

THE GAPFRAME REPORT

July 2017

gapframe..org
TOWARDS A SAFE SPACE FOR ALL

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GETTING TO A SAFE SPACE

*With this report
we share the
challenges and
opportunities of
our shared global
journey to a safe
space for all.*



COUNTRY STAMP:

Priority dimension: Planet (inner
circle: threat) and average of 4
dimensions: (outer circle: critical)

Towards Ideal	8.9-10
Safe Space	7.5-8.8
Watchlist	6.7-7.4
Critical	5.1-6.6
A Threat	0-5.0

GAPFRAME Score Scale

LIVING WELL WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE PLANET

Building on Kate Raworths “safe operating space” the GAPFRAME identifies a ‘safe space’ for the world where we can all live well within the limits of the planet. Rather than aiming for an ideal world, we use the 80-20 rule to map the distance of the current state of the world to the targeted safe space, highlighting the resulting gap. With this report we share the challenges and opportunities of our shared global journey to a safe space for all.

STRONG SUSTAINABILITY & THE GAPFRAME SCORE

The GAPFRAME translates the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into 24 relevant and measurable issues for each nation, the result of which are presented in terms of 4 sustainability dimensions; Planet, Society, Economy and Governance. What’s unique about the GAPFRAME is that while each country and region is measured in 4 dimensions - it is the score of the lowest dimension, rather than the average, which is considered in the GAPFRAME score. This ensures one dimension is not improved at the cost of another - and clearly shows us that every country on the planet has some work to do. By means of this report you will discover how each country is doing in terms of GAPFRAME ranking, what are the key priority areas and who are the leaders and lagers in the journey towards a ‘safe space’. What clearly emerges is that an individual country’s effort is not enough – it is only when strengths are shared and weaknesses addressed that the world will reach a safe space.

THE BURNING ISSUES OF OUR TIME

The GAPFRAME reveals the burning issues of our time. Priority issues on a country and regional level are brought to the surface so that we can all focus on the urgent topics and help turn the world’s trajectory in the direction of a safe space. There is no time to waste in discussing where our focus should be. On to a better, brighter and sustainable future for our planet!

The GAPFRAME team devoted resources, time, energy and passion into translating the SDGs and Agenda 21 into a tool that offers clarity by country and region so that business and any other stakeholders, including engaged citizens, can act!

WHY WE MADE THE GAPFRAME

The GAPFRAME is the result of 18 months dedicated effort by members of the Swiss Sustainability Hub, a cross-sector initiative which included passionate people from Swiss government & non-government institutions, universities and business. These players came together to find a pragmatic answer to the question - how we all can make a difference to the problems in this world? They devoted resources, time, energy and passion into translating the SDGs and Agenda 21 into a tool that offers clarity by country and region so that business and any other stakeholders, including engaged citizens, can act!

THE TEAM BEHIND THE GAPFRAME

The GAPFRAME team concretely consists of Katrin Muff and Agnieszka Kapalka, Business School Lausanne as well as Thomas Dyllick, University of St. Gallen. Developing a tool of such complexity required extensive expertise and input from many others across a variety of fields. Beyond the Swiss Sustainability Hub members, and contributions from companies such as Swisscom, Migros, Unilever and IKEA, important contributing experts were: Andreas Hauser (Swiss Federal Office of the Environment & Nature FOEN), Mathis Wackernagel (Global Footprint Network), Andre Schneider, Bruno Oberle, Lorenzo Massa and Albert Merino-Saum (EPFL Switzerland), Mathias Binswanger (FHNW Switzerland), Mark Halle und Laslo Pinter (IISD), Sally Jeanrenaud (University of Exeter, UK), Basil Bornemann (University of Basel), Christian Kobler, Doris Hauser and Antoinette Hunziker-Ebneter (Forma Futura), Eckhard Plinke (Vescore) and Alexander Barkawi (Oikos Foundation).



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For the first time in history, we have a clear picture of where every country and region stands in terms of the planet and all of us living in a sustainable and just world. Never before has the state of the earth been measured across four sustainability dimensions and against the ideal of a safe space. By translating the 17 SDGs into 24 relevant and measurable issues for all nations and business, the GAPFRAME presents a compelling view of the world. It exposes national and regional priority issues, and the gap we have to close in order for us to live well within the boundaries of this planet.

Finally, the time for deliberation is over, the results are on the table and crystal clear. We need to roll up our sleeves because the task is huge: no single country is able to fully contribute to a safe space. It is only when every nation engages in action to close the gaps, across all four sustainability dimensions, will we all be able to live well and just, within the limits of the planet.



“The SDGs set out the main global challenges until 2030 - from eliminating poverty to tackling climate change. As per SDG 16, this can only be achieved through actions of multiple stakeholders, including business and academia. The GAPFRAME is a unique tool that allows everybody to identify the main issues by country. It is a tool to guide action by narrowing down the challenges to key priorities.” - **Jonas Haertle, Head, PRME, UN Global Compact**

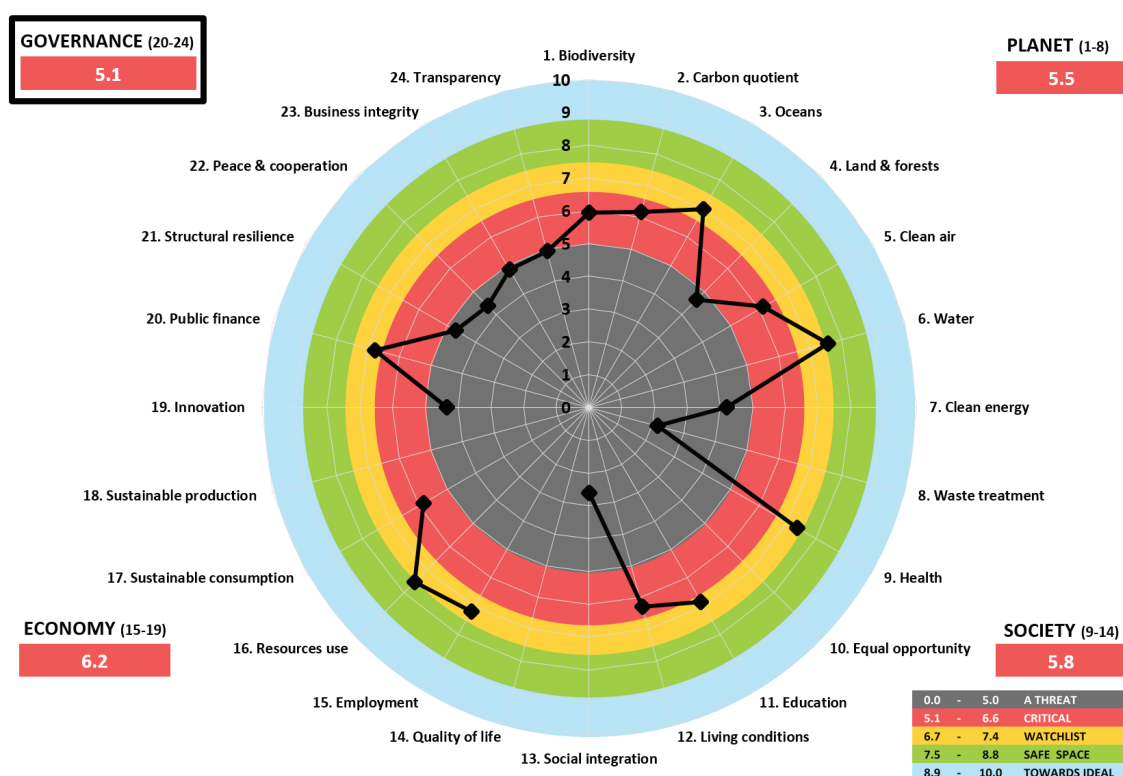


“The SDGs provide the world with a framework to secure a sustainable future that works for everyone. To succeed we must understand where the gaps are. As has rightly been said, you treasure what you measure. That is why I welcome the GAPFRAME, which can play a helpful role in identifying the sustainable development priorities for each country and region.” - **Paul Polman, CEO, Unilever**

THE STATE OF THE WORLD – CRITICAL

With a GAPFRAME Score of 5.1 the world is in a critical state with all four of its dimensions measuring less than 6.3. No surprise! Major threats in issues of peace & cooperation, structural resilience, business integrity and transparency result in Governance being identified as the priority dimension. However burning issues such as waste treatment, social integration, clean energy, innovation, and land & forest, represent equal threats (grey) in the dimensions of Planet, Economy and Society. On a slightly more positive note: biodiversity, sustainable consumption, carbon quotient, clean air and living conditions are at a critical stage (red). Our job is set: moving the world to a safe space requires improvements in every one of the 24 issues we have measured!

