

2020 Government Competitiveness Report

Government Competitiveness in Times of Crisis : Managing the Pandemic and Chaotic Transformation



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 CENTER FOR GOVERNMENT COMPETITIVENESS





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Preface

It is my great honor to have the opportunity to announce the publication of Government Competitiveness Report in 2020. This is the eighth-annual version that contains global and national issues from the late 2019 to September 2020. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, our research team had safely collaborated and produced the Government Competitiveness (GC) rankings and overview analysis on the current situation of OECD and Non-OECD countries.

This year the term “new normal” has appeared on the news and media abundantly. The unfortunate new picture of our normal looks something like this: many offline businesses, even the most beloved shops, stores and restaurants slowed down or closed temporarily, people working in almost all fields and industries are downsized, and most unavoidably governments are destabilized. When we were envisioning how this year would be in the early January, we have not anticipated the enforced lockdowns, isolations and quarantine, or prohibition of global traveling and obligation to use mask, disinfectants and sterilization products etc. This means that completely different lifestyle and culture, radical choices have to be made in preparation for the future.

For this difficult year, the overviews, which focused on the OECD and non-OECD countries separately, in this report focused on the government’s role in dealing with situations of crisis, especially on matters related to the pandemic and required transformation surrounding it. Then followed by a brief introductory of our GC concept, research methodology and explanation of the data sources. In the second 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. The rankings of OECD and non-OECD countries in this report are based on the GC score, which is developed through a wide variety of data collection and systematic analysis.

To elaborate, the major theme of the two overviews is COVID-19 pandemic, which has been the major international concern of global public health emergency. The pandemic has intensified the need to look closely at the role of government and its relationship to the public trust. Because public trust can be a measurement that enhances when people have confidence in the capacity and competitiveness of government, and reduces when the government show lack of commitment in dealing with crisis and

emergency situation. For instance, lacking of government commitment to emergency preparedness produces a disobedient and fragmented citizenry that exhibits a common disregard and distrust in government leaders. Thus, rethinking the GC in relations to public trust was chosen as a timely subject to target in this report, particularly in analyzing the trends of OECD countries by examining several cases based on economic challenges and social conflicts.

On a similar note, non-OECD countries also require promotion of mutual trust and social cohesion. In managing the spread of deadly virus, many developing countries have revealed limited government capacities, due to weak welfare regimes with scarce financial resources. These countries have yet to achieve democratic governance for a broader consensus through political participation; non-violent national integration is important for building a ground for public trust, which can promote better political order, social peace and positive economic achievements. The current trends of non-OECD countries are analyzed in the level of political institutionalization.

Ultimately, all of the global citizens now mutually share the question: how do we better confront and recover from the abruptly changed, defected and weakened condition during this year? What can be done for the new normal, overcoming the so called “Corona Blue” and preparing for the post-pandemic era? This report suggests that government responsiveness and reliability, which formulate the public trust, are the

matters that competitive government should direct its attention to. Additionally, international society as a whole must attempt to reduce global inequality between developed and developing countries. Since the digital divide is expected to lead to a greater inequality during the fourth industrial revolution particularly after the pandemic, we hope to use our information, data and analysis for consulting and strategy-forming that help improve many developing countries’ government competitiveness. Also, we wish that this annual report inspires and provokes future studies and dialogue in more specified and detailed studies of the GC.

Lastly, I would like to acknowledge that our research has been supported by the Social Science Korea Foundation based in Seoul, Republic of Korea, and 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, as well as other universities and research institutions around the world for the interest and generous help in making this publication possible.

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Overview on OECD Countries

Introduction

From the winter of 2019 to the summer of 2020 can be described as a period of public health crisis. During this time, the pandemic of Coronavirus Disease has been the major public health emergency of international concern; many countries have lost many of its citizens due to the fatal virus (OECD, 2020). During the widespread of COVID-19, OECD countries have shown different national strategies and leadership styles that work in different ways. According to the OECD's Trust and Public Policy report in 2019, only 45% of the citizens in OECD countries trust their government. More problematically, many of its member countries show declining trend of public trust.

It is widely known that this year's pandemic situation has immensely affected the global economy and labor market, which have severely increased the tension within many societies consequently. There is no single solution to such complex problem, but to better enforce a trustworthy, affirmative and professional government response in dealing with every stages of the pandemic, which includes containment, mitigation and recovery. The government's trustworthiness is one of the most critical factors in relieving the

social tension both in local and global levels (Golembiewski & McConkie, 1975). In theory, this is mainly because 'trust in government' alleviates the transaction cost among the policy actors. Therefore, applications of public policy are stimulated more effectively and widely, eventually leading to a greater compliance with the government system.

Furthermore, public trust in government plays a significant role in enhancing the government competitiveness (GC). The concept of GC is 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." (2018 Government Competitiveness Report, p.17). Studies have found that the strong trust in their own organization leads to a greater organizational competitiveness and performance enhancement (e.g., Im, 2015), and it also mediates the national competitiveness (e.g., Lim et al., 2016).

In the field of public administration, many researchers and practitioners have investigated in the cause and effect of public trust. More recently the COVID-19 pandemic intensified the need to study the relationship

between the competitive performances of government to the public trust. This part of OECD overview focuses on this topic to incorporate the political, socio-economical, and administrative dimensions of GC.

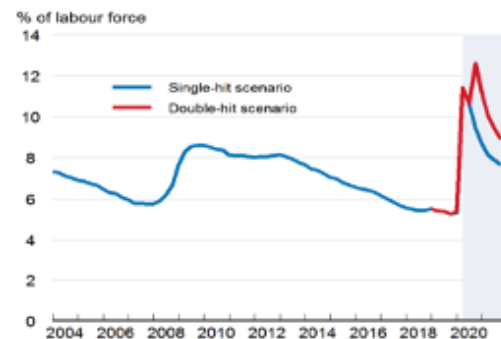
An Exceptionally Uncertain Economy

The condition of global economy has been worsening sharply over the past few years. This is due to the persisting trade tensions between the U.S. and the E.U., new trade barriers between the U. S. and China, Brexit related policy uncertainty, disaster-related contingent liabilities, and finally the persistent subpar growth in Europe and financial vulnerabilities due to the high debt (OECD 2019). In 2019, the global GDP growth remained at a below-trend rate, since the financial market tensions have continued to impede growth in many countries.

The OECD-wide labor market seemed to have improved temporarily with a signal of employment growth. Despite this positive signal, a daunting picture of the global employment future was provided by the latest report of OECD Economic Outlook. The report shows that OECDs are currently experiencing the deepest recession since the Great Depression in the 1930s. The unemployment rate in the OECD area increased from 5.4% in 2019 to 9.2% in 2020 (OECD, 2020). It also states that more than 20% of GDP declined in many countries. Given the circumstances, the OECD provides two different scenarios for the 2020: a single-hit or double-hit recession. In the single-hit scenario, OECD GDP will fall by 7.5% and by 9.3% in the double-hit scenario.

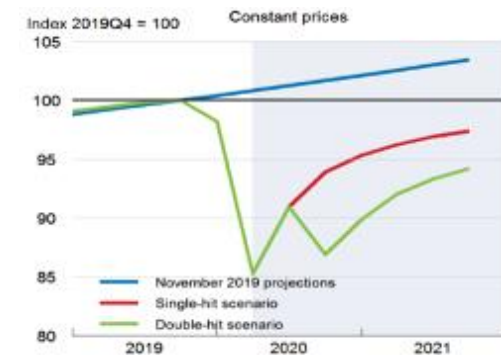
On a global scale, each and every OECD governments and monetary authorities have responded to the crisis by preventing a more serious economic downfall. For instance, fiscal and monetary policies increased health expenditures in order to fight the COVID-19 pandemic. The interest rates have been reduced to zero and flexible financial policies have been implemented to foster a durable recovery, with supporting credit provisions and expanding healthcare capacities, preserving the incomes of workers even though government budget deficits are elevated in many countries.

Figure 1. OECD Unemployment Rate



Source: OECD Economic Outlook 107 database

Figure 2. OECD GDP



Source: 2019 OECD Economic Outlook

As economic uncertainty is expected to remain, the government's supporting policies to private sector, such as wage subsidies and tax deferrals, will likely phase out, and strategies of support would be diversified to upgrading the flexibility of regulation, promoting innovation and extending credit support.

Social Cohesion Has Declined

Social inequality and societal disintegration have become the major concerns in many OECD countries. Social cohesion, which is not only a valuable goal but also the key factor in sustaining the developmental cooperation, refers primarily to societal relations between actors and institutions that strengthen societal bonds (Easterly et al., 2006). In addition, social cohesion serves to prevent the social tension between countries and communities, and those experiencing horizontal/vertical inequality, conflict, and injustice (ILO, 2020).

Due to the several external shocks and the harsh effects in global economy, social cohesion has been increasingly discussed in terms of reconstructing and developing a sense of trust, social security, confidence, and cooperation in many OECD countries. As mentioned above, the external pressures are mainly the trade tensions, uncertainty from Brexit, civic issues due to ethnic and religious conflicts, resource distribution from the sovereign debt crisis, and massive migration etc.

Example (Inequality and American Democracy).

The founding principles of the U.S. embrace the ideals of freedom and equality, however in

reality, systematic exclusion and suppression of communities based on the racial and ethnical identity have been persisting. In 1700s, national citizenship and voting rights of the African American population was denied, then the civil rights movement of the 20th Century dismantled many obstacles, lead to the governmental implementation of non-discrimination laws and policies. Despite such progress, racial issues always have persisted. More recently, the fatal arrest of George Floyd sparked enormous "Black Lives Matter" protests around the country. The racial issue driven social crisis in the U.S. continues to weaken the local social integration, and the outbreak of riots have increased the tension between the civilians and the police.

Example (UK) After the decision of Brexit, the U.K.'s transition period comes to an end this year. Despite this projected conclusion, the U.K.-E.U. relationship still needs to resolve many of the matters related to trade and taxes, law enforcement, data sharing and security, aviation standards and safety, access to fishing waters, supplies of electricity and gas, and licensing and regulation of medicines. In addition, the U.K. will also need to design and implement numerous new systems, which unavoidable conflicts are expected to arise during the transition. In addition, Britain recently proposed the bill named "the Internal Market Bill" which could neutralize parts of the Brexit deal. It is strongly opposed by the E.U. and raises concern for the negotiation breakdown. In the worst case, the U.K. will have to proceed on the no-deal term.

During the process of social cohesion, it is

vital to avoid conflict arising from the socio-economic consequences of COVID-19, and as a matter of fact, better resilience and response mechanisms within OECDs have to be developed. Additionally, the effects of the pandemic can be intensified due to the untrustworthy leaders, some of whom overlooked infection fatality and rapid transmission rates, thus failed to provide response strategies; this negligence further exacerbated the worldwide economic downturn (Bluedorn, Gopinath, Sandri 2020). The lack of commitment to emergency preparedness produces a disobedient and fragmented citizenry that exhibits a common disregard and distrust in government leaders (Lofredo, 2020).

Building a New Paradigm for Public Trust in Government

Trust is a multifaceted and complex concept. According to Thomas (1998), public trust can be gauged by the extent to which citizens have confidence in public organizations to operate based on the needs of citizens. However, Luhmann (1979) sees public trust as the understanding of how fair, open, and responsive government institutions are (Donovan & Bowler, 2004; Hibbing & Theiss-Morse, 2002; Jiobu & Curry, 2001; Miller & Borrelli, 1991; Anderson et al., 2005). High levels of integrity, fairness, and institutional openness are directly related to this definition of public trust.

Based on the definition of public trust, we need to build a new paradigm for public trust in government, focusing on recent issues towards the current emergency. Public trust

can be achieved through integrity and fairness but also be achieved via government competence in delivering public services. When people receive timely and appropriate services in an emergency situation, they are more likely to believe and trust the government strategy. In detail, public trust may include institutional responsiveness and government values of public service as the significant concepts. Thus, these two factors will to be considered based on the current situation: the institutional responsiveness and government values.

Institutional Responsiveness. The government essentially holds responsibility to provide services that majority wants (Dahl, 1998; Powell, 2004). The democracy's key principle is for the government, as a whole and collectively, fulfilling the varied preference of the people. In particular, the coping capacity of the centralized and local governments to hazardous and disastrous situation is the major concern in emergency management as the role must be actively taken by the government.

In reality, severe crises emerge abruptly and governmental budgets are limited without exception. Thus, the way in which resources are allocated and utilized determines whether the society in danger is protected by the institutional arrangements and legal systems. Public servants, who are responsible for preparing and dealing with such public health related challenges, play a critical role in effectively delivering services, while minimizing inequality and saving as many lives as possible. They are responsible to

acquire trust in government by completing distributive accountability. In the COVID-19 era, public servants take role in quickly reviewing available resources and mobilizing and deploying them rapidly in order to reduce the disease transmission.

Example (Iceland). Several countries among OECD nations have won praise for their effective response to the pandemic. Iceland is one of the outstanding countries that tackled the challenges in containing COVID-19, by adopting a cooperative strategy early on in the pandemic. Its success can be explained by inter-government cooperation (between the government and the National Crisis Coordination Center), public-private partnerships (the National University Hospital of Iceland, deCODE Genetics, Iceland's Data Protection Authority, and a group of companies all worked together to create a tracing app), and coordination (between Iceland's government ministries and agencies). Especially, the Directorate of Health cooperated with the department of Civil Protection and Emergency Management. The cooperation took place by forming a team of 60 tracers including health workers and police investigators, who can contribute their expertise in emergency situations.

Another critical governmental role is to prepare more resilient services for the future crisis. Public servants must pay close attention to the challenges posed by the emergency situations and develop many tactics for an effectiveness of public services. This includes identifying available resources and contingency planning for better respond in

the future catastrophe.

Government Values. Government Values include high standards of accountability, openness to the citizen's policy activity and participation, and equal treatment of all citizens (Murtin. et al. 2018). There is a strong positive relationship between the government values and satisfaction of public service in cross-country studies, with similar results for other measures of quality of public service (Rothstein & Uslander, 2005). With this viewpoint, governments have been quick to adapt and re-adjusted their ways of delivering services in order to not only minimize the pandemic's negative impacts on society, but also to improve their accountability. The financial crisis and other recent disasters have raised concerns over the citizens' trust in government to protect them against emergencies. As expected, frequent monitoring and collaborative activities between government participants increase the chance of accurately informing the citizens, therefore prompt and timely responses confirm the accountability.

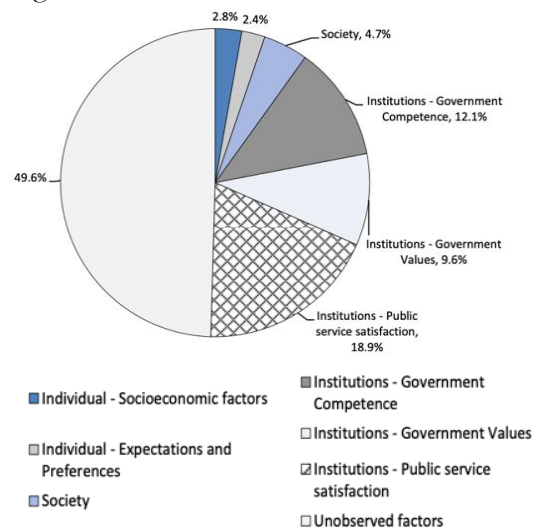
In addition, accountable government provides procedures to curtail the spread of COVID-19 along with announcing accurate information about the virus, which may include information about the number and location of infected people, prevention method, recognizable symptoms and misinformation that required alert attention. On the other hand, false or misleading information about the virus has hampered government and stakeholder's efforts. The basic principle of achieving credibility is

keeping the public fully informed; this strategy is proving as the best way for managing the pandemic.

Example (South Korea). South Korea confirmed their first COVID-19 case on January 20 and became the second most infected country after China by early March. South Korea undertook a massive effort to respond to the pandemic, employing the principle of the T.R.UST. strategy – Transparency, Robust screening and quarantine, Unique but universally applicable, Strict control, and Treatment and 3T strategy – Testing, Tracing, and Treatment. In actual application, South Korea implemented 1) real-time, granular information from the Korean CDC disseminated to the public through mobile and public news, 2) timely development of a diagnostic test with the Drive-Thru testing method, and 3) GPS-based mobile applications for effective tracing, and 4) cooperation with the general public for social distancing alongside mask-wearing. In this way South Korea was able to effectively and rapidly flatten the curve.

Figure 3 displays the contributions of the various determinants of public trust in government. It shows that Government Competences (12.1%) and Government Values (9.6%) account for near 22% of public trust in government among respondents. This result indicates that rebuilding the trust in government could be achieved by improving the perceptions of government values and its competence.

Figure 3. Determinants of Public Trust



Source: Murtin, F., et al. (2018)

Government Competitiveness Matters

Comparing the emergency management technique or competency in the international setting is not recommended, because all countries are in different situation and therefore employ different methods and strategies. The concepts of institutional responsiveness and government values, however, are vital when shedding light on the role of government to solve social problems. Through the GC index, we hope to engage in a new dialogue of how the government can develop emergency strategies that stand on the basis of public trust.

First, developing the capacities of public service and public servants must be the primary focus of government. Especially in emergency situations, these two factors are the key for improving government competitiveness. Second, the government must be responsible for being competent, value-driven, and providing the supportive

infrastructure to the tasks of public servants. It can be in ways of accessing the protective gear they need, systemizing incentives for productivity, as well as supporting the technology and finances they require. Consequently, governments must devote themselves to having well-functioning public services and effective public servants to remain competitive.

2019-2020 GC Ranking

In the overall GC score, Netherland ranked as the top of OECD countries and this is due to the high GC levels in ICT, governance, education, and environment. This year's GC ranking shows six countries with noticeable changes in ranking compared to the last year's; Switzerland, South Korea, and Estonia have notably improved, while Norway, Japan, and Italy have dropped in ranking significantly. The detailing explanation of these changes are as followed.

Switzerland has improved from ranking in the 11th last year to the 3rd this year. Such change can be explained by the accompanying improvements in the economy and ICT related policy sectors. South Korea's GC ranking improved from the 16th last year to the 11th this year. This change is connected to the government improving this year's GC in the safety, health and welfare, and economy sectors. Estonia is ranked as 16th this year. The main reasoning behind its ranking improvement from the last year's 22nd placing is due to the improvement in education, ICT, and safety policy sectors.

Norway, which was ranked as the top of

OECD countries' GC ranking last year, dropped to being the 6th on the list this year. Such change may be explained by the country's GC level decline in policy sectors, such as safety, culture and tourism, safety and welfare, and environment. Similarly, Japan ranked as the 14th this year, which is a dramatic drop compared to the 8th placing last year. The reasoning could be found in the decreased GC level of economy, ICT, and agriculture. The GC ranking of Italy has changed from the 18th last year to the 23rd this year, due to the declining in the policy areas of economy, ICT and safety.

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Overview on Non-OECD Countries

Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic revealed the difficulty in crisis management in developing countries, which include most non-OECD countries. These countries are required to enhance government competitiveness to reduce corruption, poverty and inequality, while promoting economic growth. They can enhance state capacities through government performances in terms of the absence of political violence, as well as consensus making for sustainable economic growth and low inequality.

The pandemic situation also distinguished the better developed countries from the less, especially in the role of government and its policy system during the crisis. Countries equipped with the effective social protection systems and universal health coverage are best prepared to respond to such crises (Sachs et al. 2020, 12). Government competitiveness can identify the developing countries' political institutionalization that helps to manage the Covid-19 pandemic.

To explain further, the weak welfare regimes made the management of crisis inefficient in the developing countries. These countries have limitation in democratic governance regarding political participation. Also, they

experience more intensified global inequality and poverty due to the pandemic. It can be suggested that developing countries need to establish the meritocratic bureaucracy during the digital era and the Covid-19 pandemic for future improvement.

Weak Welfare Regimes and Inefficient Management of the Covid-19 Pandemic

Developing countries, particularly sub-Saharan African countries, are lacking the resources to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic. Also the impact the impact on jobs and livelihoods will likely be more severe than in developed countries (United Nations 2020b, 6). For instance, developing countries have had weak welfare regimes with low social expenditures and limited social safety nets, characterized as the absence of unemployment insurance and social protection. These countries have underdeveloped public health systems and medical care services.

Frankly, economically unstable people cannot afford to stay home, at least for very long, since they need the earning from daily work. Thus, inequality increases the frequency and scale of an epidemic as people with poverty do not comply with epidemic containment policies, such as social distancing and

sheltering in place (Guillen 2020).

The government competitiveness (GC) on welfare is associated with the economy and education. This policy sector reveals the limitation in fulfilling the components of human's basic needs, which is theorized by Maslow. As identified by the 'hierarchy of needs' theory, underdeveloped countries have difficulty in meeting the fundamental desires, such as survival and economic security (Maslow 1954). Ho and Im (2012) employed this theory to conceptualize the administrative demand, and Im and Hartley (2019) have developed the concept of government competitiveness by reflecting on this theory.

GC data and ranking published in 2020 exhibit associations among the 'health and welfare,' 'safety,' and 'economy' in underdeveloped countries. Depending on data availability, Guinea (88th ranked in GC on health and welfare) and Nigeria (87th), and Angola (86th) have suffered from the lack of resources on social welfare. These countries also reveal limited capacities on safety, economy, and education according to GC data.

Substantially, Nigeria has had no social security system despite the natural resources and the largest population size in Africa. Less than 1 percent of the population older than sixty years received pensions (U.S. Library of Congress). Nigeria's coronavirus lockdown is making the poor more vulnerable, while the Nigerian government has a limitation in providing social protection. Nigeria surpassed

India as the country with the most extreme poor people in the world in 2018 and this year Nigeria ranks among the world's 16 countries where extreme poverty rates are still rising (Kazeem 2020). This country also suffer from endless terrorist attacks. On June 10, there was a suspected Boko Haram attack in northeast Nigeria.

Yemen faced humanitarian crisis in June 2020. Along with its long-lasting civil war, the country experienced a mosquito virus (Chikungunya virus) and a cholera outbreak, as well as coronavirus.

Challenges on Democratic Governance Regarding Political Participation

There have been challenges on democratic governance as many authoritarian regimes in non-OECD countries restricted human rights. China has restricted regional autonomy of Hong Kong since 2019. The ongoing Hong Kong protests were triggered by the introduction of the Fugitive Offenders amendment bill by the Hong Kong government. What is worse, in May 2020, China announced a controversial 'National Security Law' that may affect Hong Kong. In which the law criminalizes "treason, secession, sedition (and) subversion" against the government.

In January 2020, Iranian citizens led anti-government protests in response to an airplane (Ukrainian International flight) crash on January 8, which fell down due to some missile attacks of Iran. Although those missiles were not meant to purposely attack the plane, demonstrators demanded the

Supreme Leader to step down.

One promising event is that Afghanistan's tendency to overcome its civil war by reaching a peace deal between the United States and the Taliban on February 29, 2020. But unfortunately on March 6, a gunman attacked the ceremony in Kabul and targeted the top Afghan officials. The Islamic State has been claimed responsible for such attack.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, many developing countries face challenges of democratic governance regarding political participation. Citizens in these countries experience political violence because there have been increasing attacks to women and ethnic minorities. During the Covid-19 pandemic, there have been widespread "femicide" in some developing countries, such as in India, Nigeria, and Latin American countries. According to Shalva Weil (2020), femicide, like coronavirus, is a pandemic, although it has not been deeply recognized by international society.

Mauro Guillen (2020) argues that under a democratic governance, greater transparency, accountability, and public trust reduce the frequency and lethality of epidemics, shorten response time, and ultimately enhance the people's compliance with public health measures. However, developing countries under authoritarian regimes have been ineffective in the Covid-19 crisis management due to the lack of mutual trust between the government and citizens.

It is necessary to discuss Laos (87th ranked in

GC of governance) and Sudan (86th) regarding governance. Laos has maintained a repressive regime under the one party system without opposition parties' democratic participation in elections. Sudan is severely struggling with the conflicts in between multiple ethnic and religious groups. The harsh authoritarian rule and political violence have discouraged developing countries from building good governance for democracy and economic prosperity.

Global Poverty during the Pandemic

The World Bank's (2017, 159) *World Development Report 2017* elaborates that consistent economic growth from developing to developed economies is a rare phenomenon in the post-World War II economy (see Appendix Figure 1.3). Meanwhile, the World Bank's (2020, xi) same report released in 2020 still contains the positive outlook of the developing countries. It highlights the potential of showing a sustainable economic growth if developing countries can achieve better outcomes by pursuing market-oriented reforms specific to their stage of development.

However, some failed or fragile states have experienced conundrums on dealing with the pandemic crisis, not to mention difficulties in domestic poverty and malnutrition. Foreign aid programs need to target critical dimensions, such as agriculture and rural development, health, nutrition, education, youth employment, and social enterprises. ODA working groups of international organizations need to monitor governance of these states considering differences between

developed and developing countries in these dimensions (Cooley and Linn 2020). Starting early 2020, the coronavirus has a significantly adverse impacts on economic and social development as well as on public health.

The World Bank's *World Development Report 2020* elaborates that developing countries have benefited from the rules-based trade system, with its guarantees against trade discrimination, incentives to reform, assured market access, and dispute settlement (Sachs et al. 2020, 216). During the Covid-19 pandemic, developing countries have limited fiscal resources to address the economic impact with large relief and stimulus measures (United Nations 2020b, 11). Massive losses of employment and income due to the crisis will exacerbate global poverty, especially in developing countries, where unemployment insurance and other forms of social protection are minimal or non-existent (United Nations 2020b, 14).

Many developing countries' limited GC on economy is not based on the lack of natural resources but are caused by mainly unprofessional bureaucracy and political disorder. Although Venezuela (87th), Sudan (86th), and Angola (85th) are low ranked in GC on economy, these countries have high potentials on economic development. Indeed, Venezuela and Angola are rich in petroleum. In January 2020, Venezuela faced the political unrest because of the severe economic recession. Sudan is the world's 16th largest country in territorial size and has various natural resources. As mentioned above, Sudan suffers from the endless conflicts between

religious groups and ethnic groups because this country did not reach consensus after previous civil wars. The division between South and North Sudan has revealed potential conflicts. Successful state building must be one of favorable conditions to build the meritocratic bureaucracy for economic prosperity.

The Digital Divide during the Fourth Industrial Revolution

Beginning in the late 2010s, the fourth industrial revolution has transformed the paradigm of the main industries from manufacturing and service industries to industries based on knowledge, IT, and AI (artificial intelligence).

Regarding ICT (Information and Communications Technology), Singapore is the 1st ranked country among the non-OECD countries. Singapore has evolved into one of the strongest states with advanced economies through the meritocratic bureaucracy aiming for economic prosperity.

As the United Nation's (2020b) *World Economic Situation and Prospects as of mid-2020* points out, the Covid-19 pandemic is exacerbating domestic poverty in developing countries and the level of global inequality is extending even further. In this new normal period, the pandemic will likely cause an estimated 34.3 million people to fall below the extreme poverty line in 2020, with 56% of this increase occurring in African countries. Large fiscal deficits and high levels of public debt will pose significant challenges to many developing countries, particularly

commodity-dependent economies and small island developing states, amid falling trade and tourism revenues and remittances (United Nations 2020b). The developed countries' international development cooperation for developing countries can contain the Covid-19 pandemic, especially to countries experiencing the worst hit by the crisis.

During the digital era, there is an increasing 'digital divide' (United Nations 2020a, 11, Chapter 2). This term refers to the uneven access to/distribution of ICT between educated and uneducated individuals, between the young and the old, and between urban and rural areas within each nation state. The digital divide is a global problem. Denmark, South Korea, and Estonia are outstanding countries in the 2020 UN e-government ranking (United Nations 2020a, xxv, 38). Regarding the Covid-19 pandemic, developing countries have more limited resources on research and support with guidance on diagnosis, treatment and management of infected patients globally (United Nations 2020a, 224). COVID-19 has accelerated the 'digital divide.' However, it is an even more salient issue in Africa (Turianskyi 2020).

In developing countries, many governments continue to face challenges linked to multiple contextual factors, such as resource limitations, a lack of digital infrastructure, and insufficient capacities or capabilities. Some of these countries suffer from obstacles relevant to digital inclusion, data privacy and cybersecurity (United Nations 2020a, xxiii).

During the digital era, many developing countries face difficulty in developing dedicated COVID-19 portals and government-supported apps to provide continually updated information and resources. Meanwhile, in some developed countries such as South Korea, governments have effectively shared information through their national portals, mobile apps, and social media platforms (United Nations 2020a, xxxiii).

2019-2020 GC Ranking among Non-OECD Countries

In the overall GC score, Singapore has maintained as the top of the non-OECD countries ranking. Its competitiveness is mainly based on economy, education, ICT, infrastructure, and safety, all of which are ranked the 1st among non-OECD countries. Then followed by Costa Rica, which this year particularly has reinforced its government performances in social welfare, public health, and environment sector. This country ranked the 2nd by stepping up two steps from last year.

The non-OECD countries ranking this year shows that three countries exceptionally have improved in overall ranking: Indonesia, Botswana, and Dominican Republic. In case of Indonesia, the ranking improved from the 39th last year to the 17th in ranking. This outstanding improvement of GC is mainly due to the ICT sector improvement, in which Indonesia has ranked the 5th among the non-OECD countries. Indonesia also exerts its competitiveness in the agriculture and food sector, which is ranked the 20th among non-OECD countries. Botswana has enhanced its

overall ranking from the 57th to 29th, nearly 30 steps. This was possible mainly because its competitiveness in governance sector (10th). Botswana also showed strength in the environment and infrastructure policy sectors, which ranked as the 14th and 18th respectively among non-OECD countries. Dominican Republic has also improved its overall GC ranking from the 42nd last year to the 22nd this year, due to the competitiveness in the environment (13th) policy sector.

Meanwhile, some countries have experienced drastic decrease in GC. Representatively, the overall ranking of Bahrain's ranking altered from the 22nd to the 48th, Oman's from the 27th to the 49th this year. These two countries commonly have weakness in the governance sector (Bahrain ranked as the 84th, Oman the 83rd). Moldova's overall ranking has dropped from the 30th to the 52nd. This country has weakness in the agriculture and food (73rd) and environment (76th). Lastly, the overall GC of Uzbekistan stepped down 25 levels from the 37th to the 62nd this year due to the low performance of policy sectors in economy (73rd), environment (78th), and governance (74th).

Conclusion

Our data on government competitiveness can elaborate the diverse dialogue and research in political institutionalization. Developing countries have revealed limited government capacities in managing the Covid-19 pandemic because they have had weak welfare regimes. These countries have failed to build democratic governance to reach a broad consensus through political participation.

Developing countries' political institutionalization is a precondition for economic prosperity. International society is required to assist in overcoming of the global inequality between the developed and developing countries, since developing countries face the harsh digital divide during the fourth industrial revolution particularly after the pandemic. By improving government competitiveness, developing countries can build the meritocratic bureaucracy reflecting paradigmatic changes of the digital era and the pandemic crisis.

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Key Elements and Concepts of GC

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

Government Competitiveness (GC)

Level of Analysis: Nation

Focus: Government

Future Oriented

Reflecting Changes Made by Government Efforts

Comparing Nations



What makes some governments more competitive than others? At a minimum, addressing this question requires a basic understanding of what government competitiveness means. The term

government competitiveness is often used interchangeably with a host of similar concepts, many of which have been employed by research institutes such as IMD and World Economic Forum (WEF). Studies of competitiveness focus primarily on the national level, but GC and national competitiveness are not the same. GC is also frequently confounded with other concepts, including government capacity, good governance, and quality of government, national power, government effectiveness, organizational competitive advantage, and performance management.

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

In light of these weaknesses, the Center’s approach to understanding GC necessitates a multi-dimensional approach to measuring

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

Emphasizing Government's Role

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

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

Prominent examples include the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) and the Quality of Government Institute's

(QGI) (the University of Gothenburg) Quality of Government indicators (QoG). While these two indices represent important steps toward improving scholarly understanding about how government supports competitiveness, they also suffer from deficiencies that represent opportunities to improve on competitiveness studies.

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

Based on systems theory, the GC categorizes government roles into four sequential levels: input, throughput, output, and outcome. Most national competitiveness indices measure outputs as the main contributors to a country's competitiveness, but this method under-evaluates the competitive potential of countries with high information processing capacity or public management capability.

In contrast, the GC Index first analyzes competitiveness through each of the four levels: input, throughput (public management capacity), output, and outcome. The index then aggregates results from each level to produce an overall competitiveness score. This approach generates a variety of policy implications at each systemic level. The following are some sub-categories for each stage.

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

Frequently Asked Questions

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.

