

**Table 1: Suggested SDG Indicators arranged by OWG Goals**

*This table identifies potential lead agencies for each indicator and highlights cross-references to other goals. For ease of presentation, it lists the indicators by goals proposed by the OWG. Table 2 on page 39 provides a complementary summary of indicators by OWG targets. It demonstrates that the suggested indicators contribute directly to the measurement of several targets. Download the full report at [unsdsn.org/indicators](http://unsdsn.org/indicators).*

Indicator number	Potential and Indicative Indicator	Potential lead agency or agencies	Other goals indicator applies to
<b>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>			
1	Proportion of population below \$1.25 (PPP) per day (MDG Indicator)	World Bank	8
2	Proportion of population living below national poverty line, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)	World Bank, UN DESA	11
3	Multidimensional Poverty Index	UNDP, World Bank, UNSD, UNICEF	2, 3, 4, 8, 11
4	Percentage of eligible population covered by national social protection programs	ILO	8, 10, 11
5	Percentage of women, men, indigenous peoples, and local communities with secure rights to land, property, and natural resources, measured by (i) percentage with documented or recognized evidence of tenure, and (ii) percentage who perceive their rights are recognized and protected.	FAO, UNDP, UN-Habitat	2, 5, 10, 11
6	Losses from natural disasters, by climate and non-climate-related events (in US\$ and lives lost)	UNISDR, FAO, WHO, CRED	2, 6, 11, 13
7	Total fertility rate	UN Population Division, UNFPA	
	Complementary National Indicators: 1.1. Poverty gap ratio (MDG Indicator) 1.2. Percentage of population using banking services (including mobile banking) 1.3. [Indicator on equal access to inheritance] – to be developed 1.4. [Disaster Risk Reduction Indicator] – to be developed		
<b>Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture</b> <i>See Annex 1 (page 67) for a synthesis of how indicators track food security and nutrition across all goals</i>			
8	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (MDG Indicator)	FAO, WHO	3
9	Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49) with anemia	FAO, WHO	3
10	Prevalence of stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age	WHO, UNICEF	1, 3
11	Percentage of infants under 6 months who are exclusively breast fed	WHO, UNICEF	3
12	Percentage of women, 15-49 years of age, who consume at least 5 out of 10 defined food groups	FAO, WHO	3, 5
13	Crop yield gap (actual yield as % of potential or water-limited potential yield)	FAO	
14	Number of agricultural extension workers per 1000 farmers [or share of farmers covered by agricultural extension programs and services]	FAO	

15	Nitrogen use efficiency in food systems	FAO, International Fertilizer Industry Association (IFA)	
16	[Crop water productivity (tons of harvested product per unit irrigation water)] – to be developed	FAO	6
	Complementary National Indicators: 2.1. Percentage of population with shortfalls of: iron, zinc, iodine, vitamin A, folate, vitamin B12, [and vitamin D] 2.2. Proportion of infants 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet 2.3. Percentage children born with low birth weight 2.4. Cereal yield growth rate (% p.a.) 2.5. Livestock yield gap (actual yield as % of attainable yield) 2.6. [Phosphorus use efficiency in food systems] – to be developed 2.7. Share of calories from non-staple crops 2.8. Percentage of total daily energy intake from protein in adults 2.9. [Access to drying, storage and processing facilities] – to be developed 2.10. [Indicator on genetic diversity in agriculture] – to be developed 2.11. [Indicator on irrigation access gap] – to be developed 2.12. [Farmers with nationally appropriate crop insurance (%)] – to be developed 2.13. Public and private R&D expenditure on agriculture and rural development (% of GNI) 2.14. [Indicator on food price volatility] – to be developed		
<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b> <i>See Annex 1 (page 67) for a synthesis of how indicators track health across all goals</i>			
17	Maternal mortality ratio (MDG Indicator) and rate	WHO, UN Population Division, UNICEF, World Bank	5
18	Neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates (modified MDG Indicator)	WHO, UNICEF, UN Population Division	
19	Percent of children receiving full immunization (as recommended by national vaccination schedules)	UNICEF, GAVI, WHO	
20	HIV incidence, treatment rate, and mortality (modified MDG Indicator)	WHO, UNAIDS	
21	Incidence, prevalence, and death rates associated with all forms of TB (MDG Indicator)	WHO	
22	Incidence and death rates associated with malaria (MDG Indicator)	WHO	
23	Probability of dying between exact ages 30 and 70 from any of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, [or suicide]	WHO	11
24	Percent of population overweight and obese, including children under 5	WHO	12
25	Road traffic deaths per 100,000 population	WHO, UN- Habitat	9, 11
26	[Consultations with a licensed provider in a health facility or the community per person, per year] – to be developed	WHO	
27	[Percentage of population without effective financial protection for health care] – to be developed	WHO	11
28	Proportion of persons with a severe mental disorder (psychosis, bipolar affective disorder, or moderate-severe depression) who are using services	WHO	
29	Contraceptive prevalence rate (MDG Indicator)	UN Population	5