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SUSTAINABILITY DIMENSIONS



PLANET

1. BIODIVERSITY
2. CARBON QUOTIENT
3. OCEANS
4. LAND & FORESTS
5. CLEAN AIR
6. WATER
7. CLEAN ENERGY
8. WASTE TREATMENT



SOCIETY

9. HEALTH
10. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
11. EDUCATION
12. LIVING CONDITIONS
13. SOCIAL INTEGRATION
14. QUALITY OF LIFE



ECONOMY

15. EMPLOYMENT
16. RESOURCE USE
17. SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION
18. SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION
19. INNOVATION



GOVERNANCE

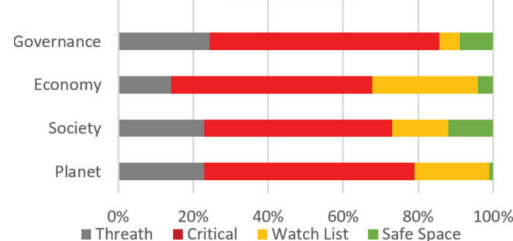
20. PUBLIC FINANCE
21. STRUCTURAL RESILIENCE
22. PEACE & COOPERATION
23. BUSINESS INTEGRITY
24. TRANSPARENCY

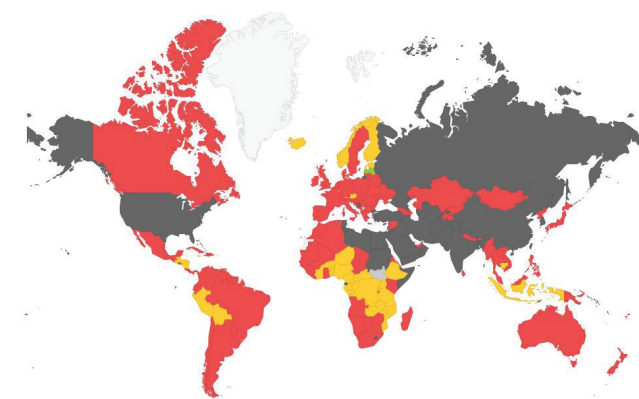
To achieve the goal of living well on this planet we must ensure that all four GAPFRAME dimensions reach a safe space (green). Sacrificing one dimension for another cannot lead to a sustainable and just future.

From a global perspective we are far away from that safe space and the GAPFRAME report shows all dimensions in a seriously challenged state.

While it may be tempting to find good news in the dimension Society, with 12% of countries contributing to a safe space, it is important to recognize that this is offset by the fact that 23% of countries experience societal issues as a threat. Economy is the dimension measuring the least threat at 14%, but 53% of countries show economy in a critical state. While Governance and Planet reflect similar states of threat (22% and 23% respectively), Planet (the environment) is the most challenged dimension with only 1% of countries contributing to a safe space. Reaching a safe space will require all nations to focus on their priority issues so we can start moving the bars towards green in every dimension, achieving a safe space for all.

State of the World - Sustainability Dimensions

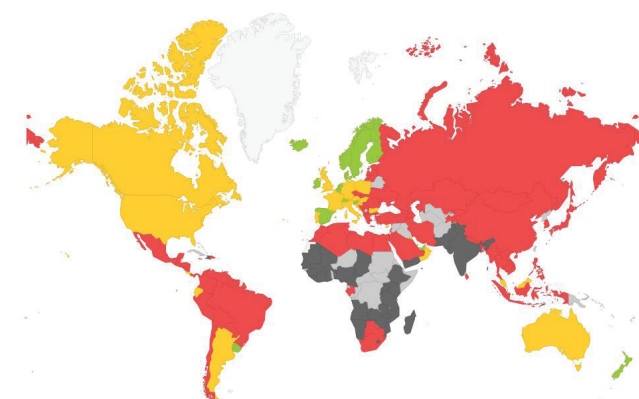




PLANET



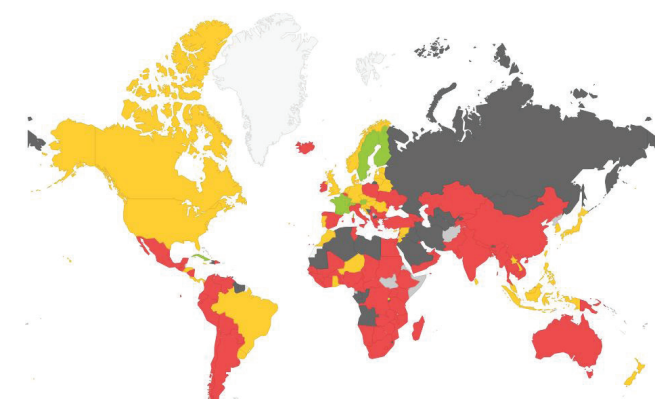
In the dimension Planet, Latvia is the only country in the “green”, while the USA, Russia, China, India, Middle East and Northern Africa pull us down with their environment representing a threat.



SOCIETY



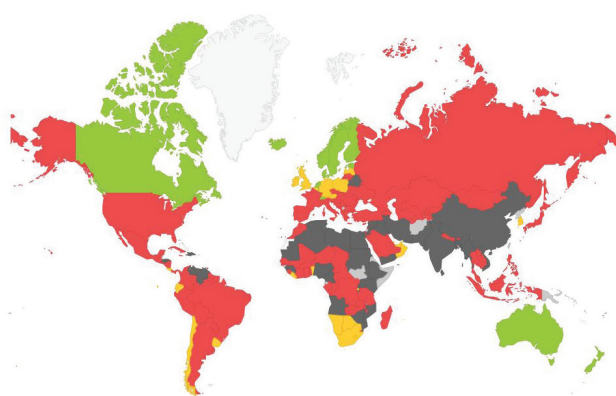
In terms of Society, Scandinavia, Ireland, The Netherlands, Belgium, Uruguay, Switzerland, Spain, UAE, New Zealand, Slovenia and Switzerland make up the 12% that are contributing to safe space (green). The Indian subcontinent and parts of Africa however are suffering societal issues that represent a threat for all of us.



ECONOMY



Looking at the Economy dimension, safe space status is achieved by four EU countries, Sweden, Finland, France and Austria, as well as Switzerland and interestingly, Cuba. Challenges in resource use and innovation plunge Russia in threat while innovation and sustainable consumption bring economical threat to parts of Africa and the Middle East



GOVERNANCE



In Governance, Scandinavia, The Netherlands, Canada, Australia and New Zealand have reached safe space. Challenges with peace and cooperation, business integrity and structural resilience contribute to China, the Indian subcontinent, the Middle East, parts of Africa, Belarus and Venezuela showing governance as a threat.