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



Government Competitiveness Rankings

2019-2020: OECD Countries

Country	2020	2019	Change	Country	2020	2019	Change
Netherlands	1	5	4	Australia	19	21	2
Denmark	2	2	0	Ireland	20	20	0
Switzerland	3	11	8	Slovenia	21	23	2
Germany	4	4	0	Portugal	22	19	-3
United Kingdom	5	3	-2	Italy	23	18	-5
Norway	6	1	-5	Iceland	24	26	2
Austria	7	9	2	Czech Rep.	25	25	0
United States	8	10	2	Canada	26	27	1
France	9	6	-3	Israel	27	24	-3
Finland	10	12	2	Poland	28	29	1
Korea, Rep.	11	16	5	Hungary	29	30	1
Sweden	12	7	-5	Greece	30	28	-2
Luxembourg	13	13	0	Slovak Rep.	31	32	1
Japan	14	8	-6	Lithuania	32	-	-
New Zealand	15	17	2	Latvia	33	31	-2
Estonia	16	22	6	Chile	34	33	-1
Belgium	17	15	-2	Mexico	35	34	-1
Spain	18	14	-4	Turkey	36	35	-1

Australia

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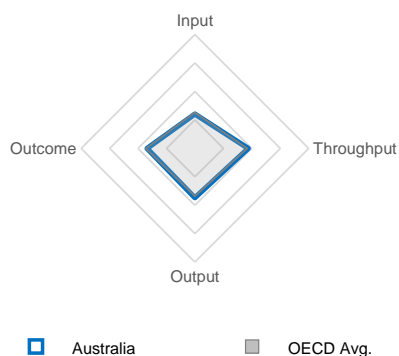
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	19	0.419
2018-19 GC	21	0.426
2017-18 GC	13	0.531
2016-17 GC	16	0.505
2015-16 GC	14	0.510

Capital City	Canberra
Population	25,562,804 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$53,320 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.2% (2019 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary democracy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	24	0.301
Throughput	18	0.469
Output	19	0.435
Outcome	21	0.421

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	9	0.252	Institution & Finance	35
			Productivity	2
			Resources	27
Culture & Tourism	12	0.414	Cultural goods	31
			Tourism	8
Economy	27	0.390	Fundamental	10
			Institution and Policy	33
Education	18	0.407	Endowment	24
			Performance	12
			Government Involvement	18
Environment	29	0.392	Environmental Behavior	7
			Renewable Energy	34
			Resource Protection	28
Governance	12	0.636	Administrative Competence	14
			Political Competence	15
Health & Welfare	24	0.372	Health	16
			Welfare	33
ICT	16	0.515	Promotion	10
			Scale	27
			Utilization	19
R&D	27	0.336	Academic	27
			Entrepreneurial	24
			Governmental	24
Safety	21	0.475	Disaster Management	19
			Criminal Justice & Security	22

Austria

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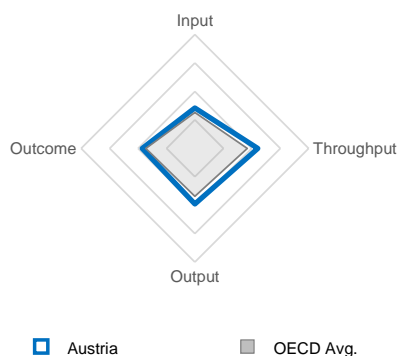
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	7	0.483
2018-19 GC	9	0.499
2017-18 GC	14	0.526
2016-17 GC	12	0.530
2015-16 GC	12	0.516

Capital City	Vienna
Population	9,006,398 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$59,110 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.5% (2019 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	13	0.355
Throughput	9	0.553
Output	8	0.489
Outcome	14	0.463

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	28	0.157	Institution & Finance	21
			Productivity	21
			Resources	28
Culture & Tourism	6	0.472	Cultural goods	16
			Tourism	4
Economy	25	0.405	Fundamental	16
			Institution and Policy	25
Education	4	0.514	Endowment	11
			Performance	11
			Government Involvement	9
Environment	22	0.529	Environmental Behavior	31
			Renewable Energy	8
			Resource Protection	16
Governance	14	0.635	Administrative Competence	15
			Political Competence	13
Health & Welfare	6	0.502	Health	10
			Welfare	4
ICT	10	0.589	Promotion	6
			Scale	24
			Utilization	16
R&D	11	0.411	Academic	12
			Entrepreneurial	14
			Governmental	7
Safety	5	0.613	Disaster Management	6
			Criminal Justice & Security	7

Belgium

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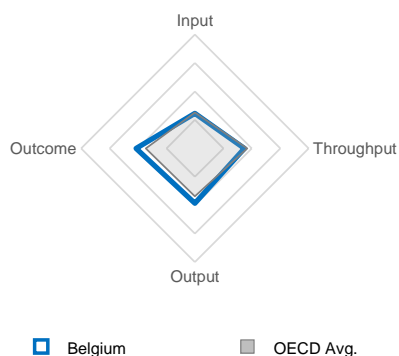
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	17	0.435
2018-19 GC	15	0.462
2017-18 GC	18	0.484
2016-17 GC	17	0.504
2015-16 GC	17	0.484

Capital City	Brussels
Population	11,589,623 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$54,545 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.4% (2019 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	20	0.307
Throughput	21	0.435
Output	9	0.483
Outcome	5	0.517

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	15	0.223	Institution & Finance	23
			Productivity	13
			Resources	7
Culture & Tourism	19	0.353	Cultural goods	1
			Tourism	29
Economy	24	0.419	Fundamental	21
			Institution and Policy	23
			Endowment	34
Education	23	0.376	Performance	1
			Government Involvement	7
			Environmental Behavior	2
Environment	6	0.600	Renewable Energy	3
			Resource Protection	15
			Administrative Competence	9
Governance	10	0.646	Political Competence	29
			Health	6
Health & Welfare	11	0.462	Welfare	19
			Promotion	30
ICT	31	0.333	Scale	20
			Utilization	12
			Academic	15
R&D	9	0.418	Entrepreneurial	18
			Governmental	4
Safety	13	0.524	Disaster Management	8
			Criminal Justice & Security	21

Canada

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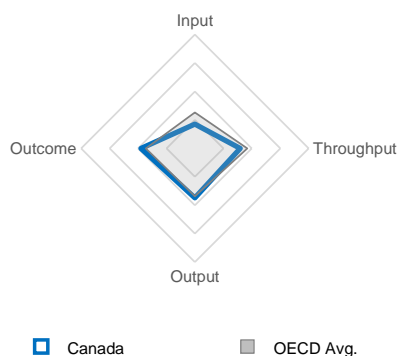
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	26	0.384
2018-19 GC	27	0.368
2017-18 GC	16	0.510
2016-17 GC	20	0.472
2015-16 GC	13	0.512

Capital City	Ottawa
Population	37,742,154 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$51,341 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.7% (2019 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary democracy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	33	0.213
Throughput	27	0.398
Output	18	0.436
Outcome	11	0.474

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	13	0.235	Institution & Finance	32
			Productivity	5
			Resources	35
Culture & Tourism	22	0.333	Cultural goods	28
			Tourism	18
Economy	30	0.360	Fundamental	28
			Institution and Policy	30
Education	35	0.217	Endowment	33
			Performance	25
			Government Involvement	35
Environment	31	0.381	Environmental Behavior	5
			Renewable Energy	33
			Resource Protection	32
Governance	11	0.646	Administrative Competence	11
			Political Competence	16
Health & Welfare	25	0.345	Health	23
			Welfare	29
ICT	19	0.467	Promotion	16
			Scale	32
			Utilization	13
R&D	21	0.354	Academic	20
			Entrepreneurial	13
			Governmental	28
Safety	18	0.500	Disaster Management	23
			Criminal Justice & Security	19

Chile

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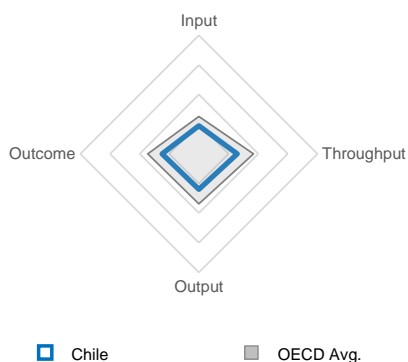
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	34	0.299
2018-19 GC	33	0.301
2017-18 GC	33	0.332
2016-17 GC	32	0.321
2015-16 GC	32	0.363

Capital City	Santiago
Population	19,116,201 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$25,155 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	7.3% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	29	0.237
Throughput	34	0.323
Output	32	0.300
Outcome	33	0.311

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	35	0.096	Institution & Finance	34
			Productivity	31
			Resources	10
Culture & Tourism	34	0.211	Cultural goods	36
			Tourism	32
Economy	32	0.334	Fundamental	32
			Institution and Policy	31
Education	31	0.295	Endowment	32
			Performance	33
			Government Involvement	2
Environment	30	0.388	Environmental Behavior	16
			Renewable Energy	35
			Resource Protection	31
Governance	25	0.461	Administrative Competence	27
			Political Competence	27
Health & Welfare	33	0.235	Health	32
			Welfare	27
ICT	28	0.363	Promotion	28
			Scale	33
			Utilization	33
R&D	23	0.350	Academic	17
			Entrepreneurial	17
			Governmental	34
Safety	35	0.254	Disaster Management	35
			Criminal Justice & Security	29

Czech Rep.

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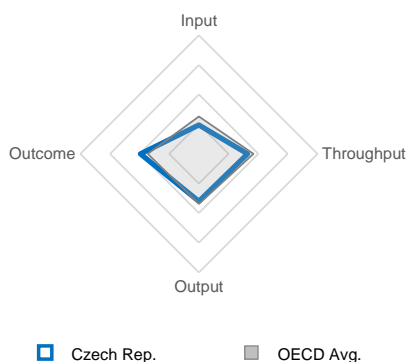
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	25	0.392
2018-19 GC	25	0.382
2017-18 GC	27	0.423
2016-17 GC	26	0.427
2015-16 GC	25	0.436

Capital City	Prague
Population	10,708,981 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$42,575 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.0% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	28	0.243
Throughput	26	0.411
Output	24	0.400
Outcome	8	0.493

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	20	0.186	Institution & Finance	7
			Productivity	22
			Resources	15
Culture & Tourism	31	0.279	Cultural goods	22
			Tourism	30
Economy	22	0.425	Fundamental	34
			Institution and Policy	4
Education	14	0.425	Endowment	17
			Performance	8
			Government Involvement	29
Environment	23	0.508	Environmental Behavior	6
			Renewable Energy	19
			Resource Protection	26
Governance	22	0.521	Administrative Competence	21
			Political Competence	24
Health & Welfare	26	0.340	Health	25
			Welfare	26
ICT	29	0.360	Promotion	29
			Scale	19
			Utilization	21
R&D	24	0.344	Academic	23
			Entrepreneurial	26
			Governmental	18
Safety	12	0.529	Disaster Management	17
			Criminal Justice & Security	11

Denmark

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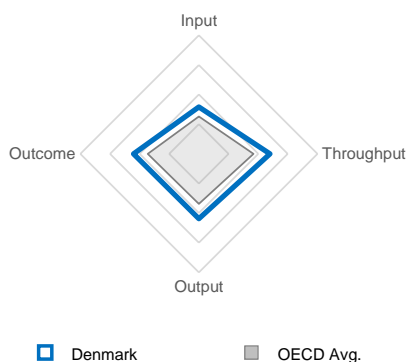
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	2	0.539
2018-19 GC	2	0.547
2017-18 GC	2	0.576
2016-17 GC	5	0.565
2015-16 GC	11	0.519

Capital City	Copenhagen
Population	5,792,202 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$59,830 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.0% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	2	0.395
Throughput	1	0.599
Output	2	0.547
Outcome	3	0.551

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	6	0.293	Institution & Finance	18
			Productivity	4
			Resources	8
Culture & Tourism	30	0.289	Cultural goods	29
			Tourism	26
Economy	1	0.602	Fundamental	1
			Institution and Policy	6
Education	9	0.473	Endowment	20
			Performance	2
			Government Involvement	20
Environment	10	0.581	Environmental Behavior	33
			Renewable Energy	11
			Resource Protection	13
Governance	1	0.841	Administrative Competence	2
			Political Competence	2
Health & Welfare	2	0.570	Health	5
			Welfare	2
ICT	1	0.721	Promotion	4
			Scale	2
			Utilization	8
R&D	7	0.434	Academic	2
			Entrepreneurial	15
			Governmental	6
Safety	7	0.582	Disaster Management	13
			Criminal Justice & Security	3

Estonia

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	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	16	0.436
2018-19 GC	22	0.420
2017-18 GC	22	0.445
2016-17 GC	22	0.449
2015-16 GC	16	0.497

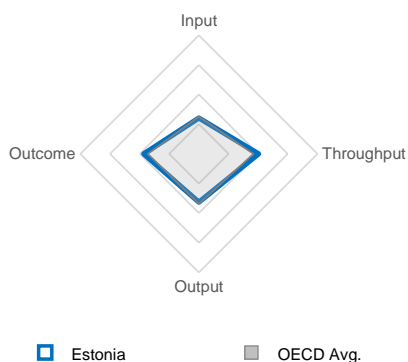
Capital City	Tallin
Population	1,326,535 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$38,811 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.4% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	24	0.179	Institution & Finance	30
			Productivity	23
			Resources	3
Culture & Tourism	25	0.328	Cultural goods	20
			Tourism	22
Economy	12	0.465	Fundamental	9
			Institution and Policy	18
Education	13	0.432	Endowment	12
			Performance	20
			Government Involvement	21
Environment	7	0.593	Environmental Behavior	13
			Renewable Energy	17
			Resource Protection	8
Governance	13	0.636	Administrative Competence	13
			Political Competence	20
Health & Welfare	29	0.283	Health	30
			Welfare	24
ICT	8	0.632	Promotion	12
			Scale	8
			Utilization	17
R&D	10	0.413	Academic	9
			Entrepreneurial	11
Safety	27	0.403	Governmental	26
			Disaster Management	33
			Criminal Justice & Security	10

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	23	0.302
Throughput	15	0.503
Output	23	0.408
Outcome	13	0.466

Finland

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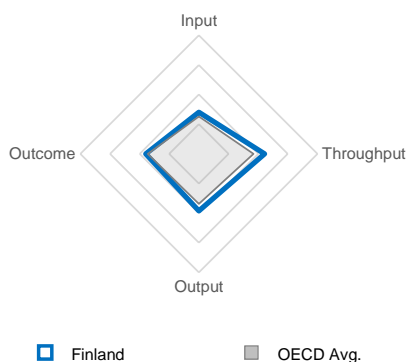
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	10	0.478
2018-19 GC	12	0.478
2017-18 GC	7	0.556
2016-17 GC	9	0.537
2015-16 GC	9	0.529

Capital City	Helsinki
Population	5,540,720 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$51,323 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.7% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	15	0.351
Throughput	8	0.554
Output	10	0.481
Outcome	15	0.448

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	16	0.217	Institution & Finance	8
			Productivity	10
			Resources	34
Culture & Tourism	27	0.309	Cultural goods	30
			Tourism	23
Economy	10	0.476	Fundamental	4
			Institution and Policy	24
Education	10	0.450	Endowment	13
			Performance	9
			Government Involvement	28
Environment	4	0.624	Environmental Behavior	3
			Renewable Energy	12
			Resource Protection	5
Governance	5	0.762	Administrative Competence	5
			Political Competence	5
Health & Welfare	17	0.422	Health	19
			Welfare	15
ICT	7	0.639	Promotion	9
			Scale	7
			Utilization	10
R&D	13	0.393	Academic	13
			Entrepreneurial	19
			Governmental	9
Safety	19	0.482	Disaster Management	28
			Criminal Justice & Security	8

France

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	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	9	0.480
2018-19 GC	6	0.515
2017-18 GC	10	0.545
2016-17 GC	10	0.534
2015-16 GC	19	0.479

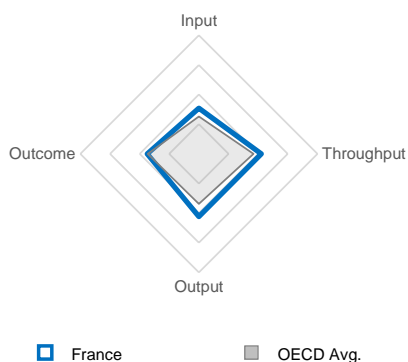
Capital City	Paris
Population	65,273,511 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$49,435 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	8.4% (2019 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	12	0.246	Institution & Finance	13
			Productivity	8
			Resources	11
Culture & Tourism	3	0.503	Cultural goods	3
			Tourism	5
Economy	14	0.459	Fundamental	14
			Institution and Policy	21
			Endowment	23
Education	25	0.365	Performance	17
			Government Involvement	31
			Environmental Behavior	18
Environment	8	0.593	Renewable Energy	7
			Resource Protection	6
			Administrative Competence	10
Governance	9	0.679	Political Competence	11
			Health	11
			Welfare	10
ICT	15	0.515	Promotion	14
			Scale	22
			Utilization	18
R&D	8	0.430	Academic	18
			Entrepreneurial	8
			Governmental	10
Safety	10	0.540	Disaster Management	9
			Criminal Justice & Security	18

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	5	0.385
Throughput	12	0.526
Output	5	0.529
Outcome	18	0.436

Germany

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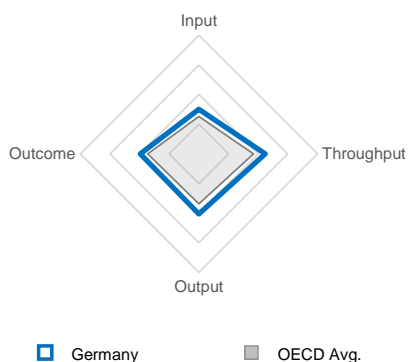
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	4	0.499
2018-19 GC	4	0.524
2017-18 GC	11	0.544
2016-17 GC	7	0.546
2015-16 GC	10	0.527

Capital City	Berlin
Population	83,783,942 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$56,052 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.1% (2019 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	6	0.376
Throughput	6	0.559
Output	6	0.507
Outcome	7	0.494

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	22	0.181	Institution & Finance	17
			Productivity	19
			Resources	12
Culture & Tourism	4	0.478	Cultural goods	5
			Tourism	10
Economy	9	0.476	Fundamental	20
			Institution and Policy	9
Education	6	0.488	Endowment	14
			Performance	14
			Government Involvement	11
Environment	9	0.585	Environmental Behavior	26
			Renewable Energy	14
			Resource Protection	4
Governance	6	0.752	Administrative Competence	4
			Political Competence	7
Health & Welfare	7	0.487	Health	7
			Welfare	14
ICT	23	0.445	Promotion	22
			Scale	18
			Utilization	9
R&D	4	0.474	Academic	10
			Entrepreneurial	9
			Governmental	1
Safety	4	0.625	Disaster Management	1
			Criminal Justice & Security	14

Greece

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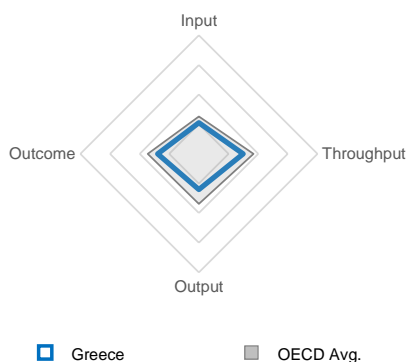
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	30	0.331
2018-19 GC	28	0.359
2017-18 GC	30	0.376
2016-17 GC	30	0.379
2015-16 GC	28	0.402

Capital City	Athens
Population	10,423,054 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$31,399 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	17.3% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	26	0.262
Throughput	29	0.373
Output	31	0.301
Outcome	31	0.348

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	31	0.133	Institution & Finance	24
			Productivity	30
			Resources	18
Culture & Tourism	9	0.442	Cultural goods	21
			Tourism	7
Economy	36	0.183	Fundamental	36
			Institution and Policy	36
Education	27	0.350	Endowment	8
			Performance	30
			Government Involvement	33
Environment	27	0.459	Environmental Behavior	23
			Renewable Energy	26
			Resource Protection	25
Governance	29	0.399	Administrative Competence	31
			Political Competence	23
Health & Welfare	28	0.309	Health	27
			Welfare	13
ICT	35	0.249	Promotion	35
			Scale	34
			Utilization	35
R&D	25	0.340	Academic	25
			Entrepreneurial	30
			Governmental	21
Safety	24	0.451	Disaster Management	20
			Criminal Justice & Security	25

Hungary

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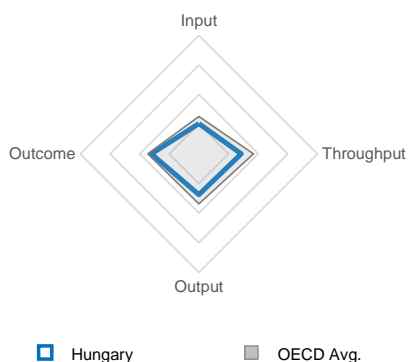
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	29	0.343
2018-19 GC	30	0.347
2017-18 GC	29	0.394
2016-17 GC	31	0.373
2015-16 GC	29	0.385

Capital City	Budapest
Population	9,660,351 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$33,979 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.4% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	27	0.255
Throughput	30	0.357
Output	28	0.344
Outcome	25	0.401

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	17	0.212	Institution & Finance	16
			Productivity	15
			Resources	9
Culture & Tourism	28	0.306	Cultural goods	12
			Tourism	31
Economy	19	0.436	Fundamental	27
			Institution and Policy	10
Education	22	0.395	Endowment	18
			Performance	31
			Government Involvement	6
Environment	20	0.534	Environmental Behavior	12
			Renewable Energy	22
			Resource Protection	21
Governance	32	0.304	Administrative Competence	30
			Political Competence	35
Health & Welfare	32	0.236	Health	33
			Welfare	25
ICT	33	0.298	Promotion	33
			Scale	31
			Utilization	28
R&D	31	0.277	Academic	30
			Entrepreneurial	23
			Governmental	30
Safety	25	0.430	Disaster Management	25
			Criminal Justice & Security	23

Iceland

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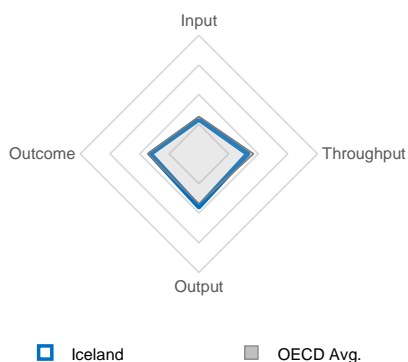
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	24	0.395
2018-19 GC	26	0.381
2017-18 GC	15	0.525
2016-17 GC	3	0.571
2015-16 GC	7	0.537

Capital City	Reykjavik
Population	341,243 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$60,061 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.5% (2019 est.)
Government type	unitary parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	25	0.293
Throughput	25	0.412
Output	17	0.447
Outcome	23	0.411

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	2	0.396	Institution & Finance	4
			Productivity	7
			Resources	31
Culture & Tourism	17	0.390	Cultural goods	34
			Tourism	14
Economy	15	0.458	Fundamental	19
			Institution and Policy	16
			Endowment	16
Education	20	0.402	Performance	24
			Government Involvement	12
			Environmental Behavior	36
Environment	33	0.347	Renewable Energy	10
			Resource Protection	33
Governance	28	0.408	Administrative Competence	28
			Political Competence	21
Health & Welfare	22	0.382	Health	24
			Welfare	17
			Promotion	34
ICT	22	0.446	Scale	10
			Utilization	11
			Academic	6
R&D	26	0.340	Entrepreneurial	22
			Governmental	29
Safety	28	0.380	Disaster Management	16
			Criminal Justice & Security	32

Ireland

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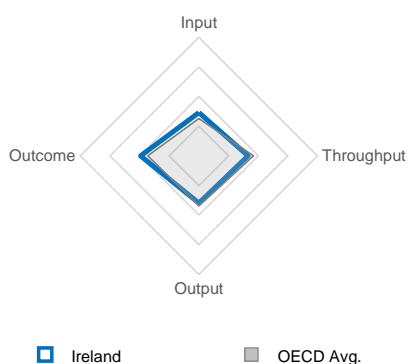
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	20	0.417
2018-19 GC	20	0.431
2017-18 GC	17	0.494
2016-17 GC	15	0.513
2015-16 GC	20	0.465

Capital City	Dublin
Population	4,937,786 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$88,240 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.9% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	11	0.365
Throughput	24	0.415
Output	25	0.399
Outcome	9	0.492

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	14	0.224	Institution & Finance	9
			Productivity	26
			Resources	2
Culture & Tourism	15	0.401	Cultural goods	17
			Tourism	17
Economy	3	0.564	Fundamental	12
			Institution and Policy	1
Education	28	0.338	Endowment	31
			Performance	6
			Government Involvement	22
Environment	26	0.487	Environmental Behavior	22
			Renewable Energy	24
			Resource Protection	24
Governance	23	0.487	Administrative Competence	23
			Political Competence	12
Health & Welfare	14	0.432	Health	13
			Welfare	22
ICT	20	0.464	Promotion	18
			Scale	29
			Utilization	7
R&D	20	0.354	Academic	11
			Entrepreneurial	12
			Governmental	31
Safety	26	0.419	Disaster Management	7
			Criminal Justice & Security	34

Israel

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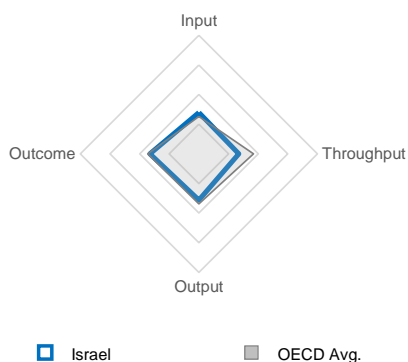
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	27	0.365
2018-19 GC	24	0.386
2017-18 GC	24	0.441
2016-17 GC	21	0.450
2015-16 GC	23	0.444

Capital City	Jerusalem
Population	8,655,535 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$42,193 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.8% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary democracy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	16	0.348
Throughput	31	0.337
Output	27	0.390
Outcome	22	0.413

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	8	0.254	Institution & Finance	6
			Productivity	9
			Resources	26
Culture & Tourism	29	0.300	Cultural goods	33
			Tourism	24
Economy	17	0.453	Fundamental	23
			Institution and Policy	14
Education	15	0.414	Endowment	30
			Performance	28
			Government Involvement	1
Environment	34	0.333	Environmental Behavior	32
			Renewable Energy	25
			Resource Protection	34
Governance	30	0.333	Administrative Competence	34
			Political Competence	19
Health & Welfare	19	0.418	Health	17
			Welfare	12
ICT	27	0.387	Promotion	25
			Scale	21
			Utilization	15
R&D	16	0.387	Academic	21
			Entrepreneurial	3
			Governmental	5
Safety	29	0.368	Disaster Management	30
			Criminal Justice & Security	27

Italy

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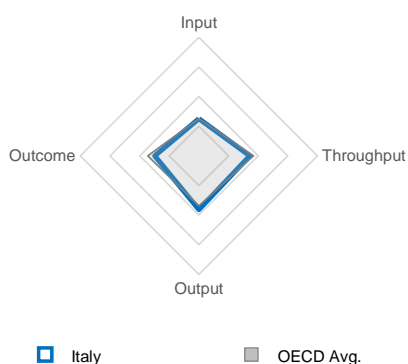
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	23	0.399
2018-19 GC	18	0.439
2017-18 GC	21	0.451
2016-17 GC	23	0.434
2015-16 GC	27	0.413

Capital City	Rome
Population	60,461,826 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$44,196 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	10.0% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	19	0.313
Throughput	22	0.429
Output	16	0.454
Outcome	29	0.372

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	25	0.173	Institution & Finance	19
			Productivity	20
			Resources	21
Culture & Tourism	14	0.405	Cultural goods	8
			Tourism	15
Economy	28	0.374	Fundamental	30
			Institution and Policy	26
Education	17	0.410	Endowment	5
			Performance	27
			Government Involvement	23
Environment	25	0.497	Environmental Behavior	25
			Renewable Energy	18
			Resource Protection	22
Governance	26	0.455	Administrative Competence	26
			Political Competence	17
Health & Welfare	15	0.432	Health	22
			Welfare	3
ICT	25	0.411	Promotion	24
			Scale	26
			Utilization	31
R&D	28	0.332	Academic	14
			Entrepreneurial	28
			Governmental	25
Safety	16	0.504	Disaster Management	10
			Criminal Justice & Security	24

Japan

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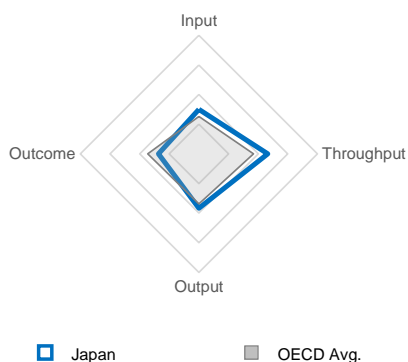
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	14	0.467
2018-19 GC	8	0.501
2017-18 GC	20	0.467
2016-17 GC	19	0.476
2015-16 GC	18	0.480

Capital City	Tokyo
Population	126,476,461 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$43,235 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.4% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	22	0.384
Throughput	12	0.604
Output	18	0.498
Outcome	27	0.430

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	11	0.248	Institution & Finance	5
			Productivity	33
			Resources	30
Culture & Tourism	7	0.462	Cultural goods	4
			Tourism	12
Economy	16	0.456	Fundamental	17
			Institution and Policy	11
			Endowment	28
Education	36	0.125	Performance	36
			Government Involvement	36
			Environmental Behavior	29
Environment	18	0.542	Renewable Energy	31
			Resource Protection	7
			Administrative Competence	12
Governance	15	0.625	Political Competence	22
			Health	14
Health & Welfare	4	0.545	Welfare	8
			Promotion	1
ICT	6	0.665	Scale	3
			Utilization	23
			Academic	32
R&D	22	0.353	Entrepreneurial	4
			Governmental	15
Safety	1	0.651	Disaster Management	4
			Criminal Justice & Security	4

Korea, Rep.

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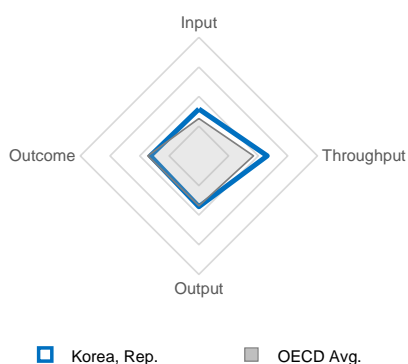
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	11	0.477
2018-19 GC	16	0.457
2017-18 GC	25	0.433
2016-17 GC	27	0.423
2015-16 GC	21	0.461

Capital City	Seoul
Population	51,269,185 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$43,028 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.7% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	13	0.412
Throughput	25	0.505
Output	19	0.485
Outcome	33	0.393

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	5	0.327	Institution & Finance	2
			Productivity	34
			Resources	24
Culture & Tourism	20	0.340	Cultural goods	6
			Tourism	27
Economy	6	0.526	Fundamental	3
			Institution and Policy	15
Education	26	0.361	Endowment	26
			Performance	21
			Government Involvement	15
Environment	28	0.424	Environmental Behavior	1
			Renewable Energy	32
			Resource Protection	27
Governance	16	0.618	Administrative Competence	17
			Political Competence	9
Health & Welfare	5	0.514	Health	18
			Welfare	11
ICT	4	0.677	Promotion	3
			Scale	5
			Utilization	26
R&D	15	0.391	Academic	29
			Entrepreneurial	5
			Governmental	3
Safety	6	0.592	Disaster Management	14
			Criminal Justice & Security	1

Latvia

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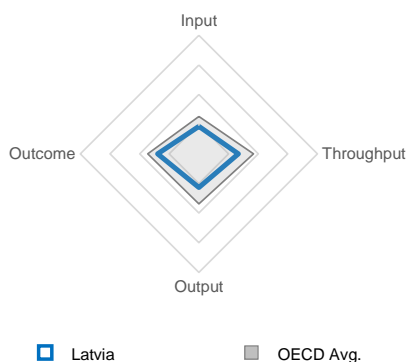
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	33	0.306
2018-19 GC	31	0.346
2017-18 GC	32	0.362
2016-17 GC	.	.
2015-16 GC	.	.

Capital City	Riga
Population	1,886,198 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$32,204 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.3% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	31	0.232
Throughput	33	0.333
Output	33	0.284
Outcome	30	0.348

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	27	0.157	Institution & Finance	29
			Productivity	17
			Resources	29
Culture & Tourism	33	0.214	Cultural goods	32
			Tourism	33
Economy	31	0.356	Fundamental	18
			Institution and Policy	34
Education	5	0.506	Endowment	2
			Performance	22
			Government Involvement	8
Environment	12	0.567	Environmental Behavior	10
			Renewable Energy	27
			Resource Protection	11
Governance	3	0.300	Administrative Competence	33
			Political Competence	30
Health & Welfare	35	0.145	Health	35
			Welfare	28
ICT	36	0.182	Promotion	36
			Scale	25
			Utilization	29
R&D	18	0.368	Academic	31
			Entrepreneurial	16
			Governmental	23
Safety	34	0.264	Disaster Management	34
			Criminal Justice & Security	30

Lithuania

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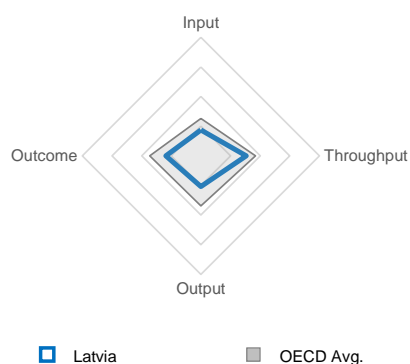
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	32	0.307
2018-19 GC	.	.
2017-18 GC	.	.
2016-17 GC	.	.
2015-16 GC	.	.

