Improving Government Competitiveness in an Age of Turbulence

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Center for Government Competitiveness

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GOVERNMENT
COMPETITIVENESS

2018 Government Competitiveness Report

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Contents

Part 1. Government Competitiveness Overview

Preface 2
Overview of OECD Countries 5
Overview of Non-OECD Countries 12
What is Government Competitiveness? 17
Emphasizing Government's Role 19
Frequently Asked Questions for GC 21
GC Methodology 23
GC Policy Areas 24

Part 2. Analysis of Selected Countries

1. Non-OECD Countries

Africa: Ethiopia, Rwanda, Zambia 32
Asia: Azerbaijan, Laos, Mongolia, Qatar 44
Central & South America: Bolivia, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Peru 60
Europe: Romania 76

2. Korea 80

Part 3. 2018 Government Competitiveness Results

Rankings of OECD Countries: 35 countries 90
Rankings of Non-OECD Countries by Policy Area 128
Rankings of Non-OECD Countries: 88 countries 146

Part 1. Government Competitiveness Overview

Preface

Overview of OECD Countries

Overview of Non-OECD Countries

What is Government Competitiveness?

Emphasizing Government's Role

Frequently Asked Questions for GC

GC Methodology

GC Policy Areas

Preface

It is a great pleasure to write this preface to the 2018 Government Competitiveness Report. This sixth-annual version of our report includes systematic indicators measuring Government Competitiveness (GC) using a great variety of data. In this edition, we focus our attention on providing countries regardless of their OECD or non-OECD status with the vital information about their level of Government Competitiveness, which reflects their major domestic concerns and significant international changes triggered by the unprecedented events in recent years: the collapse of postwar liberalism, the massive refugee crisis, strongman politics, and U.S.-China trade war.

Both developed and developing countries are confronted with unrelenting and various pressures and challenges within and beyond their boundaries. First, political turbulence characterizes many of the challenges OECD countries are faced with. Furthermore, the postwar liberal order is starting to crack. The massive number of refugees, forced to abandon their homes due to political turmoil, brutal civil wars, and religious persecution, have crossed borders to enter European countries, the United States, and other developed countries. The massive influx of migrants has become a significant social burden upon host countries. Also, people in developed countries are showing rising anti-immigrant sentiment because of the perceived social problems caused by immigrants.

Far-right political parties have for several years been gaining influence in Europe, particularly due to the rising number of refuges.. Also, the refugee crisis is problematic to the origin countries of migrants in Africa, the Middle East, the Northern Triangle and Asia. The massive population outflows from developing countries means that these countries are still extremely unstable because of their social problems: political, ethnic and religion conflicts, civil wars, and famines.

The relationship between the U.S. and China had been relatively consistent for 40 years because the U.S. had believed that China's opening up and its fast-growing economy would make China head towards democracy. Also, both the U.S. and China did not want cold war-style hostility, which would deal a severe blow to both economies and international stability. However, their relationship is rapidly changing unlike ever before.

In both OECD and non-OECD countries, right-wing politics with strongman leadership is becoming a current political trend. In other words, an authoritarian and macho style of leadership is back in fashion: U.S. President Trump, Xi Jinping in China; Rodrigo Duterte in the Philippines; Mohammed bin Salman in Saudi Arabia; Viktor Orban in Hungary; Vladimir Putin in Russia; and Recep Tayyip Erdogan in Turkey all fit this type to some extent.

The issues discussed above are not easy to handle and are unlikely to disappear anytime soon. In the middle of unprecedented and daunting challenges, the most important and urgent task for most countries is to clearly recognize "what they can do" and "what they must do" for their survival and a better future. In order to identify these strategies, it is important to know their own strengths and weaknesses based on a systematic approach.

We believe a particular strength of the Government Competitiveness report lies in this systematic approach. We emphasize the roles of government based on systems theory in diverse policy fields within each country as well as across countries. The 2018 Government Competitiveness Report consists of three parts.

In the first section, we start by providing an overview of OECD and Non-OECD countries. We then move onto a brief introductory explanation of our GC concept, research methodology and data sources. The second part includes a series of country-focused case studies on a number of countries. This year, our team has carefully selected twelve countries and made concerted efforts to provide an in-depth assessment of their government competitiveness. Furthermore, we focus on Korea's government competitiveness from various angles as a special section of this part. In the last part, we provide the GC result of (1) OECD member-states and (2) non-OECD countries as well as scores for each sub-dimension of Competitiveness.

As mentioned above, we believe that our annual report provides all countries included in this report with useful information to devise necessary strategies for improving their competitiveness. Furthermore, we hope this report will be used widely as a good and vital data warehouse for consulting purposes, especially for developing countries for improving their government competitiveness. Our research has been kindly supported by the Social Science Korea Foundation based in Seoul, Republic of Korea. Last of all, I would like to extend my thanks to our co-researchers, research assistants and students in the Center for Government Competitiveness in the Graduate School of Public Administration, Seoul National University, for making this publication possible, as well as other universities and research institutes around the world for their generous help.

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Overview on OECD Countries

Introduction

The period between the summer of 2016 and summer 2017 can be categorized as a year of political turbulence among OECD countries. The resilience and legitimacy of the postwar liberal order began to be doubted by many people. A massive flow of refugees, haunted and harassed by raging civil wars and religious crusades, crossed national borders to enter European countries. Worried by immigrants, some people in developed countries are beginning to show anti-immigrant sentiment. Turkey, a once promising democratic country, is resembling its neighbor Russia in political make-up. While it is not clear that these trends will last for a long period of time, they are certainly putting a substantial political and economic burden on many OECD countries. If anything, the issues discussed below won't disappear anytime soon.

Collapse of Postwar Liberalism

The world today is rapidly changing. Brexit, the election of Donald Trump as the President of the United States, and rise of illiberal democracy are standing questions to the assumption that liberalism has been triumphant since the allied troops defeated Germany and Japan. Turkey, which stepped up efforts to protect civil liberties in the 2000s, is turning into an authoritarian regime after the failed coup against the Erdogan regime. President Donald Trump openly disdains liberals and immigrants. The UK's decades-long cooperation with the European Union is about to end. In many OECD countries, right-wing parties have made considerable gains in seats.

Indeed, proponents of liberalism have had it far too easy. The collapse of the Soviet Union seemed to vanquish any doubts about the global liberal order. But, deep inside, many witnessed "wealth as a cover for privilege and expertise as disguised self-interest" (The Economist, Dec. 24th, 2016).

Trump, the unlikely winner of the 2016 American presidential election, mocks the democratic process (Fallows, 2017). During the campaign, he frequently compared immigrants as rapists and criminals. He regarded mainstream news media - except for Fox - as fake news. Once he took office, his disdain for democratic institutions grew even further. He employed executive orders to bypass congressional barriers. In fact, as soon as he was inaugurated, he promulgated a series of executive orders that barred people from certain Muslim countries from visiting the United States. He has also made a

series of remarks that have rendered the Department of Justice a political apparatus rather than the foremost authority of upholding the rule of law (Baker et al., 2017). His initial reluctance to rebuke white supremacists in Charlottesville, Virginia emboldened white supremacists as well as confirmed his illiberal political leadership (Thrush and Haberman, 2017).

In Germany, Chancellor Angela Merkel is increasingly on a dicey footing. The popularity of her party, the Christian Democratic Union, lost 54 seats in the 2017 parliamentary election. Anti-immigration sentiment is growing nation-wide (Der Spiegel Staff, 2018). In fact, conservative parties in countries such as France, Germany, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden, and Italy have gained a significant number of parliamentary seats or even formed governing coalitions.

Demographic factors partly explain the driving forces behind anti-immigration. Developed countries such as the United States, Japan, and western European countries have experienced a decline in the birth rate for decades. A rising number of immigrants have flowed into these countries for a better life and this has coincided with the rise of conservative parties. If the 2016 American presidential election confirmed it, a 2015 study of immigration and far-right sentiment in Austria showed that this was not confined to the U.S. only. Many pundits argued that the main reason behind the U.K.'s decision to leave the European Union was growing hostility to immigrants (Halla et al., 2015; Thompson, 2017).

The anti-immigration feeling is also connected to funding welfare in developed countries. Once generous welfare states such as Finland are shrinking their welfare services. The previously accepted equation of redistribution from the rich to the poor was questions once the poor were newly arrived outsiders. This turned the white majority resentful toward the way their taxes are spent for welfare beneficiaries (Thompson, 2017).

All of these issues generate soul-searching questions for developed countries: can diversity and egalitarianism go hand in hand in a pluralist, liberal social order? And is there any hope left for a resurgent liberal order?

Refugee Migration and Anti-Immigration Climate in Developed Countries

Closely associated with a decline in liberal democracy is the refugee crisis. In 2015, an unprecedented number of refugees fled to Europe. Whether they resulted from the rise of the so-called Islamic State, the Syrian civil war, or political instability in Afghanistan and the Middle East, the arrival in Europe of more than two million is a crisis of monumental proportion (Timsit, 2017).

As numbers of refugees from the Middle East, North Africa, and Latin America are swelling, rich countries are increasingly turning their back against them. For instance, Denmark passed a strict immigration law in early 2016. The law allows Danish authorities

to seize assets beyond $1,450 from refugees except for those with *sentimental value* so that it can pay for their stay in the country. Caught between popular immigration destinations Germany and Sweden, Denmark saw the number of asylum-seekers swelling exponentially. In 2015, over 21,000 refugees came to the country; a year before, the number was 14,815; in 2013, there were 7,557 asylum-seekers. The law was the culmination of a series of harsh measures to dissuade refugees from coming to Denmark: cutting welfare benefits to refugees and immigrants by 45%; relocating refugees from urban locations to camps outside cities; or the mandating, in one Dutch city, of placing pork on menus at schools and daycare locations (as Muslims don't eat pork). These moves are also popular among the public. According to a survey, 37% of voters opposed providing residential help to refugees and 70% of voters deemed the refugee crisis an important political agenda (Delman, 2016). The Danish measures will surely encourage other popular refugee destination countries such as Germany, Switzerland, and Sweden to take a hard look at their refugee programs.

Turkey Turning Towards Authoritarianism

Turkey, an OECD country, plays a significant geopolitical role. It is a frontier state and gateway to Russia and Syria. It is a world caught between democracy and authoritarianism. The country also has to navigate a difficult path between the ever-present violence in its neighboring country, Syria, and authoritarian nationalism manifested in Russia (The Economist, April 15th, 2017). And the country itself, a once burgeoning democratic one, is turning into an authoritarian regime.

It did not used to be this way. After its current leader, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, took office in 2003, he and his Justice and Development Party (AKP) implemented programs that benefited Turks. Helped by the International Monetary Fund, Erdogan reined in inflation, fostered civil liberties and started peace talks with the Kurds. He gave a voice to working-class religious conservatives who were excluded from mainstream politics for years (The Economist, Apr. 15, 2017).

But a series of problems have nudged the country towards authoritarianism. The onset of the Syrian civil war resuscitated jihadists and Kurdish militants in their political battles against the state. Within this context, the failed military coup allegedly led by the American-based Fethullah Gulen alarmed the Erdogan regime. The slowing economy due in part to corruption and a decline in tourism cast gloom over the country's future. Influenced by these, Erdogan has laid off over 100,000 and arrested over 50,000. Anyone could be deemed subversive: people associated Gulenist schools or banks, journalists and politicians with sympathy for Kurds, and even children mocking the president on social media (Cook, 2016).

Growing executive power further expanded after the referendum in April 2017. Supporters of President Erdogan hailed it as a victory for democracy. But it seemed like a

victory for a different kind of democracy (Friedman, 2017).

Following a referendum, the Turkish constitution was amended to introduce a strong executive and weaker parliament. The referendum also counted approximately 1.5 million non-stamped votes, raising suspicions of fraud. Turkey seems to have slid into an "elected dictatorship" (The Economist, Apr. 15, 2017; Friedman, 2017; Cook, 2016).

Brexit

Just days after Britons voted for Brexit, there were regrets and laments all over the country. The media blamed David Cameron for putting a monumental issue like Brexit on a vote as the majority of people could not comprehend the complicated economic and social dynamics of being part of the European Union (Friedman, 2016). Cameron hoped that the vote would please the so-called "euroskeptics" in his party. But he didn't take the vote seriously, believing that the final outcome would not be "Leave."

Brexit was also fueled by fear-mongering and false numbers about British monetary contributions to the European Union, dividing the country into elites who wanted to remain and working class who felt their livelihoods were threatened by outsiders (Kinstler, 2016).

Analyzing the votes cast for the Brexit can say a lot about who voted for "Leave." It turns out that there is strong correlation between the educational levels of the voters and the actual votes cast. Voters in locations such as London where a predominant majority of residents had a college degree were far more likely to vote for "Remain." Other factors including the median age of a locality did not seem to be as significant as the educational level. Marital status shows a modest correlation with "Leave." The overall picture of the voting reveals that professional singles in urban areas favored EU membership while married couples outside metropolitan areas with less than a bachelor degree preferred to leave. While correlation is not equal to causation, we can conjecture the demographic elements that divided Britain in the two camps during the Brexit voting (McGill, 2016).

By requiring a simple majority vote to exit from the EU, the vote set very low standards for Britain. There was also a lament that a "one-off expression of the people's will" was not checked by other mechanisms such as requiring a supermajority, a second vote at a later date, or a Parliamentary majority. Checks and balances were non-existent in the referendum, claimed opponents of Brexit.

Brexit also presented a cautionary tale for those who want to have more direct democracy. Margaret Thatcher once said that a referendum is "a device of dictators and demagogues." Or it "distill[s] complex issues into a simplistic choice, stoking a harsh type of populism" (Eavis, 2016).

Whatever merits or defects referendums may have for democracy, Brexit left a big scar and, particularly, uncertainty over the global

economy. In a few days, Britain's currency, the pound, plummeted to its lowest levels since 1985 along with the steep fall of FTSE, a London stock exchange index. A more daunting problem is that nobody is certain about what will happen to the British or even the global economy. The fact that Britain quickly lost its leader (Cameron's resignation) sent a bad signal to markets around the world (White, 2016). It is not clear how expensive the *divorce* will be to Britain, although some estimate that the exit will cost as much as 100 billion euros (Serhan, 2017). The cost is certainly subject to a myriad of negotiations between Britain and the European Union about the exit, the trade agreement after that, and so on. With the actual exit just several months away as of this writing, Theresa May faces an uphill battle to take the country out of the European Union (Brotton, 2017).

What's Next?

The world today is much less stable than it seemed a few decades ago. The collapse of the Soviet Union seemed to signal the unbridled triumph of liberal democracy and a market-based economy. Fukuyama considered it the "End of History" and some celebrated with euphoria. But the bliss was short-lived. Ethnic cleansings, religious fundamentalism, terrorism, and civil wars have sapped liberal spirits. Right-wing politics and populism, race-mongering, anti-immigrant sentiment, isolationism, and authoritarianism have reared their ugly head. Certainty seems long-gone. Uncertainty and doubts about the future of the world are creeping into the minds of people the world-over.

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Overview of Non-OECD Countries

This section provides an overview of relevant topics in terms of political, economic, and social trends across non-OECD countries, categorized by the following topics: [1] the refugee crisis [2] the changing relationship between the U.S. and China, and [3] the decline of democracy. Above all, refugee crisis is also problematic to the countries of origin of migrants as well as developed countries who have hosted refugees. The massive outflows of refugees from developing countries indicate that ongoing serious social problems - political conflicts, civil war, famine, etc. - will continue or even become worse across the countries. Next, the 40-year relationship between U.S. and China is changing unlike ever before. Many non-OECD countries, especially in Africa, have close connections with and received aid from both at the same time. Thus, how to respond to the dynamic of relationship between the U.S. and China will be one of the most important topics in their international relations. Finally, we can easily see the decline of democracy regardless of whether we are looking at developing or developed countries. The title of the *Time* article 'The 'Strongmen Era' Is Here. Here's What It Means for You' shows this current political trend across the world very well (Bremmer, 2018). Any issues mentioned below won't appear to be easy for each Non-OECD country to prepare its own effective solutions about them.

Refugee Crisis Across Different Continents

Political, economic, and social pressures arising from the massive inflow of migrant population have become a significant political burden upon the countries which accepted refugees. To make matters worse, very few Western countries have been proactive toward accepting refugees.

The ongoing battles of the Syrian civil war have amplified political turbulence and instability in the region. Since the Syrian civil war officially began on March 15, 2011, Syrian people have suffered from conflicts that have killed thousands of innocent civilians and torn the nation apart. The lack of freedom and economic recession in Syria caused people's resentment toward Assad's authoritarian rule. His forces suppress protesters by killing and imprisoning hundreds of them in 2011, while a pro-democracy uprising, called as the Arab Spring, were taking place across the Middle East. According to United Nations estimates, 400,000 Syrians have been killed. 5.5 million Syrians have fled abroad and nearly 4.5

million of them went to just five countries: Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt. 8.6 million of Syria's estimated 10 million children are in a dire need of assistance and nearly 6 million children are living as refugees or displaced persons. About half of Syria's educational and medical facilities and a third of its housing have been destroyed (Hjelmgaard, 2018).

Registered refugees from Afghanistan are almost 2.5 million, the second largest refugee population in the world. The all-pervading violence and deteriorating security situation across the country continue to drive people from their homes. Millions of Iraqis have also abandoned their homes because conflict and violence across their country (UNHCR, 2018).

Europe has focused primarily on the increasing war refugees from Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq. However, it is often forgotten that increasing numbers of people from North Africa are trying to head to Europe as well. Because of military conflicts, civil wars, and a devastating drought in the North African region, hundreds of thousands of Africans are fleeing across the Mediterranean Sea to Europe (Mayr, 2016).

Millions of refugees are leaving the "Northern Triangle" region of Central America. The Northern Triangle states are made up of El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. Currently, the "Northern Triangle" countries are suffering from severe gang violence, insecurity, the drug trade, corruption, and other factors. To seek better life and their safety, refugees have migrated outwardly from their countries. The United State policies have granted temporary refugee status for migrants fleeing from this region. However, those policies are coming to an end with President Trump's rhetoric and attack on criminal groups from the region. The future conditions for refugees from the "Northern Triangle" region are unstable and unknown. (King, 2018). Plus, South Sudan (2.4 million refugees), Rohingya (1.2 million refugees), and Somalia (986,400 refugees) cases can be regarded as additional refugee crises across the world.

Currently, an anti-immigration climate prevails in developed countries because the mass influx of refugees from developing countries already went beyond their bearable limit. The majority in western countries became resentful toward the way their taxes are spent for massive welfare beneficiaries newly coming from outside.

Responding to the current refugee crisis across continents, receiving and integrating refugees well is a temporary solution only for host countries, not a fundamental solution for both developing countries (of origin of refugees) and developed countries (of destination of migrants). It is because a short list of countries has enough power to provide a new home for refugees and there is a clear limit on the capacity of each hosting country's housing of the refugees.

The ultimate solution is to prevent refugee crises in advance and create an environment where most refugees are willing to return to

their origin with positive prospects for the region. These refugee crises coupled with social, especially political and economic, instability is a product of insecurity in the countries of origins of mass migrants. Therefore, to solve massive refugee crisis, it is important to incubate government competitiveness of countries generating refugees for stabilizing political turbulence and improving poor economy of them.

Drastic Environmental Change Caused by U.S.-China Relationship

For more than 40 years since the historic Nixon-Mao meetings in 1972, the basic assumption of U.S.-China relationship has been that a wealthier China is better than a poor China for all concerned, even though the center of the world economy could head toward China. Because of this reason, U.S. policy on China has been surprisingly stable. It is true that there have been many and clear disagreements where the two countries' political and social values or economic interests clashed like the Tiananmen Square crackdown of 1989, U.S. bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade in 1999, etc. However, the two countries have maintained their imperfect partnership because they have believed that Cold War-style hostility would be far more damaging to both. In the meantime, as expected, China became a wealthy nation and constitutes an axis of the world economy as the member of the informal group of two (G2) along with the U.S. (Fallows, 2016).

The U.S. bet that China would move towards democracy with its fast growing market economy. This myth turned out to be false (Economist, 2018). More specifically, China's internet and broadcast media have always been censored and pro-government. Recently, the Chinese state has tightened its control over them more than ever before. Also, the Chinese government has suppressed further on the growth of civil society in the past five years. Beyond its territory, China puts pressure on foreign companies and organizations to follow its censorship standards. Chinese state does not hesitate to use military and economic force to achieve its political or ideological ends these days. In sum, China is likely to regress back to its communist roots, not democracy (Fallows, 2016).

Therefore, re-establishing a relationship with China is inescapable for U.S. as well as other Western countries. China is becoming more and more out of expected orbit. Following this line of thought, we can understand the current United States-China trade war as a series of U.S. efforts to reshape the relationship with China. Most non-OECD countries, especially African developing countries, are having an alliance with and receiving aid from both the US. and China. To respond to the international turmoil triggered by severe trade conflict between G2, most developing countries should focus on reinforcing their government competitiveness to minimize its negative impact on themselves.

The Decline of Democracy

U.S. President Trump is often regarded as a symbol of strong man style of leadership.

However, this trend is not confined to the United State. Across the world, muscular and assertive leadership is back in fashion: Xi Jinping in China; Rodrigo Duterte in the Philippines; Mohammed bin Salman in Saudi Arabia; Recep Tayyip Erdogan in Turkey; Abdel Fattah el-Sisi in Egypt; Viktor Orban in Hungary; and Vladimir Putin in Russia are all examples of this style. As Bremmer (2018) wrote, "We're now in the strongman era."

To the question whether this macho style leadership is good or bad, there is no right answer.

Depending on the political and economic situation of each country, strong man politics might be valid or not. The strong man type of leadership could be beneficial for a developing country to keep political stability and root out corruption in a way. However, no one can deny a probability that the strongman type of leadership could turn into a dictatorship.

Even though Trump has expressed sincere admiration for the likes of Putin, Xi, Duterte, and the likes of others, it is impossible that the United State government is run by a dictatorial regime because the President of the United States must follow the rule of law under the Constitution. Most developed countries also have a well-develop political system which could prevent strong man style leadership from becoming a dictatorship. However, many non-OECD countries do not have these types of political institutions and systems. Therefore, they urgently need structural political reform to decrease the possibility of dictatorship in their territories.

For a Better Future

In this overview, we briefly reviewed the three major trends around non-OECD countries: the refugee crisis across different continents, the drastic change caused by U.S.-China trade conflict, and the decline of democracy. Also, we discussed what developing countries need and should do to respond to these international trends appropriately in terms of government competitiveness. However, it is difficult to improve government competitiveness drastically in a short period. Thus, most countries, especially non-OECD countries, don't have to have joy and sorrow in a quick alternation about their current government competitiveness. Rather, it is more important than anything else to set up a long-term plan to improve their government competitiveness and implement it for a better future.

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What is Government Competitiveness?

"The power of government to, in light of various constraints, take resources from in and outside of the country and improve social, economic and cultural conditions of the nation in order to sustainably enhance citizens' quality of life."

Government Competitiveness (GC)

Level of Analysis: Nation

Focus: Government

Future Oriented

Reflecting Changes Made by Government Efforts

Comparing Nations

What makes some governments more competitive than others? At a minimum, addressing this question requires a basic understanding of what government competitiveness means. The term government competitiveness is often used interchangeably with a host of similar concepts, many of which have been employed by research institutes such as IMD and World Economic Forum (WEF). Studies of competitiveness focus primarily on the national level, but GC and national competitiveness are not the same. GC is also frequently confounded with other concepts, including government capacity, good governance, and quality of government, national power, government effectiveness, organizational competitive advantage, and performance management.

The academic literature reveals several challenges in measuring GC. For example, some related concepts and their measurement reflect an ideological bias, such as the virtues of a free- market economy. As a result, some indices of national competitiveness – a concept similar to GC – focus primarily on economic and market indicators such as business-friendly conditions and economic growth. They are therefore less likely to include indicators of effective government, such as human development outcomes like education, healthcare, and social capital.

In light of these weaknesses, the Center's approach to understanding GC necessitates a

multi-dimensional approach to measuring government support of citizens' well-being. GC is, in turn, defined as "the power of government to, in light of various constraints, take resources from in and outside of the country and improve social, economic and cultural conditions of the nation in order to sustainably enhance citizens' quality of life." The concepts of "constraints" and "quality of life" can be interpreted flexibly, depending on a nation's unique setting.

Emphasizing Government's Role

Existing national competitiveness indices, while helpful, suffer from certain theoretical and methodological shortcomings. With a disproportionate focus on business-related factors, indices such as those introduced by the International Institute for Management Development and World Economic Forum emphasize industrial productivity over social outcomes. Government's role in and contribution to general welfare has been unduly overlooked.

As such, a burgeoning line of research has begun to broaden the concept of national competitiveness, by exploring additional dimensions. This developing line of research has also, in recent years, spurred interest in governments' relationship to different aspects of national competitiveness. In turn, several institutions have begun to develop indicators emphasizing the role of government in driving development and national competitiveness.

Prominent examples include the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) and the Quality of Government Institute's (QGI) (the University of Gothenburg) Quality of Government indicators (QoG). While these two indices represent important steps toward improving scholarly understanding about how government supports competitiveness, they also suffer from deficiencies that represent opportunities to improve on competitiveness studies.

The concept of GC adopts Easton's Systems Theory as a guiding theoretical framework. Systems theory assumes that a system, in a dynamic relationship with its environment, absorbs various inputs, transforms them in certain ways, generates outputs, and achieves certain outcomes. This view suggests that organizations can accomplish their objectives with varying internal activities (conversion processes).

Based on systems theory, the GC categorizes government roles into four sequential levels: input, throughput, output, and outcome. Most national competitiveness indices measure outputs as the main contributors to a country's competitiveness, but this method under-evaluates the competitive potential of countries with high information processing capacity or public management capability.
In contrast, the GC Index first analyzes competitiveness through each of the four levels: input, throughput (public management capacity), output, and outcome. The index then aggregates results from each level to produce an overall competitiveness score. This approach generates a variety of

policy implications at each systemic level. The following are some sub-categories for each stage.

Input: resources, infrastructure, government expenditure, environment
Throughput: human capacity, management capacity, policy, system, process
Output: production, growth rate, improvement level, immediate goal achievement
Outcome: quality of life, satisfaction, social capital, ultimate goal achievement

Frequently Asked Questions for GC

1. How is GC different from other indices?
One of the major issues that most previous indices share is that they have focused heavily on the market & business side of government quality. Due to this reason, those indices in ways lack serious effort to deal with the data and including the role of government in analysis.

To address this issue, GC suggests positive and normative aspects of government roles based in GC systems theory as a guiding theoretical framework. GC systems theory assumes that one system, in a dynamic relationship of government with its environment, absorbs various inputs and transforms them in certain ways that generate outputs and can achieve certain outcomes; the system incorporates the stage of development of OECD and Non-OECD countries.

2. How much does my county's overall ranking matter?
Your county's ranking is based on a *relative* score, which does not signify an absolute level of the performance. Also, a small difference in the actual scores may result in a large difference in ranking.
In addition, oftentimes numerous policy areas have conflicting relationships. For example, when a developing country follows the GHG regulation, this may hinder their economic productivity. Therefore, we suggest you to focus on the result of each policy area rather than overall GC ranking.

3. How are subgroup categories formed? Why do subgroup rankings vary under the same policy area?
Subgroups in GC policy areas is designed to suggest more detailed policy suggestions. Subgroups are classified through factor analysis of relevant indicators. Since one GC policy area is composed of a wide variety of indicators, subgroups reflect various aspects of the policy area, and may present varied results.

4. Why do we care about *Throughput* results?
"Throughput" is a unique lens to look at the potential of a government. GC has functions of (1) summarizing the current status of a government as well as (2) predicting the potential growth of it with the *Throughput* system. In the context of developing countries, the critical step is throughput, which determines the level of output, especially with limited input.

5. How is GC Data collected?
We collected raw data published by international organizations along with NGOs and government reports. Among the

collected data, those relevant to the roles of government are sorted into each GC policy areas for OECD and Non-OECD countries. These sorted data went through an in-depth assessment over their validity, availability, and substantiality of the data.

6. Does Center for GC produce their own data?

Yes, we produce our own data sets particularly on developing countries. In 2017, the GC Global Survey was conducted with government officials in the central government of 51 Non-OECD countries. The survey captured the government human, financial, and institutional capacity as well as official's perception and behavior. The Center for Government Competitiveness is targeting to expand the number of participating countries.

GC Methodology

We collect raw data published by approximately thirty international organizations along with NGOs and government reports. Among the collected data, those pertinent to the roles of government are sorted into GC policy areas for OECD and non-OECD countries. These sorted data, then, undergo an in-depth assessment over their validity, availability, and sustainability. Especially, data that are not updated at least biennially are excluded while new indicators that meet the selection criteria are added.

For a given indicator k, the value of a country l was rescaled from 0 to 1 in the following way:

$$score_{lk} = \frac{value_{lk} - \min value_k}{\max value_k - \min value_k}$$

Note that indices for OECD countries are different from those for developing countries and, as such, the scores for two groups are estimated separately.

Now, indicators under a policy area are categorized into one of the four stages: input, throughput, output and outcome. We calculate the score for each stage by averaging the scores of indicators that fall under it. In other words, the score for the country l's policy area i and stage j is:

$$stage\ score_{lij} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k_1}^{k_n} score_{lk}$$

where k_1, …, k_n represents the indicators that fall under policy area i and stage j. Then, following the same process, the policy score for a country l's policy area i is calculated as an average of the scores for the four stages. Finally, a country l's GC score is the average of all policy scores.

GC Policy Areas

Agriculture and Food

One of the most basic essentials for life is food. A competitive government needs to effectively intervene in strategic planning and priority setting for agricultural innovation and development.

There are two different sets of the sub-categories for OECD and non-OECD countries. For OECD countries, the policy area consists of three sub-categories: institution and finance, resources, and productivity. Institution and finance measures the government's systemic effort in the agricultural sector; resources indicates a given country's resources, and productivity refers to agricultural production capacity.

For non-OECD countries, the policy area consists of two sub-categories: agricultural production and food quality and safety. Agricultural production mirrors the government's efficiency in agriculture while food quality and safety measures the qualitative nature of agriculture and food.

Culture and Tourism

Culture can drive economic growth through its ingenuity. Governments pursue cultural diversity by accommodating international meetings and tourism industries that engage new audiences to their cultures. These attempts help cultivate more tolerance towards international culture and this, in turn, leads to flourishing culture of a given country.

This policy area is considered only for OECD countries. It is made up of the two sub-categories: cultural goods and tourism. The former measures cultural investments and experiences while the latter considers government expenditure and the number of in-bound tourists.

Economy

Economy growth and prosperity is vital to a nation's survival. It has become apparent in recent decades that the government's assistance is crucial for maintaining and stimulating the economy.

The policy area consists of two sub-categories: economic fundamentals and economic institutions and policy. Economic fundamentals trace each country's economic situation; economic institutions and policy reflects the government's efforts to aid the economy.

Education

Quality human resources are vital for a nation's economy. As such, education serves

as a focal point for government competitiveness.

There are two different sets of the sub-categories for OECD and non-OECD countries. For OECD countries, the policy area consists of three sub-categories: education endowment, education performance, and government involvement. Education endowment measures institutional support; educational performance identifies the actual results of education such as individual wages; government involvement considers governmental policies.

For non-OECD countries, the policy area consists of two sub-categories: educational performance and government involvement.

Environment

Economy can grow at the expense of the environment. To prevent that from happening, governments are responsible for establishing and maintaining policies to ensure sustainable development and protect citizens' safety and health.

The policy area is made of several sub-categories: environmental behavior, environmental resource protection, and renewable energy. Environmental behavior measures individuals' consumption behavior relating to biologically productive land and water areas. Environmental resource protection examines physical conditions of the environment such as air quality, the status of natural resources, and available species. Renewable energy refers to the capacity to produce electricity.

Governance

Government competitiveness relies on a stable political system and a vibrant, democratic civil society. Even for well-devised policies, their implementation can fail unless buttressed by a stable, mature political system and civil society.

There are two different sets of governance measures. For OECD countries, governance consists of two sub-categories: political competency and administrative competency. Political competency measures citizens' political participation as well as the degree to which a given government's political system is well-designed. Administrative competency measures the degree to which civil service is transparent and efficient.

For non-OECD countries, governance consists of three sub-categories: rule of law, civil society, and freedom. Rule of law measures the degree to which authority and influence of law is felt in society. Civil society examines democratic culture and citizens' political participation. Freedom measures freedom of belief, expressions, and associations.

Health and Welfare

Health and welfare policy has evolved from the idea that human dignity should be protected through decent medical care and material support for the basic rights of the people. Thus, competitive governments can develop equitable health care and welfare systems that provide social safety nets, adopt a lifelong health approach, and support retirement stability. The ultimate goal of the

health and welfare area pursued by the government includes standards related to mortality, disease, disability, happiness, and a decent life.

There are two different sets of sub-categories for OECD and non-OECD countries. For OECD countries, the policy area is made up of two sub-categories: health and welfare. Health measures people's health such as prevention and treatment of diseases. Welfare, on the other hand, reflects government's efforts to protect people's welfare.

For non-OECD countries, the policy area consists of four sub-categories: disease management, life and death, safety and public health, and welfare. Disease management refers to the control, prevention, and treatment of epidemic diseases; 'life and death' measures the life expectancy and mortality; 'safety and public health' reflects national medical resources; and 'welfare' considers national social protection efforts.

Information & Communications Technology (ICT)

ICT brings well-known benefits to a given country and its citizens. But building ICT infrastructure can be extremely high, requiring governments to step in.

The policy area consists of three sub-categories: scale, promotion, and utilization. Scale measures whether a country has well-developed infrastructure for ICT. Promotion refers to the degree to which a country prioritizes ICT policies. Utilization focuses on the use of ICT technologies and the impact of ICT development on diverse areas.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure refers to major facilities in a given country. Given that a country's infrastructure development requires a long-term perspective, government policies need to consider both imminent needs and future improvement plans.

This policy area is considered only for non-OECD countries. The policy area consists of one sub-category, infrastructure. It measures diverse infrastructure resources as well as government's capacity to manage them.

Research and Development

Governments play a crucial role in financing R&D programs. Major focus is on physical and human capital investments that are expected to produce concrete outputs from both academic and industrial environments. Governments also perform R&D activities on their own, in order to accelerate and support important, yet overlooked basic research.

R&D policy area is considered only for OECD countries. It consists of three subgroups: academic, entrepreneurial, and governmental. The "academic" subgroup represents tangible inputs, outputs, and outcomes for research and development in the academic sector. The "entrepreneurial" subgroup indicates investments and accomplishments of the private sector's

research and development activities, while the "governmental" subgroup measures the amount of government-financed expenditure on R&D and the performance of government-run research and development programs.

Safety

Safety is about protecting citizens from perils that might harm people's physical health and human property. To be safe is one of the basic needs of human beings. To keep people safe from hazards is a fundamental government function.

This policy area consists of two sub-groups: criminal justice and security and natural disaster management. Criminal justice and security concerns criminal justice and terrorism. It measures whether a country effectively controls crimes and protects its people from acts of terror. Natural disaster management deals with a government's capacity to deal with natural disasters (including earthquakes, floods, tsunamis, windstorms, droughts and more) and protect people's lives and properties from them.

Policy Areas: OECD Countries

Policy Areas: Non-OECD Countries

Part 2. Analysis of Selected Countries

1. Non-OECD Countries

Africa: Ethiopia, Rwanda, Zambia

Asia: Azerbaijan, Laos, Mongolia, Qatar

Education Central & South America: Bolivia, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Peru

Europe: Romania

2. Korea

1. Non-OECD Countries: Africa

Ethiopia

Country Profile

Ethiopia is the oldest independent country in Africa and had been a symbol of African independence during the colonial period. It has never been colonized except a five-year occupation by fascist-ruled Italy between 1936 to 1941. Ethiopia was a founding member of the United Nations and many international organizations. A monarchy of Ethiopia was ended by military coup and the Marxist Derg regime seized power in 1974. The official name of Derg is the "Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia." Between 1977 and 1979, thousands of government opponents were murdered, tortured, abducted, or imprisoned without trial in "Red Terror" led by Derg leader Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam (BBC News, 2018a).

Ethiopia had suffered from the worst famine with wide-scale drought, bloody coups, uprisings, and massive refugee problem in 1980s. Finally, socialist regime in Ethiopia was toppled in 1991 by the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front. In 1994, new constitution was adopted, and the first democratic election was held in 1995 (BBC News, 2018a).

About the historical relationship between Ethiopia and Eritrea, first, Ethiopia annexed Eritrea in 1962. However, Eritrea became independent following a referendum in 1993. In 1999, armed clashes alongside Ethiopian-Eritrean border line turned into a full-scale war. Even though this border war ended with a peace treaty in 2000, there have been long-held disputes along the border line between them. It wasn't until this year that Ethiopia and Eritrea declare that the state of war that existed between them was over. (Al-Jazeera, 2018).

Ethiopia's GDP growth has been impressive since 2005. Its annual average is 10%. This economic growth is due to better supportive policies led by the government with increased productivity. Also, more Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and the active roles of private equity players and local entrepreneurs can be regarded as additional reasons for Ethiopia's rapid economic growth (Haddis Tadessee. 2013).

The population of Ethiopia is 102.5 million people and it is the second largest country in terms of population. Even though more than 70% of its population is still working in the agricultural sector, the principal source of Ethiopia is a service sector. Its main

languages are Amharic (official), Oromo, Tigrinya, and Somali. Ethiopia has a unique Christianity heritage as the home of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church which is one of the oldest Christian churches. Islam is also another major religion Ethiopia. The life expectancy is 63 years for men, and 67 years for women (BBC News, 2018b).

The Period between 2016 and 2017: Anti-Government Protests and Slower Economic Growth

Anti-government Protests erupted in Ethiopia on August 5th, 2016. Protesters demanded social and political reforms. The government responded by attacking and arresting protesters with restricting access to the Internet (Gettleman, 2016; Warner, 2016). The Human Rights Watch estimated that at least 500 people had been killed as of October 2016. This bloody suppression was marked as the most violent crackdown against protesters since the protests in the Ethiopia's Oromia Region in 2015.

In 2015, the Oromo protesters' first demand was to cancel the master plan to expand the boundaries of Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia. At that time, they concerned that their lands were confiscated by city and they should leave their lands without any compensation. However, their demands quickly became bigger by raising the more political and socioeconomic rights for the Oromo. The Amhara began demonstrations because their demand to retake control of parts of their lands was unfulfilled. However, the Amhara people also included other issues like the disproportionate political and economic power of the Tigrayan People's Liberation Front (TPLF) in the ruling coalition. The main reason of anti-government protest is that Ethiopia government is ruled by minority elites from the Tigrayan, who make up only 6.1% of total population. If ruling minority elites allow autonomy to Oromo and Amhara for their regions, these two majority ethnic groups would take a leading role nationally because Oromo is Ethiopia's largest (34.4%) and the Amhara is second-largest (27%) ethnic group in Ethiopia. That is one of main reasons of mass anti-government protests and the fear of the current elites in Ethiopiab(Kestler-D'Amours, 2018).

Ethiopia has been one of the fastest growing states among the 188 IMF member countries more than a decade. The annual GDP growth had been between 8% and 11% during this period, which had been driven by governmental investment for improving infrastructure and substantial development in the agriculture and service areas (Central Intelligence Agency, 2018).

However, economic growth fell to 8% from a previous annual average of 10% in 2016. The government blamed drought for the cause of the economic downfall, but most media and other observers said that political and social unrest had also an effect (BBC News, 2018b)

Minimizing Ethnic Conflict for Political Stability, a Peaceful Relationship with

Eritrea, and a State-Led Economy for a Better Future in Ethiopia

In March 2018, Abiy Ahmed was chosen as the prime minister to lead the ruling Ethiopian People Revolutionary Democratic Front coalition with a reformist agenda. Unlike before, Mr Abiy is a member of the Oromo ethnic group. Thus, one of his important tasks would be to address Oromo people's prevailing perceptions of the political and economic marginalization. Even though the ruling coalition is trying to increase ethnic representation, the priority of it is to protect its hegemony. A historic peace agreement was made with Eritrea in July 2018, which could boost Ethiopia's economy (Economist, 2018).

Ethiopia was ranked 107th of 180 countries in the Transparency International's 2017 Corruption Perception Index (CPI, 2017). Major foreign corporations doing business primarily with the Government of Ethiopia reported that corruption in Ethiopia is "insignificant" compared to other African countries. However, domestic or foreign businesses still quotidianly encounter corruption everywhere such as tax collection, customs, land administration, etc. (U.S. Department of State, 2018).

Ethiopia has five-year plans for its government-led industrial development. The second of these Growth and Transformation Plans (GTP II) covers the period between 2016 and 2020. The main object of GTP II is to achieve middle-income status by 2025. For economic development, GTP II identified Ethiopia's priority sectors: renewable energy, tourism, textile and apparel, leather products, etc. Low labor cost, the world's cheapest energy price, growing domestic markets, and a good location for business with other African countries can be regarded as strengths of Ethiopia for attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) (U.S. Department of State, 2017). The overall ranking of Ethiopia is marked as 78th among 88 non-OECD countries. This is the almost same as last year's ranking (#77). More specifically, the ranking for its output (#65) is relatively higher than its input (#85) throughput (#76) and outcome (#76). Among the sub-fields, its ranking in environment (#27) is relatively higher than any other fields in Ethiopia. Even though the ranking of safety (#43) is still in the lower and middle level, its rankings has increased by twenty-six compared to last year because of the effort of ruling coalition to increase ethnic representation and a historic peace agreement with Eritrea. In addition, the ranking of ICT (#59) has increased by eighteen steps (ICT) compared to 2017 based on state-lead reforms. Infrastructure (#86), agriculture and food (#78), education (#86) and governance (#85) are relatively lower than any other countries in Non-OECD.

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Rwanda

Country Profile

Rwanda, a small landlocked country in central Africa. Before its independence in 1962, Rwanda was under the German and Belgian control. In 1961, Rwanda proclaimed a republic and forced its monarch, Kigeri, into exile. Rwanda is trying to recover from the severe ethnic conflicts that culminated in genocide in the mid-1990s. In the genocide, dominant Hutu militia and soldiers killed an estimated 800,000 ethnic Tutsis and moderate Hutus in 100 days between April and June 1994. The reason of genocide is its age-old ethnic tension associated with the traditionally unequal relationship between Tutsi and Hutus (BBC News, 2018a).

Rwanda's judicial system was left in ruins after the genocide in 1994. To try the ringleaders of the genocide, the UN's ICTR (International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda) was set up in Tanzania. However, it was impossible that ICTR handled the cases of more than 1 million ordinary people accused of involvement in the genocide because of the limitations of time and resources. Thus, 12,000 community courts, Gacaca, were set up for seeking to try genocide criminals and promote forgiveness by victims for reconciliation in communities. Rwanda's gacaca courts have often been lauded by international proponents as a successful model for post-conflict reconciliation efforts. However, opponents, especially human rights group, said that traditional grassroots courts fell well short of international legal standards to try complicated genocide cases (Seay, 2017).

Paul Kagame, the incumbent president of Rwanda, was vice-president and defense minister in the post-genocide government in 1994. He has widely been regarded as the real power in Rwanda since then. He became the president in 2000 and has effectively run Rwanda until now. However, there have been criticisms of his political and human-rights records at home and abroad (BBC News, 2018a).

Rwanda is an agricultural country; its agriculture accounts for about 63% of Rwandan export. Coffee and tea are Rwanda's main sources of foreign exchange. Also, tourism, agro-processing, and minerals are regarded as important industrial areas in Rwanda. Rwanda has fertile land. However, its food production often does not meet demand and brings a need for food imports. Energy shortages, the ongoing political crisis in neighboring Burundi, and lack of infrastructures continue to disturb private sector growth. The population of Rwanda is approximately 12.5 million people. They are using three official languages - Kinyarwanda, French, English -, and Swahili. Christianity and indigenous are major religions in Rwanda. The life expectancy is 54 years for men, and 57 years for women (BBC News, 2018b). Rwanda has a temperate climate and its land consists mostly of mostly grassy uplands with hills. Also, its population density is one of the highest in Africa and large population are living in the central and

along the shore of Lake Kivu in the west side of Rwanda (Central Intelligence Agency, 2018).

The Period between 2016 and 2017: Little Political Violence and Fast Economic Growth

Political environment of Rwanda is stable with relatively little violence. Also, the potential of criminal activities is low because of its strong police and military. However, occasional cross-border attacks targeting Rwandan police stations and army bases by the FDLR have been reported. FDLR is acronym for the "Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda," which is an armed group composed of former supporters and sympathizer of the regime that committed the 1994 genocide. This armed force is operating in the east side of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), near the Rwandan border. Despite FDLR's violence along Rwanda's border with eastern DRC, there have been no politically motivated incidents damaging political stability and foreign investment projects in Rwanda since the late 1990s (U.S. Department of State, 2016).

To rebuild its economy, Rwanda has focused on coffee and tea production among its main exports. However, Rwanda is trying to shift its focus from agriculture and services to light manufacturing. In terms of fiscal policy, Rwandan government has expanded its budget to alleviate poverty by improving education, infrastructure, and investment. Rwanda's case has been praised as a "remarkable development success" for reducing poverty and inequality by the World Bank. However, the uncertainty of aid flows might delay further expansion.

Improving ICT, Public Health, and Gender Equality for a Better Future

Rwanda has a plan to reach middle-income status by 2020 and this "Vision 2020" emphasizes improving the Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). The Rwandan Government has an ambition to become a regional leader in Africa in ICT. Rwandan government launched an online system to supply investors with the useful information about public land use for agricultural development in 2016. In 2018, Korea Telecom (KT) has completed the construction of 4G national wide mobile network (TechMaran, 2018).

There have been substantial improvements in public health. Like other African states, AIDS is still a critical problem for public health in Rwanda. The trend of new HIV/AID infection is declining by innovative approaches to treatment. Under national health care, about $2 is required for insurance coverage for HIV/AIDS. However, it is also true that there are still lots of people who cannot afford this insurance payment in Rwanda.

In terms of gender equality, Rwandan constitution stipulates that at least 30% of all public-sector jobs should be assigned to women. Also, 63.8 % in the lower house of Rwandan legislature are female. Previously,

Rwanda has experienced a radical decline in male population due to the genocide and civil war, which increased the need of women's participation in various social fields including politics.

The economic growth of Rwanda is strong, and it consistently ranks well for the ease of doing business and transparency. Its ranking is 62nd of 187 in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index and 44 of 185 in TI (Transparency International) Corruption Perception Index 2017 (CPI, 2017). In order to improve investment environment in Rwanda, many pro-investment policy reforms have been undertaken by the Government of Rwanda (GOR). To accelerate economic development of Rwanda, there are some constraints waiting for solutions: high freight transport costs caused by its landlocked geography, a small internal market, the backward financial system, etc. (U.S. Department of State, 2017). Because the economic and social development of Rwanda is highly depending on foreign aid, it is very critical to keep stable inflows of it. Low-level public infrastructure should be updated as soon as possible (Ministry of Infrastructure, 2011; AFDB, 2014). Rwanda's overall ranking is 51th among 88 Non-OECD countries. This is the almost same as last year's ranking (#53). Specifically, the rankings for its throughput (#36) and output (#34) are relatively higher than its input (#66) and output (#58). Among the sub-fields, its ranking in economy (#17) and safety (#18) are relatively higher and infrastructure (#58), public health (#55), agriculture and food (#54), education (#66) and governance (#77) are relatively lower than other fields.

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Zambia

Country Profile

Zambia, the old name "Northern Rhodesia", is a landlocked country located in southern Africa. Britain put Northern Rhodesia under its colonial rule in 1889. Kenneth Kaunda launched the UNIP (United National Independence Party) for independence struggles in 1960. In 1964, Northern Rhodesia became independent of the United Kingdom and renamed Zambia. Kaunda became the first president and had ruled Zambia for next 27 years. Between late 1960s and early 1970s, major enterprises and private land nationalized. In 1972, Zambia became a one-party state and UNIP had been the only legal party until 1991. In 1991, multi-party democracy constitution was adopted and Frederick Chiluba's Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) won elections (BBC News, 2018a).

There is no historical record of large-scale political violence in Zambia; unlike most of its neighbors, Zambia has avoided the war and drastic social change that has marked much of Africa's post-colonial history (BBC News, 2018b). Rather, Zambia has a praiseworthy record of democratic elections, which has resulted in two peaceful turnovers of political power from one party to another since its independence. The type of Zambia government is a presidential republic (U.S. Department of State, 2017).

Zambia has experienced fast growing economy over the last decade. Its economy growth is highly depending on copper because Zambia is the largest copper producer except DR Congo. However, its over-reliance on copper has predisposed its economy to falling commodity prices. Its economic growth and massive Chinese investment have not contributed to improving the lives of most Zambians. Two-thirds of population is still living in poverty (BBC News, 2018b).

The population of Zambia is 16.5 million people and it also has one of the world's fastest growing populations. UN projects that its population will triple by 2050. Its official language is English, but people use other languages like Bemba, Lozi, Nyanja, and Tonga. Major religions are Christianity, indigenous beliefs, Hinduism, and Islam. The life expectancy is 59 years for men, and 64 years for women (BBC News, 2018b).

Zambia has a tropical climate and its land consists mostly of high plateaus with some hills and mountains. Even though large parts of Zambia are thinly populated, it has one of the highest levels of urbanization in Africa, particularly around the cities of Lusaka, Ndola, Kitwe, and Mufulira, known as the "Line of Rail" (Central Intelligence Agency, 2018).

The Period between 2016 and 2017: An Increase of Political Tensions and Ongoing Poverty

More recently, political tensions have been on the rise that continues at present unlike before. There were many clashes of

supporters of different political parties, resulting in injuries and arrests ahead of 2016 elections. Incumbent president Edgar Lungu for Ruling Patriotic Front (PF) was reelected but the opposition party, the United Party for National Development (UPND), contested the result of the election because the official result of 2016 election fell within 2.72% between the winner and the loser and the campaign period was marred by political violence (U.S. Department of State, 2017).

Since the 2016 election, Zambia government has attempted to clamp down on critics of President Lungu and the ruling party, Patriotic Front (PF), even though President Lungu was successfully reelected and the PF had the majority seats in parliament. According to the report of U.S. Department of State, media freedom in Zambia has been curtailed (U.S. Department of State, 2018).

The debt of Zambia estimated by the World Bank is at 60 % of GDP, but it could be much higher according to other credible reports. Economically, Zambia is faced with the challenge of diversifying its economy because the economy is highly dependent on copper exports. To address the poverty of its people, it is also important to accelerate private sector-led growth. Even though Zambia enjoyed relatively high economic growth averaging more than 7 % for over a decade, it was mainly caused by high commodity prices.

Poverty, red tape, and corruption are the most pressing issues which minimize the impact of government efforts in the economic area of Zambia. Furthermore, rampant government spending, large-scale borrowing, and inconsistent economic policies have made its economy vulnerable to shocks caused by instability in copper prices and poor electricity generation (U.S. Department of State, 2017). Economic growth of Zambia remains subdued at 3.8 percent in 2017 even though its economy recovered slightly following an increase in the price of copper, improved electricity generation, etc. Its economic growth is forecast to be 4.1 % in 2018 and 4.5 % in 2019 based on World Bank's latest available data mainly because of weak performance in the mining, construction, and services sectors (U.S. Department of State, 2018).

Establishing Political Stability and Overcoming Institutional Shortcomings to Improve Government Competitiveness

Internal political tension and wrangling will be likely to produce an unstable political environment (Economist, 2018). Therefore, political stability should be one of prime concerns for Zambia. It is also important in terms of Zambia's government competitiveness to overcome institutional shortcomings relevant to inefficient legal and regulatory frameworks, unsustainable fiscal policy, and corruption.

Especially, the corruption has been thwarting developing countries politically, economically, and socially. Zambia was ranked 96th of 180 countries in Transparency International's

2017 Corruption Perception Index (CPI, 2017). Many business surveys indicate that corruption is a major obstacle for conducting business in Zambia. Given these reasons, Zambia government has strengthened the legal and institutional frameworks against corruption, red tape and bureaucratic procedures. About fiscal policy, Zambia government historically has not executed its budget very well. Because of lack of clarity on fiscal policies and widespread borrowing, a much-anticipated USD 1.3 billion loan deal was delayed by IMF (U.S. Department of State, 2018).

AIDS should explicitly be taken into account because of its excessive mortality in Zambia. Environmentally, deforestation is the one of serious problems and desertification is in effect in Zambia. The lack of adequate water treatment is an urgent issue for public health (Central Intelligence Agency, 2018). Zambia is one of China's oldest partners and the second largest destination of Chinese investment in Africa. However, Zambia is often cited as a bad example of what can go wrong with Chinese investment in Africa. Therefore, it can also be an important task for Zambia to re-establish a relationship with China for solving the age-old problems between them. Zambia's overall ranking is marked as 68th of 88 non-OECD countries. This is the almost same as last year's ranking (#67). Specifically, the ranking for its outcome (#77) is relatively lower than its input (#67), throughput (#53) and output (#68). Among the sub-fields, its ranking in environment (#1) is the highest one of Zambia. Even though the ranking of health and welfare is still in the lower and middle level (# 66), its ranking has increased by eighteen steps compared to last year because of governmental efforts to develop preventive measures against AIDS and other disease and improve general health hygiene. Infrastructure (#74), agriculture and food (#86), safety (#80), and ICT (# 77) are relatively lower than the others.

