<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Index/Ranking/Survey</th>
<th>Intended to measure</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Country coverage</th>
<th>Brief comments on and results of the survey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.T. Kearney / Foreign Policy Council (CBC)</td>
<td>Globalisation Index Annual (2004)</td>
<td>Index measuring countries global links. Measures the following dimensions: Political engagement, technology, personal contact and economic integration. Aggregate.</td>
<td>Qualitative: 16 indicators including data on: trade, foreign direct investment, portfolio capital flows, income payments and receipts. International travel and tourism, international telephone traffic, cross border transfers, number of internet users, internet hosts and secure servers. Number of international organisations. UN Security Council missions participated in. Number of foreign embassies. Data collected from the IMF and World Bank among others.</td>
<td>Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, South Korea, Oceania.</td>
<td>Ireland has been top for the last two years. South-east Asia is the most economically integrated region. Botswana was top of the African countries at no. 30. It had the highest level of transfer payments. Kenya was the least globalised SS African country. The index captures the relations with the external environment but does not address the effect of the internal environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom House</td>
<td>Freedom in the World Annual (2004)</td>
<td>Index. Political rights and civil liberties. The rating is derived in large measure from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Constitutional rights are not assumed to equal to fulfillment of these rights on the ground. Governance</td>
<td>Qualitative. A team of analysts consider evidence about each country including foreign and domestic news reports, nongovernmental organization publications, think tank and academic analyses, individual professional contacts, and visits to the region. A checklist of questions is then completed (see website for details) and countries are classified and given scores as Free (1 - 2.5), Partly Free (3 - 5) or Not Free (5.5 - 7).</td>
<td>Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, Oceania.</td>
<td>Sudan was the least free sub-Saharan African country, ranked 7. South Africa was the most free, ranked 1.5. Followed by Ghana and Botswana both ranked 2. India was ranked 2.5, Bangladesh 4 and Pakistan 5.5. China was ranked 6.5 as was Equatorial Guinea and Somalia. It is a non-profit organisation founded by Eleanor Roosevelt, among others. Published since 1972. Widely used by policy-makers, journalists, and scholars. The 600-page survey is intended to be the definitive report on freedom around the globe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commonwealth Business Council (CBC)</td>
<td>Business Environment Survey Third in a series of bi-annual surveys (2003)</td>
<td>This benchmarking survey records private sector perceptions of a country’s investment climate Aggregate</td>
<td>Qualitative Benchmarking based on 1339 responses from firm surveys with questions in three categories: 1. Openness and Accountability: government-business relations, free media, reliable justice, efficient administration, and effective government. 2. Business Enablers and Outlook: future outlook, corporate governance, industrial relations, human resources, infrastructure and financial framework. 3. Policy Framework: environmental protection, corruption reduction, tax policy, competition policy and consistent policies. Alongside the private sector survey results are: Objective indicators on GDP, FDI flows, the trade balance, exports and imports, consumption, savings, external debt and the human development index. Political and economic policy overview - Business (financial and physical) infrastructure summaries Key action points for a policy agenda</td>
<td>Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, Oceania.</td>
<td>The index presents detailed analyses of individual countries, but no cross-country comparison. There is a sixteen-point action plan for improving the links between businesses and governments. This is a useful survey including an unusually wide array of indicators. The focus on the Commonwealth countries means that it analyzes many small countries not usually considered by benchmarking surveys.</td>
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<td>Economist Intelligence Unit</td>
<td>Business Environment Ranking</td>
<td>Index. The quality or attractiveness of the business environment using a standard analytical framework. Designed to reflect the main criteria used by companies to formulate their investment decisions Aggregate</td>
<td>Qualitative and quantitative data used. 70 indicators (from other existing surveys) in ten categories including: political and institutional framework, physical infrastructure, financial infrastructure, tax and regulatory environment.</td>
<td>Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, Oceania.</td>
<td>Canada is ranked top, with China at number 39 and India at 41. Nigeria was bottom at number 60. Good summary of many different aspects of the investment climate. Commercial index, poor coverage of Africa.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
companies to formulate their global business strategies based on historical conditions and on expectations for the next five years.

