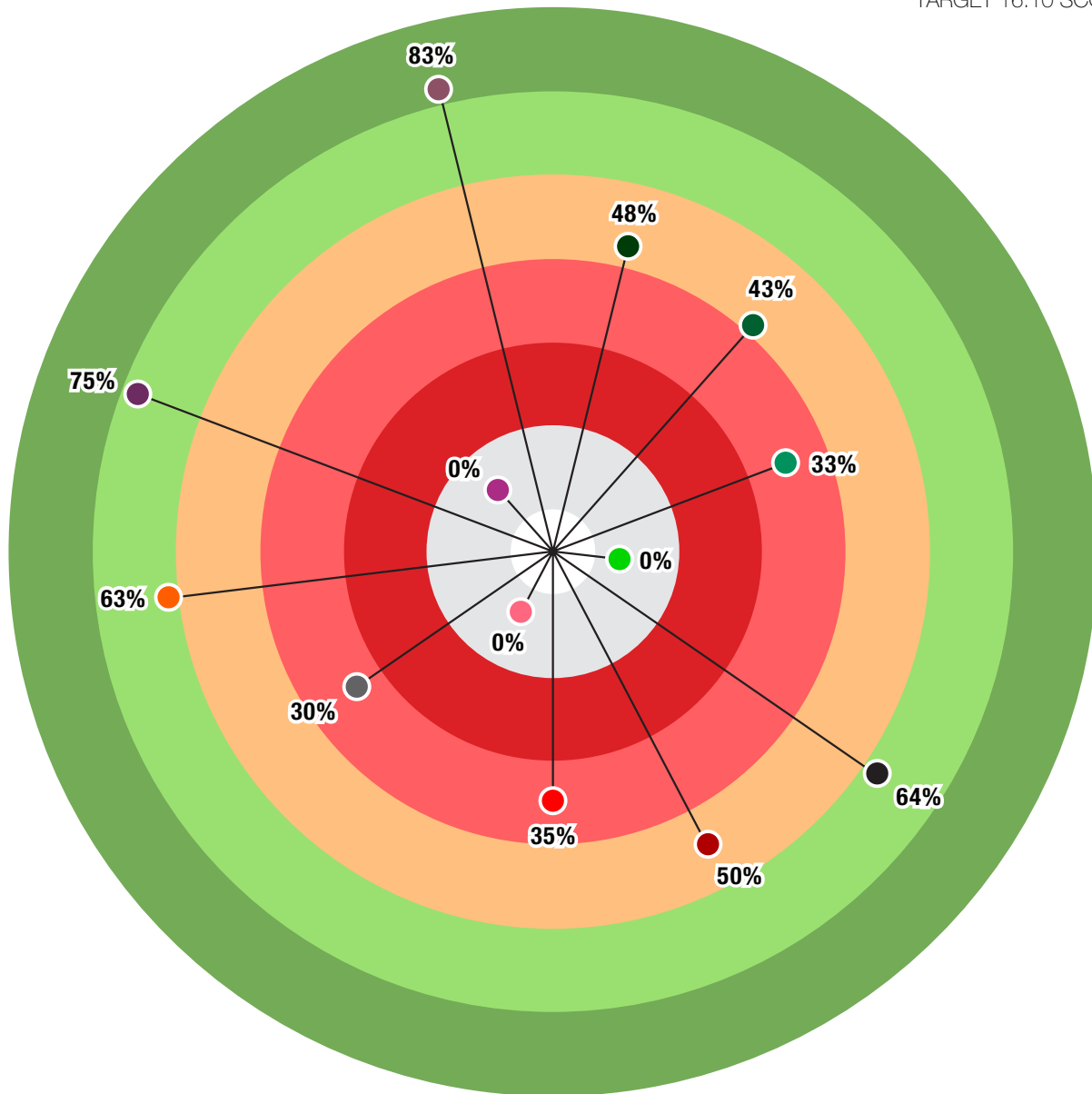


# COUNTRY LEGAL SCORECARD\*

## AFGHANISTAN

### SDG AGGREGATE VALUE

TARGET 16.4 SCORE **40%**  
 TARGET 16.5 SCORE **43%**  
 TARGET 16.10 SCORE **83%**



### VALUES

- 81% – 100%
- 61% – 80%
- 41% – 60%
- 21% – 40%
- 0% – 20%
- 0%

### POLICY AREA (clockwise)

- Anti-Money Laundering
- Beneficial Ownership
- Asset Recovery
- Arms Trafficking
- Anti-Corruption Framework and Institutions
- Private Sector
- Transparency and Integrity in Public Administration
- Transparency in Lobbying
- Whistleblowing
- Transparency in Party & Election Campaign Finance
- Fiscal Transparency
- Integrity in Public Procurement
- Access to Information

### KEY MESSAGES

Afghanistan's anti-corruption legal framework is not in line with international best practice and Afghanistan's commitments under the UNCAC. Moreover, Afghanistan's reliance on multiple Anti-Corruption Agencies means it does not have an effective and coherent system to fight corruption. The government should enact a comprehensive anti-corruption law to simplify procedures for combatting corruption and set out the powers and mandates of Afghan anti-corruption institutions on detection, investigation, corruption prevention and awareness raising.

