



A Visual Analysis of the Uneven Contribution Towards Sustainable Climate Action: An Analysis of United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 13

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ABSTRACT

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is a measure of a country's economic capacity. Hence, the correlation between GDP pc and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the present study, Sustainable Development Goal 13 (SDG 13), provides a clear indication of the extent to which individual countries comply with the goal. SDG 13 comprises four subgoals: CO₂ emissions from fossil-fuel combustion and cement production; greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions embodied in imports; and CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil-fuel exports. The fourth goal, addressing carbon prices, is not studied due to missing data. All three studied components should be considered to give a truthful picture of the single country's contribution to climate change, as they all play a part in the overall picture in relation to sustainability and, as such, an indication where, mainly the more affluent countries, should focus to achieve better compliance with the SDG, in this respect not neglecting the ethical issues of not complying.

*"Humanity, take a good look at yourself. Inside,
you've got Heaven and Earth, and all of creation."*

Hildegard von Bingen* (1098–1179)

1. Introduction

"It is unequivocal that human influence has warmed the atmosphere, ocean and land" [1]. One measure of human influence is the Gross Domestic Product [2], which Seddik and Sovacool have discussed [3], not surprisingly revealing that the poorest countries are also those facing the highest climate risk, which was further discussed in a paper following the lack of outcome, i.e., support to the least developed countries, from the Baku COP [4]. Within the framework of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [5], SDG 13 – Climate Action – tracks progress and, eventually, compliance with SDG 13 for individual countries worldwide. A variety of human activities cause the emission of greenhouse gases (GHG). Thus, Seddik and Sovacool [3] find that SDGs 2, 6, 7, 8, and 15 are responsible for the major impact. However, surprisingly, they do not include SDG 12 – Sustainable consumption and production, which has recently been discussed [6]. In this context, it can be noted that, alongside the positive effects of technological Innovation, renewable energy, and forest

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management due to reduced emissions [7], tourism and economic development can be associated with increased environmental degradation. It is of high importance to realize, and to act on, that the 17 SDGs are strongly interconnected [8,9]. A simple example here would be tourism to, e.g., Thailand, which is virtually all-inclusive, including air transport. If air transport were reduced or even eliminated, Thailand's economy would collapse, leading to increased poverty (SDG 1), increased hunger (SDG 2), and reduced good health and well-being (SDG 3). Thus, there is a need for strong commitments to follow up on the various COP decisions (cf. old 6). Up to now, it is unfortunately regrettable to note that one COP after other results in a lot of “good words and promises” but very little action, as emphasized by Zaman et al. [10].

In a recent paper, the correlations between the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the seventeen SDGs were elucidated [10], with the latter subdivided into five pillars [11,12]. The analysis clearly indicated that affluent countries should adopt more sustainable lifestyles. Thus, it was shown that money, measured here by GDP per capita, generally has a positive influence on sustainability issues, but with significant exceptions, such as climate action. It was clearly demonstrated that affluent countries are significantly lagging in their compliance with SDG 13 (Climate Action). In the present study a more elaborate analysis of the GDP – SDG 13 relation is studied, i.e., looking at the single sub element of the SDG 13, as given in the 2025 Sustainable development report [13], i.e., 1: CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production, 2: Greenhouse gasses (GHG) emissions embodied in imports, and 3: CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports, respectively. It should be noted that the present study is not intended to provide in-depth discussions of the reasons for observed compliance/non-compliance with the individual SDG 13 subgoals for individual countries. However, some unexpected or spectacular “outliers” are briefly discussed. More detailed discussions of the individual SDGs and their subgoals are available in the annual Sustainable Development Reports published by Sachs et al. The study should serve as a wake-up call, particularly for more economically capable countries, to adopt a more sustainable lifestyle from both ethical and environmental perspectives [5,9].

2. Methodology

Simple correlation analyses using publicly available data are the basis for the present study. Correlations between the SDG 13 elements (abscissa) and log GDP per capita (ordinate) are used to visualize trends in the effects of increases in GDP per capita.

2.1 Data

Thus, the PPP-adjusted GDP per capita (pc) has been adopted for the World Happiness Index (WHI) [14], whereas the Data for SDG 13 originated from the 2025 Sustainable Development Report [5]. The data are presented in Appendices 1: log GDP pc, 2: SDG 13 data direct, and 3: Normalized SDG 13 data. The direct data (Appendix 2) are the observed data reported by Sachs et al. [4]. In contrast, the normalized data (Appendix 3) are the raw data transformed to a 1–100 scale [5, Part 3, Annex Methods Summary and Data Tables], reflecting the degree of compliance with the three SDG 13 elements (vide supra).

