Meeting of the Council at Ministerial Level, 1-2 June 2016

OECD EXPERTISE RELEVANT TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

An inventory of existing OECD tools, data, and dialogue platforms

(Note by the Secretary-General)

JT03395301

Complete document available on OLIS in its original format

This document and any map included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.
About this document

At their Ministerial Council Meeting (MCM) in 2015, OECD ministers acknowledged both the importance of the emerging 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the potential for the OECD to contribute to its implementation.

With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) now behind us, the OECD has worked at the request of its Members to develop an Action Plan in support of the SDGs [C/MIN(2016)6].

There is broad consensus that the OECD has the expertise and installed capacity to contribute to the implementation of each of the 17 SDGs. The Action Plan emphasises the use of existing tools and approaches. This need not involve significant new work, or developing new capacities.

This document maps existing OECD capacity to each of the 17 SDGs. It is by no means exhaustive. It focuses on the identification of relevant OECD data, policy tools and instruments, and platforms for dialogue.* This exercise builds on a similar effort undertaken in 2015 in anticipation of the SDGs [see the Annex to C/MIN(2015)13].

The information contained in this document has helped inform the OECD Action Plan on the SDGs, and will offer a useful reference for its implementation.

* It does not include, for example, every relevant publication released by the OECD (the Organisation releases more than 250 new books, 40 updated statistical databases, and thousands of new statistical tables, working papers, and journal articles each year).
GOAL 1: END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services, including microfinance

1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

1.a. Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

1.b. Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXISTING OECD INDICATORS</th>
<th>OECD POLICY TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS</th>
<th>DIALOGUE PLATFORMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, defined as share of population under 50% of median income (1.1)</td>
<td>• Multi-dimensional Country Reviews (1.2-1.5)</td>
<td>• OECD Working Party on Social Policy (1.2-1.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Income poverty headcount (1.2)</td>
<td>• Competition Assessment Toolkit (1.4)</td>
<td>• Global Forum on Competition (1.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Poverty rates (relative thresholds) (1.2)</td>
<td>• OECD/International Network on Financial Education (INFE) High-level Principles on National Strategies for Financial Education (1.4); (1.5)</td>
<td>• Latin American and Caribbean Competition Forum (1.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Income poverty gap (1.2)</td>
<td>• Policy Coherence for Development Toolkit (1.a, 1.b)</td>
<td>• Global Forum on Development (1.a, 1.b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Net Replacement Rate (summary measure of benefit entitlements, including social assistance and housing benefits) (1.3)</td>
<td>• Recommendation of the Council on Good Institutional Practices in Promoting Policy Coherence for Development (1.a, 1.b)</td>
<td>• Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes (1.a, 1.b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Public and private health care coverage (share of population) (1.3)</td>
<td>• Policy Coherence for Development Building Blocks (1.b)</td>
<td>• Global Forum on Trade (1.a, 1.b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Employment Protection Legislation (1.3)</td>
<td>• Social Cohesion Policy Review</td>
<td>• Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (monitoring framework and Report (1.a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Unemployment Benefits (Gross Replacement Rate) (1.3)</td>
<td>• Social Protection System Reviews</td>
<td>• DAC - Development Assistance Committee (1.a and 1.b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Share of top 10% of household disposable income and top 10% of household net wealth (1.4)</td>
<td>• Toolkit to Enhance Access to Adaptation Finance</td>
<td>• Policy Coherence for Development, Focal Points Meeting (1.a, 1.b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Share of the poorest wealth quintile in total household wealth (1.4)</td>
<td>• G20/OECD Methodological Framework for Disaster Risk Assessment and Risk Financing</td>
<td>• AGID (Advisory Group on Investment and Development) DAC Development debates (1.a, 1.b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Social Institutions and Gender Index (1.4)</td>
<td>• OECD Good Practices for Mitigating and Financing Catastrophic Risks</td>
<td>• OECD/International Network on Financial Education (INFE) (1.4:1.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Net ODA (US$ million, share of donors’ GNI) (1.a)</td>
<td>• DAC Guidelines on Poverty Reduction</td>
<td>• Experts Group on Risk and Resilience (1.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Net ODA to LDCs (US$ million, share of donor’s GNI) (1.a)</td>
<td>• Promoting Pro-poor Growth Policy Guidance for Donors</td>
<td>• International Economic Forum on Africa;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Net ODA receipts by SIDS / recipients’ GNI (volume and %) (1.a)</td>
<td>• OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises</td>
<td>• International Economic Forum on Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains</td>
<td>• UNECE Task Force on Poverty Measurement (OECD participation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• OECD Initiative for Policy Dialogue on Natural Resource-based Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• MENA-OECD Working Group on Investment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GOAL 2: END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.2. By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality

2.5 By 2020, maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

2.a. Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries

2.b. Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including by the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility
### GOAL 2

#### EXISTING OECD INDICATORS
- Household unable to have a healthy diet (share of all households) (2.2)
- Households experiencing food insecurity (share of all households) (2.2)
- Aid for food and nutrition security (2.2)
- Gross value added in agriculture per person employed (2.3)
- Support to fertiliser and biofuels (2.3)
- R&D expenditure on agriculture, hunting and forestry (2.3)
- Crop yields (2.4)
- Agricultural nutrient balances (2.4)
- Threated species (share of known or assessed species) (2.5)
- Farmland bird populations (index) (2.5)
- Aid to the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Rural Development sectors (2.a.)
- Aid for food and nutrition security (2.a.)
- Agricultural support estimates as a percentage of gross domestic product (OECD + Brazil, China, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Russia, South Africa, Ukraine) (2.b.)
- Producer support estimates (subsidies) as a percentage of gross farm receipts (including support) (2.b.)
- Support to agriculture that is most production-and trade-distorting (2.b.)
- Support to agriculture that is most environmentally harmful (2.b.)

