

Contents

Part 1. Government Competitiveness Overview

Preface	2
Overview: The Role of Government in the Fourth Industrial Revolution	4
Key Elements and Concepts of GC	11
Frequently Asked Questions	14
GC Methodology	16
GC Policy Areas	17

Part 2. Analysis of 10 Selected Countries

1. China	24
2. Colombia	30
3. Egypt	36
4. Indonesia	42
5. Mongolia	48
6. Qatar	55
7. Romania	61
8. Russia	66
9. Vietnam	72
10. Zambia	77

Part 3. 2019 Government Competitiveness Results

Rankings of OECD Countries: 35 countries	86
Rankings of Non-OECD Countries by Policy Area	124
Rankings of Non-OECD Countries: 88 countries	142

Preface

It is my honor and a great pleasure to be able to write this preface of the seventh-annual Government Competitiveness Report. Focusing on the global and national issues from the late 2018 to September 2019, this report follows the format that has been used previously for our publications. Essentially, it contains Government Competitiveness (GC) ranking of OECD and non-OECD countries. This ranking is based on the GC score, which is developed through a wide variety of data collection and systematic analysis. Also, overview and country reports of 10 selected non-OECD countries are included as some major takeaways. Despite the similarity of this formation, this issue focused particularly on the governmental role going into and remaining competitive for the expected technological boom: the industrial revolution 4.0.

This year a few monumental progresses toward the “world peace” took place. A mentionable event was the handshake of leaders of U.S. and North Korea on the demilitarized zone separating the two Koreas on the June 30th. However in general, the global situation has been fluctuating. This turbulence is closely connected to the matters that was highlighted in our last year’s report. For instance, ongoing problems related to the

refugee crisis, the conflicting relationship between the U.S. and China, and the global trend of strongman political leadership has been affecting international relations and trading environment. On top of these issues, weakening labor productivity and economic slowdown in majority of OECD countries became much more prominent in 2019. During this time both developed and developing countries are confronted with challenges and even dangers within and beyond their boundaries due to the spillover effect. Therefore the competitiveness in governmental decision making, investment and effective policy management has become as one of the most significant interests in most countries.

For this occasion our research team focused on an attention-worthy global trend, which is the speeding of technological development and its application into people’s daily lives. Auto-driving cars, artificial intelligence chips for smartphones, surveillance or attack with drones are no longer in the development stage but truly within our reach. Also in line with this trend, we noticed a great deal of governmental effort in many parts of the globe to accelerate its local companies to dominate this future technological development and commercialize it. Since

successful development of new technology and applying it to use is a blue ocean to most global companies, government take part not merely as a background but as a financial and policy related supporter to win the game. As a result, governmental objective to support this path of new economic growth intensified the competition for technological superiority and have caused much greater instability to the global economy. It is only a slight exaggeration to describe this tensioning situation as a “World War, or the next technological cold war”.

The first section of our 2019 Government Competitiveness Report consists of an overview focusing on this topic related to the technological development and ICT (Information and Communications Technology) sector. Then a brief introductory of our GC concept, research methodology and data sources are explained. The second part includes a series of country-focused case studies on a number of countries. To provide an in-depth assessment of their government competitiveness, our team selected a total of 10 non-OECD countries from the four regions: from Africa/middle east, we selected Egypt, Qatar and Zambia; from Asia, China, Mongolia, Indonesia, and Vietnam and from South America, Columbia is selected; lastly, Romania and Russia from Europe are included. 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.

Through these three sections of the report,

we wished to apply systematic approach for understanding the GC. This approach is based on the systems theory that emphasizes the roles of government in diverse policy fields within each country as well as across countries. Additionally, we included one more process, which was to engage in an active dialogue with professionals from various countries and fields (diplomats, researchers and ICT related experts) to strengthen the content of the report.

Hopefully this annual report inspires and provoke future studies and dialogue in more specified and detailed studies of various policy sectors using the GC. Furthermore, we hope this report provides useful information and functions as a data warehouse for consulting and strategy-forming that help improve many developing countries' government competitiveness. Our research has been supported by the Social Science Korea Foundation based in Seoul, Republic of Korea. Last but not least, 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 the interest and generous help.

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Overview

Introduction

Throughout the history of mankind, war has taken on many forms. Conventional military tactics were used in the World War I and II, whereas nuclear power played a major role in the Cold War. Since the 9/11 attack in 2001, the landscape for war has shifted; it is no longer a direct state-to-state type of traditional war, but a war against the state and non-state actors. Despite the changing forms of war, a key factor for victory remained constant; technological advantage is the catalyst and a game changer. During the World War I and II, technology of conventional weapons and intelligence played a pivotal role for the victors. Similarly during the Cold War, technological superiority on nuclear capability played a paramount role. Most recently, drones have played a pivotal role during the war against terrorism, both in roles as gathering intelligence and launching missile attacks. The war has progressed from a war against terrorism, to refugee crisis, to trading, and now the main purpose of power struggle is to dominate the new industry and future economic market.

Industry 4.0 and Digital Warfare

Industry 4.0 is generally defined as five key technological advances: Internet of Things (a system of interrelated computing devices and

digital machines), artificial intelligence, human-machine interface, robot and sensor technology, and 3D printing (Anwar, 2019). With an advent of Industry 4.0, the next phase of war is expected to be a kind that has not been witnessed before. It is not out of a realm to imagine semi-automated war utilizing new technologies. Electronic tools like sensors will surely be used to collect data of enemies, and sophisticated algorithms will process the data to make decisions: when, where and how to strike. If the attack is made with nuclear arsenal that disables retaliation, the stakes are higher for every country. It is in this context that recent reports anticipate that the next World War is more likely to be caused by an unrestrained AI research than by North Korean military actions.

Some may argue that a similar level of risk and danger has persisted throughout history yet was successfully managed, so such trajectory of digital warfare will not take place easily. However, the two trends suggest that the threat may be real. First, we already witnessed a preview of digital warfare within the last five years. Most recently, drones have facilitated severe missile attacks against Saudi Arabia's oil fields, significantly hampering its capacity to produce oil. In August 2019, the U.S. cyberattack on Iran disrupted its capacity to

attack oil tankers by eradicating a critical database (Barnes, 2019). This same year, the U.S. cyberattack on Russia's power grid to disrupt Russia's control of infrastructure has been attempted. Some reports suggest that hackers supported by China targeted multiple U.S. cancer institutes to obtain information in cutting-edge research, when Chinese company Huawei accused the U.S. government for hacking into its intranet to disrupt its operations (Lecher, 2019).

Second, superpowers are already engaging in an arms race to gain technological advantage. In 2017, President Putin of Russia famously stated that the nation with leading technology in AI "will become ruler of the world" (Daws, 2019). Similarly, President Trump of the United States has already declared that AI is of paramount importance for the U.S. to sustain its position as a global leader. Thus, Trump administration has recently signed an executive order on AI, prioritizing it in the U.S. policy agenda. Also, China has announced its intention to spend billions of dollars. Furthermore, the on-going trade war between the United States and China not only epitomize the fierce arms race between superpowers, their willingness to take significant political and economic risk to gain or keep comparative advantage in the age of Industry 4.0 shows what is at stake.

Huawei, which lies in the center of the conflict between the United States and China, became the first global technology company to develop AI chipset – which allows a range of computer chips to enable smartphones to use artificial intelligence to recognize faces

and other objects in digital images at a high speed. As economists point out, it is one thing to become an industry leader in manufacturing toys and products, but a totally different story when becoming an industry leader in core information technologies: a basis for the manufacturing, networking and destructive power of advanced weapon systems (The battle for digital supremacy, 2018). Thus, Huawei attaining this new AI technology heightens much more threat to the world and to the U.S. due to its potential in the market and in the battlefield.

To summarize, these trends suggest that the speed of technological progress is accelerating. While superpowers and advanced countries are leading this surge, other countries are joining the race not to fall behind. For example, Indonesia's recently reelected president Joko Widodo (Jokowi) announced in 2018 his plan for "Indonesia 4.0," intended to enhance Indonesia's information technology and aimed to transform Indonesia into a digital economy. Under the plan, Indonesian government strategically targets five sectors: "Food and drink, chemicals, automotive, textiles, and electronics" (Anwar, 2019). Qatar, under its national vision 2030, hopes to digitally penetrate its society by developing smart cities, e-government services, and pursue further research on digitalization through universities and other research institutions (Oxford Business Group, 2019). The Qatari government, by implementing digital services for visa applications in 2018-19, has already enhanced its tourism revenues despite being blockaded by its regional neighbors

(Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019). Colombia, which recently gained its OECD membership, is another country actively trying to become a regional ICT leader, which has growing collaboration and partnership with South Korea's ICT industry. Also, Ecuadorian government has announced in 2020 of its digital economy plans.

The so-called “digital war” is a severe threat not only to the superpowers and advanced OECD countries, but also to the non-OECD countries. The world today is globalized, connected closely as ever; like it or not, we have to bear many global changes together. For instance, the recent drone attack on Saudi Arabia's oil fields will likely affect many countries that import oil from Saudi Arabia with soaring oil price. It may also bring the entire world into major macroeconomic circumstances such as increasing current account deficits due to affected currency values. Similarly, recent trade war between the United States and China brought unintended consequences for countries around the world, slowing demands of the global market.

The Importance of Government Role

Industry 4.0 is expected to change the way we see, communicate and survive. It can bring greater speed and convenience to our daily lives and even resolve many problems that exist in the world today. However it comes with a price of much greater danger. This potential danger is not due to the technology itself, but by the ones who will own and use it for their benefit. In other words, governments that possess technological advantage will either attempt or choose to control the digital

war.

Most governments around the world are currently investing and preparing for the Industry 4.0. The key to such future preparation is focusing on how to better use the technology. If application of technology is appropriate at a national level, it can enhance food security, labor productivity, and economic development. Two classic examples are the cases of Qatar and Kenya. Qatar, which has experienced economic embargo from its regional neighbors since 2017, has turned the game around by employing high technology to its agriculture industry and enhanced local food production (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019; Qatar attaches great attention to farm tech, 2018). Kenya, using M-Pesa, a digital currency for payments and tracking system, has improved its agricultural production. These cases show that the government is behind many processes of digitalization and technological development and its decision will steer the direction of technological utilization.

In the global setting, technology can be used to solve issues, such as inequality and climate change. But technology can also widen the discrepancies between countries and exacerbate the existing condition. Machines, which buys and sells securities while monitoring the state of economy and allocating capital in the advanced economies, are already in use (The rise of the financial machines, 2019). Such human-supervised computers account for 35% of funds, 60% of institutional equity assets and 60% of trading activity in the U.S. stock market. As if an evident, a report on September 13th stated

that for the first time, equity run by robots – passive equity assets – was \$4.3 trillion, exceeding the amount by humans (The rise of the financial machines, 2019). In financial market, machines are growing to have more autonomy, as software programs with Artificial Intelligence are developing their own strategies with no guidance or assistance from human.

Such advances have brought concerns with global implications. The first concern is stability of financial market. Computers may distort asset prices, and lead to market failure. Since the U.S. economy lies at the heart of the global economy, financial crisis would cause unintended spillover effects to other countries. When the subprime mortgage crashed in the U.S. and brought global financial crisis in 2008-09, it caused severe financial damage around the world, and recovery has taken a several harsh years. Second, computer-based finance may exacerbate inequality of wealth around the world. Performance of the system largely depends on the amount of data and processing power and both requires significant capital expenditures. Not many developed countries own the financial capability to run computer-based finance, while wealthier countries are able to take their financial advantage to the next level

The control of finances by robots may produce detrimental effect for other countries. But at the same time, digital technology and interconnectedness also possess tremendous potential to provide public goods for the society. For example, when Hurricane Dorian hit east coast of the United States, some

drivers of electric-car maker, Tesla, found their cars driving greater distance on a single battery charge (Chips with everything, 2019). This was done with a single keyboard stroke in the Silicon Valley, and possible only because of the interconnectedness of Internet. In the future, similar technologies may be developed to assist with implementing necessary protocols in disaster management. Whether in military, finance or any other area, the role of government matters the most to enhance the welfare of citizens, especially when it comes to implementing Industry 4.0.

Specifically, advancing technologies require numerous reforms and changes in other relevant sectors. A successful digitalization requires highly capable human resources. Also implicating artificial intelligence and internet of things requires a robust ICT infrastructure. Without stable and fast mobile broadband, exchange of data and cloud services would be ineffective, two critical elements for the digital age. Also needed is an effective legal framework to safely collect data and personal information from citizens through consent. Finally, the government must find ways to generate funds to pay for the necessary investment. The funds may come from tax revenues, private-public partnerships, or foreign investment.

All countries are in a different stage of development, therefore for some countries, it is not about technological progress, but more about building government's capacity and competitiveness. However regardless of difference of national context and development stage, government's role and its

capacity will determine the future of each country. It is in this context the Center for Government Competitiveness developed its data and began publishing annual reports from 2013. In the next section, we introduce government competitiveness both as a theory and as an index.

Towards Government Competitiveness

Today, several indices like government competitiveness have been developed by different institutes around the world. International Institute for Management Development (IMD) has developed World Competitiveness Ranking, and the World Economic Forum annually publishes Global Competitiveness Report. Similarly, the World Bank provides the World Governance Indicators (WGI), and the Quality of Government (QoG) institute produces numerous indices measuring quality of government.

Given that similar indices already exist, it is possible to question whether another index of government competitiveness is truly necessary. We argue that based on previous studies, existing indices face several limitations analyzing developing countries. For example, Im and Choi (2018) find that existing indices have serious limitations in terms of analytical soundness and policy relevance. Specifically, these indices overemphasize economic performance and market, and focus too much on developmental outcome without considering other developmental stages. Similarly, Ho and Im (2015) posit that existing indices overemphasize Western-oriented reforms and

do not adequately consider the institutional contexts of developing countries. In sum, these researches find that existing indices lack policy relevance and analytical usefulness for developing countries.

To further elaborate on this point, role and functions of government may differ depending on the stage of each country's economic development. Existing indices, however, do not fully reflect different economic stages of each country. Specifically, developing countries may rely more on government for development, and thus roles and functions are not only different between developing and developed countries, but also with greater scope and role than developed countries.

It is in this context the Center for Government Competitiveness has developed indices measuring government competitiveness. To overcome limitations from existing indices, Government Competitiveness (GC) index incorporated the three new approaches. First, to ameliorate market-oriented and ideological bias, the GC index tried to incorporate broader welfare enhancement by government. Second, to incorporate temporal aspects, the GC index applies the system theory to our measurement. Third, to consider each country's different stage of economic development GC index incorporated each country's institutional context.

Base on the systems theory, the GC System Theory incorporates a holistic process of systematic governmental workflows.

Specifically, the theory consists of four stages – input, throughout, output, and outcome. Examples of input are resources such as labor and government expenditure, whereas throughout is the organizational, human, and financial capacities. Output means immediate achievement such as production and growth rate, whereas outcome has to do with more indirect but ultimate achievement such as quality of life and satisfaction. GC theory focuses on the ‘throughout’, which can be understood as capturing the policy developing process within the governmental workflows.

Finally, the GC index calculates index scores of non-OECD and OECD countries separately in order to distinguish each country’s different stage of economic development. Furthermore, it also differentiates sub-policy sectors, since government’s role and functions may differ from the non-OECD and OECD countries. Not only do these country groups have different sub-sectors, but they also have varying raw data constructed for each sub-sector. In sum, the GC index defines government competitiveness 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.” (2018 Government Competitiveness Report, p.17)

and promote policy goals for sub-policy areas beyond Industry 4.0. Compared to previous indices, our work offers several advantages, from incorporating different stages of governmental workflows, analyzing sub-policy areas beyond economic outcomes, and considering different stages of economic level. As a result, the GC index enables discussion and analysis that were deemed inconceivable with previous indices. Hopefully, we hope that our work will contribute generating more original research on non-OECD countries in various policy areas.

Conclusion

Through the Government Competitiveness index, we hope to engage in a new dialogue of how the government can utilize, develop,

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Key Elements and Concepts of GC

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

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, \dots, 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.

Starting this year, 2019, GC scores for the OECD countries have been weighted by each country's population. Population, a commonly used indicator for country's size, is also an important indicator for national resource. Despite its importance in national context, we felt that it has not been substantially incorporated to the GC index. Thus, population-weighted approach has been included to the GC method as a remedy.

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



1. China

Background

China is the largest of all Asian countries and has the largest population in the world. It covers approximately one-fourteenth of the land area of Earth. China has 33 administrative units directly under the central government that consist of 22 provinces, 5 autonomous regions, 4 municipalities (Chongqing, Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin), and 2 special administrative regions (Hongkong and Macau). Beijing is the capital of the People's Republic of China as well as the cultural, economic, and communications center of the country.

2019 is the 70th anniversary of founding of new China and the 40th anniversary of China's reform and opening-up. The restructuring of the economy and resulting efficiency gains have contributed to a more than tenfold increase in GDP since 1979. Measured on a purchasing power parity (PPP) basis, China in 2005 stood as the second-largest economy in the world after the U.S. Increasing tensions in economic relationship between the U.S. and China have heightened business uncertainties, and despite the still impressive growth rates, Chinese government adopted flexible economic policies in 2019 to mitigate mounting risks to future growth.

China is now in a transition to a new phase of its economic development “new normal” (新常态) put forward by President Xi Jinping—in which economy is driven less by investments and exports and more by consumption and services (World Bank, 2018). China will add 185 million urban residents in the next 10 years. The National Population Development Plan (2016-2030) predicts that the Chinese population will peak in around 2030 and will continue to decline thereafter, when China's urbanization rate will reach 70%. The new urban population will bring a wide range of needs in infrastructure, real estate, education, health care, culture and entertainment, which provide an important engine for China's economic development.

China has become a prominent player in some specific areas, like artificial intelligence, smart city, automatic drive, outer space exploration and so on. China need to improve performance on innovation, such as diversity, collaboration and various aspects of openness. The China-US trade war will force China to control key information fields independently and rapidly, and domestic substitution is an urgent task, as well as patent and intellectual property policies are expected to be optimized.

Economic Growths

On July 16th, 2019, the National Bureau of Statistics of China released data showing that the GDP of the first half of 2019 exceeded ¥45093.3 billion, a year-on-year increase of 6.3%. The growth rate dropped by 0.5% points over the same period of 2018 and 0.3 % lower than that of 2018. The tertiary industry accounted for 59.2% of GDP. In terms of increments, the growth rate of the added value of the tertiary industry is 1.2% faster than that of the secondary industry (China Statistical Yearbook, 2018).

China's Economic development has generally been more rapid in coastal provinces than in the interior region, and there are large disparities in per capita income between regions. The government has struggled to reduce corruption and other economic crimes and contain environmental damage and social strife related to the gap during economy's rapid transformation. Since 2003, with the regional development strategies such as the Development of the Eastern Region, the Revitalization of the Northeast, and the Rising of the Central Region, the difference of per capita GDP between the eastern and western regions has gradually narrowed to 1.8 times in 2018.

The overall consumption upgrade and the consumption of some groups are degraded. On the one hand, the Engel coefficient of residents has been continuously reduced, and the consumption structure has been upgraded. On the other hand, the growth rate of consumption of non-essential items such as

automobiles and cosmetics has declined, while the consumption of high-end automobiles has increased sharply, reflecting the social stratification behind consumption stratification. In 2018, the national resident Engel Coefficient was 28.4%, down by 0.9% points from 2017 (National Bureau of Statistics, 2018).

Social Image

China's population reached about 1,395 million in 2018 (up from about 963 million in 1978). And the population is rapidly aging. The population over 60 years old is 250 million with 17.9% and population over 65 years old is 167 million with 11.9 %. And it is expected to 22.8% population aged 65 and above before moderating around 2050 (China Statistical Yearbook, 2018). China's population aging process is much faster than many low-middle-incomes and high-income countries and most of the population aged 60 and above live in rural areas rather than cities, and the urban-rural mobility of the population has caused more rapid population aging in rural areas.

A reality that China must face is the decline of the working-age population in the process of its economic development. Both number and proportion of working-age population have decreased for seven consecutive years since 2012, posing challenges to economic development and social security. Compared with the end of 2017, the working-age population aged 16-59 decreased by 4.7 million, a decrease of 0.6% points in 2018. The registered unemployment rate was 3.8%

in urban areas at the end of 2018 (China Statistical Yearbook, 2018).

During the economic reform period, China dramatically reduced large-scale poverty through specific government reform policies and rapid economic growth. Using the official poverty line, the number of poor people is estimated to have fallen from 770 million in 1978 to 16.6 million in 2018. Alternatively, using the World Bank's \$1.9/day income measure, a decline in poverty incidence from 97.5% in 1978 to 1.7 % in 2018 (Sina Finance, 2019).

International Trade

The openness of economy is understood as a significant factor for innovative and competitive market. China's total import and export of goods was ¥30,505 billion in 2018, which is 9.7% over the measure in 2017. Among them, exports were ¥16,418 billion, an increase of 7.1%; imports were ¥14,087 billion, an increase of 12.9%. The actual use of foreign direct investment amounted to ¥886 billion, an increase of 0.9 %, or \$135 billion, an increase of 3.0 %. The actual use of foreign capital in high-tech manufacturing industry was ¥89.8 billion, an increase of 35.1%, or \$13.7 billion, an increase of 38.1% (China Statistical Yearbook, 2018).

China is already the world's largest market of food, clothing, steel, automobile, personal computer, real estate and rail transportation. From the total volume of imports and exports, China has grown 782 times in the past 40 years, with an average annual growth

rate of 18.6%. Since 2009, China has maintained its position as the largest exporter and second largest importer of goods for nine consecutive years. In 2013, it surpassed the United States to become the world's largest trader in goods trade. In 2018, exports of goods and services surpassed the United States and amounted to \$2,418 billion.

As the lag effect of trade gradually weakens, the negative impact of the U.S. tariff increase will be further manifested in the second half of 2019, which will inevitably bring more pressure on China's economic development and increase the difficulty between balanced economic reform and economic growth. The 2019 edition of the National and Pilot Free Trade Zone's negative list of foreign investment and the list of encouraged foreign investment industries are implemented on 30th July, fully demonstrating China's determination to take the initiative to expand opening up, promote mutual benefit and economic globalization (China Statistical Yearbook, 2018).

Science and Technology

In 2018, China's national research and development (R&D) expenditures increased by 11.6 % over 2017, and the ratio to GDP was 2.18%, an increase of 0.03% over 2017. The National Science and Technology Achievements Transformation and Guidance Fund established a total of 21 sub-funds. The total size of funds reached ¥31.3 billion. The number of domestic and foreign patent applications increased by 16.9 %, when the granted patent rights increased by 33.3%

since 2017 (International Monetary Fund, 2018). It is already more advanced when it comes to investing in R&D than the average high-income economy.

President Xi Promote program “China 2025” to achieve Chinese dominance of high-tech sectors has engendered pushback from global rivals. With the continuous growth of new industries, new products and new models, emerging manufacturing and emerging service industries have maintained rapid growth. In 2018, Beidou-3 successfully completed its deployment and operation. The first seismic monitoring satellite was launched, and the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge was officially opened to traffic. The role of science and technology in leading development has been continuously enhanced. At the beginning of 2019, the Chang’e-4 landed on the back of the moon.

As a knowledge-based and intensive industry, ICT-related industries are accelerating the transition to ecological and intelligent while facing the talent gap. According to the statistics of Chinese Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (CMIIT), the output value of ICT-related industries has maintained a growth rate of more than 20% per year (China ICT Eco White Book, 2018). However, based on data from the Ministry of Education, the number of students graduating from ICT-related majors does not increase by more than 10% each year. This part of the emerging supply will take two or three years to be qualified for job responsibilities. Especially in underdeveloped

regions, the shortage of ICT talents will become a bottleneck for the development of this industry in these regions in China.

New Energy Resource and Environment

The relationship between competitiveness and the environment is multi-faceted and complex. As a long-term threat to growth, the deterioration in the environment—notably air pollution, climate change, and the biodiversity loss, especially in the north of China. China enacted two new environmental protection laws in 2018. One to formalize the emissions discharge fee into a tax collected from industrial polluters (National Assembly of the People’s Republic of China, 2017), and the other to combat water pollution more effectively (China Environmental Protection Industry Association Water Pollution Prevention Committee, 2019). The latter also adds stipulations in rural areas, where water pollution is severe but lacks effective treatment.

As the natural environment of the earth deteriorates, it is a global trend to abandon traditional fuels and choose new energy. It is also an inevitable choice. In the first half of 2019, the proportion of clean energy consumption such as natural gas, hydropower, nuclear power and wind power accounted for 1.6% higher than the same period of 2018, and the energy consumption per unit of GDP fell by 2.7% (World Economic Outlook Database, 2018). China is projected to increase its energy demand by 75% between 2008 and 2035 (National Bureau of Statistics of PRC, 2019). The plan states that

conserving resources and protecting the environment are basic goals, but it lacks details on the policies and reforms necessary to achieve these goals.

Forecast Summary

With the slowdown in global growth and pressure on trade and investment between China-US trade disputes, the economic growth of China is expected to slow down in the next two years. In 2018, China's economic growth rate hit a new low since 1991. The year 2020 is a crucial year for China to achieve a comprehensive well-off society while the final step is bound to be full of challenges. China's economy still faced downward pressure and potential risks, various social and environmental problems.

China needs more innovation in the process of rapid manufacturing upgrading and urbanization. Strategic emerging industries are growing faster than traditional manufacturing, and the proportion of added value of high-tech manufacturing industry increased further (up 8.7% year-on-year). With the slowdown of global economic growth and downward pressure in the domestic economy, China is likely to have more market-oriented technological innovations environmental protection and service providing for the elderly for the future.

2018-2019 GC Ranking

China is ranked 14th this year compared to 15th in 2018. The slight jump may be explained by improvement in the following areas : environment (57 to 30) , governance

(76 to 68), security (19 to 13), ICT (15 to 14) and infrastructure (57 to 30). China has become a prominent player in some specific areas, like artificial intelligence. With a score of ICT 0.593 (14th), it already stands above many advanced economies. In order to catch up with the 'super innovators' as Germany, the U.S. and Switzerland, China would need to improve performance on softer drivers of innovation, such as diversity, collaboration and various aspects of openness. Other relative strengths include the Infrastructure (0.505, 15th). On a less positive note, China's governance (0.343, 68th) needs further improvement. Policy-makers should also address various inefficiencies and rigidities in the education (0.594, 24th) health and welfare (0.616, 34th).

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2. Colombia

Background

One of the highlights of Colombian government's achievement during period of 2018-19 has been its ascension to the OECD membership, becoming third OECD member in Latin America behind Chile and Mexico. The entry to OECD is expected to promote good governance, increase market-based competition and enhance protection of intellectual property rights (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019). Industry-wise, the ascension will likely raise investment in infrastructure, agro-industry and tourism (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019).

Another highlight is the beginning of reform-minded President Duque's tenure as President in August 2018. Since his tenure as the president, the Colombian government has broadly pursued market-centered policies to stimulate growth and tried to implement numerous reforms. One of the reforms enacted during 2018-19 is the tax reform; on December 28, 2018, Colombian government enacted tax reform (law 1943 – Tax Reform), which raised taxes for citizens of high income. The new law started January 1st, 2019, and by some reports, is expected to raise tax revenue by 0.3% of GDP in 2019 (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019), alleviating government's budget deficit. Under Duque's

2019-22 development plan, the government will try to conduct reforms in judicial, constitutional, and fiscal areas, and improve social conditions, improve employment opportunities, and develop mining and energy sectors (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019).

Social Image

Since 2015, Colombia has received massive inflow of migrants from Venezuela, exodus of more than 1.4 million Venezuelans arriving in Colombia (The World Bank in Colombia, 2019). The Colombian government has continued with its open borders policy and has provided services to migrants and support for host communities, providing services of education, health, and employment (The World Bank in Colombia, 2019; Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019). But, as some reports suggest, the Colombian government may have difficulty supplying necessary services to all the migrants, especially if number of refugees increase (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019; Lawler, 2019). Some reports suggest that by 2021, the number of refugees may reach 3 million. Ambassador of Colombia to the United States of America Francisco Santos has already stated that Colombia lacks resources to accommodate 3 million refugees (Lawler, 2019). Due to influx of the refugees, Colombian economy already

faces social issues arising from informal labor and employment.

International Trade

Colombian government has been trying to expand its markets for exports and accrue investments from overseas. In July 2019, President Duque went on a three-day visit to China with focus on expanding commercial relations. Currently, China is considered Colombia's second most important trade partner, accounting for 9% of Colombia's exports and 21% of its imports (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019). Although China did not agree to increase investments in Colombia, China forged agricultural exports agreements with Colombian government, agreeing to \$40 million banana imports and additional imports of Colombian Hass avocados. These agreements will allow Colombian government to diversify its exports to China, which has mostly been centered on oil and minerals, accounting for 85% (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019).

Regionally, Colombian government risked trade retaliation from its neighboring country, Panama. On August 15th, 2019, Panamanian president Laurentino Cortizo announced it would take countervailing trade measures against Colombia. This move comes after Colombia's congress passed a decree increasing import tariffs on Panamanian products. After President Cortizo's statement, Colombian government issued a decree that the new tariffs will not apply to countries with existing trade agreements such as Panama. Today, Colombia has Free Trade Agreements

(FTA) with various countries in various regions, including with Panama and South Korea, signed on June and February 2013, respectively (The International Trade Administration, 2019).

Science and Technology

Colombia is one of the regional leaders in the ICT industry today in terms of accessibility. According to the figures published in May 2019 by the Colombian Ministry of Telecommunications, internet penetration in Colombia reached 65.5%, with more than half of the total population accessing the internet via mobile phones (Economist Intelligence Unit Country Report: Colombia, 2019). Just six years ago, only 15% of the population had access to broadband internet. Despite the dramatic improvements, Colombia's ICT has room for improvement. Currently, much of the population relies on wired broadband than wireless broadband, despite on-going efforts to replace wired broadband with wireless. In terms of mobile communications, Colombia's mobile communications businesses – Telefonía Colombia, Claro Colombia, and Colombia Movil (TigoUne) – are cooperating with the government to develop 5G technology.

Colombian government recently has enacted a series of measures to further support digitalization. First, In January 2019, the government, for the first time in Colombian history, voted to establish Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation. The creation of such ministry elevates Colombia's existing science agency to an equal status with other

ministries such as defense and foreign affairs within the President's cabinet meetings. Under the old science agency, its funding has continued to decrease in recent years, from \$135 million in 2013 to \$106 million in 2018. With advent of the new ministry, the Colombian President has pledged to increase its R&D spending. Currently, Colombian government spends 0.24% of its GDP in research and development (R&D), with the figure rising to 0.67% if including related infrastructure costs (Wright, 2019). By 2022, the Colombian government plans to increase R&D spending to 1.5% of GDP.

Second, on June 5th, 2019, the government also passed the ICT law, or the Law of Modernization of the ICT sector, intended to reduce digital gaps in Colombia, increase investment, and simplify the existing institutional structure of ICT (The International Trade Administration, 2019). The passing of the law is intended to bring legal certainty for new investors by establishing Communications Regulations Commission (CRC), simplifying process of obtaining licenses related to ICT services, and enables existing and new companies to develop innovative projects related to ICT services (The International Trade Administration, 2019). Such measure comes as Colombia's IT industry continues to expand. In 2018, Colombia's import of IT equipment for automatic data processing machines totaled \$1.06 billion, a 7.5% increase from previous year. Other reports suggest Colombia's IT industry will continue to grow.

Third, to develop necessary human resources for digital economy, the Colombian government has successfully attracted Silicon Valley Software Engineering School, Holberton School, to open its second campus in Colombia. With lack of software engineers in Colombia as a major weakness to developing digital economy in Colombia, such move will likely make important contribution towards developing necessary software engineers in Colombia (The International Trade Administration, 2019).

ICT Partnership with South Korea

Colombia has a long-standing relation with South Korea, which goes back to the Korean War in 1950. At that time, Colombia was the only country from the Latin America to send 5,000 troops to South Korea. Since then, the two countries officially opened their diplomatic relation in 1962 and signed FTA agreement in 2013. Today, Colombia is one of South Korea's ODA cooperative countries, and their trade relations have been steadily growing since the FTA entered effect in June 2016. In 2016, Colombia exports to Korea amounted to \$402 million and in 2017 increased by 13.7% to \$457 million (Lee, 2018). In 2018, Colombia exported \$627.4 million to South Korea, increasing by more than 35%.

The collaborative partnership between the two countries have also been growing through developmental assistance. Since 1987, South Korea has been providing developmental assistance to Colombia (ODA Korea, 2014).

In 2008, the total amount of assistance was, for the first time, more than \$1 million (ODA Korea, 2014). In 2009, Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) was established in Bogota, Colombia's capital to further enhance their partnership. Overall, the total amount of assistance has continued to grow, reaching \$8 million and \$7 million in 2011 and 2013 (ODA Korea, 2014).

The developmental assistance has been used in various sectors such as transportation, sanitation, city urbanization, ICT, and education. Out of these sectors, ICT, has been at the center of the partnership. From 1991-1993, South Korea supported more than \$280,000 to establish Electronic Communications Research Center (ECRC) in Colombia and provided more than \$950,000 during 2007-2009 to support Colombia's IT implementation strategy. Most recently, in 2018, Korea Information Society Development Institute (KISDI) has started a consulting project with Colombian government, advising Colombia's Ministry of Information Communication and technology (MINTIC) on developing digital economy and broadband policies.

These projects have been in a form of grant aid, which does not require a payment in return. When we consider partnerships other than for of grant aid, the partnership between the two countries based on ICT is more comprehensive. From 2013-15, Colombia agreed to a project with South Korea intended to enhance ICT capacity through Education, amounting to \$30 million. Agreed between

Korea's export and import bank and Colombia's Ministry of Education, it is considered one of the largest non-grant aid partnerships. In addition to partnerships related to ICT infrastructure, Colombia has received assistance from South Korea in sectors in need of digital and technological solution. From 2013 to 2016, South Korea has assisted with developing ambient conditions monitoring system, cyber security investigation, intelligent transportation system (ITS) (ODA Korea, 2014).

Forecast Summary

Colombian government faces challenge of resolving on-going conflict with rebel groups, in addition to the need to manage refugee crisis. On January 2019, the National Liberation Army (ELN) claimed credit for bombing a police academy in Bogota, killing 20 people (Colombia's ELN rebels claim deadly police academy attack, 2019). The prospect of ELN attacking Colombia's major infrastructure related to oil industry will likely affect investment and growth, necessitating the Colombian government to resolve this complex issue that intersects between security, governance, and economics. Overall, social instability created from influx of refugees may help the rebel group, amounting to a tougher challenge imposed on the Colombian government.

2018-2019 GC Ranking

Colombia's overall GC ranking has improved from 29th in 2018 to 23rd in 2019. The policy areas that have made improvements from previous year are safety (46 to 33), governance

(26 to 24), education (43 to 40), agriculture & food (46 to 42), infrastructure (47 to 41), and environment (24 to 18). Although most policy areas have improved in ranks, ICT has taken a step back, ranking 13th in 2018 but 19th in 2019. Out of the three subgroups in ICT, a significant drop in ICT promotion from previous year (14 to 32) explains the drop.

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3. Egypt

Background

Three years ago, Egypt and the IMF agreed on the economic reform program. The program, titled IMF Extended Fund Facility (EFF), runs through 2016-2019 and requires Egypt to make business-related structural reforms and fiscal consolidations in exchange for \$12 billion assistance. The program is intended to promote inclusive, sustainable, and private sector led growth in Egypt. To implement the program, Egypt has spearheaded rigorous reforms, both economic and political since 2016.

The IMF reform program has been generally viewed as a success (Al-Youm, 2019). Just three years ago, Egypt's economy was a mess; black market for dollars was prevalent and foreign investors were not welcomed. Today, Egypt is one of the fastest growing regional economies, set to outpace its regional rivals by 2020 and 2021 (Saleh, 2019). In the fiscal year 2018-2019, Egypt's GDP growth rate was 5.6%, the highest since 2010. Several reports credit Egypt's tough economic and political reforms implemented several years ago, beginning to harvest fruitful results (Saleh, 2019; Al-Youm, 2019).

Despite successful reforms, challenges remain. One of the challenges has been reducing

shadow economy, which encompasses 60% of Egypt's economy (Al-Youm, 2019b). Prevalence of shadow economy will hamper Egypt's future economic growth, hampering capacity of government to generate tax revenues through formal economy. Acknowledging importance of financial inclusion, the Egyptian government has developing measures to strengthen its formal economy. In this effort, the Egyptian government has been collaborating with the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) to add 28 million citizens to the Egyptian system by issuing citizen cards (Al-Youm, 2019b).

The Egyptian government's effort to strengthen formal economy is consistent with a broader reform effort by the IMF. On July 28, 2019, the Egyptian government announced its intention to sign a new technical agreement with the IMF (Al-Youm, 2019b). Although details have not been specified yet, reports indicate that under the agreement, Egyptian government will implement additional structural reforms intended to improve market competitiveness, strengthen formal economy, reform labor market and restructure state owned companies (Al-Youm, 2019b). In addition to these reforms, the Egyptian government has also been trying to reduce red tape and

increase efficiency of administrative process. Some examples include plans to digitalize tax payments and customs process to expedite trades.

Economic Growth

Today, Egypt's primary drivers of growth are energy and ICT sectors. In 2018, Egypt's natural gas reserves rank 16th around the world at 77 trillion cubic feet (Indexmundi) and its oil reserves ranked 25th around the world (U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2018). Today, SOEs in the fields of energy sector have one of the highest contributions to the GDP within the non-financial sector. Since 2014, Egypt's ICT sector has been rapidly growing, with its contribution to GDP constantly reaching double digits. From 2017-2018, ICT's contribution to Egypt's GDP grew by 14% compared to 2016-2017 (Digital exports hit \$3.2B, 2019)

In 2019, Egypt's ICT sector, reflected in the earnings by Telecom Egypt, a part-state-owned company, achieved strong performance. Through January-June 2019, out of all corporations in non-financial sector, the telecom company scored highest net profit and third highest revenue with 12.695 billion Euros, behind SOEs in the field of energy. (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019). The Telecom Egypt's primary business centers around fixed line sector. But since 2017, it began to increase its market share in the mobile market by offering 4G services. Today, led by the Telecom Egypt, ICT sector accounts for approximately 4% of Egypt's

GDP at approximately \$3.3 billion (Emam, 2018). By 2025, the ministry of Communications and Information Technology hopes to increase that figure to \$20 billion (Emam, 2018).

Social Image

Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt Vision 2030, introduces a path towards inclusive and sustainable development, based on four pillars: Social justice, Scientific Knowledge and Innovation, Economic Development, and Environment. The comprehensive development plan aims for Egypt to become a high-middle income countries level and eliminating poverty by 2030. The plan also envisions Egypt to make significant advancement in the areas of innovation and scientific research.

International Assistance

Egypt has been obtaining foreign assistance from various countries and institutions. On November 13, 2018, South Korea and Egypt has agreed to a deal that starts from 2022. So called Egyptian-Korean TVET deal (Egyptian-Korean TVET deal, 2018), South Korea will provide \$6 million grant, which will be used to establish a Korean technical education facility in the central Egyptian governorate of Beni Suef. The grant is intended to provide skilled labor to the Egyptian market and develop scientific capabilities for the teaching staff. The project starts 2022.

On July 2, 2019, Egypt has agreed to \$500 million loan from the World Bank to finance

social safety (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019). The project, intended to assist vulnerable households in all of Egypt's 27 governorates, covers approximately 2 million households, or approximately 9 million people (The World Bank, 2019). About 88% of the beneficiaries of the loan are women.

Science and Technology

Egyptian government hopes to transform itself into a hub for digital innovation. To fulfill this goal, Egyptian government has been promoting use of digital technologies across various sectors. A recent report suggests that in the health sector, the Egyptian government has had some success introducing modern technology to local medical units; the Egyptian government provided more than 10,000 digital tablets containing citizen's data to 197 medical units as a part of campaign against hepatitis C (Ahmed, 2019). In May, the government has launched electronic payment and collection system, in effort to make government services more accessible to citizens (Egypt steadily moving, 2019). Through the system, the citizens can now pay their government dues over EGP 500 via online, if the banks are subscribing to the government's E-payment system.

Currently, the government is working on an electronic platform announced in last December, Egypt's Performance System, which aims to evaluate performance of government agencies. While some question how such system will curtail corruption, others expect this system to spur economic

growth and facilitate implementing Egypt's Vision 2030 for sustainable development (Ahmed, 2019).

Some reports suggest that to further digitalize various sectors, the Egyptian government needs to strengthen ICT infrastructure and telecom services by providing greater access to rural areas and supplying more high-speed broadband services to ease the burden on overloaded networks. On the other hand, Egypt's national payment system centering on e-payment has been identified as a strength and a potential to promote e-commerce, making Egypt an attractive regional hub for e-commerce between Africa, the Middle East, and Europe (UNCTAD, 2017).

Overall, many agree Egypt's ICT and digital industries have a great potential, with 60% of its 90 million people being younger than 30 years of age. This young generation is known as technologically and social media savvy. Egypt has over 30 million internet users in 2015-16, a level of internet penetration of 37.8 percent, one of the largest in the Arab world (UNCTAD, 2017).

New Energy Resource and Environment

In the future, Egypt seeks to become a regional hub to supply natural gas around the region. Geographically, located between Africa and the Middle East, Egypt is ideally positioned to become a regional hub. In 2015, when Egypt discovered Zohr, the Mediterranean's largest known gas field estimated to possess 30 trn cu ft., Egypt also instantly became one of the largest possessors

of gas fields. Since the discovery, Egypt has invested in defense systems such as European defense systems and submarines to guard its gas infrastructure (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019). Today, Egypt appears to be heading towards the right direction, as ENI, the lead developer of Egypt's Zohr offshore gas field, announced in August 2019 that the production has reached 2.7 bn cubic feet/day (cu ft/d), volume equivalent to greater than one-third of national output and five months ahead of the schedule (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019). The surplus of production will allow Egypt to supply natural gas for domestic demand and export the surplus, although pipeline transporting natural gas to areas around the region may require additional work.

Forecast Summary

Since 2015, Egypt has tried to build a new administrative capital from scratch (Schiavenza, 2015). The new site for the capital is about 45 kilometers from east of Greater Cairo. Egyptian government has hoped to run the nation from a new capital from mid-2020, but some reports suggest that may be challenging due to raising funds. The estimated spending for the new capital is \$58 billion, and a report has told that after a withdrawal of an influential investor from UAE, the accumulating funds remain a challenge. So far, about 20% of investment has come from abroad, with China investing approximately \$4.5 billion (Lewis, 2019). Part of the plan for the new administrative capital included construction of "smart city," but finding adequate skilled labor has been

identified a challenge (Lewis, 2019).

2018-2019 GC Ranking

In 2019, Egypt ranked 62nd overall, compared to 54th in the previous year. Several policy areas underperformed compared to previous year, led by safety (8 to 46), followed by education (46 to 59) and infrastructure (20 to 29). ICT also dropped (46 to 50), with the subgroup promotion (50 to 75) taking a significant hit.

On the other hand, Egypt has made improvements in health & welfare (43 to 41), with the subarea safety and public health (40 to 36) improving.

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4. Indonesia

Background

One of the highlights of Indonesia during 2018-2019 is the victory of the incumbent President Jokowi in the 2019 president election. The victory secures Jokowi's second five-year term, which lasts from 2019 to 2024. For Indonesia this means that reforms planned and implemented by President Jokowi during his first five-year term will continue, together with a newly announced policy of relocating current capital Jakarta to Kalimantan.

Economic Growths

Although results of the presidential election increased political uncertainty, Indonesian economy performed well; its real GDP grew by 5.1% in the second quarter, unchanged from the previous quarter. Strong performance is due to the healthy domestic demand, where private consumption increased by 5.4% compared to previous year (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019). On the other hand, Indonesia's external sector continued to take a hit due to the global trade slowing down, as exports of goods and services dropped by 1.8% compared to previous year.

During his annual address 2019, President Jokowi acknowledged fierce international

competition and disruption from global economy and urged Indonesia to embrace science and technology to compete at a global level (Kahfi & Ghaliya, 2019). The president also emphasized importance of reducing Indonesia's dependence on natural resources and achieving growth through innovation, superior resources and technology (Kahfi & Ghaliya, 2019). Despite President Jokowi's wishes, his speech also acknowledged that Indonesian economy will continue to depend on natural resources for its foreseeable future; for his next term, the president confirmed policies to increase biodiesel blending requirements and also confirmed government's plan to increase the production of aviation fuel generated from palm oil (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019).

The President also pledged after winning his second term to accelerate infrastructure development – a key agenda and priority in his first term (Reuters, 2019). Some of the infrastructural priorities outlined include connecting ports and airports across islands and connecting tourism and agricultural centers. Such move is expected to boost the economy by enhancing exchange of goods within archipelago of Indonesia.

Additional reforms include emphasis on

opening and creating investment opportunities within Indonesia. As the president acknowledged, red tape and vested interest have discouraged foreign investments in the past. To attract foreign investment, the president promised to reform Indonesia's unwieldy bureaucracy and make it more effective. According to the president who spoken in May, under his tenure, the government reduced number of permits required for power plant investment from 259 to 58 (Reuters, 2019). Despite the improvement, the president said he hopes this number can be cut to 5.

Social Image

Since securing his second five-year presidency in April 2019, President Jokowi has announced a plan to move the administrative capital from Jakarta to Kalimantan starting in 2024. While previous Indonesian presidents have suggested this idea before, it marks the first time the government officially announces its plan (Lyons, 2019). The relocation of the capital is intended to address inequality and relieve imposed burden on Jakarta and the island of Java. Currently, more than 60% of Indonesian population lives in the island and with Jakarta being the financial and commercial center, more than half of Indonesia's economic activity centers on the island (Lyons, 2019). On the other hand, the newly designated capital, Kalimantan, about 1,000 km apart from Jakarta, is approximately four times bigger in its surface area but only holds one tenth of the GDP. Today, Kalimantan is one of the poorest regions in Indonesia (Economist Intelligence Unit,

2019).

The relocation of capital is also expected to mitigate environment burden Indonesia has been struggling with. In the past, Jakarta has been plagued with overcrowding and pollution problems (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019). Air quality has fallen in recent months to the level worse than Delhi and Beijing, two countries notorious for the poor air quality (Lyons, 2019). As a result, a group of activists and environmentalists have emerged and threatened to sue the government, urging the government to act (Lyons, 2019). Another reason for the relocation comes amid concerns of Jakarta's sinking. According to a report, for the past 30 years, Indonesia has sunk 13 feet, with some expectation that the permanent flood may takeover by 2050 (Funes, 2019). According to some reports, the problem started with the city's infrastructure, where drinkable water has not been adequately provided due to insufficient number of pipes (Lyons, 2019). As a result, citizens in Jakarta have primarily relied on pumping groundwater, collapsing the above terrain to sink gradually (Lyons, 2019).

The construction for the new capital will begin in 2021 and the relocation will take place in 2024. For the overall funding, President Widodo has set aside approximately \$30 billion. In sum, President Widodo and the Indonesian government hope that Jakarta will continue to serve as the center of financial and commercial activities, and Kalimantan as the new administrative capital.

International Trade and Investment

Global slowdown in trade flows continues to affect Indonesia's exports and imports. According to recent data in July, Indonesia's value of merchandise exports fell by 5.1% compared to previous year, amounting to approximately \$15.5 billion. Similarly, imports also fell by 15.2% in July compared to previous year, equivalent also to approximately \$15.5 billion (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019).

To lower imports, the President and the Indonesian government are constructing coal refining and bauxite projects. Once completed, these projects are expected to reduce Indonesia's import of aluminum and liquefied natural gas (LNG), as Indonesia currently imports approximately 500,000 tonnes/year (t/y) of alumina (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019). During the President's second term, it is expected that a state-owned company, Indonesia Asahan Aluminum (Inlaum), will invest \$10 billion on new downstream facilities. The investment is expected to increase production to 2 million tons per year. In 2018, existing facilities produced around 250,000 tons per year.

Indonesia will try to obtain investment from China to finance its infrastructure development projects, a central focus of President Jokowi. His biggest success so far has been attracting \$6 billion investment for constructing high-speed rail link. One of the hurdles identified for pursuing Chinese investments have been anti-China rhetoric

within Indonesia, as opposition politicians have used this incident to question President's loyalty to the nation. Nevertheless, Economists predict that investment from China will gradually grow in coming years, while simultaneously, Indonesia will seek other investors (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019).

Science and Technology

One of the central goals outlined by President Jokowi has been The Making Indonesia 4.0 Roadmap, a road map launched in early 2018 aimed to transform Indonesia into a digital economy. The focus has been on manufacturing industry, which accounted for more than 20% of Indonesia's GDP in 2017 and accounts for 20% of total labor in Indonesia (Cekindo, 2019). Specifically, the plan strategically targets five key sectors in the world economy – food and drink, automotive, textiles, electronics and chemicals – to increase use of technology and digitalization to enhance productivity and capabilities (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019). Through this roadmap, the Indonesian government hopes to raise GDP contribution of the manufacturing sector from 20% in 2017 to 25% by 2025, increase Indonesia's exports, and assist with its current account deficit (Anwar, 2019).

To streamline Indonesia 4.0, President Jokowi has acknowledged that advanced digital economy requires high level of human capital. To improve on this end, President Jokowi has pledged to improve quality of undergraduate education and support new vocational

training centers across all 34 provinces in Indonesia (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019).

Some reports have suggested that Indonesia's infrastructure needs improvements to absorb adoption of more sophisticated technology (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019). On August 5th, 2019, Jakarta, Indonesia's current capital, suffered a 12-hour power cut. Because the power shortage took place on Sunday, it primarily impacted Indonesian citizens but had a limited impact on businesses. As of September 30, 2019, the Indonesian government is still investigating what caused the outage. Moving forward with digital economy, Indonesian government faces a challenge of providing stable supply of electricity across islands of Indonesia.

Environment

Due to Indonesia's rapid industrialization and high population, environmental issues have persisted. Today, Indonesia is one of the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gas (Higgins, 2009). At the same time, large-scale deforestation continues to take place due to wildfires and overexploitation of resources. In recent years, politicians have begun to address these issues, emphasizing the importance of protecting environments – conserving forests and land (Gokkon & Nugraha, 2018). In the last presidential election, 2018, environmental management, for the first time in presidential debates, became one of the topics for debate.

Indonesian government has also been

vulnerable to frequent natural disasters. Historically, Indonesia has been vulnerable to various natural disasters such as earthquake, tsunamis, and eruption of volcano. Recently, on August 3rd, 2019, a powerful 6.9 magnitude earthquake killed six people in the south-west of Java Island. Overall, Indonesian governments face two challenges related to environments: Sustainable environmental resource management and managing natural disasters.

