

SDG 16: Peace and justice; strong institutions

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



With 193 governments coming together to agree a common framework to tackle 17 major world issues by 2030, business engagement to achieve them is seen as critical. So how do you understand the implications of the SDGs and prioritise them? How do you quantify and minimise the potential risks, and explore the opportunities?

This is an extract from PwC's Navigating the SDGs: a business guide to engaging with the UN Global Goals 2016 on SDG 16 Peace and justice; strong institutions. For more on the other 16 SDGs, go to www.pwc.com/globalgoals

1.2bn

Worldwide, more than 1.2 billion people live in areas affected by conflict and fragility.¹

\$1.26tr

Corruption, bribery, theft and tax evasion cost developing countries around US\$1.26 trillion per year.⁴

What's the global challenge?

- Worldwide, more than **1.2 billion people** live in areas affected by **conflict and fragility**.¹ 'Fragility' as defined by the OECD, covers five dimensions: violence, justice, institutions (including effective governments and regulatory bodies), economic foundations and resilience² – the first three all relate to targets under SDG 16, the other two are drawn from the wider SDG framework.
 - The current rate of institution building and conflict reduction is so slow that if it continues at this pace **nearly half a billion people** could remain below the **US \$1.25/day poverty line** by **2030**.³
 - **Corruption, bribery, theft and tax evasion** (all illicit financial flows or IFFs) **cost** developing countries around **US \$1.26 trillion per year**; this amount of money could be used to lift those who are living on less than \$1.25 a day above that threshold for at least six years.⁴ Globally, IFFs are rising faster than economic growth.⁵
 - Corruption **undermines trust in political and judicial systems** and, when bribes are paid to avoid compliance with environmental laws and regulations, it is also associated with **environmental degradation**.
- **No country in the world is corruption free** and two thirds of countries score below 50, on a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (corruption free). According to Transparency International, more than **6 billion people** live in countries with a **serious corruption problem**.⁶
 - In 2010, the UNDP highlighted the following **values and principles** as essential to enable progress towards achieving the MDGs: **participation**; equity, non-discrimination and **inclusiveness**; gender equality; **rules-based**; **transparency**; **accountability and responsiveness**.⁷ Whilst the MDGs defined desired results, they did not stipulate the national processes for their achievement, so SDG 16 is in part an attempt to address that by enshrining these fundamental principles for democratic governance within the SDG framework.

Why does it matter for business? And what can business do?

Just, peaceful and inclusive societies provide a firm foundation for business to thrive.

- ▶ People want to start, operate and grow their businesses with a **level playing field**, free from the distorting, anti-competitive effects of bribery and other forms of corruption. Yet more than 1 in 4 business people worldwide believe they have **lost business** because a competitor paid a bribe. All companies need to play a part in creating a **fair environment** for business by complying with **laws and regulations**, improving **transparency**, protecting **whistle-blowers** and setting the **highest standards of integrity** amongst their workforces.⁸

? *How robust is your compliance with local laws governing **tax and trade practices** in all your countries of operation? How do you know that you are complying with all relevant **environmental legislation**? How do you **keep pace with changes** in laws and regulations?*

? *Do you have a corporate company **code of ethics** or **conduct**? Do you provide **training** on your code for all staff and contractors? How often is this refreshed? How often is your **whistle-blower process** used? What does that tell you about its efficacy?*

- ▶ More and more companies are seeking to develop a more **transparent** and **holistic** approach to their **public reporting**, and are aiming to demonstrate how they use their resources to create not just financial but also broader **economic, social and environmental value**. Organisations such as the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC), a global coalition of regulators, investors, companies, standard setters, the accounting profession and NGOs, are helping drive this agenda forward. Emerging research shows how **integrated reporting** can benefit companies by, for example, building **stronger relationships** with providers of financial capital or helping firms **focus on their material drivers of long-term value**.⁹

? *To what extent do you promote **transparency** regarding your governance, business model, strategy and resource allocation and other aspects of your **corporate decision-making**? Do you understand the potential costs and benefits of going beyond legal compliance in your **public reporting and disclosures**?*

- ▶ Pressure from civil society and campaign groups to increase **corporate tax transparency** is continuing to rise in the wake of **high-profile scandals** involving companies paying a low rate of tax in some of the countries where they do business. Meanwhile **new regulations** are emerging. The EU has introduced **country by country reporting** on payments to governments for businesses in the extractive, logging and banking sectors. The Commission is now assessing whether this type of reporting should be **extended to all sectors**.¹⁰ The OECD is also requiring large multinational enterprises to make **country by country disclosures** to **tax authorities**.¹¹

? *How aware are you of **emerging trends** in tax transparency? How might requirements for more detailed tax disclosures affect your business? Would there be advantages in **staying ahead** of this trend?*

? *Would your **stakeholders be happy** with your tax policies and practices? Have you got a **stakeholder communication plan** regarding your tax approach?*

- ▶ The annual global cost of **cybercrime**, or electronic fraud, is estimated to be more than \$400 billion – more than the national income of most countries.¹² One in four respondents to the PwC Global Economic Crime Survey 2014 reported experiencing a cybercrime – and over 11% of these suffered **financial losses** of more than US\$1 million.¹³

? *Have you assessed the **risks** to your business from cybercrime? Do you know what **critical data** you make available to management, employees, vendors and clients? Are you making data available on **high risk platforms** such as mobile devices and the cloud? How robust is your cybercrime prevention strategy?*

- ▶ Active dialogue with stakeholders through engagement programmes helps companies **anticipate and respond proactively to issues**. It can also lead to new strategic partnerships to solve problems and meet needs. Effectively, **stakeholder engagement** contributes to building the principles of inclusiveness, transparency, accountability and responsiveness into the heart of the way a company does business. Poor stakeholder engagement risks **reputation loss, threats to the licence to operate, consumer boycotts and litigation**.