2.2 The analysis

The data analysis [13,14] was performed using a simple Excel-based methodology. Thus, the data for the single SDG 13 subgoal, as well as the overall SDG 13 data [13], were correlated with GDP pc [14], and the resulting correlations were visualized in an appropriate X-Y plot. Two types of diagrams were constructed for each subgoal: A) the correlation between log GDP pc and CO₂ emissions; and B) the correlation between log GDP pc and normalized CO₂ emissions, which provide a direct illustration of compliance with the specific subgoal.

3. Results

The overall correlation between the compliance of SDG 13 and the GNP pc has been reported previously [6] and is shown in Fig. 1

The pronounced negative correlation observed for SDG 13, which clearly indicates noncompliance among affluent countries, is troubling, as SDG 13 is a key element of the overall effort to achieve a sustainable environment. The following analyses aim to identify potential underlying causes of this correlation.

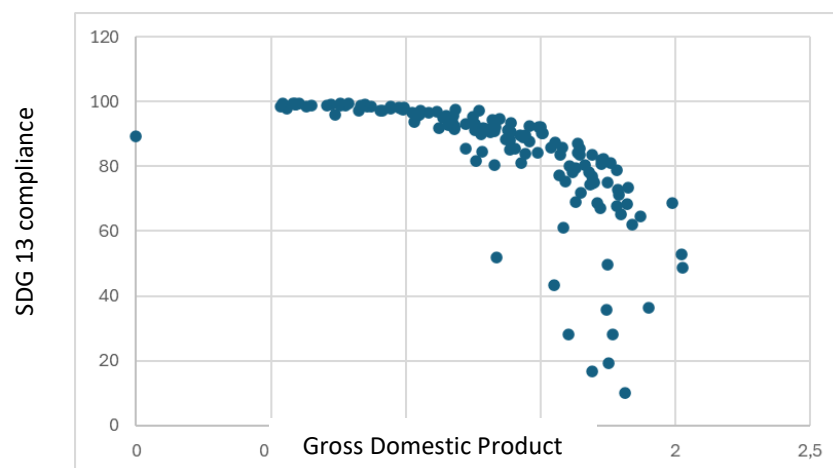


Fig. 1. Correlations between log GDP pc and SDG 13 [1].

The pronounced negative correlation observed for SDG 13, which clearly indicates noncompliance among affluent countries, is troubling, as SDG 13 is a key element of the overall effort to achieve a sustainable environment. The following analyses aim to identify potential underlying causes of the correlation described above.

The Sustainable Development Report [4] comprises four subgoals for SDG 13. Three of them are stated above in the introduction, and the fourth, on Carbon Pricing, has not been included in the present study due to substantial missing data. The analysis of the remaining data is meaningless. Hence, the following sections address direct CO₂ emissions, as well as emissions embodied in imports and exports. Data are typically not included when individual countries account for their emissions. However, this data should be considered to provide a more comprehensive picture of the GHG emission load for particular countries. In all cases, the emission data is given as tonnes per capita.

3.1 CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production

Direct emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production constitute the immediate primary source of a country's CO₂ emissions. Typically, this figure is reported by individual countries as their contribution to climate change. As such, this is usually the primary focus for reducing the GHG load and, at the same time, an area where the public, in their daily lives, may contribute positively or negatively.

Fig. 2 shows the correlation between log GDP per capita and CO₂ emissions per capita from fossil-fuel combustion and cement production (Appendix 2), with specific country indicators. It is not surprising that oil-producing, affluent countries such as Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Oman have relatively high CO₂ emissions. Further, we also find, e.g., Luxembourg and Singapore, the two countries with the highest GDP pc and relatively small populations, ca. 660.000 and 6 million, respectively, among the high emitters.

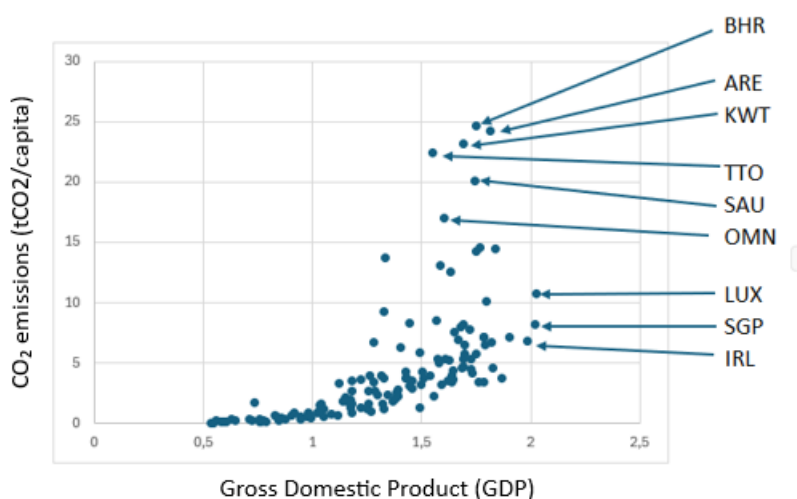


Fig. 2. Correlation between log GDP pc and CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)

When normalizing [4, Part 3, Annex Methods Summary and Data Tables], the data in Appendix 2 yield a comparable set (Appendix 3), which directly shows the extent to which individual countries comply with the subgoal of SDG 13. The resulting correlation between the normalized data and the log GDP pc is shown in Fig. 3, which displays a selection of countries.

