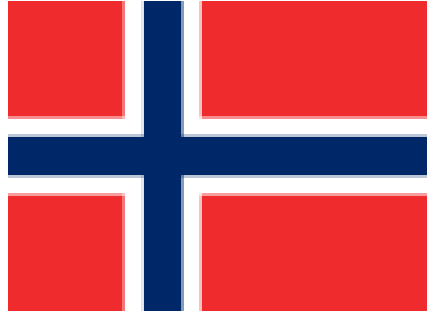


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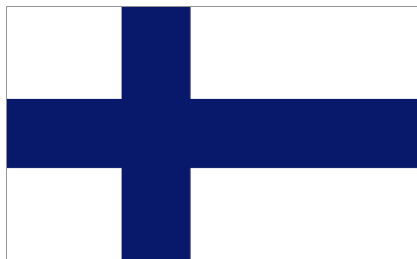
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ACADEMIC PROOF THAT ETHICS PAYS

THE MOST ETHICAL COUNTRIES ARE THE MOST PROSPEROUS AS ASSESSED BY CORY'S INDEX OF MAIN INDICES OF PERFORMANCE

JACQUES CORY

CITATION IN ALMOST ALL THE MOST SPOKEN LANGUAGES IN THE WORLD AND IN THE ETHICAL COUNTRIES

PSALM 37: 27,29

ENGLISH

Depart from evil, and do good, and you will live in the land forever.
The righteous will inherit the land, and they will dwell in it forever.

HEBREW

כַּז סוֹר מֵרָע, וַעֲשֵׂה-טוֹב; וְיִשְׁכֵּן לְעוֹלָם.
כַּט צְדִיקִים יִרְשׁוּ-אֶרֶץ; וְיִשְׁכְּנוּ לְעַד עָלְיָהּ.
(תהילים, פרק ל"ז, פסוקים כ"ז, כ"ט)

FRENCH

Retire-toi du mal, et fais le bien; et tu auras une demeure éternelle.
Les justes hériteront la terre, et y habiteront à perpétuité.

ARABIC

حد عن الشر وافعل الخير واسكن الى الابد.
الصديقون يرثون الارض ويسكنونها الى الابد.

CHINESE

你当离恶行善，就可永远安居。
义人必承受地土，永居其上。

DANISH

Vig fra ondt og øv godt, saa bliver du boende evindeligt;
de retfærdige arver Landet og skal bo der til evig Tid.

DUTCH

Wijk af van het kwade, en doe het goede, en woon in eeuwigheid.
De rechtvaardigen zullen de aarde erfelijk bezitten, en in eeuwigheid daarop wonen.

FINNISH

Vältä paha, ja tee hyvää, ja pysy ijankaikkisesti.
Hurskaat perivät maan, ja asuvat siinä ijankaikkisesti.

GERMAN

Laß vom Bösen und tue Gutes, und bleibe immerdar.
Die Gerechten erben das Land und bleiben ewiglich drinnen.

ITALIAN

Ritratti dal male, e fa' il bene; E tu sarai stanziato in eterno.
I giusti erederanno la terra e l'abiteranno in perpetuo.

INDONESIAN

Undurlah dari pada jahat dan buatlah baik, maka kedudukanmu akan tetap selama-lamanya.
Maka segala orang yang benar itu akan mempusakai tanah itu, dan mendiami dia sampai selama-lamanya.

NORWEGIAN

Vik fra ondt og gjør godt! Så skal du bli boende* til evig tid.
De rettferdige skal arve landet og bo i det evindeligt.

SPANISH

Apártate del mal, y haz el bien, Y vivirás para siempre.
Los justos heredarán la tierra, Y vivirán para siempre sobre ella.

PORTUGUESE

Aparta-te do mal e faze o bem; e terás morada permanente.
Os justos herdarão a terra e nela habitarão para sempre.

RUSSIAN

Уклоняйся от зла, и делай добро, и будешь жить вовек:
Праведники наследуют землю и будут жить на ней вовек.

SWEDISH

Vänd dig bort ifrån det som är ont, och gör vad gott är, så skall du få bo kvar evinnerligen.
De rättfärdiga skola besitta landet och bo däri evinnerligen.

HINDI

बुराई को छोड़ भलाई कर; और तू सर्वदा बना रहेगा।
धर्मी लोग पृथ्वी के अधिकारी होंगे, और उस में सदा बसे रहेंगे॥

JAPANESE

悪をさけて、善を行え。そうすれば、あなたはとこしえに住むことができる。

正しい者は国を継ぎ、とこしえにその中に住むことができる。

SWAHILI

Acha ubaya na utende wema, nawe utaishi katika nchi milele.
wenye haki watairithi nchi, na kuishi humo milele.

ICELANDIC

Forðastu illt og gjörðu gott, þá munt þú búa kyrr um aldur,
Hinir réttlátu fá landið til eignar og búa í því um aldur.

IRISH GAELIC

Seachainn an t-olc, is dean am maith, is còmhnuidh gabh gu bràth.
Mealaidh na fireana an tìr: buan-chòmhnuidh ni iad innt'.

ESTONIAN

Pöördu kurjast ja tee head, siis sa jääd oma elukohta igavesti!
Õiged pärivad maa ja elavad seal põliselt.

POLISH

Odstąp od złego a czyń dobrze, a będziesz mieszkał na wieki.
Sprawiedliwi odziedziczą ziemię, i będą w niej mieszkali na wieki.

GREEK

Ἐκκλινον ἀπὸ κακοῦ, καὶ ποίησον ἀγαθὸν, καὶ κατασκήνου εἰς αἰῶνα αἰῶνος.
δίκαιοι δὲ κληρονομήσουσιν αὐτήν, καὶ κατασκηνώσουσιν εἰς αἰῶνα αἰῶνος ἐπ' αὐτῆς.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In my book "Ethics Pays", I proved that the most ethical countries in the world, according to Transparency International (TI) Corruption Perceptions Index, are also the best countries according to the most salient parameters of performance, tangible and intangible, in data and values as well. However, I was often asked how I can assess such an unequivocal conclusion according to fifty different parameters with results which are not always identical. Many unethical businessmen and politicians are trying to refute once and again that ethics does pay, as we have to live according to the laws of the jungle, to Machiavellian precepts, the survival of the fittest (the crookiest?), that sustainability is a myth, that the company has only one purpose to maximize profits, that the most profitable companies are also the most corrupt, etc.

I have therefore decided to devise an index that I have called Cory's Index, which integrates 50 of the most salient parameters and gives a common determination to the performance of countries. I calculate the average ranking of every country in all those parameters, the most salient and unequivocal, devised by the most objective organizations, in the same period, with a large number of countries in every table. As the countries with the best ranks and scores are also the most ethical and have a very strong statistical correlation it proves my thesis that Ethics Pays. I am aware that in the middle the results may vary, but my theory is assessed at least with the most ethical countries in the world. That is what I have proved with my new Cory's Index, the integral index, and I analyze in this dissertation the results that I have found.

Cory's Index comprises 50 parameters – tangible and intangible, data, values, quantitative and qualitative, with a balanced distribution between its components. To the best of my knowledge no other index comprises such a varied and large list of parameters and it gives in the most salient way the status of the country from all its angles, based on data gathered by the best sources – UN, CIA, World Economic Forum, World Bank, and well-known institutes.

The 50 parameters are: GDP Per-Capita, GDP – Gross Domestic Product, GDP Growth Rate, Industrial Production Growth Rate, Gross National Saving, Budget Surplus or Deficit, Net Government Debt, Inflation Rate, Current Account Balance, Quality of Overall Infrastructure, The Size of the Shadow Economy, Global Competitiveness, Market Value of Public Traded Shares, International Innovation, Patent Applications, Ease of Doing Business, Financial Development, Commercial Bank Prime Lending Rate, Soundness of Banks, Credit Rating, Globalization, Networked Readiness, Median Per-Capita Income, GDP Per Hour Worked, Income Inequality/Distribution of Family Income/Gini Index, Gross National Income (GNI) Per-Capita, Distribution of Wealth/Wealth Per-Capita, Unemployment Rate, Health Expenditure Per-Capita, The World's Health Systems, Education Index, Culture and Media Composite Parameter, U21 Ranking of National Higher Education, Human Capital Index, Human Development Index, Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index, Newsweek's World's Best Countries, The Economist's Where to Be Born Index, Global Wellbeing Index, Gender Inequality, Percentage of Population Living in Poverty, Ranking of Happiness, Democracy Index, Social Progress Index, Global Peace Index, Fragile States Index, Index of Economic Freedom, The Human Freedom Index, Press Freedom Index, Environmental Performance Index. In tables where the "best" countries have the lowest rank (170 or so), as for example the level of inequality, I have reversed the ranks giving the most equal countries the highest rank (1 to the lowest inequality and so on). I am systematic in this respect that I perceive as the best (a rank of 1) – a country with the most favorable parameters: highest GDP per capita, happiest, the best democracy, the most peaceful, the lowest poverty, the highest equality, development, freedom, sustainability... I have kept academic rigor, without "extenuating circumstances", and in case of doubt I opted towards the most conservative

solution. Even if some parameters were "unfair" towards ethical countries, such as growth rates, due to special circumstances, such as the Great Recession, I included them in my Index, in spite of the negative impact on the results, without any manipulation in my choices.

I compare Cory's Index to Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index in 2014. I have found in my analysis of TI indices over the years that there are very few changes in the ranking of the most ethical countries, but as I wanted that the periods surveyed would concur as much as possible to TI's Index, I have managed to include in my Integrated Index the most recent data, mainly from the last decade, and in most of the cases for the period of 2012-2014. We have included in Cory's Index most of the parameters that were part of my book "Ethics Pays", but we have added a few additional parameters in order to render the Index as balanced as possible, and included only parameters with rankings in order to find the average ranking, as when there are no rankings we cannot analyze the data statistically as we have done.

When I started to write my book Ethics Pays and this dissertation I had no idea if I'll succeed to prove that the most ethical countries according to Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index have also the top ranks in the composite index of the main characteristic parameters. After choosing the parameters and analyzing them I reached the conclusion that for the first time there is an academic proof at the macro level of countries that Ethical Countries obtain the top performance in the composite index of all the parameters with a very strong correlation. I figured that if I'll find that there is a clear correlation between the two indices I'll prove my thesis, but I never figured that all the first 13 countries in TI's Index, the Top 13 ethical countries are exactly the same as the first 13 countries in Cory's Index: Denmark, New Zealand, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Singapore, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Canada, Australia and Germany; with one exception – the last one of TI's Top 13 Iceland is in Cory's Index ranked 23, while the country ranked in TI's 2014 Index in no. 23 Austria is in Cory's Index ranked 9. This exception is analyzed at length in my book.

