

# Towards a 2030 Agenda Dashboard

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Measuring progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is more complicated than it was for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Although a total of 60 indicators were identified for the one or more targets for each of the MDGs, in practice, the measure of success was largely limited to a single target. Thus the promise to reduce extreme poverty by half, which was the primary concern, was celebrated as accomplished when the World Bank target of halving the number of people living on US\$ 1.25/day was reached, even when the poverty profile of most developing countries remained much more nuanced. Similarly the goal of reducing gender equality was considered advanced when the target of universal primary education was reached.

The SDGs confront a different problem. Despite pressure from donor countries to try to limit the goals and targets, the Interagency and Expert Group on SDGs (IAEG-SDGs) was asked to identify at least one (frequently more) indicator for each of the 169 targets, which to date has resulted in a list of 231 indicators and might end up with some 300 indicators. The challenge is now how to avoid evaluating progress on each of these separately without considering the way in which each impacts on others.

In this regard it is useful to recall the observation by Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (the “Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi-Commission”), which stated:

“The assessment of sustainability is complementary to the question of current well-being or economic performance, and must be examined separately. This may sound trivial and yet it deserves emphasis, because some existing approaches fail to adopt this principle, leading to potentially confusing messages. For instance, confusion may arise when one tries to combine current well-being and sustainability into a single indicator. To take an analogy, when driving a car, a meter that added up in one single number the current speed of the vehicle and the remaining level

of gasoline would not be of any help to the driver. Both pieces of information are critical and need to be displayed in distinct, clearly visible areas of the dashboard.”<sup>1</sup>

The recommendation to *not* attempt to capture in a single number the assessment of the sustainable development agenda is not easy to follow. Looking at the 17 goals with their 169 targets and two or three proposed indicators for each one, the temptation emerges to average the indicators for each goal, then average the resulting numbers and *voilà*, there you have it, all countries of the world instantly photographed and ranked according to their performance.

This is, in essence, precisely the path followed by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), led by economist Jeffrey Sachs, in computing its “Preliminary Global SDG Index” that ranks 147 countries.<sup>2</sup> The first five are Nordic countries, followed by three German-speaking countries. Nine of the last ten are least developed countries (LDCs) and all but three of the bottom twenty are in Africa. This index has a high degree of correlation with the UNDP’s Human Development Index (HDI).

The SDSN index includes indicators related to each of the 17 goals, but its ranking shows striking similarity to the more focused Environmental Performance Index (EPI), launched in May 2016 by the Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy, in collaboration with the World Economic Forum (Davos) and others.<sup>3</sup>

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1 Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (2009), p. 17.

2 Cf. Sachs et al. (2016). The authors have submitted the draft to public consultation through to 31 March 2016, but do not allow citation. A “revised and expanded version for public use” has been announced.

3 Cf. Hsu et al. (2016).

The EPI claims to have a “parallel approach” to the internationally agreed SDGs in its “use of quantitative metrics to evaluate policy performance” and maintains that “(a)ligning EPI’s indicators with the SDGs provides a baseline for evaluating national performance and shows how far countries are from reaching global targets.”<sup>4</sup> Of the EPI’s 180 countries, the best performers are Finland, Iceland, Sweden and Denmark, while Singapore is the only developing country among the best 30. Germany is number 30, outranked by France at number 10 and the USA at number 26. At the other end, “the Index’s bottom third, comprised mostly of African countries, is a list of troubled states whose problems extend beyond their inability to sustain environmental and human health.”<sup>5</sup> This assessment leads the authors to conclude that “environmental performance is an issue of governance – only well-functioning governments are able to manage the environment for the benefit of all.”<sup>6</sup>

This conclusion is surprising, since the EPI does not explicitly include any governance indicators, unlike the SDGs, which include several such indicators in Goal 16. What EPI evaluates is organized around nine major issues (health, air quality, water and sanitation, water resources, agriculture, forests, fisheries, biodiversity and habitat, climate and energy). In each of these areas country scores (from 0 to 100) are determined by how close or far countries are to targets, which the authors select from international agreements, scientific thresholds and their own analysis of “best performers.”

Thus, in the case of climate, for example, since “there are no globally agreed-upon targets for CO<sub>2</sub> reduction”<sup>7</sup> the EPI measures improvements in carbon intensity. As a result, over-polluters (Britain, Denmark, USA) appear as “over-achievers” while those that emit very little year after year are downgraded. Historic trends count to measure progress but not in

terms of accumulated responsibilities. Similarly, the section on biodiversity and habitat measures not the actual loss of biodiversity, but instead the expansion of protected areas.

In the case of water, the EPI target is to achieve 100 percent of wastewater treatment, which will obviously put developed countries on top. This kind of approach, which measures the capacity to address a problem and not the scale of the problem in each country or the historical responsibility for creating it, explains the correlation between the EPI and the SDSN index with per capita income. Wouldn’t it be logical, as well as fair, to give some credits to those that produce less waste to start with? Would Bangladesh be at the bottom of the table (173rd in the EPI) if climate damage created by others was accounted for?

Ranking all countries irrespective of their capacities and responsibilities and measuring efforts to clean up the mess while not awarding credits to those that do not produce waste is not a helpful way to summarize global sustainability. Both the EPI and the SDSN Index convey the message that the OECD countries are good environmental performers while African countries are damaging the planet. If the best rankings correlate with wealth, more economic growth appears as the solution to the problems of humanity.

A dashboard that more closely captures the basic notions of sustainable development that underpin the 2030 Agenda would offer a very different picture. Many key elements for such a dashboard already exist. They do not provide a way to proclaim winners and losers, as the 2030 Agenda is not a competition. It defines itself, instead as a “collective journey” and a commitment “to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world on to a sustainable and resilient path.”<sup>8</sup>

### Eight numbers for the 2030 Agenda

While undoubtedly more work needs to be done to gather and process indicators for the new Agenda, existing databases, indexes and indicators already

4 Ibid. p. 11.

5 Cf. [www.socialconnectedness.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Yale-EPI-FACT-SHEET\\_2016.pdf](http://www.socialconnectedness.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Yale-EPI-FACT-SHEET_2016.pdf).

6 Cf. Hsu et al. (2016), p. 11.

7 <http://epi.yale.edu/chapter/climate-and-energy>

8 United Nations (2015), preamble.

provide the basic components of a Global Dashboard against which to measure progress or regression. Our proposed preliminary dashboard of what is already available includes:

- I Basic Capabilities Index
- I Gender Equity Index
- I Social Protection Floor Index
- I Climate Equity Index
- I Palma ratio
- I Global Militarization Index and homicides rate
- I Financial Secrecy Index
- I Social Intensity of carbon

These measures show diverse and independent dimensions of sustainable development. Militarization, gender inequalities and carbon emissions do not necessarily move in the same direction. While it therefore makes no sense to average them in a single number, each of the eight tells a story and, when looked at multiply and in terms of their complex interactions they can start to form a dashboard picture to help steer the 2030 Agenda.

### 1. The Basic Capabilities Index: A measure of deprivation

Social Watch developed the Basic Capabilities Index (BCI) as a tool to monitor social deprivation, combining such indicators as mortality among children under age five, the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, and three education indicators (adult literacy rate, primary net enrollment rate, survival rate to fifth grade). The results roughly correlate with the UNDP Human Development Index that ranks countries by a combination of life expectancy, education, and income per capita indicators.

The major difference between HDI and BCI is that the latter does not include income data, in order to

highlight the fact that without adequate social policies, economic growth by itself does not guarantee progress in social well-being. Per capita income can grow indefinitely, while school matriculation cannot be more than 100 percent or infant mortality cannot be lower than zero. Thus, if one plots BCI along one axis and per capita income along the other, the point is reached where BCI no longer grows with income – a point that can be shown empirically to be around US\$ 10,000 per capita. Some countries with a per capita income four times higher do not show lower infant mortality rates.

Of course, a BCI close to 100 does not imply total social well-being, but rather that the countries reaching it have met minimum essential requirements.

The BCI originated in the Quality of Life Index developed by Social Watch Philippines to assess social deprivation at the municipal level by using education and health figures that civil society could access (and verify) locally. At the global level its advantage is its simplicity, transparency and use of UN-endorsed figures, which strengthens civil society advocacy based on its findings.

A Multidimensional Poverty Index<sup>9</sup> was first calculated in 2010 by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and is now published by the UNDP Human Development Report. This index elaborates on the idea of measuring poverty not by income but by dimensions such as health, education, living standards and quality of work. The MPI is available for 100 countries and does not include OECD members, except Mexico. This exclusive focus on developing countries reduces its usefulness for global comparisons in terms of sustainable development.

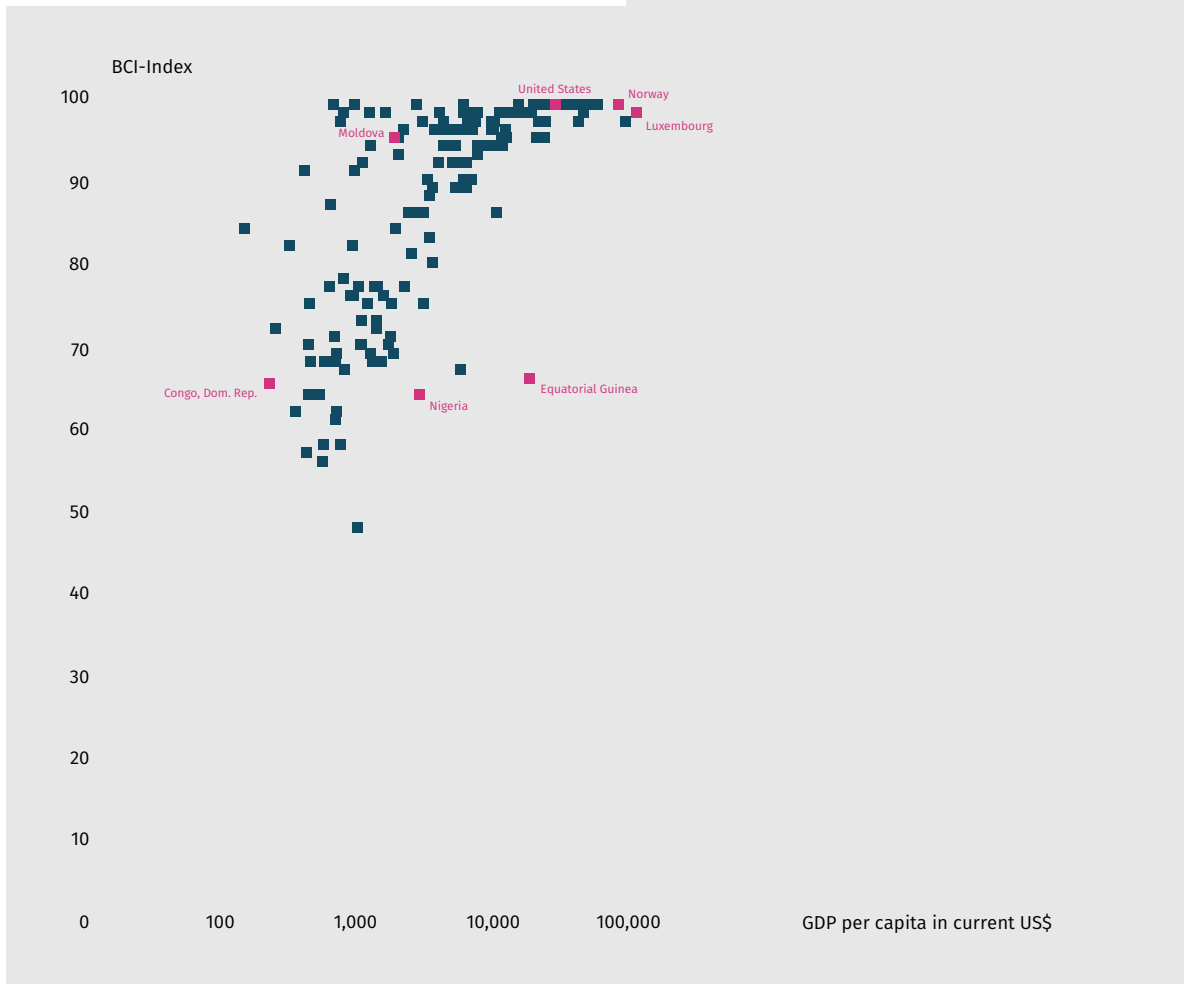
The OECD has developed its own “better life index,”<sup>10</sup> which combines statistics for its members on eleven topics (e.g., education, health, housing, but also citizen involvement and quality of the environment) and allows users to rate each topic according to their

9 Cf. [www.ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/global-mpi-2016/](http://www.ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/global-mpi-2016/).

