2016 PCDI
Results

2.1

The 2016 PCDI ranking

Colors for each component
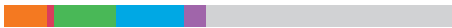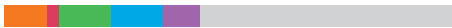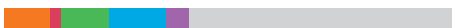
Economic	▬
Social	▬
Environmental	▬
Global	▬
Production	▬

ORDER	COUNTRIES	SCORE	COMPONENTS
1	**Denmark**	89.60	
2	**Sweden**	84.89	
3	**Norway**	82.63	
4	**Australia**	80.80	
5	**Portugal**	80.43	
6	**United Kingdom**	79.77	
7	**Iceland**	79.65	
8	**Italy**	79.34	
9	**France**	78.26	
10	**Latvia**	77.53	
11	**Finland**	77.04	
12	**Poland**	76.74	
13	**Spain**	76.73	
14	**Czech Republic**	76.72	
15	**Greece**	76.61	
16	**Lithuania**	75.98	
17	**Argentina**	75.87	
18	**Japan**	75.62	
19	**Slovakia**	75.59	
20	**Canada**	75.43	
21	**Germany**	75.33	
22	**Cyprus**	74.77	
23	**Uruguay**	74.62	
24	**Netherlands**	74.22	
25	**Slovenia**	73.89	
26	**New Zealand**	73.74	
27	**Belgium**	73.72	

ORDER	COUNTRIES	SCORE	COMPONENTS
28	**Georgia**	73.69	
29	**Mexico**	73.47	
30	**Bulgaria**	72.91	
31	**Croatia**	72.77	
32	**Malta**	72.72	
33	**Brazil**	72.60	
34	**Israel**	72.43	
35	**Moldavia**	72.19	
36	**Rumania**	72.00	
37	**Ecuador**	71.76	
38	**Albania**	71.46	
39	**Cuba**	71.33	
40	**Hungary**	71.27	
41	**Serbia**	70.27	
42	**Bosnia and Herzegovina**	69.94	
43	**South Korea**	69.92	
44	**Tunisia**	68.78	
45	**Kyrgyzstan**	68.72	
46	**Chile**	68.48	
47	**Estonia**	68.42	
48	**Macedonia**	68.24	
49	**Ukraine**	67.52	
50	**Turkey**	67.38	
51	**South Africa**	67.30	
52	**Costa Rica**	67.24	
53	**Russia**	67.24	
54	**Ireland**	67.20	

ORDER	COUNTRIES	SCORE	COMPONENTS
55	**Belarus**	67.20	
56	**Algeria**	66.97	
57	**Venezuela**	66.95	
58	**Switzerland**	66.84	
59	**Mauritius**	66.64	
60	**Luxembourg**	66.63	
61	**Tajikistan**	66.39	
62	**Azerbaijan**	66.04	
63	**Honduras**	65.98	
64	**Panama**	65.21	
65	**United States**	64.72	
66	**Namibia**	64.58	
67	**Austria**	64.22	
68	**Philippines**	63.55	
69	**China**	63.45	
70	**Kazakhstan**	62.66	
71	**Peru**	62.44	
72	**Paraguay**	62.24	
73	**Dominican Republic**	62.21	
74	**Armenia**	61.83	
75	**Bolivia**	61.63	
76	**Jamaica**	61.61	
77	**Sri Lanka**	61.49	
78	**El Salvador**	61.46	
79	**India**	60.84	
80	**Thailand**	60.65	
81	**Kuwait**	60.50	

ORDER	COUNTRIES	SCORE	COMPONENTS
82	**Vietnam**	59.74	
83	**Guatemala**	59.67	
84	**Montenegro**	59.16	
85	**Colombia**	58.94	
86	**Jordan**	58.89	
87	**Nicaragua**	58.03	
88	**Mongolia**	57.86	
89	**Egypt**	57.70	
90	**Bangladesh**	57.10	
91	**Iran**	55.87	
92	**Morocco**	55.39	
93	**Nepal**	54.54	
94	**Ghana**	54.39	
95	**Trinidad and Tobago**	54.09	
96	**Lesotho**	53.51	
97	**Indonesia**	53.50	
98	**Saudi Arabia**	53.27	
99	**Cambodia**	53.12	
100	**Bhutan**	52.68	
101	**Botswana**	52.64	
102	**Lebanon**	52.14	
103	**Senegal**	51.92	
104	**Qatar**	50.71	
105	**Malaysia**	49.62	
106	**Kenya**	49.43	
107	**Côte d'Ivoire**	49.12	
108	**Oman**	48.79	