#### OECD POLICY TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS
- Multi-dimensional Country Reviews (2.1, 2.3)
- Policy Framework for Investment in Agriculture (2.2)
- Rules & Regulations of the Seed Schemes 2015 Edition (2.4)
- FAO-OECD Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains (2.4, 2.a)
- Development Assistance Committee (DAC) tools to track Means of Implementation for Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Rural Development sectors (2.a) and Food security & nutrition (2.a)
- Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation (2.b)
- Agricultural Market Information System (2.c)
- Country Reviews of Agricultural Policies

#### DIALOGUE PLATFORMS
- Global Forum on Agriculture (2.1, 2.2)
- OECD experts group on risk and resilience
GOAL 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3.2 by 2030 end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing

3.5 Strengthen prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

3.6. By 2020, halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

3.9. By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, , in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks
### GOAL 3

#### EXISTING OECD INDICATORS

- Maternal mortality rate (3.1)
- Infant mortality rate (3.2)
- Under 5 mortality rates (3.2)
- Infant health (3.2)
- Prevalence of births weighting less than 2 500 grams (WHO threshold) as percentage of all live birth (3.2)
- Number of AIDS cases per 100,000 population (3.3)
- Preventable mortality from non-communicable diseases (3.4)
- Subjective well-being (3.4)
- Life expectancy at birth (or at specific adult age) (3.4)
- Alcohol consumption per capita (3.5)
- Tobacco consumption per capita (3.5)
- Overweight/Obese population (3.5)
- Serious road traffic casualties (3.6)
- International Transport Forum IRTAD Group on Road Safety Data and Analysis database: killed and seriously injured per 100 000 population nationally, by road user group, gender, age etc; exposure indicators and policy indicators (helmet and seat belt wearing rates, speed limits etc.). (3.6)
- Birth rates among adolescents and teenagers (3.7)
- Public and private health care coverage (share of population) (3.8)
- Out-of-pocket medical expenses (share of total expenditures) (3.8)
- Population exposure to air pollution (PM10, PM2.5; share of population or average exposure) (3.9)
- Total net official development assistance to the medical research and basic health sectors (3.b.)

#### OECD POLICY TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS

- Multi-dimensional Country Reviews (cover health outcomes)
- Social Cohesion Policy Review
- Social Protection System Reviews
- ITF Road Safety Peer Reviews (including collaboration with UN WHO and UN ECE)
- OECD Better Life Index

#### DIALOGUE PLATFORMS

- DAC Network on Gender Equality (3.1; 3.7)
- LAC Health Systems Network (3.8; 3.c)
- Joint DELSA/GOV Network on Fiscal Sustainability of Health Systems
- International Transport Forum IRTAD Group on Road Safety Data and Analysis.
- International Transport Forum Working Group on Safe System Implementation (High level conference 4 October 2016).
- UN Road Safety Collaboration (ITF is an active partner)
- Health Committee
- OECD Joint Network of Senior Budget and Health Officials
- OECD Food Chain Network and Economics of Prevention
- Expert group on Economics of Prevent
- Working group on Social Policy
- Child well-being consultation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>GOAL 4: ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.1</strong> By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.2</strong> By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.3</strong> By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.4</strong> By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.5</strong> By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.6</strong> By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.7</strong> By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.a</strong> Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.b</strong> By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships for developing countries in particular least developed countries, small island developing states and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communication technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.c</strong> By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# GOAL 4

## EXISTING OECD INDICATORS

| Percentage of 15 year-old students achieving at least the PISA baseline proficiency Level 2 (4.1) |
| Enrolment rates in early childhood education by age (4.2) |
| OECD Family Database – Child Outcome Indicators (4.2) |
| First-time entry rates, by tertiary ISCED level (4.3) |
| Skills and readiness to use information and communication technologies for problem solving among 24-64 year-olds by educational attainment (4.4) |
| Parity indices [female/male, urban/rural, bottom/top wealth quintile] for all indicators on this list that can be disaggregated (4.5) |
| Percentage of adults scoring at each proficiency level in literacy and numeracy (4.6) |
| Percentage of 15-year old students enrolled in secondary school demonstrating at least a fixed level of knowledge across a selection of topics in environmental science and geoscience. (4.7) |
| School principals’ views on adequacy of physical infrastructure and educational resources |
| Volume of ODA flows for scholarships by sector and type of study; (4.b.) |
| Total net official development assistance (ODA) for scholarships and student costs in donor countries (types of aid E01 and E02). (4.b.) |
| Percentage of teachers who undertook some professional development activities in the 12 months prior to the survey (4.c.) |
| Content and completion of teacher education programme among lower secondary teachers (4.c.) |

## OECD POLICY TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS

| PISA for Development (4.b) |
| Social Cohesion Policy Review |
| Youth Well-Being Policy Review |
| Multi-dimensional Country Reviews |
| Recommendation of the Council on Integrated Mental Health, Skills and Work Policy |
| Recommendation of the Council on Gender Equality in Education, Employment and Entrepreneurship |
| Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) |

## DIALOGUE PLATFORMS

<p>| OECD Development Communication Network (4.7) |
| Global Forum on Education (4.b) |
| SEA/OECD Regional Policy Networks on Education |
| Working Group on Social Policy |
| Joint OECD consultation on Child Well-being |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOAL 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.1</strong> End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.2</strong> Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.3</strong> Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.4</strong> Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.5</strong> Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.6</strong> Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.a</strong> undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources, in accordance with national laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.b</strong> Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.c</strong> Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### GOAL 5

#### EXISTING OECD INDICATORS

- Social Institutions and Gender Index (5.1)
- OECD Gender Data Portal Indicators (5.1)
- Intimate partner violence against women (5.2)
- SIGI variables under “violence against women” (5.2)
- Time spent in paid and unpaid work, by sex (5.4)
- Time spent in leisure by sex (5.4)
- Labour force participation rate by gender
- Incidence of part-time employment by gender (5.5)
- Full-time equivalent employment rates
- Gender wage gap (5.5)
- Proportion of employed persons with managerial responsibilities, by gender (5.5)
- Women who are employers (share of all employed people) (5.5)
- Women on the boards of listed companies (5.5)
- Women who are members of parliament (lower and upper houses) (5.5)
- The proportion of female justices (5.5)
- The proportion of women in ministerial/Executive positions (5.5)
- The proportion of top level female managers in public administration (5.5)
- OECD Gender Data Portal Indicators (5.a.)
- Women financial literacy and inclusion (5.a.)
- SIGI variables under “Restricted access to land and assets” (5.a.)
- OECD Gender Data Portal Indicators (5.c.)

