Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

Federal Department of Home Affairs FDHA
Federal Statistical Office FSO

21 Sustainable development

MONET 2030 : list of gaps

As at november 2025

The MONET 2030 indicator system provides an overview of sustainable development in Switzerland, illustrating the progress made towards the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) defined under the United Nations' 2030 Agenda and towards the Federal Council's 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy and certain topics specific to Switzerland.
The use of a reference framework and a typology to build an indicator system of this kind allows, among other things, any gaps to be detected[1]. A gap is an indicator that cannot be produced due to methodological reasons or to lack of data. Identifying gaps in this way highlights the statistical system's needs in terms of development. Under the MONET 2030 indicator system, gaps are detected using a participatory process that involves the stakeholders of the subjects being addressed. This has happened on three occasions:

- In 2019, when the MONET 2030 indicator system was published ;
- In 2021, when the MONET 2030 indicators were assigned to the goals of the 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy (2030 SDS);
- In 2025, when the set 'Spillover and responsibilities of Switzerland' (also known as 'MONETglobo'), incorporated into MONET 2030, was revised.

In the list of gaps in the MONET 2030 indicator system set out below, those relating to the monitoring of the 2030 SDS goals and to MONETglobo are identified as such in the *Comments* column. The gaps will be filled as the Swiss statistical system is developed, within the constraints of the available resources.

Gaps in MONET 2030 system	Comments[2]
Agricultural area abroad needed to produce imported agricultural products	*MONETglobo gap* The gap relates to SDG 2: Zero hunger and 15: Life on land. This indicator could probably be estimated by combining various sources of existing data such as data from the material flow accounts, from food and fodder balance sheets and from the FAO's crop yields data. It would nevertheless entail considerable work. Eurostat has adopted a similar approach; it calculates an aggregate land use footprint that determines the cultivated land area in EU and non-EU countries required to satisfy final demand from EU countries. Until such time as this gap is remedied, this topic is covered by the net food self-sufficiency rate.
Research expenditure in Switzerland on neglected tropical diseases	*MONETglobo gap* The gap relates to SDG3: Good health and wellbeing and 17: Partnerships for the goals.
Loneliness	The gap relates to SDG 3: Good health and wellbeing and 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions. It is also related to the cross-sectional topic of social cohesion, which is illustrated by a selection of indicators from the MONET 2030 system. It enables various aspects of marginalisation to be monitored.
Education for sustainable development	The gap relates to SDG 4: Quality education and in particular target 4.7, which calls for education for sustainable development at all levels.

[1] Federal Statistical Office – Sustainable Development Report 2012 (pp. 59–62)

[2] The texts of the 2030 Agenda targets, adapted for the Swiss context, and of the 2030 SDS goals mentioned in the *Comments* column can be viewed by clicking on the hyperlinks, which lead to the www.sdgital2030.ch website.

Adult competencies	The gap relates to SDG 4: Quality education. Switzerland participates in the OECD's Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC).
Brain drain / Brain gain	*MONETglobo gap* The gap relates to SDG 4: Quality education and 10: Reduced inequalities
Number of offences involving forced marriage and forced registered partnership recorded by the police	The gap relates to SDG 5: Gender equality and in particular target 5.2 dealing with violence against women and girls. If the gap is to be remedied by an indicator, this would complete the MONET 2030 indicator Domestic violence, which currently captures target 5.2. Offences against the Swiss Criminal Code for forced marriage and forced registered partnership are collected in the Police Crime Statistics and published by the Federal Statistical Office (FSO). However, the data do not include victims who did not report the crime to the police. The establishment of a national competence centre to combat forced marriage should enable data to be gathered that better reflect the extent of this phenomenon in Switzerland.
Extra-family childcare	The gap relates to SDG 5: Gender equality and 10 Reduced inequalities. The FSO has been publishing annual data on this topic since 2020. The addition of such an indicator will be considered in a future revision of the system.
Micropollutants	The gap relates to SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation and in particular to target 6.3 on wastewater treatment. Indirectly, it can also be linked to SDG 14: Life below water and 15: Life on land. The FOEN has initial data on the number of inhabitants connected to wastewater treatment plants with equipment to treat micropollutants. It also plans to publish a new indicator on micropollutants in surface waters. The addition of such an indicator will be considered in a future revision of the system.
Human-powered mobility	The gap relates to SDG 9: Industry, innovation, technology and infrastructure and 11: Sustainable cities and communities.
Transparency in commodity trading	*MONETglobo gap* The gap relates to SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth and 10: Reduced inequalities. It concerns the degree of transparency in commodity trading by economic entities based in Switzerland. The FSO publishes statistics on commodity traders, but in their current state these do not provide information on transparency in this sector.
Integrity of the financial centre	*MONETglobo gap* The gap relates to target 8.10 and target 16.4, which deal with reductions in illicit financial flows, the return of illicit assets, the illicit small arms trade and organised crime. It is also connected to the *MONETglobo* gap Sustainable finance.
Sustainable finance	*MONETglobo gap* The gap relates to target 10.5 on financial market regulation. It could cover financial flows that are compatible with the SDGs, such as investments that target both a financial return and an environmental or social impact (impact investments). It is also connected to the *MONETglobo* gap Integrity of the financial centre.
Political and civic activities	*2030 SDS gap* The gap relates to target 10.2 and concerns the strengthening of democracy. An indicator based on the FSO's integration indicators is in development.