		Division and UNFPA	
30	Current use of any tobacco product (age-standardized rate)	WHO	12
	<p>Complementary National Indicators:</p> <p>3.1. Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (MDG Indicator)</p> <p>3.2. Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) (MDG Indicator)</p> <p>3.3. Post-natal care coverage (one visit) (MDG Indicator)</p> <p>3.4. Coverage of iron-folic acid supplements for pregnant women (%)</p> <p>3.5. Incidence rate of diarrheal disease in children under 5 years</p> <p>3.6. Percentage of 1 year-old children immunized against measles (MDG Indicator)</p> <p>3.7. Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving PMTCT</p> <p>3.8. Condom use at last high-risk sex (MDG Indicator)</p> <p>3.9. Percentage of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (MDG Indicator)</p> <p>3.10. Percentage of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (MDG Indicator)</p> <p>3.11. Percentage of people in malaria-endemic areas sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets (modified MDG Indicator)</p> <p>3.12. Percentage of confirmed malaria cases that receive first-line antimalarial therapy according to national policy</p> <p>3.13. Percentage of suspected malaria cases that receive a parasitological test</p> <p>3.14. Percentage of pregnant women receiving malaria IPT (in endemic areas)</p> <p>3.15. Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) cure rate</p> <p>3.16. Incidence and death rates associated with hepatitis</p> <p>3.17. Percentage of women with cervical cancer screening</p> <p>3.18. Percentage of adults with hypertension diagnosed &amp; receiving treatment</p> <p>3.19. Harmful use of alcohol</p> <p>3.20. Healthy life expectancy at birth</p> <p>3.21. Waiting time for elective surgery</p> <p>3.22. Prevalence of insufficient physical activity</p> <p>3.23. Fraction of calories from saturated fat and added sugar</p> <p>3.24. Age-standardized mean population intake of salt (sodium chloride) per day in grams in persons aged 18+ years</p> <p>3.25. Prevalence of persons (aged 18+ years) consuming less than five total servings (400 grams) of fruit and vegetables per day</p> <p>3.26. Percentage change in per capita [red] meat consumption relative to a 2015 baseline</p> <p>3.27. Age-standardized (to world population age distribution) prevalence of diabetes (preferably based on HbA1c), hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and chronic respiratory disease</p> <p>3.28. [Mortality from indoor air pollution] – to be developed</p> <p>3.29. Percentage of health facilities meeting service specific readiness requirements</p> <p>3.30. Percentage of population with access to affordable essential drugs and commodities on a sustainable basis</p> <p>3.31. Percentage of new health care facilities built in compliance with building codes and standards</p> <p>3.32. Public and private R&amp;D expenditure on health (% GNP)</p> <p>3.33. Ratio of health professionals to population (MDs, nurse midwives, nurses, community health workers, EmOC caregivers)</p> <p>3.34. Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV</p> <p>3.35. Stillbirth rate</p>		
<b>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all</b>			
31	Percentage of children (36-59 months) receiving at least one year of a quality pre-primary education program	UNESCO, UNICEF, World Bank	
32	Early Child Development Index (ECDI)	UNICEF,	