Aggregate

environment, macroeconomic environment, market opportunities, policies towards enterprise, competition, foreign investment, foreign trade and exchange controls, taxes, financing, labour market and infrastructure.

International Monetary Fund (IMF), Foreign Direct Investment and the Investment Climate in Commonwealth of Independent States Countries (CIS)

Benchmarking investigates the main impediments to a good investment climate

Aggregate

Qualitative and quantitative. Combines info from other investment climate surveys, as well as IMF country staff. Looks at different aspects of investment climate: the competency and efficiency of the public sector, the tax environment, investment climate and opportunities, policies towards enterprise, competition, foreign investment, foreign trade and exchange controls, taxes, financing, labour market and infrastructure.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Cooperative Investment Survey (CIS) was established in 1996 as a member of the World Bank Group, promotes sustainable private sector investment in emerging economies. The country is ranked 1993.

International Finance Cooperation (IFC), World Bank, and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Survey to analyze the state of the business enabling environment for SMEs in the Ukraine, promotes policy reform on private sector development issues, and as a tool to monitor the progress of various reforms and changes in the business environment.

Single country

Qualitative. This report concentrates on a number of issues affecting the business climate in which SMEs operate, based on the findings of an independent survey of over 2000 enterprises, conducted in the Spring of 2003. The issues of focus include the availability of competitive external financing, the system of taxation, and a number of regulatory processes: state inspections of enterprises, import and export operations, obtaining permits for business activities, certification, licensing and business registration.

Europe

Survey results show that registration procedures have not undergone any considerable changes or improvements in year on year terms. Neither the time nor the cost of registration has undergone any radical changes in the last two years. A number of problems remain unresolved, such as the availability and transparency of information, adherence to official registration, and the practice of unofficial payments.

The International Finance Corporation (IFC), established in 1956 as a member of the World Bank Group, promotes sustainable private sector investment in emerging economies. Ukraine became a IFC member country in 1993.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and World Bank

Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey

Last published in 2002. Repeated every 3 years

Benchmarking investigating the extent to which government policies and practices facilitate or impede business activity and investment in central and eastern Europe (CEE) and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

Aggregate

Qualitative. 6100 firms surveyed, using 9 indicators

1. Financial characteristics
2. Sales of the firm and its suppliers
3. Investment and innovation
4. Employees of the firm
5. Access to infrastructure services
6. Access to financing
7. Government policies and practices, including corruption
8. Laws, business regulation and taxation and their enforcement
9. Qualitative perceptions of the business environment.

Asia, Europe

Improvement in the business environment of the region as a whole, with the strongest improvements in some of the less advanced countries of CEE and the CIS.

The Endeavour project lends and operational needs by borrowing funds on the international capital markets.

The survey sample is designed to be broadly representative of the population of firms according to their economic significance, sector, size and geographical location within each CIS.

International Institute for Management Development (IMD) World Competitiveness Yearbook

World Competitiveness Scoreboard

Index. Ranks countries in terms of "how a nation's environment creates and sustains the competitiveness of enterprises"

Aggregate

Total of 323 criteria, qualitative and quantitative. The soft data comes from the Executive Opinion survey, which yielded 4,166 responses in 2004. The investment climate is defined as the sum of 4 broad factors: Economic performance, Business efficiency and infrastructure. Countries also benchmarked by these headings. The rating scales for size of each economy, differentiating between those with more than 200 million inhabitants and those with less.

Africa, Asia, Europe, South America, North America, Oceania

The WCC focuses on "subnational economies" thus it rates areas such as Catalonia, Lombardy and Zhejiang. It is also biased towards Europe and provides only rates. Ranks countries in terms of how a nation's environment creates and sustains the competitiveness of enterprises. In 2004, the USA ranked highest, and Venezuela lowest.

This report contains a wealth of cross-section and time-series information. It is well organised, and presented in an accessible way, which makes the key messages and trends easy to identify.

However, one must question how meaningful the aggregation of so many criteria into one figure can be, and whether the survey data is reliable and comparable across countries. Data worries are compounded by worries over the time that some variables vary (longer than one year) given that they are assessed every year. Also, there is no justification (or discussion) on whether the determinants of the index are a proxy for competitiveness; and on the distinction between the determinants of competitiveness and the indicators of competitiveness.