? *Does your company have a clear **policy on stakeholder engagement**? How effective are your engagement processes at helping you to **manage risk and identify opportunities**? Could you use an engagement approach to help you **amplify your contribution** to meeting one or more of the SDGs?*

You could also think about:

? *Whether the products you make or source could contain **conflict minerals** (tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold sourced from Democratic Republic of Congo and its environs), and taking steps to make sure they don't. These metals can be used in surprising places, like the zips in clothing and footwear.¹⁴*

? *If you are a bank or insurance company, whether any of the projects you finance or financial transfers you facilitate could be contributing to **funding conflict or terrorism**. How can you maintain much needed financial flows to countries with high political risk, and ensure that these funds contribute to **sustainable development and peace-building**?¹⁵*

? *If you employ **security personnel** either directly or via contractors, do you require them to comply with a **code of conduct** addressing issues such as the use of force, prohibition of torture, and cruel and degrading treatment or punishment?*

Key links to other SDGs:



Goal 1 – No poverty: reducing poverty will require addressing fragility. The countries and economies on the OECD 2015 fragile states list are home to 43% of the world’s population living in absolute poverty. By 2030, poverty could become increasingly concentrated in fragile states: even under the best-case scenario, 62% of the global poor will be located in fragile states.¹⁶

Goal 5 – Gender equality: gender equality is a foundational enabler for just, peaceful and inclusive societies. During wars or conflict, women often have fewer resources to protect themselves and, with children, frequently make up the majority of displaced and refugee populations. War tactics such as sexual violence specifically target them.¹⁷

Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth: securing decent and productive employment for men and women, in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity, is a potent antidote to tensions, social divisions and unrest, instability and conflicts.¹⁸

Goal 11 – Sustainable cities and communities: many cities are classified as fragile. The pace of urbanisation, income and social inequality, youth unemployment, homicidal and criminal violence, poor access to key services, and exposure to climate threats are all serious risks that make cities vulnerable.¹⁹

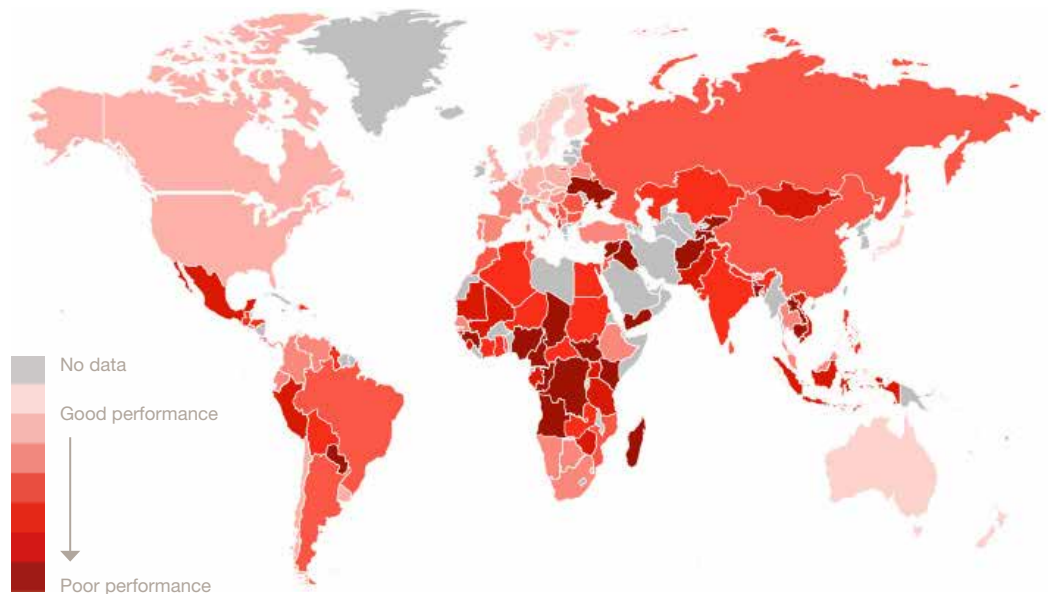
Goal 15 – Life on land: the lack of, or non-enforcement of, environmental regulations and legislation means that precious natural resources are exploited, and entire ecological systems are degraded. Conflict destroys natural capital.

**Targets
in focus**

This SDG has twelve targets, the first target is to “Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere”. The target shown in the heat map is 16.5: “Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms”. For details on the remaining targets, please see ‘Global Goals and targets’ on page 5.

The lie of the land – exploring the distance to cover to achieve

Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms



Global Goals and targets

Please note 'Targets' are referenced as n.1 n.2 n.3 etc. 'The means of implementing the targets' are referenced as n.a n.b n.c etc.



Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
 - 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
 - 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
 - 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
 - 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
 - 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
 - 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
 - 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
 - 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
 - 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
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- 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
 - 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Sources

- 1 The World Bank, Fragility, conflict and violence forum 2015 website <http://www.worldbank.org/en/events/2015/01/05/fragility-forum-2015>
- 2 OECD, States of Fragility 2015 <http://www.oecd.org/dac/governance-peace/conflictfragilityandresilience/docs/FINAL%20States%20of%20Fragility%20Highlights%20document.pdf>
- 3 OECD, States of Fragility 2015, web reference as above.
- 4 UN Sustainable development goals, SDG 16 webpage <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/peace-justice/>
- 5 The World Bank, Illicit financial flows webpage <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/financialmarketintegrity/brief/illicit-financial-flows-iffs>
- 6 Transparency International, Corruption Perceptions Index 2015 <https://www.transparency.org/cpi2015>
- 7 UNDP, Beyond the Midpoint: Achieving the Millennium Development Goals, 2010 <http://www.unctf.org/gfd/docs/midpoint-mdg.pdf>
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- 9 Integrated Reporting, Integrated Reporting and Investor Benefits, 2015 http://integratedreporting.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/1323_CreatingValue_No3_8a-1.pdf
- 10 European Commission, County-By-Country Reporting/ Corporate tax transparency, http://ec.europa.eu/finance/company-reporting/country-by-country-reporting/index_en.htm
- 11 PwC, Tax transparency and country by country reporting: BEPS and beyond, 2015
- 12 Center for Strategic and International Studies, Net Losses: Estimating the Global Cost of Cybercrime, 2014 <http://www.mcafee.com/uk/resources/reports/rp-economic-impact-cybercrime2.pdf>
- 13 PwC Global Economic Crime Survey, 2014 <http://www.pwc.com/gx/en/services/advisory/consulting/forensics/economic-crime-survey/cybercrime.html>
- 14 PwC, Dodd-Frank Section 1502: Conflict minerals webpage <http://www.pwc.com/us/en/audit-assurance-services/conflict-minerals.html>
- 15 UNEP Finance Initiative, Finance and Conflict webpage <http://www.unepfi.org/work-streams/finance-and-conflict/>
- 16 OECD, States of Fragility 2015 <http://www.oecd.org/dac/governance-peace/conflictfragilityandresilience/docs/FINAL%20States%20of%20Fragility%20Highlights%20document.pdf>
- 17 UN Women webpage <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/women-and-the-sdgs/sdg-16-peace-justice-strong-institutions>
- 18 International Labour Organization, Business and decent work in conflict zones, 2003 http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---emp_ent/---ifp_crisis/documents/publication/wcms_116628.pdf
- 19 World Economic Forum webpage, How fragile are our cities? <http://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/02/how-fragile-are-our-cities>