BEST PRACTICE COUNTRIES FOR 4 SUSTAINABILITY DIMENSIONS



PLANET

Rank	Country	Score
1	Latvia	8.3
2	Dominica	7.6
3	Antigua & Barbuda	7.5
4	Brunei	7.4
5	Norway	7.4
6	Estonia	7.3
7	Austria	7.3
8	Belize	7.3
9	Zambia	7.3
10	Bolivia	7.2



SOCIETY

Rank	Country	Score
1	Norway	8.2
2	Sweden	8.1
3	Iceland	8
4	Finland	8
5	Netherlands	8
6	Singapore	8
7	Denmark	7.8
8	Malta	7.7
9	Uruguay	7.7
10	Belgium	7.7



ECONOMY

Rank	Country	Score
1	Sweden	7.7
2	Switzerland	7.7
3	France	7.7
4	Austria	7.7
5	Cuba	7.5
6	Finland	7.5
7	El Salvador	7.4
8	Japan	7.3
9	Germany	7.3
10	Costa Rica	7.3



GOVERNANCE

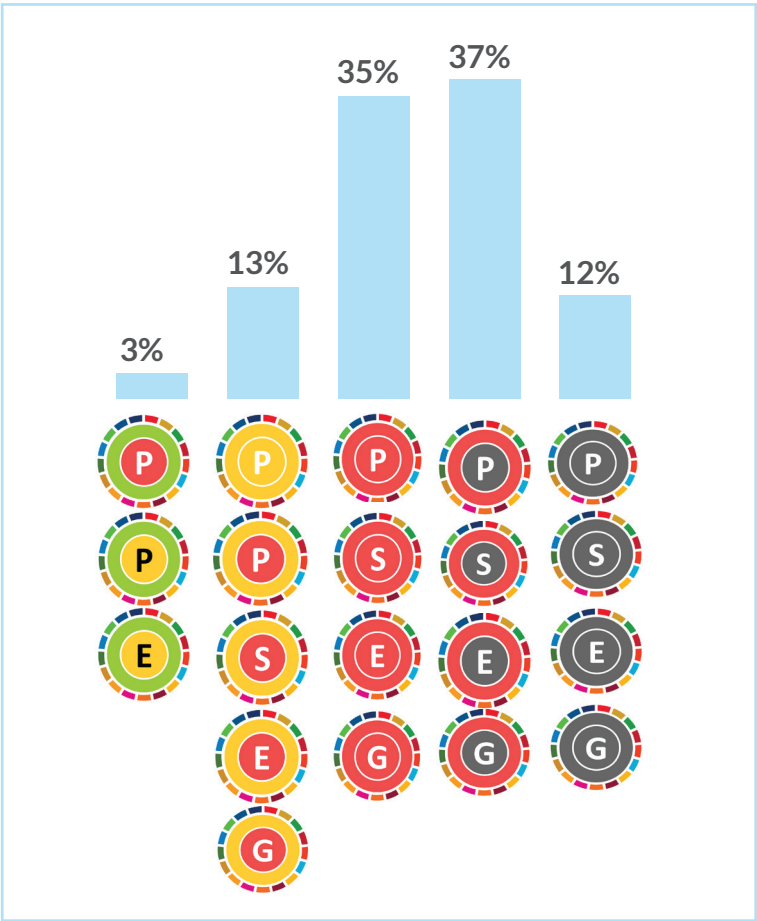
Rank	Country	Score
1	New Zealand	8.8
2	Finland	8.5
3	Denmark	8.4
4	Norway	8.3
5	Sweden	8.3
6	Singapore	8.2
7	Switzerland	8.2
8	Luxembourg	8
9	Australia	8
10	Estonia	7.8

Reaching a safe space will require all nations to focus on their priority issues so that we can start moving the bar towards green in every dimension, achieving a safe space for all.

THE WORLD

IN 20 GAPFRAME STAMPS

Of the 197 nations measured, the GAPFRAME has data sufficiency for 155 countries. The current state of these nations and their regions can be broken down into 20 GAPFRAME stamps. These two-color stamps provide an at-a-glance view of how a country is doing. The outer circle reflects the color code of the average result of all dimensions, while the inner circle, using color and letter, reveals the priority dimension and its status. Shockingly 72% of all nations' average is in a critical state (red) with priority issues either critical or threatening. 12% do even worse with their average and priority in a state of threat. On the other hand, there are 13% with an average at watchlist (yellow). Only 3% of all nations feature a GAPFRAME stamp with the average in the safe space (green) however this is offset by priority dimensions in either critical (red) or watchlist (yellow).



The current state of the world can be broken down into 20 GAPFRAME stamps. These two-color stamps provide an at-a-glance view of how a country is doing.

Towards Ideal	8.9-10	Safe Space	7.5-8.8	Watchlist	6.7-7.4	Critical	5.1-6.6	A Threat	0-5.0
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GAPFRAME RANKING

The GAPFRAME ranks countries and regions based on the lowest dimension score. This secures a strong sustainability, ensuring no dimension can be sacrificed at the expense of the others. For example Norway, Finland, Denmark and Sweden have achieved an average score of 4 dimensions in the “green” zone. However, unresolved issues such as oceans, resource use, sustainable consumption and carbon quotient brings their GAPFRAME score (lowest dimension) to either watchlist or critical, reducing their rank to 1, 4, 8 and 11, respectively. Clearly showing that even the best have still work to do.

Interestingly, three of the top twenty places of the GAPFRAME ranking are occupied by developing countries with Costa Rica, Panama and Chile hold 4th, 9th and 20th place respectively. The remaining 17 places are held by developed nations. The insight holds that the more developed a country is, the more advanced it is in improving all of its issues towards a safe space.

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COUNTRY	REGION	GEO POLITICS	GAP FRAME SCORE	GAP FRAME RANK	PLANET	SOCIETY	ECONOMY	GOVERNANCE	AVERAGE OF 4 DIMENSIONS	AVERAGE RANK
Norway	Northern Europe	Developed regions	7.2	1	7.38	8.15	7.2	8.34	7.77	1
Austria	Western Europe	Developed regions	6.89	2	6.89	6.96	7.66	7.27	7.19	9
Luxembourg	Western Europe	Developed regions	6.79	3	6.79	7.32	6.98	8.03	7.28	8
Finland	Northern Europe	Developed regions	6.7	4	6.7	7.96	7.46	8.47	7.65	2
Costa Rica	Central America	Developing regions	6.61	5	6.61	7.21	7.28	6.82	6.98	15
Netherlands	Western Europe	Developed regions	6.58	6	6.58	7.96	7.12	7.7	7.34	7
France	Western Europe	Developed regions	6.54	7	6.54	6.93	7.68	6.61	6.94	17
Denmark	Northern Europe	Developed regions	6.51	8	6.51	7.75	7.26	8.43	7.49	4
Panama	Central America	Developing regions	6.46	9	6.6	6.46	6.93	6.54	6.64	26
United Kingdom (UK)	Northern Europe	Developed regions	6.4	10	6.4	6.93	7.26	7.07	6.91	18
Sweden	Northern Europe	Developed regions	6.38	11	6.38	8.09	7.73	8.26	7.61	3
Czech Republic	Eastern Europe	Developed regions	6.35	12	6.35	6.47	6.92	6.36	6.52	33
Estonia	Northern Europe	Developed regions	6.35	13	7.3	6.35	6.89	7.84	7.1	12
Iceland	Northern Europe	Developed regions	6.22	14	6.76	7.99	6.22	7.47	7.11	11
Germany	Western Europe	Developed regions	6.22	15	6.22	7.38	7.29	7.22	7.03	13
Switzerland	Western Europe	Developed regions	6.21	16	6.21	7.62	7.72	8.19	7.43	5
Portugal	Southern Europe	Developed regions	6.19	17	6.19	7.19	6.86	6.58	6.71	23
Malta	Southern Europe	Developed regions	6.19	18	6.29	7.7	6.99	6.19	6.79	21
Romania	Eastern Europe	Developed regions	6.17	19	6.21	6.22	6.83	6.17	6.36	44
Chile	South America	Developing regions	6.16	20	6.16	6.39	6.35	6.96	6.47	35