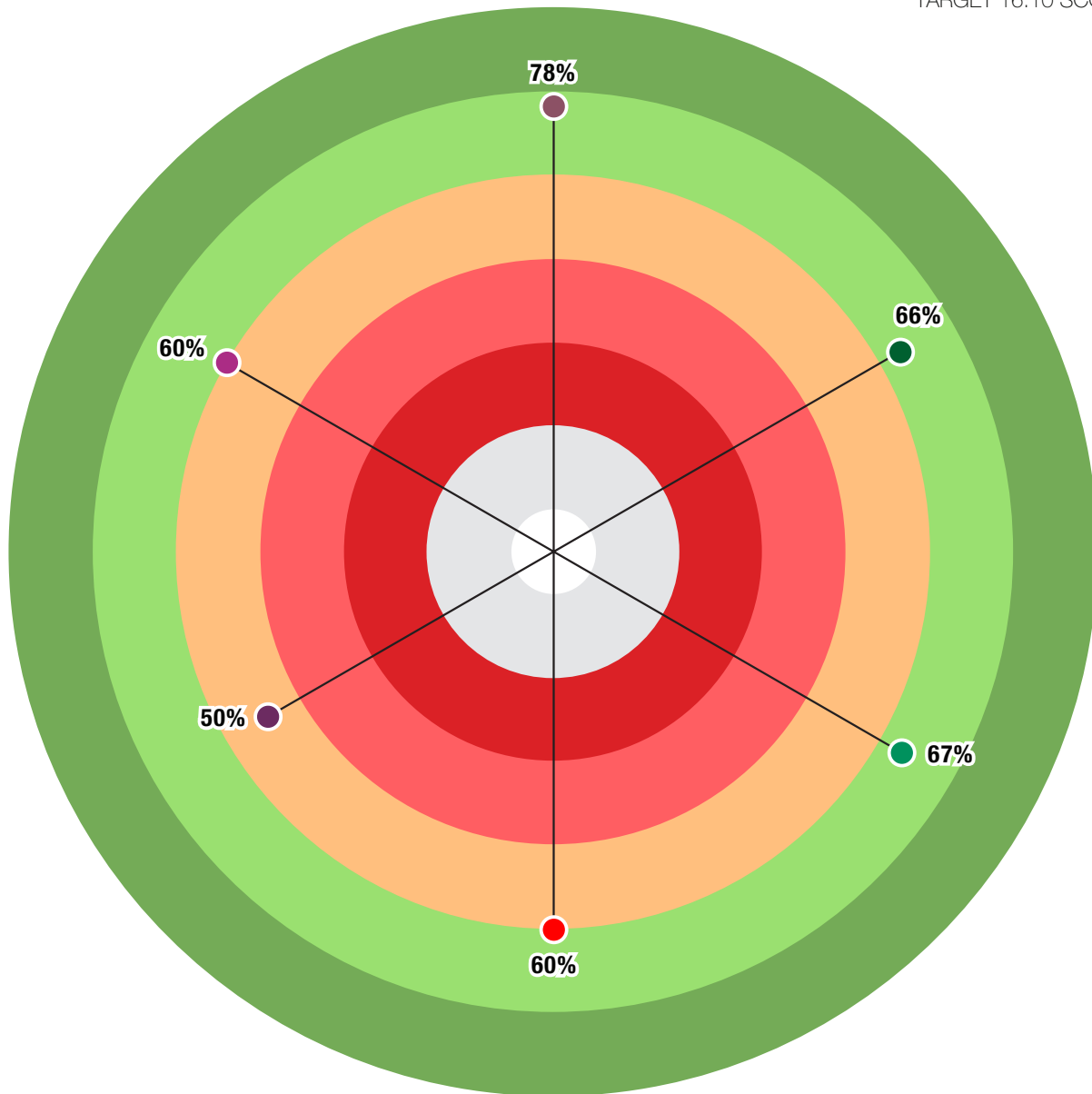
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# COUNTRY LEGAL SCORECARD\*

## ARGENTINA

# SDG AGGREGATE VALUE

TARGET 16.4 SCORE	66%
TARGET 16.5 SCORE	60%
TARGET 16.10 SCORE	78%



### VALUES

Dark Green	81% – 100%
Light Green	61% – 80%
Orange	41% – 60%
Red-Orange	21% – 40%
Red	0% – 20%
Grey	0%

### POLICY AREA (clockwise)

- Beneficial Ownership
- Asset Recovery
- Transparency and Integrity in Public Administration
- Fiscal Transparency
- Integrity in Public Procurement
- Access to Information

### KEY MESSAGES

In terms of beneficial ownership and asset recovery, Argentina should focus on triangulating data which can help prevent illicit flows and increasing public access to such data. Comprehensive reform of the Public Ethics Law is urgently needed to improve the asset declaration system and strengthen conflict of interest provisions. In public procurement, the multiplicity of existing rules hinders preventive monitoring, oversight bodies are weak and the bidding process itself is still closed to citizens and third parties. Concerning political finance, regulation is very comprehensive but there remain problems in practice such as the concealment of private donations and the misuse of public resources during campaigns. Finally, although a new Law on Access to Public Information marks significant progress, it will need to be strictly adhered to by all branches of government, especially the judiciary.

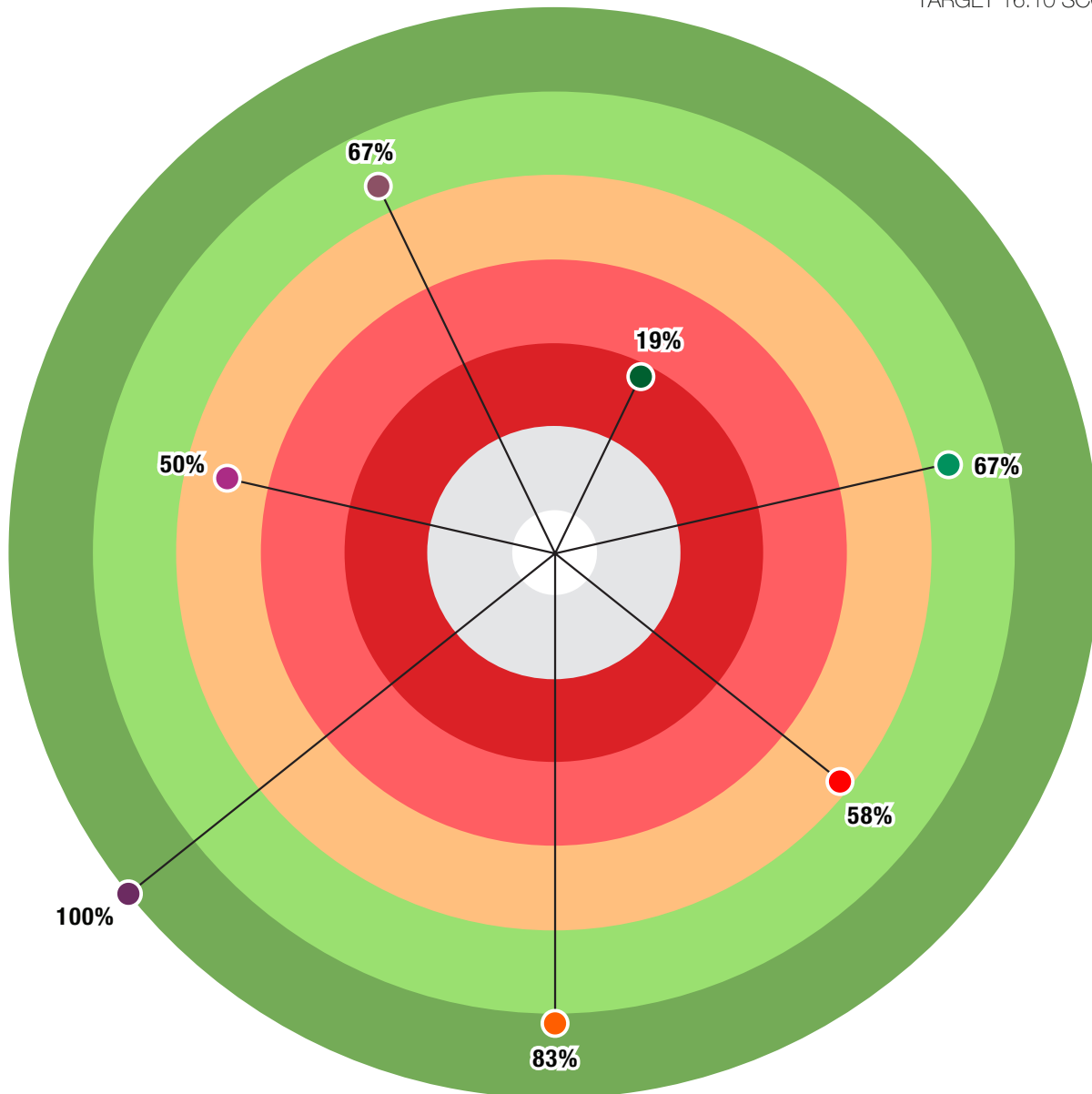
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# COUNTRY LEGAL SCORECARD\*