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

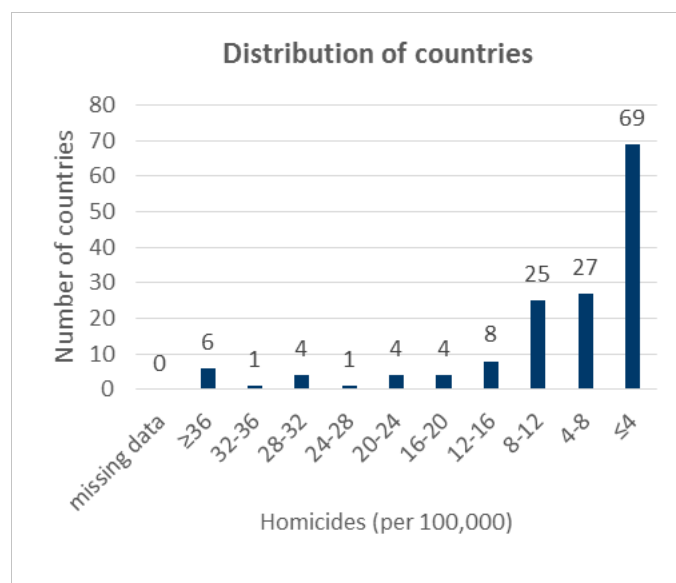
SDG 16 Indicator Profile: Homicides

(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Homicides (per 100,000)

Country	Value/Rating	Country	Value/Rating
Singapore	0.2 ●	Greece	1.7 ●
Iceland	0.3 ●	Israel	1.8 ●
Japan	0.3 ●	Armenia	1.8 ●
Kuwait	0.4 ●	Malawi	1.8 ●
Switzerland	0.6 ●	Sierra Leone	1.9 ●
Indonesia	0.6 ●	Bulgaria	1.9 ●
UAE	0.7 ●	Jordan	2 ●
Sweden	0.7 ●	Cyprus	2 ●
Algeria	0.7 ●	Azerbaijan	2.1 ●
Slovenia	0.7 ●	Norway	2.2 ●
Luxemb.	0.8 ●	Morocco	2.2 ●
Germany	0.8 ●	Tunisia	2.2 ●
Saudi Arabia	0.8 ●	Lebanon	2.2 ●
Denmark	0.8 ●	Malaysia	2.3 ●
Spain	0.8 ●	Turkey	2.6 ●
New Zealand	0.9 ●	Montenegro	2.7 ●
Netherlands	0.9 ●	Bangladesh	2.7 ●
Austria	0.9 ●	Mauritius	2.8 ●
Korea, Rep.	0.9 ●	Senegal	2.8 ●
Italy	0.9 ●	Malta	2.8 ●
UK	1 ●	Nepal	2.9 ●
China	1 ●	Chile	3.1 ●
France	1 ●	Liberia	3.2 ●
Czech Republic	1 ●	Vietnam	3.3 ●
Qatar	1.1 ●	Sri Lanka	3.4 ●
Australia	1.1 ●	Egypt	3.4 ●
Oman	1.1 ●	India	3.5 ●
Ireland	1.2 ●	Iran	4.1 ●
Poland	1.2 ●	Georgia	4.3 ●
Portugal	1.2 ●	Ukraine	4.3 ●
Serbia	1.2 ●	Niger	4.7 ●
Croatia	1.2 ●	USA	4.7 ●
Hungary	1.3 ●	Latvia	4.7 ●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.3 ●	Yemen	4.8 ●
Macedonia	1.4 ●	Estonia	5 ●
Slovakia	1.4 ●	Albania	5 ●
Finland	1.6 ●	Thailand	5 ●
Canada	1.6 ●	Mauritania	5 ●
Tajikistan	1.6 ●	Belarus	5.1 ●
Belgium	1.6 ●	Argentina	5.5 ●
Bhutan	1.7 ●	Lao PDR	5.9 ●
Romania	1.7 ●	Suriname	6.1 ●
		Ghana	6.1 ●
		Kenya	6.4 ●
		Afghanistan	6.5 ●



Country	Value/Rating	Country	Value/Rating
Cambodia	6.5 ●	Nicaragua	11.3 ●
Moldova	6.5 ●	CAR	11.8 ●
Lithuania	6.7 ●	Ethiopia	12 ●
Chad	7.3 ●	Bolivia	12.1 ●
Mali	7.5 ●	Mozamb.	12.4 ●
Cameroon	7.6 ●	Ecuador	12.4 ●
Pakistan	7.7 ●	Congo, Rep.	12.5 ●
Kazakhstan	7.8 ●	Tanzania	12.7 ●
Uruguay	7.9 ●	Cote d'Ivoire	13.6 ●
Burkina Faso	8 ●	Myanmar	15.2 ●
Iraq	8 ●	Guyana	17 ●
Burundi	8 ●	Namibia	17.2 ●
Benin	8.4 ●	Panama	17.2 ●
Costa Rica	8.5 ●	Botswana	18.4 ●
Philippines	8.8 ●	Nigeria	20 ●
Guinea	8.9 ●	Mexico	21.5 ●
Gabon	9.1 ●	Dominican Republic	22.1 ●
Kyrgyzstan	9.1 ●	Rwanda	23.1 ●
Russia	9.2 ●	Brazil	25.2 ●
Peru	9.6 ●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	28.3 ●
Mongolia	9.7 ●	Trinidad and Tobago	28.3 ●
Paraguay	9.7 ●	Colombia	30.8 ●
Angola	10 ●	South Africa	31 ●
Gambia	10.2 ●	Swaziland	33.8 ●
Haiti	10.2 ●	Lesotho	38 ●
Togo	10.3 ●	Jamaica	39.3 ●
Cabo Verde	10.3 ●	Guatemala	39.9 ●
Zimbabwe	10.6 ●	El Salvador	41.2 ●
Zambia	10.7 ●	Venezuela	53.7 ●
Uganda	10.7 ●	Honduras	90.4 ●
Madagascar	11.1 ●		
Sudan	11.2 ●		

Source : UNODC (2014). Years : 2008-2012. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

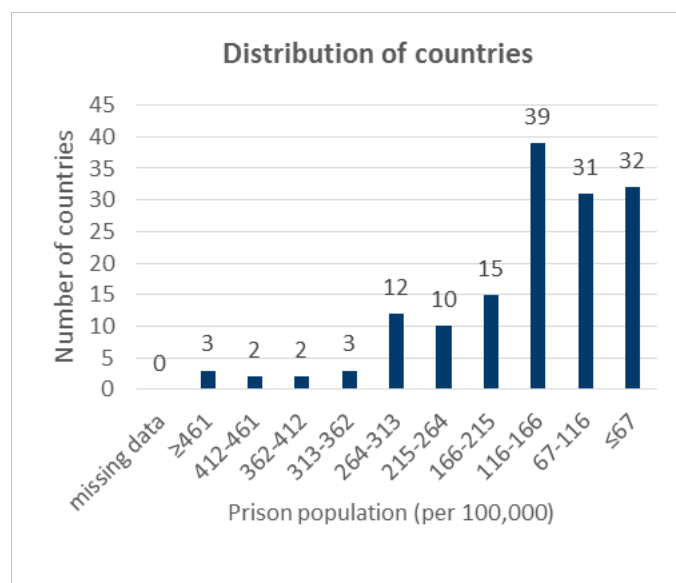
SDG 16 Indicator Profile: Prison population