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1. Non-OECD Countries: Asia

Azerbaijan

Country Profile

After tumultuous political struggles, the country declared itself an independent republic in 1991. The country is a major oil producer and a strong energy leader in the region. Using money gained from oil, the country has focused on strengthening the army. Despite wealth and geopolitical influence in the region, the fledgling democracy has been overshadowed by corruption and oppression of human rights. The country's democracy has chequered progress (BBC News, 2018a).

Azerbaijan is home to 9.95 million people (2017 Revision of World Population Prospects); its major languages include Azeri and Russian; people of Azerbaijan mainly believe in Islam; Azerbaijan men are expected to live 69 years while women's life expectancy is 75 years (BBC News, 2018a).

The country is home to Baku, the world's first oil well drilled in 1848 to 1849. The country declared its independence in 1918 and became a Soviet Socialist Republic just two years later after the invasion of the Red Army. The country was finally able to break up with the Soviet Union in 1991, but, soon, it began to experience rising ethnic tensions between Armenia and Azerbaijan which would culminate in a war by 1992. In 1994, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Nagorno-Karabakh signed a ceasefire agreement through which ethnic Armenians could control Karabakh and a surrounding Azerbaijani territory (BBC News, 2018b).

In 1994, the country reached an agreement with international oil producers itself referred to the "Contract of the Century." Heydar Aliyev also took over the country in 1993 and served until 2003. The current president of Azerbaijan is Ilham Aliyev. He also inherited the power from his father, Heydar Aliyev and has led the country since 2003. The 2003 election was considered not up to democratic standards, but resistance by the opposition met stern retributions from the police. Aliyev is serving a third five-year term and it was made possible by eliminating the two-term limit through a 2009 referendum. In 2016, voters also approved in a referendum constitutional changes that would extend presidential powers. Within the changes was the controversial provision that lowered the age qualification for presidential candidates. The opposition argued that it was intended for President Aliyev's 19-year-old son. Human rights activists have also

accused him of oppressing freedom of expressions; in fact, voices criticizing the Aliyev regime have disappeared in the mainstream media due to arrests and imprisonment of journalists. The opposition, thus, shifted its medium to social media such as Facebook (BBC News, 2018b).

The Period between 2016 and 2017: Declining Human Rights and Weakened Democracy

Blessed with some of the largest oil and gas reserves in the world and being in a unique geopolitical location neighboring the Middle East, Europe, and Russia, Azerbaijan has attracted enviable courtship of the United States and Europe. The country is also immune from the extreme Muslim fundamentalism that wreaked havoc on the Middle East (Mammadov 2016).

These may explain why American and European countries have shunned from rebuking Azerbaijan's miserable human rights records. In fact, Secretary Kerry of the Department of States heartily welcomed President Aliyev's visit to the United States; the European External Action Service's Sub-Committee on Justice, Freedom, Security and Human Rights also visited Baku, the capital city, and did not say much about abuse of human rights in Azerbaijan (Mammadov 2016). According to Transparency International's 2016 Corruption Perceptions Index, the country was ranked 123 out of 176 countries. On the other hand, the country's GDP grew exponentially from $8.8 billion in 1991 to $75 billion in 2015. These surely explain why people are increasingly getting restless over the country's democratic trajectory (Mammadov 2016).

Within these contexts, the constitutional referendum held in September 2016 further eroded Azerbaijanis' confidence in the future of democracy. The referendum shifted considerable power from the parliament to the president; it lengthened the presidential term from five to seven years; it created an opportunity for the president to appoint loyalists who could serve as vice and first vice president, the latter of which can bridge intervening years between the current president and his 19-year-old son (Mammadov 2016). In addition, the changes entailed the executive power to call for an early presidential election as well as to dissolve parliament (Bagirova, 2016).

Those arguing for the expanded presidential power claimed that the lengthened term is necessary to cut red tape and ensure stability in an environment of declining oil prices (Bagirova, 2016).

The prospect of democracy is grim in Azerbaijan. There are a significant number of political prisoners in wretched conditions. There are no independent media capable of criticizing what the government does (Mammadov 2016). The popular opposition blogger Mehman Galandarov died in jail in May 2017 (BBC News, 2018b). In August 2017, the government initiated a bogus investigation of Turan News Agency regarded as the last independent agency in

Azerbaijan and closed it (Gogia, 2017).

Ethnic Clashes Continue

Beginning in early 1990s surrounding the Nagorno-Karabakh region, Azerbaijan and Armenia have had skirmishes for years. Just in December 2016, the two countries were again engaged in a conflict, resulting in at least three soldiers killed on the border. Both accused the other of first instigating the accident (Hille, 2016). The two sides were again engaged in a battle in February 2017 (Aljazeera, 2017).

Although Nagorno-Karabakh mainly consists of Armenians, the territory has been a part of Azerbaijan. The ethnic strife dates to the final days of the Soviet Union when Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh tried to break away from Azerbaijan. This has poisoned the relationship between the two countries and continuous ethnic tensions show no signs of abatement. This relatively minor skirmish followed the severe fighting that took place just several months earlier in April 2016. Considered the worst conflict since the 1994 ceasefire agreement, the violence lasted four days and, according to a U.S. Department of State estimate, it produced over 350 military and civilian casualties. It involved the Artsakh Defense Army—a self-defense unit of the internationally unrecognized Republic of Artsakh consisting of Armenians living in Nagorno-Karabakh—supported by the Armenian Armed forces and the Azerbaijan Armed Forces (BBC News, 2018b; Hille, 2016; Department of State, 2016).

The efforts to ensure a peaceful settlement have repeatedly failed despite the urge of countries led by the United States, Russia, and France.

2017-18 GC Ranking

Azerbaijan is ranked 30 this year compared to 27 last year. The ranking has dropped by 3 this year. The culprits seem to result from a decline in these areas: agriculture (30 to 39), environment (58 to 72), governance (80 to 83), and ICT (11 to 22).

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Laos

Country Profile

Since the fall of the Soviet Union in the 1990s, Laos began opening its door to the world. However, Laos is still a communist state and remains poor despite economic reforms.

Laos had been a French protectorate between 1893 and 1953. To achieve independence, the Pathet Lao resistance organization formed by the Indochinese Communist Party began the Indochina war against the French Colonial forces with the Viet Minh, the Vietnamese independence organization. In consequence, Laos gained full independence from France as a constitutional monarchy in 1953. Since its independence, the power struggle ensued between royalists and Pathet Lao and Laos was caught up in the Vietnam War. In 1975, communist government replaced the monarchy at the end of Vietnam war (BBC News, 2018a).

To consolidate their revolutionary victory, communist leaders were only allowed to implement limited policies of social and economic liberalization by the end of the 1970s. The New Economic Mechanism (NEM) of Laos can be regarded as one of the major economic reforms which have been implemented in 1986. NEM is a like perestroika, an economic reform program in the Soviet Union; Introducing market incentives and decentralizing government economic enterprise are the main tasks of this type of reform. With the collapse of communist regimes in the East-Europe bloc and the Soviet Union in the late 1980s and early '90s and the influence of Vietnam's economic reforms, Doi Moi, Laos opened its economy very rapidly (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2018). However, Laos is still one of East Asia's poorest and heavily dependent on foreign aid even though it has a rapidly growing economy over the last decade (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2018).

Laos, officially the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), is surrounded by Myanmar, Cambodia, China, Thailand, and Vietnam. The population of Laos is 6.7 million people; its official language is Laotian; Buddhism is the religion of Laos; the life expectancy is 65 years for men, and 68 years for women. Laos is a landlocked country and its national topography is largely mountainous. Laos has very low agricultural potential because there is only about 4% arable land in Laos. Most of the population lives in rural areas; 80% of the total workforce in agriculture are farmers growing rice (BBC News, 2018b).

The Period between 2016 and 2017: Peaceful Politics and a Growing Economy

Politically, Laos is a peaceful and stable country. The hostility toward foreign companies and businesspersons is low. Even though there were a series of unexplained attacks on vehicles traveling in the mountainous Xaysomboun province in late 2015 and 2016, there were not any reports

of physical and political violence in 2017 or early 2018 across Laos (U.S. Department of State, 2018).

In 2016, Barack Obama made the first ever visit to Laos as a US president and signed a joint declaration of a comprehensive partnership with Laos with Bounnhang Vorachith, the president of Laos. The declaration committed $90 million in US assistance towards efforts to clear unexploded ordnance (UXO) caused by the heavy US bombing of the country during the Vietnam war and assist UXO victims in Laos. Other aid programs for improving public health were also announced (The economist, 2016).

Laos' economy is one of the fastest growing economies during the last decade; the average GDP growth has been just below 8 percent in the same period. Since 1986 when Laos introduced market reform, Laos has made steady progress in establishing market economy, albeit slowly. To improve the business and investment environment, major reforms of economic and regulatory policies have been implemented by the Lao government. Internationally, Laos gained full membership of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in in February 2013 and participated in founding the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in 2015. Because the Lao government is pursuing export-led economic development, it is willing to participate in the economic integration of ASEAN.

The state has its huge hydro-electronic power ambition to become the "battery" of South-east Asia by selling electricity to neighboring countries. In 2017, Laos had 47 dam building projects relevant to hydropower and 23% of its exports was electricity. Laos government expected that hydropower will be the biggest source of its revenue by 2025, but, unfortunately, the collapse of the Xe-Pian Xe-Namnoy hydroelectric dam in July 2018 will be a significant setback to implement Laos's initial plan, as it was designed. Neighbors except Thai and China have continually raised their concerns about the destruction of environment caused by Laos' hydropower projects along the Mekong River.

The Struggle to Improve Government Competitiveness

Laos owes its rapid economic growth over the last decade to the exploitation of natural resources and development of hydropower. Both sectors are highly depending on foreign investment. The government recognizes that growth opportunities in these industries are limited. Thus, Laos is changing its industrial strategy having focusing on these sectors because it recognizes that growth opportunities in these industries are limited; Laos has prioritized a high value agriculture, light industry, and tourism while continuing development of natural resources and improving the capacity of hydro-electric power by building dams (U.S. Department of State, 2018).

Major problems which hamper the economic progress of Laos are the shortage of workers with advanced technical skills,

unstructured school environment, weak health care system, and poor social infrastructure. The government's regulatory capacity is very low, and institutions remain highly underdeveloped and out of dated. Foreign investors and business people's major concern for their business in Laos is corruption at all levels. Laos was ranked 135th of 175 countries in TI (Transparency International) Corruption Perception Index 2017 (CPI, 2017). Also, the uneven applications and ambiguity of relevant laws, policies and regulations are the obstacles to further foreign investment in Laos as well as corruption. The Prime Minister, Thongloun Sisoulith, has publicly declared his goal to improve Laos' the business environment; the current ranking of Laos is #141 of 190 in Ease of Doing Business reported by World Bank (U.S. Department of State, 2018). Laos is marked as 64th of 88 Non-OECD countries in overall government competitiveness. More specifically, the rankings for its input (#46) and outcome (#57) are relatively higher than its throughput (#70) and output (#80). Among the sub-fields, its rankings in environment (#4) and safety (#5) are the highest ones. Especially, the ranking of safety has drastically increased (#46→#5) compared to 2017 because there were no severe physical and political violence between 2016 and early 2018. The ranking of economy is middle upper level (#26). However, the other's rankings are lower than average rankings of Non-OECD; infrastructure (#57), health and welfare (#61), agriculture and food (#75), education (#67), governance (#86), and ICT (#80).

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Mongolia

Country Profile

Before 1990, Soviet-style one party system had been the political system of Mongolia for 70 years. However, amidst the decline of communism during the late twentieth-century, the communist dictatorship of this country was successfully transitioned to a multi-party democracy (BBC News, 2018a).

The Mongolian political environment is characterized generally by peace and stability, without severe political conflict with violence, except a brief outbreak of civil unrest caused by disputed parliamentary elections in July 2008. The system of Mongolian government is a semi-presidential system. Recently, Mongolia's parliamentary elections in June 2016 and presidential election in June 2017 led to a transfer of political authority without any severe conflict. Especially, there was not any report for irregular problems about the 2017 presidential race, even though it required a run-off election for the first time (BBC News, 2018b).

Mongolia has experienced fast growing economy because of vast mineral reserves. Its economy growth is highly depending on the foreign direct investment for exploiting its mineral resources. In this line of thinking, it is understandable that the growth of Mongolian economy has slowed over recent years with a drop in foreign direct investment. One of main reasons of Mongolia's declining growth is the lack of foreign investors' confidence about the country's regulatory policies; There have been great and small conflicts over mining agreements and licensing between foreign investors and Mongolian government until 2016 (U.S. Department of State, 2017). However, Mongolia's current situation for mining issues is very stable because of its government efforts.

The population of Mongolia is 3.1 million people; its major language is Mongolian; Buddhism is the main religion of Mongolia; the life expectancy is 65 years for men, and 75 years for women as of 2017. Once the heartland of the Mongol empire under Genghis Khan, the Mongolia is a landlocked country and its national geography consists mainly of semi-desert and thinly populated steppe. 1.4 out of 3.1 million of people are living in Ulaanbaatar, the capital of Mongolia, 40% of the total workforce are nomads who are herding livestock in pasturelands across the country (BBC News, 2018a).

The Period between 2016 and 2017: Political Change and Economic Downturn

As mentioned, Mongolian democracy has been perceived as stable in general. However, its politics has grown gradually factious; political competition is becoming fierce and the 2017 presidential election was the most heated one in the history of Mongolian democracy. In the last year presidential race, Mr. Battulga, who is an incumbent president, campaigned under the slogan of "Mongolia will triumph." This can be understood as a kind of anti-foreigner slogan against another

candidate who has Chinese blood.

Anti-foreigner sentiment has become prevailing in society in recent years; a more resource-nationalist tone is becoming evident because of the desire to have Mongolian natural resources developed mainly by Mongolians for the benefit of Mongolians, not by foreign investors for their profit. Over the last three years, the level of hostility towards Chinese, Vietnamese, and Korean, not U.S. and western countries, has increased in Mongolia (U.S. Department of State, 2018).

The average growth of economy has been more than 10% per year between 2011 and 2013 - largely on high commodity prices in the world and high Mongolian government spending. However, Mongolian economy has generated less than 2 percent growth rate after 2015, even though its government spending has remained still high. This economic issue is especially linked to the slump of foreign investment in Mongolia because of two reasons; first reason is the falling international price of copper and second reason is foreign investors' concerns about the instability of a country's regulatory framework. Especially, constant amending of regulations and institutions for foreign investment hinders development of a consistent and stable business environment for foreign investors (U.S. Department of State, 2017). In 2017, Mongolia reached an agreement with the IMF a comprehensive USD 5.5 billion package to avoid default caused by its large public debts on the understanding that it will improve its banking system and seek fiscal reforms (BBC News, 2018b).

Even though Ulaanbaatar is an important economic area, accounting for approximately 64 % of national GDP, rampant poverty persists in Ger districts of Ulaanbaatar. Nearly 60 percent of the city's population lives in poverty in the Ger districts because of the adverse effect of rapid urbanization. Improving the detrimental effects of environmental pollution, underdeveloped infrastructure, and health problems in Ger districts is the important and urgent social issues in current Mongolia (Asia foundation, 2016)

Towards a New Governance to Enhance Government Competitiveness

Mongolia has achieved certain success politically and economically in the last three decades. However, the corruption has been thwarting the development of democracy and economy. Corruption in Mongolia is pervasive across all the way through society at both the "petty" at administrative and "grand" at political and economic elite levels. Mongolia was ranked 103 of 180 countries in Transparency International's 2017 Corruption Perception Index (CPI, 2017). Also, public resources and assets of Mongolia are managed inadequately in many cases because of the huge influence of politics and informal network over governmental activities.

To reduce corruption, Mongolian

government developed a three-year action plan for implementing the National Program Combatting Corruption in March 2017. Also, Mongolia introduced a new criminal code for reinforcing the liability of government officials for corruption and corruption-related offenses, effective July 1, 2017.

Establishing good governance is essential to reduce both "petty" and "grand" corruption by increasing transparency and accountability in Mongolian government activities, which also can increase the efficiency of managing public resources. Furthermore, it will contribute to the sustainability of the country's long-term economic growth and social well-being.

Ironically, Mongolia has many internationally high-standard institutions and laws which have been imported from developed countries. However, implementing them is a totally different story. They have not been implemented appropriately until now in many cases. Currently, the rapid developments of Mongolian education, public health and ICT are heavily indebted to the international aid agencies which have provided a sufficient fund for improving them with monitoring the spending for the purpose of the fund. Mongolia is ranked 22 of 88 Non-OECD countries in overall government competitiveness. Its ranking has increased by twenty-three notches compared to last year. More specifically, the rankings for its input (#17) and throughput (#15) are relatively higher than its output (#33) and outcome (#30). Among the sub-fields, its ranking in infrastructure (#16), public health (#10), education (#23), economy (#18), governance (#22), safety (#36) and ICT (#32) are relatively higher than any other fields and agriculture and food (#75) and environment (#44) are lower than the others.

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Qatar

Country Profile

Qatar is one of the richest Gulf states today. However, it used to be one of the poorest countries in the middle-east. Before oil reserves were discovered in 1939, pearling and trading were its major industries. Since the end of World War II, oil has become the Qatar's main source of revenue.

During 1950s, Qatar's infrastructure has been expanded and modernized by its oil money. Britain withdrew its force from the gulf and Qatar became independent on September 3, 1971. In 1972, Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani seized power in a palace coup after infighting in the ruling family. In June 1995, Sheikh Khalifa was deposed by his son, Hamad, in a bloodless palace coup (BBC News, 2018a).

Al-Jazeera was founded as an independent channel funded by the emir in 1996. This famous satellite TV company is based in Qatar, but its programs are broadcasting all over the Arab world. It got a reputation for its willingness to deal with issues deemed as controversial in the region. However, Al-Jazeera can hardly be free from the blame that it was reluctant to criticize Qatar and its Gulf allies. Qatar permitted Christians to worship openly and St Mary's Roman Catholic Church became the first official church in Qatar in March 2008 (BBC News, 2018b).

Politically, Qatar is a stable country and there are no political opponents like political parties, labor unions, etc. Also, its crime rates are very low (Department of State, 2017). Whether it should be regarded as an absolute or a constitutional monarchy ruled by Al Thani family is disputed because Qatar's first written constitution providing foundation for some democratic reforms was adopted in 2003 and became effect in June 2005. Qatar's constitution provided for the direct election of 30 of the 45 members of the Legislative Council. However, all members of current Council are appointed by the Emir, not elected by the election because legislative elections have been postponed until at least 2019 (Shabina S. Khatri, 2016).

The State of Qatar has the highest per capita income and one of fast growing economies in the world because it is the world's leading exporter of LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas). Compared to other oil- and gas-dependent gulf states, Qatar's economy is relatively free from the impact of the depressed energy prices because its current LNG supply contracts and relatively low production costs have largely protected its economy (Department of State, 2018).

The population of Qatar is 2.7 million people; its major language is Arabic; Islam is the main religion of Qatar; the life expectancy is 78.5 years. Its land is mainly flat and barren desert. The highest point of Qatar, Tuwayyir al Hamir, is only 103 meters. Doha, the capital of the country, is the major administrative and commercial center and most people is living in or around there

(Central Intelligence Agency, 2018).

The Period between 2016 and 2017: A Feud with Neighboring Countries, Human Rights and 2022 FIFA World Cup

Qatar has supported the Palestinian Hamas and Islamist groups in Egypt and Syria financially and logically. The Saudi-led coalition made efforts to force Qatar to abandon its alleged support for terrorism, keep its diplomatic distance from Iran, and close Al-Jazeera. Both sides did not reach any agreement. Finally, Saudi Arabia led an air, land and sea blockade by Arab countries in June 2017; Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Yemen, Egypt, the Maldives, and Bahrain announced that they were cutting diplomatic ties with Qatar.

Amid this ongoing diplomatic crisis with other Arab and other countries, the Qatar's real gross domestic product (GDP) estimated by IMF (the International Monetary Fund) is 3.1 percent in 2018 (2.55 percent for 2017). Qatar is expecting its budget deficit in 2018 mainly because of lower oil and gas prices. However, maintaining high levels of government spending for achieving its National Vision 2030 development plan is another reason of its budget deficit this year (Department of State, 2018).

Also, it is still controversial for Qatar to win 2022 FIFA World Cup bid in terms of the fairness of the bidding process and the suitability of Qatar as a host country. Many media outlets have made numerous allegations of bribery between the Qatar bid committee and FIFA. In addition, the very hot and humid local climate in summer, the high expected cost, limited football history and its human rights record have been pointed out as the grounds for disqualification of Qatar as a host nation.

In 2016, the Amnesty International reported that migrant workers working on construction sites for the 2022 FIFA World Cup or other domestic sectors, face forced labor by "Kafala" system. It is because this sponsorship system required unskilled migrant workers to have an in-country sponsor, mostly their employer, who can have the whip hand over their visa and legal status (BBC News, 2018b). Even though, Qatar government says it is abolishing this controversial sponsorship system and introducing a new law to make it easy to change jobs or leave the country, the Amnesty International said changes were insufficient (Al-Jazeera, 2016).

Towards a National Vision for 2030

Qatar government is still the dominant actor in its economy, though it takes steps to encourage private investment in many sectors and more foreign investment. Qatar government's procurement processes have been updated with an online portal for monitoring all government transactions for improving transparency. Also, the government enacted a regulatory regime to curb corruption and anti-business friendly practices. Qatar was ranked 29th of 180

countries in TI (Transparency International) Corruption Perception Index 2017 (CPI, 2017). Also, Qatar's current ranking is #83 of 190 in Ease of Doing Business reported by World Bank. The oil and gas sector has been the dominant driver of Qatar's economy until now. According to its National Vision 2030, Qatar has a plan to pursue an advanced, knowledge-based, and diversified economy (U.S. Department of State, 2018).

In terms of safety, the U.S. government believes there is the possibility for acts of transnational terrorism to occur in Qatar (U.S. Department of State, 2018). The ongoing struggle between Qatar and the Saudi Arabia-led bloc of states, sometimes called as the "Second Arab Cold War," increase the tensions in the Gulf. In addition, natural disasters are not urgent and serious problems for Qatar. However, the government needs to prepare for the desertification caused by climate change; Qatar launched the project to build huge artificial forests in the north side of Doha from 2015 to 2016 (Varghese, J., 2016). Qatar's government competitiveness score is top level in Non-OECD; its overall ranking is the sixth place of 88 Non-OECD countries even though its ranking has dropped by 3 places from last year ranking. Specifically, the rankings of its input (#10), throughput (#8), and output (#8) made top ten on Non-OECD countries except its outcome (#12). Among the sub-fields, its ranking in infrastructure (#2), safety (#4), economy (#2), education (#8) and ICT (#3) are the highest ones among all Non-OECD. Environment (#87) is lowest ones compared to the other fields because of a large-scale construction project for 2022 world cup.

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1. Non-OECD Countries: Central & South America

Bolivia

Country Profile

Bolivia boasts a rich array of resources. The country possesses the second-largest reserves of natural gas in South America and is the largest producer of coca, the raw ingredient for cocaine. The country is home to 11.3 million people (2017 Revision of World Population Prospects); its main languages include Spanish, Quechua, Aymara, and Guarani; Bolivians mainly believe in Christianity; typical Bolivian men are expected to live 66 years while Bolivian women's life expectancy is about 71 years (BBC News, 2018a).

Gaining independence in 1825, Bolivia has experienced both military and civilian rule. The current President of Bolivia is Evo Morales. He has served in that capacity since December 2005. He was the first Bolivian president coming from the indigenous majority. He started with radical visions to change the country's deep social divisions and inequalities. His leadership combined left-wing ideals with traditional Andean values. In the middle of 2006, Morales nationalized oil and gas sectors in Bolivia. With the money from natural resources, Morales has invested heavily in social programs (such as reducing poverty) and infrastructures (BBC News, 2018b).

In February 2016, Morales lost a referendum by which he could run for president for a fourth term. Still, his party, Movement for Socialism, nominated him again for president in December 2016. The legality of this attempt was questioned and the Supreme Tribunal of Justice of Bolivia ruled that all public offices would not be restricted to term limits (The Editorial Board, 2017).

The Period between 2016 and 2017: Entrenched Leadership

In February 2016, President Morales announced that he would follow the voice of Bolivians after a referendum that rendered him not eligible to run for a fourth term. But in 2017 he and his party began to devise a plot that would allow him to serve a fourth term. He accused that the referendum was tainted with false information to undermine him. Once wildly popular among Bolivians, people soured on him after a scandal in which millions of government money were funneled into a Chinese company where his girlfriend worked. The scandal symbolized corruption of the Morales regime. But, instead of owning and acknowledging it, Morales and his political allies imprisoned

the girlfriend, Gabriela Zapata, to keep her mouth shut (The Editorial Board, 2017).

Indeed, Bolivian Congress dominated by the majority party, Movement for Socialism, nominated him for a presidential candidate and the Supreme Tribunal of Justice of Bolivia made an odd decision that took term limits off all public offices (The Editorial Board, 2017).

Miners' Strike and the Kidnapping of the Deputy Minister

In August 2016, Rodolfo Illanes, Deputy Interior Minister, was kidnapped in Panduro and killed. Illanes was alleged to be beaten to death and the government arrested about 100 miners (Reuters, 2016).

The kidnapping and subsequent killing occurred after the government's negotiation with miners collapsed. After the collapse, the National Federation of Mining Co-operatives of Bolivia warned that there would be a prolonged protest against the government. The protesters demanded more union representation, the right to work for private corporations, and more mining concessions. The significant number of miners works in cooperatives, producing likes of silver, tin, and zinc. The miners became increasingly sour on the Morales regime after falling natural gas prices led to austere spending, given that natural gas accounted for the half of Bolivia's total exports (Reuters, 2016).

A Locust Plague, Drought, and Climate Change

In early 2017, the Bolivan government declared a state of emergency due to locusts swarming agricultural areas. The locusts devastated over 1,000 hectares of agricultural land, mainly in Santa Cruz (Reuters Staff, 2016).

The disaster was preceded by significant drought, the worst in the last 25 years. According to Vice Ministry of Civil Defense, the drought influenced approximately 125,000 families and threatened over 290,000 hectares of agricultural areas along with over 360,000 heads of cattle. The drought signals a particularly worrisome trend: climate change. La Paz and El Alto, the two largest cities in Bolivia, draw most water supply from the glaciers of the Andean mountains. Unfortunately, these glaciers are shrinking badly. The three main dams holding water for the two cities run dry. La Pez began water rationing and the poor of El Alto demonstrated against a short supply of water. The government came with short-term measures such as closing schools two weeks ahead of schedule, drilling emergency wells, and using the army to distribute water. But it is doubtful that these measures would counter the long-term trend of shrinking snowline (Rocha, 2016).

In fact, one glacier over Chacaltaya mountain already was gone in recent years and the two Tuni-Condoriri glaciers lost 39% of their mass between 1983 and 2006. To make matters worse, El Alto's population jumped by more than 30% between 2001 and 2012

alone (Rocha, 2016).

Facing daunting challenges, Bolivia may have to come up with new ideas to address the impact of climate change and exploding population in the cities; it has not only to reduce water consumption through collaborative governance involving the government, affected communities, industries, and lavish domestic customers, but also to make concerted efforts to conserve and recycle water (Rocha, 2016).

Doubling the Area for Planting Coca

In March, 2017, Bolivia doubled the area where coca can be legally planted. Previously 12,000 hectares of land was devoted to cultivating coca, but President Morales signed into law a bill that allowed 22,000 hectares of land for coca. Opposition of the bill claimed that the act was illegal and would facilitate the illegal drug trade; they also argued that promoting coca contradicted international treaties. While the plant was known for being a major ingredient to cocaine outside South America, coca was used for a long time to make tea or to be chewing for mild stimulation (Lui, 2017).

2017-18 GC Ranking

Bolivia is ranked 52 this year compared to 46 last year. The ranking dropped by 6 this year.. Still, the drop may have resulted from a decline in these areas: agriculture and food (57 to 76), economy (32 to 44), education (22 to 39), governance (32 to 43), public health and welfare (43 to 49), ICT (59 to 61), infrastructure (52 to 75), and safety (56 to 64).

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Costa Rica

Country Profile

Costa Rica is considered one of the most politically stable and economically prosperous countries in Latin America. Still, the country is not without the poor. The country is also unique in that it is without a standing army, abolishing it in 1948. The country's rich coastlines, mountains, and biodiversity attract a huge number of eco-minded tourists. It used to mainly produce bananas and coffee, but the country has undergone economic diversification and tourism is now no.1 contributor to national coffers. The country also boasts strong press and is considered one of the best countries in Latin America where freedom of expression is cherished (BBC News, 2018a).

Costa Rica gained full independence in 1838 after the United Provinces of Central America, of which it was part, was disintegrated. In 1948, the country adopted a new constitution while dissolving its standing army. In 2010, Costa Rica had its first female president in Laura Chinchilla (BBC News, 2018b).

Costa Rica is home to 4.97 million people (2017 Revision of World Population Prospects); its main languages include Spanish and English; Costa Ricans mainly believe in Christianity; Costa Rican men are expected to live 77 years while women's life expectancy is 82 years (BBC News, 2018a).

The country's current president is the center-left Carlos Alvarado. He won the presidential election in March 2018 by a wide margin. He previously served as Minister of Labor as well as of Social Security (BBC News, 2018a).

The Period between 2016 and 2017: The Impact of Tropical Storm Otto

Costa Rica was hit by Tropical Storm Otto in November 2016. The storm poured down a month-worth rain in a few hours. It killed nine people along with collapse of small bridges and over 5,500 residents had to be evacuated. It was the first hurricane to hit Costa Rica since records began in 1851. The storm hit Bagaces and Upala particularly hard. President Luis Guillermo Solis announced three days of mourning for those devastated by Otto (BBC News, 2016).

Collaboration with the United States on Reducing Drug Trafficking and Refugees

In June 2016, the United States government donated two vessels to the Costa Rica Coast Guard. Worth $19.5 million in USD, the 110-foot ships will be the largest among those owned by the Costa Rica Coast Guard. These vessels will help fight drug trafficking in the Pacific as well as illegal fishing. 50 Coast Guard officers were invited to Baltimore in the United States for training. The Costa Rica Coast Guard boasts the best record of intercepting drugs in the region and the donation is considered as a collaborative measure between Costa Rica and the United States to fight against drug trafficking and recognize Costa Rica's role in that regard (Dyer, 2016).

The collaboration with the United States continued with respect to refugees. In July 2017, the Obama administration (of the United States) announced the agreement with Costa Rica that the latter would offer protections for refugees fleeing from Central America on their way to the United States (Holpuch, 2016).

The number of people feeling from Central American countries such as Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala has dramatically surged; in fact, it increased five times between 2012 and 2015. Violence from the Northern Triangle has been vicious and the number of refugees spiked to over 110,000 in 2015 (Holpuch, 2016).

Gangs have pulverized communities; they have targeted, killed, and raped them for ransom payments. Costa Rica will accept 200 refugees at a time for six-month periods. U.S. state department officials will prescreen refugees in their own countries and, then, they will travel to Costa Rica where refugees will undergo immigration processing before their eventual settlement in the United States (Holpuch, 2016).

The cooperation followed the similar agreement between the United States and Mexico to expand the latter's asylum capacity a week before (Holpuch, 2016).

Flourishing Ecotourism

In recent years, Costa Rica has been a global leader in ecotourism. The country boasts an impressive array of beaches, mountains, and bio-diverse reserves. In 2016, approximately 2.9 million tourists visited the country and the estimate reflects a 12.8% increase over 2015. American visitors constitute a substantial part of the tourists with approximately 1.2 million visitors (Glusac 2018). The popularity stems from the country's proximity to the United States, the availability of nonstop flights, and Costa Ricans' willingness to speak English to visitors.

Further allure of Costa Rica as an eco-tourism destination is that the country is small enough to permit the tour of multiple locations in one day whether it is cloud forest, rain forest, or coastal mangrove. The fact that the country is a neutral county with no standing army and a higher quality of living compared to other Latin American countries is also a plus for tourists (Glusac 2018).

Ecotourism began to explode in the 1990s and serves as a leading economic engine for Costa Ricans. Costa Rica created its first park in 1971 and it now boasts 70 preserves over 3.2 million acres. Costa Rica's impeccable reputation with respect to carbon footprint is also notable. The country derives 90% of its electricity from renewable energies and 26% of the country's land area is protected natural land (Glusac 2018).

2017-18 GC Ranking

Costa Rica has been one of the best countries when it comes to government competitiveness. It is ranked 5th this year

compared to 4th last year. The slight decline may be explained by a decline in the following areas: agriculture and food (14 to 15), economy (8 to 21), education (6 to 15), environment (3 to 9), governance (3 to 2), public health and welfare (10 to 11), ICT (14 to 9), and infrastructure (20 to 34).

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Paraguay

Country Profile

Paraguay endured 35-year military dictatorship under General Alfredo Stroessner between 1954 and 1989. Since then, political unrest, poor economy, and chronic corruption have wreaked havoc on the young, fragile democracy. Over 40% of people live in poverty. Most land of the country is owned by a minority group of elites and land reform efforts have been painfully slow. Its major economic sources are derived from agricultural products and hydroelectric power. Recent surge of mass tourism, which benefited Paraguay's neighbors, also eluded the country (BBC News, 2018a).

Paraguay is home to 6.9 million people (2017 Revision of World Population Prospects); its major languages include Spanish and Guarani; Paraguayans mainly believe in Christianity; Paraguayan men are expected to live 71 years while women's life expectancy is 75 years (BBC News, 2018a).

Paraguay gained independence in 1811. In modern times, Gen. Stroessner rose to power in coup and ruled the country for 35 years. Although he was deposed by another Gen. Andres Rodriguez-led coup in 1989, Stroessner-backed Colorado Party still dominates parliamentary elections. The country adopted the new democratic constitution in 1992. In May 2000, a coup attempt was defeated. In 2002, President Gonzalez Macchi survived an impeachment over his involvement in corruption. Starting in April 2004, farmers began to demand reforms that could help redistribute the land. In 2008, Fernando Lugo, a former left-wing bishop, took over the government, ending the 60-year-old rule of the conservatives. But President Lugo was ousted over his handling of a land dispute that resulted in 17 people killed (BBC News, 2018b).

Lugo was followed by Horacio Cartes. The latter was one of the wealthiest persons in Paraguay. He was given new powers to use the military against left-wingers. Once in power, he tried to change the national constitution so that he could be up for reelection, but the attempt backfired, sparking deadly political unrest. Consequently, he was forced to not to run for reelection, helping defuse political tensions (BBC News, 2018b).

The current president of Paraguay is Mario Abdo Benitez. Elected in April 2018 and inaugurated in August as the President, he was a former senator. His victory continued the grip of the conservative Colorado Party, which has dominated Paraguayan politics for years (BBC News, 2018a).

The Period between 2016 and 2017: A Manufacturing Boom

In recent years, Paraguay has become a manufacturing hub. Since 2013, the country has attracted many foreign factories due to new incentives provided to them. Particularly notable were Brazilian companies believed to be fed up with high taxation and byzantine

labor rules. Ranked 123rd of 190 in the World Bank's business climate survey in 2017, Brazil has been known to have business regulations that make it difficult for businesses to hire and fire employees; businesses are also subject to up to 35% tax on imported goods; they also face a legal system that encourages employees to sue their employers. All theses in combination with continuous political scandals have sapped any semblance of entrepreneurial spirits in Brazil (Lewis 2017).

Paraguay has had its share of defects for decades. Ruled by General Stroessner for 35 years, the country has also been known for corruption as well as drug and armament trafficking. But the country began to woo foreign manufacturers in 2001 and the effort escalated in 2013 when President Cartes rose to power. The effort to seduce foreign manufacturers consisted of multi-pronged incentives: inexpensive electricity, less complicated labor rules (at lease compared to Brazil), no tax on imported goods, and a 1% tax on finished exported goods. The so-called *maquila* program has attracted 115 factories, of which 89 have been opened since 2013. These foreign manufacturers accounted for approximately 13,000 jobs (Lewis 2017).

Still, the country may face some limitations. It is at the mercy of Brazil for foreign investment as well as its transit infrastructure that connects to Brazilian export ports (Stratfor 2016). Consequently, Paraguay can be exposed to Brazil's boom and bust cycles. In addition, most workers are unskilled and, as such, there is less economic potential for areas beyond agricultural, textile, and certain automotive industries. Economic growth, last all, is heavily concentrated in the two major cities, Asuncion and Ciudad del Este. Most land including environmentally protected Alto Paraguay is as secluded as an area can be from the outside world (Stratfor 2016).

Agricultural Growth, but Persistent Poverty

In addition to manufacturing, Paraguay has experienced a robust success in the agricultural sector. Over the last two decades, the country has become a major food exporter; it is no.4 exporter in soy, no.6 in corn, and no. 10 in wheat in the world. The substantial growth can be attributed to improved farming efficiency and technology (Cabral 2017).

Despite the agricultural prosperity, many Paraguayans still suffer from malnutrition and hunger. Based on a United Nation estimate, approximately 45% of Paraguayan children are exposed to malnutrition. The poverty, in turn, results from lack of education and work opportunities. Congress is considering a tax raise on agricultural products to fund welfare obligations, but farm producers argue that increasing taxation will burden exporters and weaken their ability to remain competitive in the global market. A major challenge for Paraguay seems to be how to balance global competitiveness as a goods exporter and

poverty and malnutrition of many Paraguayans at home (Cabral 2017).

Constitutional Crisis Surrounding the Presidential Reelection

President Cartes defused a constitutional crisis by announcing in April 2017 that he wouldn't run for reelection. The crisis stemmed from a secrete Senate vote on constitutional amendment that would allow former presidents to run for reelection. Passed in 1992 a few years after the 35-year military rule ended in 1989, the Constitution prohibited presidential reelection and limited the president to a single five-year term (Mander, 2017a and 2017b; BBC News, 2018b).

The secret vote soon sparked national political unrest and enraged Paraguayans let their ire known by setting part of congressional building ablaze last March(Mander 2017). Business groups also persuaded President Cartes, one of the most successful businessmen in the country, not to stimulate unrest and devastate the market where, for instance, Paraguay is the no.4 exporter of soy in the world (Mander, 2017a and 2017b).

In recent years, various countries in the region have tried to amend their own constitution to allow a presidential reelection; some have succeeded (Columbia and Venezuela) while other have failed (Chile and Peru).

Through the reelection bid, President Cartes hoped to further deepen business-friendly climate he installed. Indeed, Paraguay has enjoyed a 4.5% growth rate for the last ten years while countries such as Brazil and Argentina have been exposed to major recessions (Mander, 2017a and 2017b).

2017-18 GC Ranking

Paraguay is ranked 33nd this year compared to 40th last year. The ranking has increased by 7 this year. The better ranking may be explained by accompanying improvements in these areas: education (41 to 29), environment (23 to 10), governance (17 to 16), and infrastructure (43 to 40).

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Peru

Country Profile

Peru boasts rich cultural heritage that contains both Incan capital of Cuzco and the lost city of Machu Picchu as well as the world's highest lake, Lake Titicaca (BBC News, 2018a).

The country in recent years has attracted a sizable number of foreign investors who are interested in exploiting its rich mineral deposits. The country is also the largest producer of cocaine. Peru is still suffering from the two-decade political struggle between the government and leftist guerrilla groups, the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement and the Shining Path (BBC News, 2018a).

Peru is home to approximately 32.7 million people (2017 Revision of World Population Prospects); its main languages include Spanish, Quechua, Aymara; Peruvians mainly believe in Christianity; average men are expected to live 72 years while women's life expectancy is about 77 years (BBC News, 2018a).

Peru gained independence from Spain in 1824. Peru lost its territory when it along with Bolivia lost to Chile during the Pacific War (1879-83). The country has experienced frequent political turnovers back and forth between military rule and civilian rule since 1948. The particularly notable is the political struggle between the state and leftist guerrilla groups that spanned two decades between 1980 and 2000. It is estimated to have claimed 70,000 Peruvians. President Alberto Fujimori served as the President of Peru between 1990 and 2000; he was ousted by Congress and jailed for abuse of power and accusations of death squad killings (BBC News, 2018b).

Pedro Kuczynski won presidency in April 2016, defeating Keiko Fujimori, daughter of the imprisoned former president Alberto Fujimori. In December 2017, Fujimori was pardoned for health reasons. Vice-President Vizcarra became the President of Peru in March 2018 after President Kuczynski resigned facing corruption allegations (BBC News, 2018a).

The Period between 2016 and 2017: Corruption

Corruption continued to permeate Peruvian politics. Peruvian prosecutors charged former president Alejandro Toledo (2001-6) for accepting $20 million from Odebrecht, a Brazilian construction firm. Toledo himself rose to power after leading protests against Alberto Fujimori. Odebrecht was also implicated in the Brazilian corruption scandal that involved members of the administration of Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva. The Department of Justice in the United States identified that Odebrecht operated a division dedicated to bribing government officials across countries. Prosecutors in Peru already tracked $11 million in an offshore account held by Toledo's friend, Josef Maiman (Zarate, 2017).

Speaking of corruption, Peru had four of its former presidents in jail. Aside from Alberto Fujimori and Toledo, an Italian court sentenced Francisco Morales Bermudez, a military dictator from 1975 to 1980 for his role of having 23 Italian nationals die. They died during Operation Condor, a right-wing terrorism campaign across Latin America with the assistance of the United States. Ollanta Humala, President Kuczynski's predecessor, was also imprisoned for money laundering, conspiracy charges, and his role in extrajudicial killings when he was an army captain in the 1990s (Goldenberg, 2017).

Peru lacks the system to ensure that funding for presidential elections are transparent. In fact, Peruvian presidential elections have been funded by George Soros as well as Brazil and Venezuela. However, President Kuczynski did not lay out specific strategies to reform electoral and judicial institutions. And Congress is ruled by the opposition party whose leader is Keiko Fujimori; the latter's presidential campaign was marred by accusations of illegal money as well (Goldenberg, 2017).

Mining Exploitation: Farmers and the Peruvian Government Taking a Stand

Peruvian farmers in recent years were engaged in sharp disputes against gold mining corporations. Farmers have long complained that private security forces backed by mining firms attacked them for their protests. Those supporting land rights of farmers have argued that mining firms have prioritized eviction and litigation over conversations and negotiations with farmers. The standoff between farmers and mining firms started in 2011 when Minera Yanacocha tried to purchase a track of land to build a gold mine (Arsenault, 2016).

On the other hand, the Peruvian government is also working to expel illegal miners from the Tambopata reserve, one of the most bio-diverse areas in the world. Gold price was high in recent years, prompting illegal miners to extract gold across Latin America. The problem is particulate acute in Peru, a major gold producer in the world. The number of illegal miners was palpable in Peru. According to Victor Torres Cuzcano, an economist, illegal, unregistered miners increased by 540 percent between 2006 and 2015 (Daley, 2016).

Miners' use of mercury raises a significant health concern; tests in 97 villages showed that more than 40% of the people absorbed dangerous level of heavy metal. The Peruvian tax authority calculated that over $1 billion worth of gold was gone due to illegal gold mining between February and October 2016 alone. The government tried to stop illegal mining, but they were outgunned and underequipped; just for the Tambopata reserve, there are about 100 armed marines and rangers while there are over 5,000 and perhaps 10,000 illegal miners. The government seemed to be content with destroying dozens of mining camps with no arrests of illegal miners (Daley, 2016).

2017-18 GC Ranking

Peru is ranked 25th this year compared to 36th last year. It reflects an improvement by 11 this year. The better ranking seems to result from improvements in the following areas: economy (9 to 4), governance (22 to 19), public health and welfare (46 to 37), ICT (49 to 29), and infrastructure (46 to 35).

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1. Non-OECD Countries: Europe

Romania

Country Profile

Romania is the largest country among the Balkan nations. Surrounded by mountains and the Black Sea, the country has experienced dramatic ups and downs in its history. Romania has approximately 19.6 million people; its main language is Romanian; Romanians mainly believe in Christianity; Romanian men are expected to live 71 years while the life expectancy of Romanian women is 78 years (BBC News, 2018a).

Romania was under the Roman and Ottoman to the Austro-Hungarian empires. After the World War II, communist regime ruled the country until people rose against it in 1989. Romania joined NATO in 2004 and the European Union in 2007. In 2009, Romania facing a significant financial crisis had to borrow from the International Monetary Fund $20 billion Euros. Subsequent austerity measures—such as wage and pension cuts to public employees—as well as government corruptions have led to frequent protests and culminated in large-scale demonstrations (unseen since the fall of the communist regime) in early 2017 (BBC News, 2018b).

Romania runs a semi-presidential representative democracy. The President is elected by a popular vote and the President, in turn, nominates the Prime Minister in consultation with the majority party. The current president is Klaus lohannis who previously assumed the provincial mayoralty of Sibiu in Transylvania and defeated the ten Prime Minister Victor Ponta. He is an independent and supported by the National Liberal Party. The Prime Minister is Viorica Dancila of the Social Democratic Party (BBC News, 2018a and 2018b).

The Period between Summer 2016 and Spring 2017:
NATO Missile Defense System

In May 2016, Romania installed a land-based missile defense system with the aid of the United States. Called the Aegis system, it helps protect NATO allies from potential missile attacks by the Middle East and Russia. Russia clearly regarded the system as a national security threat (BBC News, 2016).

Despite NATO and American assurances that the system was too close to Russia to intercept potential Russian missiles and that it was designed to prevent short- and medium-range attacks from the Middle East,

Russia's suspicion has not abated. And, in the long run, the installation may lead to military tensions between Russia and Romania as part of NATO (BBC News, 2016).

Demonstrations against Government Corruption

Amidst austerity measures and government corruptions, people of Romania took to the streets across the country for more than a week in late January and early February 2017. The demonstrations revealed the deep distrust Romanians had toward the government. Demonstrators called for the resignation of Prime Minister Sorin Grindeanu and the presidents of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The previous resignation of Florin Iordache, the minister of justice, did not lessen Romanians' built-up anger and frustrations. Behind the anger was a long history of government corruption and a government emergency decree that betrayed Romanian's yearning for clean politics (Gillet, 2017).

Corruption is "endemic" in Eastern Europe and Romania has had a long history of fighting against corruption. The emergency decree would have decriminalized certain corruption practices mainly concerning abuse of power, further angering the public. The government quickly revoked the decree, but the anger didn't dissipate. The decree immediately could have helped Liviu Dragnea, the leader of the Social Democratic Party who could not serve a public office due to the 2001 act that barred politicians with convicted crimes from assuming public offices when Romania prepared itself for joining the European Union (Gillet, 2017).

Many Romanians were clearly frustrated with corruption and bribery in everyday life from hospitals to schools and government offices (Karasz, 2017a). For instance, there was a prevailing practice of bribing doctors; doctors prioritize patients offering money over those without it. People believed that nothing could be done unless officials offering public services were bribed. A university professor noted that many professors were engaged in selling papers and offering made-up grades to students (Karasz, 2017a). The prevalence of nepotism and graft was long blamed for social and economic inequality (Geoana, 2017).

In the aftermath of the demonstrations, Sorin Grindeanu was forced out of the Prime Minister office in June 2017, but Mihai Tudose, who replaced him, also disappointed many reformed-minded Romanians. He already surrendered his doctoral degree after receiving plagiarism accusations in 2016 (Karasz, 2017b).

The spate of demonstrations against corruption will continue in Romania in the struggle against it for a long time. Whether government will take notice of the public and take reform actions for transparent politics remains to be seen.

2017-18 GC Ranking

Romania is ranked 8th this year compared to 9th last year. The slight jump may be

explained by improvements in the following areas: economy (16 to 12), governance (10 to 6), public health and welfare (48 to 30), and infrastructure (33 to 30).

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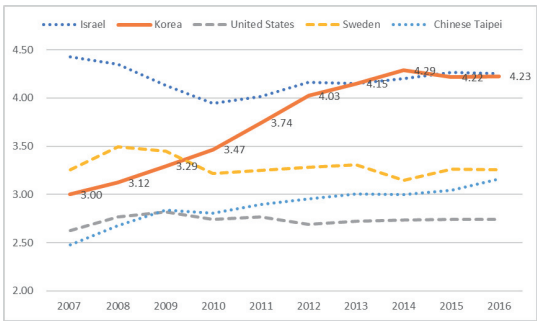
2. Korea: Government Competitiveness of Korea in 2018 and Specific Issues during 2016-2017

Overview

The overall Government Competitiveness (GC) ranking of Korea this year is 25th in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries. This result indicates a break from the decline over the past three years: 27th in 2017, 21st in 2016, and 16th in 2015. The fields that overall improvement occurred are Culture & Tourism (14th in 2018←21st in 2017), ICT (11th←16th), R&D (19th←21st), and Safety (5th←21st) fields. In contrast, Economy (14th←9th), Education (31st←27th), and Environment (30th←21st) fields have worsened.

Korea has typically been sensitive to changes and discussions in the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) field including the issue of the fourth industrial revolution. Since the GO match between AlphaGo (artificial intelligence program (AI) developed by Google company) and Lee Sedol in Seoul on March, 2016, Korean government has realized especially the importance of AI technologies and its applications in our everyday lives as well as in business. For instance, governmental investments with regard to the development of source technology in the Internet of Things (IoT) have increased 197.9 percent from 7.2 million dollars in 2016 to 21.5 million dollars in 2017. In other words, the ICT policy arena of Korea has shifted from traditional manufacturing to a sustainable competitive advantage in software products and services in order to initiate a change in the industrial framework that will become visible in the future via the intelligence information community or the fourth industrial revolution (KISDI, 2016). Nevertheless, government's institutional efforts such as the enactment of laws relating to ICT, intellectual property protection, or software privacy rate will be also required to facilitate the development of source technology in the ICT field (KERI, 2016).

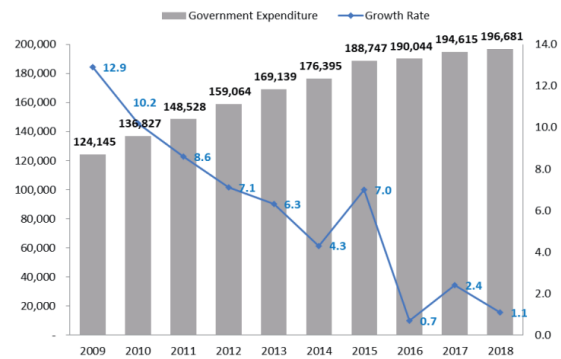
The ranking of government competitiveness in Research and Development (R&D) in 2018 has been dramatically improved from the previous year. In particular, the ranking of GC sub-index with governmental R&D has moved up from 20th to first. The Korea's total spending on R&D including public and private R&D expenditure ranks fifth in the world. In addition, the ratio of total R&D spending to the GDP (called R&D intensity) of Korea ranks 2nd in the world, contending with Israel for the best.



Source: OECD main science and technology indicators (unit: %)

Figure 1. Trends in the Ratio of R&D Spending to the GDP of Major Countries

However, the growth rate of public spending on R&D, excluding private expenditure that accounts for three-quarters of the total spending, shows a marked decline during 2009-2018. That is, given inflation, Korea government's growth rate of public spending on R&D (0.7% in 2016, 2.4% in 2017, 1.1% in 2018) indicates that it is actually stagnating or declining. In order to cope with the huge epochs of the 4th industrial revolution under the constraints of the government's R&D spending, innovative transformation would be required in the government's R&D system and the related institutions.



Source: NTIS, Science and Technology Statistics

(unit: hundred million won, %)

Figure 2. Size and Annual Growth Rate in Korea's R&D Spending

The field of Culture and Tourism in Korea has been being promoted despite its lack of resources. For example, the Bangtan Boys (*a.k.a.*, BTS), a Korean boy band, has scored No. 1 twice on the Billboard chart 2018. BTS is the first Korean singer to enter 'Billboard 200' chart, and one of their songs, Idol, was ranked 21st in the U.K.'s official single chart. In addition, BTS made it to the global music streaming web service Spotify's 'Global Top 50' chart, which is popular in the Americas, Europe, Hong Kong, Australia, New Zealand, Philippines, etc.

Although these achievements are in large part related to an individual's or an individual company's ability, Korean government has also played a role in promoting cultural policy to the world, e.g., Korean Wave (*Hallyu* in Korean). For instance, Korea's Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism has built an export information platform based on big data and strengthened the *Hallyu* network by expanding overseas *Hallyu* communities and reporters (KOFICE, 2017). In addition, Korean government has created a visa program (called *Hallyu* visa) linking the Korean Wave and its related industries such as K-pop concerts and beauty and cultural experiences in order to increase tourist traffic from overseas.

Source: Korea Tourism Organization (unit: million)
Figure 3. Number of Foreign Visitors to Korea

Nevertheless, some improvements for customers with regard to *Hallyu* contents will be needed to spread *Hallyu* to the world. For example, the most inconvenient issue for foreign customers in using *Hallyu* contents is lack of multilingual information (KOFICE, 2018). In addition, the customers point out that there is not enough opportunity for them to experience Korean pop culture. The government's support for these issues would be a necessary part of strategies to drive growth in cultural tourism in the near future.
Meanwhile, Korea's ranking of government competitiveness in Education has fallen to 31st in 2018 from 27th in 2017 among OECD countries. In Korea, it is no exaggeration to say that the college and university entrance system is all about the national education system because college entrance exam (like SAT) scores and each student's college or university admission may become a cause of deepening social polarization. This is due to the fact that the college admissions process has turned into a lengthy, complex and costly proceeding, and those who cannot afford this process may have a disadvantage in entering a prestigious college in Korea. Accordingly, it seems clear that the government should play a role in strengthening public education systems and providing fair quality education for all.