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### Key Findings

- Costs and conditions vary widely between countries, and between sectors within countries.
- Poor local language skills are seen to be an impediment to investment in some countries. Both a high skilled workforce and a supply of low cost unskilled labour is a concern common to many investors.

### Millennium Challenge Corporation

- US$1 billion for 2004 and US$5 billion a year by 2006
- After being set up two years ago, the first group of eligible countries were announced on May 6th, 2004

**Objectives:**
- To reduce poverty
- To encourage sustainable growth

**Eligibility Criteria:**
- A country must rule justly, invest in their people, and encourage economic freedom.
- A single score—the O-Factor— that measures a country’s appropriateness.

**Assistance:**
- Assistance based on the criteria of resource flows and financing.

**Selected Countries:**
- Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameron, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Laos, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia

**Key Findings:**
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- Poor local language skills are seen to be an impediment to investment in some countries. Both a high skilled workforce and a supply of low cost unskilled labour is a concern common to many investors.

### Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

**African Economic Outlook 2004**

**Objective:**
- To chart the past, present and future performance of the African economy as a whole, as well as disaggregating into individual country analyses.

**Quantitative Indicators:**
- Analysis of key macroeconomic and structural variables (growth, investment etc.) and short-term projections, supplemented by additional focus on energy supply and poverty.

**Selected Countries:**
- Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lithuania, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, UK, Uruguay, USA, Venezuela

**Key Findings:**
- Countries are considered individually, however, within the continent central Africa will grow the fastest this year and next with over 7% growth.

**Despite weak world economic growth and continued structural and political constraints in some parts of the continent, Africa has shown relatively good economic progress over the past year. Africa’s 2003 growth rate of 3.6 per cent was a four-year high, significantly higher than the 2.7 per cent growth rate in 2002. Three elements have combined to support this recovery: favourable international commodity prices, increases in international aid, and improved security in key areas of the continent.**

### Index: The Opacity Index

- **Index:** Single score—the O-Factor—that realistically estimates the degree of corruption, to legal system, etc.

**Selected Countries:**
- Africa, Asia, Europe, South America, North America

**Key Findings:**
- Least opaque: Singapore 29, Chile 36, USA 36, UK 38, Hong Kong 455 most opaque: China 87, Russia 84, Indonesia 75, Turkey 74, South Korea 7348 scores out of 100

### Millennium Challenge Account

- It is a means-tested mechanism that requires each country to show significant improvement and ‘good’ conduct in the areas of market openness, democracy and the economic freedom, among others.

- The Millennium Challenge Corporation administers the Millennium Challenge Account. It aims to reduce poverty through economic growth. At the core of its funding decision is a means-tested mechanism that requires countries to show significant improvement and ‘good’ conduct in the areas of market openness, democracy and the economic freedom, among others.
Multi-lateral donors and Bi-lateral and Institutes from the surveyed Development, Michigan State Democracy in Southern Africa, includes the Institute for produced every three years. and further reports will be released in Autumn of 2004, The Heritage Foundation Africa, Asia, Europe, South The World Bank Africa, Asia, Europe, South Doing Business Indicators Benchmarking. Using national public attitude surveys each World Bank Africa, Asia, Europe, South Africa: Benchmarking. Considers a variety of investment climate indicators that quantify the costs both in time and money, of doing business. The Heritage Foundation Index of Economic Freedom Benchmarking. Qualitative: A series of surveys that monitor the following topics: Democracy, Governance, Livelihoods, Micro-economics and markets, Social capital, Conflict and crime, Participation and National identity. The Fraser Institute Index of Economic Freedom Benchmarking. Index: The core ingredients of economic freedom are defined by personal choice, protection of private property, and freedom of exchange. Individuals have economic freedom when the following conditions exist: (a) their property acquired without the use of force, fraud, or theft is protected from physical invasions by others and (b) they are free to use, exchange, or give their property to another as long as their actions do not violate the identical rights of others. The Heritage Foundation Index of Economic Freedom Benchmarking. Quantitative. Measures economic freedom according to their trade policy, the fiscal burden of government, public intervention in the economy, monetary policy, capital flows and foreign investment, banking and finance, wages and prices, property rights, regulation, and the informal market. The World Bank Doing Business Indicators Benchmarking. Measures perceptions of governance Aggregate. The publication ranks countries according to various aspects of the regulatory environment, such as the time taken and costs associated with starting or closing a business, getting credit, hiring and firing workers, or enforcing a contract and other economic characteristics of the country. The World Bank Governance Indicators Benchmarking. Measures perceptions of governance Aggregate. Six qualitative indicators (Voice and Accountability, Political Stability and Absence of Violence, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Control of Corruption, and Rule of Law) are used as sources for World Bank Governance indicators. The index is linked to the investment environment by calculating the tax equivalent and the risk premium produced by the level of opacity.