ORDER	COUNTRIES	SCORE	COMPONENTS
109	**Burkina Faso**	47.64	
110	**United Arab Emirates**	47.52	
111	**Malawi**	47.28	
112	**Mozambique**	46.23	
113	**Benin**	46.08	
114	**Rwanda**	44.76	
115	**Cameroon**	44.61	
116	**Pakistan**	44.41	
117	**Mauritania**	44.23	
118	**Mali**	42.46	
119	**Burundi**	42.32	
120	**Zambia**	42.08	
121	**Uganda**	41.96	
122	**Guinea**	41.61	
123	**Liberia**	41.44	
124	**Tanzania**	40.41	
125	**Zimbabwe**	39.82	
126	**Nigeria**	39.29	
127	**Togo**	38.88	
128	**Sierra Leone**	38.69	
129	**Madagascar**	38.32	
130	**Niger**	38.13	
131	**Ethiopia**	37.81	
132	**Angola**	35.93	
133	**Singapore**	23.70	

2.2

2016 PCDI: All countries need to change their development models

It cannot be claimed in today's world that some countries are already developed whereas others are underdeveloped or developing. The 2016 PCDI shows that, in terms of policy coherence for development, the performance of the 133 countries analysed is actually very similar. We cannot, then, affirm that some countries have completed their development process while others must continue down this path.

From this perspective, there is considerable proximity between countries when judged on their PCDI scores, with 87% of those evaluated in the middle three quintiles of the ranking, as seen in Figure 1. This chart showing the PCDI divides countries into five different groups based on the scores obtained in 2016.

As we can see, most countries fall into the middle three groups, which shows that, in policy coherence for development terms, they tended to perform very similarly. The chart also shows that only 17 countries are in one of the other two groups, with either a high or very low PCDI.

Very low PCDI	2
Low PCDI	27
Lower-middle PCDI	35
Middle PCDI	54
High PCDI	15

Number of countries
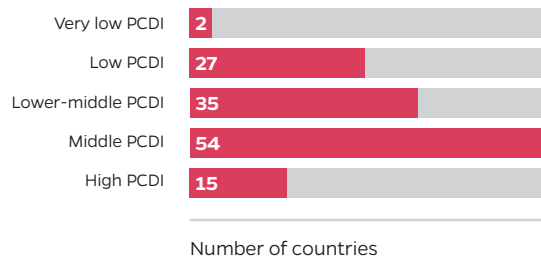
Indeed, all countries need to make different types of changes if they are to achieve coherence for development. The PCDI shows that, contrary to popular belief, if we analyse the world from this need-for-change perspective, most countries are actually in a very similar position. Below, we will analyse each of these groups of countries to gain a better understanding of what the index shows.

COUNTRY DISTRIBUTION IN THE 2016 PCDI

High PCDI countries

The first group includes the 15 countries with the greatest policy coherence for development. All 15 are high income countries. Fourteen are part of the Western Europe, United States and Canada region, all of them European, and one (Australia) is in the Oceania and Pacific region. The European countries at the top of the ranking are three Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Sweden and Norway, in the first three places). They are followed by Portugal, United Kingdom, Iceland, Italy, France, Latvia, Finland, Poland, Spain (in 13th place), the Czech Republic and Greece (the last three are separated by just two tenths of a percentage point).

Figure 2 shows the average PCDI rating and each of the components for the high PCDI group in relation to all countries taken together. It reveals the components where these countries excel and those where they have more room for improvement.

These 15 countries have a relatively coherent development model to the extent that they achieve above-average scores in all components. They come out higher in the ranking in both the economic and social components, whereas in environmental and production components they perform less well. This is because most of these countries have social development models that grant their citizens considerable rights, but these rights have been constructed without taking their environmental and global cost into account.

	Countries with high PCDI	
1	Denmark	89.60
2	Sweden	84.89
3	Norway	82.63
4	Australia	80.80
5	Portugal	80.43
6	United Kingdom	79.77
7	Iceland	79.65
8	Italy	79.34
9	France	78.26
10	Latvia	77.53
11	Finland	77.04
12	Poland	76.74
13	Spain	76.73
14	Czech Republic	76.72
15	Greece	76.61

FIGURE 2
High PCDI countries.
Breakdown by components

PCDI 79.8 / 61.8
Economic 81.2 / 55.6
Social 93.5 / 64.3
Global 87.3 / 69.8
Environmental 78.0 / 66.6
Productive 58.9 / 53.0

Average scores

High PCDI countries
All countries
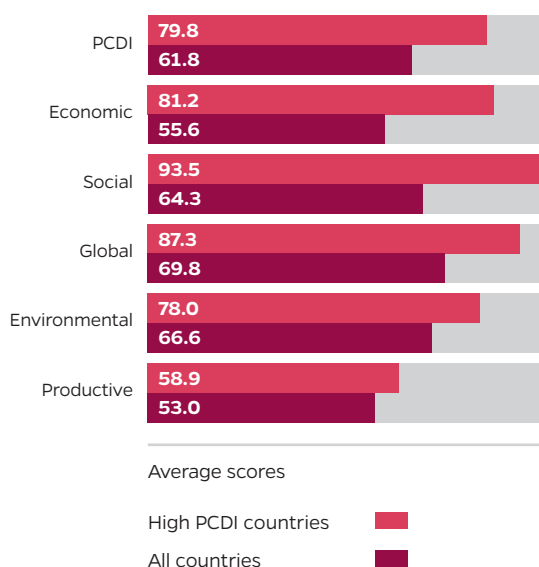
United Kingdom: social development which harms the global economy