## BRAZIL

# SDG AGGREGATE VALUE

TARGET 16.4 SCORE	39%
TARGET 16.5 SCORE	66%
TARGET 16.10 SCORE	67%



### VALUES

Dark Green	81% – 100%
Medium Green	61% – 80%
Light Green	41% – 60%
Orange	21% – 40%
Red	0% – 20%
Grey	0%

### POLICY AREA (clockwise)

- Beneficial Ownership
- Asset Recovery
- Transparency and Integrity in Public Administration
- Transparency in Party & Election Campaign Finance
- Fiscal Transparency
- Integrity in Public Procurement
- Access to Information

### KEY MESSAGES

Although Brazil has made some progress in improving its anti-corruption legislation, it urgently needs to strengthen law enforcement, as many laws are ineffective in practice and the oversight institutions, with some honourable exceptions, suffer from lack of personnel and weak political support. In terms of illicit financial flows, the Brazilian legal framework does not satisfactorily address beneficial ownership and the area of asset recovery has been neglected by government. Despite performing satisfactorily with regards to fiscal, party and electoral campaign transparency, Brazil's public administration and public procurement integrity mechanisms have to be improved, especially at the local level. Finally, access to information is a complicated area – there is a law in place, but key data is not publicly available, particularly regarding private enterprise.

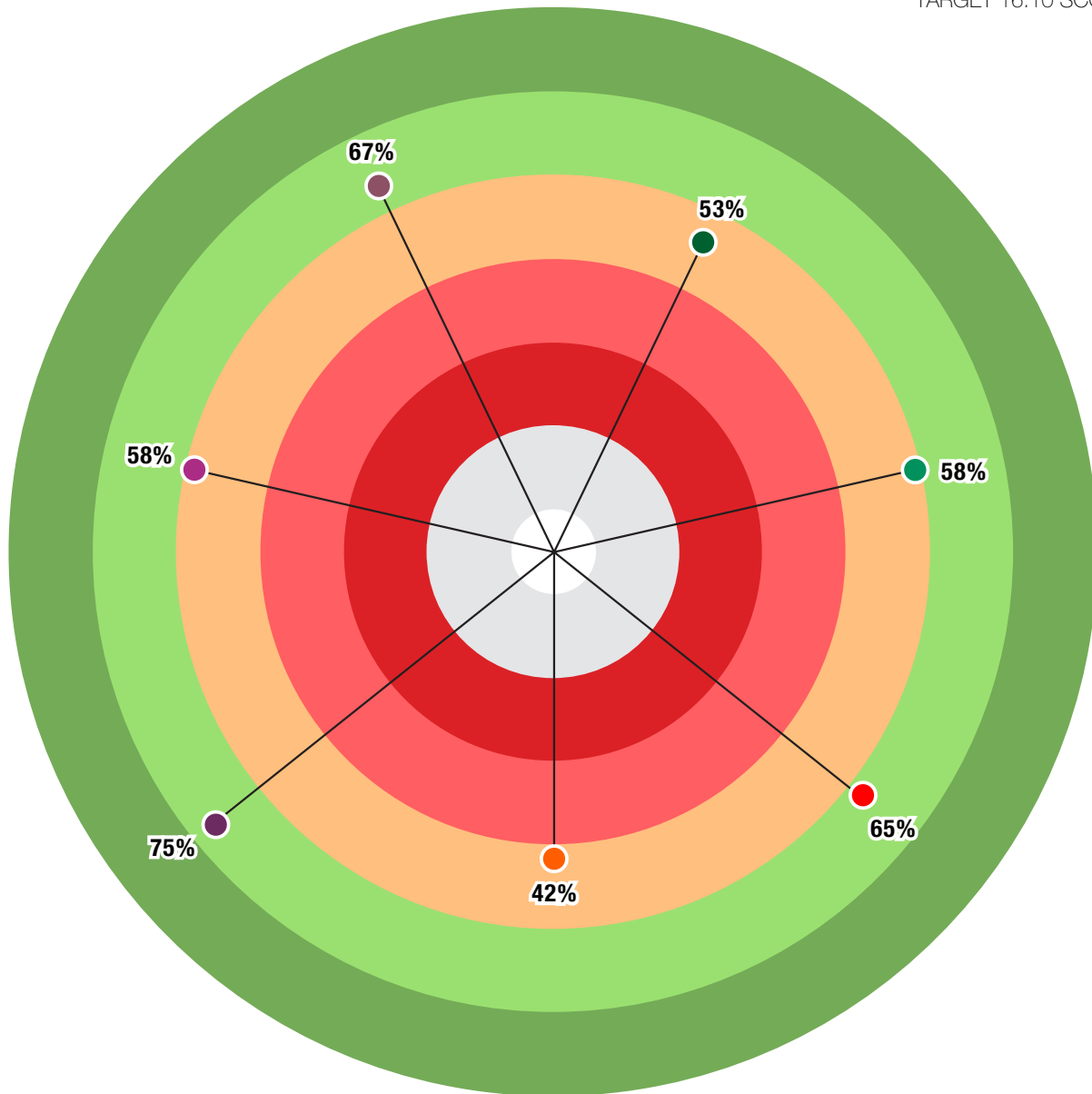
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# COUNTRY LEGAL SCORECARD\*

## CHILE

# SDG AGGREGATE VALUE

TARGET 16.4 SCORE	55%
TARGET 16.5 SCORE	58%
TARGET 16.10 SCORE	67%



### VALUES

Dark Green	81% – 100%
Medium Green	61% – 80%
Light Green	41% – 60%
Orange	21% – 40%
Red	0% – 20%
Grey	0%

### POLICY AREA (clockwise)

- Beneficial Ownership
- Asset Recovery
- Transparency and Integrity in Public Administration
- Transparency in Party & Election Campaign Finance
- Fiscal Transparency
- Integrity in Public Procurement
- Access to Information

### KEY MESSAGES

Chile has succeeded in creating a formidable legal framework in the areas of prevention of conflicts of interest, asset recovery, access to information, fiscal transparency and in the financing of electoral campaigns and political parties. Its greatest challenges lie in the implementation of these policies and in the establishment of capacity and mandate to allow supervisory bodies to exercise their powers effectively and in a timely manner. The country's priorities are regulating the revolving door, enhancing the accountability and auditing of electoral processes, providing access to information as a fundamental right and improving mechanisms to enable the recovery of assets, as well as increasing the disclosure of information around ultimate beneficiaries.