		UNESCO	
33	Primary completion rates for girls and boys	UNESCO	5
34	[Percentage of girls and boys who master a broad range of foundational skills, including in literacy and mathematics by the end of the primary school cycle (based on credibly established national benchmarks)] – to be developed	UNESCO	5
35	Secondary completion rates for girls and boys	UNESCO	5, 8
36	[Percentage of girls and boys who achieve proficiency across a broad range of learning outcomes, including in literacy and in mathematics by end of lower secondary schooling cycle (based on credibly established national benchmarks)] – to be developed	UNESCO	5
37	Tertiary enrollment rates for women and men	UNESCO	5, 8
	<p>Complementary National Indicators:</p> <p>4.1. [Percentage of girls and boys who acquire skills and values needed for global citizenship and sustainable development (national benchmarks to be developed) by the end of lower secondary] – to be developed</p> <p>4.2. Percentage of children under 5 experiencing responsive, stimulating parenting in safe environments</p> <p>4.3. Number of children out of school</p> <p>4.4. [Percentage of adolescents (15-19 years) with access to school-to-work programs] – to be developed</p> <p>4.5. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men (MDG Indicator)</p> <p>4.6. [Percentage of young adults (18-24 years) with access to a learning program]-to be developed</p> <p>4.7. [Indicator on share of education facilities that provide an effective learning environment] – to be developed</p> <p>4.8. Pupil to computer ratio in primary and secondary education</p> <p>4.9. [Indicator on scholarships for students from developing countries] – to be developed</p> <p>4.10. [Indicator on supply of qualified teachers] – to be developed</p> <p>4.11. Presence of legal frameworks that guarantee the right to education for all children for early childhood and basic education, and that guarantee a minimum age of entry to employment not below the years of basic education.</p>		
<p><b>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b></p> <p><i>See Annex 1 (page 67) for a synthesis of how indicators track gender equality across all goals</i></p>			
38	Prevalence of girls and women 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence [by an intimate partner] in the last 12 months	WHO, UNSD	3
39	Percentage of referred cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and children that are investigated and sentenced	UN Women	16
40	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union by age 18	UNICEF	3
41	Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C	UNICEF	3
42	Average number of hours spent on paid and unpaid work combined (total work burden), by sex	ILO with IAEG-GS (UNSD)	
43	Percentage of seats held by women and minorities in national parliament and/or sub-national elected office according to their respective share of the population (modified MDG Indicator)	Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)	10, 16
44	Met demand for family planning (modified MDG Indicator)	UN Population Division, UNFPA	3
	<p>Complementary National Indicators:</p> <p>5.1. Gender gap in wages, by sector of economic activity</p> <p>5.2. Share of women on corporate boards of national / multi-national corporations (MNCs)</p> <p>5.3. Percentage of women without incomes of their own</p> <p>5.4. Adolescent birth rate (MDG Indicator)</p> <p>5.5. Percentage of young people receiving comprehensive sexuality education</p>		

<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>			
<i>See Annex 1 (page 67) for a synthesis of how indicators track water and sanitation across all goals</i>			
45	Percentage of population using safely managed water services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)	1, 2, 3, 9, 11
46	Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)	WHO/UNICEF JMP	1, 2, 3, 9, 11
47	Percentage of wastewater flows treated to national standards [and reused] – to be developed	WHO/UNICEF JMP	3, 9, 11, 12, 14
48	[Indicator on water resource management] – to be developed	UN Water	12, 14, 15
49	Proportion of total water resources used (MDG Indicator)	FAO, UNEP	2, 9, 11, 12
	Complementary National Indicators: 6.1. Percentage of population practicing open defecation 6.2. Percentage of population with basic hand washing facilities with soap and water at home 6.3. Proportion of the population connected to collective sewers or with on-site storage of all domestic wastewaters 6.4. Percentage of pupils enrolled in primary schools and secondary schools providing basic drinking water, adequate sanitation, and adequate hygiene services 6.5. Percentage of beneficiaries using hospitals, health centers and clinics providing basic drinking water, adequate sanitation, and adequate hygiene 6.6. Proportion of the flows of treated municipal wastewater that are directly and safely reused 6.7. [Reporting of international river shed authorities on transboundary river-shed management] – to be developed 6.8. [Indicator on international cooperation and capacity building in water and sanitation-related activities] – to be developed 6.9. [Indicator on participation of local communities for improving water and sanitation management] – to be developed		
<b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all</b>			
<i>See Annex 1 (page 67) for a synthesis of how indicators track sustainable energy for all across all goals</i>			
50	Share of the population using modern cooking solutions, by urban/rural	Sustainable Energy for All, IEA, WHO	1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 12
51	Share of the population using reliable electricity, by urban/rural	Sustainable Energy for All, IEA, World Bank	1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 12
52	Implicit incentives for low-carbon energy in the electricity sector (measured as US\$/MWh or US\$ per ton avoided CO <sub>2</sub> )	IEA, UNFCCC	11, 13
53	Rate of primary energy intensity improvement	Sustainable Energy for All, IEA	11, 13
	Complementary National Indicators: 7.1. Primary energy by type 7.2. Fossil fuel subsidies (\$ or %GNI) 7.3. Share of energy from renewables		
<b>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>			
<i>See Annex 1 (page 67) for a synthesis of how indicators track growth and employment across all goals</i>			
54	GNI per capita (PPP, current US\$ Atlas method)	IMF, World Bank, UNSD	11