Top Twenty Countries by GAPFRAME RANK

Yet this is not true for every country: with a GAPFRAME score of 4.85 (rank 89) the United States ranks among the bottom three developed nations, just ahead of Bosnia Herzegovina (107) and Russia (109). USA is ranked 13 places behind its southern neighbor Mexico and 36 places behind its northern neighbor Canada. At rank 35, Niger is the best scoring least developed country, followed by Togo (40), Central African Republic (41) and Nepal (46). Other least developed nations such as Laos (71), Democratic Republic of Congo (74), Cambodia (75), Gambia (79) and Bangladesh (81) all outrank developing regions, for example, Tunisia (90), Algeria (91), Qatar (99), Turkey (100) South Korea (101) Israel (117), India (119) and China (140). This shows us that geopolitical status does not impede countries to make impressive progress towards a safe space.

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See the full GAPFRAME Ranking on page 20

REGIONS

European countries occupy the top 4 GAPFRAME ranks. Western and Northern Europe score 6.4 and 6.2 respectively on a scale of 0 to 10, with their priority issue, Planet, challenged by abysmal results in the area of carbon quotient. Eastern and Southern Europe (5.7, 5.9) are marked by Governance issues such as public finance, structural resilience and social integration. While North America does relatively well in terms of social and economic issues, poor performance in terms of the environment see it lag behind its Central and South American neighbors.

The GAPFRAME also shows us the issues which prevail: in Europe, North America and large parts of Asia and Middle East, the planet with its environmental challenges dominates the priority list. On the other hand, the Indian sub-continent and parts of Africa suffer from threatening governance related concerns. Eastern and West Africa suffer from societal issues, which is well reflected in the SDGs. While the OECD countries need most urgently to address planetary issues, the world overall suffers primarily (but not exclusively) from societal and governance challenges.

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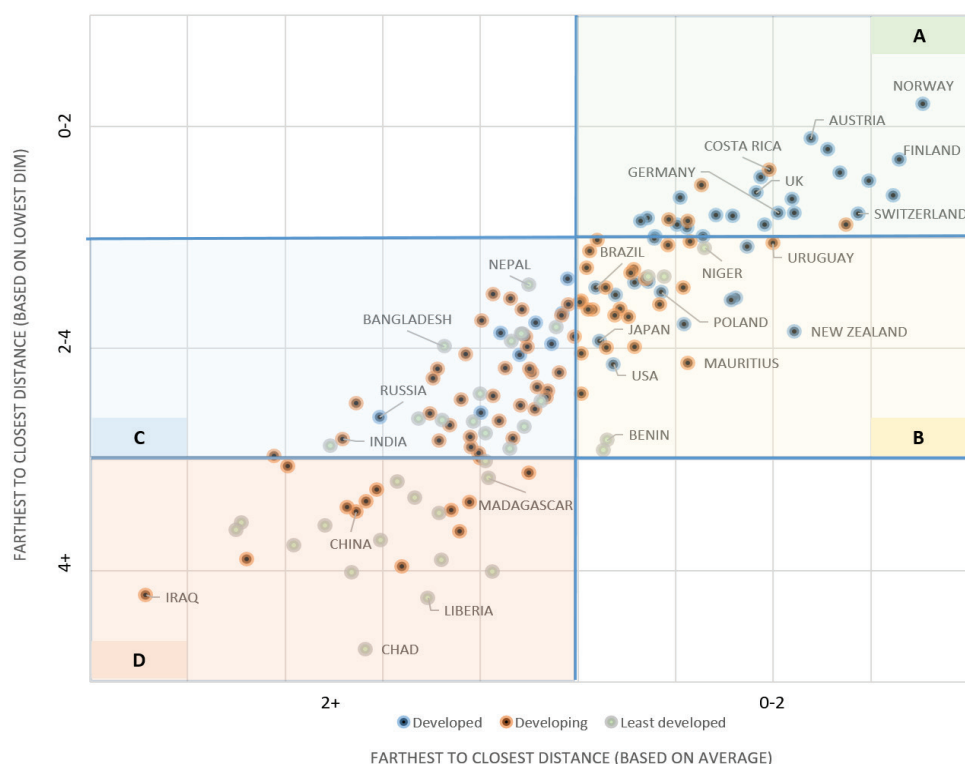
THE GAP TO CLOSE – DISTANCE TO SAFE SPACE

Now let's have a look at distance to safe space. This is the gap which must be closed in order to bring the world to a better future. With safe space set at 8 of 10, we plot each country's position based on their distance from the target using the GAPFRAME Score - lowest dimension (x-axis) and average score of the 4 dimensions (y-axis). The GAPFRAME shows that each country must improve all its dimensions in order to reach safe space.

ALL NATIONS

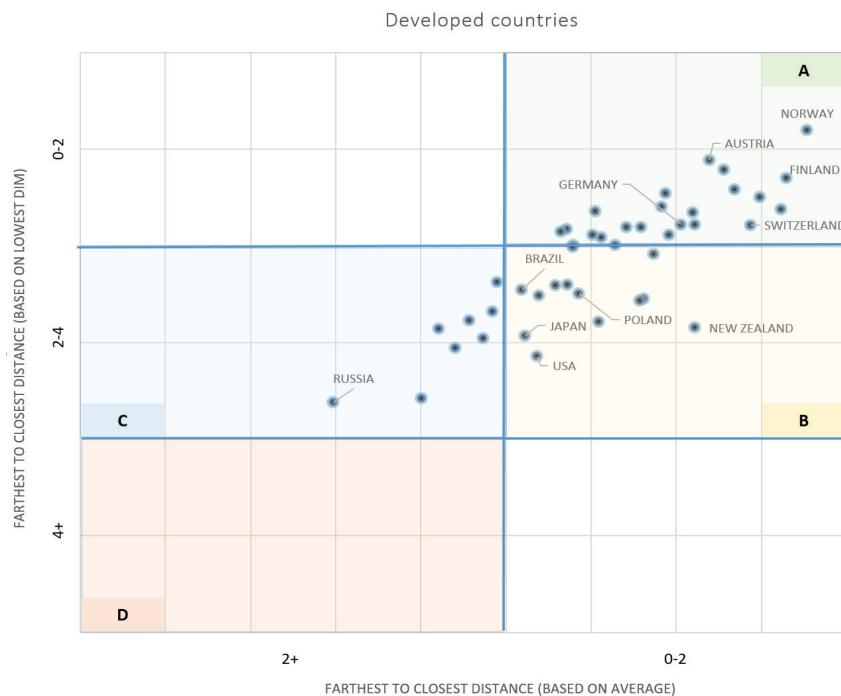
Looking at the range of countries we see that an increasing level of development is positively correlated with the ability to address sustainability issues and thus close the gap. Also, for the first two groups (A + B), there is a clear correlation between improving all four dimensions and improving the lowest dimension. Group D, representing countries most suffering from sustainability issues, shows a mixed message in terms of correlation. It seems as if the momentum of aligning the worst dimension with improving all dimensions only starts to kick in with group C, those countries that have started to develop in more than one of the four sustainability dimensions. The leaders and the followers (group A and B) show the benefits of such a traction. While they still have issues, their journey and their issues become more clear, albeit still as urgent as all the other countries.