Capital City	Vilnius
Population	2,722,289 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$38,214 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.3% (2019 est.)
Government type	unitary semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	32	0.218
Throughput	28	0.382
Output	34	0.259
Outcome	34	0.296

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	36	0.046	Institution & Finance	28
			Productivity	36
			Resources	36
Culture & Tourism	36	0.170	Cultural goods	25
			Tourism	35
Economy	26	0.393	Fundamental	13
			Institution and Policy	29
Education	7	0.485	Endowment	4
			Performance	16
			Government Involvement	16
Environment	16	0.545	Environmental Behavior	17
			Renewable Energy	20
			Resource Protection	29
Governance	31	0.327	Administrative Competence	29
			Political Competence	31
Health & Welfare	34	0.151	Health	34
			Welfare	36
ICT	26	0.404	Promotion	31
			Scale	12
			Utilization	30
R&D	33	0.263	Academic	36
			Entrepreneurial	36
			Governmental	17
Safety	33	0.290	Disaster Management	32
			Criminal Justice & Security	33

Luxembourg

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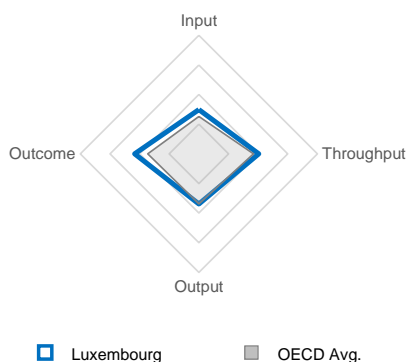
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	13	0.469
2018-19 GC	13	0.465
2017-18 GC	5	0.560
2016-17 GC	13	0.527
2015-16 GC	5	0.545

Capital City	Luxembourg
Population	625,978 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$121,292 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.6% (2019 est.)
Government type	constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	9	0.373
Throughput	14	0.505
Output	21	0.423
Outcome	4	0.542

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	29	0.157	Institution & Finance	25
			Productivity	25
			Resources	6
Culture & Tourism	24	0.330	Cultural goods	18
			Tourism	25
Economy	8	0.519	Fundamental	24
			Institution and Policy	2
Education	2	0.558	Endowment	1
			Performance	18
			Government Involvement	13
Environment	3	0.630	Environmental Behavior	34
			Renewable Energy	21
			Resource Protection	2
Governance	21	0.524	Administrative Competence	18
			Political Competence	26
Health & Welfare	1	0.606	Health	3
			Welfare	1
ICT	14	0.527	Promotion	20
			Scale	1
			Utilization	5
R&D	2	0.515	Academic	4
			Entrepreneurial	25
			Governmental	2
Safety	32	0.328	Disaster Management	22
			Criminal Justice & Security	35

Mexico

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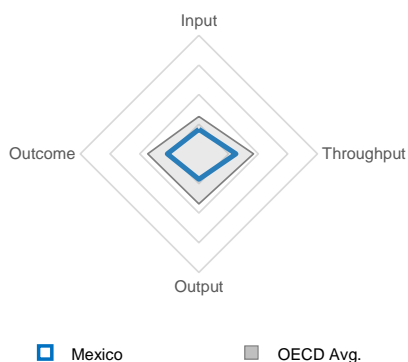
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	35	0.262
2018-19 GC	34	0.256
2017-18 GC	34	0.323
2016-17 GC	33	0.304
2015-16 GC	33	0.302

Capital City	Mexico city
Population	128,932,753 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$20,410 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.5% (2019 est.)
Government type	federal presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	34	0.207
Throughput	35	0.312
Output	36	0.215
Outcome	36	0.266

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	34	0.100	Institution & Finance	33
			Productivity	35
			Resources	14
Culture & Tourism	11	0.419	Cultural goods	11
			Tourism	13
Economy	34	0.330	Fundamental	35
			Institution and Policy	27
Education	30	0.298	Endowment	25
			Performance	34
			Government Involvement	10
Environment	32	0.357	Environmental Behavior	9
			Renewable Energy	36
			Resource Protection	30
Governance	35	0.226	Administrative Competence	35
			Political Competence	33
Health & Welfare	36	0.117	Health	36
			Welfare	32
ICT	34	0.264	Promotion	27
			Scale	36
			Utilization	34
R&D	29	0.324	Academic	34
			Entrepreneurial	20
			Governmental	27
Safety	36	0.189	Disaster Management	36
			Criminal Justice & Security	36

Netherlands

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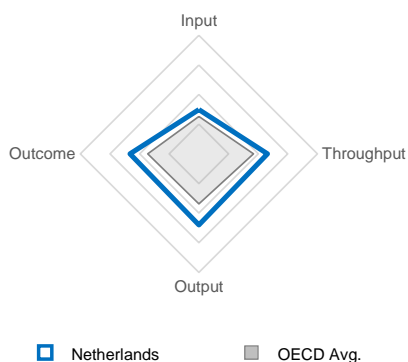
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	1	0.542
2018-19 GC	5	0.517
2017-18 GC	3	0.576
2016-17 GC	1	0.574
2015-16 GC	8	0.533

Capital City	Amsterdam
Population	17,134,872 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$59,686 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.4% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	8	0.373
Throughput	3	0.578
Output	1	0.600
Outcome	1	0.581

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	10	0.249	Institution & Finance	14
			Productivity	11
			Resources	5
Culture & Tourism	16	0.391	Cultural goods	10
			Tourism	19
Economy	4	0.546	Fundamental	7
			Institution and Policy	3
Education	11	0.441	Endowment	29
			Performance	3
			Government Involvement	4
Environment	15	0.546	Environmental Behavior	30
			Renewable Energy	9
			Resource Protection	19
Governance	2	0.840	Administrative Competence	1
			Political Competence	4
Health & Welfare	3	0.568	Health	1
			Welfare	5
ICT	2	0.718	Promotion	7
			Scale	4
			Utilization	1
R&D	3	0.486	Academic	5
			Entrepreneurial	6
			Governmental	13
Safety	3	0.635	Disaster Management	3
			Criminal Justice & Security	6

New Zealand

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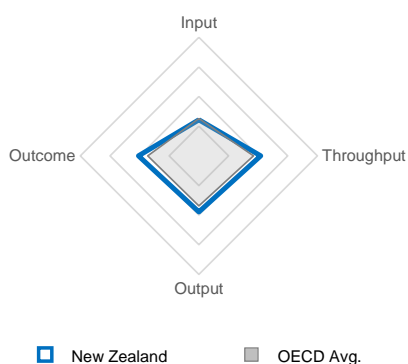
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	15	0.466
2018-19 GC	17	0.440
2017-18 GC	12	0.536
2016-17 GC	14	0.515
2015-16 GC	4	0.552

Capital City	Wellington
Population	4,822,233 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$43,952 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.1% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary democracy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	22	0.304
Throughput	13	0.521
Output	13	0.473
Outcome	6	0.510

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	4	0.348	Institution & Finance	36
			Productivity	1
			Resources	1
Culture & Tourism	5	0.472	Cultural goods	27
			Tourism	6
Economy	18	0.446	Fundamental	15
			Institution and Policy	20
Education	34	0.256	Endowment	36
			Performance	13
			Government Involvement	34
Environment	19	0.535	Environmental Behavior	4
			Renewable Energy	30
			Resource Protection	17
Governance	7	0.738	Administrative Competence	6
			Political Competence	8
Health & Welfare	20	0.390	Health	15
			Welfare	31
ICT	12	0.562	Promotion	8
			Scale	16
			Utilization	22
R&D	14	0.391	Academic	16
			Entrepreneurial	32
			Governmental	12
Safety	15	0.517	Disaster Management	11
			Criminal Justice & Security	17

Norway

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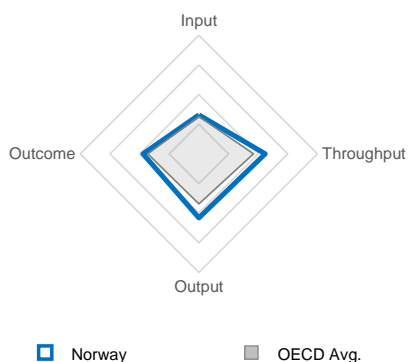
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	6	0.492
2018-19 GC	1	0.565
2017-18 GC	4	0.568
2016-17 GC	4	0.570
2015-16 GC	1	0.593

Capital City	Oslo
Population	5,421,241 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$66,831 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.7% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	17	0.328
Throughput	7	0.559
Output	3	0.540
Outcome	12	0.471

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	1	0.439	Institution & Finance	3
			Productivity	3
			Resources	32
Culture & Tourism	21	0.336	Cultural goods	23
			Tourism	20
Economy	2	0.570	Fundamental	2
			Institution and Policy	12
Education	32	0.281	Endowment	35
			Performance	10
			Government Involvement	26
Environment	14	0.547	Environmental Behavior	11
			Renewable Energy	4
			Resource Protection	23
Governance	3	0.799	Administrative Competence	3
			Political Competence	1
Health & Welfare	10	0.469	Health	4
			Welfare	21
ICT	13	0.536	Promotion	13
			Scale	14
			Utilization	14
R&D	17	0.374	Academic	19
			Entrepreneurial	21
			Governmental	16
Safety	8	0.565	Disaster Management	18
			Criminal Justice & Security	2

Poland

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	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	28	0.360
2018-19 GC	29	0.356
2017-18 GC	28	0.409
2016-17 GC	29	0.384
2015-16 GC	30	0.376

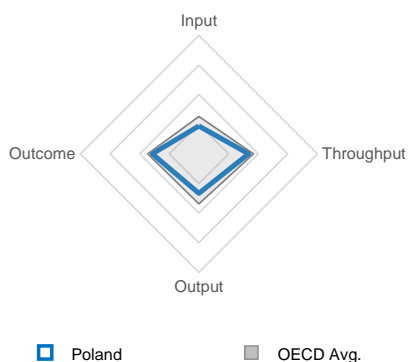
Capital City	Warsaw
Population	37,846,611 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$34,217 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.3% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	26	0.158	Institution & Finance	10
			Productivity	24
			Resources	16
Culture & Tourism	35	0.206	Cultural goods	19
			Tourism	34
Economy	23	0.419	Fundamental	29
			Institution and Policy	13
Education	12	0.436	Endowment	10
			Performance	19
			Government Involvement	25
Environment	24	0.507	Environmental Behavior	20
			Renewable Energy	28
			Resource Protection	20
Governance	27	0.438	Administrative Competence	24
			Political Competence	32
Health & Welfare	30	0.263	Health	31
			Welfare	34
ICT	17	0.489	Promotion	17
			Scale	17
			Utilization	32
R&D	36	0.163	Academic	33
			Entrepreneurial	35
			Governmental	36
Safety	14	0.520	Disaster Management	21
			Criminal Justice & Security	9

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	30	0.235
Throughput	23	0.419
Output	29	0.333
Outcome	27	0.393

Portugal

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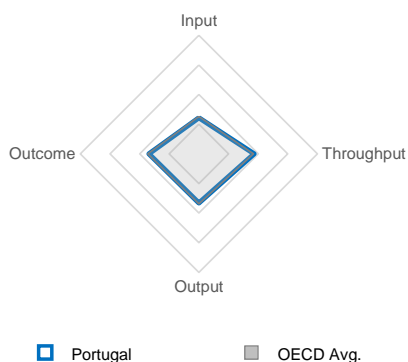
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	22	0.414
2018-19 GC	19	0.438
2017-18 GC	26	0.428
2016-17 GC	24	0.433
2015-16 GC	26	0.414

Capital City	Lisbon
Population	10,196,709 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$36,470 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.5% (2019 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	21	0.304
Throughput	19	0.466
Output	22	0.415
Outcome	20	0.422

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	33	0.116	Institution & Finance	20
			Productivity	32
			Resources	20
Culture & Tourism	2	0.579	Cultural goods	9
			Tourism	1
Economy	21	0.426	Fundamental	11
			Institution and Policy	28
Education	16	0.41	Endowment	19
			Performance	23
			Government Involvement	14
Environment	17	0.544	Environmental Behavior	21
			Renewable Energy	23
			Resource Protection	14
Governance	20	0.540	Administrative Competence	20
			Political Competence	25
Health & Welfare	21	0.384	Health	26
			Welfare	7
ICT	24	0.425	Promotion	23
			Scale	28
			Utilization	20
R&D	34	0.250	Academic	24
			Entrepreneurial	34
			Governmental	32
Safety	22	0.468	Disaster Management	29
			Criminal Justice & Security	15

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Slovak Rep.

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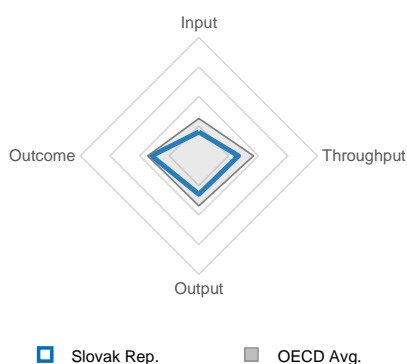
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	31	0.319
2018-19 GC	32	0.329
2017-18 GC	31	0.375
2016-17 GC	28	0.386
2015-16 GC	31	0.375

Capital City	Bratislava
Population	5,459,642 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$34,178 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.8% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	35	0.201
Throughput	32	0.334
Output	30	0.324
Outcome	26	0.400

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	19	0.201	Institution & Finance	15
			Productivity	14
			Resources	25
Culture & Tourism	32	0.219	Cultural goods	7
			Tourism	36
Economy	29	0.368	Fundamental	31
			Institution and Policy	22
Education	24	0.366	Endowment	7
			Performance	32
			Government Involvement	32
Environment	13	0.556	Environmental Behavior	15
			Renewable Energy	6
			Resource Protection	12
Governance	34	0.294	Administrative Competence	32
			Political Competence	34
Health & Welfare	31	0.256	Health	28
			Welfare	35
ICT	32	0.301	Promotion	32
			Scale	30
			Utilization	27
R&D	32	0.274	Academic	28
			Entrepreneurial	27
			Governmental	33
Safety	31	0.354	Disaster Management	24
			Criminal Justice & Security	31

Slovenia

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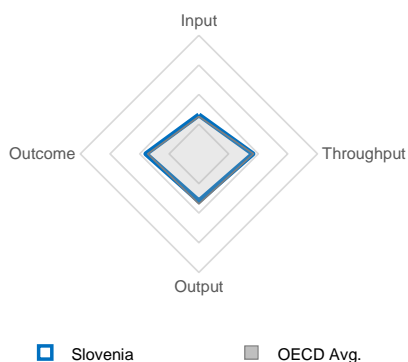
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	21	0.417
2018-19 GC	23	0.418
2017-18 GC	23	0.443
2016-17 GC	25	0.429
2015-16 GC	24	0.437

Capital City	Ljubljana
Population	2,078,938 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$40,656 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.4% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	18	0.328
Throughput	20	0.456
Output	26	0.397
Outcome	16	0.447

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	32	0.130	Institution & Finance	27
			Productivity	28
			Resources	23
Culture & Tourism	23	0.331	Cultural goods	14
			Tourism	28
Economy	20	0.433	Fundamental	25
			Institution and Policy	17
Education	8	0.480	Endowment	9
			Performance	4
			Government Involvement	27
Environment	2	0.660	Environmental Behavior	27
			Renewable Energy	13
			Resource Protection	1
Governance	24	0.485	Administrative Competence	25
			Political Competence	28
Health & Welfare	23	0.381	Health	20
			Welfare	30
ICT	21	0.450	Promotion	21
			Scale	23
			Utilization	25
R&D	30	0.314	Academic	26
			Entrepreneurial	31
			Governmental	19
Safety	17	0.503	Disaster Management	26
			Criminal Justice & Security	12

Spain

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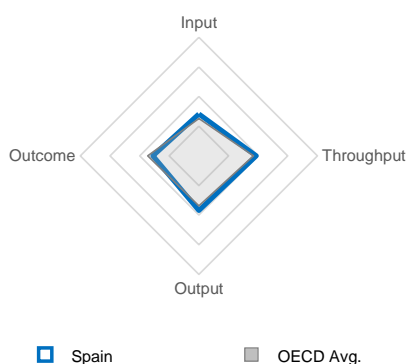
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	18	0.434
2018-19 GC	14	0.464
2017-18 GC	19	0.477
2016-17 GC	18	0.487
2015-16 GC	22	0.461

Capital City	Madrid
Population	46,754,778 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$42,214 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	14.1% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	14	0.353
Throughput	16	0.483
Output	14	0.461
Outcome	28	0.388

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	23	0.181	Institution & Finance	26
			Productivity	16
			Resources	13
Culture & Tourism	1	0.583	Cultural goods	2
			Tourism	2
Economy	33	0.331	Fundamental	22
			Institution and Policy	35
Education	29	0.319	Endowment	22
			Performance	29
			Government Involvement	30
Environment	21	0.531	Environmental Behavior	19
			Renewable Energy	16
			Resource Protection	18
Governance	17	0.576	Administrative Competence	19
			Political Competence	10
Health & Welfare	16	0.425	Health	21
			Welfare	6
ICT	18	0.486	Promotion	19
			Scale	15
			Utilization	24
R&D	19	0.360	Academic	7
			Entrepreneurial	33
			Governmental	22
Safety	9	0.544	Disaster Management	15
			Criminal Justice & Security	13

Sweden

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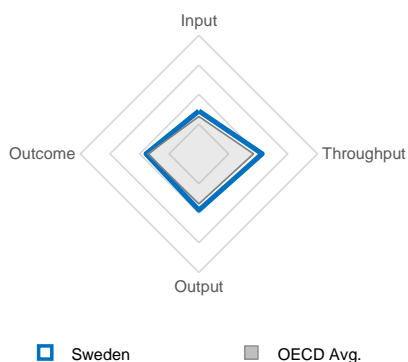
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	12	0.470
2018-19 GC	7	0.504
2017-18 GC	9	0.551
2016-17 GC	8	0.542
2015-16 GC	3	0.552

Capital City	Stockholm
Population	10,099,265 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$55,814 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.8% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	12	0.361
Throughput	11	0.534
Output	12	0.475
Outcome	17	0.446

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	21	0.186	Institution & Finance	22
			Productivity	12
			Resources	33
Culture & Tourism	26	0.322	Cultural goods	26
			Tourism	21
Economy	11	0.471	Fundamental	8
			Institution and Policy	19
Education	21	0.401	Endowment	15
			Performance	26
			Government Involvement	19
Environment	1	0.664	Environmental Behavior	8
			Renewable Energy	1
			Resource Protection	3
Governance	4	0.765	Administrative Competence	8
			Political Competence	3
Health & Welfare	12	0.459	Health	8
			Welfare	16
ICT	11	0.571	Promotion	15
			Scale	6
			Utilization	6
R&D	12	0.396	Academic	8
			Entrepreneurial	10
			Governmental	14
Safety	23	0.464	Disaster Management	27
			Criminal Justice & Security	20

Switzerland

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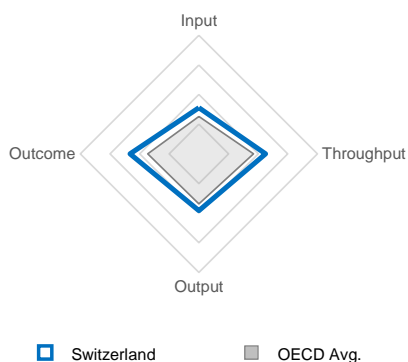
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	3	0.515
2018-19 GC	11	0.480
2017-18 GC	1	0.584
2016-17 GC	2	0.572
2015-16 GC	2	0.555

Capital City	Bern
Population	8,654,622 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$70,989 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.4% (2019 est.)
Government type	federal republic (formally a confederation)

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	4	0.389
Throughput	5	0.562
Output	11	0.479
Outcome	2	0.581

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	3	0.385	Institution & Finance	1
			Productivity	29
			Resources	19
Culture & Tourism	8	0.442	Cultural goods	13
			Tourism	11
Economy	13	0.462	Fundamental	26
			Institution and Policy	7
Education	1	0.577	Endowment	6
			Performance	5
			Government Involvement	5
Environment	5	0.609	Environmental Behavior	28
			Renewable Energy	5
			Resource Protection	9
Governance	18	0.568	Administrative Competence	16
			Political Competence	18
Health & Welfare	8	0.476	Health	2
			Welfare	18
ICT	9	0.608	Promotion	11
			Scale	9
			Utilization	2
R&D	1	0.537	Academic	1
			Entrepreneurial	2
			Governmental	8
Safety	20	0.482	Disaster Management	5
			Criminal Justice & Security	28

Turkey

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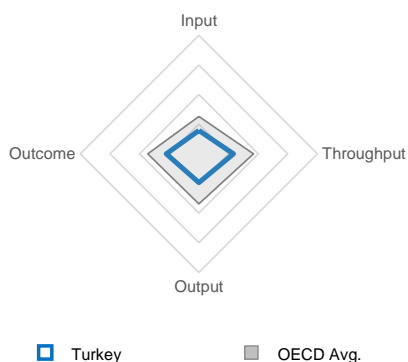
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	36	0.259
2018-19 GC	35	0.251
2017-18 GC	35	0.288
2016-17 GC	34	0.293
2015-16 GC	34	0.299

Capital City	Ankara
Population	84,339,067 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$27,875 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	13.7% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	36	0.197
Throughput	36	0.291
Output	35	0.243
Outcome	35	0.275

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	30	0.144	Institution & Finance	12
			Productivity	27
			Resources	17
Culture & Tourism	18	0.376	Cultural goods	15
			Tourism	16
Economy	35	0.296	Fundamental	33
			Institution and Policy	32
Education	33	0.277	Endowment	21
			Performance	35
			Government Involvement	24
Environment	36	0.152	Environmental Behavior	14
			Renewable Energy	29
			Resource Protection	36
Governance	36	0.141	Administrative Competence	36
			Political Competence	36
Health & Welfare	27	0.329	Health	29
			Welfare	9
ICT	30	0.338	Promotion	26
			Scale	35
			Utilization	36
R&D	35	0.185	Academic	35
			Entrepreneurial	29
			Governmental	35
Safety	30	0.356	Disaster Management	31
			Criminal Justice & Security	26

United Kingdom

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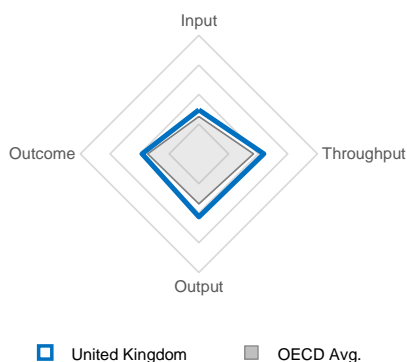
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	5	0.495
2018-19 GC	3	0.530
2017-18 GC	8	0.551
2016-17 GC	11	0.530
2015-16 GC	15	0.508

Capital City	London
Population	67,886,011 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$48,709 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.7% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	10	0.371
Throughput	10	0.547
Output	4	0.532
Outcome	10	0.479

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	18	0.206	Institution & Finance	11
			Productivity	18
			Resources	4
Culture & Tourism	13	0.41	Cultural goods	24
			Tourism	9
Economy	7	0.521	Fundamental	6
			Institution and Policy	8
Education	19	0.406	Endowment	27
			Performance	7
			Government Involvement	17
Environment	11	0.568	Environmental Behavior	24
			Renewable Energy	15
			Resource Protection	10
Governance	8	0.722	Administrative Competence	7
			Political Competence	6
Health & Welfare	13	0.447	Health	9
			Welfare	20
ICT	3	0.694	Promotion	2
			Scale	11
			Utilization	4
R&D	6	0.437	Academic	3
			Entrepreneurial	7
			Governmental	20
Safety	11	0.540	Disaster Management	12
			Criminal Justice & Security	16

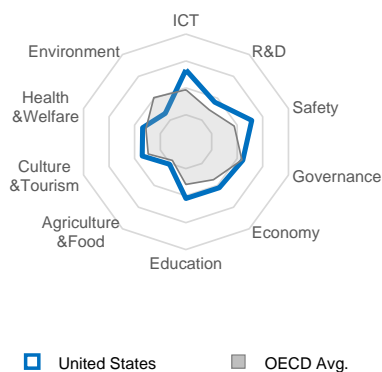
United States

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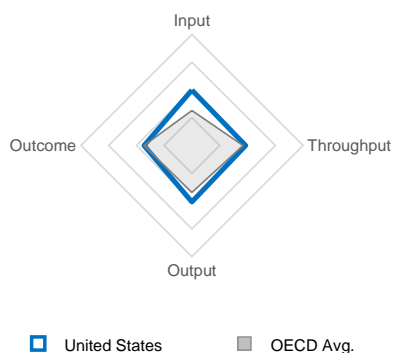
	Rank/36	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	8	0.481
2018-19 GC	10	0.484
2017-18 GC	6	0.558
2016-17 GC	6	0.560
2015-16 GC	6	0.541

Capital City	Washington D.C.
Population	331,002,651 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$65,118 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.7% (2019 est.)
Government type	constitutional federal republic

GC Ranking by Area

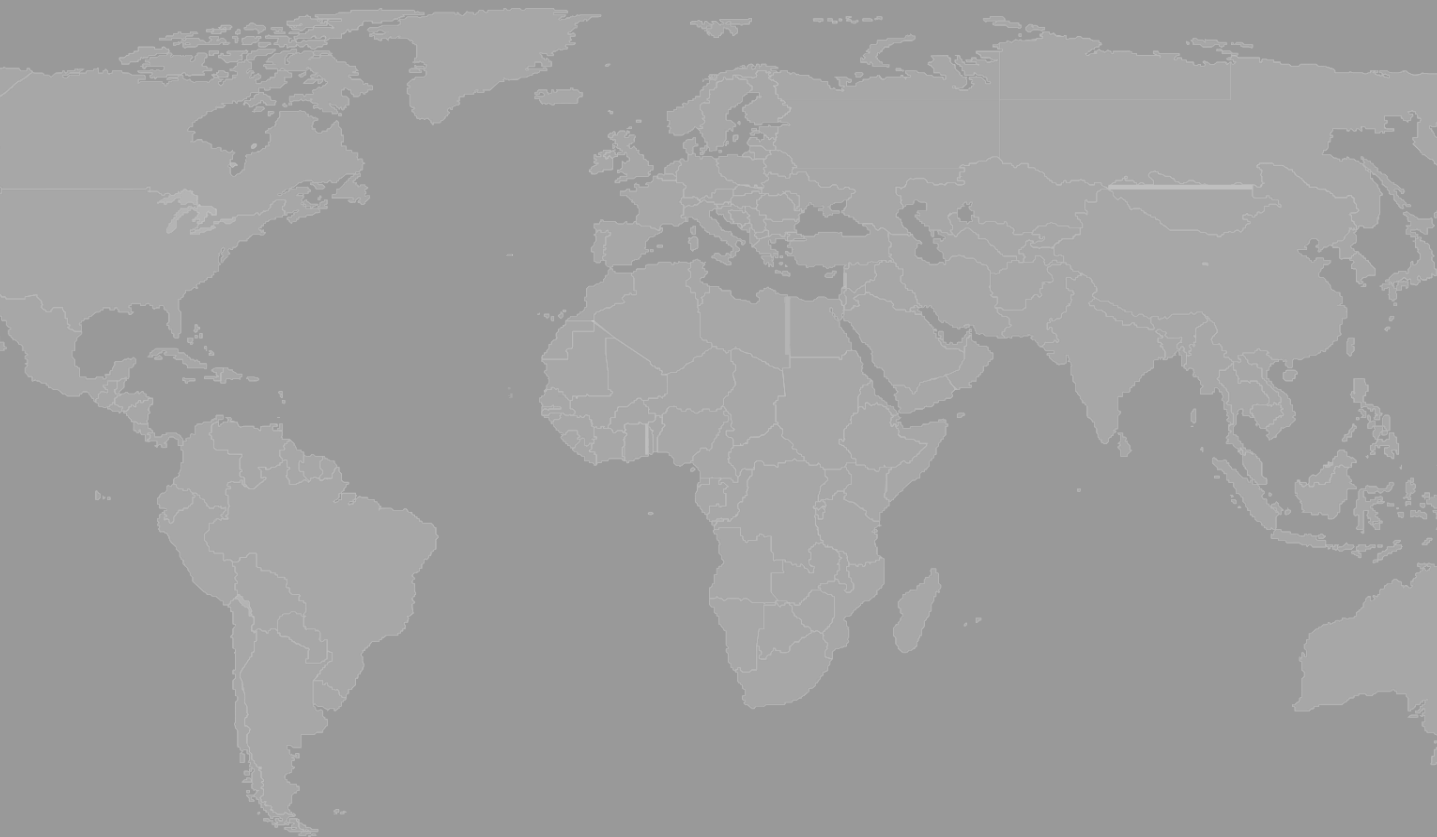


GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	1	0.499
Throughput	17	0.483
Output	7	0.507
Outcome	19	0.431

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	7	0.258	Institution & Finance	31
			Productivity	6
			Resources	22
Culture & Tourism	10	0.426	Cultural goods	35
			Tourism	3
Economy	5	0.527	Fundamental	5
			Institution and Policy	5
			Endowment	3
Education	3	0.526	Performance	15
			Government Involvement	3
			Environmental Behavior	35
Environment	35	0.326	Renewable Energy	2
			Resource Protection	35
Governance	19	0.555	Administrative Competence	22
			Political Competence	14
Health & Welfare	18	0.422	Health	12
			Welfare	23
			Promotion	5
ICT	5	0.667	Scale	13
			Utilization	3
			Academic	22
R&D	5	0.455	Entrepreneurial	1
			Governmental	11
Safety	2	0.643	Disaster Management	2
			Criminal Justice & Security	5



Part 2. 2020 Government Competitiveness Results

2. Rankings of Non-OECD Countries

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

Government Competitiveness Rankings

2019-2020: Non-OECD Countries

Country	2020	2019	Change	Country	2020	2019	Change	Country	2020	2019	Change
Singapore	1	1	0	Philippines	31	32	1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	61	46	-15
Costa Rica	2	4	2	Mongolia	32	26	-6	Uzbekistan	62	37	-25
Korea, Rep.	3	2	-1	Albania	33	19	-14	Lebanon	63	49	-14
Malaysia	4	6	2	Azerbaijan	34	28	-6	Benin	64	71	7
Bulgaria	5	7	2	Tunisia	35	35	0	Pakistan	65	70	5
Romania	6	8	2	Morocco	36	41	5	Bangladesh	66	68	2
Uruguay	7	5	-2	Armenia	37	29	-8	Tanzania	67	67	0
Panama	8	11	3	El Salvador	38	51	13	Uganda	68	69	1
China	9	14	5	India	39	50	11	Malawi	69	73	4
Brazil	10	12	2	South Africa	40	45	5	Venezuela, RB	70	59	-11
Serbia	11	16	5	Honduras	41	52	11	Burkina Faso	71	76	5
Thailand	12	21	9	Ghana	42	48	6	Nigeria	72	79	7
Croatia	13	9	-4	Jordan	43	43	0	Lao PDR	73	65	-8
Colombia	14	23	9	Guatemala	44	54	10	Cameroon	74	72	-2
Argentina	15	25	10	Paraguay	45	40	-5	Mali	75	75	0
Russian	16	15	-1	Bolivia	46	53	7	Mozambique	76	81	5
Indonesia	17	39	22	Kenya	47	58	11	Zimbabwe	77	83	6
Ecuador	18	34	16	Bahrain	48	22	-26	Ethiopia	78	82	4
Peru	19	24	5	Oman	49	27	-22	Guinea	79	84	5
Vietnam	20	31	11	Jamaica	50	36	-14	Sierra Leone	80	77	-3
Mauritius	21	13	-8	Senegal	51	61	10	Madagascar	81	80	-1
Dominican Republic	22	42	20	Moldova	52	30	-22	Timor-Leste	82	74	-8
Belarus	23	18	-5	Rwanda	53	55	2	Liberia	83	78	-5
Kazakhstan	24	38	14	Kyrgyz	54	47	-7	Congo, Dem.	84	88	4
Georgia	25	17	-8	Nepal	55	60	5	Mauritania	85	85	0
Sri Lanka	26	44	18	Algeria	56	63	7	Angola	86	87	1
Qatar	27	10	-17	Egypt, Arab	57	62	5	Sudan	87	86	-1
Kuwait	28	20	-8	Nicaragua	58	56	-2				
Botswana	29	57	28	Zambia	59	66	7				
Ukraine	30	33	3	Cambodia	60	64	4				

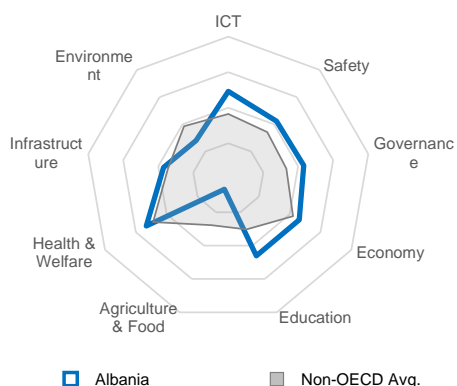
Albania

33/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	33	0.488
2018-19 GC	19	0.526
2017-18 GC	18	0.525
2016-17 GC	39	0.503
2015-16 GC	36	0.503

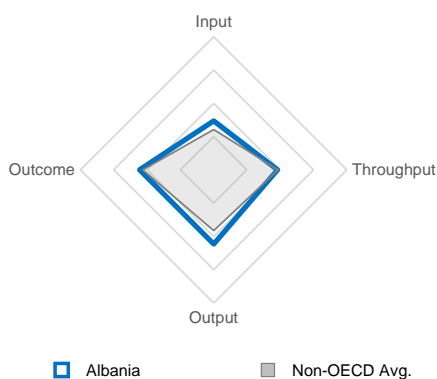
Capital City	Tirana
Population	2,877,797 (2020 est.)
GDP (per capita)	\$14,495 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	12.3% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	82	0.079	Agricultural production	71
			Food Quality & Safety	85
Economy	24	0.577	Economic Fundamental	50
			Institution and Policy	22
Education	8	0.577	Education Performance	6
			Government Involvement	18
Environment	68	0.350	Environmental Behavior	55
			Renewable Energy	14
			Resource Protection	51
			Civil Society	38
Governance	17	0.539	Freedom	12
			Rule of Law	16
			Disease management	6
			Life and Death	12
Health & Welfare	27	0.665	Safety and Public Health	87
			Welfare	19
			Promotion	3
ICT	16	0.615	Scale	39
			Utilization	37
Infrastructure	37	0.463	Infrastructure	19
Safety	18	0.530	Disaster Management	19
			Criminal Justice & Security	18

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	17	0.368
Throughput	51	0.480
Output	10	0.557
Outcome	41	0.556

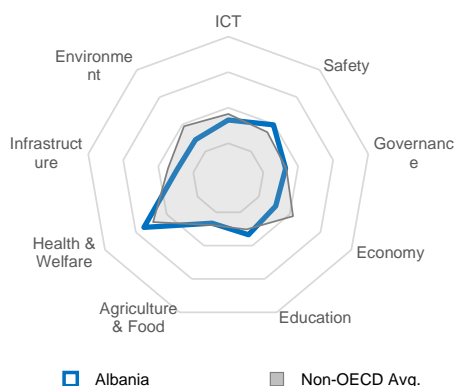
Algeria

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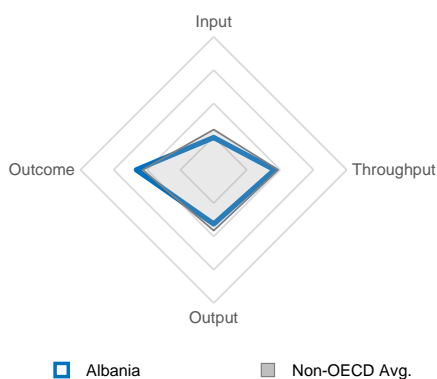
	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	56	0.429
2018-19 GC	63	0.419
2017-18 GC	62	0.412
2016-17 GC	54	0.465
2015-16 GC	62	0.442

Capital City	Algiers
Population	43,851,044 (2020 est.)
GDP (per capita)	\$11,820 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	11.7% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	67	0.244
Throughput	52	0.458
Output	63	0.406
Outcome	34	0.581

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	56	0.332	Agricultural production	67
			Food Quality & Safety	29
Economy	84	0.386	Economic Fundamental	82
			Institution and Policy	81
Education	40	0.419	Education Performance	26
			Government Involvement	64
Environment	66	0.359	Environmental Behavior	73
			Renewable Energy	66
			Resource Protection	73
			Civil Society	59
Governance	41	0.410	Freedom	69
			Rule of Law	27
			Disease management	20
Health & Welfare	18	0.685	Life and Death	49
			Safety and Public Health	46
			Welfare	6
ICT	59	0.413	Promotion	27
			Scale	34
Infrastructure	60	0.366	Utilization	79
			Infrastructure	61
Safety	27	0.494	Disaster Management	40
			Criminal Justice & Security	22

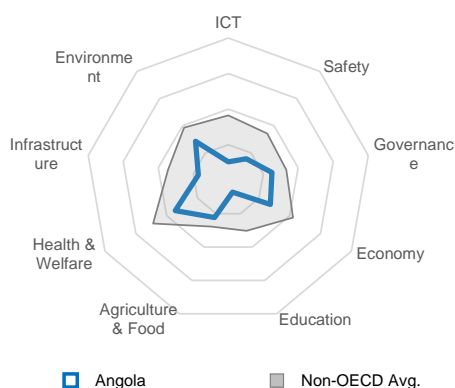
Angola

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	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	86	0.261
2018-19 GC	87	0.301
2017-18 GC	87	0.305
2016-17 GC	85	0.312
2015-16 GC	84	0.321

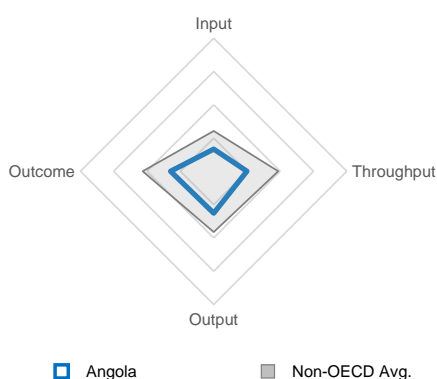
Capital City	Luanda
Population	32,866,272 (2020 est.)
GDP (PPP)	\$6,929 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.9% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	65	0.280	Agricultural production	74
			Food Quality & Safety	55
Economy	85	0.343	Economic Fundamental	80
			Institution and Policy	82
Education	86	0.089	Education Performance	84
			Government Involvement	85
Environment	67	0.357	Environmental Behavior	16
			Renewable Energy	38
			Resource Protection	58
Governance	63	0.312	Civil Society	58
			Freedom	68
			Rule of Law	64
Health & Welfare	85	0.430	Disease management	82
			Life and Death	65
			Safety and Public Health	82
			Welfare	51
ICT	84	0.129	Promotion	84
			Scale	82
Infrastructure	84	0.213	Utilization	75
			Infrastructure	83
Safety	84	0.196	Disaster Management	83
			Criminal Justice & Security	79

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	85	0.167
Throughput	83	0.250
Output	84	0.314
Outcome	85	0.323

Argentina

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	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	15	0.529
2018-19 GC	25	0.518
2017-18 GC	23	0.518
2016-17 GC	17	0.554
2015-16 GC	21	0.537

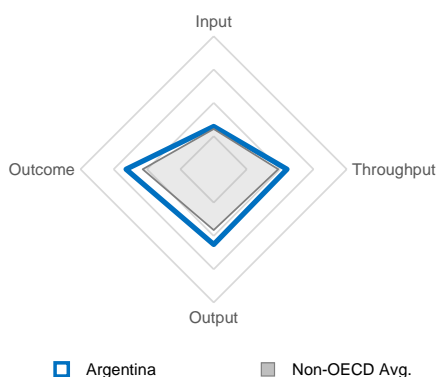
Capital City	Buenos Aires
Population	45,195,774 (2020 est.)
GDP (per capita)	\$22,947 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	9.8% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	5	0.544	Agricultural production	28
			Food Quality & Safety	2
Economy	80	0.431	Economic Fundamental	78
			Institution and Policy	55
Education	12	0.545	Education Performance	4
			Government Involvement	35
Environment	61	0.391	Environmental Behavior	6
			Renewable Energy	13
			Resource Protection	62
			Civil Society	7
Governance	8	0.668	Freedom	4
			Rule of Law	7
			Disease management	41
Health & Welfare	33	0.657	Life and Death	30
			Safety and Public Health	38
			Welfare	32
ICT	23	0.582	Promotion	42
			Scale	16
Infrastructure	48	0.412	Utilization	25
			Infrastructure	44
Safety	16	0.532	Disaster Management	18
			Criminal Justice & Security	28