Despite its high PCDI score and good performance in some components, the United Kingdom has very little coherence for sustainable development in the economic area. This is a result of its oversized banking sector and high degree of financial opacity

United Kingdom

PCDI

79.77

Position: 6

Components

Economic	52
Social	94
Environmental	95
Global	90
Production	68
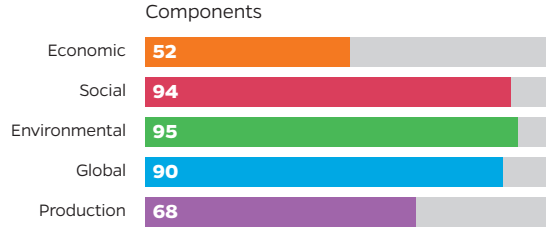
Income	High income
HDI	Very high HDI
Region	Western Europe, USA and Canada
Organization	EU 28

Middle PCDI countries

The mid-ranking PCDI group contains the largest number of countries (54), ranging from 16th (Lithuania) to 69th place (China), all above the average PCDI value. There are 26 high income countries, 21 upper-middle income countries and seven lower-middle income countries. The best represented regions (with 16 countries) are Western Europe, United States and Canada on the one hand, and Central Asia and Eastern Europe on the other. Canada comes out 20th and United States 65th, while the lowest-scoring country in this region is Austria (67th). Cyprus (22nd) comes top of the Central Asian and Eastern European region. This group of middle PCDI countries contains the 11 best-ranking countries in Latin America and the Caribbean in the PCDI (from Uruguay in 23rd place to Panama in 64th). We also find three Middle Eastern and North African countries (Israel in 34th place, Tunisia in 44th and Algeria in 56th) and the three highest-scoring countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (South Africa in 51st place, Mauritius in 59th and Namibia in 66th). Rounding up this group are the two best-positioned countries in the PCDI in South Asia, namely the Philippines (68th) and China (69th).

	Countries with middle PCDI							
16	Lithuania	75.98	34	Israel	72.43	52	Costa Rica	67.24
17	Argentina	75.87	35	Moldavia	72.19	53	Russia	67.24
18	Japan	75.62	36	Rumania	72.00	54	Ireland	67.20
19	Slovakia	75.59	37	Ecuador	71.76	55	Belarus	67.20
20	Canada	75.43	38	Albania	71.46	56	Algeria	66.97
21	Germany	75.33	39	Cuba	71.33	57	Venezuela	66.95
22	Cyprus	74.77	40	Hungary	71.27	58	Switzerland	66.84
23	Uruguay	74.62	41	Serbia	70.27	59	Mauritius	66.64
24	Netherlands	74.22	42	Bosnia and Herzegovina	69.94	60	Luxembourg	66.63
25	Slovenia	73.89	43	South Korea	69.92	61	Tajikistan	66.39
26	New Zealand	73.74	44	Tunisia	68.78	62	Azerbaijan	66.04
27	Belgium	73.72	45	Kyrgyzstan	68.72	63	Honduras	65.98
28	Georgia	73.69	46	Chile	68.48	64	Panama	65.21
29	Mexico	73.47	47	Estonia	68.42	65	United States	64.72
30	Bulgaria	72.91	48	Macedonia	68.24	66	Namibia	64.58
31	Croatia	72.77	49	Ukraine	67.52	67	Austria	64.22
32	Malta	72.72	50	Turkey	67.38	68	Philippines	63.55
33	Brazil	72.60	51	South Africa	67.30	69	China	63.45

Broadly, it is interesting to note that the countries in this group perform much worse in the economic component that those in the high PCDI group. They prove to be less able to implement development-focused fiscal policies and to have global governance problems when it comes to international taxation. In social, environmental and global terms, despite their considerable heterogeneity, they achieve reasonably high average scores. From the PCDI perspective, the changes required involve balancing and improving economic policies by reducing inequality and the negative consequences of their development model.

	Middle PCDI countries	All countries
PCDI	70.0	61.8
Economic	57.7	55.6
Social	81.9	64.3
Global	77.2	69.8
Environmental	74.9	66.6
Production	58.4	53.0

Average scores
Middle PCDI countries
All countries
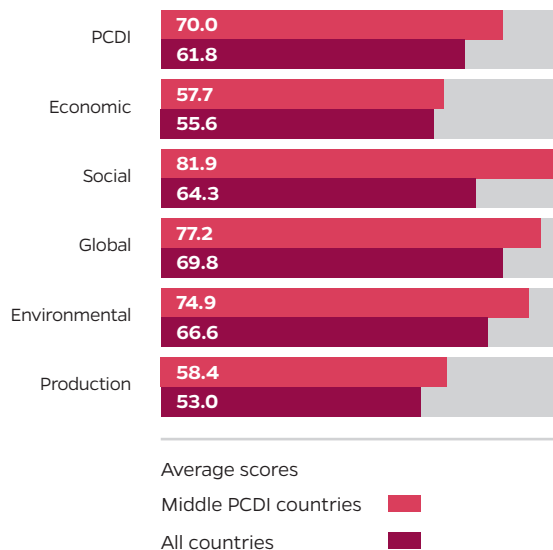
FIGURE 3
Middle PCDI countries.
Breakdown by components

Is China a model for economic development?