The score of each country in Cory's Index is computed by finding the average ranking of each country in all the 50 parameters. The best ranks in Cory's Index are attributed to the countries with the highest average ranks, as the best countries ranked 1, 2, 3 have also the highest ranks. Cory's Index is of course not the only Index that can integrate 50 or more parameters about the performance of each country into one parameter. Other scholars may devise similar or different parameters in order to validate or refute my thesis that "Ethics Pays". The subject is so important, in view of the deterioration of ethics in today's economy and the Great Recession, that I'll be honored and welcome prominent professors, authors, politicians, businessmen, economists, prominent people, universities, newspapers and organizations to cooperate with me or devise surveys, researches, parameters and indices of their own

In TI's Index the ranking is attributed according to the highest scores that the countries obtain and Denmark ranked no. 1 (the highest rank is of course the best result with the lowest numerical value) has the highest score of 92. I was not satisfied with those results and I validated them by finding the average ranks for the best ethical countries since the first year of TI's Index – 1995 and until 2015, 21 years overall. Yet, I remained with the basis of 2014 for TI's Index, since I have chosen it as the basis of my computations in my book Ethics Pays because it concurs most with the average years of computation of the parameters that I have chosen. The first 11 countries in TI's Index in 2014, the most ethical countries with scores of 80 to 92, are exactly the same countries as in TI's average indices for 21 years, with one exception – Luxembourg is no. 9 in 2014 and no. 12 on the average and Iceland is no. 6 on the average and no. 12 in 2014. There are of course differences within the group but those differences are rather small in 4 countries (1, 2, 3, 4) and the ranks are identical in 6 countries. In the category of very ethical countries (12-20) there is 1 gap – Belgium, and in the category of the ethical countries (21-38) there are 6, but as a rule the ranking of the 38 most/very and

ethical countries in 2014 is similar or almost identical to the average ranks in most of the cases, which we wanted to validate in order to ensure that the ranking of the ethical countries in 2014 should be the basis for comparison to Cory's Index, while the ranking in 2014 is more compatible to the rankings in Cory's Index and in its 50 parameters comprised in the Index.

There are of course absolute differences between TI's Index and Cory's Index within the group of the Top 11/13, Top 20 or Top 38 most ethical, very ethical and ethical countries. In order to analyze a group which is large enough to validate statistically, we didn't calculate the differences in the subcategories of ethical countries but in all the 38 most/very and ethical countries in TI's Index in 2014 scoring 60 and more which includes all the ethical countries. There are many ways to analyze those differences in order to find if there is a correlation between the two indices. I analyzed it by finding the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient. In statistics, Spearman's rank correlation coefficient or Spearman's rho ρ , is a nonparametric measure of rank correlation (statistical dependence between the ranking of two variables). It assesses how well the relationship between two variables can be described using a monotonic function. In mathematics, a monotonic function (or monotone function) is a function between ordered sets that preserves or reverses the given order. This concept first arose in calculus, and was later generalized to the more abstract setting of order theory. The Spearman correlation between two variables will be high when observations have a similar rank, relative position label of the observations within the variable: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc., or identical for a correlation of 1. If the ranks in the two tables are identical the correlation is 1 and the closer the rho is to 1 the higher is the correlation, which is set according to the distance from 0.

The formula of the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient is:

$$r_s = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d_i^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

- $d_i = \text{rg}(X_i) - \text{rg}(Y_i)$ is the difference between the two ranks of each observation.
- n is the number of observations

In our case we calculated the sum of the squared differences between the ranks of each one of the 38 ethical countries in Transparency International's Index and in Cory's Index, between the ethical performance/low corruption and the qualitative/quantitative performance of those countries (20 out of the 38 have a minimal difference between 0 to 4 and 5: 5-6): 16 + 9 + 1 + 9 + 49 + 4 + 16 + 4 + 196 + 9 + 64 + 9 + 121 + 1 + 4 + 1 + 324 + 16 + 4 + 36 + 36 + 225 + 121 + 1 + 144 + 25 + 1 + 4 + 36 + 81 + 0 + 225 + 4 + 169 + 16 + 144 + 36 + 64 = 2225.

The squared number of countries is 1444 (38x38). The rho is therefore: $1 - \frac{6 \times 2225}{38 \times (1444 - 1)} = 1 - \frac{13350}{54834} = 1 - 0.243 = 0.757$, which is a very good correlation, very close to 1. Rho values from 0.75 to 1 point to very good to excellent correlation between the variables, with very strong relationship, and we have received here a Rho that is higher than 0.75.

The very high correlation is due to the fact that the difference between the ethical and prosperity rankings of almost all the ethical major economies as well as the smaller ethical countries is quite low, proving statistically for the first time that Ethics Pays in the level of countries when we compare the ethical and prosperity performance of the ethical countries, which measures qualitative and quantitative prosperity in 50 parameters of GDP, happiness, social progress, democracy, innovation, human development, peace, indebtedness, equality, employment, ecology, etc. In a nutshell – the ethical countries have the best quality of life!

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INTRODUCTION

In my book "Ethics Pays", I proved that the most ethical countries in the world, according to Transparency International (TI) Corruption Perceptions Index, are also the best countries according to the most salient parameters of performance, tangible and intangible, in data and values as well. However, I was often asked how I can assess such an unequivocal conclusion according to fifty different parameters with results which are not always identical. Many unethical businessmen and politicians are trying to refute once and again that ethics does pay, as we have to live according to the laws of the jungle, to Machiavellian precepts, the survival of the fittest (the crookiest?), that sustainability is a myth, that the company has only one purpose to maximize profits, that the most profitable companies are also the most corrupt, etc.

I have therefore decided to devise an index that I have called Cory's Index, which integrates all the salient parameters and gives a common determination to the performance of countries. But other scholars may devise indices of their own that will integrate similar or different parameters and try to validate/refute with an academic/statistical proof that Ethics Pays. After reading hundreds of books on business ethics, capitalism, economic theories, and consulting well-known experts, I am convinced that the parameters that I have chosen are the most salient, and it really does not matter if they are 50, 44, or 55, but they are very numerous and very diverse, they are based on data and on values, they are tangible and intangible, and most of all I have found a way to integrate all of them in one ultimate integral index, Cory's Index.

I calculate the average ranking of every country in all those parameters, the most salient and unequivocal, devised by the most objective organizations, in the same period, with a large number of countries in every table. If the countries with the best ranks and scores are also the most ethical it proves my assumption, and vice versa if the countries that have the worse ranks and scores are also the most corrupt it proves my point. I am aware that in the middle the results may vary, but my theory is assessed at least with the most ethical and unethical countries in the world. That is what I have proved with my new Index, the integral index, and I analyze in this dissertation the results that I have found, bringing also as a backup – the results and tables that I have included in my book "Ethics Pays", as well as data on the states.

I have omitted from the parameters those that included very few states or only part of the world as OECD, mostly less than a hundred, as it might have distorted the rankings, giving to corrupt countries average ranks of 30 just because only 30 countries were surveyed. But I have included few (4) and important parameters where I had only 50-80 countries, assuming that the distortion will be minimal, as most of the parameters include 150-200 countries, and the average number of countries surveyed is similar to the number of countries in TI's Index – 175. I have not computed any ranking of parameters, as I rely on the best sources, as CIA, UN, World Economic Forum, and well-known organizations. My only contribution is in analyzing the ranking of those parameters with an ethical prism and devising Cory's Index.

Some of the tables include dependencies and microstates (a population of less than 50000). For example in the table of GDP per capita we find in: no. 2 the microstate Liechtenstein, no. 4 the dependency Bermuda, no. 5 the microstate Monaco, and up to no. 20 we find the dependencies: Jersey, Falkland Islands, Isle of Man, Guernsey, Cayman Islands, Gibraltar. But as the TI index does not include those states it does not distort effectively the findings as we don't include them either in Cory's Index. The only exceptions are the dependencies Puerto Rico, Hong Kong and Macao rated by TI. I have tried to include in Cory's Index all the parameters surveyed in my book Ethics Pays, but as we make a statistical survey, I had to find the right balance between tangible, qualitative, quantitative, values and data parameters.

In tables where the "best" countries have the lowest rank (170 or so), as for example the level of inequality, I have reversed the ranks giving the most equal countries the highest rank (1 to the lowest inequality and so on). I am systematic in this respect that I perceive as the best (a rank of 1) – a country with the most favorable parameters: highest GDP per capita, happiest, the best democracy, the most peaceful, the lowest poverty, the highest equality, development, freedom, sustainability... I have kept academic rigor, without "extenuating circumstances", and in case of doubt I opted towards the most conservative solution. Even if some parameters were "unfair" towards ethical countries, due to special circumstances, I included them in my Index, in spite of the negative impact on the results, without any manipulation in my choices.

We considered not including in our index growth rates, as it would be unfair to compare the growth rate of developing countries that have to grow immensely in order to reach the level of development of developed countries, which are growing at a very low level of growth since it is much more difficult to grow in their advanced state of development. But as growth rates are very important and positive parameters, we have included them in our Index. The same choice applies also to gross national saving as % of GDP, which is much higher in developing countries. No "discounts" also in including some of the oil-rich countries, excelling in many of the parameters, such as Libya, Algeria, Iran, Nigeria, even if their corruption level is quite high. You can be rich and corrupt, but my Index proves that Ethics prevails in spite of that.

The question that we try to answer with Cory's Index is in a nutshell – do the most ethical countries have the best quality of life? We can have a fantastic quality of life in spite of a low growth rate or savings rate, included in our Index, because you are in such a good situation that you don't need to improve it. You don't need to grow because your status is very high already and you don't need to save too much because the welfare state takes care of all your needs in case of illness, unemployment or old age. Yet, the level of net indebtedness and soundness of banks are very important parameters, as well as unemployment, and if you achieve your welfare because of too many debts, if your banks collapse, and your workers are unemployed it affects in the long run your quality of life, even if you are insured or protected.

As all the parameters do not include all the countries, we have divided the sum of all the rankings by the number of parameters in which they appear, and some countries as Barbados and Hong Kong do not appear in too many of the parameters. Nevertheless we have decided to include them in Cory's Index, as they are in TI's index and we wanted to compare the performance of all the countries surveyed by TI, even if their performance data is lacking. As we have fifty parameters in Cory's Index, the weight of each parameter is 2%, and even if some parameters are lacking in some countries or are not too relevant according to some critics, the distortion will amount only to a few percents. However, I assume that all the parameters are parameters that have a consensus on their relevance and their sources.

I personally believe that a high level of taxation is essential in order to achieve a high quality of life and a viable welfare state, but I reckon the fact that a high quality of life can be achieved also with a very low level of taxation, as in Singapore and the United States, and there are people who maintain that a low level taxation is a prerequisite of a high quality of life, of economic freedom, even of civil rights. That is why I have not included the parameter of the level of taxation in my Index, as I try to remain as objective as possible, without imposing my views. But if you have to pay taxes, at any level – low or high, this is a precondition of a quality of life as everybody has to share with the burden, without any shadow economy, so the level of shadow economy is one of the parameters of Cory's Index.

What do we do if the year of the table is a year of a recession as 2009, or the aftermath of a recession as 2013, the year in which we have a table on the budget surplus or deficit as a % of GDP? We cannot make any exceptions because of such events, as there is no end to special circumstances. That is why we have included this parameter in our Index although many

ethical countries have a deficit, though not so large. A "moderate" deficit of 2.5% causes Denmark to be at the very low level of 103 although many corrupt countries as Congo have a very high surplus and are ranked no. 3. The average of dozens of parameters will level off this "drawback", which could be unfair as a deficit of 2.5% is not so bad after all, but we have to stick to our principles that every deficit is bad, even if this is highly distorted in this case.

We have learned at the university that inflation is bad, but inflation rates are nowadays very moderate in most of the countries and an inflation rate of 2.5% of the Netherlands position it at a rank of 93, which is very low and could deteriorate its ranking as one of the most ethical states. However, we have to remain consistent and include this parameter as well, even if it might distort the results. What about parameters with absolute levels such as GDP? As our ethical countries are quite small in comparison to large economies it might distort the results, but we have decided to include them in our Index, as there are no exceptions. However, we have a much better parameter – GDP per capita – and it gives an excellent aspect on the economic situation of the country, which is why we include also this parameter with the GDP.

Another issue is how can we add the ranking of GDP per capita and happiness in the same Cory's index, although they are quantitative and qualitative, and why do we give the same weight to every parameter? I believe that quality of life consists of tangible and intangible factors and that is why I have included them in the same Index of the Indices, furthermore I cannot assess that happiness is more important than GDP per capita, or that equality is more important than low net indebtedness. That is why I have given the same weight to every parameter, they are All My Sons, and I perceive quality life as a holistic texture, as I cannot decide which of My Sons is worthier than the others. I let the insurance company assess what is more important a foot or an arm, which finger, an eye or an ear, for me they are all vital.