All countries by distance to the safe space



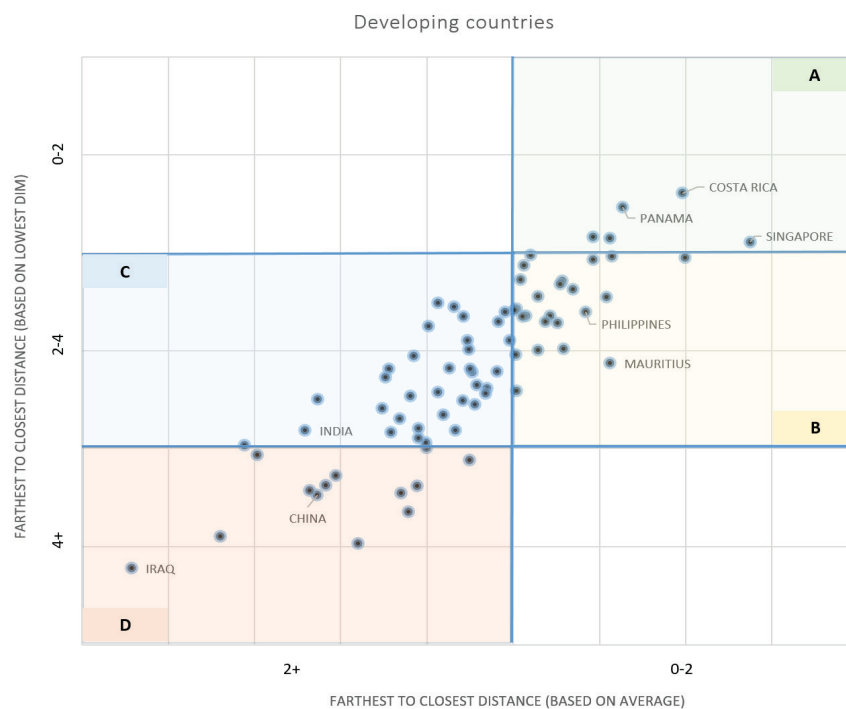
DEVELOPED NATIONS

Among the developed nations, Eastern European countries are the farthest away from safe space. Ukraine and Russia have the largest gap to close.



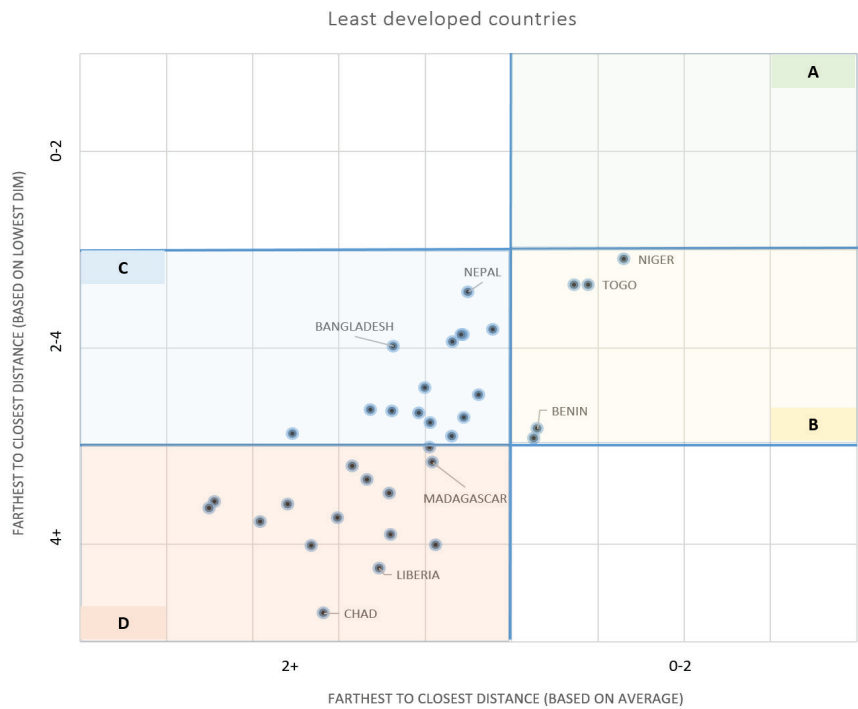
DEVELOPING NATIONS

In the developing countries group we have some success stories, with 5 developing nations reaching the leader group A. However this group also has China, Israel and Iraq contributing negatively to the global situation.



LEAST DEVELOPED NATIONS

While one may expect the least developed countries to have the largest distance to travel to attain safe space, we can see Niger, Togo and Central African Republic are positive examples while Chad, Liberia and Haiti lag far behind.



We see that an increasing level of development is positively correlated with the ability to address sustainability issues and thus close the gap.

DISTANCE FROM SAFE SPACE - GROUPS

A

	Y AXIS - LOW DIM DISTANCE	X AXIS - AVERAGE DISTANCE
Norway	0.8	0.2
Finland	1.3	0.4
Austria	1.1	0.8
Luxembourg	1.2	0.7
Denmark	1.5	0.5
Sweden	1.6	0.4
Netherlands	1.4	0.7
Switzerland	1.8	0.6
Costa Rica	1.4	1.0
Singapore	1.9	0.6
France	1.5	1.1
Estonia	1.7	0.9
Iceland	1.8	0.9
United Kingdom (UK)	1.6	1.1
Germany	1.8	1.0
Panama	1.5	1.4
Latvia	1.9	1.0
Malta	1.8	1.2
Portugal	1.8	1.3
Czech Republic	1.6	1.5
Ecuador	1.9	1.4
Spain	1.9	1.4
Chile	1.8	1.5
Lithuania	1.9	1.5
Romania	1.8	1.6
Montenegro	1.9	1.7

B

	Y AXIS - LOW DIM DISTANCE	X AXIS - AVERAGE DISTANCE
Uruguay	2.1	1.0
Belgium	2.1	1.1
Slovenia	2.0	1.4
Niger	2.1	1.3
Jamaica	2.0	1.4
Slovakia	2.0	1.6
Malaysia	2.1	1.5
Bulgaria	2.0	1.6
New Zealand	2.8	0.9
Canada	2.5	1.2
Australia	2.6	1.2
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	2.5	1.5
Togo	2.4	1.6
Armenia	2.0	1.9
Central African Republic (CAR)	2.4	1.6
Peru	2.3	1.7
El Salvador	2.4	1.7
Hungary	2.4	1.6
Guatemala	2.3	1.7
Georgia	2.1	1.9
Poland	2.5	1.6
Italy	2.4	1.7
Philippines	2.6	1.6
Ireland	2.8	1.5
Brazil	2.5	1.9
Croatia	2.5	1.8
Albania	2.5	1.9
Botswana	2.6	1.8
Cuba	2.7	1.7
Argentina	2.7	1.8
Mauritius	3.1	1.4
Nicaragua	2.6	1.9
Bolivia	2.7	1.9
Cyprus	3.0	1.7
Japan	2.9	1.9
Honduras	3.0	1.9
United States of America (USA)	3.1	1.8
Benin	3.8	1.8
Rwanda	3.9	1.9