Since the late 1980s, China has revolutionized the world economy with its high economic growth rates. However, in coherence for development terms, the Chinese economic situation is beset by major contradictions, as indicated by the fact that it has the lowest score for redistribution through fiscal policy of all 133 countries analysed in the PCDI

China

PCDI

63.45

Position: 69

Components

Component	Value
Economic	31
Social	78
Environmental	80
Global	59
Production	70
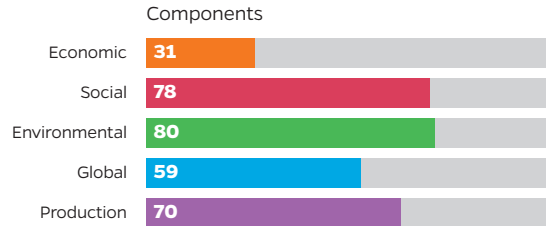
Income	Upper middle incomeincome
HDI	Very high HDI
Region	Eastern Asia

Lower middle PCDI countries

In this third group, which reflects lower middle PCDI, we have 35 countries, of which only the first four exceed the PCDI average (Kazakhstan, Peru, Paraguay and Dominican Republic). This group of countries ranges from 70th place (Peru) to 104th (Qatar), and is dominated by countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (10) on the one hand, and the Middle East and North Africa (8) on the other. The ten lowest-scoring countries here are in the Latin American and Caribbean region, with Trinidad and Tobago bringing up the rear in 95th place and Nicaragua in 87th. The group also includes the three countries with the lowest score in the Central Asian and Eastern European region (Kazakhstan in 70th place, Armenia 74th and Montenegro 84th). Most of the countries in the South Asian region (the other five that make up the region, together with China) can be found in this group where Sri Lanka is best positioned (77th) and Bhutan worst (100th). The two highest-scoring countries of the 19 low income countries measured by the PCDI are also in this group, namely Nepal in 93rd place and Cambodia in 99th.

	Countries with lower middle PCDI				
70	Kazakhstan	62.66	88	Mongolia	57.86
71	Peru	62.44	89	Egypt	57.70
72	Paraguay	62.24	90	Bangladesh	57.10
73	Dominican Republic	62.21	91	Iran	55.87
74	Armenia	61.83	92	Morocco	55.39
75	Bolivia	61.63	93	Nepal	54.54
76	Jamaica	61.61	94	Ghana	54.39
77	Sri Lanka	61.49	95	Trinidad and Tobago	54.09
78	El Salvador	61.46	96	Lesotho	53.51
79	India	60.84	97	Indonesia	53.50
80	Thailand	60.65	98	Saudi Arabia	53.27
81	Kuwait	60.50	99	Cambodia	53.12
82	Vietnam	59.74	100	Bhutan	52.68
83	Guatemala	59.67	101	Botswana	52.64
84	Montenegro	59.16	102	Lebanon	52.14
85	Colombia	58.94	103	Senegal	51.92
86	Jordan	58.89	104	Qatar	50.71
87	Nicaragua	58.03			

This group contains a very wide range of countries. Overall, it can be said that most are highly incoherent from the economic perspective, for instance, in their lack of commitment to reducing inequality through fiscal policy. They do, however, obtain better results in the social component of the PCDI, although performance is still below average. They also achieve a good relative result in the production component. It is in this area, that is, in reducing inequality and consolidating social rights in keeping pace with economic growth, where there seems to be a need to resolve contradictions among this group of countries.

	Lower middle PCDI countries	All countries
PCDI	57.6	61.8
Economic	47.5	55.6
Social	59.5	64.3
Global	58.8	69.8
Environmental	58.7	66.6
Production	63.3	53.0

Average scores
Lower middle PCDI countries
All countries
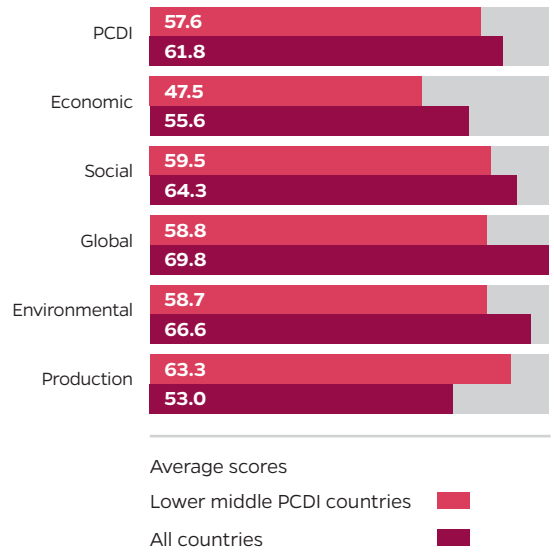
FIGURE 4
Lower middle PCDI countries.
Breakdown by components