Forecast Summary

President Jokowi's securing of his second term also means continuity with his reform agendas initiated in his previous term. Among numerous reform agendas include developing digital economy, enhancing human resources and infrastructure. Other reform agendas expected in the second term are the labor market and healthcare reforms. The president said he would sign a decree by the end of 2019 to begin amending the country's labor laws. Indonesian labor law provides extensive severance payments. Another area of reform targeted by the President has been the universal healthcare scheme. In previous years, reports have indicated that Indonesia has been struggling to pay for the current compulsory national health insurance system. The reports have also questioned whether the program is financially sustainable. Overall, it remains to be seen how the Indonesian government will generate resources to invest in several targeted areas of reforms – digital economy, healthcare, labor, construction and energy – and meet the demanded resources for relocating administrative capital.

2018-2019 GC Ranking

Indonesia ranked 39th overall in 2019 compared to 48th in 2018. The rise may be explained from improvements in following policy areas: ICT (33 to 25), governance (31 to 29), education (49 to 41), agriculture & food (62 to 54), infrastructure (50 to 48), and environment (56 to 46). Biggest improvements have come from ICT, education, and agriculture & food, improving by at least 8 spots. These results are aligned with policy initiatives of the President, who has emphasized importance of digital economy and education as driver of Indonesia's current and future growth. On a less-positive note, Indonesia's safety dropped from 31st in 2018 to 41st in 2019.

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5. Mongolia

Background

Over the past 30 years, Mongolia has transformed into a vibrant democracy with average of 5.63% GDP annual growth rate since 1991 to 2019 (Trading Economics, 2019a). Despite a sharp slowdown during 2014-16, Mongolia's GDP growth has been generally strong with support of steady commodity exports (coal and copper), FDI recovery, and improved business sentiments as well as effective implementation of economic adjustment program by the government. The outlook is positive, yet some structural challenges that could amplify the vulnerability of the economy to commodity price or other shocks given its reliance on the mining sector (over 20% of GDP) remain.

Following a peaceful revolution in 1990, Mongolia began holding multiparty elections and established itself as an electoral democracy. Political rights and civil liberties have been firmly institutionalized though the two dominant parties continue to rely on patronage networks and widespread corruption increasingly hampers further development. However, government efforts to curb corruption, one of which being a major challenge in Mongolia, do not satisfy majority of the population (Transparency

International, 2018).

When the Mongolia's Prime Minister visited the U.S. in 2018, improving their international relations was on the agenda. Diplomatic initiatives of the government reflected a "coherent, coordinated triumvirate forwarding the interests of Mongolia" (News.MN, 2019). Engagement with Mongolia's most important trade and investment partners include the U.S., China, Japan, South Korea, Russia, UK and the European Union, all of which are in discussions regarding economic cooperation and investment. On July 31, 2019, U.S. President Trump met with Mongolian President Khaltmaiyagi Battulga at the White House and announced the promotion of bilateral relations to a strategic partnership.

Economy Growth

Since the democratization of Mongolia, its economy has been flourishing compared to what it once was. The GDP has tripled in the past 25 years and there has been a dramatic increase in the quality of education and medical practices in the country. The GDP in Mongolia was worth \$13.01 billion in 2018. From 1981 to 2018, the GDP of Mongolia averaged \$4.44 billion, reaching an all-time high of \$13.01 billion in 2018 and a record

low of \$0.77 billion in 1993 (Trading Economics, 2018).

Mongolia has many natural resources. Therefore, the mining business regarding copper, coal, molybdenum, tin, tungsten, and gold makes up a good portion of the country's industry. Banking in Mongolia is monopolized between five major banks that hold nearly all the country's assets. Mongolia's heavy reliance on mining—making up 20% of GDP and 90% of exports—makes it vulnerable to global volatility, such as sudden commodity price changes as seen in 2012-2015. Further diversification into areas such as agriculture, renewable energy, tourism and technology further to realize lasting, sustainable growth and jobs (UNDP Mongolia, 2018).

The Consumer Price Index in Mongolia increased 0.30% over the previous month in August 2019. Inflation Rate in Mongolia averaged 0.68% from 2009 until 2019, reaching an all-time high of 3.20 % in May 2010 and a record low of -2.80% in July 2010 (Trading Economics, 2019b).

Social Image

Unemployment Rate in Mongolia averaged 6.98% from 1990 to 2019, reaching an all-time high of 11.80% in the first quarter of 2019 and a record low of 2.80% in the fourth quarter of 2007 (World Bank). Around 17% of unemployed are from the population of age range 20-24. This must be resolved across multiple industries, given mining only accounts for 4% of jobs when agriculture

sector creates 28% of jobs (Trading Economics, 2019c).

During the booming years after 2010 poverty level fell, however from 2014 and 2016 Mongolia's poverty rate rose again to the level of 2012. In the following years, fiscally sustainable labor and social protection policies coupled with positive outlook became the key to poverty reduction. According to a survey conducted by the country's National Statistics Office (NSO) and the World Bank, the poverty rate in Mongolia fell from 29.6% in 2016 to 28.4% in 2018 (World Bank, 2019).

The economic progress has come to some extent at the expense of environmental degradation. Mongolia is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change. Over the past 70 years, its average temperatures have increased by more than 2°C, climate-related disasters led to more migration to Ulaanbaatar and as a result, greater air, water and soil pollution. Without an adequate housing, families in ger districts must resort to burning coal during winter that can lead to air pollution in some districts more than 30 times the WHO safe limit, raising serious concerns for human health (The Guardian, 2016).

International Trade and FDI

In recent years, Mongolia has actively developed economic and trade cooperation with Western developed countries and Asian countries. In 2018, Mongolia's foreign trade totaled \$12.9 billion, of which imports were \$5.9 billion and exports were \$7 billion.

Exports mainly are mineral products, textiles and livestock products, of which coal exports have increased by \$1.3 billion, accounting for a large proportion of exports. The main trading partners are China, Russia, the European Union, Canada, the United States, Japan, and South Korea (Nations Encyclopedia).

Mongolia managed to diversify its markets since 1990s, and China became one of its fastest-growing trade partners. The exports to China amounted to 30.1% of total Mongolian exports in 1998, followed by Switzerland (21.5%), Russia (12.1%), and South Korea. The exports of lead and its products were \$2.43 million in 2018 according to the United Nations COMTRADE database on international trade (Nations Encyclopedia).

FDI to extractive industries in Mongolia are based on extensive deposits of copper, gold, coal, molybdenum, fluorspar, uranium, tin, and tungsten. Exports now account for more than 40% of GDP. Mongolia depends on China for more than 60% of its external trade, when China receives 90% of Mongolia's exports and supplies with more than one-third of its imports. Mongolia also relies on Russia for 90% of its energy supplies, leaving it vulnerable to price increases (Countries of the World, 2019). Remittances from Mongolians working abroad are significant, particularly from South Korea.

Science and Technology

The Mongolian economy's shift in the late 1990s from a reliance on livestock herding to

focusing on mining has made the country's finances highly vulnerable to fluctuating global commodity prices. As Mongolia increased its wealth, so did its people's demand for information and communication technologies (ICT) surge. As a result, the ICT market grew over 25 % annually in the early 2000s (Anderson, 2016). The Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Board of Directors has approved a \$25 million loan to help Mongolia improve its tax administration and public investment management using ICT in 2018 (ADB, 2018).

Energy Resource and Environment

Mongolia has experienced the rapid development of coal-driven economy and is experiencing the dilemma of environmental governance. In recent years, it has turned to the rich renewable energy sources within country, try to find a balanced development path between traditional energy and new energy. While the reality is the extremely scarce power supply and backward infrastructure in Mongolia: 18.8% of the electricity is still imported, and another 79.3% is thermal power or cogeneration, which great environmental cost; only one-fifth of the country's roads are asphalt roads, and so far there is no gas and oil pipeline (Zhongyan Huatai Research Institute, 2019).

From the policy perspective, Mongolia enacted the Renewable Energy Law In 2007. In 2012, a professional department that manages the development of renewable energy-Ministry of Environment and Green Development-was established. In 2014, it

announced “Green Development Policy”, and proposed the two-stage goal of renewable energy development. The installed capacity of renewable energy power generation will increase from the current 7% to 20% by 2020, and it will rise to 30% by 2030 (Liu, 2019).

In November 2018, the Asian Development Bank and the Mongolian government signed a loan and technical assistance agreement totaling \$60.6 million for distributed renewable energy project in Mongolia (MercomIndia, 2019). Mongolia's abundant renewable energy power will be transferred to remote areas in the west by means of battery energy storage and energy efficiency management further to reduce the dependence of these areas on highly polluting thermal power plants.

Forecast Summary

To ensure sustainable and inclusive growth and reduce poverty, Mongolia need to strengthen governance, build institutional capacity to manage public revenues efficiently, allocate its resources effectively among spending, investing and saving, and ensure equal opportunities to all its citizens both urban and rural areas. It needs to do this in a manner which protects the environment and intergenerational equity.

Although economic growth has seemingly remained resilient in the third quarter in 2019, clouds have started to gather on the horizon. Industrial production rebounded strongly in July in 2019 following June's short-lived

contraction as mining output surged. However, despite accelerating, export growth remained weak compared to recent readings. Moreover, net domestic credit logged the weakest increase in July 2019. Meanwhile, in the political arena, Mongolia and Russia signed a new treaty on 3rd September 2019, which noticeably strengthens the political and economic ties between these two countries. In the wake of the agreement, both countries decided to set up a joint investment fund, focusing on infrastructure, mining, energy and agriculture (Focus Economics, 2019).

Although there is long-term goal for renewable energy in Mongolia, it has not yet formed a stable production capacity. It still needs to rely heavily on policy inclination and the support of the international community in terms of capital and technology. If the government does not increase the intensity of renewable energy in terms of policies and capital use, its development will be difficult to see a big improvement in the short term. In the future, China, Japan and South Korea are the largest buyers in the region. Given that Mongolia has always pursued a relatively neutral foreign policy, how to coordinate international strategies and form a common goal is an important challenge for the future.

2018-2019 GC Ranking

Mongolia is ranked 26th this year compared to 22nd in 2018. The slight down may be explained by the following areas : ICT (32 to 39), economy (18 to 20), education (23 to 27), health and welfare (10 to 13), infrastructure (16 to 21). It also reflects major weaknesses

that threaten the country's sustained growth which is vulnerable to a sudden shock, such as a faster-than-expected rise in interest rates in advanced economies and escalating trade tensions. The weakness of the country's rapid growth is determined in infrastructure (0.490, 21st), ICT (0.490, 39th), education (0.582, 27th), environment (0.492, 40th), and agriculture and food (0.314, 75th).

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6. Qatar

Background

In terms of land size and population, Qatar is one of the smallest countries in the world. With 11,586 sq. km, it ranks as 37th smallest country in the world and ranked 142nd in population with 2,781,682 (Geographic Maps). Despite its small size, Qatar is one of the richest countries in the world today in terms of GDP per capita. In 2018, it ranked 6th in the world with over \$69,000 income level (Trading Economics, 2019). Qatar's strong economic performance has been driven by its energy reserves, mostly through its natural gas. Qatar is also the world's leading producer and exporter of natural gas. In 2018, Qatar ranked 3rd in proved reserves of natural gas, with 850 trillion cubic feet (U.S. Energy Information Administration, n.d.). In terms of production and export of natural gas, Qatar ranks 4th and 2nd in the world, respectively. Although not a world leader, Qatar holds a significantly large amount of proven oil reserves. In 2017, Qatar had 14th largest oil reserves in the world with 25,244 million barrels (Dillinger, 2019). Not surprisingly, Qatar's economy strongly relies on its oil and gas industries. Some report suggests that oil and gas extraction make up 50% of its GDP, 85% of exports, and 70% of government revenues (Trading Economics, 2019).

Economic Growth

Today, Qatar's government is dealing with its diplomatic and economic isolation with its neighboring countries and four members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). Since June of 2017, four GCC members and Arab countries – Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Bahrain, and Egypt – halted their diplomatic ties with Qatar, citing Qatar's involvement supporting terrorism. As a result, blockade of air, sea and land were imposed on Qatar from these countries. This is not the first time a blockade has been imposed on Qatar from these countries. In 2014, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and Bahrain withdrew their ambassadors from Qatar for nine months (Alssafin, 2019). Some analysis suggests the current rift will be sustained for many years (Alssafin, 2019). As of September 2019, the blockade has yet been lifted. Given that 60% of Qatar's imports came from countries participating in embargo in prior years (Smith, 2019), such blockade has had political and economic implications.

Qatar's economy has been negatively affected by the blockade since 2016. In 2016, the growth rate was 2.13%. It fell to 1.58% in 2017 and 1.43% in 2018 as economy declined. In response, the government has been and will have to continue to maintain high level of

spending to offset the loss (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019). According to some reports, the blockade has caused a drive for self-sufficiency in Qatar. For example, Qatar's agri-food sector has expanded through using cutting-edge technology in effort to overcome environmental challenges. Since 2016, local production for dairy products and vegetable consumption has doubled (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019). In addition, Qatar has also invested to increase production capacity of basic industrial materials by increasing production facilities. Currently, 147 is under construction (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019). In 2018, to ease effects of the blockade, the Qatari government approved a law related to foreign investment. The law will allow foreigners to own 100% of the companies across all economic sectors, although it would require an approval from the Ministry of Economy and Commerce. Regardless, Qatari becomes the first GCC member countries to allow 100% foreign ownership.

Social Image

One of the consequences of a prolonged boycott is a threat to the social and political stability. Initial reports indicated that sustained blockade could cause a shortage of food and affect welfares of Qatari citizens (Wintour, 2017). In such case, instability characterized by riots may break out due to political opponents also utilizing such opportunity. However, in the case of Qatar, internal stability took place rather than uprising or instability during 2018-2019 (Economist intelligence unit, 2019).

International Trade and Relations

To mitigate effects of economic embargo, Qatar has been diligent in its attempt to increase economic ties with other countries. Reports suggest that Qatar has been trying to increase economic ties with Germany, Russia, Somalia, and Iran (Smith, 2019; Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019). On June 2019, Qatari delegation visited Russia to discuss cooperation between trade, financial technology, banking and finance, and oil and gas. Currently, Qatar has around \$13 billion investments in Russia. On August 2019, Qatari government announced that it would invest around \$170 million in Somalia to develop a port, a move seen as a struggle with its regional neighbors for gaining influence and maritime position in Africa (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019).

On the other hand, Qatar has had a busy year in dealing with regional actors. On December 2018, Qatar's energy minister announced Qatar will withdraw from OPEC membership effective January 2019. Qatari government cites that the withdrawal is not related to the economic embargo, but to gain autonomy in its exports of energy (Kollewe, 2018). Furthermore, in early 2019, UAE has filed a complaint through WTO, accusing Qatar of banning imports from UAE (AE accuses Qatar of banning, 2019). On August, however, UAE withdrew its trade complaint.

Since the start of the economic embargo in 2017, two countries have disputed over several matters related to trade and human rights. In June 2018, the dispute moved to the

UN's International Court of Justice (ICJ), where Qatar claimed that discriminatory practices were imposed on Qatari residents in UAE. The ICJ ruled in favor of Qatar, ordering UAE to safeguard Qatari residents (UAE withdraws trade complaint, 2019).

Science and Technology

Qatar is one of the regional leaders in Information & Communication Technology (ICT). Qatar has one of the highest mobile and internet penetration rates within the region. Internet services are fast and affordable; since 2012, fibre-based connections have been available. (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019). Within the region, only Qatar and UAE have fibre to the home connectivity (FTTH) rate greater than 50%. (Radcliffe, 2014). Similarly, Qatar is one of the only five countries within the region that offer fastest internet speed, up to 100 Mbps. According to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Qatar ranks 39th out of 179 countries in Global ICT Development Index of 2017, only behind Bahrain in the region. (Oxford Business Group, 2019).

Currently, Qatar is directing its investment to 5G technology, part of the Qatar National Vision 2030, the country's development plan to diversify the economy by reducing dependence on hydrocarbons through deploying advanced technology. (Oxford Business Group, 2019). In this effort, Qatar is also in the process of developing smart cities, e-government services and pursue further research on digitalization through universities

and other research institutions. Under e-Government 2020 Strategy launched in 2014, Qatar hopes to target 100% of government services to online by (Oxford Business Group, 2019). As a part of this effort, the government plans to invest approximately QR60bn, or \$16.4 billion in infrastructure and real estate in the next four years.

Agriculture and Environment

Due to the blockade imposed in 2017, agriculture sector has been employing high technology in effort to be self-sustainable. For example, in 2010, only about 45% of the total land had used modern irrigation system. By 2018, use of such technology exceeded 80%, assisting Qatar's vegetative sector in making a quantum leap. Furthermore, adopting greenhouse technology has also been a priority. In 2010, about 120 hectares of land employed greenhouses, and today, more than 300 hectares use greenhouse technology. To assist spreading high-technologies to farmers, the ministry of Municipality and Environment (MME), in agreement with the Qatar Development Bank, has provided easy loans to install modern irrigation system. Currently, the ministry has offered 34 new strategic projects for private investors to use greenhouse technology to produce vegetables.

Forecast Summary

In order to mitigate the blockade, Qatar domestically reduced dependency on hydrocarbon, but put efforts to strengthen its tourism industry. In June 2019, Qatar's state Planning and Statistics Authority reported that over 1 million people visited Qatar

(Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019). Furthermore, despite the on-going blockade from Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Egypt and Bahrain, more than 110,000 visitors from Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) countries (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, and Oman). Recent success comes from one of the initiatives taken by the Qatar National Tourism Council (QNTC), which laxed the visa application process by launching an electronic visitor authorization system. Through this system, visitors can obtain visa free of charge, but the application is also processed within 24 hours (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019). The QNTC also launched a partnership with China's Huawei, which has also been regarded as a move to bolster tourism industry by increasing Qatar's exposure to Asia as a tourist attraction. It is likely that Qatar will continue to invest and brand itself as a tourist attraction, since Qatar will host the next World Cup in 2022.

Overall, Qatari government has utilized the economic blockade as an opportunity to implement industrial transformation. Despite the successes in tourism and agricultural industries, the effects of the blockade will be felt in the foreseeable years, likely delaying Qatar National Vision 2030.

2018-2019 GC Ranking

Qatar ranks 10th overall in 2019 compared to 6th in 2018. A slight drop may be attributed to the following policy areas: Governance (41 to 48), ICT (3 to 5), economy (2 to 3), infrastructure (2 to 3). The biggest drop

comes from governance, dropping by 7 spots compared to the previous year. On the other hand, education (8 to 2), agriculture & food (36 to 35) and health & welfare (23 to 19) improved, consistent with reports that Qatar has been investing in technologies to enhance productivity in these areas.

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7. Romania

Background

Romania's transition to a free-market economy began with its new constitution in 1991, followed by membership in NATO in 2004 and the European Union in 2007. In addition to its strategic position on the Black Sea, Romania has extensive natural resources and a productive agriculture sector. Leading economic sectors include manufacturing, auto assembly, textiles and footwear, petroleum refining, mining, and timber. Labor shortages and political instability pose the greatest risks to one of Europe's fastest-growing economies (Miller, Kim and Roberts, 2019).

The political scene was turbulent in 2018. The government's efforts and overall success in passing controversial reforms to several justice laws riled the president, the opposition and the public. The poor performance of the ruling Social Democratic Party (PSD) at the EU parliamentary election and the final conviction of its leader will prevent other changes to the judiciary and support a gradual and partial normalization of the political environment. Past legal changes will be kept in 2019-20. Presidential elections will be held in Romania on 10th November 2019, with a possible second round on 24th November 2019. President Klaus Iohannis, who was elected in 2014, is eligible for re-election. The

possibility of a caretaker government, snap election or a revamped coalition are all still on the table (The Economist).

Economic Growth

According to preliminary data released by Eurostat, Romania's GDP grew by 5.1% in the first quarter of 2019, second only to Hungary (5.2%), ranking second in the EU, far above the EU's 1.5% of GDP growth. Romania's national debt in 2018 was \$83,582 million (35% of debt-to-GDP ratio) and its per capita public debt is \$4,308 per inhabitant. The last annual rate of CPI published in Romania was 3.9 % in August, 2019 (Miller, Kim and Roberts, 2019).

According to data released by the National Bank of Romania (BNR), from January to July 2019, the total import and export volume of Romania's service trade was €24.2 billion, a year-on-year increase of 11.5 %. Alongside, the export value was €14.64 billion, an increase of 12.9 %; the import value was €9.56 billion, an increase of 17.9 %. According to the industry, the industry with higher import and export volume of service trade is as follows: transportation services, ICT and tourism service. In January-February 2019, the import and export volume of communications, computer and information

services was €1.123 billion, an increase of 19.98% year-on-year, accounting for 18.1%age of total service trade (Sina, 2019).

Comprehensive national accounts data revealed that growth moderated in the second quarter as intensifying price pressures ate into household spending growth. In contrast, fixed investment soared, bolstered by buoyant construction activity and improved absorption of EU-linked funds. Exports, meanwhile, came under pressure from shakier Eurozone demand, weighing on the headline reading. Turning to the third quarter, upbeat retail sales in July hint at sustained expenditure-side momentum; however, a fall in both industrial production and merchandise exports in the same month reflect a weakening external backdrop (Focus Economics, 2019).

Social Image

According to historical figures, Romania hit its population peak in the early 1990s with the population of 23,372,101. In 2019, the population is estimated at 19.36 million, which ranks 61st in the world. The life expectancy of women in Romania is higher than men. The overall life expectancy in Romania is around 74.22 years. The life expectancy of men is 70.75 years when women's is 77.89 years, which is a significant difference between the sexes. Romania has shown an encouraging decrease in infant mortality rates (IMR). Around the year 2002, it was reporting around 17.2 deaths per 1000 children. However, by 2012 this figure had fallen to 9.2 deaths per 1000 children (World

Population Review, 2019).

Rising wages drive up the consumer spending, although the gains are tempered by inflation. In Romania, monthly minimum wage increased by 16 % in 2017 and by an additional 9% in 2018. Unemployment rate was 4.2 % in 2018 and is expected to rise to 4.4 % in 2019. A tight labor market, with the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate at an average of 4% in January-June, also continued to support robust earnings growth.

In terms of the human development index (HDI) of Romania, which is the index used by the United Nations to measure the progress of a country, was 0.811 points in 2017, leaving it in 52nd place in the table of 189 countries published (Miller, Kim and Roberts, 2019). However, headline inflation has exceeded the target since February 2019 and fiscal and current account deficits have been widening for the past few years – reaching 2.8 and 4.5 %age of GDP respectively (Rutter, 2019).

Science and Technology

In recent years, Romania's economic growth rate is twice or even three times that of its EU neighbors. Encouragement of technological innovation is one of the reasons for the country's rapid economic growth. Romania has a population of only 19 million, but only 16 blockchain and cryptocurrency startups appeared in the country in 2018. Google, Facebook, Amazon and Microsoft also have offices in Romania's major cities. The preferential tax rate for companies, as well as

tax exemptions for IT industry personnel, is making Romania a hub for blockchain and encryption technology (BTC Trade, 2019).

Romania is the country with the largest number of per capita, skilled workers with nearly 64,000 IT professional workers. There are also technology start-ups such as Avangate and UberVu that have recently successfully invested out. Coupled with an enviable tax system—IT workers can enjoy full tax exemption. The US "Forbes" published on January 3rd 2019 that Romania will be the next European technology entrepreneurship capital.

Samsung Electronics and Orange Romania have successfully deployed a 5G New Radio (NR) network to demonstrate a series of 5G use cases at Untold Festival 2019, the largest annual dance music festival in Romania, held from August 1 to August 4. The two companies started their 5G collaboration in 2018 with a 5G Fixed Wireless Access (FWA) trial in Cluj county of Romania, where Orange mobile customers became the first European users to experience at home 5G services. Now, the companies are ramping up their efforts to bring the benefits of 5G to users in Romania (Focus Economics, 2019).

New Energy Resource

The energy sector is a priority for Romania's economy and security policy. The country is slowly shifting from coal-to-gas and onshore fields to hydro and other renewable energies. Romania's oil and gas deposits could dramatically increase as a result of recently

discovered oil and gas deposits in the Black Sea basin. Romania has significant oil and gas reserves, substantial coal deposits and hydroelectric power installed. However, Romania imports oil and gas from Russia and other first world countries, (it mainly imports from the EU). To ease this dependency Romania seeks to use nuclear power as an alternative to electricity generation.

In November 2018, the Romanian Government approved the National Energy Strategy (NES) 2016-2030 with prospects for 2050 with the following strategic investments: Reactor-groups 3+4, Cernavoda Nuclear Power Plant; New 600 MW Power Plant at Rovinari; Hydro Power Plant with pumping accumulation at Tarnita-Lapustesti; Hydro-Complex at Turnu Magurele-Nicopole (Export.gov, 2019).

Romania is seeking to derive more of its energy needs from renewable sources. Romania was seen as a fast-growing market for wind energy in the Southeast European region, with installed wind generation capacity skyrocketing from as little as 7 MW in 2007 to 1,941 MW in 2018. In April 2019, approximately 60% of generated power had renewable resources. Wind energy ranked 1st with more than 27 %, followed by hydro power 26 %, coal generated power 20 %, nuclear 17 %, fossil fuel 7.1 %, photo-voltaic 3.3 %, and biomass 0.6 % (Export.gov, 2019).

Forecast Summary

Since Romania joined the European Union in 2007 with the support of EU funds, the

country's economy grew strongly. Therefore, under the stable political environment and policies, it provides positive expectation to global investors. But the problem is that Romania's political situation is fast shifting; it replaced the Prime Minister twice within six months. Although some people speculate that Romania is the next Greece or could even possibly trigger another European crisis, no one can decide on this. With the continuous adjustment of government policies, Romania's economic situation and future development direction have yet to be tested. Lastly, the sharp July decline in manufacturing confidence, especially for the production trend observed in recent month, suggests that activity has remained stemming from rising trade tensions and a slowdown in China's growth. (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019)

2018-2019 GC Ranking

Romania is ranked 8th same with last year, with relative strengths on economy (12 to 9), agriculture and food (2 to 2), environment (11 to 7). As a regional emerging market, recent political shifts do give much reason for concern. Romania still has basic competitiveness factors firmly in place: safety (33 to 7), and infrastructure (30 to 28), and governance (6 to 6). The other detailed ranks are such following: ICT (31 to 32), education (28 to 35), health and social welfare (30 to 32).

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8. Russia

Background

One of Russia's highlighting changes from 2018 to 2019 is its governmental investment and growth generating effort. Previously, Russian government prioritized on enhancing governance, military, defense and social policies, which accounted for 56% of overall investment (Kokcharov, 2018). However, current Russian National Projects investment program (2018-2024) has invested over \$400 billion on 13 national projects, prioritizing heavily on infrastructure, education and health care system. These three sectors combined accounts for approximately 44% of overall investment.

Economic Growths

In 2018, Russia's real GDP grew by 2.2%, the highest since 2010. Private consumption and exports were main drivers, with construction and extractive sectors playing a major role; compared to previous year, the constructor sector expanded by 4.7%, and the extractive sector by 3.7% (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019). The hosting of the World Cup 2018 also likely contributed to the high growth by generating private consumption. Recovery of oil price from previous year also contributed, as the price increased by more than 30% from previous year to \$71.1/barrel. The high revenue generated from the oil and gas sector

will be transferred to support developing national manufacturers that can compete globally.

Today, one of the weaknesses of Russian economy is its reliance on natural resources. In 2017, Russia's oil, gas, and other natural resources accounted for 60% of its GDP, or more than \$844.56 billion (Russia's Natural Resources, 2019). This implies that drop in global price of oil and natural resources may significantly hinder Russian government from generating necessary tax revenues. Politically, although protests took place in front of Russia's capital, it had less impact on economic growth.

International Trade

Due to on-going conflict between Russia and Ukraine, Russia's economic and diplomatic relations with the West have eroded. Currently, both the United States and the EU have imposed sanctions on Russia. As a result, Russian officials and firms in Russian financial, energy, and defense sectors cannot raise capital from the US or EU financial markets (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019). In addition, global firms are prohibited from conducting business with Russian companies for the construction, modernization or repair of energy pipelines. To ameliorate

international sanction, Russian government has established the National Wealth Fund (NWF). Under the rule of the Ministry of Finance, oil revenue generated beyond the threshold price of \$40/b is transferred to the NWF and used to mitigate impact of the Western sanctions.

Science and Technology

Russian government will invest greatly (\$26.2 billion) on digital economy. The level of spending in this sector has been estimated by the government to be three times the level invested in the previous period, 2017. Through the investment, the Russian government aims to ensure that 90% of software used by the government and 70% used by state-run companies are Russian made. The plan also invests in IT infrastructure to enhance high-speed transmission, data processing and storage capacity equipped to deal with big data. (Stepanenko, 2015)

More than half of the funds for investing in Russia's digital economy will come from the government, and the rest coming from partnerships. On May 31, 2019, a report stated that the Russian Direct Investment Fund (RDIF) raised \$2 billion from foreign investors to support domestic companies to develop Artificial Intelligence (AI) solution (Russia Raises \$2B, 2019). On April 2, 2018, Russian government signed an agreement to provide funds for "the Digital Economy of the Russian Federation," one of the priority programs in Russia (Russia Moves to Fund Digital Economy, 2018). The funds, more

than \$53 million, will last until 2024, covering five following areas – Regulatory regulation, education and personnel, cybersecurity, research and IT infrastructure.

Russian government's national artificial-intelligence strategy is scheduled to publish in October 2019 (Bendett, 2019). Based on previous drafts, the strategy will first focus on improving infrastructure to develop AI – establishing cloud capacity and regulation to collect and store data and developing efficient and powerful microprocessors. Second, the strategy focuses on application of AI on several key sectors – science, academia, and healthcare. In healthcare, the government hopes to use AI for conducting preventive examinations and minimize defects and errors in invasive procedures. Within academia, use AI to track progress of students. Both approaches will require access to personal information, which is why regulation to collect and use data is also part of the strategic plan.

Currently, Russia has a high digital penetration in terms of mobile phones, with 153 active subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (Kalinina, 2016). Similarly, Russia's digital penetration through use of internet is also high. In 2018, internet penetration in Russia exceeds 75%, with its total of internet users more than 98.8 million (With 90 million users, 2019). In 2011, Russia ascended Germany to become a market with highest number of internet users in Europe. Technologically, despite ICT infrastructure given a priority to construct digital Russian economy, deployment of 5G

networks has not been completed and is in the process of development (Vasin et al., 2018). Recently, on June 2019, Russia's top cellphone operator MTS has signed an agreement with Huawei to develop 5G technology (Russia's MTS Signs 5G Deal, 2019).

In terms of market share of digital economy, Russia has rooms for improvement. In 2017, digital economy accounted for 3.9% of Russia's GDP, a share two to three times lower than the shares of industry leaders such as the United States and China. In terms of digital household expenditures, Russia scores 2.6%, still below the average for the leading countries at 3.6 (Balashova & Gromova, 2018). For the IT sector, it is heavily reliant on public sector, with public sector accounting for Russia's two thirds of IT revenue (Compubase).

Infrastructure

The Russian government holds a high priority in improving infrastructure for the foreseeable future. \$81 billion, being more than double of the previous term 2011-2017, will be invested on infrastructure over the next six years. The aim to enhance infrastructure is a continued progress achieved from hosting the World Cup in June 2018. As a host, Russia invested \$14.2 billion to enhance its infrastructure. After the world cup, Russian government will continue to invest in the infrastructure to improve transport and streets, and airports. For these goals, Russia's recently announced investment plan will spend \$193 billion over the next six years (Russia sets new record, 2018).

The spending is mostly targeted to improve capacities for transportation in regional road networks, railways, and regional airports. By improving two regional railways, Trans-Siberian and Baikal-Amur railways, the government hopes to enhance cargo movements by 50% to 180 tons by 2024. For the airport, the government hopes to develop regional airports and their air routes outside of the Moscow aviation as a hub, particularly for the 13 cities in Russia with more than 1 million population. Currently, the four Moscow airports are responsible for 64% of total air passengers in Russia. Other goals include investing in seaports and transports accessibility, both for road and railway, and the ports. In terms of the roads, the government aims to bring over 50% of regional roads and 85% of roads in large metropolitan areas in line with national quality standards and decrease number of overloaded roads by 10%.

Forecast Summary

Russian government may face difficulty paying for its ambitious \$400 billion plan. Not only is Russian economy overly dependent on oil prices, but the sanctions imposed on Russia by the EU and the United States will continue its effect. Economists also predicts a less optimistic scenario, forecasting Russia's GDP growth below 2% for the fiscal year 2019-2020 (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019). Thus, it remains to be seen whether investments across various sectors can be sustained over the next five years until 2024.

2018-2019 GC Ranking

In 2019, Russia ranked 15th overall, compared to 14th in previous year. Despite dropping one rank in 2019, Russia has been steadily moving up in ranks since 2014, when the GC index was first launched. In 2014, Russia ranked 30th, then improved to 24th in 2016, 18th in 2017, and 14th in 2018.

In terms of policy areas, improvements were made in infrastructure (41 to 26), governance (68 to 62), safety (39 to 31), and ICT (11 to 10). The significant improvement in infrastructure may be explained by the hosting the World cup in 2018, when Russia heavily invested in infrastructure to improve roads, airports, and railways. On the other hand, health & welfare (16 to 18), environment (21 to 24), agriculture & food (10 to 12), and education (3 to 5) have dropped in ranks.

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9. Vietnam

Background

Vietnam is a typical agricultural country, located in the tropics, with abundant natural resources. Since economic and political reforms in 1986, Vietnam's GDP growth has remained at around 6-7% for many years, and it has reached 7.08% in 2018, setting an 11-year high. Rapid economic growth and development transformed Vietnam from one of the world's poorest nations to a lower middle-income country (The World Bank).

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Nguyễn Phú Trọng, was elected president of the country in 2018. He engaged in strengthening party building and rectification work, and anti-corruption achieved remarkable results. Investigating and handling many major economic corruption cases, several senior officials were punished from the central to local governments. In 2018, the Vietnamese military engaged in economic activities caused concern and disputes over the use of defense land (The Blue Book of Vietnam, 2019).

In 2019, Vietnam continued to promote and deepen its relations with neighboring countries, ASEAN countries, superpowers and traditional partner countries. The 26th Annual Meeting of the Asia-Pacific

Parliamentary Forum (APPF-26) was held in Hanoi in January 2018. 22 parliamentary delegations and more than 300 guests attended the meeting. Vietnam showed its international friends a national image of new, innovative, open and active development (The Blue Book of Vietnam, 2019).

In recent years, the advantages of land, labor and energy have enabled the Vietnamese manufacturing industry to develop rapidly. The Trade Promotion Bureau of the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Vietnam cooperate with the Amazon Global Open Store Project to help Vietnamese Small-Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to strengthen their communication with global customers and expand their merchandise exports (Chnews.net, 2019).

Economic Growth

In 2018, Vietnam achieved a GDP of ₫5535.3 trillion, or about \$242.5 billion, and its GDP growth rate was 7.08%. GDP growth rate in Vietnam averaged 6.28 % from 2000 until 2018 (The Blue Book of Vietnam, 2019). Vietnam's successful implementation of the National Trade Promotion Plan and as a host of the 2018 World Economic Forum ASEAN Summit increased the likelihood and expectation for its position as one of the

region's fastest-growing economy.

Vietnam will be one of the main Asian beneficiaries of rising production costs in China, as well as of ongoing US-China trade tensions (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019). As the attractive labor force, Vietnam has taken over most of the labor-intensive industries from China. Nike and Adidas produce more than half of the world's total shoes in Vietnam. The capacity of Japan Uniqlo is also transferred to Vietnam. Besides labor-intensive industries, Vietnam has also attracted some high-end manufacturing capacity. Samsung invested \$15 billion in Vietnam to build an electronics manufacturing base. Intel invested \$1 billion to build a plant in Vietnam and plans to deliver more than 80 % of its global capacity to Vietnam (The Blue Book of Vietnam, 2019).

Social Image

Vietnam's population reached about 97 million in 2018 (up from about 60 million in 1986) and is expected to expand to 120 million before moderating around 2050. 70 % of the population is under 35 years old, with a life expectancy of nearly 73 years old. But the population is rapidly aging. There is an emerging middle class—currently accounting for 13 % of the population but expected to reach 26 % by 2026 (The World Bank).

Over the last thirty years, the provision of basic services has significantly improved. Vietnam is today a significantly more educated and healthy society than 20 years ago,

and these qualities are equitably distributed. Coverage and learning outcomes are high and equitably achieved in primary school—evidenced by remarkably high scores in the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA), where the performance of Vietnamese students exceeds many OECD countries (The World Bank, 2018).

Vietnam is ranked 48 out of 157 countries and territories in terms of human capital index (HCI), second in ASEAN behind Singapore. A Vietnamese child born today will be 67% as productive when she grows up as she could be if she enjoyed complete education and full health (The World Bank). Over the last three decades, poverty in Vietnam has been reduced by 75% (The Borgen Project). There is no question that this progress is a great success for Vietnam, there are still issues associated with this poverty that widely persist today.

International Trade and Investment

In 2018, Vietnam's total import and export volume reached \$482.2 billion, equivalent to twice its GDP. This proportion ranked second in Asia, after Singapore. Mobile phones and parts reached \$50 billion, electronics, computers and components were close to \$30 billion, and textiles reached \$30.4 billion. Vietnam was elected as a member of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law for the first time in 2019, and Vietnam ratified the Trans-Pacific Partnership Comprehensive Progress Agreement (CPTPP), which enter into force on January 1, 2019, a high-quality and

comprehensive new generation of free trade agreements (The Blue Book of Vietnam, 2019).

In 2018, Vietnam attracted foreign direct investment more than \$30 billion, of which the actual investment in place reached \$18 billion. Magazine Forbes recently reported that Vietnam has become the most popular investment destination in Asia (Dean, 2018). The results of a survey conducted by PwC, the world's leading consulting services company, showed that Vietnam has become the most popular investment destination for foreign investors in the Asia Pacific region for two consecutive years (PriceWaterhouseCoopers, 2018).

Tourism

In 2018, Vietnam received a total of 15.6 million international visitors that double the number in 2010. Vietnam's tourism industry has also won many international awards, the most notable of which are Asia's Best Destinations award (World Travel Awards) and Asia's Best Golf Resort award (World Golf Awards) (The Blue Book of Vietnam, 2019).

Science and Technology

According to the latest report of Topica Founder Institute (TFI), Vietnam's technology sector attracted nearly \$890 million investment funds in 2018, three times more than the previous year. Industries such as finance, e-commerce, travel technology, logistics and education technology have attracted most of the money. In the online car

market, local companies including FastGo, Vato and Be Group, which recently entered the market, also received certain investment funds, competing with foreign competitors Grab and Go-Jek (TFI International, 2017).

In recent years, due to the government's encouragement of cashless transactions, the development and expansion of Vietnamese financial technology companies is full of momentum. During 2016 to 2018, the number of Vietnamese financial technology companies rose from 40 to nearly 100. According to market research firm Solidiance, the value of Vietnam's financial technology market in 2017 was \$4.4 billion, and by 2020 the market value is expected to reach \$7.8 billion (Solidiance, 2018).

New Energy Resource

Vietnam's energy demand is growing at a rate of 17% per year to keep its fast-economic growth. It is also one of the Southeast Asian countries with abundant clean energy reserves such as solar energy and wind energy. Vietnam aims to generate 20 % of renewable energy generation by 2030; wind power will increase to 1 million kilowatts by 2020 and 6.2 million kilowatts by 2030. On January 29, 2019, the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Vietnam released a preliminary draft of the subsidy policy for the development of a new round of photovoltaic power generation projects. It includes subsidizing more to the northern regions, where surface photovoltaics and solar energy resources are weaker (Vietnam Energy Online, 2019).

Although Vietnam has national energy policy and practical targets, Vietnam's wind power market is still in its infancy, and efforts are still needed to improve the effectiveness and transparency of market rules and the procurement process. On the 7th of June, 2018, the Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC) held its first wind power conference in Vietnam, bringing together leading industry players from the world to discuss the development of the industry with the government, focusing on some key suggestion to solve barriers to Vietnam's rich wind energy potential.

Forecast Summary

It has been 31 years since Vietnam's reform and opening. Despite the differences between the North and the South, the military's business, and the imbalance development, it achieved rapid economic development. Industrial upgrading in neighboring countries also brought opportunities to Vietnam's processing industry. Processing and manufacturing are the main category driving the rapid economic development of Vietnam's.

In the context of the unknown future of China-US trade wars, the Vietnam Economics and Policy Research (VEPR) recently made recommendations and forecasts for the scope and extent of macroeconomic risks to the Vietnamese economy (Vietnam Economics and Policy Research, 2019). As both domestic and international pressures are likely to affect Vietnam's domestic price movements, the inflation pressure may become a big challenge

in 2019. Therefore, the Central Bank of Vietnam should maintain a sound monetary policy to ensure that the inflation rate will not exceed the target and maintain macroeconomic stability.

Vietnam has not yet become a world's factory, but Vietnam's cheap labor force, rich resource, stable politics are attracting a lot of foreign capital to invest and build factories. Vietnamese government should consider ways to balance and effectively managing preferential policies for foreign companies for this direction of growth.

2018-2019 GC Ranking

Vietnam is ranked 31st this year compared to 32nd in 2018. The slight jump may be explained by improvement in the following areas : ICT (40 to 36), education (42 to 34) , health and welfare (48 to 35), and governance (74 to 70). However, safety remains limited (0.519, 30th). Disaster management remain extremely limited (0.526, 56th). One area of specific concern is health and welfare (0.615, 35th). The other detailed ranks are such following infrastructure (18 to 19), environment (37 to 38), agriculture and food (26 to 32), and economy (15 to 18).

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10. Zambia

Background

Currently, the Zambian government is under the seventh national development plan 2017-2021. The plan aims to enhance value-added industrialization and achieve economic diversification by reducing dependence on natural resources through increasing private and foreign direct investment (FDI) (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019). The plan also addresses enhancing labor market by reducing informal employments and improving working conditions with focus on rural areas (Seventh National Development Plan, 2017).

In the previous national plans – the fifth and six plans – the government's investments focused heavily on public infrastructure such as roads and airports, with expectation that these investments will lead to fruitful outcomes in coming years (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019). Some voice that the spillover effects on the domestic economy may be limited, as much of the investments on public infrastructure have gone to foreign contractors (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019). Another concern has been the high level of public debt accrued from investing in public infrastructure, as much resources have

come from external sources. At the end of

2018, Zambia owed \$10.1 billion in debt (Mitimongi & Hill, 2019).

Economic Growths

In 2018, Zambian economy grew by 3.7%, slightly higher than 3.5% achieved in 2017. (The World Bank, 2019) The slight increase is due to the strong performances from service sector, particularly wholesale and retails, pensions, and information and communication. For the foreseeable years 2018-2023, some reports expect Zambia to achieve economic growth below its long-term potential (Economic Intelligence Unit, 2019). This downgrade is due to the continued drought that will negatively affect production of agricultural goods and decrease mining sector's production and investment.

Throughout 2018 and 2019, Zambia has received very little rain; large parts of central and western Zambia have recorded lowest seasonal rainfalls since 1981, when the recording started (Zambia – Drought, 2019). Such prolonged drought has affected Zambia in various policy areas, including food and energy security. In Zambia, most of rural households survive through cultivating maize, providing food for the households and primary income (Murray & Mwengwe, 2005). Due to the drought, household's production

of maize has been significantly hampered. The drought has also hampered generation of electricity; Zambia relies on Kariba hydroelectric dam for power generation, and the drought has forced Zambia's state utility company, Zesco, to import electricity from South Africa at an estimated US\$21 million per month. To pay for the imports, Zesco has resorted to raising tariffs by more than 100% (Zesco applies to increase power tariffs, 2019). Zambia's economic growth will also depend on the global price of copper, as the mining sector is one of the most important drivers of Zambia's growth. Today, Zambia is Africa's second-largest producer of copper (The World Bank, 2019). More broadly, Zambia's economic growth is reliant on its natural resources. In 2014, at \$644 billion, natural resources accounted for 40% of Zambia's total wealth, with renewable resources being 73% of total natural resources. Thus, improving productivity and sustainably managing natural resources are keys to Zambia's future growth.

Social Image

In 2006, Zambian government introduced its vision 2030. The vision is simple: To transform and develop Zambia into a middle-income nation by 2030. The vision encompasses three priorities: 1. Economic growth and wealth creation. 2. Social investment and human development. 3. Environment for sustainable social economic development. Under the second and third priorities, Zambian government has emphasized the importance of social development, underscoring gender equality

and equity (Gender & Women's Empowerment). Fulfilling these priorities will require Zambian government to enhance existing birth registration and certification system. According to a report, in rural areas, maternal health services have been limited for women in rural areas; in rural areas, only 51% of women give birth in local public health facilities, compared to 84% in urban areas (Handforth & Wilson, 2019). As a result, babies born in rural areas are not officially registered, and lack birth certification.

Furthermore, women also have difficult time obtaining National Registration Card (NRC), and as a result, are limited to economic activities and health services. For example, in Zambia, obtaining a SIM card used for mobile cellular phone requires NRC, but because of their difficulty obtaining one, women are generally limited to accessing mobile cellular phones. To improve registration and certification system, Zambian government has been trying to develop electronic-NRC (eNRC) (Handforth & Wilson, 2019). Under eNRC, citizens can register for NRC using voter's registry, which has been considered much more effective. In addition, a smart identity card has been recently introduced, which enables citizens to access the SmartCare health system.

International Trade

Zambia is a major exporter of copper, 2nd largest in Africa. In 2018, Zambia exported US\$6.8 billion worth of copper, which accounted for 12.4% of its overall GDP and 75.1% of total exports (Workman, 2019).

Zambia's biggest exporting partners are in Europe, with 47.2% of Zambian exports go to European countries. Next is Asia, purchasing 29% of Zambian exports and Africa purchasing 19.9% (Workman, 2019). For trade agreements, Zambia's existing agreements are centered on regional rather than bilateral agreements. Most recently, on February 10, 2019, Zambia has signed the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), intended to eradicate all trade and investment restrictions on the African continent (Mubanga & Manchishi, 2019). Currently, Zambia is also under the Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA), a free trade agreement between some Eastern and Southern African countries and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).

Science and Technology

On September 4, 2019, the government affirmed its commitment for investing in digital economy. Viewing digital economy as paramount for achieving its vision 2030, the Deputy Secretary to Cabinet Christopher Mvunga first confirmed that the government has invested more than 1.4 billion US dollars in digital infrastructure development, and also affirmed Zambia's continued commit to digitalizing its economy and society. (Digital infrastructure key, 2019) According to the Zambian government, the five pillars of digital economy that would accelerate economic growth are digital infrastructure, digital skills, digital platforms, digital financial services and digital entrepreneurship. Some of the key sectors the government hopes to

further digitalize are agriculture, health, social welfare, and commerce. Although details are not available, Zambia is currently also collaborating with the World Bank to facilitate its digitalization. In 2018, the World Bank started the Digital Economy for Africa, announcing its plan to spend 25 billion dollars over the period 2019-2030 (Zambia invests K1.4 billion, 2019).

Currently, Zambia has a partnership to implement the Smart Zambia project with Chinese technology giant Huawei. (China's Huawei launches 2nd edition, 2019) Under the partnership, Huawei's products have been used to implement digital technologies across the government ministries and departments. (Parkinson, Bariyo & Chin, 2019) Under the partnership, Huawei has also launched ICT competition in Zambia to nurture young talents to develop ICT skills. On October 4, 2019, the 2nd competition was launched in Lusaka, capital of Zambia (China's Huawei launches 2nd edition, 2019).

Today, Zambia's e-commerce has a significant market potential (United Nations Conference, 2018b). Not only is Zambia one of the largest mobile markets in East Africa with more than 8 million mobile subscribers (Handforth & Wilson, 2019), its internet penetration has also been growing rapidly; 14 years ago, Zambia's internet penetration rate was below 1%. But in 2018, its internet penetration rate reached 40% of its population, higher than the average regional penetration rate. (Zambia Development Agency, 2014) Zambia also has a relatively large adult population –

approximately 17% of its adult population, or 1.4 million Zambian adults—relying on its own business for income in 2018 (United Nations Conference, 2018a). These businesses, through ICT infrastructure, can launch tech startup businesses. Given Zambia's geographical location sharing borders with eight other countries, the potential market opportunities are promising, enabling these businesses to tap into both domestic and regional markets. In sum, Zambia has the right mix of ingredients to achieve tremendous and inclusive growth through e-commerce.

To realize its potential in e-commerce, however, several challenges remain. First, accessibility to internet and mobile services can improve, especially in rural areas, as several rural areas still lack basic ICT services. To help this cause, Multi-purpose Community Telecentres (MCTs) have been proposed by the government in five of the nine rural sites (ITU, 2011). Second, all ICT equipment and activities require source of electricity, and thus, stable supply of electricity is crucial. Today, due to continued drought, supply of electricity has been significantly hampered, with the government importing electricity from South Africa at an expensive price. Thus, security in supply of electricity is a crucial concern.

Third, basic infrastructures such as transportation and registration in postcodes and addresses need improvements. Through the fifth and sixth national plans, the Zambian government has significantly invested in building better roads and increasing number

of airports. But better roads and airports for transportation has limited use if the registration of addresses are inaccurate or difficult to find. According to a UN study, for e-commerce to become viable, national addressing and postcode project must accelerate. Without addresses and postcodes, online orders cannot be delivered efficiently and reliably, and thus serves as a barrier for local e-vendors. Since 2014, Zambian government has been installing more than 60,000 house number and street number signs (United Nations Conference, 2018a).

Environment and Natural Resources

Zambia possesses tremendous natural resources. In addition to possessing copper, Zambia also possesses cobalt, uranium, silver, emerald, gold, zinc, coal, and lead, and is one of the main producers of precious cobalt and gemstones (Sophy, 2019). Furthermore, Zambia has also been endowed with tremendous environmental assets, including 50 million hectares of forest and wildlife estate covering approximately 35% of its total land area (UNDP, n.d.). In recent years, however, Zambia has faced increasing threat to its environment, such as deforestation. According to an estimate, approximate annual deforestation rate has been around 250,000 to 300,000 hectares per year, puts Zambia fourth globally, in terms of largest deforested area (USAID, 2019).

Forecast Summary

To move forward with the seventh national development plan and vision 2030, the continued drought needs to end, to provide

electricity via rainfall. If not, the Zambian government will continue to import electricity from South Africa at a hefty price that may be used for improving energy infrastructure or investing to diversify the economy away from natural resources. At the same time, the global price of copper also will play an important role, providing the government enough revenue to pay for its debt and invest in necessary infrastructure projects. If supply of electricity is stable and the global price of copper appreciating in the foreseeable future, the Economist projects Zambia's average GDP growth rate as 2.9% during 2020-2021.