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	37	0.322
Throughput	24	0.551
Output	9	0.564
Outcome	9	0.657

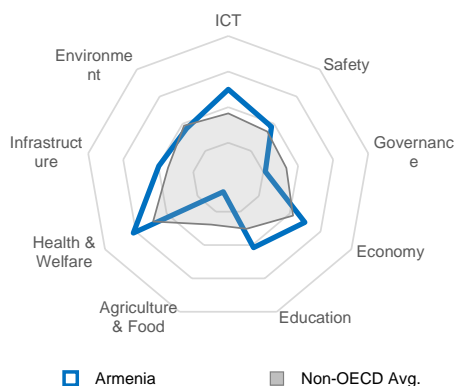
Armenia

37/87

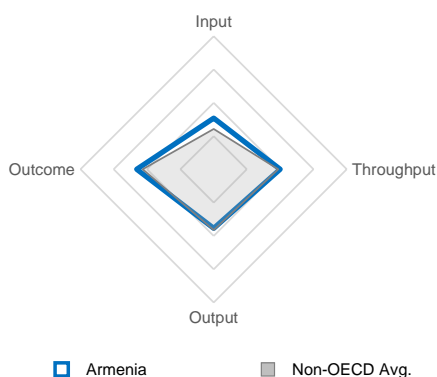
	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	37	0.481
2018-19 GC	29	0.505
2017-18 GC	28	0.508
2016-17 GC	28	0.524
2015-16 GC	49	0.479

Capital City	Yerevan
Population	2,963,243 (2020 est.)
GDP (PPP)	\$14,219 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	16.9% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary democracy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	14	0.385
Throughput	43	0.500
Output	48	0.443
Outcome	37	0.578

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	74	0.103	Agricultural production	72
			Food Quality & Safety	75
Economy	7	0.622	Economic Fundamental	29
			Institution and Policy	10
Education	17	0.520	Education Performance	15
			Government Involvement	27
Environment	57	0.456	Environmental Behavior	61
			Renewable Energy	11
			Resource Protection	46
Governance	72	0.264	Civil Society	41
			Freedom	87
			Rule of Law	57
Health & Welfare	1	0.770	Disease management	15
			Life and Death	21
			Safety and Public Health	1
			Welfare	21
ICT	14	0.625	Promotion	6
			Scale	22
Infrastructure	25	0.496	Utilization	30
			Infrastructure	21
Safety	37	0.473	Disaster Management	9
			Criminal Justice & Security	59

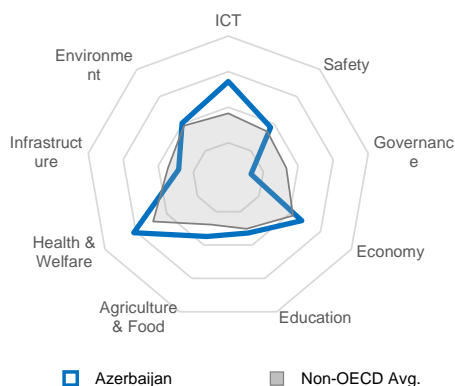
Azerbaijan

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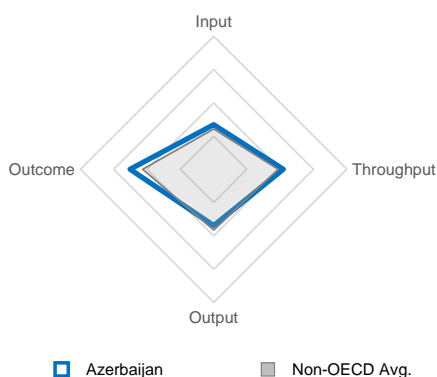
	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	34	0.486
2018-19 GC	28	0.509
2017-18 GC	30	0.501
2016-17 GC	27	0.525
2015-16 GC	37	0.497

Capital City	Baku
Population	10,139,177 (2020 est.)
GDP (per capita)	\$15,000 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.5% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	29	0.336
Throughput	36	0.523
Output	57	0.422
Outcome	15	0.628

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	28	0.436	Agricultural production	20
			Food Quality & Safety	26
Economy	15	0.598	Economic Fundamental	9
			Institution and Policy	27
Education	43	0.411	Education Performance	32
			Government Involvement	54
Environment	48	0.505	Environmental Behavior	65
			Renewable Energy	54
			Resource Protection	49
			Civil Society	83
Governance	85	0.162	Freedom	80
			Rule of Law	71
			Disease management	12
Health & Welfare	2	0.767	Life and Death	21
			Safety and Public Health	3
			Welfare	14
ICT	6	0.680	Promotion	2
			Scale	32
Infrastructure	64	0.353	Utilization	12
			Infrastructure	57
Safety	40	0.465	Disaster Management	13
			Criminal Justice & Security	61

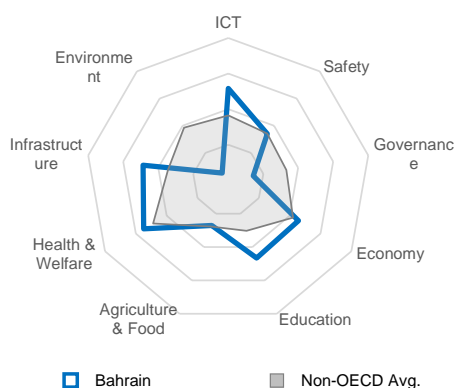
Bahrain

48/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	48	0.456
2018-19 GC	22	0.520
2017-18 GC	21	0.521
2016-17 GC	15	0.556
2015-16 GC	14	0.557

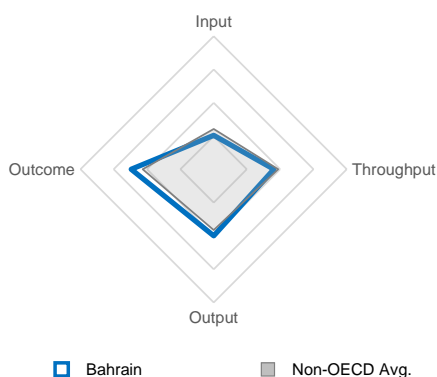
Capital City	Manama
Population	1,701,575(2020 est.)
GDP (PPP)	\$46,981 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	0.7% (2019 est.)
Government type	constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	55	0.338	Agricultural production	60
			Food Quality & Safety	50
Economy	28	0.570	Economic Fundamental	22
			Institution and Policy	25
Education	7	0.583	Education Performance	8
			Government Involvement	15
Environment	87	0.066	Environmental Behavior	84
			Renewable Energy	84
			Resource Protection	87
			Civil Society	82
Governance	84	0.179	Freedom	79
			Rule of Law	66
			Disease management	55
			Life and Death	11
Health & Welfare	17	0.686	Safety and Public Health	58
			Welfare	3
			Promotion	43
ICT	12	0.645	Scale	4
			Utilization	10
Infrastructure	6	0.608	Infrastructure	5
Safety	48	0.426	Disaster Management	46
			Criminal Justice & Security	60

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	62	0.256
Throughput	55	0.452
Output	31	0.499
Outcome	18	0.619

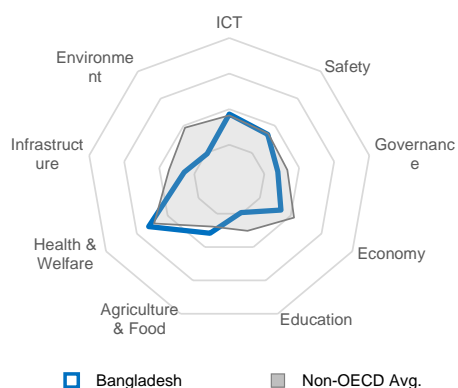
Bangladesh

66/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	66	0.390
2018-19 GC	68	0.400
2017-18 GC	69	0.382
2016-17 GC	69	0.401
2015-16 GC	65	0.422

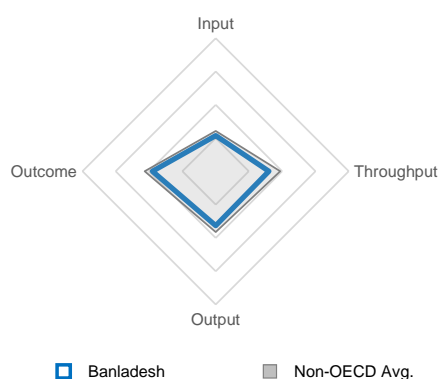
Capital City	Dhaka
Population	164,689,383(2018 est.)
GDP (per capita)	\$4,950 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.1% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	41	0.397	Agricultural production	4
			Food Quality & Safety	58
Economy	82	0.420	Economic Fundamental	47
			Institution and Policy	84
Education	66	0.243	Education Performance	61
			Government Involvement	74
Environment	80	0.242	Environmental Behavior	34
			Renewable Energy	74
			Resource Protection	82
			Civil Society	33
Governance	59	0.347	Freedom	70
			Rule of Law	62
			Disease management	13
Health & Welfare	36	0.654	Life and Death	60
			Safety and Public Health	41
			Welfare	62
ICT	50	0.465	Promotion	23
			Scale	68
Infrastructure	71	0.322	Utilization	55
			Infrastructure	69
Safety	50	0.422	Disaster Management	50
			Criminal Justice & Security	49

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	58	0.269
Throughput	71	0.400
Output	62	0.408
Outcome	63	0.474

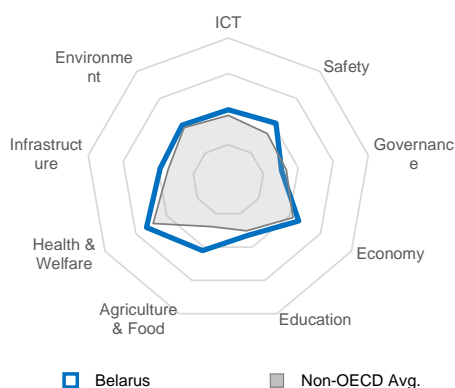
Belarus

23/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	23	0.507
2018-19 GC	18	0.529
2017-18 GC	17	0.532
2016-17 GC	10	0.572
2015-16 GC	13	0.562

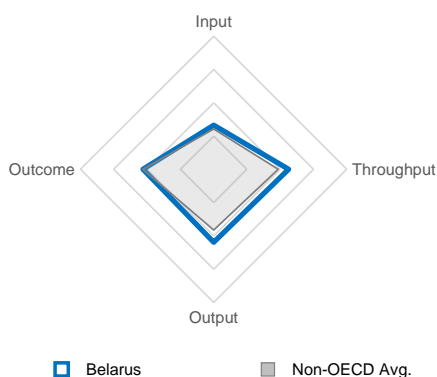
Capital City	Minsk
Population	9,449,323 (2020 est.)
GDP (PPP)	\$19,943 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.5% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic in name, although in fact a dictatorship

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	7	0.527	Agricultural production	26
			Food Quality & Safety	3
Economy	27	0.572	Economic Fundamental	8
			Institution and Policy	50
Education	42	0.412	Education Performance	37
			Government Involvement	23
Environment	47	0.506	Environmental Behavior	63
			Renewable Energy	69
			Resource Protection	31
			Civil Society	79
Governance	48	0.381	Freedom	54
			Rule of Law	31
			Disease management	21
Health & Welfare	28	0.664	Life and Death	1
			Safety and Public Health	6
			Welfare	84
ICT	41	0.495	Promotion	9
			Scale	49
Infrastructure	29	0.486	Utilization	66
			Infrastructure	22
Safety	21	0.522	Disaster Management	42
			Criminal Justice & Security	9

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	31	0.332
Throughput	19	0.563
Output	14	0.547
Outcome	49	0.530

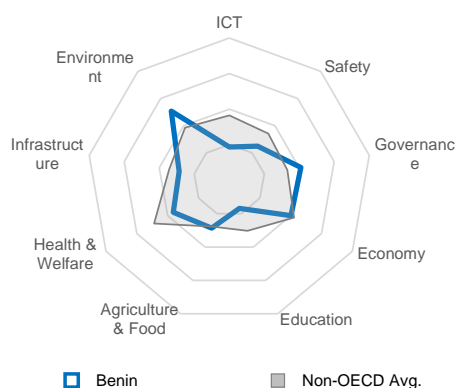
Benin

64/87

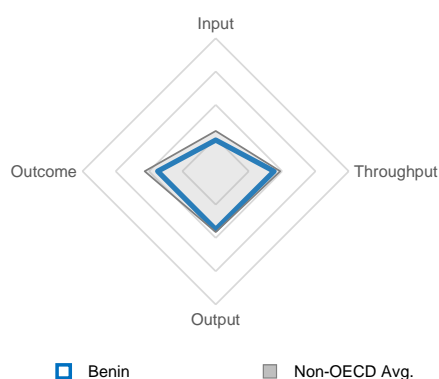
	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	64	0.397
2018-19 GC	71	0.384
2017-18 GC	74	0.363
2016-17 GC	75	0.368
2015-16 GC	74	0.375

	Porto-Novo (constitutional)
Capital City	Cotonou (seat of government)
Population	12,123,200 (2020 est.)
GDP (per capita)	\$3,423 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.2% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	74	0.235
Throughput	61	0.439
Output	50	0.436
Outcome	69	0.435

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	50	0.359	Agricultural production	36
			Food Quality & Safety	53
Economy	55	0.501	Economic Fundamental	39
			Institution and Policy	68
Education	70	0.211	Education Performance	71
			Government Involvement	70
Environment	10	0.634	Environmental Behavior	44
			Renewable Energy	86
			Resource Protection	19
Governance	20	0.512	Civil Society	46
			Freedom	40
			Rule of Law	26
Health & Welfare	83	0.454	Disease management	75
			Life and Death	76
			Safety and Public Health	60
			Welfare	74
ICT	75	0.233	Promotion	80
			Scale	74
Infrastructure	63	0.358	Utilization	61
			Infrastructure	70
Safety	66	0.312	Disaster Management	79
			Criminal Justice & Security	38

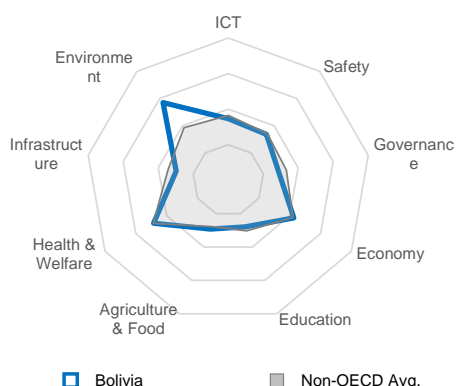
Bolivia

46/87

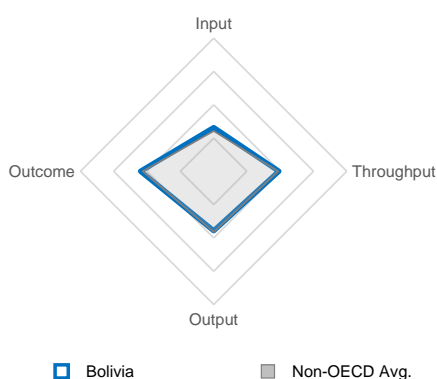
	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	46	0.461
2018-19 GC	53	0.455
2017-18 GC	52	0.448
2016-17 GC	46	0.488
2015-16 GC	45	0.484

Capital City	La Paz(administrative) Sucre(constitutional)
Population	11,673,021(2020 est.)
GDP (per capita)	\$9,086 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.4% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	33	0.329
Throughput	50	0.490
Output	46	0.446
Outcome	44	0.549

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	48	0.366	Agricultural production	64
			Food Quality & Safety	44
Economy	46	0.532	Economic Fundamental	32
			Institution and Policy	56
Education	52	0.350	Education Performance	57
			Government Involvement	32
Environment	3	0.713	Environmental Behavior	1
			Renewable Energy	45
			Resource Protection	5
			Civil Society	56
Governance	56	0.358	Freedom	44
			Rule of Law	59
			Disease management	33
			Life and Death	58
Health & Welfare	52	0.606	Safety and Public Health	63
			Welfare	73
			Promotion	36
ICT	56	0.432	Scale	48
			Utilization	68
Infrastructure	57	0.372	Infrastructure	58
Safety	51	0.419	Disaster Management	45
			Criminal Justice & Security	55

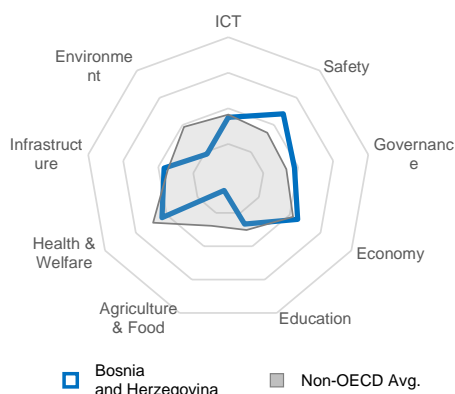
Bosnia and Herzegovina

61/87

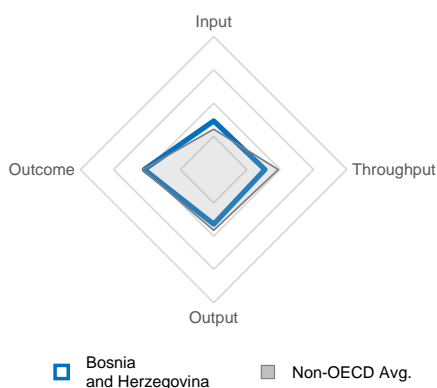
	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	61	0.413
2018-19 GC	46	0.477
2017-18 GC	44	0.477
2016-17 GC	52	0.472
2015-16 GC	39	0.496

Capital City	Sarajevo
Population	3,280,819 (2020 est.)
GDP (per capita)	\$15,791 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	18.4% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	19	0.366
Throughput	74	0.385
Output	61	0.410
Outcome	55	0.521

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	81	0.083	Agricultural production	79
			Food Quality & Safety	74
Economy	30	0.564	Economic Fundamental	64
			Institution and Policy	18
Education	56	0.335	Education Performance	65
			Government Involvement	19
Environment	82	0.232	Environmental Behavior	74
			Renewable Energy	37
			Resource Protection	71
Governance	29	0.474	Civil Society	52
			Freedom	42
			Rule of Law	32
Health & Welfare	68	0.538	Disease management	86
			Life and Death	7
			Safety and Public Health	13
ICT	54	0.436	Welfare	20
			Promotion	51
			Scale	36
Infrastructure	39	0.457	Utilization	62
			Infrastructure	20
Safety	7	0.602	Disaster Management	6
			Criminal Justice & Security	16

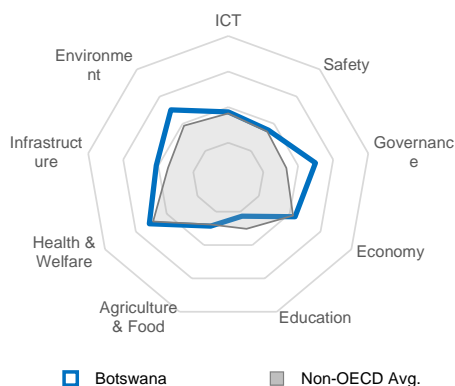
Botswana

29/87

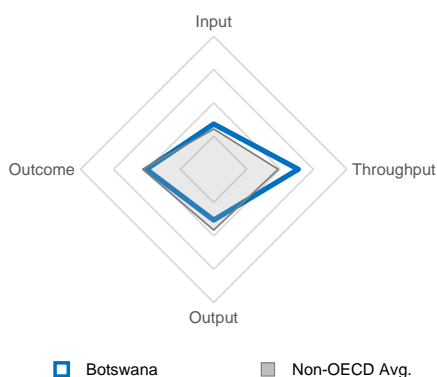
	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	29	0.500
2018-19 GC	57	0.449
2017-18 GC	57	0.440
2016-17 GC	48	0.485
2015-16 GC	40	0.495

Capital City	Gaborone
Population	2,351,627(2020 est.)
GDP (PPP)	\$18,502 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	18.1% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	28	0.341
Throughput	7	0.636
Output	69	0.381
Outcome	56	0.504

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	49	0.359	Agricultural production	54
			Food Quality & Safety	48
Economy	39	0.544	Economic Fundamental	71
			Institution and Policy	17
Education	61	0.284	Education Performance	58
			Government Involvement	68
Environment	14	0.627	Environmental Behavior	23
			Renewable Energy	85
			Resource Protection	15
Governance	10	0.623	Civil Society	5
			Freedom	46
			Rule of Law	11
Health & Welfare	42	0.641	Disease management	36
			Life and Death	56
			Safety and Public Health	73
			Welfare	28
ICT	49	0.466	Promotion	21
			Scale	26
			Utilization	69
Infrastructure	18	0.513	Infrastructure	34
Safety	45	0.440	Disaster Management	52
			Criminal Justice & Security	24

Brazil

10/87

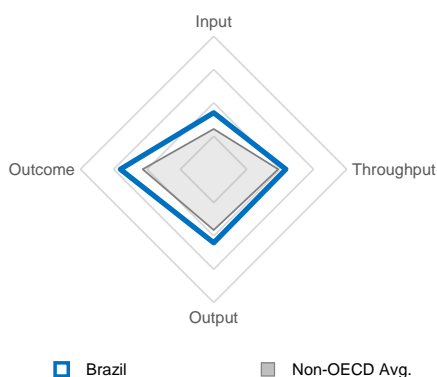
	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	10	0.552
2018-19 GC	12	0.554
2017-18 GC	16	0.542
2016-17 GC	16	0.556
2015-16 GC	19	0.546

Capital City	Brasilia
Population	212,559,417(2020 est.)
GDP (per capita)	\$15,258 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	12% (2019 est.)
Government type	federal presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	4	0.425
Throughput	29	0.542
Output	12	0.551
Outcome	5	0.701

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	6	0.530	Agricultural production	44
			Food Quality & Safety	1
Economy	33	0.559	Economic Fundamental	37
			Institution and Policy	34
Education	30	0.461	Education Performance	48
			Government Involvement	5
Environment	1	0.798	Environmental Behavior	4
			Renewable Energy	1
			Resource Protection	3
			Civil Society	22
Governance	22	0.510	Freedom	27
			Rule of Law	15
			Disease management	52
Health & Welfare	10	0.711	Life and Death	39
			Safety and Public Health	4
			Welfare	13
ICT	38	0.523	Promotion	62
			Scale	23
Infrastructure	50	0.406	Utilization	11
			Infrastructure	43
Safety	36	0.474	Disaster Management	43
			Criminal Justice & Security	40

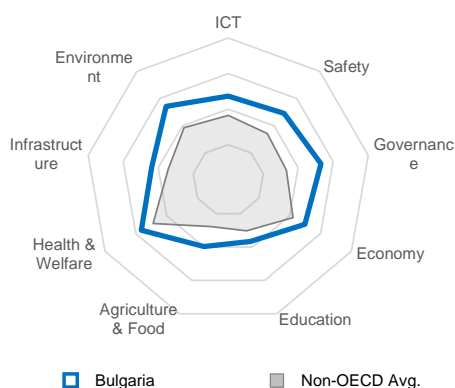
Bulgaria

5/87

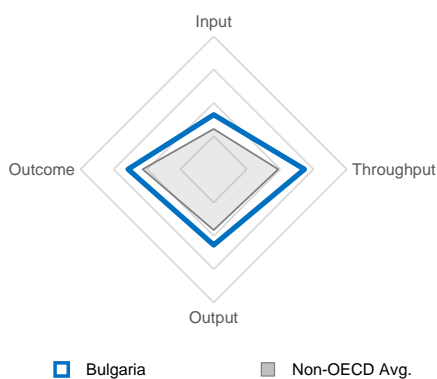
	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	5	0.597
2018-19 GC	7	0.575
2017-18 GC	11	0.562
2016-17 GC	7	0.593
2015-16 GC	7	0.584

Capital City	Sofia
Population	6,948,445 (2020 est.)
GDP (PPP)	\$24,561 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.3% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	6	0.410
Throughput	4	0.682
Output	7	0.568
Outcome	11	0.642

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	10	0.497	Agricultural production	19
			Food Quality & Safety	19
Economy	6	0.622	Economic Fundamental	15
			Institution and Policy	9
Education	32	0.458	Education Performance	30
			Government Involvement	37
Environment	4	0.679	Environmental Behavior	40
			Renewable Energy	6
			Resource Protection	7
Governance	9	0.662	Civil Society	12
			Freedom	22
			Rule of Law	9
Health & Welfare	12	0.706	Disease management	14
			Life and Death	7
			Safety and Public Health	9
			Welfare	37
ICT	21	0.591	Promotion	46
			Scale	14
Infrastructure	14	0.545	Utilization	18
			Infrastructure	15
Safety	6	0.613	Disaster Management	4
			Criminal Justice & Security	21

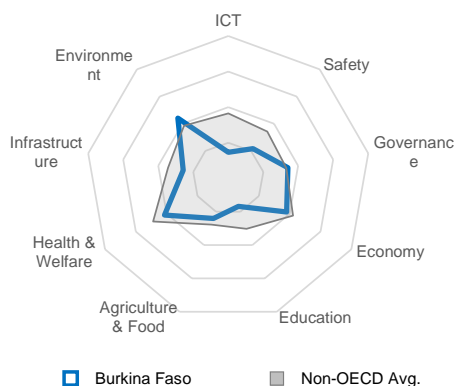
Burkina Faso

71/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	71	0.362
2018-19 GC	76	0.368
2017-18 GC	79	0.356
2016-17 GC	76	0.366
2015-16 GC	77	0.367

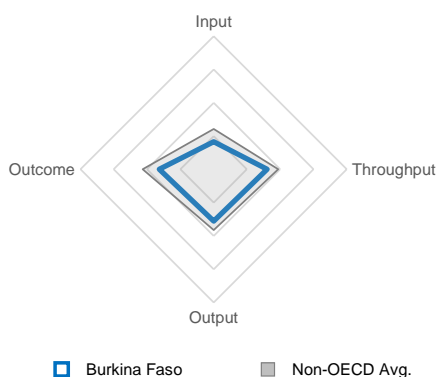
Capital City	Ouagadougou
Population	20,903,273 (2020 est.)
GDP (per capita)	2,280 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.2% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	62	0.301	Agricultural production	52
			Food Quality & Safety	60
Economy	68	0.475	Economic Fundamental	63
			Institution and Policy	69
Education	72	0.210	Education Performance	80
			Government Involvement	56
Environment	34	0.551	Environmental Behavior	30
			Renewable Energy	78
			Resource Protection	43
			Civil Society	55
Governance	36	0.426	Freedom	39
			Rule of Law	61
			Disease management	67
			Life and Death	71
Health & Welfare	71	0.517	Safety and Public Health	57
			Welfare	66
			Promotion	87
ICT	78	0.182	Scale	71
			Utilization	64
Infrastructure	72	0.321	Infrastructure	76
Safety	74	0.271	Disaster Management	82
			Criminal Justice & Security	68

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	78	0.208
Throughput	70	0.402
Output	65	0.389
Outcome	74	0.408

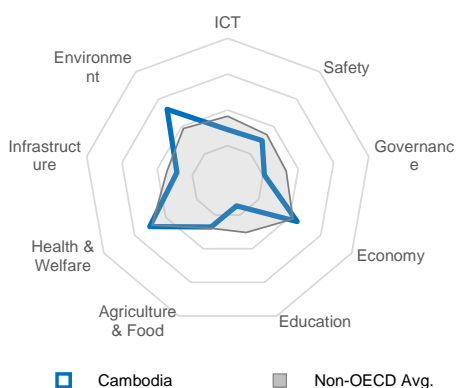
Cambodia

60/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	60	0.414
2018-19 GC	64	0.412
2017-18 GC	65	0.399
2016-17 GC	66	0.409
2015-16 GC	63	0.436

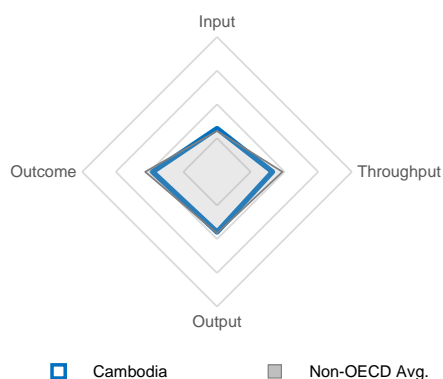
Capital City	Phnom Penh
Population	16,718,965(2020 est.)
GDP (per capita)	\$4,570 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	0.6% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	54	0.338	Agricultural production	43
			Food Quality & Safety	61
Economy	32	0.560	Economic Fundamental	4
			Institution and Policy	61
Education	78	0.181	Education Performance	69
			Government Involvement	80
Environment	6	0.658	Environmental Behavior	32
			Renewable Energy	52
			Resource Protection	8
			Civil Society	75
Governance	75	0.261	Freedom	71
			Rule of Law	69
			Disease management	31
			Life and Death	59
Health & Welfare	47	0.629	Safety and Public Health	20
			Welfare	53
ICT	67	0.362	Promotion	72
			Scale	44
Infrastructure	62	0.360	Utilization	44
			Infrastructure	56
Safety	59	0.374	Disaster Management	65
			Criminal Justice & Security	29

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	38	0.321
Throughput	65	0.411
Output	45	0.447
Outcome	62	0.478

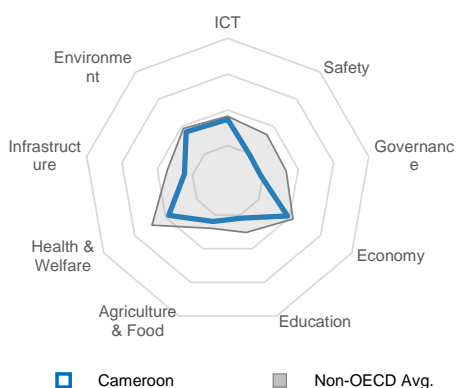
Cameroon

74/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	74	0.355
2018-19 GC	72	0.382
2017-18 GC	70	0.374
2016-17 GC	72	0.381
2015-16 GC	69	0.398

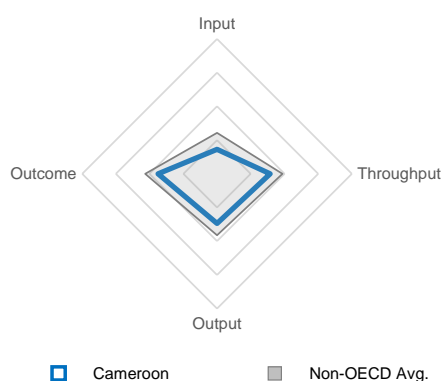
Capital City	Yaounde
Population	26,545,863 (2020 est.)
GDP (per capita)	\$3,804 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.3% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	64	0.297	Agricultural production	68
			Food Quality & Safety	52
Economy	64	0.482	Economic Fundamental	40
			Institution and Policy	74
Education	64	0.273	Education Performance	54
			Government Involvement	77
Environment	58	0.452	Environmental Behavior	20
			Renewable Energy	35
			Resource Protection	65
Governance	79	0.234	Civil Society	72
			Freedom	66
			Rule of Law	82
Health & Welfare	79	0.476	Disease management	76
			Life and Death	81
			Safety and Public Health	26
ICT	55	0.434	Welfare	77
			Promotion	17
			Scale	75
Infrastructure	76	0.306	Utilization	63
			Infrastructure	74
Safety	78	0.239	Disaster Management	73
			Criminal Justice & Security	82

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	83	0.181
Throughput	72	0.394
Output	73	0.368
Outcome	68	0.437

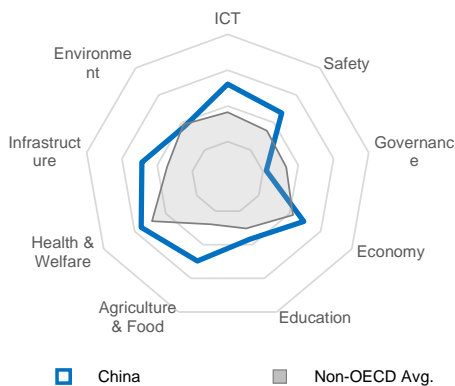
China

9/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	9	0.553
2018-19 GC	14	0.548
2017-18 GC	15	0.543
2016-17 GC	25	0.533
2015-16 GC	20	0.540

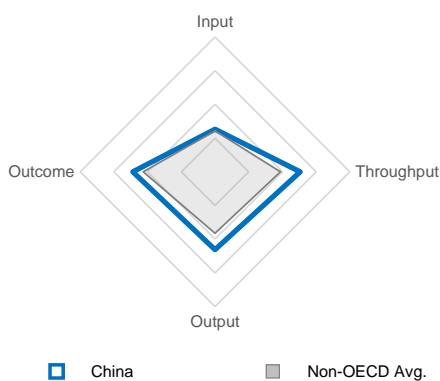
Capital City	Beijing
Population	1,439,323,776 (2020 est.)
GDP (per capita)	\$16,784 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.3% (2019 est.)
Government type	communist party-led state

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	1	0.621	Agricultural production	2
			Food Quality & Safety	9
Economy	11	0.614	Economic Fundamental	3
			Institution and Policy	19
Education	31	0.459	Education Performance	34
			Government Involvement	34
Environment	54	0.467	Environmental Behavior	77
			Renewable Energy	41
			Resource Protection	52
Governance	69	0.273	Civil Society	86
			Freedom	74
			Rule of Law	37
Health & Welfare	14	0.697	Disease management	2
			Life and Death	26
			Safety and Public Health	50
			Welfare	72
ICT	10	0.652	Promotion	20
			Scale	29
			Utilization	4
Infrastructure	5	0.609	Infrastructure	8
Safety	10	0.587	Disaster Management	24
			Criminal Justice & Security	8

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	40	0.316
Throughput	8	0.632
Output	4	0.578
Outcome	24	0.610

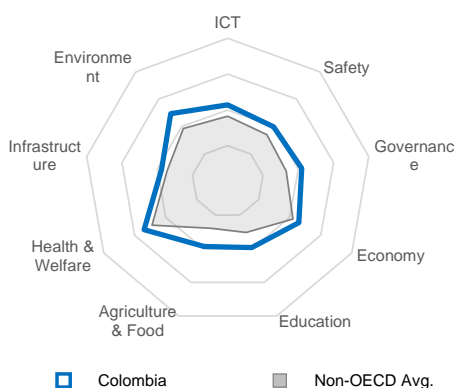
Colombia

14/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	14	0.541
2018-19 GC	23	0.520
2017-18 GC	29	0.508
2016-17 GC	23	0.536
2015-16 GC	23	0.528

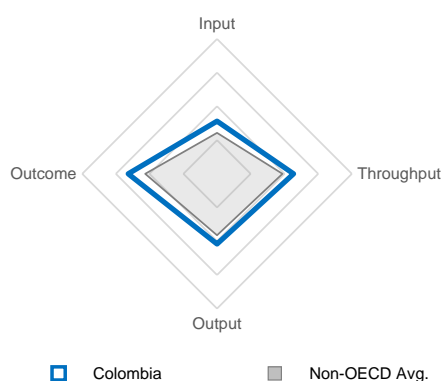
Capital City	Bogota
Population	50,882,891 (2020 est.)
GDP (per capita)	\$15,643 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	9.7% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	15	0.483	Agricultural production	53
			Food Quality & Safety	11
Economy	25	0.574	Economic Fundamental	30
			Institution and Policy	26
Education	22	0.492	Education Performance	24
			Government Involvement	20
Environment	20	0.618	Environmental Behavior	8
			Renewable Energy	5
			Resource Protection	14
			Civil Society	24
Governance	18	0.525	Freedom	18
			Rule of Law	20
			Disease management	18
			Life and Death	44
Health & Welfare	21	0.674	Safety and Public Health	65
			Welfare	22
ICT	33	0.535	Promotion	58
			Scale	25
			Utilization	15
Infrastructure	34	0.470	Infrastructure	35
Safety	26	0.498	Disaster Management	20
			Criminal Justice & Security	54

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	11	0.390
Throughput	17	0.567
Output	21	0.521
Outcome	8	0.659

Congo, Dem. Rep.