(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Prison population (per 100,000)

Country	Value/Rating	Country	Value/Rating
CAR	19 ●	Egypt	80 ●
Guinea	25 ●	Switzerland	82 ●
Burkina Faso	28 ●	Netherlands	82 ●
India	30 ●	Madagascar	87 ●
Congo, Rep.	31 ●	Ireland	88 ●
Nigeria	32 ●	Jordan	95 ●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	33 ●	Haiti	96 ●
Cote d'Ivoire	34 ●	Uganda	97 ●
Mali	36 ●	Austria	98 ●
Pakistan	39 ●	France	98 ●
Chad	41 ●	Korea, Rep.	99 ●
Bangladesh	42 ●	Angola	105 ●
Niger	42 ●	Guatemala	105 ●
Mauritania	45 ●	Italy	106 ●
Liberia	46 ●	Cyprus	106 ●
Iceland	47 ●	Cambodia	106 ●
Nepal	48 ●	Croatia	108 ●
Japan	51 ●	Belgium	108 ●
Sierra Leone	52 ●	Iraq	110 ●
Ghana	54 ●	Greece	111 ●
Yemen	55 ●	Philippines	111 ●
Gambia	56 ●	Canada	118 ●
Sudan	56 ●	Lebanon	118 ●
Finland	58 ●	Paraguay	118 ●
Indonesia	59 ●	Cameroon	119 ●
Qatar	60 ●	Zambia	119 ●
Oman	61 ●	Myanmar	120 ●
Senegal	64 ●	China	121 ●
Togo	64 ●	Kenya	121 ●
Mozamb.	65 ●	Lesotho	121 ●
Slovenia	66 ●	Luxemb.	122 ●
Sweden	67 ●	Macedonia	122 ●
Lao PDR	69 ●	Zimbabwe	129 ●
Norway	72 ●	Australia	130 ●
Burundi	72 ●	Tajikistan	130 ●
Denmark	73 ●	Malaysia	132 ●
Benin	75 ●	Sri Lanka	132 ●
Malawi	76 ●	Bhutan	135 ●
Afghanistan	76 ●	Portugal	136 ●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	78 ●	Ethiopia	136 ●
Tanzania	78 ●	Kuwait	137 ●
Germany	79 ●	Bolivia	140 ●
		Serbia	142 ●
		Malta	145 ●
		Vietnam	145 ●



Country	Value/Rating	Country	Value/Rating
Spain	147 ●	Morocco	220 ●
UK	147 ●	Israel	223 ●
Argentina	147 ●	Georgia	225 ●
Ecuador	149 ●	Singapore	230 ●
Bulgaria	151 ●	UAE	238 ●
Jamaica	152 ●	Estonia	238 ●
Nicaragua	153 ●	Dominican Republic	240 ●
Honduras	153 ●	Colombia	245 ●
Czech Republic	154 ●	Guyana	260 ●
Romania	155 ●	Chile	266 ●
Albania	158 ●	Cabo Verde	267 ●
Venezuela	161 ●	Brazil	274 ●
Algeria	162 ●	Uruguay	281 ●
Saudi Arabia	162 ●	Trinidad and Tobago	281 ●
Armenia	164 ●	Iran	284 ●
Turkey	179 ●	Swaziland	284 ●
Kyrgyzstan	181 ●	Mongolia	287 ●
Hungary	186 ●	South Africa	294 ●
Suriname	186 ●	Kazakhstan	295 ●
Slovakia	187 ●	Latvia	304 ●
Moldova	188 ●	Ukraine	305 ●
Namibia	191 ●	Costa Rica	314 ●
New Zealand	192 ●	Lithuania	329 ●
Gabon	196 ●	Belarus	335 ●
Tunisia	199 ●	Thailand	398 ●
Mauritius	202 ●	Panama	411 ●
Peru	202 ●	Azerbaijan	413 ●
Botswana	205 ●	El Salvador	422 ●
Montenegro	208 ●	Russia	475 ●
Mexico	210 ●	Rwanda	492 ●
Poland	217 ●	USA	716 ●

Source : ICPS (2014). Years : 2002-2013. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

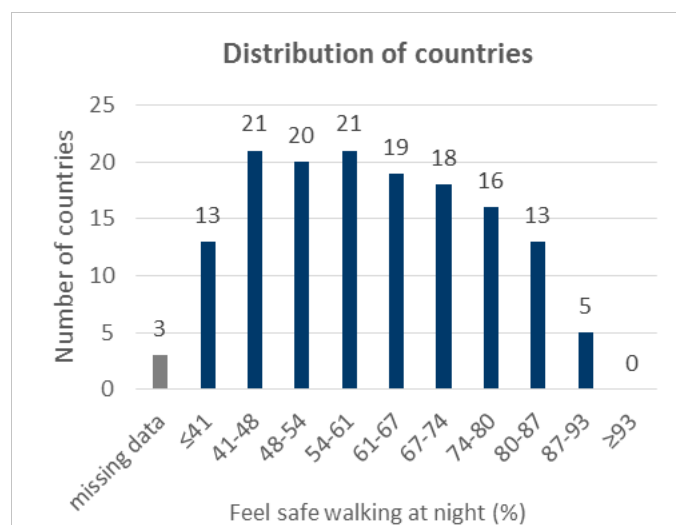
SDG 16 Indicator Profile: Feel safe walking at night

(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Feel safe walking at night (%)