10 Cf. [www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/](http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/).

**Figure 3.2.1**

Basic capabilities increase with more money... up to a point



Note: BCI goes up when per capita income increases, but only up to a point. From there, greater per capita income does not improve the BCI.

Sources: Social Watch for BCI [[www.socialwatch.org/node/13749](http://www.socialwatch.org/node/13749)], World Bank for GDP per capita (<http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators>).

subjective importance to the user and thus come out with different rankings.

These efforts are consistent with the observation of the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission that “no single measure can summarize something as complex as the well-being of the members of society” and therefore “the issue of aggregation across dimensions (i.e., how one adds up, e.g., a measure of health with a measure of consumption), while important, is subordinate to the establishment of a broad statistical system that

captures as many of the relevant dimensions as possible. Such a system should not just measure average levels of well-being within a given community, and how they change over time, but also document the diversity of peoples’ experiences and the linkages across various dimensions of people’s life.”<sup>11</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Cf. Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (2009), p. 12.

2. GEI: Measuring the gender gap

The gender divide is one of many other divides (e.g., ethnicity, wealth, race, religion, caste) that underline the “diversity of experiences” within any community. Social Watch developed a Gender Equity Index (GEI)<sup>12</sup> to measure the gap between men and women in education, the economy and political empowerment. The GEI differs from other gender indexes in that it focuses on the gaps and not on the absolute well-being of women. While women’s health and education may correlate with the per capita income of their countries, the gap between the health and education of women and

that of men does not. The graph below clearly shows that some countries have low income levels but better gender equity others with much higher income levels.

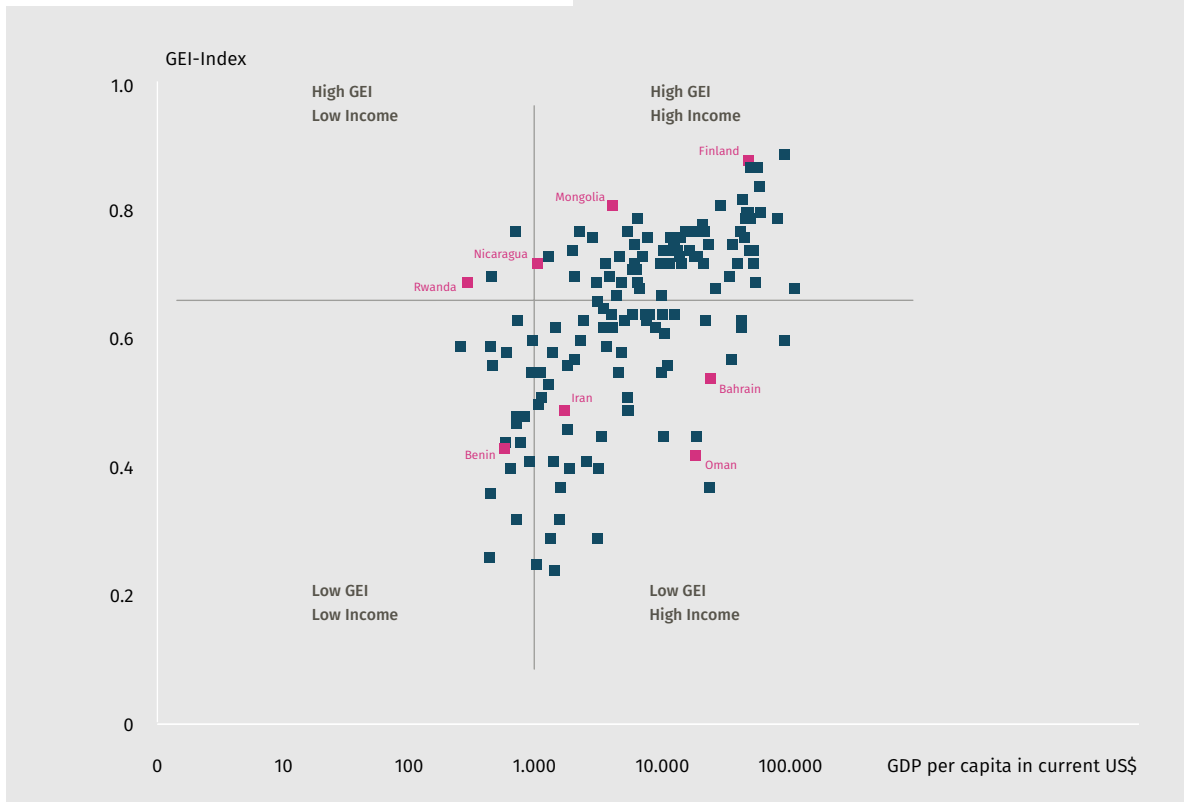
Further, while many countries score close to the maximum in education, no country in the world has achieved gender equality in the economic and political empowerment areas.

3. SPFI: Social protection floor does not need to be expensive

Using a methodology also based on identifying and quantifying gaps, the Maastricht Economic and Social Research Institute on Innovation and Technology of the United Nations University (UNU-MERIT)

12 Cf. [www.socialwatch.org/taxonomy/term/527](http://www.socialwatch.org/taxonomy/term/527).

Figure 3.2.2  
Income and gender equity do not correlate completely



Source: Social Watch ([www.socialwatch.org/node/14365](http://www.socialwatch.org/node/14365))

has now produced a Social Protection Floor Index (SPFI).<sup>13</sup>

The SPFI assesses the degree of implementation of national social protection floors by identifying gaps in the health and income dimensions and indicating the magnitude of financial resources needed to close these gaps in relation to a country's economic capacity.

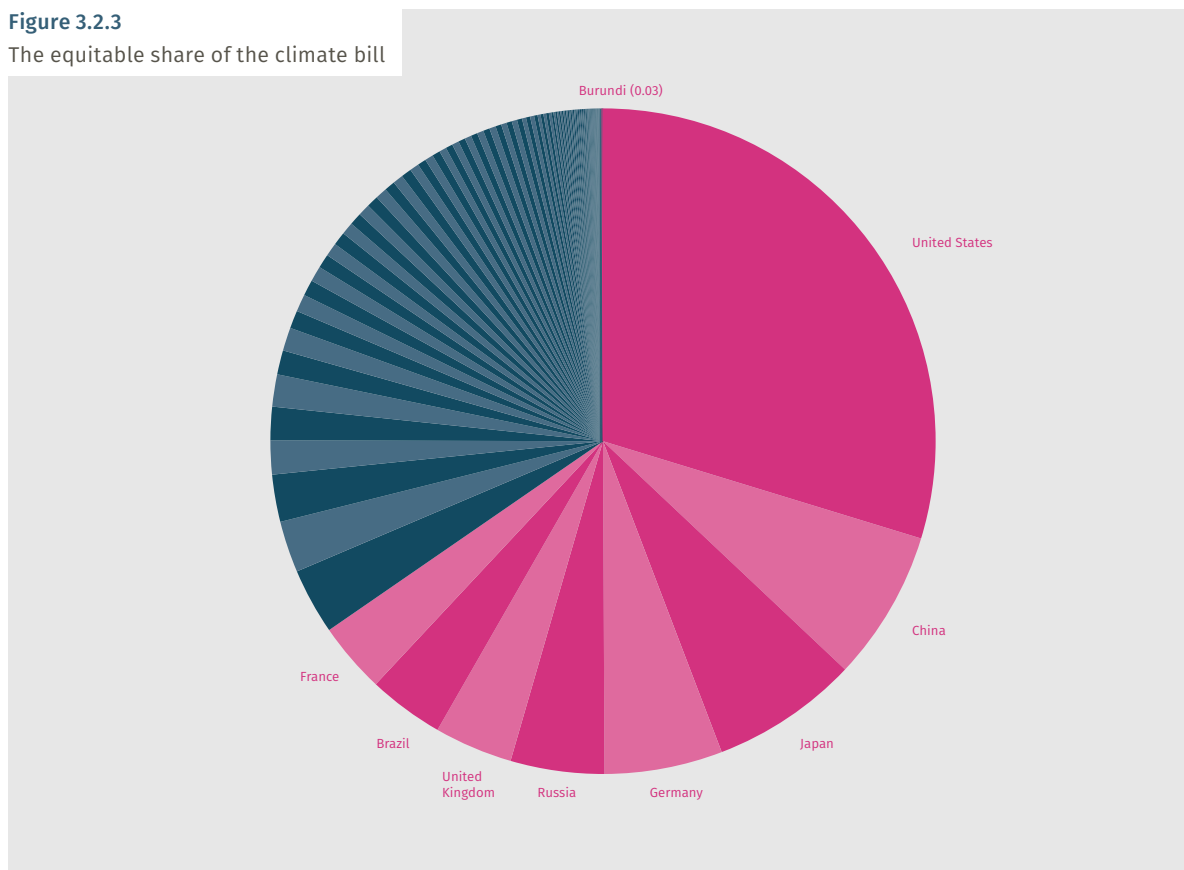
The income gap depends on what poverty line is used as a reference, and therefore the SPFI is calculated for the two so-called “absolute” lines of US\$ 1.90 a day and US\$ 3.10 a day defined by the World Bank and for

the relative minimum income level (incomes below 50% of the mean).

On this basis, the SPFI shows that “most countries do not have to invest unreasonably large amounts to close their social protection gaps.” In countries where the shortfall is relatively large in comparison to countries with similar economic capacity and development, this is not due to economic or fiscal non-affordability but “to political will and prioritization in national spending decisions.” At the bottom of the ratings there are a few countries where the required resources would be larger than 10 percent of GDP. In such cases the support of the international community is indispensable in order to enable them to implement sound social protection floors. For more detail, see Table 3.2.6 at the end of this chapter.

13 Cf. Bierbaum et al. (2016).

**Figure 3.2.3**  
The equitable share of the climate bill



Note: For numbers and explanation, cf. Table 4 at the end of this chapter.

Source: <https://calculator.climateequityreference.org/>

### 4. Climate Equity Index: Responsibility and capability

The main difficulty in reaching a climate agreement that actually reduces emissions is not the quantification of the total “budget” needed to enable countries to mitigate their impacts (before the atmospheric carbon reaches a catastrophic level), but how to distribute fairly the costs of adapting to that budget, mitigate its effects and pay for loss and damages. Scientific research has determined the thresholds within reasonable margins of error that are less challenged than what the press would want us to believe. What diplomats disagree about is how to distribute the costs.

Just as parties at a banquet would do at the time of paying the check, basic equity would require the costs to be shared equally. But an equal division of atmospheric space among 7 billion breathing people on Earth is not taking into account that some had champagne during the banquet while others drank only tap water. Further, distributing the cost according to what each consumed has to be nuanced with consideration of the capacity to pay. The average per capita income of the twenty richest members of the OECD is fifty times bigger than that of the fifty least developed countries, and their per capita emissions of carbon are twenty times higher. Since the poor are those suffering the most from the consequences of climate changes that they did not create and since capacity to pay correlates with historical responsibilities (because of accumulated emissions due to early industrialization) fairness is not difficult to conceptualize.

On the eve of the Paris Climate Conference in December 2015, a wide coalitions of NGOs endorsed a Climate Equity Index,<sup>14</sup> based on research conducted by the Climate Equity Reference Project (CERP).<sup>15</sup> The CERP approach is a dynamic one. For each nation in each year, indicators of responsibility and capacity, together with a variety of macro-economic data that together define national development need (estimated by way of a development threshold) are used to calculate a Responsibility and Capacity Index, or RCI.