84/87

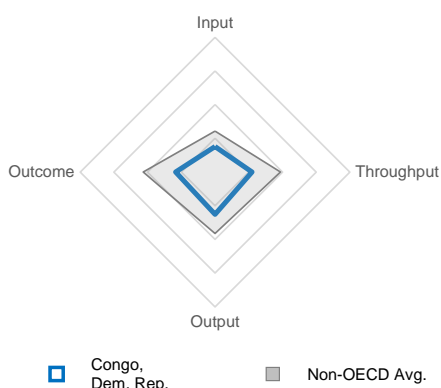
	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	84	0.269
2018-19 GC	88	0.296
2017-18 GC	88	0.285
2016-17 GC	89	0.285
2015-16 GC	89	0.259

Capital City	Kinshasa
Population	89,561,403 (2020 est.)
GDP (per capita)	\$1,143 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.2% (2019 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	81	0.189
Throughput	82	0.274
Output	85	0.314
Outcome	87	0.292

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	72	0.159	Agricultural production	81
			Food Quality & Safety	71
Economy	83	0.419	Economic Fundamental	58
			Institution and Policy	86
Education	85	0.107	Education Performance	83
			Government Involvement	78
Environment	36	0.536	Environmental Behavior	50
			Renewable Energy	51
			Resource Protection	28
			Civil Society	70
Governance	71	0.267	Freedom	50
			Rule of Law	86
			Disease management	71
			Life and Death	79
Health & Welfare	81	0.465	Safety and Public Health	71
			Welfare	71
			Promotion	78
ICT	85	0.109	Scale	87
			Utilization	84
Infrastructure	83	0.231	Infrastructure	86
Safety	86	0.125	Disaster Management	86
			Criminal Justice & Security	86

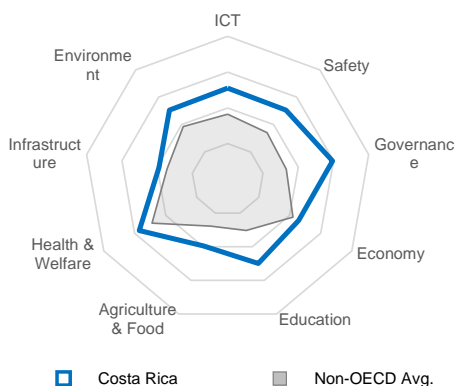
Costa Rica

2/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	2	0.615
2018-19 GC	4	0.591
2017-18 GC	5	0.584
2016-17 GC	4	0.621
2015-16 GC	3	0.623

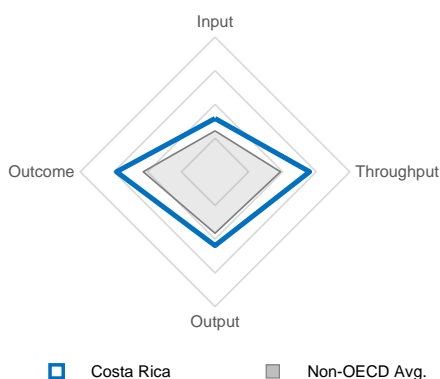
Capital City	San Jose
Population	5,094,118 (2020 est.)
GDP (per capita)	\$20,434 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	11.8% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	12	0.494	Agricultural production	42
			Food Quality & Safety	6
Economy	26	0.572	Economic Fundamental	59
			Institution and Policy	11
Education	2	0.624	Education Performance	9
			Government Involvement	3
Environment	12	0.633	Environmental Behavior	64
			Renewable Energy	3
			Resource Protection	22
Governance	4	0.744	Civil Society	4
			Freedom	1
			Rule of Law	6
Health & Welfare	9	0.713	Disease management	10
			Life and Death	22
			Safety and Public Health	69
			Welfare	5
ICT	13	0.638	Promotion	28
			Scale	7
Infrastructure	28	0.487	Utilization	13
			Infrastructure	24
Safety	5	0.633	Disaster Management	7
			Criminal Justice & Security	7

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	10	0.395
Throughput	2	0.702
Output	13	0.548
Outcome	2	0.731

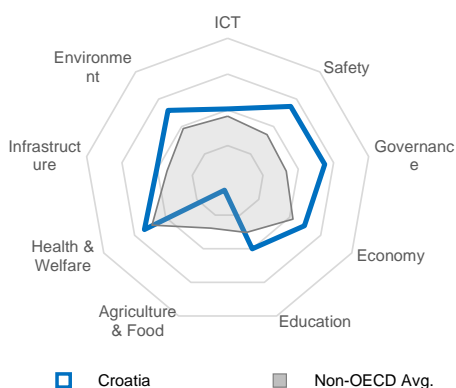
Croatia

13/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	13	0.543
2018-19 GC	9	0.573
2017-18 GC	7	0.573
2016-17 GC	19	0.546
2015-16 GC	17	0.552

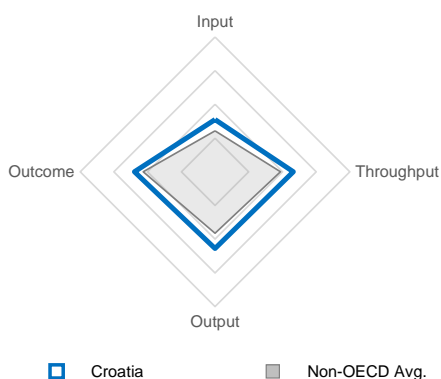
Capital City	Zagreb
Population	4,105,267 (2020 est.)
GDP (per capita)	\$29,973 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.9% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	84	0.065	Agricultural production	86
			Food Quality & Safety	74
Economy	9	0.619	Economic Fundamental	24
			Institution and Policy	8
Education	20	0.501	Education Performance	25
			Government Involvement	21
Environment	7	0.648	Environmental Behavior	56
			Renewable Energy	23
			Resource Protection	10
Governance	6	0.688	Civil Society	16
			Freedom	13
			Rule of Law	5
Health & Welfare	22	0.672	Disease management	24
			Life and Death	3
			Safety and Public Health	18
			Welfare	65
ICT	40	0.507	Promotion	61
			Scale	17
			Utilization	22
Infrastructure	20	0.503	Infrastructure	17
Safety	4	0.684	Disaster Management	2
			Criminal Justice & Security	4

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	12	0.387
Throughput	14	0.580
Output	6	0.569
Outcome	28	0.598

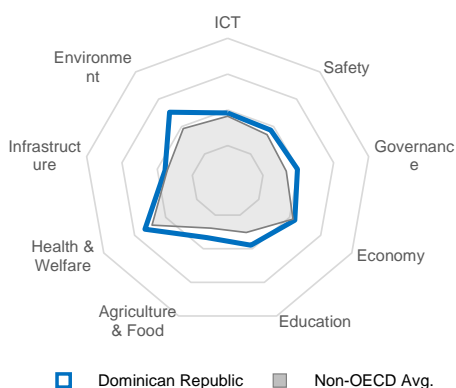
Dominican Republic

22/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	22	0.513
2018-19 GC	42	0.484
2017-18 GC	49	0.470
2016-17 GC	41	0.494
2015-16 GC	44	0.485

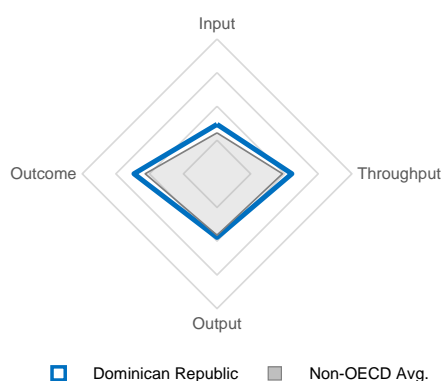
Capital City	Santo Domingo
Population	10,847,910 (2020 est.)
GDP (per capita)	\$19,182 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.8% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	35	0.418	Agricultural production	30
			Food Quality & Safety	27
Economy	41	0.541	Economic Fundamental	34
			Institution and Policy	45
Education	26	0.474	Education Performance	36
			Government Involvement	13
Environment	13	0.631	Environmental Behavior	58
			Renewable Energy	50
			Resource Protection	11
Governance	26	0.495	Civil Society	18
			Freedom	21
			Rule of Law	23
			Disease management	16
Health & Welfare	26	0.667	Life and Death	47
			Safety and Public Health	47
			Welfare	48
ICT	45	0.479	Promotion	40
			Scale	45
			Utilization	57
Infrastructure	43	0.444	Infrastructure	41
Safety	39	0.468	Disaster Management	33
			Criminal Justice & Security	37

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	18	0.367
Throughput	22	0.555
Output	39	0.472
Outcome	22	0.616

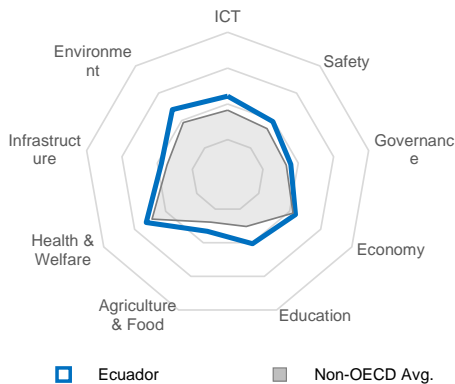
Ecuador

18/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	18	0.521
2018-19 GC	34	0.496
2017-18 GC	38	0.482
2016-17 GC	33	0.515
2015-16 GC	28	0.516

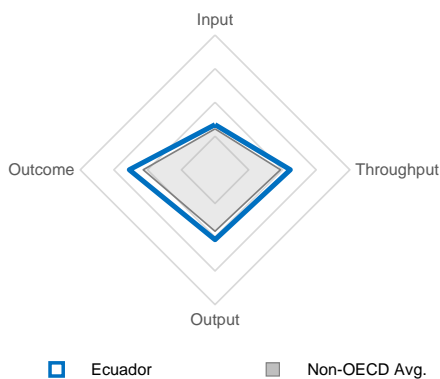
Capital City	Quito
Population	17,643,054 (2020 est.)
GDP (per capita)	\$11,846 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.9% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	36	0.415	Agricultural production	39
			Food Quality & Safety	31
Economy	38	0.547	Economic Fundamental	36
			Institution and Policy	46
Education	18	0.507	Education Performance	19
			Government Involvement	25
Environment	23	0.601	Environmental Behavior	22
			Renewable Energy	24
			Resource Protection	16
			Civil Society	29
Governance	34	0.448	Freedom	35
			Rule of Law	40
			Disease management	44
			Life and Death	37
Health & Welfare	34	0.657	Safety and Public Health	27
			Welfare	41
ICT	30	0.554	Promotion	33
			Scale	51
Infrastructure	33	0.471	Utilization	27
			Infrastructure	36
Safety	28	0.491	Disaster Management	29
			Criminal Justice & Security	34

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	30	0.335
Throughput	21	0.558
Output	22	0.519
Outcome	13	0.636

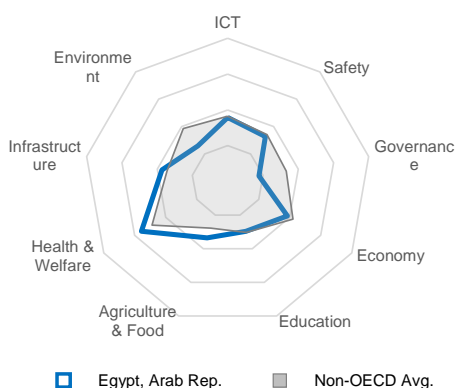
Egypt, Arab Rep.

57/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	57	0.426
2018-19 GC	62	0.425
2017-18 GC	54	0.445
2016-17 GC	58	0.456
2015-16 GC	64	0.432

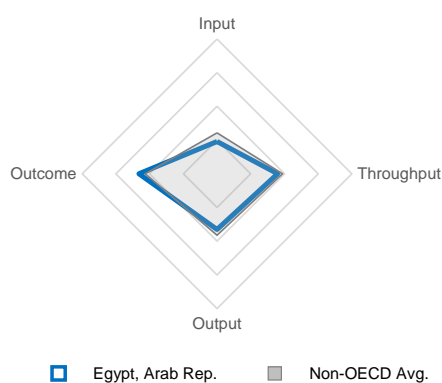
Capital City	Cairo
Population	102,334,404 (2020 est.)
GDP (per capita)	\$12,250 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	10.7% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	34	0.419	Agricultural production	59
			Food Quality & Safety	16
Economy	66	0.481	Economic Fundamental	62
			Institution and Policy	65
Education	49	0.371	Education Performance	50
			Government Involvement	33
Environment	72	0.324	Environmental Behavior	66
			Renewable Energy	55
			Resource Protection	83
			Civil Society	73
Governance	81	0.222	Freedom	77
			Rule of Law	76
			Disease management	11
			Life and Death	29
Health & Welfare	15	0.696	Safety and Public Health	24
			Welfare	30
			Promotion	59
ICT	52	0.447	Scale	57
			Utilization	39
Infrastructure	35	0.466	Infrastructure	40
Safety	53	0.410	Disaster Management	39
			Criminal Justice & Security	66

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	70	0.239
Throughput	57	0.450
Output	60	0.413
Outcome	35	0.579

El Salvador

38/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	38	0.480
2018-19 GC	51	0.464
2017-18 GC	53	0.446
2016-17 GC	49	0.481
2015-16 GC	42	0.492

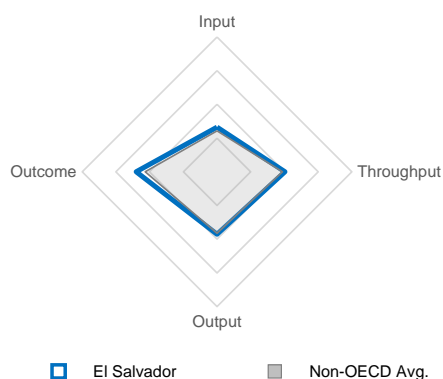
Capital City	San Salvador
Population	6,486,205 (2020 est.)
GDP (per capita)	\$9,139 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.1% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	39	0.400	Agricultural production	14
			Food Quality & Safety	39
Economy	23	0.577	Economic Fundamental	54
			Institution and Policy	12
Education	39	0.426	Education Performance	49
			Government Involvement	14
Environment	45	0.508	Environmental Behavior	69
			Renewable Energy	4
			Resource Protection	54
Governance	32	0.467	Civil Society	28
			Freedom	23
			Rule of Law	24
Health & Welfare	50	0.619	Disease management	57
			Life and Death	35
			Safety and Public Health	37
			Welfare	57
ICT	42	0.493	Promotion	35
			Scale	46
Infrastructure	56	0.378	Utilization	52
			Infrastructure	50
Safety	42	0.453	Disaster Management	37
			Criminal Justice & Security	47

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	32	0.331
Throughput	42	0.504
Output	40	0.463
Outcome	27	0.600

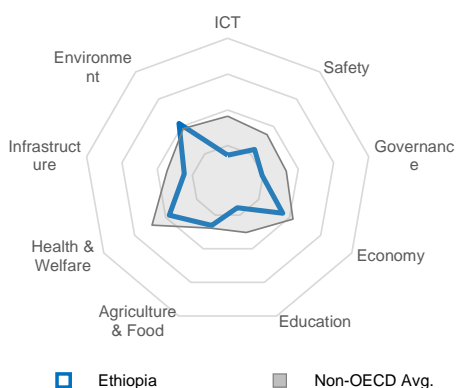
Ethiopia

78/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	78	0.333
2018-19 GC	82	0.347
2017-18 GC	78	0.357
2016-17 GC	77	0.365
2015-16 GC	78	0.366

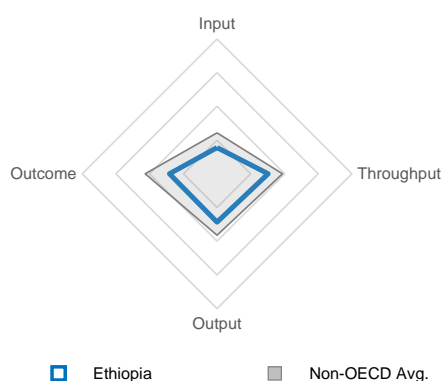
Capital City	Addis Ababa
Population	114,963,588(2020 est.)
GDP (per capita)	\$2,311 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	2% (2019 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	58	0.327	Agricultural production	41
			Food Quality & Safety	62
Economy	77	0.444	Economic Fundamental	41
			Institution and Policy	80
Education	74	0.195	Education Performance	75
			Government Involvement	75
Environment	39	0.529	Environmental Behavior	36
			Renewable Energy	40
			Resource Protection	44
Governance	77	0.244	Civil Society	69
			Freedom	73
			Rule of Law	83
Health & Welfare	80	0.471	Disease management	78
			Life and Death	77
			Safety and Public Health	75
			Welfare	60
ICT	77	0.184	Promotion	75
			Scale	83
Infrastructure	74	0.308	Utilization	74
			Infrastructure	78
Safety	71	0.292	Disaster Management	67
			Criminal Justice & Security	76

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	80	0.194
Throughput	75	0.379
Output	77	0.358
Outcome	81	0.353

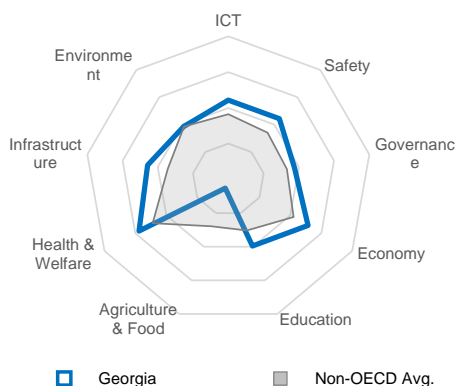
Georgia

25/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	25	0.506
2018-19 GC	17	0.536
2017-18 GC	12	0.549
2016-17 GC	34	0.513
2015-16 GC	25	0.518

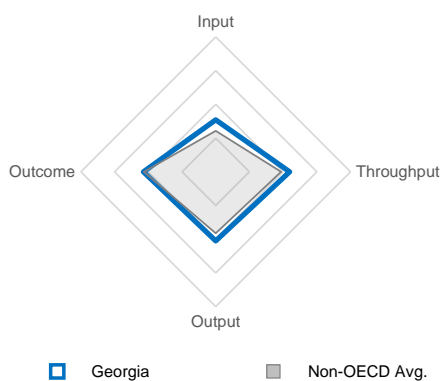
Capital City	Tbilisi
Population	3,989,167 (2020 est.)
GDP (per capita)	\$15,636 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	14.3% (2019 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	85	0.065	Agricultural production	87
			Food Quality & Safety	78
Economy	2	0.643	Economic Fundamental	12
			Institution and Policy	5
Education	21	0.495	Education Performance	13
			Government Involvement	41
Environment	51	0.483	Environmental Behavior	52
			Renewable Energy	15
			Resource Protection	39
			Civil Society	36
Governance	31	0.470	Freedom	25
			Rule of Law	42
			Disease management	8
			Life and Death	19
Health & Welfare	6	0.720	Safety and Public Health	11
			Welfare	29
ICT	29	0.554	Promotion	10
			Scale	31
Infrastructure	10	0.573	Utilization	49
			Infrastructure	9
Safety	12	0.554	Disaster Management	10
			Criminal Justice & Security	19

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	13	0.385
Throughput	25	0.549
Output	25	0.513
Outcome	47	0.536

Ghana

42/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	42	0.466
2018-19 GC	48	0.473
2017-18 GC	42	0.478
2016-17 GC	51	0.474
2015-16 GC	52	0.475

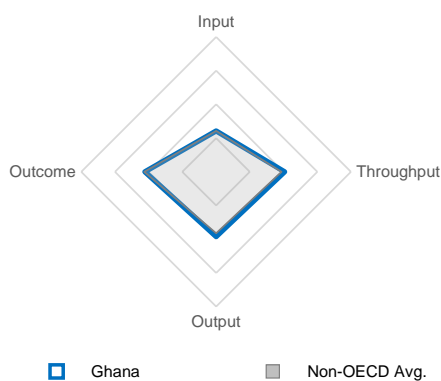
Capital City	Accra
Population	31,072,940 (2020 est.)
GDPper capita (PPP)	\$5,637 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.2% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	16	0.471	Agricultural production	15
			Food Quality & Safety	23
Economy	59	0.493	Economic Fundamental	55
			Institution and Policy	57
Education	46	0.389	Education Performance	46
			Government Involvement	42
Environment	32	0.571	Environmental Behavior	49
			Renewable Energy	28
			Resource Protection	34
			Civil Society	6
Governance	15	0.557	Freedom	14
			Rule of Law	19
			Disease management	34
Health & Welfare	58	0.584	Life and Death	69
			Safety and Public Health	66
			Welfare	35
ICT	61	0.391	Promotion	68
			Scale	33
Infrastructure	58	0.370	Utilization	41
			Infrastructure	65
Safety	61	0.366	Disaster Management	64
			Criminal Justice & Security	35

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	46	0.303
Throughput	39	0.508
Output	35	0.481
Outcome	52	0.528

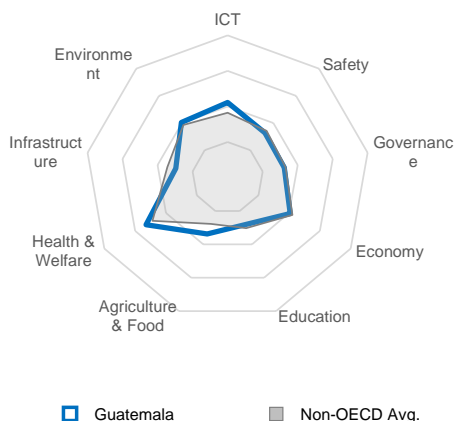
Guatemala

44/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	44	0.463
2018-19 GC	54	0.455
2017-18 GC	55	0.443
2016-17 GC	57	0.457
2015-16 GC	58	0.449

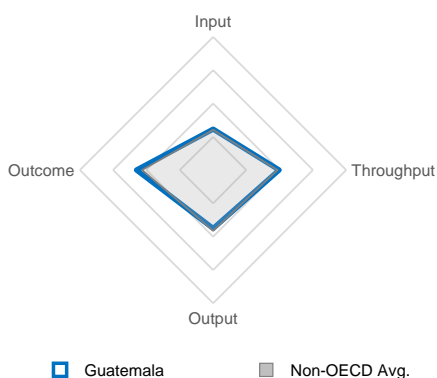
Capital City	Guatemala City
Population	17,915,568 (2020 est.)
GDPper capita (PPP)	\$8,995 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	32	0.422	Agricultural production	35
			Food Quality & Safety	34
Economy	52	0.508	Economic Fundamental	60
			Institution and Policy	49
Education	51	0.354	Education Performance	70
			Government Involvement	8
Environment	46	0.507	Environmental Behavior	53
			Renewable Energy	31
			Resource Protection	37
			Civil Society	60
Governance	42	0.404	Freedom	11
			Rule of Law	45
			Disease management	32
			Life and Death	47
Health & Welfare	29	0.662	Safety and Public Health	31
			Welfare	27
			Promotion	29
ICT	37	0.528	Scale	54
			Utilization	38
Infrastructure	59	0.370	Infrastructure	59
Safety	54	0.410	Disaster Management	51
			Criminal Justice & Security	56

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	43	0.308
Throughput	44	0.497
Output	49	0.438
Outcome	38	0.575

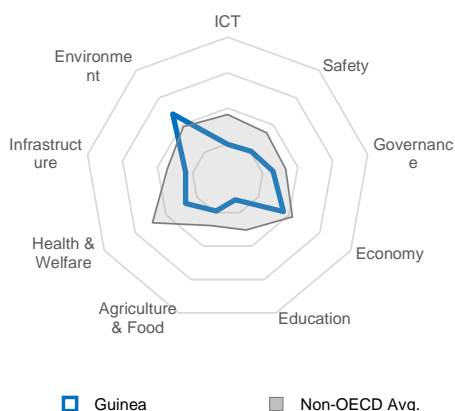
Guinea

79/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	79	0.324
2018-19 GC	84	0.345
2017-18 GC	83	0.338
2016-17 GC	87	0.300
2015-16 GC	87	0.281

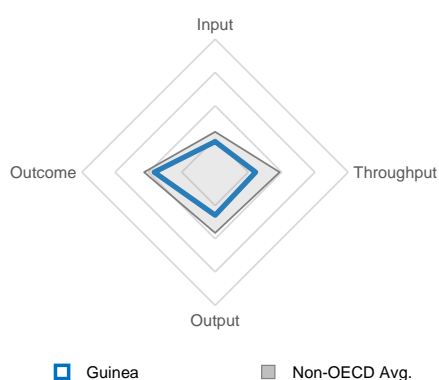
Capital City	Conakry
Population	13,132,795 (2020 est.)
GDPper capita (PPP)	\$2,670 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.7% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	69	0.237	Agricultural production	70
			Food Quality & Safety	66
Economy	72	0.454	Economic Fundamental	66
			Institution and Policy	77
Education	81	0.154	Education Performance	85
			Government Involvement	66
Environment	24	0.600	Environmental Behavior	17
			Renewable Energy	71
			Resource Protection	21
			Civil Society	57
Governance	61	0.325	Freedom	43
			Rule of Law	80
			Disease management	87
			Life and Death	83
Health & Welfare	87	0.340	Safety and Public Health	49
			Welfare	54
			Promotion	86
ICT	73	0.246	Scale	70
			Utilization	50
Infrastructure	78	0.300	Infrastructure	82
Safety	76	0.258	Disaster Management	80
			Criminal Justice & Security	62

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	76	0.230
Throughput	80	0.305
Output	82	0.323
Outcome	64	0.457

Honduras

41/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	41	0.466
2018-19 GC	52	0.459
2017-18 GC	56	0.441
2016-17 GC	53	0.467
2015-16 GC	59	0.448

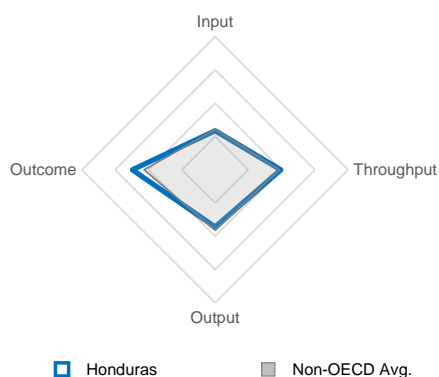
Capital City	Tegucigalpa
Population	9,904,607 (2020 est.)
GDPper capita (PPP)	\$5,965 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.6% (2018 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	43	0.373	Agricultural production	61
			Food Quality & Safety	36
Economy	45	0.533	Economic Fundamental	48
			Institution and Policy	48
Education	55	0.337	Education Performance	51
			Government Involvement	62
Environment	25	0.600	Environmental Behavior	25
			Renewable Energy	36
			Resource Protection	25
			Civil Society	50
Governance	51	0.371	Freedom	55
			Rule of Law	54
			Disease management	27
			Life and Death	41
Health & Welfare	19	0.677	Safety and Public Health	21
			Welfare	24
ICT	44	0.479	Promotion	32
			Scale	67
Infrastructure	52	0.396	Utilization	46
			Infrastructure	51
Safety	47	0.431	Disaster Management	48
			Criminal Justice & Security	48

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	49	0.293
Throughput	48	0.494
Output	53	0.430
Outcome	17	0.621

India

39/87

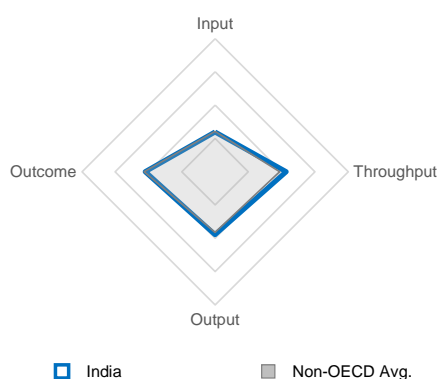
	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	39	0.473
2018-19 GC	50	0.465
2017-18 GC	50	0.462
2016-17 GC	61	0.444
2015-16 GC	56	0.461

Capital City	New Delhi
Population	1,380,004,385 (2020 est.)
GDPper capita (PPP)	\$7,034 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.3% (2018 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	47	0.298
Throughput	33	0.535
Output	38	0.473
Outcome	53	0.525

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	20	0.464	Agricultural production	6
			Food Quality & Safety	47
Economy	56	0.498	Economic Fundamental	67
			Institution and Policy	54
Education	47	0.380	Education Performance	40
			Government Involvement	67
Environment	69	0.348	Environmental Behavior	48
			Renewable Energy	48
			Resource Protection	80
Governance	25	0.500	Civil Society	10
			Freedom	20
			Rule of Law	34
Health & Welfare	56	0.589	Disease management	43
			Life and Death	57
			Safety and Public Health	28
			Welfare	85
ICT	26	0.559	Promotion	45
			Scale	63
Infrastructure	19	0.506	Utilization	7
			Infrastructure	37
Safety	52	0.413	Disaster Management	57
			Criminal Justice & Security	43

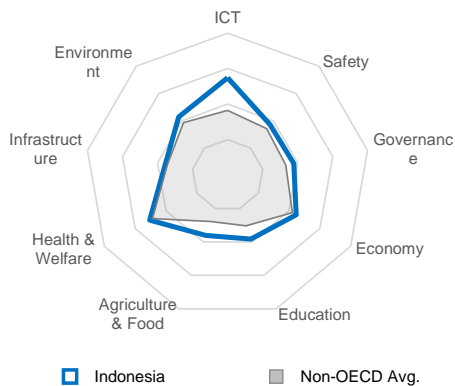
Indonesia

39/87

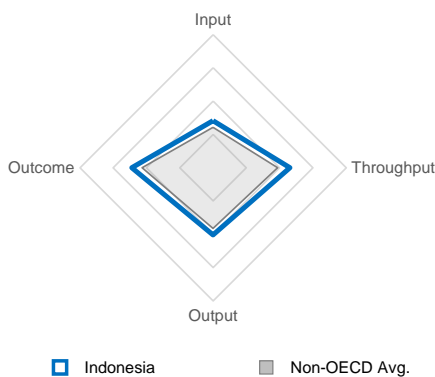
	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2018-19 Government Competitiveness	39	0.490
2017-18 GC	48	0.472
2016-17 GC	43	0.492
2015-16 GC	30	0.515
2014-15 GC	43	0.498

Capital City	Jakarta
Population	273,523,615 (2020 est.)
GDPper capita (PPP)	\$12,301 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.6% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	24	0.353
Throughput	15	0.577
Output	30	0.505
Outcome	25	0.610

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	24	0.451	Agricultural production	32
			Food Quality & Safety	33
Economy	35	0.557	Economic Fundamental	33
			Institution and Policy	31
Education	25	0.478	Education Performance	21
			Government Involvement	40
Environment	37	0.535	Environmental Behavior	38
			Renewable Energy	33
			Resource Protection	30
			Civil Society	17
Governance	30	0.473	Freedom	41
			Rule of Law	29
			Disease management	37
			Life and Death	61
Health & Welfare	45	0.632	Safety and Public Health	70
			Welfare	9
ICT	5	0.686	Promotion	1
			Scale	42
Infrastructure	42	0.445	Utilization	9
			Infrastructure	45
Safety	41	0.465	Disaster Management	31
			Criminal Justice & Security	41

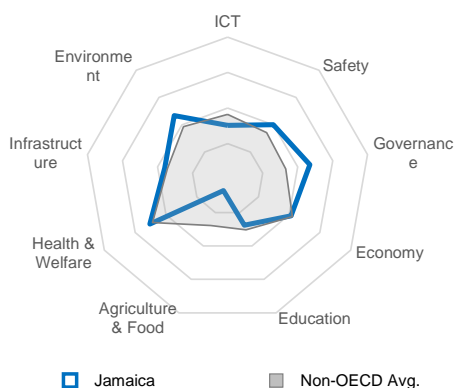
Jamaica

50/87

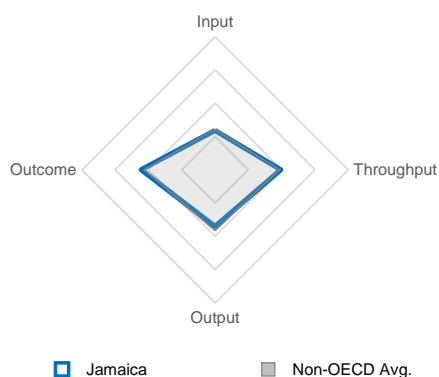
	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	50	0.453
2018-19 GC	36	0.495
2017-18 GC	43	0.478
2016-17 GC	47	0.488
2015-16 GC	46	0.484

Capital City	Kingston
Population	2,961,167 (2020 est.)
GDPper capita (PPP)	\$10,166(2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	7.7% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary democracy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	48	0.295
Throughput	47	0.494
Output	55	0.426
Outcome	43	0.556

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	80	0.085	Agricultural production	75
			Food Quality & Safety	79
Economy	50	0.515	Economic Fundamental	73
			Institution and Policy	28
Education	54	0.344	Education Performance	52
			Government Involvement	48
Environment	30	0.584	Environmental Behavior	62
			Renewable Energy	60
			Resource Protection	32
Governance	12	0.588	Civil Society	19
			Freedom	16
			Rule of Law	13
Health & Welfare	46	0.631	Disease management	51
			Life and Death	43
			Safety and Public Health	74
			Welfare	12
ICT	64	0.379	Promotion	65
			Scale	50
Infrastructure	41	0.449	Utilization	48
			Infrastructure	42
Safety	24	0.500	Disaster Management	30
			Criminal Justice & Security	25

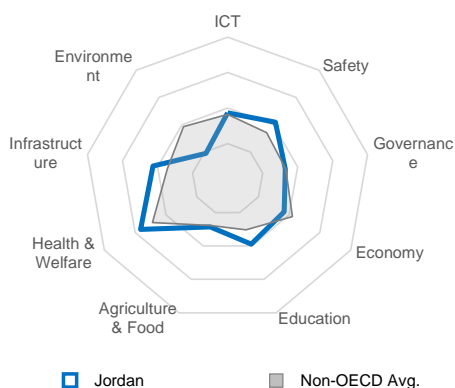
Jordan

43/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	43	0.465
2018-19 GC	43	0.483
2017-18 GC	27	0.512
2016-17 GC	30	0.519
2015-16 GC	31	0.513

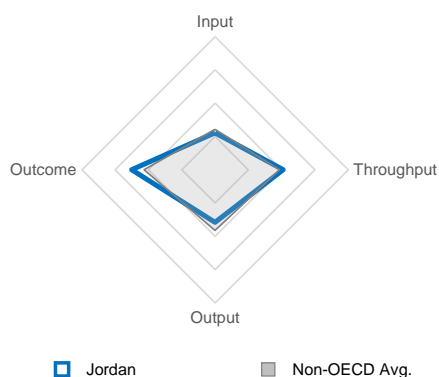
Capital City	Amman
Population	10,203,134 (2020 est.)
GDPper capita (PPP)	\$10,316 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	16.9% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	51	0.357	Agricultural production	69
			Food Quality & Safety	38
Economy	71	0.459	Economic Fundamental	86
			Institution and Policy	30
Education	23	0.486	Education Performance	27
			Government Involvement	29
Environment	81	0.237	Environmental Behavior	71
			Renewable Energy	46
			Resource Protection	79
			Civil Society	63
Governance	39	0.412	Freedom	62
			Rule of Law	38
			Disease management	26
Health & Welfare	11	0.707	Life and Death	35
			Safety and Public Health	19
			Welfare	7
ICT	48	0.467	Promotion	47
			Scale	38
			Utilization	54
Infrastructure	16	0.533	Infrastructure	10
Safety	20	0.523	Disaster Management	41
			Criminal Justice & Security	11

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	53	0.277
Throughput	38	0.512
Output	64	0.395
Outcome	16	0.626

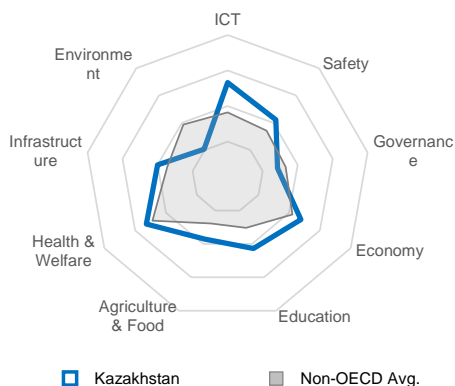
Kazakhstan

24/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	24	0.507
2018-19 GC	38	0.493
2017-18 GC	36	0.486
2016-17 GC	21	0.542
2015-16 GC	29	0.516

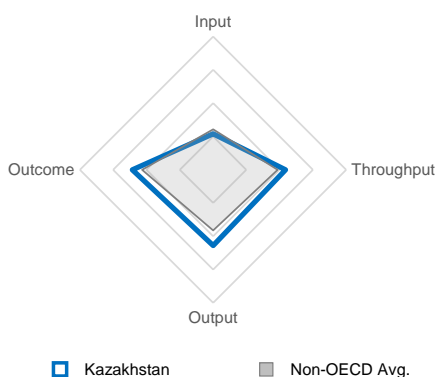
Capital City	Astana
Population	18,776,707 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$27,433 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.8% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	19	0.465	Agricultural production	25
			Food Quality & Safety	13
Economy	17	0.595	Economic Fundamental	7
			Institution and Policy	29
Education	15	0.534	Education Performance	7
			Government Involvement	36
Environment	79	0.258	Environmental Behavior	76
			Renewable Energy	62
			Resource Protection	75
			Civil Society	78
Governance	57	0.357	Freedom	47
			Rule of Law	28
			Disease management	3
Health & Welfare	31	0.660	Life and Death	7
			Safety and Public Health	80
			Welfare	83
ICT	7	0.666	Promotion	8
			Scale	12
Infrastructure	22	0.500	Utilization	21
			Infrastructure	26
Safety	19	0.528	Disaster Management	28
			Criminal Justice & Security	17

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	56	0.270
Throughput	26	0.544
Output	5	0.570
Outcome	26	0.606

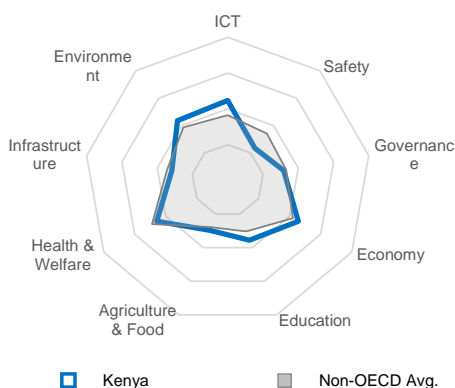
Kenya

47/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	47	0.461
2018-19 GC	58	0.438
2017-18 GC	60	0.428
2016-17 GC	65	0.412
2015-16 GC	68	0.416

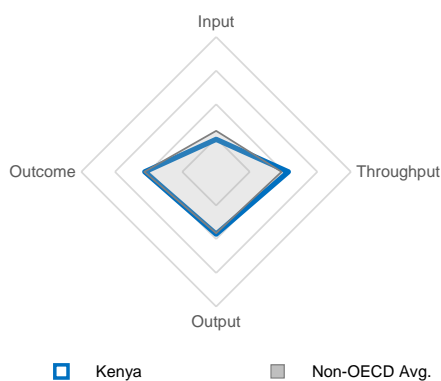
Capital City	Nairobi
Population	53,771,296 (2020 est.)
GDPper capita (PPP)	\$4,509 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.8% (2016 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	46	0.371	Agricultural production	40
			Food Quality & Safety	56
Economy	29	0.569	Economic Fundamental	25
			Institution and Policy	33
Education	36	0.445	Education Performance	39
			Government Involvement	26
Environment	35	0.544	Environmental Behavior	42
			Renewable Energy	18
			Resource Protection	47
			Civil Society	44
Governance	46	0.398	Freedom	53
			Rule of Law	56
			Disease management	62
			Life and Death	73
Health & Welfare	62	0.572	Safety and Public Health	72
			Welfare	16
			Promotion	24
ICT	27	0.558	Scale	64
			Utilization	20
Infrastructure	53	0.396	Infrastructure	62
Safety	69	0.295	Disaster Management	72
			Criminal Justice & Security	72

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	68	0.241
Throughput	32	0.536
Output	41	0.463
Outcome	50	0.529

Korea, Rep.