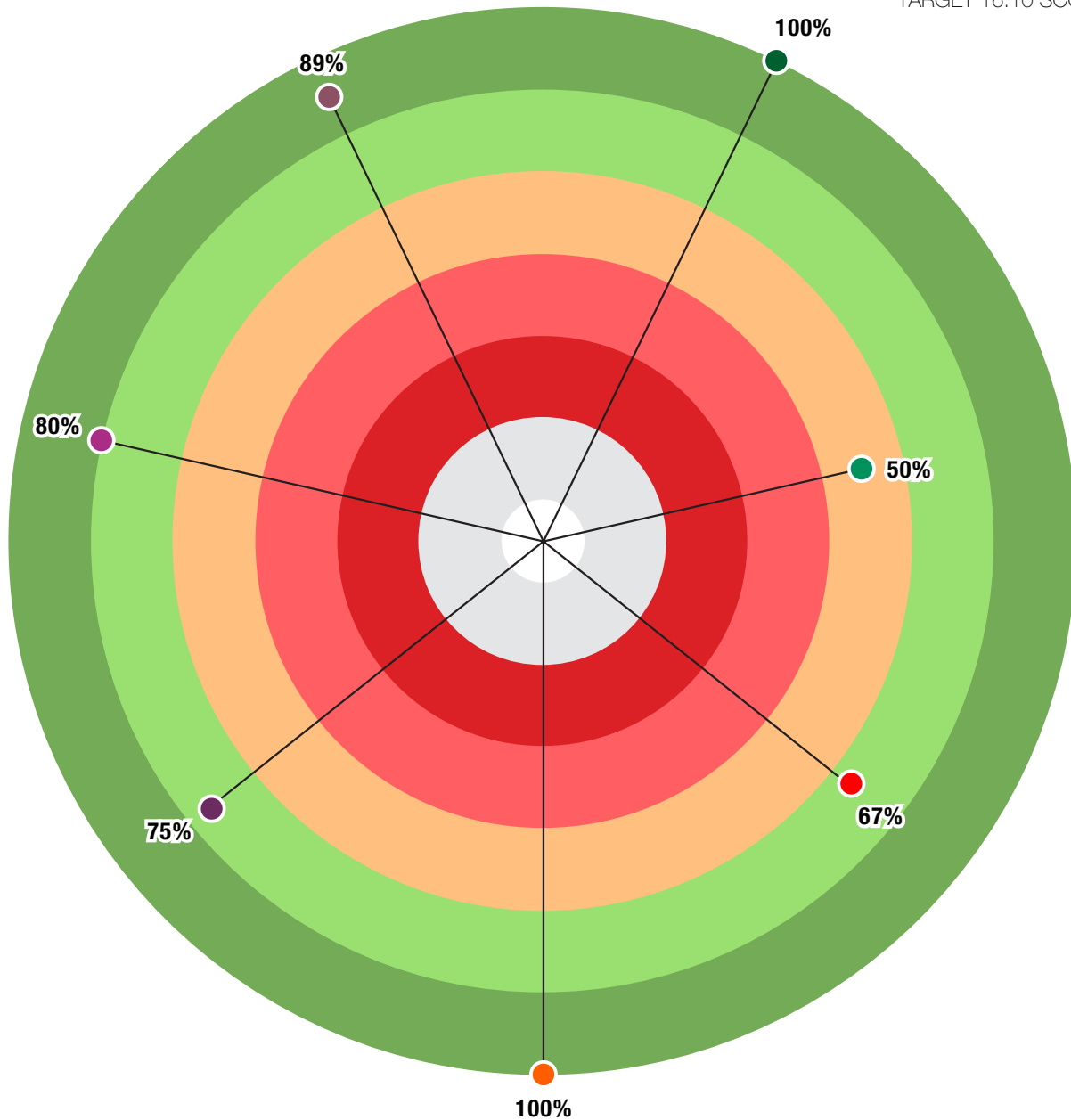
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# COUNTRY LEGAL SCORECARD\*

## COSTA RICA

# SDG AGGREGATE VALUE

TARGET 16.4 SCORE **75%**  
 TARGET 16.5 SCORE **80%**  
 TARGET 16.10 SCORE **89%**



### VALUES

- 81% – 100%
- 61% – 80%
- 41% – 60%
- 21% – 40%
- 0% – 20%
- 0%

### POLICY AREA (clockwise)

- Beneficial Ownership
- Asset Recovery
- Transparency and Integrity in Public Administration
- Transparency in Party & Election Campaign Finance
- Fiscal Transparency
- Integrity in Public Procurement
- Access to Information

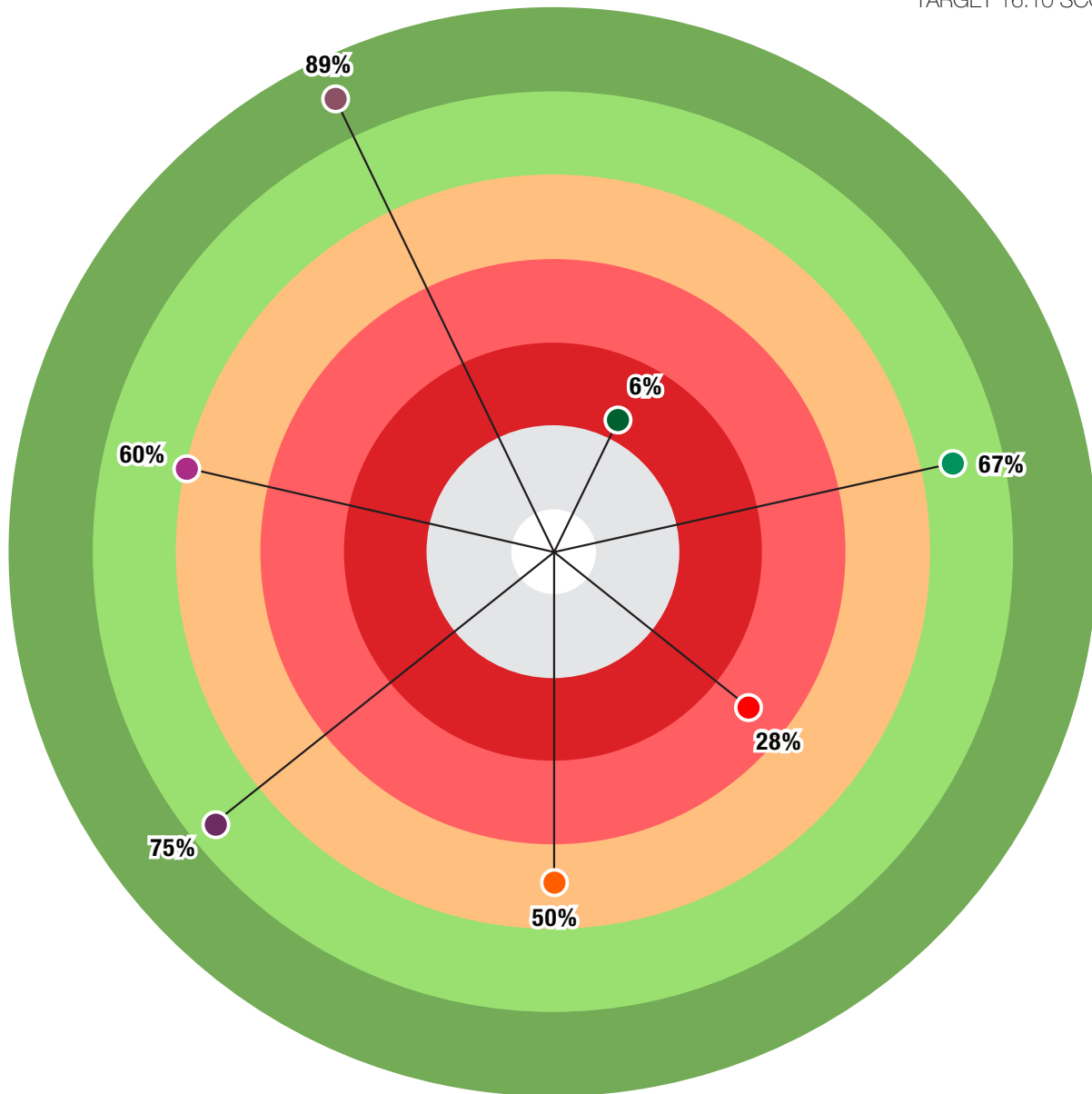
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# COUNTRY LEGAL SCORECARD\*