Nevertheless, in particular, the college and university admissions policies of the Ministry of Education have been criticized by many citizen societies, parents, and students who even support the ruling party and the current government, because of the Education Minister's frequent turnaround, avoidance of responsibility, and fomentation of policy confusion (Sisa Journal, 2018). Although not easy, it seems an urgent necessity for Korea to build a new social consensus on the purpose of education itself and design education policy accordingly.

With regard to GC sub-index with Economy, Korea ranks 14th in OECD countries. More specifically, while the economic growth rate rose slightly to 3.1% in 2017 from 2.8% in 2016, the ranking of sub-sub-index of Economic Fundamental has fallen to 18th from 5th, which indicates that the difference from the previous year in economic growth rates is relatively smaller than competitor countries. In contrast, the ranking of sub-sub-index of Economic Institution & Policy has improved rapidly, which implies that newly designed economic policies, e.g., tax equity, give a positive signal to society. For example, the issue of economic equality has been of great interest since the general election of 2016 and the Korean presidential election of 2017. Consequently, a lot of economic-related issues have been surfacing

across the country. Those issues are elaborated as below.

Work and Life Balance: Weekly 52-hour System and An Increase in the Minimum Wage

Work/life balance (WLB) is an emerging topic in today's fast-paced society, but its meaning is not clear and seems to be differently understood among different societal actors (Lockwood, 2003). Nevertheless, WLB has been considered as the balance or fit between time allocation for work and other aspects of private lives, encompassing a family-friendly perspective such as flexible working hours and homeworking (e.g., White et al., 2003). WLB has been also defined academically as "satisfaction and good functioning at work and at home with a minimum of role conflict" (Clark, 2000: 751).

In the context of living in an increasingly connected society in which the development of ICT keeps us in touch with work at all times, achieving perfect work-life balance seems to be hard.

Whereas WLB was first used in U.K. and U.S. in the late of 1970s and 1980s, it appeared as a new word in the Korean workplace 2016 (e.g., Financial News, 2016). The OECD's Better Life Index presents that Netherland had the best work/life balance of the 38 OEDC countries in 2017, while Korea was ranked 35th among them. On average, 20.8% of employees in Korea work very long hours totaling more than '50 hours' per week, compared to just 0.5% of workers in Netherland (OECD average of 13%).

According to 2010 National Health Interview Survey Occupational Health Supplement data, 16% of U.S. workers reported the imbalance between work and family. In Korea, even though the five-day workweek system (or weekly 40-hour system) has been employed since 2003, extra work (overwork) is still not unusual these days. The survey report 2016 of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (i.e., Report on Corporate Culture) indicates that the average number of working nights per an employee is 2.3 days a workweek (i.e., five days) and the proportion of working overtime for three or more days is 43.1%.

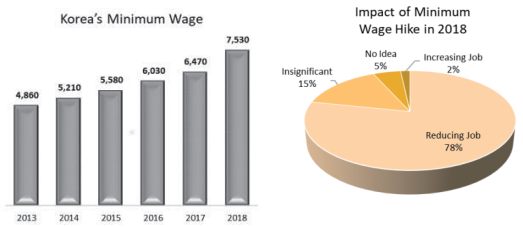
Many studies have pointed out the negative effects of work/life imbalance such as job dissatisfaction, withdrawal attitudes, and mental health problems (e.g., Hämmig & Bauer, 2009; Hughes & Bozionelos, 2007). Accordingly, employees' perception with regard to overwork and overtime has continuously changed. Some workers start to take full advantages of the WLB policies and benefits available. In particular, with a focus of governmental and public organizations, the government is promoting WLB policies (e.g., family-friendly management program) in order to extend this approach to the private sector. Thus, political pressure for legislation to promote WLB has come since its appearance in 2016, and finally the Labor Standard Act has been amended in February 2018 and implemented this July 1st 2018.

That is, employees in Korea cannot work more than 52 hours weekly any more.

Along with WLB, a minimum wage policy especially for low-income workers has been a hot issue because a reduction in working hours (i.e., due to 52-hour maximum working week) may lead to a decline in workers' wages.

Since South Korea's Minimum Wage Commission (MWC) was established in 2000, the decisions of the Commission board have never been easier. The MWC includes representatives of labor and management, as well as the general public members. Therefore, their most negotiations have been barely limping along. Nevertheless, the minimum wage was increased by 16.38 % in early 2018 and will increase to 8,350 won (10.89%) in 2019, while being increased by around 7-8% annually before 2018.

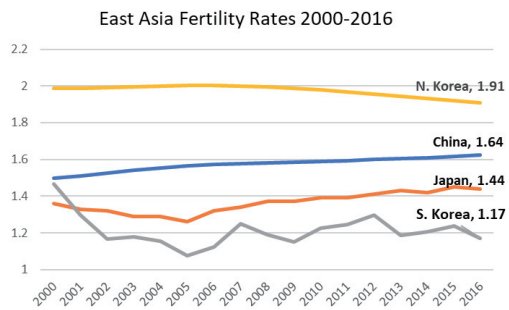
The Moon Jae-in administration has designed the minimum wage policy considering 52-hour maximum working week in order to push for 'income-led growth'. This strategy for growth stresses that an increase in household income will increase consumer spending on domestic goods and services. On the contrary, many economists note that a sharp increase in minimum wages will result in job losses. Employers, particularly, small- and medium-sized business owners, are also concerned about situations where increased labor costs could threaten their business.



Source: Minimum Wage Commission & Survey of 60 economists by Seoul Economic Daily (unit: won per hour, %)

Declining Fertility: Changes in Population Structure and Entering an Aged Society

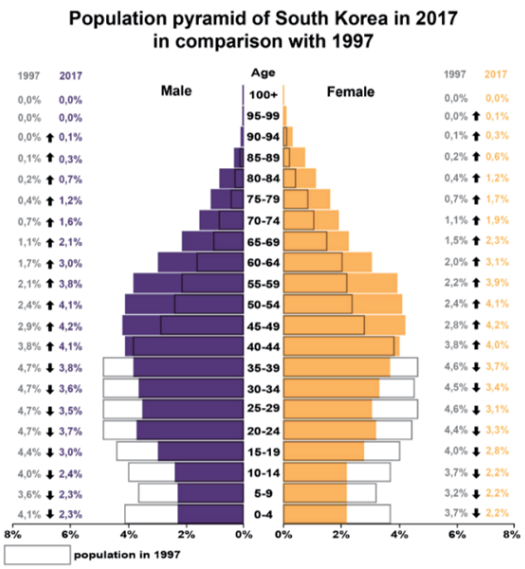
South Korea had the lowest-ever fertility rate last year (2017) of 1.05 birth per woman aged between 15 and 49 over her lifetime. The OECD average is 1.68 (as of 2015). Korea's total fertility rate is the lowest one all over the world except two countries such as Taiwan (Chinese Taipei, 0.89 in 2010) and Hong Kong (0.97 in 2005). In addition, compared to the fertility rates of some East Asian countries such as North Korea, China, and Japan, that of South Korea is relatively low and has been low for years. It is also the first time the number of births in a year has become below 400,000.



Source: World Bank

Figure 5. East Asia Fertility Rates

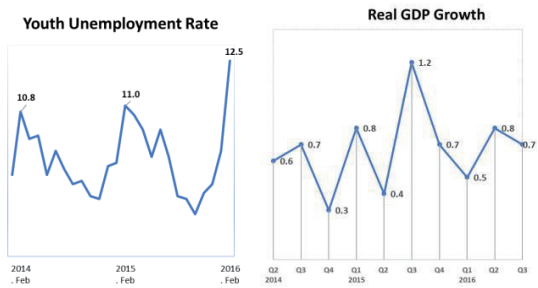
The declining fertility rate leads to changes in the population structure of Korea, which accelerates the entry into an 'aged' society. An 'aging' society is known as a society in which 7 percent or higher of its population are aged 65 years or older and an 'aged' society is regarded as a society where 14 percent or higher of the population are aged over 65 (World Health Organization, 2011). Korea reached officially this point 2000. In addition, the Elderly (over 65 years) population in Korea outnumbered children under 14 years in 2016. As shown in the figure below, this trend indicates that population aging increases the health care costs for an elderly. Meanwhile, Korea's elderly overtakes young in the workforce. Consequently, poverty forces over-60s to still keep working, while youths struggle to find jobs during a downturn in the economy.



Source: https://www.populationpyramid.net

Figure 6. Population Pyramid of South Korea

These social phenomena cause two serious social issues: a prolonged recession with a shrinking labor force and generation conflicts. First, drastic decreases in job opportunities for young people and rapid decline in labor forces would bring about a prolonged economic depression. Korea's seasonally adjusted youth unemployment rate (total % of youth labor force aged 15-24 years old) rose to a climax of 12.5 percent in February 2016. While the total unemployment rate has been steadily increased from 3.2% in 2012 to 3.7% in 2016, the youth unemployment rate has been rising from 7.5% in 2012 to 9.8% in 2016. In particular, the proportion of workable and potential working population (total % of aged less than 64 years old) in Korea has decreased from 89% in 2011 to 86.8% in 2016. In addition, real GDP growth from 2011 to 2017 fell to a standstill: 3.7% in 2011, 2.3% in 2012, 2.9% in 2013, 3.3% in 2014, 2.8% in 2015, 2.8% in 2016, and 3.1% in 2017 (see Figure 7).



Source: Statistics Korea & Bank of Korea (unit: %)

Note: GDP growth at chained 2010 year price, seasonally adjusted

Figure 7. Youth Unemployment Rate and GDP Growth 2014-2016

Meanwhile, the change in the population

structure indicates the risk of a generational conflict. Specifically, triggering labor shortages may result in increasingly onerous social welfare liabilities. In other words, since an aging society usually leads to large increases in pension spending (Galasso, 2008), generational conflicts seem to arise surrounding the National Pension system in Korea.

In 2015, the Ministry of Health and Welfare and the National Assembly reached an agreement in which the income replacement rate of the national pension will be raised to 50 percent. This indicates that the current generation of young people will have to pay for additional insurance coverage. Hence, young people in their 20s and 30s vehemently opposed the new agreement.

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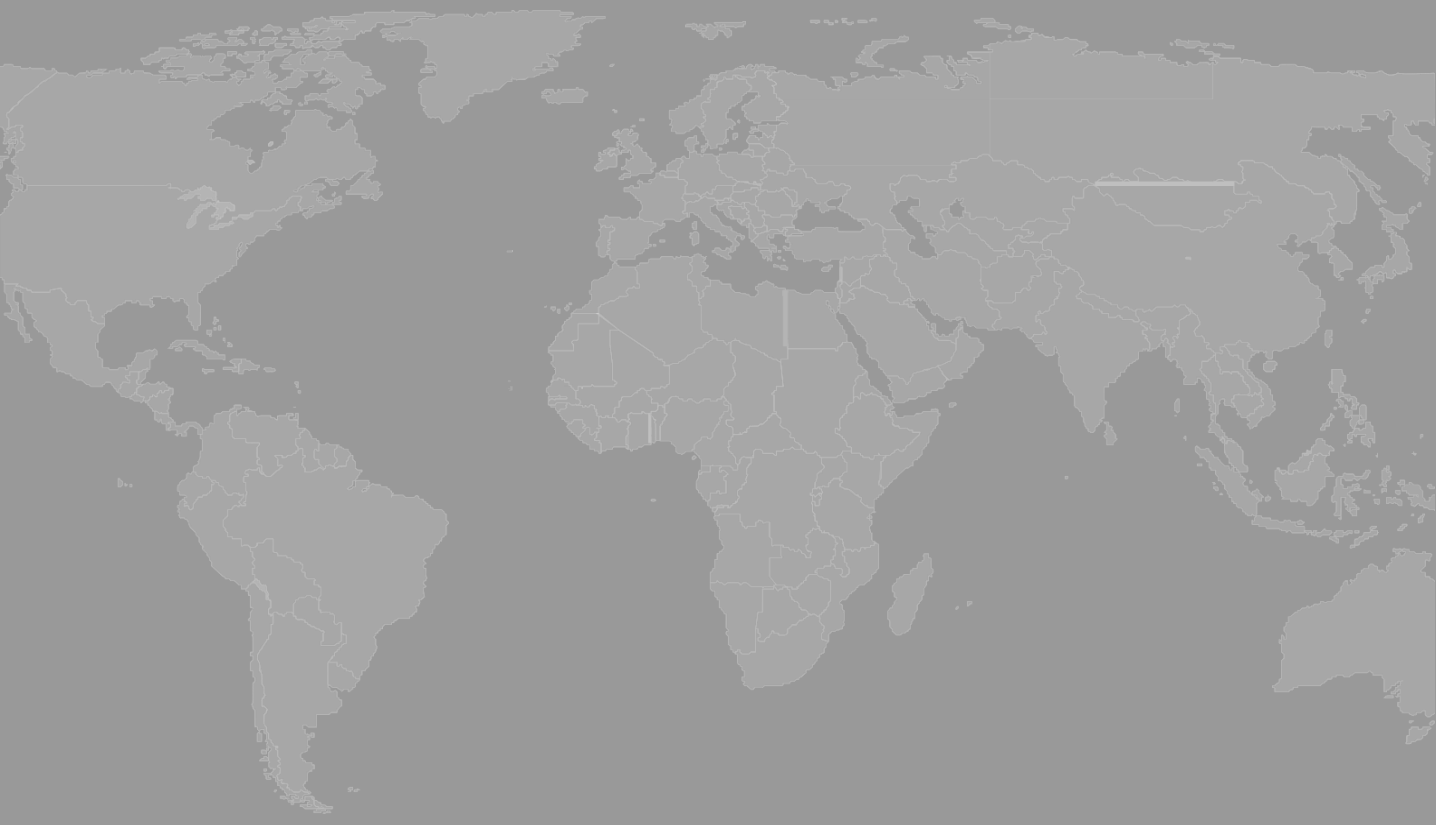


Part 3. 2018 Government Competitiveness Results

1. Rankings of OECD Countries

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Chile
Czech Rep.
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep.
Latvia
Luxembourg
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Slovak Rep.
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States

Government Competitiveness Rankings 2017-2018: OECD Countries

Country	2018	2017	Change	Country	2018	2017	Change
Switzerland	1	2	1	Spain	19	18	-1
Denmark	2	5	3	Japan	20	19	-1
Netherlands	3	1	-2	Italy	21	23	2
Norway	4	4	0	Estonia	22	22	0
Luxembourg	5	13	8	Slovenia	23	25	2
United States	6	6	0	Israel	24	21	-3
Finland	7	9	2	Korea, Rep.	25	27	2
United Kingdom	8	11	3	Portugal	26	24	-2
Sweden	9	8	-1	Czech Rep.	27	26	-1
France	10	10	0	Poland	28	29	1
Germany	11	7	-4	Hungary	29	31	2
New Zealand	12	14	2	Greece	30	30	0
Australia	13	16	3	Slovak Rep.	31	28	-3
Austria	14	12	-2	Latvia	32	.	
Iceland	15	3	-12	Chile	33	32	-1
Canada	16	20	4	Mexico	34	33	-1
Ireland	17	15	-2	Turkey	35	34	-1
Belgium	18	17	-1				

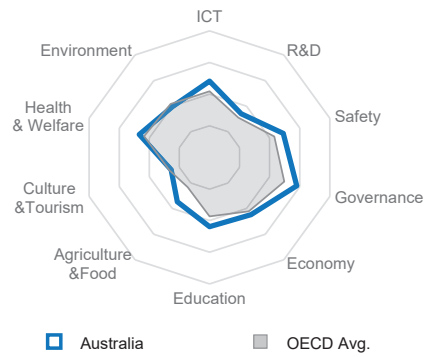
Australia

13/35

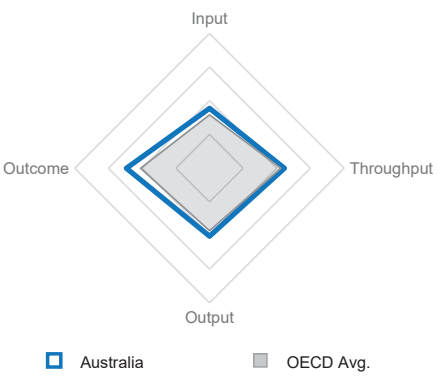
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	13	0.531
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	16	0.505
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	14	0.510
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	12	0.556
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	11	0.569

Capital City	Canberra
Population	23,232,413 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$1.246 trillion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.6% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary democracy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	12	0.444
Throughput	16	0.556
Output	12	0.505
Outcome	5	0.617

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	1	0.433	Institution & Finance	33
			Productivity	1
			Resources	4
Culture & Tourism	15	0.318	Cultural goods	27
			Tourism	12
Economy	16	0.560	Institution and Policy	9
			Fundamental	21
Education	11	0.547	Endowment	22
			Performance	1
			Government Involvement	23
Environment	23	0.498	Environmental Behavior	3
			Resource Protection	29
			Renewable Energy	21
Governance	12	0.725	Political Competence	13
			Administrative Competence	12
Health & Welfare	18	0.583	Health	6
			Welfare	24
ICT	13	0.603	Promotion	3
			Scale	17
			Utilization	19
R&D	15	0.426	Academic	12
			Entrepreneurial	17
			Governmental	16
Safety	7	0.614	Criminal Justice & Security	12
			Disaster Management	5

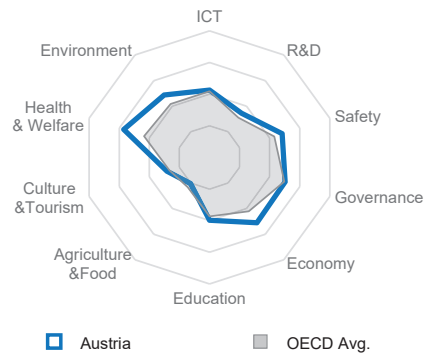
Austria

14/35

	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	14	0.526
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	12	0.530
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	12	0.516
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	17	0.519
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	17	0.523

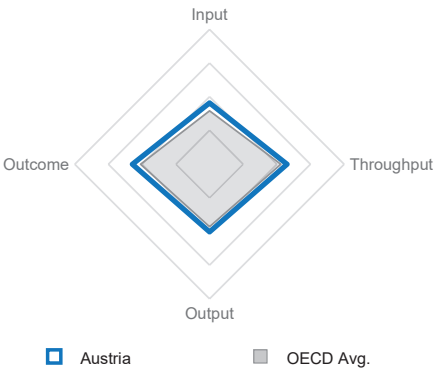
Capital City	Vienna
Population	8,754,413 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$439.6 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	25	0.256	Institution & Finance	15
			Productivity	24
			Resources	26
Culture & Tourism	12	0.353	Cultural goods	26
			Tourism	9
Economy	4	0.638	Institution and Policy	11
			Fundamental	10
Education	16	0.498	Endowment	13
			Performance	26
			Government Involvement	4
Environment	4	0.610	Environmental Behavior	24
			Resource Protection	11
			Renewable Energy	5
Governance	16	0.629	Political Competence	18
			Administrative Competence	18
Health & Welfare	4	0.712	Health	3
			Welfare	3
ICT	19	0.532	Promotion	18
			Scale	12
			Utilization	18
R&D	12	0.432	Academic	13
			Entrepreneurial	12
			Governmental	12
Safety	8	0.604	Criminal Justice & Security	6
			Disaster Management	8

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	11	0.454
Throughput	13	0.576
Output	14	0.503
Outcome	12	0.572

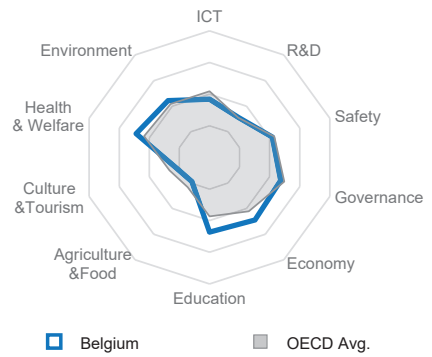
Belgium

18/35

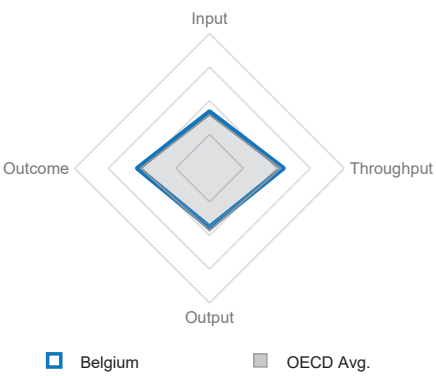
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	18	0.484
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	17	0.504
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	17	0.484
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	19	0.502
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	18	0.519

Capital City	Brussels
Population	11,491,346 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$528.5 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	7.3% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	17	0.417
Throughput	18	0.546
Output	25	0.440
Outcome	17	0.533

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	27	0.237	Institution & Finance	15
			Productivity	27
			Resources	24
Culture & Tourism	23	0.274	Cultural goods	14
			Tourism	26
Economy	9	0.610	Institution and Policy	12
			Fundamental	16
Education	3	0.590	Endowment	18
			Performance	17
			Government Involvement	2
Environment	14	0.555	Environmental Behavior	33
			Resource Protection	10
			Renewable Energy	12
Governance	19	0.592	Political Competence	15
			Administrative Competence	30
Health & Welfare	15	0.609	Health	16
			Welfare	18
ICT	23	0.460	Promotion	26
			Scale	16
			Utilization	17
R&D	21	0.390	Academic	21
			Entrepreneurial	18
			Governmental	15
Safety	26	0.522	Criminal Justice & Security	25
			Disaster Management	13

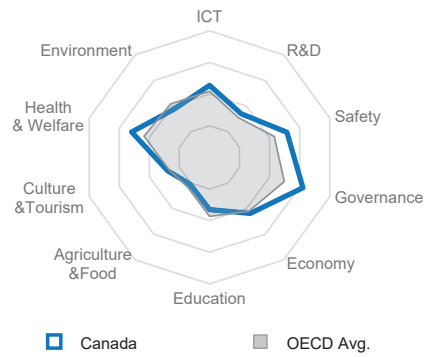
Canada

16/35

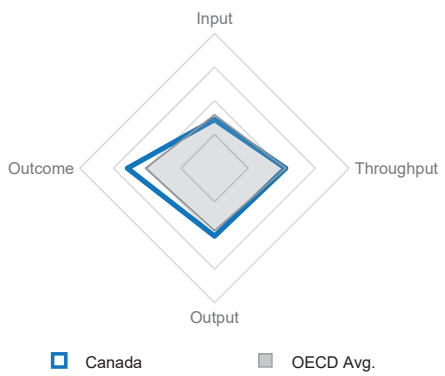
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	16	0.510
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	20	0.472
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	13	0.512
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	14	0.547
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	12	0.559

Capital City	Ottawa
Population	35,623,680 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$1.769 trillion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary democracy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	27	0.361
Throughput	21	0.529
Output	13	0.505
Outcome	2	0.646

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	24	0.261	Institution & Finance	32
			Productivity	3
			Resources	33
Culture & Tourism	13	0.346	Cultural goods	18
			Tourism	18
Economy	18	0.547	Institution and Policy	15
			Fundamental	15
Education	25	0.413	Endowment	33
			Performance	8
			Government Involvement	28
Environment	27	0.472	Environmental Behavior	2
			Resource Protection	33
			Renewable Energy	17
Governance	10	0.776	Political Competence	6
			Administrative Competence	15
Health & Welfare	10	0.647	Health	8
			Welfare	17
ICT	15	0.570	Promotion	15
			Scale	22
			Utilization	16
R&D	14	0.426	Academic	20
			Entrepreneurial	13
			Governmental	19
Safety	2	0.644	Criminal Justice & Security	9
			Disaster Management	2

Chile

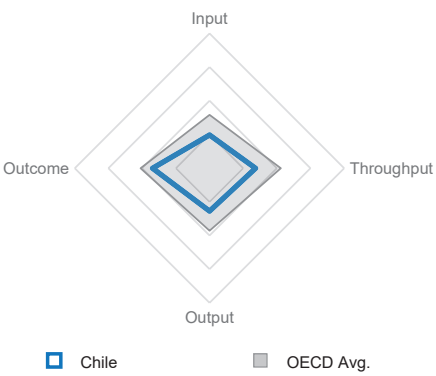
33/35

	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	33	0.332
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	32	0.321
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	32	0.363
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	27	0.398
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	28	0.386

Capital City	Santiago
Population	17,789,267 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$451.1 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	7% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	34	0.246
Throughput	34	0.342
Output	33	0.319
Outcome	29	0.422

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	32	0.189	Institution & Finance	31
			Productivity	17
			Resources	28
Culture & Tourism	34	0.166	Cultural goods	34
			Tourism	30
Economy	33	0.383	Institution and Policy	29
			Fundamental	32
Education	33	0.265	Endowment	32
			Performance	34
			Government Involvement	9
Environment	28	0.455	Environmental Behavior	10
			Resource Protection	28
			Renewable Energy	15
Governance	25	0.523	Political Competence	21
			Administrative Competence	27
Health & Welfare	33	0.289	Health	32
			Welfare	33
ICT	33	0.292	Promotion	30
			Scale	33
			Utilization	24
R&D	23	0.357	Academic	19
			Entrepreneurial	22
			Governmental	34
Safety	33	0.406	Criminal Justice & Security	34
			Disaster Management	32

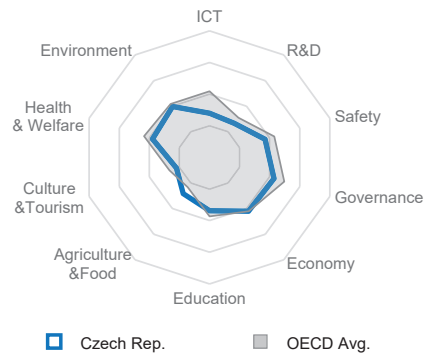
Czech Rep.

27/35

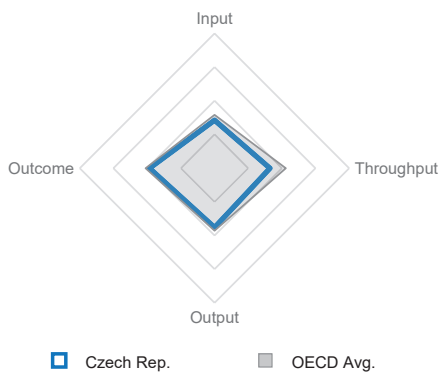
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	27	0.423
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	26	0.427
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	25	0.436
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	26	0.404
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	27	0.389

Capital City	Prague
Population	10,674,723 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$375.7 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.8% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	28	0.356
Throughput	30	0.412
Output	24	0.440
Outcome	20	0.482

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	8	0.355	Institution & Finance	15
			Productivity	14
			Resources	6
Culture & Tourism	22	0.274	Cultural goods	15
			Tourism	25
Economy	21	0.526	Institution and Policy	30
			Fundamental	12
Education	22	0.422	Endowment	15
			Performance	21
			Government Involvement	33
Environment	24	0.497	Environmental Behavior	22
			Resource Protection	25
			Renewable Energy	16
Governance	23	0.536	Political Competence	23
			Administrative Competence	23
Health & Welfare	25	0.473	Health	22
			Welfare	26
ICT	28	0.349	Promotion	34
			Scale	11
			Utilization	23
R&D	25	0.332	Academic	25
			Entrepreneurial	24
			Governmental	18
Safety	31	0.462	Criminal Justice & Security	30
			Disaster Management	22

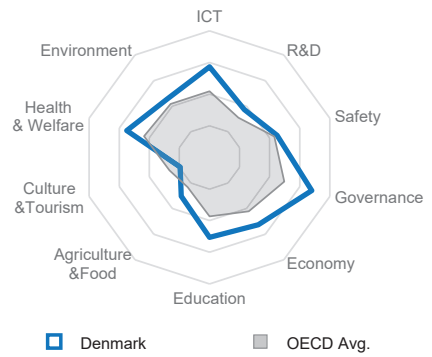
Denmark

2/35

	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	2	0.576
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	5	0.565
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	11	0.519
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	7	0.579
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	6	0.589

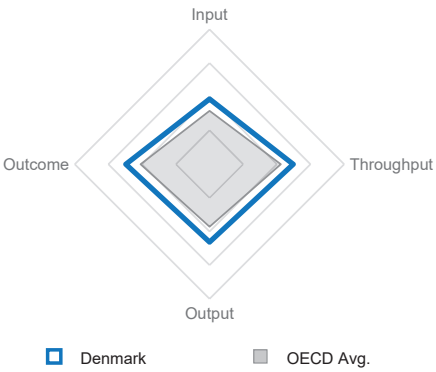
Capital City	Copenhagen
Population	5,605,948 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$286.8 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.8% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	3	0.378	Institution & Finance	24
			Productivity	6
			Resources	14
Culture & Tourism	27	0.244	Cultural goods	22
			Tourism	27
Economy	3	0.657	Institution and Policy	3
			Fundamental	11
Education	2	0.632	Endowment	12
			Performance	3
			Government Involvement	7
Environment	10	0.570	Environmental Behavior	27
			Resource Protection	15
			Renewable Energy	7
Governance	4	0.850	Political Competence	4
			Administrative Competence	5
Health & Welfare	7	0.687	Health	9
			Welfare	6
ICT	3	0.716	Promotion	2
			Scale	5
			Utilization	10
R&D	5	0.468	Academic	3
			Entrepreneurial	14
			Governmental	10
Safety	15	0.561	Criminal Justice & Security	5
			Disaster Management	18

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	6	0.484
Throughput	8	0.622
Output	4	0.579
Outcome	4	0.621

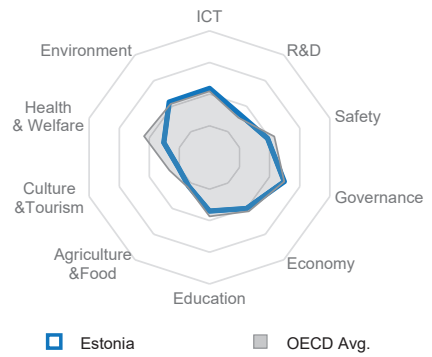
Estonia

22/35

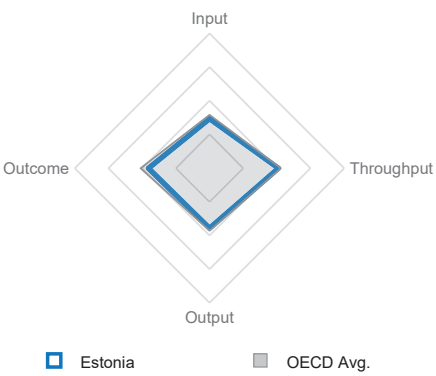
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	22	0.445
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	22	0.449
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	16	0.497
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	20	0.493
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	22	0.472

Capital City	Tallin
Population	1,251,581 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$41.56 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.9% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	23	0.367
Throughput	22	0.512
Output	22	0.446
Outcome	23	0.453

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	20	0.280	Institution & Finance	5
			Productivity	16
			Resources	31
Culture & Tourism	25	0.257	Cultural goods	32
			Tourism	16
Economy	24	0.500	Institution and Policy	7
			Fundamental	28
Education	21	0.424	Endowment	4
			Performance	28
			Government Involvement	26
Environment	16	0.540	Environmental Behavior	7
			Resource Protection	26
			Renewable Energy	11
Governance	18	0.622	Political Competence	16
			Administrative Competence	22
Health & Welfare	29	0.379	Health	27
			Welfare	31
ICT	17	0.545	Promotion	22
			Scale	13
			Utilization	20
R&D	17	0.415	Academic	9
			Entrepreneurial	20
			Governmental	27
Safety	29	0.482	Criminal Justice & Security	17
			Disaster Management	31

Finland

7/35

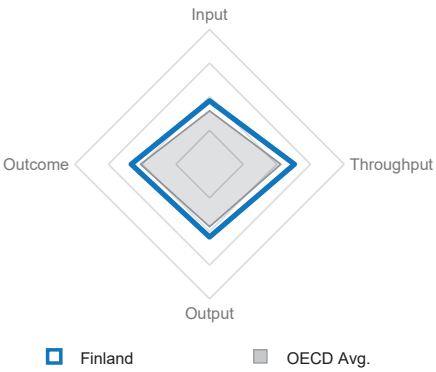
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	7	0.556
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	9	0.537
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	9	0.529
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	6	0.590
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	4	0.610

Capital City	Helsinki
Population	5,518,371 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$244 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	8.6% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	10	0.345	Institution & Finance	21
			Productivity	2
			Resources	32
Culture & Tourism	33	0.205	Cultural goods	31
			Tourism	31
Economy	6	0.618	Institution and Policy	4
			Fundamental	19
Education	4	0.590	Endowment	7
			Performance	12
			Government Involvement	11
Environment	2	0.685	Environmental Behavior	1
			Resource Protection	8
			Renewable Energy	8
Governance	7	0.793	Political Competence	8
			Administrative Competence	7
Health & Welfare	14	0.621	Health	17
			Welfare	8
ICT	5	0.707	Promotion	7
			Scale	10
			Utilization	7
R&D	13	0.430	Academic	11
			Entrepreneurial	19
			Governmental	3
Safety	14	0.564	Criminal Justice & Security	3
			Disaster Management	24

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	8	0.470
Throughput	7	0.631
Output	5	0.541
Outcome	10	0.581

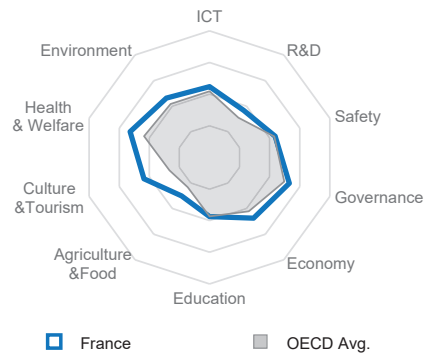
France

10/35

	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	10	0.545
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	10	0.534
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	19	0.479
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	18	0.517
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	16	0.527

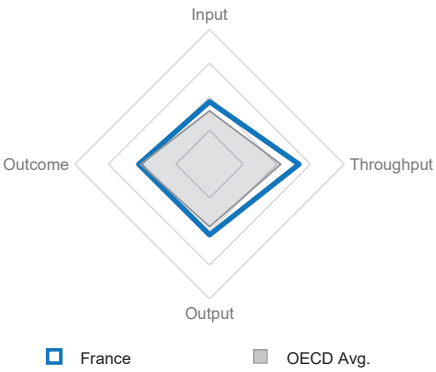
Capital City	Paris
Population	67,106,161(July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$2.836 trillion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	9.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	4	0.377	Institution & Finance	9
			Productivity	12
			Resources	10
Culture & Tourism	2	0.544	Cultural goods	3
			Tourism	4
Economy	10	0.593	Institution and Policy	8
			Fundamental	23
Education	20	0.467	Endowment	24
			Performance	19
			Government Involvement	22
Environment	8	0.579	Environmental Behavior	16
			Resource Protection	1
			Renewable Energy	29
Governance	15	0.663	Political Competence	14
			Administrative Competence	20
Health & Welfare	9	0.659	Health	12
			Welfare	10
ICT	16	0.559	Promotion	14
			Scale	21
			Utilization	21
R&D	8	0.459	Academic	17
			Entrepreneurial	7
			Governmental	8
Safety	19	0.545	Criminal Justice & Security	24
			Disaster Management	11

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	9	0.463
Throughput	5	0.665
Output	8	0.525
Outcome	18	0.525

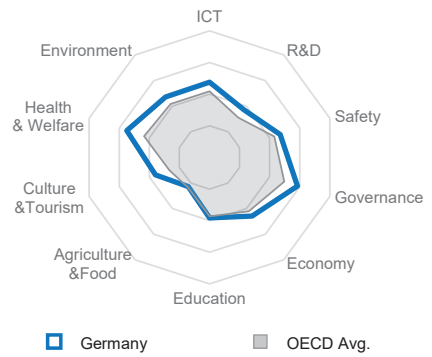
Germany

11/35

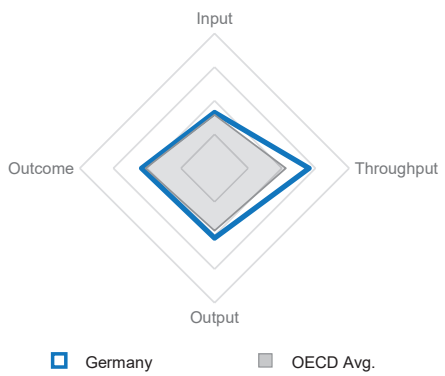
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	11	0.544
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	7	0.546
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	10	0.527
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	10	0.563
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	9	0.577

Capital City	Berlin
Population	80,594,017 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$4.171 trillion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.8% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	19	0.413
Throughput	1	0.702
Output	10	0.519
Outcome	16	0.541

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	19	0.286	Institution & Finance	9
			Productivity	25
			Resources	19
Culture & Tourism	6	0.449	Cultural goods	4
			Tourism	15
Economy	12	0.573	Institution and Policy	24
			Fundamental	9
Education	19	0.478	Endowment	27
			Performance	15
			Government Involvement	15
Environment	7	0.589	Environmental Behavior	23
			Resource Protection	7
			Renewable Energy	14
Governance	11	0.731	Political Competence	11
			Administrative Competence	13
Health & Welfare	6	0.687	Health	10
			Welfare	13
ICT	14	0.595	Promotion	13
			Scale	20
			Utilization	11
R&D	7	0.465	Academic	8
			Entrepreneurial	11
			Governmental	1
Safety	11	0.587	Criminal Justice & Security	20
			Disaster Management	6

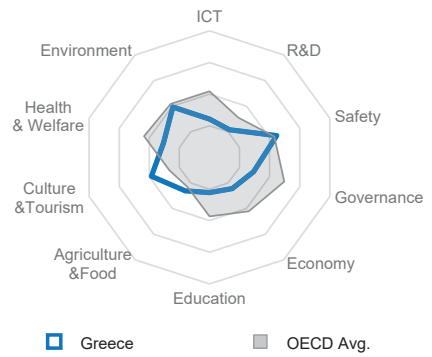
Greece

30/35

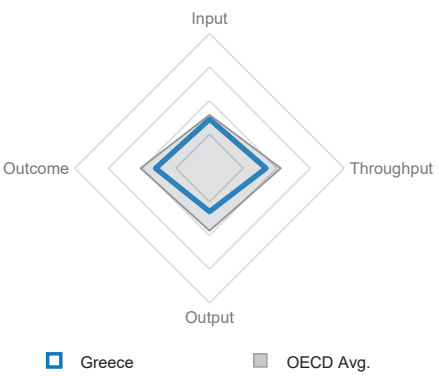
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	30	0.376
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	30	0.379
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	28	0.402
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	32	0.343
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	32	0.321

Capital City	Athens
Population	10,768,477 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$298.7 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	22.3% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	24	0.364
Throughput	29	0.419
Output	32	0.323
Outcome	33	0.400

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	12	0.326	Institution & Finance	24
			Productivity	19
			Resources	2
Culture & Tourism	5	0.482	Cultural goods	9
			Tourism	3
Economy	34	0.306	Institution and Policy	35
			Fundamental	34
Education	32	0.278	Endowment	8
			Performance	32
			Government Involvement	34
Environment	26	0.492	Environmental Behavior	20
			Resource Protection	14
			Renewable Energy	32
Governance	32	0.366	Political Competence	33
			Administrative Competence	29
Health & Welfare	28	0.380	Health	33
			Welfare	15
ICT	31	0.303	Promotion	31
			Scale	30
			Utilization	35
R&D	31	0.270	Academic	29
			Entrepreneurial	32
			Governmental	28
Safety	16	0.559	Criminal Justice & Security	23
			Disaster Management	19

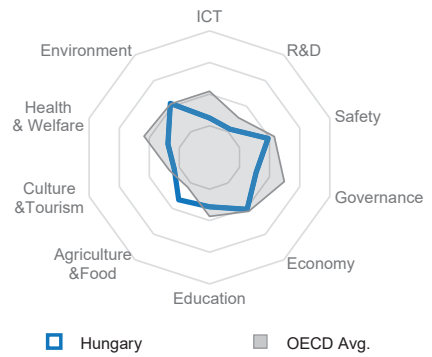
Hungary

29/35

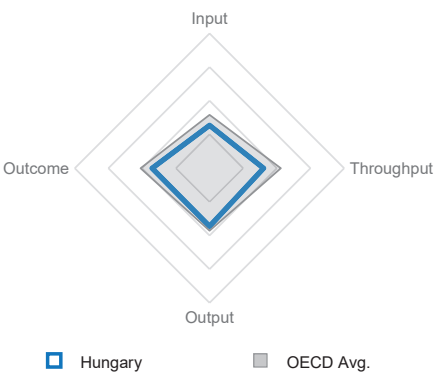
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	29	0.394
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	31	0.373
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	29	0.385
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	28	0.396
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	29	0.371

Capital City	Budapest
Population	9,850,845 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$289 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.4% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	29	0.318
Throughput	31	0.402
Output	26	0.432
Outcome	28	0.426

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	2	0.415	Institution & Finance	15
			Productivity	7
			Resources	11
Culture & Tourism	20	0.293	Cultural goods	19
			Tourism	22
Economy	23	0.507	Institution and Policy	18
			Fundamental	26
Education	26	0.390	Endowment	20
			Performance	30
			Government Involvement	12
Environment	19	0.528	Environmental Behavior	11
			Resource Protection	21
			Renewable Energy	22
Governance	31	0.387	Political Competence	31
			Administrative Competence	34
Health & Welfare	31	0.345	Health	31
			Welfare	30
ICT	30	0.313	Promotion	32
			Scale	25
			Utilization	29
R&D	29	0.277	Academic	28
			Entrepreneurial	25
			Governmental	31
Safety	27	0.487	Criminal Justice & Security	26
			Disaster Management	28

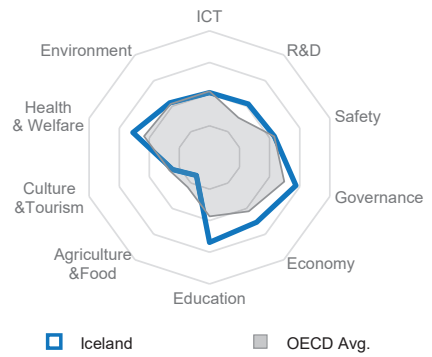
Iceland

15/35

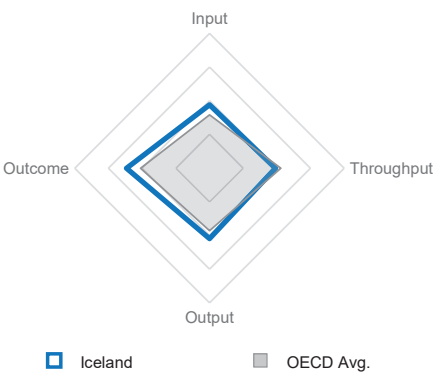
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	15	0.525
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	3	0.571
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	7	0.537
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	11	0.559
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	15	0.549

Capital City	Reykjavik
Population	339,747 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$17.62 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.8% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	7	0.470
Throughput	24	0.490
Output	9	0.523
Outcome	6	0.616

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	33	0.176	Institution & Finance	11
			Productivity	33
			Resources	30
Culture & Tourism	17	0.307	Cultural goods	35
			Tourism	5
Economy	5	0.633	Institution and Policy	10
			Fundamental	6
Education	1	0.671	Endowment	2
			Performance	5
			Government Involvement	5
Environment	17	0.533	Environmental Behavior	-
			Resource Protection	31
			Renewable Energy	4
Governance	14	0.718	Political Competence	17
			Administrative Competence	2
Health & Welfare	12	0.636	Health	13
			Welfare	9
ICT	20	0.512	Promotion	33
			Scale	3
			Utilization	9
R&D	4	0.522	Academic	2
			Entrepreneurial	15
			Governmental	24
Safety	20	0.540	Criminal Justice & Security	21
			Disaster Management	15

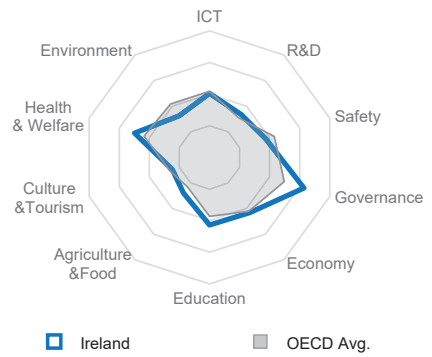
Ireland

17/35

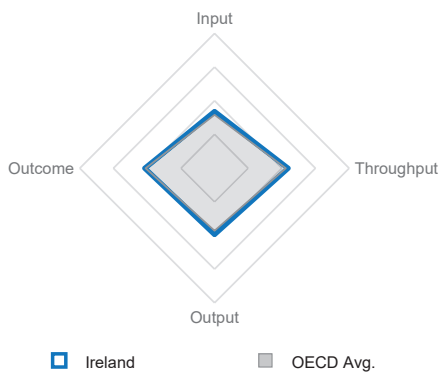
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	17	0.494
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	15	0.513
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	20	0.465
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	21	0.491
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	20	0.507

Capital City	Dublin
Population	5,011,102 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$357.2 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.4% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	15	0.420
Throughput	17	0.546
Output	16	0.493
Outcome	19	0.517

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	9	0.350	Institution & Finance	3
			Productivity	21
			Resources	13
Culture & Tourism	16	0.310	Cultural goods	24
			Tourism	17
Economy	20	0.539	Institution and Policy	22
			Fundamental	4
Education	14	0.534	Endowment	14
			Performance	6
			Government Involvement	24
Environment	32	0.406	Environmental Behavior	14
			Resource Protection	32
			Renewable Energy	24
Governance	9	0.785	Political Competence	10
			Administrative Competence	4
Health & Welfare	13	0.622	Health	14
			Welfare	21
ICT	21	0.506	Promotion	21
			Scale	31
			Utilization	12
R&D	16	0.421	Academic	7
			Entrepreneurial	8
			Governmental	30
Safety	30	0.468	Criminal Justice & Security	32
			Disaster Management	25

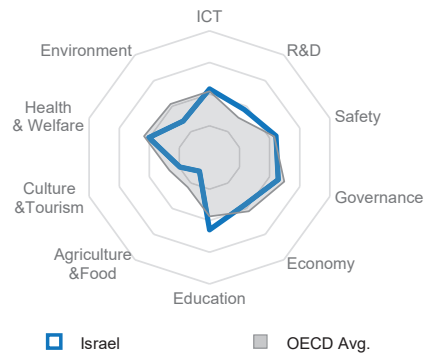
Israel

24/35

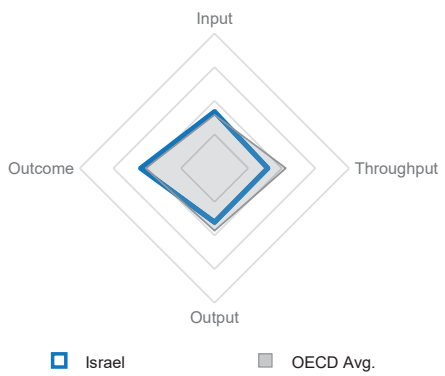
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	24	0.441
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	21	0.450
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	23	0.444
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	22	0.490
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	21	0.485

Capital City	Tel aviv
Population	8,299,706 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$316.5 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.3% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary democracy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	16	0.419
Throughput	32	0.396
Output	29	0.401
Outcome	15	0.547

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	35	0.135	Institution & Finance	29
			Productivity	34
			Resources	21
Culture & Tourism	26	0.246	Cultural goods	10
			Tourism	32
Economy	27	0.467	Institution and Policy	34
			Fundamental	14
Education	8	0.572	Endowment	16
			Performance	16
			Government Involvement	3
Environment	34	0.354	Environmental Behavior	29
			Resource Protection	30
			Renewable Energy	34
Governance	21	0.571	Political Competence	25
			Administrative Competence	11
Health & Welfare	22	0.503	Health	24
			Welfare	11
ICT	18	0.541	Promotion	25
			Scale	23
			Utilization	1
R&D	6	0.467	Academic	23
			Entrepreneurial	3
			Governmental	5
Safety	17	0.552	Criminal Justice & Security	2
			Disaster Management	29

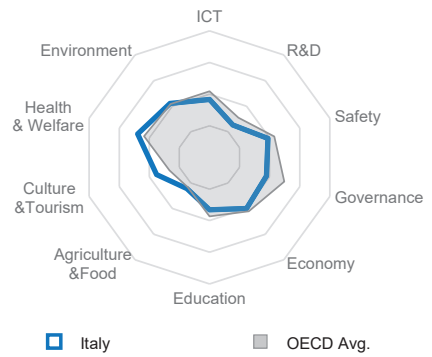
Italy

21/35

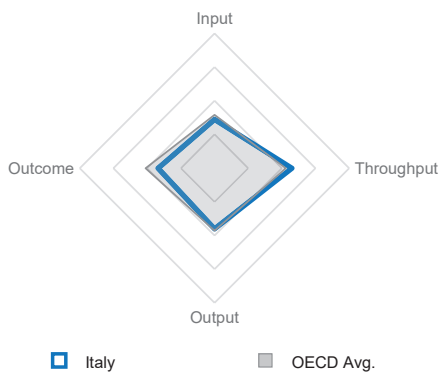
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	21	0.451
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	23	0.434
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	27	0.413
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	29	0.382
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	26	0.392

Capital City	Rome
Population	62,137,802 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$2.311 trillion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	11.1% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	26	0.362
Throughput	15	0.575
Output	21	0.451
Outcome	31	0.418

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	18	0.304	Institution & Finance	21
			Productivity	22
			Resources	8
Culture & Tourism	7	0.438	Cultural goods	5
			Tourism	7
Economy	25	0.500	Institution and Policy	26
			Fundamental	24
Education	24	0.414	Endowment	17
			Performance	22
			Government Involvement	20
Environment	18	0.529	Environmental Behavior	21
			Resource Protection	9
			Renewable Energy	23
Governance	30	0.473	Political Competence	32
			Administrative Competence	17
Health & Welfare	16	0.597	Health	23
			Welfare	4
ICT	24	0.458	Promotion	17
			Scale	27
			Utilization	31
R&D	26	0.316	Academic	15
			Entrepreneurial	31
			Governmental	29
Safety	28	0.486	Criminal Justice & Security	28
			Disaster Management	27

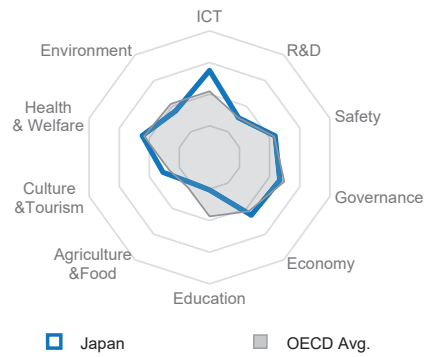
Japan

20/35

	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	20	0.467
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	19	0.476
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	18	0.480
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	15	0.544
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	14	0.551

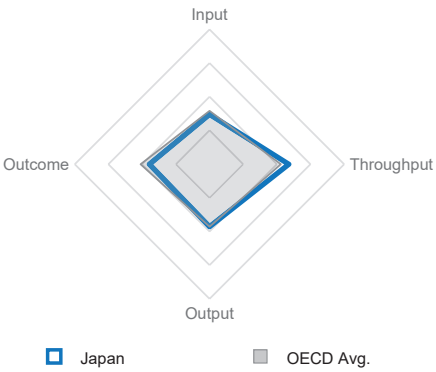
Capital City	Tokyo
Population	126,451,398 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$5.429 trillion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.9% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	26	0.247	Institution & Finance	1
			Productivity	35
			Resources	27
Culture & Tourism	10	0.385	Cultural goods	17
			Tourism	11
Economy	15	0.564	Institution and Policy	28
			Fundamental	1
Education	34	0.258	Endowment	35
			Performance	20
			Government Involvement	35
Environment	29	0.453	Environmental Behavior	28
			Resource Protection	22
			Renewable Energy	26
Governance	20	0.584	Political Competence	20
			Administrative Competence	28
Health & Welfare	21	0.559	Health	18
			Welfare	32
ICT	7	0.687	Promotion	4
			Scale	15
			Utilization	5
R&D	22	0.389	Academic	31
			Entrepreneurial	4
			Governmental	14
Safety	18	0.546	Criminal Justice & Security	14
			Disaster Management	21

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	22	0.370
Throughput	10	0.589
Output	19	0.464
Outcome	25	0.446

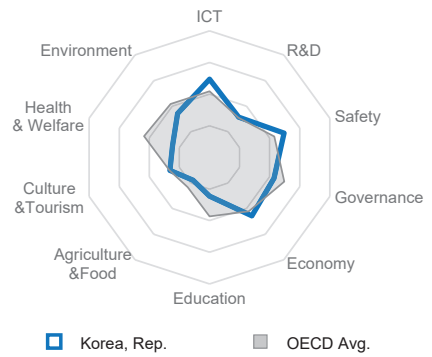
Korea, Rep.