#### OECD POLICY TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS

- Public Governance Reviews (5.5, 5c)
- OECD-MENA Women’s Business Forum
- OECD/INFE Policy Guidance on Addressing Women’s and Girls’ Needs for Financial Awareness and Education
- OECD Development Centre Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) country studies
- OECD Gender Equality Policy Marker
- OECD/INFE Policy Guidance on Addressing Women’s and Girls’ Needs for Financial Awareness and Education
- 2015 Recommendation of the OECD Council on Gender Equality in Public Life
- 2014 Women, Government and Policy-making in OECD Countries: Fostering Diversity for Inclusive Growth Report
- 2014 Women in Public Life: Gender, Law and Policy in the Middle East and North Africa Report
- 2013 Recommendation of the OECD Council on Gender Equality in Education, Employment and Entrepreneurship

#### DIALOGUE PLATFORMS

- Public Employment and Management Network of the Public Governance Committee (5.5)
- OECD DAC Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET)
- OECD Global Forum on Public Governance
- OECD-MENA Women’s Business Forum
- Global Forum on Public Governance
- MENA-OECD Governance Programme Gender Focus Group: Women in Government Platform
- OECD/International Network on Financial Education
- OECD Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee
- OECD Working Party on Social Policy
## GOAL 6: ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans-boundary cooperation as appropriate

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
**GOAL 6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXISTING OECD INDICATORS</th>
<th>OECD POLICY TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS</th>
<th>DIALOGUE PLATFORMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• People living in areas of water stress (6.1)</td>
<td>• Private Sector Participation in Water Infrastructure: OECD checklist for public action (6.1, 6.2, 6.5)</td>
<td>• OECD Water Governance Initiative (6.a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Private investment in water infrastructure (6.1)</td>
<td>• Framework for Financing Water Resources Management (6.5)</td>
<td>• National Policy Dialogues (Mexico, Netherlands, Brazil, Jordan, Tunisia completed, and ongoing Korea and South Africa) (6.a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Percentage of the population with access to improved water system (6.1)</td>
<td>• OECD Principles on Water Governance</td>
<td>• International Low-Carbon Energy Tech. Platform (6.a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Percentage of the population with access to improved sanitation system (6.2)</td>
<td>• Recommendation of the Council on Water</td>
<td>• OECD LAC Water Governance Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Population connected to public wastewater treatment plants (6.3)</td>
<td>• Horizontal Water Programme</td>
<td>• National Policy Dialogues in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lake and river quality (6.3)</td>
<td>• Checklist and Principles for stakeholder engagement for inclusive water governance</td>
<td>• Water Programme of the OECD/Environmental Action Programme Task Force for Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Wastewater produced by the city that is collected and treated to at least a basic/primary level (6.3)</td>
<td>• OECD Survey on the Governance of Water Regulators</td>
<td>• OECD Network of Economic Regulators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• People living in areas of water stress (6.4)</td>
<td>• South East Europe policy assessment including Framework on the establishment of water infrastructure and for improved water management</td>
<td>• OECD Partnership with the EU Water Initiative (EUWI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Freshwater resources (intensity of use) (6.4)</td>
<td>• Almaty Guiding Principles for Urban Water Supply and Sanitation sector reform in New Independent States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GOAL 7: ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE, AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

---

**GOAL 7**

**EXISTING OECD INDICATORS**

- Percentage of population with electricity access (%) (7.1)
- Production of renewable energy (7.2)
- R&D spending on Energy Efficiency (7.3)
- Production-based CO2 emissions from energy by sector (7.3)
- Demand-based CO2 emissions from energy by sector (7.3)
- Rate of improvement in energy intensity (%) (7.3)
- Private investment in energy sector (7.a.)

**OECD POLICY TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS**

- Multidimensional Country Reviews (7.1)
- Recommendation of the Council on OECD Guidelines on the Corporate Governance of SOEs (7.1)
- OECD Policy Guidance for Investment in Clean Energy Infrastructure (7.1, 7.2, 7.a, 7.b)
- OECD Policy Framework for Investment (7.1, 7.2, 7.a, 7.b)
- Energy Country Reviews (7.3)
- Technology Roadmaps (7.3)
- How2Guides (7.3)
- Country Environmental Performance Reviews
- Framework on Public-Private Collaboration on Shared Value Creation from Extractive Projects

**DIALOGUE PLATFORMS**

- OECD Green Growth and Sustainable Development Forum (7.a)
- OECD Green Investment Financing Forum (7.a)
- OECD Initiative for Policy Dialogue on Natural Resource-based Development
GOAL 8: PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances, and in particular at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least-developed countries

8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour-intensive sectors

8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production, and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead

8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment

8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, particularly least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to least developed countries

8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization
## GOAL 8

### EXISTING OECD INDICATORS
- Real Gross National Income or Product per capita (GNI/GDP) (8.1)
- R&D spending (gross domestic expenditure) (8.2)
- R&D public spending environmentally related (total public spending) (8.2)
- Product market regulation (8.2)
- Employment in high- and medium-high technology manufacturing and in knowledge-intensive market services (8.2)
- Information industries (share of total value added) (8.2)
- GDP per person employed, PPP (8.2)
- Total researchers per 1000 employees (8.3)
- Ease of entrepreneurship index (8.3)
- Production-based CO2 emissions from energy (intensity) (8.4)
- Demand based CO2 emissions from energy (intensity) (8.4)
- Renewable energy (share of total primary energy supply) (8.4)
- Environmentally related taxes (share of GDP) (8.4)
- Effective tax rates on energy use (8.4)
- Unemployment by duration
- OECD Employment Database (8.5)
- Labour force participation rates by gender and age groups (8.5)
- Incidence of part-time employment, by gender and age groups (8.5)

