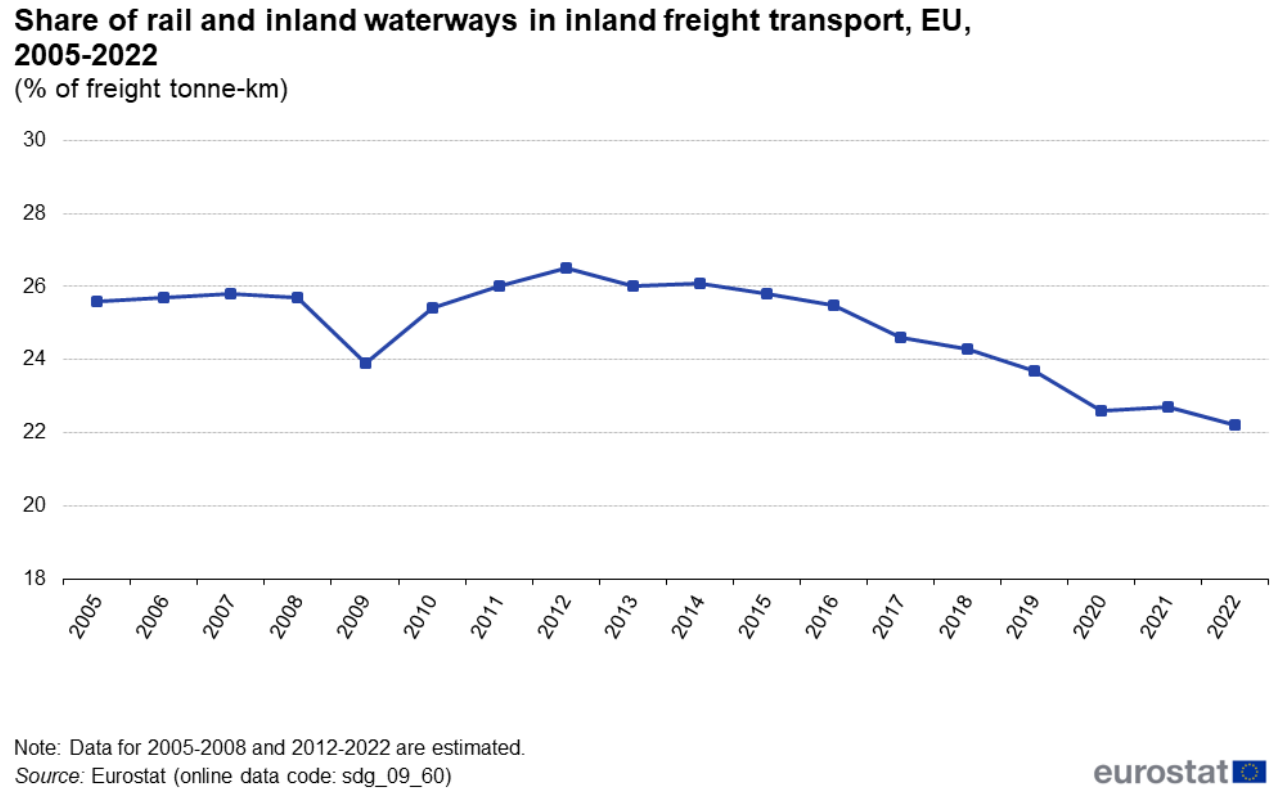


Figure 11: Share of rail and inland waterways in inland freight transport, EU, 2005–2022 (% of freight tonne-km) Note: y-axis does not start at 0. Source: Eurostat (sdg_09_60)