25/35

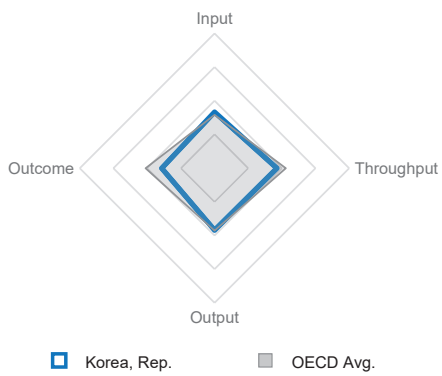
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	25	0.433
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	27	0.423
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	21	0.461
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	16	0.539
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	19	0.517

Capital City	Seoul
Population	51,181,299 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$2.029 trillion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.7% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	18	0.416
Throughput	25	0.463
Output	20	0.460
Outcome	34	0.391

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	29	0.222	Institution & Finance	12
			Productivity	31
			Resources	23
Culture & Tourism	14	0.329	Cultural goods	11
			Tourism	20
Economy	14	0.571	Institution and Policy	5
			Fundamental	18
Education	31	0.305	Endowment	31
			Performance	24
			Government Involvement	31
Environment	30	0.428	Environmental Behavior	31
			Resource Protection	34
			Renewable Energy	10
Governance	24	0.536	Political Competence	28
			Administrative Competence	19
Health & Welfare	32	0.306	Health	29
			Welfare	35
ICT	11	0.618	Promotion	12
			Scale	9
			Utilization	22
R&D	19	0.393	Academic	30
			Entrepreneurial	5
			Governmental	7
Safety	5	0.620	Criminal Justice & Security	4
			Disaster Management	20

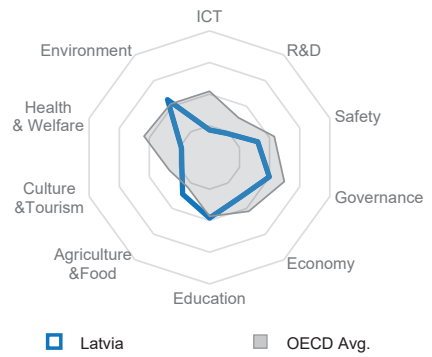
Latvia

32/35

	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	32	0.362
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	-	-
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	-	-
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	-	-
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	-	-

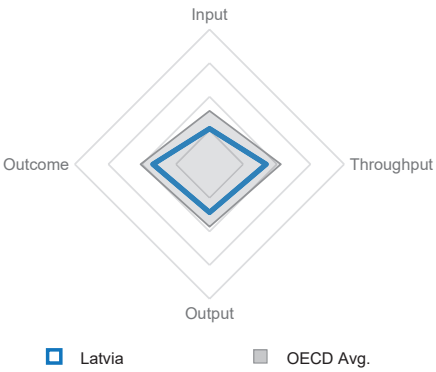
Capital City	Riga
Population	1,944,643 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$53.91 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	9% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	5	0.359	Institution & Finance	5
			Productivity	8
			Resources	29
Culture & Tourism	31	0.229	Cultural goods	16
			Tourism	33
Economy	31	0.399	Institution and Policy	16
			Fundamental	33
Education	18	0.479	Endowment	1
			Performance	25
			Government Involvement	18
Environment	11	0.564	Environmental Behavior	6
			Resource Protection	12
			Renewable Energy	13
Governance	27	0.497	Political Competence	26
			Administrative Competence	25
Health & Welfare	34	0.233	Health	34
			Welfare	34
ICT	35	0.216	Promotion	35
			Scale	32
			Utilization	32
R&D	33	0.235	Academic	-
			Entrepreneurial	35
			Governmental	21
Safety	34	0.401	Criminal Justice & Security	27
			Disaster Management	33

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	30	0.264
Throughput	27	0.421
Output	31	0.358
Outcome	30	0.420

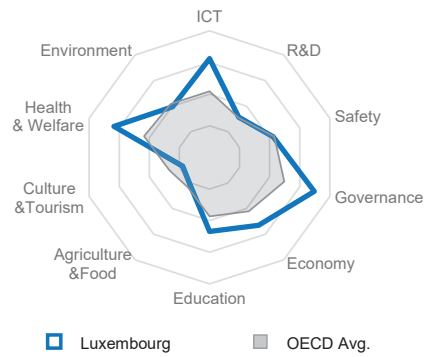
Luxembourg

5/35

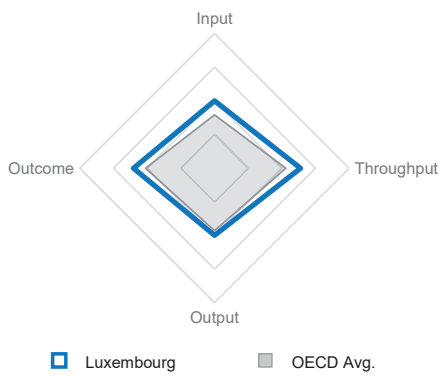
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	5	0.560
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	13	0.527
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	5	0.545
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	13	0.550
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	13	0.552

Capital City	Luxembourg
Population	594,130 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$62.73 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.1% (2017 est.)
Government type	constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	2	0.500
Throughput	6	0.639
Output	15	0.499
Outcome	7	0.601

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	23	0.264	Institution & Finance	5
			Productivity	29
			Resources	15
Culture & Tourism	32	0.222	Cultural goods	23
			Tourism	29
Economy	2	0.662	Institution and Policy	17
			Fundamental	2
Education	5	0.585	Endowment	3
			Performance	13
			Government Involvement	21
Environment	25	0.495	Environmental Behavior	34
			Resource Protection	18
			Renewable Energy	20
Governance	3	0.870	Political Competence	2
			Administrative Competence	10
Health & Welfare	1	0.793	Health	5
			Welfare	2
ICT	1	0.781	Promotion	11
			Scale	1
			Utilization	6
R&D	20	0.393	Academic	26
			Entrepreneurial	26
			Governmental	2
Safety	24	0.529	Criminal Justice & Security	31
			Disaster Management	14

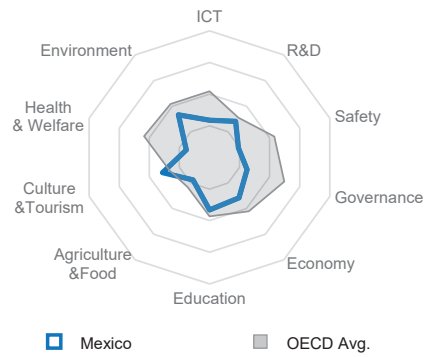
Mexico

34/35

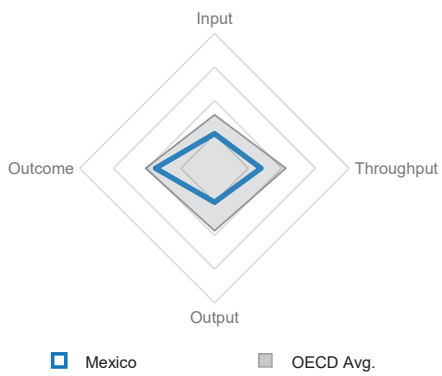
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	34	0.323
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	33	0.304
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	33	0.302
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	34	0.280
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	34	0.273

Capital City	Mexico city
Population	124,574,795 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$2.458 trillion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.6% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	33	0.256
Throughput	33	0.345
Output	35	0.253
Outcome	26	0.438

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	30	0.220	Institution & Finance	34
			Productivity	23
			Resources	12
Culture & Tourism	9	0.390	Cultural goods	6
			Tourism	14
Economy	32	0.396	Institution and Policy	33
			Fundamental	30
Education	23	0.415	Endowment	11
			Performance	33
			Government Involvement	1
Environment	31	0.416	Environmental Behavior	9
			Resource Protection	27
			Renewable Energy	31
Governance	34	0.312	Political Competence	34
			Administrative Competence	33
Health & Welfare	35	0.193	Health	35
			Welfare	28
ICT	32	0.294	Promotion	23
			Scale	35
			Utilization	28
R&D	24	0.353	Academic	32
			Entrepreneurial	16
			Governmental	23
Safety	35	0.241	Criminal Justice & Security	35
			Disaster Management	35

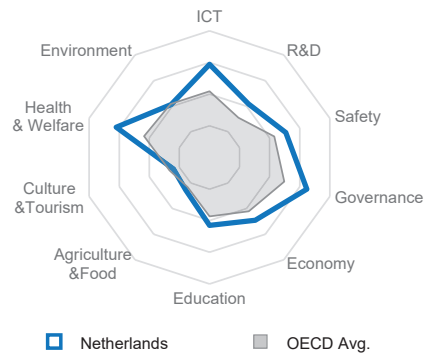
Netherlands

3/35

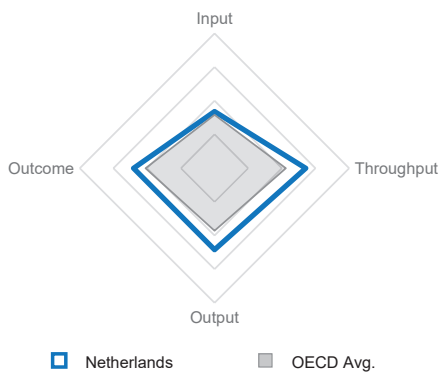
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	3	0.576
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	1	0.574
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	8	0.533
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	2	0.602
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	2	0.626

Capital City	Amsterdam
Population	17,084,719 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$916.1 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.8% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	14	0.420
Throughput	4	0.678
Output	2	0.606
Outcome	8	0.600

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	15	0.317	Institution & Finance	3
			Productivity	18
			Resources	20
Culture & Tourism	18	0.299	Cultural goods	13
			Tourism	23
Economy	7	0.615	Institution and Policy	13
			Fundamental	8
Education	13	0.537	Endowment	29
			Performance	11
			Government Involvement	10
Environment	20	0.516	Environmental Behavior	30
			Resource Protection	17
			Renewable Energy	18
Governance	6	0.809	Political Competence	5
			Administrative Competence	9
Health & Welfare	2	0.774	Health	2
			Welfare	1
ICT	2	0.735	Promotion	9
			Scale	4
			Utilization	3
R&D	3	0.523	Academic	6
			Entrepreneurial	6
			Governmental	13
Safety	3	0.633	Criminal Justice & Security	10
			Disaster Management	1

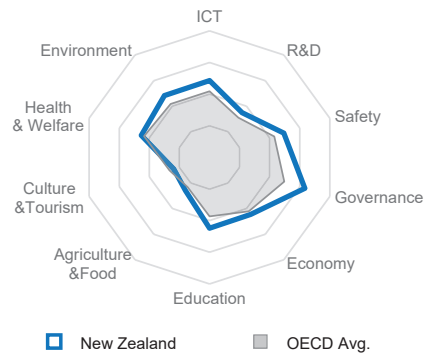
New Zealand

12/35

	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	12	0.536
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	14	0.515
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	4	0.552
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	8	0.578
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	10	0.577

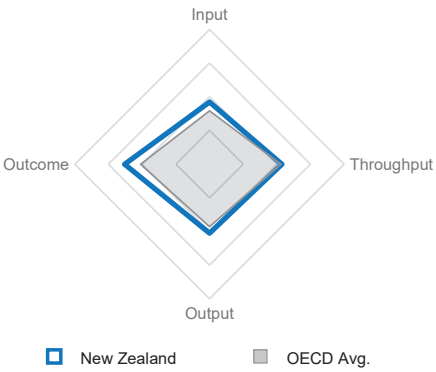
Capital City	Wellington
Population	4,510,327 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$188.6 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.9% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary democracy

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	13	0.323	Institution & Finance	35
			Productivity	5
			Resources	1
Culture & Tourism	19	0.296	Cultural goods	28
			Tourism	10
Economy	17	0.556	Institution and Policy	2
			Fundamental	22
Education	10	0.559	Endowment	19
			Performance	9
			Government Involvement	17
Environment	6	0.604	Environmental Behavior	4
			Resource Protection	19
			Renewable Energy	6
Governance	8	0.793	Political Competence	7
			Administrative Competence	8
Health & Welfare	20	0.566	Health	15
			Welfare	19
ICT	12	0.607	Promotion	4
			Scale	19
			Utilization	15
R&D	11	0.438	Academic	10
			Entrepreneurial	23
			Governmental	17
Safety	6	0.618	Criminal Justice & Security	13
			Disaster Management	3

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	10	0.461
Throughput	19	0.538
Output	11	0.513
Outcome	3	0.630

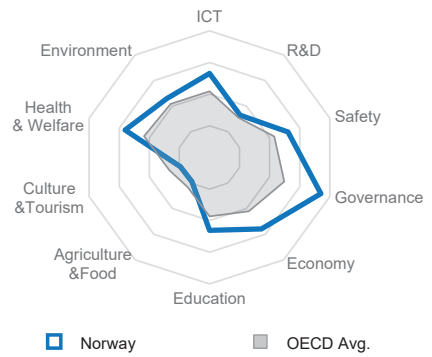
Norway

4/35

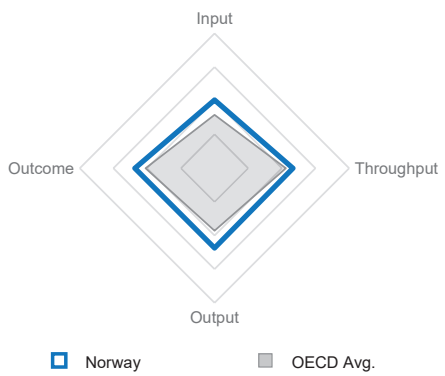
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	4	0.568
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	4	0.570
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	1	0.593
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	5	0.596
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	5	0.598

Capital City	Oslo
Population	5,320,045 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$380 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	1	0.506
Throughput	12	0.583
Output	3	0.593
Outcome	9	0.591

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	28	0.235	Institution & Finance	28
			Productivity	9
			Resources	34
Culture & Tourism	28	0.241	Cultural goods	33
			Tourism	19
Economy	1	0.699	Institution and Policy	1
			Fundamental	5
Education	6	0.576	Endowment	30
			Performance	2
			Government Involvement	6
Environment	9	0.574	Environmental Behavior	8
			Resource Protection	23
			Renewable Energy	1
Governance	1	0.926	Political Competence	3
			Administrative Competence	1
Health & Welfare	5	0.701	Health	1
			Welfare	22
ICT	10	0.664	Promotion	8
			Scale	6
			Utilization	14
R&D	18	0.412	Academic	16
			Entrepreneurial	21
			Governmental	11
Safety	1	0.652	Criminal Justice & Security	1
			Disaster Management	9

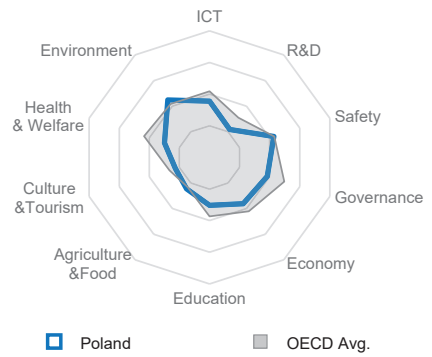
Poland

28/35

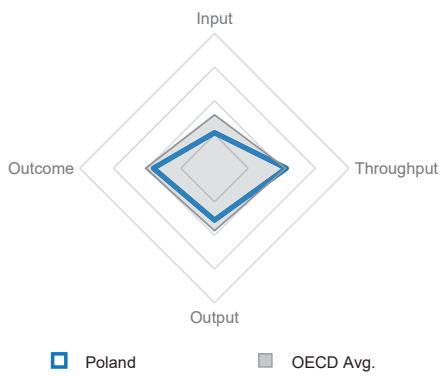
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	28	0.409
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	29	0.384
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	30	0.376
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	31	0.348
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	30	0.358

Capital City	Warsaw
Population	38,476,269 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$1.121 trillion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.8% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	31	0.263
Throughput	20	0.534
Output	30	0.386
Outcome	22	0.453

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	17	0.307	Institution & Finance	13
			Productivity	20
			Resources	16
Culture & Tourism	21	0.284	Cultural goods	7
			Tourism	34
Economy	28	0.452	Institution and Policy	27
			Fundamental	25
Education	28	0.379	Endowment	10
			Performance	29
			Government Involvement	32
Environment	12	0.561	Environmental Behavior	18
			Resource Protection	16
			Renewable Energy	19
Governance	29	0.480	Political Competence	24
			Administrative Competence	32
Health & Welfare	30	0.374	Health	30
			Welfare	29
ICT	26	0.445	Promotion	24
			Scale	18
			Utilization	33
R&D	30	0.274	Academic	33
			Entrepreneurial	28
			Governmental	22
Safety	21	0.535	Criminal Justice & Security	16
			Disaster Management	23

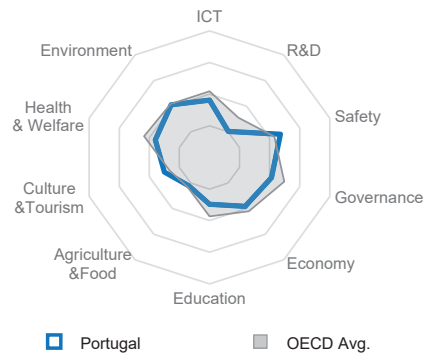
Portugal

18/35

	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	26	0.428
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	24	0.433
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	26	0.414
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	25	0.410
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	24	0.415

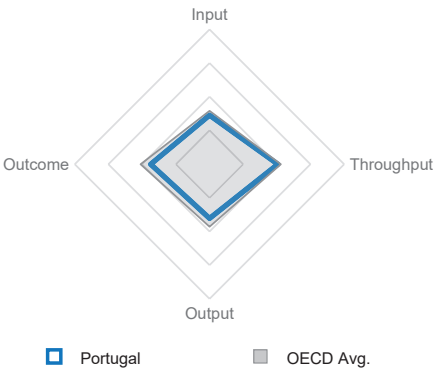
Capital City	Lisbon
Population	10,839,514 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$313.4 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	9.7% (2017 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	21	0.278	Institution & Finance	21
			Productivity	30
			Resources	5
Culture & Tourism	11	0.374	Cultural goods	30
			Tourism	6
Economy	26	0.478	Institution and Policy	19
			Fundamental	27
Education	29	0.370	Endowment	25
			Performance	27
			Government Involvement	29
Environment	21	0.515	Environmental Behavior	15
			Resource Protection	13
			Renewable Energy	28
Governance	26	0.515	Political Competence	27
			Administrative Competence	24
Health & Welfare	27	0.450	Health	28
			Welfare	14
ICT	25	0.453	Promotion	19
			Scale	29
			Utilization	25
R&D	32	0.255	Academic	24
			Entrepreneurial	34
			Governmental	32
Safety	10	0.589	Criminal Justice & Security	7
			Disaster Management	16

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	25	0.363
Throughput	23	0.508
Output	28	0.403
Outcome	27	0.436

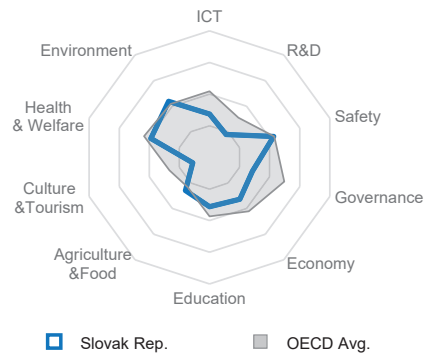
Slovak Rep.

31/35

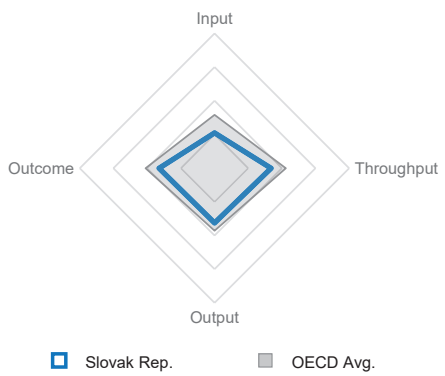
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	31	0.375
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	28	0.386
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	31	0.375
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	30	0.349
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	31	0.357

Capital City	Bratislava
Population	5,445,829 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$179.4 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	8.1% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	32	0.262
Throughput	28	0.420
Output	27	0.407
Outcome	32	0.411

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	14	0.323	Institution & Finance	15
			Productivity	10
			Resources	25
Culture & Tourism	35	0.140	Cultural goods	25
			Tourism	35
Economy	30	0.408	Institution and Policy	31
			Fundamental	29
Education	27	0.389	Endowment	5
			Performance	31
			Government Involvement	25
Environment	15	0.548	Environmental Behavior	12
			Resource Protection	20
			Renewable Energy	25
Governance	33	0.356	Political Competence	30
			Administrative Competence	31
Health & Welfare	24	0.487	Health	25
			Welfare	16
ICT	29	0.342	Promotion	29
			Scale	24
			Utilization	30
R&D	34	0.225	Academic	27
			Entrepreneurial	29
			Governmental	35
Safety	22	0.533	Criminal Justice & Security	29
			Disaster Management	26

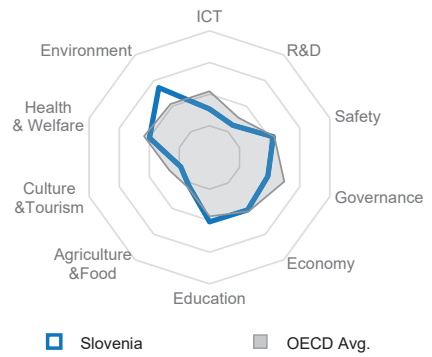
Slovenia

23/35

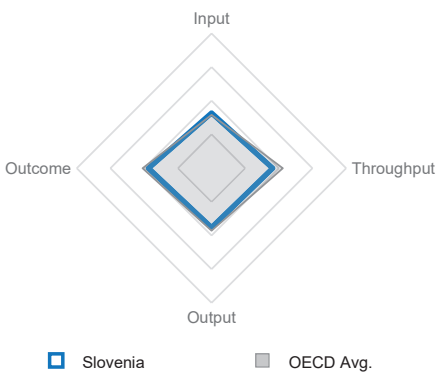
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	23	0.443
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	25	0.429
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	24	0.437
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	24	0.422
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	25	0.414

Capital City	Ljubljana
Population	1,972,126 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$71.08 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.6% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	20	0.410
Throughput	26	0.454
Output	23	0.441
Outcome	21	0.467

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	22	0.277	Institution & Finance	5
			Productivity	26
			Resources	17
Culture & Tourism	29	0.239	Cultural goods	21
			Tourism	28
Economy	22	0.512	Institution and Policy	25
			Fundamental	20
Education	15	0.509	Endowment	9
			Performance	10
			Government Involvement	27
Environment	3	0.681	Environmental Behavior	19
			Resource Protection	3
			Renewable Energy	9
Governance	28	0.486	Political Competence	29
			Administrative Competence	26
Health & Welfare	23	0.499	Health	19
			Welfare	27
ICT	27	0.383	Promotion	28
			Scale	28
			Utilization	27
R&D	27	0.315	Academic	14
			Entrepreneurial	27
			Governmental	25
Safety	23	0.530	Criminal Justice & Security	8
			Disaster Management	30

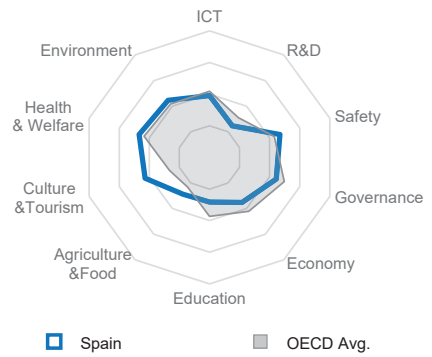
Spain

19/35

	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	19	0.477
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	18	0.487
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	22	0.461
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	23	0.431
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	23	0.441

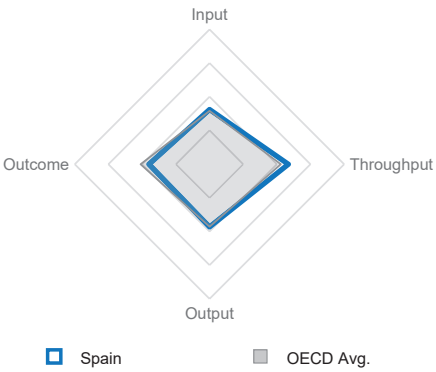
Capital City	Madrid
Population	48,958,159 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$1.774 trillion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	17.1% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	6	0.358	Institution & Finance	15
			Productivity	13
			Resources	3
Culture & Tourism	4	0.535	Cultural goods	20
			Tourism	1
Economy	29	0.440	Institution and Policy	23
			Fundamental	31
Education	30	0.353	Endowment	26
			Performance	23
			Government Involvement	30
Environment	13	0.558	Environmental Behavior	17
			Resource Protection	2
			Renewable Energy	27
Governance	22	0.554	Political Competence	22
			Administrative Competence	21
Health & Welfare	17	0.585	Health	21
			Welfare	7
ICT	22	0.489	Promotion	16
			Scale	26
			Utilization	26
R&D	28	0.308	Academic	18
			Entrepreneurial	33
			Governmental	26
Safety	12	0.586	Criminal Justice & Security	11
			Disaster Management	12

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	21	0.406
Throughput	11	0.586
Output	18	0.466
Outcome	24	0.449

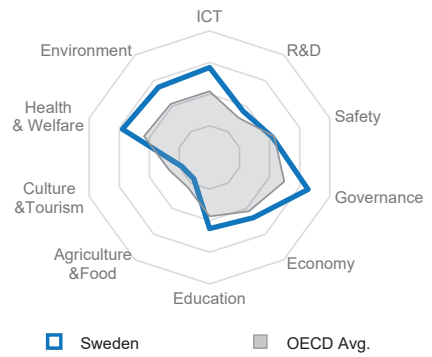
Sweden

9/35

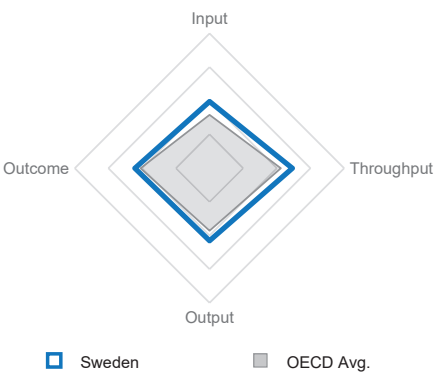
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	9	0.551
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	8	0.542
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	3	0.552
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	1	0.606
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	3	0.616

Capital City	Stockholm
Population	9,960,487 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$520.9 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.6% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	3	0.495
Throughput	9	0.615
Output	6	0.539
Outcome	14	0.553

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	31	0.209	Institution & Finance	24
			Productivity	15
			Resources	35
Culture & Tourism	30	0.231	Cultural goods	29
			Tourism	24
Economy	11	0.588	Institution and Policy	6
			Fundamental	17
Education	9	0.562	Endowment	6
			Performance	14
			Government Involvement	13
Environment	1	0.686	Environmental Behavior	5
			Resource Protection	4
			Renewable Energy	3
Governance	5	0.819	Political Competence	9
			Administrative Competence	3
Health & Welfare	3	0.723	Health	4
			Welfare	5
ICT	4	0.711	Promotion	10
			Scale	7
			Utilization	4
R&D	9	0.452	Academic	5
			Entrepreneurial	10
			Governmental	9
Safety	25	0.523	Criminal Justice & Security	19
			Disaster Management	17

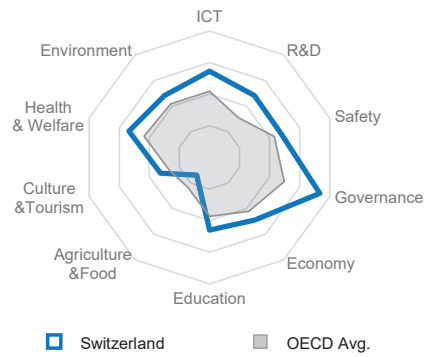
Switzerland

1/35

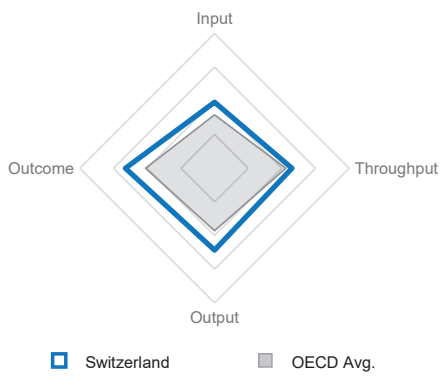
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	1	0.584
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	2	0.572
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	2	0.555
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	3	0.602
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	7	0.586

Capital City	Bern
Population	8,236,303 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$517.2 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	3% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal republic (formally a confederation)

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	4	0.490
Throughput	14	0.575
Output	1	0.609
Outcome	1	0.661

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	34	0.172	Institution & Finance	27
			Productivity	32
			Resources	22
Culture & Tourism	8	0.406	Cultural goods	8
			Tourism	13
Economy	8	0.612	Institution and Policy	21
			Fundamental	3
Education	7	0.574	Endowment	34
			Performance	4
			Government Involvement	14
Environment	5	0.604	Environmental Behavior	26
			Resource Protection	6
			Renewable Energy	2
Governance	2	0.916	Political Competence	1
			Administrative Competence	6
Health & Welfare	8	0.669	Health	11
			Welfare	12
ICT	8	0.681	Promotion	20
			Scale	2
			Utilization	2
R&D	1	0.605	Academic	1
			Entrepreneurial	2
			Governmental	6
Safety	9	0.598	Criminal Justice & Security	18
			Disaster Management	10

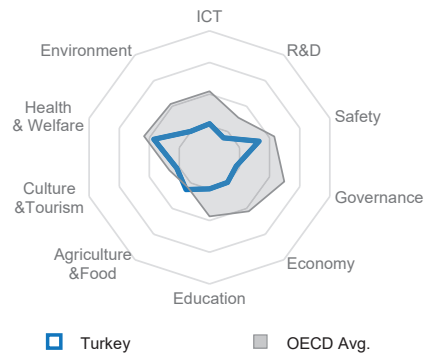
Turkey

35/35

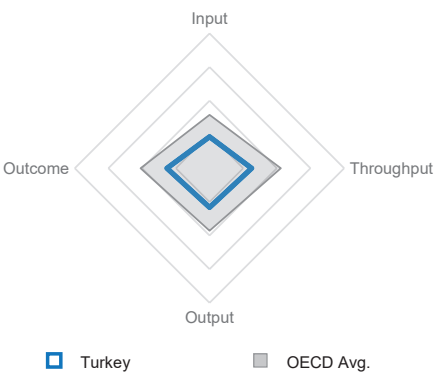
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	35	0.288
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	34	0.293
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	34	0.299
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	33	0.324
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	33	0.312

Capital City	Ankara
Population	80,845,215 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$2.173 trillion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	11.2% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	35	0.233
Throughput	35	0.313
Output	34	0.292
Outcome	35	0.316

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	16	0.314	Institution & Finance	30
			Productivity	11
			Resources	9
Culture & Tourism	24	0.272	Cultural goods	12
			Tourism	21
Economy	35	0.244	Institution and Policy	32
			Fundamental	35
Education	35	0.248	Endowment	28
			Performance	35
			Government Involvement	19
Environment	35	0.254	Environmental Behavior	13
			Resource Protection	35
			Renewable Energy	33
Governance	35	0.221	Political Competence	35
			Administrative Competence	35
Health & Welfare	26	0.462	Health	26
			Welfare	20
ICT	34	0.266	Promotion	27
			Scale	34
			Utilization	34
R&D	35	0.191	Academic	34
			Entrepreneurial	30
			Governmental	33
Safety	32	0.412	Criminal Justice & Security	33
			Disaster Management	34

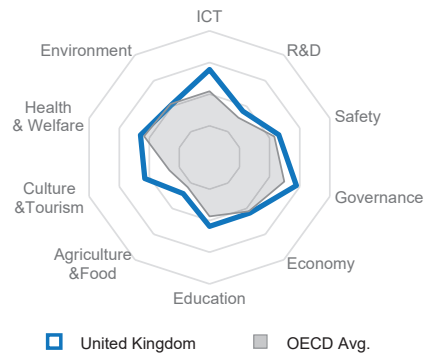
United Kingdom

8/35

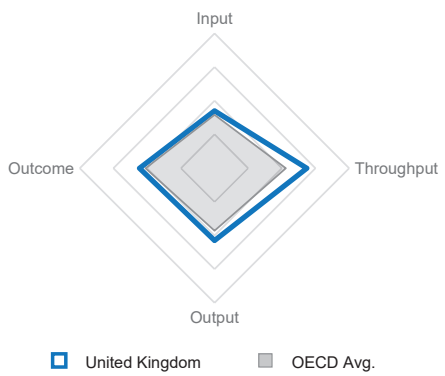
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	8	0.551
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	11	0.530
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	15	0.508
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	9	0.564
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	8	0.583

Capital City	London
Population	65,648,100(2016 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$2.914 trillion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.4% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	13	0.425
Throughput	2	0.685
Output	7	0.537
Outcome	13	0.556

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	7	0.355	Institution & Finance	2
			Productivity	28
			Resources	7
Culture & Tourism	3	0.538	Cultural goods	2
			Tourism	8
Economy	19	0.543	Institution and Policy	14
			Fundamental	13
Education	12	0.545	Endowment	21
			Performance	7
			Government Involvement	16
Environment	22	0.513	Environmental Behavior	25
			Resource Protection	5
			Renewable Energy	30
Governance	13	0.722	Political Competence	12
			Administrative Competence	14
Health & Welfare	19	0.573	Health	20
			Welfare	23
ICT	6	0.694	Promotion	6
			Scale	8
			Utilization	8
R&D	10	0.451	Academic	4
			Entrepreneurial	9
			Governmental	20
Safety	13	0.577	Criminal Justice & Security	22
			Disaster Management	7

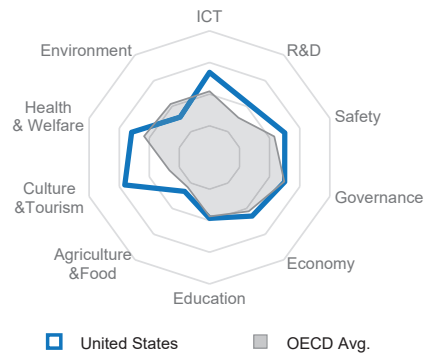
United States

6/35

	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	6	0.558
2016-17 Government Competitiveness	6	0.560
2015-16 Government Competitiveness	6	0.541
2014-15 Government Competitiveness	4	0.602
2013-14 Government Competitiveness	1	0.649

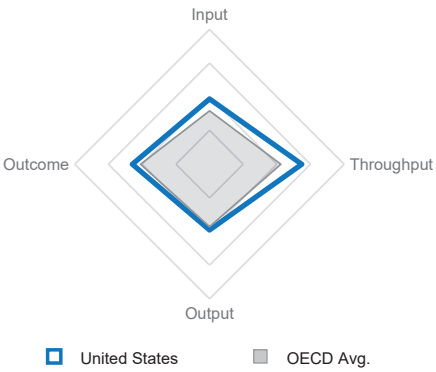
Capital City	Washington D.C.
Population	326,625,791 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$19.39 trillion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.4% (2017 est.)
Government type	constitutional federal republic

GC Ranking by Area

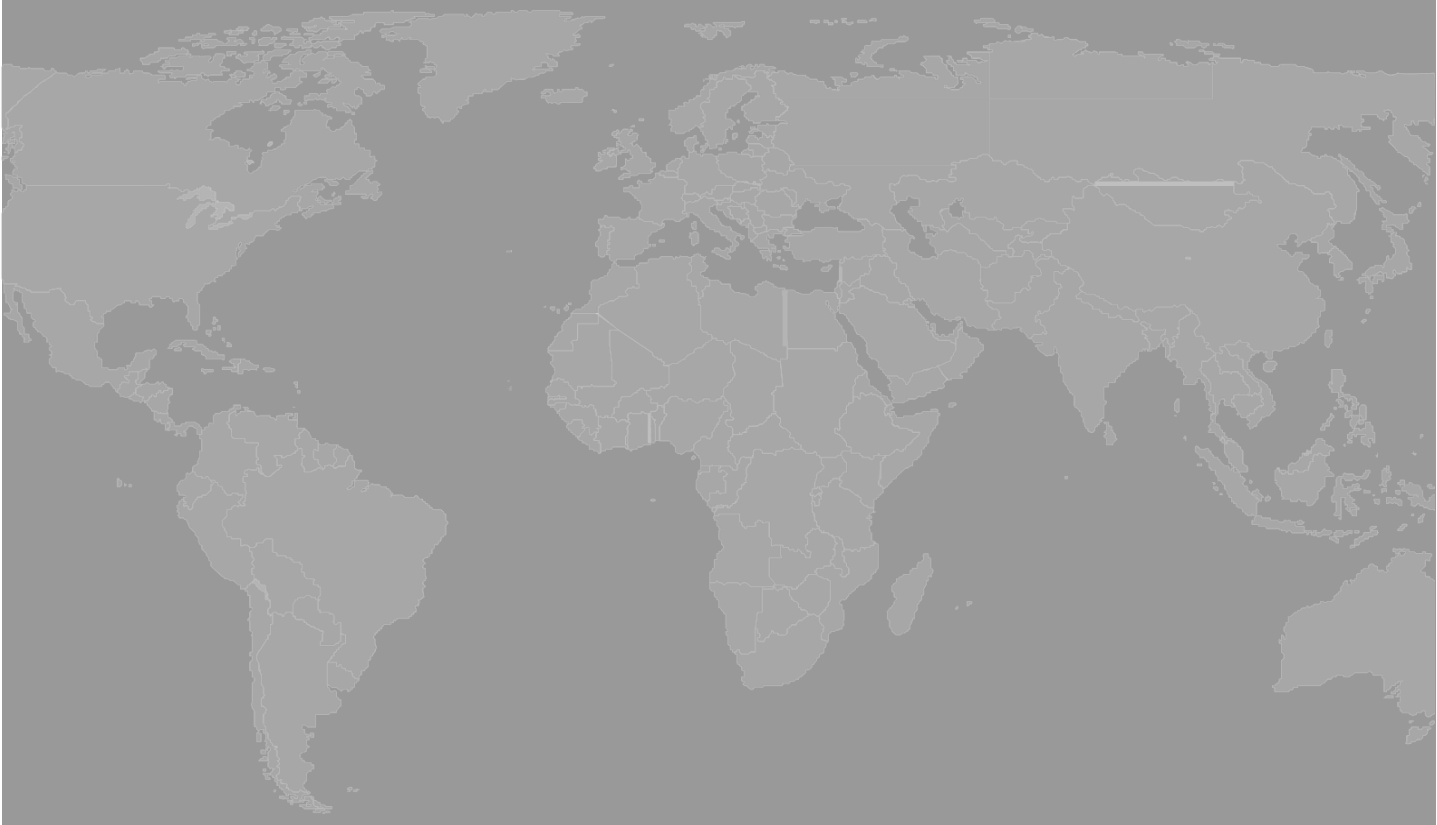


	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	11	0.333	Institution & Finance	14
			Productivity	4
			Resources	18
Culture & Tourism	1	0.703	Cultural goods	1
			Tourism	2
Economy	13	0.573	Institution and Policy	20
			Fundamental	7
Education	17	0.482	Endowment	23
			Performance	18
			Government Involvement	8
Environment	33	0.394	Environmental Behavior	32
			Resource Protection	24
			Renewable Energy	35
Governance	17	0.625	Political Competence	19
			Administrative Competence	16
Health & Welfare	11	0.646	Health	7
			Welfare	25
ICT	9	0.672	Promotion	1
			Scale	14
			Utilization	13
R&D	2	0.525	Academic	22
			Entrepreneurial	1
			Governmental	4
Safety	4	0.626	Criminal Justice & Security	15
			Disaster Management	4

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	5	0.484
Throughput	3	0.685
Output	17	0.489
Outcome	11	0.573



Part 3. 2018 Government Competitiveness Results

2. Rankings of Non-OECD Countries by Policy Area

Agriculture & Food
Economy
Education
Environment
Governance
Health & Welfare
ICT
Infrastructure
Safety

Agriculture & Food: Rankings of 2017-2018

Country	2018	2017	Change	Country	2018	2017	Change	Country	2018	2017	Change
China	1	10	9	Uganda	31	51	20	Panama	61	35	-26
Romania	2	2	0	Philippines	32	29	-3	Indonesia	62	41	-21
Moldova	3	37	34	Kyrgyz Republic	33	77	44	Kenya	63	65	2
Korea, Rep.	4	9	5	India	34	24	-10	Dominican Republic	64	47	-17
Singapore	5	18	13	Serbia	35	32	-3	Sri Lanka	65	28	-37
Argentina	6	1	-5	Qatar	36	4	-32	Algeria	66	27	-39
Uruguay	7	8	1	Paraguay	37	25	-12	Sudan	67	78	11
Oman	8	3	-5	Uzbekistan	38	33	-5	Cameroon	68	54	-14
Brazil	9	5	-4	Azerbaijan	39	30	-9	Botswana	69	52	-17
Russian Federation	10	13	3	Kazakhstan	40	22	-18	Malawi	70	60	-10
Mauritania	11	83	72	Croatia	41	82	41	Cambodia	71	58	-13
Tunisia	12	16	4	Egypt, Arab Rep.	42	45	3	Tanzania	72	73	1
South Africa	13	12	-1	Pakistan	43	43	0	Benin	73	61	-12
Venezuela, RB	14	36	22	El Salvador	44	34	-10	Honduras	74	59	-15
Costa Rica	15	14	-1	Sierra Leone	45	64	19	Mongolia	75	66	-9
Lebanon	16	62	46	Colombia	46	42	-4	Bolivia	76	57	-19
Albania	17	53	36	Guatemala	47	38	-9	Senegal	77	67	-10
Ukraine	18	11	-7	Nepal	48	49	1	Ethiopia	78	71	-7
Armenia	19	55	36	Bahrain	49	20	-29	Liberia	79	86	7
Thailand	20	15	-5	Jamaica	50	76	26	Guinea	80	79	-1
Bulgaria	21	21	0	Jordan	51	39	-12	Angola	81	69	-12
Malaysia	22	7	-15	Georgia	52	84	32	Timor-Leste	82	81	-1
Morocco	23	23	0	Bangladesh	53	40	-13	Mozambique	83	85	2
Kuwait	24	6	-18	Rwanda	54	48	-6	Lao PDR	84	72	-12
Lithuania	25	56	31	Peru	55	31	-24	Madagascar	85	87	2
Vietnam	26	19	-7	Nigeria	56	44	-12	Zambia	86	80	-6
Belarus	27	17	-10	Mali	57	63	6	Congo, Dem. Rep.	87	89	2
Mauritius	28	68	40	Ecuador	58	46	-12	Zimbabwe	88	88	0
Ghana	29	26	-3	Burkina Faso	59	75	16				
Bosnia and Herzegovina	30	74	44	Nicaragua	60	50	-10				

Agriculture & Food: Rankings by Subgroup

Country	Food Quality & Safety	Agricultural production	Country	Food Quality & Safety	Agricultural production	Country	Food Quality & Safety	Agricultural production
China	23	3	Uganda	72	5	Panama	49	50
Romania	13	6	Philippines	55	11	Indonesia	57	63
Moldova	20	1	Kyrgyz Republic	11	74	Kenya	65	44
Korea, Rep.	5	24	India	59	9	Dominican Republic	53	43
Singapore	15	16	Serbia	33	26	Sri Lanka	61	41
Argentina	17	25	Qatar	30	40	Algeria	43	82
Uruguay	22	10	Paraguay	38	48	Sudan	70	70
Oman	18	14	Uzbekistan	54	28	Cameroon	52	69
Brazil	12	37	Azerbaijan	42	30	Botswana	60	39
Russian Federation	10	36	Kazakhstan	34	35	Malawi	79	29
Mauritania	8	66	Croatia	1	85	Cambodia	69	46
Tunisia	28	2	Egypt, Arab Rep.	26	77	Tanzania	82	49
South Africa	27	15	Pakistan	64	8	Benin	67	47
Venezuela, RB	36	60	El Salvador	50	12	Honduras	58	78
Costa Rica	21	33	Sierra Leone	80	22	Mongolia	46	76
Lebanon	9	27	Colombia	35	67	Bolivia	62	72
Albania	6	53	Guatemala	48	42	Senegal	66	57
Ukraine	40	4	Nepal	56	56	Ethiopia	81	51
Armenia	4	55	Bahrain	31	59	Liberia	87	38
Thailand	41	7	Jamaica	19	84	Guinea	78	79
Bulgaria	29	20	Jordan	39	64	Angola	74	75
Malaysia	24	34	Georgia	14	86	Timor-Leste	73	71
Morocco	37	21	Bangladesh	71	13	Mozambique	84	65
Kuwait	16	45	Rwanda	76	18	Lao PDR	75	88
Lithuania	1	68	Peru	32	73	Madagascar	86	58
Vietnam	45	19	Nigeria	68	17	Zambia	85	81
Belarus	25	31	Mali	63	54	Congo, Dem. Rep.	83	87
Mauritius	7	61	Ecuador	47	52	Zimbabwe	88	80
Ghana	44	23	Burkina Faso	77	32			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	83	Nicaragua	51	62			

Economy: Rankings of 2017-2018

Country	2018	2017	Change	Country	2018	2017	Change	Country	2018	2017	Change
Singapore	1	1	0	Uruguay	31	12	-19	Ukraine	61	58	-3
Qatar	2	2	0	Albania	32	38	6	Sri Lanka	62	40	-22
Korea, Rep.	3	6	3	Nepal	33	47	14	Liberia	63	54	-9
Peru	4	10	6	Kyrgyz Republic	34	25	-9	Burkina Faso	64	61	-3
Lithuania	5	13	8	Kuwait	35	9	-26	Zambia	65	69	4
Malaysia	6	7	1	Philippines	36	26	-10	Kenya	66	79	13
Panama	7	5	-2	Paraguay	37	20	-17	Cameroon	67	63	-4
Bahrain	8	22	14	Serbia	38	42	4	Tunisia	68	74	6
Georgia	9	27	18	Brazil	39	18	-21	Malawi	69	72	3
China	10	4	-6	Uganda	40	73	33	Senegal	70	70	0
Thailand	11	3	-8	Oman	41	19	-22	Mali	71	81	10
Romania	12	16	4	Ecuador	42	44	2	Uzbekistan	72	57	-15
Russian Federation	13	30	17	Nicaragua	43	32	-11	Zimbabwe	73	77	4
Mauritius	14	17	3	Bolivia	44	34	-10	Jordan	74	75	1
Vietnam	15	8	-7	Honduras	45	39	-6	Pakistan	75	68	-7
Bulgaria	16	31	15	Ghana	46	55	9	Bangladesh	76	45	-31
Rwanda	17	43	26	Tanzania	47	53	6	Mauritania	77	82	5
Mongolia	18	33	15	Botswana	48	51	3	South Africa	78	71	-7
Croatia	19	41	22	Morocco	49	52	3	Mozambique	79	62	-17
Belarus	20	60	40	Moldova	50	50	0	Algeria	80	80	0
Costa Rica	21	11	-10	Jamaica	51	56	5	Egypt, Arab Rep.	81	78	-3
Cambodia	22	23	1	Madagascar	52	76	24	Nigeria	82	87	5
Colombia	23	15	-8	Benin	53	65	12	Sierra Leone	83	66	-17
Kazakhstan	24	24	0	Guatemala	54	46	-8	Venezuela, RB	84	86	2
Azerbaijan	25	35	10	Guinea	55	84	29	Angola	85	83	-2
Lao PDR	26	21	-5	Bosnia and Herzegovina	56	64	8	Congo, Dem. Rep.	86	85	-1
Dominican Republic	27	37	10	India	57	36	-21	Timor-Leste	87	88	1
Indonesia	28	28	0	Ethiopia	58	49	-9	Sudan	88	89	1
Armenia	29	48	19	Argentina	59	59	0				
El Salvador	30	29	-1	Lebanon	60	67	7				

Economy: Rankings by Subgroup

Country	Economic Fundamental	Economic Institution & Policy	Country	Economic Fundamental	Economic Institution & Policy	Country	Economic Fundamental	Economic Institution & Policy
Singapore	1	2	Uruguay	45	31	Ukraine	66	42
Qatar	2	38	Albania	50	21	Sri Lanka	65	61
Korea, Rep.	5	4	Nepal	6	64	Liberia	46	80
Peru	7	8	Kyrgyz Republic	42	22	Burkina Faso	54	67
Lithuania	14	1	Kuwait	35	56	Zambia	70	35
Malaysia	10	9	Philippines	36	47	Kenya	74	28
Panama	8	27	Paraguay	43	37	Cameroon	55	75
Bahrain	4	24	Serbia	61	14	Tunisia	73	57
Georgia	13	5	Brazil	51	39	Malawi	57	53
China	3	25	Uganda	26	29	Senegal	59	65
Thailand	12	17	Oman	47	41	Mali	64	62
Romania	25	3	Ecuador	41	50	Uzbekistan	52	68
Russian Federation	17	16	Nicaragua	38	55	Zimbabwe	44	78
Mauritius	30	6	Bolivia	40	59	Jordan	81	32
Vietnam	11	43	Honduras	48	40	Pakistan	72	79
Bulgaria	29	11	Ghana	32	60	Bangladesh	63	83
Rwanda	18	10	Tanzania	24	66	Mauritania	79	73
Mongolia	21	33	Botswana	68	19	South Africa	86	44
Croatia	37	7	Morocco	56	36	Mozambique	75	76
Belarus	15	49	Moldova	69	20	Algeria	77	82
Costa Rica	39	13	Jamaica	67	23	Egypt, Arab Rep.	84	69
Cambodia	9	63	Madagascar	31	72	Nigeria	85	71
Colombia	27	26	Benin	33	70	Sierra Leone	83	77
Kazakhstan	23	30	Guatemala	58	51	Venezuela, RB	78	84
Azerbaijan	22	48	Guinea	16	74	Angola	80	85
Lao PDR	19	58	Bosnia and Herzegovina	76	18	Congo, Dem. Rep.	82	86
Dominican Republic	28	46	India	62	54	Timor-Leste	88	88
Indonesia	34	34	Ethiopia	20	81	Sudan	87	87
Armenia	49	15	Argentina	60	52			
El Salvador	53	12	Lebanon	71	45			

Education: Rankings of 2017-2018

Country	2018	2017	Change	Country	2018	2017	Change	Country	2018	2017	Change
Singapore	1	1	0	Kyrgyz Republic	31	33	2	Zimbabwe	61	34	-27
Korea, Rep.	2	2	0	Jordan	32	14	-18	Nepal	62	65	3
Russian Federation	3	15	12	Bahrain	33	26	-7	Zambia	63	57	-6
Belarus	4	10	6	Philippines	34	9	-25	Guatemala	64	67	3
Georgia	5	31	26	Algeria	35	53	18	Lao PDR	65	70	5
Croatia	6	20	14	Botswana	36	42	6	Rwanda	66	63	-3
Uruguay	7	8	1	Brazil	37	35	-2	Cameroon	67	69	2
Qatar	8	7	-1	Peru	38	24	-14	Nigeria	68	81	13
Lithuania	9	4	-5	Bolivia	39	22	-17	Bangladesh	69	72	3
Ukraine	10	3	-7	Armenia	40	30	-10	Liberia	70	87	17
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11	50	39	Thailand	41	28	-13	Cambodia	71	74	3
China	12	49	37	Vietnam	42	56	14	Madagascar	72	80	8
Azerbaijan	13	37	24	Colombia	43	39	-4	Senegal	73	66	-7
Mauritius	14	13	-1	Sri Lanka	44	38	-6	Pakistan	74	73	-1
Costa Rica	15	6	-9	Ecuador	45	29	-16	Malawi	75	64	-11
Panama	16	43	27	Egypt, Arab Rep.	46	62	16	Tanzania	76	68	-8
Serbia	17	23	6	Dominican Republic	47	48	1	Uganda	77	71	-6
Bulgaria	18	21	3	Kuwait	48	40	-8	Angola	78	76	-2
Argentina	19	12	-7	Indonesia	49	44	-5	Congo, Dem. Rep.	79	82	3
Tunisia	20	36	16	Kenya	50	45	-5	Benin	80	78	-2
Uzbekistan	21	11	-10	El Salvador	51	54	3	Mozambique	81	77	-4
Malaysia	22	18	-4	South Africa	52	51	-1	Mauritania	82	85	3
Mongolia	23	25	2	Honduras	53	58	5	Sierra Leone	83	84	1
Albania	24	32	8	Venezuela, RB	54	47	-7	Mali	84	86	2
Moldova	25	17	-8	Jamaica	55	46	-9	Burkina Faso	85	83	-2
Oman	26	16	-10	Morocco	56	59	3	Ethiopia	86	75	-11
Kazakhstan	27	19	-8	Timor-Leste	57	60	3	Sudan	87	88	1
Romania	28	27	-1	India	58	61	3	Guinea	88	89	1
Paraguay	29	41	12	Nicaragua	59	79	20				
Lebanon	30	55	25	Ghana	60	52	-8				