55	Country implements and reports on System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) accounts	UNSD	12, 17
56	Youth employment rate, by formal and informal sector	ILO	11
57	Ratification and implementation of fundamental ILO labor standards and compliance in law and practice	ILO	5, 9, 10, 11, 17
	Complementary National Indicators: 8.1. Growth rate of GDP per person employed (MDG Indicator) 8.2. Working poverty rate measured at \$2 PPP per capita per day 8.3. [Indicator of decent work] – to be developed 8.4. Household income, including in-kind services (PPP, current US\$) 8.5. Employment to population ratio (EPR) by gender and age group (15–64) 8.6. Share of informal employment in total employment 8.7. Percentage of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment 8.8. Percentage of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) 8.9. [Indicator on implementation of 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production] – to be developed		
<b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b> <i>See Annex 1 (page 67) for a synthesis of how indicators track industrialization across all goals</i>			
58	Access to all-weather road (% access within [x] km distance to road)	World Bank	2, 7, 11
59	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by urban/rural	ITU	2, 11, 17
60	Index on ICT maturity	ITU	17
61	Manufacturing value added (MVA) as percent of GDP	World Bank, OECD, UNIDO	8, 11
62	Total energy and industry-related GHG emissions by gas and sector, expressed as production and demand-based emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	UNFCCC, OECD, UNIDO	7, 11, 13
63	Personnel in R&D (per million inhabitants)	OECD, UNESCO	8, 17
	Complementary National Indicators: 9.1. Percentage of households with Internet, by type of service by urban/rural areas 9.2. Employment in industry (% of total employment)		
<b>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</b> <i>See Annex 1 (page 67) for a synthesis of how indicators track inequalities across all goals</i>			
64	[Indicator on inequality at top end of income distribution: GNI share of richest 10% or Palma ratio]	UNSD, World Bank, OECD	1, 8
65	Percentage of households with incomes below 50% of median income ("relative poverty")	World Bank, OECD, UNSD	1, 8
	Complementary National Indicators: 10.1. Gini Coefficient 10.2. Income/wage persistence (intergenerational socioeconomic mobility) 10.3. Human Mobility Governance Index 10.4. Net ODA to LDCs as percentage of high-income countries' GNI (modified from MDG Indicator) 10.5. Indicator on share of LDCs / LIC representatives on boards of IMF / WB (and other institutions of governance) 10.6. [Remittance transfer costs] – to be developed		
<b>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b> <i>See Annex 1 (page 67) for a synthesis of how indicators track sustainable cities and human settlements across all goals</i>			