## EL SALVADOR

# SDG AGGREGATE VALUE

TARGET 16.4 SCORE	32%
TARGET 16.5 SCORE	43%
TARGET 16.10 SCORE	89%



### VALUES

Dark Green	81% – 100%
Light Green	61% – 80%
Orange	41% – 60%
Red-Orange	21% – 40%
Red	0% – 20%
Grey	0%

### POLICY AREA (clockwise)

- Beneficial Ownership
- Asset Recovery
- Transparency and Integrity in Public Administration
- Transparency in Party & Election Campaign Finance
- Fiscal Transparency
- Integrity in Public Procurement
- Access to Information

### KEY MESSAGES

In El Salvador, an incipient institutional framework has been built slowly, which has introduced changes in the area of transparency and fight against corruption. It is important to emphasize the Access to Public Information as a tool of citizen control to involve the population in the monitoring of public administration; progress has also been made in fiscal transparency and recovery of assets resulting from illicit enrichment, drug trafficking and organised crime. However, it is important to promote greater transparency in other important areas such as: integrity in public institutions, financing of political parties, beneficial owners and public procurement. While this can contribute to greater institutional strength, it has to be accompanied by committed and empowered citizens.

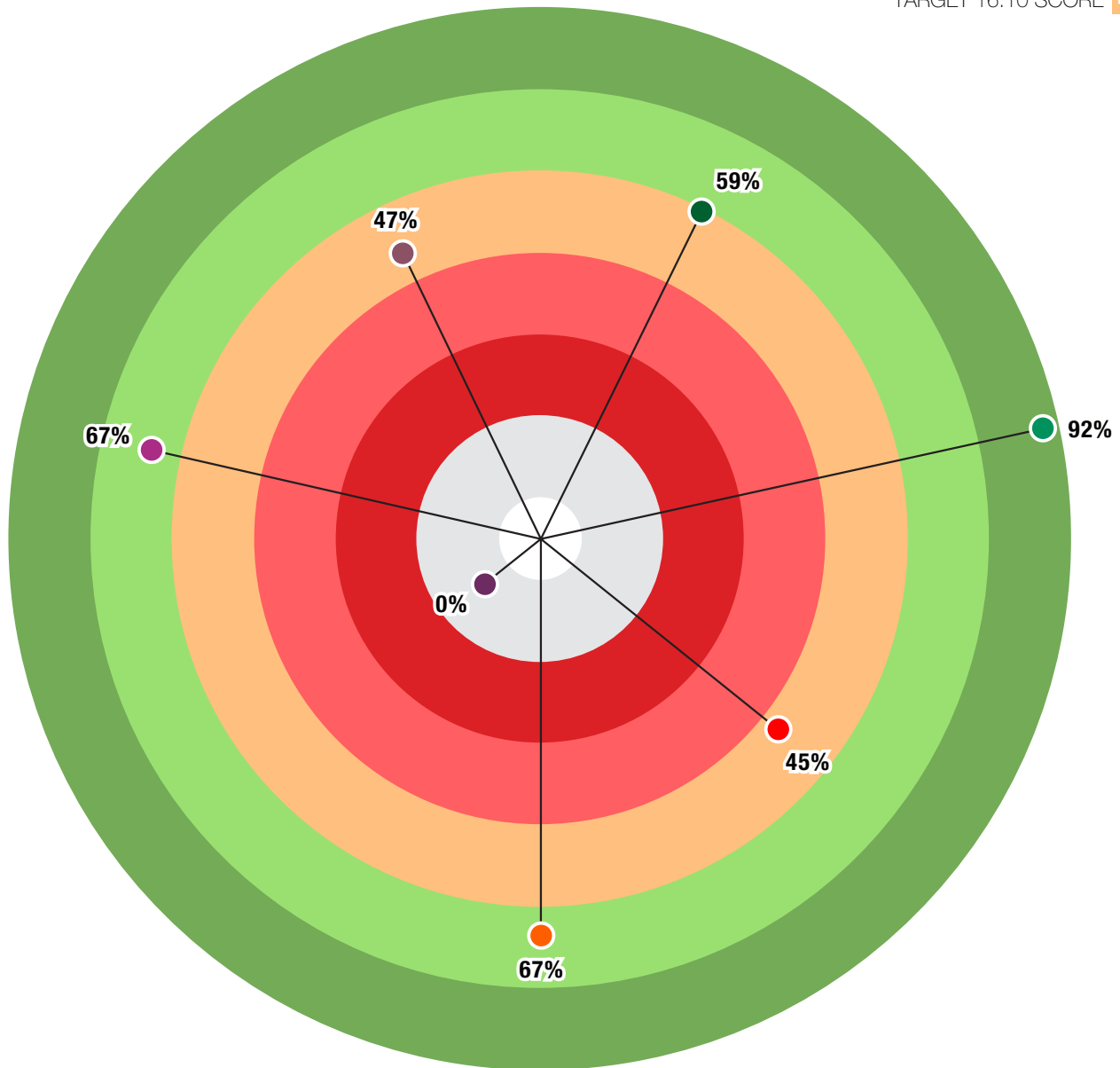
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# COUNTRY LEGAL SCORECARD\*

## HONDURAS

# SDG AGGREGATE VALUE

TARGET 16.4 SCORE	68%
TARGET 16.5 SCORE	50%
TARGET 16.10 SCORE	47%



### VALUES

Dark Green	81% – 100%
Light Green	61% – 80%
Orange	41% – 60%
Pink	21% – 40%
Red	0% – 20%
Grey	0%

### POLICY AREA (clockwise)

- Beneficial Ownership
- Asset Recovery
- Transparency and Integrity in Public Administration
- Transparency in Party & Election Campaign Finance
- Fiscal Transparency
- Integrity in Public Procurement
- Access to Information

### KEY MESSAGES

Honduras' anti-corruption legal framework is sufficient or improving in some areas; for example, a new law regulates the financing of political parties and elections. In other areas, the legal framework remains deficient, as is the case with fiscal transparency, beneficial ownership, and regulation of the revolving door. In practice, many anti-corruption entities like the Supreme Court of Audit (TSC) fail to fulfil their role because of institutional weaknesses, compromised independence, and/or politicisation. Bringing practice into line with the regulatory framework is crucial in the areas of election financing, transparency and integrity in public administration, access to public information, and the protection of activists and journalists. The initiatives of civil society organisations and multilateral agencies – like the government's agreement with the Honduran chapter of Transparency International – are bringing increased accountability to public procurement, the private sector, and government anti-corruption agencies.