The exact definitions of responsibility, capacity and development need, and the relative weighting given to responsibility and capacity, are chosen by the user. Table IV below was drawn up assuming a mitigation pathway to keep warming under the 2°C Standard (“Greater than 66% chance of staying within 2°C in 2100”), which is a moderate assumption, considering that the Paris agreement deems 1.5°C to be the preferred limit. It calculates historic responsibilities since 1950 (which is moderate, considering that emissions increased dramatically in industrialized countries from 1850) and a development threshold of US\$ 7,500 per capita GDP. Further, this table weights equally the factors of responsibility and capacity to act. By changing any of these factors the final numbers will change, but the impact on the final results is not substantial when it comes to formulating what percentage of the costs each country should pick if fairness and civilization (which concepts also correlate) are to survive.

### 5. Palma ratio: Inequalities are bad

During decades development thinking assumed that the correlation between economic growth and income inequality would follow the “Kuznets curve” formulated in 1954 by Nobel prize-winning economist Simon Kuznets, one of the creators of national accounts and the GDP indicator.

Kuznets believed that the distribution of income becomes more unequal during the early stages of income growth but that the distribution eventually moves back toward greater equality as economic growth continues.

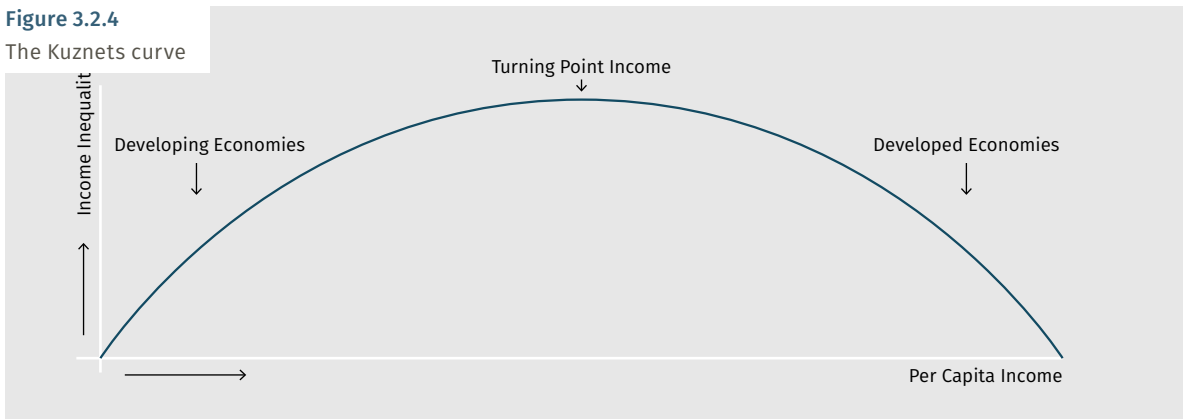
Years later, an “environmental K curve” was proposed, with a similar logic, postulating that economic growth – equated with “development” – would be environmentally destructive until a certain turning point, when the wealth would be used to protect the environment.

Both logics were used to pursue growth at any cost and not worry about social or environmental consequences that would somehow solve themselves in a future of prosperity. But both have been shown to be wrong.

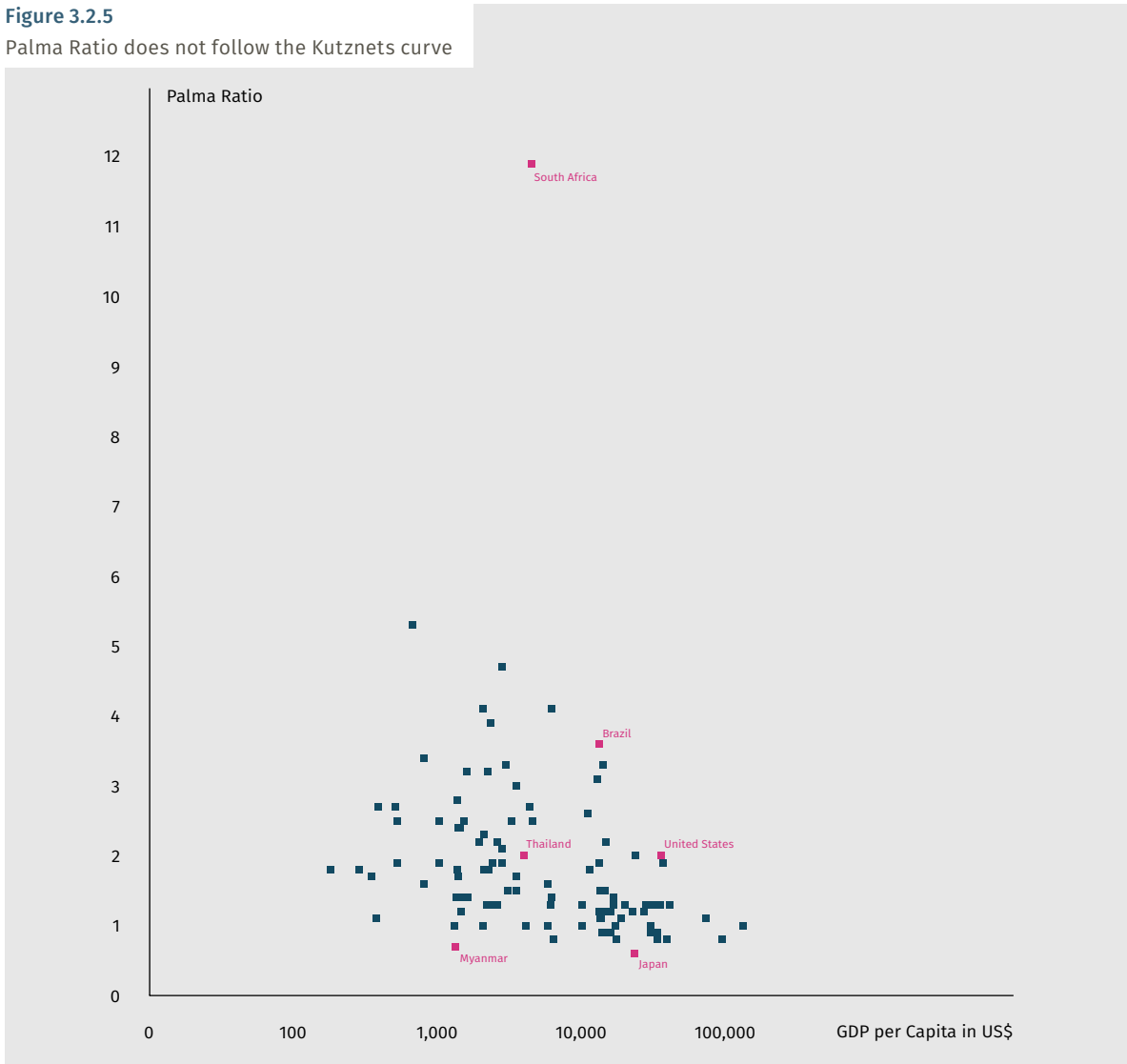
<sup>14</sup> Cf. Climate Equity Reference Project (2015).

<sup>15</sup> Cf. <https://climateequityreference.org/>

**Figure 3.2.4**  
The Kuznets curve



**Figure 3.2.5**  
Palma Ratio does not follow the Kuznets curve





The Palma ratio – the income of the bottom 40 percent of the population in relation to the top 10 percent – is an intuitive and simple indicator. As the K curve predicts, the top positions are shared by Japan and Myanmar, one of the richest and one of the poorest countries in the world. But positions at the bottom of the table, where inequalities are extreme, are also shared by countries usually classified in very different development categories like Mexico, an OECD member, Brazil and South Africa, emerging economies, and Haiti, one of the least developed countries. China and Denmark both have a Palma ratio of 1, while the United States and Thailand have the same ratio of 2 and Chile, often considered as the most advanced economy in South America, and Paraguay, one of the poorest countries of the continent both have ratios of about 3.<sup>16</sup>

The K curve is nowhere to be found in Figure 3.2.5, which plots the Palma ratio against GDP per capita.

Income inequalities, or at least those qualified as “extreme” are now identified as an obstacle to economic recovery even by the IMF, and in SDG 10 of the 2030 Agenda governments committed to “reduce inequality within and among countries.” Yet, it is regrettable that even when well-established income inequality indicators (such as the Palma ratio and the Gini coefficient) exist, have a solid academic tradition and are regularly published by the World Bank and the United Nations University, they are not yet included among the list of official indicators for the SDGs.

### 6. Global Militarisation Index

The Bonn International Center for Conversion compiles an annual Global Militarisation Index (GMI) that estimates the relative weight and importance of a country’s military apparatus in relation to its society as a whole.<sup>17</sup> The 2015 GMI covers 152 states and bases its rankings on:

- a) the comparison of each country’s military expenditures with its GDP and its health expenditure (as share of GDP);

- b) the contrast between the total number of (para) military forces and the number of physicians in the overall population; and
- c) the ratio of the number of heavy weapons systems available and the number of people in the overall population.

This index does not compare the absolute weight of military forces (or their global “footprints”) and therefore the United States and China are absent from the top ten, despite being global leaders in military spending. BICC explains that “this is because when their military expenditures are measured as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP), and their military headcount and heavy weapon system numbers are measured per 1,000 inhabitants, the situation looks rather different.”<sup>18</sup>

Among the ten countries with the highest level of militarization—namely Israel, Singapore, Armenia, Jordan, South Korea, Russia, Cyprus, Azerbaijan, Kuwait and Greece—three are in the Middle East, two in Asia and five in Europe.

Examining the relationships between militarization and the Human Development Index, the authors “find that a high GMI ranking is often accompanied by a high HDI value (Israel, Singapore)” but there also examples where a high GMI is combined with a low HDI, such as Chad, or Mauritania. “Here, disproportionately high spending on the armed forces may be taking critical resources away from development.”

The Institute for Economics and Peace publishes a yearly Global Peace Index (GPI)<sup>19</sup> that ranks 163 countries based on 23 qualitative and quantitative indicators on three broad themes: the level of safety and security in society, the extent of domestic or international conflict and the degree of militarization. Most quantitative indicators are from reliable recognized international sources but the qualitative indicators rely on the Economist Intelligence Unit

<sup>16</sup> Cf. <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/IHDI>.

<sup>17</sup> Cf. [www.bicc.de/uploads/tx\\_bicctools/GMI\\_2015\\_EN\\_2015.pdf](http://www.bicc.de/uploads/tx_bicctools/GMI_2015_EN_2015.pdf).

<sup>18</sup> Cf. [www.bicc.de/publications/publicationpage/publication/global-militarisation-index-2015-627/](http://www.bicc.de/publications/publicationpage/publication/global-militarisation-index-2015-627/).

<sup>19</sup> Cf. [www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/global-peace-index](http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/global-peace-index).

**Table 3.2.1**

The Top 10 in the Global Militarization Index

Country	Military Expenditure Index Score	Military Personal Index Score	Heavy Weapons Index Score	GMI Score	Rank
Israel	5.86	5.98	3.5	890.23	1
Singapore	5.67	6.17	3.21	868.4	2
Armenia	5.84	5.88	2.9	835.79	3
Jordan	5.6	5.45	3.19	807.98	4
Korea, Republic of	5.41	5.86	2.88	801.26	5
Russia	5.79	5.06	3.22	794.53	6
Cyprus	5.25	5.58	3.23	794.17	7
Azerbaijan	5.85	5.29	2.82	786.44	8
Kuwait	5.76	4.91	3.1	772.38	9
Greece	5.24	5.32	3.2	771.66	10

Source: [http://gmi.bicc.de/index.php?page=ranking-table?year=2014&sort=rank\\_asc](http://gmi.bicc.de/index.php?page=ranking-table?year=2014&sort=rank_asc)**Table 3.2.2**

Intentional homicides per 100,000 persons and Palma ratio (select countries)

Country	Yearly average (2009–2013)	Palma ratio
Japan	0	0,6
Austria	1	0,9
Tajikistan	2	1,0
India	3	1,2
Turkey	4	1,8
United States	5	2,0
Lithuania	7	1,2
Mongolia	8	1,3
Venezuela, RB	49	1,5
Jamaica	47	2,5
Bolivia	10	4,1
Honduras	84	4,7
Haiti	8	5,3
South Africa	31	11,9

Source: For homicide rate: World Bank cf. <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators>.Palma ratio calculated by the author (ratio between income of the top 10% to the bottom 40%) based on data from the World Income inequality database (UNU-WIDER), available at [www.wider.unu.edu/data](http://www.wider.unu.edu/data).