Saudi Arabia, a country with no global commitment

Deeply at odds with rights-based development, Saudi Arabia scores lowest in the global component. Although it pulls off modest performance in all other components, its lack of international commitment to peace and human rights accounts for its lagging position near the very bottom of the table

Saudi Arabia

PCDI

53.27

Position: 98

Components

Component	Score
Economic	67
Social	70
Environmental	54
Global	15
Production	60
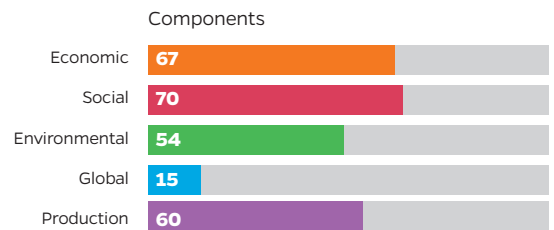
Income	High income
HDI	Very high HDI
Region	Middle East and North Africa

Low PCDI countries

The fourth group, with low PCDI, comprises 27 countries, 23 of them in Sub-Saharan Africa. It also includes Malaysia, in East Asia in 105th place, Pakistan, in South Asia in 116th place, and the two lowest-scoring countries in the Middle East and North Africa region, Oman and United Arab Emirates, 108th and 110th respectively.

This group has the lowest average values in the social and production components, but performs very well in the global and environmental components, with higher scores than average in the lower middle PCDI group. Unlike others, in this group of countries, incoherence is not related to a highly costly development model for the planet as a whole, but has more to do with serious issues in institution and governance building in order to guarantee the rights of their citizens.

In the low PCDI group of countries, there are two which are better positioned in the social component but whose development model could not be replicated across the planet: Oman and United Arab Emirates.

Countries with low PCDI					
105	Malaysia	49.62	119	Burundi	42.32
106	Kenya	49.43	120	Zambia	42.08
107	Ivory Coast	49.12	121	Uganda	41.96
108	Oman	48.79	122	Guinea	41.61
109	Burkina Faso	47.64	123	Liberia	41.44
110	Arab Emirates	47.52	124	Tanzania	40.41
111	Malawi	47.28	125	Zimbabwe	39.82
112	Mozambique	46.23	126	Nigeria	39.29
113	Benin	46.08	127	Togo	38.88
114	Rwanda	44.76	128	Sierra Leone	38.69
115	Cameroon	44.61	129	Madagascar	38.32
116	Pakistan	44.41	130	Niger	38.13
117	Mauritania	44.23	131	Ethiopia	37.81
118	Mali	42.46			

	Low PCDI countries	All countries
PCDI	43.4	61.8
Economic	49.0	55.6
Social	20.3	64.3
Global	62.7	69.8
Environmental	56.9	66.6
Production	28.3	53.0

Average scores

Low PCDI countries
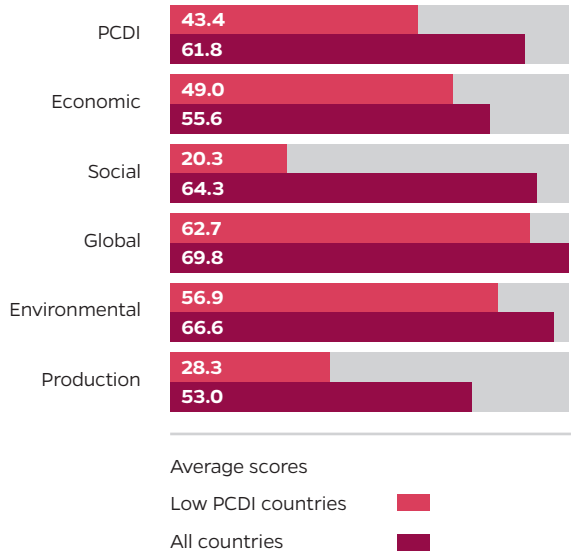
All countries

FIGURE 5
Low PCDI countries.
Breakdown by components

Very low PCDI countries

The final group includes the countries that are least coherent for development. It comprises just two countries which come last on the PCDI table. One is an upper-middle income country (Angola, 132nd) and the other a high income country (Singapore, 133rd).

These two countries represent two very different models of incoherence. On the one hand, Angola is a country performing very poorly in the social area, while on the other, Singapore is a high income country performing acceptably in social terms but totally unsustainably for the planet as a whole.

Countries with very low PCDI		
132	Angola	35.93
133	Singapore	23.70

Is the United Arab Emirates sustainable for the planet?