It is immediately note that countries like Ireland, Singapore and Luxembourg, all three with the highest GDP are still far away from compliance with the SDG 13 subgoal, the furthest away from compliance appears to be Oman (Fig. 3). The overall picture strongly indicates that the more affluent countries, i.e., those with the highest financial ballast are those furthest away from complying with the SDG 13 subgoal and as such being in the group of the most significant contributors to climate change.

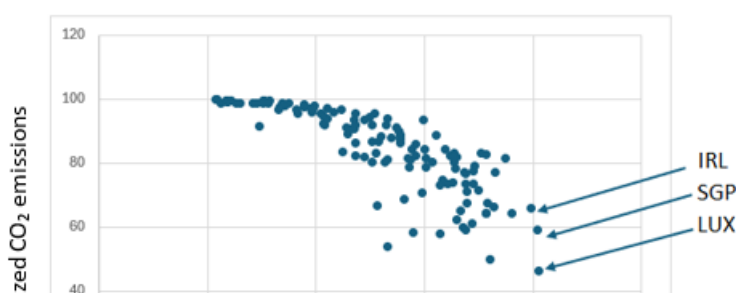


Fig. 3. Correlation between log GDP pc and the normalized CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)

3.2 GHG emissions embodied in imports

A somewhat more difficult area, and for the public, “hidden” is the GHG emissions embodied in imports. Further, these contributions to the GHG load may well be “forgotten” in the accounting and thus receive less attention. Furthermore, it may be difficult for individuals to obtain a clear picture of their contribution to the GHG load and, therefore, to reduce it.

As shown in Fig. 4, the correlation between log GDP pc and GHG emissions embodied in imports (Appendix 2) is indicated, with specific countries highlighted.

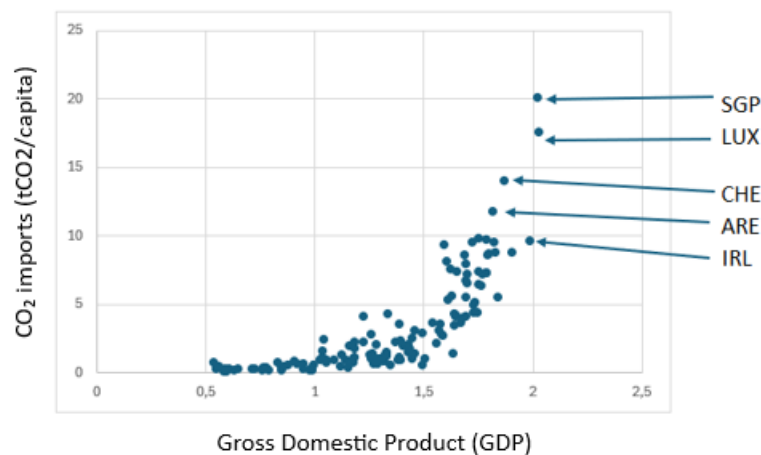


Fig. 4. Correlation between log GDP pc and GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)

It is noteworthy, but perhaps unsurprising, that the two small countries, Singapore [15] and Luxembourg [16], have the highest GHG emissions embodied in imports. Both countries are relatively small (vide supra) and rely heavily on imported goods. Thus, in Singapore, essentially all food,

manufactured goods, construction materials, and consumer products are imported and, as such, are counted in Singapore's consumption-based footprint, as are the embodied emissions in imported crude oil used for refining [8]. In the case of Luxembourg, the majority of goods and services imported by far exceeds that produced domestically, thus contributing negatively to the carbon account [16] [9], which unequivocally is further displayed in Fig. 5 showing the compliance to this SDG 13 subgoal as a function of GDP pc (Appendix 3), where both Singapore and Luxembourg appears as lower bound of [4; Part 3, Annex Methods Summary and Data Tables] displaying a zero compliance to the SDG subgoal. Noncompliance in the United Arab Emirates can be attributed to a combination of high income and high consumption of essential foods, goods, and manufactured products, owing to limited domestic production [17]. Switzerland faces significant "grey" emissions [18] because the country maintains low domestic GHG emissions, with most carbon-intensive production outsourced; this does not affect the apparent low-emission economy at home, leaving the country with a highly imbalanced emissions pattern.