3/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	3	0.612
2018-19 GC	2	0.644
2017-18 GC	2	0.643
2016-17 GC	2	0.659
2015-16 GC	2	0.689

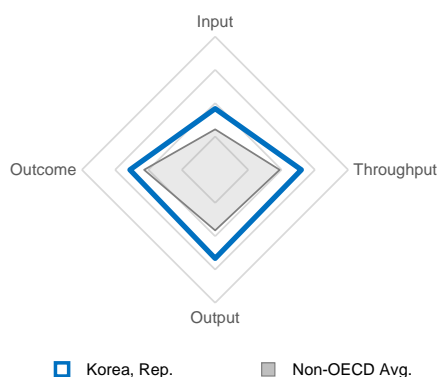
Capital City	Seoul
Population	51,269,185 (2020 est.)
GDPper capita (PPP)	\$43,028(2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.7% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	8	0.524	Agricultural production	24
			Food Quality & Safety	5
Economy	5	0.622	Economic Fundamental	10
			Institution and Policy	6
Education	4	0.600	Education Performance	12
			Government Involvement	10
Environment	86	0.138	Environmental Behavior	87
			Renewable Energy	22
			Resource Protection	63
Governance	2	0.782	Civil Society	2
			Freedom	5
			Rule of Law	2
Health & Welfare	4	0.733	Disease management	5
			Life and Death	8
			Safety and Public Health	12
			Welfare	86
ICT	4	0.689	Promotion	55
			Scale	6
Infrastructure	2	0.685	Utilization	2
			Infrastructure	2
Safety	2	0.736	Disaster Management	5
			Criminal Justice & Security	2

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	2	0.459
Throughput	5	0.648
Output	2	0.666
Outcome	12	0.639

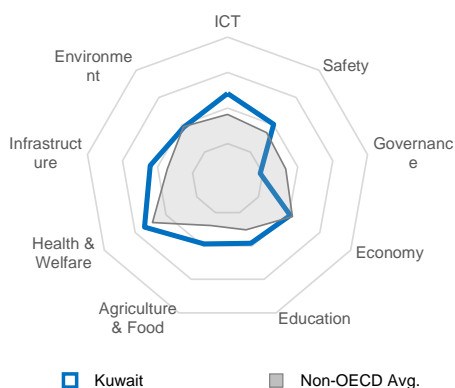
Kuwait

28/87

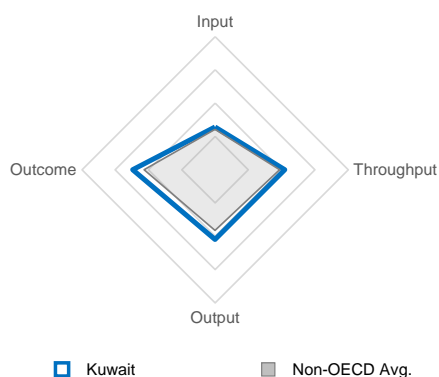
	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	28	0.502
2018-19 GC	20	0.524
2017-18 GC	20	0.523
2016-17 GC	14	0.559
2015-16 GC	12	0.565

Capital City	Kuwait City
Population	4,270,571 (2020 est.)
GDPper capita (PPP)	\$51,912 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	1.1% (2017 est.)
Government type	constitutional monarchy (emirate)

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	39	0.321
Throughput	35	0.524
Output	20	0.524
Outcome	19	0.618

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	14	0.485	Agricultural production	50
			Food Quality & Safety	4
Economy	51	0.509	Economic Fundamental	45
			Institution and Policy	53
Education	24	0.480	Education Performance	20
			Government Involvement	30
Environment	52	0.478	Environmental Behavior	83
			Renewable Energy	80
			Resource Protection	67
			Civil Society	66
Governance	80	0.233	Freedom	84
			Rule of Law	47
			Disease management	48
Health & Welfare	20	0.675	Life and Death	10
			Safety and Public Health	34
			Welfare	1
ICT	19	0.603	Promotion	56
			Scale	2
			Utilization	19
Infrastructure	13	0.553	Infrastructure	12
			Disaster Management	16
Safety	23	0.504	Criminal Justice & Security	45

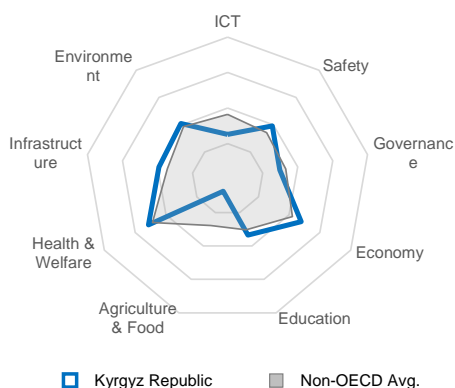
Kyrgyz Republic

54/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	54	0.436
2018-19 GC	47	0.474
2017-18 GC	47	0.475
2016-17 GC	50	0.477
2015-16 GC	55	0.462

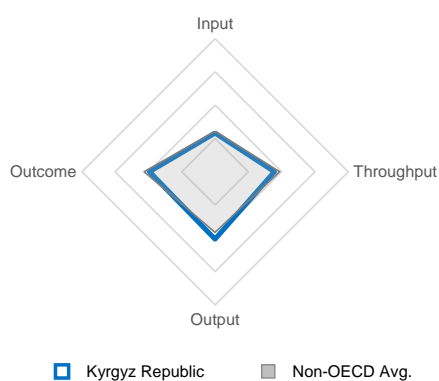
Capital City	Bishkek
Population	6,524,195 (2020 est.)
GDPper capita (PPP)	\$5,470 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.5% (2018 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	76	0.090	Agricultural production	77
			Food Quality & Safety	77
Economy	16	0.598	Economic Fundamental	27
			Institution and Policy	20
Education	41	0.418	Education Performance	29
			Government Involvement	53
Environment	43	0.511	Environmental Behavior	82
			Renewable Energy	9
			Resource Protection	50
Governance	50	0.373	Civil Society	49
			Freedom	45
			Rule of Law	53
Health & Welfare	40	0.643	Disease management	39
			Life and Death	39
			Safety and Public Health	32
			Welfare	43
ICT	68	0.315	Promotion	74
			Scale	27
Infrastructure	26	0.490	Utilization	65
			Infrastructure	25
Safety	31	0.489	Disaster Management	25
			Criminal Justice & Security	27

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	50	0.291
Throughput	58	0.446
Output	29	0.506
Outcome	60	0.492

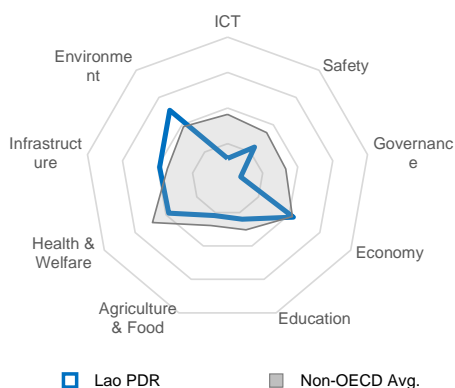
Lao PDR

73/87

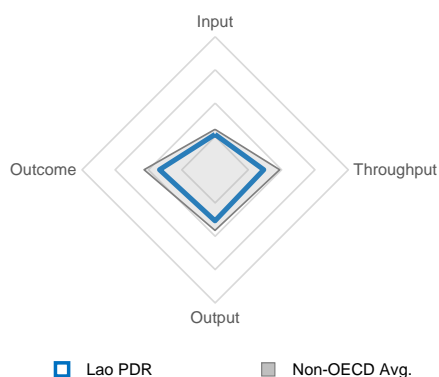
	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	73	0.360
2018-19 GC	65	0.411
2017-18 GC	64	0.406
2016-17 GC	64	0.421
2015-16 GC	57	0.452

Capital City	Vientiane
Population	7,275,560 (2020 est.)
GDPper capita (PPP)	\$8,150 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	9.4% (2017 est.)
Government type	communist state

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	60	0.265
Throughput	77	0.366
Output	67	0.384
Outcome	72	0.417

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	66	0.272	Agricultural production	82
			Food Quality & Safety	59
Economy	44	0.534	Economic Fundamental	19
			Institution and Policy	58
Education	60	0.300	Education Performance	59
			Government Involvement	60
Environment	11	0.633	Environmental Behavior	21
			Renewable Energy	9
			Resource Protection	6
			Civil Society	87
Governance	87	0.094	Freedom	78
			Rule of Law	85
			Disease management	80
			Life and Death	62
Health & Welfare	77	0.478	Safety and Public Health	68
			Welfare	70
			Promotion	71
ICT	81	0.146	Scale	73
			Utilization	86
Infrastructure	30	0.486	Infrastructure	29
Safety	70	0.295	Disaster Management	61
			Criminal Justice & Security	77

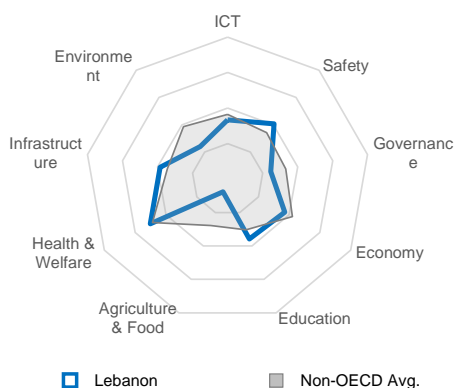
Lebanon

63/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	63	0.406
2018-19 GC	49	0.469
2017-18 GC	46	0.476
2016-17 GC	59	0.450
2015-16 GC	60	0.447

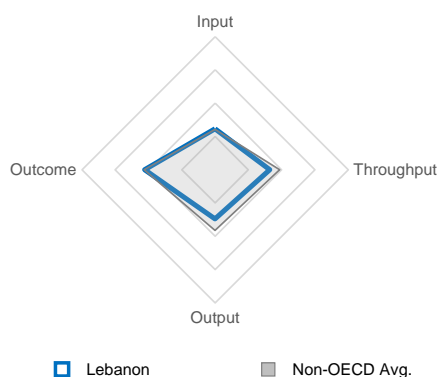
Capital City	Beirut
Population	6,825,445 (2020 est.)
GDPper capita (PPP)	\$15,327 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.4% (2009 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	75	0.095	Agricultural production	63
			Food Quality & Safety	80
Economy	70	0.464	Economic Fundamental	84
			Institution and Policy	47
Education	35	0.448	Education Performance	35
			Government Involvement	44
Environment	74	0.300	Environmental Behavior	79
			Renewable Energy	64
			Resource Protection	74
Governance	64	0.308	Civil Society	47
			Freedom	52
			Rule of Law	81
Health & Welfare	49	0.628	Disease management	69
			Life and Death	26
			Safety and Public Health	22
			Welfare	31
ICT	58	0.417	Promotion	30
			Scale	55
Infrastructure	31	0.482	Utilization	71
			Infrastructure	18
Safety	22	0.508	Disaster Management	22
			Criminal Justice & Security	32

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	44	0.307
Throughput	67	0.411
Output	71	0.369
Outcome	51	0.529

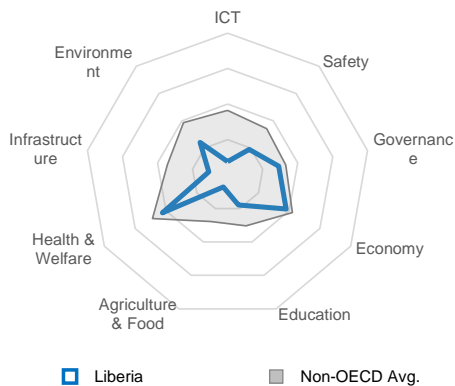
Liberia

83/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	83	0.272
2018-19 GC	78	0.357
2017-18 GC	75	0.361
2016-17 GC	81	0.342
2015-16 GC	80	0.351

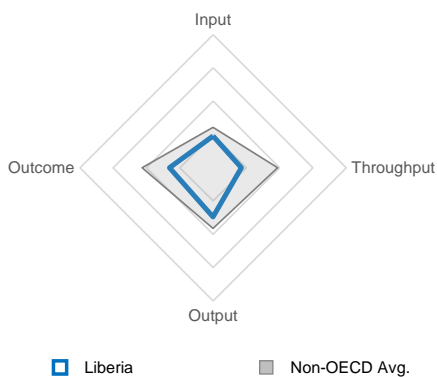
Capital City	Monrovia
Population	5,057,681 (2020 est.)
GDPper capita (PPP)	\$1,487 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.1% (2016 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	77	0.088	Agricultural production	76
			Food Quality & Safety	84
Economy	67	0.475	Economic Fundamental	42
			Institution and Policy	79
Education	68	0.223	Education Performance	76
			Government Involvement	55
Environment	73	0.301	Environmental Behavior	12
			Renewable Energy	79
			Resource Protection	66
			Civil Society	30
Governance	54	0.365	Freedom	26
			Rule of Law	77
			Disease management	65
Health & Welfare	69	0.529	Life and Death	84
			Safety and Public Health	30
			Welfare	67
ICT	86	0.096	Promotion	81
			Scale	85
			Utilization	85
Infrastructure	87	0.134	Infrastructure	87
Safety	79	0.236	Disaster Management	84
			Criminal Justice & Security	70

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	72	0.238
Throughput	87	0.213
Output	72	0.369
Outcome	84	0.327

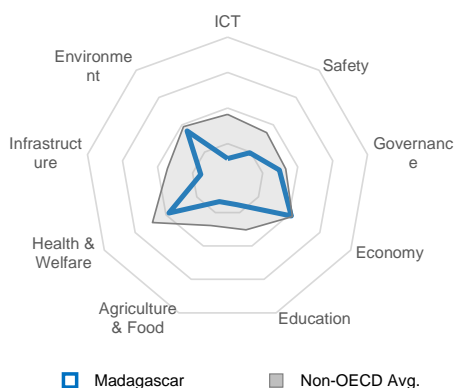
Madagascar

81/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	81	0.305
2018-19 GC	80	0.356
2017-18 GC	80	0.346
2016-17 GC	86	0.310
2015-16 GC	85	0.310

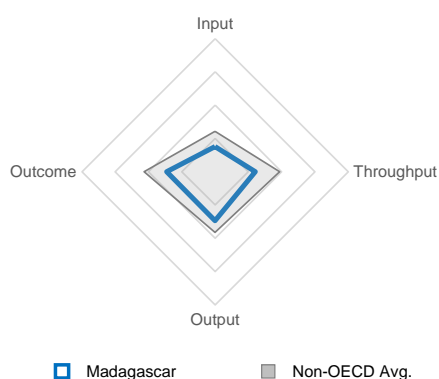
Capital City	Antananarivo
Population	27,691,018 (2020 est.)
GDPper capita (PPP)	\$1,714 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	1.8% (2017 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	71	0.168	Agricultural production	55
			Food Quality & Safety	72
Economy	49	0.517	Economic Fundamental	18
			Institution and Policy	71
Education	75	0.191	Education Performance	67
			Government Involvement	79
Environment	59	0.443	Environmental Behavior	9
			Renewable Energy	72
			Resource Protection	57
			Civil Society	32
Governance	52	0.370	Freedom	63
			Rule of Law	60
			Disease management	79
Health & Welfare	78	0.476	Life and Death	72
			Safety and Public Health	78
			Welfare	46
ICT	82	0.145	Promotion	69
			Scale	86
			Utilization	81
Infrastructure	85	0.191	Infrastructure	84
Safety	77	0.242	Disaster Management	87
			Criminal Justice & Security	64

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	82	0.189
Throughput	81	0.302
Output	75	0.368
Outcome	79	0.363

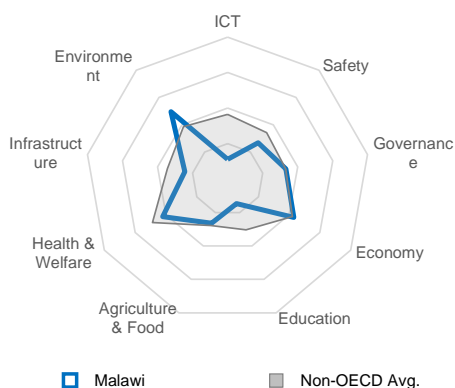
Malawi

69/87

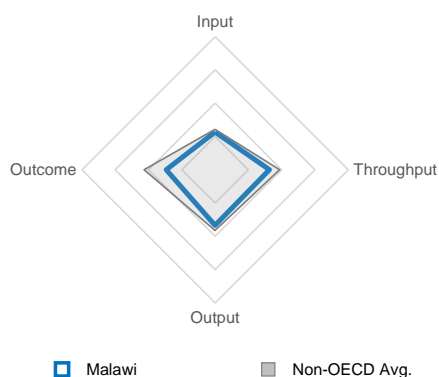
	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	69	0.377
2018-19 GC	73	0.376
2017-18 GC	77	0.358
2016-17 GC	70	0.384
2015-16 GC	70	0.395

Capital City	Lilongwe
Population	19,129,952 (2020 est.)
GDPper capita (PPP)	\$1,103 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	28.7% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	51	0.283
Throughput	68	0.409
Output	58	0.418
Outcome	78	0.367

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	57	0.330	Agricultural production	21
			Food Quality & Safety	67
Economy	43	0.538	Economic Fundamental	52
			Institution and Policy	43
Education	77	0.183	Education Performance	78
			Government Involvement	69
Environment	18	0.620	Environmental Behavior	28
			Renewable Energy	68
			Resource Protection	18
Governance	38	0.416	Civil Society	39
			Freedom	17
			Rule of Law	63
Health & Welfare	70	0.527	Disease management	72
			Life and Death	74
			Safety and Public Health	59
			Welfare	42
ICT	83	0.140	Promotion	82
			Scale	81
			Utilization	78
Infrastructure	77	0.305	Infrastructure	79
			Disaster Management	63
Safety	64	0.334	Criminal Justice & Security	53

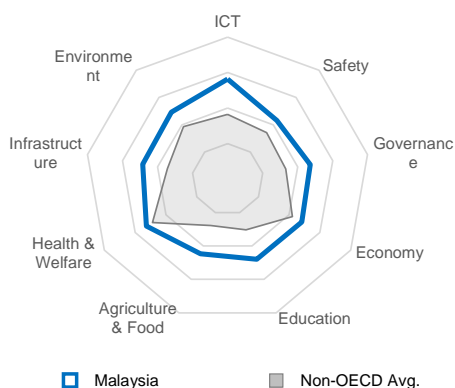
Malaysia

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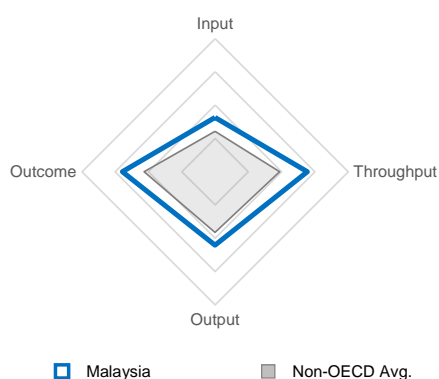
	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	4	0.608
2018-19 GC	6	0.582
2017-18 GC	9	0.568
2016-17 GC	8	0.584
2015-16 GC	4	0.620

Capital City	Kuala Lumpur
Population	32,365,999 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$29,525 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.3% (2019 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	9	0.408
Throughput	3	0.693
Output	11	0.552
Outcome	6	0.696

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	4	0.558	Agricultural production	5
			Food Quality & Safety	12
Economy	14	0.603	Economic Fundamental	31
			Institution and Policy	4
Education	5	0.599	Education Performance	3
			Government Involvement	17
Environment	21	0.615	Environmental Behavior	72
			Renewable Energy	58
			Resource Protection	12
			Civil Society	14
Governance	11	0.590	Freedom	57
			Rule of Law	10
			Disease management	50
			Life and Death	26
Health & Welfare	32	0.660	Safety and Public Health	39
			Welfare	11
			Promotion	31
ICT	3	0.704	Scale	8
			Utilization	3
Infrastructure	7	0.606	Infrastructure	7
Safety	15	0.539	Disaster Management	32
			Criminal Justice & Security	15

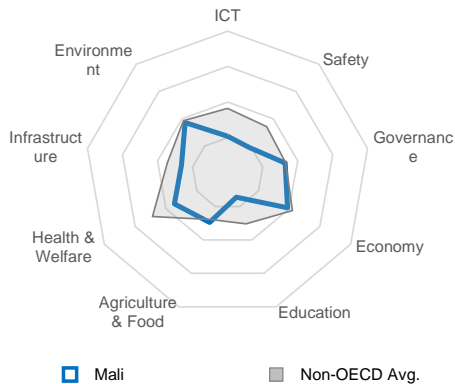
Mali

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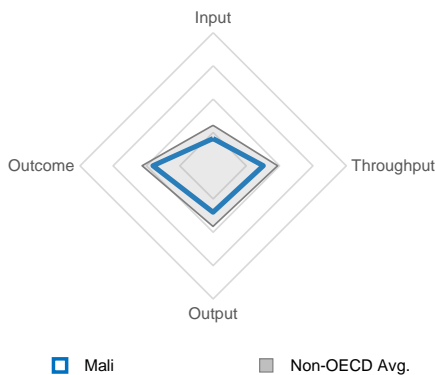
	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	75	0.352
2018-19 GC	75	0.368
2017-18 GC	72	0.368
2016-17 GC	79	0.353
2015-16 GC	83	0.343

Capital City	Bamako
Population	20,250,833 (2020 est.)
GDPper capita (PPP)	\$2,423 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	1.6% (2018 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	79	0.204
Throughput	76	0.378
Output	80	0.349
Outcome	65	0.451

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	47	0.369	Agricultural production	56
			Food Quality & Safety	37
Economy	60	0.487	Economic Fundamental	65
			Institution and Policy	63
Education	79	0.180	Education Performance	87
			Government Involvement	51
Environment	55	0.465	Environmental Behavior	26
			Renewable Energy	67
			Resource Protection	64
			Civil Society	43
Governance	40	0.411	Freedom	30
			Rule of Law	65
			Disease management	81
Health & Welfare	84	0.432	Life and Death	82
			Safety and Public Health	76
			Welfare	36
ICT	70	0.260	Promotion	67
			Scale	66
			Utilization	70
Infrastructure	69	0.329	Infrastructure	68
			Disaster Management	76
Safety	80	0.236	Criminal Justice & Security	83

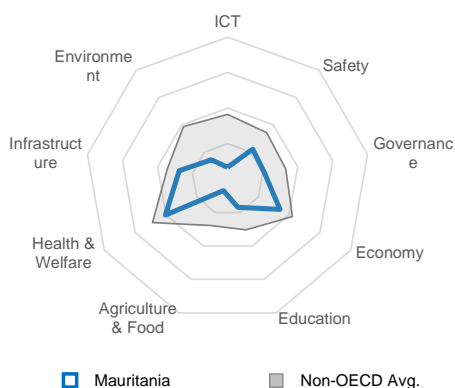
Mauritania

85/87

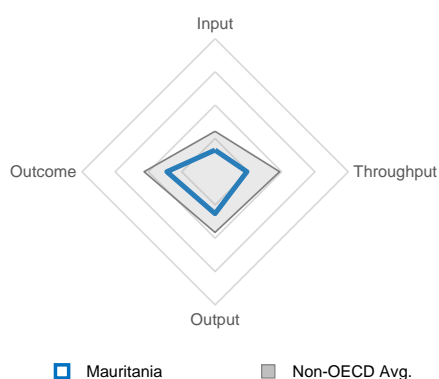
	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	85	0.264
2018-19 GC	85	0.338
2017-18 GC	84	0.338
2016-17 GC	84	0.318
2015-16 GC	86	0.301

Capital City	Nouakchott
Population	4,649,658 (2020 est.)
GDPper capita (PPP)	\$5,412 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	10.3% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	86	0.162
Throughput	85	0.239
Output	83	0.315
Outcome	80	0.362

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	79	0.086	Agricultural production	85
			Food Quality & Safety	81
Economy	81	0.425	Economic Fundamental	83
			Institution and Policy	70
Education	71	0.211	Education Performance	74
			Government Involvement	63
Environment	85	0.178	Environmental Behavior	7
			Renewable Energy	76
			Resource Protection	86
Governance	73	0.263	Civil Society	65
			Freedom	76
			Rule of Law	73
Health & Welfare	74	0.505	Disease management	74
			Life and Death	85
			Safety and Public Health	51
			Welfare	33
ICT	87	0.084	Promotion	85
			Scale	60
Infrastructure	65	0.345	Utilization	87
			Infrastructure	67
Safety	73	0.275	Disaster Management	77
			Criminal Justice & Security	52

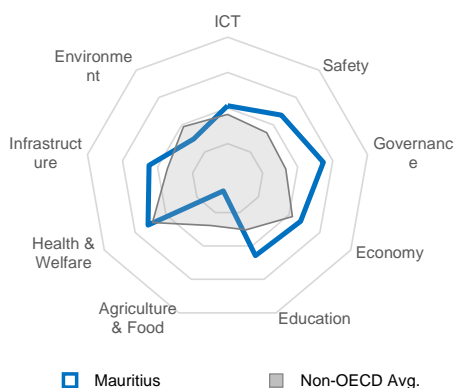
Mauritius

21/87

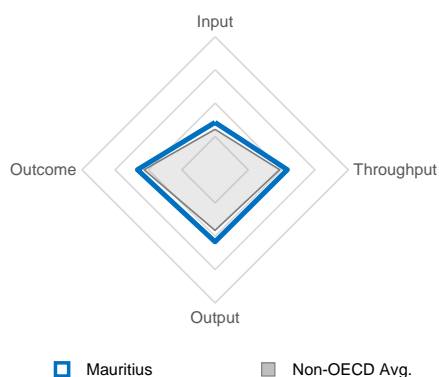
	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	21	0.513
2018-19 GC	13	0.549
2017-18 GC	10	0.562
2016-17 GC	12	0.568
2015-16 GC	16	0.553

Capital City	Port Louis
Population	1,271,768 (2020 est.)
GDPper capita (PPP)	\$23,942 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.4% (2018 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	23	0.355
Throughput	28	0.543
Output	17	0.541
Outcome	31	0.583

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	78	0.088	Agricultural production	73
			Food Quality & Safety	76
Economy	18	0.593	Economic Fundamental	51
			Institution and Policy	7
Education	9	0.572	Education Performance	17
			Government Involvement	7
Environment	63	0.370	Environmental Behavior	78
			Renewable Energy	61
			Resource Protection	61
Governance	7	0.684	Civil Society	3
			Freedom	8
			Rule of Law	8
Health & Welfare	39	0.646	Disease management	58
			Life and Death	40
			Safety and Public Health	36
			Welfare	4
ICT	39	0.517	Promotion	54
			Scale	18
Infrastructure	11	0.561	Utilization	33
			Infrastructure	13
Safety	8	0.588	Disaster Management	11
			Criminal Justice & Security	6

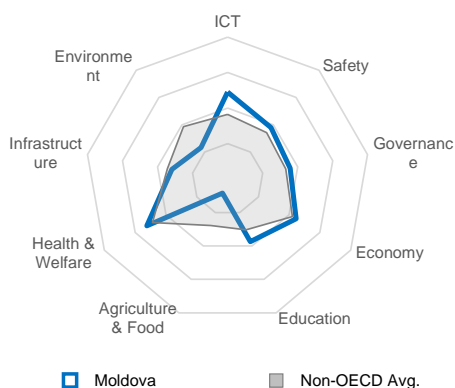
Moldova

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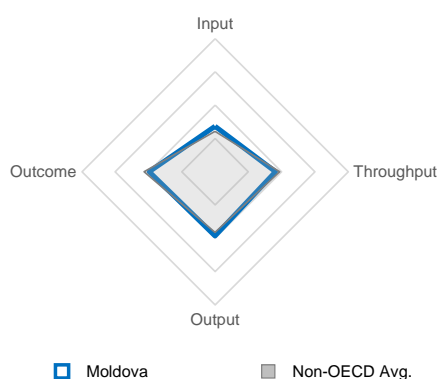
	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	52	0.445
2018-19 GC	30	0.504
2017-18 GC	31	0.495
2016-17 GC	38	0.508
2015-16 GC	48	0.483

Capital City	Chisinau
Population	4,033,963 (2020 est.)
GDPper capita (PPP)	\$13,574 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	5.1% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	27	0.341
Throughput	54	0.454
Output	34	0.482
Outcome	58	0.494

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	73	0.104	Agricultural production	34
			Food Quality & Safety	87
Economy	36	0.557	Economic Fundamental	57
			Institution and Policy	21
Education	28	0.467	Education Performance	44
			Government Involvement	4
Environment	76	0.291	Environmental Behavior	46
			Renewable Energy	65
			Resource Protection	70
			Civil Society	40
Governance	35	0.447	Freedom	36
			Rule of Law	43
			Disease management	23
Health & Welfare	35	0.656	Life and Death	18
			Safety and Public Health	14
			Welfare	68
ICT	17	0.613	Promotion	7
			Scale	28
			Utilization	35
Infrastructure	51	0.398	Infrastructure	46
Safety	35	0.474	Disaster Management	44
			Criminal Justice & Security	23

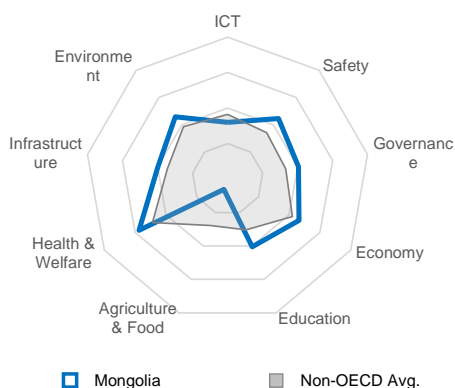
Mongolia

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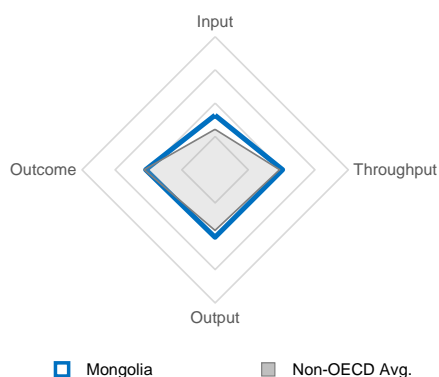
	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	32	0.491
2018-19 GC	26	0.516
2017-18 GC	22	0.521
2016-17 GC	45	0.490
2015-16 GC	54	0.463