Education: Rankings by Subgroup

Country	Government Involvement	Education Performance	Country	Government Involvement	Education Performance	Country	Government Involvement	Education Performance
	29	1	Kyrgyz Republic	41	38	Zimbabwe	58	57
Korea, Rep.	4	3	Jordan	33	23	Nepal	66	53
Russian Federation	9	5	Bahrain	38	21	Zambia	74	54
Belarus	32	2	Philippines	16	37	Guatemala	61	66
Georgia	11	17	Algeria	39	42	Lao PDR	76	61
Croatia	7	11	Botswana	10	56	Rwanda	67	63
Uruguay	1	28	Brazil	14	47	Cameroon	77	65
Qatar	2	16	Peru	34	41	Nigeria	65	75
Lithuania	21	4	Bolivia	19	46	Bangladesh	80	64
Ukraine	15	6	Armenia	59	13	Liberia	71	78
Bosnia and Herzegovina	30	25	Thailand	35	39	Cambodia	83	67
China	5	24	Vietnam	25	43	Madagascar	85	69
Azerbaijan	28	22	Colombia	51	32	Senegal	54	79
Mauritius	18	10	Sri Lanka	49	29	Pakistan	69	73
Costa Rica	6	19	Ecuador	45	34	Malawi	81	71
Panama	20	30	Egypt, Arab Rep.	22	60	Tanzania	79	74
Serbia	17	18	Dominican Republic	23	49	Uganda	73	76
Bulgaria	24	14	Kuwait	37	44	Angola	84	80
Argentina	31	7	Indonesia	55	35	Congo, Dem. Rep.	86	70
Tunisia	3	40	Kenya	43	45	Benin	82	77
Uzbekistan	13	33	El Salvador	50	55	Mozambique	62	85
Malaysia	42	8	South Africa	53	51	Mauritania	70	86
Mongolia	47	15	Honduras	48	58	Sierra Leone	78	81
Albania	40	12	Venezuela, RB	72	31	Mali	64	87
Moldova	12	36	Jamaica	56	50	Burkina Faso	68	88
Oman	26	26	Morocco	46	62	Ethiopia	75	83
Kazakhstan	57	9	Timor-Leste	36	68	Sudan	88	82
Romania	27	27	India	60	48	Guinea	87	84
Paraguay	8	52	Nicaragua	63	72			
Lebanon	44	20	Ghana	52	59			

Environment: Rankings of 2017-2018

Country	2018	2017	Change	Country	2018	2017	Change	Country	2018	2017	Change
Zambia	1	5	4	Kenya	31	47	16	Angola	61	87	26
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2	35	33	Ecuador	32	12	-20	Mauritius	62	62	0
Mozambique	3	49	46	Liberia	33	70	37	Armenia	63	13	-50
Lao PDR	4	14	10	Honduras	34	26	-8	Albania	64	67	3
Brazil	5	6	1	Morocco	35	33	-2	El Salvador	65	48	-17
Malawi	6	29	23	Madagascar	36	85	49	Belarus	66	53	-13
Bolivia	7	18	11	Vietnam	37	27	-10	India	67	80	13
Panama	8	11	3	Nigeria	38	63	25	Ukraine	68	77	9
Costa Rica	9	3	-6	Uruguay	39	51	12	South Africa	69	54	-15
Paraguay	10	23	13	Guinea	40	38	-2	Uzbekistan	70	75	5
Romania	11	8	-3	Rwanda	41	50	9	Botswana	71	19	-52
Senegal	12	20	8	Guatemala	42	39	-3	Azerbaijan	72	58	-14
Tanzania	13	32	19	Dominican Republic	43	25	-18	Burkina Faso	73	37	-36
Peru	14	1	-13	Mongolia	44	78	34	Singapore	74	28	-46
Bulgaria	15	2	-13	Malaysia	45	17	-28	Lebanon	75	83	8
Sri Lanka	16	31	15	Georgia	46	41	-5	Moldova	76	79	3
Uganda	17	44	27	Ghana	47	22	-25	Egypt, Arab Rep.	77	71	-6
Sierra Leone	18	61	43	Philippines	48	30	-18	Tunisia	78	66	-12
Cambodia	19	21	2	Jamaica	49	43	-6	Jordan	79	81	2
Cameroon	20	46	26	Thailand	50	24	-26	Serbia	80	57	-23
Russian Federation	21	40	19	Timor-Leste	51	56	5	Oman	81	86	5
Croatia	22	4	-18	Kyrgyz Republic	52	65	13	Bangladesh	82	84	2
Nicaragua	23	16	-7	Benin	53	34	-19	Mauritania	83	89	6
Colombia	24	10	-14	Pakistan	54	76	22	Bosnia and Herzegovina	84	74	-10
Nepal	25	36	11	Mali	55	68	13	Algeria	85	72	-13
Sudan	26	88	62	Indonesia	56	45	-11	Kazakhstan	86	82	-4
Ethiopia	27	59	32	China	57	73	16	Qatar	87	69	-18
Zimbabwe	28	15	-13	Korea, Rep.	58	52	-6	Bahrain	88	64	-24
Venezuela, RB	29	9	-20	Kuwait	59	42	-17				
Lithuania	30	7	-23	Argentina	60	55	-5				

Environment : Rankings by Subgroup

Country	Environmental Behavior	Environmental Resource Protection	Renewable Energy	Country	Environmental Behavior	Environmental Resource Protection	Renewable Energy	Country	Environmental Behavior	Environmental Resource Protection	Renewable Energy
Zambia	14	3	4	Kenya	45	41	10	Angola	18	81	30
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2	57	1	Ecuador	27	39	45	Mauritius	81	42	61
Mozambique	15	7	7	Liberia	12	54	8	Armenia	64	67	55
Lao PDR	25	5	14	Honduras	23	45	34	Albania	62	82	17
Brazil	5	27	24	Morocco	58	8	66	El Salvador	69	73	38
Malawi	32	12	6	Madagascar	10	40	21	Belarus	72	65	78
Bolivia	1	38	51	Vietnam	53	25	43	India	49	74	50
Panama	21	4	37	Nigeria	41	33	27	Ukraine	43	59	77
Costa Rica	60	15	18	Uruguay	3	71	13	South Africa	78	60	69
Paraguay	4	34	9	Guinea	19	72	11	Uzbekistan	66	64	67
Romania	29	2	46	Rwanda	36	47	15	Botswana	20	79	63
Senegal	31	1	48	Guatemala	56	62	22	Azerbaijan	71	70	76
Tanzania	35	11	23	Dominican Republic	59	24	64	Burkina Faso	33	85	71
Peru	11	6	40	Mongolia	6	35	79	Singapore	85	51	83
Bulgaria	26	10	60	Malaysia	77	17	73	Lebanon	82	58	80
Sri Lanka	61	13	31	Georgia	52	56	28	Moldova	55	68	68
Uganda	48	31	5	Ghana	50	55	35	Egypt, Arab Rep.	73	76	74
Sierra Leone	24	18	16	Philippines	46	29	49	Tunisia	70	69	72
Cambodia	34	30	25	Jamaica	67	19	65	Jordan	75	66	82
Cameroon	22	48	12	Thailand	65	26	62	Serbia	68	75	53
Russian Federation	16	9	70	Timor-Leste	13	46	57	Oman	83	84	-
Croatia	57	16	32	Kyrgyz Republic	51	50	26	Bangladesh	37	80	58
Nicaragua	17	21	33	Benin	42	49	47	Mauritania	8	83	54
Colombia	9	37	36	Pakistan	38	44	39	Bosnia and Herzegovin	74	86	41
Nepal	40	43	3	Mali	28	52	29	Algeria	76	77	84
Sudan	30	22	20	Indonesia	39	53	52	Kazakhstan	79	78	75
Ethiopia	44	61	2	China	80	32	59	Qatar	88	87	-
Zimbabwe	47	28	19	Korea, Rep.	84	23	81	Bahrain	87	88	-
Venezuela, RB	54	20	42	Kuwait	86	63	-				
Lithuania	63	14	44	Argentina	7	36	56				

Governance: Rankings of 2017-2018

Country	2018	2017	Change	Country	2018	2017	Change	Country	2018	2017	Change
Uruguay	1	1	0	Indonesia	31	26	-5	Angola	61	72	11
Costa Rica	2	3	1	Ukraine	32	43	11	Morocco	62	71	9
Lithuania	3	8	5	El Salvador	33	46	13	Mozambique	63	69	6
Korea, Rep.	4	5	1	Ecuador	34	31	-3	Uganda	64	56	-8
Mauritius	5	4	-1	Kuwait	35	39	4	Jordan	65	63	-2
Romania	6	10	4	Tunisia	36	34	-2	Lebanon	66	82	16
Argentina	7	7	0	Sri Lanka	37	48	11	Algeria	67	76	9
Singapore	8	2	-6	Bosnia and Herzegovina	38	42	4	Russian Federation	68	68	0
Croatia	9	14	5	Mali	39	65	26	Nigeria	69	74	5
South Africa	10	11	1	Guatemala	40	51	11	Venezuela, RB	70	67	-3
Bulgaria	11	12	1	Qatar	41	27	-14	Cameroon	71	77	6
Panama	12	13	1	Armenia	42	79	37	Guinea	72	86	14
Ghana	13	20	7	Bolivia	43	32	-11	Kazakhstan	73	54	-19
Jamaica	14	18	4	Liberia	44	61	17	Vietnam	74	45	-29
Brazil	15	15	0	Zambia	45	44	-1	Bangladesh	75	75	0
Paraguay	16	17	1	Honduras	46	58	12	China	76	66	-10
Botswana	17	9	-8	Burkina Faso	47	53	6	Rwanda	77	41	-36
Albania	18	38	20	Philippines	48	29	-19	Bahrain	78	60	-18
Peru	19	22	3	Sierra Leone	49	62	13	Pakistan	79	85	6
Timor-Leste	20	16	-4	Thailand	50	36	-14	Cambodia	80	70	-10
Benin	21	35	14	Nepal	51	47	-4	Egypt, Arab Rep.	81	84	3
Mongolia	22	21	-1	Mauritania	52	73	21	Zimbabwe	82	87	5
Malaysia	23	19	-4	Nicaragua	53	57	4	Azerbaijan	83	80	-3
Georgia	24	23	-1	Tanzania	54	33	-21	Uzbekistan	84	81	-3
Dominican Republic	25	25	0	Oman	55	55	0	Ethiopia	85	83	-2
Colombia	26	24	-2	Malawi	56	50	-6	Lao PDR	86	78	-8
Senegal	27	30	3	Kyrgyz Republic	57	59	2	Congo, Dem. Rep.	87	88	1
Moldova	28	49	21	Kenya	58	64	6	Sudan	88	89	1
Serbia	29	28	-1	Belarus	59	37	-22				
India	30	40	10	Madagascar	60	52	-8				

Governance: Rankings by Subgroup

Country	Civil Society	Freedom	Self-governance	Country	Civil Society	Freedom	Self-governance	Country	Civil Society	Freedom	Self-governance
Uruguay	3	2	3	Indonesia	17	65	26	Angola	60	40	68
Costa Rica	2	1	5	Ukraine	25	28	48	Morocco	57	71	42
Lithuania	6	3	2	El Salvador	22	46	33	Mozambique	56	18	82
Korea, Rep.	1	6	4	Ecuador	45	43	28	Uganda	38	63	81
Mauritius	4	9	6	Kuwait	70	21	20	Jordan	69	60	51
Romania	27	5	7	Tunisia	20	50	41	Lebanon	36	53	84
Argentina	8	4	9	Sri Lanka	29	51	34	Algeria	64	55	50
Singapore	40	24	1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	52	32	52	Russian Federation	75	73	39
Croatia	18	14	8	Mali	32	33	71	Nigeria	63	64	72
South Africa	11	11	14	Guatemala	54	39	38	Venezuela, RB	65	78	46
Bulgaria	13	29	10	Qatar	81	45	12	Cameroon	66	62	73
Panama	15	26	11	Armenia	62	13	58	Guinea	59	20	86
Ghana	7	7	24	Bolivia	48	58	53	Kazakhstan	78	69	43
Jamaica	12	12	19	Liberia	37	31	77	Vietnam	77	77	29
Brazil	16	37	13	Zambia	46	57	49	Bangladesh	44	80	75
Paraguay	39	23	23	Honduras	47	68	47	China	79	87	21
Botswana	5	36	16	Burkina Faso	53	19	74	Rwanda	83	75	67
Albania	31	8	22	Philippines	19	66	55	Bahrain	80	84	36
Peru	34	16	17	Sierra Leone	51	35	69	Pakistan	74	67	83
Timor-Leste	10	17	60	Thailand	61	61	30	Cambodia	76	76	63
Benin	30	15	54	Nepal	55	38	61	Egypt, Arab Rep.	71	86	64
Mongolia	23	30	25	Mauritania	68	10	80	Zimbabwe	67	83	78
Malaysia	24	70	15	Nicaragua	58	56	56	Azerbaijan	85	79	59
Georgia	26	22	37	Tanzania	41	59	57	Uzbekistan	86	82	62
Dominican Republic	14	27	32	Oman	87	47	18	Ethiopia	72	81	85
Colombia	35	44	27	Malawi	49	34	79	Lao PDR	88	85	65
Senegal	28	25	45	Kyrgyz Republic	43	49	66	Congo, Dem. Rep.	84	72	88
Moldova	33	42	35	Kenya	42	54	76	Sudan	82	88	87
Serbia	21	41	40	Belarus	73	74	31				
India	9	52	44	Madagascar	50	48	70				

Health & Welfare: Rankings of 2017-2018

Country	2018	2017	Change	Country	2018	2017	Change	Country	2018	2017	Change
Belarus	1	4	3	Bulgaria	31	22	-9	Lao PDR	61	78	17
Singapore	2	28	26	Venezuela, RB	32	13	-19	Tanzania	62	59	-3
Brazil	3	7	4	El Salvador	33	40	7	Botswana	63	71	8
Korea, Rep.	4	1	-3	Argentina	34	18	-16	Sudan	64	61	-3
Jordan	5	16	11	Ecuador	35	38	3	Senegal	65	54	-11
Georgia	6	44	38	Tunisia	36	11	-25	Zambia	66	84	18
Uruguay	7	2	-5	Peru	37	46	9	Cambodia	67	60	-7
Albania	8	17	9	Croatia	38	33	-5	Ethiopia	68	63	-5
Azerbaijan	9	23	14	Uzbekistan	39	3	-36	Timor-Leste	69	88	19
Mongolia	10	35	25	Panama	40	31	-9	Kenya	70	65	-5
Costa Rica	11	10	-1	Morocco	41	24	-17	Burkina Faso	71	67	-4
Armenia	12	27	15	Honduras	42	50	8	Cameroon	72	73	1
Bahrain	13	52	39	Egypt, Arab Rep.	43	37	-6	Liberia	73	83	10
Mauritius	14	9	-5	Colombia	44	36	-8	Zimbabwe	74	75	1
Lithuania	15	20	5	Paraguay	45	41	-4	Pakistan	75	82	7
Russian Federation	16	8	-8	Bosnia and Herzegovina	46	19	-27	Madagascar	76	85	9
Serbia	17	15	-2	Dominican Republic	47	56	9	Malawi	77	64	-13
Malaysia	18	34	16	Vietnam	48	30	-18	South Africa	78	79	1
China	19	26	7	Bolivia	49	43	-6	Mauritania	79	68	-11
Kuwait	20	29	9	Lebanon	50	47	-3	Sierra Leone	80	80	0
Moldova	21	21	0	Jamaica	51	55	4	Benin	81	72	-9
Nicaragua	22	14	-8	Thailand	52	49	-3	Congo, Dem. Rep.	82	76	-6
Qatar	23	25	2	India	53	66	13	Uganda	83	74	-9
Guatemala	24	53	29	Philippines	54	70	16	Mali	84	77	-7
Oman	25	32	7	Rwanda	55	51	-4	Nigeria	85	87	2
Algeria	26	6	-20	Ukraine	56	58	2	Guinea	86	81	-5
Kazakhstan	27	5	-22	Bangladesh	57	57	0	Angola	87	89	2
Sri Lanka	28	42	14	Ghana	58	62	4	Mozambique	88	86	-2
Kyrgyz Republic	29	12	-17	Nepal	59	45	-14				
Romania	30	48	18	Indonesia	60	69	9				

Health & Welfare: Rankings by Subgroup

Country	Safety & Public Health	Disease management	Welfare	Life and Death
Belarus	1	30	14	49
Singapore	28	23	1	1
Brazil	23	41	2	22
Korea, Rep.	9	46	11	4
Jordan	26	7	7	11
Georgia	8	32	4	53
Uruguay	17	19	13	32
Albania	18	4	29	17
Azerbaijan	4	13	65	41
Mongolia	20	16	15	40
Costa Rica	46	10	8	7
Armenia	3	39	50	43
Bahrain	45	1	17	2
Mauritius	32	12	3	35
Lithuania	5	26	26	58
Russian Federation	2	29	40	60
Serbia	13	31	6	57
Malaysia	39	22	5	10
China	22	2	44	23
Kuwait	31	9	30	6
Moldova	12	43	22	56
Nicaragua	43	25	18	12
Qatar	44	14	25	8
Guatemala	29	40	45	30
Oman	53	3	19	3
Algeria	27	17	56	16
Kazakhstan	11	27	68	34
Sri Lanka	37	6	23	21
Kyrgyz Republic	15	50	37	33
Romania	16	34	20	51
Bulgaria	7	21	62	63
Venezuela, RB	35	36	41	18
El Salvador	50	18	16	29
Argentina	21	45	43	25
Ecuador	30	44	34	13
Tunisia	33	5	52	19
Peru	56	35	9	14
Croatia	14	62	21	44
Uzbekistan	10	37	74	38
Panama	36	52	12	9
Morocco	48	8	39	27
Honduras	24	33	84	15
Egypt, Arab Rep.	40	11	48	36
Colombia	52	28	46	24
Paraguay	41	24	59	28

Country	Safety & Public Health	Disease management	Welfare	Life and Death
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19	63	33	42
Dominican Republic	38	51	35	37
Vietnam	42	38	53	20
Bolivia	62	15	38	52
Lebanon	25	56	70	5
Jamaica	57	47	55	26
Thailand	63	20	49	31
India	51	55	24	59
Philippines	54	54	27	47
Rwanda	69	53	28	55
Ukraine	6	88	32	66
Bangladesh	59	49	71	39
Ghana	72	48	31	72
Nepal	49	58	73	46
Indonesia	61	61	58	48
Lao PDR	64	65	54	67
Tanzania	86	60	42	65
Botswana	77	67	51	62
Sudan	34	57	88	70
Senegal	78	42	79	54
Zambia	83	74	10	73
Cambodia	55	68	77	45
Ethiopia	65	71	63	68
Timor-Leste	73	78	36	50
Kenya	80	64	60	64
Burkina Faso	82	59	57	80
Cameroon	66	69	47	84
Liberia	68	76	61	76
Zimbabwe	70	70	80	74
Pakistan	60	81	72	71
Madagascar	85	82	66	61
Malawi	87	79	69	69
South Africa	58	86	67	77
Mauritania	75	77	76	78
Sierra Leone	47	73	82	88
Benin	81	66	83	83
Congo, Dem. Rep.	71	75	86	79
Uganda	74	80	78	75
Mali	79	72	81	86
Nigeria	67	87	64	87
Guinea	76	84	87	81
Angola	84	85	75	85
Mozambique	88	83	85	82

ICT: Rankings of 2017-2018

Country	2018	2017	Change	Country	2018	2017	Change	Country	2018	2017	Change
Singapore	1	1	0	Romania	31	25	-6	Bolivia	61	59	-2
Malaysia	2	7	5	Mongolia	32	36	4	Bosnia and Herzegovina	62	55	-7
Qatar	3	3	0	Indonesia	33	40	7	Tanzania	63	69	6
Bahrain	4	4	0	Morocco	34	41	7	Nigeria	64	73	9
Lithuania	5	6	1	Argentina	35	32	-3	Uganda	65	63	-2
Korea, Rep.	6	2	-4	Moldova	36	29	-7	Paraguay	66	62	-4
Uruguay	7	8	1	Albania	37	47	10	Pakistan	67	76	9
Uzbekistan	8	24	16	Ghana	38	56	18	Madagascar	68	83	15
Costa Rica	9	14	5	Tunisia	39	43	4	Sierra Leone	69	87	18
South Africa	10	30	20	Vietnam	40	38	-2	Guinea	70	89	19
Russian Federation	11	12	1	Ecuador	41	33	-8	Mali	71	70	-1
Brazil	12	31	19	Kenya	42	48	6	Venezuela, RB	72	61	-11
Colombia	13	20	7	Dominican Republic	43	44	1	Botswana	73	45	-28
Bulgaria	14	16	2	Guatemala	44	54	10	Cameroon	74	68	-6
China	15	17	2	Ukraine	45	37	-8	Nicaragua	75	74	-1
Thailand	16	26	10	Egypt, Arab Rep.	46	57	11	Mozambique	76	78	2
Belarus	17	5	-12	Jamaica	47	42	-5	Zambia	77	60	-17
Philippines	18	35	17	Armenia	48	27	-21	Benin	78	80	2
India	19	53	34	Georgia	49	28	-21	Liberia	79	75	-4
Oman	20	18	-2	Sri Lanka	50	23	-27	Lao PDR	80	64	-16
Kazakhstan	21	10	-11	Senegal	51	58	7	Burkina Faso	81	79	-2
Azerbaijan	22	11	-11	Sudan	52	81	29	Algeria	82	66	-16
Panama	23	19	-4	Honduras	53	52	-1	Angola	83	82	-1
Kuwait	24	13	-11	Kyrgyz Republic	54	50	-4	Zimbabwe	84	72	-12
Croatia	25	39	14	Nepal	55	71	16	Timor-Leste	85	84	-1
Jordan	26	21	-5	Lebanon	56	46	-10	Congo, Dem. Rep.	86	88	2
Mauritius	27	15	-12	El Salvador	57	51	-6	Mauritania	87	86	-1
Rwanda	28	34	6	Bangladesh	58	67	9	Malawi	88	85	-3
Peru	29	49	20	Ethiopia	59	77	18				
Serbia	30	22	-8	Cambodia	60	65	5				

ICT: Rankings by Subgroup

Country	ICT promotion	ICT scale	ICT utilization	Country	ICT promotion	ICT scale	ICT utilization	Country	ICT promotion	ICT scale	ICT utilization
Singapore	1	1	1	Romania	23	23	38	Bolivia	69	55	45
Malaysia	6	12	3	Mongolia	8	40	52	Bosnia and Herzegovina	33	51	77
Qatar	3	6	7	Indonesia	51	41	25	Tanzania	60	80	57
Bahrain	9	2	14	Morocco	52	37	30	Nigeria	72	68	58
Lithuania	4	8	6	Argentina	42	14	46	Uganda	64	75	61
Korea, Rep.	31	31	2	Moldova	57	22	35	Paraguay	78	50	64
Uruguay	10	9	5	Albania	21	33	50	Pakistan	70	77	60
Uzbekistan	5	25	8	Ghana	32	36	41	Madagascar	37	88	65
Costa Rica	13	7	15	Tunisia	55	35	32	Sierra Leone	39	72	75
South Africa	7	18	17	Vietnam	54	38	33	Guinea	87	79	55
Russian Federation	15	10	16	Ecuador	36	52	39	Mali	28	65	79
Brazil	19	19	11	Kenya	53	63	27	Venezuela, RB	81	49	70
Colombia	14	32	13	Dominican Republic	61	47	36	Botswana	65	30	80
Bulgaria	20	16	20	Guatemala	68	57	24	Cameroon	67	78	68
China	29	42	9	Ukraine	44	45	49	Nicaragua	77	58	71
Thailand	27	15	22	Egypt, Arab Rep.	50	48	47	Mozambique	66	69	78
Belarus	62	4	4	Jamaica	12	44	63	Zambia	74	67	76
Philippines	30	43	12	Armenia	59	28	51	Benin	71	81	72
India	17	66	10	Georgia	58	26	56	Liberia	75	83	74
Oman	24	11	28	Sri Lanka	63	56	44	Lao PDR	40	74	85
Kazakhstan	25	13	26	Senegal	47	62	53	Burkina Faso	88	84	42
Azerbaijan	48	21	18	Sudan	2	59	88	Algeria	76	46	83
Panama	35	27	19	Honduras	56	61	54	Angola	85	85	67
Kuwait	26	3	40	Kyrgyz Republic	46	34	66	Zimbabwe	84	64	82
Croatia	22	17	29	Nepal	45	60	62	Timor-Leste	83	82	81
Jordan	16	5	48	Lebanon	41	24	73	Congo, Dem. Rep.	82	71	87
Mauritius	18	29	31	El Salvador	73	54	59	Mauritania	86	70	86
Rwanda	11	73	21	Bangladesh	80	76	43	Malawi	79	87	84
Peru	34	39	23	Ethiopia	49	86	37				
Serbia	38	20	34	Cambodia	43	53	69				

Infrastructure: Rankings of 2017-2018

Country	2018	2017	Change	Country	2018	2017	Change	Country	2018	2017	Change
Singapore	1	1	0	Albania	31	31	0	Nicaragua	61	55	-6
Qatar	2	2	0	Azerbaijan	32	32	0	Honduras	62	50	-12
Bahrain	3	4	1	Morocco	33	38	5	Pakistan	63	63	0
Korea, Rep.	4	3	-1	Costa Rica	34	20	-14	Uganda	64	83	19
Lithuania	5	13	8	Peru	35	46	11	El Salvador	65	53	-12
Jordan	6	7	1	Malawi	36	74	38	Ghana	66	59	-7
Malaysia	7	5	-2	Brazil	37	36	-1	India	67	56	-11
Lebanon	8	47	39	Belarus	38	18	-20	Guatemala	68	54	-14
Serbia	9	25	16	Armenia	39	12	-27	Liberia	69	61	-8
Oman	10	34	24	Paraguay	40	43	3	Bangladesh	70	73	3
Kuwait	11	17	6	Russian Federation	41	9	-32	Mauritania	71	71	0
South Africa	12	41	29	Argentina	42	30	-12	Cambodia	72	77	5
Kazakhstan	13	16	3	Dominican Republic	43	48	5	Mali	73	76	3
Georgia	14	10	-4	Ecuador	44	45	1	Zambia	74	82	8
Panama	15	24	9	Uruguay	45	23	-22	Bolivia	75	52	-23
Mongolia	16	57	41	Venezuela, RB	46	66	20	Tanzania	76	79	3
Thailand	17	21	4	Colombia	47	37	-10	Nepal	77	60	-17
Vietnam	18	40	22	Tunisia	48	14	-34	Senegal	78	64	-14
Croatia	19	15	-4	Jamaica	49	44	-5	Nigeria	79	88	9
Egypt, Arab Rep.	20	27	7	Indonesia	50	51	1	Benin	80	80	0
China	21	22	1	Moldova	51	35	-16	Angola	81	81	0
Ukraine	22	26	4	Sri Lanka	52	42	-10	Cameroon	82	69	-13
Uzbekistan	23	19	-4	Burkina Faso	53	72	19	Ethiopia	83	86	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	24	28	4	Mozambique	54	67	13	Sudan	84	78	-6
Kyrgyz Republic	25	29	4	Philippines	55	49	-6	Congo, Dem. Rep.	85	87	2
Timor-Leste	26	68	42	Rwanda	56	65	9	Zimbabwe	86	70	-16
Mauritius	27	6	-21	Lao PDR	57	62	5	Madagascar	87	89	2
Bulgaria	28	11	-17	Algeria	58	39	-19	Sierra Leone	88	84	-4
Botswana	29	58	29	Kenya	59	75	16				
Romania	30	33	3	Guinea	60	85	25				

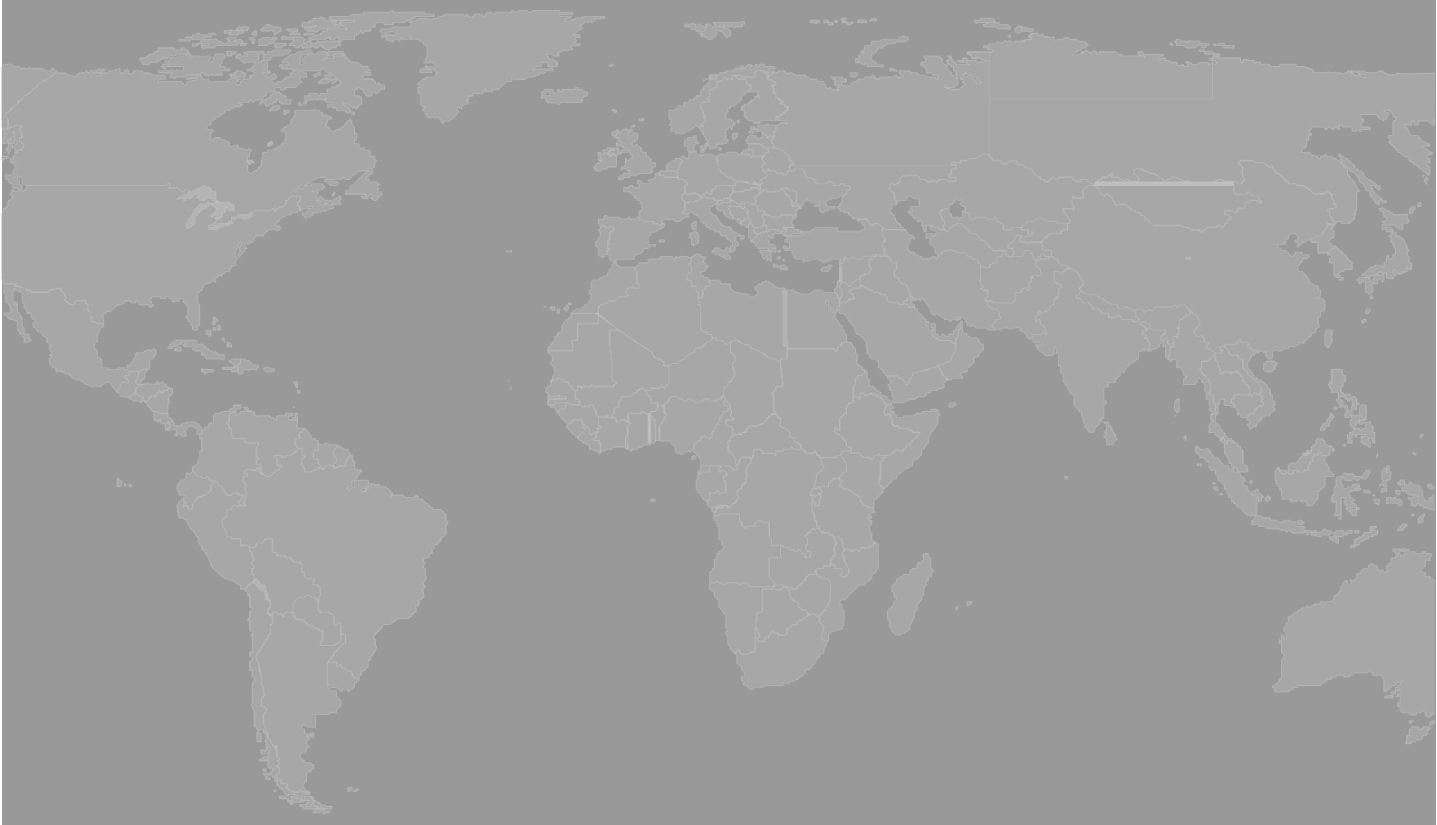
* There are no rankings by subgroup for infrastructure.

Safety: Rankings of 2017-2018

Country	2018	2017	Change	Country	2018	2017	Change	Country	2018	2017	Change
Singapore	1	1	0	Indonesia	31	39	8	Tanzania	61	68	7
Jordan	2	8	6	Thailand	32	33	1	Argentina	62	34	-28
Armenia	3	5	2	Romania	33	4	-29	Kenya	63	76	13
Qatar	4	3	-1	Bangladesh	34	52	18	Bolivia	64	56	-8
Lao PDR	5	46	41	Jamaica	35	28	-7	Paraguay	65	62	-3
Korea, Rep.	6	7	1	Mongolia	36	37	1	Honduras	66	55	-11
Azerbaijan	7	11	4	Bulgaria	37	12	-25	Guatemala	67	51	-16
Egypt, Arab Rep.	8	25	17	Ukraine	38	47	9	Dominican Republic	68	42	-26
Kuwait	9	10	1	Russian Federation	39	44	5	Peru	69	40	-29
Georgia	10	22	12	Uruguay	40	32	-8	Cameroon	70	81	11
Oman	11	9	-2	Nepal	41	59	18	El Salvador	71	50	-21
Croatia	12	2	-10	India	42	64	22	Mauritania	72	73	1
Lebanon	13	15	2	Ethiopia	43	69	26	South Africa	73	60	-13
Bahrain	14	19	5	Ecuador	44	36	-8	Guinea	74	88	14
Serbia	15	23	8	Malaysia	45	53	8	Brazil	75	57	-18
Belarus	16	17	1	Colombia	46	35	-11	Burkina Faso	76	79	3
Lithuania	17	41	24	Philippines	47	48	1	Angola	77	77	0
Rwanda	18	63	45	Sudan	48	74	26	Uganda	78	80	2
China	19	21	2	Zimbabwe	49	71	22	Venezuela, RB	79	49	-30
Uzbekistan	20	29	9	Costa Rica	50	6	-44	Zambia	80	78	-2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	21	14	-7	Mali	51	75	24	Sierra Leone	81	86	5
Albania	22	18	-4	Pakistan	52	70	18	Benin	82	85	3
Mauritius	23	13	-10	Kyrgyz Republic	53	54	1	Madagascar	83	72	-11
Algeria	24	24	0	Cambodia	54	67	13	Timor-Leste	84	65	-19
Morocco	25	38	13	Moldova	55	31	-24	Mozambique	85	84	-1
Vietnam	26	43	17	Nicaragua	56	45	-11	Liberia	86	83	-3
Tunisia	27	27	0	Nigeria	57	87	30	Congo, Dem. Rep.	87	89	2
Kazakhstan	28	30	2	Botswana	58	58	0	Malawi	88	82	-6
Ghana	29	61	32	Senegal	59	66	7				
Sri Lanka	30	20	-10	Panama	60	26	-34				

Safety: Rankings by Subgroup

Country	Criminal Justice & Security	Natural Disaster Management	Country	Crime & Warfare	Natural Disaster Management	Country	Crime & Warfare	Natural Disaster Management
Singapore	2	2	Indonesia	42	55	Tanzania	64	70
Jordan	4	26	Thailand	54	34	Argentina	83	9
Armenia	3	22	Romania	25	15	Kenya	61	66
Qatar	11	6	Bangladesh	37	64	Bolivia	72	53
Lao PDR	1	58	Jamaica	47	36	Paraguay	75	50
Korea, Rep.	14	3	Mongolia	26	35	Honduras	82	52
Azerbaijan	8	32	Bulgaria	41	8	Guatemala	81	56
Egypt, Arab Rep.	19	42	Ukraine	30	17	Dominican Republic	76	43
Kuwait	21	10	Russian Federation	45	13	Peru	73	40
Georgia	10	30	Uruguay	56	7	Cameroon	68	63
Oman	28	19	Nepal	34	57	El Salvador	79	48
Croatia	15	5	India	52	61	Mauritania	6	81
Lebanon	12	28	Ethiopia	49	72	South Africa	84	33
Bahrain	17	18	Ecuador	62	38	Guinea	48	79
Serbia	22	12	Malaysia	43	23	Brazil	85	20
Belarus	13	1	Colombia	58	41	Burkina Faso	51	84
Lithuania	44	4	Philippines	67	49	Angola	46	76
Rwanda	9	60	Sudan	7	85	Uganda	80	73
China	31	39	Zimbabwe	35	71	Venezuela, RB	88	29
Uzbekistan	5	46	Costa Rica	63	11	Zambia	70	68
Bosnia and Herzegovina	20	27	Mali	23	78	Sierra Leone	55	87
Albania	24	37	Pakistan	39	83	Benin	69	82
Mauritius	59	14	Kyrgyz Republic	53	31	Madagascar	77	86
Algeria	18	44	Cambodia	36	65	Timor-Leste	78	69
Morocco	27	47	Moldova	57	21	Mozambique	87	77
Vietnam	16	51	Nicaragua	65	54	Liberia	66	88
Tunisia	33	25	Nigeria	50	75	Congo, Dem. Rep.	86	67
Kazakhstan	38	16	Botswana	40	45	Malawi	71	80
Ghana	32	59	Senegal	60	62			
Sri Lanka	29	74	Panama	74	24			



Part 3. 2018 Government Competitiveness Results

3. Rankings of Non-OECD Countries

Albania
Algeria
Angola
Argentina
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Belarus
Benin
Bolivia
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Cambodia
Cameroon
China
Colombia
Congo, Dem. Rep.
Costa Rica
Croatia
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt, Arab Rep.
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Georgia
Ghana
Guatemala
Guinea
Honduras
India
Indonesia
Jamaica
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Korea, Rep.
Kuwait
Kyrgyz Republic
Lao PDR
Lebanon
Liberia
Lithuania
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Moldova
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Nepal
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Qatar
Romania
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Senegal
Serbia
Sierra Leone
Singapore
South Africa
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Tanzania
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Tunisia
Uganda
Ukraine
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Venezuela, RB
Vietnam
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Government Competitiveness Rankings 2017-2018: Non-OECD Countries

Country	2018	2017	Change	Country	2018	2017	Change	Country	2018	2017	Change
Singapore	1	1	0	Moldova	31	38	7	Venezuela, RB	61	55	-6
Korea, Rep.	2	2	0	Vietnam	32	31	-1	Algeria	62	54	-8
Lithuania	3	6	3	Paraguay	33	40	7	Senegal	63	63	0
Uruguay	4	5	1	Tunisia	34	32	-2	Lao PDR	64	64	0
Costa Rica	5	4	-1	Ukraine	35	35	0	Cambodia	65	66	1
Qatar	6	3	-3	Kazakhstan	36	21	-15	Tanzania	66	67	1
Croatia	7	19	12	Philippines	37	37	0	Uganda	67	73	6
Romania	8	9	1	Ecuador	38	33	-5	Zambia	68	68	0
Malaysia	9	8	-1	Uzbekistan	39	36	-3	Bangladesh	69	69	0
Mauritius	10	12	2	Morocco	40	44	4	Cameroon	70	72	2
Bulgaria	11	7	-4	Sri Lanka	41	29	-12	Pakistan	71	78	7
Georgia	12	34	22	Ghana	42	51	9	Mali	72	79	7
Panama	13	13	0	Jamaica	43	47	4	Timor-Leste	73	71	-2
Russian Federation	14	18	4	Bosnia and Herzegovina	44	52	8	Benin	74	75	1
China	15	25	10	South Africa	45	42	-3	Liberia	75	81	6
Brazil	16	16	0	Lebanon	46	59	13	Nigeria	76	83	7
Belarus	17	10	-7	Kyrgyz Republic	47	50	3	Malawi	77	70	-7
Albania	18	39	21	Indonesia	48	43	-5	Ethiopia	78	77	-1
Serbia	19	22	3	Dominican Republic	49	41	-8	Burkina Faso	79	76	-3
Kuwait	20	14	-6	India	50	61	11	Madagascar	80	86	6
Bahrain	21	15	-6	Rwanda	51	56	5	Sierra Leone	81	82	1
Mongolia	22	45	23	Bolivia	52	46	-6	Mozambique	82	80	-2
Argentina	23	17	-6	El Salvador	53	49	-4	Guinea	83	87	4
Oman	24	24	0	Egypt, Arab Rep.	54	58	4	Mauritania	84	84	0
Peru	25	26	1	Guatemala	55	57	2	Zimbabwe	85	74	-11
Thailand	26	20	-6	Honduras	56	53	-3	Sudan	86	88	2
Jordan	27	30	3	Botswana	57	48	-9	Angola	87	85	-2
Armenia	28	28	0	Nicaragua	58	60	2	Congo, Dem. Rep.	88	89	1
Colombia	29	23	-6	Nepal	59	62	3				
Azerbaijan	30	27	-3	Kenya	60	65	5				

Albania

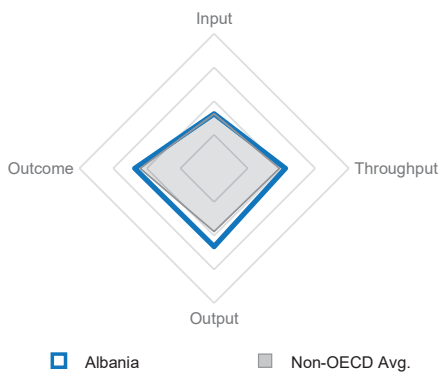
18/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	18	0.525
2016-17 GC	39	0.503
2015-16 GC	36	0.503
2014-15 GC	44	0.497
2013-14 GC	-	-

Capital City	Tirana
Population	3,047,987 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$35.97 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	14% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	25	0.405
Throughput	33	0.529
Output	9	0.581
Outcome	21	0.589

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	17	0.463	Agricultural production	53
			Food Quality & Safety	6
Economy	32	0.542	Economic Institution and Policy	21
			Economic Fundamental	50
Education	24	0.606	Education Performance	12
			Government Involvement	40
Environment	64	0.433	Environmental Behavior	62
			Resource Protection	82
			Renewable Energy	17
Governance	18	0.573	Civil Society	31
			Freedom	8
			Rule of Law	22
Health & Welfare	8	0.684	Disease management	4
			Life and Death	17
			Safety and Public Health	18
			Welfare	29
ICT	37	0.465	Promotion	21
			Scale	33
			Utilization	50
Infrastructure	31	0.394		
Safety	22	0.557	Criminal Justice & Security	24
			Natural Disaster Management	37

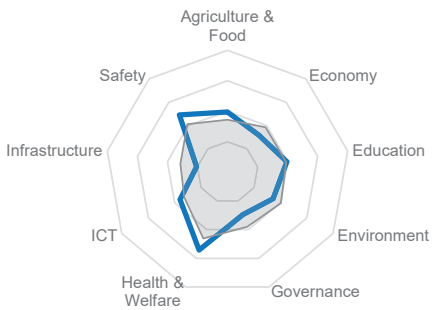
Algeria

62/88

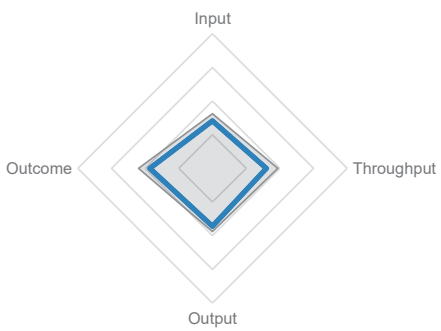
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	62	0.412
2016-17 GC	54	0.465
2015-16 GC	62	0.442
2014-15 GC	57	0.466
2013-14 GC	53	0.390

Capital City	Algiers
Population	40,969,443 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$632.9 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	11.7% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	50	0.353
Throughput	68	0.400
Output	72	0.429
Outcome	62	0.465

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	66	0.344	Agricultural production	82
			Food Quality & Safety	43
Economy	80	0.376	Economic Institution and Policy	82
			Economic Fundamental	77
Education	35	0.561	Education Performance	42
			Government Involvement	39
Environment	85	0.354	Environmental Behavior	76
			Resource Protection	77
			Renewable Energy	84
Governance	67	0.347	Civil Society	64
			Freedom	55
			Rule of Law	50
Health & Welfare	26	0.641	Disease management	17
			Life and Death	16
			Safety and Public Health	27
			Welfare	56
ICT	82	0.192	Promotion	76
			Scale	46
			Utilization	83
Infrastructure	58	0.339		
Safety	24	0.552	Criminal Justice & Security	18
			Natural Disaster Management	44

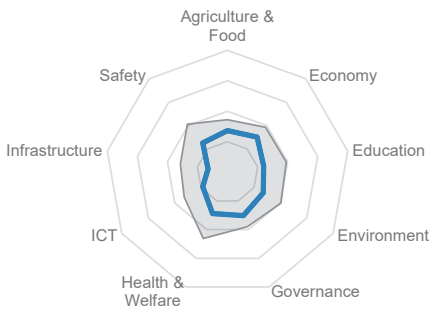
Angola

87/88

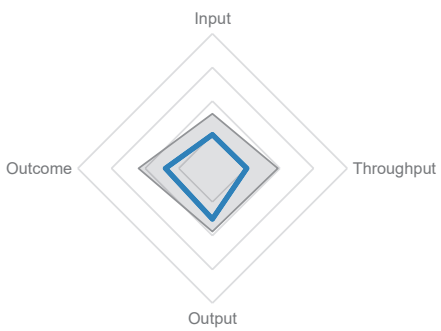
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	87	0.305
2016-17 GC	85	0.312
2015-16 GC	84	0.321
2014-15 GC	85	0.351
2013-14 GC	-	-

Capital City	Luanda
Population	29,310,273 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$190.3 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.6% (2016 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	83	0.250
Throughput	88	0.255
Output	85	0.376
Outcome	82	0.350

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	81	0.240	Agricultural production	75
			Food Quality & Safety	74
Economy	85	0.318	Economic Institution and Policy	85
			Economic Fundamental	80
Education	78	0.260	Education Performance	80
			Government Involvement	84
Environment	61	0.449	Environmental Behavior	18
			Resource Protection	81
			Renewable Energy	30
Governance	61	0.365	Civil Society	60
			Freedom	40
			Rule of Law	68
Health & Welfare	87	0.311	Disease management	85
			Life and Death	85
			Safety and Public Health	84
			Welfare	75
ICT	83	0.184	Promotion	85
			Scale	85
			Utilization	67
Infrastructure	81	0.241		
Safety	77	0.361	Criminal Justice & Security	46
			Natural Disaster Management	76

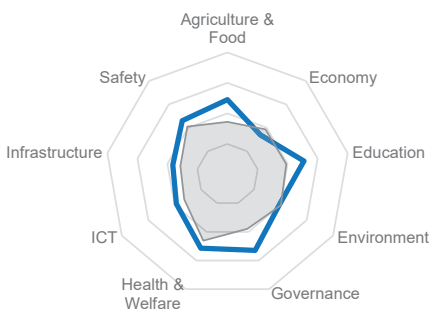
Argentina

23/88

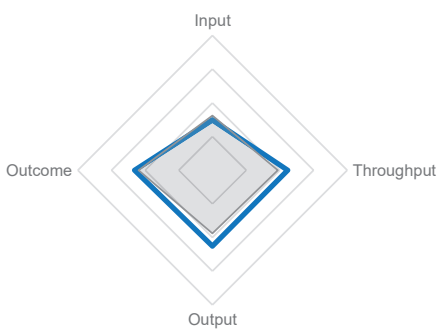
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	23	0.518
2016-17 GC	17	0.554
2015-16 GC	21	0.537
2014-15 GC	22	0.535
2013-14 GC	23	0.501

Capital City	Buenos Aires
Population	44,293,293 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$920.2 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	8.1% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	41	0.373
Throughput	20	0.558
Output	15	0.563
Outcome	24	0.578

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	6	0.501	Agricultural production	25
			Food Quality & Safety	17
Economy	59	0.471	Economic Institution and Policy	52
			Economic Fundamental	60
Education	19	0.635	Education Performance	7
			Government Involvement	31
Environment	60	0.457	Environmental Behavior	7
			Resource Protection	36
			Renewable Energy	56
Governance	7	0.696	Civil Society	8
			Freedom	4
			Rule of Law	9
Health & Welfare	34	0.631	Disease management	45
			Life and Death	25
			Safety and Public Health	21
			Welfare	43
ICT	35	0.474	Promotion	42
			Scale	14
			Utilization	46
Infrastructure	42	0.368		
Safety	62	0.432	Criminal Justice & Security	83
			Natural Disaster Management	9

Armenia

28/88

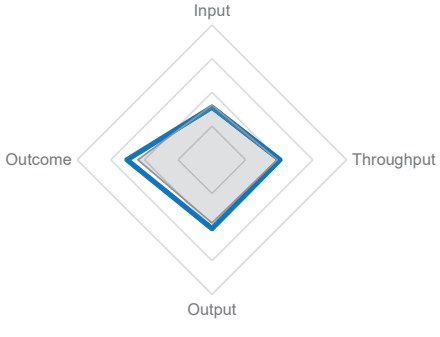
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	28	0.508
2016-17 GC	28	0.524
2015-16 GC	49	0.479
2014-15 GC	29	0.519
2013-14 GC	-	-

Capital City	Yerevan
Population	3,045,191 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$28.28 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	18.9% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary democracy

GC Ranking by Area

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	19	0.459	Agricultural production	55
			Food Quality & Safety	4
Economy	29	0.547	Economic Institution and Policy	15
			Economic Fundamental	49
Education	40	0.546	Education Performance	13
			Government Involvement	59
Environment	63	0.439	Environmental Behavior	64
			Resource Protection	67
			Renewable Energy	55
Governance	42	0.421	Civil Society	62
			Freedom	13
			Rule of Law	58
Health & Welfare	12	0.665	Disease management	39
			Life and Death	43
			Safety and Public Health	3
			Welfare	50
ICT	48	0.412	Promotion	59
			Scale	28
			Utilization	51
Infrastructure	39	0.375		
Safety	3	0.708	Criminal Justice & Security	3
			Natural Disaster Management	22

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	30	0.390
Throughput	38	0.505
Output	40	0.511
Outcome	10	0.631

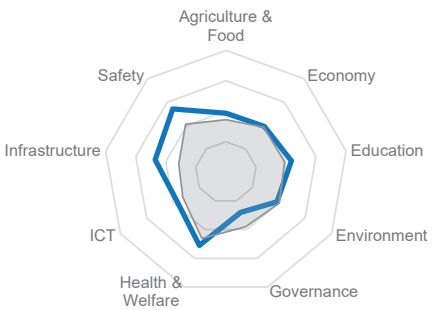
Azerbaijan

30/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	30	0.501
2016-17 GC	27	0.525
2015-16 GC	37	0.497
2014-15 GC	45	0.497
2013-14 GC	25	0.485

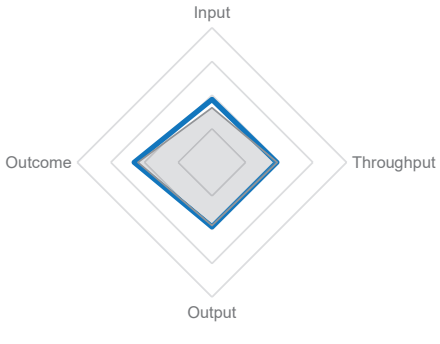
Capital City	Baku
Population	9,961,396 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$171.8 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	6% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	39	0.399	Agricultural production	30
			Food Quality & Safety	42
Economy	25	0.567	Economic Institution and Policy	48
			Economic Fundamental	22
Education	13	0.665	Education Performance	22
			Government Involvement	28
Environment	72	0.405	Environmental Behavior	71
			Resource Protection	70
			Renewable Energy	76
Governance	83	0.227	Civil Society	85
			Freedom	79
			Rule of Law	59
Health & Welfare	9	0.676	Disease management	13
			Life and Death	41
			Safety and Public Health	4
			Welfare	65
ICT	22	0.545	Promotion	48
			Scale	21
			Utilization	18
Infrastructure	32	0.390		
Safety	7	0.634	Criminal Justice & Security	8
			Natural Disaster Management	32

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	6	0.467
Throughput	48	0.481
Output	51	0.479
Outcome	26	0.577

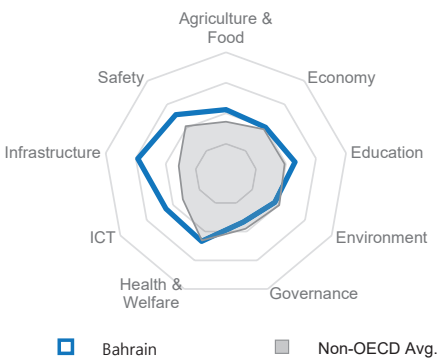
Bahrain

21/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	21	0.521
2016-17 GC	15	0.556
2015-16 GC	14	0.557
2014-15 GC	12	0.561
2013-14 GC	12	0.545

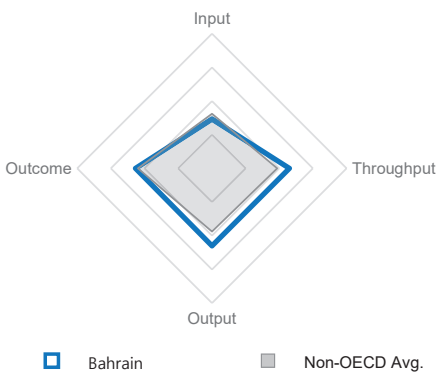
Capital City	Manama
Population	1,410,942 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$70.44 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.8% (2017 est.)
Government type	constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	49	0.374	Agricultural production	59
			Food Quality & Safety	31
Economy	8	0.635	Economic Institution and Policy	24
			Economic Fundamental	4
Education	33	0.581	Education Performance	21
			Government Involvement	38
Environment	88	0.263	Environmental Behavior	87
			Resource Protection	88
			Renewable Energy	-
Governance	78	0.290	Civil Society	80
			Freedom	84
			Rule of Law	36
Health & Welfare	13	0.665	Disease management	1
			Life and Death	2
			Safety and Public Health	45
			Welfare	17
ICT	4	0.714	Promotion	9
			Scale	2
			Utilization	14
Infrastructure	3	0.566		
Safety	14	0.601	Criminal Justice & Security	17
			Natural Disaster Management	18