Modern economic theory proves that excessive income inequality, as measured by the Gini Index, is bad for the economy and for society. Yet, many neo liberals perceive equality as "communism" and an adverse incentive on the economy, believing that a welfare state is an aberration, sustainability is a hoax, and corporate social responsibility is the mother of all evil. One has to draw the line somewhere and make choices, and I cannot exclude inequality from my Index as I did for taxation, as equality is one of the cornerstones of modern times, as freedom and welfare, at least an adequate equality, which is surveyed by Gini Index and is part of Cory's Index as well. Economy and business are not goals on their own, they have to serve mankind and not the other way round, and fortunately this has become the consensus.

Is it fair to introduce in the index the absolute market value of public traded shares? Even if in the list of the most ethical states we find very small countries in population and in area, such as Luxembourg and Singapore? But here again, we discover a "surprise" that huge economies as the US, UK and Japan are ranked no. 1, 4 and 3, while much smaller economies as Hong Kong, Switzerland and Singapore are ranked no. 5, 14 and 18. And this is a "revelation" that ethical countries not only are not hindered by their ethics but they can achieve the highest market values in absolute terms alongside with huge economies with much larger populations and infrastructures, as ethics pays, and even in the "bastion" of capitalism – the stock exchange – with the highest values, the highest financial rankings, the lowest interest rates.

A problematic parameter is the percentage of population living in poverty below national poverty line – poverty is undoubtedly one of the most crucial parameters, but the most ethical nations, such as Sweden, Finland, Norway, New Zealand and Australia, are so rich that they are not even included in the poverty indices. But other very rich countries are included in the indices, such as Switzerland, Canada and the Netherlands. Furthermore, as the criterion is below the national poverty line, this line is set much higher in the rich countries than in the poor countries and we can reach such absurdities that the percentage of people living below

poverty line is identical in the very rich Germany and in the very poor Afghanistan – about 16%, and the rich Denmark has a higher percentage of poor – 13.4 than poor Vietnam – 11.3.

And it reminds us of the old joke about the tycoon's daughter who had to write a composition about poverty and she wrote that she comes from a poor family – her gardener is poor, her driver is poor and her nanny is also poor. So, there is a substantial problem in using such scores, as even among the poor countries we find discrepancies that cannot be explained – in Argentina 30% of the population are poor, twice as much as in Afghanistan, and in Azerbaijan we find the lowest rate of poverty – 6%, like in Austria... The reason that I include this parameter in Cory's Index, imperfect as it is, is that the parameter is so important that it is imperative to include it even if it is only one parameter. In my book "Ethics Pays" I analyze in depth the problem of poverty, using other quantitative indices, \$1.5 - 2 per day, etc.

Some of the parameters in this dissertation and in Cory's Index may seem overlapping in some respect, but after much consideration I have arrived to the conclusion that they reflect best the performance of the countries. Furthermore, the ranking is quite different in those "overlapping" parameters, which proves that there are substantial differences between the parameters; the perspective is different, and very often they complement each other. On the other side, we can of course include all the components of parameters such as HDI, women's share of seats in parliament, wealth per adult, etc., but after much consideration we have decided not to include them in Cory's Index, yet we include them in the 100+ tables of parameters, and anyone can make sensitivity tests including or excluding those parameters.

I compare Cory's Index to Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index in 2014. I have found in my analysis of TI' indices over the years that there are very few changes in the ranking of the most ethical countries, but as I wanted that the periods surveyed would concur as much as possible to TI's Index, I have managed to include in my Integrated Index the most recent data, mainly from the last decade, and in most of the cases for the period of 2012-2014. We have included in Cory's Index almost all the parameters that were part of my book "Ethics Pays" with the reservations stated above, but have added a few additional parameters in order to render the Index as balanced as possible, and only parameters with rankings in order to find the average ranking, as when there are no rankings we cannot analyze the data statistically.

I believe that even the parameters that were not included in Cory's Index are reflected in the parameters that were included. For example, I have not included taxation parameters for reasons stated above, but the issue of taxation is reflected in the parameters of the Index of Economic Freedom, included in Cory's Index. This index assumes that fiscal freedom is a precondition for economic liberty and the highest ranking countries are those with the lowest tax rates of individuals and corporate and lowest tax burden as a % of GDP. The higher government spending is (also for welfare and social benefits) the lower the score. The higher scores are for countries free from legal regulation on the labor market, from microeconomic intervention, from government control & interference in the financial sector, including banks.

I have included this parameter, opposite to my beliefs, as I reckon that many countries with neo liberal regimes are successful and ethical as well. Nevertheless, we bring all the other 22 parameters (72 in total) that were not included in the 50 of Cory's Index at the end of this book, including area of countries, population, density, reserves, taxes, and other parameters putting my dissertation into perspective. The book is an eBook, due to its thousands of links, but can be printed as well. In the book of Appendices we bring an original dissertation written on the subject of devising a Culture Index with additional tables (100+ in total), as well as data and links to tables (sometimes there are slight differences as data is updated online), data on countries, statistical data, maps, flags, bibliography, Cory's publications, and related data.

COMPARISON BETWEEN TI'S PERCEPTIONS INDEX AND CORY'S INDEX OF THE PERFORMANCE OF 50 MAIN PARAMETERS

When I started to write my book *Ethics Pays* and this dissertation I had no idea if I'll succeed to prove that the most ethical countries according to Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index have also the top ranks in most of the main characteristic parameters. After choosing the parameters and analyzing them I reached the conclusion that for the first time there is an academic proof at the macro level of countries that Ethical Countries obtain the top performance in almost all the parameters. But this proof lacked statistical validation linking together all the parameters chosen and that is why I devised an Index combining all the parameters, ultimately the 50 most characteristic parameters, into one Index that I called Cory's Index, measuring the average rank of all the 50 parameters for each one of the 175 countries surveyed by TI's index in the basic Index of 2014. I figured that if I'll find that there is a clear correlation between the two indices I'll prove my thesis, but I never figured that all the first 13 countries in TI's Index, the Top 13 ethical countries are exactly the same as the first 13 countries in Cory's Index: Denmark, New Zealand, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Singapore, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Canada, Australia and Germany; with one exception – the last one of TI's Top 13 Iceland is in Cory's Index ranked 23, while the country ranked in TI's 2014 Index in no. 23 Austria is in Cory's Index ranked 9. But Austria has improved its TI's rank from 23 in 2014 to 16 in 2015 and 17 in 2016. Austria was in almost all the years among the Top 20 (except in a short period of 2012-2014) and was on average in the years 1995-2015 in rank no. 16. While Iceland was affected by the ongoing worldwide financial crisis, the nation's entire banking system systemically failed in 2008, leading to a severe depression, substantial political unrest, and the institution of capital controls.

The score of each country in Cory's Index is computed by finding the average ranking of each country in all the 50 parameters. The best ranks in Cory's Index are attributed to the countries with the highest average ranks, as the best countries ranked 1, 2, 3 have also the highest ranks. Cory's Index is of course not the only Index that can integrate 50 or more parameters about the performance of each country into one parameter. Other scholars may devise similar or different parameters in order to validate or refute my thesis that "Ethics Pays". The subject is so important, in view of the deterioration of ethics, that I'll be honored and welcome prominent professors, authors, politicians, businessmen, economists, prominent people, universities, newspapers and organizations to cooperate with me or devise surveys, researches, parameters and indices of their own – Joseph Stiglitz, Naomi Klein, Robert Reich, Paul Krugman, Thomas Friedman, Charles Ferguson, Michael Moore, Andrew Ross Sorkin, Daniel Kahneman, Dan Shechtman, Nassim Taleb, Michael Lewis, Roger Lowenstein, George Soros, Muhammad Yunus, Joel Bakan, Laura Nash, Henri-Claude de Bettignies, Yehuda Kahane, Nouriel Roubini, Robert Shiller, Fareed Zakaria, Matt Taibbi, Noam Chomsky, Sheila Bair, Dan Ariely, Anat Admati, Thomas Piketty, Niall Ferguson, Yvon Pesqueux, Jerry Wind, Jean-Pierre Lehmann, Shlomo Avineri, Ilan Meshoulam, Harvard, Stanford, Columbia, NYU, Berkeley, Princeton, Wharton, INSEAD, IMD, ESCP, Duke, CNAM, Transparency International, CEIBS, the Universities of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa and the Technion, The New York Times, The Economist, The Wall Street Journal, Le Monde, The Financial Times, The Marker, neo-liberals, socialists, Chinese, Japanese, UN, EU, NZ, Singaporean, Russian, French, US, UK, Spanish, Indian, Israeli, Egyptian, South African, Australian, Scandinavian, Swiss, Benelux, Canadian, German, Italian, Brazilian, Argentinian, Korean, Taiwanese, Saudi, Mexican, Greek, Turkish, Indonesian, and other organizations.

In TI's Index the ranking is attributed according to the highest scores that the countries obtain and Denmark ranked no. 1 (the highest rank is of course the best result with the lowest numerical value) has the highest score of 92. I was not satisfied with those results and I validated them by finding the average ranks for the best ethical countries since the first year of TI's Index – 1995 and until 2015, 21 years overall. Yet, I remained with the basis of 2014 for TI's Index, since I have chosen it as the basis of my computations in my book *Ethics Pays* because it concurs most with the average years of computation of the parameters that I have chosen. The first 11 countries in TI's Index in 2014, the most ethical countries with scores of 80 to 92, are exactly the same countries as in TI's average indices for 21 years, with one exception – Luxembourg is no. 9 in 2014 and no. 12 on the average and Iceland is no. 6 on the average and no. 12 in 2014. There are of course differences within the group but those differences are rather small in 4 countries (1, 2, 3, 4) and the ranks are identical in 6 countries. In the category of very ethical countries (12-20) there is 1 gap – Belgium, and in the category of the ethical countries (21-38) there are 6, but as a rule the ranking of the 38 most/very and ethical countries in 2014 is similar or almost identical to the average ranks in most of the cases, which we wanted to validate in order to ensure that the ranking of the ethical countries in 2014 should be the basis for comparison to Cory's Index, while the ranking in 2014 is more compatible to the rankings in Cory's Index and in its 50 parameters comprised in the Index.

It is not a cliché to assume that the performance of a country is due mainly to the human factor. There are of course oil-rich countries, countries with minerals, excellent weather conditions, or countries stricken by aridity, earthquakes and wars. We know that, but if this is the case how is it possible that such countries with minimal resources as Singapore, Israel, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Finland or Denmark flourish so much. The answer is obvious – because of their citizens – we find neighboring countries with the same conditions – one of them is among the richest in the world and the other among the poorest. Countries with so much resources as Russia and Argentina receive the lowest scores because of their corruption, while Poland and Chile manage to be very successful because of their ethics. Furthermore, countries that were very poor become very rich because of a change in attitude, mentality, ethics and leadership – the best examples are Singapore, Finland, Ireland, Estonia & Taiwan.

There are of course absolute differences between TI's Index and Cory's Index within the group of the Top 11/13, Top 20 or Top 38 most ethical, very ethical and ethical countries. In order to analyze a group which is large enough to validate statistically, we didn't calculate the differences in the subcategories of ethical countries but in all the 38 most/very and ethical countries in TI's Index in 2014 scoring 60 and more which includes all the ethical countries. There are many ways to analyze those differences in order to find if there is a correlation between the two indices. I analyzed it by finding the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient. In statistics, Spearman's rank correlation coefficient or Spearman's rho ρ , is a nonparametric measure of rank correlation (statistical dependence between the ranking of two variables). It assesses how well the relationship between two variables can be described using a monotonic function. In mathematics, a monotonic function (or monotone function) is a function between ordered sets that preserves or reverses the given order. This concept first arose in calculus, and was later generalized to the more abstract setting of order theory. The Spearman correlation between two variables will be high when observations have a similar rank, relative position label of the observations within the variable: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc., or identical for a correlation of 1. If the ranks in the two tables are identical the correlation is 1 and the closer the rho is to 1 the higher is the correlation, which is set according to the distance from 0.