The United Arab Emirates is an incoherent country in terms of sustainable development. It combines relatively high social development with high energy and resource costs that are totally unsustainable, placing it in the low PCDI group

United Arab Emirates

PCDI

47.52

Position: 110

Components

Economic	55
Social	73
Environmental	16
Global	24
Production	69
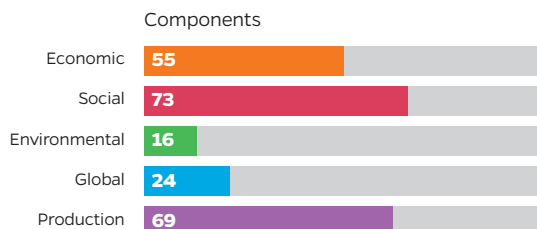
Income	High income
HDI	Very high HDI
Region	Middle East and North Africa

Singapore: what development should not be like

Singapore is at the bottom of our ranking and is the perfect example of how a country should not develop. It combines a high level of social development with great financial opacity, a high degree of militarization and highly unsustainable development. In this sense, Singapore is the least coherent country in sustainable development terms

Singapore

PCDI

23.70

Position: 133

Components

Component	Value
Economic	0
Social	74
Environmental	0
Global	15
Production	29
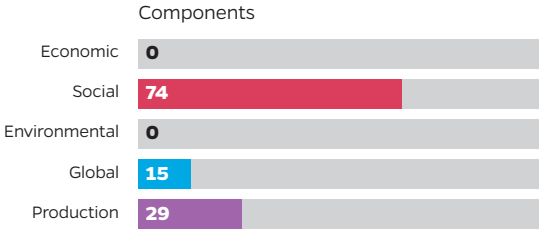
Income	High income
HDI	Very high HDI
Region	Eastern Asia

2.3

The PCDI as compared to other ways of measuring development

WHY IS COUNTRY INCOME, THOUGH IMPORTANT, NOT DECISIVE FOR THE PCDI?

The PCDI is a more useful tool than the HDI when it comes to mitigating the weight attributed to income in perceptions of a country's relative wealth or state of development. Indeed, per capita income or similar income indicators are not among the variables used in the PCDI, which is made up instead of other variables that shape a country's relative "state of development", such as access to certain kinds of social services, observance of human rights and income distribution levels.

The PCDI also incorporates other variables that seek to gauge how countries behave regarding their own global issues at the core of current development challenges, although these variables should be considered negative when they have an adverse impact on or make a negative contribution to development. These variables include encouraging international taxation avoidance, contributing to environmental pollution, repetition rates in schools or vulnerable employment in different countries, to name a few.

If we analyse the PCDI ranking on the basis of country income, we will see, for instance, that the 27 best-positioned countries belong to the high income group according to the World Bank classification, while the two worst-positioned countries, Angola and Singapore, are classified as upper-middle and high income respectively. This indicates the significance for the PCDI, not purely of per capita income, but countries' scope and potential for allocating enough funding to establish fiscal policies with a broader tax base, maintain systems that safeguard social rights, and undertake environmental protection measures.

In short, in the PCDI, the income at a country's disposal is not as relevant as the effects and impacts that this availability has in terms of equality, sustainability and respect for human rights.

HOW DOES THE PCDI CLASSIFICATION DIFFER FROM THE TRADITIONAL HDI CLASSIFICATION?

The PCDI is being published with a set of countries (133) that is sufficiently representative in geographical, geopolitical and developmental terms to be compared with other traditionally used classification systems measuring development. These comparisons may prove useful to better understand both what the PCDI can offer and its potential for breaking with widely-held perceptions regarding a country's true development position.

The Human Development Index (HDI), published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) since 1990, has been the best and most widely-accepted exponent of the international community's attempts to provide a summary measure of the different dimensions of development enabling country classification. To achieve this, it combines economic data on income and revenue with indicators on education and health, environment, labour and others. However, the HDI has traditionally been very closely linked to the income availability data it included.

If we compare the places of our 133 countries on the HDI scale and the per capita income and Gross National Income (GNI) published by the World Bank, we can see that the correlation coefficient stands at 95.9%. In other words, the HDI classification is highly impacted by a country's per capita income. While the PCDI classification also gives us a positive correlation with regard to HDI (76.0%) and GNI (65.2%), clearly be distinguished from both[1].

CORRELATION PCDI/HDI	CORRELATION PCDI/GNI	CORRELATION HDI/GNI
0,760831863	0,652288795	0,959391355

If we compare the PCDI classification with the HDI, the changes in country position are both numerous and notable. In fact, of the total 133 countries, only three (Japan, Hungary and Armenia) are identically placed on both the HDI and the PCDI. Given their relative human development level, this would indicate a reasonable performance in policy coherence for development. A total of 53 countries fall in the PCDI ranking as compared to the HDI, while 77 countries climb higher on the PCDI than on the HDI.