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	45	0.366
Throughput	18	0.576
Output	10	0.575
Outcome	29	0.567

Bangladesh

69/88

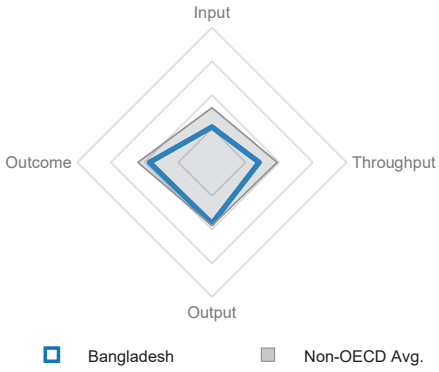
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	69	0.382
2016-17 GC	69	0.401
2015-16 GC	65	0.422
2014-15 GC	73	0.423
2013-14 GC	55	0.373

Capital City	Dhaka
Population	157,826,578 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$687.1 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	53	0.364	Agricultural production	13
			Food Quality & Safety	71
Economy	76	0.412	Economic Institution and Policy	83
			Economic Fundamental	63
Education	69	0.321	Education Performance	64
			Government Involvement	80
Environment	82	0.365	Environmental Behavior	37
			Resource Protection	80
			Renewable Energy	58
Governance	75	0.306	Civil Society	44
			Freedom	80
			Rule of Law	75
Health & Welfare	57	0.508	Disease management	49
			Life and Death	39
			Safety and Public Health	59
			Welfare	71
ICT	58	0.337	Promotion	80
			Scale	76
			Utilization	43
Infrastructure	70	0.298		
Safety	34	0.531	Criminal Justice & Security	37
			Natural Disaster Management	64

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	77	0.263
Throughput	79	0.351
Output	62	0.453
Outcome	63	0.463

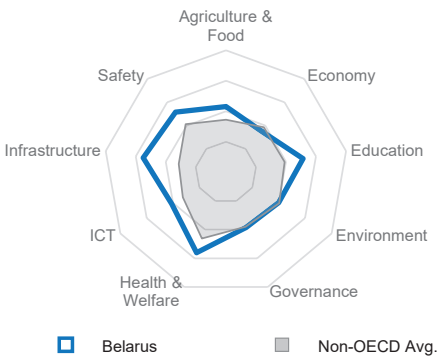
Belarus

17/88

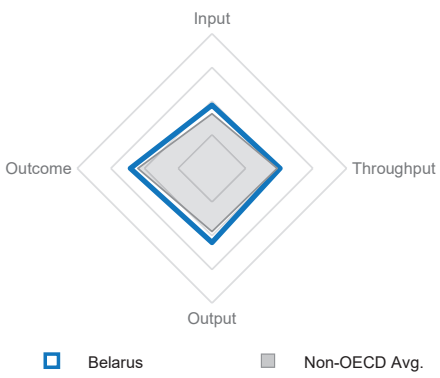
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	17	0.532
2016-17 GC	10	0.572
2015-16 GC	13	0.562
2014-15 GC	17	0.542
2013-14 GC	-	-

Capital City	Minsk
Population	9,549,747 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$178.9 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	1% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic in name, although in fact a dictatorship

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	5	0.470
Throughput	37	0.506
Output	24	0.550
Outcome	15	0.605

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	27	0.432	Agricultural production	31
			Food Quality & Safety	25
Economy	20	0.574	Economic Institution and Policy	49
			Economic Fundamental	15
Education	4	0.727	Education Performance	2
			Government Involvement	32
Environment	66	0.430	Environmental Behavior	72
			Resource Protection	65
			Renewable Energy	78
Governance	59	0.367	Civil Society	73
			Freedom	74
			Rule of Law	31
Health & Welfare	1	0.721	Disease management	30
			Life and Death	49
			Safety and Public Health	1
			Welfare	14
ICT	17	0.562	Promotion	62
			Scale	4
			Utilization	4
Infrastructure	38	0.375		
Safety	16	0.596	Criminal Justice & Security	13
			Natural Disaster Management	1

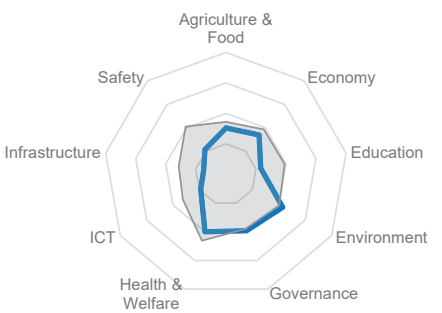
Benin

74/88

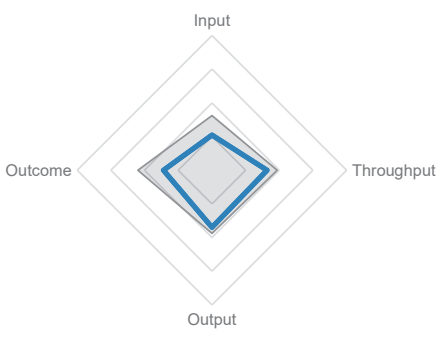
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	74	0.363
2016-17 GC	75	0.368
2015-16 GC	74	0.375
2014-15 GC	66	0.440
2013-14 GC	-	-

Capital City	Porto-Novo (constitutional) Cotonou (seat of government)
Population	11,038,805 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$25.33 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	1% (2014 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	79	0.261
Throughput	64	0.409
Output	75	0.424
Outcome	78	0.360

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	73	0.328	Agricultural production	47
			Food Quality & Safety	67
Economy	53	0.487	Economic Institution and Policy	70
			Economic Fundamental	33
Education	80	0.225	Education Performance	77
			Government Involvement	82
Environment	53	0.496	Environmental Behavior	42
			Resource Protection	49
			Renewable Energy	47
Governance	21	0.537	Civil Society	30
			Freedom	15
			Rule of Law	54
Health & Welfare	81	0.374	Disease management	66
			Life and Death	83
			Safety and Public Health	81
			Welfare	83
ICT	78	0.230	Promotion	71
			Scale	81
			Utilization	72
Infrastructure	80	0.248		
Safety	82	0.347	Criminal Justice & Security	69
			Natural Disaster Management	82

Bolivia

52/88

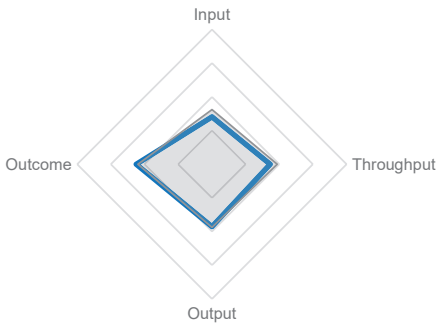
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	52	0.448
2016-17 GC	46	0.488
2015-16 GC	45	0.484
2014-15 GC	54	0.473
2013-14 GC	40	0.434

Capital City	La Paz (administrative) Sucre (constitutional)
Population	11,138,234 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$83.55 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	76	0.307	Agricultural production	72
			Food Quality & Safety	62
Economy	44	0.513	Economic Institution and Policy	59
			Economic Fundamental	40
Education	39	0.549	Education Performance	46
			Government Involvement	19
Environment	7	0.623	Environmental Behavior	1
			Resource Protection	38
			Renewable Energy	51
Governance	43	0.421	Civil Society	48
			Freedom	58
			Rule of Law	53
Health & Welfare	49	0.573	Disease management	15
			Life and Death	52
			Safety and Public Health	62
			Welfare	38
ICT	61	0.332	Promotion	69
			Scale	55
			Utilization	45
Infrastructure	75	0.280		
Safety	64	0.418	Criminal Justice & Security	72
			Natural Disaster Management	53

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	51	0.351
Throughput	61	0.433
Output	60	0.464
Outcome	33	0.562

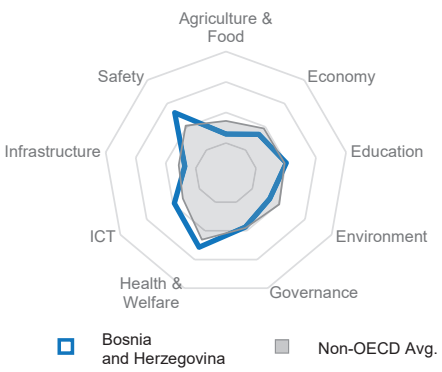
Bosnia and Herzegovina

44/88

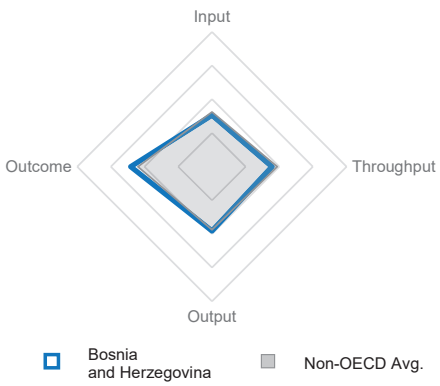
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	44	0.477
2016-17 GC	52	0.472
2015-16 GC	39	0.496
2014-15 GC	55	0.470
2013-14 GC	-	-

Capital City	Sarajevo
Population	3,856,181 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$44.62 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	20.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	35	0.382
Throughput	55	0.446
Output	53	0.478
Outcome	16	0.603

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	30	0.423	Agricultural production	83
			Food Quality & Safety	1
Economy	56	0.484	Economic Institution and Policy	18
			Economic Fundamental	76
Education	11	0.675	Education Performance	25
			Government Involvement	30
Environment	84	0.358	Environmental Behavior	74
			Resource Protection	86
			Renewable Energy	41
Governance	38	0.455	Civil Society	52
			Freedom	32
			Rule of Law	52
Health & Welfare	46	0.592	Disease management	63
			Life and Death	42
			Safety and Public Health	19
			Welfare	33
ICT	62	0.323	Promotion	33
			Scale	51
			Utilization	77
Infrastructure	24	0.410		
Safety	21	0.568	Criminal Justice & Security	20
			Natural Disaster Management	27

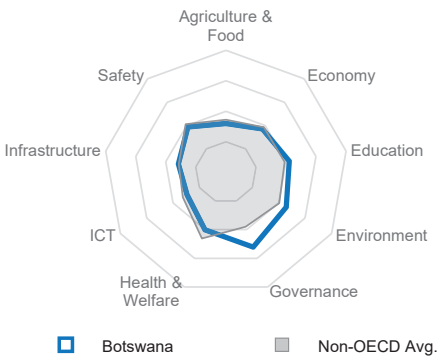
Botswana

57/88

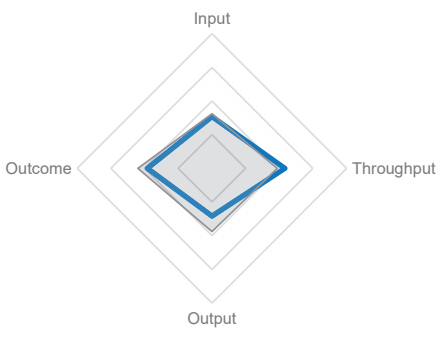
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	57	0.440
2016-17 GC	48	0.485
2015-16 GC	40	0.495
2014-15 GC	27	0.530
2013-14 GC	-	-

Capital City	Gaborone
Population	2,214,858 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$38.86 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	20% (2013 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	34	0.385
Throughput	25	0.542
Output	88	0.354
Outcome	59	0.479

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	69	0.332	Agricultural production	39
			Food Quality & Safety	60
Economy	48	0.504	Economic Institution and Policy	19
			Economic Fundamental	68
Education	36	0.561	Education Performance	56
			Government Involvement	10
Environment	71	0.410	Environmental Behavior	20
			Resource Protection	79
			Renewable Energy	63
Governance	17	0.577	Civil Society	5
			Freedom	36
			Rule of Law	16
Health & Welfare	63	0.469	Disease management	67
			Life and Death	62
			Safety and Public Health	77
			Welfare	51
ICT	73	0.261	Promotion	65
			Scale	30
			Utilization	80
Infrastructure	29	0.396		
Safety	58	0.449	Criminal Justice & Security	40
			Natural Disaster Management	45

Brazil

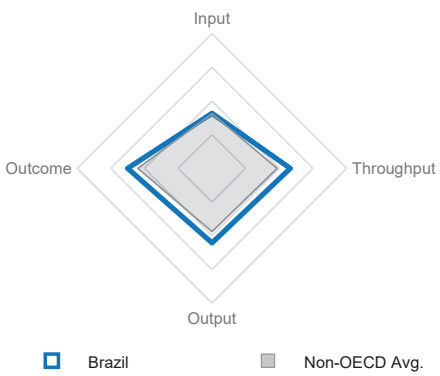
16/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	16	0.542
2016-17 GC	16	0.556
2015-16 GC	19	0.546
2014-15 GC	10	0.578
2013-14 GC	13	0.538

Capital City	Brasilia
Population	207,353,391 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$3.24 trillion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	11.8% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	23	0.409
Throughput	17	0.582
Output	22	0.553
Outcome	11	0.625

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	9	0.493	Agricultural production	37
			Food Quality & Safety	12
Economy	39	0.524	Economic Institution and Policy	39
			Economic Fundamental	51
Education	37	0.556	Education Performance	47
			Government Involvement	14
Environment	5	0.629	Environmental Behavior	5
			Resource Protection	27
			Renewable Energy	24
Governance	15	0.592	Civil Society	16
			Freedom	37
			Rule of Law	13
Health & Welfare	3	0.711	Disease management	41
			Life and Death	22
			Safety and Public Health	23
			Welfare	2
ICT	12	0.613	Promotion	19
			Scale	19
			Utilization	11
Infrastructure	37	0.377		
Safety	75	0.386	Criminal Justice & Security	85
			Natural Disaster Management	20

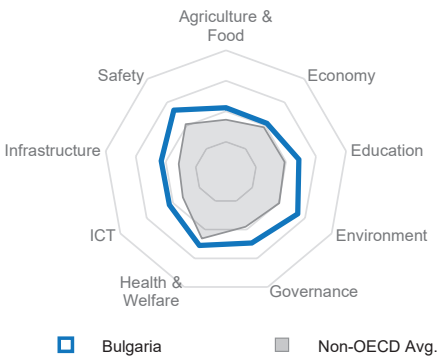
Bulgaria

11/88

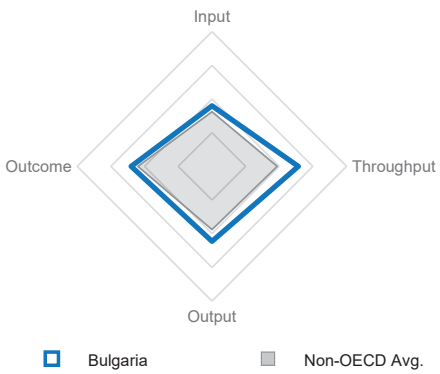
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	11	0.562
2016-17 GC	7	0.593
2015-16 GC	7	0.584
2014-15 GC	11	0.574
2013-14 GC	-	-

Capital City	Sofia
Population	7,101,510 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$153.1 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.2% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	9	0.450
Throughput	9	0.642
Output	17	0.556
Outcome	18	0.599

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	21	0.450	Agricultural production	20
			Food Quality & Safety	29
Economy	16	0.589	Economic Institution and Policy	11
			Economic Fundamental	29
Education	18	0.635	Education Performance	14
			Government Involvement	24
Environment	15	0.584	Environmental Behavior	26
			Resource Protection	10
			Renewable Energy	60
Governance	11	0.658	Civil Society	13
			Freedom	29
			Rule of Law	10
Health & Welfare	31	0.635	Disease management	21
			Life and Death	63
			Safety and Public Health	7
			Welfare	62
ICT	14	0.588	Promotion	20
			Scale	16
			Utilization	20
Infrastructure	28	0.402		
Safety	37	0.515	Criminal Justice & Security	41
			Natural Disaster Management	8

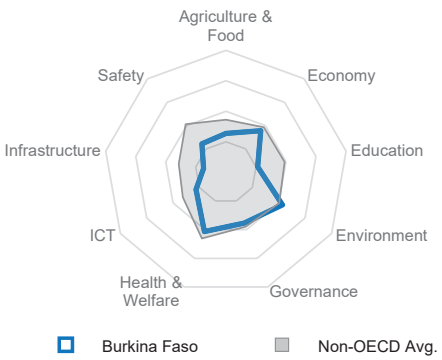
Burkina Faso

79/88

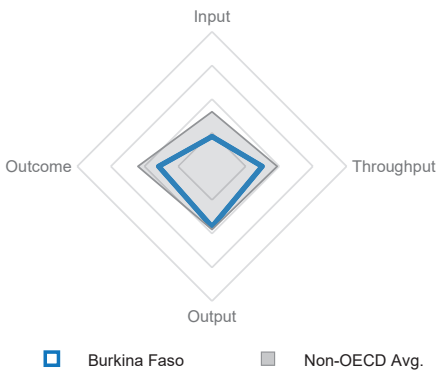
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	79	0.356
2016-17 GC	76	0.366
2015-16 GC	77	0.367
2014-15 GC	77	0.397
2013-14 GC	54	0.381

Capital City	Ouagadougou
Population	20,107,509 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$35.78 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	77% (2004)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	87	0.221
Throughput	75	0.373
Output	64	0.448
Outcome	73	0.395

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	59	0.354	Agricultural production	32
			Food Quality & Safety	77
Economy	64	0.455	Economic Institution and Policy	67
			Economic Fundamental	54
Education	85	0.196	Education Performance	88
			Government Involvement	68
Environment	73	0.397	Environmental Behavior	33
			Resource Protection	85
			Renewable Energy	71
Governance	47	0.418	Civil Society	53
			Freedom	19
			Rule of Law	74
Health & Welfare	71	0.439	Disease management	59
			Life and Death	80
			Safety and Public Health	82
			Welfare	57
ICT	81	0.197	Promotion	88
			Scale	84
			Utilization	42
Infrastructure	53	0.352		
Safety	76	0.378	Criminal Justice & Security	51
			Natural Disaster Management	84

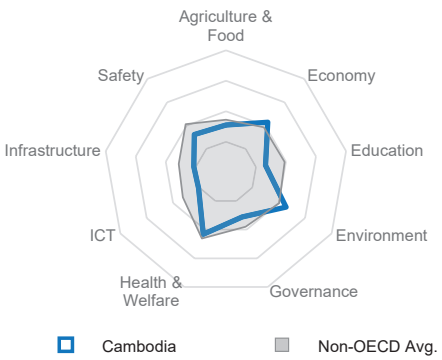
Cambodia

65/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	65	0.399
2016-17 GC	66	0.409
2015-16 GC	63	0.436
2014-15 GC	63	0.445
2013-14 GC	43	0.425

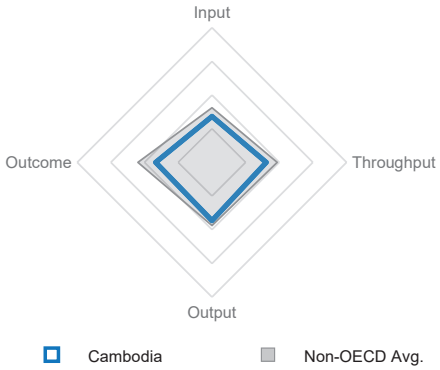
Capital City	Phnom Penh
Population	16,204,486 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$64.25 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	0.3% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	71	0.330	Agricultural production	46
			Food Quality & Safety	69
Economy	22	0.572	Economic Institution and Policy	63
			Economic Fundamental	9
Education	71	0.311	Education Performance	67
			Government Involvement	83
Environment	19	0.568	Environmental Behavior	34
			Resource Protection	30
			Renewable Energy	25
Governance	80	0.269	Civil Society	76
			Freedom	76
			Rule of Law	63
Health & Welfare	67	0.462	Disease management	68
			Life and Death	45
			Safety and Public Health	55
			Welfare	77
ICT	60	0.333	Promotion	43
			Scale	53
			Utilization	69
Infrastructure	72	0.290		
Safety	54	0.453	Criminal Justice & Security	36
			Natural Disaster Management	65

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	57	0.341
Throughput	66	0.404
Output	71	0.432
Outcome	70	0.417

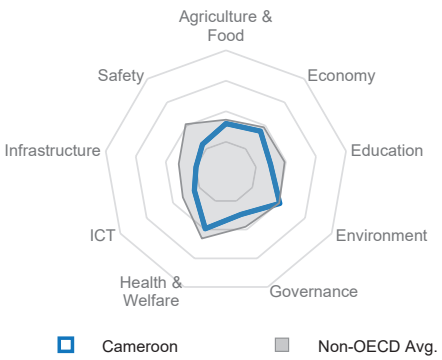
Cameroon

70/88

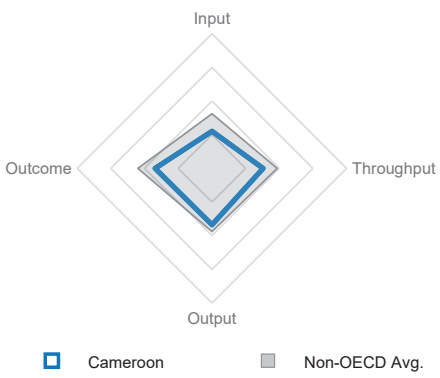
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	70	0.374
2016-17 GC	72	0.381
2015-16 GC	69	0.398
2014-15 GC	78	0.396
2013-14 GC	58	0.347

Capital City	Yaounde
Population	24,994,885 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$88.86 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.3% (2014 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	72	0.276
Throughput	72	0.380
Output	78	0.419
Outcome	68	0.421

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	68	0.342	Agricultural production	69
			Food Quality & Safety	52
Economy	67	0.449	Economic Institution and Policy	75
			Economic Fundamental	55
Education	67	0.348	Education Performance	65
			Government Involvement	77
Environment	20	0.566	Environmental Behavior	22
			Resource Protection	48
			Renewable Energy	12
Governance	71	0.318	Civil Society	66
			Freedom	62
			Rule of Law	73
Health & Welfare	72	0.439	Disease management	69
			Life and Death	84
			Safety and Public Health	66
			Welfare	47
ICT	74	0.259	Promotion	67
			Scale	78
			Utilization	68
Infrastructure	82	0.239		
Safety	70	0.405	Criminal Justice & Security	68
			Natural Disaster Management	63

China

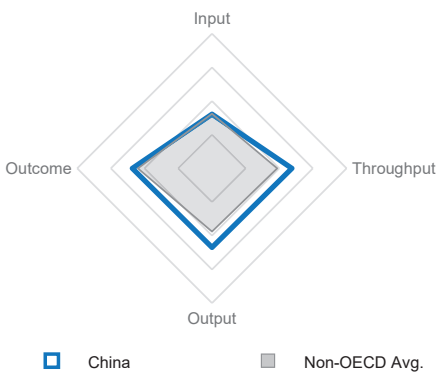
15/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	15	0.543
2016-17 GC	25	0.533
2015-16 GC	20	0.540
2014-15 GC	25	0.532
2013-14 GC	21	0.503

Capital City	Beijing
Population	1,379,302,771 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$23.16 trillion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.9% (2017 est.)
Government type	communist party-led state

GC Ranking by Area

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	27	0.402
Throughput	14	0.594
Output	6	0.587
Outcome	20	0.590

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	1	0.594	Agricultural production	3
			Food Quality & Safety	23
Economy	10	0.620	Economic Institution and Policy	25
			Economic Fundamental	3
Education	12	0.668	Education Performance	24
			Government Involvement	5
Environment	57	0.485	Environmental Behavior	80
			Resource Protection	32
			Renewable Energy	59
Governance	76	0.301	Civil Society	79
			Freedom	87
			Rule of Law	21
Health & Welfare	19	0.657	Disease management	2
			Life and Death	23
			Safety and Public Health	22
			Welfare	44
ICT	15	0.570	Promotion	29
			Scale	42
			Utilization	9
Infrastructure	21	0.421		
Safety	19	0.572	Criminal Justice & Security	31
			Natural Disaster Management	39

Colombia

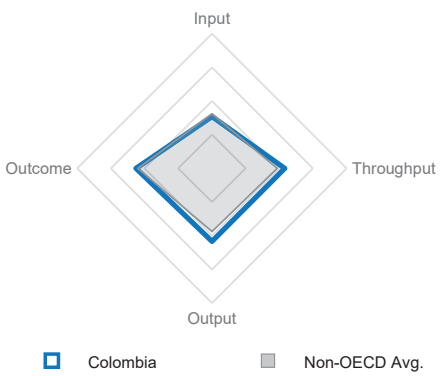
29/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	29	0.508
2016-17 GC	23	0.536
2015-16 GC	23	0.528
2014-15 GC	19	0.540
2013-14 GC	15	0.519

Capital City	Bogota
Population	47,698,524 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$714 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	10.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	33	0.385
Throughput	28	0.541
Output	27	0.542
Outcome	32	0.563

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	46	0.384	Agricultural production	67
			Food Quality & Safety	35
Economy	23	0.571	Economic Institution and Policy	26
			Economic Fundamental	27
Education	43	0.541	Education Performance	32
			Government Involvement	51
Environment	24	0.558	Environmental Behavior	9
			Resource Protection	37
			Renewable Energy	36
Governance	26	0.495	Civil Society	35
			Freedom	44
			Rule of Law	27
Health & Welfare	44	0.595	Disease management	28
			Life and Death	24
			Safety and Public Health	52
			Welfare	46
ICT	13	0.597	Promotion	14
			Scale	32
			Utilization	13
Infrastructure	47	0.362		
Safety	46	0.468	Criminal Justice & Security	58
			Natural Disaster Management	41

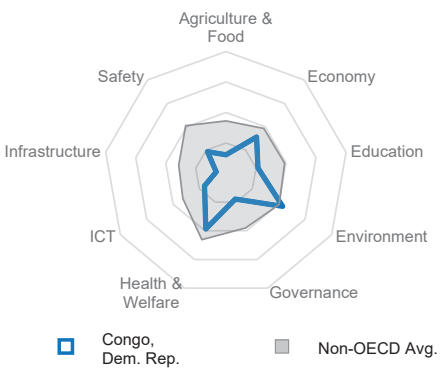
Congo, Dem. Rep.

88/88

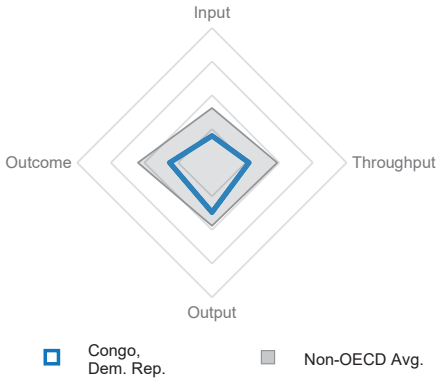
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	88	0.285
2016-17 GC	89	0.285
2015-16 GC	89	0.259
2014-15 GC	88	0.302
2013-14 GC	60	0.250

Capital City	Kinshasa
Population	83,301,151 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$68.45 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	NA%
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	88	0.199
Throughput	86	0.275
Output	86	0.369
Outcome	85	0.313

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	87	0.168	Agricultural production	87
			Food Quality & Safety	83
Economy	86	0.290	Economic Institution and Policy	86
			Economic Fundamental	82
Education	79	0.260	Education Performance	70
			Government Involvement	86
Environment	2	0.657	Environmental Behavior	2
			Resource Protection	57
			Renewable Energy	1
Governance	87	0.160	Civil Society	84
			Freedom	72
			Rule of Law	88
Health & Welfare	82	0.374	Disease management	75
			Life and Death	79
			Safety and Public Health	71
			Welfare	86
ICT	86	0.120	Promotion	82
			Scale	71
			Utilization	87
Infrastructure	85	0.225		
Safety	87	0.300	Criminal Justice & Security	86
			Natural Disaster Management	67

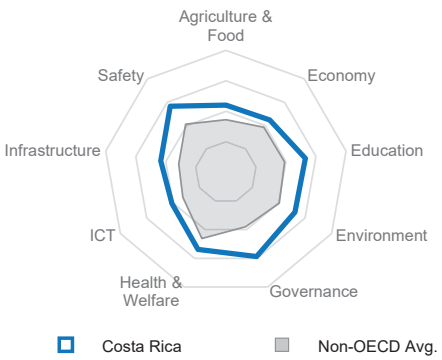
Costa Rica

5/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	5	0.584
2016-17 GC	4	0.621
2015-16 GC	3	0.623
2014-15 GC	4	0.631
2013-14 GC	5	0.590

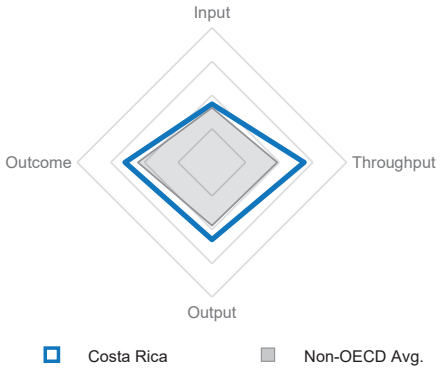
Capital City	San Jose
Population	4,930,258 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$83.85 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	8.1% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	15	0.470	Agricultural production	33
			Food Quality & Safety	21
Economy	21	0.574	Economic Institution and Policy	13
			Economic Fundamental	39
Education	15	0.651	Education Performance	19
			Government Involvement	6
Environment	9	0.613	Environmental Behavior	60
			Resource Protection	15
			Renewable Energy	18
Governance	2	0.794	Civil Society	2
			Freedom	1
			Rule of Law	5
Health & Welfare	11	0.667	Disease management	10
			Life and Death	7
			Safety and Public Health	46
			Welfare	8
ICT	9	0.634	Promotion	13
			Scale	7
			Utilization	15
Infrastructure	34	0.388		
Safety	50	0.463	Criminal Justice & Security	63
			Natural Disaster Management	11

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	15	0.433
Throughput	4	0.684
Output	13	0.573
Outcome	8	0.644

Croatia

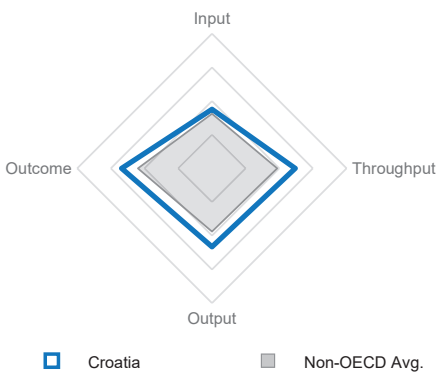
7/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	7	0.573
2016-17 GC	19	0.546
2015-16 GC	17	0.552
2014-15 GC	15	0.554
2013-14 GC	9	0.560

Capital City	Zagreb
Population	4,292,095 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$101.3 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	12.4% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	14	0.439
Throughput	10	0.619
Output	7	0.582
Outcome	5	0.670

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	41	0.399	Agricultural production	85
			Food Quality & Safety	1
Economy	19	0.576	Economic Institution and Policy	7
			Economic Fundamental	37
Education	6	0.722	Education Performance	11
			Government Involvement	7
Environment	22	0.561	Environmental Behavior	57
			Resource Protection	16
			Renewable Energy	32
Governance	9	0.685	Civil Society	18
			Freedom	14
			Rule of Law	8
Health & Welfare	38	0.622	Disease management	62
			Life and Death	44
			Safety and Public Health	14
			Welfare	21
ICT	25	0.536	Promotion	22
			Scale	17
			Utilization	29
Infrastructure	19	0.436		
Safety	12	0.605	Criminal Justice & Security	15
			Natural Disaster Management	5

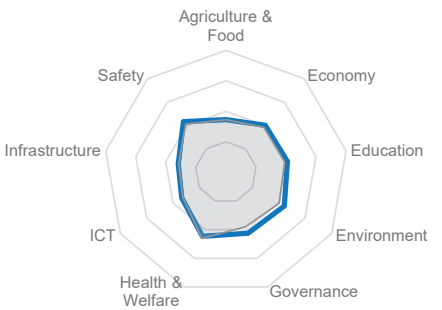
Dominican Republic

49/88

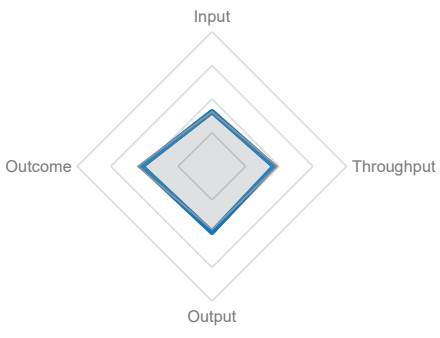
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	49	0.470
2016-17 GC	41	0.494
2015-16 GC	44	0.485
2014-15 GC	39	0.503
2013-14 GC	-	-

Capital City	Santo Domingo
Population	10,734,247 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$172.4 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	24	0.407
Throughput	52	0.462
Output	46	0.490
Outcome	52	0.521

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	64	0.347	Agricultural production	43
			Food Quality & Safety	53
Economy	27	0.550	Economic Institution and Policy	46
			Economic Fundamental	28
Education	47	0.519	Education Performance	49
			Government Involvement	23
Environment	43	0.512	Environmental Behavior	59
			Resource Protection	24
			Renewable Energy	64
Governance	25	0.510	Civil Society	14
			Freedom	27
			Rule of Law	32
Health & Welfare	47	0.584	Disease management	51
			Life and Death	37
			Safety and Public Health	38
			Welfare	35
ICT	43	0.430	Promotion	61
			Scale	47
			Utilization	36
Infrastructure	43	0.368		
Safety	68	0.410	Criminal Justice & Security	76
			Natural Disaster Management	43

Ecuador

38/88

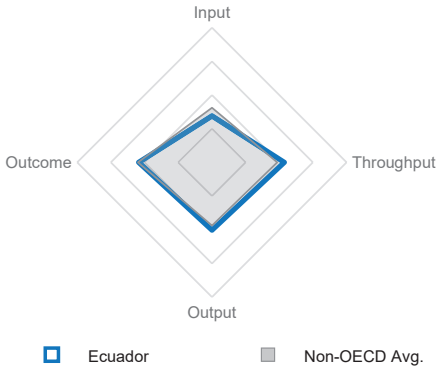
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	38	0.482
2016-17 GC	33	0.515
2015-16 GC	28	0.516
2014-15 GC	18	0.541
2013-14 GC	35	0.455

Capital City	Quito
Population	16,290,913 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$192.6 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.6% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	58	0.355	Agricultural production	52
			Food Quality & Safety	47
Economy	42	0.518	Economic Institution and Policy	50
			Economic Fundamental	41
Education	45	0.533	Education Performance	34
			Government Involvement	45
Environment	32	0.542	Environmental Behavior	27
			Resource Protection	39
			Renewable Energy	45
Governance	34	0.475	Civil Society	45
			Freedom	43
			Rule of Law	28
Health & Welfare	35	0.628	Disease management	44
			Life and Death	13
			Safety and Public Health	30
			Welfare	34
ICT	41	0.450	Promotion	36
			Scale	52
			Utilization	39
Infrastructure	44	0.366		
Safety	44	0.471	Criminal Justice & Security	62
			Natural Disaster Management	38

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	55	0.345
Throughput	30	0.538
Output	42	0.503
Outcome	45	0.543

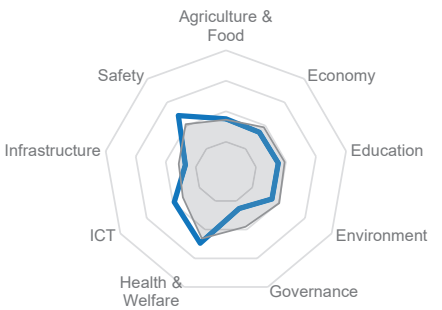
Egypt, Arab Rep.

54/88

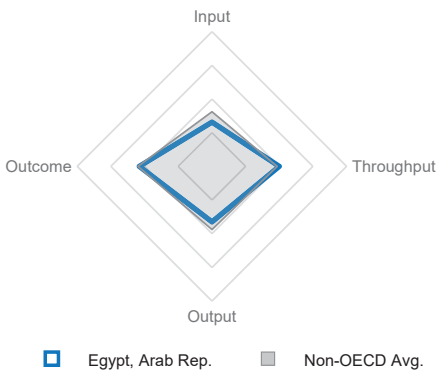
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	54	0.445
2016-17 GC	58	0.456
2015-16 GC	64	0.432
2014-15 GC	60	0.450
2013-14 GC	41	0.433

Capital City	Cairo
Population	97,041,072 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$1.201 trillion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	11.9% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	58	0.328
Throughput	41	0.501
Output	79	0.412
Outcome	46	0.539

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	42	0.394	Agricultural production	77
			Food Quality & Safety	26
Economy	81	0.352	Economic Institution and Policy	69
			Economic Fundamental	84
Education	46	0.519	Education Performance	60
			Government Involvement	22
Environment	77	0.390	Environmental Behavior	73
			Resource Protection	76
			Renewable Energy	74
Governance	81	0.259	Civil Society	71
			Freedom	86
			Rule of Law	64
Health & Welfare	43	0.609	Disease management	11
			Life and Death	36
			Safety and Public Health	40
			Welfare	48
ICT	46	0.421	Promotion	50
			Scale	48
			Utilization	47
Infrastructure	20	0.430		
Safety	8	0.631	Criminal Justice & Security	19
			Natural Disaster Management	42

El Salvador

53/88

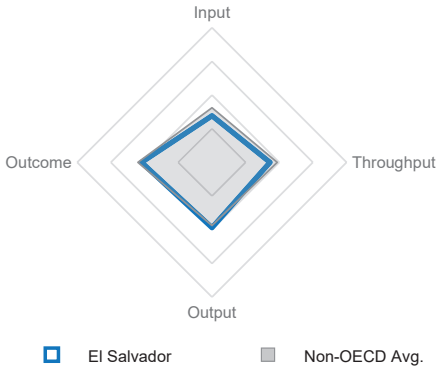
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	53	0.446
2016-17 GC	49	0.481
2015-16 GC	42	0.492
2014-15 GC	35	0.511
2013-14 GC	24	0.495

Capital City	San Salvador
Population	6,172,011 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$56.99 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	7% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	44	0.392	Agricultural production	12
			Food Quality & Safety	50
Economy	30	0.546	Economic Institution and Policy	12
			Economic Fundamental	53
Education	51	0.475	Education Performance	55
			Government Involvement	50
Environment	65	0.431	Environmental Behavior	69
			Resource Protection	73
			Renewable Energy	38
Governance	33	0.484	Civil Society	22
			Freedom	46
			Rule of Law	33
Health & Welfare	33	0.632	Disease management	18
			Life and Death	29
			Safety and Public Health	50
			Welfare	16
ICT	57	0.342	Promotion	73
			Scale	54
			Utilization	59
Infrastructure	65	0.322		
Safety	71	0.393	Criminal Justice & Security	79
			Natural Disaster Management	48

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	54	0.346
Throughput	62	0.431
Output	49	0.485
Outcome	51	0.522

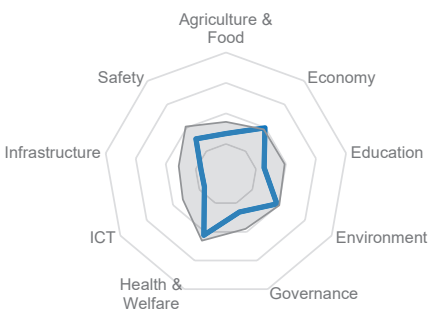
Ethiopia

78/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	78	0.357
2016-17 GC	77	0.365
2015-16 GC	78	0.366
2014-15 GC	75	0.414
2013-14 GC	49	0.411

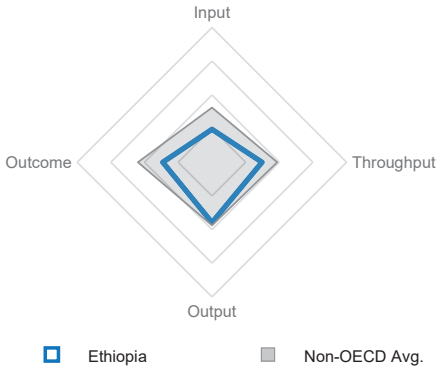
Capital City	Addis Ababa
Population	105,350,020 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$200.2 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	17.5% (2012 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	78	0.293	Agricultural production	51
			Food Quality & Safety	81
Economy	58	0.473	Economic Institution and Policy	81
			Economic Fundamental	20
Education	86	0.182	Education Performance	83
			Government Involvement	75
Environment	27	0.553	Environmental Behavior	44
			Resource Protection	61
			Renewable Energy	2
Governance	85	0.216	Civil Society	72
			Freedom	81
			Rule of Law	85
Health & Welfare	68	0.451	Disease management	71
			Life and Death	68
			Safety and Public Health	65
			Welfare	63
ICT	59	0.334	Promotion	49
			Scale	86
			Utilization	37
Infrastructure	83	0.233		
Safety	43	0.471	Criminal Justice & Security	49
			Natural Disaster Management	72

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	85	0.244
Throughput	76	0.372
Output	65	0.448
Outcome	76	0.364

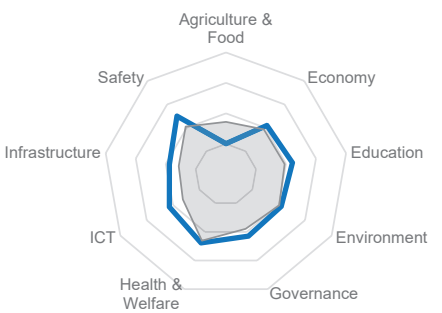
Georgia

12/88

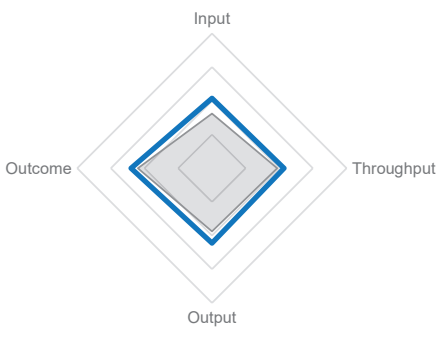
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	12	0.549
2016-17 GC	34	0.513
2015-16 GC	25	0.518
2014-15 GC	13	0.561
2013-14 GC	10	0.554

Capital City	Tbilisi
Population	4,926,330 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$39.7 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	11.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	2	0.519
Throughput	31	0.535
Output	18	0.556
Outcome	17	0.600

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	52	0.367	Agricultural production	86
			Food Quality & Safety	14
Economy	9	0.627	Economic Institution and Policy	5
			Economic Fundamental	13
Education	5	0.724	Education Performance	17
			Government Involvement	11
Environment	46	0.508	Environmental Behavior	52
			Resource Protection	56
			Renewable Energy	28
Governance	24	0.516	Civil Society	26
			Freedom	22
			Rule of Law	37
Health & Welfare	6	0.702	Disease management	32
			Life and Death	53
			Safety and Public Health	8
			Welfare	4
ICT	49	0.402	Promotion	58
			Scale	26
			Utilization	56
Infrastructure	14	0.466		
Safety	10	0.619	Criminal Justice & Security	10
			Natural Disaster Management	30

Ghana

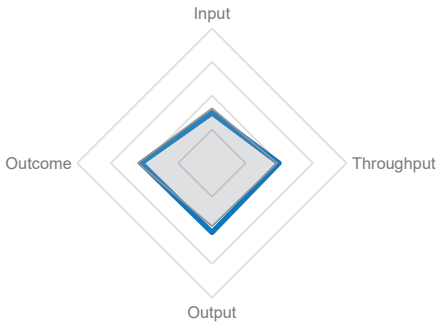
42/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	42	0.478
2016-17 GC	51	0.474
2015-16 GC	52	0.475
2014-15 GC	41	0.502
2013-14 GC	32	0.469

Capital City	Accra
Population	27,499,924 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$133.7 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	11.9% (2015 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	42	0.372
Throughput	42	0.499
Output	36	0.515
Outcome	50	0.527

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	29	0.424	Agricultural production	23
			Food Quality & Safety	44
Economy	46	0.509	Economic Institution and Policy	60
			Economic Fundamental	32
Education	60	0.427	Education Performance	59
			Government Involvement	52
Environment	47	0.508	Environmental Behavior	50
			Resource Protection	55
			Renewable Energy	35
Governance	13	0.602	Civil Society	7
			Freedom	7
			Rule of Law	24
Health & Welfare	58	0.506	Disease management	48
			Life and Death	72
			Safety and Public Health	72
			Welfare	31
ICT	38	0.463	Promotion	32
			Scale	36
			Utilization	41
Infrastructure	66	0.320		
Safety	29	0.545	Criminal Justice & Security	32
			Natural Disaster Management	59

Guatemala

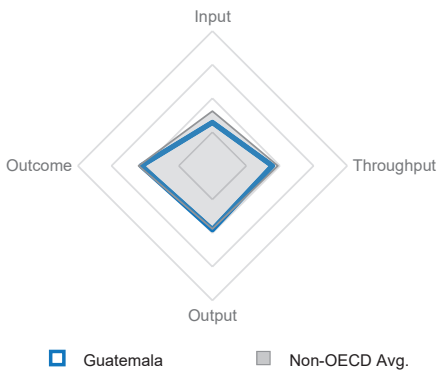
55/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	55	0.443
2016-17 GC	57	0.457
2015-16 GC	58	0.449
2014-15 GC	61	0.450
2013-14 GC	34	0.455

Capital City	Guatemala City
Population	15,460,732 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$137.8 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.3% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	61	0.322
Throughput	56	0.445
Output	55	0.475
Outcome	49	0.529

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	47	0.376	Agricultural production	42
			Food Quality & Safety	48
Economy	54	0.486	Economic Institution and Policy	51
			Economic Fundamental	58
Education	64	0.365	Education Performance	66
			Government Involvement	61
Environment	42	0.519	Environmental Behavior	56
			Resource Protection	62
			Renewable Energy	22
Governance	40	0.443	Civil Society	54
			Freedom	39
			Rule of Law	38
Health & Welfare	24	0.646	Disease management	40
			Life and Death	30
			Safety and Public Health	29
			Welfare	45
ICT	44	0.428	Promotion	68
			Scale	57
			Utilization	24
Infrastructure	68	0.309		
Safety	67	0.411	Criminal Justice & Security	81
			Natural Disaster Management	56

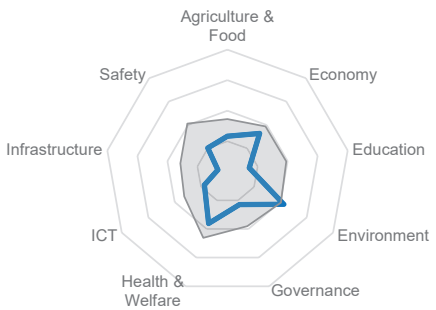
Guinea

83/88

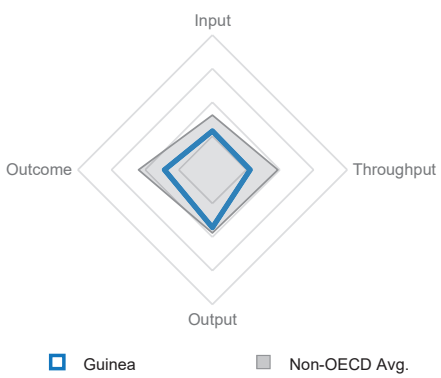
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	83	0.338
2016-17 GC	87	0.300
2015-16 GC	87	0.281
2014-15 GC	86	0.340
2013-14 GC	-	-

Capital City	Conakry
Population	12,413,867 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$26.47 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.8% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	69	0.288
Throughput	85	0.279
Output	73	0.429
Outcome	79	0.357

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	80	0.251	Agricultural production	79
			Food Quality & Safety	78
Economy	55	0.485	Economic Institution and Policy	74
			Economic Fundamental	16
Education	88	0.143	Education Performance	84
			Government Involvement	87
Environment	40	0.524	Environmental Behavior	19
			Resource Protection	72
			Renewable Energy	11
Governance	72	0.316	Civil Society	59
			Freedom	20
			Rule of Law	86
Health & Welfare	86	0.316	Disease management	84
			Life and Death	81
			Safety and Public Health	76
			Welfare	87
ICT	70	0.283	Promotion	87
			Scale	79
			Utilization	55
Infrastructure	60	0.337		
Safety	74	0.389	Criminal Justice & Security	48
			Natural Disaster Management	79

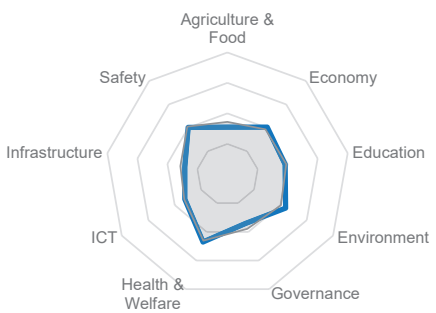
Honduras

56/88

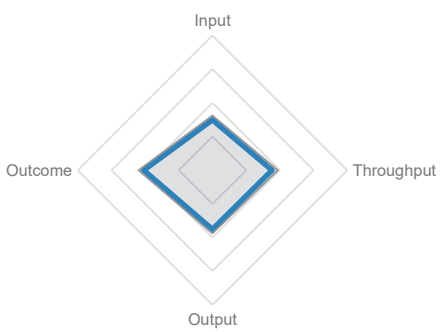
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	56	0.441
2016-17 GC	53	0.467
2015-16 GC	59	0.448
2014-15 GC	62	0.449
2013-14 GC	36	0.451

Capital City	Tegucigalpa
Population	9,038,741 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$46.2 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.9% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	39	0.374
Throughput	57	0.442
Output	69	0.439
Outcome	55	0.511

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	74	0.318	Agricultural production	78
			Food Quality & Safety	58
Economy	45	0.512	Economic Institution and Policy	40
			Economic Fundamental	48
Education	53	0.464	Education Performance	58
			Government Involvement	48
Environment	34	0.540	Environmental Behavior	23
			Resource Protection	45
			Renewable Energy	34
Governance	46	0.418	Civil Society	47
			Freedom	68
			Rule of Law	47
Health & Welfare	42	0.611	Disease management	33
			Life and Death	15
			Safety and Public Health	24
			Welfare	84
ICT	53	0.363	Promotion	56
			Scale	61
			Utilization	54
Infrastructure	62	0.334		
Safety	66	0.412	Criminal Justice & Security	82
			Natural Disaster Management	52

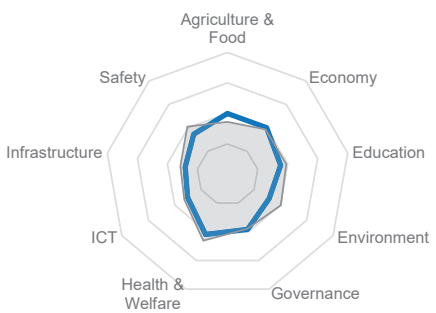
India

50/88

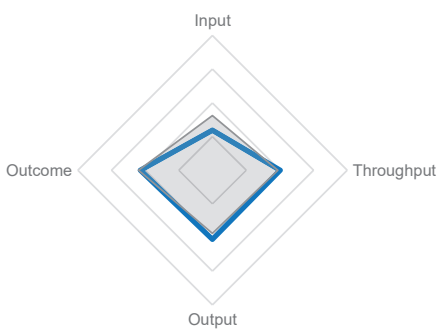
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	50	0.462
2016-17 GC	61	0.444
2015-16 GC	56	0.461
2014-15 GC	50	0.482
2013-14 GC	26	0.478

Capital City	New Delhi
Population	1,281,935,911 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$9.459 trillion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	8.8% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	64	0.297
Throughput	39	0.503
Output	39	0.513
Outcome	47	0.536

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	34	0.417	Agricultural production	9
			Food Quality & Safety	59
Economy	57	0.477	Economic Institution and Policy	54
			Economic Fundamental	62
Education	58	0.432	Education Performance	48
			Government Involvement	60
Environment	67	0.429	Environmental Behavior	49
			Resource Protection	74
			Renewable Energy	50
Governance	30	0.491	Civil Society	9
			Freedom	52
			Rule of Law	44
Health & Welfare	53	0.557	Disease management	55
			Life and Death	59
			Safety and Public Health	51
			Welfare	24
ICT	19	0.551	Promotion	17
			Scale	66
			Utilization	10
Infrastructure	67	0.312		
Safety	42	0.493	Criminal Justice & Security	52
			Natural Disaster Management	61

Indonesia

48/88

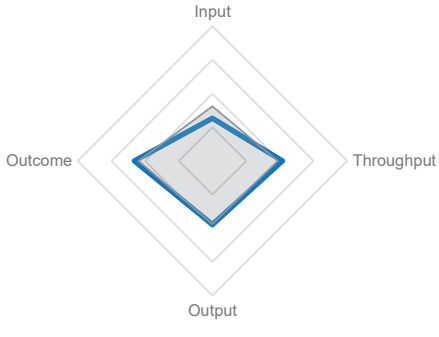
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	48	0.472
2016-17 GC	43	0.492
2015-16 GC	30	0.515
2014-15 GC	43	0.498
2013-14 GC	31	0.473

Capital City	Jakarta
Population	260,580,739 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$3.243 trillion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.6% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	62	0.351	Agricultural production	63
			Food Quality & Safety	57
Economy	28	0.549	Economic Institution and Policy	34
			Economic Fundamental	34
Education	49	0.514	Education Performance	35
			Government Involvement	55
Environment	56	0.488	Environmental Behavior	39
			Resource Protection	53
			Renewable Energy	52
Governance	31	0.485	Civil Society	17
			Freedom	65
			Rule of Law	26
Health & Welfare	60	0.487	Disease management	61
			Life and Death	48
			Safety and Public Health	61
			Welfare	58
ICT	33	0.482	Promotion	51
			Scale	41
			Utilization	25
Infrastructure	50	0.358		
Safety	31	0.538	Criminal Justice & Security	42
			Natural Disaster Management	55