The formula of the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient is:

$$r_s = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d_i^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}.$$

- $d_i = \text{rg}(X_i) - \text{rg}(Y_i)$ is the difference between the two ranks of each observation.
- n is the number of observations

In our case we calculated the sum of the squared differences between the ranks of each one of the 38 ethical countries in Transparency International's Index and in Cory's Index, between the ethical performance/low corruption and the qualitative/quantitative performance of those countries (20 out of the 38 have a minimal difference between 0 to 4 and 5: 5-6): $16 + 9 + 1 + 9 + 49 + 4 + 16 + 4 + 196 + 9 + 64 + 9 + 121 + 1 + 4 + 1 + 324 + 16 + 4 + 36 + 36 + 225 + 121 + 1 + 144 + 25 + 1 + 4 + 36 + 81 + 0 + 225 + 4 + 169 + 16 + 144 + 36 + 64 = 2225$.

The squared number of countries is 1444 (38×38). The rho is therefore: $1 - 6 \times 2225 : 38 \times (1444 - 1) = 1 - 13350 : 54834 = 1 - 0.243 = 0.757$, which is a very good correlation, very close to 1. Rho values from 0.75 to 1 point to very good to excellent correlation between the variables, with very strong relationship, and we have received here a Rho that is higher than 0.75.

We have therefore proven that Ethics Pays, as there is a very good correlation between ethics and prosperity, between the ranking of the 38 ethical countries and their ranking in Cory's Index. We have maintained throughout this book that the correlation is strongest in the first ranks of the ethical countries, here the 38 first ranks of the ethical countries with scores of 60 and more in TI's Index. We may chose to try to prove that Ethics Pays also with less ethical countries – quite ethical countries ranked 50 and more in TI's Index, but the correlation might be less unmistakably clear than with the more ethical countries. We may also chose to try to prove that there is a correlation between the low ranking of the corrupt countries in their different categories in TI's Index and their low ranking in Cory's Index. But even if there are no such correlations, this dissertation has managed to prove the main thesis of this book that Ethics Pays, as there is a very good correlation between the rankings of the 38 ethical countries in TI's Index and their ranking in Cory's Index, which measures qualitative and quantitative prosperity in 50 parameters of GDP, happiness, social progress, democracy, innovation, human development, peace, indebtedness, equality, employment, ecology, etc.

Most of the countries have a very small difference in their rankings in the two indices – 0 to 4. I have already mentioned and analyzed the large difference in the ranking of Austria (TI – 23, Cory – 9, Difference – 14) and of Iceland (12/23/11 respectively). Germany has a difference of 7 between its TI ranking – 12 and Cory ranking – 5, as its prosperity is stronger than its ethical ranking, but Germany has improved its ethical ranking to 10 in 2015 and 2016, lowering the difference to only 5. Nevertheless, Germany is the most ethical major economy ahead of UK - 14, Japan - 15, US - 17 and France - 26, and probably it is much harder for a large nation to receive a top ethical ranking compared for example to small nations as Denmark and New Zealand. But even a ranking of 12 in 2014 and 10 in 2016 is an excellent ranking among the top 10 or 12 ethical countries. Finland (3/11/8) and New Zealand (2/13/11) are much more "ethical" than "prosperous", but they have nevertheless excellent rankings in Cory's Index – 11/13, bearing in mind that they are small countries with few natural resources. France is more prosperous than ethical (26/20/6), yet it has improved its ethical ranking in 2015/2016 to 23, thus lowering the difference to only 3. The spread between the ethical and prosperity rankings of the ethical major economies is quite low, even for France and Germany, Japan has a difference of only 1, USA is 2, UK is 4, which shows that for ethical major economies there is a strong correlation between ethics and prosperity.

In a few cases there are quite large differences: Belgium (15/21/6), Spain (37/25/12), Poland (35/29/6), Uruguay (21/34/13), etc., but the largest difference is the difference between the ranking of Israel in ethics (TI – 37) and prosperity (Cory – 22), a difference of 15, as Israel has a much better prosperity than ethics. But, Israel was much more ethical over the years than in 2014 and it has improved its ethical ranking substantially in 2015 (32) and 2016 (28), with a much smaller difference of 6, and it is not clear if the improvement in ethics has improved its prosperity or vice versa. Anyhow, most of the ethical countries have a similar ranking in both Indices, proving once more than Ethics Pays and ethical countries achieve the best average results in the 50 parameters of Cory's Index with a very strong correlation.

TI's Index Rank|Country's Name|Score||Cory's Index Rank|Country's Name|Score||Difference

Most Ethical (1-11), Very Ethical

(12-20) and Ethical Countries (21-38)

1.	Denmark	92	1.	Switzerland	15.39	4
2.	New Zealand	91	2.	Norway	18.78	3
3.	Finland	89	3.	Sweden	21.63	1
4.	Sweden	87	4.	Denmark	23.00	3
5.	Norway	86	5.	Germany	25.58	7
5.	Switzerland	86	6.	Netherlands	25.60	2
7.	Singapore	84	7.	Australia	25.61	4
8.	Netherlands	83	8.	Canada	26.60	2
9.	Luxembourg	82	9.	Austria	27.54	14
10.	Canada	81	10.	Singapore	27.83	3
11.	Australia	80	11.	Finland	29.61	8
12.	Germany	79	12.	Luxembourg	30.39	3
12.	Iceland	79	13.	New Zealand	32.57	11
14.	United Kingdom	78	14.	Japan	34.28	1
15.	Belgium	76	15.	USA	36.08	2
15.	Japan	76	16.	Ireland	36.38	1
17.	Barbados	74	17.	Taiwan	36.83	18
17.	Hong Kong	74	18.	United Kingdom	37.04	4
17.	Ireland	74	19.	Hong Kong	37.95	2
17.	USA	74	20.	France	38.10	6
21.	Chile	73	21.	Belgium	38.18	6
21.	Uruguay	73	22.	Israel	40.92	15
23.	Austria	72	23.	Iceland	42.30	11
24.	Bahamas	71	24.	United Arab Emirates	43.33	1
25.	United Arab Emirates	70	25.	Spain	44.04	12
26.	Estonia	69	26.	Chile	46.42	5
26.	France	69	27.	Qatar	47.68	1
26.	Qatar	69	28.	Estonia	48.38	2

29. St Vincent & Grenadines	67	29.	Poland	48.70	6
30. Bhutan	65	30.	Lithuania	50.75	9
31. Botswana	63	31.	Portugal	51.47	0
31. Cyprus	63	32.	Barbados	57.65	15
31. Portugal	63	33.	Cyprus	58.47	2
31. Puerto Rico	63	34.	Uruguay	67.60	13
35. Poland	61	35.	Puerto Rico	78.20	4
35. Taiwan	61	36.	Bahamas	79.48	12
37. Israel	60	37.	Botswana	85.07	6
37. Spain	60	38.	Bhutan	99.48	8

Quite Ethical Countries

39. Dominica	58	39.	St Vincent & Grenadines	110.14	10
39. Lithuania	58	40.	Dominica	112.58	1
39. Slovenia	58	41.			
42. Cape Verde	57	42.			
43. Korea (South)	55	43.			
43. Latvia	55	44.			
43. Malta	55	45.			
43. Seychelles	55	46.			
47. Costa Rica	54	47.			
47. Hungary	54	48.			
47. Mauritius	54	49.			
50. Georgia	52	50.			
50. Malaysia	52	51.			
50. Samoa	52	52.			
53. Czech Republic	51	53.			
54. Slovakia	50	54.			

Quite Corrupt Countries

55. Bahrain	49	55.			
55. Jordan	49	56.			
55. Lesotho	49	57.			

55. Namibia	49	58.
55. Rwanda	49	59.
55. Saudi Arabia	49	60.
61. Croatia	48	61.
61. Ghana	48	62.
63. Cuba	46	63.
64. Oman	45	64.
64. The FYR of Macedonia	45	65.
64. Turkey	45	66.
67. Kuwait	44	67.
67. South Africa	44	68.
69. Brazil	43	69.
69. Bulgaria	43	70.
69. Greece	43	71.
69. Italy	43	72.
69. Romania	43	73.
69. Senegal	43	74.
69. Swaziland	43	75.
76. Montenegro	42	76.
76. Sao Tome & Principe	42	77.
78. Serbia	41	78.
79. Tunisia	40	79.
<u>Corrupt Countries</u>		
80. Benin	39	80.
80. Bosnia & Herzegovina	39	81.
80. El Salvador	39	82.
80. Mongolia	39	83.
80. Morocco	39	84.
85. Burkina Faso	38	85.
85. India	38	86.
85. Jamaica	38	87.

85. Peru	38	88.
85. Philippines	38	89.
85. Sri Lanka	38	90.
85. Thailand	38	91.
85. Trinidad & Tobago	38	92.
85. Zambia	38	93.
94. Armenia	37	94.
94. Colombia	37	95.
94. Egypt	37	96.
94. Gabon	37	97.
94. Liberia	37	98.
94. Panama	37	99.
100. Algeria	36	100.
100. China	36	101.
100. Suriname	36	102.
103. Bolivia	35	103.
103. Mexico	35	104.
103. Moldova	35	105.
103. Niger	35	106.
107. Argentina	34	107.
107. Djibouti	34	108.
107. Indonesia	34	109.
110. Albania	33	110.
110. Ecuador	33	111.
110. Ethiopia	33	112.
110. Kosovo	33	113.
110. Malawi	33	114.
115. Cote d'Ivoire	32	115.
115. Dominican Republic	32	116.
115. Guatemala	32	117.
115. Mali	32	118.

119. Belarus	31	119.
119. Mozambique	31	120.
119. Sierra Leone	31	121.
119. Tanzania	31	122.
119. Vietnam	31	123.
124. Guyana	30	124.
124. Mauritania	30	125.

Very Corrupt Countries

126. Azerbaijan	29	126.
126. Gambia	29	127.
126. Honduras	29	128.
126. Kazakhstan	29	129.
126. Nepal	29	130.
126. Pakistan	29	131.
126. Togo	29	132.
133. Madagascar	28	133.
133. Nicaragua	28	134.
133. Timor-Leste	28	135.
136. Cameroon	27	136.
136. Iran	27	137.
136. Kyrgyzstan	27	138.
136. Lebanon	27	139.
136. Nigeria	27	140.
136. Russia	27	141.
142. Comoros	26	142.
142. Uganda	26	143.
142. Ukraine	26	144.
145. Bangladesh	25	145.
145. Guinea	25	146.
145. Kenya	25	147.
145. Laos	25	148.

145. Papua New Guinea	25	149.
150. Central African Republic	24	150.
150. Paraguay	24	151.
152. Congo, Republic of	23	152.
152. Tajikistan	23	153.
154. Chad	22	154.
154. Congo, Democratic Rep. of	22	155.
156. Cambodia	21	156.
156. Myanmar	21	157.
156. Zimbabwe	21	158.
159. Burundi	20	159.
159. Syria	20	160.

Most Corrupt Countries

161. Angola	19	161.
161. Guinea-Bissau	19	162.
161. Haiti	19	163.
161. Venezuela	19	164.
161. Yemen	19	165.
166. Eritrea	18	166.
166. Libya	18	167.
166. Uzbekistan	18	168.
169. Turkmenistan	17	169.
170. Iraq	16	170.
171. South Sudan	15	171.
172. Afghanistan	12	172.
173. Sudan	11	173.
174. Korea (North)	8	174.
174. Somalia	8	175.