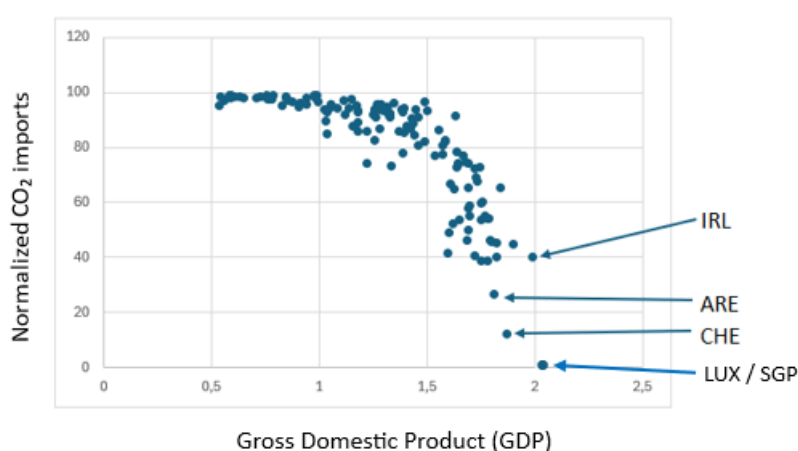


Fig. 5. Correlations between log GDP pc and the normalized GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)

3.3 CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports

Turning to the third component of SDG 13, i.e., the GHG emissions embodied in products and services that are exported to other countries, a somewhat different picture develops (Fig. 6 and Fig. 7)

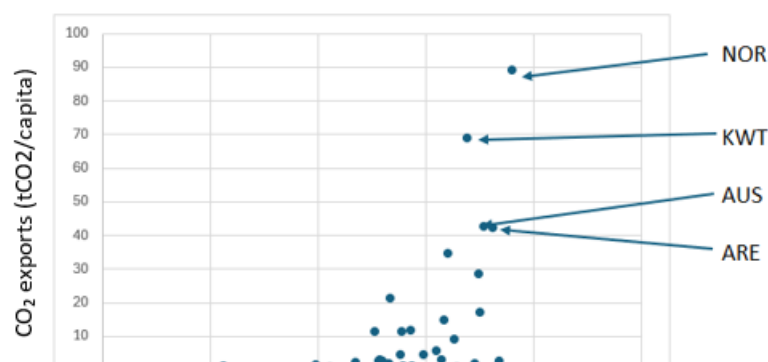


Fig. 6. Correlations between log GDP pc and CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)

It is not surprising that major oil producing, and thus exporting countries like Norway [19], Kuwait [20], Australia [21], and the United Arab Emirates [22] account for significant of exported carbon dioxide (Fig. 6). Consequently, the normalized data displaying compliance with the SDG 13 subgoal (Fig. 7) shows that these countries are far away from compliance whereas, cf. the above discussion on CO₂ import, countries like Luxemburg, Singapore and Ireland, all with a virtual zero CO₂ export, are entirely in compliance with the subgoal. The apparent lack of compliance in Finland may, at first glance, appear surprising. However, the main reason can be found in the fact that “Finland lacks suitable geological formations for the durable storage of CO₂ and will need to export CO₂” [21]. Thus, for the present, “domestic CO₂ storage is only allowed for research purposes” [23].

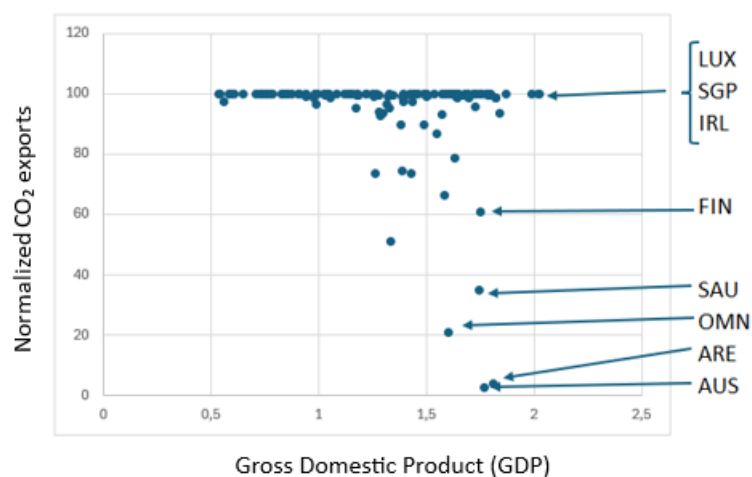


Fig. 7. Correlations between log GDP pc and normalized CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)