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	62	0.317
Throughput	34	0.519
Output	57	0.473
Outcome	23	0.581

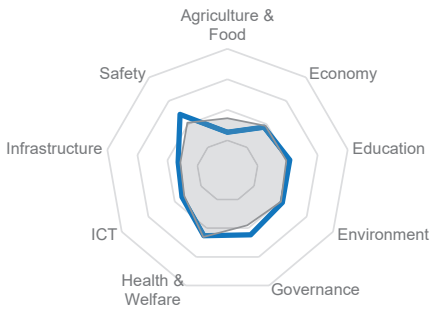
Jamaica

43/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	43	0.478
2016-17 GC	47	0.488
2015-16 GC	46	0.484
2014-15 GC	49	0.491
2013-14 GC	-	-

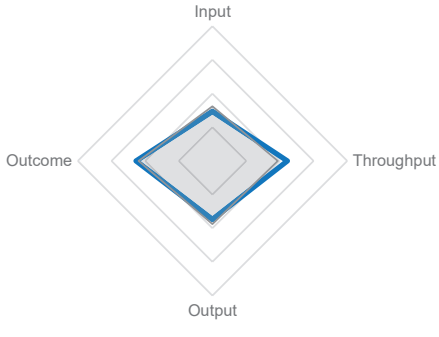
Capital City	Kingston
Population	2,990,561 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$26.06 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	10.4% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary democracy

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	50	0.373	Agricultural production	84
			Food Quality & Safety	19
Economy	51	0.497	Economic Institution and Policy	23
			Economic Fundamental	67
Education	55	0.449	Education Performance	50
			Government Involvement	56
Environment	49	0.505	Environmental Behavior	67
			Resource Protection	19
			Renewable Energy	65
Governance	14	0.595	Civil Society	12
			Freedom	12
			Rule of Law	19
Health & Welfare	51	0.561	Disease management	47
			Life and Death	26
			Safety and Public Health	57
			Welfare	55
ICT	47	0.418	Promotion	12
			Scale	44
			Utilization	63
Infrastructure	49	0.359		
Safety	35	0.529	Criminal Justice & Security	47
			Natural Disaster Management	36

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	43	0.367
Throughput	21	0.556
Output	70	0.434
Outcome	28	0.568

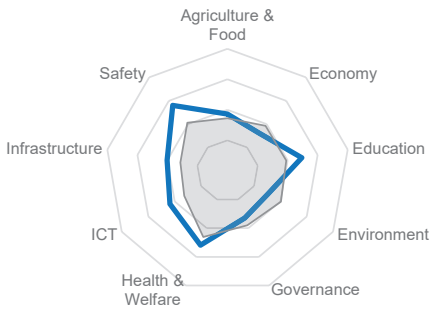
Jordan

27/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	27	0.512
2016-17 GC	30	0.519
2015-16 GC	31	0.513
2014-15 GC	36	0.509
2013-14 GC	-	-

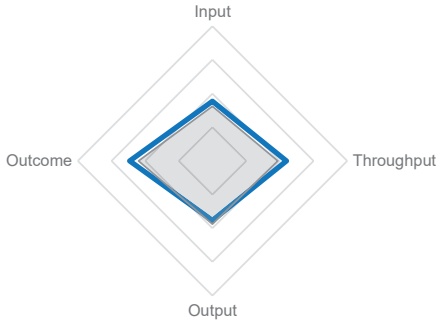
Capital City	Amman
Population	10,248,069 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$89.1 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	18.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	51	0.371	Agricultural production	64
			Food Quality & Safety	39
Economy	74	0.427	Economic Institution and Policy	32
			Economic Fundamental	81
Education	32	0.581	Education Performance	23
			Government Involvement	33
Environment	79	0.386	Environmental Behavior	75
			Resource Protection	66
			Renewable Energy	82
Governance	65	0.359	Civil Society	69
			Freedom	60
			Rule of Law	51
Health & Welfare	5	0.707	Disease management	7
			Life and Death	11
			Safety and Public Health	26
			Welfare	7
ICT	26	0.535	Promotion	16
			Scale	5
			Utilization	48
Infrastructure	6	0.518		
Safety	2	0.726	Criminal Justice & Security	4
			Natural Disaster Management	26

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	13	0.443
Throughput	23	0.549
Output	67	0.443
Outcome	14	0.615

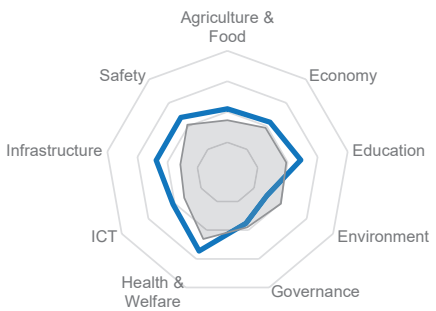
Kazakhstan

36/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	36	0.486
2016-17 GC	21	0.542
2015-16 GC	29	0.516
2014-15 GC	20	0.540
2013-14 GC	17	0.516

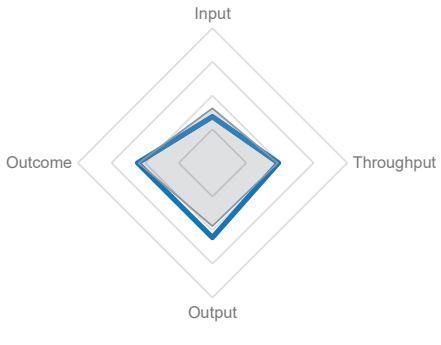
Capital City	Astana
Population	18,556,698 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$477.6 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	5% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	40	0.399	Agricultural production	35
			Food Quality & Safety	34
Economy	24	0.569	Economic Institution and Policy	30
			Economic Fundamental	23
Education	27	0.596	Education Performance	9
			Government Involvement	57
Environment	86	0.288	Environmental Behavior	79
			Resource Protection	78
			Renewable Energy	75
Governance	73	0.316	Civil Society	78
			Freedom	69
			Rule of Law	43
Health & Welfare	27	0.640	Disease management	27
			Life and Death	34
			Safety and Public Health	11
			Welfare	68
ICT	21	0.547	Promotion	25
			Scale	13
			Utilization	26
Infrastructure	13	0.470		
Safety	28	0.548	Criminal Justice & Security	38
			Natural Disaster Management	16

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	56	0.343
Throughput	46	0.490
Output	21	0.554
Outcome	38	0.556

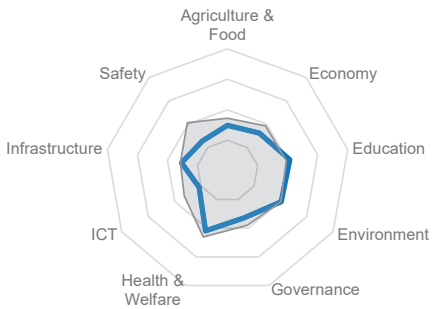
Kenya

60/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	60	0.428
2016-17 GC	65	0.412
2015-16 GC	68	0.416
2014-15 GC	58	0.463
2013-14 GC	42	0.429

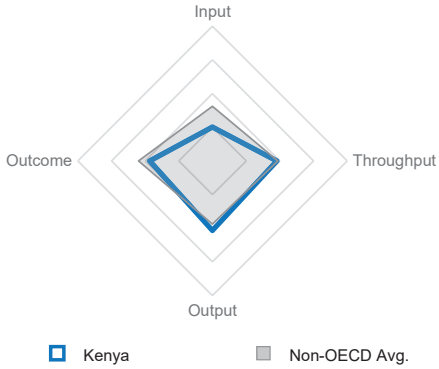
Capital City	Nairobi
Population	47,615,739 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$163.1 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	40% (2013 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	63	0.347	Agricultural production	44
			Food Quality & Safety	65
Economy	66	0.452	Economic Institution and Policy	28
			Economic Fundamental	74
Education	50	0.491	Education Performance	45
			Government Involvement	43
Environment	31	0.544	Environmental Behavior	45
			Resource Protection	41
			Renewable Energy	10
Governance	58	0.380	Civil Society	42
			Freedom	54
			Rule of Law	76
Health & Welfare	70	0.445	Disease management	64
			Life and Death	64
			Safety and Public Health	80
			Welfare	60
ICT	42	0.432	Promotion	53
			Scale	63
			Utilization	27
Infrastructure	59	0.338		
Safety	63	0.422	Criminal Justice & Security	61
			Natural Disaster Management	66

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	82	0.251
Throughput	49	0.478
Output	35	0.516
Outcome	61	0.466

Korea, Rep.

2/88

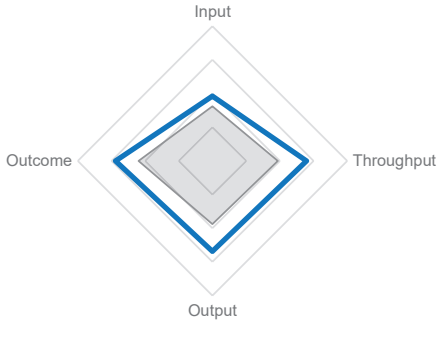
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	2	0.643
2016-17 GC	2	0.659
2015-16 GC	2	0.689
2014-15 GC	2	0.687
2013-14 GC	2	0.668

Capital City	Seoul
Population	51,181,299 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$2.029 trillion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.7% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	4	0.529	Agricultural production	24
			Food Quality & Safety	5
Economy	3	0.678	Economic Institution and Policy	4
			Economic Fundamental	5
Education	2	0.770	Education Performance	3
			Government Involvement	4
Environment	58	0.468	Environmental Behavior	84
			Resource Protection	23
			Renewable Energy	81
Governance	4	0.765	Civil Society	1
			Freedom	6
			Rule of Law	4
Health & Welfare	4	0.709	Disease management	46
			Life and Death	4
			Safety and Public Health	9
			Welfare	11
ICT	6	0.673	Promotion	31
			Scale	31
			Utilization	2
Infrastructure	4	0.555		
Safety	6	0.636	Criminal Justice & Security	14
			Natural Disaster Management	3

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	3	0.481
Throughput	3	0.698
Output	1	0.671
Outcome	2	0.720

Kuwait

20/88

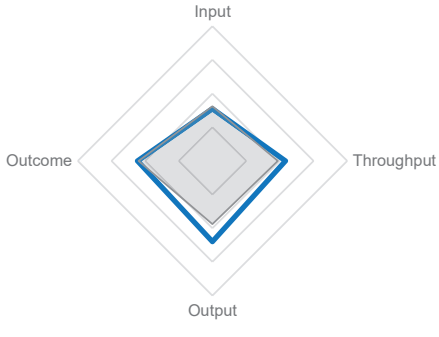
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	20	0.523
2016-17 GC	14	0.559
2015-16 GC	12	0.565
2014-15 GC	32	0.513
2013-14 GC	33	0.466

Capital City	Kuwait City
Population	2,875,422 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$291.5 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.1% (2017 est.)
Government type	constitutional monarchy (emirate)

GC Ranking by Area

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	24	0.446	Agricultural production	45
			Food Quality & Safety	16
Economy	35	0.529	Economic Institution and Policy	56
			Economic Fundamental	35
Education	48	0.514	Education Performance	44
			Government Involvement	37
Environment	59	0.462	Environmental Behavior	86
			Resource Protection	63
			Renewable Energy	-
Governance	35	0.464	Civil Society	70
			Freedom	21
			Rule of Law	20
Health & Welfare	20	0.655	Disease management	9
			Life and Death	6
			Safety and Public Health	31
			Welfare	30
ICT	24	0.536	Promotion	26
			Scale	3
			Utilization	40
Infrastructure	11	0.475		
Safety	9	0.626	Criminal Justice & Security	21
			Natural Disaster Management	10

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	31	0.387
Throughput	27	0.541
Output	5	0.599
Outcome	37	0.557

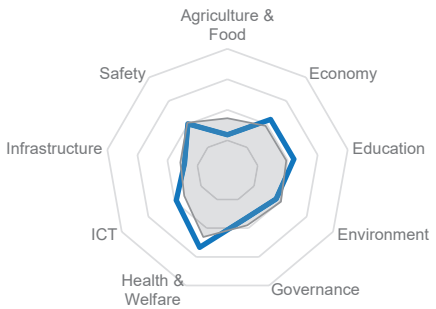
Kyrgyz Republic

47/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	47	0.475
2016-17 GC	50	0.477
2015-16 GC	55	0.462
2014-15 GC	48	0.492
2013-14 GC	-	-

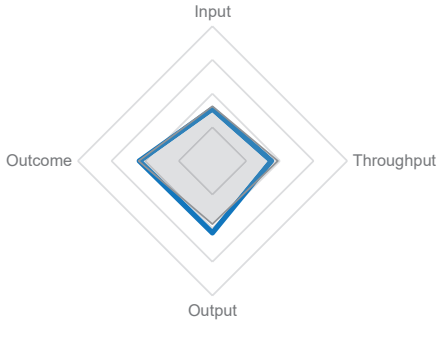
Capital City	Bishkek
Population	5,789,122 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$22.97 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	7.4% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	33	0.419	Agricultural production	74
			Food Quality & Safety	11
Economy	34	0.535	Economic Institution and Policy	22
			Economic Fundamental	42
Education	31	0.582	Education Performance	38
			Government Involvement	41
Environment	52	0.497	Environmental Behavior	51
			Resource Protection	50
			Renewable Energy	26
Governance	57	0.380	Civil Society	43
			Freedom	49
			Rule of Law	66
Health & Welfare	29	0.636	Disease management	50
			Life and Death	33
			Safety and Public Health	15
			Welfare	37
ICT	54	0.359	Promotion	46
			Scale	34
			Utilization	66
Infrastructure	25	0.409		
Safety	53	0.454	Criminal Justice & Security	53
			Natural Disaster Management	31

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	32	0.386
Throughput	58	0.437
Output	30	0.534
Outcome	44	0.544

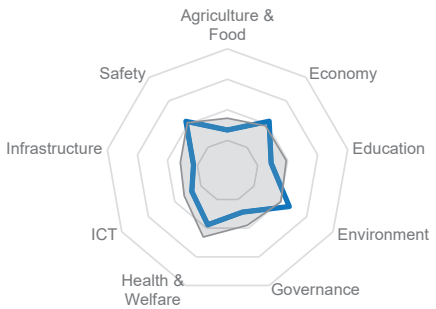
Lao PDR

64/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	64	0.406
2016-17 GC	64	0.421
2015-16 GC	57	0.452
2014-15 GC	65	0.440
2013-14 GC	51	0.394

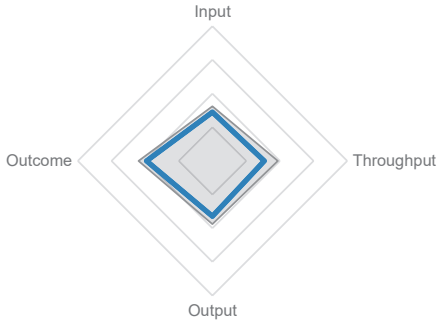
Capital City	Vientiane
Population	7,126,706 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$49.21 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	1.5% (2016 est.)
Government type	communist state

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	84	0.225	Agricultural production	88
			Food Quality & Safety	75
Economy	26	0.558	Economic Institution and Policy	58
			Economic Fundamental	19
Education	65	0.358	Education Performance	61
			Government Involvement	76
Environment	4	0.640	Environmental Behavior	25
			Resource Protection	5
			Renewable Energy	14
Governance	86	0.186	Civil Society	88
			Freedom	85
			Rule of Law	65
Health & Welfare	61	0.480	Disease management	65
			Life and Death	67
			Safety and Public Health	64
			Welfare	54
ICT	80	0.197	Promotion	40
			Scale	74
			Utilization	85
Infrastructure	57	0.342		
Safety	5	0.647	Criminal Justice & Security	1
			Natural Disaster Management	58

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	46	0.362
Throughput	70	0.384
Output	80	0.411
Outcome	57	0.490

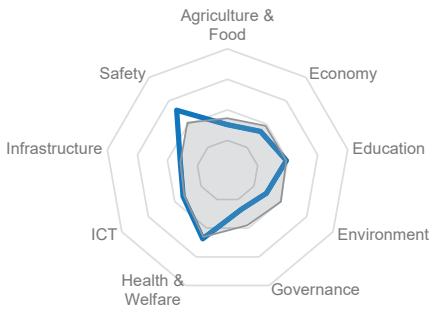
Lebanon

46/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	46	0.476
2016-17 GC	59	0.450
2015-16 GC	60	0.447
2014-15 GC	69	0.434
2013-14 GC	-	-

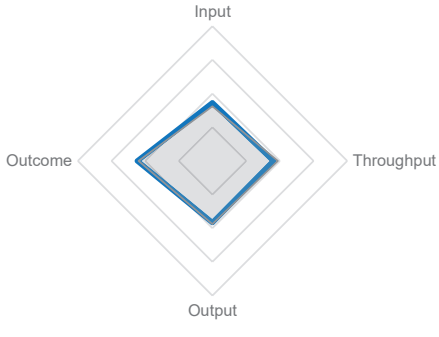
Capital City	Beirut
Population	6,229,794 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$87.68 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	NA%
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	16	0.463	Agricultural production	27
			Food Quality & Safety	9
Economy	60	0.471	Economic Institution and Policy	45
			Economic Fundamental	71
Education	30	0.587	Education Performance	20
			Government Involvement	44
Environment	75	0.394	Environmental Behavior	82
			Resource Protection	58
			Renewable Energy	80
Governance	66	0.357	Civil Society	36
			Freedom	53
			Rule of Law	84
Health & Welfare	50	0.569	Disease management	56
			Life and Death	5
			Safety and Public Health	25
			Welfare	70
ICT	56	0.348	Promotion	41
			Scale	24
			Utilization	73
Infrastructure	8	0.488		
Safety	13	0.605	Criminal Justice & Security	12
			Natural Disaster Management	28

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	16	0.432
Throughput	54	0.452
Output	61	0.458
Outcome	36	0.559

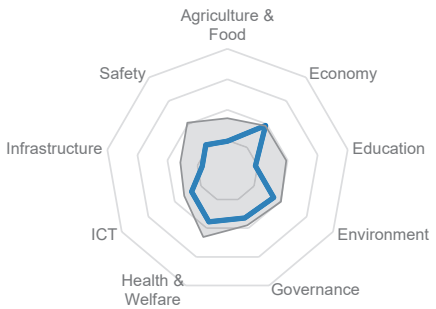
Liberia

75/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	75	0.361
2016-17 GC	81	0.342
2015-16 GC	80	0.351
2014-15 GC	64	0.444
2013-14 GC	-	-

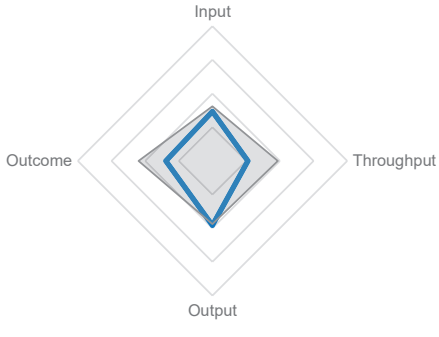
Capital City	Monrovia
Population	4,689,021 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$6.099 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.8% (2014 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	79	0.272	Agricultural production	38
			Food Quality & Safety	87
Economy	63	0.459	Economic Institution and Policy	80
			Economic Fundamental	46
Education	70	0.314	Education Performance	78
			Government Involvement	71
Environment	33	0.542	Environmental Behavior	12
			Resource Protection	54
			Renewable Energy	8
Governance	44	0.419	Civil Society	37
			Freedom	31
			Rule of Law	77
Health & Welfare	73	0.435	Disease management	76
			Life and Death	76
			Safety and Public Health	68
			Welfare	61
ICT	79	0.200	Promotion	75
			Scale	83
			Utilization	74
Infrastructure	69	0.298		
Safety	86	0.300	Criminal Justice & Security	66
			Natural Disaster Management	88

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	44	0.367
Throughput	87	0.263
Output	52	0.479
Outcome	83	0.346

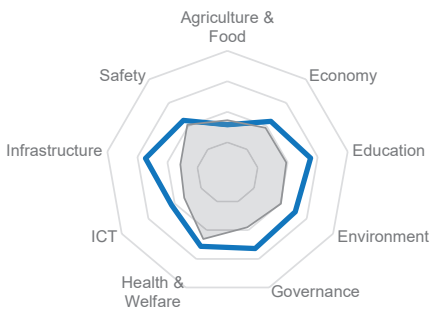
Lithuania

3/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	3	0.624
2016-17 GC	6	0.594
2015-16 GC	8	0.581
2014-15 GC	6	0.614
2013-14 GC	3	0.619

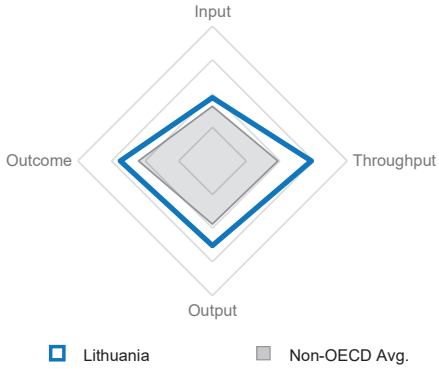
Capital City	Vilnius
Population	2,823,859 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$91.24 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	7% (2017 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	25	0.443	Agricultural production	68
			Food Quality & Safety	1
Economy	5	0.655	Economic Institution and Policy	1
			Economic Fundamental	14
Education	9	0.688	Education Performance	4
			Government Involvement	21
Environment	30	0.550	Environmental Behavior	63
			Resource Protection	14
			Renewable Energy	44
Governance	3	0.781	Civil Society	6
			Freedom	3
			Rule of Law	2
Health & Welfare	15	0.663	Disease management	26
			Life and Death	58
			Safety and Public Health	5
			Welfare	26
ICT	5	0.709	Promotion	4
			Scale	8
			Utilization	6
Infrastructure	5	0.519		
Safety	17	0.581	Criminal Justice & Security	44
			Natural Disaster Management	4

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	4	0.470
Throughput	2	0.733
Output	4	0.629
Outcome	3	0.684

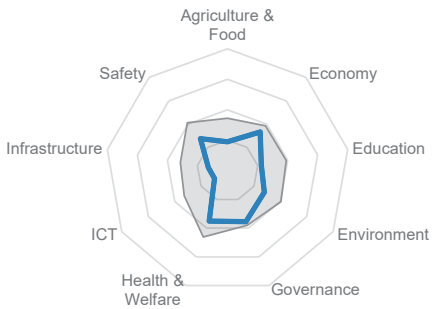
Madagascar

80/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	80	0.346
2016-17 GC	86	0.310
2015-16 GC	85	0.310
2014-15 GC	89	0.301
2013-14 GC	-	-

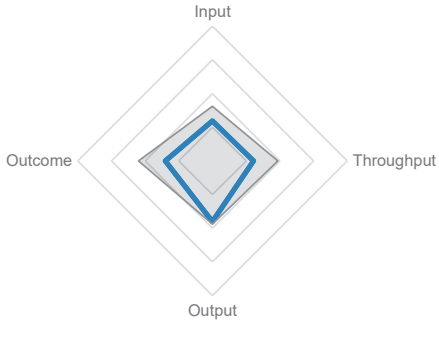
Capital City	Antananarivo
Population	25,054,161 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$39.73 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.1% (2017 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	85	0.201	Agricultural production	58
			Food Quality & Safety	86
Economy	52	0.488	Economic Institution and Policy	72
			Economic Fundamental	31
Education	72	0.304	Education Performance	69
			Government Involvement	85
Environment	36	0.537	Environmental Behavior	10
			Resource Protection	40
			Renewable Energy	21
Governance	60	0.366	Civil Society	50
			Freedom	48
			Rule of Law	70
Health & Welfare	76	0.398	Disease management	82
			Life and Death	61
			Safety and Public Health	85
			Welfare	66
ICT	68	0.285	Promotion	37
			Scale	88
			Utilization	65
Infrastructure	87	0.169		
Safety	83	0.345	Criminal Justice & Security	77
			Natural Disaster Management	86

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	65	0.297
Throughput	83	0.305
Output	63	0.450
Outcome	81	0.350

Malawi

77/88

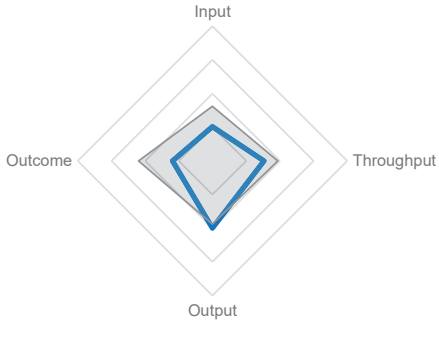
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	77	0.358
2016-17 GC	70	0.384
2015-16 GC	70	0.395
2014-15 GC	67	0.438
2013-14 GC	-	-

Capital City	Lilongwe
Population	19,196,246 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$22.37 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	20.4% (2013 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	70	0.332	Agricultural production	29
			Food Quality & Safety	79
Economy	69	0.445	Economic Institution and Policy	53
			Economic Fundamental	57
Education	75	0.277	Education Performance	71
			Government Involvement	81
Environment	6	0.628	Environmental Behavior	32
			Resource Protection	12
			Renewable Energy	6
Governance	56	0.381	Civil Society	49
			Freedom	34
			Rule of Law	79
Health & Welfare	77	0.398	Disease management	79
			Life and Death	69
			Safety and Public Health	87
			Welfare	69
ICT	88	0.090	Promotion	79
			Scale	87
			Utilization	84
Infrastructure	36	0.381		
Safety	88	0.291	Criminal Justice & Security	71
			Natural Disaster Management	80

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	80	0.254
Throughput	71	0.382
Output	44	0.499
Outcome	87	0.297

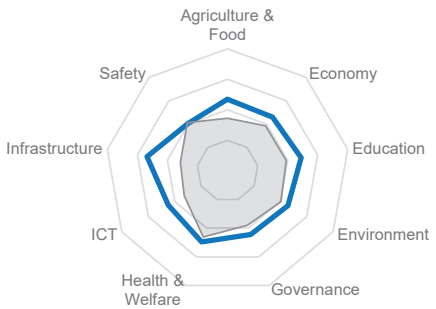
Malaysia

9/88

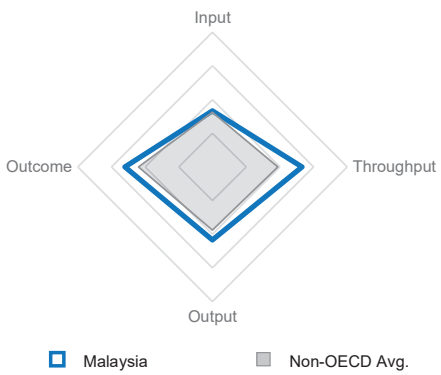
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	9	0.568
2016-17 GC	8	0.584
2015-16 GC	4	0.620
2014-15 GC	7	0.603
2013-14 GC	8	0.564

Capital City	Kuala Lumpur
Population	31,381,992 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$930.8 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.4% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	22	0.416
Throughput	6	0.664
Output	26	0.542
Outcome	7	0.650

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	22	0.449	Agricultural production	34
			Food Quality & Safety	24
Economy	6	0.640	Economic Institution and Policy	9
			Economic Fundamental	10
Education	22	0.613	Education Performance	8
			Government Involvement	42
Environment	45	0.511	Environmental Behavior	77
			Resource Protection	17
			Renewable Energy	73
Governance	23	0.519	Civil Society	24
			Freedom	70
			Rule of Law	15
Health & Welfare	18	0.659	Disease management	22
			Life and Death	10
			Safety and Public Health	39
			Welfare	5
ICT	2	0.750	Promotion	6
			Scale	12
			Utilization	3
Infrastructure	7	0.502		
Safety	45	0.471	Criminal Justice & Security	43
			Natural Disaster Management	23

Mali

72/88

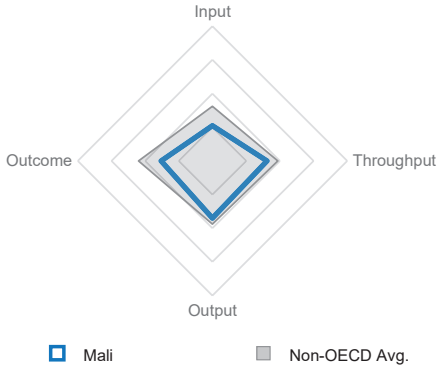
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	72	0.368
2016-17 GC	79	0.353
2015-16 GC	83	0.343
2014-15 GC	82	0.364
2013-14 GC	56	0.367

Capital City	Bamako
Population	17,885,245 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$41 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	8.1% (2016 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	57	0.357	Agricultural production	54
			Food Quality & Safety	63
Economy	71	0.443	Economic Institution and Policy	62
			Economic Fundamental	64
Education	84	0.207	Education Performance	87
			Government Involvement	64
Environment	55	0.490	Environmental Behavior	28
			Resource Protection	52
			Renewable Energy	29
Governance	39	0.445	Civil Society	32
			Freedom	33
			Rule of Law	71
Health & Welfare	84	0.357	Disease management	72
			Life and Death	86
			Safety and Public Health	79
			Welfare	81
ICT	71	0.268	Promotion	28
			Scale	65
			Utilization	79
Infrastructure	73	0.285		
Safety	51	0.460	Criminal Justice & Security	23
			Natural Disaster Management	78

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	78	0.262
Throughput	65	0.404
Output	74	0.425
Outcome	74	0.382

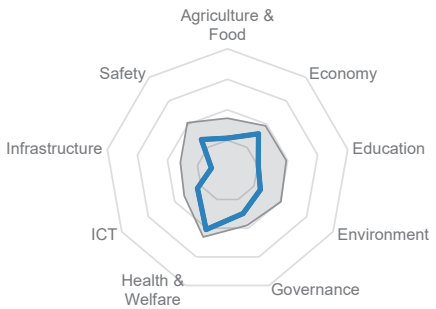
Mauritania

84/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	84	0.338
2016-17 GC	84	0.318
2015-16 GC	86	0.301
2014-15 GC	84	0.352
2013-14 GC	-	-

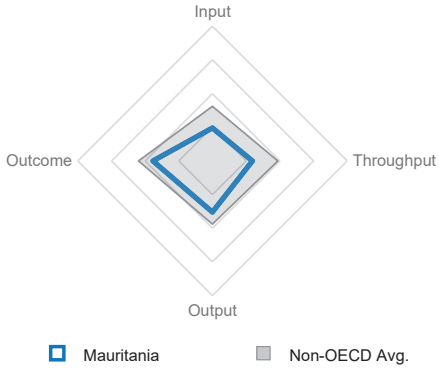
Capital City	Nouakchott
Population	3,758,571 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$17.25 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	11.7% (2016 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	11	0.490	Agricultural production	66
			Food Quality & Safety	8
Economy	77	0.397	Economic Institution and Policy	73
			Economic Fundamental	79
Education	82	0.213	Education Performance	86
			Government Involvement	70
Environment	83	0.361	Environmental Behavior	8
			Resource Protection	83
			Renewable Energy	54
Governance	52	0.394	Civil Society	68
			Freedom	10
			Rule of Law	80
Health & Welfare	79	0.382	Disease management	77
			Life and Death	78
			Safety and Public Health	75
			Welfare	76
ICT	87	0.109	Promotion	86
			Scale	70
			Utilization	86
Infrastructure	71	0.293		
Safety	72	0.393	Criminal Justice & Security	6
			Natural Disaster Management	81

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	84	0.245
Throughput	84	0.296
Output	84	0.380
Outcome	64	0.442

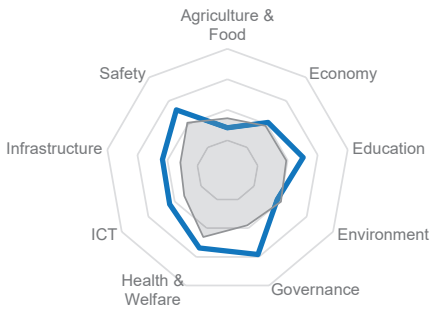
Mauritius

10/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	10	0.562
2016-17 GC	12	0.568
2015-16 GC	16	0.553
2014-15 GC	8	0.599
2013-14 GC	-	-

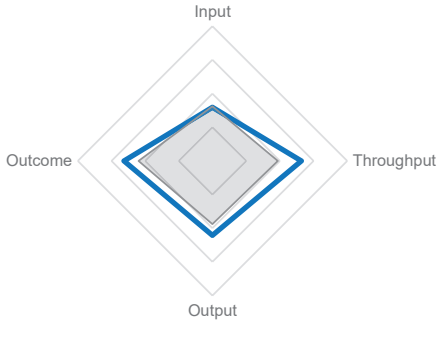
Capital City	Port Louis
Population	1,356,388 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$27.46 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.9% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	28	0.430	Agricultural production	61
			Food Quality & Safety	7
Economy	14	0.598	Economic Institution and Policy	6
			Economic Fundamental	30
Education	14	0.654	Education Performance	10
			Government Involvement	18
Environment	62	0.448	Environmental Behavior	81
			Resource Protection	42
			Renewable Energy	61
Governance	5	0.762	Civil Society	4
			Freedom	9
			Rule of Law	6
Health & Welfare	14	0.664	Disease management	12
			Life and Death	35
			Safety and Public Health	32
			Welfare	3
ICT	27	0.530	Promotion	18
			Scale	29
			Utilization	31
Infrastructure	27	0.403		
Safety	23	0.555	Criminal Justice & Security	59
			Natural Disaster Management	14

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	29	0.398
Throughput	7	0.660
Output	23	0.553
Outcome	6	0.657

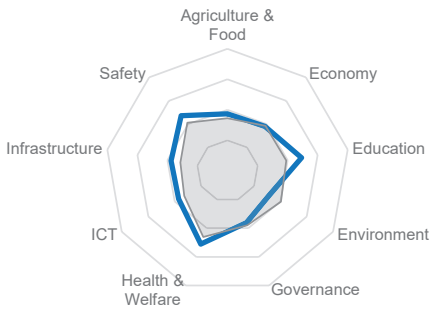
Moldova

31/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	31	0.495
2016-17 GC	38	0.508
2015-16 GC	48	0.483
2014-15 GC	26	0.532
2013-14 GC	-	-

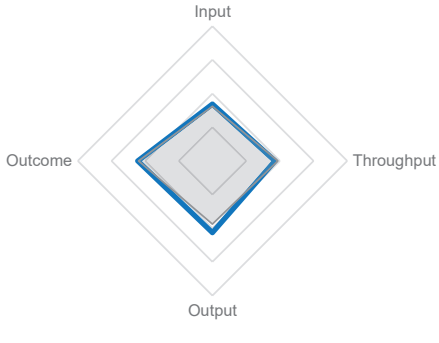
Capital City	Chisinau
Population	3,474,121 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$20.08 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.1% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	3	0.548	Agricultural production	1
			Food Quality & Safety	20
Economy	50	0.499	Economic Institution and Policy	20
			Economic Fundamental	69
Education	25	0.602	Education Performance	36
			Government Involvement	12
Environment	76	0.391	Environmental Behavior	55
			Resource Protection	68
			Renewable Energy	68
Governance	28	0.493	Civil Society	33
			Freedom	42
			Rule of Law	35
Health & Welfare	21	0.655	Disease management	43
			Life and Death	56
			Safety and Public Health	12
			Welfare	22
ICT	36	0.466	Promotion	57
			Scale	22
			Utilization	35
Infrastructure	51	0.354		
Safety	55	0.452	Criminal Justice & Security	57
			Natural Disaster Management	21

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	19	0.422
Throughput	51	0.464
Output	31	0.532
Outcome	39	0.555

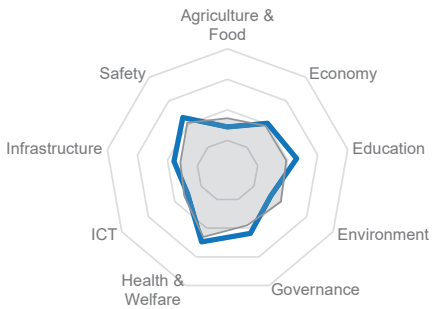
Mongolia

22/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	22	0.521
2016-17 GC	45	0.490
2015-16 GC	54	0.463
2014-15 GC	38	0.506
2013-14 GC	19	0.508

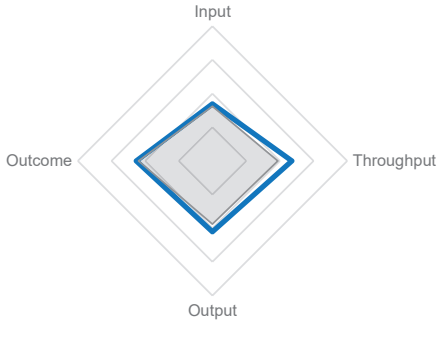
Capital City	Ulaanbaatar
Population	3,068,243 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$39.7 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	7.3% (2017 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	75	0.309	Agricultural production	76
			Food Quality & Safety	46
Economy	18	0.579	Economic Institution and Policy	33
			Economic Fundamental	21
Education	23	0.609	Education Performance	15
			Government Involvement	47
Environment	44	0.511	Environmental Behavior	6
			Resource Protection	35
			Renewable Energy	79
Governance	22	0.520	Civil Society	23
			Freedom	30
			Rule of Law	25
Health & Welfare	10	0.673	Disease management	16
			Life and Death	40
			Safety and Public Health	20
			Welfare	15
ICT	32	0.487	Promotion	8
			Scale	40
			Utilization	52
Infrastructure	16	0.453		
Safety	36	0.523	Criminal Justice & Security	26
			Natural Disaster Management	35

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	17	0.423
Throughput	15	0.589
Output	33	0.526
Outcome	30	0.566

Morocco

40/88

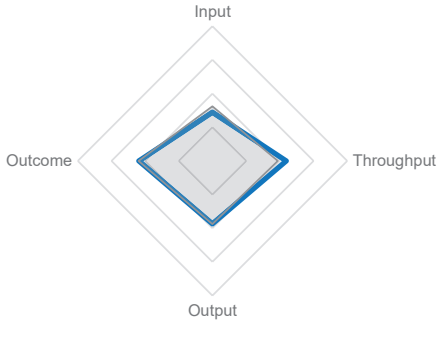
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	40	0.481
2016-17 GC	44	0.492
2015-16 GC	47	0.484
2014-15 GC	30	0.517
2013-14 GC	29	0.477

Capital City	Rabat
Population	33,986,655 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$298.6 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	10% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	23	0.448	Agricultural production	21
			Food Quality & Safety	37
Economy	49	0.503	Economic Institution and Policy	36
			Economic Fundamental	56
Education	56	0.444	Education Performance	62
			Government Involvement	46
Environment	35	0.538	Environmental Behavior	58
			Resource Protection	8
			Renewable Energy	66
Governance	62	0.364	Civil Society	57
			Freedom	71
			Rule of Law	42
Health & Welfare	41	0.613	Disease management	8
			Life and Death	27
			Safety and Public Health	48
			Welfare	39
ICT	34	0.475	Promotion	52
			Scale	37
			Utilization	30
Infrastructure	33	0.389		
Safety	25	0.551	Criminal Justice & Security	27
			Natural Disaster Management	47

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	47	0.361
Throughput	24	0.547
Output	59	0.467
Outcome	42	0.547

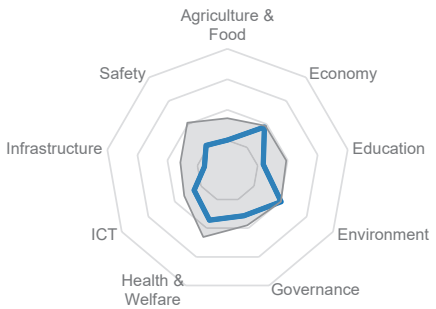
Mozambique

82/88

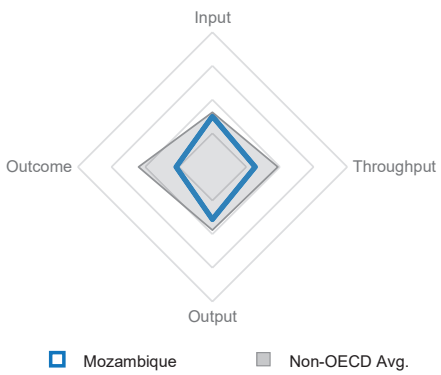
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	82	0.338
2016-17 GC	80	0.347
2015-16 GC	75	0.372
2014-15 GC	79	0.395
2013-14 GC	52	0.393

Capital City	Maputo
Population	26,573,706 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$36.73 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	24.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	38	0.376
Throughput	82	0.317
Output	83	0.390
Outcome	88	0.270

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	83	0.227	Agricultural production	65
			Food Quality & Safety	84
Economy	79	0.389	Economic Institution and Policy	76
			Economic Fundamental	75
Education	81	0.219	Education Performance	85
			Government Involvement	62
Environment	3	0.647	Environmental Behavior	15
			Resource Protection	7
			Renewable Energy	7
Governance	63	0.361	Civil Society	56
			Freedom	18
			Rule of Law	82
Health & Welfare	88	0.296	Disease management	83
			Life and Death	82
			Safety and Public Health	88
			Welfare	85
ICT	76	0.240	Promotion	66
			Scale	69
			Utilization	78
Infrastructure	54	0.352		
Safety	85	0.313	Criminal Justice & Security	87
			Natural Disaster Management	77

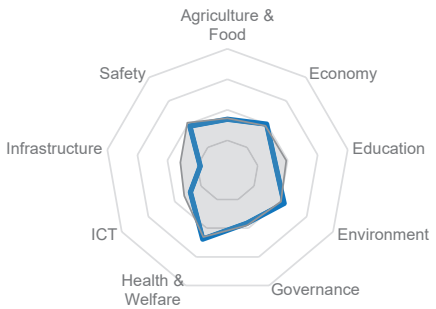
Nepal

59/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	59	0.433
2016-17 GC	62	0.441
2015-16 GC	61	0.446
2014-15 GC	68	0.436
2013-14 GC	50	0.405

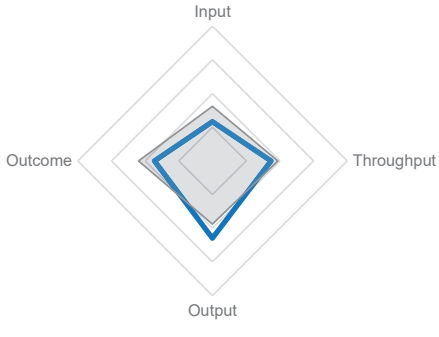
Capital City	Kathmandu
Population	29,384,297 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$78.59 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	3% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	48	0.375	Agricultural production	56
			Food Quality & Safety	56
Economy	33	0.540	Economic Institution and Policy	64
			Economic Fundamental	6
Education	62	0.406	Education Performance	53
			Government Involvement	66
Environment	25	0.556	Environmental Behavior	40
			Resource Protection	43
			Renewable Energy	3
Governance	51	0.399	Civil Society	55
			Freedom	38
			Rule of Law	61
Health & Welfare	59	0.499	Disease management	58
			Life and Death	46
			Safety and Public Health	49
			Welfare	73
ICT	55	0.351	Promotion	45
			Scale	60
			Utilization	62
Infrastructure	77	0.265		
Safety	41	0.502	Criminal Justice & Security	34
			Natural Disaster Management	57

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	68	0.291
Throughput	59	0.434
Output	12	0.574
Outcome	66	0.431

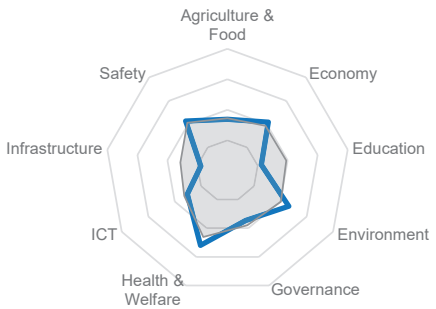
Nicaragua

58/88

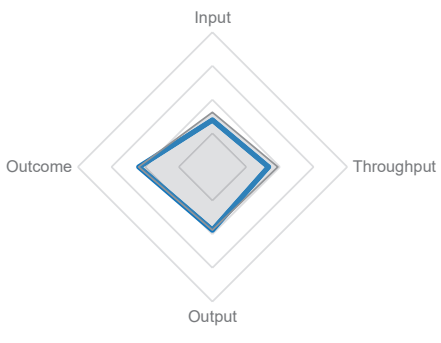
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	58	0.439
2016-17 GC	60	0.447
2015-16 GC	51	0.476
2014-15 GC	53	0.473
2013-14 GC	-	-

Capital City	Managua
Population	6,025,951 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$36.38 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	53	0.348
Throughput	63	0.416
Output	58	0.469
Outcome	41	0.547

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	60	0.353	Agricultural production	62
			Food Quality & Safety	51
Economy	43	0.518	Economic Institution and Policy	55
			Economic Fundamental	38
Education	59	0.431	Education Performance	72
			Government Involvement	63
Environment	23	0.560	Environmental Behavior	17
			Resource Protection	21
			Renewable Energy	33
Governance	53	0.392	Civil Society	58
			Freedom	56
			Rule of Law	56
Health & Welfare	22	0.646	Disease management	25
			Life and Death	12
			Safety and Public Health	43
			Welfare	18
ICT	75	0.245	Promotion	77
			Scale	58
			Utilization	71
Infrastructure	61	0.334		
Safety	56	0.451	Criminal Justice & Security	65
			Natural Disaster Management	54

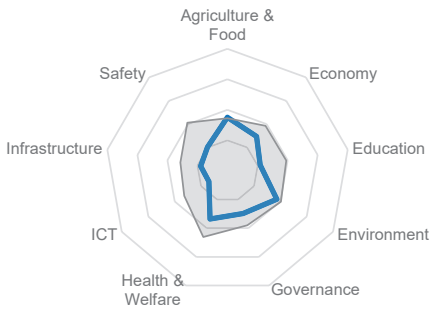
Nigeria

76/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	76	0.360
2016-17 GC	83	0.333
2015-16 GC	81	0.350
2014-15 GC	80	0.377
2013-14 GC	59	0.320

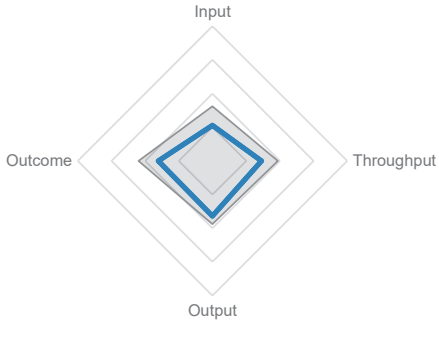
Capital City	Abuja
Population	190,632,261 (2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$1.119 trillion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	13.4% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	56	0.357	Agricultural production	17
			Food Quality & Safety	68
Economy	82	0.341	Economic Institution and Policy	71
			Economic Fundamental	85
Education	68	0.328	Education Performance	75
			Government Involvement	65
Environment	38	0.531	Environmental Behavior	41
			Resource Protection	33
			Renewable Energy	27
Governance	69	0.333	Civil Society	63
			Freedom	64
			Rule of Law	72
Health & Welfare	85	0.330	Disease management	87
			Life and Death	87
			Safety and Public Health	67
			Welfare	64
ICT	64	0.316	Promotion	72
			Scale	68
			Utilization	58
Infrastructure	79	0.251		
Safety	57	0.450	Criminal Justice & Security	50
			Natural Disaster Management	75

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	76	0.264
Throughput	77	0.363
Output	81	0.409
Outcome	71	0.402

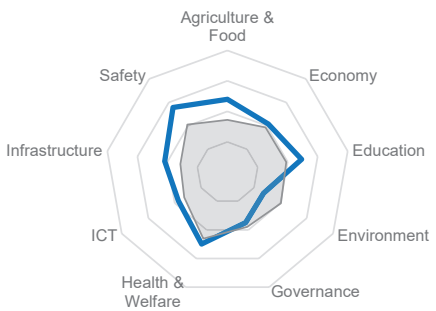
Oman

24/88

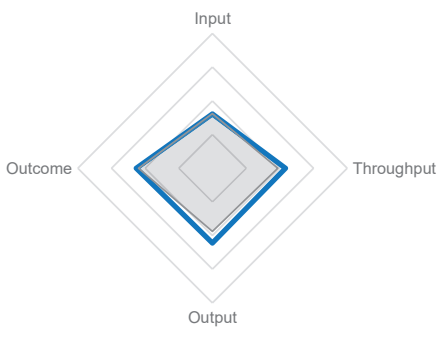
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	24	0.517
2016-17 GC	24	0.536
2015-16 GC	27	0.516
2014-15 GC	28	0.528
2013-14 GC	16	0.519

Capital City	Muscat
Population	4,613,241 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$186.6 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	-
Government type	absolute monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	26	0.403
Throughput	26	0.542
Output	20	0.555
Outcome	31	0.566

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	8	0.494	Agricultural production	14
			Food Quality & Safety	18
Economy	41	0.519	Economic Institution and Policy	41
			Economic Fundamental	47
Education	26	0.597	Education Performance	26
			Government Involvement	26
Environment	81	0.383	Environmental Behavior	83
			Resource Protection	84
			Renewable Energy	-
Governance	55	0.382	Civil Society	87
			Freedom	47
			Rule of Law	18
Health & Welfare	25	0.645	Disease management	3
			Life and Death	3
			Safety and Public Health	53
			Welfare	19
ICT	20	0.548	Promotion	24
			Scale	11
			Utilization	28
Infrastructure	10	0.482		
Safety	11	0.608	Criminal Justice & Security	28
			Natural Disaster Management	19

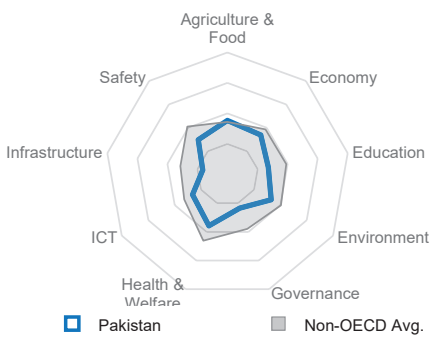
Pakistan

71/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	71	0.371
2016-17 GC	78	0.364
2015-16 GC	79	0.364
2014-15 GC	81	0.366
2013-14 GC	57	0.353

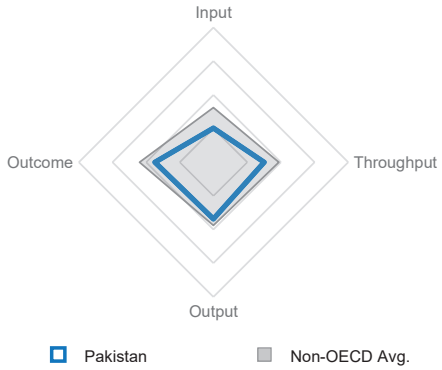
Capital City	Islamabad
Population	204,924,861 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$1.057 trillion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	6% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	43	0.394	Agricultural production	8
			Food Quality & Safety	64
Economy	75	0.415	Economic Institution and Policy	79
			Economic Fundamental	72
Education	74	0.278	Education Performance	73
			Government Involvement	69
Environment	54	0.492	Environmental Behavior	38
			Resource Protection	44
			Renewable Energy	39
Governance	79	0.276	Civil Society	74
			Freedom	67
			Rule of Law	83
Health & Welfare	75	0.403	Disease management	81
			Life and Death	71
			Safety and Public Health	60
			Welfare	72
ICT	67	0.303	Promotion	70
			Scale	77
			Utilization	60
Infrastructure	63	0.328		
Safety	52	0.454	Criminal Justice & Security	39
			Natural Disaster Management	83

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	81	0.253
Throughput	74	0.376
Output	77	0.421
Outcome	65	0.435

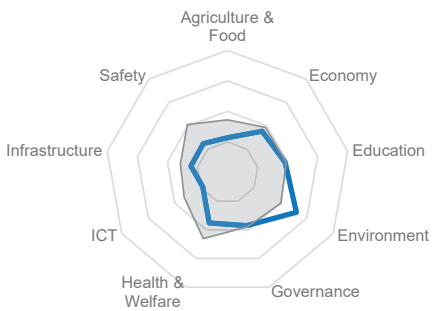
Panama

13/88

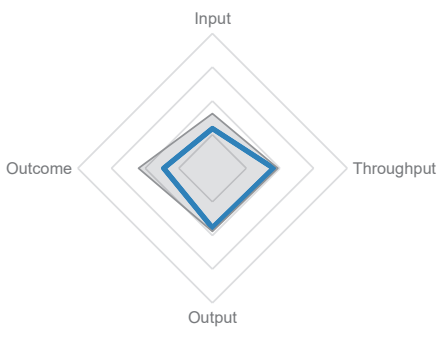
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	13	0.549
2016-17 GC	13	0.559
2015-16 GC	10	0.576
2014-15 GC	16	0.553
2013-14 GC	-	-

Capital City	Panama City
Population	3,753,142 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$103.9 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	7	0.464
Throughput	22	0.550
Output	25	0.545
Outcome	9	0.637