2018-2019 GC Ranking

In 2019, Zambia ranked 66th overall, compared to 68th in 2018. The slight rise in ranks may be explained by improvements in following policy areas: ICT (77 to 75), safety (80 to 79), governance (45 to 44), economy (65 to 55), and education (63 to 61). Among these areas, economy improved the most. On the other hand, health & welfare (66 to 68) and infrastructure (74 to 75) slightly dropped, while environment and agriculture & food remained the same, 1st and 86th, respectively.

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Government Competitiveness Rankings

2018-2019: OECD Countries

Country	2019	2018	Change	Country	2019	2018	Change
United States	1	1	0	Belgium	19	19	0
Germany	2	2	0	Ireland	20	21	1
United Kingdom	3	3	0	Poland	21	20	-1
France	4	4	0	Portugal	22	23	1
Japan	5	6	1	Israel	23	22	-1
Netherlands	6	5	-1	Czech Rep.	24	24	0
Australia	7	7	0	Mexico	25	26	1
Canada	8	8	0	Luxembourg	26	25	-1
Switzerland	9	9	0	Turkey	27	34	7
Spain	10	11	1	Hungary	28	27	-1
Sweden	11	10	-1	Greece	29	28	-1
Denmark	12	12	0	Slovenia	30	29	-1
Norway	13	13	0	Estonia	31	30	-1
Korea, Rep.	14	17	3	Chile	32	32	0
Italy	15	14	-1	Iceland	33	33	0
Finland	16	15	-1	Slovak Rep.	34	31	-3
Austria	17	16	-1	Latvia	35	35	0
New Zealand	18	18	0				

For comparison between the 2019 GC and the 2018 GC, we've also weighted the 2018 GC score, so be aware that the results from last year's report are different.

Australia

7/35

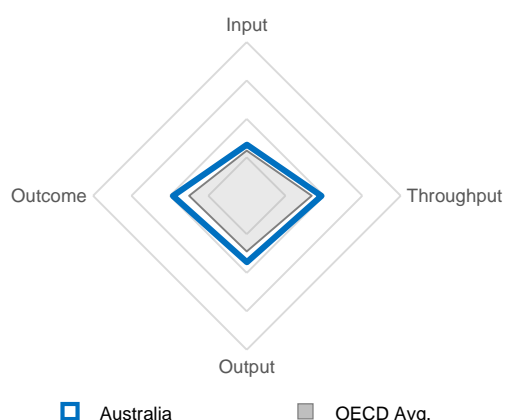
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	7	0.432
2017-18 GC	7	0.431
2016-17 GC	16	0.505
2015-16 GC	14	0.510
2014-15 GC	12	0.556

Capital City	Canberra
Population	23,470,145 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$50,400 (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	0.333
Throughput	8	0.485
Output	9	0.431
Outcome	3	0.481

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	2	0.306	Institution & Finance	33
			Productivity	1
			Resources	13
Culture & Tourism	12	0.349	Cultural goods	15
			Tourism	5
Economy	12	0.411	Fundamental	13
			Institution and Policy	5
Education	3	0.455	Endowment	15
			Performance	1
			Government Involvement	21
Environment	13	0.414	Environmental Behavior	2
			Renewable Energy	29
			Resource Protection	15
Governance	10	0.598	Administrative Competence	10
			Political Competence	10
Health & Welfare	15	0.479	Health	7
			Welfare	23
ICT	10	0.493	Promotion	4
			Scale	11
			Utilization	19
R&D	10	0.329	Academic	7
			Entrepreneurial	15
			Governmental	12
Safety	7	0.489	Disaster Management	5
			Criminal Justice & Security	10

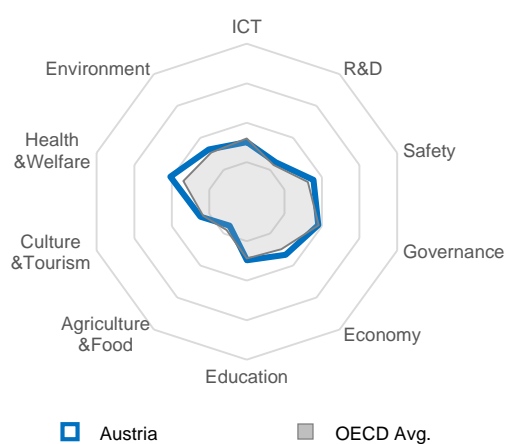
Austria

17/35

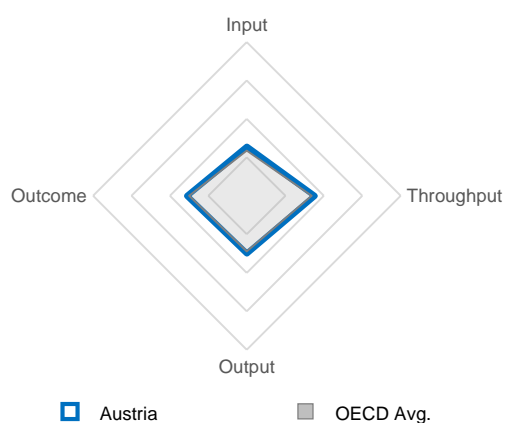
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	17	0.381
2017-18 GC	16	0.388
2016-17 GC	12	0.530
2015-16 GC	12	0.516
2014-15 GC	17	0.519

Capital City	Vienna
Population	8,793,370 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$50,000 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	14	0.319
Throughput	14	0.441
Output	18	0.374
Outcome	13	0.388

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	26	0.187	Institution & Finance	17
			Productivity	25
			Resources	26
Culture & Tourism	13	0.309	Cultural goods	17
			Tourism	10
Economy	10	0.417	Fundamental	14
			Institution and Policy	13
Education	16	0.371	Endowment	16
			Performance	24
			Government Involvement	7
Environment	14	0.409	Environmental Behavior	28
			Renewable Energy	7
			Resource Protection	17
Governance	18	0.475	Administrative Competence	18
			Political Competence	20
Health & Welfare	10	0.510	Health	13
			Welfare	6
ICT	19	0.377	Promotion	20
			Scale	14
			Utilization	20
R&D	14	0.309	Academic	17
			Entrepreneurial	13
			Governmental	11
Safety	12	0.444	Disaster Management	11
			Criminal Justice & Security	13

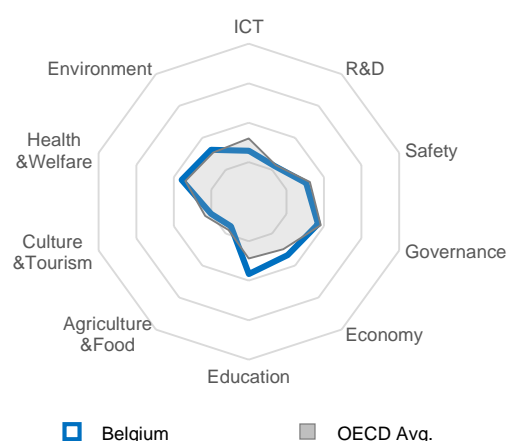
Belgium

19/35

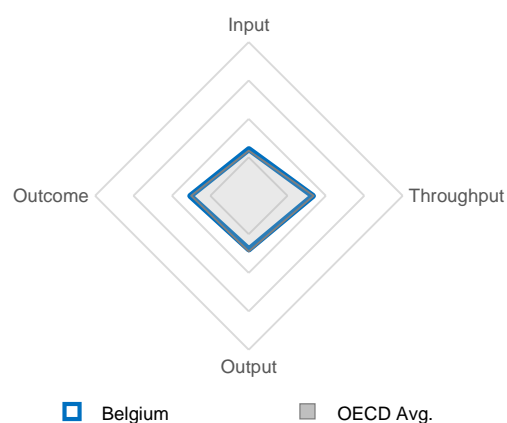
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	19	0.362
2017-18 GC	19	0.366
2016-17 GC	17	0.504
2015-16 GC	17	0.484
2014-15 GC	19	0.502

Capital City	Brussels
Population	11,570,762 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$46,600 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	7.1% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	18	0.303
Throughput	20	0.416
Output	19	0.348
Outcome	16	0.381

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	23	0.194	Institution & Finance	15
			Productivity	26
			Resources	17
Culture & Tourism	19	0.251	Cultural goods	10
			Tourism	23
Economy	9	0.418	Fundamental	18
			Institution and Policy	14
Education	2	0.458	Endowment	28
			Performance	11
			Government Involvement	4
Environment	17	0.407	Environmental Behavior	26
			Renewable Energy	10
			Resource Protection	13
Governance	20	0.460	Administrative Competence	16
			Political Competence	27
Health & Welfare	16	0.447	Health	16
			Welfare	20
ICT	25	0.324	Promotion	27
			Scale	24
			Utilization	17
R&D	20	0.280	Academic	22
			Entrepreneurial	18
			Governmental	16
Safety	20	0.381	Disaster Management	16
			Criminal Justice & Security	23

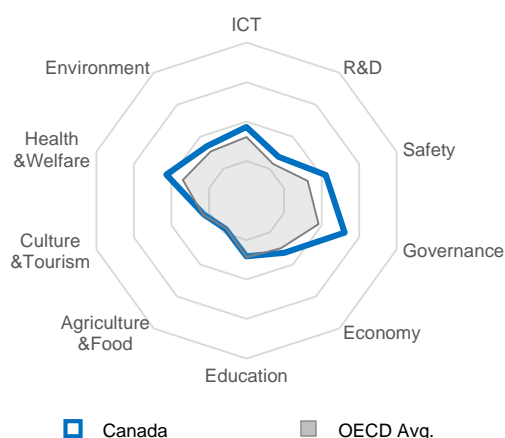
Canada

8/35

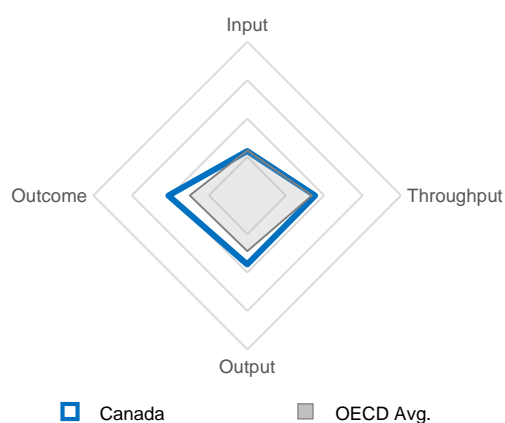
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	8	0.422
2017-18 GC	8	0.429
2016-17 GC	20	0.472
2015-16 GC	13	0.512
2014-15 GC	14	0.547

Capital City	Ottawa
Population	35,881,659 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$48,400 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.3% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary democracy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	19	0.288
Throughput	15	0.440
Output	7	0.447
Outcome	2	0.512

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	17	0.224	Institution & Finance	34
			Productivity	4
			Resources	32
Culture & Tourism	16	0.285	Cultural goods	27
			Tourism	15
Economy	14	0.410	Fundamental	11
			Institution and Policy	11
Education	19	0.353	Endowment	32
			Performance	3
			Government Involvement	28
Environment	9	0.426	Environmental Behavior	1
			Renewable Energy	13
			Resource Protection	20
Governance	3	0.653	Administrative Competence	2
			Political Competence	7
Health & Welfare	6	0.534	Health	6
			Welfare	10
ICT	12	0.466	Promotion	10
			Scale	19
			Utilization	11
R&D	8	0.343	Academic	13
			Entrepreneurial	10
			Governmental	18
Safety	4	0.527	Disaster Management	3
			Criminal Justice & Security	5

Chile

32/35

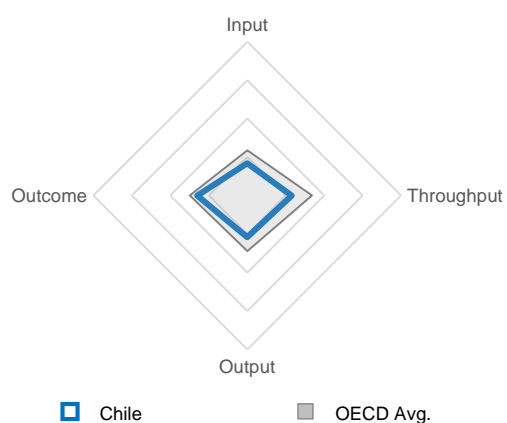
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	32	0.274
2017-18 GC	32	0.263
2016-17 GC	32	0.321
2015-16 GC	32	0.363
2014-15 GC	27	0.398

Capital City	Santiago
Population	17,925,262 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$24,600 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.7% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	33	0.211
Throughput	34	0.288
Output	31	0.271
Outcome	27	0.325

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	33	0.153	Institution & Finance	31
			Productivity	16
			Resources	27
Culture & Tourism	31	0.171	Cultural goods	26
			Tourism	27
Economy	31	0.283	Fundamental	32
			Institution and Policy	28
Education	35	0.239	Endowment	33
			Performance	33
			Government Involvement	5
Environment	30	0.335	Environmental Behavior	9
			Renewable Energy	25
			Resource Protection	31
Governance	21	0.428	Administrative Competence	21
			Political Competence	22
Health & Welfare	32	0.256	Health	31
			Welfare	33
ICT	27	0.266	Promotion	28
			Scale	33
			Utilization	24
R&D	18	0.283	Academic	12
			Entrepreneurial	17
			Governmental	33
Safety	29	0.325	Disaster Management	29
			Criminal Justice & Security	32

Czech Rep.

24/35

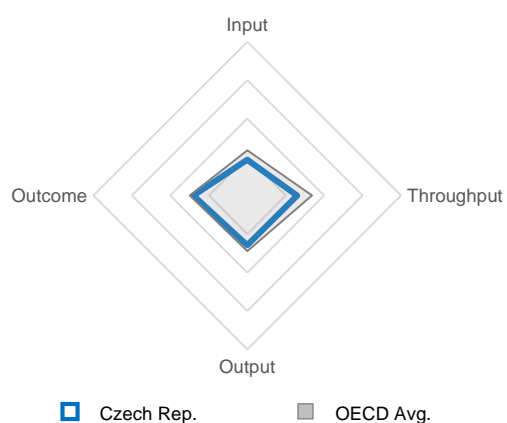
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	24	0.308
2017-18 GC	24	0.317
2016-17 GC	26	0.427
2015-16 GC	25	0.436
2014-15 GC	26	0.404

Capital City	Prague
Population	10,686,269 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$35,500 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.9% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	28	0.234
Throughput	27	0.324
Output	22	0.323
Outcome	24	0.350

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	20	0.209	Institution & Finance	16
			Productivity	20
			Resources	23
Culture & Tourism	26	0.198	Cultural goods	34
			Tourism	26
Economy	23	0.341	Fundamental	20
			Institution and Policy	31
Education	22	0.329	Endowment	14
			Performance	18
			Government Involvement	34
Environment	28	0.349	Environmental Behavior	21
			Renewable Energy	24
			Resource Protection	28
Governance	25	0.411	Administrative Competence	24
			Political Competence	23
Health & Welfare	22	0.390	Health	20
			Welfare	26
ICT	32	0.242	Promotion	33
			Scale	18
			Utilization	26
R&D	25	0.243	Academic	25
			Entrepreneurial	25
			Governmental	20
Safety	23	0.366	Disaster Management	21
			Criminal Justice & Security	21

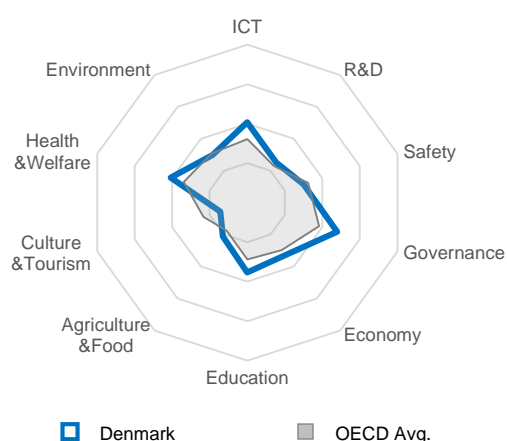
Denmark

12/35

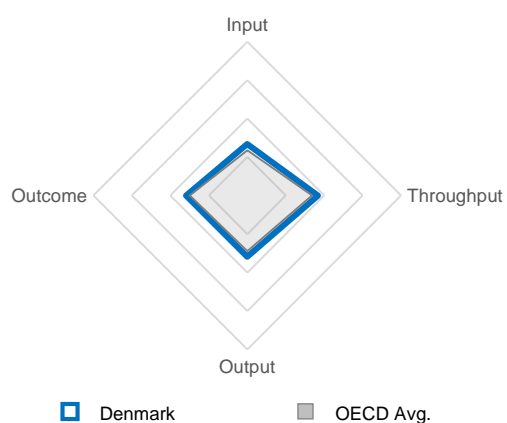
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	12	0.397
2017-18 GC	12	0.407
2016-17 GC	5	0.565
2015-16 GC	11	0.519
2014-15 GC	7	0.579

Capital City	Copenhagen
Population	5,809,502 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$50,100 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.7% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	11	0.335
Throughput	11	0.458
Output	14	0.398
Outcome	11	0.398

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	8	0.264	Institution & Finance	25
			Productivity	8
			Resources	11
Culture & Tourism	30	0.180	Cultural goods	32
			Tourism	28
Economy	13	0.410	Fundamental	21
			Institution and Policy	4
Education	6	0.442	Endowment	13
			Performance	8
			Government Involvement	11
Environment	21	0.373	Environmental Behavior	29
			Renewable Energy	9
			Resource Protection	21
Governance	9	0.599	Administrative Competence	9
			Political Competence	11
Health & Welfare	11	0.509	Health	15
			Welfare	7
ICT	9	0.509	Promotion	9
			Scale	6
			Utilization	12
R&D	13	0.314	Academic	3
			Entrepreneurial	16
			Governmental	14
Safety	21	0.375	Disaster Management	25
			Criminal Justice & Security	14

Estonia

31/35

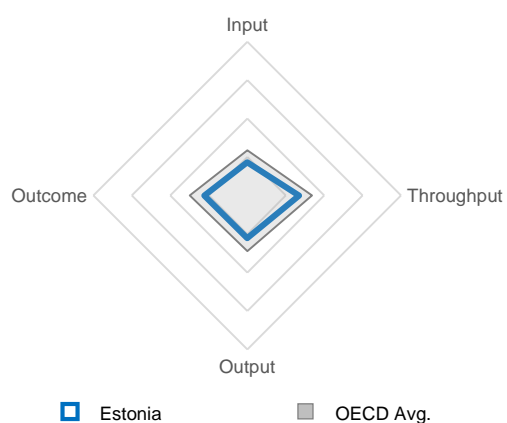
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	31	0.278
2017-18 GC	30	0.266
2016-17 GC	22	0.449
2015-16 GC	16	0.497
2014-15 GC	20	0.493

Capital City	Tallin
Population	1,244,288 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$31,700 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.8% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	32	0.216
Throughput	26	0.337
Output	28	0.277
Outcome	34	0.280

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	25	0.188	Institution & Finance	18
			Productivity	24
			Resources	25
Culture & Tourism	24	0.202	Cultural goods	19
			Tourism	24
Economy	30	0.285	Fundamental	33
			Institution and Policy	21
Education	31	0.272	Endowment	22
			Performance	29
			Government Involvement	27
Environment	29	0.348	Environmental Behavior	17
			Renewable Energy	23
			Resource Protection	29
Governance	27	0.383	Administrative Competence	23
			Political Competence	29
Health & Welfare	33	0.230	Health	33
			Welfare	32
ICT	23	0.344	Promotion	26
			Scale	20
			Utilization	23
R&D	26	0.241	Academic	21
			Entrepreneurial	21
			Governmental	31
Safety	31	0.282	Disaster Management	34
			Criminal Justice & Security	27

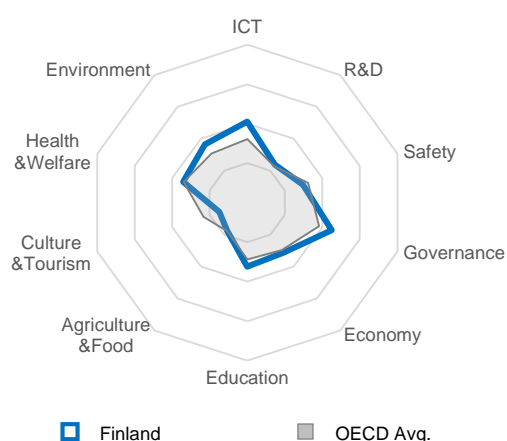
Finland

16/35

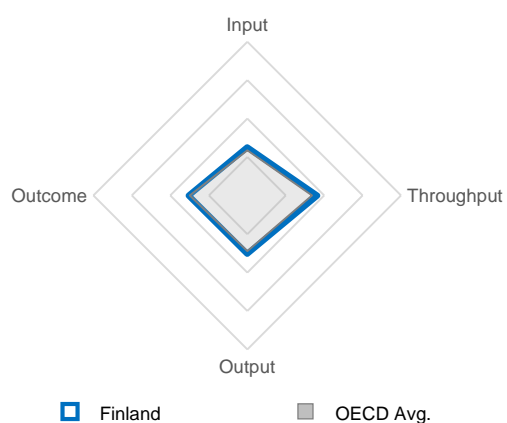
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	16	0.383
2017-18 GC	15	0.390
2016-17 GC	9	0.537
2015-16 GC	9	0.529
2014-15 GC	6	0.590

Capital City	Helsinki
Population	5,537,364 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$44,500 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	8.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	15	0.314
Throughput	12	0.456
Output	17	0.379
Outcome	14	0.382

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	18	0.218	Institution & Finance	22
			Productivity	5
			Resources	35
Culture & Tourism	29	0.186	Cultural goods	33
			Tourism	25
Economy	17	0.391	Fundamental	24
			Institution and Policy	10
Education	10	0.406	Endowment	12
			Performance	15
			Government Involvement	16
Environment	5	0.455	Environmental Behavior	3
			Renewable Energy	8
			Resource Protection	10
Governance	12	0.563	Administrative Competence	13
			Political Competence	12
Health & Welfare	18	0.426	Health	19
			Welfare	12
ICT	8	0.513	Promotion	13
			Scale	10
			Utilization	9
R&D	15	0.298	Academic	14
			Entrepreneurial	19
			Governmental	8
Safety	22	0.371	Disaster Management	26
			Criminal Justice & Security	12

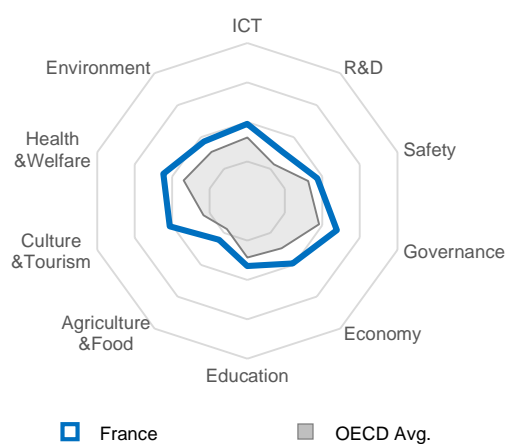
France

4/35

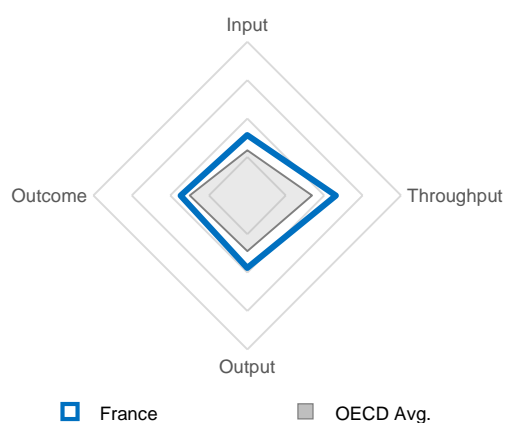
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	4	0.468
2017-18 GC	4	0.482
2016-17 GC	10	0.534
2015-16 GC	19	0.479
2014-15 GC	18	0.517

Capital City	Paris
Population	67,364,357 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$44,100 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	9.4% (2017 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	2	0.394
Throughput	4	0.575
Output	4	0.469
Outcome	8	0.433

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	3	0.303	Institution & Finance	4
			Productivity	9
			Resources	10
Culture & Tourism	3	0.517	Cultural goods	2
			Tourism	3
Economy	2	0.489	Fundamental	12
			Institution and Policy	2
Education	9	0.413	Endowment	10
			Performance	13
			Government Involvement	18
Environment	3	0.466	Environmental Behavior	10
			Renewable Energy	18
			Resource Protection	2
Governance	11	0.596	Administrative Competence	8
			Political Competence	16
Health & Welfare	4	0.558	Health	4
			Welfare	5
ICT	11	0.487	Promotion	7
			Scale	15
			Utilization	13
R&D	5	0.382	Academic	10
			Entrepreneurial	7
			Governmental	4
Safety	9	0.466	Disaster Management	7
			Criminal Justice & Security	15

Germany

2/35

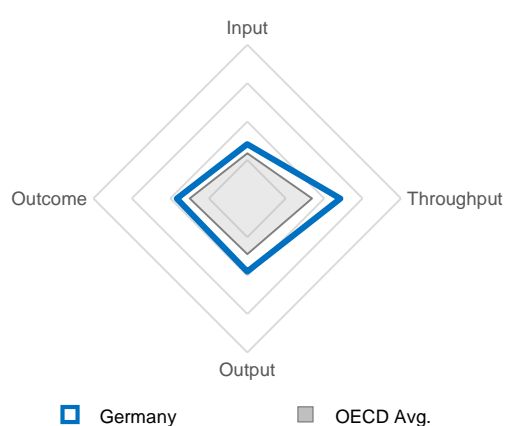
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	2	0.473
2017-18 GC	2	0.490
2016-17 GC	7	0.546
2015-16 GC	10	0.527
2014-15 GC	10	0.563

Capital City	Berlin
Population	80,457,737 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$50,800 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.8% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	5	0.354
Throughput	2	0.605
Output	3	0.474
Outcome	4	0.458

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	14	0.228	Institution & Finance	7
			Productivity	23
			Resources	15
Culture & Tourism	6	0.403	Cultural goods	5
			Tourism	11
Economy	3	0.458	Fundamental	3
			Institution and Policy	15
Education	8	0.437	Endowment	20
			Performance	5
			Government Involvement	8
Environment	1	0.499	Environmental Behavior	16
			Renewable Energy	6
			Resource Protection	1
Governance	2	0.664	Administrative Competence	3
			Political Competence	4
Health & Welfare	2	0.583	Health	2
			Welfare	3
ICT	6	0.532	Promotion	5
			Scale	9
			Utilization	8
R&D	3	0.403	Academic	4
			Entrepreneurial	9
			Governmental	1
Safety	5	0.521	Disaster Management	2
			Criminal Justice & Security	4

Greece

29/35

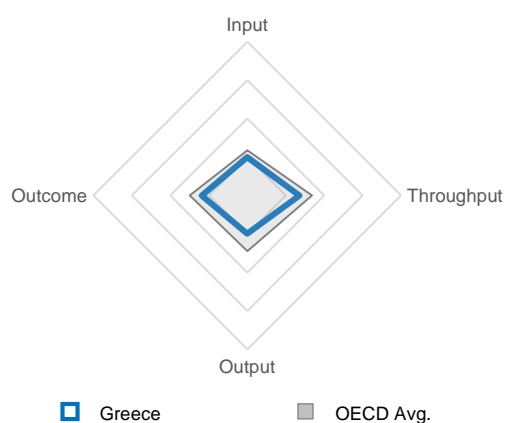
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	29	0.283
2017-18 GC	28	0.283
2016-17 GC	30	0.379
2015-16 GC	28	0.402
2014-15 GC	32	0.343

Capital City	Athens
Population	10,761,523 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$27,800 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	21.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	25	0.249
Throughput	25	0.340
Output	33	0.248
Outcome	30	0.295

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	15	0.226	Institution & Finance	23
			Productivity	21
			Resources	4
Culture & Tourism	10	0.372	Cultural goods	16
			Tourism	8
Economy	35	0.215	Fundamental	35
			Institution and Policy	35
Education	34	0.241	Endowment	9
			Performance	32
			Government Involvement	33
Environment	27	0.353	Environmental Behavior	25
			Renewable Energy	32
			Resource Protection	19
Governance	33	0.286	Administrative Competence	35
			Political Competence	25
Health & Welfare	28	0.339	Health	30
			Welfare	14
ICT	34	0.215	Promotion	30
			Scale	32
			Utilization	35
R&D	29	0.196	Academic	26
			Entrepreneurial	33
			Governmental	26
Safety	18	0.387	Disaster Management	20
			Criminal Justice & Security	28

Hungary

28/35

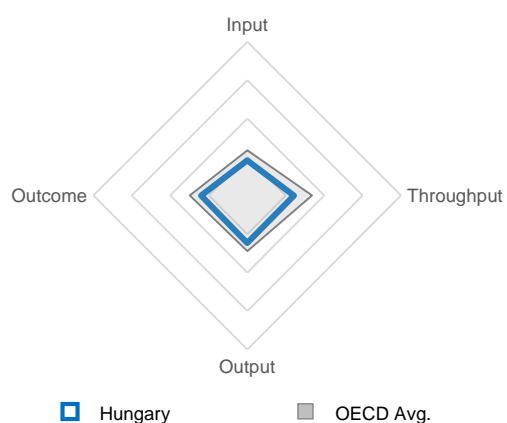
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	28	0.285
2017-18 GC	27	0.293
2016-17 GC	31	0.373
2015-16 GC	29	0.385
2014-15 GC	28	0.396

Capital City	Budapest
Population	9,825,704 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$29,600 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.2% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	30	0.230
Throughput	31	0.303
Output	23	0.307
Outcome	29	0.299

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	6	0.283	Institution & Finance	12
			Productivity	7
			Resources	12
Culture & Tourism	28	0.195	Cultural goods	22
			Tourism	29
Economy	22	0.355	Fundamental	25
			Institution and Policy	19
Education	27	0.302	Endowment	23
			Performance	30
			Government Involvement	9
Environment	22	0.367	Environmental Behavior	14
			Renewable Energy	22
			Resource Protection	25
Governance	32	0.295	Administrative Competence	30
			Political Competence	34
Health & Welfare	31	0.266	Health	32
			Welfare	30
ICT	33	0.231	Promotion	32
			Scale	27
			Utilization	30
R&D	31	0.194	Academic	30
			Entrepreneurial	23
			Governmental	29
Safety	26	0.360	Disaster Management	23
			Criminal Justice & Security	25

Iceland

33/35

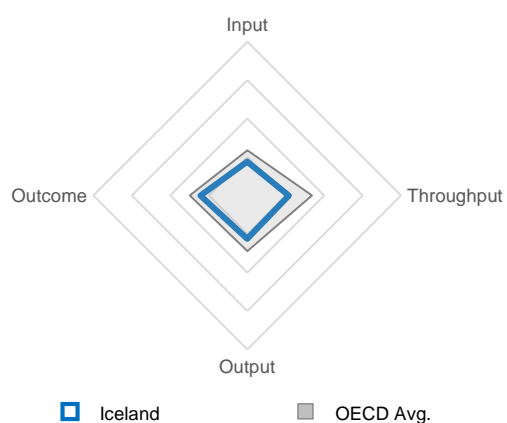
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	33	0.268
2017-18 GC	33	0.262
2016-17 GC	3	0.571
2015-16 GC	7	0.537
2014-15 GC	11	0.559

Capital City	Reykjavik
Population	343,518 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$52,200 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.8% (2017 est.)
Government type	unitary parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	31	0.221
Throughput	35	0.269
Output	27	0.280
Outcome	28	0.303

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	31	0.159	Institution & Finance	26
			Productivity	22
			Resources	31
Culture & Tourism	25	0.201	Cultural goods	35
			Tourism	18
Economy	29	0.287	Fundamental	31
			Institution and Policy	29
Education	23	0.322	Endowment	25
			Performance	26
			Government Involvement	19
Environment	33	0.262	Environmental Behavior	35
			Renewable Energy	20
			Resource Protection	34
Governance	28	0.358	Administrative Competence	29
			Political Competence	21
Health & Welfare	30	0.315	Health	28
			Welfare	31
ICT	30	0.248	Promotion	34
			Scale	22
			Utilization	22
R&D	24	0.256	Academic	18
			Entrepreneurial	24
			Governmental	32
Safety	32	0.277	Disaster Management	30
			Criminal Justice & Security	31

Ireland

20/35

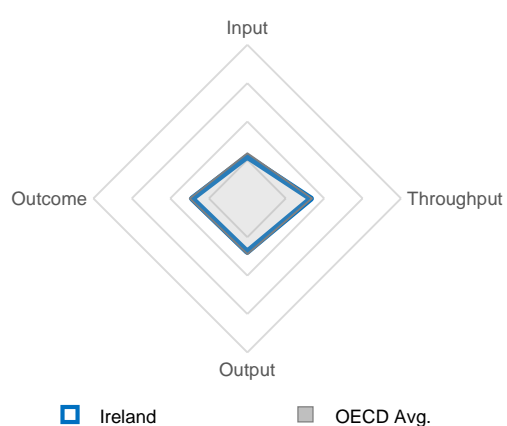
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	20	0.348
2017-18 GC	21	0.342
2016-17 GC	15	0.513
2015-16 GC	20	0.465
2014-15 GC	21	0.491

Capital City	Dublin
Population	5,068,050 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$73,200 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.7% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	21	0.273
Throughput	21	0.414
Output	20	0.346
Outcome	21	0.358

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	13	0.241	Institution & Finance	9
			Productivity	28
			Resources	3
Culture & Tourism	20	0.246	Cultural goods	30
			Tourism	17
Economy	19	0.370	Fundamental	4
			Institution and Policy	26
Education	20	0.345	Endowment	17
			Performance	12
			Government Involvement	32
Environment	32	0.297	Environmental Behavior	24
			Renewable Energy	27
			Resource Protection	32
Governance	15	0.543	Administrative Competence	15
			Political Competence	6
Health & Welfare	19	0.425	Health	17
			Welfare	22
ICT	20	0.375	Promotion	22
			Scale	28
			Utilization	10
R&D	19	0.281	Academic	16
			Entrepreneurial	12
			Governmental	28
Safety	27	0.353	Disaster Management	19
			Criminal Justice & Security	33

Israel

23/35

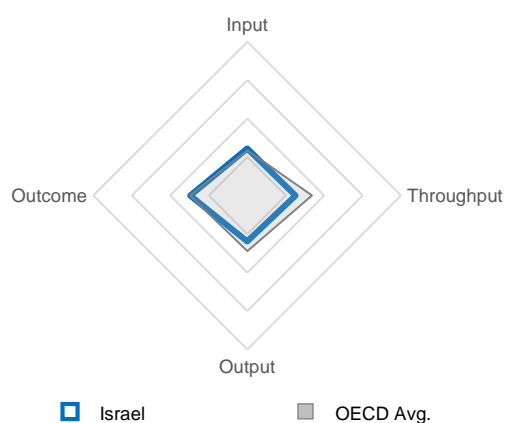
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	23	0.322
2017-18 GC	22	0.324
2016-17 GC	21	0.450
2015-16 GC	23	0.444
2014-15 GC	22	0.490

Capital City	Jerusalem
Population	8,424,904 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$36,400 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.2% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary democracy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	17	0.306
Throughput	28	0.314
Output	25	0.298
Outcome	18	0.370

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	34	0.150	Institution & Finance	29
			Productivity	29
			Resources	20
Culture & Tourism	27	0.196	Cultural goods	21
			Tourism	30
Economy	28	0.295	Fundamental	22
			Institution and Policy	34
Education	7	0.438	Endowment	18
			Performance	20
			Government Involvement	3
Environment	34	0.251	Environmental Behavior	33
			Renewable Energy	34
			Resource Protection	33
Governance	22	0.426	Administrative Competence	26
			Political Competence	14
Health & Welfare	17	0.429	Health	21
			Welfare	16
ICT	22	0.370	Promotion	24
			Scale	26
			Utilization	6
R&D	11	0.328	Academic	23
			Entrepreneurial	4
			Governmental	6
Safety	28	0.336	Disaster Management	28
			Criminal Justice & Security	22

Italy

15/35

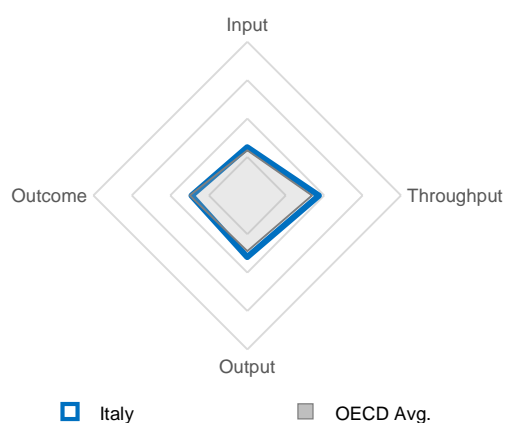
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	15	0.385
2017-18 GC	14	0.396
2016-17 GC	23	0.434
2015-16 GC	27	0.413
2014-15 GC	29	0.382

Capital City	Rome
Population	62,246,674 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$38,200 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	11.3% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	16	0.314
Throughput	10	0.466
Output	13	0.399
Outcome	20	0.363

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	9	0.256	Institution & Finance	11
			Productivity	18
			Resources	2
Culture & Tourism	7	0.399	Cultural goods	4
			Tourism	12
Economy	16	0.393	Fundamental	17
			Institution and Policy	20
Education	18	0.354	Endowment	4
			Performance	23
			Government Involvement	17
Environment	15	0.408	Environmental Behavior	19
			Renewable Energy	14
			Resource Protection	8
Governance	23	0.420	Administrative Competence	27
			Political Competence	15
Health & Welfare	8	0.520	Health	12
			Welfare	2
ICT	17	0.397	Promotion	15
			Scale	23
			Utilization	28
R&D	22	0.269	Academic	5
			Entrepreneurial	27
			Governmental	22
Safety	13	0.439	Disaster Management	13
			Criminal Justice & Security	17

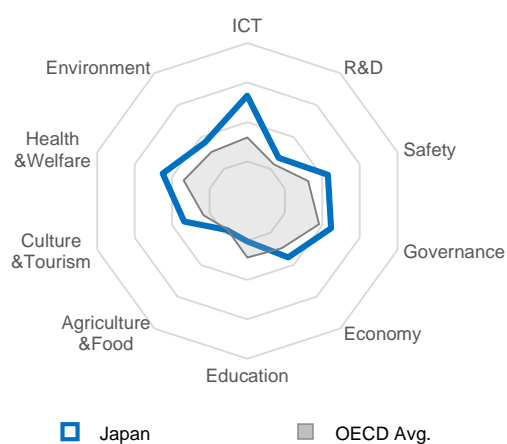
Japan

5/35

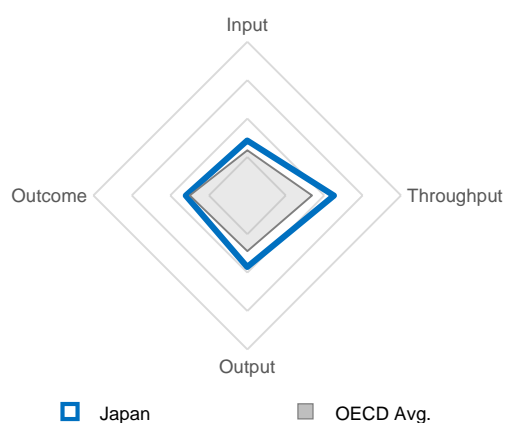
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	5	0.446
2017-18 GC	6	0.435
2016-17 GC	19	0.476
2015-16 GC	18	0.480
2014-15 GC	15	0.544

Capital City	Tokyo
Population	126,168,156 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$42,900 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.9% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	3	0.358
Throughput	5	0.562
Output	6	0.464
Outcome	10	0.400

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	16	0.226	Institution & Finance	1
			Productivity	35
			Resources	30
Culture & Tourism	5	0.420	Cultural goods	1
			Tourism	7
Economy	6	0.441	Fundamental	2
			Institution and Policy	18
Education	33	0.255	Endowment	35
			Performance	10
			Government Involvement	35
Environment	4	0.457	Environmental Behavior	20
			Renewable Energy	16
			Resource Protection	3
Governance	13	0.559	Administrative Competence	12
			Political Competence	19
Health & Welfare	3	0.563	Health	3
			Welfare	13
ICT	2	0.667	Promotion	2
			Scale	1
			Utilization	1
R&D	9	0.337	Academic	31
			Entrepreneurial	2
			Governmental	5
Safety	2	0.536	Disaster Management	6
			Criminal Justice & Security	2

Korea, Rep.

14/35

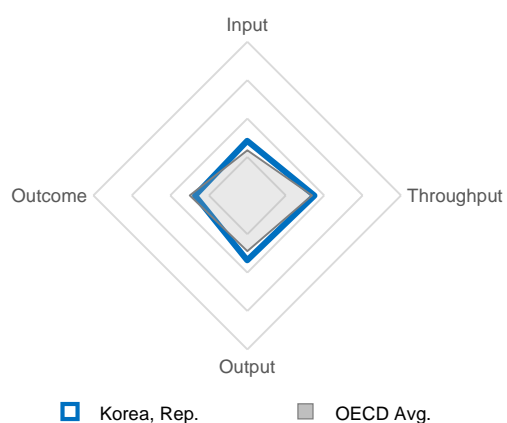
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	14	0.388
2017-18 GC	17	0.375
2016-17 GC	27	0.423
2015-16 GC	21	0.461
2014-15 GC	16	0.539

Capital City	Seoul
Population	51,418,097 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$39,500 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.7% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	4	0.357
Throughput	17	0.437
Output	11	0.420
Outcome	25	0.340

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	22	0.194	Institution & Finance	5
			Productivity	33
			Resources	24
Culture & Tourism	14	0.302	Cultural goods	7
			Tourism	21
Economy	4	0.452	Fundamental	9
			Institution and Policy	1
Education	25	0.311	Endowment	31
			Performance	16
			Government Involvement	26
Environment	18	0.404	Environmental Behavior	11
			Renewable Energy	5
			Resource Protection	24
Governance	17	0.475	Administrative Competence	22
			Political Competence	13
Health & Welfare	29	0.325	Health	22
			Welfare	35
ICT	5	0.543	Promotion	6
			Scale	4
			Utilization	15
R&D	7	0.343	Academic	29
			Entrepreneurial	3
			Governmental	3
Safety	3	0.535	Disaster Management	10
			Criminal Justice & Security	3

Latvia

35/35

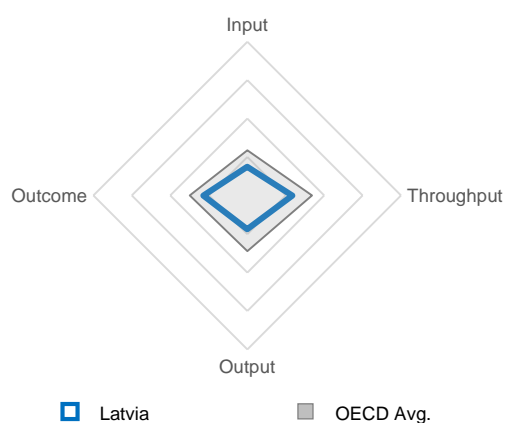
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	35	0.246
2017-18 GC	35	0.227
2016-17 GC	-	-
2015-16 GC	-	-
2014-15 GC	-	-

Capital City	Riga
Population	1,923,559 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$27,700 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	8.7% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	35	0.188
Throughput	33	0.293
Output	35	0.219
Outcome	33	0.285

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	21	0.204	Institution & Finance	14
			Productivity	15
			Resources	29
Culture & Tourism	33	0.171	Cultural goods	23
			Tourism	34
Economy	32	0.282	Fundamental	34
			Institution and Policy	25
Education	24	0.314	Endowment	8
			Performance	28
			Government Involvement	20
Environment	24	0.362	Environmental Behavior	13
			Renewable Energy	26
			Resource Protection	27
Governance	29	0.317	Administrative Competence	28
			Political Competence	31
Health & Welfare	35	0.186	Health	35
			Welfare	34
ICT	35	0.174	Promotion	35
			Scale	30
			Utilization	33
R&D	30	0.195	Academic	32
			Entrepreneurial	34
			Governmental	24
Safety	33	0.257	Disaster Management	35
			Criminal Justice & Security	30

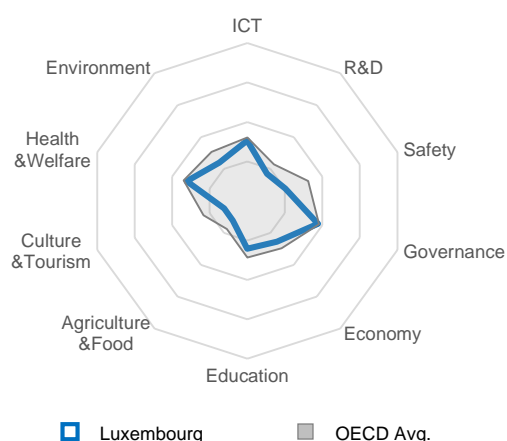
Luxembourg

26/35

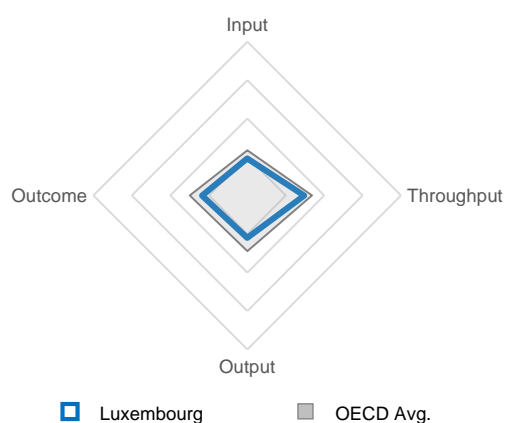
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	26	0.295
2017-18 GC	25	0.302
2016-17 GC	13	0.527
2015-16 GC	5	0.545
2014-15 GC	13	0.550

Capital City	Luxembourg
Population	605,764 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$105,100 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.8% (2017 est.)
Government type	constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	26	0.241
Throughput	23	0.371
Output	30	0.275
Outcome	31	0.294

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	32	0.155	Institution & Finance	21
			Productivity	31
			Resources	22
Culture & Tourism	34	0.153	Cultural goods	31
			Tourism	32
Economy	27	0.319	Fundamental	23
			Institution and Policy	30
Education	28	0.302	Endowment	19
			Performance	27
			Government Involvement	24
Environment	31	0.301	Environmental Behavior	34
			Renewable Energy	30
			Resource Protection	30
Governance	19	0.471	Administrative Competence	17
			Political Competence	26
Health & Welfare	20	0.402	Health	24
			Welfare	24
ICT	18	0.383	Promotion	23
			Scale	17
			Utilization	18
R&D	27	0.212	Academic	27
			Entrepreneurial	31
			Governmental	23
Safety	34	0.253	Disaster Management	31
			Criminal Justice & Security	34

Mexico

25/35

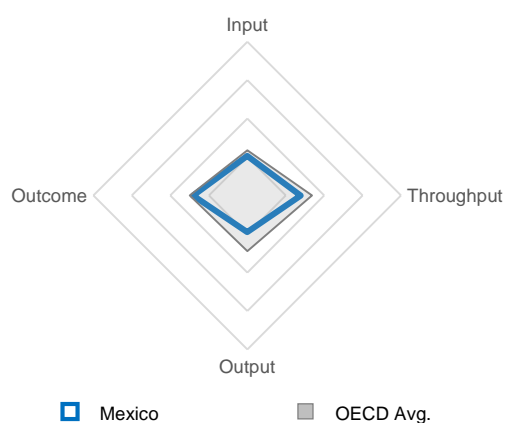
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	25	0.298
2017-18 GC	26	0.300
2016-17 GC	33	0.304
2015-16 GC	33	0.302
2014-15 GC	34	0.280

Capital City	Mexico city
Population	125,959,205 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$19,900 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.4% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	24	0.257
Throughput	24	0.347
Output	34	0.237
Outcome	23	0.352

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	29	0.165	Institution & Finance	32
			Productivity	19
			Resources	9
Culture & Tourism	8	0.395	Cultural goods	9
			Tourism	9
Economy	26	0.326	Fundamental	16
			Institution and Policy	27
Education	13	0.383	Endowment	1
			Performance	34
			Government Involvement	1
Environment	26	0.358	Environmental Behavior	6
			Renewable Energy	35
			Resource Protection	22
Governance	30	0.315	Administrative Competence	33
			Political Competence	28
Health & Welfare	34	0.209	Health	34
			Welfare	25
ICT	26	0.296	Promotion	17
			Scale	35
			Utilization	25
R&D	16	0.295	Academic	33
			Entrepreneurial	14
			Governmental	15
Safety	35	0.242	Disaster Management	33
			Criminal Justice & Security	35

Netherlands

6/35

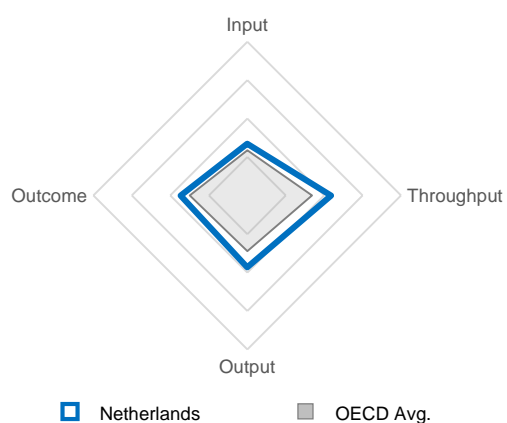
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	6	0.445
2017-18 GC	5	0.452
2016-17 GC	1	0.574
2015-16 GC	8	0.533
2014-15 GC	2	0.602

Capital City	Amsterdam
Population	17,151,228 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$53,900 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.9% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	10	0.336
Throughput	6	0.545
Output	5	0.466
Outcome	7	0.434

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	10	0.256	Institution & Finance	3
			Productivity	14
			Resources	14
Culture & Tourism	18	0.264	Cultural goods	14
			Tourism	20
Economy	7	0.431	Fundamental	7
			Institution and Policy	12
Education	5	0.444	Endowment	29
			Performance	6
			Government Involvement	6
Environment	20	0.392	Environmental Behavior	31
			Renewable Energy	15
			Resource Protection	9
Governance	6	0.635	Administrative Competence	4
			Political Competence	9
Health & Welfare	1	0.611	Health	5
			Welfare	1
ICT	4	0.563	Promotion	8
			Scale	3
			Utilization	4
R&D	4	0.390	Academic	8
			Entrepreneurial	6
			Governmental	7
Safety	10	0.465	Disaster Management	8
			Criminal Justice & Security	11