### OECD POLICY TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS
- Multidimensional Country Reviews (8.1-8.6 & 8.10)
- Production Transformation Policy Reviews (PTPR) (8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8a)
- OECD Innovation Strategy (8.2)
- OECD LAC Innovation Initiative (8.2)
- Competition Assessment Toolkit (8.2)
- Frascati Manual 2015. Guidelines for Collecting and Reporting Data on Research and Experimental Development (8.2 and 8.3)
- Recommendation of the Council on OECD Guidelines on the Corporate Governance of SOEs (8.3)
- Statistical Framework for Measuring Quality of Employment (UNECE – with contributions from HSPM/STD) (8.5, 8.7, 8.8)
- Investing in Youth country reviews (8.6)
- OECD LAC Youth Skills Initiative (8.6)
- Recommendation of the Council on Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High Risk Areas (8.7. and 8.8.)
- OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Textile, Garment and Footwear Sector (forthcoming, 8.8)
- Framework on Public-Private Collaboration on Shared Value Creation from Extractive Projects
- Youth Well-Being Review
- Policy Framework for Investment

### DIALOGUE PLATFORMS
- International Economic Forum Latin America and the Caribbean (8.1, 8.2 & 8.3)
- OECD Initiative for Policy Dialogue on Natural Resource-based Development (targets 8.2; 8.3 and 8.4)
- OECD Initiative for Policy Dialogue on GVCs, Production Transformation and Development (targets 8.2; 8.4)
- OECD National Experts on Science and Technology Indicators (NESTI) (8.2 and 8.3)
- Committee on Industry, Innovation and Entrepreneurship (CIIE) and Working Parties (8.2 and 8.3)
- OECD International Network on Financial Education - expert subgroup on financial education for micro, small and medium sized enterprises. (8.3)
- Working Group on the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Mining (8.7. and 8.8.)
- Working Party on Migration (8.8)
- Global Forum on Tourism Statistics (target 8.9)
- OECD Policy Dialogue on Aid for Trade (8a)
- Global Forum on Competition (8.2)
- Latin American and Caribbean Competition Forum (8.2)
- Competition Committee and Working Parties (8.2)
- OECD Green Growth and Sustainable Development Forum (8.4)
- OECD Freedom of Investment Roundtable
### GOAL 8 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXISTING OECD INDICATORS</th>
<th>OECD POLICY TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS</th>
<th>DIALOGUE PLATFORMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Incidence of temporary employment by gender and age groups (8.5)</td>
<td>• Recommendation of the Council on Resource Productivity</td>
<td>• MENA-OECD Working Group on SME policy and Entrepreneurship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Unemployment rates, by gender and by age groups (8.5)</td>
<td>• OECD Declaration on Green Growth</td>
<td>• OECD-MENA Women's Business Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Long term unemployment rates, by gender and by age groups (8.5)</td>
<td>• Business Climate Development Strategy</td>
<td>• OECD Eurasia Competitiveness Roundtable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Job Quality indicators, by gender and age groups (8.5)</td>
<td>• SME Policy Index</td>
<td>• SEA/OECD Initiative on Innovation Policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Earnings dispersion, by gender and age groups (8.5)</td>
<td>• OECD Job Quality Framework</td>
<td>• SEA/OECD Regional Policy Networks on SMEs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Minimum wages relative to median wages (8.5)</td>
<td>• OECD Skills Strategy</td>
<td>• MENA-OECD Working Group on SME Policy and Entrepreneurship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Involuntary part time workers (8.5)</td>
<td>• Recommendation of the Council on Ageing and Employment Policies</td>
<td>• MENA –OECD Working Group on Investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Gender wage gap (8.5)</td>
<td>• Recommendation of the Council on Integrated Mental Health, Skills and Work Policy</td>
<td>• OECD Trade Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Youth informal employment rate (8.5)</td>
<td>• Recommendation of the Council on Aging and Employment Policies</td>
<td>• OECD Global Forum on International Investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Job satisfaction (8.5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Global Forum on Responsible Business Conduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Youth skills mismatch (8.5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Global Forum on Productivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Youth working poverty rate (8.5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>• OECD Employment Labour and Social Affairs Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• NEET (8.5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>• OECD Working Party on Social Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Labour market transition (duration and stages) (8.5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>• OECD Working Party for Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Gender difference in unemployment rate; difference in unemployment rate between youth and prime-age (8.5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Youth not in education , employment or training (8.6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Summary measure of Quality of Working Environment (8.8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Online OECD Employment Database (8.8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Composite measure of job strain (8.8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Aid for trade targets followed by the OECD (8.a.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GOAL 9: BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in LDCs.

9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.

9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.

9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of R&D workers per one million people and public and private research and development spending.

9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.

9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.

9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.
## GOAL 9

### EXISTING OECD INDICATORS

- OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators (9.1)
- Industry (including Energy; real growth, share of GDP) (9.2)
- Production-based CO2 emissions from energy (intensity) (9.4)
- Demand based CO2 emissions from energy (intensity) (9.4)
- Carbon emissions per unit of value added/GDP (alternate: green patents) (9.4)
- Total researchers per 1000 employees (9.5)
- Total, public and private expenditure on R&D (9.5)
- R&D expenditure as percentage of GDP (9.5)
- Total international support (ODA plus other official flows) to infrastructure (9.a.)
- Penetration of fixed and mobile broadband services (9.c.)
- Usage of broadband services (households and businesses) (9.c.)
- Coverage of broadband services (9.c.)
- Prices of broadband services (9.c.)