66	Percentage of urban population living in slums or informal settlements (MDG Indicator)	UN-Habitat, Global City Indicators Facility	1, 6
67	Percentage of people within 0.5km of public transit running at least every 20 minutes.	UN-Habitat	9
68	[Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate, at comparable scale] – to be developed	UN-Habitat, World Bank	3, 12
6 cross-reference	Losses from natural disasters, by climate and non-climate-related events (in US\$ and lives lost)	UNISDR, FAO, WHO, CRED	1, 2, 6, 13
69	Mean urban air pollution of particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5)	UN-Habitat, UNEP, WHO	9, 11, 12
70	Area of public and green space as a proportion of total city space	UN-Habitat	13, 17
71	Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and well managed	UN-Habitat, WHO	
95 cross-reference	Domestic revenues allocated to sustainable development as percent of GNI - by sector		
<p>Complementary National Indicators:</p> <p>11.1. Number of street intersections per square kilometer</p> <p>11.2. Existence and implementation of a national urban and human settlements policy framework</p> <p>11.3. Percentage of cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants that are implementing risk reduction and resilience strategies informed by accepted international frameworks (such as forthcoming Hyogo-2 Framework)</p> <p>11.4. Presence of urban building codes stipulating either the use of local materials and/or new energy efficient technologies or with incentives for the same</p> <p>11.5. City biodiversity index (Singapore index)</p> <p>11.6. Percentage of consumption of food and raw materials within urban areas that are produced and delivered in/from rural areas within the country</p>			
<p><b>Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b></p> <p><i>See Annex 1 (page 67) for a synthesis of how indicators track SCP across all goals</i></p>			
72	Disclosure of Natural Resource Rights Holdings	EITI, UNCTAD, UN Global Compact	15, 16, 17
73	Global Food Loss Index [or other indicator to be developed to track the share of food lost or wasted in the value chain after harvest]	FAO	2, 11
74	Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (MDG Indicator)	UNEP Ozone Secretariat	9
75	Aerosol optical depth (AOD)	UNEP	9, 11, 13
76	[Share of companies valued at more than [\$1 billion] that publish integrated monitoring] – to be developed	Global Compact, WBCSD, GRI, IIRC	8, 17
<p>Complementary National Indicators:</p> <p>12.1. [Strategic environmental and social impact assessments required] – to be developed</p> <p>12.2. [Legislative branch oversight role regarding resource-based contracts and licenses]-to be developed</p> <p>12.3. [Indicator on chemical pollution] – to be developed</p> <p>12.4. CO<sub>2</sub> intensity of the building sector and of new buildings (KgCO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>2</sup>/year)</p> <p>12.5. [Indicator on policies for sustainable tourism] – to be developed</p> <p>12.6. [Indicator on sustainable public procurement processes] – to be developed</p>			



<b>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b>			
<i>See Annex 1 (page 67) for a synthesis of how indicators track climate change across all goals</i>			
77	Availability and implementation of a transparent and detailed deep decarbonization strategy, consistent with the 2°C - or below - global carbon budget, and with GHG emission targets for 2020, 2030 and 2050.	UNFCCC	9, 11, 12, 17
78	CO <sub>2</sub> intensity of new power generation capacity installed (gCO <sub>2</sub> per kWh), and of new cars (gCO <sub>2</sub> /pkm) and trucks (gCO <sub>2</sub> /tkm)	UNFCCC, IEA	7, 8, 9, 11
79	Net GHG emissions in the Agriculture, Forest and other Land Use (AFOLU) sector (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	UNFCCC	2, 15
80	Official climate financing from developed countries that is incremental to ODA (in US\$)	OECD DAC, UNFCCC, IEA	17
	Complementary National Indicators: 13.1. [Climate Change Action Index] – to be developed 13.2. GHG emissions intensity of areas under forest management (GtCO <sub>2</sub> e / ha)		
<b>Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>			
<i>See Annex 1 (page 67) for a synthesis of how indicators track sustainable oceans across all goals, and Annex 4 (page 99) for an illustration of Thematic Monitoring for this goal area</i>			
81	Share of coastal and marine areas that are protected	UNEP-WCMC, IUCN	
82	Percentage of fish tonnage landed within Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY)	FAO	2, 12
	Complementary National Indicators: 14.1. Eutrophication of major estuaries 14.2. Ocean acidity (measured as surface pH) 14.3. [Indicator on the implementation of spatial planning strategies for coastal and marine areas]– to be developed 14.4. Area of coral reef ecosystems and percentage live cover 14.5. Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits (MDG Indicator) 14.6. Percentage of fisheries with a sustainable certification 14.7. Does flag state require International Maritime Organization (IMO) numbers and transponders for all fishing vessels more than 24 meters or 100 tons? 14.8. Has Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMO) established satellite- monitoring program? 14.9. [Use of destructive fishing techniques] – to be developed 14.10. [Indicator on access to marine resources for small-scale artisanal fishers] – to be developed 14.11. [Indicator on transferring marine technology] – to be developed 14.12. Area of mangrove deforestation (hectares and as % of total mangrove area)		
<b>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</b>			
<i>See Annex 1 (page 67) for a synthesis of how indicators track sustainable land use and ecosystems across all goals</i>			
83	Annual change in forest area and land under cultivation (modified MDG Indicator)	FAO, UNEP	2, 12, 13
84	Area of forest under sustainable forest management as a percent of forest area	FAO, UNEP	12
85	Annual change in degraded or desertified arable land (% or ha)	FAO, UNEP	2
86	Red List Index	IUCN	
87	Protected areas overlay with biodiversity	UNEP-WCMC	
	Complementary National Indicators: 15.1. Improved tenure security and governance of forests 15.2. [Indicator on the conservation of mountain ecosystems] – to be developed 15.3. Vitality Index of Traditional Environmental Knowledge		



