

List of 2025 Comprehensive Review proposals (68) received

Number	Proposal	Type of proposal	Goal	Target	Indicator	Submitter organization	Agency/organization name	Summary of proposal	Included in global open consultation? (Yes/No)	Rationale(s) if "No"
1	Target 1.5 revision from Singapore	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	1	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Singapore	Ministry of Home Affairs	Suggest to have the breakdown by climate and non climate-related disasters so that countries which are not prone to natural disasters can also report the numbers for this indicator	No	Lack of intertionally agreed methodology, difficulty in determining climate and non-climate related natural disasters, and uncertainty regarding data availability.
2	Target 1.a revision from Singapore	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	1	1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income	Singapore	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore	Suggest amendments/adjustments to the ODA-related indicators to explicitly indicate that the indicators are only applicable to developing countries which are on the OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of ODA recipients and/or the custodian agencies' list of recipients. It should be indicated in the metadata that countries that are not included in the mentioned list(s) would be excluded from the respective indicators' coverage in the UN SDG Database.	No	Proposal does not introduce significant changes to indicator or data being reported, but merely suggests clarifications in the language of current metadata. Such clarifications can be addressed in a separate IAEG-SDGs process.
3	Target 1.a revision from Turkish Statistical Institute	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	1	1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income	Turkish Statistical Institute	Turkish Statistical Institute	The indicator name does not exactly correspond to all the requested data and sub indicators. The indicator covers data for both from donor's and recipient's perspective but the name indicates only the recipient. For this reason, we think it is appropriate to change the indicator name to "Total official development assistance grants that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient and donor country's gross national income"	No	Proposal does not introduce significant changes to indicator or data being reported, but merely suggests clarifications in the language of current metadata. Such clarifications can be addressed in a separate IAEG-SDGs process.
4	Target 1.b revision from Save the Children-UNICEF	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	1	1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending	Save the Children-UNICEF	Save the Children	Suggest accompanying the current measure with a complementary one, using national relative measures of poverty. This approach will significantly increase data coverage and is particularly useful for global and regional reporting towards 1.b.	Yes	
5	Target 2.1 addition from Mothers First	ADDITION	2	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round		Mothers First	Mothers First	Suggest to address the gap in the methodology of identifying the most food insecure people	No	Unclear if there is an internationally agreed methodology and uncertainty regarding data availability.
6	Target 2.2 addition from Switzerland FSO	ADDITION	2	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons		Switzerland FSO	Federal Statistical Office, Switzerland	Suggest to integrate the "prevalence of minimum dietary diversity" into the SDG indicator framework would fill a critical gap, help interpret progress or stagnation on other SDG targets, inform global development priorities, and allow countries to benchmark their progress on healthy diets.	Yes	
7	Target 2.2 addition from Global Breastfeeding Collective-UNICEF	ADDITION	2	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons		Global Breastfeeding Collective-UNICEF	Global Breastfeeding Collective/UNICEF	Add "breastfeeding" indicators under target 2.2, governments can focus on various actions required to eliminate all forms of malnutrition, including increasing exclusive breastfeeding rates.	Yes	
8	Target 2.a revision from Singapore	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	2	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	Singapore	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore	Suggest amendments/adjustments to the ODA-related indicators to explicitly indicate that the indicators are only applicable to developing countries which are on the OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of ODA recipients and/or the custodian agencies' list of recipients. It should be indicated in the metadata that countries that are not included in the mentioned list(s) would be excluded from the respective indicators' coverage in the UN SDG Database.	No	Proposal does not introduce significant changes to indicator or data being reported, but merely suggests clarifications in the language of current metadata. Such clarifications can be addressed in a separate IAEG-SDGs process.
9	Target 3.1 revision from Belarus	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	3	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Belarus	National Statistical Committee	If countries have a good quality system of registration of all deaths, we propose to eliminate the need for additional surveys to clarify the data, to consider these indicators objective and reliable, and to use country data when publishing estimates of indicators at the global level.	No	Proposal does not introduce significant changes to indicator or data being reported, but merely suggests clarifications in the language of current metadata. Such clarifications can be addressed in a separate IAEG-SDGs process.