Country	Value/Rating	Country	Value/Rating
Singapore	92.3 ●	Czech Republic	70.1 ●
Qatar	92.1 ●	Belgium	69.6 ●
UAE	90 ●	Thailand	69.4 ●
Norway	89.6 ●	Portugal	69.2 ●
Switzerland	87.4 ●	India	68.9 ●
Finland	85.8 ●	Croatia	68.5 ●
Kuwait	85.8 ●	Serbia	67.8 ●
Denmark	85.2 ●	Korea, Rep.	67.7 ●
Egypt	84.2 ●	Estonia	67.2 ●
Tajikistan	84.2 ●	Ethiopia	67.1 ●
Armenia	84 ●	Morocco	66.4 ●
Slovenia	83.9 ●	Israel	66.3 ●
Niger	83.3 ●	Poland	66.1 ●
Canada	81.7 ●	Jamaica	65.2 ●
Rwanda	81.7 ●	Macedonia	65.2 ●
Spain	81.6 ●	New Zealand	64.4 ●
Austria	81.2 ●	Mauritius	63.9 ●
Netherlands	80.5 ●	Tanzania	63.6 ●
Bangladesh	80.3 ●	Kazakhstan	63.3 ●
Jordan	80.3 ●	Bhutan	63.1 ●
Myanmar	79.2 ●	Australia	62.6 ●
Indonesia	79 ●	Greece	62.5 ●
Ghana	78.2 ●	Philippines	62.3 ●
Iceland	78.1 ●	Slovakia	62.1 ●
UK	77.8 ●	Tunisia	61.8 ●
Ireland	77 ●	Latvia	61.6 ●
Montenegro	77 ●	Albania	61.4 ●
Saudi Arabia	76.8 ●	Iraq	60.7 ●
Sweden	76.8 ●	Nigeria	60.6 ●
Malta	76.6 ●	Vietnam	60.6 ●
Azerbaijan	75.9 ●	Lebanon	60.5 ●
China	75 ●	Nepal	60.5 ●
Germany	74.6 ●	Turkey	60.4 ●
Lao PDR	74.5 ●	Suriname	60.2 ●
USA	73.9 ●	CAR	59.6 ●
Sri Lanka	73.5 ●	Italy	59.3 ●
Georgia	73 ●	Yemen	58.4 ●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	72.4 ●	Belarus	57.9 ●
Mali	71.3 ●	Cote d'Ivoire	57.7 ●
Sudan	71.3 ●	Pakistan	57.6 ●
France	70.6 ●	Trinidad and Tobago	57.1 ●
Luxemb.	70.6 ●	Zimbabwe	56.8 ●
Cyprus	70.3 ●		
Japan	70.2 ●		



Country	Value/Rating	Country	Value/Rating
Burkina Faso	56.5 ●	Cambodia	45.4 ●
Togo	56.2 ●	Benin	45.3 ●
Nicaragua	55.9 ●	Moldova	45.1 ●
Iran	55.4 ●	Mauritania	44.9 ●
Sierra Leone	55.4 ●	Malaysia	44.4 ●
Romania	54.6 ●	Namibia	44.4 ●
Bulgaria	53.8 ●	Ukraine	44.3 ●
Kenya	53.7 ●	Bolivia	43.9 ●
Hungary	53.2 ●	Argentina	42.9 ●
Russia	52.9 ●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	42.9 ●
Algeria	52.8 ●	Burundi	42.7 ●
Lithuania	52.8 ●	Swaziland	42.1 ●
Congo, Rep.	52.5 ●	Mozamb.	41.9 ●
Mongolia	51.9 ●	Paraguay	41.7 ●
Senegal	51.8 ●	Peru	40.4 ●
Ecuador	51.7 ●	Botswana	40.3 ●
Kyrgyzstan	51 ●	Mexico	39.9 ●
Guatemala	50.8 ●	South Africa	39.8 ●
Chile	50.2 ●	Brazil	39.5 ●
Guinea	50 ●	Malawi	39.5 ●
Cameroon	49.8 ●	Lesotho	38.1 ●
Panama	49.8 ●	Dominican Republic	36.4 ●
Haiti	49.3 ●	Zambia	36.4 ●
Honduras	48.2 ●	El Salvador	36.3 ●
Costa Rica	48 ●	Gabon	34.8 ●
Liberia	47.9 ●	Afghanistan	33.7 ●
Colombia	46.8 ●	Venezuela	13.8 ●
Chad	46.7 ●	Cabo Verde	n/a ●
Guyana	46.7 ●	Gambia	n/a ●
Angola	46.2 ●	Oman	n/a ●
Uganda	46 ●		
Uruguay	45.9 ●		
Madagascar	45.8 ●		

Source : Gallup (2015). Years : 2006-2015. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

SDG 16 Indicator Profile: Corruption Perception Index

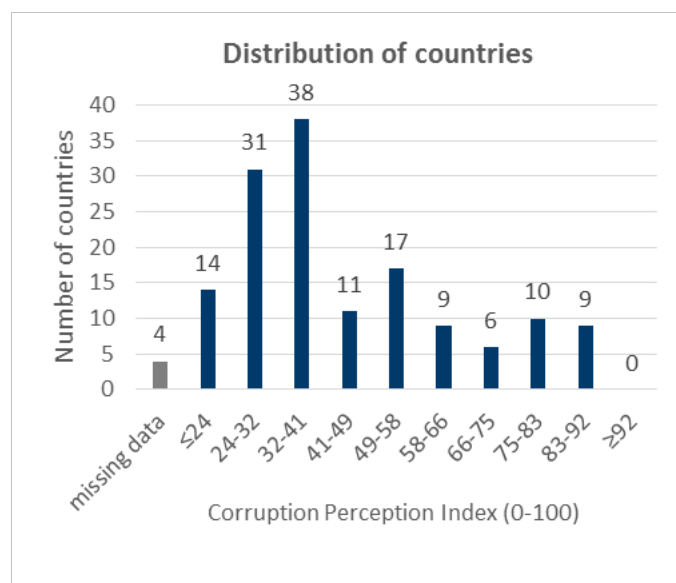
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Corruption Perception Index (0-100)

Country	Value/Rating
Denmark	91 ●
Finland	90 ●
Sweden	89 ●
New Zealand	88 ●
Netherlands	87 ●
Norway	87 ●
Switzerland	86 ●
Singapore	85 ●
Canada	83 ●
Germany	81 ●
Luxemb.	81 ●
UK	81 ●
Australia	79 ●
Iceland	79 ●
Belgium	77 ●
Austria	76 ●
USA	76 ●
Ireland	75 ●
Japan	75 ●
Uruguay	74 ●
Qatar	71 ●
Chile	70 ●
Estonia	70 ●
France	70 ●
UAE	70 ●
Bhutan	65 ●
Botswana	63 ●
Portugal	63 ●
Poland	62 ●
Cyprus	61 ●
Israel	61 ●
Lithuania	61 ●
Slovenia	60 ●
Spain	58 ●
Czech Republic	56 ●
Korea, Rep.	56 ●
Malta	56 ●
Cabo Verde	55 ●
Costa Rica	55 ●
Latvia	55 ●
Rwanda	54 ●
Jordan	53 ●
Mauritius	53 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Namibia	53 ●
Georgia	52 ●
Saudi Arabia	52 ●
Croatia	51 ●
Hungary	51 ●
Slovakia	51 ●
Malaysia	50 ●
Kuwait	49 ●
Ghana	47 ●
Greece	46 ●
Oman	45 ●
Italy	44 ●
Lesotho	44 ●
Senegal	44 ●
South Africa	44 ●
Macedonia	42 ●
Turkey	42 ●
Bulgaria	41 ●
Jamaica	41 ●
El Salvador	39 ●
Mongolia	39 ●
Panama	39 ●
Trinidad and Tobago	39 ●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	38 ●
Brazil	38 ●
Burkina Faso	38 ●
India	38 ●
Thailand	38 ●
Tunisia	38 ●
Zambia	38 ●
Benin	37 ●
China	37 ●
Colombia	37 ●
Liberia	37 ●
Sri Lanka	37 ●
Albania	36 ●
Algeria	36 ●
Egypt	36 ●
Indonesia	36 ●
Morocco	36 ●
Peru	36 ●
Suriname	36 ●