New Zealand

18/35

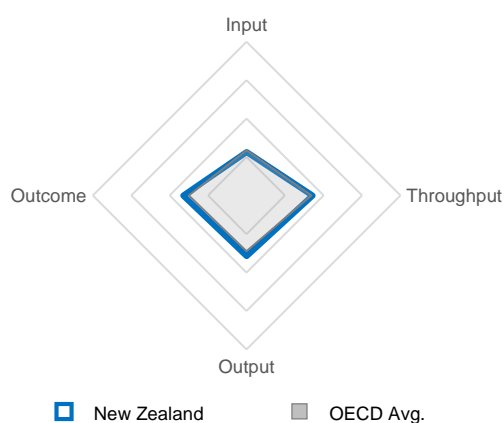
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	18	0.379
2017-18 GC	18	0.371
2016-17 GC	14	0.515
2015-16 GC	4	0.552
2014-15 GC	8	0.578

Capital City	Wellington
Population	4,545,627 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$39,000 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.7% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary democracy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	20	0.282
Throughput	19	0.428
Output	16	0.394
Outcome	9	0.412

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	5	0.287	Institution & Finance	35
			Productivity	2
			Resources	6
Culture & Tourism	17	0.281	Cultural goods	29
			Tourism	14
Economy	25	0.338	Fundamental	27
			Institution and Policy	7
Education	15	0.375	Endowment	26
			Performance	14
			Government Involvement	23
Environment	11	0.416	Environmental Behavior	4
			Renewable Energy	12
			Resource Protection	18
Governance	14	0.552	Administrative Competence	14
			Political Competence	17
Health & Welfare	21	0.400	Health	18
			Welfare	28
ICT	16	0.422	Promotion	12
			Scale	21
			Utilization	16
R&D	17	0.293	Academic	15
			Entrepreneurial	22
			Governmental	19
Safety	17	0.427	Disaster Management	14
			Criminal Justice & Security	19

Norway

13/35

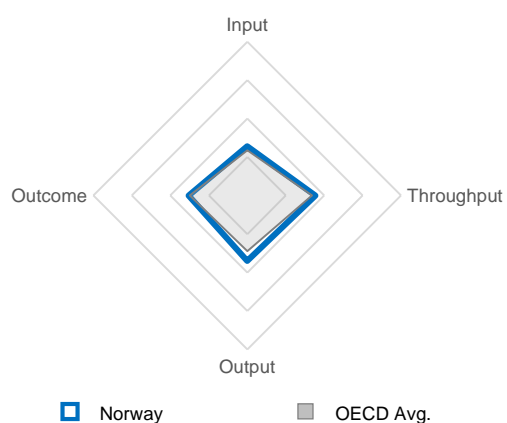
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	13	0.392
2017-18 GC	13	0.397
2016-17 GC	4	0.570
2015-16 GC	1	0.593
2014-15 GC	5	0.596

Capital City	Oslo
Population	5,372,191 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$72,100 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.2% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	13	0.320
Throughput	13	0.444
Output	10	0.424
Outcome	17	0.380

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	28	0.173	Institution & Finance	28
			Productivity	10
			Resources	34
Culture & Tourism	22	0.219	Cultural goods	24
			Tourism	19
Economy	5	0.441	Fundamental	10
			Institution and Policy	3
Education	14	0.375	Endowment	30
			Performance	9
			Government Involvement	15
Environment	19	0.401	Environmental Behavior	8
			Renewable Energy	2
			Resource Protection	26
Governance	4	0.645	Administrative Competence	7
			Political Competence	1
Health & Welfare	9	0.511	Health	8
			Welfare	21
ICT	14	0.451	Promotion	16
			Scale	12
			Utilization	14
R&D	21	0.272	Academic	20
			Entrepreneurial	20
			Governmental	17
Safety	15	0.431	Disaster Management	17
			Criminal Justice & Security	6

Poland

21/35

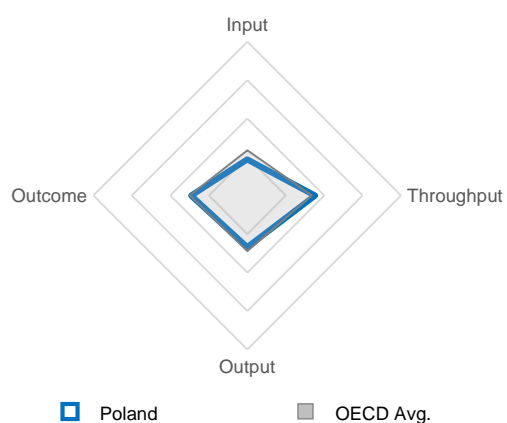
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	21	0.343
2017-18 GC	20	0.345
2016-17 GC	29	0.384
2015-16 GC	30	0.376
2014-15 GC	31	0.348

Capital City	Warsaw
Population	38,420,687 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$29,600 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.9% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	27	0.234
Throughput	16	0.440
Output	21	0.335
Outcome	19	0.364

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	11	0.247	Institution & Finance	8
			Productivity	13
			Resources	16
Culture & Tourism	21	0.229	Cultural goods	13
			Tourism	31
Economy	21	0.358	Fundamental	15
			Institution and Policy	23
Education	17	0.357	Endowment	3
			Performance	22
			Government Involvement	25
Environment	6	0.440	Environmental Behavior	15
			Renewable Energy	19
			Resource Protection	7
Governance	24	0.413	Administrative Competence	20
			Political Competence	30
Health & Welfare	25	0.370	Health	27
			Welfare	15
ICT	21	0.371	Promotion	18
			Scale	13
			Utilization	32
R&D	32	0.189	Academic	34
			Entrepreneurial	28
			Governmental	25
Safety	11	0.457	Disaster Management	15
			Criminal Justice & Security	8

Portugal

22/35

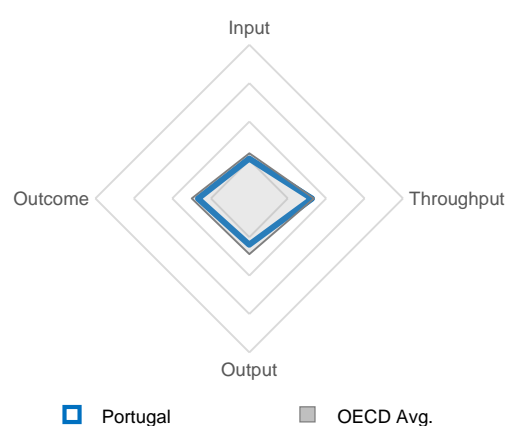
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	22	0.324
2017-18 GC	23	0.320
2016-17 GC	24	0.433
2015-16 GC	26	0.414
2014-15 GC	25	0.410

Capital City	Lisbon
Population	10,355,493 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$30,500 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	8.9% (2017 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	22	0.260
Throughput	22	0.407
Output	24	0.299
Outcome	26	0.332

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	24	0.188	Institution & Finance	20
			Productivity	32
			Resources	5
Culture & Tourism	11	0.354	Cultural goods	12
			Tourism	6
Economy	24	0.339	Fundamental	28
			Institution and Policy	17
Education	29	0.294	Endowment	27
			Performance	25
			Government Involvement	22
Environment	23	0.367	Environmental Behavior	23
			Renewable Energy	28
			Resource Protection	16
Governance	26	0.396	Administrative Competence	25
			Political Competence	24
Health & Welfare	26	0.353	Health	29
			Welfare	18
ICT	24	0.344	Promotion	19
			Scale	29
			Utilization	27
R&D	33	0.182	Academic	24
			Entrepreneurial	35
			Governmental	30
Safety	16	0.428	Disaster Management	18
			Criminal Justice & Security	16

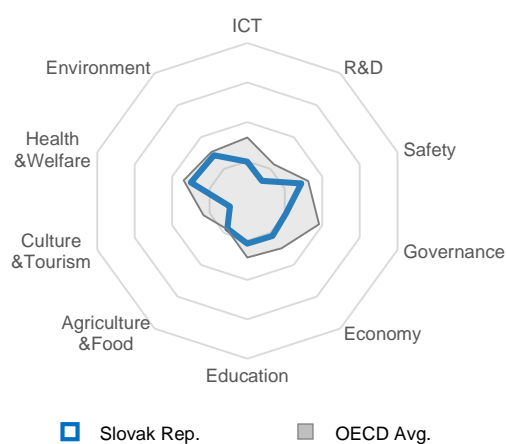
Slovak Rep.

34/35

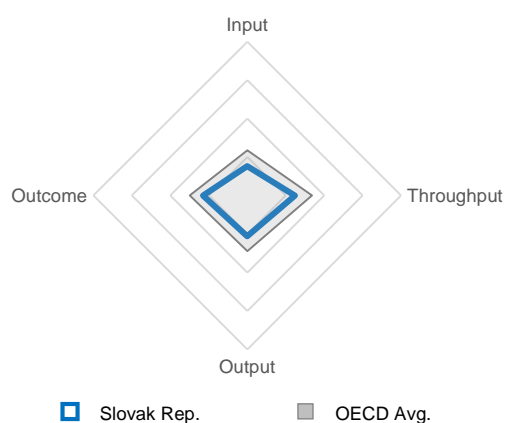
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	34	0.263
2017-18 GC	31	0.263
2016-17 GC	28	0.386
2015-16 GC	31	0.375
2014-15 GC	30	0.349

Capital City	Bratislava
Population	5,445,040 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$33,100 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	8.1% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	34	0.192
Throughput	29	0.310
Output	32	0.264
Outcome	32	0.288

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	19	0.215	Institution & Finance	19
			Productivity	11
			Resources	28
Culture & Tourism	35	0.115	Cultural goods	20
			Tourism	35
Economy	34	0.273	Fundamental	30
			Institution and Policy	33
Education	32	0.271	Endowment	6
			Performance	31
			Government Involvement	31
Environment	25	0.359	Environmental Behavior	22
			Renewable Energy	31
			Resource Protection	23
Governance	34	0.259	Administrative Competence	32
			Political Competence	32
Health & Welfare	24	0.376	Health	26
			Welfare	17
ICT	29	0.248	Promotion	29
			Scale	25
			Utilization	31
R&D	34	0.158	Academic	28
			Entrepreneurial	29
			Governmental	35
Safety	25	0.361	Disaster Management	24
			Criminal Justice & Security	29

Slovenia

30/35

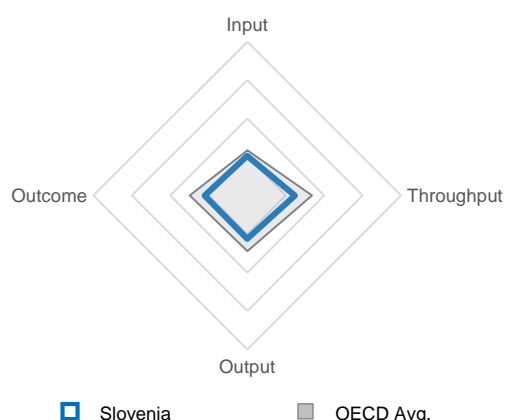
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	30	0.281
2017-18 GC	29	0.279
2016-17 GC	25	0.429
2015-16 GC	24	0.437
2014-15 GC	24	0.422

Capital City	Ljubljana
Population	2,102,126 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$34,500 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.6% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	23	0.259
Throughput	30	0.309
Output	26	0.282
Outcome	35	0.277

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	27	0.176	Institution & Finance	13
			Productivity	30
			Resources	19
Culture & Tourism	32	0.171	Cultural goods	28
			Tourism	33
Economy	33	0.280	Fundamental	29
			Institution and Policy	32
Education	21	0.331	Endowment	21
			Performance	19
			Government Involvement	30
Environment	10	0.425	Environmental Behavior	32
			Renewable Energy	11
			Resource Protection	14
Governance	31	0.311	Administrative Competence	31
			Political Competence	33
Health & Welfare	27	0.348	Health	25
			Welfare	29
ICT	28	0.250	Promotion	31
			Scale	31
			Utilization	29
R&D	28	0.199	Academic	19
			Entrepreneurial	30
			Governmental	27
Safety	30	0.322	Disaster Management	32
			Criminal Justice & Security	26

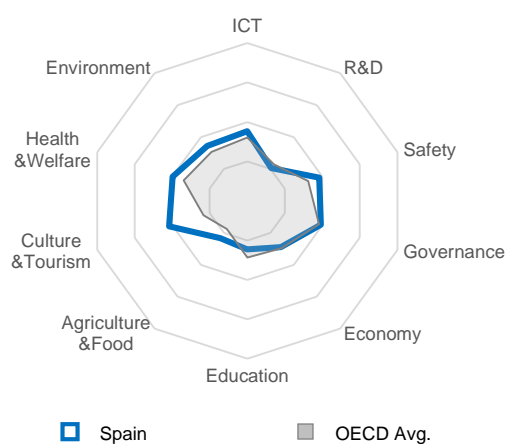
Spain

10/35

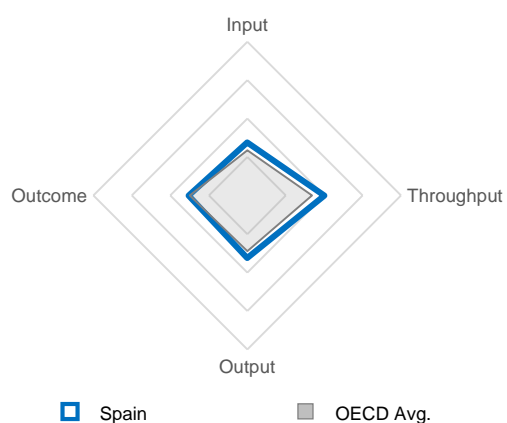
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	10	0.408
2017-18 GC	11	0.409
2016-17 GC	18	0.487
2015-16 GC	22	0.461
2014-15 GC	23	0.431

Capital City	Madrid
Population	49,331,076 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$38,400 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	17.2% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	8	0.345
Throughput	7	0.500
Output	12	0.405
Outcome	15	0.381

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	4	0.290	Institution & Finance	10
			Productivity	12
			Resources	1
Culture & Tourism	2	0.521	Cultural goods	3
			Tourism	1
Economy	20	0.362	Fundamental	26
			Institution and Policy	16
Education	26	0.308	Endowment	24
			Performance	21
			Government Involvement	29
Environment	8	0.431	Environmental Behavior	12
			Renewable Energy	21
			Resource Protection	5
Governance	16	0.489	Administrative Competence	19
			Political Competence	18
Health & Welfare	13	0.498	Health	11
			Welfare	4
ICT	15	0.441	Promotion	14
			Scale	16
			Utilization	21
R&D	23	0.259	Academic	9
			Entrepreneurial	32
			Governmental	21
Safety	8	0.480	Disaster Management	9
			Criminal Justice & Security	7

Sweden

11/35

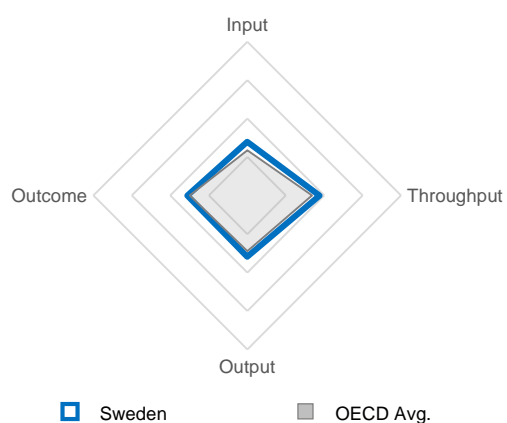
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	11	0.402
2017-18 GC	10	0.411
2016-17 GC	8	0.542
2015-16 GC	3	0.552
2014-15 GC	1	0.606

Capital City	Stockholm
Population	10,040,995 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$51,200 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.7% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	7	0.349
Throughput	9	0.471
Output	15	0.397
Outcome	12	0.389

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	30	0.161	Institution & Finance	24
			Productivity	17
			Resources	33
Culture & Tourism	23	0.217	Cultural goods	25
			Tourism	22
Economy	15	0.403	Fundamental	19
			Institution and Policy	9
Education	11	0.403	Endowment	7
			Performance	17
			Government Involvement	14
Environment	2	0.493	Environmental Behavior	5
			Renewable Energy	1
			Resource Protection	6
Governance	8	0.613	Administrative Competence	11
			Political Competence	2
Health & Welfare	12	0.506	Health	10
			Welfare	9
ICT	7	0.528	Promotion	11
			Scale	7
			Utilization	5
R&D	12	0.325	Academic	6
			Entrepreneurial	11
			Governmental	10
Safety	24	0.366	Disaster Management	22
			Criminal Justice & Security	18

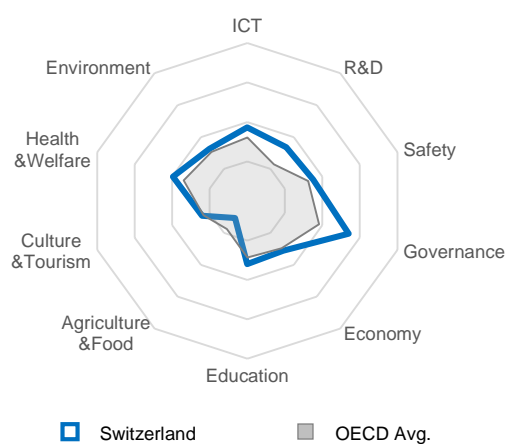
Switzerland

9/35

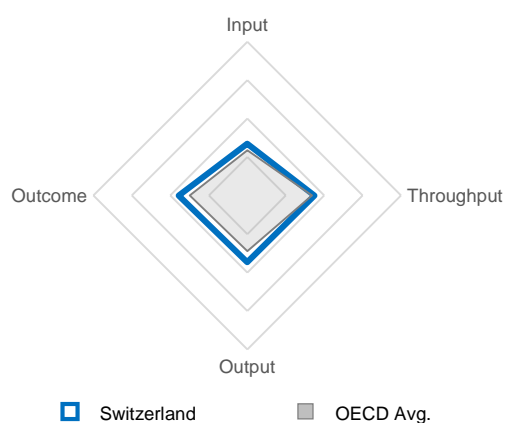
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	9	0.412
2017-18 GC	9	0.428
2016-17 GC	2	0.572
2015-16 GC	2	0.555
2014-15 GC	3	0.602

Capital City	Bern
Population	8,292,809 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$62,100 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.2% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal republic (formally a confederation)

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	9	0.337
Throughput	18	0.436
Output	8	0.432
Outcome	6	0.445

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	35	0.133	Institution & Finance	27
			Productivity	34
			Resources	21
Culture & Tourism	15	0.301	Cultural goods	18
			Tourism	16
Economy	18	0.389	Fundamental	8
			Institution and Policy	24
Education	12	0.401	Endowment	34
			Performance	7
			Government Involvement	13
Environment	16	0.408	Environmental Behavior	30
			Renewable Energy	4
			Resource Protection	11
Governance	1	0.674	Administrative Competence	1
			Political Competence	8
Health & Welfare	14	0.494	Health	14
			Welfare	11
ICT	13	0.465	Promotion	21
			Scale	8
			Utilization	7
R&D	2	0.421	Academic	1
			Entrepreneurial	5
			Governmental	9
Safety	14	0.439	Disaster Management	12
			Criminal Justice & Security	20

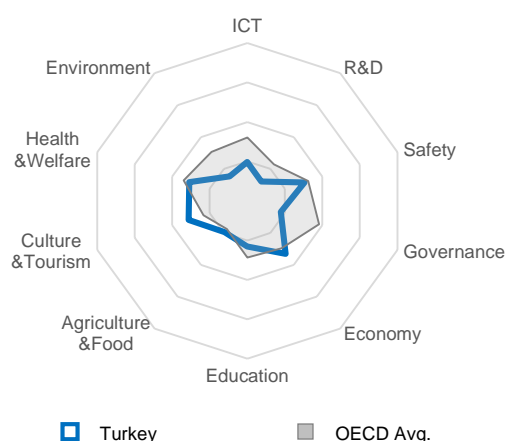
Turkey

27/35

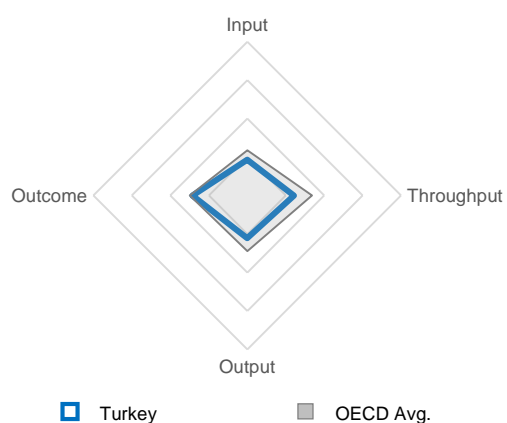
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	27	0.292
2017-18 GC	34	0.259
2016-17 GC	34	0.293
2015-16 GC	34	0.299
2014-15 GC	33	0.324

Capital City	Ankara
Population	81,257,239 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$27,000 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	10.9% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	29	0.233
Throughput	32	0.303
Output	29	0.276
Outcome	22	0.356

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	12	0.244	Institution & Finance	30
			Productivity	6
			Resources	7
Culture & Tourism	9	0.391	Cultural goods	6
			Tourism	13
Economy	11	0.414	Fundamental	6
			Institution and Policy	22
Education	30	0.289	Endowment	5
			Performance	35
			Government Involvement	10
Environment	35	0.192	Environmental Behavior	7
			Renewable Energy	33
			Resource Protection	35
Governance	35	0.222	Administrative Competence	34
			Political Competence	35
Health & Welfare	23	0.385	Health	23
			Welfare	19
ICT	31	0.246	Promotion	25
			Scale	34
			Utilization	34
R&D	35	0.153	Academic	35
			Entrepreneurial	26
			Governmental	34
Safety	19	0.381	Disaster Management	27
			Criminal Justice & Security	24

United Kingdom

3/35

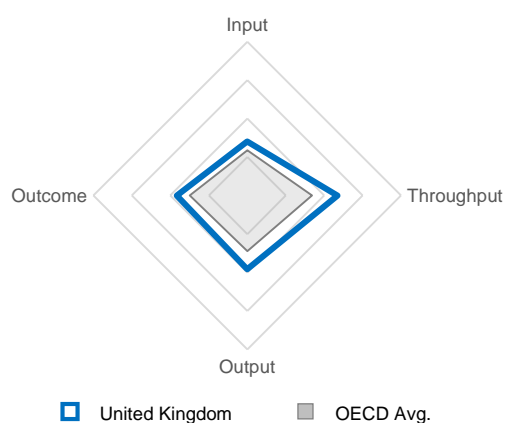
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	3	0.469
2017-18 GC	3	0.487
2016-17 GC	11	0.530
2015-16 GC	15	0.508
2014-15 GC	9	0.564

Capital City	London
Population	65,105,246 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$44,300 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.4% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	6	0.352
Throughput	3	0.586
Output	2	0.479
Outcome	5	0.458

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	7	0.277	Institution & Finance	2
			Productivity	27
			Resources	8
Culture & Tourism	4	0.463	Cultural goods	8
			Tourism	4
Economy	8	0.430	Fundamental	5
			Institution and Policy	8
Education	4	0.454	Endowment	11
			Performance	2
			Government Involvement	12
Environment	7	0.432	Environmental Behavior	18
			Renewable Energy	17
			Resource Protection	4
Governance	5	0.638	Administrative Competence	5
			Political Competence	5
Health & Welfare	7	0.524	Health	9
			Welfare	8
ICT	3	0.590	Promotion	3
			Scale	5
			Utilization	3
R&D	6	0.377	Academic	2
			Entrepreneurial	8
			Governmental	13
Safety	6	0.504	Disaster Management	4
			Criminal Justice & Security	9

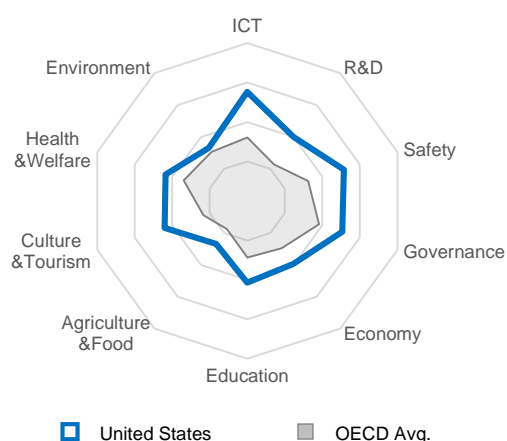
United States

1/35

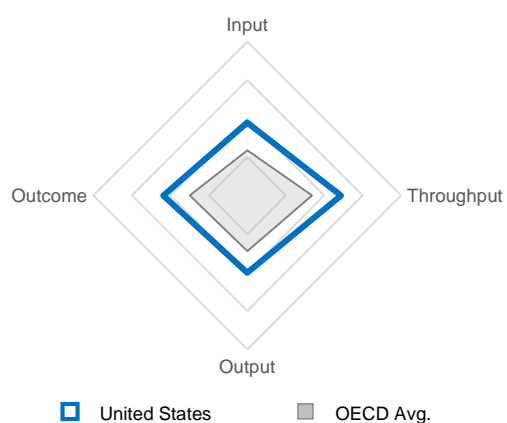
	Rank/35	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	1	0.532
2017-18 GC	1	0.558
2016-17 GC	6	0.560
2015-16 GC	6	0.541
2014-15 GC	4	0.602

Capital City	Washington D.C.
Population	329,256,465 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$59,800 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.4% (2017 est.)
Government type	constitutional federal republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	1	0.474
Throughput	1	0.608
Output	1	0.502
Outcome	1	0.546

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	1	0.335	Institution & Finance	6
			Productivity	3
			Resources	18
Culture & Tourism	1	0.551	Cultural goods	11
			Tourism	2
Economy	1	0.494	Fundamental	1
			Institution and Policy	6
Education	1	0.518	Endowment	2
			Performance	4
			Government Involvement	2
Environment	12	0.415	Environmental Behavior	27
			Renewable Energy	3
			Resource Protection	12
Governance	7	0.632	Administrative Competence	6
			Political Competence	3
Health & Welfare	5	0.544	Health	1
			Welfare	27
ICT	1	0.691	Promotion	1
			Scale	2
			Utilization	2
R&D	1	0.501	Academic	11
			Entrepreneurial	1
			Governmental	2
Safety	1	0.643	Disaster Management	1
			Criminal Justice & Security	1



Part 3. 2019 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 2018-2019

Country	2019	2018	Change	Country	2019	2018	Change	Country	2019	2018	Change
China	1	1	0	Kyrgyz Republic	31	33	2	Mali	61	57	-4
Romania	2	2	0	Vietnam	32	26	-6	Burkina Faso	62	59	-3
Moldova	3	3	0	India	33	34	1	Nicaragua	63	60	-3
Korea, Rep.	4	4	0	Serbia	34	35	1	Ecuador	64	58	-6
Uruguay	5	7	2	Qatar	35	36	1	Dominican Republic	65	64	-1
Singapore	6	5	-1	Kazakhstan	36	40	4	Algeria	66	66	0
Argentina	7	6	-1	Azerbaijan	37	39	2	Sudan	67	67	0
Oman	8	8	0	Croatia	38	41	3	Cameroon	68	68	0
Brazil	9	9	0	Paraguay	39	37	-2	Malawi	69	70	1
South Africa	10	13	3	Uganda	40	31	-9	Tanzania	70	72	2
Mauritania	11	11	0	Philippines	41	32	-9	Cambodia	71	71	0
Russian Federation	12	10	-2	Colombia	42	46	4	Botswana	72	69	-3
Tunisia	13	12	-1	El Salvador	43	44	1	Benin	73	73	0
Malaysia	14	22	8	Pakistan	44	43	-1	Honduras	74	74	0
Ukraine	15	18	3	Jamaica	45	50	5	Mongolia	75	75	0
Costa Rica	16	15	-1	Egypt, Arab Rep.	46	42	-4	Bolivia	76	76	0
Albania	17	17	0	Guatemala	47	47	0	Senegal	77	77	0
Bulgaria	18	21	3	Sierra Leone	48	45	-3	Liberia	78	79	1
Armenia	19	19	0	Sri Lanka	49	65	16	Ethiopia	79	78	-1
Venezuela, RB	20	14	-6	Bangladesh	50	53	3	Timor-Leste	80	82	2
Thailand	21	20	-1	Rwanda	51	54	3	Angola	81	81	0
Kuwait	22	24	2	Nepal	52	48	-4	Guinea	82	80	-2
Lithuania	23	25	2	Georgia	53	52	-1	Lao PDR	83	84	1
Belarus	24	27	3	Indonesia	54	62	8	Madagascar	84	85	1
Morocco	25	23	-2	Bahrain	55	49	-6	Mozambique	85	83	-2
Lebanon	26	16	-10	Jordan	56	51	-5	Zambia	86	86	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	27	30	3	Peru	57	55	-2	Congo, Dem. Rep.	87	87	0
Mauritius	28	28	0	Panama	58	61	3	Zimbabwe	88	88	0
Ghana	29	29	0	Kenya	59	63	4				
Uzbekistan	30	38	8	Nigeria	60	56	-4				

Agriculture & Food: Rankings by Subgroup

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

Economy: Rankings of 2018-2019

Country	2019	2018	Change	Country	2019	2018	Change	Country	2019	2018	Change
Singapore	1	1	0	Uganda	31	40	9	Ethiopia	61	58	-3
Korea, Rep.	2	3	1	Azerbaijan	32	25	-7	India	62	57	-5
Qatar	3	2	-1	Indonesia	33	28	-5	Morocco	63	49	-14
Lithuania	4	5	1	Dominican Republic	34	27	-7	Mali	64	71	7
Peru	5	4	-1	Kyrgyz Republic	35	34	-1	Liberia	65	63	-2
Georgia	6	9	3	Oman	36	41	5	Lebanon	66	60	-6
Malaysia	7	6	-1	Paraguay	37	37	0	Cameroon	67	67	0
Bahrain	8	8	0	Jamaica	38	51	13	Sri Lanka	68	62	-6
Romania	9	12	3	Ecuador	39	42	3	Burkina Faso	69	64	-5
Rwanda	10	17	7	Brazil	40	39	-1	Senegal	70	70	0
China	11	10	-1	Honduras	41	45	4	Zimbabwe	71	73	2
Panama	12	7	-5	Madagascar	42	52	10	Tunisia	72	68	-4
Russian Federation	13	13	0	Botswana	43	48	5	Uzbekistan	73	72	-1
Bulgaria	14	16	2	Benin	44	53	9	Jordan	74	74	0
Thailand	15	11	-4	Bolivia	45	44	-1	Pakistan	75	75	0
Mauritius	16	14	-2	Uruguay	46	31	-15	South Africa	76	78	2
Cambodia	17	22	5	Moldova	47	50	3	Argentina	77	59	-18
Vietnam	18	15	-3	Guinea	48	55	7	Mauritania	78	77	-1
Croatia	19	19	0	Philippines	49	36	-13	Bangladesh	79	76	-3
Mongolia	20	18	-2	Tanzania	50	47	-3	Venezuela, RB	80	84	4
Kazakhstan	21	24	3	Nicaragua	51	43	-8	Sierra Leone	81	83	2
Lao PDR	22	26	4	Bosnia and Herzegovina	52	56	4	Egypt, Arab Rep.	82	81	-1
Belarus	23	20	-3	Ukraine	53	61	8	Nigeria	83	82	-1
Armenia	24	29	5	Kuwait	54	35	-19	Algeria	84	80	-4
Colombia	25	23	-2	Zambia	55	65	10	Congo, Dem. Rep.	85	86	1
Costa Rica	26	21	-5	Ghana	56	46	-10	Angola	86	85	-1
Nepal	27	33	6	Malawi	57	69	12	Timor-Leste	87	87	0
Albania	28	32	4	Kenya	58	66	8	Sudan	88	88	0
Serbia	29	38	9	Mozambique	59	79	20				
El Salvador	30	30	0	Guatemala	60	54	-6				

Economy: Rankings by Subgroup

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

Education: Rankings of 2018-2019

Country	2019	2018	Change	Country	2019	2018	Change	Country	2019	2018	Change
Singapore	1	1	0	Sri Lanka	31	44	13	Zambia	61	63	2
Qatar	2	8	6	Kuwait	32	48	16	Lao PDR	62	65	3
Croatia	3	6	3	Thailand	33	41	8	Cameroon	63	67	4
Uruguay	4	7	3	Vietnam	34	42	8	Guatemala	64	64	0
Russian Federation	5	3	-2	Romania	35	28	-7	Nepal	65	62	-3
Korea, Rep.	6	2	-4	Ecuador	36	45	9	Bangladesh	66	69	3
Lithuania	7	9	2	Bolivia	37	39	2	Rwanda	67	66	-1
Georgia	8	5	-3	Brazil	38	37	-1	Liberia	68	70	2
Uzbekistan	9	21	12	Algeria	39	35	-4	Timor-Leste	69	57	-12
Mauritius	10	14	4	Colombia	40	43	3	Senegal	70	73	3
Ukraine	11	10	-1	Indonesia	41	49	8	Pakistan	71	74	3
Belarus	12	4	-8	Kyrgyz Republic	42	31	-11	Cambodia	72	71	-1
Panama	13	16	3	Jordan	43	32	-11	Tanzania	73	76	3
Azerbaijan	14	13	-1	Dominican Republic	44	47	3	Malawi	74	75	1
Serbia	15	17	2	Peru	45	38	-7	Congo, Dem. Rep.	75	79	4
Malaysia	16	22	6	Kenya	46	50	4	Madagascar	76	72	-4
Tunisia	17	20	3	Jamaica	47	55	8	Nigeria	77	68	-9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	18	11	-7	Armenia	48	40	-8	Uganda	78	77	-1
Costa Rica	19	15	-4	Paraguay	49	29	-20	Angola	79	78	-1
Bahrain	20	33	13	Nicaragua	50	59	9	Benin	80	80	0
Bulgaria	21	18	-3	South Africa	51	52	1	Mauritania	81	82	1
Kazakhstan	22	27	5	El Salvador	52	51	-1	Mali	82	84	2
Moldova	23	25	2	Honduras	53	53	0	Sierra Leone	83	83	0
China	24	12	-12	Venezuela, RB	54	54	0	Burkina Faso	84	85	1
Oman	25	26	1	Botswana	55	36	-19	Mozambique	85	81	-4
Philippines	26	34	8	Morocco	56	56	0	Sudan	86	87	1
Mongolia	27	23	-4	Zimbabwe	57	61	4	Ethiopia	87	86	-1
Albania	28	24	-4	Ghana	58	60	2	Guinea	88	88	0
Argentina	29	19	-10	Egypt, Arab Rep.	59	46	-13				
Lebanon	30	30	0	India	60	58	-2				

Education: Rankings by Subgroup

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

Environment: Rankings of 2018-2019

Country	2019	2018	Change	Country	2019	2018	Change	Country	2019	2018	Change
Zambia	1	1	0	Benin	31	53	22	Argentina	61	60	-1
Brazil	2	5	3	Morocco	32	35	3	Burkina Faso	62	73	11
Bolivia	3	7	4	Guinea	33	40	7	Pakistan	63	54	-9
Lao PDR	4	4	0	Dominican Republic	34	43	9	Angola	64	61	-3
Paraguay	5	10	5	Nepal	35	25	-10	Albania	65	64	-1
Malawi	6	6	0	Ghana	36	47	11	Sudan	66	26	-40
Romania	7	11	4	Kenya	37	31	-6	Azerbaijan	67	72	5
Congo, Dem. Rep.	8	2	-6	Vietnam	38	37	-1	Ukraine	68	68	0
Tanzania	9	13	4	Timor-Leste	39	51	12	South Africa	69	69	0
Panama	10	8	-2	Mongolia	40	44	4	Mauritius	70	62	-8
Bulgaria	11	15	4	Ethiopia	41	27	-14	India	71	67	-4
Mozambique	12	3	-9	Cameroon	42	20	-22	Kuwait	72	59	-13
Costa Rica	13	9	-4	Madagascar	43	36	-7	Serbia	73	80	7
Peru	14	14	0	Thailand	44	50	6	Singapore	74	74	0
Cambodia	15	19	4	Jamaica	45	49	4	Tunisia	75	78	3
Senegal	16	12	-4	Indonesia	46	56	10	Moldova	76	76	0
Croatia	17	22	5	Guatemala	47	42	-5	Egypt, Arab Rep.	77	77	0
Colombia	18	24	6	Philippines	48	48	0	Lebanon	78	75	-3
Zimbabwe	19	28	9	Georgia	49	46	-3	Uzbekistan	79	70	-9
Nicaragua	20	23	3	Nigeria	50	38	-12	Algeria	80	85	5
Venezuela, RB	21	29	8	Uruguay	51	39	-12	Bosnia and Herzegovina	81	84	3
Lithuania	22	30	8	Rwanda	52	41	-11	Jordan	82	79	-3
Ecuador	23	32	9	Liberia	53	33	-20	Mauritania	83	83	0
Russian Federation	24	21	-3	Korea, Rep.	54	58	4	Bangladesh	84	82	-2
Uganda	25	17	-8	Botswana	55	71	16	Oman	85	81	-4
Sierra Leone	26	18	-8	Mali	56	55	-1	Kazakhstan	86	86	0
Malaysia	27	45	18	Belarus	57	66	9	Qatar	87	87	0
Honduras	28	34	6	Kyrgyz Republic	58	52	-6	Bahrain	88	88	0
Sri Lanka	29	16	-13	El Salvador	59	65	6				
China	30	57	27	Armenia	60	63	3				

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

Governance: Rankings of 2018-2019

Country	2019	2018	Change	Country	2019	2018	Change	Country	2019	2018	Change
Uruguay	1	1	0	Georgia	31	24	-7	Madagascar	61	60	-1
Costa Rica	2	2	0	El Salvador	32	33	1	Russian Federation	62	68	6
Korea, Rep.	3	4	1	Tunisia	33	36	3	Lebanon	63	66	3
Lithuania	4	3	-1	Moldova	34	28	-6	Uganda	64	64	0
Singapore	5	8	3	Sri Lanka	35	37	2	Nicaragua	65	53	-12
Romania	6	6	0	Bosnia and Herzegovina	36	38	2	Bahrain	66	78	12
Mauritius	7	5	-2	Ecuador	37	34	-3	Nigeria	67	69	2
Argentina	8	7	-1	Guatemala	38	40	2	China	68	76	8
Croatia	9	9	0	Burkina Faso	39	47	8	Kazakhstan	69	73	4
Bulgaria	10	11	1	Philippines	40	48	8	Vietnam	70	74	4
South Africa	11	10	-1	Bolivia	41	43	2	Rwanda	71	77	6
Panama	12	12	0	Kuwait	42	35	-7	Guinea	72	72	0
Ghana	13	13	0	Mali	43	39	-4	Bangladesh	73	75	2
Botswana	14	17	3	Zambia	44	45	1	Mozambique	74	63	-11
Jamaica	15	14	-1	Honduras	45	46	1	Angola	75	61	-14
Brazil	16	15	-1	Thailand	46	50	4	Venezuela, RB	76	70	-6
Albania	17	18	1	Tanzania	47	54	7	Cameroon	77	71	-6
Peru	18	19	1	Qatar	48	41	-7	Azerbaijan	78	83	5
Malaysia	19	23	4	Liberia	49	44	-5	Pakistan	79	79	0
Paraguay	20	16	-4	Malawi	50	56	6	Mauritania	80	52	-28
India	21	30	9	Armenia	51	42	-9	Lao PDR	81	86	5
Mongolia	22	22	0	Sierra Leone	52	49	-3	Cambodia	82	80	-2
Serbia	23	29	6	Nepal	53	51	-2	Egypt, Arab Rep.	83	81	-2
Colombia	24	26	2	Kenya	54	58	4	Uzbekistan	84	84	0
Dominican Republic	25	25	0	Kyrgyz Republic	55	57	2	Zimbabwe	85	82	-3
Benin	26	21	-5	Morocco	56	62	6	Ethiopia	86	85	-1
Senegal	27	27	0	Belarus	57	59	2	Sudan	87	88	1
Ukraine	28	32	4	Jordan	58	65	7	Congo, Dem. Rep.	88	87	-1
Indonesia	29	31	2	Algeria	59	67	8				
Timor-Leste	30	20	-10	Oman	60	55	-5				

Governance: Rankings by Subgroup

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

Health & Welfare: Rankings of 2018-2019

Country	2019	2018	Change	Country	2019	2018	Change	Country	2019	2018	Change
Singapore	1	2	1	Kazakhstan	31	27	-4	Senegal	61	65	4
Brazil	2	3	1	Romania	32	30	-2	India	62	53	-9
Armenia	3	12	9	Mauritius	33	14	-19	Sudan	63	64	1
Kuwait	4	20	16	China	34	19	-15	Tanzania	64	62	-2
Azerbaijan	5	9	4	Vietnam	35	48	13	Botswana	65	63	-2
Korea, Rep.	6	4	-2	Honduras	36	42	6	Kenya	66	70	4
Belarus	7	1	-6	Ecuador	37	35	-2	Lao PDR	67	61	-6
Uzbekistan	8	39	31	Lebanon	38	50	12	Zambia	68	66	-2
Georgia	9	6	-3	Argentina	39	34	-5	Liberia	69	73	4
Albania	10	8	-2	Peru	40	37	-3	Ethiopia	70	68	-2
Malaysia	11	18	7	Egypt, Arab Rep.	41	43	2	Timor-Leste	71	69	-2
Costa Rica	12	11	-1	El Salvador	42	33	-9	Burkina Faso	72	71	-1
Mongolia	13	10	-3	Guatemala	43	24	-19	Pakistan	73	75	2
Serbia	14	17	3	Croatia	44	38	-6	Cameroon	74	72	-2
Lithuania	15	15	0	Philippines	45	54	9	Madagascar	75	76	1
Jordan	16	5	-11	Colombia	46	44	-2	Malawi	76	77	1
Bahrain	17	13	-4	Venezuela, RB	47	32	-15	Zimbabwe	77	74	-3
Russian Federation	18	16	-2	Paraguay	48	45	-3	Sierra Leone	78	80	2
Qatar	19	23	4	Bosnia and Herzegovina	49	46	-3	Mauritania	79	79	0
Uruguay	20	7	-13	Dominican Republic	50	47	-3	South Africa	80	78	-2
Kyrgyz Republic	21	29	8	Thailand	51	52	1	Uganda	81	83	2
Panama	22	40	18	Jamaica	52	51	-1	Congo, Dem. Rep.	82	82	0
Tunisia	23	36	13	Bolivia	53	49	-4	Benin	83	81	-2
Morocco	24	41	17	Bangladesh	54	57	3	Mozambique	84	88	4
Bulgaria	25	31	6	Rwanda	55	55	0	Mali	85	84	-1
Algeria	26	26	0	Nepal	56	59	3	Guinea	86	86	0
Nicaragua	27	22	-5	Cambodia	57	67	10	Angola	87	87	0
Oman	28	25	-3	Ukraine	58	56	-2	Nigeria	88	85	-3
Moldova	29	21	-8	Indonesia	59	60	1				
Sri Lanka	30	28	-2	Ghana	60	58	-2				

Health & Welfare: Rankings by Subgroup

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

ICT: Rankings of 2018-2019

Country	2019	2018	Change	Country	2019	2018	Change	Country	2019	2018	Change
Singapore	1	1	0	Jordan	31	26	-5	Nigeria	61	64	3
Malaysia	2	2	0	Romania	32	31	-1	Venezuela, RB	62	72	10
Korea, Rep.	3	6	3	Albania	33	37	4	Cambodia	63	60	-3
Lithuania	4	5	1	Rwanda	34	28	-6	Bosnia and Herzegovina	64	62	-2
Qatar	5	3	-2	Argentina	35	35	0	Tanzania	65	63	-2
Bahrain	6	4	-2	Vietnam	36	40	4	Uganda	66	65	-1
Uruguay	7	7	0	Tunisia	37	39	2	Bolivia	67	61	-6
Uzbekistan	8	8	0	Morocco	38	34	-4	Nicaragua	68	75	7
Costa Rica	9	9	0	Mongolia	39	32	-7	Cameroon	69	74	5
Russian Federation	10	11	1	Ecuador	40	41	1	Botswana	70	73	3
Belarus	11	17	6	Ukraine	41	45	4	Guinea	71	70	-1
Philippines	12	18	6	Guatemala	42	44	2	Ethiopia	72	59	-13
Azerbaijan	13	22	9	Armenia	43	48	5	Madagascar	73	68	-5
China	14	15	1	Kenya	44	42	-2	Sierra Leone	74	69	-5
Brazil	15	12	-3	Ghana	45	38	-7	Zambia	75	77	2
Thailand	16	16	0	Dominican Republic	46	43	-3	Mali	76	71	-5
Bulgaria	17	14	-3	Georgia	47	49	2	Algeria	77	82	5
Kazakhstan	18	21	3	Senegal	48	51	3	Mozambique	78	76	-2
Colombia	19	13	-6	Sri Lanka	49	50	1	Benin	79	78	-1
South Africa	20	10	-10	Egypt, Arab Rep.	50	46	-4	Burkina Faso	80	81	1
Oman	21	20	-1	Jamaica	51	47	-4	Zimbabwe	81	84	3
India	22	19	-3	Honduras	52	53	1	Lao PDR	82	80	-2
Kuwait	23	24	1	Bangladesh	53	58	5	Liberia	83	79	-4
Panama	24	23	-1	El Salvador	54	57	3	Angola	84	83	-1
Indonesia	25	33	8	Paraguay	55	66	11	Timor-Leste	85	85	0
Serbia	26	30	4	Sudan	56	52	-4	Congo, Dem. Rep.	86	86	0
Moldova	27	36	9	Lebanon	57	56	-1	Mauritania	87	87	0
Peru	28	29	1	Kyrgyz Republic	58	54	-4	Malawi	88	88	0
Mauritius	29	27	-2	Pakistan	59	67	8				
Croatia	30	25	-5	Nepal	60	55	-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	3	1	1	Jordan	22	9	48	Nigeria	67	69	58
Malaysia	9	12	3	Romania	33	23	37	Venezuela, RB	60	50	69
Korea, Rep.	39	17	2	Albania	8	30	47	Cambodia	65	54	66
Lithuania	4	7	6	Rwanda	10	72	23	Bosnia and Herzegovina	44	46	78
Qatar	5	5	10	Argentina	38	15	42	Tanzania	77	82	54
Bahrain	14	2	14	Vietnam	37	39	34	Uganda	78	76	59
Uruguay	6	8	5	Tunisia	54	33	32	Bolivia	63	55	64
Uzbekistan	2	24	9	Morocco	61	36	29	Nicaragua	76	59	70
Costa Rica	15	6	15	Mongolia	7	38	51	Cameroon	49	77	68
Russian Federation	12	11	16	Ecuador	30	52	39	Botswana	48	32	80
Belarus	35	4	4	Ukraine	18	44	46	Guinea	87	79	53
Philippines	26	43	7	Guatemala	56	58	27	Ethiopia	74	87	60
Azerbaijan	16	22	18	Armenia	28	27	50	Madagascar	58	88	71
China	21	42	11	Kenya	41	66	28	Sierra Leone	59	73	75
Brazil	47	21	12	Ghana	46	41	40	Zambia	71	67	76
Thailand	19	13	21	Dominican Republic	55	48	38	Mali	40	65	79
Bulgaria	23	16	20	Georgia	31	26	52	Algeria	64	49	82
Kazakhstan	13	14	26	Senegal	27	61	45	Mozambique	79	70	77
Colombia	32	31	13	Sri Lanka	51	56	43	Benin	80	83	72
South Africa	50	18	17	Egypt, Arab Rep.	75	51	44	Burkina Faso	88	81	57
Oman	34	10	24	Jamaica	11	45	63	Zimbabwe	73	63	83
India	20	64	8	Honduras	53	62	49	Lao PDR	62	71	85
Kuwait	45	3	36	Bangladesh	66	75	41	Liberia	82	84	74
Panama	24	35	19	El Salvador	68	53	55	Angola	85	85	67
Indonesia	17	37	25	Paraguay	70	47	62	Timor-Leste	84	74	81
Serbia	42	20	30	Sudan	1	57	88	Congo, Dem. Rep.	81	80	87
Moldova	25	25	35	Lebanon	36	28	73	Mauritania	86	68	86
Peru	43	40	22	Kyrgyz Republic	72	34	65	Malawi	83	86	84
Mauritius	29	29	33	Pakistan	52	78	56				
Croatia	57	19	31	Nepal	69	60	61				

Infrastructure: Rankings of 2018-2019

Country	2019	2018	Change	Country	2019	2018	Change	Country	2019	2018	Change
Singapore	1	1	0	Armenia	31	39	8	Burkina Faso	61	53	-8
Korea, Rep.	2	4	2	Azerbaijan	32	32	0	Kenya	62	59	-3
Qatar	3	2	-1	Morocco	33	33	0	Guatemala	63	68	5
Bahrain	4	3	-1	Botswana	34	29	-5	Mauritania	64	71	7
Serbia	5	9	4	Albania	35	31	-4	Venezuela, RB	65	46	-19
Lithuania	6	5	-1	Belarus	36	38	2	Ghana	66	66	0
Malaysia	7	7	0	Lao PDR	37	57	20	Bolivia	67	75	8
Jordan	8	6	-2	Paraguay	38	40	2	Mali	68	73	5
Oman	9	10	1	Uzbekistan	39	23	-16	Cambodia	69	72	3
Kuwait	10	11	1	Ecuador	40	44	4	Nepal	70	77	7
Georgia	11	14	3	Colombia	41	47	6	Uganda	71	64	-7
Thailand	12	17	5	Dominican Republic	42	43	1	Pakistan	72	63	-9
Croatia	13	19	6	Peru	43	35	-8	Bangladesh	73	70	-3
Bulgaria	14	28	14	Sri Lanka	44	52	8	Guinea	74	60	-14
China	15	21	6	Brazil	45	37	-8	Zambia	75	74	-1
Panama	16	15	-1	Tunisia	46	48	2	Benin	76	80	4
Kazakhstan	17	13	-4	Uruguay	47	45	-2	Senegal	77	78	1
Lebanon	18	8	-10	Indonesia	48	50	2	Cameroon	78	82	4
Vietnam	19	18	-1	Jamaica	49	49	0	Tanzania	79	76	-3
South Africa	20	12	-8	Argentina	50	42	-8	Nigeria	80	79	-1
Mongolia	21	16	-5	Rwanda	51	56	5	Sudan	81	84	3
Mauritius	22	27	5	Philippines	52	55	3	Ethiopia	82	83	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23	24	1	India	53	67	14	Liberia	83	69	-14
Timor-Leste	24	26	2	Moldova	54	51	-3	Zimbabwe	84	86	2
Kyrgyz Republic	25	25	0	Honduras	55	62	7	Angola	85	81	-4
Russian Federation	26	41	15	Mozambique	56	54	-2	Madagascar	86	87	1
Ukraine	27	22	-5	El Salvador	57	65	8	Congo, Dem. Rep.	87	85	-2
Romania	28	30	2	Algeria	58	58	0	Sierra Leone	88	88	0
Egypt, Arab Rep.	29	20	-9	Nicaragua	59	61	2				
Costa Rica	30	34	4	Malawi	60	36	-24				

* There are no rankings by subgroup for infrastructure.