If we take the 40 countries whose position differs most in these two classification systems and divide them into two groups according to whether the PCDI places them in a better or worse position than the HDI, we observe the following.

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[1] To do the calculations presented in the report, we used the most recent HDI available (from 2014) and, having removed all countries not in the PCDI, classified the remaining 133 countries. The data are taken from the World Bank (2015a), IMF (2015) and United Nations Statistics Division (2015).

The 20 countries with relatively higher HDI than PCDI

This group comprises those countries with a lower score on the PCDI than the HDI. Interestingly, the countries with the worst relationship between their PCDI and HDI positions are Singapore (which drops 122 places) and a group of Arab countries (Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Oman, which drop between 74 and 61 places), followed by high income countries like the United States, Switzerland, Malaysia, Ireland and Luxembourg (dropping between 57 and 43 places). It can be asserted that these countries make their development more costly for the rest of the planet.

In other words, the more developed countries on the HDI are not actually so developed when we analyse them in a more transformative light, as the PCDI does. The development models of most of these countries reveal severe contradictions, making their social development, which is usually high, incompatible with the development of the planet as a whole. Naturally, this does not mean that they should forego this social development. However, they do need to substantially transform their development models to make them ecologically sustainable and aligned with democratic global governance.

Comparison between the HDI and the PCDI			
Country	Difference HDI - PCDI	PCDI (position)	HDI (position)
Singapore	-122	133	11
Qatar	-74	104	30
United Arab Emirates	-73	110	37
Saudi Arabia	-63	98	35
Oman	-61	108	47
United States	-57	65	8
Switzerland	-55	58	3
Malaysia	-52	105	53
Ireland	-47	54	7
Austria	-46	67	21
Lebanon	-44	102	58
Luxembourg	-43	60	17
Montenegro	-40	84	44
Trinidad and Tobago	-40	95	55
Kuwait	-38	81	43
Iran	-31	91	60
South Korea	-28	43	15
Angola	-22	132	110
Kazakhstan	-20	70	50
Netherlands	-19	24	5

The 20 countries with relatively lower HDI than PCDI

These countries score higher on the PCDI than on the HDI. They include a group of seven countries in Central Asia and Eastern Europe (Moldavia, Kyrgyzstan, Georgia, Tajikistan, Albania, Bosnia and Macedonia, which climb between 50 and 21 places), a group of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico and Brazil, which climb between 39 and 32 places), and a number of African countries (Tunisia, South Africa, Namibia and Burkina Faso), as well as Portugal.

The countries farthest above the HDI are those best able to make their development compatible with that of other countries. This does not necessarily imply that they maintain a high or acceptable HDI, but that they should not achieve a high HDI ranking at the expense of other countries' potential.

ANOTHER WAY OF MEASURING TO BUILD A DIFFERENT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

In short, in this first edition of 2016, the PCDI provides a ranking of 133 countries around the world that brings to light both interdependencies and the multidimensional nature of the development challenges they face. The index is therefore useful for explaining and probing further into the common but differentiated responsibilities that countries claim to have in a challenge that, in essence, is shared by the whole of global society. These responsibilities should not only be measured with respect to relative levels of human development as by the HDI, or to per capita income based on Gross National Income (GNI) as by the World Bank classification but in terms of the performance of the policies countries use to tackle their expectations for progress, as expressed by the PCDI. A review of a country's changing situation on the PCDI scale will indicate whether that country is furthering progress not only for its own citizens, but also in line with a framework of responsibility towards

Comparison between the HDI and the PCDI			
Country	Difference HDI - PCDI	PCDI	HDI
Moldavia	50	35	85
Kyrgyzstan	49	45	94
South Africa	40	51	91
Ecuador	39	37	76
Georgia	38	28	66
Tajikistan	38	61	99
Honduras	38	63	101
Tunisia	36	44	80
Mexico	35	29	64
Albania	35	38	73
Portugal	34	5	39
Bosnia	33	42	75
Brazil	32	33	65
Latvia	31	10	41
Namibia	31	66	97
Uruguay	26	23	49
Burkina Faso	22	109	131
Macedonia	21	48	69
Philippines	21	68	89
India	21	79	100

global development challenge where no single dimension is considered, but rather appropriate, balanced, multidimensional development. This is measured, through the five components that make up the PCDI.