Country	Value/Rating	Country	Value/Rating
Armenia	35 ●	Cameroon	27 ●
Mali	35 ●	Iran	27 ●
Mexico	35 ●	Nepal	27 ●
Philippines	35 ●	Nicaragua	27 ●
Bolivia	34 ●	Paraguay	27 ●
Gabon	34 ●	Ukraine	27 ●
Niger	34 ●	Nigeria	26 ●
Dominican Republic	33 ●	Tajikistan	26 ●
Ethiopia	33 ●	Bangladesh	25 ●
Moldova	33 ●	Guinea	25 ●
Argentina	32 ●	Kenya	25 ●
Belarus	32 ●	Lao PDR	25 ●
Cote d'Ivoire	32 ●	Uganda	25 ●
Ecuador	32 ●	CAR	24 ●
Togo	32 ●	Congo, Rep.	23 ●
Honduras	31 ●	Chad	22 ●
Malawi	31 ●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	22 ●
Mauritania	31 ●	Myanmar	22 ●
Mozamb.	31 ●	Burundi	21 ●
Vietnam	31 ●	Cambodia	21 ●
Pakistan	30 ●	Zimbabwe	21 ●
Tanzania	30 ●	Yemen	18 ●
Azerbaijan	29 ●	Haiti	17 ●
Guyana	29 ●	Venezuela	17 ●
Russia	29 ●	Iraq	16 ●
Sierra Leone	29 ●	Angola	15 ●
Gambia	28 ●	Sudan	12 ●
Guatemala	28 ●	Afghanistan	11 ●
Kazakhstan	28 ●	Montenegro	n/a ●
Kyrgyzstan	28 ●	Romania	n/a ●
Lebanon	28 ●	Serbia	n/a ●
Madagascar	28 ●	Swaziland	n/a ●

Source : Transparency International (2015). Years : 2014. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

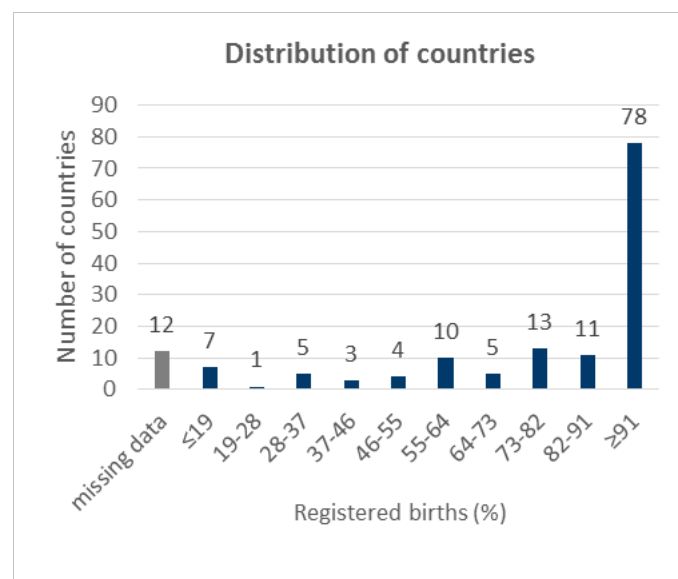
SDG 16 Indicator Profile: Registered births

(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Registered births (%)

Country	Value/Rating	Country	Value/Rating
Australia	100 ●	Macedonia	99.7 ●
Austria	100 ●	Armenia	99.6 ●
Belarus	100 ●	Georgia	99.6 ●
Belgium	100 ●	Moldova	99.6 ●
Bulgaria	100 ●	Argentina	99.5 ●
Canada	100 ●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	99.5 ●
Cyprus	100 ●	Lebanon	99.5 ●
Czech Republic	100 ●	Algeria	99.4 ●
Denmark	100 ●	Chile	99.4 ●
Estonia	100 ●	Thailand	99.4 ●
Finland	100 ●	Iraq	99.2 ●
France	100 ●	Tunisia	99.2 ●
Germany	100 ●	Jordan	99.1 ●
Greece	100 ●	Egypt	99 ●
Hungary	100 ●	Mongolia	99 ●
Iceland	100 ●	Montenegro	98.9 ●
Ireland	100 ●	Serbia	98.9 ●
Israel	100 ●	Suriname	98.9 ●
Italy	100 ●	Albania	98.6 ●
Japan	100 ●	El Salvador	98.6 ●
Latvia	100 ●	Iran	98.6 ●
Lithuania	100 ●	Kyrgyzstan	98.3 ●
Luxemb.	100 ●	Jamaica	98.1 ●
Malta	100 ●	Sri Lanka	97.2 ●
Netherlands	100 ●	Guatemala	96.7 ●
New Zealand	100 ●	Trinidad and Tobago	96.6 ●
Norway	100 ●	Colombia	96.5 ●
Poland	100 ●	Peru	95.6 ●
Portugal	100 ●	Vietnam	95 ●
Russia	100 ●	Morocco	94 ●
Slovakia	100 ●	Turkey	93.7 ●
Slovenia	100 ●	Azerbaijan	93.6 ●
Spain	100 ●	Honduras	93.6 ●
Sweden	100 ●	Mexico	93.4 ●
Switzerland	100 ●	Brazil	92.8 ●
UAE	100 ●	Cabo Verde	91 ●
UK	100 ●	Congo, Rep.	90.8 ●
USA	100 ●	Philippines	90.2 ●
Uruguay	100 ●	Ecuador	90 ●
Bhutan	99.9 ●	Gabon	89.6 ●
Ukraine	99.8 ●	Tajikistan	88.4 ●
Costa Rica	99.7 ●	Guyana	87.9 ●
Kazakhstan	99.7 ●	South Africa	85 ●