### OECD POLICY TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS

- Recommendation of the Council on OECD Guidelines on the Corporate Governance of SOEs (9.1)
- G20/OECD Checklist on Long-Term Investment Financing Strategies and Institutional Investors (9.1, 9.2, 9.a)
- Multidimensional Country Reviews (9.1-9.3)
- ASEAN Principles for PPP Frameworks (developed with support of the OECD/Southeast Asia Regional Programme) (9.1, 9.4, 9.a)
- Competition Assessment Toolkit (9.2, 9.3, 9.c)
- Recommendation of the Council on Broadband Development (9c)
- Declaration for the Future of the Internet Economy (The Seoul Declaration) (9c)
- Internet Policy Making Principles (9c)

### DIALOGUE PLATFORMS

- OECD Green Growth and Sustainable Development Forum (9.1)
- Observatory for Public Sector Innovation (9.1)
- International Economic Forum Latin America and the Caribbean (9.1)
- Global Forum on Competition (9.2, 9.3, 9.c)
- Latin American and Caribbean Competition Forum (9.2, 9.3, 9.c)
- Competition Committee and Working Parties
- OECD Initiative for Policy Dialogue on GVCs, Production Transformation and Development (9.2, 9.5, 9.b)
- Advisory Group on Investment and Development (9.3; 9.5 a, 9.7)
- OECD Green Investment Financing Forum (9.4)
- OECD Emerging Markets Network (9.4)
- OECD Policy Dialogue on Natural Resource-based Development (9.4; 9.5)
- Global Forum on Knowledge Economy (9.5; 9.b)
- Committee on Scientific and Technological Policy (CSTP) (9.5, 9b)
- MENA-OECD Working Group on SME Policy and Entrepreneurship
- MENA-OECD Working Group on Investment Policies and Promotion
- Committee on Digital Economy Policy
## GOAL 9 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXISTING OECD INDICATORS</th>
<th>OECD POLICY TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS</th>
<th>DIALOGUE PLATFORMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Recommendation on Digital Security Risk Management for Economic and Social Prosperity (9c)</td>
<td>• Working Party on Telecommunication and Information Services Policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Broadband and Telecom Policy Guidance Portal (9c)</td>
<td>• Working Party on Measurement and Analysis of the Digital Economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Mapping Support for Africa’s Infrastructure Investment</td>
<td>• Working Party on Security and Privacy in the Digital Economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Framework on Public-Private Collaboration for Shared Value Creation from Extractive Projects</td>
<td>• OECD Eurasia Competitiveness Roundtable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SME Policy Index</td>
<td>• SEA/OECD Regional Policy Network on PPPs for Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• OECD Principles for Private Sector Participation in Infrastructure (and sector applications)</td>
<td>• SEA/OECD Regional Policy Network on Investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• OECD Initiative for Policy Dialogue on Natural Resource-based Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• OECD Trade Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• OECD LAC Innovation Initiative (9.3, 9.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• OECD Innovation Strategy (9.5; 9.b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Investment Security in the Mediterranean support programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• OECD-led dialogue on infrastructure investment to lift policy bottlenecks to investment in Africa’s infrastructure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**GOAL 10: REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES**

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.

10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.

10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements.

10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States, and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.

10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.
### GOAL 10

**EXISTING OECD INDICATORS**

- Annual growth of equivalised disposable income of bottom 40% (10.1)
- Income share in total income bottom 40% (10.1)
- Employment and unemployment rates by age, gender and place of birth (10.2)
- Proportion of people living below 50% of median income disaggregated by age and sex (10.2)
- Ratios based on disposable income by deciles or quintiles (Palma or other inter-decile ratios) (10.3)
- Probability of not being employed over the working life by parent educational background (10.3)
- Probability of educational attainment by parent educational background (10.3)
- Share of top 10% of household disposable income and top 10% of household net wealth (10.3)
- Income poverty headcount (10.3)
- Inequalities in ages of death by education (10.3)
- Impact of parents socio-economic background on students learning outcomes (10.3)
- Proportion of people thinking that the city or area where they live is a good place to live for immigrants from other countries (10.3)
- Percentage change of household market income after benefits and taxes (10.4)

**OECD POLICY TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS**

- Multi-dimensional Country Reviews (10.1 to 10.4)
- Going for Growth (10.1 -10.5)
- Recommendation of the Council on Gender Equality in Public Life (10.2, 10.3)
- OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises in the Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises. (10.3)
- Recommendation of the Council on Regulatory Policy and Governance (2012, 10.5)
- Corporate Governance, Value Creation and Growth Project (10.5)
- OECD Best Practice Principles for Regulatory Policy: Regulatory Enforcement and Inspections ( 10.5)
- OECD Best Practice Principles for Regulatory Policy: The Governance of Regulators (10.5)
- Reference methodologies related to the measurement of ODA and development finances (10.a-10.c)
- Recommendation of the Council on Gender Equality in Education, Employment and Entrepreneurship
- Recommendation of the Council on Integrated Mental Health, Skills and Work Policy
- Recommendation of the Council on Ageing and Employment Policies
- OECD Job Quality Framework
- OECD Skills Strategy

**DIALOGUE PLATFORMS**

- Innovation for Inclusive Growth Project (10.1)
- Working Party on Social Policy (10.1 to 10.4)
- OECD Centre on Inequalities (10.1 to 10.4)
- OECD DAC Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET) (10.2)
- Working Party on Migration (10.2, 10.7)
- LAC Network on Regulatory Policy (10.5)
- Steering group of MENA-OECD Initiative on Governance and Competitiveness (10.5)
- Thematic Working Group on Policy and Institutional Coherence of KNOMAD (Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development) (10.7, 10.c)
- Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (10.b)
- SEA/OECD Regional Policy Network on Good Regulatory Practices
- OECD-MENA Women’s Business Forum
- MENA Business Network on Integrity
- MENA-OECD Working Group on Investment
- MENA-OECD Women in Government Platform
- Labour Employment and Social Affairs Committee
- OECD Centre for Opportunity and Equality
## GOAL 10 (continued)