4. Conclusions

GDP is an essential indicator of a country's economic capacity. Thus, GDP is assumed to influence several sustainability factors, both positively and negatively. This may be illustrated by examining the correlations between GDP and, e.g., SDG 13 – Climate Action, as demonstrated in a recent paper [9]. However, SDG 13 comprises three subgoals: CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production; greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions embodied in imports; and CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports. All 3 components should be considered to provide an accurate picture of a single country's contribution to climate change. A fourth sub-goal covering Carbon Pricing has not been included in the study due to missing data. The present study focuses on the correlations between the GDP and the three subgoals to elucidate to what extent the single countries included in the study comply with the subgoals and, thus, pinpoint where specific, i.e., the more affluent countries, should emphasize their actions to reach better compliance, which also, from an ethical point of view, appears highly appropriate [5,6]. It has been demonstrated that, for the first two SDG 13 subgoals, the more affluent countries are far from compliance, whereas a somewhat more positive picture emerges for CO₂ export, where most countries are close to compliance. It is also important to note that SDG 13 is closely linked to virtually all the other 16 SDGs [7,24,25], especially to SDG 12, Responsible consumption and production, which will be discussed in detail elsewhere.

A highly important element in combating climate change would be to introduce educational curricula that focus on strategies suggested by Herline et al. [26] and Elsayed et al. [27], the latter of which examines how a business curriculum could incorporate SDG 13 to promote climate education among students. Unfortunately, these preliminary attempts revealed that “a disconnect between theoretical knowledge and students' ability to apply these principles in real-world business contexts” [28]. Obviously, this is not a ‘quick fix’. Nevertheless, education, in a broad sense, appears to be the primary weapon in the fight against the climate crisis. Hence, it is necessary that education and information (SDG 4 – Quality education), in a broad sense, together with national and international collaboration (SDG 17 – Partnerships for the goals), be made mandatory, ultimately to make the SDGs, i.e., *the Global Goals, everyday goals*.

Finally, in addition to the introductory words from Hildegard von Bingen (1098–1179), recall the statement from Pope Francis: “we cannot presume to heal our relationship with nature and the environment without healing all fundamental human relationships” [28].

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Data Availability Statement

All data are available in the appendixes and were retrieved from references 12 and 14.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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Appendix 1. PPP adjusted log GDP pc values for the 139 countries included in the study [5]

Country Code ISO3	Rank	Country name	Log GDP per capita
FIN	1	Finland	1.749
DNK	2	Denmark	1.825
ISL	3	Iceland	1.799
SWE	4	Sweden	1.783
NLD	5	Netherlands	1.822
CRI	6	Costa Rica	1.492
NOR	7	Norway	1.902
ISR	8	Israel	1.695
LUX	9	Luxembourg	2.028
MEX	10	Mexico	1.435
AUS	11	Australia	1.767
NZL	12	New Zealand	1.698
CHE	13	Switzerland	1.87
BEL	14	Belgium	1.783
IRL	15	Ireland	1.988
LTU	16	Lithuania	1.684
AUT	17	Austria	1.791
CAN	18	Canada	1.749
SVN	19	Slovenia	1.692
CZE	20	Czechia	1.692
ARE	21	United Arab Emirates	1.812
DEU	22	Germany	1.785
GBR	23	United Kingdom	1.725
USA	24	United States	1.839
BLZ	25	Belize	1.256
POL	26	Poland	1.666
URY	28	Uruguay	1.554
KWT	30	Kuwait	1.691
SRB	31	Serbia	1.489
SAU	32	Saudi Arabia	1.743
FRA	33	France	1.733
SGP	34	Singapore	2.022
ROU	35	Romania	1.636
BRA	36	Brazil	1.391
SLV	37	El Salvador	1.222
ESP	38	Spain	1.69
EST	39	Estonia	1.65
ITA	40	Italy	1.724
PAN	41	Panama	1.594
ARG	42	Argentina	1.504
KAZ	43	Kazakhstan	1.586
GTM	44	Guatemala	1.249
CHL	45	Chile	1.537
VNM	46	Viet Nam	1.278
NIC	47	Nicaragua	1.084
MLT	48	Malta	1.76
THA	49	Thailand	1.426
SVK	50	Slovakia	1.629
LVA	51	Latvia	1.619
OMN	52	Oman	1.603