C

	Y AXIS - LOW DIM DISTANCE	X AXIS - AVERAGE DISTANCE		Y AXIS - LOW DIM DISTANCE	X AXIS - AVERAGE DISTANCE
Thailand	2.3	2.0	South Korea	3.4	2.2
Moldova	2.4	2.1	Mongolia	3.1	2.6
Paraguay	2.6	2.0	Zambia	3.5	2.2
Colombia	2.6	2.0	Bangladesh	3.0	2.7
South Africa	2.6	2.0	Cameroon	3.5	2.2
Nepal	2.4	2.3	Vietnam	3.5	2.3
Serbia	2.7	2.1	Turkey	3.4	2.4
Morocco	2.7	2.1	Algeria	3.2	2.7
Azerbaijan	2.6	2.3	Bhutan	3.4	2.5
Indonesia	2.9	2.0	Senegal	3.7	2.3
Laos	2.8	2.1	Swaziland	3.3	2.7
Tajikistan	2.7	2.3	Jordan	3.7	2.4
Kyrgyzstan	2.5	2.4	Guyana	3.5	2.6
Greece	2.8	2.2	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.6	2.5
Ghana	3.0	2.0	Trinidad and Tobago	3.8	2.3
Macedonia	3.0	2.1	Lesotho	3.7	2.5
Cambodia	2.9	2.3	Malawi	3.8	2.5
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2.9	2.3	Uganda	3.9	2.3
Mexico	2.9	2.3	Mozambique	3.6	2.7
Kazakhstan	2.8	2.5	Zimbabwe	3.6	2.8
Dominican Republic	3.0	2.3	Israel	3.8	2.5
Ukraine	2.9	2.4	Suriname	3.7	2.7
Gambia	2.9	2.3	Kenya	3.9	2.5
Republic of the Congo	3.2	2.1	Bahrain	3.9	2.5
Belarus	3.1	2.3	Timor-Leste	3.6	2.8
Qatar	3.4	2.0	Saudi Arabia	3.8	2.7
Kuwait	3.2	2.2	Iran	3.5	3.1
Sri Lanka	3.2	2.2	Russia	3.6	3.0
Namibia	3.4	2.2	India	3.8	3.2
Tunisia	3.2	2.4	Angola	3.9	3.3
Cabo Verde	3.4	2.2			

D

	Y AXIS - LOW DIM DISTANCE	Y AXIS - LOW DIM DISTANCE
Oman	4.1	2.3
Tanzania	4.0	2.5
Gabon	4.0	2.5
Madagascar	4.2	2.5
Venezuela	4.4	2.6
Syria	4.5	2.6
Burundi	4.2	2.9
Myanmar (Burma)	4.3	2.8
Ethiopia	4.5	2.7
Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Cost)	4.6	2.6
Uzbekistan	4.3	3.0
Burkina Faso	5.0	2.4
Egypt	4.4	3.1
Libya	4.0	3.6
Pakistan	4.1	3.5
Mali	4.9	2.7
China	4.5	3.1
Lebanon	4.4	3.2
Guinea	4.7	3.0
Nigeria	5.0	2.9
Sudan	4.6	3.3
Liberia	5.2	2.8
Sierra Leone	5.0	3.2
Haiti	4.8	3.5
Mauritania	4.6	3.7
Yemen	4.6	3.8
Turkmenistan	4.9	3.7
Chad	5.7	3.1
Iraq	5.2	4.2

*It is only when strengths
are shared and
weaknesses addressed
that the world will reach a
safe space.*

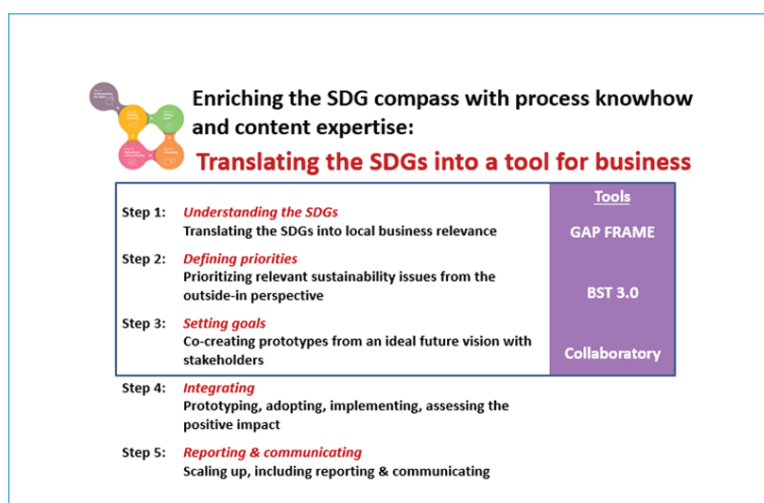
TIME TO START CLOSING THE GAP

We look forward to issuing the next GAPFRAME report, where we hope to share more in-depth analysis and country examples, as well as positive trends and success stories as business and nations leverage the GAPFRAME to identify priority issues and start closing the GAP.

The GAPFRAME is part of a series of tools and methods dedicated to enriching the SDG compass with process know-how and content expertise. While the GAPFRAME helps identify the burning issues, True Business Sustainability introduces an “outside –in” perspective which helps business prioritize on issues and shift perspectives from short-termism towards true sustainability. The Collaboratory, helps multi stakeholder teams set goals and co-create prototypes starting with an ideal future vision. Strategy and reporting tools are currently in development and will be introduced in the coming six months.

We invite you to visit GAPFRAME.org where you will find the full methodology behind the GAPFRAME Report and have the opportunity to join the GAPFRAME Community where you can share your success stories on closing the GAP.

True Business Sustainability introduces an “outside –in” perspective which helps business prioritize on issues and shift perspectives from short-termism towards true sustainability.



GAPFRAME RANKING

COUNTRY	REGION	GEO POLITICS	GAP FRAME SCORE	GAP FRAME RANK	PLANET	SOCIETY	ECONOMY	GOVERNANCE	AVERAGE OF 4 DIMENSIONS	AVERAGE RANK
Norway	Northern Europe	Developed regions	7.2	1	7.38	8.15	7.2	8.34	7.77	1
Austria	Western Europe	Developed regions	6.89	2	6.89	6.96	7.66	7.27	7.19	9
Luxembourg	Western Europe	Developed regions	6.79	3	6.79	7.32	6.98	8.03	7.28	8
Finland	Northern Europe	Developed regions	6.7	4	6.7	7.96	7.46	8.47	7.65	2
Costa Rica	Central America	Developing regions	6.61	5	6.61	7.21	7.28	6.82	6.98	15
Netherlands	Western Europe	Developed regions	6.58	6	6.58	7.96	7.12	7.7	7.34	7
France	Western Europe	Developed regions	6.54	7	6.54	6.93	7.68	6.61	6.94	17
Denmark	Northern Europe	Developed regions	6.51	8	6.51	7.75	7.26	8.43	7.49	4
Panama	Central America	Developing regions	6.46	9	6.6	6.46	6.93	6.54	6.64	26
United Kingdom (UK)	Northern Europe	Developed regions	6.4	10	6.4	6.93	7.26	7.07	6.91	18
Sweden	Northern Europe	Developed regions	6.38	11	6.38	8.09	7.73	8.26	7.61	3
Czech Republic	Eastern Europe	Developed regions	6.35	12	6.35	6.47	6.92	6.36	6.52	33
Estonia	Northern Europe	Developed regions	6.35	13	7.3	6.35	6.89	7.84	7.1	12
Iceland	Northern Europe	Developed regions	6.22	14	6.76	7.99	6.22	7.47	7.11	11
Germany	Western Europe	Developed regions	6.22	15	6.22	7.38	7.29	7.22	7.03	13
Switzerland	Western Europe	Developed regions	6.21	16	6.21	7.62	7.72	8.19	7.43	5
Portugal	Southern Europe	Developed regions	6.19	17	6.19	7.19	6.86	6.58	6.71	23
Malta	Southern Europe	Developed regions	6.19	18	6.29	7.7	6.99	6.19	6.79	21
Romania	Eastern Europe	Developed regions	6.17	19	6.21	6.22	6.83	6.17	6.36	44
Chile	South America	Developing regions	6.16	20	6.16	6.39	6.35	6.96	6.47	35
Montenegro	Southern Europe	Developed regions	6.14	21	6.14	6.62	6.17	6.36	6.32	46
Ecuador	South America	Developing regions	6.14	22	6.6	6.72	6.14	6.78	6.56	29
Lithuania	Northern Europe	Developed regions	6.11	23	6.43	6.11	6.89	6.6	6.51	34
Latvia	Northern Europe	Developed regions	6.11	24	7.99	6.11	6.78	6.95	6.96	16
Singapore	South-East Asia	Developing regions	6.11	25	6.11	7.95	7.24	8.2	7.38	6
Spain	Southern Europe	Developed regions	6.09	26	6.09	7.56	6.37	6.22	6.56	30
Slovenia	Southern Europe	Developed regions	6.01	27	6.13	7.47	6.96	6.01	6.64	25
Slovakia	Eastern Europe	Developed regions	6	28	6	6.41	6.84	6.34	6.4	40
Bulgaria	Eastern Europe	Developed regions	5.99	29	5.99	6.82	6.65	6.11	6.39	41
Armenia	Middle East	Developing regions	5.97	30	6.19	6.01	6.23	5.97	6.1	61
Jamaica	Central America	Developing regions	5.96	31	6.81	5.96	7.06	6.47	6.58	27
Uruguay	South America	Developing regions	5.95	32	5.95	7.67	7.19	7.19	7	14
Malaysia	South-East Asia	Developing regions	5.93	33	6.17	6.92	6.84	5.93	6.46	36
Belgium	Western Europe	Developed regions	5.92	34	5.92	7.67	6.6	7.29	6.87	19
Niger	Western Africa	Least developed countries	5.9	35	7.01		7.04	5.9	6.65	24
Georgia	Middle East	Developing regions	5.87	36	6.07	6.04	5.87	6.27	6.06	64
Thailand	South-East Asia	Developing regions	5.72	37	5.83	6.22	6.4	5.72	6.05	66
Peru	South America	Developing regions	5.71	38	6.89	5.71	6.26	6.29	6.29	49
Guatemala	Central America	Developing regions	5.68	39	6.73	5.68	6.35	6.34	6.27	50
Togo	Western Africa	Least developed countries	5.64	40	7.06		6.63	5.64	6.44	37