(a sister company to *The Economist*), whose reports include the Quality of Life Index (renamed the Where to be Born Index) among others, whose methodology to assess such things as political instability and obtain a number is not transparent.

The UN indicator framework currently incorporates as one of the indicators for Goal 16 the number of homicides per 100,000 inhabitants. These figures<sup>20</sup> exclude deaths as a result of battles or confrontation between organized armed groups, which are computed separately. The resulting table does not show a correlation with militarization or with the Human Development Index, as there are poor and rich countries among both the highest and lowest ends of the table, but there is a high correlation with inequalities.

### 7. Financial Secrecy Index

The Financial Secrecy Index<sup>21</sup> computed by the Tax Justice Network (TJN) ranks jurisdictions according to their internal transparency and the scale of their

offshore financial activities. It is a tool for monitoring and understanding global financial secrecy, tax havens or secrecy jurisdictions, and illicit financial flows or capital flight.

An estimated US\$ 21 to US\$ 32 trillion of private financial wealth is located, untaxed or lightly taxed, in “secrecy jurisdictions” around the world. Secrecy jurisdictions – a term used as an alternative to the more widely used term tax havens – attract illicit and illegitimate or abusive financial flows.

Illicit cross-border financial flows have been estimated at US\$ 1-1.6 trillion per year: dwarfing the US\$ 135 billion or so in global foreign aid. Since the 1970s African countries alone have lost over US\$ 1 trillion in illicit financial outflows, while combined external debts are less than US\$ 200 billion. So the African region is a major net creditor to the world – but its assets are in the hands of a wealthy elite, protected by offshore secrecy; while its debts are shouldered by broad sectors of the population in African countries.

European countries like Greece, Italy and Portugal have also been severely affected by decades of tax evasion and state looting via offshore secrecy.

20 Cf. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/VC.IHR.PSRC.P5>.

21 Cf. <http://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/>.

**Table 3.2.3**

Financial Secrecy Index 2015 – Top 10

Rank	Secrecy Jurisdiction	FSI – Value <sup>3</sup>	Secrecy Score <sup>4</sup>	Global Scale Weight <sup>5</sup>
1	Switzerland	1,466.1	73	5625
2	Hong Kong	1,259.4	72	3.842
3	USA	1,254.7	60	19.603
4	Singapore	1,147.1	69	4.280
5	Cayman Islands <sup>1</sup>	1,013.1	65	4.857
6	Luxembourg	816.9	55	11.630
7	Lebanon	760.2	79	0.377
8	Germany	701.8	56	6.026
9	Bahrain	471.3	74	0.164
10	United Arab Emirates (Dubai) <sup>2</sup>	440.7	77	0.085

Note: For all jurisdictions covered by the FSI and more detailed explanation, see table 3.2.10 at the end of this chapter.

Source: <http://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/introduction/fsi-2015-results>

According to TJN, “the offshore world corrupts and distorts markets and investments, shaping them in ways that have nothing to do with efficiency. The secrecy world creates a criminogenic hothouse for multiple evils including fraud, tax cheating, escape from financial regulations, embezzlement, insider dealing, bribery, money laundering, and plenty more. It provides multiple ways for insiders to extract wealth at the expense of societies, creating political impunity and undermining the healthy ‘no taxation without representation’ bargain that has underpinned the growth of accountable modern nation states.”<sup>22</sup>

The FSI combines a qualitative measure and a quantitative one. The first looks at a jurisdiction’s laws and regulations, international treaties, and so on, to assess how secretive it is. It gets assigned a secrecy score: the higher the score, the more secretive the jurisdiction. The second measurement attaches a weighting to take account of the jurisdiction’s size and overall importance the global market for offshore financial services.

In identifying the most important providers of international financial secrecy, the Financial Secrecy Index reveals that “the world’s most important providers of financial secrecy are some of the world’s biggest and wealthiest countries. Rich OECD member countries and their satellites are the main recipients of or conduits for these illicit flows”.

### 8. “Social intensity of carbon”

“Carbon intensity” – defined as total emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> in relation to GDP – is a key environmental indicator for the EPI and other assessments of environmental performance. China, which recently surpassed the USA as the world’s largest emitter, claims in its climate action annual report released in November 2014, that its carbon intensity decreased 4.3 percent between 2012 and 2013 and dropped 28.6 percent from the 2005 level.

If economic output was stable, increased carbon intensity would mean reduced emissions. If an international agreement establishes carbon quotas, more intensity would allow for economic growth within the same emission total. But the world still has not allocated its “carbon budget,” that is, the emissions possible – or the reductions needed – to ensure that global warming does not surpasses two degrees Celsius (or, better, 1.5 C).

What causes climate change are absolute emissions, irrespective of their origin and it is therefore not very relevant to know that Benin is more carbon intensive than Russia, according to the Shift Project data portal.<sup>23</sup> The ethical highground of low intensity (high efficiency) is not obvious, as it would also require more information about who benefits from the resulting income growth, how it is distributed and what is its composition.

On the other hand, the “social intensity” of carbon emissions could provide a valuable indicator to assess sustainable development.

Figure 3.2.6 plots infant mortality on the vertical axis and per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuels on the horizontal axis. El Salvador and Pakistan both emit roughly one tonne of carbon per capita a year, but the under five mortality rate of the latter is 85 per thousand and that of the former is 15 per thousand. Cuba’s infant mortality rate is lower than that of the United States with only one fifth of its per capita emissions.

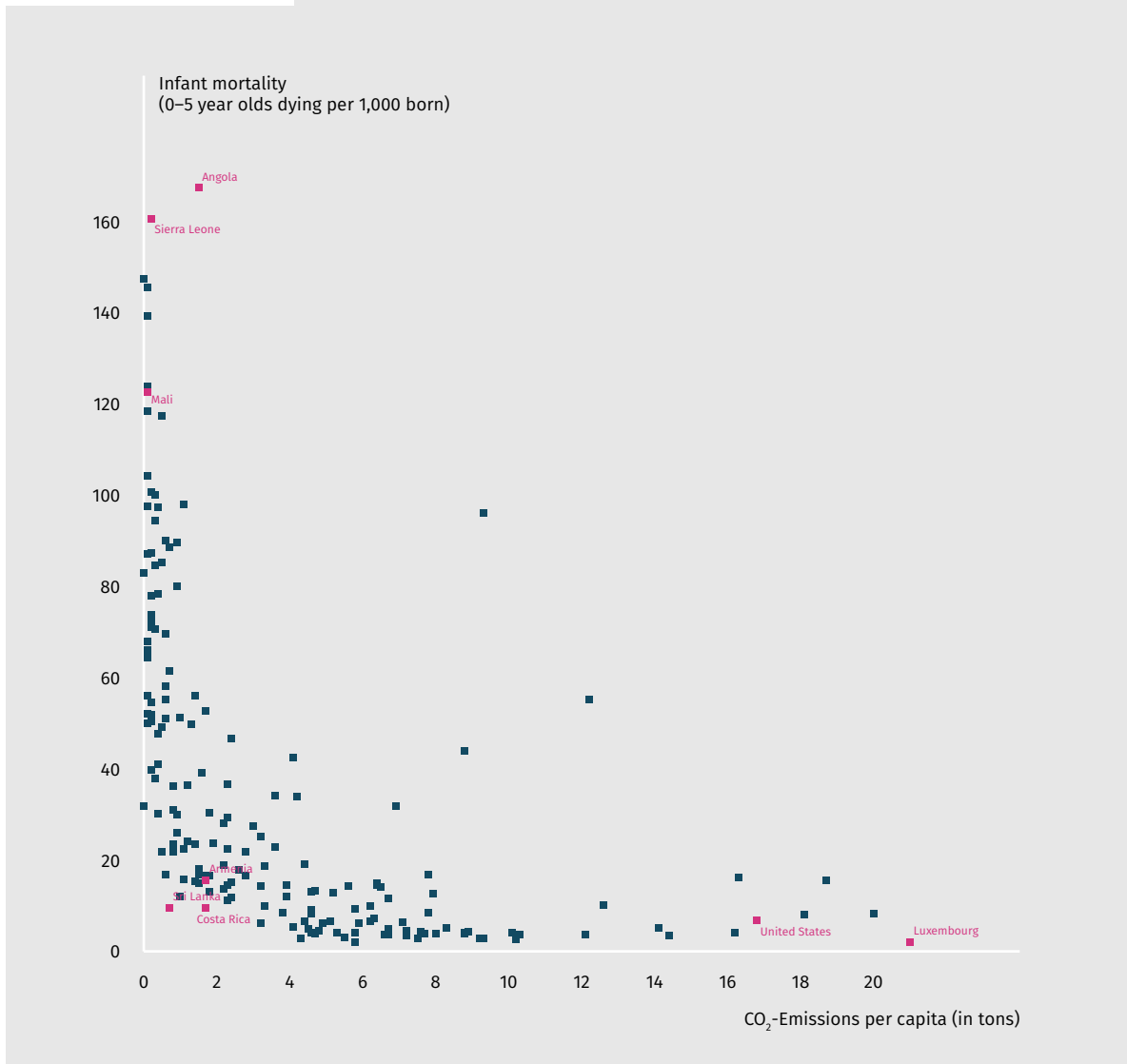
If high infant mortality and high carbon emissions per capita are regarded as equally undesirable, we can compute the distance to zero in the graph with a simple formula<sup>24</sup> that will provide the ranking in Table 3.2.11 below.

<sup>23</sup> Cf. <http://www.tsp-data-portal.org/TOP-20-Carbon-Intensity#tspQvChart>.

<sup>24</sup> Distance to zero will be the root square of the sum of the squares of the x and y axis after converting their values into “distance” for example by attributing a value of 100 to the more distant point in each axis.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

**Figure 3.2.6**  
“Social intensity of carbon”



Source: For infant mortality, see United Nations Statistics Division, Millennium Development Goals Database (<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>); for for CO2 emissions: World Bank, World Development Indicators (<http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators>).

At the top of the table, Sri Lanka comes first with the same infant mortality rate as the United States, but less than a tonne of carbon emissions per capita a year. Costa Rica, with the same mortality rate emits a bit more and comes third while Luxembourg and Angola share similar positions at the bottom of the table,

the latter for its unusual high infant mortality rate and the former, with one of the lowest infant mortality rates in the world has an unusually high level of carbon emissions per capita. (Small oil producing countries like Qatar and Kuwait are excluded from the table because of data comparability issues.)

This table does not correlate with HDI or per capita income and its inclusion in the dashboard can therefore help throw new light on the debate around what “universality” in the 2030 Agenda means and why no country can claim to be sustainably developed.

### What needs to be done

The proposed eight figures in the dashboard cover environmental, social and economic topics, in line with the three dimensions of sustainable development. But more work needs to be done on such issues as environmental footprints and extraterritorial impacts of national policies, from damaging subsidies (in agriculture, fisheries or fossil fuels) to the “races to the bottom” in taxation, deregulation of big corporations or competitive devaluations, all of which create net global damage in pursuit of small short term national advantages.

Future editions of the Spotlight Report will throw more light on these issues.