Safety: Rankings of 2018-2019

Country	2019	2018	Change	Country	2019	2018	Change	Country	2019	2018	Change
Singapore	1	1	0	Russian Federation	31	39	8	Pakistan	61	52	-9
Korea, Rep.	2	6	4	Argentina	32	62	30	Botswana	62	58	-4
Croatia	3	12	9	Colombia	33	46	13	Venezuela, RB	63	79	16
Qatar	4	4	0	Mongolia	34	36	2	Sudan	64	48	-16
Kuwait	5	9	4	Algeria	35	24	-11	Cambodia	65	54	-11
Oman	6	11	5	Malaysia	36	45	9	Senegal	66	59	-7
Romania	7	33	26	Moldova	37	55	18	South Africa	67	73	6
Costa Rica	8	50	42	Nicaragua	38	56	18	Ethiopia	68	43	-25
Lithuania	9	17	8	Tunisia	39	27	-12	Zimbabwe	69	49	-20
Serbia	10	15	5	Morocco	40	25	-15	Kenya	70	63	-7
Armenia	11	3	-8	Indonesia	41	31	-10	Tanzania	71	61	-10
Azerbaijan	12	7	-5	Peru	42	69	27	Timor-Leste	72	84	12
China	13	19	6	Ukraine	43	38	-5	Nigeria	73	57	-16
Bahrain	14	14	0	Kyrgyz Republic	44	53	9	Benin	74	82	8
Mauritius	15	23	8	Brazil	45	75	30	Mali	75	51	-24
Jordan	16	2	-14	Egypt, Arab Rep.	46	8	-38	Guinea	76	74	-2
Bulgaria	17	37	20	Honduras	47	66	19	Cameroon	77	70	-7
Albania	18	22	4	El Salvador	48	71	23	Angola	78	77	-1
Georgia	19	10	-9	Philippines	49	47	-2	Zambia	79	80	1
Panama	20	60	40	Nepal	50	41	-9	Burkina Faso	80	76	-4
Uzbekistan	21	20	-1	Guatemala	51	67	16	Mauritania	81	72	-9
Lebanon	22	13	-9	Bangladesh	52	34	-18	Malawi	82	88	6
Jamaica	23	35	12	Lao PDR	53	5	-48	Uganda	83	78	-5
Uruguay	24	40	16	Dominican Republic	54	68	14	Madagascar	84	83	-1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	25	21	-4	Sri Lanka	55	30	-25	Sierra Leone	85	81	-4
Belarus	26	16	-10	Bolivia	56	64	8	Mozambique	86	85	-1
Ecuador	27	44	17	India	57	42	-15	Liberia	87	86	-1
Kazakhstan	28	28	0	Paraguay	58	65	7	Congo, Dem. Rep.	88	87	-1
Thailand	29	32	3	Rwanda	59	18	-41				
Vietnam	30	26	-4	Ghana	60	29	-31				

Safety: Rankings by Subgroup

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

Government Competitiveness Rankings

2018-2019: Non-OECD Countries

Country	2019	2018	Change	Country	2019	2018	Change	Country	2019	2018	Change
Singapore	1	1	0	Vietnam	31	32	1	Senegal	61	63	2
Korea, Rep.	2	2	0	Philippines	32	37	5	Egypt, Arab Rep.	62	54	-8
Lithuania	3	3	0	Ukraine	33	35	2	Algeria	63	62	-1
Costa Rica	4	5	1	Ecuador	34	38	4	Cambodia	64	65	1
Uruguay	5	4	-1	Tunisia	35	34	-1	Lao PDR	65	64	-1
Malaysia	6	9	3	Jamaica	36	43	7	Zambia	66	68	2
Bulgaria	7	11	4	Uzbekistan	37	39	2	Tanzania	67	66	-1
Romania	8	8	0	Kazakhstan	38	36	-2	Bangladesh	68	69	1
Croatia	9	7	-2	Indonesia	39	48	9	Uganda	69	67	-2
Qatar	10	6	-4	Paraguay	40	33	-7	Pakistan	70	71	1
Panama	11	13	2	Morocco	41	40	-1	Benin	71	74	3
Brazil	12	16	4	Dominican Republic	42	49	7	Cameroon	72	70	-2
Mauritius	13	10	-3	Jordan	43	27	-16	Malawi	73	77	4
China	14	15	1	Sri Lanka	44	41	-3	Timor-Leste	74	73	-1
Russian Federation	15	14	-1	South Africa	45	45	0	Mali	75	72	-3
Serbia	16	19	3	Bosnia and Herzegovina	46	44	-2	Burkina Faso	76	79	3
Georgia	17	12	-5	Kyrgyz Republic	47	47	0	Sierra Leone	77	81	4
Belarus	18	17	-1	Ghana	48	42	-6	Liberia	78	75	-3
Albania	19	18	-1	Lebanon	49	46	-3	Nigeria	79	76	-3
Kuwait	20	20	0	India	50	50	0	Madagascar	80	80	0
Thailand	21	26	5	El Salvador	51	53	2	Mozambique	81	82	1
Bahrain	22	21	-1	Honduras	52	56	4	Ethiopia	82	78	-4
Colombia	23	29	6	Bolivia	53	52	-1	Zimbabwe	83	85	2
Peru	24	25	1	Guatemala	54	55	1	Guinea	84	83	-1
Argentina	25	23	-2	Rwanda	55	51	-4	Mauritania	85	84	-1
Mongolia	26	22	-4	Nicaragua	56	58	2	Sudan	86	86	0
Oman	27	24	-3	Botswana	57	57	0	Angola	87	87	0
Azerbaijan	28	30	2	Kenya	58	60	2	Congo, Dem. Rep.	88	88	0
Armenia	29	28	-1	Venezuela, RB	59	61	2				
Moldova	30	31	1	Nepal	60	59	-1				

Albania

19/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	19	0.526
2017-18 GC	18	0.525
2016-17 GC	39	0.503
2015-16 GC	36	0.503
2014-15 GC	44	0.497

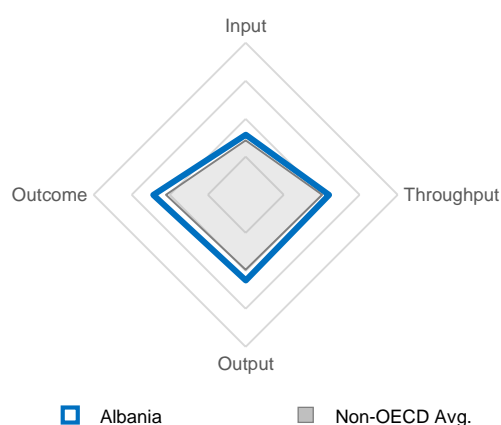
Capital City	Tirana
Population	3,057,220 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$12,500 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	13.8% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	17	0.458	Agricultural production	56
			Food Quality & Safety	6
Economy	28	0.557	Economic Fundamental	54
			Institution and Policy	21
Education	28	0.579	Education Performance	12
			Government Involvement	50
Environment	65	0.410	Environmental Behavior	60
			Renewable Energy	17
			Resource Protection	74
Governance	17	0.558	Civil Society	32
			Freedom	6
			Rule of Law	19
Health & Welfare	10	0.672	Disease management	7
			Life and Death	14
			Safety and Public Health	18
			Welfare	18
ICT	33	0.504	Promotion	8
			Scale	30
			Utilization	47
Infrastructure	35	0.443	Infrastructure	32
Safety	18	0.552	Disaster Management	26
			Criminal Justice & Security	20

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	24	0.395
Throughput	30	0.548
Output	10	0.563
Outcome	18	0.607

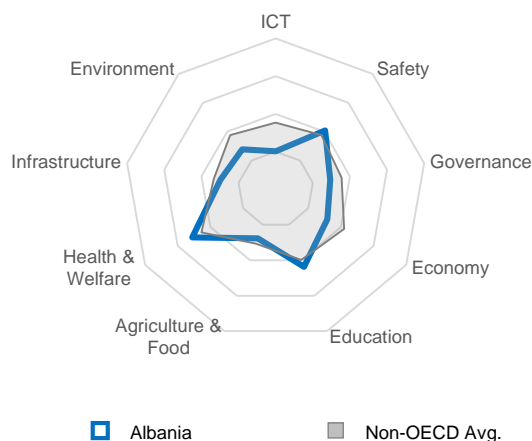
Algeria

63/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	63	0.419
2017-18 GC	62	0.412
2016-17 GC	54	0.465
2015-16 GC	62	0.442
2014-15 GC	57	0.466

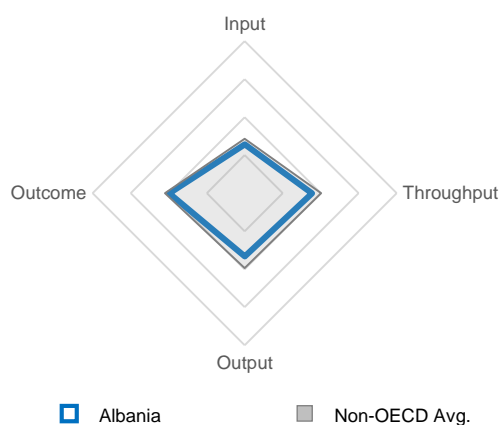
Capital City	Algiers
Population	41,657,488 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$15,200 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	11.7% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	66	0.345	Agricultural production	82
			Food Quality & Safety	43
Economy	84	0.396	Economic Fundamental	83
			Institution and Policy	82
Education	39	0.547	Education Performance	42
			Government Involvement	32
Environment	80	0.346	Environmental Behavior	73
			Renewable Energy	84
			Resource Protection	79
Governance	59	0.368	Civil Society	64
			Freedom	77
			Rule of Law	32
Health & Welfare	26	0.638	Disease management	21
			Life and Death	58
			Safety and Public Health	35
			Welfare	38
ICT	77	0.253	Promotion	64
			Scale	49
			Utilization	82
Infrastructure	58	0.371	Infrastructure	58
Safety	35	0.510	Disaster Management	43
			Criminal Justice & Security	28

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	62	0.322
Throughput	64	0.443
Output	77	0.415
Outcome	57	0.497

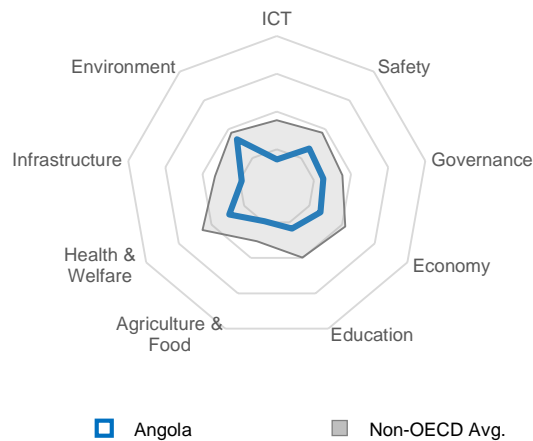
Angola

87/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	87	0.301
2017-18 GC	87	0.305
2016-17 GC	85	0.312
2015-16 GC	84	0.321
2014-15 GC	85	0.351

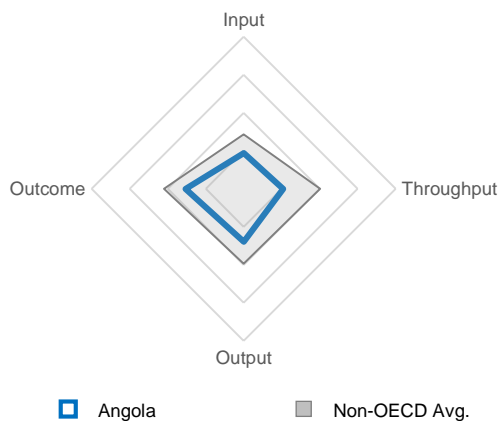
Capital City	Luanda
Population	30,355,880 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$6,800 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.6% (2016 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	81	0.241	Agricultural production	75
			Food Quality & Safety	74
Economy	86	0.333	Economic Fundamental	85
			Institution and Policy	84
Education	79	0.292	Education Performance	79
			Government Involvement	80
Environment	64	0.412	Environmental Behavior	17
			Renewable Energy	35
			Resource Protection	76
Governance	75	0.314	Civil Society	60
			Freedom	78
			Rule of Law	71
Health & Welfare	87	0.365	Disease management	88
			Life and Death	78
			Safety and Public Health	79
			Welfare	78
ICT	84	0.183	Promotion	85
			Scale	85
			Utilization	67
Infrastructure	85	0.236	Infrastructure	84
Safety	78	0.333	Disaster Management	72
			Criminal Justice & Security	64

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	84	0.236
Throughput	88	0.261
Output	87	0.348
Outcome	77	0.383

Argentina

25/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	25	0.518
2017-18 GC	23	0.518
2016-17 GC	17	0.554
2015-16 GC	21	0.537
2014-15 GC	22	0.535

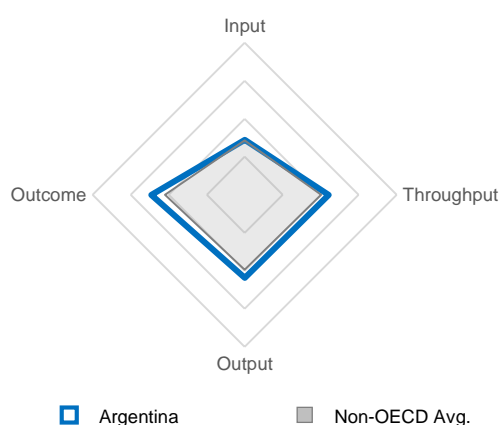
Capital City	Buenos Aires
Population	44,694,198 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$20,900 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	8.1% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	7	0.503	Agricultural production	22
			Food Quality & Safety	14
Economy	77	0.441	Economic Fundamental	77
			Institution and Policy	52
Education	29	0.574	Education Performance	13
			Government Involvement	49
Environment	61	0.424	Environmental Behavior	7
			Renewable Energy	58
			Resource Protection	58
Governance	8	0.687	Civil Society	10
			Freedom	3
			Rule of Law	9
Health & Welfare	39	0.610	Disease management	53
			Life and Death	45
			Safety and Public Health	25
			Welfare	41
ICT	35	0.500	Promotion	38
			Scale	15
			Utilization	42
Infrastructure	50	0.410	Infrastructure	47
Safety	32	0.517	Disaster Management	13
			Criminal Justice & Security	61

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	43	0.361
Throughput	27	0.553
Output	20	0.545
Outcome	15	0.615

Armenia

29/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	29	0.505
2017-18 GC	28	0.508
2016-17 GC	28	0.524
2015-16 GC	49	0.479
2014-15 GC	29	0.519

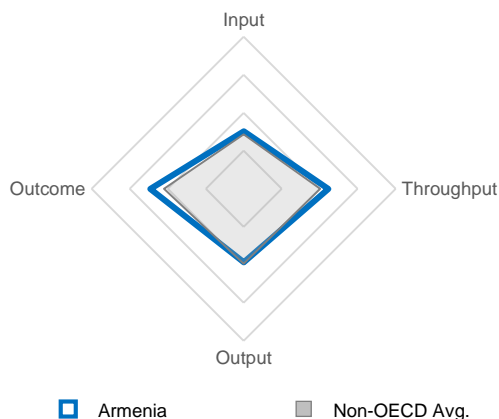
Capital City	Yerevan
Population	3,038,217 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$9,500 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	18.9% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary democracy

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	19	0.456	Agricultural production	57
			Food Quality & Safety	4
Economy	24	0.573	Economic Fundamental	47
			Institution and Policy	15
Education	48	0.501	Education Performance	26
			Government Involvement	63
Environment	60	0.427	Environmental Behavior	63
			Renewable Energy	49
			Resource Protection	62
Governance	51	0.396	Civil Society	61
			Freedom	60
			Rule of Law	52
Health & Welfare	3	0.687	Disease management	20
			Life and Death	12
			Safety and Public Health	2
			Welfare	40
ICT	43	0.469	Promotion	28
			Scale	27
			Utilization	50
Infrastructure	31	0.448	Infrastructure	31
Safety	11	0.589	Disaster Management	20
			Criminal Justice & Security	8

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	35	0.378
Throughput	25	0.558
Output	49	0.483
Outcome	16	0.614

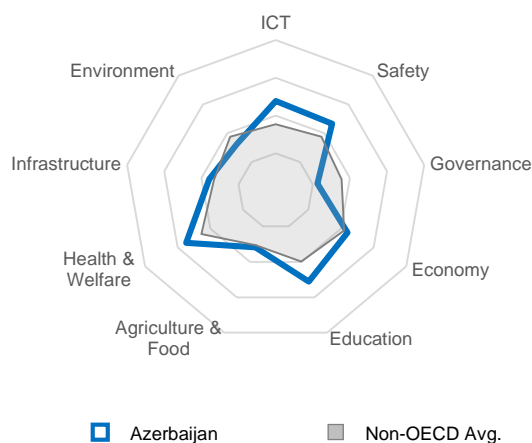
Azerbaijan

28/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	28	0.509
2017-18 GC	30	0.501
2016-17 GC	27	0.525
2015-16 GC	37	0.497
2014-15 GC	45	0.497

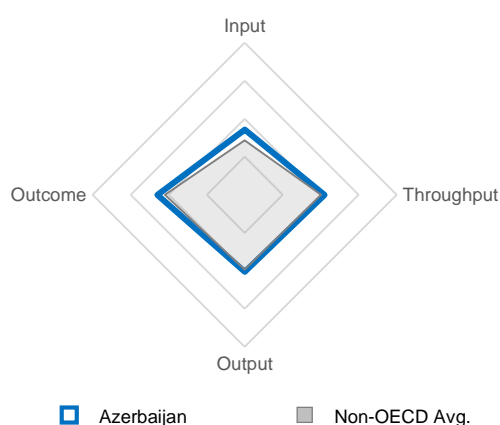
Capital City	Baku
Population	10,046,516 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$17,500 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	6% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	37	0.397	Agricultural production	31
			Food Quality & Safety	42
Economy	32	0.549	Economic Fundamental	33
			Institution and Policy	37
Education	14	0.638	Education Performance	24
			Government Involvement	19
Environment	67	0.403	Environmental Behavior	68
			Renewable Energy	78
			Resource Protection	64
Governance	78	0.281	Civil Society	84
			Freedom	51
			Rule of Law	63
Health & Welfare	5	0.686	Disease management	23
			Life and Death	23
			Safety and Public Health	3
			Welfare	45
ICT	13	0.597	Promotion	16
			Scale	22
			Utilization	18
Infrastructure	32	0.448	Infrastructure	27
Safety	12	0.582	Disaster Management	18
			Criminal Justice & Security	13

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	14	0.430
Throughput	40	0.525
Output	41	0.506
Outcome	33	0.575

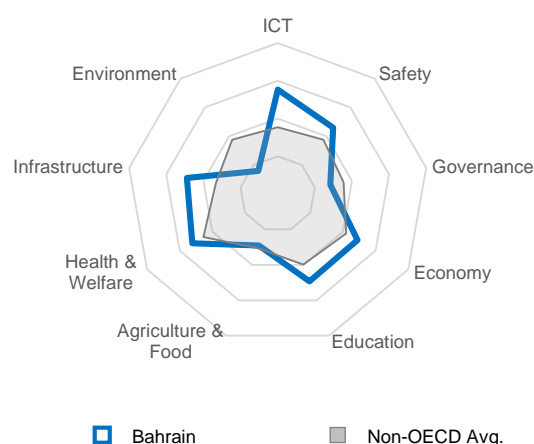
Bahrain

22/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	22	0.520
2017-18 GC	21	0.521
2016-17 GC	15	0.556
2015-16 GC	14	0.557
2014-15 GC	12	0.561

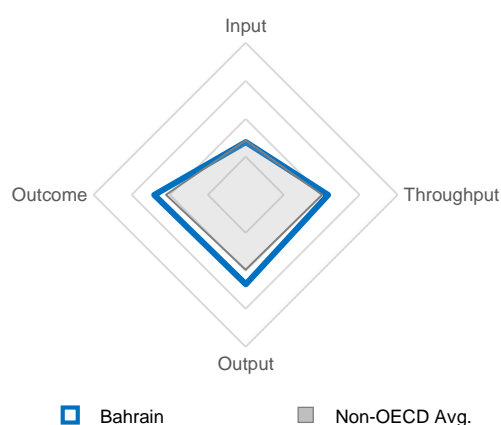
Capital City	Manama
Population	1,442,659 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$49,000 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.8% (2017 est.)
Government type	constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	55	0.364	Agricultural production	58
			Food Quality & Safety	54
Economy	8	0.612	Economic Fundamental	3
			Institution and Policy	25
Education	20	0.617	Education Performance	7
			Government Involvement	34
Environment	88	0.200	Environmental Behavior	87
			Renewable Energy	88
			Resource Protection	88
Governance	66	0.354	Civil Society	80
			Freedom	49
			Rule of Law	43
Health & Welfare	17	0.653	Disease management	26
			Life and Death	1
			Safety and Public Health	55
			Welfare	9
ICT	6	0.692	Promotion	14
			Scale	2
			Utilization	14
Infrastructure	4	0.612	Infrastructure	4
Safety	14	0.573	Disaster Management	35
			Criminal Justice & Security	16

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	51	0.347
Throughput	33	0.542
Output	5	0.588
Outcome	20	0.602

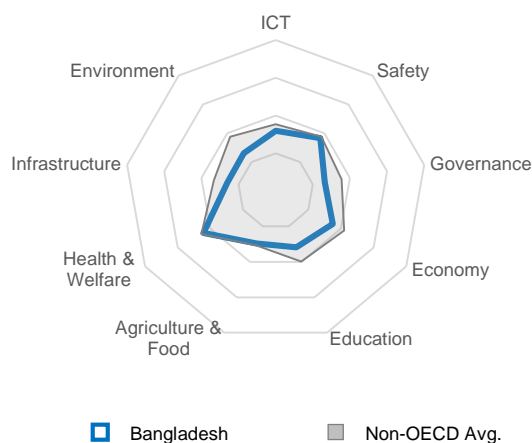
Bangladesh

68/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	68	0.400
2017-18 GC	69	0.382
2016-17 GC	69	0.401
2015-16 GC	65	0.422
2014-15 GC	73	0.423

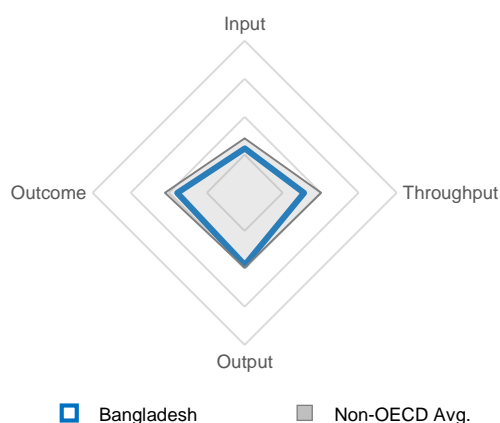
Capital City	Dhaka
Population	159,453,001 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$4,200 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	50	0.369	Agricultural production	9
			Food Quality & Safety	72
Economy	79	0.437	Economic Fundamental	63
			Institution and Policy	83
Education	66	0.396	Education Performance	62
			Government Involvement	76
Environment	84	0.328	Environmental Behavior	37
			Renewable Energy	60
			Resource Protection	84
Governance	73	0.330	Civil Society	45
			Freedom	82
			Rule of Law	72
Health & Welfare	54	0.554	Disease management	33
			Life and Death	79
			Safety and Public Health	56
			Welfare	74
ICT	53	0.399	Promotion	66
			Scale	75
			Utilization	41
Infrastructure	73	0.325	Infrastructure	72
Safety	52	0.458	Disaster Management	58
			Criminal Justice & Security	51

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	71	0.292
Throughput	78	0.389
Output	56	0.474
Outcome	68	0.444

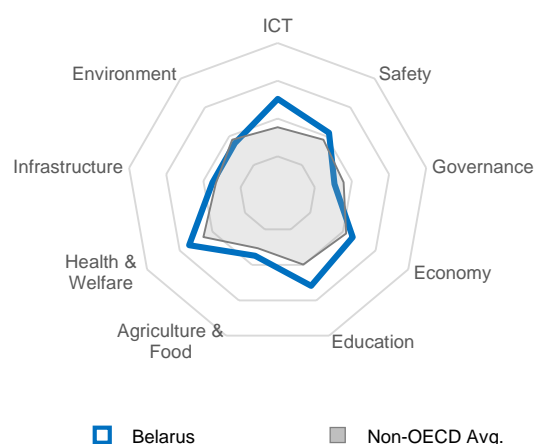
Belarus

18/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	18	0.529
2017-18 GC	17	0.532
2016-17 GC	10	0.572
2015-16 GC	13	0.562
2014-15 GC	17	0.542

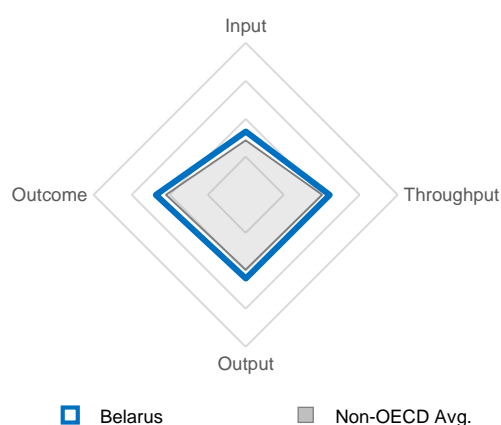
Capital City	Minsk
Population	9,527,543 (2017 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$18,900 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	1% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic in name, although in fact a dictatorship

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	24	0.436	Agricultural production	32
			Food Quality & Safety	24
Economy	23	0.574	Economic Fundamental	17
			Institution and Policy	48
Education	12	0.649	Education Performance	2
			Government Involvement	28
Environment	57	0.441	Environmental Behavior	64
			Renewable Energy	79
			Resource Protection	45
Governance	57	0.382	Civil Society	71
			Freedom	74
			Rule of Law	30
Health & Welfare	7	0.679	Disease management	31
			Life and Death	7
			Safety and Public Health	1
			Welfare	49
ICT	11	0.631	Promotion	35
			Scale	4
Infrastructure	36	0.439	Utilization	4
			Infrastructure	33
Safety	26	0.530	Disaster Management	2
			Criminal Justice & Security	14

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	19	0.417
Throughput	28	0.552
Output	18	0.551
Outcome	24	0.592

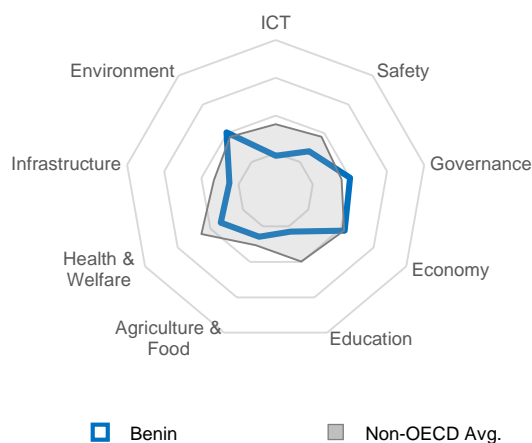
Benin

71/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	71	0.384
2017-18 GC	74	0.363
2016-17 GC	75	0.368
2015-16 GC	74	0.375
2014-15 GC	66	0.440

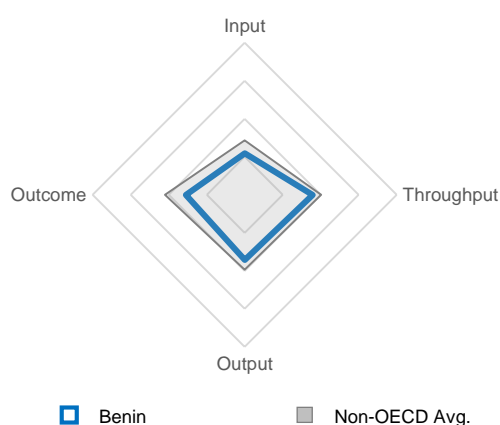
Capital City	Porto-Novo (constitutional) Cotonou (seat of government)
Population	11,340,504 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$2,300 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	1% (2014 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	73	0.324	Agricultural production	46
			Food Quality & Safety	68
Economy	44	0.527	Economic Fundamental	12
			Institution and Policy	70
Education	80	0.288	Education Performance	75
			Government Involvement	82
Environment	31	0.507	Environmental Behavior	44
			Renewable Energy	54
			Resource Protection	33
Governance	26	0.500	Civil Society	30
			Freedom	38
			Rule of Law	28
Health & Welfare	83	0.422	Disease management	68
			Life and Death	63
			Safety and Public Health	77
			Welfare	85
ICT	79	0.234	Promotion	80
			Scale	83
			Utilization	72
Infrastructure	76	0.312	Infrastructure	77
Safety	74	0.344	Disaster Management	87
			Criminal Justice & Security	57

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	76	0.273
Throughput	61	0.447
Output	72	0.429
Outcome	76	0.387

Bolivia

53/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	53	0.455
2017-18 GC	52	0.448
2016-17 GC	46	0.488
2015-16 GC	45	0.484
2014-15 GC	54	0.473

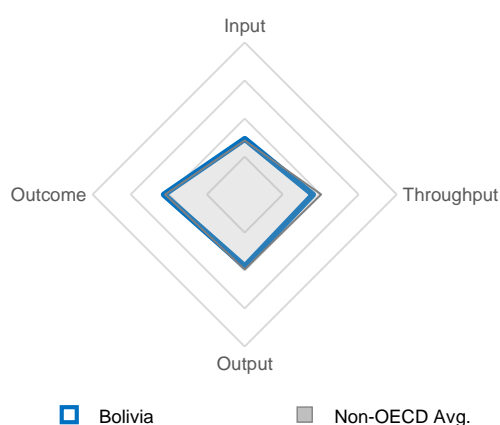
Capital City	La Paz (administrative) Sucre (constitutional)
Population	11,306,341 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$7,600 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	76	0.304	Agricultural production	71
			Food Quality & Safety	62
Economy	45	0.526	Economic Fundamental	37
			Institution and Policy	58
Education	37	0.553	Education Performance	45
			Government Involvement	23
Environment	3	0.632	Environmental Behavior	1
			Renewable Energy	57
			Resource Protection	18
			Civil Society	46
Governance	41	0.425	Freedom	50
			Rule of Law	55
			Disease management	38
			Life and Death	49
Health & Welfare	53	0.555	Safety and Public Health	65
			Welfare	51
ICT	67	0.308	Promotion	63
			Scale	55
Infrastructure	67	0.344	Utilization	64
			Infrastructure	62
Safety	56	0.448	Disaster Management	51
			Criminal Justice & Security	71

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	40	0.366
Throughput	60	0.450
Output	57	0.473
Outcome	52	0.531

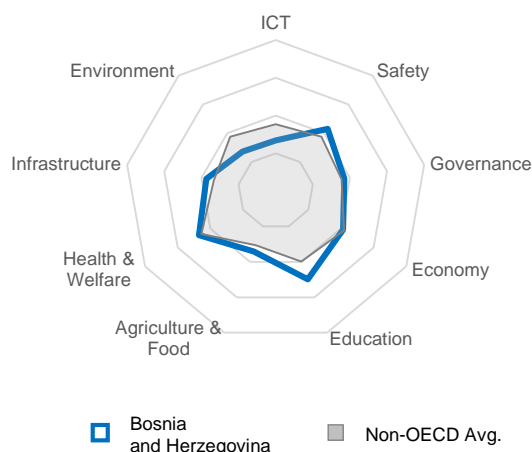
Bosnia and Herzegovina

46/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	46	0.477
2017-18 GC	44	0.477
2016-17 GC	52	0.472
2015-16 GC	39	0.496
2014-15 GC	55	0.470

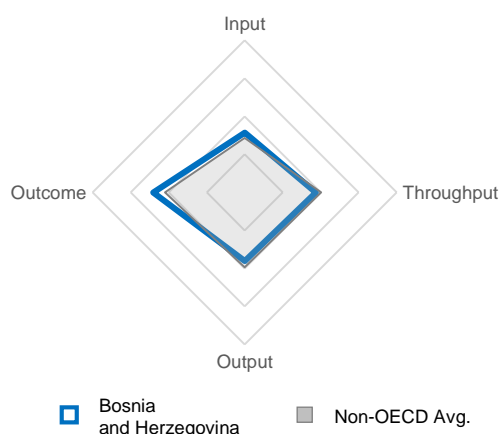
Capital City	Sarajevo
Population	3,849,891 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$12,800 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	20.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	27	0.427	Agricultural production	83
			Food Quality & Safety	1
Economy	32	0.549	Economic Fundamental	78
			Institution and Policy	18
Education	14	0.638	Education Performance	48
			Government Involvement	18
Environment	67	0.403	Environmental Behavior	72
			Renewable Energy	46
			Resource Protection	81
Governance	78	0.281	Civil Society	51
			Freedom	30
			Rule of Law	40
			Disease management	85
Health & Welfare	5	0.686	Life and Death	6
			Safety and Public Health	17
			Welfare	22
ICT	13	0.597	Promotion	44
			Scale	46
			Utilization	78
Infrastructure	32	0.448	Infrastructure	25
Safety	12	0.582	Disaster Management	17
			Criminal Justice & Security	17

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	28	0.394
Throughput	56	0.468
Output	63	0.450
Outcome	21	0.602

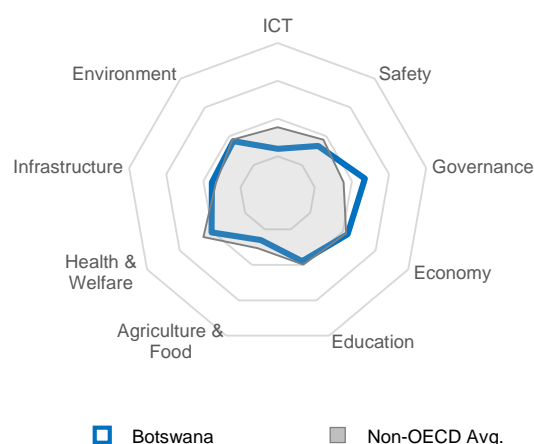
Botswana

57/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	57	0.449
2017-18 GC	57	0.440
2016-17 GC	48	0.485
2015-16 GC	40	0.495
2014-15 GC	27	0.530

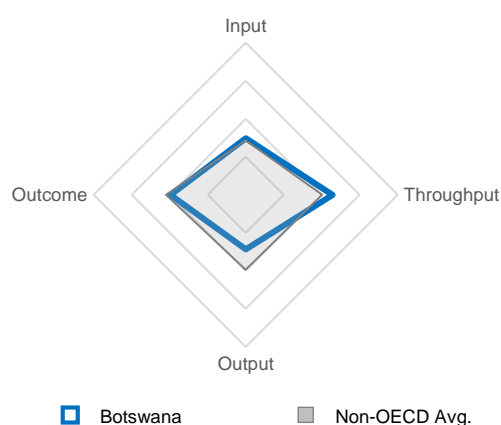
Capital City	Gaborone
Population	2,249,104 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$17,000 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	20% (2013 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	72	0.326	Agricultural production	37
			Food Quality & Safety	63
Economy	43	0.534	Economic Fundamental	66
			Institution and Policy	19
Education	55	0.474	Education Performance	49
			Government Involvement	64
Environment	55	0.457	Environmental Behavior	21
			Renewable Energy	66
			Resource Protection	59
Governance	14	0.586	Civil Society	5
			Freedom	34
			Rule of Law	11
Health & Welfare	65	0.507	Disease management	51
			Life and Death	28
			Safety and Public Health	80
			Welfare	43
ICT	70	0.299	Promotion	48
			Scale	32
			Utilization	80
Infrastructure	34	0.444	Infrastructure	40
Safety	62	0.416	Disaster Management	49
			Criminal Justice & Security	41

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	37	0.371
Throughput	17	0.572
Output	86	0.358
Outcome	58	0.495

Brazil

12/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	12	0.554
2017-18 GC	16	0.542
2016-17 GC	16	0.556
2015-16 GC	19	0.546
2014-15 GC	10	0.578

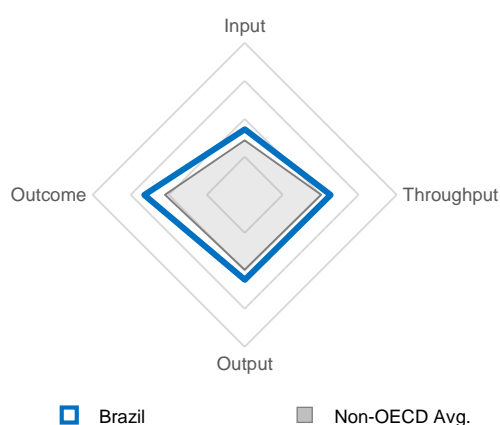
Capital City	Brasilia
Population	208,846,892 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$15,600 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	11.8% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	9	0.490	Agricultural production	34
			Food Quality & Safety	10
Economy	40	0.535	Economic Fundamental	56
			Institution and Policy	36
Education	38	0.550	Education Performance	52
			Government Involvement	21
Environment	2	0.644	Environmental Behavior	4
			Renewable Energy	11
			Resource Protection	8
Governance	16	0.579	Civil Society	15
			Freedom	25
			Rule of Law	15
Health & Welfare	2	0.705	Disease management	29
			Life and Death	58
			Safety and Public Health	13
			Welfare	2
ICT	15	0.593	Promotion	47
			Scale	21
			Utilization	12
Infrastructure	45	0.416	Infrastructure	45
Safety	45	0.473	Disaster Management	37
			Criminal Justice & Security	67

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	12	0.431
Throughput	21	0.566
Output	13	0.558
Outcome	8	0.661

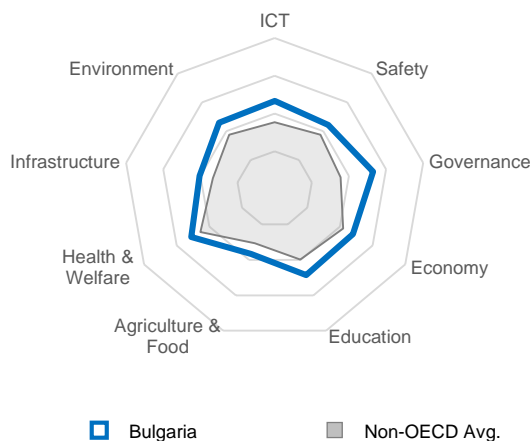
Bulgaria

7/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	7	0.575
2017-18 GC	11	0.562
2016-17 GC	7	0.593
2015-16 GC	7	0.584
2014-15 GC	11	0.574

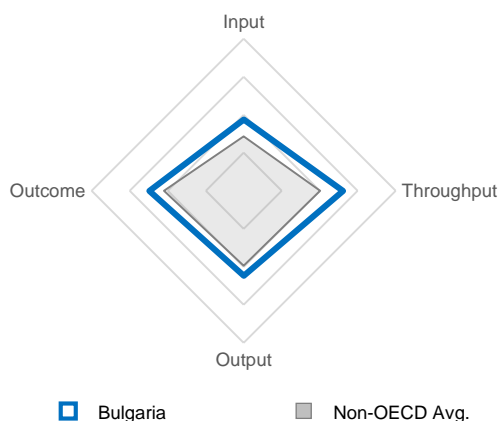
Capital City	Sofia
Population	7,057,504 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$21,800 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.2% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	18	0.458	Agricultural production	16
			Food Quality & Safety	29
Economy	14	0.598	Economic Fundamental	27
			Institution and Policy	12
Education	21	0.607	Education Performance	20
			Government Involvement	25
Environment	11	0.574	Environmental Behavior	30
			Renewable Energy	51
			Resource Protection	9
Governance	10	0.662	Civil Society	12
			Freedom	21
			Rule of Law	10
Health & Welfare	25	0.638	Disease management	19
			Life and Death	9
			Safety and Public Health	7
			Welfare	50
ICT	17	0.583	Promotion	23
			Scale	16
			Utilization	20
Infrastructure	14	0.506	Infrastructure	12
Safety	17	0.553	Disaster Management	5
			Criminal Justice & Security	33

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	3	0.468
Throughput	7	0.654
Output	12	0.558
Outcome	12	0.621

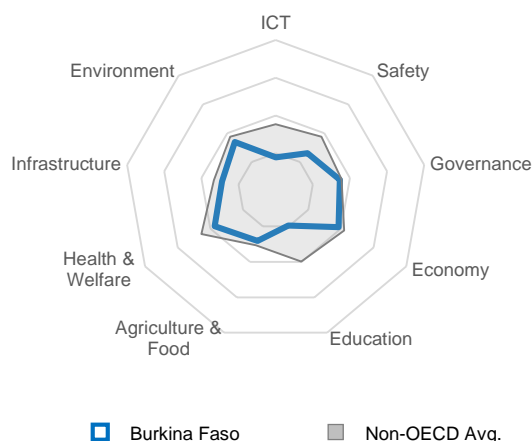
Burkina Faso

76/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	76	0.368
2017-18 GC	79	0.356
2016-17 GC	76	0.366
2015-16 GC	77	0.367
2014-15 GC	77	0.397

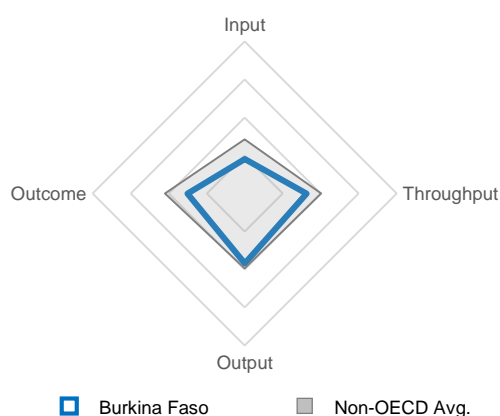
Capital City	Ouagadougou
Population	19,742,715 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	1,900 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	77% (2004)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	62	0.352	Agricultural production	39
			Food Quality & Safety	75
Economy	69	0.480	Economic Fundamental	51
			Institution and Policy	69
Education	84	0.244	Education Performance	86
			Government Involvement	73
Environment	62	0.423	Environmental Behavior	33
			Renewable Energy	77
			Resource Protection	73
Governance	39	0.431	Civil Society	53
			Freedom	22
			Rule of Law	56
			Disease management	63
Health & Welfare	72	0.469	Life and Death	66
			Safety and Public Health	78
			Welfare	65
ICT	80	0.223	Promotion	88
			Scale	81
			Utilization	57
Infrastructure	61	0.362	Infrastructure	70
Safety	80	0.328	Disaster Management	79
			Criminal Justice & Security	60

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	87	0.226
Throughput	73	0.408
Output	61	0.460
Outcome	78	0.377

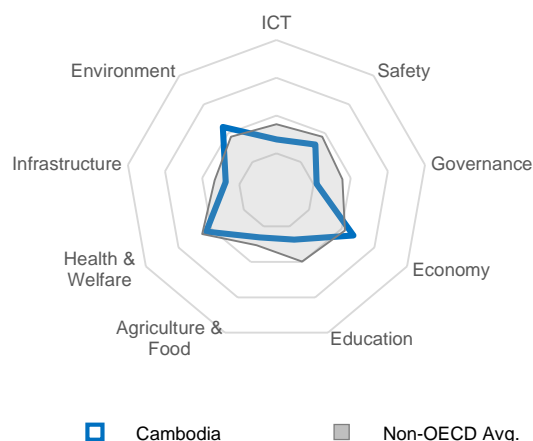
Cambodia

64/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	64	0.412
2017-18 GC	65	0.399
2016-17 GC	66	0.409
2015-16 GC	63	0.436
2014-15 GC	63	0.445

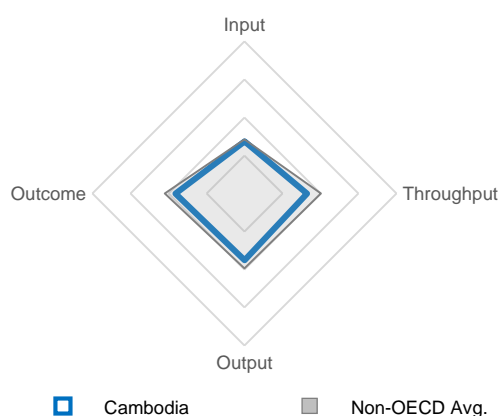
Capital City	Phnom Penh
Population	16,449,519 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$4,000 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	0.3% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	71	0.327	Agricultural production	43
			Food Quality & Safety	71
Economy	17	0.590	Economic Fundamental	5
			Institution and Policy	63
Education	72	0.344	Education Performance	66
			Government Involvement	87
Environment	15	0.555	Environmental Behavior	34
			Renewable Energy	31
			Resource Protection	16
Governance	82	0.271	Civil Society	76
			Freedom	81
			Rule of Law	74
			Disease management	47
Health & Welfare	57	0.537	Life and Death	51
			Safety and Public Health	50
			Welfare	77
ICT	63	0.342	Promotion	65
			Scale	54
Infrastructure	69	0.342	Utilization	66
			Infrastructure	66
Safety	65	0.402	Disaster Management	67
			Criminal Justice & Security	40

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	53	0.344
Throughput	70	0.411
Output	68	0.438
Outcome	65	0.455

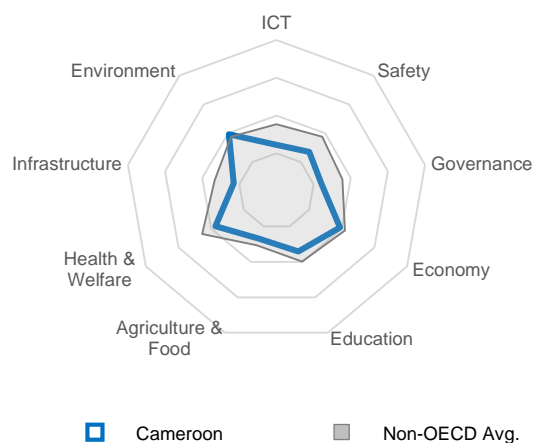
Cameroon

72/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	72	0.382
2017-18 GC	70	0.374
2016-17 GC	72	0.381
2015-16 GC	69	0.398
2014-15 GC	78	0.396

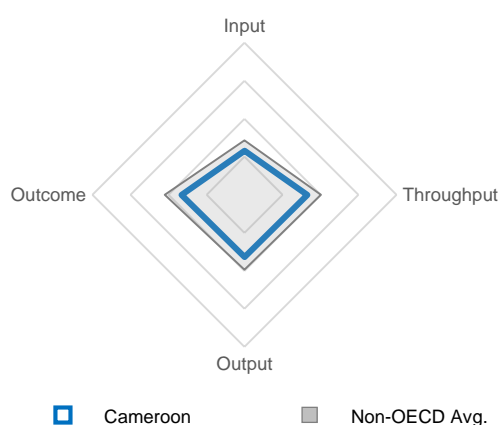
Capital City	Yaounde
Population	25,640,965 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$3,700 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.3% (2014 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	68	0.337	Agricultural production	70
			Food Quality & Safety	55
Economy	67	0.485	Economic Fundamental	48
			Institution and Policy	76
Education	63	0.426	Education Performance	65
			Government Involvement	57
Environment	42	0.491	Environmental Behavior	22
			Renewable Energy	16
			Resource Protection	56
Governance	77	0.300	Civil Society	66
			Freedom	68
			Rule of Law	82
			Disease management	70
Health & Welfare	74	0.466	Life and Death	76
			Safety and Public Health	52
			Welfare	62
ICT	69	0.305	Promotion	49
			Scale	77
Infrastructure	78	0.289	Utilization	68
			Infrastructure	78
Safety	77	0.337	Disaster Management	71
			Criminal Justice & Security	84

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	72	0.290
Throughput	69	0.413
Output	78	0.410
Outcome	70	0.414

China

14/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	14	0.548
2017-18 GC	15	0.543
2016-17 GC	25	0.533
2015-16 GC	20	0.540
2014-15 GC	25	0.532

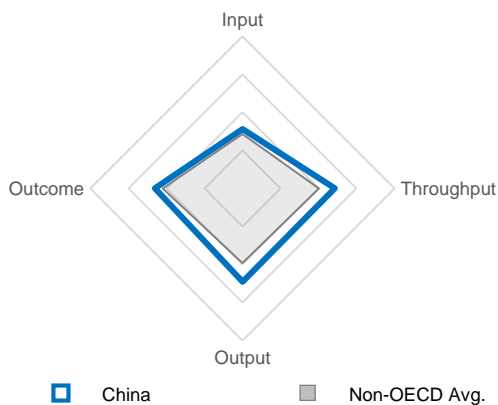
Capital City	Beijing
Population	1,384,688,986 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$16,800 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.9% (2017 est.)
Government type	communist party-led state

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	1	0.592	Agricultural production	2
			Food Quality & Safety	23
Economy	11	0.603	Economic Fundamental	6
			Institution and Policy	23
Education	24	0.594	Education Performance	33
			Government Involvement	9
Environment	30	0.507	Environmental Behavior	79
			Renewable Energy	2
			Resource Protection	42
Governance	68	0.343	Civil Society	77
			Freedom	87
			Rule of Law	22
			Disease management	41
Health & Welfare	34	0.616	Life and Death	74
			Safety and Public Health	23
			Welfare	55
ICT	14	0.593	Promotion	21
			Scale	42
			Utilization	11
Infrastructure	15	0.505	Infrastructure	17
Safety	13	0.575	Disaster Management	33
			Criminal Justice & Security	12

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	30	0.391
Throughput	12	0.607
Output	3	0.615
Outcome	30	0.577

Colombia

23/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	23	0.520
2017-18 GC	29	0.508
2016-17 GC	23	0.536
2015-16 GC	23	0.528
2014-15 GC	19	0.540

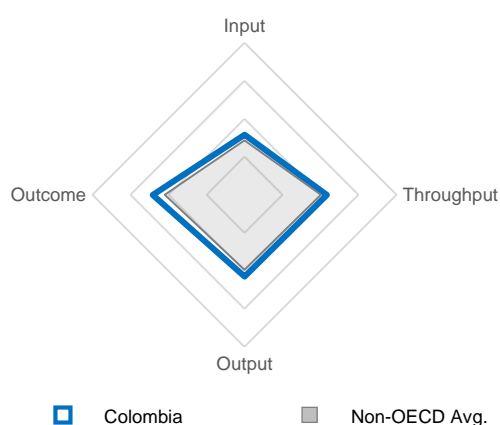
Capital City	Bogota
Population	48,168,996 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$14,400 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	10.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	42	0.394	Agricultural production	61
			Food Quality & Safety	31
Economy	25	0.567	Economic Fundamental	30
			Institution and Policy	29
Education	40	0.546	Education Performance	34
			Government Involvement	47
Environment	18	0.551	Environmental Behavior	9
			Renewable Energy	33
			Resource Protection	24
Governance	24	0.508	Civil Society	29
			Freedom	28
			Rule of Law	26
Health & Welfare	46	0.592	Disease management	36
			Life and Death	48
			Safety and Public Health	58
			Welfare	33
ICT	19	0.581	Promotion	32
			Scale	31
			Utilization	13
Infrastructure	41	0.423	Infrastructure	42
Safety	33	0.515	Disaster Management	27
			Criminal Justice & Security	62

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	27	0.394
Throughput	32	0.542
Output	26	0.538
Outcome	19	0.605

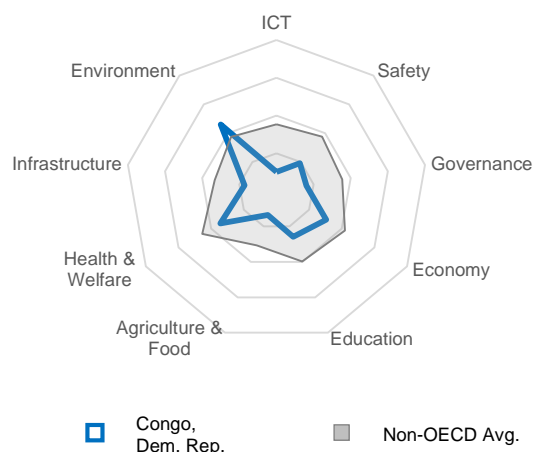
Congo, Dem. Rep.