Capital City	Ulaanbaatar
Population	3,278,290 (2020 est.)
GDPper capita (PPP)	\$12,819 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	10% (2019 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	8	0.409
Throughput	40	0.508
Output	28	0.507
Outcome	54	0.521

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	83	0.076	Agricultural production	78
			Food Quality & Safety	82
Economy	22	0.580	Economic Fundamental	13
			Institution and Policy	36
Education	19	0.506	Education Performance	14
			Government Involvement	39
Environment	31	0.572	Environmental Behavior	5
			Renewable Energy	73
			Resource Protection	45
Governance	23	0.506	Civil Society	23
			Freedom	24
			Rule of Law	21
Health & Welfare	7	0.719	Disease management	1
			Life and Death	33
			Safety and Public Health	48
			Welfare	49
ICT	60	0.400	Promotion	63
			Scale	20
Infrastructure	23	0.498	Utilization	56
			Infrastructure	28
Safety	11	0.557	Disaster Management	17
			Criminal Justice & Security	12

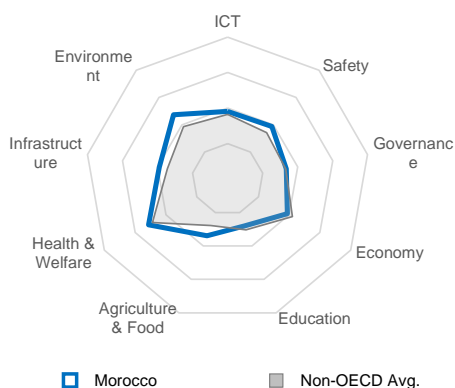
Morocco

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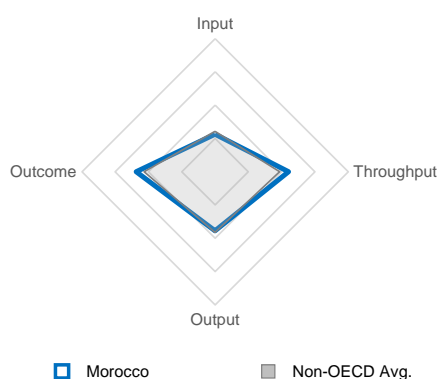
	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	36	0.484
2018-19 GC	41	0.484
2017-18 GC	40	0.481
2016-17 GC	44	0.492
2015-16 GC	47	0.484

Capital City	Rabat
Population	36,910,560 (2020 est.)
GDPper capita (PPP)	\$7,826 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	10.3% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	52	0.282
Throughput	23	0.552
Output	47	0.444
Outcome	29	0.592

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	30	0.424	Agricultural production	22
			Food Quality & Safety	22
Economy	62	0.485	Economic Fundamental	79
			Institution and Policy	37
Education	53	0.350	Education Performance	45
			Government Involvement	65
Environment	29	0.592	Environmental Behavior	59
			Renewable Energy	42
			Resource Protection	33
Governance	37	0.419	Civil Society	54
			Freedom	64
			Rule of Law	35
Health & Welfare	41	0.642	Disease management	38
			Life and Death	42
			Safety and Public Health	35
			Welfare	34
ICT	46	0.477	Promotion	53
			Scale	35
			Utilization	45
Infrastructure	27	0.488	Infrastructure	31
Safety	34	0.484	Disaster Management	49
			Criminal Justice & Security	20

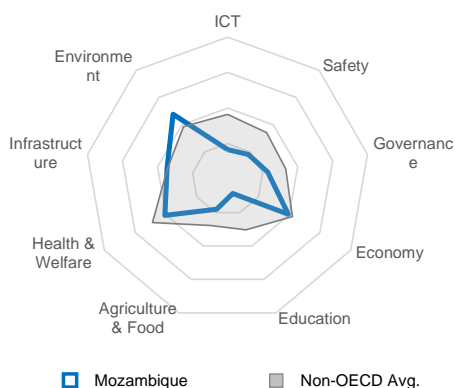
Mozambique

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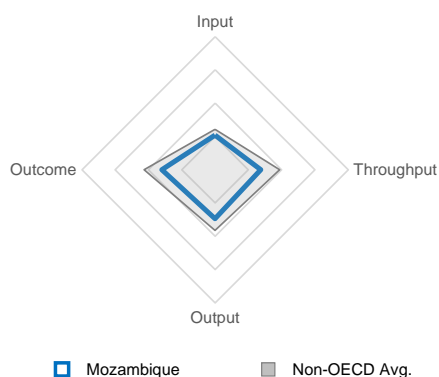
	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	76	0.343
2018-19 GC	81	0.351
2017-18 GC	82	0.338
2016-17 GC	80	0.347
2015-16 GC	75	0.372

Capital City	Maputo
Population	31,255,435 (2020 est.)
GDPper capita (PPP)	\$1,333 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	24.5% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	61	0.260
Throughput	78	0.344
Output	74	0.368
Outcome	75	0.399

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	70	0.225	Agricultural production	46
			Food Quality & Safety	70
Economy	58	0.493	Economic Fundamental	44
			Institution and Policy	73
Education	84	0.107	Education Performance	79
			Government Involvement	87
Environment	27	0.596	Environmental Behavior	14
			Renewable Energy	21
			Resource Protection	23
Governance	66	0.287	Civil Society	61
			Freedom	58
			Rule of Law	78
Health & Welfare	73	0.509	Disease management	59
			Life and Death	67
			Safety and Public Health	86
			Welfare	52
ICT	76	0.208	Promotion	79
			Scale	84
			Utilization	67
Infrastructure	47	0.433	Infrastructure	60
Safety	83	0.227	Disaster Management	78
			Criminal Justice & Security	78

Nepal

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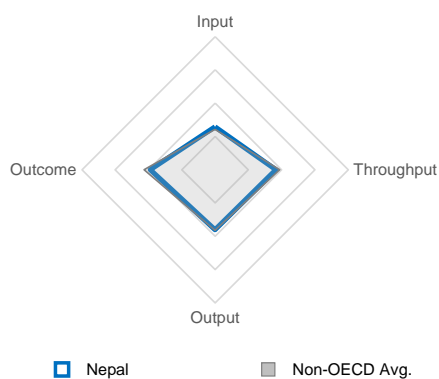
	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	55	0.435
2018-19 GC	60	0.434
2017-18 GC	59	0.433
2016-17 GC	62	0.441
2015-16 GC	61	0.446

Capital City	Kathmandu
Population	29,136,808 (2020 est.)
GDPper capita (PPP)	\$3,558 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	11.4% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	36	0.322
Throughput	53	0.457
Output	43	0.451
Outcome	61	0.487

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	38	0.406	Agricultural production	49
			Food Quality & Safety	43
Economy	40	0.543	Economic Fundamental	6
			Institution and Policy	62
Education	50	0.362	Education Performance	47
			Government Involvement	50
Environment	40	0.526	Environmental Behavior	41
			Renewable Energy	49
			Resource Protection	59
Governance	44	0.402	Civil Society	53
			Freedom	32
			Rule of Law	55
Health & Welfare	55	0.592	Disease management	46
			Life and Death	63
			Safety and Public Health	16
			Welfare	82
ICT	72	0.247	Promotion	73
			Scale	53
			Utilization	73
Infrastructure	54	0.394	Infrastructure	53
Safety	46	0.440	Disaster Management	54
			Criminal Justice & Security	33

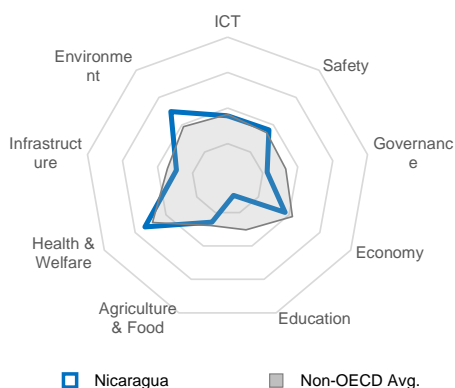
Nicaragua

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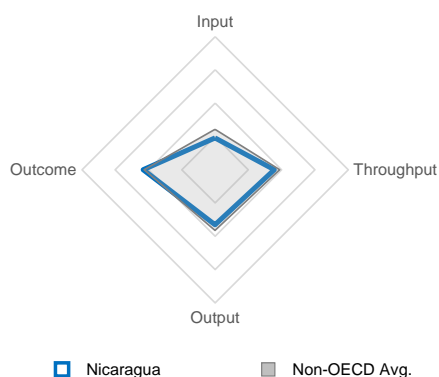
	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	58	0.417
2018-19 GC	56	0.451
2017-18 GC	58	0.439
2016-17 GC	60	0.447
2015-16 GC	51	0.476

Capital City	Managua
Population	6,624,554 (2020 est.)
GDPper capita (PPP)	\$5,631 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.4% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	71	0.239
Throughput	60	0.445
Output	59	0.414
Outcome	46	0.540

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	61	0.322	Agricultural production	62
			Food Quality & Safety	51
Economy	69	0.467	Economic Fundamental	74
			Institution and Policy	60
Education	83	0.121	Education Performance	81
			Government Involvement	84
Environment	16	0.621	Environmental Behavior	18
			Renewable Energy	17
			Resource Protection	24
			Civil Society	62
Governance	67	0.282	Freedom	67
			Rule of Law	68
			Disease management	9
Health & Welfare	23	0.671	Life and Death	48
			Safety and Public Health	29
			Welfare	69
ICT	53	0.446	Promotion	39
			Scale	59
			Utilization	59
Infrastructure	61	0.365	Infrastructure	54
Safety	43	0.452	Disaster Management	47
			Criminal Justice & Security	36

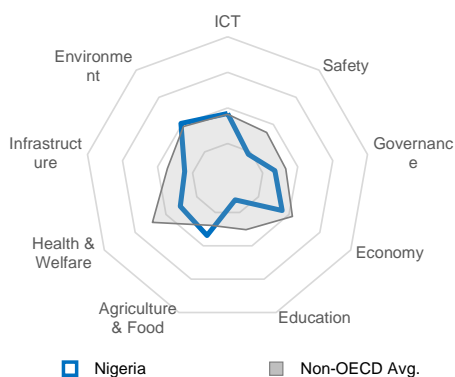
Nigeria

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	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	72	0.361
2018-19 GC	79	0.356
2017-18 GC	76	0.360
2016-17 GC	83	0.333
2015-16 GC	81	0.350

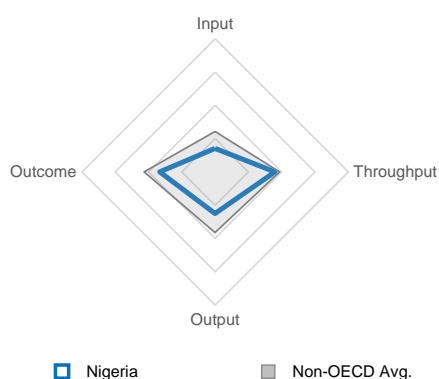
Capital City	Abuja
Population	206,139,589 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$5,348 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	8.5% (2019 est.)
Government type	federal presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	31	0.423	Agricultural production	16
			Food Quality & Safety	49
Economy	79	0.443	Economic Fundamental	75
			Institution and Policy	72
Education	80	0.156	Education Performance	73
			Government Involvement	82
Environment	44	0.510	Environmental Behavior	35
			Renewable Energy	47
			Resource Protection	69
Governance	60	0.338	Civil Society	64
			Freedom	48
			Rule of Law	67
Health & Welfare	86	0.384	Disease management	83
			Life and Death	86
			Safety and Public Health	25
			Welfare	75
ICT	51	0.461	Promotion	38
			Scale	61
			Utilization	53
Infrastructure	75	0.307	Infrastructure	75
Safety	82	0.227	Disaster Management	74
			Criminal Justice & Security	85

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	84	0.176
Throughput	56	0.450
Output	86	0.313
Outcome	73	0.415

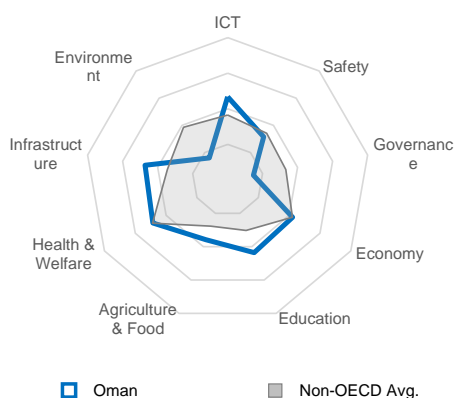
Oman

49/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	49	0.454
2018-19 GC	27	0.515
2017-18 GC	24	0.517
2016-17 GC	24	0.536
2015-16 GC	27	0.516

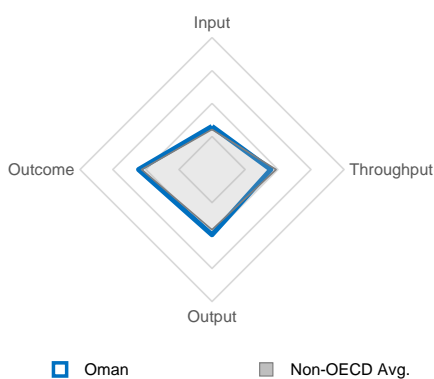
Capital City	Muscat
Population	5,106,626(July 2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$29,052(2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	1.8% (2018 est.)
Government type	absolute monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	25	0.448	Agricultural production	66
			Food Quality & Safety	8
Economy	47	0.527	Economic Fundamental	53
			Institution and Policy	42
Education	13	0.545	Education Performance	22
			Government Involvement	1
Environment	84	0.201	Environmental Behavior	80
			Renewable Energy	83
			Resource Protection	81
			Civil Society	84
Governance	83	0.184	Freedom	82
			Rule of Law	50
			Disease management	70
Health & Welfare	51	0.607	Life and Death	18
			Safety and Public Health	77
			Welfare	15
ICT	22	0.584	Promotion	48
			Scale	13
			Utilization	16
Infrastructure	8	0.590	Infrastructure	6
Safety	56	0.394	Disaster Management	21
			Criminal Justice & Security	67

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	34	0.326
Throughput	59	0.446
Output	32	0.494
Outcome	42	0.556

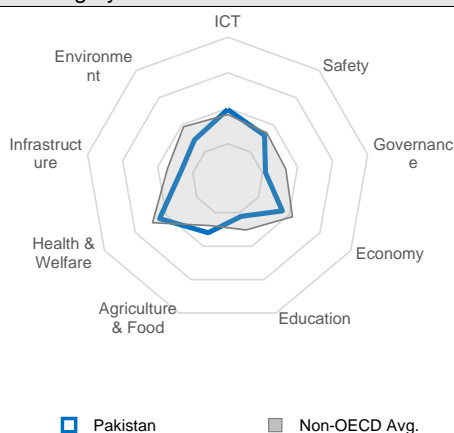
Pakistan

65/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	65	0.393
2018-19 GC	70	0.386
2017-18 GC	71	0.371
2016-17 GC	78	0.364
2015-16 GC	79	0.364

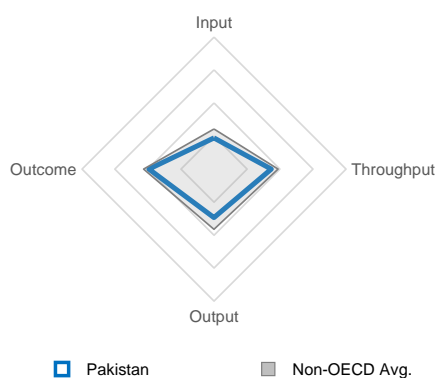
Capital City	Islamabad
Population	220,892,340(2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$4,884 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.1% (2018 est.)
Government type	federal parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	40	0.400	Agricultural production	13
			Food Quality & Safety	54
Economy	76	0.444	Economic Fundamental	72
			Institution and Policy	75
Education	63	0.277	Education Performance	66
			Government Involvement	61
Environment	65	0.363	Environmental Behavior	37
			Renewable Energy	43
			Resource Protection	77
			Civil Society	74
Governance	70	0.270	Freedom	56
			Rule of Law	79
			Disease management	68
Health & Welfare	65	0.553	Life and Death	54
			Safety and Public Health	54
			Welfare	47
			Promotion	13
ICT	43	0.491	Scale	77
			Utilization	47
Infrastructure	68	0.332	Infrastructure	66
Safety	55	0.404	Disaster Management	55
			Criminal Justice & Security	63

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	73	0.236
Throughput	62	0.434
Output	76	0.367
Outcome	59	0.493

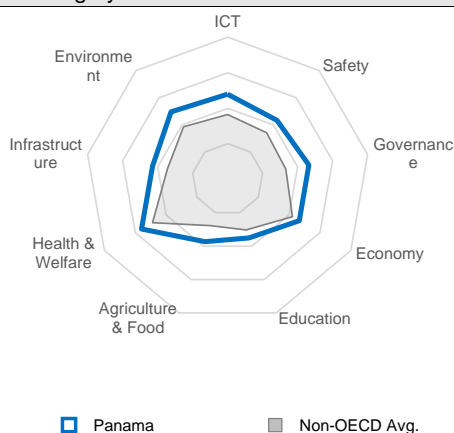
Panama

8/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	8	0.562
2018-19 GC	11	0.559
2017-18 GC	13	0.549
2016-17 GC	13	0.559
2015-16 GC	10	0.576

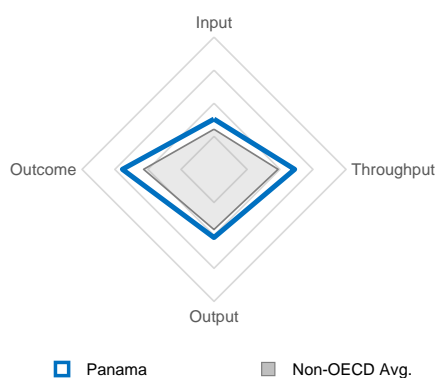
Capital City	Panama City
Population	4,314,767(2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$4,884 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.7% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	18	0.467	Agricultural production	45
			Food Quality & Safety	14
Economy	21	0.582	Economic Fundamental	17
			Institution and Policy	23
Education	38	0.439	Education Performance	28
			Government Involvement	49
Environment	19	0.619	Environmental Behavior	19
			Renewable Energy	25
			Resource Protection	17
			Civil Society	13
Governance	14	0.580	Freedom	9
			Rule of Law	12
			Disease management	22
Health & Welfare	13	0.699	Life and Death	36
			Safety and Public Health	43
			Welfare	8
			Promotion	16
ICT	20	0.599	Scale	24
			Utilization	28
Infrastructure	15	0.536	Infrastructure	14
Safety	14	0.541	Disaster Management	12
			Criminal Justice & Security	26

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	15	0.380
Throughput	10	0.611
Output	23	0.517
Outcome	7	0.693

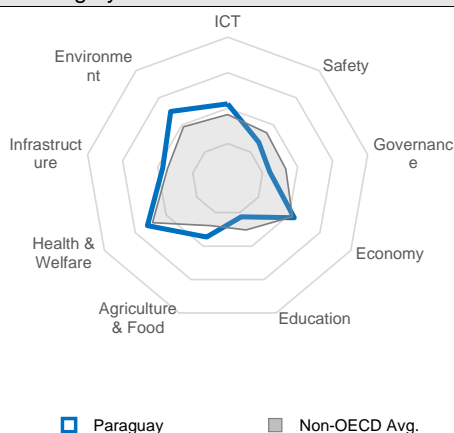
Paraguay

45/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	45	0.463
2018-19 GC	40	0.488
2017-18 GC	33	0.490
2016-17 GC	40	0.499
2015-16 GC	33	0.509

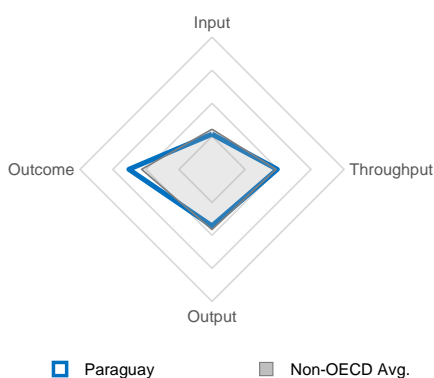
Capital City	Asuncion
Population	7,132,538(2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$13,210 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.6% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	29	0.432	Agricultural production	47
			Food Quality & Safety	21
Economy	42	0.541	Economic Fundamental	43
			Institution and Policy	40
Education	62	0.281	Education Performance	62
			Government Involvement	59
Environment	15	0.623	Environmental Behavior	3
			Renewable Energy	2
			Resource Protection	27
Governance	65	0.301	Civil Society	35
			Freedom	85
			Rule of Law	49
Health & Welfare	38	0.652	Disease management	30
			Life and Death	53
			Safety and Public Health	44
			Welfare	61
ICT	34	0.531	Promotion	26
			Scale	43
Infrastructure	36	0.463	Utilization	43
			Infrastructure	38
Safety	63	0.340	Disaster Management	58
			Criminal Justice & Security	75

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	59	0.266
Throughput	45	0.495
Output	54	0.428
Outcome	14	0.629

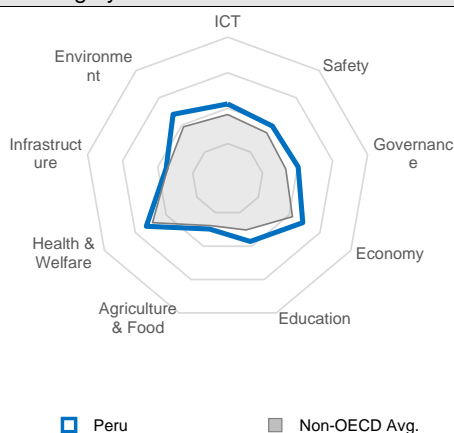
Peru

19/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	19	0.519
2018-19 GC	24	0.520
2017-18 GC	25	0.517
2016-17 GC	26	0.532
2015-16 GC	32	0.512

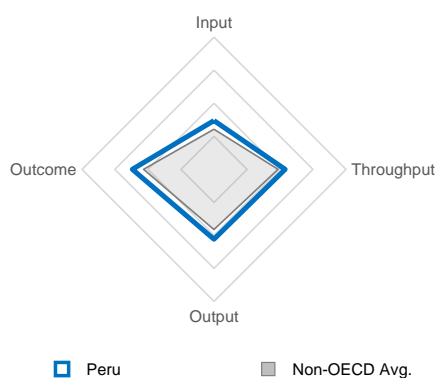
Capital City	Lima
Population	32,971,854(2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$13,380 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.0% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	44	0.372	Agricultural production	65
			Food Quality & Safety	28
Economy	12	0.610	Economic Fundamental	14
			Institution and Policy	13
Education	29	0.465	Education Performance	33
			Government Involvement	16
Environment	26	0.597	Environmental Behavior	10
			Renewable Energy	19
			Resource Protection	20
			Civil Society	27
Governance	24	0.504	Freedom	6
			Rule of Law	17
			Disease management	29
Health & Welfare	30	0.661	Life and Death	45
			Safety and Public Health	67
			Welfare	17
			Promotion	50
ICT	35	0.530	Scale	40
			Utilization	29
Infrastructure	45	0.439	Infrastructure	49
Safety	30	0.489	Disaster Management	23
			Criminal Justice & Security	46

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	16	0.369
Throughput	31	0.539
Output	19	0.529
Outcome	20	0.618

Philippines

31/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	31	0.495
2018-19 GC	32	0.497
2017-18 GC	37	0.484
2016-17 GC	37	0.512
2015-16 GC	26	0.517

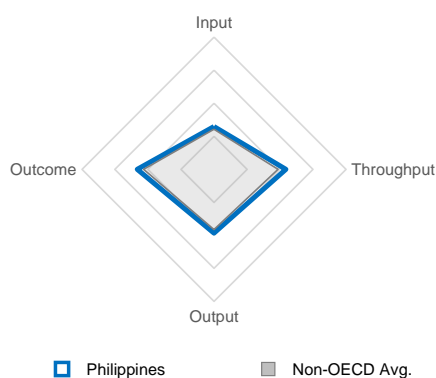
Capital City	Manila
Population	109,581,078(2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$9,277 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.2% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	21	0.455	Agricultural production	18
			Food Quality & Safety	41
Economy	48	0.524	Economic Fundamental	46
			Institution and Policy	52
Education	44	0.408	Education Performance	38
			Government Involvement	57
Environment	38	0.534	Environmental Behavior	51
			Renewable Energy	16
			Resource Protection	41
			Civil Society	20
Governance	43	0.403	Freedom	38
			Rule of Law	51
			Disease management	40
Health & Welfare	44	0.634	Life and Death	51
			Safety and Public Health	55
			Welfare	18
			Promotion	34
ICT	18	0.613	Scale	30
			Utilization	8
Infrastructure	44	0.441	Infrastructure	47
Safety	44	0.442	Disaster Management	34
			Criminal Justice & Security	69

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	35	0.324
Throughput	27	0.544
Output	33	0.483
Outcome	33	0.581

Qatar

27/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	27	0.503
2018-19 GC	10	0.561
2017-18 GC	6	0.576
2016-17 GC	3	0.625
2015-16 GC	5	0.614

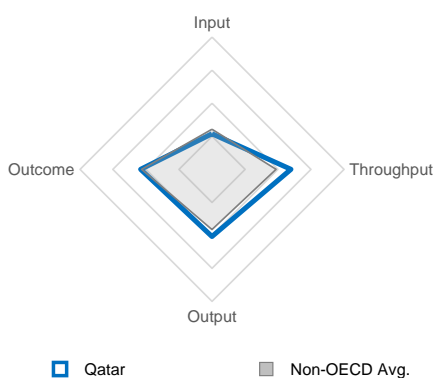
Capital City	Doha
Population	2,881,053(2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$96,491 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	0.1% (2018 est.)
Government type	absolute monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	11	0.495	Agricultural production	37
			Food Quality & Safety	15
Economy	13	0.603	Economic Fundamental	2
			Institution and Policy	41
Education	3	0.609	Education Performance	2
			Government Involvement	24
Environment	77	0.268	Environmental Behavior	85
			Renewable Energy	81
			Resource Protection	84
			Civil Society	80
Governance	82	0.210	Freedom	83
			Rule of Law	46
			Disease management	17
Health & Welfare	8	0.715	Life and Death	4
			Safety and Public Health	61
			Welfare	2
ICT	9	0.659	Promotion	22
			Scale	3
Infrastructure	3	0.650	Utilization	14
			Infrastructure	4
Safety	65	0.317	Disaster Management	26
			Criminal Justice & Security	81

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	57	0.269
Throughput	11	0.598
Output	27	0.509
Outcome	45	0.540

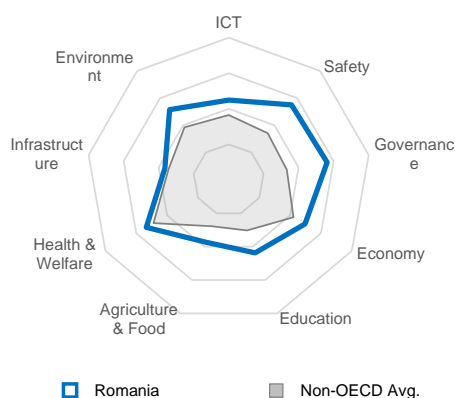
Romania

6/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	6	0.595
2018-19 GC	8	0.574
2017-18 GC	8	0.572
2016-17 GC	9	0.579
2015-16 GC	15	0.557

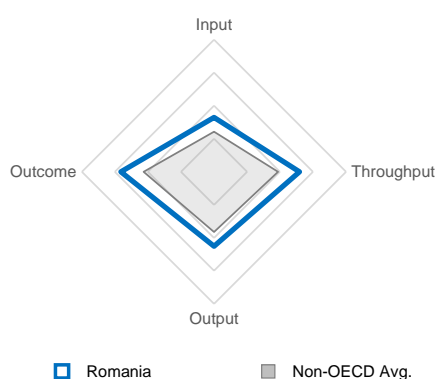
Capital City	Bucharest
Population	19,237,691(2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$32,297 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	3.9% (2019 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	17	0.468	Agricultural production	10
			Food Quality & Safety	18
Economy	8	0.620	Economic Fundamental	20
			Institution and Policy	3
Education	11	0.547	Education Performance	11
			Government Involvement	22
Environment	8	0.645	Environmental Behavior	39
			Renewable Energy	10
			Resource Protection	13
			Civil Society	26
Governance	5	0.703	Freedom	7
			Rule of Law	4
			Disease management	25
Health & Welfare	25	0.669	Life and Death	18
			Safety and Public Health	33
			Welfare	25
ICT	25	0.561	Promotion	49
			Scale	15
			Utilization	26
Infrastructure	40	0.455	Infrastructure	30
Safety	3	0.689	Disaster Management	3
			Criminal Justice & Security	3

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	5	0.411
Throughput	6	0.647
Output	8	0.564
Outcome	4	0.705

Russian Federation

16/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	16	0.527
2018-19 GC	15	0.546
2017-18 GC	14	0.544
2016-17 GC	18	0.549
2015-16 GC	24	0.521

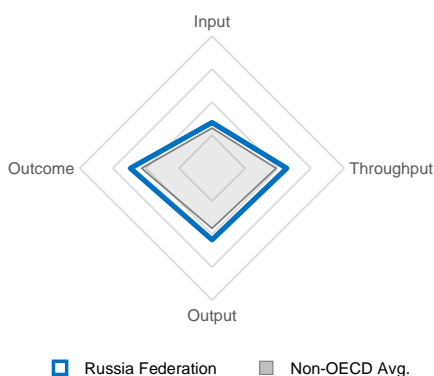
Capital City	Moscow
Population	145,934,462(2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$29,181 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.6% (2019 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential federation

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	22	0.454	Agricultural production	51
			Food Quality & Safety	10
Economy	4	0.632	Economic Fundamental	5
			Institution and Policy	15
Education	14	0.538	Education Performance	5
			Government Involvement	43
Environment	53	0.476	Environmental Behavior	11
			Renewable Energy	30
			Resource Protection	35
			Civil Society	71
Governance	58	0.355	Freedom	59
			Rule of Law	36
			Disease management	60
			Life and Death	14
Health & Welfare	53	0.596	Safety and Public Health	10
			Welfare	87
			Promotion	15
ICT	11	0.647	Scale	10
			Utilization	17
Infrastructure	21	0.501	Infrastructure	23
Safety	13	0.549	Disaster Management	15
			Criminal Justice & Security	30

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	26	0.345
Throughput	18	0.566
Output	16	0.542
Outcome	21	0.617

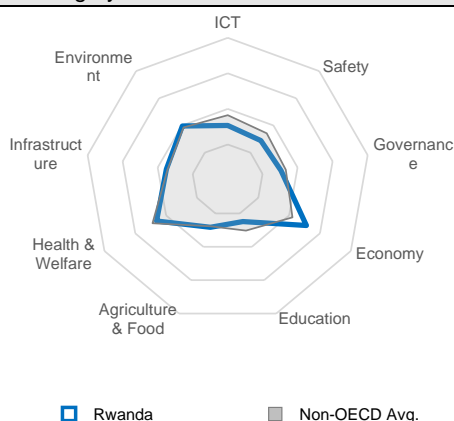
Rwanda

53/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	53	0.438
2018-19 GC	55	0.452
2017-18 GC	51	0.452
2016-17 GC	56	0.459
2015-16 GC	53	0.469

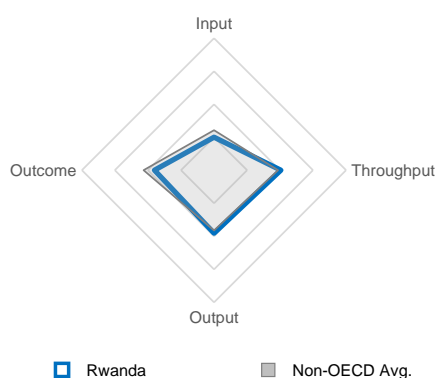
Capital City	Kigali
Population	12,952,218(2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$2,318 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	15.1% (2018 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	52	0.354	Agricultural production	8
			Food Quality & Safety	64
Economy	3	0.640	Economic Fundamental	11
			Institution and Policy	2
Education	58	0.312	Education Performance	56
			Government Involvement	72
Environment	49	0.494	Environmental Behavior	31
			Renewable Energy	75
			Resource Protection	53
			Civil Society	81
Governance	47	0.381	Freedom	51
			Rule of Law	44
			Disease management	49
			Life and Death	66
Health & Welfare	60	0.577	Safety and Public Health	81
			Welfare	38
			Promotion	64
ICT	63	0.383	Scale	72
			Utilization	36
Infrastructure	46	0.438	Infrastructure	55
Safety	62	0.362	Disaster Management	59
			Criminal Justice & Security	58

GC Ranking by Stage



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

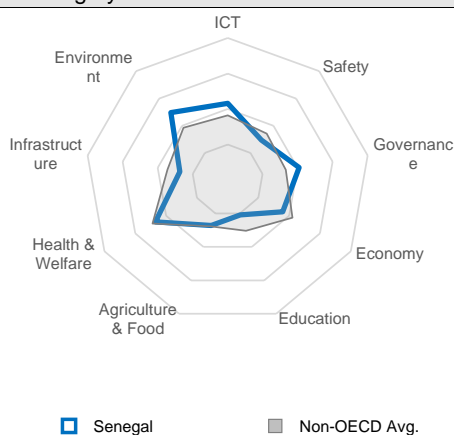
Senegal

51/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	51	0.446
2018-19 GC	61	0.427
2017-18 GC	63	0.411
2016-17 GC	63	0.433
2015-16 GC	66	0.419

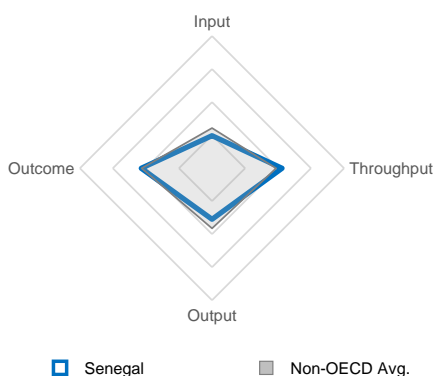
Capital City	Dakar
Population	16,743,927(2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$3,535 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	6.8% (2015 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	53	0.339	Agricultural production	58
			Food Quality & Safety	46
Economy	75	0.446	Economic Fundamental	77
			Institution and Policy	64
Education	65	0.259	Education Performance	72
			Government Involvement	58
Environment	17	0.621	Environmental Behavior	29
			Renewable Energy	63
			Resource Protection	26
			Civil Society	34
Governance	21	0.510	Freedom	28
			Rule of Law	30
			Disease management	56
			Life and Death	70
Health & Welfare	57	0.587	Safety and Public Health	56
			Welfare	45
			Promotion	12
ICT	32	0.540	Scale	58
			Utilization	40
Infrastructure	67	0.342	Infrastructure	64
Safety	60	0.369	Disaster Management	68
			Criminal Justice & Security	31

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	66	0.246
Throughput	34	0.531
Output	66	0.387
Outcome	48	0.535

Serbia

11/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	11	0.552
2018-19 GC	16	0.537
2017-18 GC	19	0.523
2016-17 GC	22	0.536
2015-16 GC	18	0.549