10	Target 3.2 revision from Belarus (proposal 1)	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	3	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	Belarus	National Statistical Committee	If countries have a good quality system of registration of all deaths, we propose to eliminate the need for additional surveys to clarify the data, to consider these indicators objective and reliable, and to use country data when publishing estimates of indicators at the global level.	No	Proposal does not introduce significant changes to indicator or data being reported, but merely suggests clarifications in the language of current metadata. Such clarifications can be addressed in a separate IAEG-SDGs process.
11	Target 3.2 revision from Belarus (proposal 2)	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	3	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	Belarus	National Statistical Committee	If countries have a good quality system of registration of all deaths, we propose to eliminate the need for additional surveys to clarify the data, to consider these indicators objective and reliable, and to use country data when publishing estimates of indicators at the global level.	No	Proposal does not introduce significant changes to indicator or data being reported, but merely suggests clarifications in the language of current metadata. Such clarifications can be addressed in a separate IAEG-SDGs process.

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12	Target 3.4 revision from Walk21 Foundation	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	3	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Walk21 Foundation	Walk21 Foundation	Revise the indicator to focus positively on HOW to reduce NCDs so the goal is likely to be achieved by more people and faster.	No	Uncertainty regarding data availability. Also, the prevention of non-communicable diseases does not depend solely on people's physical activity
13	Target 3.5 addition from IARD	ADDITION	3	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol		International Alliance for Responsible Drinking	International Alliance for Responsible Drinking	The sole indicator is insufficient and does not map progress against the SDG 3.5 target, as it focuses solely on per capita consumption and does not measure alcohol-related harms or patterns of drinking.	Yes	
14	Target 3.6 revision from European Cyclists' Federation	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	3	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	European Cyclists' Federation	European Cyclists' Federation	Current indicator 3.6.1 "Death rate due to road traffic injuries" does not disaggregate the data by type of traffic participant, e.g. pedestrian, cyclist, motorized vehicle driver or passenger, etc.; To enable a better understanding of the risks and more effective interventions for all traffic participants that will save more lives, disaggregated data by type of traffic participant is needed.	No	No metadata included with the proposal and uncertainty regarding data availability.
15	Target 3.8 addition from UN Friends of Vision Group (proposal 1)	ADDITION	3	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all		UN Friends of Vision Group	Secretariat to the UN Friends of Vision and International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness	Everyone at some point in their lifetime, will require treatment for refractive error; The proposed indicator, effective refractive error coverage (eREC), addresses the leading cause of vision impairment; it would be an effective coverage indicator	No	Uncertainty regarding data availability and introducing a new indicator to the framework may impose additional data burden on countries.
16	Target 3.8 addition from UN Friends of Vision Group (proposal 2)	ADDITION	3	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all		UN Friends of Vision Group	Secretariat to the UN Friends of Vision Group and International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness	The proposed indicator, effective cataract surgery coverage (eCSC), addresses the leading cause of blindness in the world.	No	Uncertainty regarding data availability and introducing a new indicator to the framework may impose additional data burden on countries.
17	Target 3.8 revision from WHO (proposal 1)	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	3	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services	WHO	WHO	WHO is proposing the modification of 3 tracers for indicators which will increase data availability, align with other reporting frameworks: SDG and WHO's global program of work (GPW) and/or improve measurement of (treatment) coverage. These tracer revisions would not add additional reporting burden to countries and the number of tracers remains the same.	Yes	
18	Target 3.8 revision from WHO (proposal 2)	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	3	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	WHO	World Health Organization	WHO and the World Bank request a revision of SDG 3.8.2 indicator to adopt a definition that will better capture progress towards target 3.8 of the SDGs on universal health coverage. The revised indicator captures deteriorating living standards because of both large and impoverishing out-of-pocket health spending. As such it will be more relevant for both within and between country comparisons.	Yes	
19	Target 3.9 revision from Brazil IBGE	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	3	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	Brazil IBGE	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE	Proposal aims to return to the old methodology (before update in 2022) to calculate indicator 3.9.2. This implies (i) not to include Acute Respiratory Infections (ICD10: H65-H66, J00-J22, P23 and U04) in the set of diseases related to inadequate WASH services; and (ii) not to introduce the attributable risk methodology in the calculation, an aspect that was not clear on the previous version of the metadata and that is explicit now.	Yes	
20	Target 3.b replacement from WHO	REPLACEMENT	3	3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	WHO	WHO	Current indicator is not population based, it is not updated regularly since it relies on data collections from countries according to the defined methodology for which there is little capacity, and WHO doesn't have the possibility to conduct those facility-based data collections directly. There is limited reporting by countries; proposed replacement indicator is a composite index that relies on existing data sources (hence with no additional burden of data collection on countries) and the indicators to be included in proposed index are currently part of the established reporting system for WHO. The proposed index is being considered for adoption in May 2024 by the WHO Member States to be part of the Impact Framework to monitor the WHO's General Program of Work 2025-2028.	Yes	

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21	Target 3.b revision from Singapore	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	3	3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	Singapore	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore	suggest amendments/adjustments to the ODA-related indicators to explicitly indicate that the indicators are only applicable to developing countries which are on the OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of ODA recipients and/or the custodian agencies' list of recipients. It should be indicated in the metadata that countries that are not included in the mentioned list(s) would be excluded from the respective indicators' coverage in the UN SDG Database.	No	Proposal does not introduce significant changes to indicator or data being reported, but merely suggests clarifications in the language of current metadata. Such clarifications can be addressed in a separate IAEG-SDGs process.