Central African Republic (CAR)	Middle Africa	Least developed countries	5.64	41	6.88		6.56	5.64	6.36	42
El Salvador	Central America	Developing regions	5.62	42	5.62	5.95	7.36	6.45	6.35	45
Moldova	Eastern Europe	Developed regions	5.62	43	6.15	5.69	6.32	5.62	5.95	73
Hungary	Eastern Europe	Developed regions	5.6	44	5.6	6.66	6.96	6.22	6.36	43
Italy	Southern Europe	Developed regions	5.59	45	5.59	7.3	6.56	5.71	6.29	48
Nepal	Indian Subcontinent	Least developed countries	5.57	46	5.83	5.78	5.82	5.57	5.75	87
Brazil	South America	Developing regions	5.55	47	6.04	5.97	7.01	5.55	6.14	58
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	Middle East	Developing regions	5.55	48	5.99	7.58	5.55	7.04	6.54	32
Albania	Southern Europe	Developed regions	5.55	49	6.01	6.64	6.18	5.55	6.09	62
Poland	Eastern Europe	Developed regions	5.5	50	5.5	6.96	6.45	6.8	6.43	38
Kyrgyzstan	Central Asia	Developing regions	5.49	51	5.68	5.49	5.58	5.51	5.57	105
Croatia	Southern Europe	Developed regions	5.48	52	5.48	6.78	6.69	5.83	6.19	53
Canada	North America	Developed regions	5.45	53	5.45	7.26	6.77	7.75	6.81	20
Azerbaijan	Middle East	Developing regions	5.45	54	5.97	5.55	5.45	5.66	5.66	99
Australia	Australasia (Oceania)	Developed regions	5.43	55	5.43	7.28	6.44	8	6.79	22
Paraguay	South America	Developing regions	5.43	56	6.5	5.43	6.51	5.64	6.02	67
Colombia	South America	Developing regions	5.41	57	6.48	5.41	6.32	5.82	6.01	70
Philippines	South-East Asia	Developing regions	5.4	58	6.48	6.61	7.2	5.4	6.42	39
South Africa	Southern Africa	Developing regions	5.39	59	5.39	5.49	6.25	6.68	5.95	72
Botswana	Southern Africa	Developing regions	5.36	60	6.14	5.36	6.37	6.99	6.22	52
Nicaragua	Central America	Developing regions	5.35	61	7.13	5.45	6.38	5.35	6.08	63
Tajikistan	Central Asia	Developing regions	5.35	62	5.63	5.35	6.37	5.51	5.71	93
Bolivia	South America	Developing regions	5.35	63	7.19	5.35	6.2	5.48	6.05	65
Serbia	Southern Europe	Developed regions	5.32	64	6.06	6.45	5.86	5.32	5.92	74
Argentina	South America	Developing regions	5.3	65	6.19	6.98	6.29	5.3	6.19	54
Morocco	Northern Africa	Developing regions	5.29	66	5.84	5.59	6.94	5.29	5.92	75
Cuba	Central America	Developing regions	5.28	67	5.96		7.53	5.28	6.26	51
Kazakhstan	Central Asia	Developing regions	5.25	68	5.36	5.88	5.25	5.56	5.51	110
Greece	Southern Europe	Developed regions	5.23	69	5.8	6.4	5.71	5.23	5.78	83
Ireland	Northern Europe	Developed regions	5.22	70	5.22	7.6	6.44	6.92	6.55	31
Laos	South-East Asia	Least developed countries	5.19	71	6.08	5.63	6.67	5.19	5.89	77
New Zealand	Australasia (Oceania)	Developed regions	5.15	72	5.15	7.6	6.88	8.82	7.11	10
Ukraine	Eastern Europe	Developed regions	5.14	73	5.14	6.25	5.77	5.26	5.6	102
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Middle Africa	Least developed countries	5.13	74	6.76		5.24	5.13	5.71	94
Cambodia	South-East Asia	Least developed countries	5.13	75	6.83	5.13	5.62	5.29	5.72	92
Mexico	Central America	Developing regions	5.1	76	5.1	5.47	6.29	6.08	5.74	90
Indonesia	South-East Asia	Developing regions	5.1	77	6.69	5.1	6.87	5.27	5.98	71
Japan	Eastern Asia	Developed regions	5.07	78	5.07	5.74	7.29	6.35	6.11	60
Gambia	Western Africa	Least developed countries	5.06	79	6.33	5.43	5.82	5.06	5.66	98
Macedonia	Southern Europe	Developed regions	5.04	80	5.26	6.6	5.04	6.57	5.86	78
Bangladesh	Indian Subcontinent	Least developed countries	5.02	81	5.03	5.09	6.12	5.02	5.32	124
Cyprus	Middle East	Developing regions	5.01	82	5.01	7.03	6.73	6.4	6.29	47