UZB	53	Uzbekistan	1.179
PRY	54	Paraguay	1.329
JPN	55	Japan	1.678
BIH	56	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.405
PHL	57	Philippines	1.177
BHR	59	Bahrain	1.752
PRT	60	Portugal	1.646
COL	61	Colombia	1.38
ECU	62	Ecuador	1.299
HND	63	Honduras	1.036
MYS	64	Malaysia	1.571
PER	65	Peru	1.323
RUS	66	Russian Federation	1.63
CYP	67	Cyprus	1.72
CHN	68	China	1.445
HUN	69	Hungary	1.638
TTO	70	Trinidad and Tobago	1.549
MNE	71	Montenegro	1.507
HRV	72	Croatia	1.644
JAM	73	Jamaica	1.182
BOL	74	Bolivia	1.173
KGZ	75	Kyrgyzstan	1.032
DOM	76	Dominican Republic	1.457
MNG	77	Mongolia	1.336
MUS	78	Mauritius	1.499
GRC	81	Greece	1.608
VEN	82	Venezuela	0
IDN	83	Indonesia	1.288
DZA	84	Algeria	1.315
BGR	85	Bulgaria	1.573
MKD	86	North Macedonia	1.458
ARM	87	Armenia	1.391
ALB	89	Albania	1.371
TJK	90	Tajikistan	0.914
GEO	91	Georgia	1.444
NPL	92	Nepal	0.944
LAO	93	Lao PDR	1.122
TUR	94	Türkiye	1.582
ZAF	95	South Africa	1.283
MOZ	96	Mozambique	0.559
GAB	97	Gabon	1.386
CIV	98	Côte d'Ivoire	1.038
IRN	99	Iran	1.33
IRQ	101	Iraq	1.261
GIN	102	Guinea	0.873
NAM	103	Namibia	1.182
CMR	104	Cameroon	0.944
NGA	105	Nigeria	0.989
AZE	106	Azerbaijan	1.428
SEN	107	Senegal	0.907
PAK	109	Pakistan	0.982
NER	110	Niger	0.606
UKR	111	Ukraine	1.328

MAR	112	Morocco	1.139
TUN	113	Tunisia	1.257
MRT	114	Mauritania	1.023
KEN	115	Kenya	0.994
UGA	116	Uganda	0.762
GMB	117	Gambia	0.778
IND	118	India	1.149
TCD	119	Chad	0.592
BFA	120	Burkina Faso	0.724
BEN	121	Benin	0.855
SOM	122	Somalia	0.535
MLI	123	Mali	0.709
KHM	124	Cambodia	1.049
GHA	125	Ghana	1.053
MMR	126	Myanmar	0.975
TGO	127	Togo	0.757
JOR	128	Jordan	1.158
LBR	129	Liberia	0.582
MDG	130	Madagascar	0.588
ZMB	131	Zambia	0.848
ETH	132	Ethiopia	0.757
LKA	133	Sri Lanka	1.271
BGD	134	Bangladesh	1.116
EGY	135	Egypt	1.347
TZA	136	Tanzania	0.847
SWZ	137	Eswatini	1.183
LSO	138	Lesotho	0.737
COM	139	Comoros	0.835
YEM	140	Yemen	0.631
COD	141	Congo. Dem. Rep.	0.544
BWA	142	Botswana	1.388
ZWE	143	Zimbabwe	0.827
MWI	144	Malawi	0.588
LBN	145	Lebanon	1.223
SLE	146	Sierra Leone	0.786
AFG	147	Afghanistan	0.649

Appendix 2. SDG 13 data for the 139 countries included in the study [4]

Country Code ISO3	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)
FIN	5.705	7.42	0
DNK	4.624	8.757	0.688
ISL	10.057	8.691	0
SWE	3.455	7.324	0.032
NLD	6.746	9.545	0.629
COG	1.271	0.546	4.464
NOR	7.132	8.82	89.346
ISR	6.533	6.569	0.289
LUX	10.738	17.61	0
MEX	3.771	1.797	1.189
AUS	14.557	7.223	42.813
NZL	5.784	7.198	0.529
CHE	3.733	14.03	0
BEL	7.143	9.768	0.026
IRL	6.831	9.605	0.02
LTU	4.562	8.578	0.034
AUT	6.545	8.588	0.169
CAN	14.224	6.449	17.297
SVN	5.344	6.768	0.01
CZE	8.162	5.515	0.347
ARE	24.199	11.773	42.296
DEU	7.156	7.352	0.155
GBR	4.512	4.986	1.954
USA	14.484	5.534	2.903
BLZ	1.637	2.823	0.17
POL	6.974	3.682	0.294
URY	2.298	2.191	
KWT	23.131	7.973	68.941
SRB	5.898	2.887	0.01
SAU	20.07	4.385	28.641
FRA	4.212	5.157	0.002
SGP	8.215	20.067	0
ROU	3.402	3.485	0.09
BRA	2.254	0.907	1.103
SLV	1.296	2.27	0
ESP	4.662	4.096	0.071
EST	7.564	7.422	0.042
ITA	5.317	4.423	0.083
PAN	3.159	9.332	0
ARG	4.291	1.053	0.385
KAZ	13.085	2.76	14.802
GTM	1.135	1.284	0.026
CHL	3.94	3.649	0.016
VNM	3.397	2.083	0.14
NIC	0.799	0.961	0
MLT	3.411	6.377	0
THA	3.685	2.098	0.046
SVK	5.257	5.628	0.053