Country	Value/Rating	Country	Value/Rating
Nicaragua	84.7 ●	Gambia	52.5 ●
India	83.6 ●	Swaziland	49.5 ●
Madagascar	83 ●	Zimbabwe	48.8 ●
Dominican Republic	81.1 ●	Mozamb.	47.9 ●
Mali	80.8 ●	Lesotho	45.1 ●
Venezuela	80.8 ●	Nepal	42.3 ●
Benin	80.2 ●	Afghanistan	37.4 ●
Haiti	79.7 ●	Angola	35.6 ●
Namibia	78 ●	Pakistan	33.6 ●
Sierra Leone	78 ●	Bangladesh	30.5 ●
Togo	77.9 ●	Uganda	29.9 ●
Burkina Faso	76.9 ●	Nigeria	29.8 ●
Paraguay	76.1 ●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	27.8 ●
Bolivia	75.8 ●	Yemen	17.1 ●
Burundi	75.2 ●	Tanzania	16.3 ●
Lao PDR	74.8 ●	Chad	15.7 ●
Senegal	73 ●	Zambia	14 ●
Myanmar	72.4 ●	Ethiopia	6.6 ●
Botswana	72.2 ●	Liberia	3.6 ●
Indonesia	66.6 ●	Malawi	2.3 ●
Cote d'Ivoire	65 ●	China	n/a ●
Niger	63.9 ●	Croatia	n/a ●
Rwanda	63.2 ●	Korea, Rep.	n/a ●
Ghana	62.5 ●	Kuwait	n/a ●
Cambodia	62.1 ●	Malaysia	n/a ●
Cameroon	61.4 ●	Mauritius	n/a ●
CAR	61 ●	Oman	n/a ●
Kenya	60 ●	Panama	n/a ●
Sudan	59.3 ●	Qatar	n/a ●
Mauritania	58.8 ●	Romania	n/a ●
Guinea	57.9 ●	Saudi Arabia	n/a ●
		Singapore	n/a ●

Source : UNICEF (2013). Years : 2014. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

SDG 16 Indicator Profile: Government efficiency

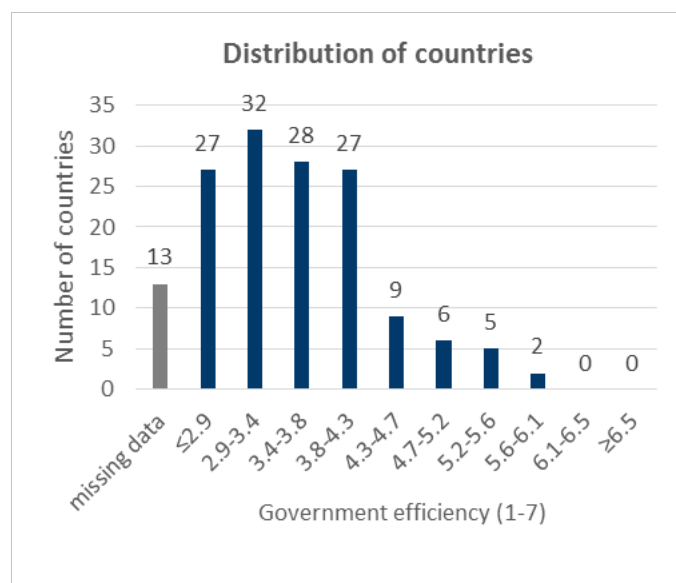
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Government efficiency (1-7)

Country	Value/Rating	
Singapore	5.8	●
Qatar	5.7	●
Rwanda	5.4	●
Finland	5.3	●
Switzerland	5.3	●
UAE	5.3	●
New Zealand	5.2	●
Luxemb.	5.1	●
Malaysia	5.1	●
Norway	5.1	●
Sweden	5	●
Netherlands	4.9	●
UK	4.8	●
Canada	4.7	●
Germany	4.7	●
Ireland	4.7	●
Iceland	4.6	●
Japan	4.6	●
Estonia	4.4	●
Saudi Arabia	4.4	●
Australia	4.3	●
Austria	4.3	●
Mauritius	4.3	●
USA	4.3	●
Bhutan	4.2	●
Cote d'Ivoire	4.2	●
Denmark	4.2	●
Jordan	4.2	●
Oman	4.2	●
Botswana	4.1	●
Chile	4.1	●
Gambia	4.1	●
Georgia	4.1	●
South Africa	4.1	●
Tajikistan	4.1	●
China	4	●
India	4	●
Kazakhstan	4	●
Namibia	4	●
Senegal	4	●
Zambia	4	●
Belgium	3.9	●
Cyprus	3.9	●
France	3.9	●
Indonesia	3.9	●

Country	Value/Rating	
Liberia	3.9	●
Macedonia	3.9	●
Malta	3.9	●
Sri Lanka	3.9	●
Azerbaijan	3.8	●
Ghana	3.8	●
Kenya	3.8	●
Lao PDR	3.8	●
Lesotho	3.8	●
Uruguay	3.8	●
Czech Republic	3.7	●
Israel	3.7	●
Morocco	3.7	●
Turkey	3.7	●
Albania	3.6	●
Cabo Verde	3.6	●
Mali	3.6	●
Montenegro	3.6	●
Panama	3.6	●
Uganda	3.6	●
Costa Rica	3.5	●
Kuwait	3.5	●
Latvia	3.5	●
Tanzania	3.5	●
Tunisia	3.5	●
Armenia	3.4	●
Cameroon	3.4	●
Ethiopia	3.4	●
Gabon	3.4	●
Guyana	3.4	●
Honduras	3.4	●
Korea, Rep.	3.4	●
Lithuania	3.4	●
Philippines	3.4	●
Swaziland	3.4	●
Thailand	3.4	●
Vietnam	3.4	●
Algeria	3.3	●
Benin	3.3	●
Egypt	3.3	●
Guatemala	3.3	●
Bolivia	3.2	●
Dominican Republic	3.2	●
Jamaica	3.2	●



Country	Value/Rating	
Malawi	3.2	●
Mongolia	3.2	●
Poland	3.2	●
Portugal	3.2	●
Romania	3.2	●
Sierra Leone	3.2	●
Spain	3.2	●
Trinidad and Tobago	3.2	●
El Salvador	3.1	●
Iran	3.1	●
Kyrgyzstan	3.1	●
Mexico	3.1	●
Mozamb.	3.1	●
Pakistan	3.1	●
Colombia	3	●
Nepal	3	●
Nigeria	3	●
Bulgaria	3	●
Bangladesh	2.9	●
Burundi	2.9	●
Cambodia	2.9	●
Ecuador	2.9	●
Hungary	2.9	●
Paraguay	2.9	●
Slovenia	2.9	●
Ukraine	2.9	●
Zimbabwe	2.9	●
Chad	2.8	●
Greece	2.8	●
Guinea	2.8	●
Madagascar	2.8	●
Moldova	2.8	●
Myanmar	2.8	●
Nicaragua	2.8	●
Peru	2.8	●
Lebanon	2.7	●
Mauritania	2.7	●
Serbia	2.7	●
Haiti	2.6	●
Slovakia	2.6	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.5	●
Brazil	2.5	●
Croatia	2.5	●
Argentina	2.3	●
Italy	2.2	●
Afghanistan	n/a	●
Angola	n/a	●
Belarus	n/a	●
Burkina Faso	n/a	●
CAR	n/a	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	n/a	●
Congo, Rep.	n/a	●
Iraq	n/a	●
Niger	n/a	●
Sudan	n/a	●
Suriname	n/a	●
Togo	n/a	●
Yemen	n/a	●