22	Target 4.6 replacement from Singapore	REPLACEMENT	4	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	Singapore	Singapore Department of Statistics	Low data coverage for existing indicator	Yes	
23	Target 4.b revision from Singapore	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	4	4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	Singapore	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore	Suggest amendments/adjustments to the ODA-related indicators to explicitly indicate that the indicators are only applicable to developing countries which are on the OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of ODA recipients and/or the custodian agencies' list of recipients. It should be indicated in the metadata that countries that are not included in the mentioned list(s) would be excluded from the respective indicators' coverage in the UN SDG Database.	No	Proposal does not introduce significant changes to indicator or data being reported, but merely suggests clarifications in the language of current metadata. Such clarifications can be addressed in a separate IAEG-SDGs process.
24	Target 6.1 addition from Northwestern University	ADDITION	6	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all		Northwestern University	Northwestern University	Current indicator is important but falls short of telling us if people have the water they need in two respects. Proposed additional indicator is also gender-disaggregated.	No	Uncertainty regarding data availability and introducing a new indicator to the framework may impose additional data burden on countries. Unclear if it would be feasible for countries to carry out the survey in the suggested way.
25	Target 6.4 revision from Russia Federal State Statistics Service	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	6	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	Russia Federal State Statistics Service	Federal State Statistics Service	To analyze the achievement of the SDG indicator at the national level and compare these data with other national goals, it is advisable to calculate the indicator using the national currency.	No	Using different currencies makes comparison of the indicator values among countries difficult. Reporting in national currencies can be done in domestic SDG hubs.
26	Target 6.a revision from Singapore	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	6	6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	Singapore	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore	Suggest amendments/adjustments to the ODA-related indicators to explicitly indicate that the indicators are only applicable to developing countries which are on the OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of ODA recipients and/or the custodian agencies' list of recipients. It should be indicated in the metadata that countries that are not included in the mentioned list(s) would be excluded from the respective indicators' coverage in the UN SDG Database.	No	Proposal does not introduce significant changes to indicator or data being reported, but merely suggests clarifications in the language of current metadata. Such clarifications can be addressed in a separate IAEG-SDGs process.
27	Target 7.a revision from Singapore	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	7	7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems	Singapore	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore	Suggest amendments/adjustments to the ODA-related indicators to explicitly indicate that the indicators are only applicable to developing countries which are on the OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of ODA recipients and/or the custodian agencies' list of recipients. It should be indicated in the metadata that countries that are not included in the mentioned list(s) would be excluded from the respective indicators' coverage in the UN SDG Database.	No	Proposal does not introduce significant changes to indicator or data being reported, but merely suggests clarifications in the language of current metadata. Such clarifications can be addressed in a separate IAEG-SDGs process.
28	Target 8.9 addition from Spain National Statistics Institute	ADDITION	8	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products		Spain National Statistics Institute	National Statistics Institute of Spain	The key rationales behind proposal is (a) the importance of tourism employment in many economies and (b) the advantages of including an indicator to measure the environmental dimension of sustainable tourism.	No	Second indicator proposed (GHG emissions) does not meet data availability requirement) but the employment indicator does. This latter indicator, however, is the same as another proposal by UN Tourism.
