

## Goal 16

**SDG Goal:** 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.

**Lead Ministry/ies:** Ministry of Justice

### Policy Alignment

**Strong**

*There is strong alignment at the goal and target level. New Zealand performs well and is recognised internationally on the transparency and accountability goals (16.5 and 16.6.). We are well aligned on participatory and representative decision-making, legal identity and ensuring public access to information (16.7,16.9, 16.10) and can point to policy settings and practical actions in these areas, although precise targets are not clear. We are also well aligned on significantly reducing illicit financial and arms flow (16.4) with specific policy, legislation and practical actions in place.*

*New Zealand does not rate well internationally on some aspects of reducing violence and ending abuse (16.1 and 16.2). New Zealand has amongst the highest reported rates of family violence and sexual violence in the developed world. However a whole of government response has been developed to address this with specific policy, legislation and practical actions already in place or underway.*

### Key Risk Areas

No areas of poor alignment identified.

### Readiness to report against SDG Indicators

**Moderate**

*As an overall comment, readiness to report will be improved by more evidence on all of the indicators, and in particular the following:*

- *SDG 16.3 - We are gathering evidence to demonstrate alignment with this target.*
- *SDG 16.1 and 16.2 – Evidence of reduction in homicide victims and reported rates of family violence and sexual violence.*

### Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

SDG	Target	Policy Alignment To what degree is this target reflected in current NZ policy and targets and how. Matching to traffic-light: Strong – Green Moderate – Orange Weak – Red	Indicators	Will we meet Target? Is the target relevant to New Zealand and if so, are we likely to achieve it: Yes- Green No – Red Uncertain – Orange Not relevant - Grey	
16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	Strong – The Government has launched Safe and Effective Justice – a programme of work to reform the criminal justice system.	New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey (NZCASS) 2014  NZCASS has been updated to the New Zealand Crime and Victim's Survey (NZCVS). The new survey will be conducted annually and is first released in 2018.  Assault death rates – NZ Police	Uncertain – precise target not clear	
16.2	End abuse, exploitation and trafficking	Strong – A cross government work programme is in place to address New Zealand's high reported rates of family violence and sexual violence.  Human trafficking is a crime in New Zealand under Section 98D of	NZ Health Survey – Ministry of Health  Plan to Action to Prevent People Trafficking	Uncertain	

[Document ID]

		<p>the Crimes Act 1961. The offence criminalises human trafficking both within and outside New Zealand. The Crimes Act also criminalises smuggling and the exploitation of people.</p> <p>The New Zealand Government has a comprehensive whole-of-government response to people trafficking. The Plan of Action to Prevent People Trafficking is currently being refreshed to reflect changes to legislation as well as the nature of people trafficking in New Zealand.</p>			
16.3	<p>Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p>	<p>As at 31 March 2018 there were 3316 remand prisoners or 31% of the total prisoner population of 10,645.</p>	<p>Corrections - Prison Facts and statistics March 2018</p> <p>Evidence other than prison stats e.g. community law numbers, access to legal aid numbers.</p>		
16.4	<p>Significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organised crime</p>	<p>Strong - New Zealand has specific policy and legislation on combating all forms of organised crime.</p>	<p>Financial Intelligence Unit New Zealand Police: Quarterly Typology Report Second Quarter (Q2) FY2016-17 (1 October - 31 December)</p>	<p>Uncertain - precise target not clear</p>	

[Document ID]

		<p>The Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism (AMLCFT) Act became law in October 2009 and aims to assist in detecting and deterring money laundering, contributing to public confidence in the financial system.</p> <p>New Zealand Police Asset Recovery Units were established in December 2009 and established a regime for the forfeiture of property that has been directly or indirectly acquired or derived from significant criminal behaviour.</p>	<p>As at 31 December 2016, New Zealand Police held Restraining Orders at over an estimated NZD262 million worth of assets. For the quarterly period ending December 2016, NZD5.0 million worth of assets were restrained, and NZD8.1 million were forfeited.</p>	
16.5	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms	<p>Strong - Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index for 2017 gave New Zealand a score of 89 points out of 100, placing it first out of 176 countries.</p>	<p>Score on Corruption Perceptions Index 2018. Ranked 1/176 countries</p>	<p>Yes - New Zealand is consistently ranked amongst the top countries in global measures on transparency</p>
16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	<p>Strong - New Zealanders have high trust in, and satisfaction with, their public services. In 2017 trust in public services based on personal experience was high at 77% and</p>	<p>The Kiwis Count Survey conducted by the State Services Commission measures trust in public services in two ways: trust of New Zealanders based on personal experience of using public</p>	<p>Yes - New Zealand ranks highly in public service responsiveness to citizens</p>

[Document ID]

<p>16.7</p> <p>Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p>	<p>Trust in the public sector brand reached a new high at 47%. New Zealand was ranked second out of 31 countries in the International Civil Service Effectiveness Index 2017</p> <p>Strong - In the 2017 general election, the turnout as a percentage of enrolled electors was 79.8%. This was the highest turnout since 2005. The enrolment rate was 92.4%.</p> <p>In 2017 the proportion of women in the Public Service was 60.5%. The percentage of women in the top three tiers of senior management was 47.9%, up from 37.8% in 2007.</p> <p>Twenty-four percent of the public service were 55 years or older.</p> <p>The ethnic makeup of the public service comprised 69.1% Europeans, 16% Māori, 9.4% Asian and 8.7%, Pacific.</p> <p><i>Not applicable</i></p>	<p>services and trust in the public service brand (perception).</p> <p>The International Civil Service Effectiveness (InCiSE) Index 2017</p> <p>Human Resource Capability in the NZ State Services 2017</p>	<p>Yes – though precise target not clear</p>
<p>16.8</p> <p>Broaden and strengthen the participation of</p>	<p><i>Not applicable</i></p>	<p>Indicator intended for developing countries.</p>	<p>Indicator intended for developing countries.</p>

[Document ID]

	<p>developing countries in the institutions of global governance</p>	<p><i>This goal relates to the "proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organisations". This is considered not relevant and the data non-statistical in relation to New Zealand's implementation of SDG 16.</i></p>	
<p>16.9</p>	<p>By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registrations</p>	<p>Strong - Every baby born in New Zealand must be registered, normally within 2 months of being born. Registering a birth in New Zealand is a legal requirement and since 2015 this can be done online.</p>	<p>DIA and Stats NZ. Births compared to birth registrations.</p> <p>Yes – check DIA and Stats</p>
<p>16.10</p>	<p>Ensure public access to information</p>	<p>Strong - The Official Information Act 1982 is designed to promote access to information held by Government agencies. Its guiding principle is that information be made available unless a good reason exists under the Act for withholding it. Between 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017 there were 41,935 OIA requests to government agencies.</p>	<p>State Services Commission – Official Information Act statistics</p> <p>Yes though precise target not clear</p>