Regional disparities	*2030 SDS gap* The gap relates to target 11.a and concerns the preservation of regional diversity and the reduction in negative disparities. A regional disparity indicator based on population and labour market trends and/or access to services is in development.
Circular economy	The gap relates to target 8.4 on the improvement of production processes and a reduction in the consumption of resources, targets 12.2(a) and 12.2(b) on reducing the environmental impact of consumption and production and target 12.5 on reducing the environmental impact of waste. The FSO began publishing data on the circular use of materials in 2020. The addition of such an indicator will be considered in a future revision of the system.
Water footprint	*MONETglobo gap* The gap relates to SDG 2: Zero hunger and 6: Clean water and sanitation, and also to targets 12.2(a) and 12.2(b) on reducing the environmental impact of consumption and production. The FSO has started work aimed at developing water accounts, in order to determine water consumption by households, sectors of the economy or industries, based on the same principles as those used in the national accounts. This work will serve as a basis for determining the feasibility of a water footprint.
Biodiversity footprint	*MONETglobo gap* The gap relates to SDG 2: Zero hunger and 15: Life on land, and also to targets 12.2(a) and 12.2(b) on reducing the environmental impact of consumption and production. The FSO has launched a project to develop ecosystem accounts based on the System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA) and the work carried out in the EU with the involvement of Eurostat. This work will form the basis for determining the feasibility of a biodiversity footprint that would quantify the imported share of ecosystem services.
Employment footprint	*MONETglobo gap* The gap relates to SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth and 12: Responsible consumption and production. A footprint along these lines would provide information on the socioeconomic impacts from Swiss consumption. It would complement the greenhouse gas footprint, which captures the environmental impacts. The FSO's greenhouse gas footprint calculation methodology, which is currently under revision and is based on the same principles as applied to the national accounts, could allow the share of employment abroad attributable to imports into Switzerland to be estimated.
Value added footprint	*MONETglobo gap* The gap relates to SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth and 12: Responsible consumption and production. A footprint along these lines would provide information on the socioeconomic impacts from Swiss consumption. It would complement the greenhouse gas footprint, which captures the environmental impacts. The FSO's greenhouse gas footprint calculation methodology, which is currently under revision and is based on the same principles as applied to the national accounts, could allow the share of value added generated abroad to satisfy final demand in Switzerland to be estimated.
Food waste	*2030 SDS gap* The gap relates to SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production and target 12.3 and concerns avoidable food waste.
Corporate social responsibility (CSR)	*MONETglobo and 2030 SDS gap* The gap relates to SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production and in particular target 12.6, which stipulates that companies based and/or active in Switzerland must assume their social responsibility in Switzerland and abroad.

Adapting to climate change – the costs of inaction	*2030 SDS gap* The gap relates to target 13.1 and concerns risks connected to climate change. A proposal to incorporate an indicator on heat-related deaths into the MONET 2030 system is currently being studied.
Value of ecosystem services	The gap relates to SDG 15: Life on land and in particular target 15.9, which demands, among other things, quantification of ecosystem services. An ecosystem accounting system based on the SEEA is currently in development at the FSO.
Human rights	*MONETglobo gap* The gap relates to SDG 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions and concerns the measurement of respect for human rights internationally.
Digitalisation	*MONETglobo gap* The gap relates to target 9.c and target 17.8 and concerns access to information and communication technology, particularly in developing countries, and target 12.2(a) on conservation of natural resources linked to the use of digital infrastructure.
Policy coherence	*MONETglobo gap* The gap relates to target 17.14 and concerns the measurement of the impact that Switzerland has in strengthening the coherence of national and international sustainable development policy.

.....

Information:
E-mail: monet@bfs.admin.ch
Document ID: do-e-21.02.03.32.pdf