50 MAIN CHARACTERISTIC PARAMETERS OF CORY'S INDEX

Cory's Index comprises 50 parameters – tangible and intangible, data, values, quantitative and qualitative, with a balanced distribution between its components. To the best of my knowledge no other index comprises such a varied and large list of parameters and it gives in the most salient way the status of the country from all its angles, based on data gathered by the best sources – UN, CIA, World Economic Forum, World Bank, and well-known institutes.

The 50 parameters are: GDP Per-Capita, GDP – Gross Domestic Product, GDP Growth Rate, Industrial Production Growth Rate, Gross National Saving, Budget Surplus or Deficit, Net Government Debt, Inflation Rate, Current Account Balance, Quality of Overall Infrastructure, The Size of the Shadow Economy, Global Competitiveness, Market Value of Public Traded Shares, International Innovation, Patent Applications, Ease of Doing Business, Financial Development, Commercial Bank Prime Lending Rate, Soundness of Banks, Credit Rating, Globalization, Networked Readiness, Median Per-Capita Income, GDP Per Hour Worked, Income Inequality/Distribution of Family Income/Gini Index, Gross National Income (GNI) Per-Capita, Distribution of Wealth/Wealth Per-Capita, Unemployment Rate, Health Expenditure Per-Capita, The World's Health Systems, Education Index, Culture and Media Composite Parameter, U21 Ranking of National Higher Education, Human Capital Index, Human Development Index, Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index, Newsweek's World's Best Countries, Where to Be Born Index, Global Wellbeing Index, Gender Inequality, Percentage of Population Living in Poverty, Ranking of Happiness, Democracy Index, Social Progress Index, Global Peace Index, Fragile States Index, Index of Economic Freedom, The Human Freedom Index, Press Freedom Index, Environmental Performance Index.

There are hundreds of relevant parameters and I had to sort out which ones are the best, most salient and relevant parameters, with the best sources, the largest international coverage, the most recent data, with the right balance, not too many parameters and not too few. As I had to integrate them in one Index those parameters had to be ranked with a country comparison, and as there are 50 parameters in Cory's Index, the weight of each parameter is 2% of the total. In the Introduction I have dealt with the issues of weighting equally all the parameters and the justification of those parameters, I would just add that scholars are invited to devise similar Indices with other mixes of parameters, different weighting and different sources, all the more so – it would be very interesting to validate or not the assumption that Ethics Pays at a country level. I presume that this assumption will be validated in every configuration, I myself have proposed 22 more parameters (72 in total), and the analysis of most of those parameters validates the assumption that Ethics Pays, as long as they are relevant to those issues. There might be changes in correlations, some countries might be added or subtracted, but I presume that the Rule that Ethics Pays for countries will prevail in any configuration, as I have managed to prove for the first time in an academic research by devising Cory's Index.

1. 228 COUNTRIES COMPARISON: GDP PER CAPITA- GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT ON A PPP DIVIDED BY POPULATION (2013 EST.) - CIA- WORLD FACTBOOK

COUNTRY COMPARISON: GDP PER CAPITA - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT ON A PPP - PURCHASING POWER PARITY BASIS, DIVIDED BY POPULATION AS OF 1 JULY FOR SAME YEAR (MOSTLY 2013 EST.) - CIA- WORLD FACTBOOK

Prima facie, the 11 most ethical and least corrupt countries of the world do not obtain in this parameter the highest scores – Finland for example is ranked only no. 38 and New Zealand – no. 46, a good position in a 228 countries list, but still not among the 10 or even the 20 best countries. But if one analyzes who shares the best ranks we find that we have at least 14 countries that are not relevant to the comparison, as they are micro-states countries (except the huge Greenland that is almost empty), with a population of thousands or tens of thousands people, and dependencies with a very limited economic activity, and are not included in TI's Index, such as Liechtenstein, Monaco, Jersey, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Andorra, Isle of Man, Guernsey, Cayman Islands, British Virgin Islands, Greenland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Faroe Islands and Bermuda, that may have a very high GDP per capita, but we cannot compare them to TI's Index countries, such as Denmark, Canada, Singapore, or Australia.

The GDP per capita (PPP) of the 11 most ethical countries are in US\$ - Luxembourg - \$77,900, Singapore - \$62,400, Norway – 55,400, Switzerland – 54,800, Netherlands – 43,300, Canada – 43,100, Australia – 43,000, Sweden – 40,900, Denmark – 37,800, Finland – 35,900, New Zealand - \$30,400. If we leave only the comparable countries, we find that 7 (58%) out of the first 12 countries with the highest GDP per capita are the most ethical countries: Luxembourg, Singapore, Norway, Switzerland, Netherlands, Canada and Australia. And we include in those countries the very small but very rich in oil and gas reserves Qatar with the highest GDP per capita - \$102,100, which proves that if ethics pays – oil pays even better

Still, Qatar is no. 26 in TI's index and United Arab Emirates are no. 25. In 2013, Qatar's total population was 1.8 million: 278,000 Qatari citizens and 1.5 million expatriates. If we take into consideration that it has a Gini coefficient of 41.1, higher even than Russia and Senegal, and it applies only to the citizens, we can deduct that the rulers earn so much that the figure of \$102,400 applies mostly to them and not to the majority of the citizens and of course not to the expatriates. We could find such similarities also with oil rich states as Brunei and Kuwait.

19 out of the 20 most ethical countries in 2014, adding Germany, Iceland, United Kingdom, Belgium, Japan, Hong Kong, Ireland and the United States (without Barbados...) are among the 32 richest countries in the world (without the states with micro population: 46-14=32), or 60% of the richest states are also the most ethical, while the others are mainly oil countries or ethical/quite ethical countries ranking down to 43: Qatar, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Brunei (rich in oil but with a high degree of inequality), Austria (TI - 23), France (26), Taiwan (35), Israel (37), South Korea (43), European Union that is not a country, dependencies... So, after all, Ethics Pays and the most ethical countries are almost exclusively the richest countries in the world, together with some oil rich countries and states with micro population.

The 20 -30 most corrupt countries score here again the worst results (\$400-\$1,800) and they are the poorest countries in the world: Democratic Rep. of the Congo, Zimbabwe, Somalia, Burundi, Central African Republic, Afghanistan, Guinea-Bissau, Eritrea, Haiti, South Sudan, Myanmar, North Korea and Kenya. But what about corrupt "rich" countries, rich in oil and minerals, apparently they are not poor in GDP per capita, but due to their high level of inequality, most of the population is very poor even if the GDP per capita is not so low. Those countries are economically disparate, with the majority of the nation's wealth concentrated in

a disproportionately small sector of the population: in \$ - Sudan – 2,600, Nigeria -2,800, Republic of the Congo – 4,800, Angola – 6,300, Iraq – 7,100, Venezuela – 13,600...

1	Qatar	\$	102,100		
2	Liechtenstein	\$	89,400		
3	Macau	\$	88,700		
4	Bermuda	\$	86,000		
5	Monaco	\$	85,500		
6	Luxembourg	\$	77,900		
7	Singapore	\$	62,400		
8	Jersey	\$	57,000		
9	Norway	\$	55,400		
10	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)	\$		55,400	
11	Switzerland	\$	54,800		
12	Brunei	\$	54,800		
13	Isle of Man	\$	53,800		
14	United States	\$	52,800		
15	Hong Kong	\$	52,700		
16	Guernsey	\$	44,600		
17	Cayman Islands	\$	43,800		
18	Netherlands	\$	43,300		
19	Canada	\$	43,100		
20	Gibraltar	\$	43,000		
21	Australia	\$	43,000		
22	Austria	\$	42,600		
23	British Virgin Islands	\$		42,300	
24	Kuwait	\$	42,100		
25	Ireland	\$	41,300		
26	Sweden	\$	40,900		
27	Iceland	\$	40,700		
28	Taiwan	\$	39,600		
29	Germany	\$	39,500		
30	Greenland	\$	38,400		
31	Belgium	\$	37,800		
32	Denmark	\$	37,800		
33	New Caledonia	\$	37,700		
34	United Kingdom	\$	37,300		
35	Andorra	\$	37,200		
36	Japan	\$	37,100		
37	Israel	\$	36,200		
38	Finland	\$	35,900		
39	France	\$	35,700		
40	Saint Pierre and Miquelon	\$		34,900	
41	European Union	\$	34,500		
42	Korea, South	\$	33,200		
43	Bahamas, The	\$	32,000		
44	Saudi Arabia	\$	31,300		
45	Faroe Islands	\$	30,500		
46	New Zealand	\$	30,400		
47	Spain	\$	30,100		
48	United Arab Emirates	\$		29,900	
49	Bahrain	\$	29,800		

50	Oman	\$	29,800	
51	Italy	\$	29,600	
52	Malta	\$	29,200	
53	Turks and Caicos Islands	\$		29,100
54	Guam	\$	28,700	
55	Slovenia	\$	27,400	
56	Czech Republic	\$	26,300	
57	Seychelles	\$	25,900	
58	Equatorial Guinea	\$		25,700
59	Aruba	\$	25,300	
60	Barbados	\$		25,100
61	Slovakia	\$	24,700	
62	Cyprus	\$	24,500	
63	Greece	\$	23,600	
64	Portugal	\$	22,900	
65	Lithuania	\$	22,600	
66	Estonia	\$	22,400	
67	French Polynesia	\$	22,000	
68	Timor-Leste	\$	21,400	
69	Poland	\$	21,100	
70	Trinidad and Tobago	\$		20,300
71	Hungary	\$	19,800	
72	Gabon	\$	19,200	
73	Chile	\$	19,100	
74	Latvia	\$	19,100	
75	Argentina	\$	18,600	
76	Antigua and Barbuda	\$		18,400
77	Russia	\$	18,100	
78	Croatia	\$	17,800	
79	Malaysia	\$	17,500	
80	Uruguay	\$	16,600	
81	Panama	\$	16,500	
82	Botswana	\$	16,400	
83	Saint Kitts and Nevis	\$		16,300
84	Puerto Rico	\$	16,300	
85	Belarus	\$	16,100	
86	Mauritius	\$	16,100	
87	Lebanon	\$	15,800	
88	Mexico	\$	15,600	
89	Sint Maarten	\$	15,400	
90	Turkey	\$	15,300	
91	Curacao	\$	15,000	
92	Virgin Islands	\$	14,500	
93	Bulgaria	\$	14,400	
94	Romania	\$	14,400	
95	Dominica	\$	14,300	
96	Kazakhstan	\$	14,100	
97	Grenada	\$	13,800	
98	Northern Mariana Islands	\$		13,600
99	Venezuela	\$	13,600	
100	Saint Lucia	\$	13,100	
101	Suriname	\$	12,900	