### EXISTING OECD INDICATORS

- Public and private health care coverage (share of population) (10.4)
- Unemployment benefits (Gross Replacement Rate) (10.4)
- Employment Protection Legislation (10.4)
- Reduction in Gini coefficient (or other inequality indicator) when moving from market to disposable income (10.4)
- Employment and unemployment rates by place of birth (10.7)
- KNOMAD Dashboard Indicators (10.7)
- Total net resource flows for development (including ODA, FDI, and other flows) (US$ million, share of donor’s GNI) (10.b.)
- Total net resource flows for development to LDCs (US$ million, share of donor’s GNI) (10.b.)
- Net ODA receipts by SIDS recipients’ GNI (volume and %) (10.c.)
- Foreign direct investment: flows by partner country (10.c.)
GOAL 11: MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product causes by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials
### GOAL 11

**EXISTING OECD INDICATORS**
- Rooms per person in occupied dwellings in urban areas (11.1)
- Housing expenditure as a share of disposable income (11.1)
- Access to sanitary facilities (11.1)
- International Transport Forum IRTAD Group on Road Safety Data and Analysis is developing an IRTAD and the Cities database to benchmark performance:
  - killed and seriously injured per 100,000 population; (11.2)
  - exposure indicators and policy indicators (helmet and seat belt wearing rates, speed limits etc.) (11.2)
- Municipal waste generation per capita (kg) (11.6)
- Exposure of urban population to air pollution, level of PM2.5 (11.6)
- Unemployment rate in different regions (11.7)
- OECD Metropolitan Database (11.b.)

**OECD POLICY TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS**
- Multidimensional Country Reviews (11.1 and 11.6)
- LAC Investment Initiative (11.2)
- G20/OECD Methodological Framework for Disaster Risk Assessment and Risk Financing (11.5)
- OECD Good Practices for Mitigating and Financing Catastrophic Risks
- Recommendation of the Council on the Governance of Critical Risks
- Recommendation of the Council on Effective Public Investment

**DIALOGUE PLATFORMS**
- OECD Urban Roundtable of Mayors and Ministers (11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.5, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, 11.b)
- ELSAC Working Party on Migration (11.c)
- Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee (ELSAC)
- International Transport Forum Annual Summit: Green and Equitable Transport (2016) and Governance (2017)
- ITF Roundtables on Income Inequality, Social Inclusion and Mobility (2016)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOAL 12: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>12.1</strong> Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12.2</strong> By 2030, achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12.3</strong> By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12.4</strong> By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12.5</strong> By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12.6</strong> Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12.7</strong> Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12.8</strong> By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12.a</strong> Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12.b</strong> Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12.c</strong> Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## GOAL 12

### EXISTING OECD INDICATORS
- Production-based CO2 emissions from energy (intensity) (12.2)
- Demand based CO2 emissions from energy (intensity) (12.2)
- Demand-based non-energy material productivity (12.2)
- Nutrient Balance (12.2)
- Renewable energy supply (share of Total Primary Energy Supply) (12.2)
- Primary waste by sector (in tonnes) (12.4)
- Municipal waste generated per capita (kg) (12.5)
- Municipal waste recycling, treatment and disposal (12.5)
- Estimated Budgetary Support and Tax Expenditures for Fossil Fuels 2013 (12.c.)

### OECD POLICY TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS
- OECD Policy Guidance for Investment in Clean Energy Infrastructure (12.1, 12.2, 12.8)
- OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains and resulting policy dialogue (12.2)
- Sustainable Manufacturing Toolkit (12.2)
- Green Growth Strategy (12.2)
- Transition to a Low-carbon Economy: Public Goals and Corporate Practices (12.2)
- OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (12.2)
- Council Acts related to chemicals (including 24 decisions and recommendations) (12.4)
- Policy Framework for Investment (as relates to infrastructure procurement, 12.7)
- Inventory of Estimated Budgetary Support and Tax Expenditures for Fossil Fuels (12.c)
- Recommendation of the Council on Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High Risk Areas

### DIALOGUE PLATFORMS
- OECD Green Growth and Sustainable Development Forum (12.1, 12.2, 12.8)
- OECD Green Investment Financing Forum (12.1, 12.2, 12.8)
- Global Forum on Environment (12.2)
- OECD Initiative for Policy Dialogue on Natural Resource-based Development (12.2)
- Global Forum on Responsible Business Conduct (12.2)
- Global Forum on Tourism Statistics (12.b)
GOAL 13: TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXISTING OECD INDICATORS</th>
<th>OECD POLICY TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS</th>
<th>DIALOGUE PLATFORMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Total environmentally related taxes, share GDP (13.2)</td>
<td>Climate Change Mitigation: Policies and Progress (13.2)</td>
<td>Working Party on Climate, Investment and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Effective tax rates on energy use (Taxing Energy Use) (13.2)</td>
<td>OECD Policy Guidance for Investment in Clean Energy Infrastructure (13.2)</td>
<td>DAC Network on Environment and Development Co-operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Requirements regarding corporate reporting of GHG emissions across G20 nations (13.2)</td>
<td>Aligning Policies for the Low-Carbon Economy (13.2)</td>
<td>Partnership for Climate Finance and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Climate-related development finance (13.a.)</td>
<td>Toolkit to Enhance Access to Adaptation Finance (13.a)</td>
<td>Research Collaborative on Tracking Private Climate Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>G20/OECD Methodological Framework for Disaster Risk Assessment and Risk Financing (13.2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>OECD Good Practices for Mitigating and Financing Catastrophic Risks (13.2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Investment Framework for Green Growth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GOAL 14: CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want
### GOAL 14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXISTING OECD INDICATORS</th>
<th>OECD POLICY TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS</th>
<th>DIALOGUE PLATFORMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Government financial transfers to fisheries (14.6)</td>
<td>• OECD Project on the Economics and management of marine protected areas</td>
<td>• Fishers Innovation Platform (14.a.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Global Forum on Biotechnology (14.2)
- Joint COFI-CTP session on fisheries tax crimes (14.4)Global Forum on Tourism Statistics (14.7)
- Fishers Innovation Platform (14.a.)
- Working Party on Biodiversity, Water and Ecosystems
- OECD Fisheries Committee
GOAL 15: PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

15.1 By 2020, ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation by globally.

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.