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**Table 3.2.4**

Basic Capabilities Index, GDP per capita and Human Development Index

	Basic Capabilities Index 2011	GDP per capita (current US\$) 2014	Human Development Index (HDI) 2014
Albania	96	4,564	0.733
Algeria	92	5,484	0.736
Angola	67	5,901	0.532
Argentina	98	12,510	0.836
Armenia	96	3,874	0.733
Australia	99	61,980	0.935
Austria	99	51,122	0.885
Azerbaijan	93	7,886	0.751
Bahamas, The	97	22,217	0.790
Bahrain	97	24,855	0.824
Bangladesh	70	1,087	0.570
Belarus	98	8,040	0.798
Belgium	98	47,328	0.890
Belize	96	4,831	0.715
Benin	76	903	0.480
Bhutan	81	2,561	0.605
Bolivia	86	3,124	0.662
Bosnia-Herzegovina	96	4,852	0.733
Botswana	90	7,123	0.698
Brazil	95	11,727	0.755
Brunei Darussalam	98	40,980	0.856
Bulgaria	98	7,851	0.782
Burkina Faso	62	713	0.402
Burundi	66	286	0.400
Cambodia	73	1,095	0.646
Cameroon	73	1,407	0.555
Canada	99	50,231	0.512
Cape Verde	89	3,641	0.913
Central African Rep.	62	359	0.350
Chad	48	1,025	0.392
Chile	98	14,528	0.832
China	97	7,590	0.727
Colombia	94	7,904	0.720
Comoros	78	810	0.503
Congo, Dem. Rep.	64	442	0.591
Congo, Rep.	75	3,147	0.433
Costa Rica	97	10,415	0.766
Cote d'Ivoire	68	1,546	0.462
Croatia	98	13,475	0.818
Cuba	99	6,790	0.769
Cyprus	99	27,194	0.850
Czech Republic	98	19,502	0.870

	Basic Capabilities Index 2011	GDP per capita (current US\$) 2014	Human Development Index (HDI) 2014
Denmark	99	60,718	0.923
Djibouti	75	1,814	0.470
Dominica	96	7,244	0.724
Dominican Republic	90	6,164	0.715
Ecuador	90	6,346	0.732
Egypt, Arab Rep.	90	3,366	0.690
El Salvador	91	4,120	0.666
Equatorial Guinea	66	18,918	0.587
Estonia	99	20,148	0.861
Ethiopia	58	574	0.442
Finland	99	49,843	0.883
France	99	42,726	0.888
Gabon	86	10,772	0.684
Gambia, The	70	441	0.441
Georgia	97	4,435	0.754
Germany	99	47,774	0.916
Ghana	77	1,442	0.579
Greece	99	21,673	0.865
Guatemala	80	3,673	0.627
Guinea	64	540	0.411
GuineaBissau	56	568	0.420
Guyana	92	4,054	0.636
Haiti	67	824	0.483
Honduras	86	2,435	0.606
Hungary	98	14,027	0.828
Iceland	99	52,037	0.899
India	76	1,582	0.609
Indonesia	88	3,492	0.684
Iran, Islamic Rep.	94	5,443	0.766
Iraq	87	6,420	0.654
Ireland	99	54,339	0.916
Israel	99	37,206	0.894
Italy	99	35,223	0.873
Jamaica	92	5,106	0.719
Japan	99+	36,194	0.891
Jordan	96	5,423	0.748
Kazakhstan	96	12,602	0.788
Kenya	77	1,358	0.548
Kiribati	84	1,510	0.590
Korea, Rep.	99	27,970	0.898
Kuwait	97	43,594	0.816
Kyrgyz Republic	94	1,269	0.655



## 3.2 Towards a 2030 Agenda Dashboard

	Basic Capabilities Index 2011	GDP per capita (current US\$) 2014	Human Development Index (HDI) 2014
Lao PDR	71	1,793	0.575
Latvia	99	15,692	0.819
Lebanon	96	10,058	0.769
Lesotho	77	1,034	0.497
Liberia	68	458	0.430
Libya	97	6,573	0.724
Lithuania	98	16,490	0.839
Luxembourg	98	116,613	0.892
Madagascar	75	449	0.510
Malawi	72	255	0.445
Malaysia	98	11,307	0.779
Maldives	97	7,635	0.706
Mali	61	705	0.419
Malta	97	22,776	0.839
Mauritania	69	1,275	0.506
Mauritius	96	10,017	0.777
Mexico	96	10,326	0.756
Moldova	96	2,239	0.693
Mongolia	96	4,129	0.727
Montenegro	98	7,378	0.802
Morocco	82	3,190	0.628
Mozambique	68	586	0.416
Myanmar	75	1,204	0.536
Namibia	89	5,408	0.628
Nepal	68	702	0.548
Netherlands	99	52,139	0.922
New Zealand	99	44,342	0.913
Nicaragua	84	1,963	0.631
Niger	57	427	0.348
Nigeria	64	3,203	0.514
Norway	99	97,300	0.944
Oman	95	19,310	0.793
Pakistan	68	1,317	0.538
Panama	94	11,949	0.780
Papua New Guinea	77	2,268	0.505
Paraguay	94	4,713	0.679
Peru	92	6,541	0.734
Philippines	86	2,873	0.668
Poland	98	14,337	0.843
Portugal	99	22,124	0.830
Qatar	97	96,732	0.850

	Basic Capabilities Index 2011	GDP per capita (current US\$) 2014	Human Development Index (HDI) 2014
Romania	97	10,000	0.793
Russian Federation	98	12,736	0.798
Rwanda	71	696	0.483
Saudi Arabia	95	24,406	0.837
Senegal	70	1,067	0.466
Serbia	98	6,153	0.771
Sierra Leone	58	766	0.413
Singapore	99	56,284	0.912
Slovak Republic	98	18,501	0.844
Slovenia	99	24,002	0.880
South Africa	89	6,484	0.666
Spain	99	29,722	0.876
Sri Lanka	96	3,795	0.757
Sudan	69	1,876	0.479
Suriname	91	9,680	0.714
Swaziland	83	3,477	0.531
Sweden	99	58,899	0.907
Switzerland	99	85,617	0.930
Tajikistan	92	1,114	0.624
Tanzania	76	955	0.521
Thailand	96	5,977	0.726
Togo	77	635	0.484
Trinidad and Tobago	95	21,324	0.772
Tunisia	94	4,421	0.721
Turkey	94	10,515	0.761
Turkmenistan	94	9,032	0.688
Uganda	69	715	0.483
Ukraine	97	3,082	0.747
United Arab Emirates	97	43,963	0.835
United Kingdom	99	46,297	0.907
United States	99	54,629	0.915
Uruguay	98	16,807	0.793
Uzbekistan	95	2,037	0.675
Venezuela, RB	95	12,772	0.762
Vietnam	93	2,052	0.666
Yemen, Rep.	72	1,408	0.498
Zambia	70	1,722	0.586
Zimbabwe	82	931	0.509

Sources: Social Watch for BCI (<http://www.socialwatch.org/node/13749>); World Bank for GDP per capita (<http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators>) per capita; UNDP for HDI (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/2015-report>).

**Table 3.2.5**

The Gender Equity Index – Richer doesn't make women more equal, economic and political empowerment does

Country (alphabetical)	GEI 2012	Country (alphabetical)	GEI 2012
Afghanistan	0.15	Czech Republic	0.73
Albania	0.55	Denmark	0.84
Algeria	0.49	Djibouti	0.46
Angola	0.64	Dominican Republic	0.72
Argentina	0.74	Ecuador	0.71
Armenia	0.70	Egypt	0.45
Australia	0.80	El Salvador	0.62
Austria	0.74	Equatorial Guinea	0.42
Azerbaijan	0.64	Eritrea	0.44
Bahrain	0.54	Estonia	0.77
Bangladesh	0.55	Ethiopia	0.44
Belarus	0.64	Finland	0.88
Belgium	0.79	France	0.77
Belize	0.69	Gabon	0.61
Benin	0.41	Gambia	0.59
Bhutan	0.41	Georgia	0.67
Bolivia	0.66	Germany	0.80
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.58	Ghana	0.62
Botswana	0.73	Greece	0.72
Brazil	0.72	Guatemala	0.49
Brunei Darussalam	0.72	Guinea-Bissau	0.43
Bulgaria	0.76	Guyana	0.64
Burkina Faso	0.48	Haiti	0.48
Burundi	0.69	Honduras	0.63
Cambodia	0.55	Hungary	0.73
Cameroon	0.41	Iceland	0.87
Canada	0.80	India	0.37
Cape Verde	0.72	Indonesia	0.62
Chad	0.25	Iran	0.51
Chile	0.72	Ireland	0.74
China	0.64	Israel	0.75
Colombia	0.64	Italy	0.70
Comoros	0.48	Jamaica	0.63
Congo, DR	0.36	Japan	0.57
Congo, Rep.	0.29	Jordan	0.49
Costa Rica	0.74	Kazakhstan	0.75
Côte d'Ivoire	0.32	Kenya	0.58
Croatia	0.74	Korea, Rep.	0.59
Cuba	0.68	Kuwait	0.62
Cyprus	0.68	Kyrgyzstan	0.73

Country (alphabetical)	GEI 2012
Lao, PDR	0.56
Latvia	0.77
Lebanon	0.55
Lesotho	0.72
Liberia	0.56
Lithuania	0.77
Luxembourg	0.68
Madagascar	0.70
Malawi	0.59
Malaysia	0.56
Maldives	0.63
Mali	0.32
Malta	0.63
Mauritania	0.53
Mauritius	0.67
Mexico	0.64
Moldova	0.77
Mongolia	0.81
Morocco	0.40
Mozambique	0.58
Namibia	0.77
Netherlands	0.79
New Zealand	0.82
Nicaragua	0.74
Niger	0.26
Norway	0.89
Oman	0.45
Pakistan	0.29
Panama	0.76
Papua New Guinea	0.60
Paraguay	0.73
Peru	0.69
Philippines	0.76
Poland	0.76
Portugal	0.77
Qatar	0.60
Romania	0.72
Russian Federation	0.75
Rwanda	0.77
Nepal	0.47

Country (alphabetical)	GEI 2012
Saudi Arabia	0.37
Senegal	0.50
Serbia	0.75
Sierra Leone	0.44
Singapore	0.69
Slovakia	0.73
Slovenia	0.75
South Africa	0.79
Spain	0.81
Sri Lanka	0.62
Sudan	0.40
Swaziland	0.65
Sweden	0.87
Switzerland	0.79
Tajikistan	0.51
Tanzania	0.60
Thailand	0.71
Togo	0.40
Trinidad and Tobago	0.78
Turkey	0.45
Turkmenistan	0.62
Uganda	0.63
Ukraine	0.69
United Arab Emirates	0.63
United Kingdom	0.76
United States of America	0.72
Uruguay	0.74
Uzbekistan	0.57
Venezuela	0.64
Viet Nam	0.70
Yemen	0.24
Zambia	0.49
Zimbabwe	0.55

## 3.2 Towards a 2030 Agenda Dashboard

Ranking	GEI 2012
Norway	0.89
Finland	0.88
Iceland	0.87
Sweden	0.87
Denmark	0.84
New Zealand	0.82
Spain	0.81
Mongolia	0.81
Canada	0.80
Germany	0.80
Australia	0.80
South Africa	0.79
Belgium	0.79
Netherlands	0.79
Switzerland	0.79
Trinidad and Tobago	0.78
Portugal	0.77
Latvia	0.77
Estonia	0.77
France	0.77
Moldova	0.77
Rwanda	0.77
Lithuania	0.77
Namibia	0.77
United Kingdom	0.76
Philippines	0.76
Panama	0.76
Poland	0.76
Bulgaria	0.76
Slovenia	0.75
Russian Federation	0.75
Israel	0.75
Kazakhstan	0.75
Serbia	0.75
Uruguay	0.74
Ireland	0.74
Croatia	0.74
Costa Rica	0.74
Austria	0.74
Nicaragua	0.74

Ranking	GEI 2012
Argentina	0.74
Hungary	0.73
Czech Republic	0.73
Kyrgyzstan	0.73
Botswana	0.73
Slovakia	0.73
Paraguay	0.73
Lesotho	0.72
Romania	0.72
United States of America	0.72
Brazil	0.72
Greece	0.72
Chile	0.72
Cape Verde	0.72
Brunei Darussalam	0.72
Dominican Republic	0.72
Thailand	0.71
Ecuador	0.71
Viet Nam	0.70
Madagascar	0.70
Armenia	0.70
Italy	0.70
Peru	0.69
Ukraine	0.69
Belize	0.69
Burundi	0.69
Singapore	0.69
Luxembourg	0.68
Cuba	0.68
Cyprus	0.68
Georgia	0.67
Mauritius	0.67
Bolivia	0.66
Swaziland	0.65
Guyana	0.64
Azerbaijan	0.64
Venezuela	0.64
Belarus	0.64
Angola	0.64
Mexico	0.64

Ranking	GEI 2012
China	0.64
Colombia	0.64
United Arab Emirates	0.63
Honduras	0.63
Uganda	0.63
Malta	0.63
Jamaica	0.63
Maldives	0.63
El Salvador	0.62
Sri Lanka	0.62
Indonesia	0.62
Turkmenistan	0.62
Kuwait	0.62
Ghana	0.62
Gabon	0.61
Qatar	0.60
Tanzania	0.60
Papua New Guinea	0.60
Malawi	0.59
Korea, Rep.	0.59
Gambia	0.59
Mozambique	0.58
Kenya	0.58
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.58
Uzbekistan	0.57
Japan	0.57
Malaysia	0.56
Liberia	0.56
Lao, PDR	0.56
Zimbabwe	0.55
Lebanon	0.55
Cambodia	0.55
Bangladesh	0.55
Albania	0.55
Bahrain	0.54
Mauritania	0.53
Tajikistan	0.51
Iran	0.51
Senegal	0.50
Guatemala	0.49

Ranking	GEI 2012
Jordan	0.49
Algeria	0.49
Zambia	0.49
Comoros	0.48
Haiti	0.48
Burkina Faso	0.48
Nepal	0.47
Djibouti	0.46
Turkey	0.45
Oman	0.45
Egypt	0.45
Ethiopia	0.44
Eritrea	0.44
Sierra Leone	0.44
Guinea-Bissau	0.43
Equatorial Guinea	0.42
Cameroon	0.41
Benin	0.41
Bhutan	0.41
Togo	0.40
Sudan	0.40
Morocco	0.40
Saudi Arabia	0.37
India	0.37
Congo, DR	0.36
Mali	0.32
Côte d'Ivoire	0.32
Pakistan	0.29
Congo, Rep.	0.29
Niger	0.26
Chad	0.25
Yemen	0.24
Afghanistan	0.15

Source: Social Watch (<http://www.socialwatch.org/node/14365>).