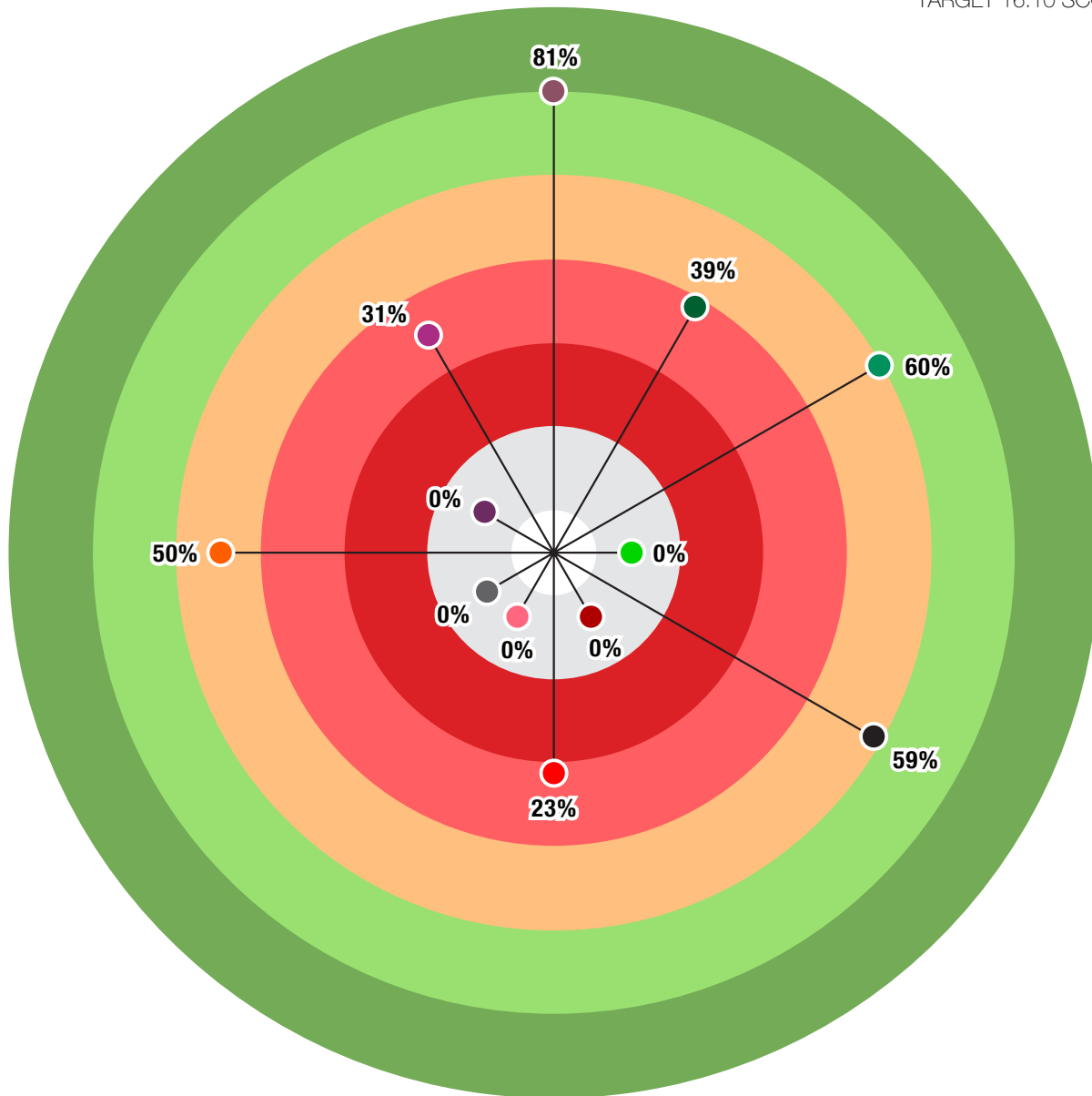
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# COUNTRY LEGAL SCORECARD\*

## MALDIVES

# SDG AGGREGATE VALUE

TARGET 16.4 SCORE **41%**  
 TARGET 16.5 SCORE **33%**  
 TARGET 16.10 SCORE **81%**



### VALUES

- 81% – 100%
- 61% – 80%
- 41% – 60%
- 21% – 40%
- 0% – 20%
- 0%

### POLICY AREA (clockwise)

- Anti-Money Laundering
- Beneficial Ownership
- Asset Recovery
- Anti-Corruption Framework and Institutions
- Private Sector
- Transparency and Integrity in Public Administration
- Transparency in Lobbying
- Whistleblowing
- Transparency in Party & Election Campaign Finance
- Fiscal Transparency
- Integrity in Public Procurement
- Access to Information

### KEY MESSAGES

The Government of Maldives should repeal existing anti-democratic laws and regulations to create a safe and conducive environment for anti-corruption work. The Government should also ensure enforcement of anti-corruption laws in the country, and increase transparency and accountability of the public sector to tackle grand corruption.