15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.

15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts.

15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXISTING OECD INDICATORS</th>
<th>OECD POLICY TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS</th>
<th>DIALOGUE PLATFORMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Emissions of nitrates and phosphorous from agriculture to surface water (15.1)</td>
<td>- Recommendation of the Council on the Use of Economic Instruments in Promoting the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity [C(2004)81]</td>
<td>- Working Party on Biodiversity, Water and Ecosystems. (15.2, 15.5, 15.9, 15.a.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Percentage of land area protected (15.1)</td>
<td>- Guide on the measurement of land for national accounts purposes, consistent with SEEA (in cooperation with Eurostat)</td>
<td>- DAC Network on Environment and Development Co-operation (ENVIRONET)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Forest resources (net change, intensity of use) (15.2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Threatened species, share of known or assessed species (15.5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Land use and land cover change (15.5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Biodiversity-related development finance (USD) (15.9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Environmental protection expenditure for conservation of biodiversity and landscapes (15.9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ODA in support to biodiversity (15.a.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ODA in support to forestry (15.b.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 and torture against 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

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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>EXISTING OECD INDICATORS</strong></th>
<th><strong>OECD POLICY TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS</strong></th>
<th><strong>DIALOGUE PLATFORMS</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Homicides rates (16.1)</td>
<td>• Multidimensional Country Reviews (16.1, 16.3, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7)</td>
<td>• DAC International Network on Conflict and Fragility (16.1, 16.3, 16.4, 16.a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Self-reported victimisation over previous 12 months (16.1)</td>
<td>• Anti-Bribery Convention (16.3 and 16.5)</td>
<td>• International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding and New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States (including monitoring of New Deal implementation and efforts to pilot indicators to track progress on the New Deal’s five goals, 16.1, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.a).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Child deaths due to negligence, maltreatment, or physical assault (16.2)</td>
<td>• Recommendation of the Council on Tax Measures for Further Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (16.4, 16.5)</td>
<td>• Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes (16.4, 16.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Trial length (days) and trial cost (share of the value of the claim, net of legal aid) (16.3)</td>
<td>• Recommendation of the Council to Facilitate Co-operation between Tax and other Law Enforcement Authorities to Combat Serious Crimes (16.4, 16.5)</td>
<td>• High Level Risk Forum/ Task Force on Charting Illicit Trade (16.4, 16.a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Prison population prevalence (16.3)</td>
<td>• OECD International Academy for Tax Crime Investigation (16.4, 16.5)</td>
<td>• Oslo Dialogue (16.4, 16.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Countries rated as compliant with the core components of the FATF Recommendations and Global Forum on Transparency ToRs, and OECD Anti-Bribery convention (16.4)</td>
<td>• CleanGovBiz Toolkit (16.4)</td>
<td>• Global Forum on Competition (16.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Criminal convictions for offences related to tax evasion, money-laundering, bribery and corruption, and amounts confiscated in such cases (16.4)</td>
<td>• Revised Policy Framework for Investment (PFI) (16.5 and 16.6)</td>
<td>• LAC Anti-Corruption Programme (16.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Perceptions of corruption (16.5)</td>
<td>• Recommendation on Fighting Bid Rigging in Public Procurement (16.5, 16.6)</td>
<td>• Global Forum on Competition (16.5, 16.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Trust in public institutions (16.6)</td>
<td>• Guidelines for Fighting bid rigging in Public Procurement (16.5, 16.6)</td>
<td>• Latin American and Caribbean Competition Forum (16.5, 16.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Rule of law indicator (16.6)</td>
<td>• Recommendation of the Council on Digital Government Strategies(16.6)</td>
<td>• Competition Committee and Working Parties (16.5, 16.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Voter turnout (16.7)</td>
<td>• Guidelines on the Measurement of Trust in 2015/16, (of use to countries aiming to benchmark 16.6.)</td>
<td>• LAC Corporate Governance Roundtable (16.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Aid to conflict, peace and security (16.a.)</td>
<td>• Recommendation of the Council on Principles of Corporate Governance (16.6)</td>
<td>• LAC Network on Corporate Governance of SOEs (16.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Recommendation of the Council on Guidelines on the Corporate Governance of SOEs (16.6)</td>
<td>• LAC Network on Open and Innovative Government (16.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Effective Institutions platform (16.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• OECD Task Force on Tax and Development (16.6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### GOAL 16 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXISTING OECD INDICATORS</th>
<th>OECD POLICY TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS</th>
<th>DIALOGUE PLATFORMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Recommendations and guidelines on regulatory policy including the Recommendation of the Council on Regulatory Policy and Governance (16.6)</td>
<td>• LAC Senior Budget Officials Network (16.6, 16.a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Open Government Reviews (16.6; 16.7; 16.10)</td>
<td>• OECD Networks on Open and Innovative Government in MENA, Southeast Asia, and Latin America (16.6; 16.7; 16.10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Public Governance Reviews (16.6; 16.7; 16.10)</td>
<td>• Public Governance Forum: Women’s Leadership in Public Life: Fostering Diversity for Inclusive Growth (16.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Draft Recommendation of the Council on Gender Equality in Public Life (16.7)</td>
<td>• MENA-OECD Working Group on Integrity and Civil Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Work under the Strategy for deepening developing country engagement on the international tax agenda (BEPS Project) (16.8)</td>
<td>• MENA-OECD Working Group on Regulatory Reform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations (16.a)</td>
<td>• MENA Senior Budget Officials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Trust and Business Project (16.a)</td>
<td>• MENA-OECD Procurement Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Social Cohesion Policy Review</td>
<td>• Working Party on Migration (16.b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Public Governance Committee’s roundtables on access to justice, and work on gender equality in public life, inclusive growth, and open government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• OECD Initiative for Policy Dialogue on Natural Resource-based Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• MENA Business Integrity Network</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GOAL 17: STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Finance