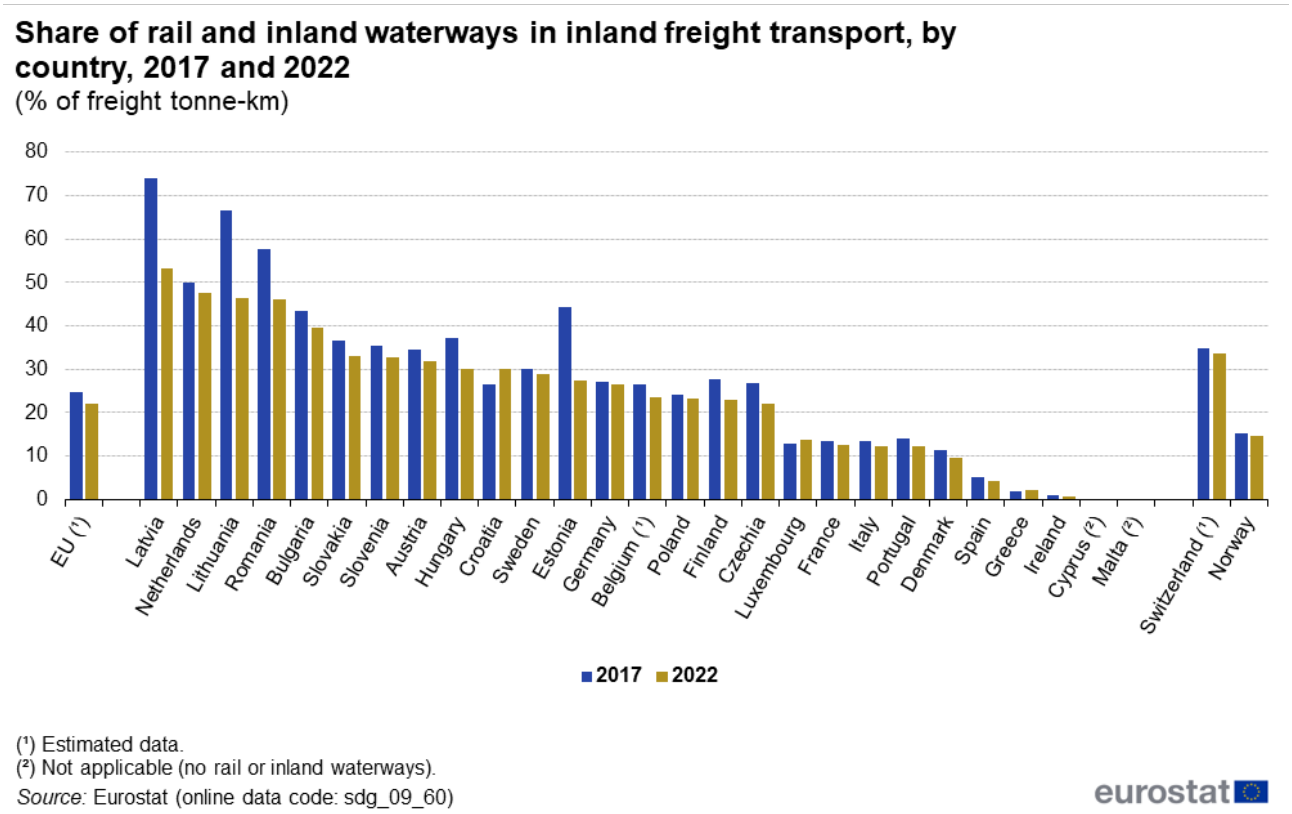


Figure 12: Share of rail and inland waterways in inland freight transport, by country, 2017 and 2022 (% of freight tonne-km) Source: Eurostat (sdg_09_60)

See also

- All articles on sustainable development goals

Database

- Sustainable development indicators

Dedicated section

- Sustainable development indicators

Methodology

More detailed information on EU SDG indicators for monitoring of progress towards the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), such as indicator relevance, definitions, methodological notes, background and potential linkages can be found in the introduction as well as in Annex II of the publication 'Sustainable development in the European Union — Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context — 2024 edition' .

Publications

Further reading on industry, innovation and infrastructure

- European Court of Auditors (2023), Intermodal freight transport: EU still far from getting freight off the road, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.
- European Commission (2011), White Paper — Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area — Towards a competitive and resource efficient transport system, Brussels

- OECD (2023), OECD Science, Technology and Innovation Outlook 2023: Times of Crisis and Opportunity, OECD Publishing, Paris.
- OECD (2024), OECD Digital Economy Outlook 2024 (Volume 1), OECD Publishing, Paris.

External links

Further data sources on industry, innovation and infrastructure

- European Commission (2023), European Innovation Scoreboard 2023.
- European Commission (2021), The 2021 EU industrial R&D investment scoreboard.
- OECD, Technology and Industry Scoreboard.
- OECD (2019), Measuring the Digital Transformation. A Roadmap for the Future.
- UNIDO (2023), Statistical Indicators of Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Vienna.