The survey finds that to many respondents democracy represents freedom, and consequently has high support across the continent. They expect democracy to deliver basic welfare and are not entirely satisfied with the performance so far. People are unsatisfied with the political participation is low. The Heritage Foundation was founded in 1973. It is a research and educational think tank. Hong Kong retains the highest rating for economic freedom (8.7 of 10) closely followed by Singapore at 8.6. New Zealand, Switzerland, and United Kingdom are top ten reformers from the most recent survey: Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

The topics addressed include democracy, governance, livelihoods, macroeconomics and markets, Social capital, Conflict and crime, Participation and National identity. Afrobarchometer surveys each World Bank Africa, Asia, Europe, South Africa: Benchmarking. The Heritage Foundation was founded in 1973. It is a research and educational think tank. The survey finds that to many respondents democracy represents freedom, and consequently has high support across the continent. They expect democracy to deliver basic welfare and are not entirely satisfied with the performance so far. People are unsatisfied with the political participation is low. The Heritage Foundation was founded in 1973. It is a research and educational think tank. Hong Kong retains the highest rating for economic freedom (8.7 of 10) closely followed by Singapore at 8.6. New Zealand, Switzerland, and United Kingdom are top ten reformers from the most recent survey: Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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### Climate Unit

**The World Bank – Investment Climate Assessments (ICA)**

These are ad hoc surveys measuring the state of the microeconomic and institutional conditions that affect investment. It does not produce a single index but a set of quantitative variables that provide qualified information for country assessments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<td>JICA, Asia, Europe, South America, North America, Oceania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>Comprehensive assessment of the investment climate in individual countries. Each country ICA can be used as a detailed analytical and policymaking tool.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Firm Analysis and Competitiveness Surveys (FACS)

Ad hoc surveys of the manufacturing sector. Single country. Qualitative and quantitative. All assessments include useful sub-national benchmarking across cities and provinces. For example, the assessments on China and India ranked different Chinese cities and Indian states, respectively, on various factors such as labour market flexibility, infrastructure, research and development, and staff quality.

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### Transparency International

#### Corruption Perception Index (CPI)

Annual (2003)

The index qualitatively measures corruption as perceived by national and foreign businessmen and women, academics and policymakers in each country. It emphasizes the effects of corruption on business, trade and justice.

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### UNDP – LH Agency

#### Human Development Index (HDI)

Annual (2003)

Index. Aims to measure poverty in terms of the capabilities that people lack.

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### United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

#### Inward FDI Performance Index

Index. The performance of different economies in attracting inward investment during the 3-year periods. Hence, this is a backward looking index.

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The Performance Index is shown for three-year periods, starting in 1994. The latest covers 2000-2002. This helps to offset annual fluctuations in the data.

**UNCTAD Africa, South America**

UNCTAD Africa, Asia, Europe, South America.

UNIDO Africa

UNIDO Africa

**offset annual fluctuations in the data**

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Hence, this is a forward looking index.

To benchmark country competitiveness in attracting foreign direct investment (FDI). The Investment Compass compares the degree of policy freedom: shown in a graphic format - a hexagon - a country's FDI benchmark organized around six major Areas. These are:

1. Resource Assets
2. Infrastructure
3. Operating Costs
4. Economic Performance and Governance
5. Taxation and Incentives
6. Regulatory Framework

The Investment Compass has selected and developed key indicators considered to have an influence on the investment environment.

The Compass makes comparisons on a "horizontal" basis (one country compared to another country, or to a region, or to a 'best performer'), as well as on a "vertical" basis (comparison between indicators for a given country).