29	Target 8.9 addition from UN Tourism	ADDITION	8	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products		UN Tourism	UN Tourism	Proposal covers a crucial aspect of the SDG target 8.9 currently not monitored—employment	Yes	

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30	Target 8.10 revision from Belarus	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	8	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	Belarus	National Statistical Committee	In the conditions of digitalisation of banking services, this indicator no longer sufficiently indicative, as it does not fully reflect the degree of achievement of the target; indicator "Number of bank branches": the trend of reduction in the dynamics of this indicator does not reflect a decline in the availability of financial services; indicator "Number of ATMs" also does not fully reflect the situation with the availability of the relevant service, since the use of ATMs is not the only way for bank card holders to obtain cash.	No	Indicator remains relevant as citizens in many developing countries still rely on bank branches and ATMs as major forms of access to financial services.
31	Target 8.a addition from Russia Federal State Statistics Service	ADDITION	8	8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries		Russia Federal State Statistics Service	Federal State Statistics Service	Supplement existing indicator with the indicator of the level of export diversification, with an emphasis on the least developed countries	Yes	
32	Target 9.3 revision from UNIDO	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	9	9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	UNIDO	UNIDO	Suggest to add a series to enhance data coverage; UNIDO proposes to additionally report SDG indicator 9.3.1 based on national classification systems.	Yes	
33	Target 9.a revision from Singapore	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	9	9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	Singapore	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore	Suggest amendments/adjustments to the ODA-related indicators to explicitly indicate that the indicators are only applicable to developing countries which are on the OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of ODA recipients and/or the custodian agencies' list of recipients. It should be indicated in the metadata that countries that are not included in the mentioned list(s) would be excluded from the respective indicators' coverage in the UN SDG Database.	No	Proposal does not introduce significant changes to indicator or data being reported, but merely suggests clarifications in the language of current metadata. Such clarifications can be addressed in a separate IAEG-SDGs process.
34	Target 9.c revision from ITU	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	9	9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	ITU	ITU	Suggest to include 5G technology	No	Proposal does not introduce significant changes to indicator or data being reported, but merely suggests clarifications in the language of current metadata. Such clarifications can be addressed in a separate IAEG-SDGs process.
35	Target 10.1 addition from OXFAM (proposal 1)	ADDITION	10	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average		OXFAM	OXFAM	Current indicator does not measure inequality well; Gini coefficient looks more comprehensively across the whole range of income levels in a country to judge trends in inequality.	No	The Gini coefficient is already imbedded in Indicator 10.4 and the target for 10.1 is specific to the bottom 40 per cent.
36	Target 10.1 addition from OXFAM (proposal 2)	ADDITION	10	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average		OXFAM	OXFAM	Current indicator does not measure inequality well; the Palma ratio can provide crucial additional evidence on why the shared prosperity target 10.1 is not being met, by looking at relative trends in income between the poorest and richest citizens.	Yes	
37	Target 10.2 revision from Russia Federal State Statistics Service	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	10	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Russia Federal State Statistics Service	Federal State Statistics Service	Inequality in consumption and income, although often interchangeable concepts, still have a different nature; proposal is for current indicator to have separate series for income before and after taxation	No	Difficulty in capturing income before and after taxation in household surveys. This proposal may limit the countries' capacity to produce the indicator, since it depends on more detailed information available in consumer surveys which are not as frequent as household surveys that capture income in a more direct way.
38	Target 10.3 replacement from Russia Federal State Statistics Service	REPLACEMENT	10	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Russia Federal State Statistics Service	Federal State Statistics Service	The current indicator is subjective and does not reflect real inequality within and between countries; introduce an indicator characterizing inter-country inequality - the share of countries with a GDP per capita of less than \$5,000 at PPP in 2017 prices (the threshold was chosen by experts and can be replaced).	No	The proposed replacement does not seem to be aligned with the target. Furthermore, GDP per capita does not necessarily reflect the real distribution of income in countries, being only an average. Countries with the same GDP per capita may have very different inequality scenarios.
39	Target 10.b revision from Singapore	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	10	10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	Singapore	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore	Suggest amendments/adjustments to the ODA-related indicators to explicitly indicate that the indicators are only applicable to developing countries which are on the OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of ODA recipients and/or the custodian agencies' list of recipients. It should be indicated in the metadata that countries that are not included in the mentioned list(s) would be excluded from the respective indicators' coverage in the UN SDG Database.	No	Proposal does not introduce significant changes to indicator or data being reported, but merely suggests clarifications in the language of current metadata. Such clarifications can be addressed in a separate IAEG-SDGs process.