102	Costa Rica	\$	12,900		
103	Iran	\$	12,800		
104	Anguilla	\$	12,200		
105	Brazil	\$	12,100		
106	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	\$		\$	12,100
107	Montenegro	\$	11,900		
108	South Africa	\$	11,500		
109	Libya	\$	11,300		
110	Colombia	\$	11,100		
111	Serbia	\$	11,100		
112	Peru	\$	11,100		
113	Macedonia	\$	10,800		
114	Azerbaijan	\$	10,800		
115	Albania	\$	10,700		
116	Ecuador	\$	10,600		
117	Palau	\$	10,500		
118	Cuba	\$	10,200		
119	Tunisia	\$	9,900		
120	Thailand	\$	9,900		
121	China	\$	9,800		
122	Turkmenistan	\$	9,700		
123	Dominican Republic	\$		\$	9,700
124	Cook Islands	\$	9,100		
125	Maldives	\$	9,100		
126	Jamaica	\$	9,000		
127	Belize	\$	8,800		
128	Marshall Islands	\$	8,700		
129	Guyana	\$	8,500		
130	Montserrat	\$	8,500		
131	Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$		\$	8,300
132	Namibia	\$	8,200		
133	Tonga	\$	8,200		
134	American Samoa	\$	8,000		
135	Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha	\$		\$	7,800
136	Kosovo	\$	7,600		
137	El Salvador	\$	7,500		
138	Algeria	\$	7,500		
139	Ukraine	\$	7,400		
140	Micronesia, Federated States of	\$		\$	7,300
141	Iraq	\$	7,100		
142	Bhutan	\$	7,000		
143	Paraguay	\$	6,800		
144	Egypt	\$	6,600		
145	Sri Lanka	\$	6,500		
146	Kiribati	\$	6,400		
147	Angola	\$	6,300		
148	Armenia	\$	6,300		
149	Samoa	\$	6,200		
150	Georgia	\$	6,100		
151	Jordan	\$	6,100		
152	Mongolia	\$	5,900		
153	Niue	\$	5,800		

154	Swaziland	\$	5,700	
155	Bolivia	\$	5,500	
156	Morocco	\$	5,500	
157	Guatemala	\$	5,300	
158	Indonesia	\$	5,200	
159	Syria	\$	5,100	
160	Nauru	\$	5,000	
161	Fiji	\$	4,900	
162	Vanuatu	\$	4,800	
163	Congo, Republic of the	\$		4,800
164	Honduras	\$	4,800	
165	Philippines	\$	4,700	
166	Nicaragua	\$	4,500	
167	Cabo Verde	\$	4,400	
168	Vietnam	\$	4,000	
169	India	\$	4,000	
170	Wallis and Futuna	\$		3,800
171	Uzbekistan	\$	3,800	
172	Moldova	\$	3,800	
173	Ghana	\$	3,500	
174	Tuvalu	\$	3,500	
175	Solomon Islands	\$	3,400	
176	Laos	\$	3,100	
177	Pakistan	\$	3,100	
178	West Bank	\$	2,900	
179	Papua New Guinea	\$		2,900
180	Nigeria	\$	2,800	
181	Djibouti	\$	2,700	
182	Sudan	\$	2,600	
183	Cambodia	\$	2,600	
184	Western Sahara	\$	2,500	
185	Kyrgyzstan	\$	2,500	
186	Chad	\$	2,500	
187	Yemen	\$	2,500	
188	Cameroon	\$	2,400	
189	Tajikistan	\$	2,300	
190	Mauritania	\$	2,200	
191	Sao Tome and Principe	\$		2,200
192	Lesotho	\$	2,200	
193	Senegal	\$	2,100	
194	Bangladesh	\$	2,100	
195	Gambia, The	\$	2,000	
196	Zambia	\$	1,800	
197	Kenya	\$	1,800	
198	Korea, North	\$	1,800	
199	Cote d'Ivoire	\$	1,800	
200	Tanzania	\$	1,700	
201	Burma	\$	1,700	
202	Benin	\$	1,600	
203	Burkina Faso	\$	1,500	
204	Uganda	\$	1,500	
205	Nepal	\$	1,500	

206	Rwanda	\$	1,500	
207	South Sudan	\$		1,400
208	Sierra Leone	\$		1,400
209	Haiti	\$	1,300	
210	Comoros	\$		1,300
211	Ethiopia	\$	1,300	
212	Eritrea	\$	1,200	
213	Mozambique	\$		1,200
214	Guinea-Bissau	\$		1,200
215	Afghanistan	\$		1,100
216	Mali	\$	1,100	
217	Togo	\$	1,100	
218	Guinea	\$	1,100	
219	Tokelau	\$	1,000	
220	Madagascar	\$		1,000
221	Malawi	\$	900	
222	Niger	\$	800	
223	Liberia	\$	700	
224	Central African Republic	\$		700
225	Burundi	\$	600	
226	Somalia	\$	600	
227	Zimbabwe	\$	600	
228	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	\$		400

2. 229 COUNTRIES COMPARISON: GDP - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT PPP
DATE OF INFORMATION (MOSTLY 2013 EST.) - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

COUNTRY COMPARISON: GDP - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT PPP -
PURCHASING POWER PARITY EXCHANGE RATES, DATE OF INFORMATION
(MOSTLY 2013 EST.) - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

The 11 most ethical and least corrupt countries in the world are also among the richest countries - proportionately to their size, population and distribution of wealth. A Gulf state can be very rich but most of the wealth belongs to a tiny minority of the population, while Finland can be "poorer", but most of the population benefits from the country's wealth. In the following tables one can see that the welfare of a country is not confined to its GDP or wealth, but to much more parameters, such as happiness, human development, democracy, freedom, ethics and minimal corruption, social progress, and least inequality and poverty.

Canada has a GDP of 1.5 trillion US dollars (PPP), Australia – 1 trillion US\$, Netherlands – 700 billion US\$, Sweden – 394 billion US\$, Switzerland – 371 billion US\$, the very small Singapore – 339 billion US\$, Norway – 282 billion US\$, Denmark – 211 billion US\$, Finland – 196 billion US\$, New Zealand – 136 billion US\$, and Luxembourg – 43 billion US\$. Denmark has a GDP smaller than the United Arab Emirates – 270 billion US\$ and a little more than Qatar – 199 billion US\$, but by all standards presented in this book the welfare of the Danish people is much greater than the majority of Qatar/United Arab Emirates people.

1	United States	\$ 16,720,000,000,000
2	European Union	\$ 15,850,000,000,000
3	China	\$ 13,390,000,000,000
4	India	\$ 4,990,000,000,000
5	Japan	\$ 4,729,000,000,000
6	Germany	\$ 3,227,000,000,000
7	Russia	\$ 2,553,000,000,000
8	Brazil	\$ 2,416,000,000,000
9	United Kingdom	\$ 2,387,000,000,000
10	France	\$ 2,276,000,000,000
11	Mexico	\$ 1,845,000,000,000
12	Italy	\$ 1,805,000,000,000
13	Korea, South	\$ 1,666,000,000,000
14	<i>Canada</i>	<i>\$ 1,518,000,000,000</i>
15	Spain	\$ 1,389,000,000,000
16	Indonesia	\$ 1,285,000,000,000
17	Turkey	\$ 1,167,000,000,000
18	<i>Australia</i>	<i>\$ 998,300,000,000</i>
19	Iran	\$ 987,100,000,000
20	Saudi Arabia	\$ 927,800,000,000
21	Taiwan	\$ 926,400,000,000
22	Poland	\$ 814,000,000,000
23	Argentina	\$ 771,000,000,000
24	<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>\$ 699,700,000,000</i>
25	Thailand	\$ 673,000,000,000
26	South Africa	\$ 595,700,000,000
27	Pakistan	\$ 574,100,000,000
28	Egypt	\$ 551,400,000,000

29	Colombia	\$ 526,500,000,000
30	Malaysia	\$ 525,000,000,000
31	Nigeria	\$ 478,500,000,000
32	Philippines	\$ 454,300,000,000
33	Belgium	\$ 421,700,000,000
34	Venezuela	\$ 407,400,000,000
35	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>\$ 393,800,000,000</i>
36	Hong Kong	\$ 381,300,000,000
37	<i>Switzerland</i>	<i>\$ 371,200,000,000</i>
38	Austria	\$ 361,000,000,000
39	Vietnam	\$ 358,900,000,000
40	Peru	\$ 344,000,000,000
41	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>\$ 339,000,000,000</i>
42	Ukraine	\$ 337,400,000,000
43	Chile	\$ 335,400,000,000
44	Bangladesh	\$ 324,600,000,000
45	Romania	\$ 288,500,000,000
46	Czech Republic	\$ 285,600,000,000
47	Algeria	\$ 284,700,000,000
48	<i>Norway</i>	<i>\$ 282,200,000,000</i>
49	Israel	\$ 273,200,000,000
50	United Arab Emirates	\$ 269,800,000,000
51	Greece	\$ 267,100,000,000
52	Iraq	\$ 249,400,000,000
53	Kazakhstan	\$ 243,600,000,000
54	Portugal	\$ 243,300,000,000
55	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>\$ 211,300,000,000</i>
56	Qatar	\$ 198,700,000,000
57	Hungary	\$ 196,600,000,000
58	<i>Finland</i>	<i>\$ 195,500,000,000</i>
59	Ireland	\$ 190,400,000,000
60	Morocco	\$ 180,000,000,000
61	Kuwait	\$ 165,800,000,000
62	Ecuador	\$ 157,600,000,000
63	Belarus	\$ 150,400,000,000
64	<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>\$ 136,000,000,000</i>
65	Sri Lanka	\$ 134,500,000,000
66	Slovakia	\$ 133,400,000,000
67	Angola	\$ 131,800,000,000
68	Cuba	\$ 121,000,000,000
69	Ethiopia	\$ 118,200,000,000
70	Uzbekistan	\$ 112,600,000,000
71	Burma	\$ 111,100,000,000
72	Tunisia	\$ 108,400,000,000
73	Syria	\$ 107,600,000,000
74	Bulgaria	\$ 104,600,000,000
75	Azerbaijan	\$ 102,700,000,000
76	Dominican Republic	\$ 101,000,000,000
77	Oman	\$ 94,860,000,000
78	Ghana	\$ 90,410,000,000
79	Sudan	\$ 89,970,000,000
80	Guatemala	\$ 81,510,000,000

81	Serbia	\$	80,470,000,000	
82	Kenya	\$	79,900,000,000	
83	Tanzania	\$	79,290,000,000	
84	Croatia	\$	78,900,000,000	
85	Libya	\$	73,600,000,000	
86	Lithuania	\$	67,430,000,000	
87	Puerto Rico	\$	64,840,000,000	
88	Lebanon	\$	64,310,000,000	
89	Yemen	\$	61,630,000,000	
90	Panama	\$	61,540,000,000	
91	Costa Rica	\$	61,430,000,000	
92	Bolivia	\$	59,110,000,000	
93	Slovenia	\$	57,360,000,000	
94	Uruguay	\$	56,270,000,000	
95	Turkmenistan	\$	55,160,000,000	
96	Uganda	\$	54,370,000,000	
97	Cameroon	\$	53,160,000,000	
98	Macau	\$	51,680,000,000	
99	El Salvador	\$	47,470,000,000	
100	Paraguay	\$	45,900,000,000	
101	Afghanistan	\$	45,300,000,000	
102	Cote d'Ivoire	\$	43,670,000,000	
103	<i>Luxembourg</i>	\$	<i>42,670,000,000</i>	
104	Nepal	\$	42,060,000,000	
105	Jordan	\$	40,020,000,000	
106	Korea, North	\$	40,000,000,000	
107	Cambodia	\$	39,640,000,000	
108	Honduras	\$	39,230,000,000	
109	Latvia	\$	38,870,000,000	
110	Bahrain	\$	34,960,000,000	
111	Botswana	\$	34,000,000,000	
112	Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$	32,160,000,000	
113	Gabon	\$	30,060,000,000	
114	Estonia	\$	29,940,000,000	
115	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	\$	29,390,000,000	
116	Albania	\$	28,340,000,000	
117	Mozambique	\$	28,150,000,000	
118	Chad	\$	28,000,000,000	
119	Nicaragua	\$	27,970,000,000	
120	Senegal	\$	27,720,000,000	
121	Georgia	\$	27,300,000,000	
122	Trinidad and Tobago	\$	27,140,000,000	
123	Burkina Faso	\$	26,510,000,000	
124	Zambia	\$	25,470,000,000	
125	Timor-Leste	\$	25,410,000,000	
126	Jamaica	\$	25,130,000,000	
127	Macedonia	\$	22,570,000,000	
128	Brunei	\$	22,250,000,000	
129	Madagascar	\$	22,030,000,000	
130	Cyprus	\$	21,620,000,000	
131	Mauritius	\$	20,950,000,000	
132	Laos	\$	20,780,000,000	