Dominican Republic	Central America	Developing regions	5.01	83	6.13	5.34	6.5	5.01	5.74	89
Honduras	Central America	Developing regions	5.01	84	6.94	5.87	6.76	5.01	6.15	57
Ghana	Western Africa	Developing regions	4.95	85	6.49	4.95	6.68	5.95	6.02	69
Mongolia	Eastern Asia	Developing regions	4.94	86	5.87	5.45	4.94	5.44	5.43	119
Belarus	Eastern Europe	Developed regions	4.94	87	5.42		6.75	4.94	5.7	96
Mauritius	Eastern Africa	Developing regions	4.87	88	4.87	7.03	7.13	7.21	6.56	28
United States of America (USA)	North America	Developed regions	4.85	89	4.85	6.67	6.82	6.39	6.18	55
Tunisia	Northern Africa	Developing regions	4.82	90	4.82	6.12	6.56	5.02	5.63	101
Algeria	Northern Africa	Developing regions	4.82	91	5.49	5.97	4.82	4.86	5.28	129
Kuwait	Middle East	Developing regions	4.81	92	4.81	6.81	5.26	6.13	5.75	86
Republic of the Congo	Middle Africa	Developing regions	4.78	93	6.73		4.78	6.21	5.91	76
Sri Lanka	Indian Subcontinent	Developing regions	4.78	94	5.71	5.84	6.73	4.78	5.76	85
Swaziland	Southern Africa	Developing regions	4.73	95	5.79	4.73	4.95	5.58	5.26	130
Cabo Verde	Western Africa	Developing regions	4.65	96	4.65	6.47	6.5	5.56	5.79	82
Namibia	Southern Africa	Developing regions	4.62	97	6.28	4.62	5.83	6.66	5.85	79
Bhutan	Indian Subcontinent	Least developed countries	4.59	98	6.53	5.05	4.59	5.82	5.5	113
Qatar	Middle East	Developing regions	4.59	99	4.59	7.63	5	6.86	6.02	68
Turkey	Middle East	Developing regions	4.57	100	4.57	5.49	6.55	5.65	5.57	104
South Korea	Eastern Asia	Developing regions	4.56	101	4.56	5.45	6.66	6.7	5.84	80
Guyana	South America	Developing regions	4.54	102	5.71	5.59	4.54	5.78	5.4	120
Zambia	Eastern Africa	Least developed countries	4.52	103	7.27	4.52	5.55	5.91	5.81	81
Iran	Indian Subcontinent	Developing regions	4.5	104	4.75	5.59	4.5	4.63	4.87	142
Vietnam	South-East Asia	Developing regions	4.49	105	5.41	6.37	6.57	4.49	5.71	95
Cameroon	Middle Africa	Developing regions	4.45	106	7.19	4.45	6.52	4.96	5.78	84
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Southern Europe	Developed regions	4.42	107	5.03	6.64	4.42	5.94	5.51	111
Zimbabwe	Eastern Africa	Developing regions	4.41	108	6.41	4.41	5.62	4.52	5.24	131
Russia	Eastern Europe	Developed regions	4.38	109	4.38	5.49	4.92	5.14	4.98	138
Timor-Leste	South-East Asia	Least developed countries	4.37	110	4.37	4.97		6.21	5.18	133
Mozambique	Eastern Africa	Least developed countries	4.35	111	6.88	4.35	5.1	4.89	5.31	125
Jordan	Middle East	Developing regions	4.34	112	4.34	6.24	6.78	5.03	5.6	103
Lesotho	Southern Africa	Least developed countries	4.34	113	4.89	4.34	5.55	7.08	5.46	115
Suriname	South America	Developing regions	4.31	114	5.89	5.88	4.31	5.29	5.34	123
Senegal	Western Africa	Least developed countries	4.29	115	6.11	4.29	6.55	5.94	5.72	91
Malawi	Eastern Africa	Least developed countries	4.23	116	6.72	4.23	5.76	5.4	5.53	108
Israel	Middle East	Developing regions	4.2	117	4.2	5.81	6.46	5.33	5.45	117
Trinidad and Tobago	Central America	Developing regions	4.19	118	5.61	6.26	4.19	6.61	5.67	97
India	Indian Subcontinent	Developing regions	4.18	119	4.39	4.18	6.16	4.45	4.8	146
Benin	Western Africa	Least developed countries	4.17	120	7.15	4.17	6.47	6.8	6.15	56
Saudi Arabia	Middle East	Developing regions	4.17	121	4.17	6.29	4.89	5.81	5.29	127
Angola	Middle Africa	Least developed countries	4.12	122	6.22	4.12	4.24	4.35	4.73	147
Kenya	Eastern Africa	Developing regions	4.11	123	6.33	4.11	6.53	4.84	5.45	116
Uganda	Eastern Africa	Least developed countries	4.1	124	7.23	4.1	6.31	4.98	5.65	100

Rwanda	Eastern Africa	Least developed countries	4.08	125	6.98	4.08	6.75	6.72	6.13	59
Bahrain	Middle East	Developing regions	4.06	126	4.06	6.53	5.71	5.67	5.49	114
Libya	Northern Africa	Developing regions	4.03	127	4.1	5.42	4.03	4.22	4.44	151
Gabon	Middle Africa	Developing regions	4.01	128	6.88	5.18	4.01	5.93	5.5	112
Tanzania	Eastern Africa	Least developed countries	3.98	129	6.71	3.98	6.16	5.26	5.53	109
Pakistan	Indian Subcontinent	Developing regions	3.94	130	3.94	4.28	5.74	4.1	4.52	150
Oman	Middle East	Developing regions	3.88	131	3.88	7.29	5.07	6.76	5.75	88
Madagascar	Eastern Africa	Least developed countries	3.83	132	6.45	3.83	6.6	5.28	5.54	107
Burundi	Eastern Africa	Least developed countries	3.8	133	6.59	3.8	4.99	4.94	5.08	136
Uzbekistan	Central Asia	Developing regions	3.73	134	3.73		4.9	6.28	4.97	139
Myanmar (Burma)	South-East Asia	Least developed countries	3.66	135	6.17	5.4	5.43	3.66	5.17	134
Egypt	Northern Africa	Developing regions	3.62	136	4.7	5.67	5.67	3.62	4.91	140
Venezuela	South America	Developing regions	3.61	137	6.3	5.66	6.21	3.61	5.44	118
Lebanon	Middle East	Developing regions	3.57	138	3.57	6.35	5.69	3.66	4.82	145
Syria	Middle East	Developing regions	3.54	139	5.55		6.96	3.54	5.35	122
China	Eastern Asia	Developing regions	3.53	140	3.53	5.19	6.23	4.5	4.86	143
Ethiopia	Eastern Africa	Least developed countries	3.52	141	6.67	3.52	5.97	5	5.29	128
Mauritania	Western Africa	Least developed countries	3.43	142	5.53	3.43	3.55	4.61	4.28	153
Sudan	Northern Africa	Least developed countries	3.41	143	4.47		6.24	3.41	4.71	148
Yemen	Middle East	Least developed countries	3.36	144	5	3.48	5.15	3.36	4.25	154
Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	Western Africa	Developing regions	3.35	145	6.96	3.35	5.9	5.37	5.39	121
Guinea	Western Africa	Least developed countries	3.27	146	6.04	3.27	5.83	4.82	4.99	137
Haiti	Central America	Least developed countries	3.23	147	5.31	3.23	4.94	4.7	4.55	149
Turkmenistan	Central Asia	Developing regions	3.1	148	3.1		4.32	5.49	4.3	152
Mali	Western Africa	Least developed countries	3.1	149	6.37	3.1	5.85	5.9	5.3	126
Nigeria	Western Africa	Developing regions	3.03	150	6.75	3.03	6.25	4.37	5.1	135
Burkina Faso	Western Africa	Least developed countries	2.99	151	6.9	2.99	6.29	6.07	5.56	106
Sierra Leone	Western Africa	Least developed countries	2.98	152	5.47	2.98	5.39	5.52	4.84	144
Iraq	Middle East	Developing regions	2.78	153	4.6		2.78	3.98	3.79	155
Liberia	Western Africa	Least developed countries	2.75	154	5.35	2.75	5.81	7.02	5.23	132
Chad	Middle Africa	Least developed countries	2.29	155	6.5	2.29	5.56	5.29	4.91	141

This report presents a highlight of the GAPFRAME story. Please visit www.GAPFRAME.org, where you can uncover the status of 155 countries, 20 geographical and 3 geopolitical regions.

Deep dive on the issues and uncover all the indicators and data behind the
GAPFRAME. Towards a safe space for all.

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