**Table 3.2.6**

The Social Protection Floor Index

Country ranking based minimum income criterion of \$ 1.90 a day in 2011 PPP, 2012

**Gap** is the theoretical amount of money that a country would have to allocate in order to meet four basic social security guarantees (in per cent of GDP).

Ranking	Country	Gap (as % of GDP)	Ranking	Country	Gap (as % of GDP)
1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0	37	Chile	0.8
	Costa Rica			Latvia	
	Croatia			Nicaragua	
	Czech Republic			St. Lucia	
	Estonia		41	Bolivia	1.0
	Hungary			Jamaica	
	Jordan			Peru	
	Lithuania			Russian Federation	
	Macedonia, FYR		45	Mexico	1.2
	Maldives		46	Belize	1.3
	Moldova			Botswana	
	Montenegro		48	Cabo Verde	1.4
	Poland			China	
	Romania		50	Albania	1.5
	Serbia			Ecuador	
	Slovak Republic			Trinidad and Tobago	
	Slovenia		53	Dominican Republic	1.6
	Uruguay			Iran, Islamic Rep.	
19	Brazil	0.1	55	Bhutan	1.7
	Panama			Fiji	
	Seychelles			Suriname	
22	Bulgaria	0.2	58	Vietnam	1.8
	Colombia		59	Kazakhstan	1.9
	El Salvador			Ghana	
	Tunisia		61	Vanuatu	2.0
	Turkey			Mauritius	
	Ukraine			Honduras	
28	Kyrgyz Republic	0.3	64	Malaysia	2.1
	Paraguay			Morocco	
	South Africa		66	Congo, Rep.	2.3
31	Belarus	0.4		Djibouti	
	Mongolia			Kiribati	
33	Guyana	0.5		Uzbekistan	
34	Namibia	0.7	70	Gabon	2.4
	Thailand		71	Armenia	2.5
	Tonga			Guatemala	

Ranking	Country	Gap (as % of GDP)
73	Swaziland	2.6
74	Tajikistan	2.7
75	Venezuela	3.0
76	Angola	3.1
	Azerbaijan	
	Cambodia	
	Mauritania	
	Sri Lanka	
	Turkmenistan	
83	Georgia	3.2
	Indonesia	
85	Philippines	3.3
86	Pakistan	3.4
87	India	3.7
	Sudan	
	Sao Tome and Principe	
90	Comoros	3.8
91	Solomon Islands	4.4
92	Cameroon	4.6
93	Kenya	4.7
94	Cote d'Ivoire	4.8
95	Lao PDR	4.9
96	Timor-Leste	5.0
97	Bangladesh	5.4
	Micronesia, Fed. Sts	
99	Papua New Guinea	5.8
	Uganda	
101	Nigeria	5.9
102	Senegal	6.2
103	Tanzania	6.3
104	Zambia	7.6
105	Ethiopia	8.0
106	Chad	8.1
	Burkina Faso	
108	Guinea	8.5
109	Benin	8.9

Ranking	Country	Gap (as % of GDP)
110	Sierra Leone	9.2
111	Gambia, The	9.3
112	Lesotho	9.4
113	Mali	9.8
114	Rwanda	10.3
115	Niger	12.1
116	Togo	13.5
117	Liberia	15.8
118	Haiti	16.1
119	Guinea-Bissau	17.0
120	Mozambique	20.2
121	Madagascar	23.2
122	Central African Rep.	24.0
123	Malawi	31.0
124	Burundi	32.9
125	Congo, Dem. Rep.	44.9

Note: The SPFI can be calculated for 125 countries that are included in PovcalNet and for which information on public health expenditure and births attended by skilled personnel is available. In addition to high-income countries, the following countries are not included due to the non-availability of data: Afghanistan, Algeria, American Samoa, Cuba, Dominica, Egypt (Arab Rep.), Eritrea, Grenada, Iraq, Kosovo, Korea (Dem. Rep.), Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Palau, San Marino, Somalia, South Sudan, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Syrian Arab Republic, Tuvalu, West Bank and Gaza, Yemen (Rep.), Zimbabwe.

Source: Bierbaum, Mira, Annalena Oppel, Sander Tromp and Michael Cichon (2016): "A Social Protection Floor Index: Monitoring National Social Protection Policy Implementation," Discussion Paper of the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance / UNU-MERIT, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung | Global Policy and Development. Berlin. Available at: <http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/iez/12490.pdf>.



**Table 3.2.7**

The equitable share of the climate bill

Country	For every million dollars of climate costs, the country should pay (in US dollars)	Country	For every million dollars of climate costs, the country should pay (in US dollars)
United States	297,222.91	Indonesia	3,406.05
China	73,084.80	India	3,358.75
Japan	71,596.28	Israel	3,333.63
Germany	57,390.76	Kazakhstan	3,213.68
Russia	45,538.73	Thailand	3,193.01
United Kingdom	38,068.43	Singapore	3,174.42
Brazil	36,790.31	Finland	3,113.74
France	34,276.08	Ireland	3,108.60
Canada	32,060.55	Qatar	2,833.61
Italy	25,005.88	Chile	2,680.00
Australia	22,928.68	Peru	2,599.03
Korea, Rep.	16,463.76	New Zealand	2,597.24
Spain	16,186.67	Portugal	2,451.29
Mexico	15,618.32	Romania	1,997.91
Netherlands	11,761.50	Iraq	1,994.81
Saudi Arabia	11,307.89	Hungary	1,974.82
Poland	8,675.54	Ecuador	1,650.27
Turkey	8,415.82	Slovakia	1,470.46
South Africa	7,713.57	Libya	1,387.71
Belgium	7,512.46	Oman	1,335.17
Venezuela	6,805.65	Algeria	1,300.93
Switzerland	6,504.41	Bolivia	1,267.96
Argentina	6,469.80	Philippines	957.48
Iran	6,025.18	Luxembourg	909.93
Czech Republic	5,988.86	Egypt	851.11
Sweden	5,805.94	Croatia	835.06
Taiwan	5,698.39	Belarus	744.11
United Arab Emirates	5,647.89	Paraguay	723.22
Norway	5,142.62	Nigeria	699.50
Malaysia	5,020.42	Bulgaria	694.74
Austria	5,016.80	Panama	673.29
Denmark	4,432.09	Lithuania	667.43
Colombia	4,155.18	Slovenia	665.79
Ukraine	4,057.26	Cuba	659.02
Kuwait	3,861.58	Trinidad and Tobago	633.91
Greece	3,485.09	Zambia	619.55

Country	For every million dollars of climate costs, the country should pay (in US dollars)
Azerbaijan	601.61
Bahrain	600.31
Costa Rica	592.07
Angola	584.18
Dominican Republic	523.64
Zimbabwe	509.21
Brunei	499.19
Lebanon	489.38
Nicaragua	477.19
Estonia	454.03
Guatemala	440.51
Uruguay	428.63
Turkmenistan	419.42
Serbia	382.19
Botswana	361.24
Tunisia	332.75
Syria	306.96
Gabon	293.28
Iceland	289.22
Morocco	284.62
Sri Lanka	280.70
Namibia	278.74
Honduras	275.58
Latvia	249.20
Cyprus	237.42
Equatorial Guinea	233.89
Papua New Guinea	212.22
Cameroon	211.96
Bosnia and Herz.	196.03
Kenya	189.66
Korea, Dem. Rep.	182.32
El Salvador	171.99
Macedonia	170.20
Sudan	162.74
Uzbekistan	158.15
Jamaica	153.05

Country	For every million dollars of climate costs, the country should pay (in US dollars)
Central African Republic	133.63
Bahamas	129.68
Vietnam	123.99
Malta	102.51
Mauritius	96.26
Jordan	91.43
Myanmar	85.41
Georgia	81.23
Afghanistan	72.42
Congo, Republic of the	63.77
Pakistan	62.35
Albania	61.97
Barbados	60.99
Burkina Faso	60.67
Belize	60.27
Monaco	59.49
Liechtenstein	57.41
Mongolia	51.83
Guyana	49.52
Cote d'Ivoire	44.96
Montenegro	42.04
Suriname	41.25
Armenia	40.06
Senegal	39.28
Guinea	33.22
Tanzania	31.16
Mauritania	27.74
Nepal	23.37
Cambodia	22.87
Congo, Dem. Rep	22.85
Swaziland	21.96
San Marino	20.98
Madagascar	20.92
Moldova	19.07
Antigua and Barbuda	16.53
Ghana	15.60

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Country	For every million dollars of climate costs, the country should pay (in US dollars)
Liberia	15.55
Fiji	15.49
Haiti	15.11
Seychelles	15.04
Yemen	14.65
Uganda	14.21
Grenada	13.34
Maldives	12.57
Palestine	12.14
Mali	9.89
Bangladesh	9.58
Laos	7.90
Sierra Leone	7.78
Gambia	7.74
Saint Kitts and Nevis	7.68
Ethiopia	6.63
Saint Lucia	6.32
Lesotho	5.92
Malawi	5.89
Tajikistan	5.82
Kyrgyzstan	5.60
Bhutan	5.21
Mozambique	4.64
Saint Vincent	4.11
Dominica	3.65
Cook Islands	3.48
Djibouti	3.20
Palau	2.56
Niger	2.37
Cape Verde	2.15
Nauru	2.12
Somalia	1.96
Vanuatu	1.90
Rwanda	1.68
Guinea-Bissau	1.63
Benin	1.62

Country	For every million dollars of climate costs, the country should pay (in US dollars)
Timor-Leste	1.24
Tonga	1.24
Solomon Islands	1.07
Samoa	1.03
Chad	0.85
Micronesia, Fed.	0.59
Niue	0.47
Marshall Islands	0.29
Sao Tome and Principe	0.16
Kiribati	0.13
Tuvalu	0.11
Comoros	0.07
Eritrea	0.06
Togo	0.06
Burundi	0.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000,000.00</b>

Note: This table was obtained from the calculator of the Climate Equity Reference Project assuming a mitigation pathway to keep warming under the 2°C Standard (“Greater than 66% chance of staying within 2°C in 2100.”), which is a moderate assumption, considering that the Paris agreement deems 1.5°C as desirable. It calculates historic responsibilities since 1950 (which is moderate, considering that emissions increased dramatically in industrialized countries from 1850 on) and a development threshold of \$ 7,500 per capita GDP. Further, this table weights equally the factors of responsibility and capacity to act. The index results were then translated to sum one million dollars instead of one to make the very small numbers easier to read.