Source : WEF (2015). Years : 2015/2016. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

SDG 16 Indicator Profile: Property rights

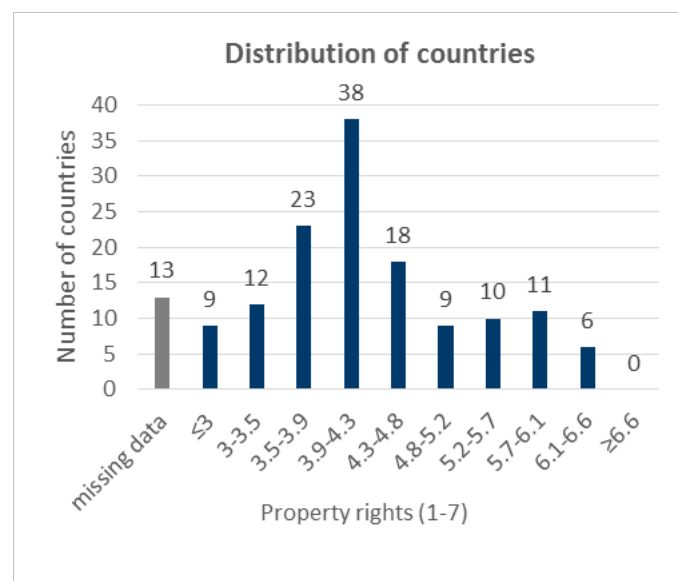
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Property rights (1-7)

Country	Value/Rating
Finland	6.4 ●
Singapore	6.3 ●
Switzerland	6.3 ●
UK	6.3 ●
Japan	6.2 ●
Luxemb.	6.2 ●
Ireland	6.1 ●
New Zealand	6.1 ●
Canada	6 ●
Netherlands	6 ●
Norway	6 ●
Qatar	6 ●
Australia	5.9 ●
Austria	5.9 ●
Sweden	5.9 ●
Germany	5.8 ●
Denmark	5.7 ●
France	5.6 ●
Rwanda	5.6 ●
Iceland	5.5 ●
South Africa	5.5 ●
UAE	5.5 ●
USA	5.5 ●
Belgium	5.4 ●
Estonia	5.4 ●
Malaysia	5.4 ●
Saudi Arabia	5.3 ●
Chile	5.1 ●
Israel	5.1 ●
Mauritius	5.1 ●
Namibia	5.1 ●
Oman	5.1 ●
Uruguay	5.1 ●
Botswana	4.9 ●
Malta	4.9 ●
Jordan	4.8 ●
Latvia	4.7 ●
Morocco	4.7 ●
Panama	4.7 ●
Portugal	4.7 ●
Costa Rica	4.6 ●
Korea, Rep.	4.6 ●
Bhutan	4.5 ●
Jamaica	4.5 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Swaziland	4.5 ●
Zambia	4.5 ●
Cyprus	4.5 ●
China	4.4 ●
Czech Republic	4.4 ●
Lesotho	4.4 ●
Liberia	4.4 ●
Macedonia	4.4 ●
Tunisia	4.4 ●
Turkey	4.4 ●
Georgia	4.3 ●
Indonesia	4.3 ●
Kuwait	4.3 ●
Lithuania	4.3 ●
Poland	4.3 ●
Slovenia	4.3 ●
Spain	4.3 ●
Sri Lanka	4.3 ●
Cote d'Ivoire	4.2 ●
Gabon	4.2 ●
Ghana	4.2 ●
Guatemala	4.2 ●
Kazakhstan	4.2 ●
Kenya	4.2 ●
Malawi	4.2 ●
Senegal	4.2 ●
Tajikistan	4.2 ●
Colombia	4.1 ●
Gambia	4.1 ●
Honduras	4.1 ●
Italy	4.1 ●
Lebanon	4.1 ●
Montenegro	4.1 ●
Philippines	4.1 ●
Thailand	4.1 ●
Armenia	4 ●
Cabo Verde	4 ●
Dominican Republic	4 ●
Greece	4 ●
Mexico	4 ●
Slovakia	4 ●
Trinidad and Tobago	4 ●



Country	Value/Rating
Benin	3.9 ●
Brazil	3.9 ●
Cameroon	3.9 ●
Ecuador	3.9 ●
Egypt	3.9 ●
Iran	3.9 ●
Romania	3.9 ●
Uganda	3.9 ●
Vietnam	3.9 ●
Azerbaijan	3.8 ●
Croatia	3.8 ●
India	3.8 ●
Nigeria	3.8 ●
Peru	3.8 ●
Algeria	3.7 ●
El Salvador	3.7 ●
Ethiopia	3.7 ●
Guyana	3.7 ●
Mali	3.7 ●
Mongolia	3.7 ●
Nepal	3.7 ●
Bulgaria	3.6 ●
Cambodia	3.6 ●
Lao PDR	3.6 ●
Paraguay	3.6 ●
Bangladesh	3.5 ●
Mozamb.	3.5 ●
Pakistan	3.5 ●
Tanzania	3.5 ●
Bolivia	3.4 ●
Hungary	3.4 ●
Kyrgyzstan	3.3 ●
Russia	3.3 ●
Sierra Leone	3.3 ●
Moldova	3.2 ●
Nicaragua	3.2 ●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.1 ●
Madagascar	3.1 ●
Serbia	3.1 ●
Albania	3 ●
Myanmar	3 ●
Argentina	2.9 ●
Chad	2.9 ●
Ukraine	2.9 ●
Burundi	2.8 ●
Guinea	2.6 ●
Haiti	2.6 ●
Mauritania	2.5 ●
Zimbabwe	2.4 ●
Venezuela	1.6 ●
Afghanistan	n/a ●
Angola	n/a ●
Belarus	n/a ●
Burkina Faso	n/a ●
CAR	n/a ●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	n/a ●
Congo, Rep.	n/a ●
Iraq	n/a ●
Niger	n/a ●
Sudan	n/a ●
Suriname	n/a ●
Togo	n/a ●
Yemen	n/a ●

Source : WEF (2015). Years : 2014/2015. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

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