88/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	88	0.296
2017-18 GC	88	0.285
2016-17 GC	89	0.285
2015-16 GC	89	0.259
2014-15 GC	88	0.302

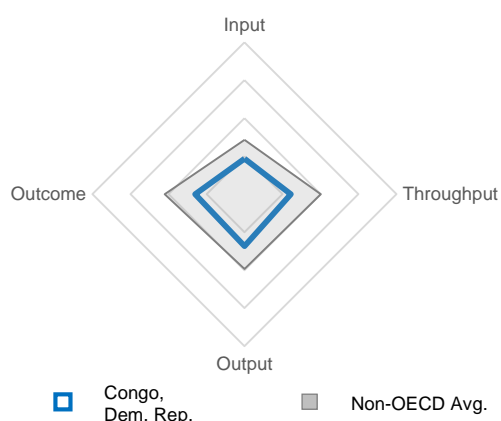
Capital City	Kinshasa
Population	85,281,024 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$800 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	NA%
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	87	0.169	Agricultural production	87
			Food Quality & Safety	83
Economy	85	0.380	Economic Fundamental	76
			Institution and Policy	86
Education	75	0.323	Education Performance	69
			Government Involvement	86
Environment	8	0.575	Environmental Behavior	6
			Renewable Energy	6
			Resource Protection	37
Governance	88	0.201	Civil Society	85
			Freedom	79
			Rule of Law	87
Health & Welfare	82	0.430	Disease management	73
			Life and Death	86
			Safety and Public Health	69
			Welfare	86
ICT	86	0.126	Promotion	81
			Scale	80
Infrastructure	87	0.215	Utilization	87
			Infrastructure	88
Safety	88	0.241	Disaster Management	54
			Criminal Justice & Security	88

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	85	0.234
Throughput	86	0.305
Output	88	0.342
Outcome	84	0.325

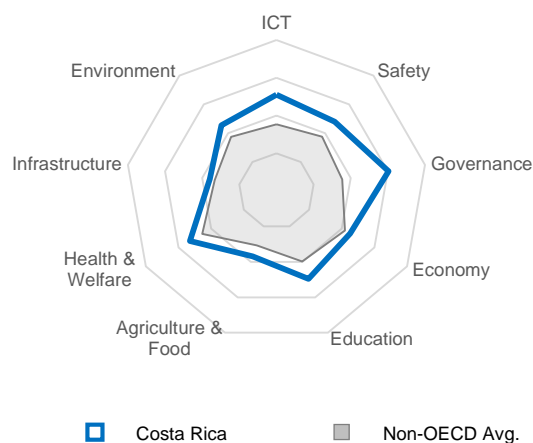
Costa Rica

4/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	4	0.591
2017-18 GC	5	0.584
2016-17 GC	4	0.621
2015-16 GC	3	0.623
2014-15 GC	4	0.631

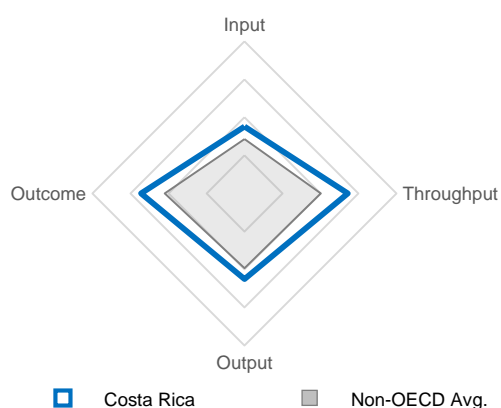
Capital City	San Jose
Population	4,987,142 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$16,900 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	8.1% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	16	0.461	Agricultural production	36
			Food Quality & Safety	21
Economy	26	0.564	Economic Fundamental	50
			Institution and Policy	13
Education	19	0.620	Education Performance	19
			Government Involvement	12
Environment	13	0.568	Environmental Behavior	61
			Renewable Energy	13
			Resource Protection	17
Governance	2	0.754	Civil Society	2
			Freedom	1
			Rule of Law	7
Health & Welfare	12	0.663	Disease management	12
			Life and Death	18
			Safety and Public Health	49
			Welfare	5
ICT	9	0.638	Promotion	15
			Scale	6
			Utilization	15
Infrastructure	30	0.449	Infrastructure	30
Safety	8	0.600	Disaster Management	7
			Criminal Justice & Security	21

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	11	0.440
Throughput	5	0.679
Output	9	0.564
Outcome	6	0.681

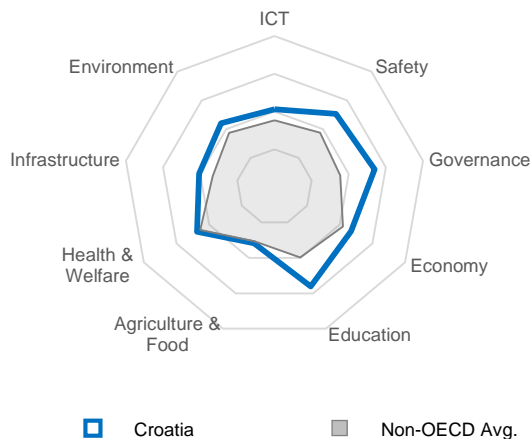
Croatia

9/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	9	0.573
2017-18 GC	7	0.573
2016-17 GC	19	0.546
2015-16 GC	17	0.552
2014-15 GC	15	0.554

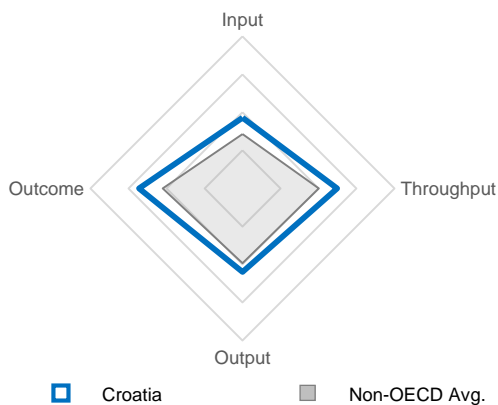
Capital City	Zagreb
Population	4,270,480 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$24,700 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	12.4% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	36	0.397	Agricultural production	85
			Food Quality & Safety	1
Economy	19	0.586	Economic Fundamental	38
			Institution and Policy	8
Education	3	0.701	Education Performance	17
			Government Involvement	4
Environment	17	0.552	Environmental Behavior	53
			Renewable Energy	32
			Resource Protection	12
Governance	9	0.674	Civil Society	18
			Freedom	12
			Rule of Law	6
Health & Welfare	44	0.593	Disease management	72
			Life and Death	1
			Safety and Public Health	16
			Welfare	27
ICT	30	0.515	Promotion	57
			Scale	19
			Utilization	31
Infrastructure	13	0.508	Infrastructure	11
Safety	3	0.633	Disaster Management	3
			Criminal Justice & Security	5

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	5	0.465
Throughput	10	0.622
Output	19	0.549
Outcome	5	0.681

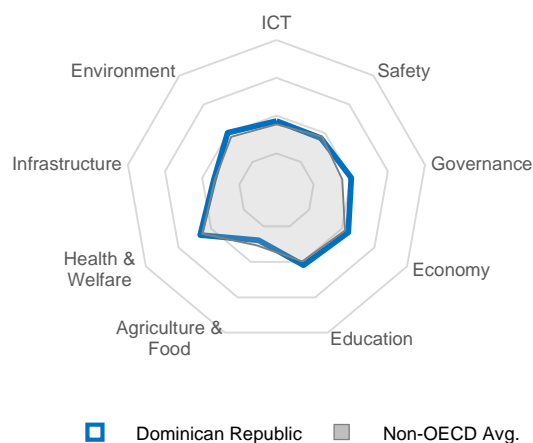
Dominican Republic

42/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	42	0.484
2017-18 GC	49	0.470
2016-17 GC	41	0.494
2015-16 GC	44	0.485
2014-15 GC	39	0.503

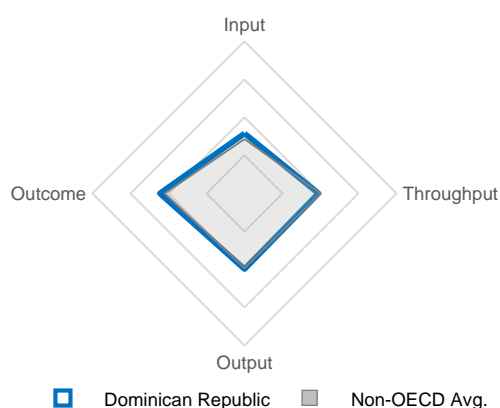
Capital City	Santo Domingo
Population	10,298,756 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$17,000 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	65	0.347	Agricultural production	45
			Food Quality & Safety	48
Economy	34	0.549	Economic Fundamental	29
			Institution and Policy	47
Education	44	0.523	Education Performance	51
			Government Involvement	26
Environment	34	0.504	Environmental Behavior	59
			Renewable Energy	64
			Resource Protection	19
Governance	25	0.503	Civil Society	16
			Freedom	18
			Rule of Law	33
Health & Welfare	50	0.584	Disease management	48
			Life and Death	38
			Safety and Public Health	43
			Welfare	37
ICT	46	0.464	Promotion	55
			Scale	48
Infrastructure	42	0.422	Utilization	38
			Infrastructure	41
Safety	54	0.458	Disaster Management	41
			Criminal Justice & Security	70

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	25	0.394
Throughput	52	0.486
Output	43	0.497
Outcome	43	0.557

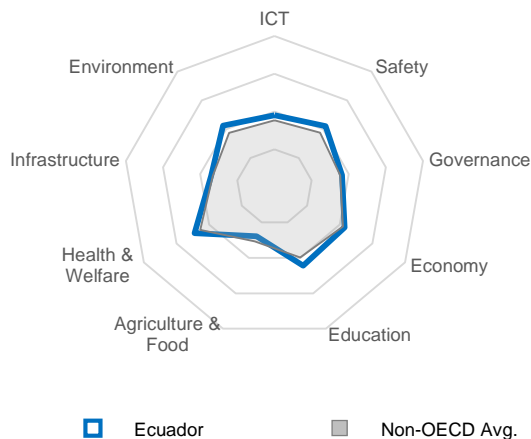
Ecuador

34/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	34	0.496
2017-18 GC	38	0.482
2016-17 GC	33	0.515
2015-16 GC	28	0.516
2014-15 GC	18	0.541

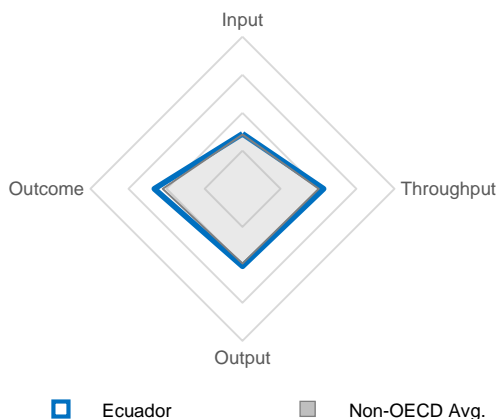
Capital City	Quito
Population	16,498,502 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$11,500 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.6% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	64	0.348	Agricultural production	54
			Food Quality & Safety	52
Economy	39	0.536	Economic Fundamental	39
			Institution and Policy	51
Education	36	0.555	Education Performance	28
			Government Involvement	42
Environment	23	0.531	Environmental Behavior	24
			Renewable Energy	48
			Resource Protection	27
Governance	37	0.454	Civil Society	41
			Freedom	41
			Rule of Law	46
Health & Welfare	37	0.612	Disease management	49
			Life and Death	40
			Safety and Public Health	29
			Welfare	31
ICT	40	0.476	Promotion	30
			Scale	52
			Utilization	39
Infrastructure	40	0.427	Infrastructure	39
Safety	27	0.527	Disaster Management	38
			Criminal Justice & Security	44

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	42	0.362
Throughput	37	0.533
Output	39	0.509
Outcome	28	0.580

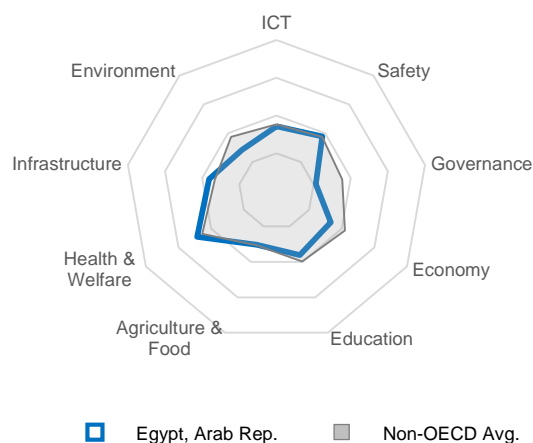
Egypt, Arab Rep.

62/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	62	0.425
2017-18 GC	54	0.445
2016-17 GC	58	0.456
2015-16 GC	64	0.432
2014-15 GC	60	0.450

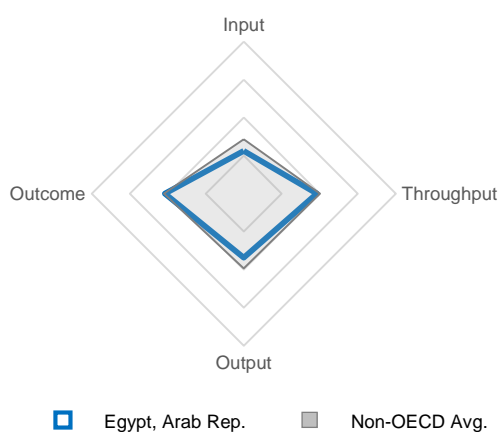
Capital City	Cairo
Population	99,413,317 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$12,700 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	11.9% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	46	0.379	Agricultural production	73
			Food Quality & Safety	30
Economy	82	0.415	Economic Fundamental	82
			Institution and Policy	67
Education	59	0.452	Education Performance	64
			Government Involvement	46
Environment	77	0.356	Environmental Behavior	70
			Renewable Energy	74
			Resource Protection	83
Governance	83	0.265	Civil Society	72
			Freedom	88
			Rule of Law	73
			Disease management	15
Health & Welfare	41	0.608	Life and Death	53
			Safety and Public Health	36
			Welfare	46
ICT	50	0.429	Promotion	75
			Scale	51
Infrastructure	29	0.454	Utilization	44
			Infrastructure	34
Safety	46	0.472	Disaster Management	44
			Criminal Justice & Security	54

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	74	0.281
Throughput	53	0.481
Output	76	0.421
Outcome	55	0.519

El Salvador

51/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	51	0.464
2017-18 GC	53	0.446
2016-17 GC	49	0.481
2015-16 GC	42	0.492
2014-15 GC	24	0.495

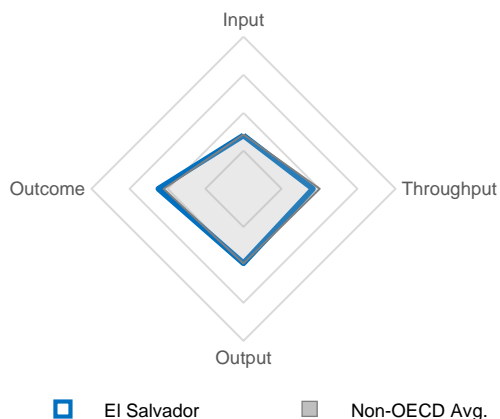
Capital City	San Salvador
Population	6,187,271 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$8,000 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	7% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	43	0.392	Agricultural production	11
			Food Quality & Safety	50
Economy	30	0.555	Economic Fundamental	57
			Institution and Policy	11
Education	52	0.485	Education Performance	55
			Government Involvement	43
Environment	59	0.428	Environmental Behavior	69
			Renewable Energy	29
			Resource Protection	67
Governance	32	0.484	Civil Society	25
			Freedom	31
			Rule of Law	31
			Disease management	46
Health & Welfare	42	0.602	Life and Death	26
			Safety and Public Health	51
			Welfare	24
ICT	54	0.392	Promotion	68
			Scale	53
			Utilization	55
Infrastructure	57	0.377	Infrastructure	55
Safety	48	0.464	Disaster Management	47
			Criminal Justice & Security	75

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	50	0.351
Throughput	59	0.457
Output	46	0.490
Outcome	39	0.560

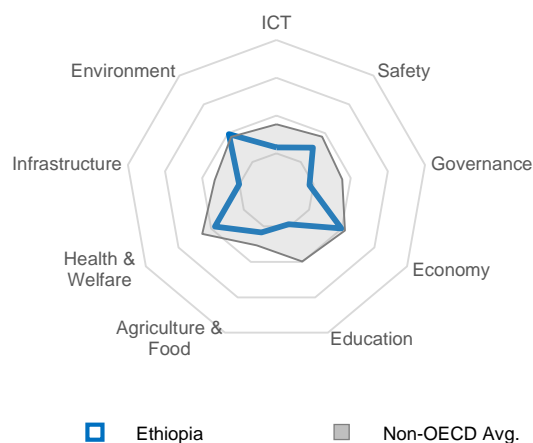
Ethiopia

82/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	82	0.347
2017-18 GC	78	0.357
2016-17 GC	77	0.365
2015-16 GC	78	0.366
2014-15 GC	75	0.414

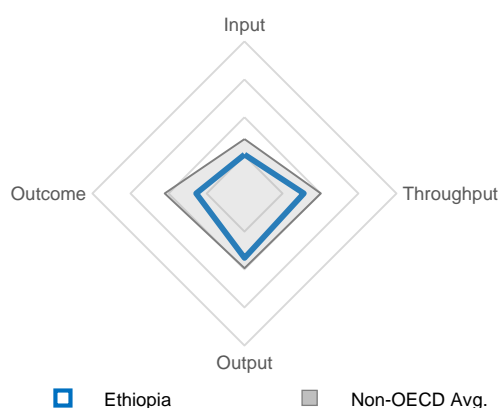
Capital City	Addis Ababa
Population	108,386,391 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$2,200 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	17.5% (2012 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	79	0.292	Agricultural production	53
			Food Quality & Safety	80
Economy	61	0.496	Economic Fundamental	15
			Institution and Policy	81
Education	87	0.235	Education Performance	83
			Government Involvement	71
Environment	41	0.492	Environmental Behavior	41
			Renewable Energy	7
			Resource Protection	54
Governance	86	0.222	Civil Society	73
			Freedom	86
			Rule of Law	81
Health & Welfare	70	0.472	Disease management	79
			Life and Death	85
			Safety and Public Health	67
			Welfare	56
ICT	72	0.289	Promotion	74
			Scale	87
			Utilization	60
Infrastructure	82	0.252	Infrastructure	82
Safety	68	0.375	Disaster Management	73
			Criminal Justice & Security	69

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	83	0.256
Throughput	77	0.390
Output	75	0.424
Outcome	88	0.318

Georgia

17/88

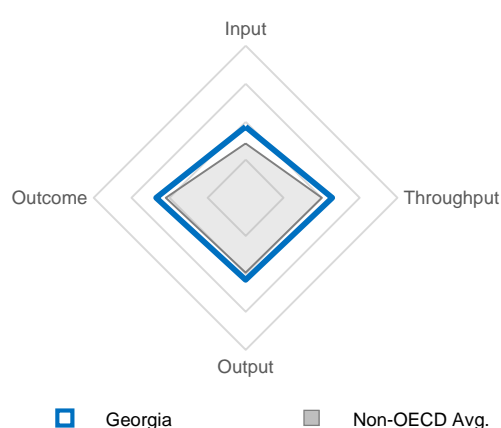
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	17	0.536
2017-18 GC	12	0.549
2016-17 GC	34	0.513
2015-16 GC	25	0.518
2014-15 GC	13	0.561

Capital City	Tbilisi
Population	4,926,087 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$10,700 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	11.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	4	0.468
Throughput	18	0.570
Output	25	0.540
Outcome	25	0.588

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	53	0.366	Agricultural production	86
			Food Quality & Safety	11
Economy	6	0.628	Economic Fundamental	19
			Institution and Policy	5
Education	8	0.666	Education Performance	14
			Government Involvement	16
Environment	49	0.474	Environmental Behavior	52
			Renewable Energy	27
			Resource Protection	46
Governance	31	0.487	Civil Society	33
			Freedom	20
			Rule of Law	51
Health & Welfare	9	0.674	Disease management	18
			Life and Death	19
			Safety and Public Health	9
			Welfare	6
ICT	47	0.459	Promotion	31
			Scale	26
			Utilization	52
Infrastructure	11	0.516	Infrastructure	13
Safety	19	0.551	Disaster Management	19
			Criminal Justice & Security	18

Ghana

48/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	48	0.473
2017-18 GC	42	0.478
2016-17 GC	51	0.474
2015-16 GC	52	0.475
2014-15 GC	41	0.502

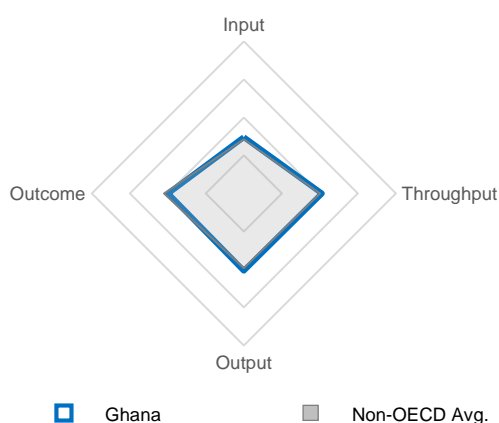
Capital City	Accra
Population	28,102,471 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$4,700 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	11.9% (2015 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	29	0.425	Agricultural production	17
			Food Quality & Safety	44
Economy	56	0.506	Economic Fundamental	42
			Institution and Policy	60
Education	58	0.464	Education Performance	58
			Government Involvement	41
Environment	36	0.495	Environmental Behavior	49
			Renewable Energy	37
			Resource Protection	39
Governance	13	0.586	Civil Society	7
			Freedom	7
			Rule of Law	24
			Disease management	42
Health & Welfare	60	0.526	Life and Death	68
			Safety and Public Health	75
			Welfare	26
ICT	45	0.466	Promotion	46
			Scale	41
			Utilization	40
Infrastructure	66	0.348	Infrastructure	68
Safety	29	0.545	Disaster Management	65
			Criminal Justice & Security	32

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	38	0.370
Throughput	44	0.514
Output	40	0.508
Outcome	56	0.498

Guatemala

54/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	54	0.455
2017-18 GC	55	0.443
2016-17 GC	57	0.457
2015-16 GC	58	0.449
2014-15 GC	61	0.450

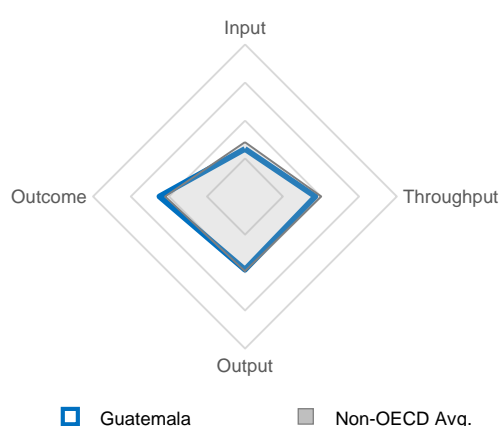
Capital City	Guatemala City
Population	16,581,273 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$8,200 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.3% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	47	0.375	Agricultural production	40
			Food Quality & Safety	49
Economy	60	0.496	Economic Fundamental	67
			Institution and Policy	50
Education	64	0.406	Education Performance	67
			Government Involvement	54
Environment	47	0.484	Environmental Behavior	54
			Renewable Energy	26
			Resource Protection	47
Governance	38	0.444	Civil Society	54
			Freedom	15
			Rule of Law	50
Health & Welfare	43	0.601	Disease management	44
			Life and Death	44
			Safety and Public Health	32
			Welfare	36
ICT	42	0.469	Promotion	56
			Scale	58
			Utilization	27
Infrastructure	63	0.357	Infrastructure	60
Safety	51	0.462	Disaster Management	55
			Criminal Justice & Security	68

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	65	0.313
Throughput	58	0.463
Output	52	0.481
Outcome	37	0.563

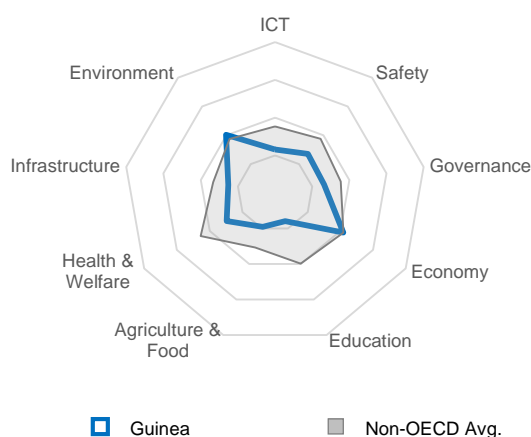
Guinea

84/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	84	0.345
2017-18 GC	83	0.338
2016-17 GC	87	0.300
2015-16 GC	87	0.281
2014-15 GC	86	0.340

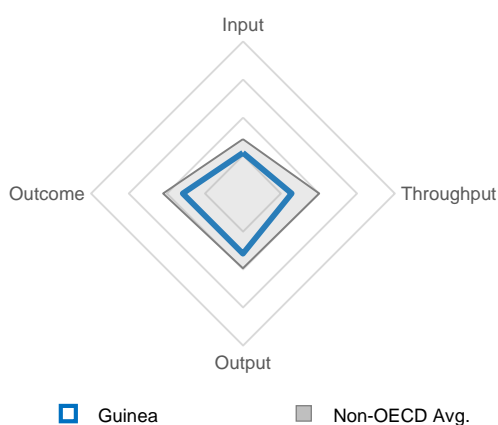
Capital City	Conakry
Population	11,855,411 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$2,200 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.7% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	82	0.238	Agricultural production	84
			Food Quality & Safety	79
Economy	48	0.523	Economic Fundamental	11
			Institution and Policy	74
Education	88	0.198	Education Performance	87
			Government Involvement	88
Environment	33	0.505	Environmental Behavior	20
			Renewable Energy	19
			Resource Protection	44
Governance	72	0.330	Civil Society	58
			Freedom	33
			Rule of Law	85
Health & Welfare	86	0.370	Disease management	86
			Life and Death	70
			Safety and Public Health	73
			Welfare	81
ICT	71	0.289	Promotion	87
			Scale	79
			Utilization	53
Infrastructure	74	0.314	Infrastructure	73
Safety	76	0.339	Disaster Management	85
			Criminal Justice & Security	56

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	78	0.268
Throughput	84	0.321
Output	80	0.396
Outcome	73	0.396

Honduras

52/88

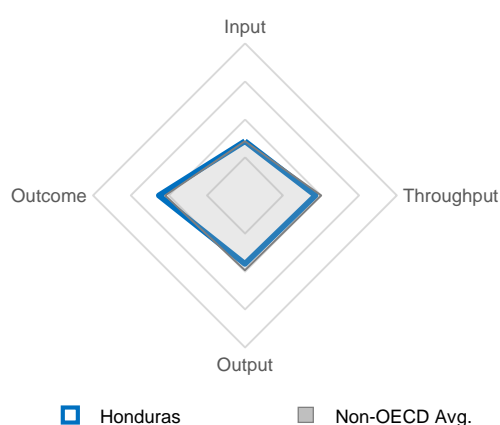
	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	52	0.459
2017-18 GC	56	0.441
2016-17 GC	53	0.467
2015-16 GC	59	0.448
2014-15 GC	62	0.449

Capital City	Tegucigalpa
Population	9,182,766 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$5,600 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.6% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	44	0.357
Throughput	57	0.464
Output	64	0.450
Outcome	36	0.566

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	74	0.316	Agricultural production	81
			Food Quality & Safety	56
Economy	41	0.534	Economic Fundamental	44
			Institution and Policy	42
Education	53	0.483	Education Performance	59
			Government Involvement	40
Environment	28	0.517	Environmental Behavior	25
			Renewable Energy	38
			Resource Protection	34
Governance	45	0.412	Civil Society	48
			Freedom	70
			Rule of Law	60
Health & Welfare	36	0.613	Disease management	14
			Life and Death	41
			Safety and Public Health	24
			Welfare	72
ICT	52	0.406	Promotion	53
			Scale	62
			Utilization	49
Infrastructure	55	0.389	Infrastructure	56
Safety	47	0.464	Disaster Management	52
			Criminal Justice & Security	74

India

50/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	50	0.465
2017-18 GC	50	0.462
2016-17 GC	61	0.444
2015-16 GC	56	0.461
2014-15 GC	50	0.482

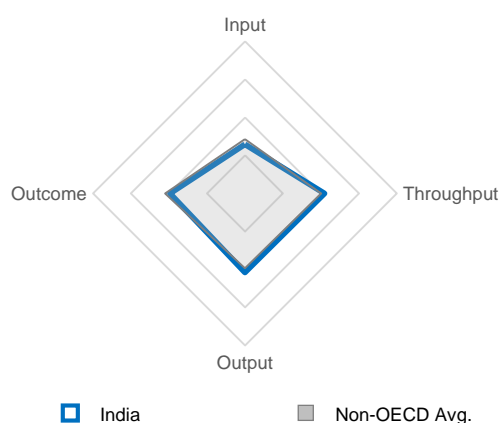
Capital City	New Delhi
Population	1,296,834,042 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$7,200 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	8.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	33	0.408	Agricultural production	12
			Food Quality & Safety	59
Economy	62	0.492	Economic Fundamental	64
			Institution and Policy	49
Education	60	0.444	Education Performance	46
			Government Involvement	62
Environment	71	0.396	Environmental Behavior	51
			Renewable Energy	45
			Resource Protection	80
Governance	21	0.513	Civil Society	8
			Freedom	27
			Rule of Law	37
Health & Welfare	62	0.516	Disease management	59
			Life and Death	87
			Safety and Public Health	41
			Welfare	58
ICT	22	0.562	Promotion	20
			Scale	64
			Utilization	8
Infrastructure	53	0.404	Infrastructure	53
Safety	57	0.448	Disaster Management	60
			Criminal Justice & Security	47

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	61	0.323
Throughput	41	0.523
Output	34	0.519
Outcome	59	0.493

Indonesia

39/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	39	0.490
2017-18 GC	48	0.472
2016-17 GC	43	0.492
2015-16 GC	30	0.515
2014-15 GC	43	0.498

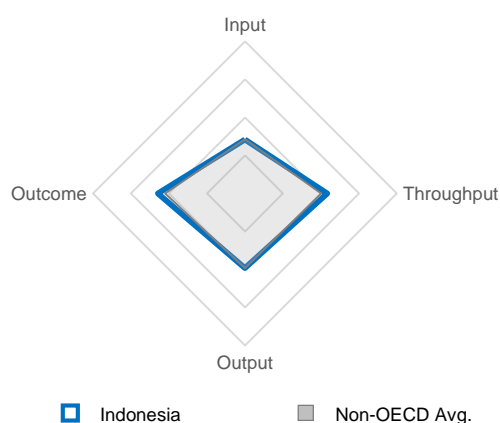
Capital City	Jakarta
Population	262,787,403 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$12,400 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.4% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	54	0.365	Agricultural production	50
			Food Quality & Safety	53
Economy	33	0.549	Economic Fundamental	35
			Institution and Policy	32
Education	41	0.538	Education Performance	27
			Government Involvement	53
Environment	46	0.484	Environmental Behavior	39
			Renewable Energy	52
			Resource Protection	36
Governance	29	0.488	Civil Society	19
			Freedom	47
			Rule of Law	36
			Disease management	45
Health & Welfare	59	0.532	Life and Death	81
			Safety and Public Health	64
			Welfare	39
ICT	25	0.546	Promotion	17
			Scale	37
			Utilization	25
Infrastructure	48	0.414	Infrastructure	50
Safety	41	0.492	Disaster Management	48
			Criminal Justice & Security	49

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	47	0.355
Throughput	34	0.542
Output	45	0.491
Outcome	35	0.573

Jamaica

36/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	36	0.495
2017-18 GC	43	0.478
2016-17 GC	47	0.488
2015-16 GC	46	0.484
2014-15 GC	49	0.491

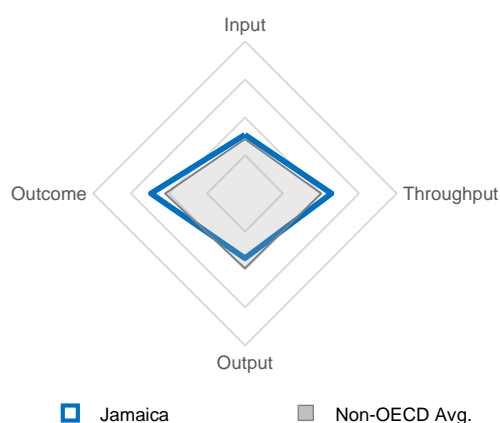
Capital City	Kingston
Population	2,812,090 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$9,200(2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	12.2% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary democracy

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	45	0.385	Agricultural production	80
			Food Quality & Safety	20
Economy	38	0.539	Economic Fundamental	61
			Institution and Policy	24
Education	47	0.514	Education Performance	50
			Government Involvement	31
Environment	45	0.485	Environmental Behavior	65
			Renewable Energy	67
			Resource Protection	26
Governance	15	0.584	Civil Society	14
			Freedom	11
			Rule of Law	14
Health & Welfare	52	0.565	Disease management	58
			Life and Death	21
			Safety and Public Health	62
			Welfare	34
ICT	51	0.428	Promotion	11
			Scale	45
			Utilization	63
Infrastructure	49	0.412	Infrastructure	49
Safety	23	0.543	Disaster Management	36
			Criminal Justice & Security	31

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	34	0.386
Throughput	19	0.570
Output	74	0.426
Outcome	13	0.618

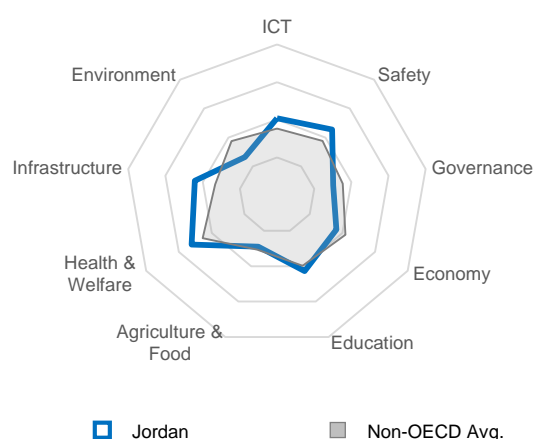
Jordan

43/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	43	0.483
2017-18 GC	27	0.512
2016-17 GC	30	0.519
2015-16 GC	31	0.513
2014-15 GC	36	0.509

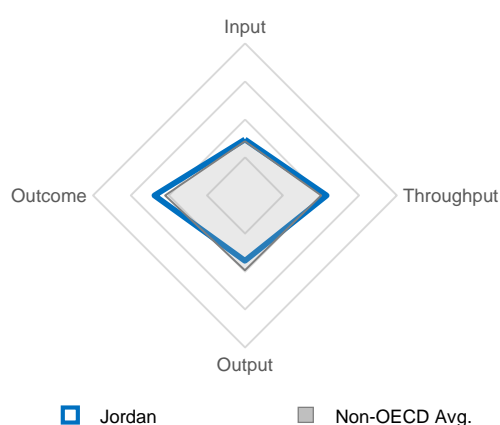
Capital City	Amman
Population	10,458,413 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$9,200 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	18.3% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	56	0.363	Agricultural production	65
			Food Quality & Safety	41
Economy	74	0.454	Economic Fundamental	84
			Institution and Policy	31
Education	43	0.535	Education Performance	30
			Government Involvement	44
Environment	82	0.330	Environmental Behavior	74
			Renewable Energy	82
			Resource Protection	78
Governance	58	0.378	Civil Society	65
			Freedom	66
			Rule of Law	35
Health & Welfare	16	0.653	Disease management	55
			Life and Death	31
			Safety and Public Health	30
			Welfare	8
ICT	31	0.510	Promotion	22
			Scale	9
			Utilization	48
Infrastructure	8	0.553	Infrastructure	10
Safety	16	0.568	Disaster Management	40
			Criminal Justice & Security	7

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	39	0.368
Throughput	35	0.538
Output	70	0.430
Outcome	22	0.595

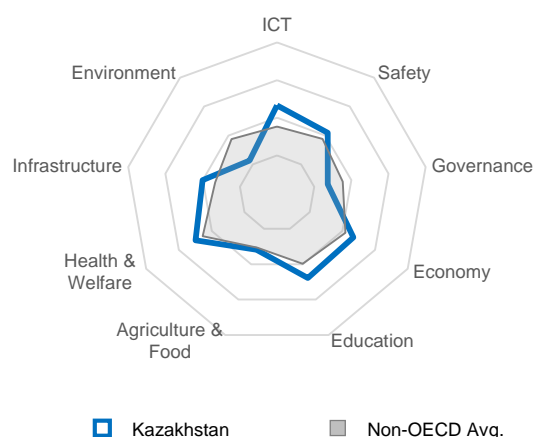
Kazakhstan

38/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	38	0.493
2017-18 GC	36	0.486
2016-17 GC	21	0.542
2015-16 GC	29	0.516
2014-15 GC	20	0.540

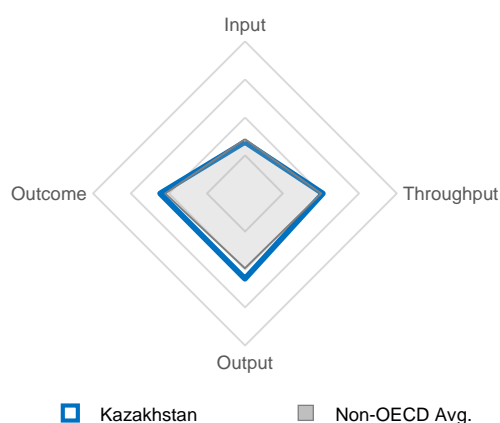
Capital City	Astana
Population	18,744,548 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$26,300 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	5% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	36	0.398	Agricultural production	33
			Food Quality & Safety	33
Economy	21	0.584	Economic Fundamental	21
			Institution and Policy	27
Education	22	0.598	Education Performance	11
			Government Involvement	48
Environment	86	0.283	Environmental Behavior	77
			Renewable Energy	76
			Resource Protection	82
Governance	69	0.341	Civil Society	78
			Freedom	69
			Rule of Law	41
Health & Welfare	31	0.623	Disease management	4
			Life and Death	22
			Safety and Public Health	15
			Welfare	80
ICT	18	0.582	Promotion	13
			Scale	14
			Utilization	26
Infrastructure	17	0.501	Infrastructure	14
Safety	28	0.523	Disaster Management	23
			Criminal Justice & Security	29

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	55	0.339
Throughput	45	0.512
Output	11	0.561
Outcome	42	0.558

Kenya

58/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	58	0.438
2017-18 GC	60	0.428
2016-17 GC	65	0.412
2015-16 GC	68	0.416
2014-15 GC	58	0.463

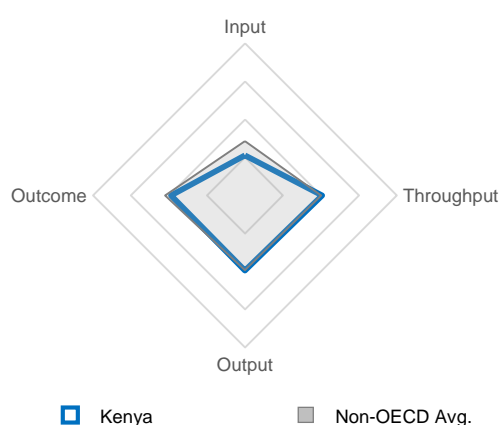
Capital City	Nairobi
Population	48,397,527 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$3,500 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	40% (2013 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	59	0.357	Agricultural production	41
			Food Quality & Safety	66
Economy	58	0.505	Economic Fundamental	69
			Institution and Policy	26
Education	46	0.518	Education Performance	41
			Government Involvement	39
Environment	37	0.493	Environmental Behavior	45
			Renewable Energy	12
			Resource Protection	41
Governance	54	0.386	Civil Society	43
			Freedom	55
			Rule of Law	69
Health & Welfare	66	0.500	Disease management	69
			Life and Death	82
			Safety and Public Health	81
			Welfare	48
ICT	44	0.468	Promotion	41
			Scale	66
			Utilization	28
Infrastructure	62	0.361	Infrastructure	65
Safety	70	0.354	Disaster Management	76
			Criminal Justice & Security	79

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	79	0.264
Throughput	47	0.508
Output	44	0.494
Outcome	60	0.486

Korea, Rep.

2/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	2	0.644
2017-18 GC	2	0.643
2016-17 GC	2	0.659
2015-16 GC	2	0.689
2014-15 GC	2	0.687

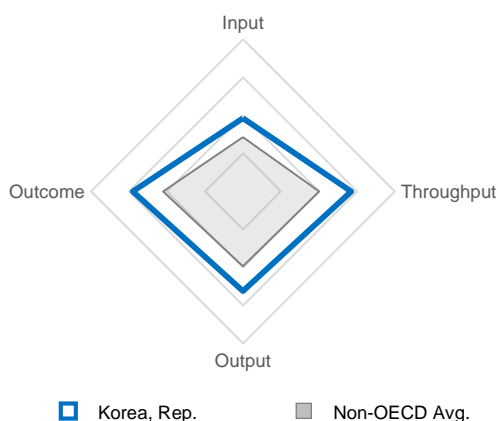
Capital City	Seoul
Population	51,418,097 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$39,500(2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.7% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	4	0.525	Agricultural production	20
			Food Quality & Safety	5
Economy	2	0.673	Economic Fundamental	4
			Institution and Policy	4
Education	6	0.674	Education Performance	5
			Government Involvement	10
Environment	54	0.466	Environmental Behavior	78
			Renewable Energy	71
			Resource Protection	30
Governance	3	0.754	Civil Society	3
			Freedom	4
			Rule of Law	3
Health & Welfare	6	0.680	Disease management	25
			Life and Death	24
			Safety and Public Health	10
			Welfare	52
ICT	3	0.702	Promotion	39
			Scale	17
			Utilization	2
Infrastructure	2	0.639	Infrastructure	2
Safety	2	0.681	Disaster Management	4
			Criminal Justice & Security	4

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	2	0.482
Throughput	3	0.713
Output	2	0.655
Outcome	2	0.725

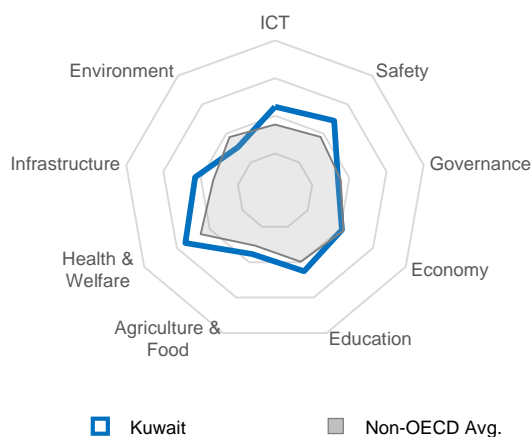
Kuwait

20/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	20	0.524
2017-18 GC	20	0.523
2016-17 GC	14	0.559
2015-16 GC	12	0.565
2014-15 GC	32	0.513

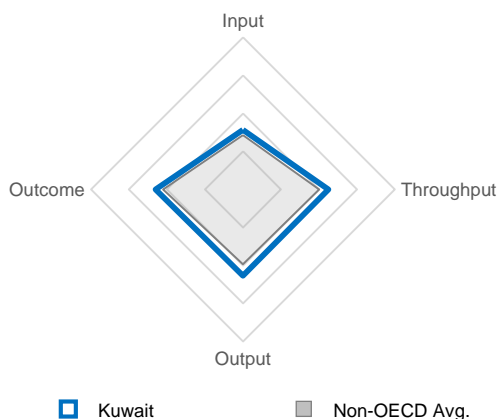
Capital City	Kuwait City
Population	2,916,467 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$65,800 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	1.1% (2017 est.)
Government type	constitutional monarchy (emirate)

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	22	0.443	Agricultural production	51
			Food Quality & Safety	15
Economy	54	0.512	Economic Fundamental	31
			Institution and Policy	57
Education	32	0.564	Education Performance	35
			Government Involvement	27
Environment	72	0.381	Environmental Behavior	86
			Renewable Energy	86
			Resource Protection	66
Governance	42	0.424	Civil Society	69
			Freedom	48
			Rule of Law	18
Health & Welfare	4	0.686	Disease management	11
			Life and Death	1
			Safety and Public Health	34
			Welfare	12
ICT	23	0.560	Promotion	45
			Scale	3
			Utilization	36
Infrastructure	10	0.537	Infrastructure	7
Safety	5	0.610	Disaster Management	10
			Criminal Justice & Security	11

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	29	0.392
Throughput	22	0.562
Output	8	0.567
Outcome	34	0.575

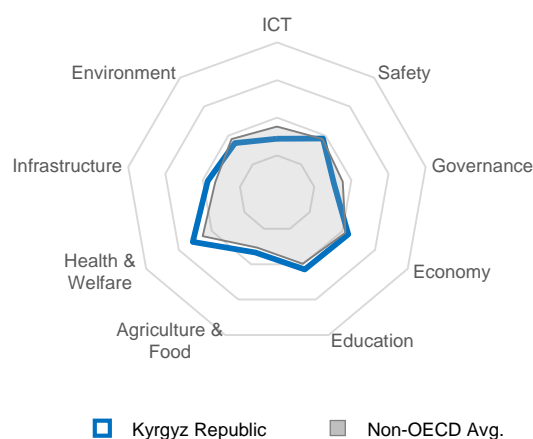
Kyrgyz Republic

47/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	47	0.474
2017-18 GC	47	0.475
2016-17 GC	50	0.477
2015-16 GC	55	0.462
2014-15 GC	48	0.492

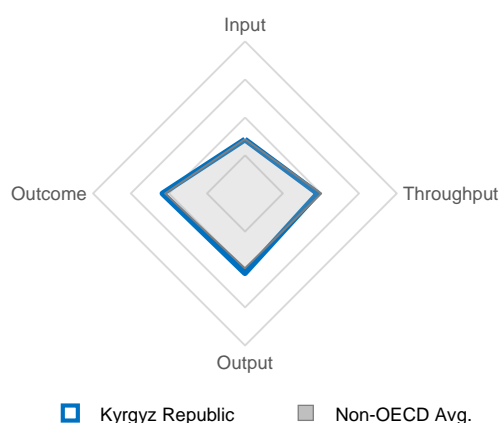
Capital City	Bishkek
Population	5,849,296(2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$3,700 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	7.1% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	31	0.418	Agricultural production	74
			Food Quality & Safety	8
Economy	35	0.545	Economic Fundamental	53
			Institution and Policy	22
Education	42	0.537	Education Performance	39
			Government Involvement	45
Environment	58	0.434	Environmental Behavior	82
			Renewable Energy	23
			Resource Protection	50
Governance	55	0.383	Civil Society	44
			Freedom	42
			Rule of Law	64
			Disease management	50
Health & Welfare	21	0.645	Life and Death	32
			Safety and Public Health	14
			Welfare	35
ICT	58	0.361	Promotion	72
			Scale	34
			Utilization	65
Infrastructure	25	0.466	Infrastructure	22
Safety	44	0.474	Disaster Management	32
			Criminal Justice & Security	46

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	46	0.355
Throughput	54	0.479
Output	32	0.525
Outcome	47	0.543

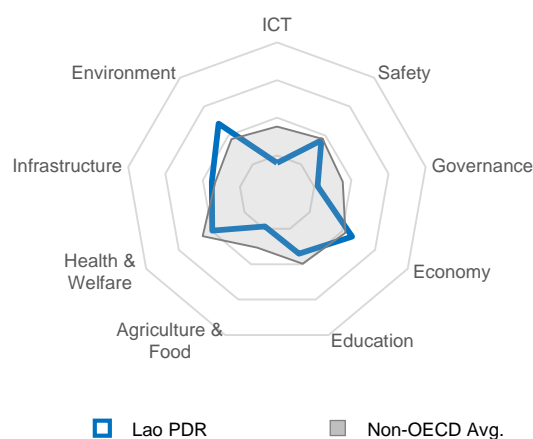
Lao PDR

65/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	65	0.411
2017-18 GC	64	0.406
2016-17 GC	64	0.421
2015-16 GC	57	0.452
2014-15 GC	65	0.440

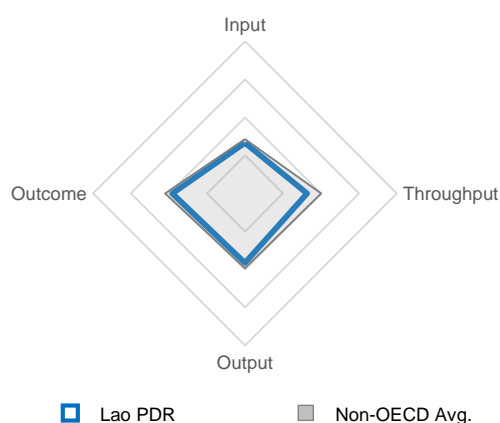
Capital City	Vientiane
Population	7,234,171 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$7,400 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	0.7% (2017 est.)
Government type	communist state