Source: <https://calculator.climateequityreference.org/>

Table 3.2.8

The Palma Ratio

Country	Palma ratio	Year	Country	Palma ratio	Year	Country	Palma ratio	Year
Japan	0.6	2013	New Zealand	1.3	2013	United States	2.0	2010
Myanmar	0.7	2010	United Kingdom	1.3	2011	Thailand	2.0	2011
Norway	0.8	2011	Australia	1.3	2003	Uruguay	2.2	2010
Slovenia	0.8	2011	Azerbaijan	1.3	2001	Philippines	2.2	2009
Iceland	0.8	2011	Spain	1.3	2011	El Salvador	2.2	2010
Belarus	0.8	2003	Greece	1.3	2011	Nigeria	2.3	2003
Sweden	0.8	2011	Ireland	1.3	2010	Cameroon	2.4	2001
Slovak Republic	0.9	2011	Canada	1.3	2007	Cote D'Ivoire	2.4	2008
Czech Republic	0.9	2011	Armenia	1.3	2011	Peru	2.5	2010
Netherlands	0.9	2011	Portugal	1.4	2011	Uganda	2.5	2002
Finland	0.9	2011	Vietnam	1.4	2004	Bangladesh	2.5	2010
Belgium	0.9	2011	Kyrgyzstan	1.4	2003	Dominican Republic	2.5	2010
Austria	0.9	2011	Laos	1.4	2002	Jamaica	2.5	2004
Hungary	0.9	2011	Bulgaria	1.4	2011	Costa Rica	2.6	2010
Luxembourg	1.0	2011	Algeria	1.5	1995	Ecuador	2.7	2010
Mauritius	1.0	2007	Latvia	1.5	2012	Mozambique	2.7	2002
Denmark	1.0	2011	Venezuela	1.5	2010	Nepal	2.7	2004
Malta	1.0	2011	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.5	2007	Kenya	2.8	2006
Ukraine	1.0	2005	Maldives	1.6	2010	Namibia	3.0	2010
Tajikistan	1.0	2004	Benin	1.6	2003	Mexico	3.1	2012
China	1.0	2012	Yemen	1.7	2005	Nicaragua	3.2	2005
Germany	1.0	2011	Iran	1.7	2005	Swaziland	3.2	2001
Cyprus	1.1	2011	Guinea	1.7	2003	Paraguay	3.3	2010
Switzerland	1.1	2011	Jordan	1.7	2003	Chile	3.3	2009
Croatia	1.1	2011	Malawi	1.8	2011	Zambia	3.4	2004
Russian Federation	1.1	2002	Pakistan	1.8	2005	Brazil	3.6	2009
Ethiopia	1.1	2000	Turkey	1.8	2013	Guatemala	3.9	2006
Poland	1.2	2011	Madagascar	1.8	2010	Colombia	4.1	2010
France	1.2	2011	Indonesia	1.8	2005	Bolivia	4.1	2008
Estonia	1.2	2011	Morocco	1.8	1999	Honduras	4.7	2010
Italy	1.2	2011	Burkina Faso	1.9	2009	Haiti	5.3	2001
Panama	1.2	2010	Sri Lanka	1.9	2002	South Africa	11.9	2011
Kazakhstan	1.2	2003	Senegal	1.9	2011			
India	1.2	2012	Singapore	1.9	2012			
Lithuania	1.2	2011	Argentina	1.9	2011			
Mongolia	1.3	2002	Tunisia	1.9	2005			
Romania	1.3	2011	Georgia	1.9	2005			
Egypt	1.3	2004	Israel	2.0	2007			

Source: Computed by the author with data from the World Income inequality database (UNU-WIDER).

**Table 3.2.9**

Index on Militarization

Country	GMI Score	Rank	Country	GMI Score	Rank
Afghanistan	591.75	66	Egypt	705.21	26
Albania	363.7	144	El Salvador	571.8	78
Algeria	742.59	14	Equatorial Guinea	545.66	89
Angola	679.29	31	Estonia	705.98	25
Argentina	497.63	115	Ethiopia	504.28	114
Armenia	835.79	3	Fiji	576.95	76
Australia	591.5	67	Finland	717.7	21
Austria	578.54	72	France	606.08	59
Azerbaijan	786.44	8	Gabon	589.24	69
Bahrain	739.39	15	Gambia	348.42	148
Bangladesh	473.94	122	Georgia	614.63	57
Belarus	760.67	12	Germany	529.35	97
Belgium	535.89	93	Ghana	409.6	136
Belize	431.08	132	Greece	771.66	10
Benin	460.4	127	Guatemala	507.8	109
Bolivia	583.56	71	Guinea	543.12	90
Bosnia and Herzegovina	520.67	102	Guinea-Bissau	616.24	56
Botswana	636.92	49	Guyana	512.01	104
Brazil	577.61	75	Honduras	565.1	81
Brunei	768.53	11	Hungary	593.89	65
Bulgaria	690.36	28	Iceland	179.47	151
Burkina Faso	436.37	131	India	560.32	83
Burundi	583.85	70	Indonesia	543.02	91
Cambodia	643.15	46	Iran	700.21	27
Cameroon	480.83	121	Iraq	663.77	37
Canada	535.11	94	Ireland	492.67	117
Cape Verde	350.24	147	Israel	890.23	1
Chad	647.59	42	Italy	568.04	80
Chile	665.42	35	Jamaica	413.07	134
China	550.07	87	Japan	504.7	113
Colombia	613.34	58	Jordan	807.98	4
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	533.93	95	Kazakhstan	570.14	79
Congo, Republic of	646.6	43	Kenya	465.16	125
Cote D'Ivoire	482.75	119	Korea, Republic of	801.26	5
Croatia	577.62	74	Kuwait	772.38	9
Cyprus	794.17	7	Kyrgyzstan	617.69	55
Czech Republic	507.46	111	Laos	555.95	86
Denmark	642.4	47	Latvia	563.08	82
Dominican Republic	462.75	126	Lebanon	727.71	19
Ecuador	633.93	50	Lesotho	444.53	129

Country	GMI Score	Rank
Liberia	321.61	149
Libya	483.63	118
Lithuania	600.01	63
Luxembourg	496	116
Macedonia	638.12	48
Madagascar	406.18	137
Malawi	378.55	141
Malaysia	625.66	52
Mali	440.45	130
Malta	364.9	143
Mauritania	648.46	41
Mauritius	418.45	133
Mexico	482.46	120
Moldova	556.54	85
Mongolia	737.53	16
Montenegro	633.57	51
Morocco	720.35	20
Mozambique	470.89	123
Myanmar	656.09	39
Namibia	645.01	44
Nepal	549.5	88
Netherlands	521.07	101
New Zealand	519.43	103
Nicaragua	510.26	107
Niger	410.11	135
Nigeria	403.18	138
Norway	657.5	38
Oman	750.92	13
Pakistan	619.06	54
Papua New Guinea	282.6	150
Paraguay	604.78	60
Peru	650.61	40
Philippines	509.9	108
Poland	590.62	68
Portugal	681.54	30
Romania	666.54	34
Russia	794.53	6
Rwanda	527.99	98
Saudi Arabia	734.61	17
Senegal	505.26	112

Country	GMI Score	Rank
Serbia	676.88	32
Seychelles	394.15	139
Sierra Leone	356.96	146
Singapore	868.4	2
Slovakia	530.05	96
Slovenia	604.58	61
South Africa	507.5	110
South Sudan	578.41	73
Spain	539.64	92
Sri Lanka	644.25	45
Swaziland	136.59	152
Sweden	523.47	100
Switzerland	625.23	53
Tajikistan	469.33	124
Tanzania	511.34	106
Thailand	663.97	36
Timor-Leste	365.34	142
Togo	511.52	105
Trinidad and Tobago	357.26	145
Tunisia	574.21	77
Turkey	716.31	23
Uganda	391.65	140
Ukraine	716.45	22
United Arab Emirates	712.76	24
United Kingdom	594.2	64
United States of America	683.16	29
Uruguay	601.13	62
Venezuela	557.61	84
Vietnam	727.77	18
Yemen	670.78	33
Zambia	526.38	99
Zimbabwe	444.59	128

Source: <http://gmi.bicc.de/index.php?page=ranking-table>

## 3.2 Towards a 2030 Agenda Dashboard

**Table 3.2.10**

Financial Secrecy Index – 2015 Results

Rank	Secrecy Jurisdiction	FSI – Value <sup>3</sup>	Secrecy Score <sup>4</sup>	Global Scale Weight <sup>5</sup>
1	Switzerland	1,466.1	73	5.625
2	Hong Kong	1,259.4	72	3.842
3	USA	1,254.7	60	19.603
4	Singapore	1,147.1	69	4.280
5	Cayman Islands <sup>1</sup>	1,013.1	65	4.857
6	Luxembourg	816.9	55	11.630
7	Lebanon	760.2	79	0.377
8	Germany	701.8	56	6.026
9	Bahrain	471.3	74	0.164
10	United Arab Emirates (Dubai) <sup>2</sup>	440.7	77	0.085
11	Macao	420.1	70	0.188
12	Japan	418.3	58	1.062
13	Panama	415.6	72	0.132
14	Marshall Islands	405.5	79	0.053
15	United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>	380.2	41	17.394
16	Jersey	354.0	65	0.216
17	Guernsey	339.3	64	0.231
18	Malaysia (Labuan) <sup>2</sup>	338.7	75	0.050
19	Turkey	320.9	64	0.182
20	China	312.1	54	0.743
21	British Virgin Islands <sup>1</sup>	307.6	60	0.281
22	Barbados	298.3	78	0.024
23	Mauritius <sup>1</sup>	297.0	72	0.049
24	Austria <sup>2</sup>	295.3	54	0.692
25	Bahamas <sup>1</sup>	273.0	79	0.017
26	Brazil	263.6	52	0.678
27	Malta	260.9	50	0.990
28	Uruguay	255.5	71	0.037
29	Canada	251.7	46	1.785
30	Russia	243.2	54	0.397
31	France	241.9	43	3.104
32	Isle of Man <sup>1</sup>	228.5	64	0.068
33	Liberia	218.2	83	0.006
34	Bermuda <sup>1</sup>	217.7	66	0.042
35	Cyprus	213.9	50	0.518
36	Liechtenstein	202.3	76	0.010
37	Ireland	187.4	40	2.313
38	Belgium	181.2	41	1.863

Rank	Secrecy Jurisdiction	FSI – Value <sup>3</sup>	Secrecy Score <sup>4</sup>	Global Scale Weight <sup>5</sup>
39	Guatemala	177.1	76	0.007
40	Israel	173.7	53	0.166
41	Netherlands	168.3	48	0.322
42	Chile	166.6	54	0.120
43	Saudi Arabia	163.8	61	0.037
44	Australia	148.0	43	0.586
45	India	148.0	39	1.487
46	Philippines	146.0	63	0.020
47	Vanuatu	142.8	87	0.001
48	Ghana	139.1	67	0.010
49	Korea	124.2	44	0.302
50	US Virgin Islands	118.2	69	0.004
51	Samoa	117.5	86	0.001
52	Mexico	117.0	45	0.211
53	Norway	110.6	38	0.731
54	New Zealand	109.3	46	0.129
55	Gibraltar <sup>1</sup>	109.3	67	0.005
56	Sweden	100.8	36	1.006
57	Aruba	99.5	68	0.003
58	Italy	98.6	35	1.218
59	Latvia	92.7	45	0.113
60	Belize	92.4	79	0.001
61	South Africa	90.8	42	0.203
62	Botswana	90.5	71	0.002
63	Anguilla <sup>1</sup>	89.3	69	0.002
64	St Vincent & the Grenadines <sup>1</sup>	79.6	78	0.000
65	Antigua & Barbuda <sup>1</sup>	79.5	81	0.000
66	Spain	77.4	33	1.090
67	Costa Rica	74.9	55	0.010
68	Turks & Caicos Islands <sup>1</sup>	72.4	71	0.001
69	St Kitts & Nevis <sup>1</sup>	68.4	78	0.000
70	Curacao	67.8	68	0.001
71	Iceland	67.1	46	0.035
72	Seychelles	60.8	71	0.000
73	Slovakia	60.1	50	0.011
74	Macedonia	59.5	66	0.001
75	Poland	57.2	36	0.172
76	Monaco	53.6	74	0.000