17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance (ODA) commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve to target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 percent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Technology

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Capacity building

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation

Trade

17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda
GOAL 17: STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries’ share of global exports by 2020

17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Systemic issues
Policy and Institutional coherence
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15 Respect each country’s policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Multi-stakeholder partnerships
17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Data, monitoring and accountability
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity building in developing countries
### GOAL 17

#### EXISTING OECD INDICATORS

- Number of exchange of information agreements between OECD countries and developing countries (17.1)
- OECD Compliance on the 40 FATF Recommendations (17.1)
- Asset (proceeds of corruption) frozen and returned to foreign jurisdictions as reported by countries (17.1)
- ODA commitments to tax related activities (17.1)
- Tax revenues (share of GDP) (17.1)
- Net ODA (US$ million, share of donor’s GNI) (17.2)
- Net ODA to LDCs (US$ million, share of donor’s GNI) (17.2)
- Total Official support for Sustainable Development (17.3)
- Internet penetration (17.8)
- Official bilateral aid commitments to policy and administrative support in development sectors (17.9)
- OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators (17.10)
- OECD Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (17.10)
- Export Restrictions Database (17.10)
- Exports in domestic value added (17.11)
- Global Partnership monitoring indicators (17.16)

#### OECD POLICY TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS

- Toolkits on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting for developing countries (17.1)
- BEPS Action Plan (17.1)
- OECD DAC Statistics on External Development Finance Targeting Environmental Objectives, including the Rio Conventions (17.1 - 17.3)
- Peer Reviews of DAC members (17.2; 17.3; 17.9; 17.13 - 17.17)
- OECD-DAC online tools for monitoring SDG Means of Implementation: Development Finance Statistics (17.1-17.4, 17.18, 17.19)
- Joint External Debt Hub (17.4)
- PCSD Framework (17.14)
- Recommendation of the Council on Good Institutional Practices in Promoting Policy Coherence for Development (17.14) and PCD Building Blocks (17.14)
- OECD Ministerial Declaration on Policy Coherence for Development (C/MIN(2008)2/FINAL) (17.15)
- Monitoring framework of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (17.18)
- Reference methodologies related to the measurement of ODA and development finance
- Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement

#### DIALOGUE PLATFORMS

- Development Assistance Committee (DAC) (17.1 - 17.4, 17.9, 17.13 - 17.18)
- Global Forum on Transfer Pricing (17.1)
- Global Forum on VAT (17.1)
- Regional anti-corruption programmes (17.1)
- EU/OECD SIGMA Programme (17.1)
- OECD Task Force on Tax and Development (17.1)
- OECD Task Force on OECD on Anti-Tax Avoidance (2009-2011) (17.1)
- Global Forum on Anti Money Laundering (17.1)
- Global Forum on Cross-Border Taxation (17.1)
- Global Forum on Tax Treaties (17.1, 17.3)
- Task Force on Financial Statistics (17.4)
- OECD INV/GOV PPP training programmes (17.9, 17.17)
- Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) (17.1, 17.9, 17.17-17.19)
- Advisory Group on Investment and Development; DAC Development debates (17.1-17.19)
- Global Forum on Tax Treaties (17.3)
- Task Force on Financial Statistics (17.4)
- Asian Regional Roundtable (OECD-AMRO-ADB-EIRA) (17.1, 17.13-17.15)
- OECD INV/GOV PPP training programmes (17.9, 17.17)
- Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) (17.9, 17.17-17.19)
- Global Forum on Trade (17.10)
- Global Forum on Development (17.13, 17.16)
### EXISTING OECD INDICATORS
- ODA to statistical capacity building (17.18)
- Existence of various statistical instruments (e.g. LFS, household income and expenditure surveys, NA etc.) meeting various SDG-quality requirements (e.g. frequency, timeliness, breakdowns) (17.18)
- Number of countries that have launched national initiatives to measure performance beyond GDP (17.19)
- Creditor Reporting System
- DAC annual aggregates databases
- Data series on multilateral aid (core and non-core) by DAC donors.
- Export credits; Foreign Direct Investment; Private philanthropy; Remittances; Innovative finance for development
- Overall resource flows beyond traditional ODA
- Mobilisation effect of public development finance (including guarantee schemes)

### OECD POLICY TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS
- Toolkits on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting for developing countries (17.1)
- BEPS Action Plan (17.1)
- OECD DAC Statistics on External Development Finance Targeting Environmental Objectives, including the Rio Conventions (17.1 - 17.3)
- Peer Reviews of DAC members (17.2; 17.3; 17.9; 17.13 - 17.17)
- OECD-DAC online tools for monitoring SDG Means of Implementation: Development Finance Statistics (17.1 - 17.4, 17.18, 17.19)
- Joint External Debt Hub (17.4)
- PCSD Framework (17.14)
- Recommendation of the Council on Good Institutional Practices in Promoting Policy Coherence for Development (17.14) and PCD Building Blocks (17.14)
- Monitoring framework of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (17.18)
- Reference methodologies related to the measurement of ODA and development finance
- Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement

### DIALOGUE PLATFORMS
- Country and regional task-forces on implementation of the PFI (17.13)
- OECD-AfDB Network on Infrastructure Investment (17.13, 17.16 and 17.17)
- Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) Focal Points Meeting (17.14)
- OECD Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Programme (17.16)
- OECD Network of Foundations Working for Development (netFWD) (17.16, 17.17)
- OECD Development Centre Emerging Markets Network (17.17)
- Working Party on Migration (17.18)
- DAC Networks on Development Evaluation; on Gender Equality; on Environment and Development Cooperation; on Governance on Conflict and Fragility
- SEA/OECD Regional Policy Network on Tax
- MENA-OECD Working Group on Investment
- OECD Trade Committee
- OECD Seminars for strengthening the statistical capacity of non-DAC providers
- OECD World Forum on Statistics, Knowledge and Policy
- Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes
- Global Forum on Responsible Business Conduct
- Global Forum on International Investment