LVA	3.539	7.631	0.01
OMN	17.033	8.193	34.803
UZB	3.575	1.137	0.198
PRY	1.194	1.473	
JPN	7.998	4.069	0
BIH	6.265	1.935	0.179
PHL	1.327	1.046	0.153
BHR	24.7	9.792	
PRT	3.629	4.126	0
COL	2.025	0.966	4.557
ECU	2.386	1.081	2.918
HND	1.051	1.115	0
MYS	8.464	3.058	3.065
PER	1.634	1.283	0.38
RUS	12.55	1.405	9.368
CYP	7.792	9.531	0
CHN	8.348	1.03	0.019
HUN	3.922	4.319	0.39
TTO	22.384		5.914
MNE	3.716		0.313
HRV	4.36	4.215	0.664
JAM	2.707	1.755	0
BOL	1.899	0.783	2.182
KGZ	1.519	1.649	0.318
DOM	2.838	1.435	0
MNG	13.691	4.315	21.514
MUS	3.184		0
GRC	5.328	5.332	0.065
VEN	3.487	1.251	2.914
IDN	2.653	0.672	3.16
DZA	3.936	0.864	1.604
BGR	5.363	3.593	0.075
MKD	3.566	3.078	0.013
ARM	2.739	2.363	0
ALB	1.813	2.287	
TJK	0.901	0.65	0.021
GEO	3.151	2.508	0.001
NPL	0.543	0.687	0
LAO	3.27	1.323	0.1
TUR	5.048	2.835	0.01
ZAF	6.683	1.033	2.717
MOZ	0.24	0.452	1.144
GAB	2.243	1.171	11.342
CRI	1.594	2.454	0
IRN	9.206	1.239	2.077
IRQ	3.922	1.422	11.666
GIN	0.288	0.562	0
NAM	1.615	2.305	0
CMR	0.352	0.314	0.486
NGA	0.581	0.187	1.51
AZE	4.23	1.53	11.701
SEN	0.679	0.857	0
PAK	0.843	0.306	0.004

NER	0.097	0.254	0
UKR	3.783	1.346	0.027
MAR	1.824	0.946	0
TUN	2.644	1.037	0.342
MRT	0.92	0.992	0
KEN	0.395	0.56	0
UGA	0.117	0.381	0
GMB	0.26	0.368	0
IND	2.153	0.384	0.001
TCD	0.171	0.144	
BFA	0.269	0.275	0
BEN	0.413	0.47	0
SOM	0.031	0.752	0
MLI	0.295	0.337	0
KHM	1.197	0.946	0
GHA	0.581	0.726	0.64
MMR	0.556	0.217	0.587
TGO	0.293	0.293	0
JOR	1.873	1.986	0.001
LBR	0.144	0.152	0
MDG	0.149	0.172	0
ZMB	0.382	0.353	0.01
ETH	0.122	0.179	0
LKA	0.929	0.681	0
BGD	0.659	0.47	
EGY	2.405	0.617	0.254
TZA	0.272	0.229	0.02
SWZ	0.916		0.316
LSO	1.678		0
COM	0.531		0
YEM	0.295	0.231	
COD	0.046	0.256	0
BWA	2.531	3.572	0.42
ZWE	0.677	0.772	0.046
MWI	0.085	0.315	0
LBN	3.59	4.157	0
SLE	0.142	0.194	0
AFG	0.264	0.303	0.038

Appendix 3. Normalized SDG 13 data showing compliance with the SDG 13 goals [4]