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Rank	Secrecy Jurisdiction	FSI – Value <sup>3</sup>	Secrecy Score <sup>4</sup>	Global Scale Weight <sup>5</sup>
77	Estonia	52.9	44	0.023
78	Portugal (Madeira) <sup>2</sup>	52.5	39	0.063
79	St Lucia <sup>1</sup>	51.6	83	0.000
80	Brunei Darussalam <sup>1</sup>	47.4	83	0.000
81	Czech Republic	44.2	35	0.105
82	Grenada <sup>1</sup>	42.1	76	0.000
83	Denmark	38.2	31	0.219
84	Hungary	37.3	36	0.052
85	Greece	37.2	36	0.046
86	San Marino	33.2	70	0.000
87	Andorra	27.3	77	0.000
88	Slovenia	22.4	34	0.019
89	Dominica <sup>1</sup>	21.3	76	0.000
90	Finland	19.4	31	0.025
91	Cook Islands <sup>1</sup>	17.8	76	0.000
92	Montserrat <sup>1</sup>	10.8	67	0.000

1. The territories marked in Red are Overseas Territories (OTs) and Crown Dependencies (CDs) of the United Kingdom where the Queen is head of state; powers to appoint key government officials rests with the British Crown; laws must be approved in London; and the UK government holds various other powers (see here for more details: [www.financialsecrecyindex.com/PDF/UnitedKingdom.pdf](http://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/PDF/UnitedKingdom.pdf)). Territories marked in light blue are British Commonwealth territories which are not OTs or CDs but whose final court of appeal is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London (see here for more details: [http://www.taxjustice.net/cms/upload/pdf/Privy\\_Council\\_and\\_Secrecy\\_Scores.pdf](http://www.taxjustice.net/cms/upload/pdf/Privy_Council_and_Secrecy_Scores.pdf)). If the Global Scale Weights of just the OTs and CDs were added together (5.70 per cent of global total and 23.10 per cent with the United Kingdom included), and then combined either with their average secrecy score of 65.90 (63.62 with the UK) or their lowest common denominator score of 71.27 (Turks and Caicos Islands), the United Kingdom with its satellite secrecy jurisdictions would be ranked first in the FSI by a large margin with a FSI score of 1580 or 2221, respectively (compared to 1466 for Switzerland). Even a weighted average, which emphasizes the relative transparency of the UK over its secrecy network, would put the combined group in 9th place on the FSI. Note that this list excludes many British Commonwealth realms where the Queen remains their head of state.
2. For these jurisdictions, the secrecy score was calculated for the sub-national jurisdiction alone, but the Global Scale Weight (GSW) for the entire country. This is not ideal: The authors would prefer to use GSW data for sub-national jurisdictions - but this data is simply not available. As a result, these jurisdictions might be ranked higher in the index than is warranted.
3. The FSI is calculated by multiplying the cube of the Secrecy Score with the cube root of the Global Scale Weight. The final result is divided through by one hundred for presentational clarity.
4. The Secrecy Scores are calculated based on 15 indicators. For full explanation of the methodology and data sources, please read the FSI-methodology document, here: <http://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/PDF/FSI-Methodology.pdf>
5. The Global Scale Weight represent a jurisdiction's share in global financial services exports. For full explanation of the methodology and data sources, please read our FSI-methodology document, here: <http://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/PDF/FSI-Methodology.pdf>

Source: <http://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/introduction/fsi-2015-results>

Table 3.2.11

The “Social Intensity of Carbon”

Ranking	Country	Infant mortality (deaths under five years old per thousand born alive – 2013)	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per capita (tons of carbon per capita)	Social efficiency of carbon (distance to 0 in the graph)
1	Sri Lanka	9.6	0.7	7
2	Tonga	12.1	1.0	9
3	Costa Rica	9.6	1.7	10
3	Vanuatu	16.9	0.6	10
4	El Salvador	15.7	1.1	11
4	Albania	14.9	1.5	11
4	Republic of Moldova	15.4	1.4	11
5	Georgia	13.1	1.8	12
5	Armenia	15.6	1.7	12
5	Samoa	18.1	1.3	12
5	Colombia	16.9	1.5	12
6	Uruguay	11.1	2.3	13
6	Belize	16.7	1.7	13
6	Peru	16.7	1.8	13
6	State of Palestine	21.8	0.5	13
6	Brazil	13.7	2.2	13
6	Grenada	11.8	2.4	13
7	Paraguay	21.9	0.8	14
7	Saint Lucia	14.5	2.3	14
7	Honduras	22.2	1.1	14
8	Tunisia	15.2	2.4	15
8	Nicaragua	23.5	0.8	15
8	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	19.0	2.2	15
9	Kyrgyzstan	24.2	1.2	16
9	Cuba	6.2	3.2	16
9	Fiji	23.6	1.4	16
9	Cape Verde	26.0	0.9	16
9	Panama	17.9	2.6	16
10	Jamaica	16.6	2.8	17
10	Maldives	9.9	3.3	17
10	Viet Nam	23.8	1.9	17
10	Mauritius	14.3	3.2	17
10	Ecuador	22.5	2.3	17
11	Solomon Islands	30.1	0.4	18
11	Philippines	29.9	0.9	18
12	Egypt	21.8	2.8	19

## 3.2 Towards a 2030 Agenda Dashboard

Ranking	Country	Infant mortality (deaths under five years old per thousand born alive – 2013)	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per capita (tons of carbon per capita)	Social efficiency of carbon (distance to 0 in the graph)
12	Latvia	8.4	3.8	19
12	Guatemala	31.0	0.8	19
12	Jordan	18.7	3.3	19
13	Dominican Republic	28.1	2.2	20
13	Romania	12.0	3.9	20
13	Montenegro	5.3	4.1	20
13	Morocco	30.4	1.8	20
14	Mexico	14.5	3.9	21
14	Singapore	2.8	4.3	21
14	Indonesia	29.3	2.3	21
15	Algeria	25.2	3.2	22
15	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	6.6	4.4	22
15	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	27.4	3.0	22
15	Lithuania	4.9	4.5	22
15	Suriname	22.8	3.6	22
15	Bhutan	36.2	0.8	22
15	Switzerland	4.2	4.6	22
15	Chile	8.2	4.6	22
15	Lebanon	9.1	4.6	22
15	Portugal	3.8	4.7	22
16	Micronesia, Federated States of	36.4	1.2	23
16	Cambodia	37.9	0.3	23
16	Croatia	4.5	4.8	23
16	Thailand	13.1	4.6	23
16	Hungary	6.1	4.9	23
17	Argentina	13.3	4.7	24
17	Nepal	39.7	0.2	24
17	Turkey	19.2	4.4	24
17	Guyana	36.6	2.3	24
18	Bolivia	39.1	1.6	25
18	Bangladesh	41.1	0.4	25
18	Serbia	6.6	5.1	25
19	France	4.2	5.3	26
19	Bahamas	12.9	5.2	26
19	Sweden	3.0	5.5	26
20	Azerbaijan	34.2	3.6	27

Ranking	Country	Infant mortality (deaths under five years old per thousand born alive – 2013)	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per capita (tons of carbon per capita)	Social efficiency of carbon (distance to 0 in the graph)
21	Barbados	14.4	5.6	28
21	Spain	4.2	5.8	28
21	Iceland	2.1	5.8	28
21	Antigua and Barbuda	9.3	5.8	28
21	Malta	6.1	5.9	28
22	Iraq	34.0	4.2	29
22	Tajikistan	47.7	0.4	29
22	Congo	49.1	0.5	29
23	Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.6	6.2	30
23	Eritrea	49.9	0.1	30
23	Botswana	46.6	2.4	30
23	Myanmar	50.5	0.2	30
23	Namibia	49.8	1.3	30
23	Ukraine	10.0	6.2	30
23	Slovakia	7.2	6.3	30
24	Sao Tome and Principe	51.0	0.6	31
24	United Republic of Tanzania	51.8	0.2	31
24	Yemen	51.3	1.0	31
24	Rwanda	52.0	0.1	31
24	Italy	3.6	6.6	31
25	Libya	14.5	6.4	32
25	Venezuela	14.9	6.4	32
25	Uzbekistan	42.5	4.1	32
25	Belarus	4.9	6.7	32
25	Seychelles	14.2	6.5	32
25	Cyprus	3.6	6.7	32
25	China	12.7	6.6	32
26	India	52.7	1.7	33
26	Timor-Leste	54.6	0.2	33
26	Bulgaria	11.6	6.7	33
26	Senegal	55.3	0.6	33
26	Madagascar	56.0	0.1	33
27	New Zealand	6.3	7.1	34
27	Gabon	56.1	1.4	34
27	United Kingdom	4.6	7.2	34
28	Denmark	3.5	7.2	35

## 3.2 Towards a 2030 Agenda Dashboard

Ranking	Country	Infant mortality (deaths under five years old per thousand born alive – 2013)	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per capita (tons of carbon per capita)	Social efficiency of carbon (distance to 0 in the graph)
28	Kiribati	58.2	0.6	35
29	Slovenia	2.9	7.5	36
29	Greece	4.4	7.6	36
30	Papua New Guinea	61.4	0.7	37
30	Austria	3.9	7.7	37
31	Malaysia	8.5	7.8	38
31	Ireland	3.8	8.0	38
31	Mongolia	31.8	6.9	38
31	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	16.8	7.8	38
31	Ethiopia	64.4	0.1	38
32	Uganda	66.1	0.1	39
33	Poland	5.2	8.3	40
34	Malawi	67.9	0.1	41
35	Djibouti	69.6	0.6	42
35	Germany	3.9	8.8	42
35	Kenya	70.7	0.3	42
35	Belgium	4.4	8.9	42
35	Liberia	71.1	0.2	42
36	Lao People's Democratic Republic	71.4	0.2	43
37	Haiti	72.8	0.2	44
37	Norway	2.8	9.2	44
37	Israel	4.0	9.2	44
37	Gambia	73.8	0.2	44
37	Japan	2.9	9.3	44
38	Comoros	77.9	0.2	47
38	Ghana	78.4	0.4	47
39	Swaziland	80.0	0.9	48
39	Netherlands	4.0	10.1	48
39	Finland	2.6	10.2	48
40	Czech Republic	3.6	10.3	49
41	Burundi	82.9	0.0	50
42	Togo	84.7	0.3	51
42	Benin	85.3	0.5	51
42	South Africa	43.9	9.2	51
42	Pakistan	85.5	0.9	51
43	Mozambique	87.2	0.1	52

Ranking	Country	Infant mortality (deaths under five years old per thousand born alive – 2013)	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per capita (tons of carbon per capita)	Social efficiency of carbon (distance to 0 in the graph)
43	Zambia	87.4	0.2	52
44	Zimbabwe	88.5	0.7	53
45	Mauritania	90.1	0.6	54
46	Cameroon	94.5	0.3	56
47	Korea, Republic of	3.7	12.1	58
47	Afghanistan	97.3	0.4	58
47	Burkina Faso	97.6	0.1	58
48	Lesotho	98.0	1.1	59
49	Cote d'Ivoire	100.0	0.3	60
49	Guinea	100.7	0.2	60
49	Russian Federation	10.1	12.6	60
50	Niger	104.2	0.1	62
51	Turkmenistan	55.2	12.2	67
51	Canada	5.2	14.1	67
52	Estonia	3.4	14.4	69
53	Nigeria	117.4	0.5	70
54	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	118.5	0.1	71
55	Equatorial Guinea	95.8	9.3	73
55	Mali	122.7	0.1	73
56	Guinea-Bissau	123.9	0.2	74
57	Australia	4.0	16.2	77
58	Kazakhstan	16.3	16.3	78
59	United States	6.9	16.8	80
60	Central African Republic	139.2	0.1	83
61	Bahrain	6.1	18.1	87
61	Somalia	145.6	0.1	87
62	Chad	147.5	0.0	88
63	Saudi Arabia	15.5	18.7	90
64	United Arab Emirates	8.2	20.0	95
65	Sierra Leone	160.6	0.2	96
66	Luxembourg	2.0	21.0	100
66	Angola	167.4	1.5	100

Source: For infant mortality, cf. United Nations Statistics Division, Millennium Development Goals Database at <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>. For CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, cf. World Bank, World Development Indicators at <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators>. Social efficiency of carbon: computed by the author from the previous two columns.