133	Armenia	\$	20,610,000,000
134	Congo, Republic of the	\$	20,260,000,000
135	Papua New Guinea	\$	19,960,000,000
136	Equatorial Guinea	\$	19,680,000,000
137	Tajikistan	\$	19,200,000,000
138	Mali	\$	18,900,000,000
139	Namibia	\$	17,790,000,000
140	Mongolia	\$	17,030,000,000
141	Benin	\$	16,650,000,000
142	Rwanda	\$	16,370,000,000
143	Malawi	\$	15,020,000,000
144	South Sudan	\$	14,710,000,000
145	Kyrgyzstan	\$	14,300,000,000
146	Kosovo	\$	14,110,000,000
147	Niger	\$	13,980,000,000
148	Haiti	\$	13,420,000,000
149	Moldova	\$	13,250,000,000
150	Iceland	\$	13,110,000,000
151	Guinea	\$	12,560,000,000
152	Bahamas, The	\$	11,400,000,000
153	Malta	\$	11,220,000,000
154	New Caledonia	\$	9,280,000,000
155	Sierra Leone	\$	9,156,000,000
156	Mauritania	\$	8,204,000,000
157	West Bank	\$	8,022,000,000
158	Zimbabwe	\$	7,496,000,000
159	Montenegro	\$	7,429,000,000
160	Togo	\$	7,348,000,000
161	Suriname	\$	7,120,000,000
162	Barbados	\$	7,004,000,000
163	Guyana	\$	6,593,000,000
164	Swaziland	\$	6,259,000,000
165	Monaco	\$	6,213,000,000
166	Somalia	\$	5,896,000,000
167	Burundi	\$	5,750,000,000
168	French Polynesia	\$	5,650,000,000
169	Bermuda	\$	5,600,000,000
170	Bhutan	\$	5,235,000,000
171	Jersey	\$	5,100,000,000
172	Eritrea	\$	4,717,000,000
173	Guam	\$	4,600,000,000
174	Fiji	\$	4,450,000,000
175	Lesotho	\$	4,265,000,000
176	Isle of Man	\$	4,076,000,000
177	Gambia, The	\$	3,678,000,000
178	Central African Republic	\$	3,336,000,000
179	Liechtenstein	\$	3,200,000,000
180	Andorra	\$	3,163,000,000
181	Curacao	\$	3,128,000,000
182	Belize	\$	3,083,000,000
183	Maldives	\$	3,073,000,000
184	Liberia	\$	2,898,000,000

185	Guernsey	\$	2,742,000,000	
186	Aruba	\$	2,516,000,000	
187	Djibouti	\$	2,505,000,000	
188	Seychelles	\$	2,404,000,000	
189	Cayman Islands	\$	2,250,000,000	
190	Cabo Verde	\$	2,222,000,000	
191	Saint Lucia	\$	2,216,000,000	
192	Greenland	\$	2,133,000,000	
193	Guinea-Bissau	\$	2,005,000,000	
194	Solomon Islands	\$	1,958,000,000	
195	Antigua and Barbuda	\$	1,610,000,000	
196	Virgin Islands	\$	1,577,000,000	
197	Faroe Islands	\$	1,471,000,000	
198	Grenada	\$	1,458,000,000	
199	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	\$	1,335,000,000	
200	San Marino	\$	1,306,000,000	
201	Gibraltar	\$	1,275,000,000	
202	Vanuatu	\$	1,270,000,000	
203	Samoa	\$	1,145,000,000	
204	Dominica	\$	1,015,000,000	
205	Saint Kitts and Nevis	\$	952,000,000	
206	Comoros	\$	911,000,000	
207	Western Sahara	\$	906,500,000	
208	Tonga	\$	846,000,000	
209	Sint Maarten	\$	798,300,000	
210	Micronesia, Federated States of	\$	754,000,000	
211	Northern Mariana Islands	\$	733,000,000	
212	Kiribati	\$	698,000,000	
213	Turks and Caicos Islands	\$	632,000,000	
214	American Samoa	\$	575,300,000	
215	British Virgin Islands	\$	500,000,000	
216	Marshall Islands	\$	486,000,000	
217	Sao Tome and Principe	\$	421,000,000	
218	Palau	\$	245,500,000	
219	Saint Pierre and Miquelon	\$	215,300,000	
220	Cook Islands	\$	183,200,000	
221	Anguilla	\$	175,400,000	
222	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)	\$	164,500,000	
223	Wallis and Futuna	\$	60,000,000	
224	Nauru	\$	60,000,000	
225	Montserrat	\$	43,780,000	
226	Tuvalu	\$	40,000,000	
227	Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha	\$	31,100,000	
228	Niue	\$	10,010,000	
229	Tokelau	\$	1,500,000	

3. 221 COUNTRIES COMPARISON: GDP REAL GROWTH RATE, ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION IN % - (MOSTLY 2013 EST.) - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

In this parameter the best results are achieved by developing countries (there are almost no developing countries among the most ethical countries) and ethical conduct seems at first not to affect the GDP real growth rate. As the ethical countries are very rich it is much more difficult to increase GDP substantially every year, while poorer countries such as South Sudan, Sierra Leone, Paraguay, or Mongolia increase their GDP at a rate of above 10% annually. Developing countries (excluding micro-states) prevail also in the growth bracket of 5%-10% - Moldova, Laos, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, China (7.7%), Panama, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Ethiopia, Burma, Philippines, Mauritania, Sri Lanka, Congo DR, Zambia, Bangladesh, Angola, Uganda – and only in the 47th rank we find the first oil-rich country – Qatar with 5.5%, followed by Bahrain, UAE, Saudi Arabia, and so on.

The first rich non-oil ethical country is Singapore with 4.1% (ranked no. 74), which is quite high taking into consideration the World Great Recession. The other 10 most ethical countries score much lower results: New Zealand – 2.5% (130), Australia – 2.5% (131), Switzerland – 2.0% (146), Canada – 1.6% (154), Norway – 1.6% (156), Sweden – 0.9% (177), Luxembourg – 0.5% (187), Denmark – 0.1% (195), Finland - -0.6% (negative, rank – 201), Netherlands - -0.8% (negative, rank – 202). You can't win them all – the most ethical countries score on the average very low scores, but still – if we recall that the European Union with its 28 states grows on the average – 0.1%, i.e. no growth at all, we can appreciate the fact that most of the best ethical countries (6 out of 11) achieve growth rates much higher than the European Union average – 0.1%, or even higher than the United States – 1.6%, maybe because Norway, Canada, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand and Singapore are not members of the EU.

3 of the most ethical countries, members of the EU, out of 11 score equal or higher scores than the EU – Sweden, Luxembourg, Denmark, and only 2 score negative growth – Finland and the Netherlands. If we enlarge the comparison to the 20 most ethical countries, we find that here also most of the countries perform better than the other developed countries and the European Union – Hong Kong – 2.9%, Japan – 2%, Iceland – 1.9%, United Kingdom – 1.8%, Ireland – 0.6%, Germany – 0.5%, Belgium – 0.1%, and as mentioned above – the United States (no. 17 in TI's index) GDP growth at a rate of 1.6%. Only Barbados scores a negative - 0.8%. So, the 11 or 20 most ethical countries perform on the average better than less ethical developed countries, but much lower than developing poorer and unethical countries or than oil-rich states. Here again, we find that Ethics Pays, by comparing ethical developed countries with less ethical ones, proving that the GDP growth rate of ethical countries is much higher than comparable less ethical countries, even if in absolute terms it is still very low.

The most corrupt countries score here high results and we could be tempted to say that Ethics Pays but corruption pays even better. Which is true, but depending to whom – Ethics Pays for the majority of the population while corruption pays for a small minority of the population who receives the huge bribes. We find here that the most corrupt countries have also the highest growth rate: South Sudan (fifth most corrupt country) is no. 1 with a GDP growth rate of 24.7%. Followed by very corrupt countries, such as Sierra Leone – 13.3, Turkmenistan – 12.2, Paraguay – 12.0, Macau (gambling) – 11.9, Mongolia (TI -80) - 11.8, Moldova (TI – 103) – 8.9, Laos – 8.3, Liberia – 8.1, China (TI – 100) – 7.7, Eritrea, Cambodia, Uzbekistan...

1	South Sudan	24.70
2	Sierra Leone	13.30
3	Turkmenistan	12.20
4	Paraguay	12.00

5	Macau	11.90	
6	Mongolia	11.80	
7	Turks and Caicos Islands		11.20
8	Moldova	8.90	
9	Laos	8.30	
10	Timor-Leste	8.10	
11	Liberia	8.10	
12	Cote d'Ivoire	8.00	
13	Ghana	7.90	
14	China	7.70	
15	Rwanda	7.50	
16	Panama	7.50	
17	Kyrgyzstan	7.40	
18	Tajikistan	7.40	
19	Mozambique	7.00	
20	Eritrea	7.00	
21	Cambodia	7.00	
22	Tanzania	7.00	
23	Uzbekistan	7.00	
24	Ethiopia	7.00	
25	Bolivia	6.80	
26	Burma	6.80	
27	Philippines	6.80	
28	Gabon	6.60	
29	Burkina Faso	6.50	
30	Gambia, The	6.40	
31	Mauritania	6.40	
32	Sri Lanka	6.30	
33	Niue	6.20	
34	Niger	6.20	
35	Nigeria	6.20	
36	Congo, Democratic Republic of the		6.20
37	Zambia	6.00	
38	Gibraltar	6.00	
39	Bhutan	5.80	
40	Azerbaijan	5.80	
41	Congo, Republic of the		5.80
42	Bangladesh	5.80	
43	West Bank	5.70	
44	Angola	5.60	
45	Uganda	5.60	
46	Togo	5.50	
47	Qatar	5.50	
48	Papua New Guinea		5.40
49	Indonesia	5.30	
50	Guyana	5.30	
51	Vietnam	5.30	
52	Isle of Man	5.20	
53	Oman	5.10	
54	Peru	5.10	
55	Morocco	5.10	
56	Kenya	5.10	

57	Kazakhstan	5.00	
58	Djibouti	5.00	
59	Benin	5.00	
60	Malawi	5.00	
61	Mali	4.80	
62	Suriname	4.70	
63	Malaysia	4.70	
64	Cameroon	4.60	
65	Armenia	4.60	
66	Nicaragua	4.60	
67	Burundi	4.50	
68	Sao Tome and Principe		4.50
69	Bahrain	4.40	
70	Namibia	4.40	
71	Chile	4.40	
72	Iraq	4.20	
73	Colombia	4.20	
74	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>4.10</i>	
75	Lesotho	4.10	
76	Latvia	4.00	
77	Sint Maarten	4.00	
78	Senegal	4.00	
79	Ecuador	4.00	
80	Solomon Islands	4.00	
81	United Arab Emirates		4.00
82	Sudan	3.90	
83	Chad	3.90	
84	Botswana	3.90	
85	Turkey	3.80	
86	Yemen	3.80	
87	Saudi Arabia	3.60	
88	Pakistan	3.60	
89	Curacao	3.60	
90	Nepal	3.60	
91	Guinea-Bissau	3.50	
92	Romania	3.50	
93	Costa Rica	3.50	
94	Comoros	3.50	
95	Argentina	3.50	
96	Maldives	3.50	
97	Montserrat	3.50	
98	Uruguay	3.50	
99	Palau	3.50	
100	Lithuania	3.40	
101	Mauritius	3.40	
102	Haiti	3.40	
103	Vanuatu	3.30	
104	Israel	3.30	
105	Guatemala	3.30	
106	Jordan	3.30	
107	Seychelles	3.30	
108	India	3.20	