40	Target 11.1 addition from Ruff Institute of Global Homelessness	ADDITION	11	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums		Ruff Institute of Global Homelessness	Ruff Institute of Global Homelessness	78 countries have official data on homelessness	Yes	

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41	Target 13.a revision from Singapore	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	13	13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025	Singapore	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore	Suggest amendments/adjustments to the ODA-related indicators to explicitly indicate that the indicators are only applicable to developing countries which are on the OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of ODA recipients and/or the custodian agencies' list of recipients. It should be indicated in the metadata that countries that are not included in the mentioned list(s) would be excluded from the respective indicators' coverage in the UN SDG Database.	No	Proposal does not introduce significant changes to indicator or data being reported, but merely suggests clarifications in the language of current metadata. Such clarifications can be addressed in a separate IAEG-SDGs process.
42	Target 15.2 revision from Czech Forest Management Institute	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	15	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	Czech Forest Management Institute	Forest Management Institute Czech republic	Suggest to alter the definition of protected areas in Sub-indicator 3: Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas; using the definition of legally established protected areas as such, not taking into account the IUCN classes, would serve the purpose of this sub-indicator better.	No	Proposal does not introduce significant changes to indicator or data being reported, but merely suggests clarifications in the language of current metadata. Such clarifications can be addressed in a separate IAEG-SDGs process.
43	Target 15.8 addition from UNDP	ADDITION	15	15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species		UNDP	UNDP	There is currently no indicator to monitoring the impacts of (micro)plastics in this Goal, which again undermines the likelihood of successful implantation of this Goal by 2030.	No	No metadata included with the proposal and uncertainty regarding data availability.
44	Target 15.9 revision from Turkish Statistical Institute	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	15	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting	Turkish Statistical Institute	Turkish Statistical Institute	The Aichi Biodiversity Targets have expired as of 2020; suggestion to change the indicator name 15.9.1 (a) to include Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework instead of Aichi Biodiversity Target	No	Proposal does not introduce significant changes to indicator or data being reported, but merely suggests clarifications in the language of current metadata. Such clarifications can be addressed in a separate IAEG-SDGs process.
45	Target 15.9 revision from UNEP	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	15	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting	UNEP	UNEP	Suggest to update the indicator name; purpose of the existing indicator remains the same	Yes	
46	Target 15.a revision from Singapore	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	15	15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments	Singapore	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore	Suggest amendments/adjustments to the ODA-related indicators to explicitly indicate that the indicators are only applicable to developing countries which are on the OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of ODA recipients and/or the custodian agencies' list of recipients. It should be indicated in the metadata that countries that are not included in the mentioned list(s) would be excluded from the respective indicators' coverage in the UN SDG Database.	No	Proposal does not introduce significant changes to indicator or data being reported, but merely suggests clarifications in the language of current metadata. Such clarifications can be addressed in a separate IAEG-SDGs process.
47	Target 15.b revision from Singapore	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	15	15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments	Singapore	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore	Suggest amendments/adjustments to the ODA-related indicators to explicitly indicate that the indicators are only applicable to developing countries which are on the OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of ODA recipients and/or the custodian agencies' list of recipients. It should be indicated in the metadata that countries that are not included in the mentioned list(s) would be excluded from the respective indicators' coverage in the UN SDG Database.	No	Proposal does not introduce significant changes to indicator or data being reported, but merely suggests clarifications in the language of current metadata. Such clarifications can be addressed in a separate IAEG-SDGs process.

List of 2025 Comprehensive Review proposals (68) received

Number	Proposal	Type of proposal	Goal	Target	Indicator	Submitter organization	Agency/organization name	Summary of proposal	Included in global open consultation? (Yes/No)	Rationale(s) if "No"
48	Target 16.1 revision from Forus	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	16	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	Forus	Forus	Revision to include "Number of victims of intentional homicides per 100,000 inhabitants, disaggregated by sex and age; and by armed actor" addresses a critical gap in the current indicator framework. The existing indicator measures conflict-related deaths but does not sufficiently differentiate the nature of the violence or the actors involved.	No	Lack of interntionally agreed methodology and uncertainty regarding data availability.