	15.4. [Indicator on access to genetic resources] – to be developed		
	15.5. Abundance of invasive alien species		
	15.6. [Indicator on financial resources for biodiversity and ecosystems] – to be developed		
	15.7. [Indicator on financial resources for sustainable forest management] – to be developed		
	15.8. [Indicator on global support to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species] – to be developed		
	15.9. Living Planet Index		
<b>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</b>			
<i>See Annex 1 (page 67) for a synthesis of how indicators track peace and security, and governance across all goals</i>			
88	Violent injuries and deaths per 100,000 population	UNODC, WHO, UNOCHA	3, 5, 11
89	Number of refugees	UNHCR, OCHA, IOM	3
90	Proportion of legal persons and arrangements for which beneficial ownership information is publicly available	OECD	17
91	Revenues, expenditures, and financing of all central government entities are presented on a gross basis in public budget documentation and authorized by the legislature	UN Global Compact, EITI, and/or UNCTAD	17
92	Percentage of children under age 5 whose birth is registered with a civil authority	UNICEF	3, 5, 10
93	Existence and implementation of a national law and/or constitutional guarantee on the right to information	UNESCO	10
94	Perception of public sector corruption	Transparency International	
	Complementary National Indicators: 16.1. Percentage of women and men who report feeling safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live 16.2. Compliance with recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review and UN Treaties 16.3. Frequency of payment of salaries within security forces 16.4. Percentage of people and businesses that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by a public official, during the last 12 months 16.5. Percentage of total detainees who have been held in detention for more than 12 months while awaiting sentencing or a final disposition of their case 16.6. [Indicator on illicit financial flows] – to be developed 16.7. [Indicator on international cooperation in preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime] – to be developed 16.8. Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations 16.9. Number of journalists and associated media personnel that are physically attacked, unlawfully detained or killed as a result of pursuing their legitimate activities		
<b>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>			
<i>See Annex 1 (page 67) for a synthesis of how indicators track global partnership, including financing, across all goals</i>			
95	Domestic revenues allocated to sustainable development as percent of GNI, by sector	IMF	10
96	Official development assistance and net private grants as percent of GNI	OECD	10
97	Private net flows for sustainable development at market rates as share of high-income country GNI, by sector	OECD DAC	10

98	Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on the relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets	BIS, IASB, IFRS, IMF, WIPO, WTO	2, 10
99	Share of SDG Indicators that are reported annually	UNSD, OECD World Bank	10, 11
100	Evaluative Wellbeing and Positive Mood Affect	SDSN, OECD	3
	<p>Complementary National Indicators:</p> <p>17.1. Total Official Support for Development</p> <p>17.2. Country Programmable Aid</p> <p>17.3. [Indicator on debt sustainability] – to be developed</p> <p>17.4. Gross domestic expenditure on R&amp;D as share of GDP</p> <p>17.5. [Indicator on technology sharing and diffusion] – to be developed</p> <p>17.6. [Indicator on the creation of / subscription to the Technology Bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) Capacity Building Mechanism for LDCs by 2017] – to be developed</p> <p>17.7. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (MDG Indicator)</p> <p>17.8. Value of LDC exports as a percentage of global exports</p> <p>17.9. [Indicator on investment promotion regimes for LDCs] – to be developed</p> <p>17.10. Percent of official development assistance (ODA), net private grants, and official climate finance channeled through priority pooled multilateral financing mechanisms</p>		