The results are available online for 3-year periods going back to 1988-90. The recent results for 1999-2001 state that the US has the top score of 0.689, and the top 20 places are dominated by OECD countries except for the presence of East Asian Tigers Singapore, Korea, China, and Hong Kong. Many sub-Saharan African and South Asian countries cluster around a score of 0.2 and below.

The usefulness of these ratings is most clear when they are used together. In this way it is possible to identify four types of economies:

**Front Runners:** High FDI performance and potential

**Above potential economies:** High FDI performance, low potential

**Below potential economies:** Low FDI performance, high FDI potential Under-performers: Low FDI performance and potential

The reviews provide information on:

1) The trends and impact of FDI flows
2) Existing conditions of the investment framework, covering criteria such as rule of law, land issues, the environment, technology, intellectual property, capital and financial markets, the import-export regime, and international agreements
3) Recommendations on how to enhance the role of FDI in development and realize a country's FDI potential
4) Recommendations on how to enhance the technological impact of FDI
5) Overall conclusions and policy recommendations

It is hoped that the analysis and recommendations contained in these Reviews will contribute to an improvement of policies, promote awareness of investment opportunities and serve as a catalyst for increased investment into these countries.

The Investment Compass is an excellent tool for making investment related decisions.
Vote With Your Feet 

Vote with your Feet aims to improve understanding about who is investing in Africa, why and what role the government can play.

Aggregate

Comparisons Between the Indices of the Various Global Competitiveness Rankings

- Mozambique, Nigeria, Tanzania & Uganda
- Political and economic stability is most important to investors
- 60% of FDI is Greenfield, 25% of FDI is joint venture
- Overall, local sourcing of inputs was low, but for export-oriented firms it was high (75% of value)

Informative introduction section; Analysis by country, by industry and by market (domestic/export); Well written, visually very attractive and easy to navigate.

Role With Your Feet

Ratings for 1999, 2000, 2001

Index: Socio-economic indicators including level of solvency and degree of economic freedom

Aggregate / Governance

Quantitative: The ranking provides a rating for countries that are attractive for investment based on quantitative socio-economic variables.

Global Competitiveness Report

Africa Competitiveness Report


Benchmarks: Highlights the prospects for growth, obstacles to improving competitiveness and the need to accelerate the pace of economic change.

- Depicts the strengths and weaknesses of national business environments
- To be a tool for policy-makers to identify and address obstacles to growth
- Reveals obstacles to African competitiveness in an increasingly integrated and knowledge-based global economy
- Establishes a process whereby governments, business leaders and other stakeholders can evaluate progress on a continual basis

Aggregate

Quantitative: Analysis of over 100 quantitative indicators reveals regional trends and detailed country profiles, shows the performance of 25 African economies. As well as using official economic and social statistics, the indicators used offer unique qualitative data on issues such as:
- corruptions
- the impact on business of HIV/AIDS
- infrastructure
- access to financing.

The Report also offers essays from prominent academics and development experts on a variety of issues relevant to Africa's development agenda.

Country Rankings 2004-2005:

1. Finland
2. USA
3. Taiwan, Denmark, Norway
4. Singapore, Switzerland, Japan
5. Ireland, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Germany, Australia, Canada, United Arab Emirates, Austria, New Zealand, Israel, Estonia, Hong Kong SAR, China, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Bahrain, Korea, Ireland, Malaysia, Malta, Slovenia, Thailand, Jordan, Lithuania, Greece, Cyprus, Hungary, Czech Republic, South Africa, Tunisia, Slovak Republic, Latvia, Botswana, China, Italy, Mexico, Mauritius, Costa Rica, Trinidad and Tobago, Namibia, El Salvador, Uruguay, India, Morocco, Brazil, Panama, Bulgaria, Poland, Croatia, Egypt, Romania, Colombia, Jamaica, Turkey, Paru, Ghana, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Algeria, Dominican Republic, Sri Lanka, Argentina, Gambia, Philippines, Vietnam, Kenya, Uganda, Guatemala, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, FPR, Venezuela, Ukraine, Malawi, Mali, Serbia and Montenegro, Ecuador, Pakistan, Mozambique, Nigeria, Georgia, Nicaragua, Madagascar, Morocco, Botswana, Zimbabwe.