49	Target 16.1 revision from Singapore	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	16	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark	Singapore	Ministry of Home Affairs	Suggest to use data from Gallup's world poll	No	Gallup World Poll is not an official source of data. National surveys exist in several countries and may offer a better solution.
50	Target 16.3 revision from Forus	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	16	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of (a) physical, (b) psychological and/or (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	Forus	Forus	Revision of Indicator 16.3.1 to include "Track reported incidents of human rights violations, with data disaggregated by vulnerable populations: HR/climate activists, minority religious groups, CSO workers, and include deaths and imprisonments of trade union leaders and workers for violations related to association and collective bargaining rights" is motivated by the need to address a significant gap in the existing indicator framework. The current indicator does not specifically capture the victimization of individuals involved in the defense of labor rights, nor does it address the specific vulnerabilities of activists and minority groups.	No	Unclear if there is an internationally agreed methodology and uncertainty regarding data availability.
51	Target 16.4 addition from Forus	ADDITION	16	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime		Forus	Forus	Proposed indicator aims to measure the effectiveness of efforts in recovering assets from organized crime and their subsequent reutilization for societal benefit under restorative justice principles.	No	Unclear if there is an internationally agreed methodology and uncertainty regarding data availability.
52	Target 16.5 addition from Forus	ADDITION	16	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms		Forus	Forus	Proposal would support global efforts to promote transparency and accountability in public administration and contribute to the reduction of corruption	No	Unclear if there is an internationally agreed methodology and uncertainty regarding data availability.
53	Target 16.6 revision from Forus	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	16	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	Forus	Forus	Proposal to Indicator 16.6.1 aims to enhance transparency and accountability in the management of public funds, particularly those executed by international cooperation agencies.	No	Unclear if there is an internationally agreed methodology and uncertainty regarding data availability.
54	Target 16.6 revision from Singapore	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	16	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Singapore	Singapore Department of Statistics	There is low data coverage for current indicator; suggest to revise the metadata to (1) relax the criteria used so as to give countries the flexibility to define the scope of "public services"; and (2) include the Worldwide Governance Indicator (WGI) on Government Effectiveness (GE) (www.worldbank.org/en/publication/worldwide-governance-indicators) as one of the proxies for this SDG indicator	No	No metadata included with the proposal and uncertainty regarding data availability. The Worldwide Governance Index proposed is large and complex to include in household surveys and may not reflect the situation in some countries
55	Target 16.10 addition from CIVICUS	ADDITION	16	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements		CIVICUS	CIVICUS	Proposed addition of the Civicus Monitor score as a new indicator for SDG 16.10 is grounded in the fundamental importance of tracking civic freedoms in promoting peaceful and inclusive societies.	No	Unclear if there is an internationally agreed methodology and uncertainty regarding data availability.
56	Target 16.10 addition from Forus (proposal 1)	ADDITION	16	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements		Forus	Forus	Introduce an indicator measuring the adoption and implementation of legal frameworks and policies that protect fundamental freedoms, including freedom of association, speech, and peaceful assembly.	No	Lack of interntionally agreed methodology and uncertainty regarding data availability.
57	Target 16.10 addition from Forus (proposal 2)	ADDITION	16	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements		Forus	Forus	Proposed indicator underscores the significance of protecting citizen data in e-participation platforms to uphold fundamental freedoms and promote trust in digital governance.	No	Unclear if there is an internationally agreed methodology and uncertainty regarding data availability.
58	Target 16.10 addition from Forus (proposal 3)	ADDITION	16	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements		Forus	Forus	Aims to assess the legal environment for civil society organizations (CSOs) worldwide, particularly focusing on the legal frameworks supporting their operations.	No	Unclear if there is an internationally agreed methodology and uncertainty regarding data availability.
59	Target 16.10 addition from Forus (proposal 4)	ADDITION	16	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements		Forus	Forus	The proposed indicator aims to assess the effectiveness of countries' efforts in combating disinformation and safeguarding the integrity of information for decision-making purposes.	No	Lack of interntionally agreed methodology and uncertainty regarding data availability.