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	61	0.352	Agricultural production	50
			Food Quality & Safety	49
Economy	7	0.639	Economic Institution and Policy	27
			Economic Fundamental	8
Education	16	0.650	Education Performance	30
			Government Involvement	20
Environment	8	0.614	Environmental Behavior	21
			Resource Protection	4
			Renewable Energy	37
Governance	12	0.624	Civil Society	15
			Freedom	26
			Rule of Law	11
Health & Welfare	40	0.617	Disease management	52
			Life and Death	9
			Safety and Public Health	36
			Welfare	12
ICT	23	0.544	Promotion	35
			Scale	27
			Utilization	19
Infrastructure	15	0.461		
Safety	60	0.439	Criminal Justice & Security	74
			Natural Disaster Management	24

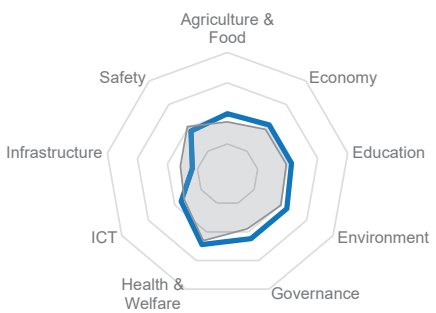
Paraguay

33/88

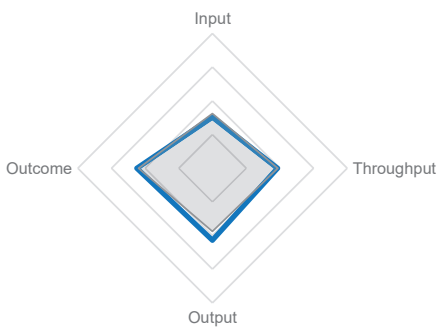
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	33	0.490
2016-17 GC	40	0.499
2015-16 GC	33	0.509
2014-15 GC	51	0.479
2013-14 GC	38	0.447

Capital City	Asuncion
Population	6,943,739 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$68.33 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	36	0.379
Throughput	47	0.483
Output	29	0.535
Outcome	34	0.562

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	37	0.404	Agricultural production	48
			Food Quality & Safety	38
Economy	37	0.529	Economic Institution and Policy	37
			Economic Fundamental	43
Education	29	0.592	Education Performance	52
			Government Involvement	8
Environment	10	0.613	Environmental Behavior	4
			Resource Protection	34
			Renewable Energy	9
Governance	16	0.577	Civil Society	39
			Freedom	23
			Rule of Law	23
Health & Welfare	45	0.594	Disease management	24
			Life and Death	28
			Safety and Public Health	41
			Welfare	59
ICT	66	0.306	Promotion	78
			Scale	50
			Utilization	64
Infrastructure	40	0.375		
Safety	65	0.417	Criminal Justice & Security	75
			Natural Disaster Management	50

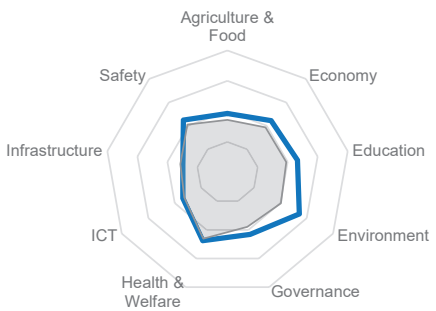
Peru

25/88

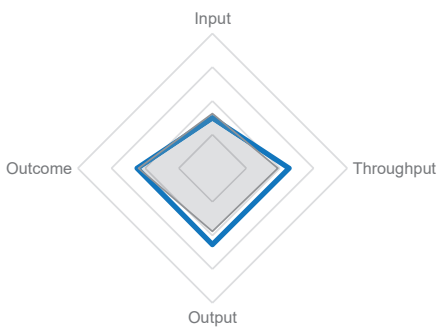
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	25	0.517
2016-17 GC	26	0.532
2015-16 GC	32	0.512
2014-15 GC	42	0.500
2013-14 GC	27	0.478

Capital City	Lima
Population	31,036,656 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$424.4 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.7% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	40	0.374
Throughput	19	0.568
Output	14	0.567
Outcome	35	0.560

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	55	0.359	Agricultural production	73
			Food Quality & Safety	32
Economy	4	0.659	Economic Institution and Policy	8
			Economic Fundamental	7
Education	38	0.549	Education Performance	41
			Government Involvement	34
Environment	14	0.598	Environmental Behavior	11
			Resource Protection	6
			Renewable Energy	40
Governance	19	0.564	Civil Society	34
			Freedom	16
			Rule of Law	17
Health & Welfare	37	0.623	Disease management	35
			Life and Death	14
			Safety and Public Health	56
			Welfare	9
ICT	29	0.506	Promotion	34
			Scale	39
			Utilization	23
Infrastructure	35	0.386		
Safety	69	0.410	Criminal Justice & Security	73
			Natural Disaster Management	40

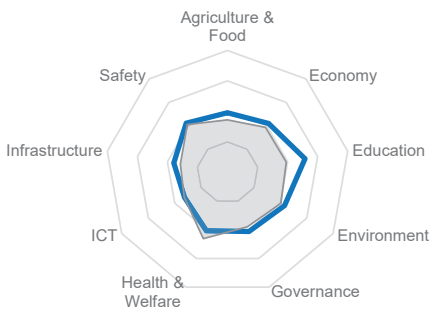
Philippines

37/88

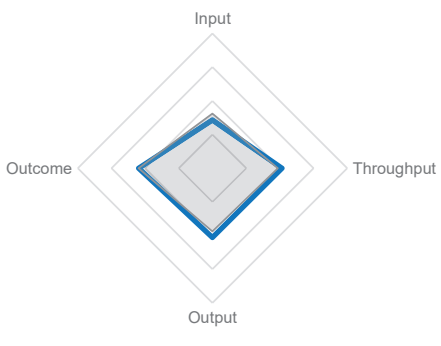
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	37	0.484
2016-17 GC	37	0.512
2015-16 GC	26	0.517
2014-15 GC	37	0.506
2013-14 GC	37	0.449

Capital City	Manila
Population	104,256,076 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$875.6 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.7% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	49	0.358
Throughput	35	0.516
Output	37	0.514
Outcome	40	0.549

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	32	0.420	Agricultural production	11
			Food Quality & Safety	55
Economy	36	0.529	Economic Institution and Policy	47
			Economic Fundamental	36
Education	34	0.580	Education Performance	37
			Government Involvement	16
Environment	48	0.506	Environmental Behavior	46
			Resource Protection	29
			Renewable Energy	49
Governance	48	0.416	Civil Society	19
			Freedom	66
			Rule of Law	55
Health & Welfare	54	0.535	Disease management	54
			Life and Death	47
			Safety and Public Health	54
			Welfare	27
ICT	18	0.557	Promotion	30
			Scale	43
			Utilization	12
Infrastructure	55	0.349		
Safety	47	0.467	Criminal Justice & Security	67
			Natural Disaster Management	49

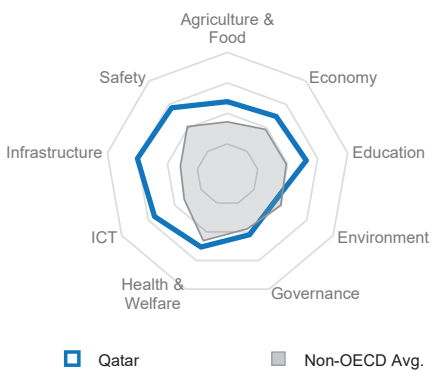
Qatar

6/88

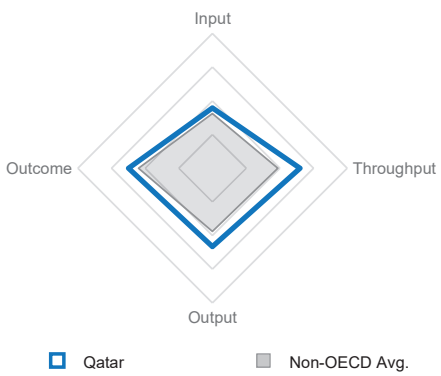
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	6	0.576
2016-17 GC	3	0.625
2015-16 GC	5	0.614
2014-15 GC	3	0.632
2013-14 GC	6	0.587

Capital City	Doha
Population	2,314,307 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$340.6 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	0.6% (2017 est.)
Government type	absolute monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	10	0.448
Throughput	8	0.649
Output	8	0.582
Outcome	12	0.623

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	36	0.406	Agricultural production	40
			Food Quality & Safety	30
Economy	2	0.707	Economic Institution and Policy	38
			Economic Fundamental	2
Education	8	0.712	Education Performance	16
			Government Involvement	2
Environment	87	0.272	Environmental Behavior	88
			Resource Protection	87
			Renewable Energy	-
Governance	41	0.422	Civil Society	81
			Freedom	45
			Rule of Law	12
Health & Welfare	23	0.646	Disease management	14
			Life and Death	8
			Safety and Public Health	44
			Welfare	25
ICT	3	0.726	Promotion	3
			Scale	6
			Utilization	7
Infrastructure	2	0.586		
Safety	4	0.704	Criminal Justice & Security	11
			Natural Disaster Management	6

Romania

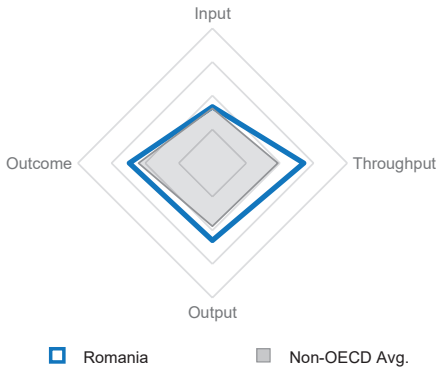
8/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	8	0.572
2016-17 GC	9	0.579
2015-16 GC	15	0.557
2014-15 GC	24	0.533
2013-14 GC	-	-

Capital City	Bucharest
Population	21,529,967 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	semi-presidential republic
Unemployment rate	5.3% (2017 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	21	0.418
Throughput	5	0.677
Output	11	0.574
Outcome	13	0.617

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	2	0.550	Agricultural production	6
			Food Quality & Safety	13
Economy	12	0.614	Economic Institution and Policy	3
			Economic Fundamental	25
Education	28	0.592	Education Performance	27
			Government Involvement	27
Environment	11	0.612	Environmental Behavior	29
			Resource Protection	2
			Renewable Energy	46
Governance	6	0.717	Civil Society	27
			Freedom	5
			Rule of Law	7
Health & Welfare	30	0.636	Disease management	34
			Life and Death	51
			Safety and Public Health	16
			Welfare	20
ICT	31	0.497	Promotion	23
			Scale	23
			Utilization	38
Infrastructure	30	0.395		
Safety	33	0.532	Criminal Justice & Security	25
			Natural Disaster Management	15

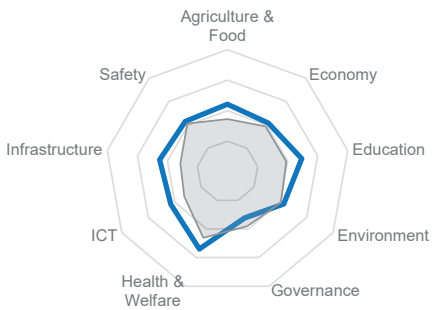
Russian Federation

14/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	14	0.544
2016-17 GC	18	0.549
2015-16 GC	24	0.521
2014-15 GC	31	0.513
2013-14 GC	30	0.475

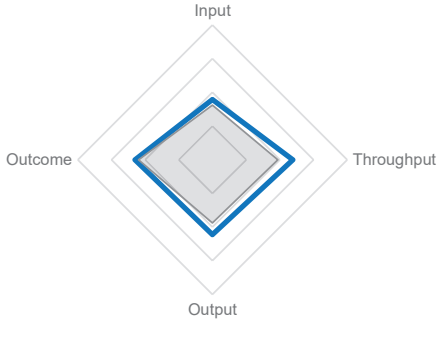
Capital City	Moscow
Population	142,257,519 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$4.008 trillion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential federation

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	10	0.490	Agricultural production	36
			Food Quality & Safety	10
Economy	13	0.608	Economic Institution and Policy	16
			Economic Fundamental	17
Education	3	0.728	Education Performance	5
			Government Involvement	9
Environment	21	0.562	Environmental Behavior	16
			Resource Protection	9
			Renewable Energy	70
Governance	68	0.342	Civil Society	75
			Freedom	73
			Rule of Law	39
Health & Welfare	16	0.661	Disease management	29
			Life and Death	60
			Safety and Public Health	2
			Welfare	40
ICT	11	0.621	Promotion	15
			Scale	10
			Utilization	16
Infrastructure	41	0.370		
Safety	39	0.509	Criminal Justice & Security	45
			Natural Disaster Management	13

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	11	0.447
Throughput	11	0.596
Output	19	0.556
Outcome	27	0.575

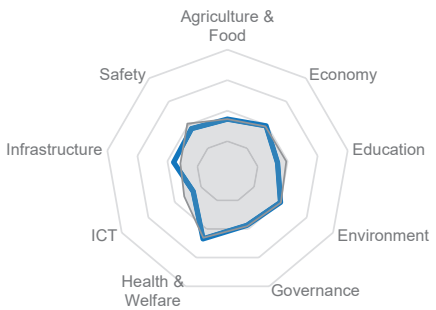
Rwanda

51/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	51	0.452
2016-17 GC	56	0.459
2015-16 GC	53	0.469
2014-15 GC	40	0.503
2013-14 GC	18	0.512

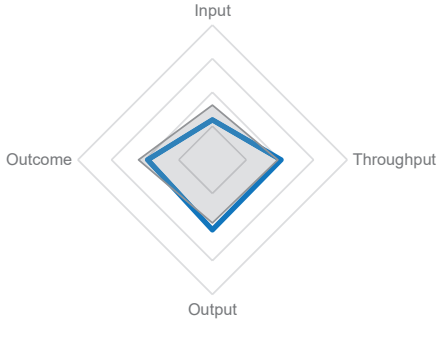
Capital City	Kigali
Population	11,901,484
GDP (PPP)	$24.63 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.7% (2014 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	54	0.363	Agricultural production	18
			Food Quality & Safety	76
Economy	17	0.579	Economic Institution and Policy	10
			Economic Fundamental	18
Education	66	0.348	Education Performance	63
			Government Involvement	67
Environment	41	0.523	Environmental Behavior	36
			Resource Protection	47
			Renewable Energy	15
Governance	77	0.299	Civil Society	83
			Freedom	75
			Rule of Law	67
Health & Welfare	55	0.530	Disease management	53
			Life and Death	55
			Safety and Public Health	69
			Welfare	28
ICT	28	0.507	Promotion	11
			Scale	73
			Utilization	21
Infrastructure	56	0.343		
Safety	18	0.574	Criminal Justice & Security	9
			Natural Disaster Management	60

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	66	0.296
Throughput	36	0.509
Output	34	0.521
Outcome	58	0.481

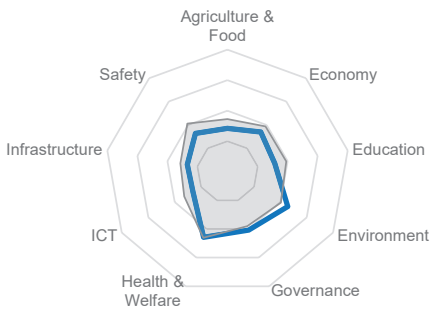
Senegal

63/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	63	0.411
2016-17 GC	63	0.433
2015-16 GC	66	0.419
2014-15 GC	59	0.456
2013-14 GC	39	0.440

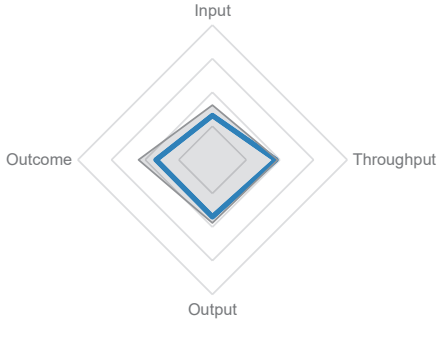
Capital City	Dakar
Population	14,668,522 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$16.46 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.8% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	77	0.301	Agricultural production	57
			Food Quality & Safety	66
Economy	70	0.444	Economic Institution and Policy	65
			Economic Fundamental	59
Education	73	0.293	Education Performance	79
			Government Involvement	54
Environment	12	0.608	Environmental Behavior	31
			Resource Protection	1
			Renewable Energy	48
Governance	27	0.495	Civil Society	28
			Freedom	25
			Rule of Law	45
Health & Welfare	65	0.466	Disease management	42
			Life and Death	54
			Safety and Public Health	78
			Welfare	79
ICT	51	0.382	Promotion	47
			Scale	62
			Utilization	53
Infrastructure	78	0.264		
Safety	59	0.442	Criminal Justice & Security	60
			Natural Disaster Management	62

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	59	0.328
Throughput	50	0.471
Output	76	0.424
Outcome	69	0.419

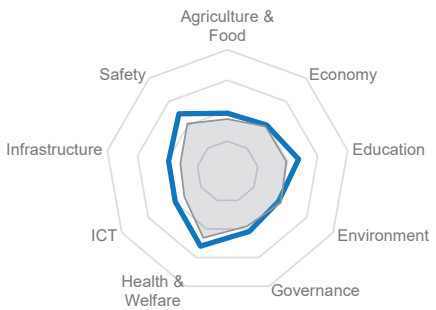
Serbia

19/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	19	0.523
2016-17 GC	22	0.536
2015-16 GC	18	0.549
2014-15 GC	23	0.533
2013-14 GC	-	-

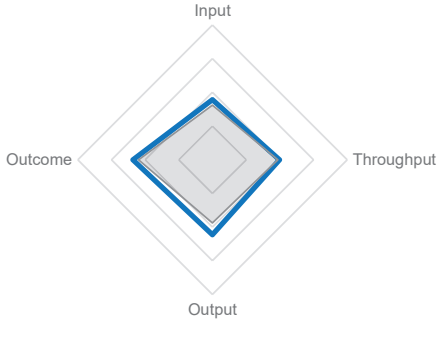
Capital City	Belgrade
Population	7,111,024
GDP (PPP)	$105.5 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	16% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	35	0.416	Agricultural production	26
			Food Quality & Safety	33
Economy	38	0.527	Economic Institution and Policy	14
			Economic Fundamental	61
Education	17	0.643	Education Performance	18
			Government Involvement	17
Environment	80	0.384	Environmental Behavior	68
			Resource Protection	75
			Renewable Energy	53
Governance	29	0.492	Civil Society	21
			Freedom	41
			Rule of Law	40
Health & Welfare	17	0.661	Disease management	31
			Life and Death	57
			Safety and Public Health	13
			Welfare	6
ICT	30	0.499	Promotion	38
			Scale	20
			Utilization	34
Infrastructure	9	0.484		
Safety	15	0.597	Criminal Justice & Security	22
			Natural Disaster Management	12

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	12	0.446
Throughput	43	0.497
Output	16	0.557
Outcome	19	0.591

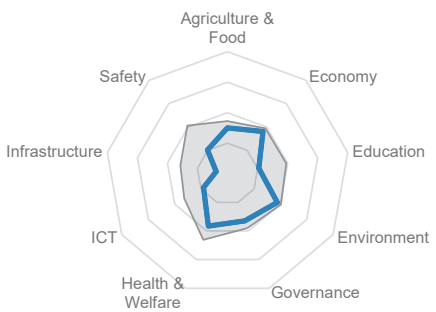
Sierra Leone

81/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	81	0.343
2016-17 GC	82	0.334
2015-16 GC	82	0.344
2014-15 GC	76	0.402
2013-14 GC	-	-

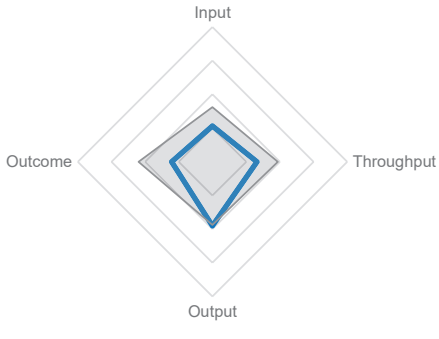
Capital City	Freetown
Population	6,163,195 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$11.5 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	9.1% (2014 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	45	0.389	Agricultural production	22
			Food Quality & Safety	80
Economy	83	0.333	Economic Institution and Policy	77
			Economic Fundamental	83
Education	83	0.212	Education Performance	81
			Government Involvement	78
Environment	18	0.579	Environmental Behavior	24
			Resource Protection	18
			Renewable Energy	16
Governance	49	0.411	Civil Society	51
			Freedom	35
			Rule of Law	69
Health & Welfare	80	0.380	Disease management	73
			Life and Death	88
			Safety and Public Health	47
			Welfare	82
ICT	69	0.283	Promotion	39
			Scale	72
			Utilization	75
Infrastructure	88	0.152		
Safety	81	0.350	Criminal Justice & Security	55
			Natural Disaster Management	87

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	75	0.266
Throughput	81	0.330
Output	54	0.476
Outcome	86	0.304

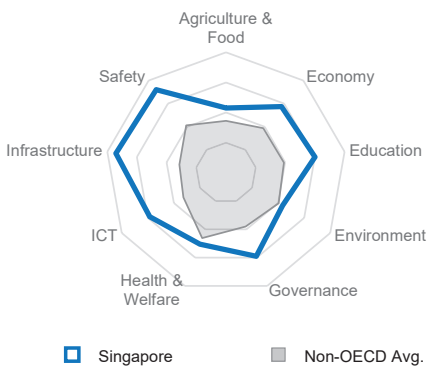
Singapore

1/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	1	0.727
2016-17 GC	1	0.720
2015-16 GC	1	0.744
2014-15 GC	1	0.735
2013-14 GC	1	0.705

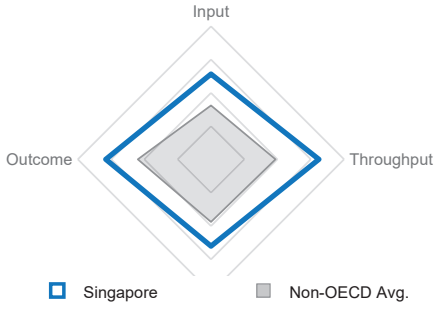
Capital City	Singapore
Population	5,888,926 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$527 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.2% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	5	0.510	Agricultural production	16
			Food Quality & Safety	15
Economy	1	0.829	Economic Institution and Policy	2
			Economic Fundamental	1
Education	1	0.829	Education Performance	1
			Government Involvement	29
Environment	74	0.397	Environmental Behavior	85
			Resource Protection	51
			Renewable Energy	83
Governance	8	0.686	Civil Society	40
			Freedom	24
			Rule of Law	1
Health & Welfare	2	0.720	Disease management	23
			Life and Death	1
			Safety and Public Health	28
			Welfare	1
ICT	1	0.956	Promotion	1
			Scale	1
			Utilization	1
Infrastructure	1	0.820		
Safety	1	0.810	Criminal Justice & Security	2
			Natural Disaster Management	2

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	1	0.641
Throughput	1	0.811
Output	2	0.651
Outcome	1	0.790

South Africa

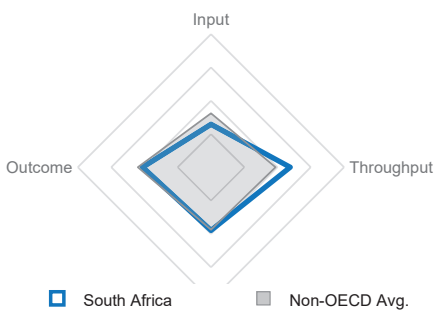
45/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	45	0.476
2016-17 GC	42	0.494
2015-16 GC	50	0.478
2014-15 GC	52	0.477
2013-14 GC	-	-

Capital City	Pretoria (administrative) Cape Town (legislative) Bloemfontein (judicial)
Population	54,841,552
GDP (PPP)	$765.6 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	27.6% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	60	0.323
Throughput	13	0.595
Output	56	0.474
Outcome	54	0.513

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	13	0.471	Agricultural production	15
			Food Quality & Safety	27
Economy	78	0.394	Economic Institution and Policy	44
			Economic Fundamental	86
Education	52	0.470	Education Performance	51
			Government Involvement	53
Environment	69	0.416	Environmental Behavior	78
			Resource Protection	60
			Renewable Energy	69
Governance	10	0.660	Civil Society	11
			Freedom	11
			Rule of Law	14
Health & Welfare	78	0.390	Disease management	86
			Life and Death	77
			Safety and Public Health	58
			Welfare	67
ICT	10	0.625	Promotion	7
			Scale	18
			Utilization	17
Infrastructure	12	0.471		
Safety	73	0.391	Criminal Justice & Security	84
			Natural Disaster Management	33

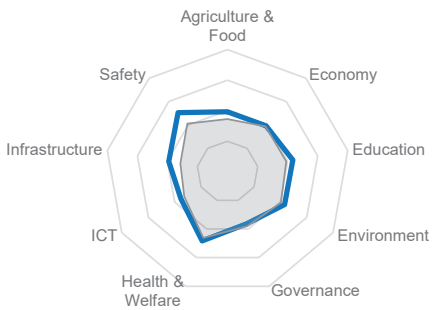
Sri Lanka

41/88

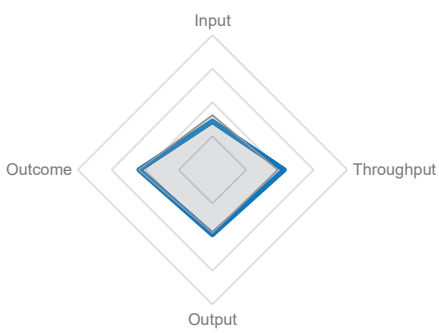
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	41	0.479
2016-17 GC	29	0.521
2015-16 GC	34	0.508
2014-15 GC	33	0.513
2013-14 GC	22	0.502

Capital City	Colombo (commercial) Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte (legislative)
Population	22,409,381 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$274.7 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	48	0.359
Throughput	32	0.532
Output	50	0.481
Outcome	43	0.545

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	65	0.346	Agricultural production	41
			Food Quality & Safety	61
Economy	62	0.463	Economic Institution and Policy	61
			Economic Fundamental	65
Education	44	0.540	Education Performance	29
			Government Involvement	49
Environment	16	0.582	Environmental Behavior	61
			Resource Protection	13
			Renewable Energy	31
Governance	37	0.462	Civil Society	29
			Freedom	51
			Rule of Law	34
Health & Welfare	28	0.639	Disease management	6
			Life and Death	21
			Safety and Public Health	37
			Welfare	23
ICT	50	0.386	Promotion	63
			Scale	56
			Utilization	44
Infrastructure	52	0.353		
Safety	30	0.544	Criminal Justice & Security	29
			Natural Disaster Management	74

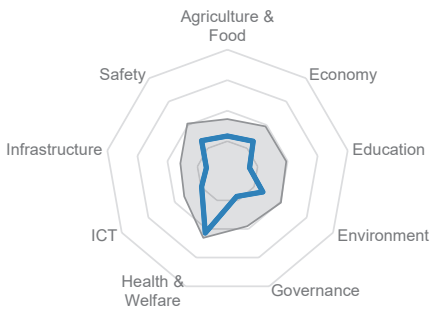
Sudan

86/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	86	0.322
2016-17 GC	88	0.293
2015-16 GC	88	0.270
2014-15 GC	87	0.310
2013-14 GC	-	-

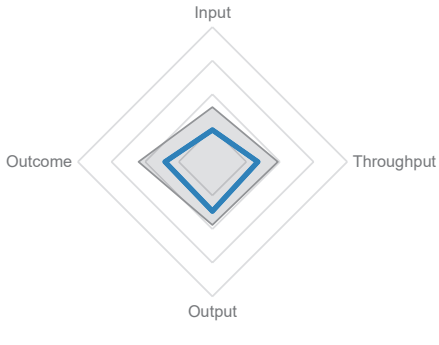
Capital City	Khartoum
Population	37,345,935 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$187 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	19.6% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	67	0.343	Agricultural production	70
			Food Quality & Safety	70
Economy	88	0.199	Economic Institution and Policy	87
			Economic Fundamental	87
Education	87	0.160	Education Performance	82
			Government Involvement	88
Environment	26	0.556	Environmental Behavior	30
			Resource Protection	22
			Renewable Energy	20
Governance	88	0.104	Civil Society	82
			Freedom	88
			Rule of Law	87
Health & Welfare	64	0.466	Disease management	57
			Life and Death	70
			Safety and Public Health	34
			Welfare	88
ICT	52	0.364	Promotion	2
			Scale	59
			Utilization	88
Infrastructure	84	0.232		
Safety	48	0.467	Criminal Justice & Security	7
			Natural Disaster Management	85

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	86	0.236
Throughput	80	0.336
Output	87	0.367
Outcome	80	0.352

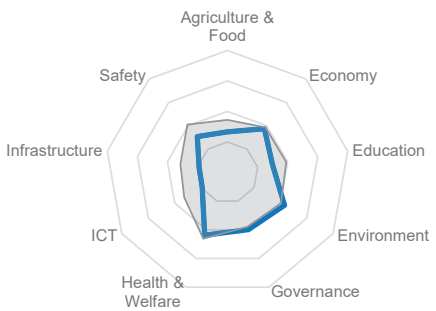
Tanzania

66/88

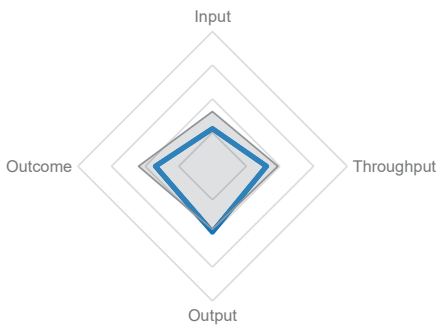
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	66	0.398
2016-17 GC	67	0.403
2015-16 GC	71	0.380
2014-15 GC	71	0.431
2013-14 GC	44	0.424

Capital City	Dodoma (legislative), Dar es Salaam (administrative)
Population	53,950,935
GDP (PPP)	$51.73 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	10.3% (2014 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	71	0.279
Throughput	67	0.400
Output	47	0.489
Outcome	67	0.424

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	72	0.328	Agricultural production	49
			Food Quality & Safety	82
Economy	47	0.506	Economic Institution and Policy	66
			Economic Fundamental	24
Education	76	0.266	Education Performance	74
			Government Involvement	79
Environment	13	0.600	Environmental Behavior	35
			Resource Protection	11
			Renewable Energy	23
Governance	54	0.388	Civil Society	41
			Freedom	59
			Rule of Law	57
Health & Welfare	62	0.470	Disease management	60
			Life and Death	65
			Safety and Public Health	86
			Welfare	42
ICT	63	0.320	Promotion	60
			Scale	80
			Utilization	57
Infrastructure	76	0.265		
Safety	61	0.437	Criminal Justice & Security	64
			Natural Disaster Management	70

Thailand

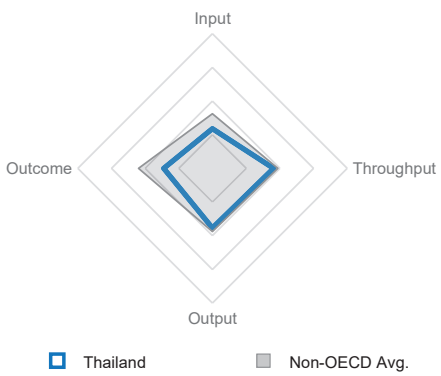
26/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	26	0.514
2016-17 GC	20	0.543
2015-16 GC	11	0.572
2014-15 GC	14	0.560
2013-14 GC	14	0.523

Capital City	Bangkok
Population	68,414,135 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$455.4 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	0.7% (2017 est.)
Government type	constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	37	0.377
Throughput	16	0.586
Output	38	0.513
Outcome	22	0.582

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	20	0.456	Agricultural production	7
			Food Quality & Safety	41
Economy	11	0.619	Economic Institution and Policy	17
			Economic Fundamental	12
Education	41	0.542	Education Performance	39
			Government Involvement	35
Environment	50	0.504	Environmental Behavior	65
			Resource Protection	26
			Renewable Energy	62
Governance	50	0.401	Civil Society	61
			Freedom	61
			Rule of Law	30
Health & Welfare	52	0.560	Disease management	20
			Life and Death	31
			Safety and Public Health	63
			Welfare	49
ICT	16	0.564	Promotion	27
			Scale	15
			Utilization	22
Infrastructure	17	0.449		
Safety	32	0.534	Criminal Justice & Security	54
			Natural Disaster Management	34

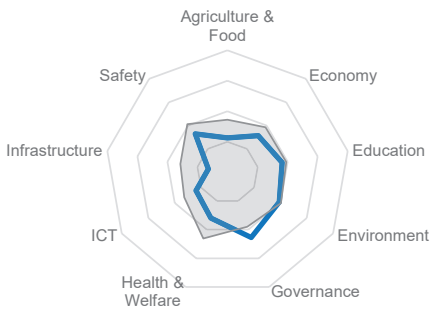
Timor-Leste

73/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	73	0.364
2016-17 GC	71	0.384
2015-16 GC	72	0.379
2014-15 GC	72	0.427
2013-14 GC	45	0.423

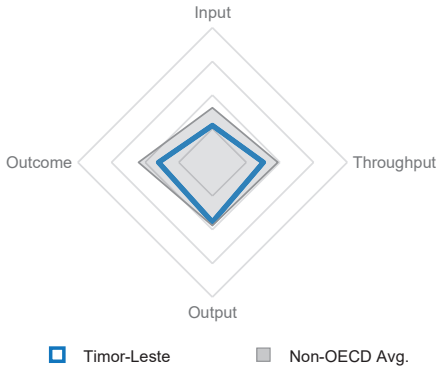
Capital City	Dili
Population	1,291,358 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$6.753 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.4% (2014 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	82	0.235	Agricultural production	71
			Food Quality & Safety	73
Economy	87	0.205	Economic Institution and Policy	88
			Economic Fundamental	88
Education	57	0.439	Education Performance	68
			Government Involvement	36
Environment	51	0.502	Environmental Behavior	13
			Resource Protection	46
			Renewable Energy	57
Governance	20	0.538	Civil Society	10
			Freedom	17
			Rule of Law	60
Health & Welfare	69	0.450	Disease management	78
			Life and Death	50
			Safety and Public Health	73
			Welfare	36
ICT	85	0.143	Promotion	83
			Scale	82
			Utilization	81
Infrastructure	26	0.403		
Safety	84	0.318	Criminal Justice & Security	78
			Natural Disaster Management	69

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	73	0.274
Throughput	73	0.378
Output	66	0.443
Outcome	72	0.401

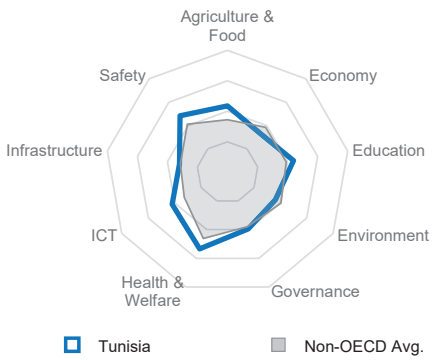
Tunisia

34/88

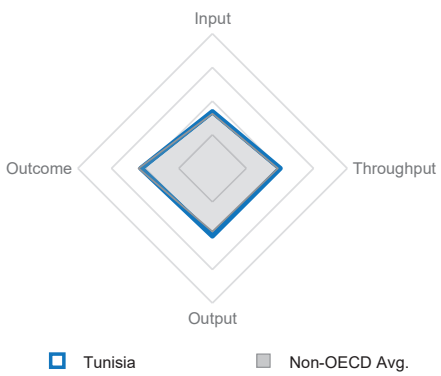
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	34	0.489
2016-17 GC	32	0.517
2015-16 GC	35	0.505
2014-15 GC	21	0.538
2013-14 GC	11	0.548

Capital City	Tunis
Population	11,403,800 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$135.4 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	15.9% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	20	0.421
Throughput	40	0.501
Output	43	0.502
Outcome	48	0.531

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	12	0.478	Agricultural production	2
			Food Quality & Safety	28
Economy	68	0.449	Economic Institution and Policy	57
			Economic Fundamental	73
Education	20	0.627	Education Performance	40
			Government Involvement	3
Environment	78	0.387	Environmental Behavior	70
			Resource Protection	69
			Renewable Energy	72
Governance	36	0.463	Civil Society	20
			Freedom	50
			Rule of Law	41
Health & Welfare	36	0.626	Disease management	5
			Life and Death	19
			Safety and Public Health	33
			Welfare	52
ICT	39	0.461	Promotion	55
			Scale	35
			Utilization	32
Infrastructure	48	0.359		
Safety	27	0.549	Criminal Justice & Security	33
			Natural Disaster Management	25

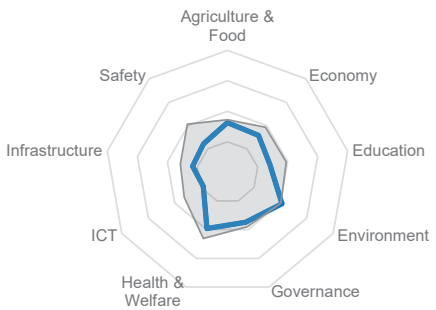
Uganda

67/88

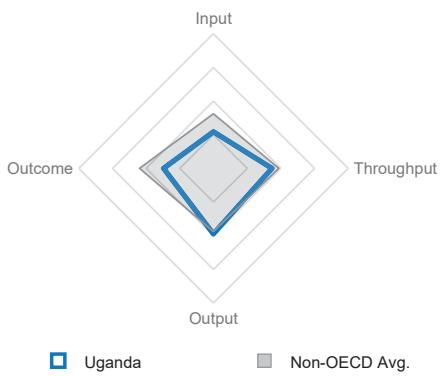
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	67	0.391
2016-17 GC	73	0.380
2015-16 GC	73	0.377
2014-15 GC	74	0.418
2013-14 GC	48	0.412

Capital City	Kampala
Population	139,570,125
GDP (PPP)	$88.67 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	9.4% (2014 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	74	0.272
Throughput	60	0.434
Output	48	0.487
Outcome	75	0.371

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	31	0.421	Agricultural production	5
			Food Quality & Safety	72
Economy	40	0.521	Economic Institution and Policy	29
			Economic Fundamental	26
Education	77	0.261	Education Performance	76
			Government Involvement	73
Environment	17	0.580	Environmental Behavior	48
			Resource Protection	31
			Renewable Energy	5
Governance	64	0.361	Civil Society	38
			Freedom	63
			Rule of Law	81
Health & Welfare	83	0.374	Disease management	80
			Life and Death	75
			Safety and Public Health	74
			Welfare	78
ICT	65	0.312	Promotion	64
			Scale	75
			Utilization	61
Infrastructure	64	0.326		
Safety	78	0.361	Criminal Justice & Security	80
			Natural Disaster Management	73

Ukraine

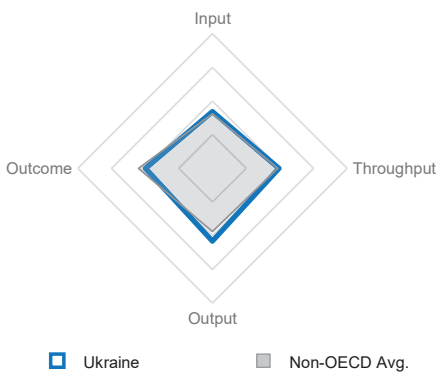
35/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	35	0.488
2016-17 GC	35	0.513
2015-16 GC	38	0.496
2014-15 GC	46	0.496
2013-14 GC	28	0.478

Capital City	Kyiv
Population	44,033,874 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$368.8 billion (2017 est.
Unemployment rate	9.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	18	0.422
Throughput	45	0.493
Output	28	0.540
Outcome	56	0.498

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	18	0.463	Agricultural production	4
			Food Quality & Safety	40
Economy	61	0.467	Economic Institution and Policy	42
			Economic Fundamental	66
Education	10	0.685	Education Performance	6
			Government Involvement	15
Environment	68	0.420	Environmental Behavior	43
			Resource Protection	59
			Renewable Energy	77
Governance	32	0.484	Civil Society	25
			Freedom	28
			Rule of Law	48
Health & Welfare	56	0.529	Disease management	88
			Life and Death	66
			Safety and Public Health	6
			Welfare	32
ICT	45	0.423	Promotion	44
			Scale	45
			Utilization	49
Infrastructure	22	0.414		
Safety	38	0.511	Criminal Justice & Security	30
			Natural Disaster Management	17

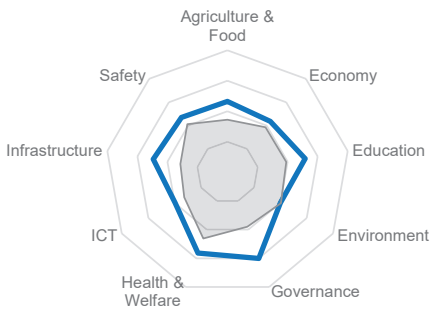
Uruguay

4/88

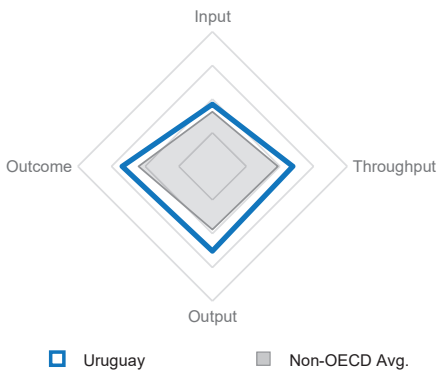
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	4	0.589
2016-17 GC	5	0.603
2015-16 GC	6	0.606
2014-15 GC	5	0.626
2013-14 GC	4	0.602

Capital City	Montevideo
Population	3,360,148 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$78.15 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	7.3% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	8	0.461
Throughput	12	0.596
Output	3	0.629
Outcome	4	0.671

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	7	0.496	Agricultural production	10
			Food Quality & Safety	22
Economy	31	0.542	Economic Institution and Policy	31
			Economic Fundamental	45
Education	7	0.718	Education Performance	28
			Government Involvement	1
Environment	39	0.525	Environmental Behavior	3
			Resource Protection	71
			Renewable Energy	13
Governance	1	0.796	Civil Society	3
			Freedom	2
			Rule of Law	3
Health & Welfare	7	0.687	Disease management	19
			Life and Death	32
			Safety and Public Health	17
			Welfare	13
ICT	7	0.671	Promotion	10
			Scale	9
			Utilization	5
Infrastructure	45	0.365		
Safety	40	0.502	Criminal Justice & Security	56
			Natural Disaster Management	7

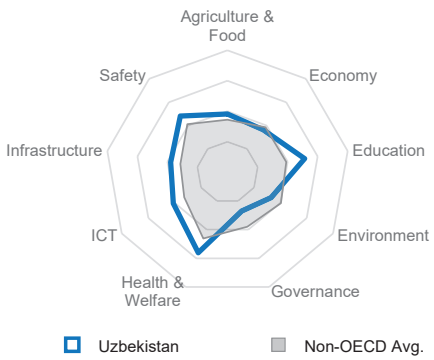
Uzbekistan

39/88

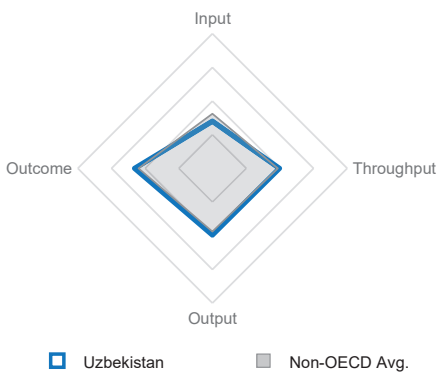
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	39	0.481
2016-17 GC	36	0.512
2015-16 GC	43	0.487
2014-15 GC	47	0.495
2013-14 GC	46	0.418

Capital City	Tashkent
Population	29,748,859 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$222.6 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.9% (2017 est.
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	52	0.350
Throughput	44	0.497
Output	45	0.495
Outcome	25	0.578

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	38	0.401	Agricultural production	28
			Food Quality & Safety	54
Economy	72	0.432	Economic Institution and Policy	68
			Economic Fundamental	52
Education	21	0.625	Education Performance	33
			Government Involvement	13
Environment	70	0.411	Environmental Behavior	66
			Resource Protection	64
			Renewable Energy	67
Governance	84	0.221	Civil Society	86
			Freedom	82
			Rule of Law	62
Health & Welfare	39	0.620	Disease management	37
			Life and Death	38
			Safety and Public Health	10
			Welfare	74
ICT	8	0.639	Promotion	5
			Scale	25
			Utilization	8
Infrastructure	23	0.414		
Safety	20	0.572	Criminal Justice & Security	5
			Natural Disaster Management	46

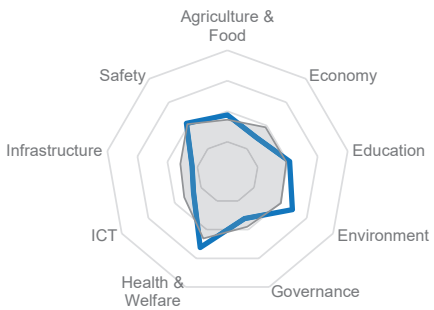
Venezuela, RB

61/88

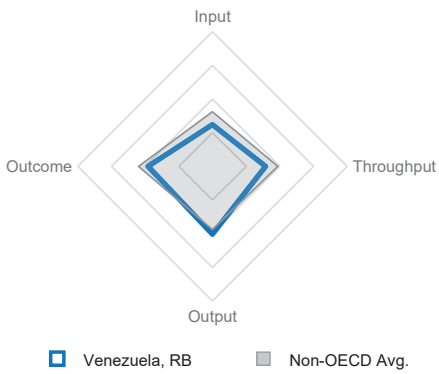
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	61	0.418
2016-17 GC	55	0.464
2015-16 GC	41	0.493
2014-15 GC	56	0.469
2013-14 GC	-	-

Capital City	Caracas
Population	31,304,016 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$380.7 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	26.4% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	63	0.310
Throughput	69	0.394
Output	41	0.504
Outcome	60	0.478

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	14	0.470	Agricultural production	60
			Food Quality & Safety	36
Economy	84	0.324	Economic Institution and Policy	84
			Economic Fundamental	78
Education	54	0.454	Education Performance	31
			Government Involvement	72
Environment	29	0.551	Environmental Behavior	54
			Resource Protection	20
			Renewable Energy	42
Governance	70	0.319	Civil Society	65
			Freedom	78
			Rule of Law	46
Health & Welfare	32	0.634	Disease management	36
			Life and Death	18
			Safety and Public Health	35
			Welfare	41
ICT	72	0.267	Promotion	81
			Scale	49
			Utilization	70
Infrastructure	46	0.365		
Safety	79	0.359	Criminal Justice & Security	88
			Natural Disaster Management	29

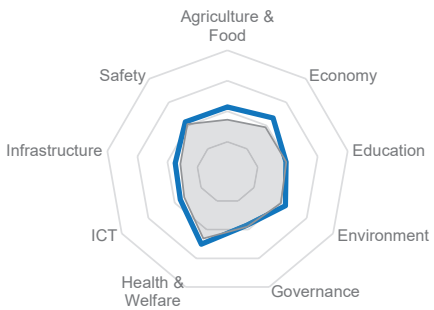
Vietnam

32/88

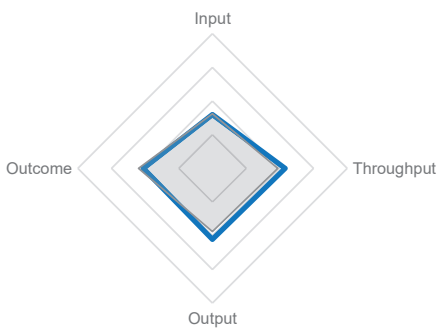
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	32	0.495
2016-17 GC	31	0.518
2015-16 GC	22	0.533
2014-15 GC	34	0.512
2013-14 GC	20	0.508

Capital City	Hanoi
Population	96,160,163 (July 2017 est.)
GDP (PPP)	$647.4 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.2% (2017 est.)
Government type	communist state

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	28	0.399
Throughput	29	0.539
Output	32	0.527
Outcome	53	0.513

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	26	0.437	Agricultural production	19
			Food Quality & Safety	45
Economy	15	0.593	Economic Institution and Policy	43
			Economic Fundamental	11
Education	42	0.541	Education Performance	43
			Government Involvement	25
Environment	37	0.533	Environmental Behavior	53
			Resource Protection	25
			Renewable Energy	43
Governance	74	0.312	Civil Society	77
			Freedom	77
			Rule of Law	29
Health & Welfare	48	0.583	Disease management	38
			Life and Death	20
			Safety and Public Health	42
			Welfare	53
ICT	40	0.459	Promotion	54
			Scale	38
			Utilization	33
Infrastructure	18	0.442		
Safety	26	0.550	Criminal Justice & Security	16
			Natural Disaster Management	51

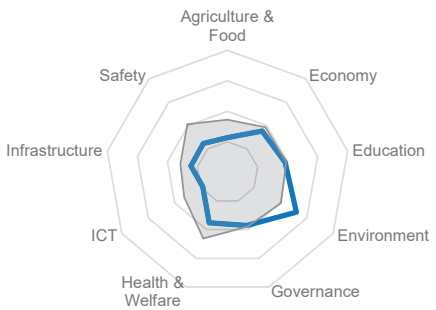
Zambia

68/88

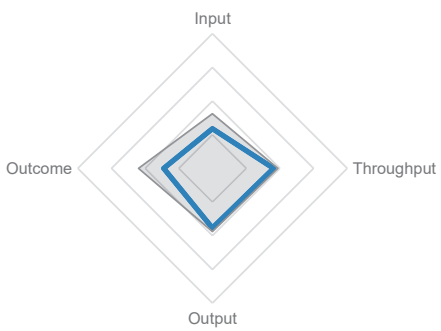
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	68	0.388
2016-17 GC	68	0.401
2015-16 GC	67	0.419
2014-15 GC	70	0.433
2013-14 GC	47	0.416

Capital City	Lusaka
Population	15,972,001
GDP (PPP)	$68.89 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	7.85% (2012 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	67	0.295
Throughput	53	0.453
Output	68	0.443
Outcome	77	0.362

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	86	0.178	Agricultural production	81
			Food Quality & Safety	85
Economy	65	0.453	Economic Institution and Policy	35
			Economic Fundamental	70
Education	63	0.396	Education Performance	54
			Government Involvement	74
Environment	1	0.712	Environmental Behavior	14
			Resource Protection	3
			Renewable Energy	4
Governance	45	0.418	Civil Society	46
			Freedom	57
			Rule of Law	49
Health & Welfare	66	0.463	Disease management	74
			Life and Death	73
			Safety and Public Health	83
			Welfare	10
ICT	77	0.236	Promotion	74
			Scale	67
			Utilization	76
Infrastructure	74	0.283		
Safety	80	0.354	Criminal Justice & Security	70
			Natural Disaster Management	68

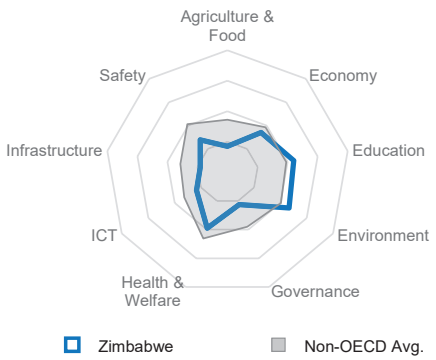
Zimbabwe

85/88

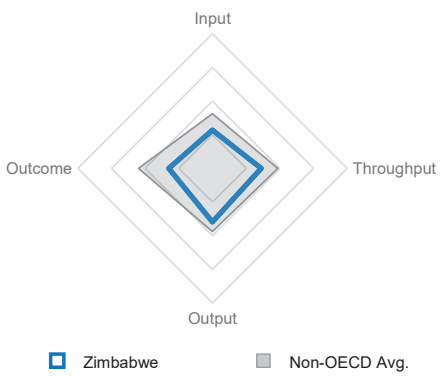
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2017-18 Government Competitiveness	85	0.337
2016-17 GC	74	0.379
2015-16 GC	76	0.367
2014-15 GC	83	0.353
2013-14 GC	-	-

Capital City	Harare
Population	13,805,084
GDP (PPP)	$33.96 billion (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	11.3% (2014 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	70	0.284
Throughput	78	0.361
Output	82	0.398
Outcome	84	0.325

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	88	0.124	Agricultural production	80
			Food Quality & Safety	88
Economy	73	0.430	Economic Institution and Policy	78
			Economic Fundamental	44
Education	61	0.420	Education Performance	57
			Government Involvement	58
Environment	28	0.553	Environmental Behavior	47
			Resource Protection	28
			Renewable Energy	19
Governance	82	0.236	Civil Society	67
			Freedom	83
			Rule of Law	78
Health & Welfare	74	0.409	Disease management	70
			Life and Death	74
			Safety and Public Health	70
			Welfare	80
ICT	84	0.157	Promotion	84
			Scale	64
			Utilization	82
Infrastructure	86	0.222		
Safety	49	0.466	Criminal Justice & Security	35
			Natural Disaster Management	71

2018 Government Competitiveness Report

by Center for Government Competitiveness
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