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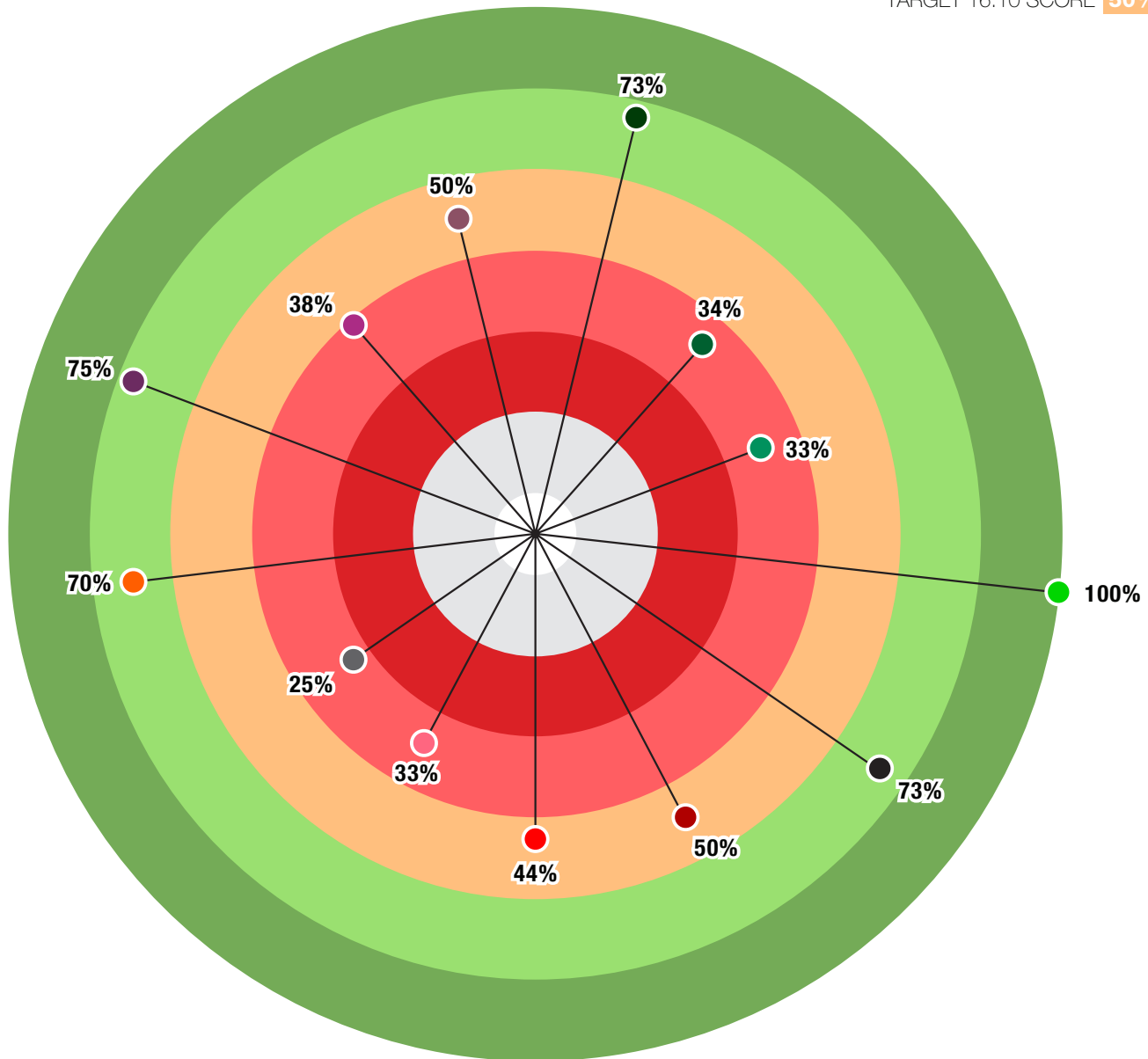


# COUNTRY LEGAL SCORECARD\*

## NIGERIA

# SDG AGGREGATE VALUE

TARGET 16.4 SCORE **57%**  
 TARGET 16.5 SCORE **52%**  
 TARGET 16.10 SCORE **50%**



### VALUES

- 81% – 100%**
- 61% – 80%**
- 41% – 60%**
- 21% – 40%**
- 0% – 20%**
- 0%**

### POLICY AREA (clockwise)

- Anti-Money Laundering
- Beneficial Ownership
- Asset Recovery
- Arms Trafficking
- Anti-Corruption Framework and Institutions
- Private Sector
- Transparency and Integrity in Public Administration
- Transparency in Lobbying
- Whistleblowing
- Transparency in Party & Election Campaign Finance
- Fiscal Transparency
- Integrity in Public Procurement
- Access to Information

### KEY MESSAGES

Nigeria has lost around 400 billion USD to corruption since independence in 1960. Since 2015, the anti-corruption agenda has gained traction. A new anti-corruption strategy has been launched in 2017, the Senate and the National Assembly passed or are debating important legislation on money laundering, illicit financial flows, asset recovery and whistleblowing. However, asset declarations of politically exposed persons are either ignored or inaccurate while political elites enjoy impunity. The secretive nature of the armed forces and law enforcement drives corruption and large embezzlement, seriously hindering the fight against terrorism and organised crime. Access to information and open data policy needs to be improved. Governmental procurement and beneficial ownership requires decisive steps towards public transparency. Anti-corruption agencies must operate in an environment free of political interference. Unless these policy areas are tackled, the targets under SDG 16 will not be met.

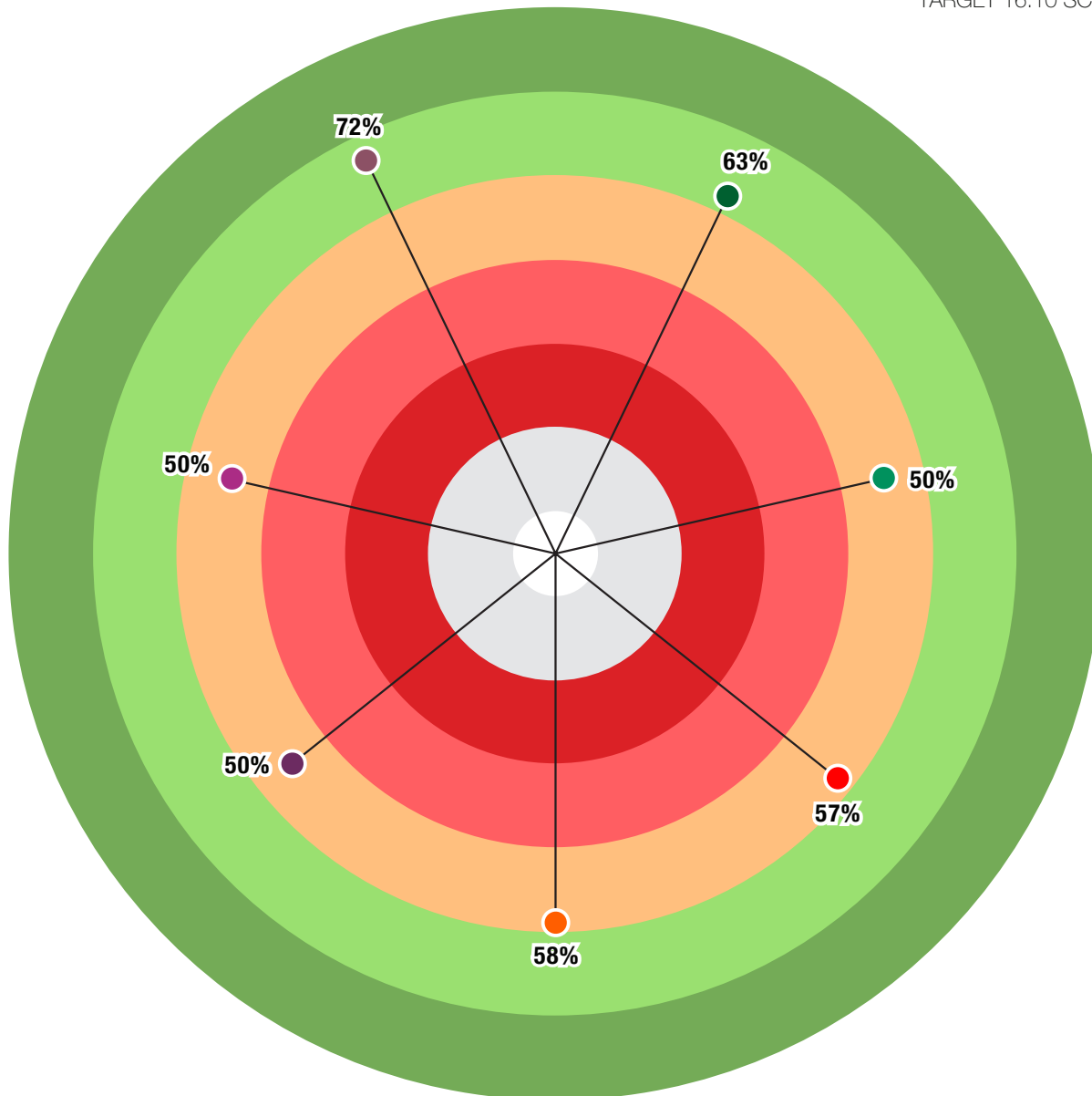
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# COUNTRY LEGAL SCORECARD\*