The PCDI is an alternative measuring tool which significantly mitigates the weight attributed to income in our notion of development. It is an alternative designed to move beyond the prism that has dominated the development narrative in order to find another way to grow.
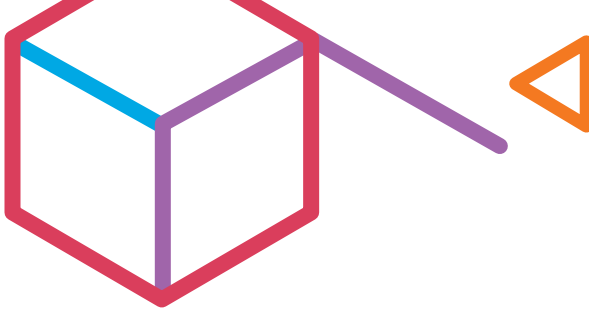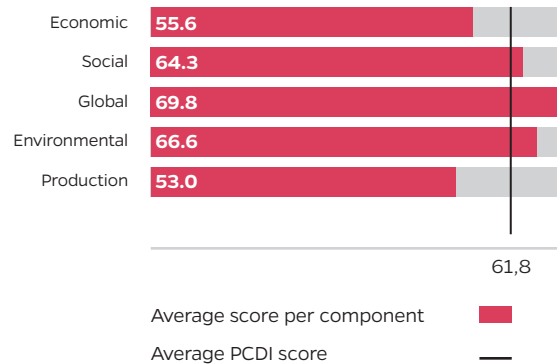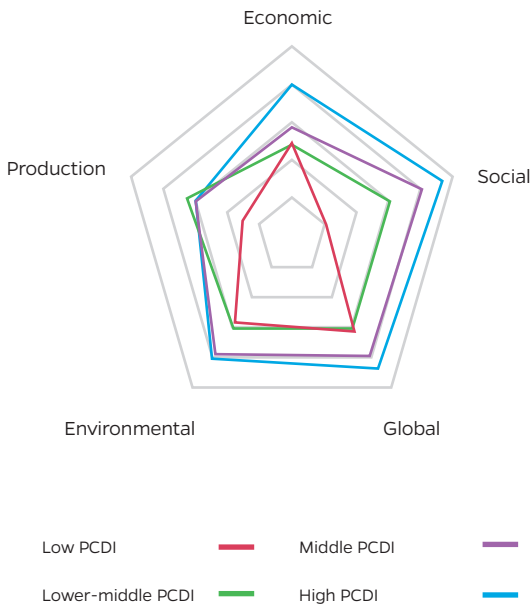
2.4

Major policy coherence for development challenges facing the world

The PCDI takes a global perspective. It seeks to overcome the limitations in perceiving States as responsible solely for their own development policies. Instead, it is based on global interdependencies and the relationship between different spheres of development. Consequently, certain conclusions can be drawn from the 2016 PCDI as to the main challenges the world faces on policy coherence for development.

If we analyse each component on the basis of its average scores, the PCDI reveals that the world just about "scrapes by" with a pass mark on the policy coherence for development components. If we compare these individual components against the average overall PCDI score (61.84), we will see that the economic and production components fall below that average score. There is a worldwide need to improve policy coherence for development in both of these components, though without losing sight of the fact that the average social component score is only slightly above the PCDI average score.

Economic	55.6
Social	64.3
Global	69.8
Environmental	66.6
Production	53.0

61,8

Average score per component

Average PCDI score

Economic

Production

Social

Environmental

Global

| Low PCDI | —— | Middle PCDI | —— |
| Lower-middle PCDI | —— | High PCDI | —— |

If, on the other hand, we consider groups of countries by level of coherence (countries with high, middle, lower-middle and low PCDI scores)[2], and we analyse the average scores for each component, we will see that the greatest distance can be found in the social component where high-PCDI countries score over 90 on average, indicative of high rates of enjoyment of social rights and services and lower inequality of opportunities). Meanwhile, countries with a low PCDI score barely exceed a 20 point average indicative of low rates of access to social rights and lack of coverage for large population segments. This clearly reflects current global inequality with regard to social rights and services, including gender inequality.

We see relatively low scores worldwide in the production component. Three of the five groups have similar scores of around 60 points, which is a striking indicator of the need to transform the production, industrial and infrastructure base using development principles with a coherent approach. This is the component where, overall, there is the greatest scope for global improvement.

In the environmental component, country groups achieve very similar scores to each other. Here too, the global challenge is shared and can be expressed by the need to raise public spending on environmental protection and draw up policies that will reverse the current rates of environmental degradation, both with regard to harmful emissions and to loss of biodiversity. There is a worldwide need to transform the model for harnessing natural resources to safeguard a framework of environmental sustainability in development processes. Improvement is essential in all country groups if policy coherence for development scores are to be raised.

The world average in the global component is the highest of all five areas. Even countries with a low PCDI achieve relatively high scores. This would suggest a greater commitment to the issues relating to the various human rights treaties in the international community, although given the regulatory nature of many of the variables contained in this component, there may be a gap between the signing and ratification of treaties and their direct effects on the living conditions of the population. Any improvement in adopting such global commitments would bring about substantial progress in policy coherence for development.

Finally, the economic component shows that, except in the high PCDI group of countries, tax base and income redistribution severely constrain policy coherence for development in most parts of the world (in 118 out of 133 countries). This economic component's correlation with ability to generate a larger tax base enabling appropriate investment in the social and production components reflects one of the keys to the multidimensional nature of development processes while at the same time pointing to the potential of the policy coherence approach.