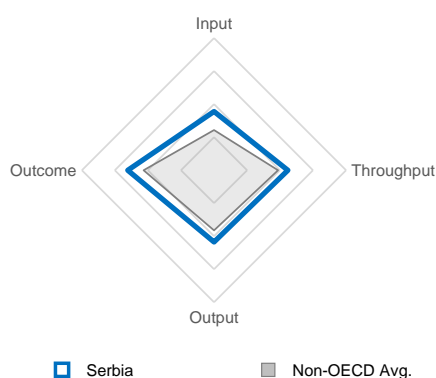
Capital City	Belgrade
Population	8,737,371 (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$18,989 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	10.4% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	27	0.437	Agricultural production	27
			Food Quality & Safety	25
Economy	10	0.618	Economic Fundamental	21
			Institution and Policy	14
Education	6	0.585	Education Performance	10
			Government Involvement	6
Environment	62	0.383	Environmental Behavior	68
			Renewable Energy	26
			Resource Protection	55
			Civil Society	21
Governance	16	0.541	Freedom	37
			Rule of Law	18
			Disease management	66
			Life and Death	10
Health & Welfare	48	0.628	Safety and Public Health	8
			Welfare	64
			Promotion	44
ICT	28	0.558	Scale	41
			Utilization	24
Infrastructure	4	0.632	Infrastructure	3
Safety	9	0.587	Disaster Management	8
			Criminal Justice & Security	10

GC Ranking by Stage



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

Sierra Leone

80/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	80	0.324
2018-19 GC	77	0.358
2017-18 GC	81	0.343
2016-17 GC	82	0.334
2015-16 GC	82	0.344

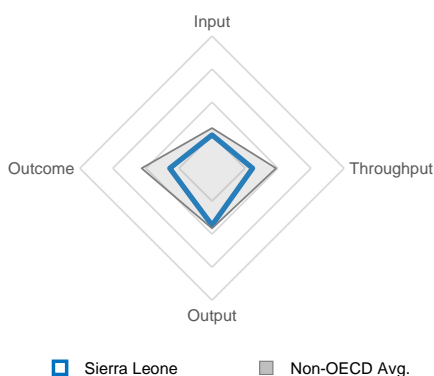
Capital City	Freetown
Population	7,976,983(2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$1,789 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	15% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	59	0.322	Agricultural production	29
			Food Quality & Safety	68
Economy	74	0.451	Economic Fundamental	61
			Institution and Policy	78
Education	76	0.191	Education Performance	82
			Government Involvement	52
Environment	50	0.489	Environmental Behavior	24
			Renewable Energy	77
			Resource Protection	40
			Civil Society	48
Governance	49	0.376	Freedom	33
			Rule of Law	70
			Disease management	53
			Life and Death	87
Health & Welfare	72	0.513	Safety and Public Health	7
			Welfare	80
			Promotion	70
ICT	79	0.175	Scale	78
			Utilization	80
Infrastructure	86	0.160	Infrastructure	85
Safety	81	0.235	Disaster Management	85
			Criminal Justice & Security	57

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	63	0.251
Throughput	79	0.307
Output	51	0.432
Outcome	86	0.320

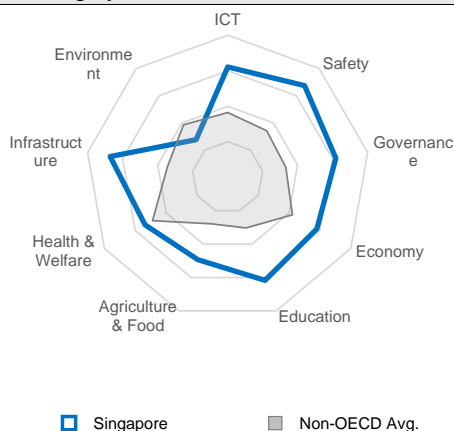
Singapore

1/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	1	0.707
2018-19 GC	1	0.710
2017-18 GC	1	0.727
2016-17 GC	1	0.720
2015-16 GC	1	0.744

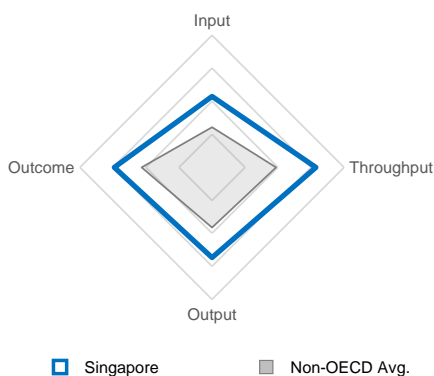
Capital City	Singapore
Population	5,850,342(2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$101,375 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.2% (2017 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	2	0.617	Agricultural production	1
			Food Quality & Safety	20
Economy	1	0.724	Economic Fundamental	1
			Institution and Policy	1
Education	1	0.771	Education Performance	1
			Government Involvement	11
Environment	70	0.346	Environmental Behavior	81
			Renewable Energy	82
			Resource Protection	60
			Civil Society	51
Governance	3	0.773	Freedom	3
			Rule of Law	1
			Disease management	61
Health & Welfare	24	0.671	Life and Death	3
			Safety and Public Health	17
			Welfare	23
			Promotion	52
ICT	1	0.777	Scale	1
			Utilization	1
Infrastructure	1	0.839	Infrastructure	1
Safety	1	0.842	Disaster Management	1
			Criminal Justice & Security	1

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	1	0.537
Throughput	1	0.787
Output	1	0.683
Outcome	1	0.739

South Africa

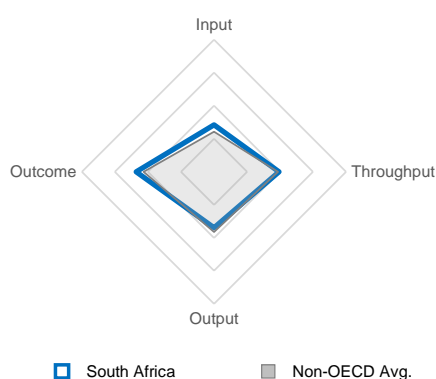
40/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)		Pretoria (administrative)
			Capital City	Cape Town (legislative)
				Bloemfontein (judicial)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	40	0.471	Population	59,308,690(2020 est.)
2018-19 GC	45	0.478	GDP per capita (PPP)	\$12,999 (2019 est.)
2017-18 GC	45	0.476	Unemployment rate	28.5% (2019 est.)
2016-17 GC	42	0.494	Government type	parliamentary republic
2015-16 GC	50	0.478		

GC Ranking by Area



GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	22	0.355
Throughput	49	0.492
Output	56	0.424
Outcome	30	0.589

	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	9	0.502	Agricultural production	23
			Food Quality & Safety	17
Economy	54	0.504	Economic Fundamental	81
			Institution and Policy	38
Education	48	0.376	Education Performance	43
			Government Involvement	28
Environment	60	0.422	Environmental Behavior	75
			Renewable Energy	29
			Resource Protection	56
			Civil Society	8
Governance	13	0.585	Freedom	10
			Rule of Law	14
			Disease management	84
Health & Welfare	76	0.483	Life and Death	50
			Safety and Public Health	52
			Welfare	50
ICT	47	0.469	Promotion	66
			Scale	11
Infrastructure	17	0.516	Utilization	23
			Infrastructure	32
Safety	57	0.379	Disaster Management	53
			Criminal Justice & Security	71

Sri Lanka

26/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	26	0.503
2018-19 GC	44	0.481
2017-18 GC	41	0.479
2016-17 GC	29	0.521
2015-16 GC	34	0.508

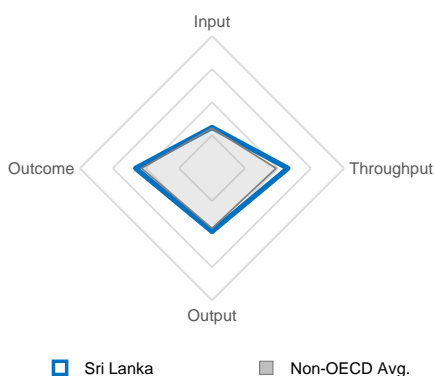
Capital City	Colombo (commercial) Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte (legislative)
Population	21,413,249(2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$13,620 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.8% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	26	0.447	Agricultural production	9
			Food Quality & Safety	45
Economy	63	0.484	Economic Fundamental	68
			Institution and Policy	59
Education	16	0.522	Education Performance	16
			Government Involvement	31
Environment	41	0.523	Environmental Behavior	54
			Renewable Energy	44
			Resource Protection	36
			Civil Society	25
Governance	28	0.482	Freedom	19
			Rule of Law	41
			Disease management	45
			Life and Death	27
Health & Welfare	43	0.640	Safety and Public Health	45
			Welfare	56
			Promotion	25
ICT	31	0.547	Scale	47
			Utilization	34
Infrastructure	38	0.458	Infrastructure	39
Safety	49	0.425	Disaster Management	60
			Criminal Justice & Security	42

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	42	0.308
Throughput	16	0.575
Output	36	0.479
Outcome	36	0.578

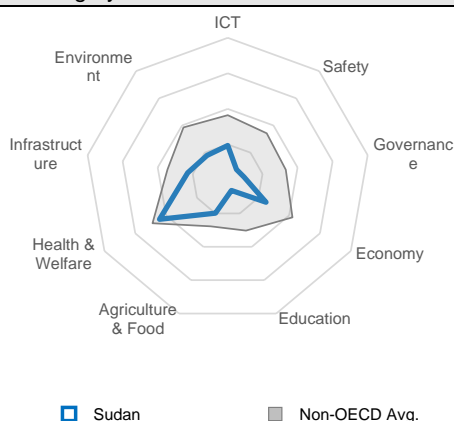
Sudan

87/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	87	0.240
2018-19 GC	86	0.337
2017-18 GC	86	0.322
2016-17 GC	88	0.293
2015-16 GC	88	0.270

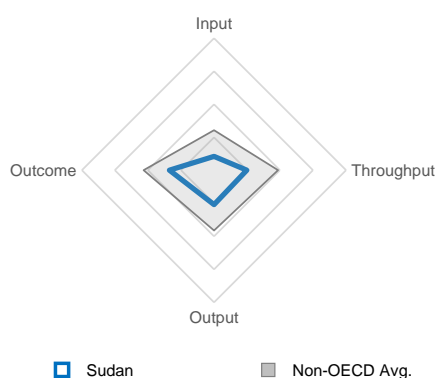
Capital City	Khartoum
Population	43,849,260(2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$4,122 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	19.6% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	67	0.248	Agricultural production	80
			Food Quality & Safety	57
Economy	86	0.312	Economic Fundamental	87
			Institution and Policy	87
Education	87	0.078	Education Performance	86
			Government Involvement	86
Environment	83	0.226	Environmental Behavior	27
			Renewable Energy	32
			Resource Protection	85
			Civil Society	68
Governance	86	0.117	Freedom	81
			Rule of Law	87
			Disease management	64
			Life and Death	68
Health & Welfare	64	0.553	Safety and Public Health	15
			Welfare	79
			Promotion	57
ICT	74	0.242	Scale	80
			Utilization	83
Infrastructure	80	0.286	Infrastructure	80
Safety	87	0.096	Disaster Management	81
			Criminal Justice & Security	87

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	87	0.105
Throughput	84	0.249
Output	87	0.260
Outcome	83	0.337

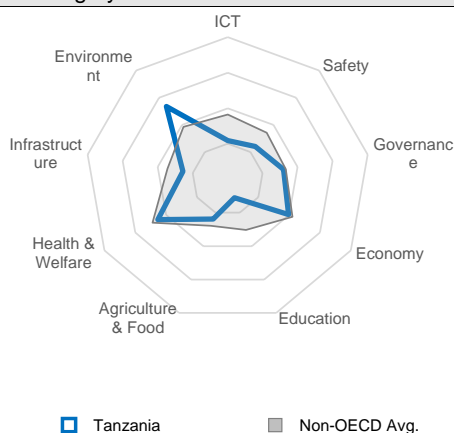
Tanzania

67/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	67	0.385
2018-19 GC	67	0.401
2017-18 GC	66	0.398
2016-17 GC	67	0.403
2015-16 GC	71	0.380

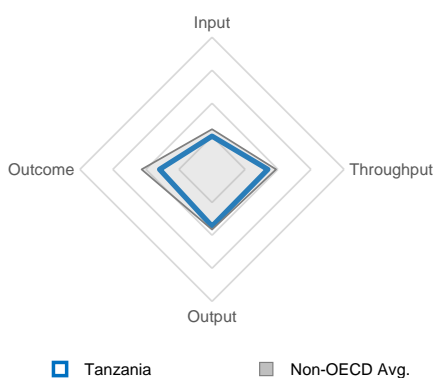
Capital City	Dodoma (legislative), Dar es Salaam (administrative)
Population	59,734,218(2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$2,770 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.1% (2014 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	63	0.298	Agricultural production	48
			Food Quality & Safety	63
Economy	57	0.495	Economic Fundamental	38
			Institution and Policy	66
Education	82	0.139	Education Performance	77
			Government Involvement	81
Environment	5	0.669	Environmental Behavior	47
			Renewable Energy	56
			Resource Protection	4
Governance	45	0.399	Civil Society	42
			Freedom	60
			Rule of Law	48
Health & Welfare	63	0.567	Disease management	28
			Life and Death	80
			Safety and Public Health	83
			Welfare	44
ICT	69	0.273	Promotion	76
			Scale	79
Infrastructure	73	0.320	Utilization	51
			Infrastructure	77
Safety	68	0.303	Disaster Management	66
			Criminal Justice & Security	65

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	64	0.251
Throughput	64	0.423
Output	52	0.431
Outcome	76	0.397

Thailand

12/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	12	0.544
2018-19 GC	21	0.521
2017-18 GC	26	0.514
2016-17 GC	20	0.543
2015-16 GC	11	0.572

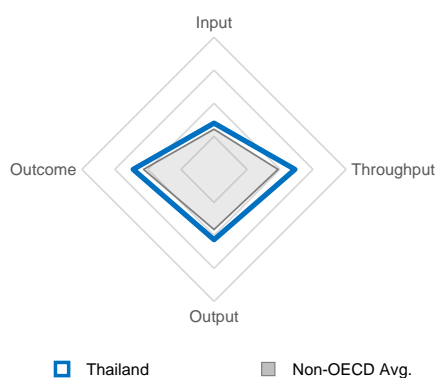
Capital City	Bangkok
Population	69,799,978(2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$19,228 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	0.7% (2019 est.)
Government type	constitutional monarchy

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	13	0.490	Agricultural production	7
			Food Quality & Safety	32
Economy	20	0.583	Economic Fundamental	28
			Institution and Policy	16
Education	33	0.456	Education Performance	23
			Government Involvement	47
Environment	28	0.593	Environmental Behavior	67
			Renewable Energy	70
			Resource Protection	29
			Civil Society	31
Governance	33	0.458	Freedom	29
			Rule of Law	25
			Disease management	47
			Life and Death	29
Health & Welfare	54	0.594	Safety and Public Health	79
			Welfare	63
			Promotion	19
ICT	8	0.663	Scale	9
			Utilization	6
Infrastructure	9	0.573	Infrastructure	11
Safety	33	0.485	Disaster Management	38
			Criminal Justice & Security	39

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	25	0.350
Throughput	9	0.613
Output	18	0.533
Outcome	23	0.612

Timor-Leste

82/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	82	0.296
2018-19 GC	74	0.372
2017-18 GC	73	0.364
2016-17 GC	71	0.384
2015-16 GC	72	0.379

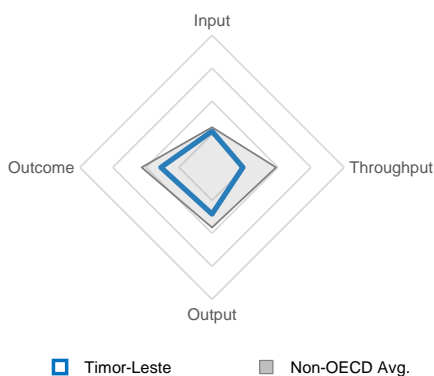
Capital City	Dili
Population	1,318,445(2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$3,252 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.7% (2016 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	86	0.061	Agricultural production	84
			Food Quality & Safety	83
Economy	78	0.444	Economic Fundamental	35
			Institution and Policy	83
Education	73	0.209	Education Performance	68
			Government Involvement	73
Environment	56	0.463	Environmental Behavior	13
			Renewable Energy	87
			Resource Protection	42
			Civil Society	9
Governance	68	0.282	Freedom	86
			Rule of Law	74
			Disease management	42
Health & Welfare	61	0.572	Life and Death	55
			Safety and Public Health	85
			Welfare	26
			Promotion	83
ICT	80	0.159	Scale	69
			Utilization	77
Infrastructure	79	0.298	Infrastructure	63
Safety	85	0.179	Disaster Management	69
			Criminal Justice & Security	84

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	55	0.273
Throughput	86	0.234
Output	78	0.354
Outcome	77	0.387

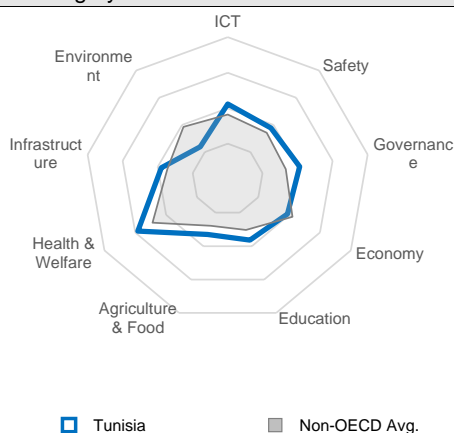
Tunisia

35/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	35	0.486
2018-19 GC	35	0.495
2017-18 GC	34	0.489
2016-17 GC	32	0.517
2015-16 GC	35	0.505

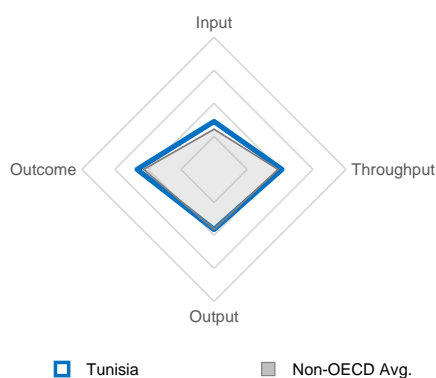
Capital City	Tunis
Population	11,818,619(2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$11,201 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	15.1% (2019 est.)
Government type	parliamentary republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	37	0.412	Agricultural production	11
			Food Quality & Safety	24
Economy	61	0.486	Economic Fundamental	76
			Institution and Policy	51
Education	34	0.455	Education Performance	41
			Government Involvement	12
Environment	75	0.299	Environmental Behavior	70
			Renewable Energy	59
			Resource Protection	76
Governance	19	0.514	Civil Society	12
			Freedom	31
			Rule of Law	22
Health & Welfare	5	0.729	Disease management	7
			Life and Death	32
			Safety and Public Health	23
			Welfare	10
ICT	36	0.530	Promotion	41
			Scale	21
Infrastructure	32	0.474	Utilization	42
			Infrastructure	33
Safety	38	0.472	Disaster Management	27
			Criminal Justice & Security	44

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	20	0.362
Throughput	37	0.515
Output	42	0.455
Outcome	32	0.582

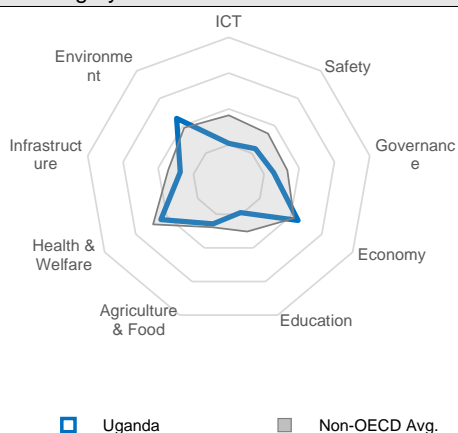
Uganda

68/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	68	0.383
2018-19 GC	69	0.394
2017-18 GC	67	0.391
2016-17 GC	73	0.380
2015-16 GC	73	0.377

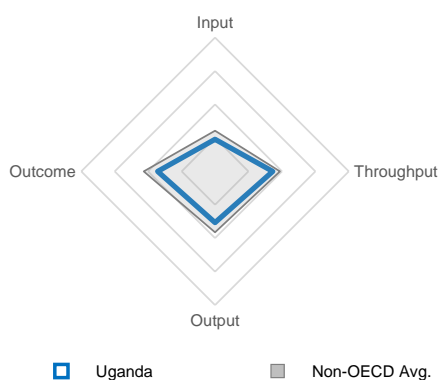
Capital City	Kampala
Population	45,741,007(2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$2,271 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	9.8% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	60	0.322	Agricultural production	17
			Food Quality & Safety	65
Economy	34	0.559	Economic Fundamental	23
			Institution and Policy	44
Education	67	0.239	Education Performance	63
			Government Involvement	76
Environment	33	0.567	Environmental Behavior	45
			Renewable Energy	57
			Resource Protection	48
Governance	62	0.319	Civil Society	37
			Freedom	65
			Rule of Law	75
Health & Welfare	66	0.547	Disease management	63
			Life and Death	75
			Safety and Public Health	53
			Welfare	76
ICT	71	0.259	Promotion	77
			Scale	76
Infrastructure	66	0.344	Utilization	58
			Infrastructure	71
Safety	72	0.290	Disaster Management	71
			Criminal Justice & Security	74

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	69	0.239
Throughput	63	0.431
Output	68	0.383
Outcome	70	0.429

Ukraine

30/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	30	0.499
2018-19 GC	33	0.496
2017-18 GC	35	0.488
2016-17 GC	35	0.513
2015-16 GC	38	0.496

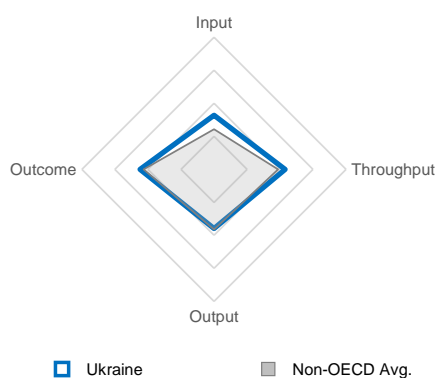
Capital City	Kyiv
Population	43,733,762(2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$13,341 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	8.2% (2019 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	45	0.372	Agricultural production	12
			Food Quality & Safety	40
Economy	19	0.591	Economic Fundamental	26
			Institution and Policy	24
Education	27	0.468	Education Performance	55
			Government Involvement	2
Environment	64	0.367	Environmental Behavior	33
			Renewable Energy	7
			Resource Protection	68
			Civil Society	15
Governance	27	0.493	Freedom	15
			Rule of Law	39
			Disease management	77
Health & Welfare	59	0.578	Life and Death	18
			Safety and Public Health	5
			Welfare	81
ICT	15	0.624	Promotion	4
			Scale	37
Infrastructure	24	0.497	Utilization	31
			Infrastructure	27
Safety	25	0.499	Disaster Management	14
			Criminal Justice & Security	51

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	7	0.409
Throughput	30	0.539
Output	44	0.448
Outcome	40	0.560

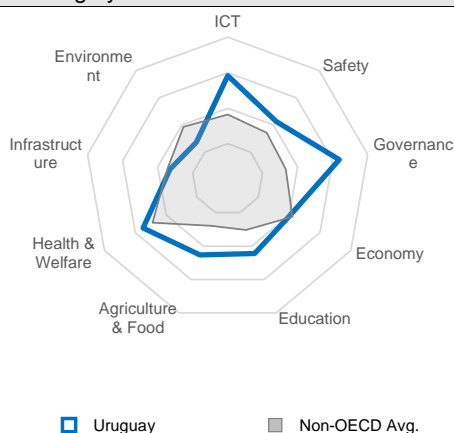
Uruguay

7/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	7	0.569
2018-19 GC	5	0.587
2017-18 GC	4	0.589
2016-17 GC	5	0.603
2015-16 GC	6	0.606

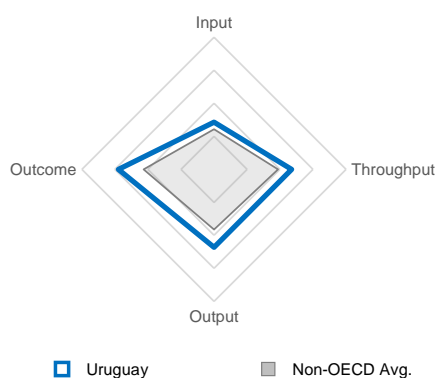
Capital City	Montevideo
Population	3,473,730(2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$22,454 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	9.4% (2019 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	3	0.566	Agricultural production	3
			Food Quality & Safety	7
Economy	53	0.507	Economic Fundamental	70
			Institution and Policy	32
Education	10	0.556	Education Performance	18
			Government Involvement	9
Environment	71	0.341	Environmental Behavior	2
			Renewable Energy	12
			Resource Protection	72
			Civil Society	1
Governance	1	0.797	Freedom	2
			Rule of Law	3
			Disease management	19
Health & Welfare	16	0.687	Life and Death	14
			Safety and Public Health	42
			Welfare	55
			Promotion	5
ICT	2	0.729	Scale	5
			Utilization	5
Infrastructure	49	0.411	Infrastructure	48
Safety	17	0.531	Disaster Management	36
			Criminal Justice & Security	14

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	21	0.357
Throughput	13	0.588
Output	3	0.591
Outcome	3	0.723

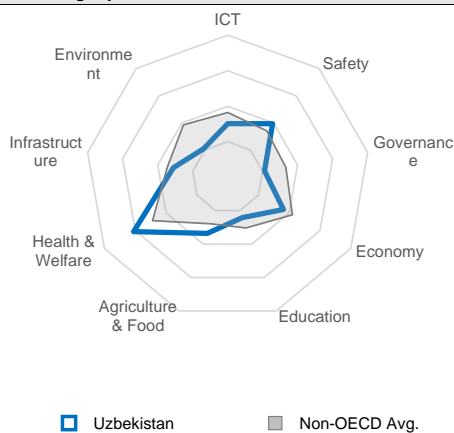
Uzbekistan

62/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	62	0.413
2018-19 GC	37	0.494
2017-18 GC	39	0.481
2016-17 GC	36	0.512
2015-16 GC	43	0.487

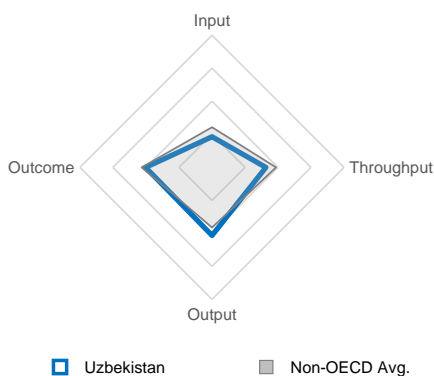
Capital City	Tashkent
Population	33,469,203(2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$6,900 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	5% (2017 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	33	0.420	Agricultural production	33
			Food Quality & Safety	35
Economy	73	0.453	Economic Fundamental	69
			Institution and Policy	67
Education	59	0.301	Education Performance	60
			Government Involvement	45
Environment	78	0.263	Environmental Behavior	57
			Renewable Energy	53
			Resource Protection	78
			Civil Society	86
Governance	74	0.262	Freedom	49
			Rule of Law	58
			Disease management	4
Health & Welfare	3	0.764	Life and Death	26
			Safety and Public Health	2
			Welfare	58
ICT	65	0.378	Promotion	60
			Scale	56
Infrastructure	55	0.387	Utilization	60
			Infrastructure	52
Safety	29	0.491	Disaster Management	62
			Criminal Justice & Security	5

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	75	0.232
Throughput	69	0.408
Output	24	0.516
Outcome	57	0.503

Venezuela, RB

70/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	70	0.377
2018-19 GC	59	0.434
2017-18 GC	61	0.418
2016-17 GC	55	0.464
2015-16 GC	41	0.493

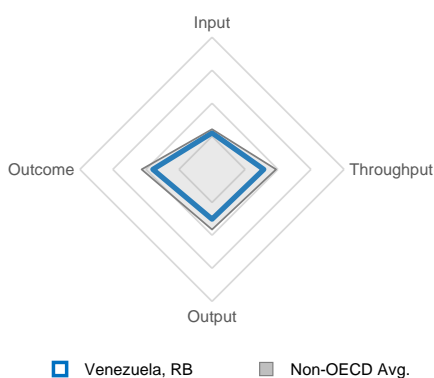
Capital City	Caracas
Population	28,435,940(2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$12,500 (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate	27.1% (2017 est.)
Government type	federal presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	42	0.380	Agricultural production	38
			Food Quality & Safety	42
Economy	87	0.311	Economic Fundamental	85
			Institution and Policy	85
Education	45	0.394	Education Performance	42
			Government Involvement	38
Environment	22	0.608	Environmental Behavior	86
			Renewable Energy	27
			Resource Protection	2
Governance	78	0.238	Civil Society	76
			Freedom	72
			Rule of Law	72
Health & Welfare	82	0.462	Disease management	85
			Life and Death	52
			Safety and Public Health	62
			Welfare	39
ICT	62	0.384	Promotion	11
			Scale	52
Infrastructure	82	0.242	Utilization	82
			Infrastructure	72
Safety	58	0.375	Disaster Management	35
			Criminal Justice & Security	80

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	54	0.276
Throughput	73	0.392
Output	70	0.377
Outcome	67	0.447

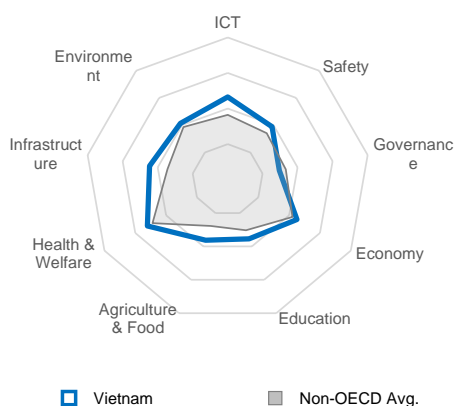
Vietnam

20/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	20	0.514
2018-19 GC	31	0.501
2017-18 GC	32	0.495
2016-17 GC	31	0.518
2015-16 GC	22	0.533

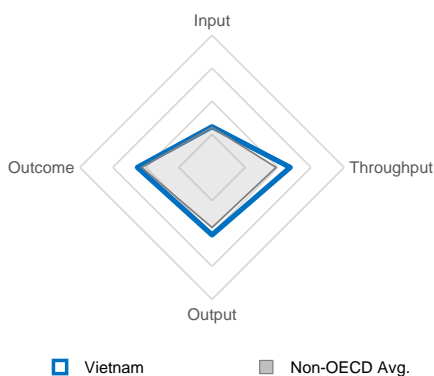
Capital City	Hanoi
Population	97,338,579(2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$8,374 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	2.0% (2019 est.)
Government type	communist state

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	23	0.454	Agricultural production	31
			Food Quality & Safety	30
Economy	31	0.563	Economic Fundamental	16
			Institution and Policy	35
Education	37	0.443	Education Performance	31
			Government Involvement	46
Environment	42	0.518	Environmental Behavior	60
			Renewable Energy	34
			Resource Protection	38
			Civil Society	77
Governance	53	0.369	Freedom	34
			Rule of Law	33
			Disease management	35
Health & Welfare	37	0.652	Life and Death	32
			Safety and Public Health	40
			Welfare	40
ICT	24	0.582	Promotion	18
			Scale	19
Infrastructure	12	0.557	Utilization	32
			Infrastructure	16
Safety	32	0.487	Disaster Management	56
			Criminal Justice & Security	13

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	45	0.307
Throughput	12	0.592
Output	26	0.512
Outcome	39	0.564

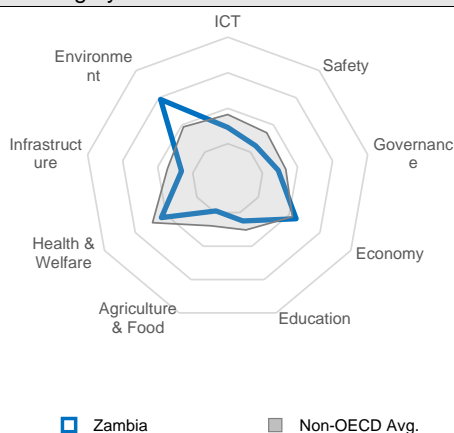
Zambia

59/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	59	0.416
2018-19 GC	66	0.405
2017-18 GC	68	0.388
2016-17 GC	68	0.401
2015-16 GC	67	0.419

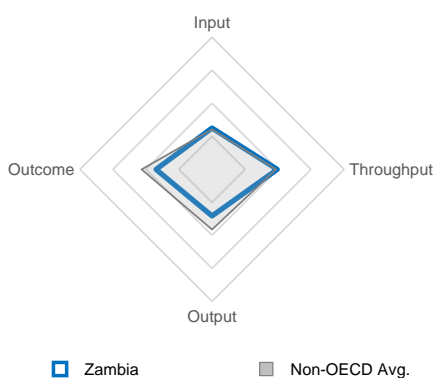
Capital City	Lusaka
Population	18,383,955(2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$3,623 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	12.0% (2018 est.)
Government type	presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	68	0.238	Agricultural production	57
			Food Quality & Safety	69
Economy	37	0.556	Economic Fundamental	49
			Institution and Policy	39
Education	57	0.312	Education Performance	53
			Government Involvement	71
Environment	2	0.733	Environmental Behavior	15
			Renewable Energy	20
			Resource Protection	1
Governance	55	0.361	Civil Society	45
			Freedom	61
			Rule of Law	52
Health & Welfare	67	0.539	Disease management	54
			Life and Death	64
			Safety and Public Health	84
			Welfare	59
ICT	66	0.364	Promotion	37
			Scale	65
Infrastructure	70	0.329	Utilization	76
			Infrastructure	73
Safety	67	0.307	Disaster Management	70
			Criminal Justice & Security	50

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	41	0.313
Throughput	46	0.494
Output	79	0.353
Outcome	71	0.423

Zimbabwe

77/87

	Rank/87	Score(0-1)
2019-20 Government Competitiveness	77	0.341
2018-19 GC	83	0.346
2017-18 GC	85	0.337
2016-17 GC	74	0.379
2015-16 GC	76	0.367

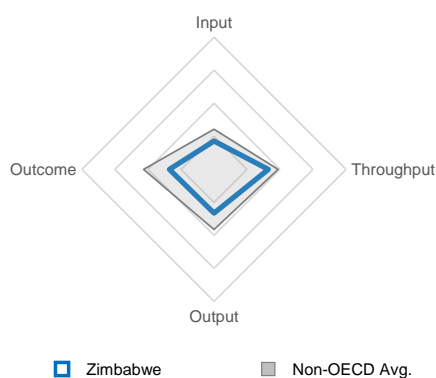
Capital City	Harare
Population	14,862,924(2020 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$2,953 (2019 est.)
Unemployment rate	4.8% (2014 est.)
Government type	semi-presidential republic

GC Ranking by Area



	Rank	Score	Subgroup	Rank
Agriculture & Food	87	0.047	Agricultural production	83
			Food Quality & Safety	87
Economy	65	0.482	Economic Fundamental	56
			Institution and Policy	76
Education	69	0.218	Education Performance	64
			Government Involvement	84
Environment	9	0.635	Environmental Behavior	43
			Renewable Energy	39
			Resource Protection	9
Governance	76	0.247	Civil Society	67
			Freedom	75
			Rule of Law	84
Health & Welfare	75	0.494	Disease management	73
			Life and Death	78
			Safety and Public Health	64
			Welfare	78
ICT	57	0.419	Promotion	14
			Scale	62
Infrastructure	81	0.265	Utilization	72
			Infrastructure	81
Safety	75	0.262	Disaster Management	75
			Criminal Justice & Security	73

GC Ranking by Stage



	Rank	Score
Input	77	0.214
Throughput	66	0.411
Output	81	0.332
Outcome	82	0.337

2020 Government Competitiveness Report

by Center for Government Competitiveness

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This work was supported by National Research Foundation of Korea Grant funded by the Korean Government (NRF-2017S1A3A2065838).