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	83	0.234	Agricultural production	88
			Food Quality & Safety	73
Economy	22	0.575	Economic Fundamental	10
			Institution and Policy	59
Education	62	0.426	Education Performance	54
			Government Involvement	72
Environment	4	0.602	Environmental Behavior	23
			Renewable Energy	10
			Resource Protection	2
Governance	81	0.273	Civil Society	87
			Freedom	61
			Rule of Law	61
			Disease management	61
Health & Welfare	67	0.495	Life and Death	43
			Safety and Public Health	66
			Welfare	61
ICT	82	0.201	Promotion	62
			Scale	71
			Utilization	85
Infrastructure	37	0.439	Infrastructure	28
Safety	53	0.458	Disaster Management	62
			Criminal Justice & Security	9

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	58	0.333
Throughput	71	0.409
Output	62	0.457
Outcome	61	0.477

Lebanon

49/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	49	0.469
2017-18 GC	46	0.476
2016-17 GC	59	0.450
2015-16 GC	60	0.447
2014-15 GC	69	0.434

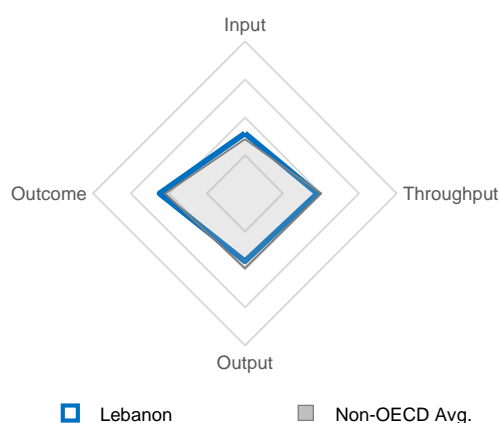
Capital City	Beirut
Population	6,100,075 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$19,600 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	9.7% (2007 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	26	0.430	Agricultural production	38
			Food Quality & Safety	16
Economy	66	0.485	Economic Fundamental	75
			Institution and Policy	46
Education	30	0.568	Education Performance	21
			Government Involvement	36
Environment	78	0.353	Environmental Behavior	81
			Renewable Energy	80
			Resource Protection	68
			Civil Society	39
Governance	63	0.362	Freedom	40
			Rule of Law	80
			Disease management	52
			Life and Death	15
Health & Welfare	38	0.610	Safety and Public Health	22
			Welfare	63
			Promotion	36
ICT	57	0.369	Scale	28
			Utilization	73
Infrastructure	18	0.500	Infrastructure	18
Safety	22	0.543	Disaster Management	22
			Criminal Justice & Security	27

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	23	0.396
Throughput	55	0.477
Output	65	0.446
Outcome	38	0.562

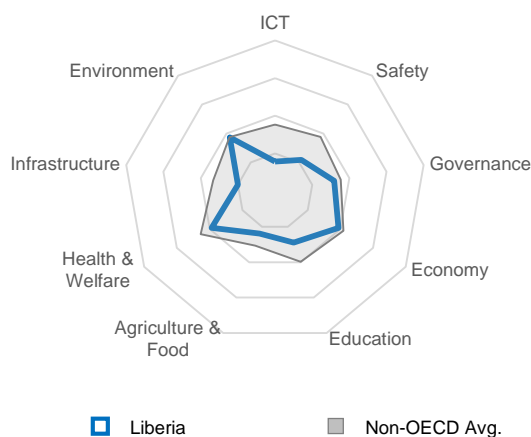
Liberia

78/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	78	0.357
2017-18 GC	75	0.361
2016-17 GC	81	0.342
2015-16 GC	80	0.351
2014-15 GC	64	0.444

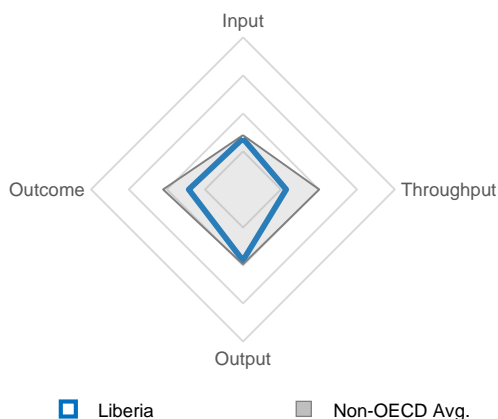
Capital City	Monrovia
Population	4,809,768 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$1,300 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.8% (2014 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	78	0.298	Agricultural production	35
			Food Quality & Safety	87
Economy	65	0.486	Economic Fundamental	46
			Institution and Policy	80
Education	68	0.362	Education Performance	78
			Government Involvement	60
Environment	53	0.466	Environmental Behavior	13
			Renewable Energy	21
			Resource Protection	55
Governance	49	0.398	Civil Society	34
			Freedom	23
			Rule of Law	83
Health & Welfare	69	0.485	Disease management	64
			Life and Death	56
			Safety and Public Health	63
			Welfare	67
ICT	83	0.197	Promotion	82
			Scale	84
			Utilization	74
Infrastructure	83	0.249	Infrastructure	85
Safety	87	0.271	Disaster Management	86
			Criminal Justice & Security	80

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	57	0.336
Throughput	87	0.285
Output	60	0.467
Outcome	82	0.357

Lithuania

3/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	3	0.612
2017-18 GC	3	0.624
2016-17 GC	6	0.594
2015-16 GC	8	0.581
2014-15 GC	6	0.614

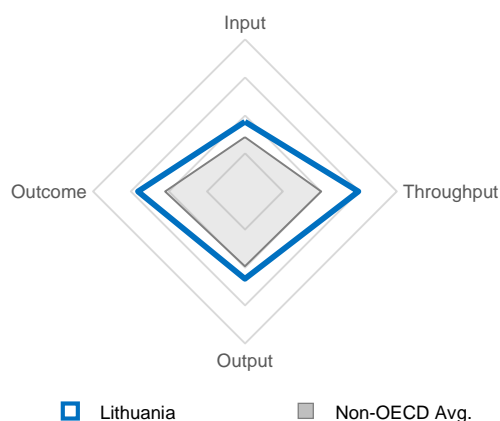
Capital City	Vilnius
Population	2,793,284 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$32,400 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	7.1% (2017 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	23	0.441	Agricultural production	68
			Food Quality & Safety	1
Economy	4	0.644	Economic Fundamental	18
			Institution and Policy	1
Education	7	0.667	Education Performance	4
			Government Involvement	22
Environment	22	0.532	Environmental Behavior	55
			Renewable Energy	50
			Resource Protection	15
Governance	4	0.708	Civil Society	6
			Freedom	57
			Rule of Law	2
Health & Welfare	15	0.656	Disease management	13
			Life and Death	1
			Safety and Public Health	8
			Welfare	64
ICT	4	0.701	Promotion	4
			Scale	7
			Utilization	6
Infrastructure	6	0.564	Infrastructure	5
Safety	9	0.598	Disaster Management	8
			Criminal Justice & Security	22

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	8	0.459
Throughput	2	0.746
Output	7	0.575
Outcome	3	0.704

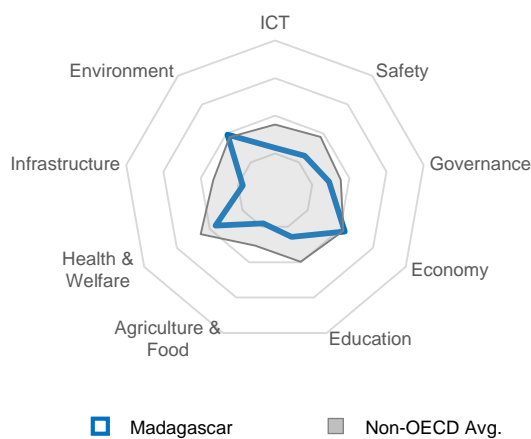
Madagascar

80/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	80	0.356
2017-18 GC	80	0.346
2016-17 GC	86	0.310
2015-16 GC	85	0.310
2014-15 GC	89	0.301

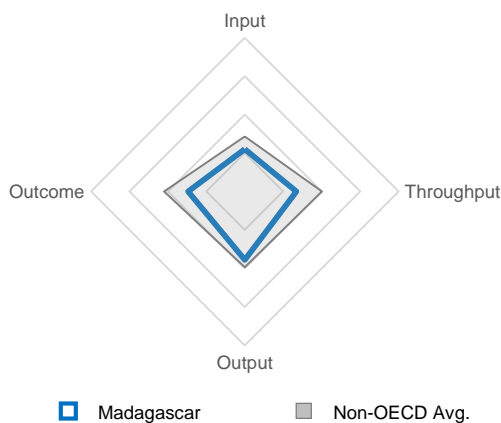
Capital City	Antananarivo
Population	25,688,610 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$1,600 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	1.8% (2017 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	84	0.226	Agricultural production	66
			Food Quality & Safety	86
Economy	42	0.534	Economic Fundamental	22
			Institution and Policy	71
Education	76	0.322	Education Performance	73
			Government Involvement	83
Environment	43	0.490	Environmental Behavior	10
			Renewable Energy	18
			Resource Protection	48
Governance	61	0.364	Civil Society	49
			Freedom	54
			Rule of Law	66
Health & Welfare	75	0.455	Disease management	82
			Life and Death	69
			Safety and Public Health	85
			Welfare	57
ICT	73	0.288	Promotion	58
			Scale	88
			Utilization	71
Infrastructure	86	0.217	Infrastructure	87
Safety	84	0.307	Disaster Management	88
			Criminal Justice & Security	82

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	75	0.275
Throughput	83	0.335
Output	66	0.444
Outcome	81	0.368

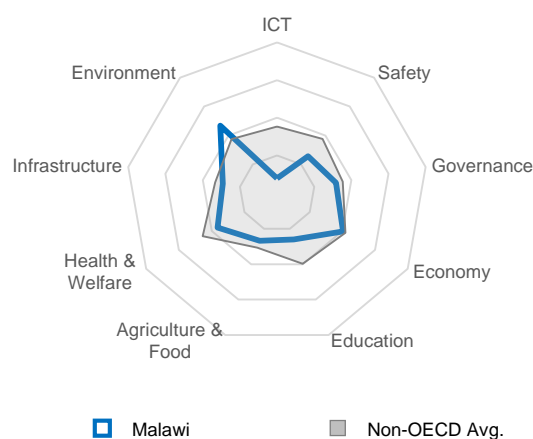
Malawi

73/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	73	0.376
2017-18 GC	77	0.358
2016-17 GC	70	0.384
2015-16 GC	70	0.395
2014-15 GC	67	0.438

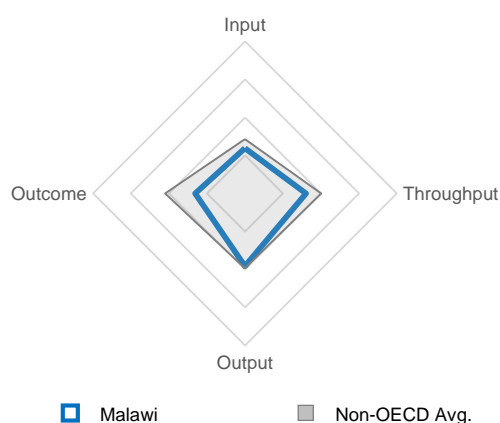
Capital City	Lilongwe
Population	19,842,560(2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$1,200 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	20.4% (2013 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	69	0.335	Agricultural production	26
			Food Quality & Safety	78
Economy	57	0.506	Economic Fundamental	41
			Institution and Policy	53
Education	74	0.326	Education Performance	74
			Government Involvement	77
Environment	6	0.585	Environmental Behavior	31
			Renewable Energy	4
			Resource Protection	14
Governance	50	0.397	Civil Society	50
			Freedom	16
			Rule of Law	67
Health & Welfare	76	0.455	Disease management	81
			Life and Death	73
			Safety and Public Health	84
			Welfare	66
ICT	88	0.099	Promotion	83
			Scale	86
			Utilization	84
Infrastructure	60	0.365	Infrastructure	71
Safety	82	0.320	Disaster Management	74
			Criminal Justice & Security	76

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	68	0.298
Throughput	75	0.402
Output	53	0.478
Outcome	83	0.327

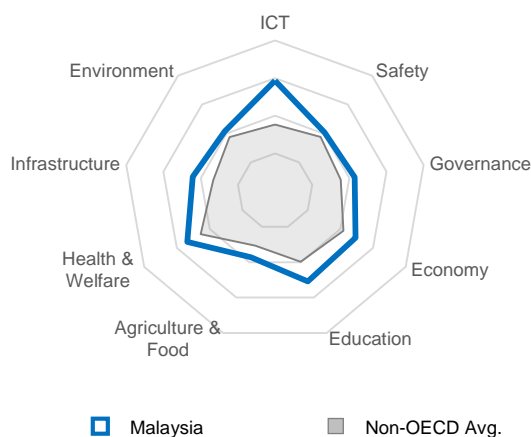
Malaysia

6/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	6	0.582
2017-18 GC	9	0.568
2016-17 GC	8	0.584
2015-16 GC	4	0.620
2014-15 GC	7	0.603

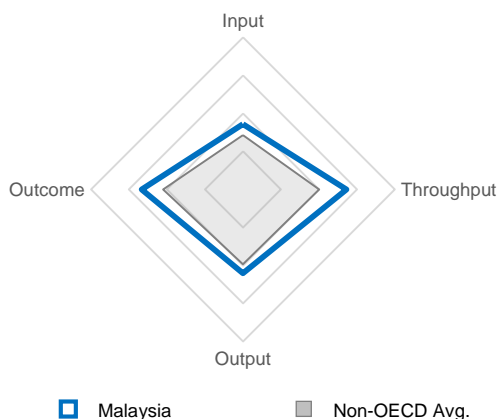
Capital City	Kuala Lumpur
Population	31,809,660 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$29,100 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.4% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	14	0.466	Agricultural production	21
			Food Quality & Safety	25
Economy	7	0.616	Economic Fundamental	16
			Institution and Policy	7
Education	16	0.636	Education Performance	6
			Government Involvement	29
Environment	27	0.518	Environmental Behavior	75
			Renewable Energy	73
			Resource Protection	11
			Civil Society	22
Governance	19	0.536	Freedom	76
			Rule of Law	12
			Disease management	22
			Life and Death	38
Health & Welfare	11	0.671	Safety and Public Health	40
			Welfare	4
			Promotion	9
ICT	2	0.733	Scale	12
			Utilization	3
Infrastructure	7	0.553	Infrastructure	9
Safety	36	0.510	Disaster Management	30
			Criminal Justice & Security	26

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	13	0.430
Throughput	4	0.681
Output	17	0.551
Outcome	7	0.666

Mali

75/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	75	0.368
2017-18 GC	72	0.368
2016-17 GC	79	0.353
2015-16 GC	83	0.343
2014-15 GC	82	0.364

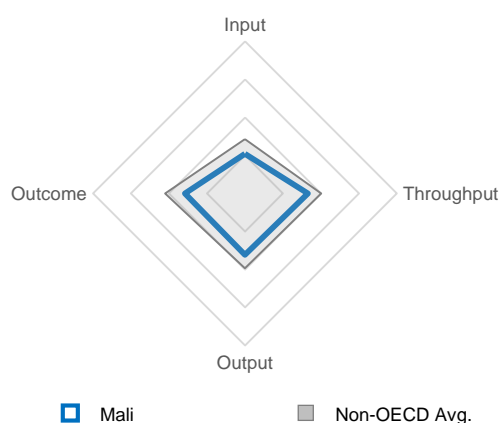
Capital City	Bamako
Population	18,429,893 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$2,200 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	7.9% (2016 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	61	0.354	Agricultural production	59
			Food Quality & Safety	61
Economy	64	0.489	Economic Fundamental	55
			Institution and Policy	62
Education	82	0.254	Education Performance	88
			Government Involvement	65
Environment	56	0.457	Environmental Behavior	27
			Renewable Energy	25
			Resource Protection	60
Governance	43	0.420	Civil Society	37
			Freedom	39
			Rule of Law	65
Health & Welfare	85	0.383	Disease management	84
			Life and Death	74
			Safety and Public Health	82
			Welfare	73
ICT	76	0.274	Promotion	40
			Scale	65
			Utilization	79
Infrastructure	68	0.343	Infrastructure	69
Safety	75	0.342	Disaster Management	82
			Criminal Justice & Security	73

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	81	0.261
Throughput	68	0.414
Output	79	0.404
Outcome	74	0.395

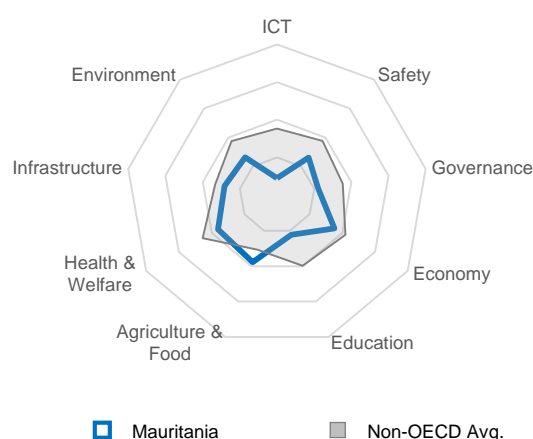
Mauritania

85/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	85	0.338
2017-18 GC	84	0.338
2016-17 GC	84	0.318
2015-16 GC	86	0.301
2014-15 GC	84	0.352

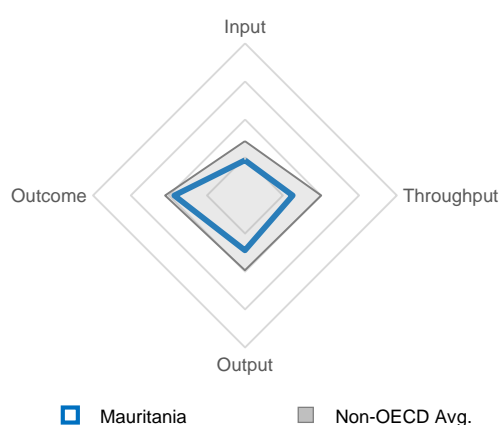
Capital City	Nouakchott
Population	3,840,429(2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$4,500 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	10.2% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	11	0.472	Agricultural production	63
			Food Quality & Safety	17
Economy	78	0.439	Economic Fundamental	79
			Institution and Policy	73
Education	81	0.278	Education Performance	82
			Government Involvement	69
Environment	83	0.328	Environmental Behavior	8
			Renewable Energy	53
			Resource Protection	86
Governance	80	0.276	Civil Society	67
			Freedom	84
			Rule of Law	78
Health & Welfare	79	0.451	Disease management	74
			Life and Death	52
			Safety and Public Health	71
			Welfare	68
ICT	87	0.113	Promotion	86
			Scale	68
			Utilization	86
Infrastructure	64	0.353	Infrastructure	61
Safety	81	0.326	Disaster Management	69
			Criminal Justice & Security	36

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	86	0.232
Throughput	85	0.314
Output	85	0.361
Outcome	63	0.465

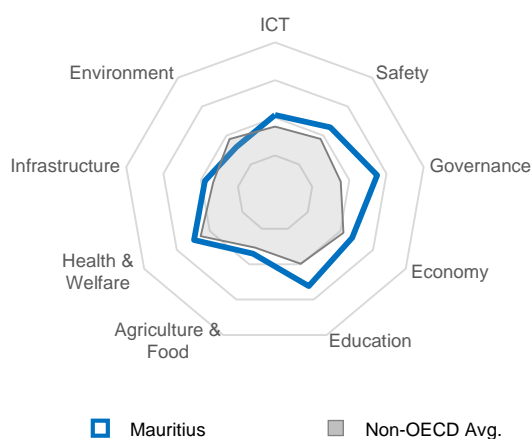
Mauritius

13/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	13	0.549
2017-18 GC	10	0.562
2016-17 GC	12	0.568
2015-16 GC	16	0.553
2014-15 GC	8	0.599

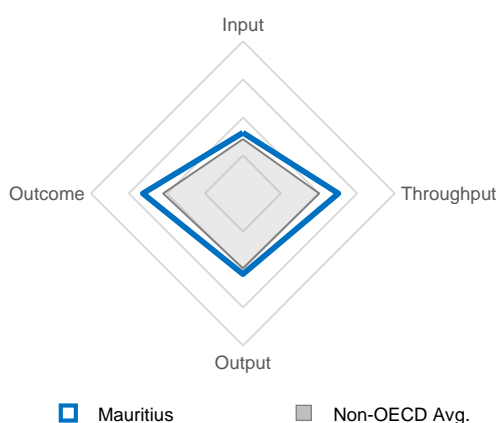
Capital City	Port Louis
Population	1,364,283 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$22,300 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	7.1% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	28	0.426	Agricultural production	62
			Food Quality & Safety	7
Economy	16	0.590	Economic Fundamental	32
			Institution and Policy	6
Education	10	0.655	Education Performance	9
			Government Involvement	13
Environment	70	0.399	Environmental Behavior	80
			Renewable Energy	62
			Resource Protection	53
Governance	7	0.687	Civil Society	4
			Freedom	14
			Rule of Law	8
Health & Welfare	33	0.620	Disease management	67
			Life and Death	9
			Safety and Public Health	33
			Welfare	3
ICT	29	0.519	Promotion	29
			Scale	29
			Utilization	33
Infrastructure	22	0.472	Infrastructure	26
Safety	15	0.570	Disaster Management	12
			Criminal Justice & Security	24

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	22	0.400
Throughput	9	0.628
Output	29	0.531
Outcome	10	0.658

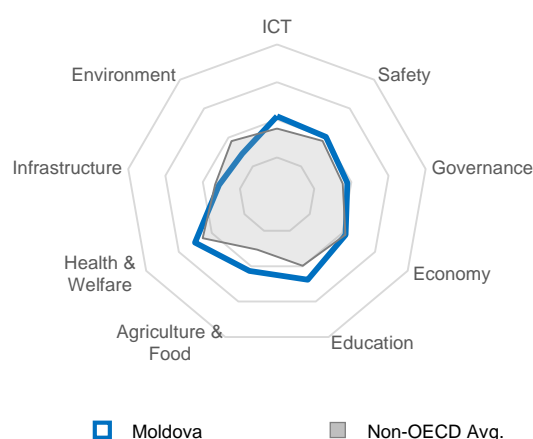
Moldova

30/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	30	0.504
2017-18 GC	31	0.495
2016-17 GC	38	0.508
2015-16 GC	48	0.483
2014-15 GC	26	0.532

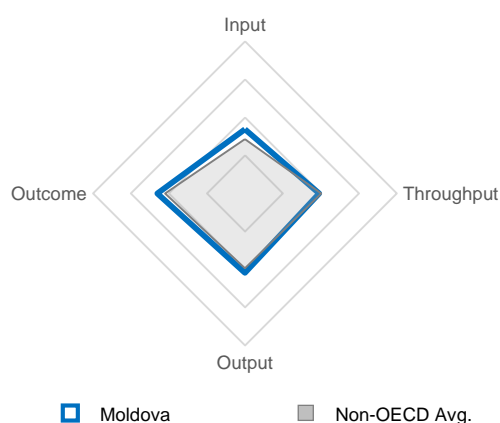
Capital City	Chisinau
Population	3,473,720 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$6,700 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.1% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	3	0.534	Agricultural production	1
			Food Quality & Safety	18
Economy	47	0.525	Economic Fundamental	68
			Institution and Policy	20
Education	23	0.596	Education Performance	40
			Government Involvement	7
Environment	76	0.359	Environmental Behavior	50
			Renewable Energy	70
			Resource Protection	71
Governance	34	0.473	Civil Society	36
			Freedom	37
			Rule of Law	49
			Disease management	39
Health & Welfare	29	0.627	Life and Death	12
			Safety and Public Health	11
			Welfare	42
ICT	27	0.523	Promotion	25
			Scale	25
			Utilization	35
Infrastructure	54	0.390	Infrastructure	52
Safety	37	0.505	Disaster Management	15
			Criminal Justice & Security	43

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	17	0.422
Throughput	50	0.489
Output	33	0.522
Outcome	31	0.576

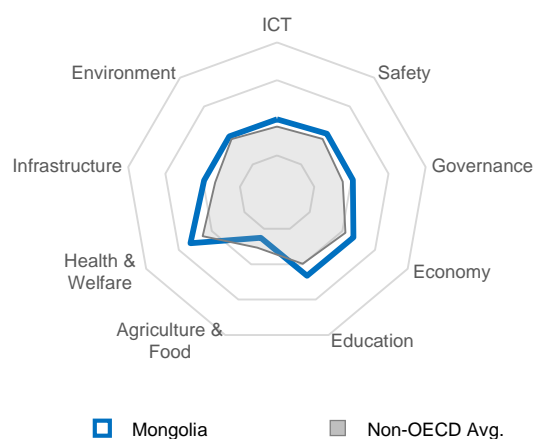
Mongolia

26/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	26	0.516
2017-18 GC	22	0.521
2016-17 GC	45	0.490
2015-16 GC	54	0.463
2014-15 GC	38	0.506

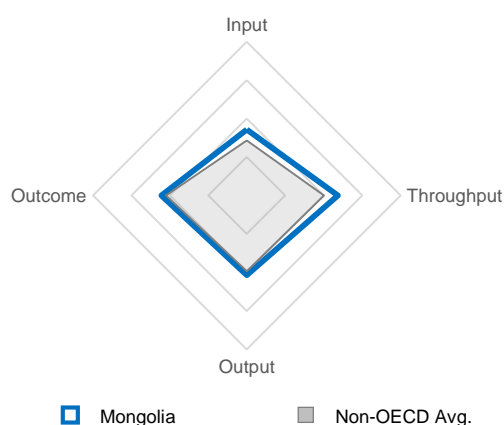
Capital City	Ulaanbaatar
Population	3,103,428 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$13,000 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	8% (2017 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	75	0.314	Agricultural production	76
			Food Quality & Safety	47
Economy	20	0.585	Economic Fundamental	20
			Institution and Policy	34
Education	27	0.582	Education Performance	23
			Government Involvement	37
Environment	40	0.492	Environmental Behavior	5
			Renewable Energy	81
			Resource Protection	43
Governance	22	0.511	Civil Society	23
			Freedom	24
			Rule of Law	27
Health & Welfare	13	0.662	Disease management	1
			Life and Death	20
			Safety and Public Health	20
			Welfare	20
ICT	39	0.490	Promotion	7
			Scale	38
			Utilization	51
Infrastructure	21	0.490	Infrastructure	24
Safety	34	0.515	Disaster Management	25
			Criminal Justice & Security	23

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	15	0.428
Throughput	15	0.592
Output	35	0.518
Outcome	44	0.555

Morocco

41/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	41	0.484
2017-18 GC	40	0.481
2016-17 GC	44	0.492
2015-16 GC	47	0.484
2014-15 GC	30	0.517

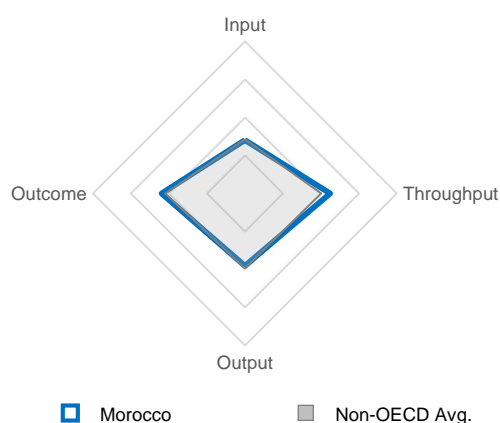
Capital City	Rabat
Population	34,314,130 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$8,600 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	10.2% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	25	0.433	Agricultural production	23
			Food Quality & Safety	36
Economy	63	0.491	Economic Fundamental	74
			Institution and Policy	38
Education	56	0.470	Education Performance	63
			Government Involvement	35
Environment	32	0.505	Environmental Behavior	58
			Renewable Energy	68
			Resource Protection	22
Governance	56	0.382	Civil Society	56
			Freedom	75
			Rule of Law	44
			Disease management	8
Health & Welfare	24	0.639	Life and Death	54
			Safety and Public Health	48
			Welfare	32
			Promotion	61
ICT	38	0.491	Scale	36
			Utilization	29
Infrastructure	33	0.446	Infrastructure	35
Safety	40	0.500	Disaster Management	50
			Criminal Justice & Security	25

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	49	0.351
Throughput	23	0.561
Output	55	0.476
Outcome	46	0.548

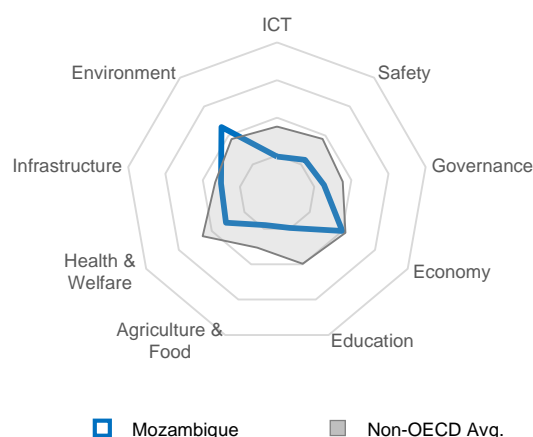
Mozambique

81/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	81	0.351
2017-18 GC	82	0.338
2016-17 GC	80	0.347
2015-16 GC	75	0.372
2014-15 GC	79	0.395

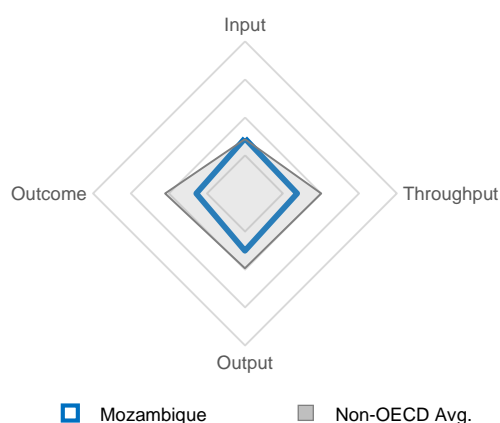
Capital City	Maputo
Population	27,233,789 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$1,300 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	24.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	85	0.225	Agricultural production	64
			Food Quality & Safety	84
Economy	59	0.500	Economic Fundamental	43
			Institution and Policy	75
Education	85	0.244	Education Performance	84
			Government Involvement	85
Environment	12	0.572	Environmental Behavior	15
			Renewable Energy	9
			Resource Protection	13
Governance	74	0.316	Civil Society	57
			Freedom	63
			Rule of Law	76
Health & Welfare	84	0.390	Disease management	66
			Life and Death	77
			Safety and Public Health	88
			Welfare	79
ICT	78	0.243	Promotion	79
			Scale	70
			Utilization	77
Infrastructure	56	0.377	Infrastructure	64
Safety	86	0.289	Disaster Management	83
			Criminal Justice & Security	86

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	41	0.362
Throughput	81	0.344
Output	82	0.377
Outcome	86	0.320

Nepal

60/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	60	0.434
2017-18 GC	59	0.433
2016-17 GC	62	0.441
2015-16 GC	61	0.446
2014-15 GC	68	0.436

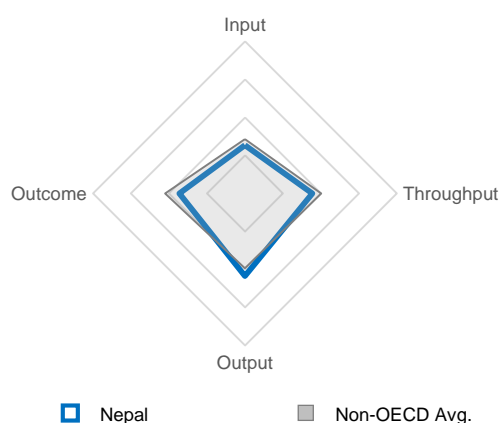
Capital City	Kathmandu
Population	29,717,587 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$2,700(2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	3% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	52	0.367	Agricultural production	60
			Food Quality & Safety	58
Economy	27	0.557	Economic Fundamental	7
			Institution and Policy	65
Education	65	0.398	Education Performance	57
			Government Involvement	78
Environment	35	0.496	Environmental Behavior	43
			Renewable Energy	8
			Resource Protection	51
Governance	53	0.391	Civil Society	55
			Freedom	26
			Rule of Law	68
Health & Welfare	56	0.539	Disease management	54
			Life and Death	61
			Safety and Public Health	38
			Welfare	82
ICT	60	0.360	Promotion	69
			Scale	60
			Utilization	61
Infrastructure	70	0.334	Infrastructure	63
Safety	50	0.462	Disaster Management	59
			Criminal Justice & Security	38

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	63	0.318
Throughput	63	0.443
Output	21	0.543
Outcome	69	0.431

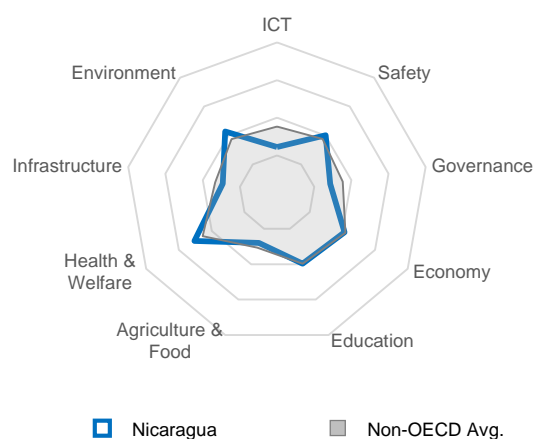
Nicaragua

56/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	56	0.451
2017-18 GC	58	0.439
2016-17 GC	60	0.447
2015-16 GC	51	0.476
2014-15 GC	53	0.473

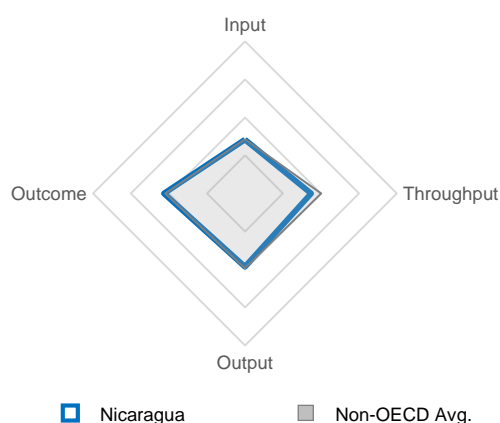
Capital City	Managua
Population	6,085,213 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$5,900 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.4% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	63	0.350	Agricultural production	67
			Food Quality & Safety	54
Economy	51	0.517	Economic Fundamental	52
			Institution and Policy	55
Education	50	0.496	Education Performance	71
			Government Involvement	58
Environment	20	0.534	Environmental Behavior	18
			Renewable Energy	30
			Resource Protection	23
Governance	65	0.358	Civil Society	59
			Freedom	65
			Rule of Law	77
Health & Welfare	27	0.632	Disease management	17
			Life and Death	36
			Safety and Public Health	44
			Welfare	28
ICT	68	0.306	Promotion	76
			Scale	59
			Utilization	70
Infrastructure	59	0.365	Infrastructure	54
Safety	38	0.502	Disaster Management	53
			Criminal Justice & Security	48

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	48	0.354
Throughput	65	0.436
Output	51	0.482
Outcome	50	0.533

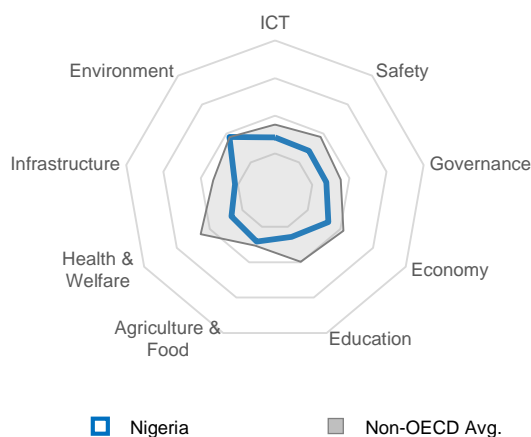
Nigeria

79/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	79	0.356
2017-18 GC	76	0.360
2016-17 GC	83	0.333
2015-16 GC	81	0.350
2014-15 GC	80	0.377

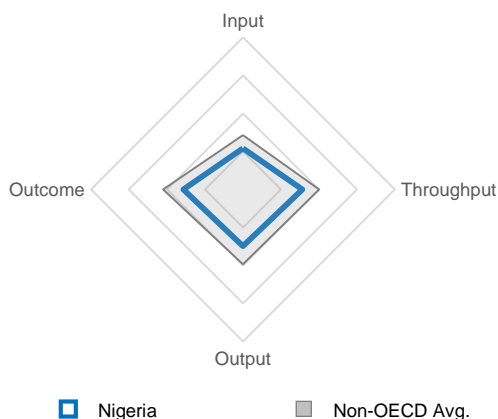
Capital City	Abuja
Population	203.5 million (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$5,900 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	16.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	60	0.355	Agricultural production	25
			Food Quality & Safety	64
Economy	83	0.408	Economic Fundamental	81
			Institution and Policy	72
Education	77	0.321	Education Performance	80
			Government Involvement	61
Environment	50	0.470	Environmental Behavior	38
			Renewable Energy	34
			Resource Protection	52
Governance	67	0.345	Civil Society	63
			Freedom	58
			Rule of Law	70
Health & Welfare	88	0.333	Disease management	87
			Life and Death	88
			Safety and Public Health	54
			Welfare	70
ICT	61	0.357	Promotion	67
			Scale	69
			Utilization	58
Infrastructure	80	0.269	Infrastructure	79
Safety	73	0.350	Disaster Management	81
			Criminal Justice & Security	81

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	77	0.270
Throughput	76	0.391
Output	84	0.373
Outcome	75	0.392

Oman

27/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	27	0.515
2017-18 GC	24	0.517
2016-17 GC	24	0.536
2015-16 GC	27	0.516
2014-15 GC	28	0.528

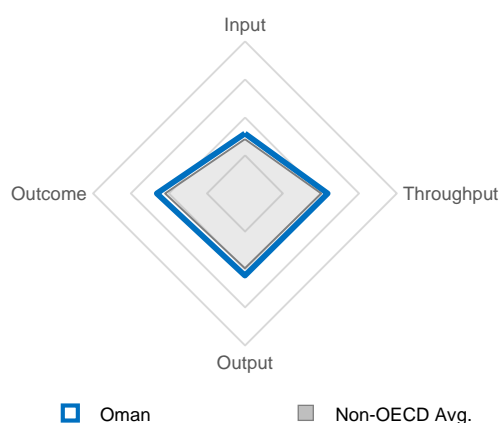
Capital City	Muscat
Population	4,613,241 (2017 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$46,000 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	-
Government type	absolute monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	8	0.495	Agricultural production	19
			Food Quality & Safety	19
Economy	36	0.541	Economic Fundamental	34
			Institution and Policy	43
Education	25	0.589	Education Performance	25
			Government Involvement	30
Environment	85	0.289	Environmental Behavior	83
			Renewable Energy	87
			Resource Protection	85
			Civil Society	88
Governance	60	0.368	Freedom	43
			Rule of Law	21
			Disease management	78
			Life and Death	16
Health & Welfare	28	0.630	Safety and Public Health	60
			Welfare	13
			Promotion	34
ICT	21	0.567	Scale	10
			Utilization	24
Infrastructure	9	0.553	Infrastructure	6
Safety	6	0.606	Disaster Management	21
			Criminal Justice & Security	6

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	26	0.394
Throughput	31	0.544
Output	24	0.540
Outcome	29	0.580

Pakistan

70/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	70	0.386
2017-18 GC	71	0.371
2016-17 GC	78	0.364
2015-16 GC	79	0.364
2014-15 GC	81	0.366

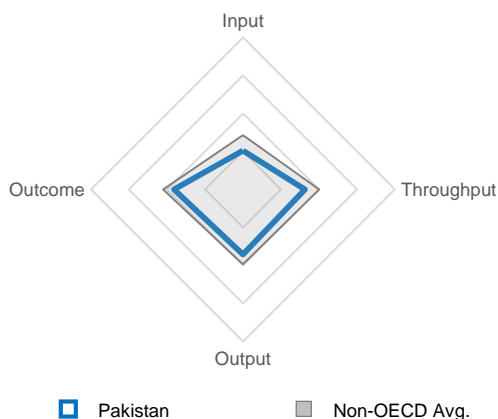
Capital City	Islamabad
Population	207,862,518 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$5,400 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	6% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	44	0.385	Agricultural production	14
			Food Quality & Safety	65
Economy	75	0.451	Economic Fundamental	71
			Institution and Policy	77
Education	71	0.345	Education Performance	68
			Government Involvement	75
Environment	63	0.419	Environmental Behavior	40
			Renewable Energy	42
			Resource Protection	65
Governance	79	0.278	Civil Society	75
			Freedom	64
			Rule of Law	84
			Disease management	71
Health & Welfare	73	0.467	Life and Death	84
			Safety and Public Health	57
			Welfare	69
ICT	59	0.361	Promotion	52
			Scale	78
			Utilization	56
Infrastructure	72	0.331	Infrastructure	67
Safety	61	0.438	Disaster Management	64
			Criminal Justice & Security	63

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	82	0.256
Throughput	72	0.408
Output	73	0.427
Outcome	66	0.453

Panama

11/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	11	0.559
2017-18 GC	13	0.549
2016-17 GC	13	0.559
2015-16 GC	10	0.576
2014-15 GC	16	0.553

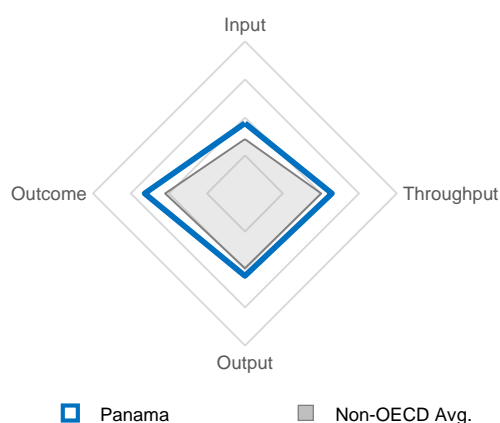
Capital City	Panama City
Population	3.8 million (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$25,400 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	6% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	58	0.359	Agricultural production	49
			Food Quality & Safety	46
Economy	12	0.599	Economic Fundamental	14
			Institution and Policy	28
Education	13	0.638	Education Performance	29
			Government Involvement	14
Environment	10	0.574	Environmental Behavior	19
			Renewable Energy	39
			Resource Protection	6
Governance	12	0.607	Civil Society	13
			Freedom	13
			Rule of Law	13
Health & Welfare	22	0.644	Disease management	34
			Life and Death	27
			Safety and Public Health	47
			Welfare	7
ICT	24	0.557	Promotion	24
			Scale	35
			Utilization	19
Infrastructure	16	0.501	Infrastructure	20
Safety	20	0.551	Disaster Management	16
			Criminal Justice & Security	37

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	6	0.462
Throughput	16	0.572
Output	22	0.542
Outcome	9	0.660

Paraguay

40/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	40	0.488
2017-18 GC	33	0.490
2016-17 GC	40	0.499
2015-16 GC	33	0.509
2014-15 GC	51	0.479

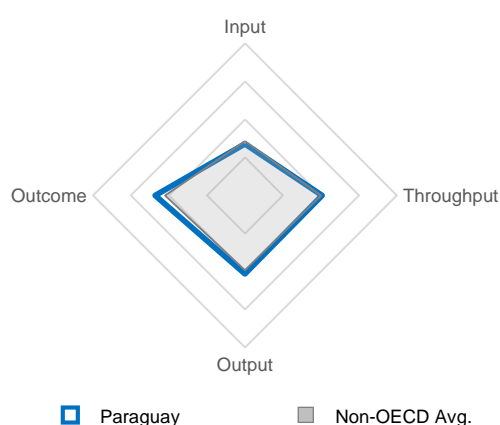
Capital City	Asuncion
Population	7 million (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$12,800 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.7% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	39	0.396	Agricultural production	48
			Food Quality & Safety	38
Economy	37	0.541	Economic Fundamental	40
			Institution and Policy	41
Education	49	0.499	Education Performance	61
			Government Involvement	33
Environment	5	0.600	Environmental Behavior	3
			Renewable Energy	1
			Resource Protection	31
Governance	20	0.529	Civil Society	38
			Freedom	56
			Rule of Law	23
Health & Welfare	48	0.588	Disease management	32
			Life and Death	37
			Safety and Public Health	46
			Welfare	59
ICT	55	0.373	Promotion	70
			Scale	47
			Utilization	62
Infrastructure	38	0.429	Infrastructure	38
Safety	58	0.439	Disaster Management	57
			Criminal Justice & Security	58

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	54	0.339
Throughput	48	0.508
Output	36	0.515
Outcome	24	0.591

Peru

24/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	24	0.520
2017-18 GC	25	0.517
2016-17 GC	26	0.532
2015-16 GC	32	0.512
2014-15 GC	42	0.500

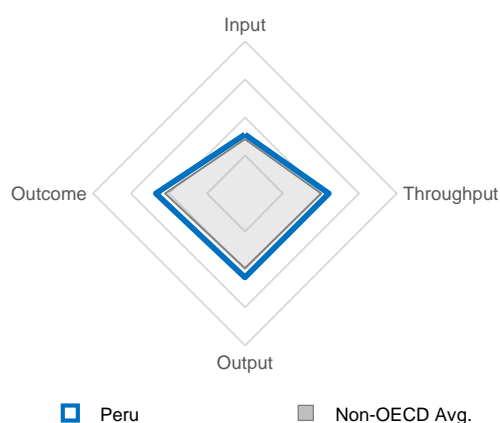
Capital City	Lima
Population	31.3 million (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$13,500 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.9% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	57	0.362	Agricultural production	78
			Food Quality & Safety	32
Economy	5	0.641	Economic Fundamental	8
			Institution and Policy	10
Education	45	0.523	Education Performance	44
			Government Involvement	38
Environment	14	0.566	Environmental Behavior	11
			Renewable Energy	41
			Resource Protection	10
Governance	18	0.547	Civil Society	31
			Freedom	8
			Rule of Law	20
Health & Welfare	40	0.608	Disease management	35
			Life and Death	46
			Safety and Public Health	61
			Welfare	10
ICT	28	0.523	Promotion	43
			Scale	40
			Utilization	22
Infrastructure	43	0.419	Infrastructure	48
Safety	42	0.488	Disaster Management	29
			Criminal Justice & Security	66

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	32	0.388
Throughput	29	0.552
Output	16	0.552
Outcome	26	0.586

Philippines

32/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	32	0.497
2017-18 GC	37	0.484
2016-17 GC	37	0.512
2015-16 GC	26	0.517
2014-15 GC	37	0.506

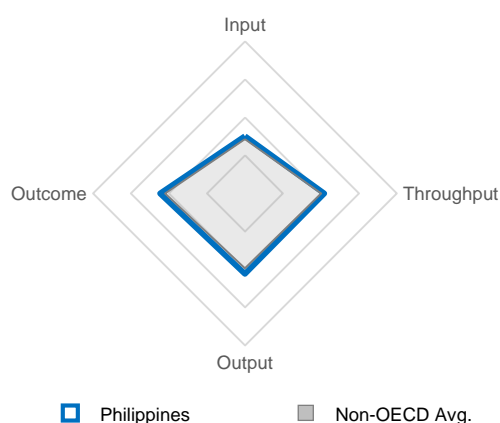
Capital City	Manila
Population	105,893,381 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$8,400 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.7% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	41	0.394	Agricultural production	24
			Food Quality & Safety	51
Economy	49	0.521	Economic Fundamental	45
			Institution and Policy	54
Education	26	0.586	Education Performance	32
			Government Involvement	20
Environment	48	0.482	Environmental Behavior	48
			Renewable Energy	47
			Resource Protection	35
Governance	40	0.429	Civil Society	20
			Freedom	44
			Rule of Law	58
Health & Welfare	45	0.593	Disease management	2
			Life and Death	66
			Safety and Public Health	42
			Welfare	17
ICT	12	0.598	Promotion	26
			Scale	43
			Utilization	7
Infrastructure	52	0.405	Infrastructure	51
Safety	49	0.462	Disaster Management	46
			Criminal Justice & Security	77

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	36	0.377
Throughput	42	0.522
Output	31	0.529
Outcome	41	0.558

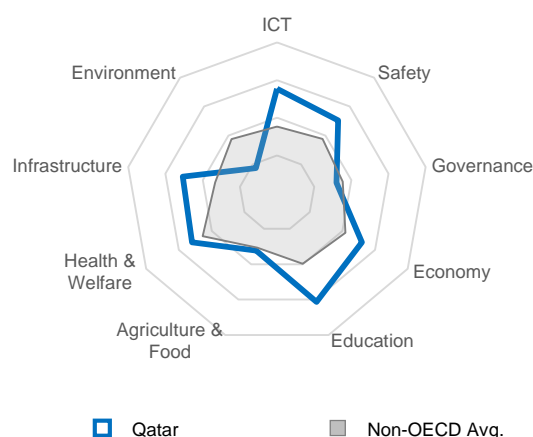
Qatar

10/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	10	0.561
2017-18 GC	6	0.576
2016-17 GC	3	0.625
2015-16 GC	5	0.614
2014-15 GC	3	0.632

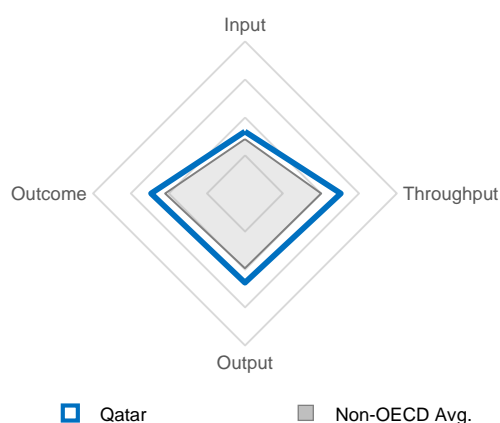
Capital City	Doha
Population	2,363,569 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$124,100 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	8.9% (2017 est.)
Government type	absolute monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	35	0.404	Agricultural production	52
			Food Quality & Safety	26
Economy	3	0.650	Economic Fundamental	2
			Institution and Policy	40
Education	2	0.766	Education Performance	3
			Government Involvement	2
Environment	87	0.218	Environmental Behavior	88
			Renewable Energy	85
			Resource Protection	87
Governance	48	0.400	Civil Society	82
			Freedom	45
			Rule of Law	17
Health & Welfare	19	0.650	Disease management	30
			Life and Death	1
			Safety and Public Health	53
			Welfare	11
ICT	5	0.692	Promotion	5
			Scale	5
			Utilization	10
Infrastructure	3	0.634	Infrastructure	3
Safety	4	0.630	Disaster Management	31
			Criminal Justice & Security	2