Country Code ISO3	Normalized Score: sdg13_co2gcp	Normalized Score: sdg13_ghgimport	Normalized Score: sdg13_co2export
FIN	71.475	53.625	100
DNK	76.88	45.269	98.436
ISL	49.715	45.681	100
SWE	82.725	54.225	99.927
NLD	66.27	40.344	98.57
COG	93.645	96.588	89.855
NOR	64.34	44.875	0
ISR	67.335	58.944	99.343
LUX	46.31	0	100
MEX	81.145	88.769	97.298
AUS	27.215	54.856	2.698
NZL	71.08	55.012	98.798
CHE	81.335	12.312	100
BEL	64.285	38.95	99.941
IRL	65.845	39.969	99.955
LTU	77.19	46.388	99.923
AUT	67.275	46.325	99.616
CAN	28.88	59.694	60.689
SVN	73.28	57.7	99.977
CZE	59.19	65.531	99.211
ARE	0	26.419	3.873
DEU	64.22	54.05	99.648
GBR	77.44	68.837	95.559
USA	27.58	65.413	93.402
BLZ	91.815	82.356	99.614
POL	65.13	76.988	99.332
URY	88.51	86.306	
KWT	0	50.169	0
SRB	70.51	81.956	99.977
SAU	0	72.594	34.907
FRA	78.94	67.769	99.995
SGP	58.925	0	100
ROU	82.99	78.219	99.795
BRA	88.73	94.331	97.493
SLV	93.52	85.813	100
ESP	76.69	74.4	99.839
EST	62.18	53.612	99.905
ITA	73.415	72.356	99.811
PAN	84.205	41.675	100
ARG	78.545	93.419	99.125
KAZ	34.575	82.75	66.359
GTM	94.325	91.975	99.941
CHL	80.3	77.194	99.964
VNM	83.015	86.981	99.682
NIC	96.005	93.994	100
MLT	82.945	60.144	100
THA	81.575	86.888	99.895
SVK	73.715	64.825	99.88
LVA	82.305	52.306	99.977

OMN	14.835	48.794	20.902
UZB	82.125	92.894	99.55
PRY	94.03	90.794	
JPN	60.01	74.569	100
BIH	68.675	87.906	99.593
PHL	93.365	93.463	99.652
BHR	0	38.8	
PRT	81.855	74.212	100
COL	89.875	93.963	89.643
ECU	88.07	93.244	93.368
HND	94.745	93.031	100
MYS	57.68	80.888	93.034
PER	91.83	91.981	99.136
RUS	37.25	91.219	78.709
CYP	61.04	40.431	100
CHN	58.26	93.563	99.957
HUN	80.39	73.006	99.114
TTO	0		86.559
MNE	81.42		99.289
HRV	78.2	73.656	98.491
JAM	86.465	89.031	100
BOL	90.505	95.106	95.041
KGZ	92.405	89.694	99.277
DOM	85.81	91.031	100
MNG	31.545	73.031	51.105
MUS	84.08		100
GRC	73.36	66.675	99.852
VEN	82.565	92.181	93.377
IDN	86.735	95.8	92.818
DZA	80.32	94.6	96.355
BGR	73.185	77.544	99.83
MKD	82.17	80.763	99.97
ARM	86.305	85.231	100
ALB	90.935	85.706	
TJK	95.495	95.938	99.952
GEO	84.245	84.325	99.998
NPL	97.285	95.706	100
LAO	83.65	91.731	99.773
TUR	74.76	82.281	99.977
ZAF	66.585	93.544	93.825
MOZ	98.8	97.175	97.4
GAB	88.785	92.681	74.223
CRI	92.03	84.662	100
IRN	53.97	92.256	95.28
IRQ	80.39	91.113	73.486
GIN	98.56	96.488	100
NAM	91.925	85.594	100
CMR	98.24	98.037	98.895
NGA	97.095	98.831	96.568
AZE	78.85	90.438	73.407
SEN	96.605	94.644	100
PAK	95.785	98.088	99.991
NER	99.515	98.413	100

UKR	81.085	91.588	99.939
MAR	90.88	94.088	100
TUN	86.78	93.519	99.223
MRT	95.4	93.8	100
KEN	98.025	96.5	100
UGA	99.415	97.619	100
GMB	98.7	97.7	100
IND	89.235	97.6	99.998
TCD	99.145	99.1	
BFA	98.655	98.281	100
BEN	97.935	97.063	100
SOM	99.845	95.3	100
MLI	98.525	97.894	100
KHM	94.015	94.088	100
GHA	97.095	95.463	98.545
MMR	97.22	98.644	98.666
TGO	98.535	98.169	100
JOR	90.635	87.587	99.998
LBR	99.28	99.05	100
MDG	99.255	98.925	100
ZMB	98.09	97.794	99.977
ETH	99.39	98.881	100
LKA	95.355	95.744	100
BGD	96.705	97.063	
EGY	87.975	96.144	99.423
TZA	98.64	98.569	99.955
SWZ	95.42		99.282
LSO	91.61		100
COM	97.345		100
YEM	98.525	98.556	
COD	99.77	98.4	100
BWA	87.345	77.675	99.045
ZWE	96.615	95.175	99.895
MWI	99.575	98.031	100
LBN	82.05	74.019	100
SLE	99.29	98.787	100
AFG	98.68	98.106	99.914