## PERU

# SDG AGGREGATE VALUE

TARGET 16.4 SCORE	58%
TARGET 16.5 SCORE	56%
TARGET 16.10 SCORE	72%



### VALUES

Dark Green	81% – 100%
Light Green	61% – 80%
Orange	41% – 60%
Red-Orange	21% – 40%
Red	0% – 20%
Grey	0%

### POLICY AREA (clockwise)

- Beneficial Ownership
- Asset Recovery
- Transparency and Integrity in Public Administration
- Transparency in Party & Election Campaign Finance
- Fiscal Transparency
- Integrity in Public Procurement
- Access to Information

### KEY MESSAGES

Although Peru does not show particularly poor results in any of the policy areas evaluated, neither does it show significant progress to be proud of. Rather, it seems that the country is stuck halfway between a robust regulatory framework and poor implementation. Aspects such as the transparency of party finances or integrity in public procurement, which have been thrust into the spotlight by major corruption scandals in recent years, nonetheless require comprehensive reform. Even policy areas where Peru performs better, such as access to information, fall short of the required standard, demonstrating that despite pioneering legislation in Latin America, key gaps remain in Peru's institutional architecture.

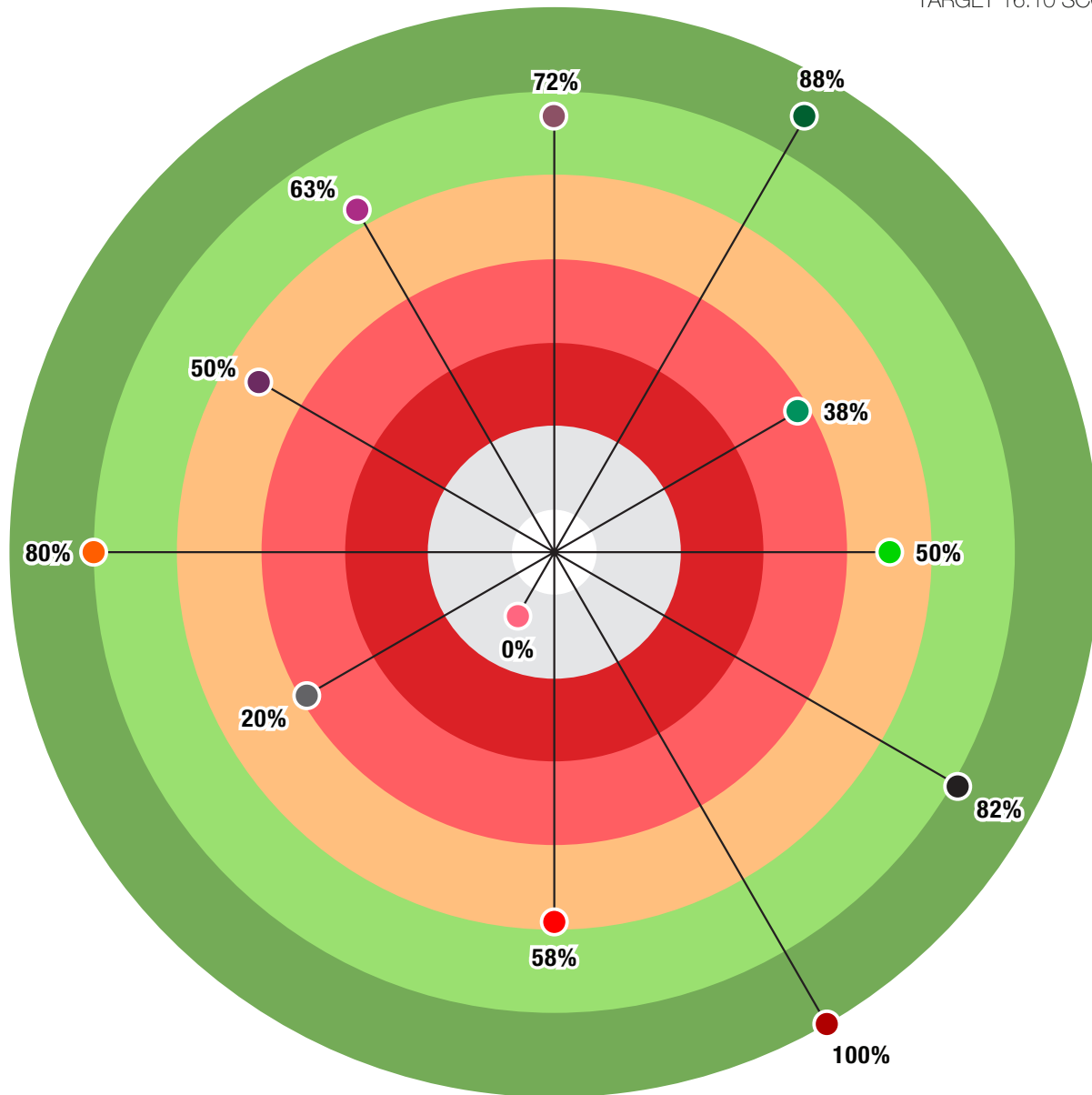
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# COUNTRY LEGAL SCORECARD\*

## PORTUGAL

# SDG AGGREGATE VALUE

TARGET 16.4 SCORE **63%**  
 TARGET 16.5 SCORE **60%**  
 TARGET 16.10 SCORE **72%**



### VALUES

- 81% – 100%
- 61% – 80%
- 41% – 60%
- 21% – 40%
- 0% – 20%
- 0%

### POLICY AREA (clockwise)

- Anti-Money Laundering
- Beneficial Ownership
- Asset Recovery
- Anti-Corruption Framework and Institutions
- Private Sector
- Transparency and Integrity in Public Administration
- Transparency in Lobbying
- Whistleblowing
- Transparency in Party & Election Campaign Finance
- Fiscal Transparency
- Integrity in Public Procurement
- Access to Information

### KEY MESSAGES

While showing encouraging scores in some SDG targets, particularly those arising from the transposition of international and EU law into national legal order, Portugal performs poorly in key fields. Integrity and transparency in the public life is far from satisfactory, as conflict of interest, revolving doors and opaque lobbying are rampant and the political will to address these issues appears weak. Another concerning topic is the complete lack of protection of whistleblowers, in the absence of a dedicated law and monitoring mechanisms that can ensure support and safeguards to those that come forward. Across SDG targets, practice needs to match the quality of the legal framework.

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