60	Target 16.10 revision from Forus (proposal 5)	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	16	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Forus	Forus	Proposed revision for Indicator 16.10.2 stems from the increasing recognition of the importance of transparency, citizen participation, and collaboration in governance for promoting accountable and inclusive institutions; to include an index, the Transparency and Access to Information Index, which is typically published by international organizations and research institutes involved in governance and accountability issues.	No	Lack of interntionally agreed methodology and uncertainty regarding data availability.

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Number	Proposal	Type of proposal	Goal	Target	Indicator	Submitter organization	Agency/organization name	Summary of proposal	Included in global open consultation? (Yes/No)	Rationale(s) if "No"
61	Target 17.2 revision from Singapore	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	17	17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	Singapore	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore	Suggest amendments/adjustments to the ODA-related indicators to explicitly indicate that the indicators are only applicable to developing countries which are on the OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of ODA recipients and/or the custodian agencies' list of recipients. It should be indicated in the metadata that countries that are not included in the mentioned list(s) would be excluded from the respective indicators' coverage in the UN SDG Database.	No	Proposal does not introduce significant changes to indicator or data being reported, but merely suggests clarifications in the language of current metadata. Such clarifications can be addressed in a separate IAEG-SDGs process.
62	Target 17.3 revision from Singapore	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	17	17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources	Singapore	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore	Suggest amendments/adjustments to the ODA-related indicators to explicitly indicate that the indicators are only applicable to developing countries which are on the OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of ODA recipients and/or the custodian agencies' list of recipients. It should be indicated in the metadata that countries that are not included in the mentioned list(s) would be excluded from the respective indicators' coverage in the UN SDG Database.	No	Proposal does not introduce significant changes to indicator or data being reported, but merely suggests clarifications in the language of current metadata. Such clarifications can be addressed in a separate IAEG-SDGs process.
63	Target 17.7 revision from UNEP	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	17	17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	UNEP	UNEP	The current indicator focuses on tracking the total amount of funding to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies in developing countries. At the same time, it is important to take a broader view and monitor the situation around the world. In this regard, UNEP requests that the words "for developing countries" be removed from the title of the indicator.	No	Proposal does not introduce significant changes to indicator or data being reported, but merely suggests clarifications in the language of current metadata. Such clarifications can be addressed in a separate IAEG-SDGs process.
64	Target 17.9 revision from Singapore	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	17	17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	Singapore	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore	Suggest amendments/adjustments to the ODA-related indicators to explicitly indicate that the indicators are only applicable to developing countries which are on the OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of ODA recipients and/or the custodian agencies' list of recipients. It should be indicated in the metadata that countries that are not included in the mentioned list(s) would be excluded from the respective indicators' coverage in the UN SDG Database.	No	Proposal does not introduce significant changes to indicator or data being reported, but merely suggests clarifications in the language of current metadata. Such clarifications can be addressed in a separate IAEG-SDGs process.
65	Target 17.17 addition from Forus (proposal 1)	ADDITION	17	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships		Forus	Forus	Proposed indicators aim to address the crucial role of civil society organizations (CSOs) in driving sustainable development and promoting effective partnerships.	No	Lack of interntionally agreed methodology and uncertainty regarding data availability.
66	Target 17.17 addition from Forus (proposal 2)	ADDITION	17	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships		Forus	Forus	Proposed indicator aims to assess the extent to which national sustainable development policies and plans incorporate effective partnerships involving public, public-private, and civil society stakeholders.	No	Lack of interntionally agreed methodology and uncertainty regarding data availability.
67	Target 17.17 revision from Forus (proposal 3)	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	17	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure	Forus	Forus	Proposed revision of Indicator 17.17.1 to include the amount of United States dollars committed to civil society-government partnerships for attaining the SDGs reflects the growing recognition of the importance of these partnerships in achieving sustainable development outcomes	No	Lack of interntionally agreed methodology and uncertainty regarding data availability.
68	Target 17.19 revision from Singapore	REVISION/ADJUSTMENT	17	17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	Singapore	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore	Suggest amendments/adjustments to the ODA-related indicators to explicitly indicate that the indicators are only applicable to developing countries which are on the OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of ODA recipients and/or the custodian agencies' list of recipients. It should be indicated in the metadata that countries that are not included in the mentioned list(s) would be excluded from the respective indicators' coverage in the UN SDG Database.	No	Proposal does not introduce significant changes to indicator or data being reported, but merely suggests clarifications in the language of current metadata. Such clarifications can be addressed in a separate IAEG-SDGs process.