Political and economic stability is most important to investors

60% of FDI is Greenfield, 25% of FDI is joint venture

Overall, local sourcing of inputs was low, but for export-oriented firms it was high (75% of value)

Informative introduction section; Analysis by country, by industry and by market (domestic/export); Well written, visually very attractive and easy to navigate.

World Economic Forum

Africa Competitiveness Report


Index: These aim to measure the growth prospects and different elements of economic competitiveness in countries. The GCI analysis three categories: the macroeconomic environment, the quality of public institutions and technology. The BCI is measured in terms of the sophistication of company operations and strategy and the quality of the national business environment.

Aggregate

Qualitative and quantitative.

The GCI is based on the information gathered by its annual Executive Opinion Survey. The two indexes combine available hard data and data from the Executive Opinion Survey: qualitative data from informed judgements of thousands of business leaders and decision makers in the economies examined

The GCI is itself a composite of 3 indices: technology; public institutions; perceived degree of corruption and the role of contracts and law, could be considered as an indicator of a government's willingness to pay and the macroeconomic environment

The BCI is all qualitative judgments except for patenting rate and internet/mobile phone penetration

Country Rankings 2004-2005:

1. Finland
2. USA
3. Taiwan, Denmark, Norway
4. Singapore, Switzerland, Japan
5. Ireland, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Germany, Australia, Canada, United Arab Emirates, Austria, New Zealand, Israel, Estonia, Hong Kong SAR, China, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Bahrain, Korea, Ireland, Malaysia, Malta, Slovenia, Thailand, Jordan, Lithuania, Greece, Cyprus, Hungary, Czech Republic, South Africa, Tunisia, Slovak Republic, Latvia, Botswana, China, Italy, Mexico, Mauritius, Costa Rica, Trinidad and Tobago, Namibia, El Salvador, Uruguay, India, Morocco, Brazil, Panama, Bulgaria, Poland, Croatia, Egypt, Romania, Colombia, Jamaica, Turkey, Paru, Ghana, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Algeria, Dominican Republic, Sri Lanka, Argentina, Gambia, Philippines, Vietnam, Kenya, Uganda, Guatemala, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, FPR, Venezuela, Ukraine, Malawi, Mali, Serbia and Montenegro, Ecuador, Pakistan, Mozambique, Nigeria, Georgia, Nicaragua, Madagascar, Morocco, Botswana, Zimbabwe.

By looking both at the micro foundations of productivity and the three macro pillars of the complex growth process, the GCI provides an extremely powerful guide to the state of economic development across the world. However, only limited sections available online.

One must question how meaningful the aggregation of so many criteria into one figure can be, and whether the survey data is reliable and comparable across countries. Data worries are compounded by worries over the time that some variables vary (longer than one year) given that they are assessed every year. The transparency of methodology of the overall index is an issue. Also, there is no justification (or discussion) on whether the determinants of the index are a proxy for...
KOF Globalisation Index to re-examine other important consequences of globalization and why globalization was proceeding rapidly in some countries, such as South Korea, but less so in others. The rest of the paper is structured as follows. Section 2 deals with measuring globalization and summarizes related literature while focusing on as of how to improve the KOF Globalisation Index. The annual A.T. Kearney/Foreign Policy Globalization Index examines the underlying international trends that reveal whether the world’s leading nations are becoming more or less globally connected. This year’s index looks at data from 2004, which was a banner year for global political integration, at least on paper. In May of that year, the European Union (EU) took on 10 new members. A month later, European leaders drafted a constitution to cement the union’s remarkable expansion. Tholons Releases 2021 Global Innovation IndexTM. Innovation at Scale! SAN FRANCISCO, LONDON, SINGAPORE, BANGALORE, March 3, 2021 – Tholons, today, released the “Tholons Global Innovation Index 2021TM” (TGII), its flagship research report and ranking of the Top 50 “Digital Nations” and Top 100 “Super Cities.” This is the first time that Bangalore is taking a step back to No.3 in TGII Index. This year’s report has a significant emphasis on disruptive innovation and women diversity.