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	21	0.407
Throughput	8	0.631
Output	6	0.587
Outcome	14	0.617

Romania

8/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	8	0.574
2017-18 GC	8	0.572
2016-17 GC	9	0.579
2015-16 GC	15	0.557
2014-15 GC	24	0.533

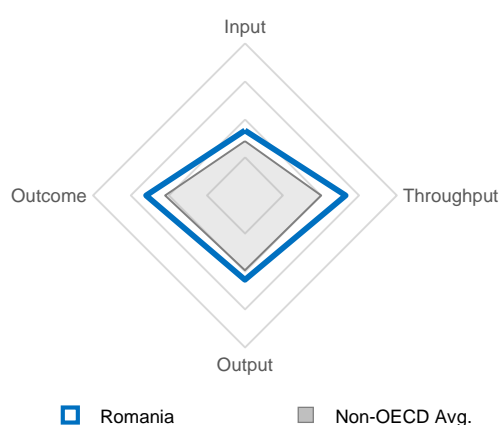
Capital City	Bucharest
Population	21,457,116 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$24,600 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.9% (2017 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	2	0.534	Agricultural production	6
			Food Quality & Safety	12
Economy	9	0.609	Economic Fundamental	28
			Institution and Policy	3
Education	35	0.556	Education Performance	22
			Government Involvement	56
Environment	7	0.576	Environmental Behavior	32
			Renewable Energy	44
			Resource Protection	4
			Civil Society	26
Governance	6	0.702	Freedom	5
			Rule of Law	5
			Disease management	37
			Life and Death	25
Health & Welfare	32	0.620	Safety and Public Health	19
			Welfare	15
			Promotion	33
ICT	32	0.509	Scale	23
			Utilization	37
Infrastructure	28	0.454	Infrastructure	16
Safety	7	0.604	Disaster Management	6
			Criminal Justice & Security	10

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	16	0.428
Throughput	6	0.663
Output	15	0.555
Outcome	11	0.650

Russian Federation

15/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	15	0.546
2017-18 GC	14	0.544
2016-17 GC	18	0.549
2015-16 GC	24	0.521
2014-15 GC	31	0.513

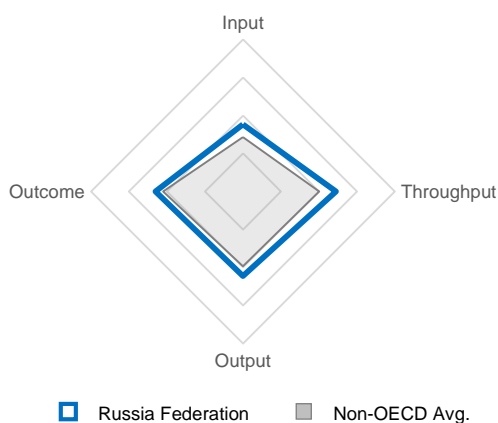
Capital City	Moscow
Population	142.1 million (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$27,900 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.2% (2017 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential federation

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	12	0.472	Agricultural production	47
			Food Quality & Safety	9
Economy	13	0.598	Economic Fundamental	23
			Institution and Policy	16
Education	5	0.689	Education Performance	10
			Government Involvement	6
Environment	24	0.530	Environmental Behavior	12
			Renewable Energy	59
			Resource Protection	21
Governance	62	0.362	Civil Society	74
			Freedom	72
			Rule of Law	42
Health & Welfare	18	0.651	Disease management	16
			Life and Death	47
			Safety and Public Health	4
			Welfare	76
ICT	10	0.633	Promotion	12
			Scale	11
			Utilization	16
Infrastructure	26	0.463	Infrastructure	19
Safety	31	0.519	Disaster Management	11
			Criminal Justice & Security	42

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	10	0.441
Throughput	11	0.612
Output	14	0.556
Outcome	32	0.576

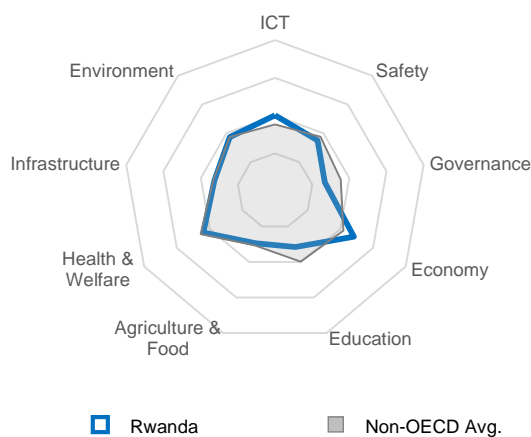
Rwanda

55/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	55	0.452
2017-18 GC	51	0.452
2016-17 GC	56	0.459
2015-16 GC	53	0.469
2014-15 GC	40	0.503

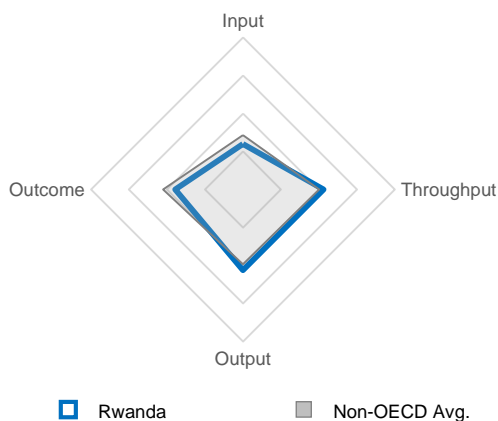
Capital City	Kigali
Population	12,187,400 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$2,100 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.7% (2014 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	51	0.368	Agricultural production	10
			Food Quality & Safety	77
Economy	10	0.604	Economic Fundamental	13
			Institution and Policy	9
Education	67	0.394	Education Performance	60
			Government Involvement	70
Environment	52	0.467	Environmental Behavior	35
			Renewable Energy	20
			Resource Protection	49
			Civil Society	81
Governance	71	0.335	Freedom	67
			Rule of Law	48
			Disease management	56
			Life and Death	56
Health & Welfare	55	0.548	Safety and Public Health	76
			Welfare	23
			Promotion	10
			Scale	72
ICT	34	0.503	Utilization	23
			Infrastructure	57
Safety	59	0.439	Disaster Management	61
			Criminal Justice & Security	35

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	67	0.299
Throughput	38	0.531
Output	28	0.531
Outcome	67	0.446

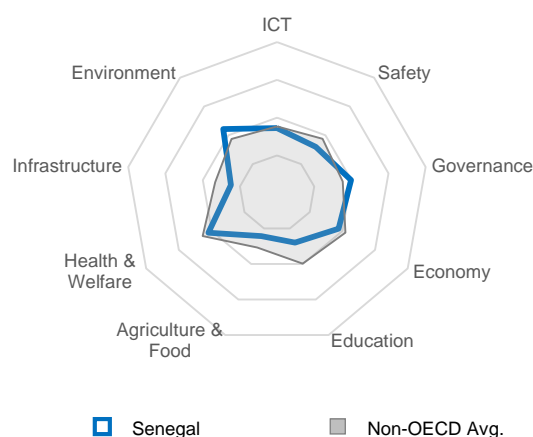
Senegal

61/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	61	0.427
2017-18 GC	63	0.411
2016-17 GC	63	0.433
2015-16 GC	66	0.419
2014-15 GC	59	0.456

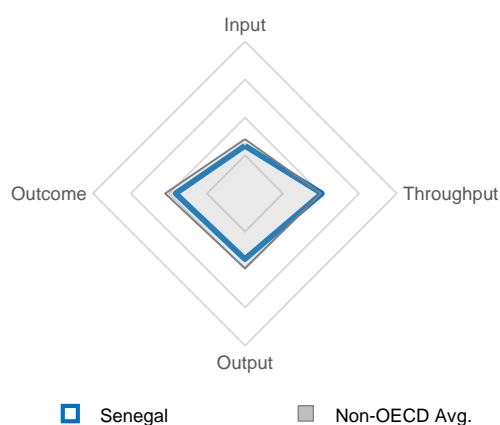
Capital City	Dakar
Population	15,020,945 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$3,500 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	48% (2007 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	77	0.303	Agricultural production	55
			Food Quality & Safety	67
Economy	70	0.471	Economic Fundamental	65
			Institution and Policy	64
Education	70	0.349	Education Performance	77
			Government Involvement	52
Environment	16	0.554	Environmental Behavior	29
			Renewable Energy	56
			Resource Protection	7
Governance	27	0.498	Civil Society	28
			Freedom	19
			Rule of Law	34
Health & Welfare	61	0.525	Disease management	28
			Life and Death	64
			Safety and Public Health	72
			Welfare	71
ICT	48	0.431	Promotion	27
			Scale	61
			Utilization	45
Infrastructure	77	0.310	Infrastructure	74
Safety	66	0.400	Disaster Management	68
			Criminal Justice & Security	53

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	64	0.314
Throughput	49	0.506
Output	69	0.432
Outcome	64	0.456

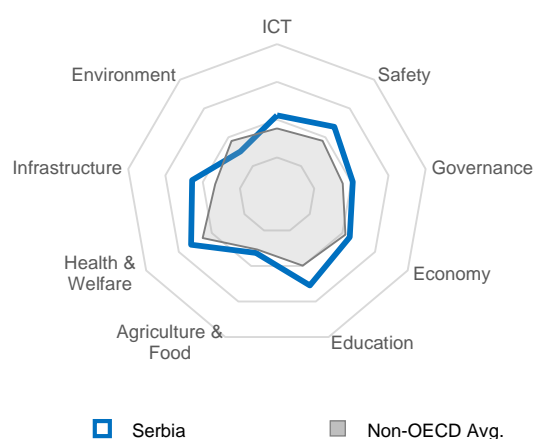
Serbia

16/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	16	0.537
2017-18 GC	19	0.523
2016-17 GC	22	0.536
2015-16 GC	18	0.549
2014-15 GC	23	0.533

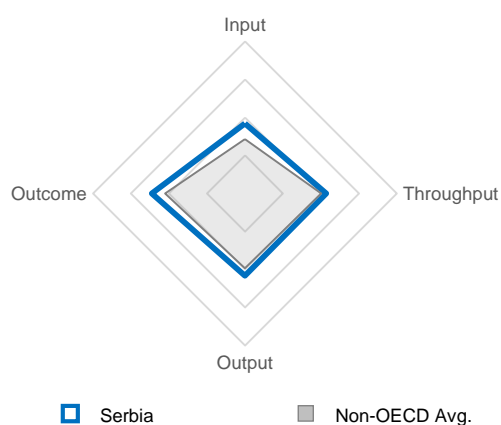
Capital City	Belgrade
Population	7,078,110 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$15,100 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	14.1% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	34	0.408	Agricultural production	30
			Food Quality & Safety	37
Economy	29	0.557	Economic Fundamental	60
			Institution and Policy	14
Education	15	0.637	Education Performance	18
			Government Involvement	11
Environment	73	0.377	Environmental Behavior	67
			Renewable Energy	55
			Resource Protection	69
Governance	23	0.510	Civil Society	21
			Freedom	35
			Rule of Law	25
Health & Welfare	14	0.657	Disease management	40
			Life and Death	17
			Safety and Public Health	12
			Welfare	19
ICT	26	0.529	Promotion	42
			Scale	20
			Utilization	30
Infrastructure	5	0.571	Infrastructure	8
Safety	10	0.591	Disaster Management	9
			Criminal Justice & Security	19

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	7	0.460
Throughput	36	0.535
Output	23	0.541
Outcome	17	0.613

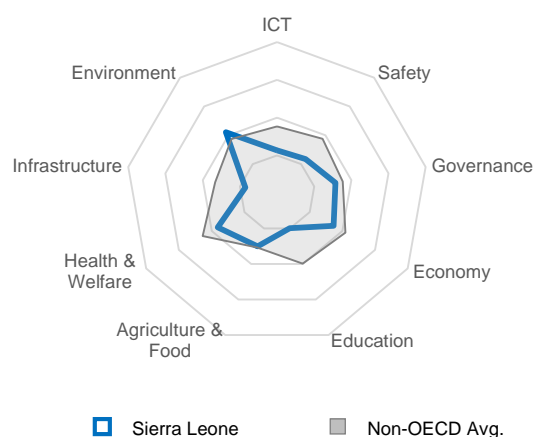
Sierra Leone

77/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	77	0.358
2017-18 GC	81	0.343
2016-17 GC	82	0.334
2015-16 GC	82	0.344
2014-15 GC	76	0.402

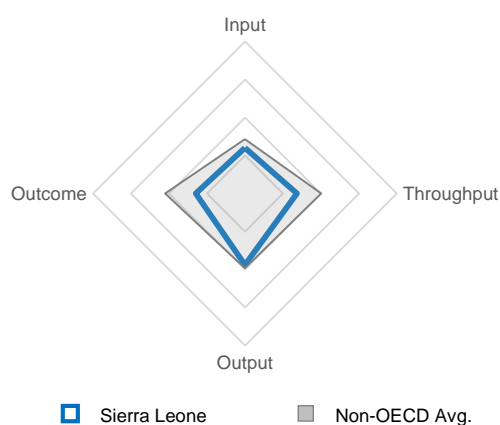
Capital City	Freetown
Population	6,312,212 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$1,600 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	15% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	48	0.375	Agricultural production	18
			Food Quality & Safety	81
Economy	81	0.433	Economic Fundamental	73
			Institution and Policy	79
Education	83	0.247	Education Performance	81
			Government Involvement	84
Environment	26	0.527	Environmental Behavior	26
			Renewable Energy	14
			Resource Protection	29
Governance	52	0.393	Civil Society	52
			Freedom	29
			Rule of Law	75
Health & Welfare	78	0.453	Disease management	62
			Life and Death	70
			Safety and Public Health	28
			Welfare	87
ICT	74	0.284	Promotion	59
			Scale	73
			Utilization	75
Infrastructure	88	0.213	Infrastructure	86
Safety	85	0.294	Disaster Management	84
			Criminal Justice & Security	65

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	66	0.300
Throughput	82	0.342
Output	59	0.470
Outcome	85	0.323

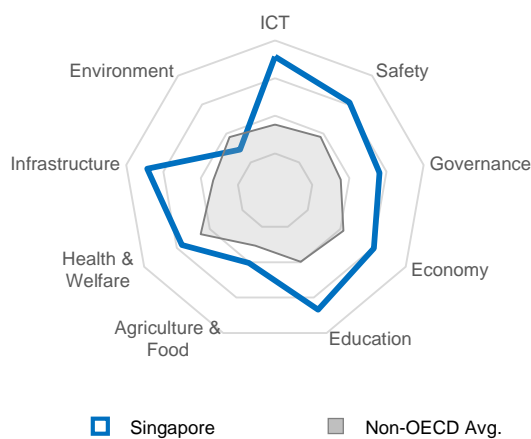
Singapore

1/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	1	0.710
2017-18 GC	1	0.727
2016-17 GC	1	0.720
2015-16 GC	1	0.744
2014-15 GC	1	0.735

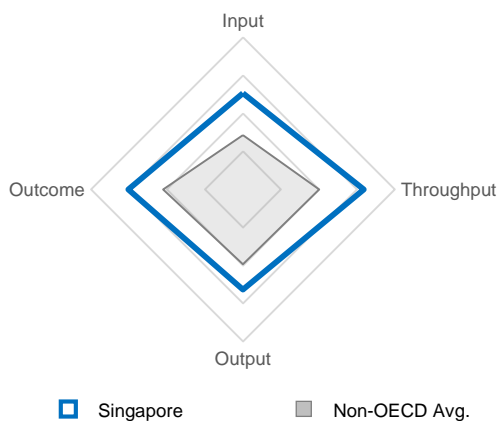
Capital City	Singapore
Population	5,995,991 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$94,100 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.2% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	6	0.506	Agricultural production	15
			Food Quality & Safety	13
Economy	1	0.756	Economic Fundamental	1
			Institution and Policy	2
Education	1	0.835	Education Performance	1
			Government Involvement	5
Environment	74	0.360	Environmental Behavior	85
			Renewable Energy	83
			Resource Protection	57
Governance	5	0.703	Civil Society	42
			Freedom	10
			Rule of Law	1
Health & Welfare	1	0.712	Disease management	27
			Life and Death	7
			Safety and Public Health	27
			Welfare	1
ICT	1	0.892	Promotion	3
			Scale	1
			Utilization	1
Infrastructure	1	0.860	Infrastructure	1
Safety	1	0.768	Disaster Management	1
			Criminal Justice & Security	1

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	1	0.633
Throughput	1	0.795
Output	1	0.659
Outcome	1	0.754

South Africa

45/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	45	0.478
2017-18 GC	45	0.476
2016-17 GC	42	0.494
2015-16 GC	50	0.478
2014-15 GC	52	0.477

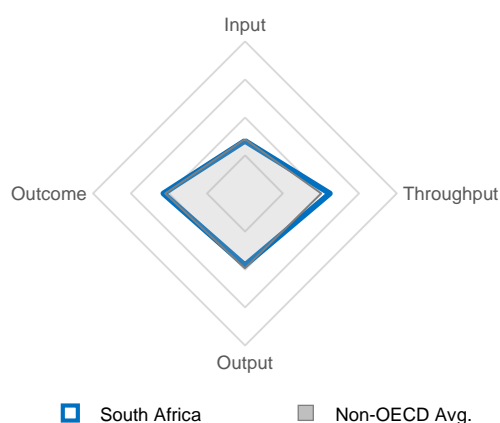
Capital City	Pretoria (administrative) Cape Town (legislative) Bloemfontein (judicial)
Population	55,380,210 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$13,600 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	27.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	10	0.472	Agricultural production	13
			Food Quality & Safety	28
Economy	76	0.441	Economic Fundamental	86
			Institution and Policy	45
Education	51	0.488	Education Performance	53
			Government Involvement	51
Environment	69	0.401	Environmental Behavior	76
			Renewable Energy	72
			Resource Protection	61
Governance	11	0.609	Civil Society	11
			Freedom	9
			Rule of Law	16
Health & Welfare	80	0.445	Disease management	80
			Life and Death	61
			Safety and Public Health	59
			Welfare	60
ICT	20	0.573	Promotion	50
			Scale	18
			Utilization	17
Infrastructure	20	0.495	Infrastructure	23
Safety	67	0.380	Disaster Management	45
			Criminal Justice & Security	85

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	52	0.346
Throughput	24	0.559
Output	58	0.472
Outcome	49	0.537

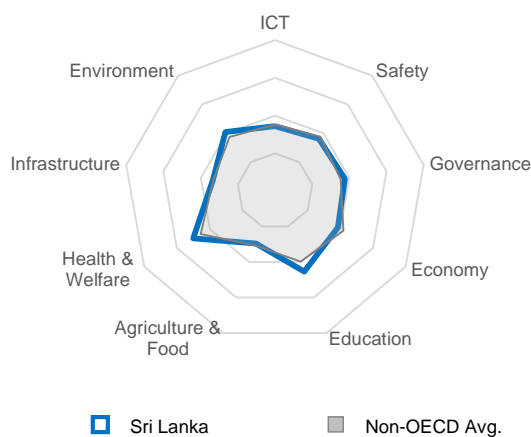
Sri Lanka

44/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	44	0.481
2017-18 GC	41	0.479
2016-17 GC	29	0.521
2015-16 GC	34	0.508
2014-15 GC	33	0.513

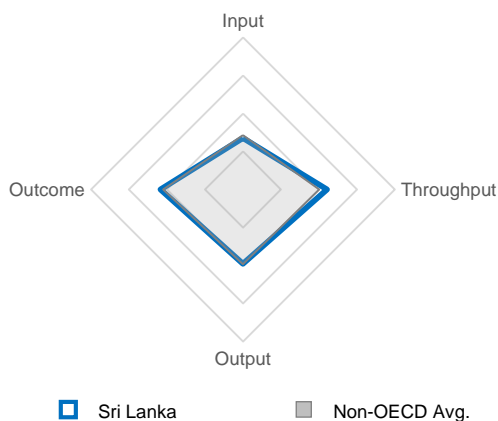
Capital City	Colombo (commercial) Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte (legislative)
Population	22,576,592 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$12,900 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.4% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	49	0.369	Agricultural production	27
			Food Quality & Safety	60
Economy	68	0.481	Economic Fundamental	70
			Institution and Policy	61
Education	31	0.567	Education Performance	15
			Government Involvement	55
Environment	29	0.511	Environmental Behavior	57
			Renewable Energy	36
			Resource Protection	25
Governance	35	0.470	Civil Society	27
			Freedom	32
			Rule of Law	45
Health & Welfare	30	0.626	Disease management	10
			Life and Death	30
			Safety and Public Health	39
			Welfare	29
ICT	49	0.430	Promotion	51
			Scale	56
			Utilization	43
Infrastructure	44	0.418	Infrastructure	43
Safety	55	0.453	Disaster Management	66
			Criminal Justice & Security	50

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	56	0.338
Throughput	26	0.553
Output	47	0.489
Outcome	48	0.542

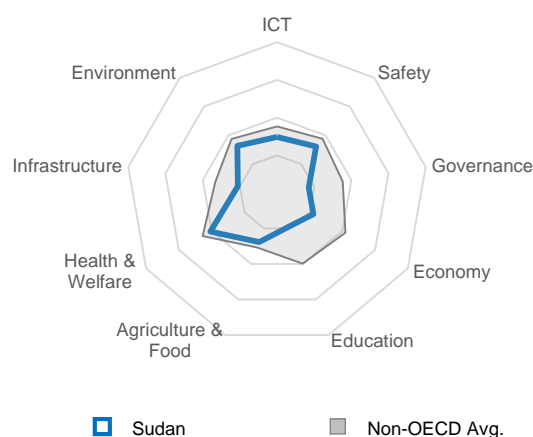
Sudan

86/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	86	0.337
2017-18 GC	86	0.322
2016-17 GC	88	0.293
2015-16 GC	88	0.270
2014-15 GC	87	0.310

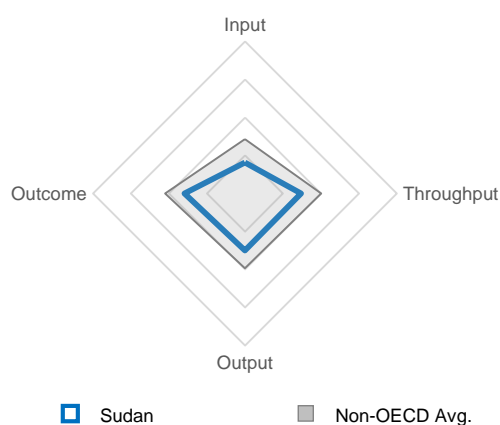
Capital City	Khartoum
Population	43,120,843 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$4,300 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	19.6% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	67	0.345	Agricultural production	69
			Food Quality & Safety	70
Economy	88	0.279	Economic Fundamental	88
			Institution and Policy	87
Education	86	0.235	Education Performance	85
			Government Involvement	79
Environment	66	0.409	Environmental Behavior	28
			Renewable Energy	24
			Resource Protection	70
Governance	87	0.213	Civil Society	83
			Freedom	51
			Rule of Law	88
Health & Welfare	63	0.510	Disease management	60
			Life and Death	72
			Safety and Public Health	26
			Welfare	88
ICT	56	0.372	Promotion	1
			Scale	57
			Utilization	88
Infrastructure	81	0.263	Infrastructure	80
Safety	64	0.403	Disaster Management	77
			Criminal Justice & Security	59

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	88	0.204
Throughput	80	0.369
Output	83	0.375
Outcome	72	0.398

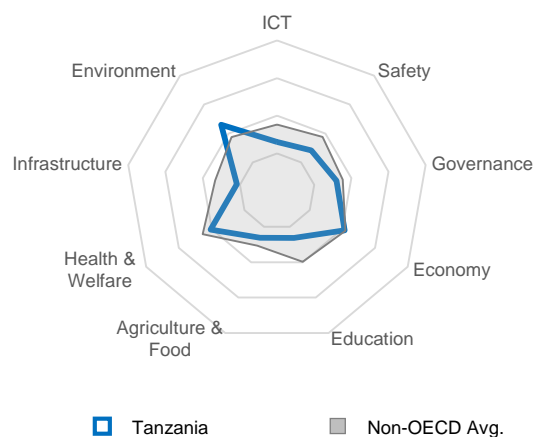
Tanzania

67/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	67	0.401
2017-18 GC	66	0.398
2016-17 GC	67	0.403
2015-16 GC	71	0.380
2014-15 GC	71	0.431

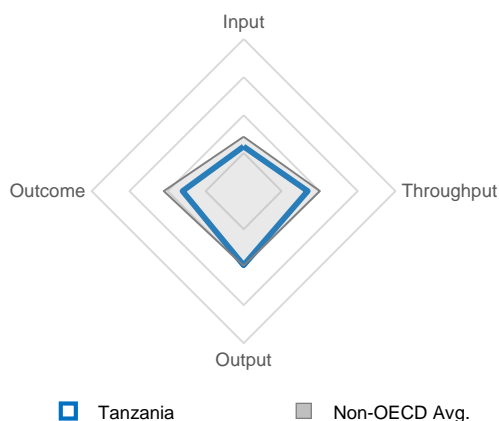
Capital City	Dodoma (legislative), Dar es Salaam (administrative)
Population	55,451,343 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$3,200 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	10.3% (2014 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	70	0.328	Agricultural production	44
			Food Quality & Safety	82
Economy	50	0.518	Economic Fundamental	26
			Institution and Policy	66
Education	73	0.329	Education Performance	70
			Government Involvement	81
Environment	9	0.575	Environmental Behavior	42
			Renewable Energy	28
			Resource Protection	5
Governance	47	0.400	Civil Society	40
			Freedom	62
			Rule of Law	53
Health & Welfare	64	0.508	Disease management	43
			Life and Death	83
			Safety and Public Health	86
			Welfare	44
ICT	65	0.327	Promotion	77
			Scale	82
			Utilization	54
Infrastructure	79	0.270	Infrastructure	83
Safety	71	0.353	Disaster Management	70
			Criminal Justice & Security	78

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	70	0.293
Throughput	66	0.422
Output	48	0.487
Outcome	71	0.401

Thailand

21/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	21	0.521
2017-18 GC	26	0.514
2016-17 GC	20	0.543
2015-16 GC	11	0.572
2014-15 GC	14	0.560

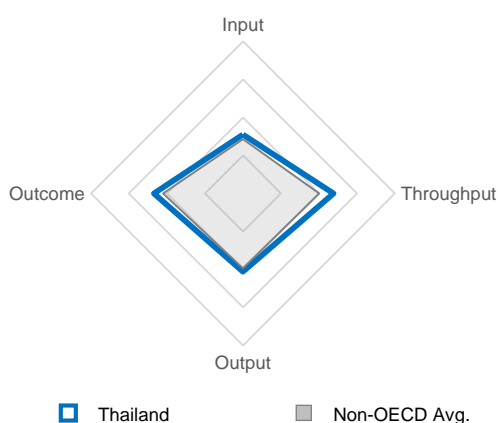
Capital City	Bangkok
Population	68,615,858 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$17,900 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	0.7% (2017 est.)
Government type	constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	21	0.450	Agricultural production	8
			Food Quality & Safety	40
Economy	15	0.594	Economic Fundamental	24
			Institution and Policy	17
Education	33	0.559	Education Performance	38
			Government Involvement	24
Environment	44	0.490	Environmental Behavior	66
			Renewable Energy	61
			Resource Protection	28
			Civil Society	62
Governance	46	0.406	Freedom	46
			Rule of Law	39
			Disease management	3
Health & Welfare	51	0.576	Life and Death	35
			Safety and Public Health	70
			Welfare	53
			Promotion	19
ICT	16	0.583	Scale	13
			Utilization	21
Infrastructure	12	0.509	Infrastructure	15
Safety	29	0.522	Disaster Management	39
			Criminal Justice & Security	45

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	33	0.388
Throughput	13	0.596
Output	38	0.514
Outcome	27	0.586

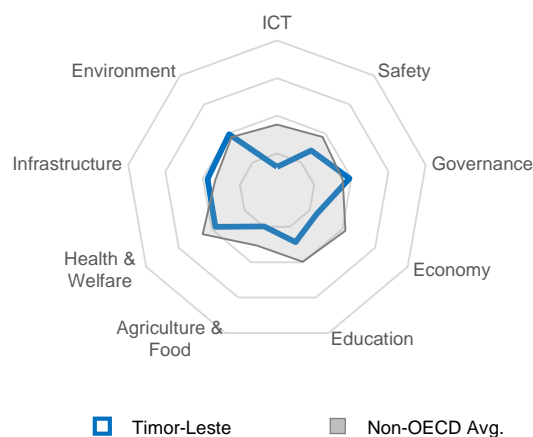
Timor-Leste

74/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	74	0.372
2017-18 GC	73	0.364
2016-17 GC	71	0.384
2015-16 GC	72	0.379
2014-15 GC	72	0.427

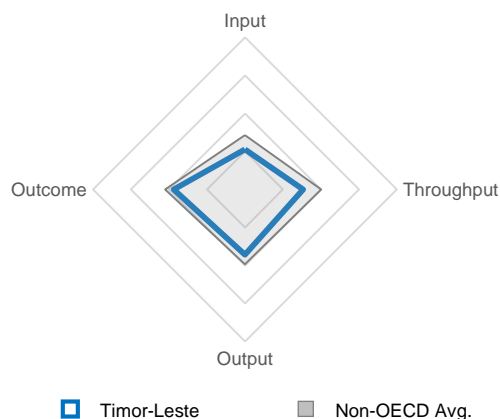
Capital City	Dili
Population	1,321,929 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$6,000 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.4% (2014 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	80	0.248	Agricultural production	77
			Food Quality & Safety	69
Economy	87	0.303	Economic Fundamental	87
			Institution and Policy	88
Education	69	0.359	Education Performance	72
			Government Involvement	66
Environment	39	0.493	Environmental Behavior	14
			Renewable Energy	65
			Resource Protection	38
Governance	30	0.488	Civil Society	9
			Freedom	59
			Rule of Law	59
Health & Welfare	71	0.471	Disease management	83
			Life and Death	29
			Safety and Public Health	83
			Welfare	14
ICT	85	0.161	Promotion	84
			Scale	74
			Utilization	81
Infrastructure	24	0.467	Infrastructure	37
Safety	72	0.352	Disaster Management	63
			Criminal Justice & Security	39

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	80	0.264
Throughput	79	0.383
Output	71	0.429
Outcome	62	0.468

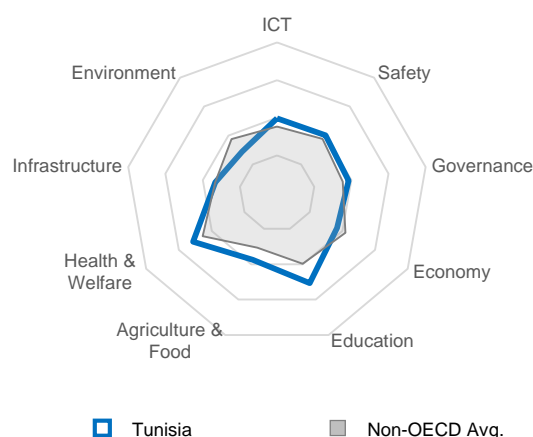
Tunisia

35/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	35	0.495
2017-18 GC	34	0.489
2016-17 GC	32	0.517
2015-16 GC	35	0.505
2014-15 GC	21	0.538

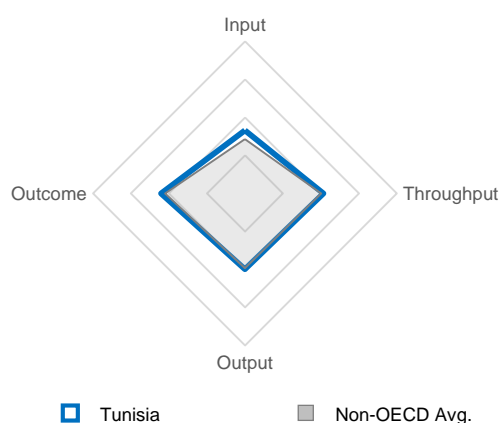
Capital City	Tunis
Population	11,516,189 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$11,900 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	15.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	13	0.469	Agricultural production	4
			Food Quality & Safety	27
Economy	72	0.460	Economic Fundamental	80
			Institution and Policy	56
Education	17	0.634	Education Performance	37
			Government Involvement	3
Environment	75	0.360	Environmental Behavior	71
			Renewable Energy	75
			Resource Protection	75
Governance	33	0.482	Civil Society	17
			Freedom	36
			Rule of Law	29
Health & Welfare	23	0.642	Disease management	6
			Life and Death	34
			Safety and Public Health	31
			Welfare	30
ICT	37	0.496	Promotion	54
			Scale	33
			Utilization	32
Infrastructure	46	0.415	Infrastructure	44
Safety	39	0.501	Disaster Management	28
			Criminal Justice & Security	34

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	20	0.415
Throughput	43	0.517
Output	42	0.498
Outcome	45	0.552

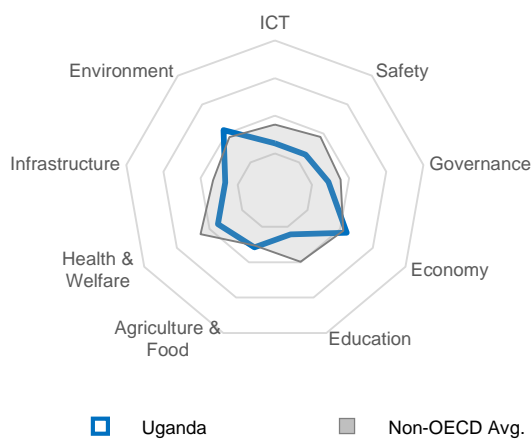
Uganda

69/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	69	0.394
2017-18 GC	67	0.391
2016-17 GC	73	0.380
2015-16 GC	73	0.377
2014-15 GC	74	0.418

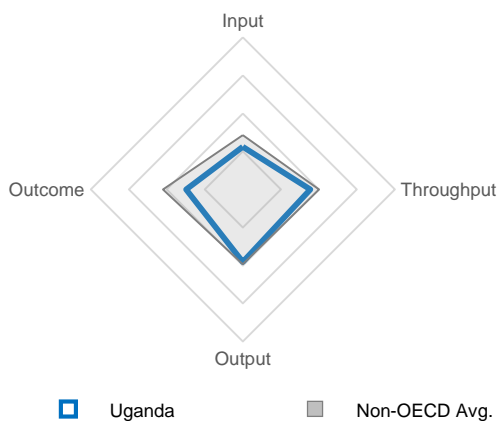
Capital City	Kampala
Population	40,853,749 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$2,400 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	9.4% (2014 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	40	0.395	Agricultural production	5
			Food Quality & Safety	76
Economy	31	0.550	Economic Fundamental	25
			Institution and Policy	30
Education	78	0.304	Education Performance	76
			Government Involvement	74
Environment	25	0.529	Environmental Behavior	47
			Renewable Energy	3
			Resource Protection	40
Governance	64	0.360	Civil Society	35
			Freedom	71
			Rule of Law	79
Health & Welfare	81	0.436	Disease management	75
			Life and Death	80
			Safety and Public Health	74
			Welfare	83
ICT	66	0.318	Promotion	78
			Scale	76
Infrastructure	71	0.334	Utilization	59
			Infrastructure	75
Safety	83	0.317	Disaster Management	80
			Criminal Justice & Security	83

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	73	0.281
Throughput	62	0.444
Output	54	0.477
Outcome	79	0.373

Ukraine

33/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	33	0.496
2017-18 GC	35	0.488
2016-17 GC	35	0.513
2015-16 GC	38	0.496
2014-15 GC	46	0.496

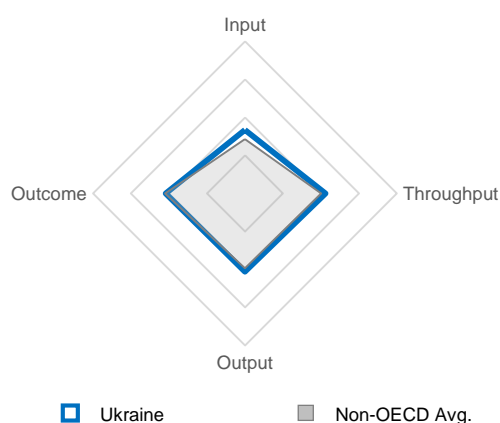
Capital City	Kyiv
Population	43,952,299 (July 2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$8,800 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	9.2% (2017 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	15	0.462	Agricultural production	7
			Food Quality & Safety	34
Economy	53	0.513	Economic Fundamental	62
			Institution and Policy	35
Education	11	0.654	Education Performance	8
			Government Involvement	15
Environment	68	0.403	Environmental Behavior	36
			Renewable Energy	63
			Resource Protection	63
Governance	28	0.489	Civil Society	24
			Freedom	17
			Rule of Law	47
Health & Welfare	58	0.534	Disease management	76
			Life and Death	32
			Safety and Public Health	6
			Welfare	54
ICT	41	0.475	Promotion	18
			Scale	44
			Utilization	46
Infrastructure	27	0.459	Infrastructure	29
Safety	43	0.476	Disaster Management	14
			Criminal Justice & Security	55

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	18	0.418
Throughput	39	0.530
Output	37	0.515
Outcome	53	0.522

Uruguay

5/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	5	0.587
2017-18 GC	4	0.589
2016-17 GC	5	0.603
2015-16 GC	6	0.606
2014-15 GC	5	0.626

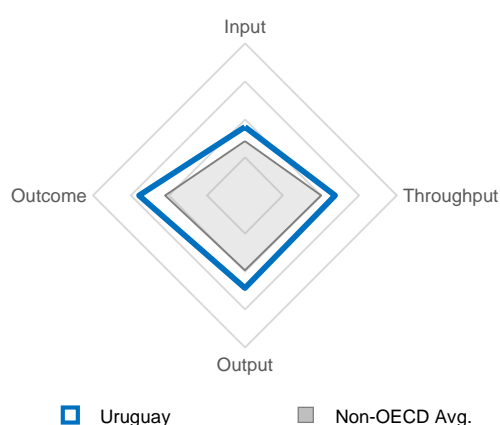
Capital City	Montevideo
Population	3,369,299 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$22,400 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	7.6% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	5	0.524	Agricultural production	3
			Food Quality & Safety	22
Economy	46	0.526	Economic Fundamental	59
			Institution and Policy	33
Education	4	0.695	Education Performance	31
			Government Involvement	1
Environment	51	0.469	Environmental Behavior	2
			Renewable Energy	15
			Resource Protection	72
Governance	1	0.782	Civil Society	1
			Freedom	2
			Rule of Law	4
			Disease management	24
Health & Welfare	20	0.646	Life and Death	9
			Safety and Public Health	21
			Welfare	21
ICT	7	0.689	Promotion	6
			Scale	8
			Utilization	5
Infrastructure	47	0.415	Infrastructure	46
Safety	24	0.541	Disaster Management	24
			Criminal Justice & Security	30

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	9	0.451
Throughput	14	0.593
Output	4	0.609
Outcome	4	0.697

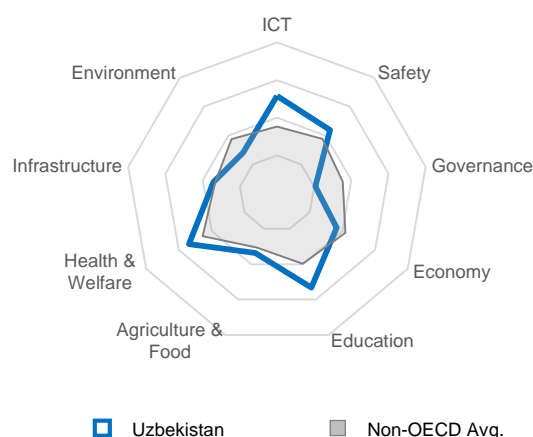
Uzbekistan

37/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	37	0.494
2017-18 GC	39	0.481
2016-17 GC	36	0.512
2015-16 GC	43	0.487
2014-15 GC	47	0.495

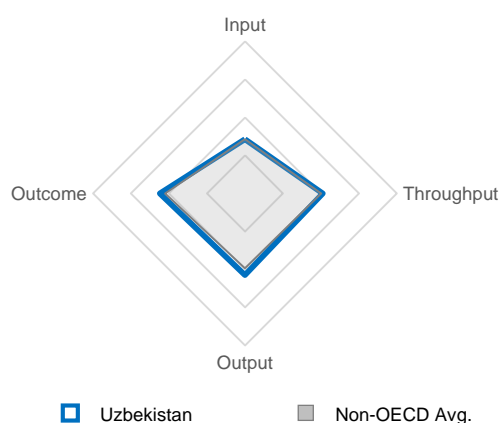
Capital City	Tashkent
Population	30,023,709 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$6,900 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	5% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	30	0.421	Agricultural production	28
			Food Quality & Safety	57
Economy	73	0.457	Economic Fundamental	49
			Institution and Policy	68
Education	9	0.665	Education Performance	16
			Government Involvement	8
Environment	79	0.350	Environmental Behavior	62
			Renewable Energy	69
			Resource Protection	77
Governance	84	0.258	Civil Society	86
			Freedom	80
			Rule of Law	57
			Disease management	5
Health & Welfare	8	0.674	Life and Death	42
			Safety and Public Health	5
			Welfare	75
ICT	8	0.645	Promotion	2
			Scale	24
			Utilization	9
Infrastructure	39	0.427	Infrastructure	36
Safety	21	0.547	Disaster Management	42
			Criminal Justice & Security	3

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	45	0.357
Throughput	46	0.512
Output	27	0.537
Outcome	40	0.560

Venezuela, RB

59/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	59	0.434
2017-18 GC	61	0.418
2016-17 GC	55	0.464
2015-16 GC	41	0.493
2014-15 GC	56	0.469

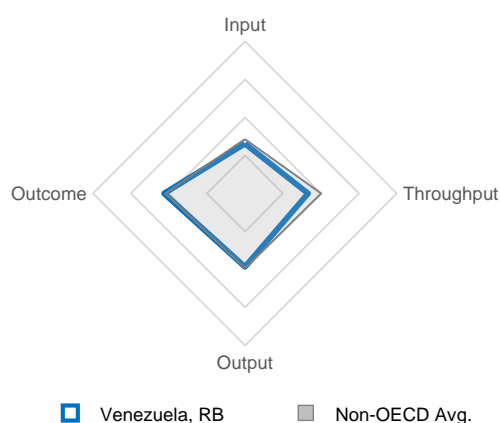
Capital City	Caracas
Population	31,689,176 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$12,500 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	27.1% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	20	0.451	Agricultural production	42
			Food Quality & Safety	39
Economy	80	0.437	Economic Fundamental	72
			Institution and Policy	85
Education	54	0.477	Education Performance	36
			Government Involvement	67
Environment	21	0.532	Environmental Behavior	84
			Renewable Energy	40
			Resource Protection	3
Governance	76	0.313	Civil Society	70
			Freedom	83
			Rule of Law	62
Health & Welfare	47	0.589	Disease management	65
			Life and Death	50
			Safety and Public Health	37
			Welfare	25
ICT	62	0.348	Promotion	60
			Scale	50
			Utilization	69
Infrastructure	65	0.352	Infrastructure	59
Safety	63	0.409	Disaster Management	34
			Criminal Justice & Security	87

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	59	0.328
Throughput	67	0.415
Output	50	0.482
Outcome	51	0.532

Vietnam

31/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	31	0.501
2017-18 GC	32	0.495
2016-17 GC	31	0.518
2015-16 GC	22	0.533
2014-15 GC	34	0.512

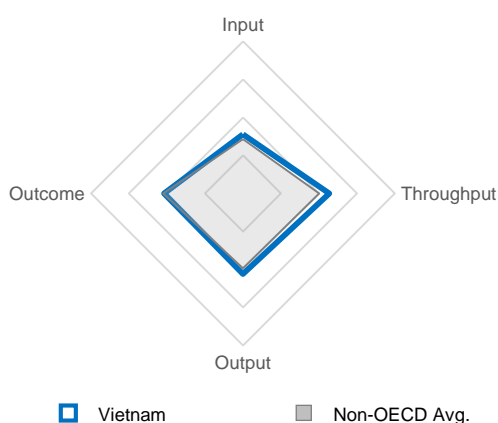
Capital City	Hanoi
Population	97,040,334 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$6,900 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.2% (2017 est.)
Government type	communist state

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	32	0.409	Agricultural production	29
			Food Quality & Safety	45
Economy	18	0.587	Economic Fundamental	9
			Institution and Policy	44
Education	34	0.558	Education Performance	43
			Government Involvement	17
Environment	38	0.493	Environmental Behavior	56
			Renewable Energy	43
			Resource Protection	32
Governance	70	0.336	Civil Society	79
			Freedom	73
			Rule of Law	38
Health & Welfare	35	0.615	Disease management	9
			Life and Death	55
			Safety and Public Health	45
			Welfare	47
ICT	36	0.499	Promotion	37
			Scale	39
			Utilization	34
Infrastructure	19	0.497	Infrastructure	21
Safety	30	0.519	Disaster Management	56
			Criminal Justice & Security	15

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	31	0.389
Throughput	20	0.568
Output	30	0.530
Outcome	54	0.519

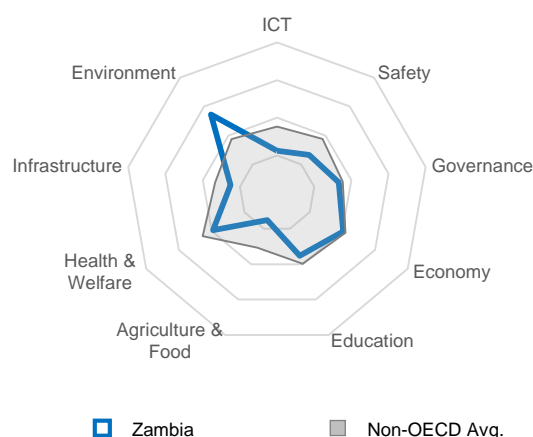
Zambia

66/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	66	0.405
2017-18 GC	68	0.388
2016-17 GC	68	0.401
2015-16 GC	67	0.419
2014-15 GC	70	0.433

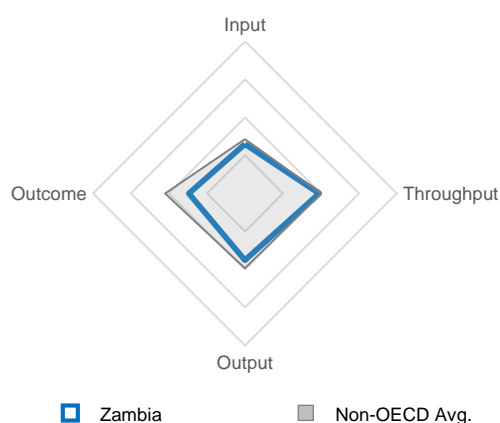
Capital City	Lusaka
Population	16,445,079 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$4,000 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	15% (2008 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	86	0.189	Agricultural production	72
			Food Quality & Safety	85
Economy	55	0.506	Economic Fundamental	58
			Institution and Policy	39
Education	61	0.441	Education Performance	56
			Government Involvement	68
Environment	1	0.681	Environmental Behavior	16
			Renewable Energy	5
			Resource Protection	1
Governance	44	0.416	Civil Society	47
			Freedom	53
			Rule of Law	54
Health & Welfare	68	0.489	Disease management	57
			Life and Death	60
			Safety and Public Health	87
			Welfare	16
ICT	75	0.282	Promotion	71
			Scale	67
			Utilization	76
Infrastructure	75	0.313	Infrastructure	76
Safety	79	0.332	Disaster Management	75
			Criminal Justice & Security	72

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	60	0.325
Throughput	51	0.488
Output	67	0.439
Outcome	80	0.369

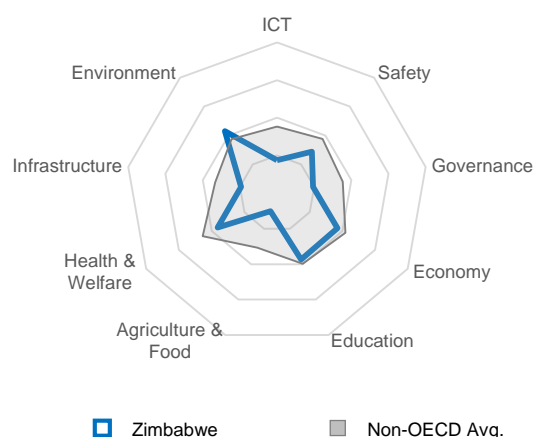
Zimbabwe

83/88

	Rank/88	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	83	0.346
2017-18 GC	85	0.337
2016-17 GC	74	0.379
2015-16 GC	76	0.367
2014-15 GC	83	0.353

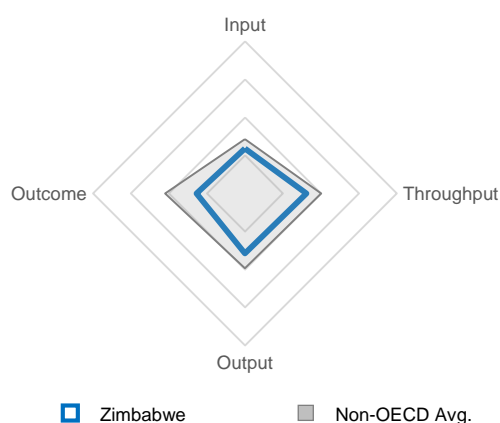
Capital City	Harare
Population	14,030,368 (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$2,300 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	11.3% (2014 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	88	0.126	Agricultural production	79
			Food Quality & Safety	88
Economy	71	0.463	Economic Fundamental	36
			Institution and Policy	78
Education	57	0.467	Education Performance	47
			Government Involvement	59
Environment	19	0.537	Environmental Behavior	46
			Renewable Energy	22
			Resource Protection	20
Governance	85	0.243	Civil Society	68
			Freedom	85
			Rule of Law	86
Health & Welfare	77	0.454	Disease management	77
			Life and Death	65
			Safety and Public Health	68
			Welfare	84
ICT	81	0.219	Promotion	73
			Scale	63
			Utilization	83
Infrastructure	84	0.242	Infrastructure	81
Safety	69	0.360	Disaster Management	78
			Criminal Justice & Security	52

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	69	0.296
Throughput	74	0.405
Output	81	0.394
Outcome	87	0.319

2019 Government Competitiveness Report

by Center for Government Competitiveness

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