109	Zimbabwe	3.20	
110	Afghanistan	3.10	
111	Algeria	3.10	
112	Cuba	3.10	
113	Macedonia	3.10	
114	Greenland	3.00	
115	American Samoa	3.00	
116	Fiji	3.00	
117	Guernsey	3.00	
118	Kiribati	2.90	
119	Thailand	2.90	
120	Hong Kong	2.90	
121	Guinea	2.90	
122	Faroe Islands	2.90	
123	Korea, South	2.80	
124	Tunisia	2.80	
125	Honduras	2.80	
126	Madagascar	2.60	
127	Somalia	2.60	
128	Belize	2.50	
129	Georgia	2.50	
<u>130</u>	<u>New Zealand</u>	<u>2.50</u>	
<u>131</u>	<u>Australia</u>	<u>2.50</u>	
132	Kosovo	2.50	
133	Aruba	2.40	
134	Malta	2.40	
135	Kuwait	2.30	
136	Marshall Islands	2.30	
137	Brazil	2.30	
138	Taiwan	2.20	
139	Belarus	2.10	
140	Dominican Republic	2.00	
141	Serbia	2.00	
142	Japan	2.00	
143	South Africa	2.00	
144	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2.00	
145	Virgin Islands	2.00	
<u>146</u>	<u>Switzerland</u>	<u>2.00</u>	
147	Saint Kitts and Nevis	1.90	
148	Iceland	1.90	
149	Bahamas, The	1.90	
150	Egypt	1.80	
151	Liechtenstein	1.80	
152	United Kingdom	1.80	
153	Antigua and Barbuda	1.70	
<u>154</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>1.60</u>	
155	Trinidad and Tobago	1.60	
<u>156</u>	<u>Norway</u>	<u>1.60</u>	
157	United States	1.60	
158	El Salvador	1.60	
159	Venezuela	1.60	
160	Estonia	1.50	

161	Lebanon	1.50	
162	Cabo Verde	1.50	
163	Montenegro	1.50	
164	Brunei	1.40	
165	Russia	1.30	
166	Poland	1.30	
167	Korea, North	1.30	
168	Guam	1.30	
169	British Virgin Islands		1.30
170	Mexico	1.20	
171	Dominica	1.10	
172	Cayman Islands	1.10	
173	Tuvalu	1.10	
174	Cocos (Keeling) Islands		1.00
175	Tonga	1.00	
176	Monaco	0.90	
<u>177</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>0.90</u>	
178	Bosnia and Herzegovina		0.80
179	Grenada	0.80	
180	Slovakia	0.80	
181	Albania	0.70	
182	Micronesia, Federated States of		0.60
183	New Caledonia	0.60	
184	Ireland	0.60	
185	Germany	0.50	
186	Bulgaria	0.50	
<u>187</u>	<u>Luxembourg</u>	<u>0.50</u>	
188	Austria	0.40	
189	Ukraine	0.40	
190	Jamaica	0.40	
191	France	0.30	
192	Saint Lucia	0.20	
193	Hungary	0.20	
194	European Union	0.10	
<u>195</u>	<u>Denmark</u>	<u>0.10</u>	
196	Cook Islands	0.10	
197	Belgium	0.10	
198	Samoa	0.10	
199	Swaziland	0.00	
200	French Polynesia	-0.40	
<u>201</u>	<u>Finland</u>	<u>-0.60</u>	
<u>202</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>-0.80</u>	
203	Barbados	-0.80	
204	Czech Republic	-0.90	
205	Croatia	-1.00	
206	Slovenia	-1.10	
207	Spain	-1.30	
208	Iran	-1.50	
209	Equatorial Guinea		-1.50
210	Andorra	-1.60	
211	Italy	-1.80	
212	Portugal	-1.80	

213	Syria	-2.30	
214	Bermuda	-3.50	
215	San Marino	-3.50	
216	Greece	-3.80	
217	Libya	-5.10	
218	Puerto Rico	-5.80	
219	Anguilla	-8.50	
220	Cyprus	-8.70	
221	Central African Republic	-14.50	

4. 194 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE IN % - (MOSTLY 2013 EST.) - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

The most ethical countries have in this indicator of 'industrial production growth rate' very low scores and ranks, as the developing countries have the highest ranks and scores: Kyrgyzstan and Congo DR – 12%, Burma and Laos – 11%, Philippines and Bangladesh – 9%, China and Zambia – 8%, etc. However, if we compare the most ethical countries which are all developed with the less ethical developed countries, we find here again that the ethical countries outperform the less ethical. Thus, 7 out of 11 – 64% outperform by far the score of the European Union which is negative – -0.3%: Australia – 3.2%, Switzerland – 2.2%, New Zealand – 1.9%, Singapore – 1.7%, Canada – 1.4%, Denmark – 1.1%, Netherlands – 0.5%, most of them are not members of the EU. Only Sweden and Luxembourg score much lower negative results - -1%, Norway - -3%, Finland - -4.2%. Maybe the most ethical countries which are developed and are welfare states are less "hungry" than the developing countries which are in most cases unethical with high growth rates of GDP and industrial production – indicators that probably are not so affected by ethics, unless we compare developed countries: ethical and less ethical – and in this comparison we see that Ethics Pays, as we compare countries in the same category of development, which tend to grow at much slower rates.

Here again, the most corrupt countries score high results and we could be tempted to say that Ethics Pays but corruption pays even better. Which is true, but depending to whom – Ethics Pays for the majority of the population while corruption pays for a small minority of the population who receives the huge bribes. We find here that the most corrupt countries have also the highest growth rate: Sierra Leone (TI - 119) is no. 1 with a growth rate of 42%. Followed by very corrupt countries, such as Guyana (TI – 124) – 13.5%, Kyrgyzstan (TI – 136) – 12.0, Democratic Republic of the Congo (TI – 154) – 12.0, Myanmar (TI – 156) – 11.4, Mongolia, Sudan, Laos, Chad, Libya, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Mauritania...

1	Sierra Leone	42.00	
2	Macau	17.60	
3	Maldives	14.00	
4	Solomon Islands	14.00	
5	Guyana	13.50	
6	Kyrgyzstan	12.00	
7	Congo, Democratic Republic of the		12.00
8	Bosnia and Herzegovina		11.70
9	Burma	11.40	
10	Mongolia		11.00
11	Sudan	11.00	
12	Laos	11.00	
13	Ghana	10.50	
14	Chad	10.00	
15	Sri Lanka		10.00
16	Libya	9.60	
17	Cambodia		9.50
18	Panama	9.20	
19	Philippines		9.00
20	Bangladesh		9.00
21	Ethiopia	9.00	
22	Djibouti	8.00	
23	Mauritania		8.00

24	Mozambique		8.00	
25	Zambia	8.00		
26	Romania		8.00	
27	Turkmenistan		8.00	
28	New Caledonia		8.00	
29	China	7.60		
30	Tanzania		7.40	
31	Botswana		7.20	
32	Uzbekistan		7.10	
33	Mali	7.00		
34	Cote d'Ivoire		7.00	
35	Bhutan	7.00		
36	Eritrea	7.00		
37	Iraq	6.90		
38	Moldova	6.80		
39	Uruguay	6.60		
40	Slovakia	6.50		
41	Burkina Faso		6.50	
42	Timor-Leste		6.20	
43	Rwanda	6.00		
44	Haiti	6.00		
45	Niger	5.70		
46	Bolivia	5.60		
47	Paraguay		5.60	
48	Namibia	5.60		
49	Serbia	5.50		
50	Angola	5.50		
51	Papua New Guinea			5.50
52	Israel	5.50		
53	Poland	5.20		
54	Togo	5.10		
55	Kenya	5.10		
56	Vietnam	5.00		
57	Malaysia		5.00	
58	Peru	5.00		
59	Vanuatu	4.80		
60	Yemen	4.80		
61	Bahrain	4.70		
62	Honduras		4.60	
63	Guinea	4.60		
64	Burundi	4.50		
65	Gabon	4.40		
66	Costa Rica		4.30	
67	Indonesia		4.30	
68	Lesotho	4.30		
69	Latvia	4.20		
70	Cameroon		4.10	
71	Kuwait	4.10		
72	Sao Tome and Principe			4.00
73	Madagascar		4.00	
74	Suriname		4.00	
75	Comoros		4.00	

76	Armenia	3.90	
77	Tajikistan		3.90
78	Uganda	3.80	
79	Benin	3.70	
80	Guatemala		3.70
81	Seychelles		3.70
82	Zimbabwe		3.70
83	Mexico	3.50	
84	Turkey	3.50	
85	Oman	3.50	
86	Pakistan	3.50	
87	Gambia, The		3.40
88	Faroe Islands		3.40
89	United Arab Emirates		3.30
90	Equatorial Guinea		3.20
91	<i>Australia</i>	3.20	
92	Macedonia	3.20	
93	Albania	3.10	
94	Ecuador	3.10	
95	Lebanon	3.00	
96	Georgia	3.00	
97	Estonia	3.00	
98	Chile	3.00	
99	Brazil	3.00	
100	Azerbaijan		3.00
101	West Bank		3.00
102	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		3.00
103	British Virgin Islands		3.00
104	Tunisia	3.00	
105	Turks and Caicos Islands		3.00
106	Senegal	3.00	
107	Nicaragua		3.00
108	Qatar	2.90	
109	Jordan	2.80	
110	Malawi	2.80	
111	Saudi Arabia		2.70
112	Argentina		2.70
113	Saint Lucia		2.60
114	Cuba	2.60	
115	United States		2.50
116	Algeria	2.50	
117	Colombia		2.50
118	Dominican Republic		2.50
119	Fiji	2.50	
120	Korea, South		2.50
121	<i>Switzerland</i>	2.20	
122	Kazakhstan		2.10
123	El Salvador		2.10
124	Congo, Republic of the		2.00
125	Montserrat		2.00
126	Lithuania		2.00
127	Anguilla	2.00	

<u>128</u>	<u><i>New Zealand</i></u>		<u>1.90</u>	
129	Taiwan	1.80		
130	Cabo Verde		1.80	
131	Hungary		1.80	
<u>132</u>	<u><i>Singapore</i></u>		<u>1.70</u>	
133	Bahamas, The		1.50	
134	Cayman Islands		1.50	
135	Brunei	1.50		
136	Nepal	1.50		
137	Jamaica	1.50		
138	Egypt	1.40		
<u>139</u>	<u><i>Canada</i></u>	<u>1.40</u>		
140	Guinea-Bissau		1.20	
141	Morocco	1.20		
142	Trinidad and Tobago			1.20
<u>143</u>	<u><i>Denmark</i></u>		<u>1.10</u>	
144	Tonga	1.00		
145	Japan	1.00		
146	Cook Islands		1.00	
147	Bulgaria	1.00		
148	Belarus	1.00		
149	Bermuda		1.00	
150	Venezuela		1.00	
151	Antigua and Barbuda			1.00
152	India	0.90		
153	Nigeria	0.90		
154	South Africa		0.90	
155	Czech Republic		0.50	
156	Puerto Rico		0.50	
157	Korea, North		0.50	
158	Austria	0.50		
<u>159</u>	<u><i>Netherlands</i></u>		<u>0.50</u>	
160	Saint Kitts and Nevis			0.50
161	Swaziland		0.40	
162	Ireland	0.20		
163	Belgium	0.20		
164	Mauritius		0.20	
165	Russia	0.10		
166	Hong Kong		0.00	
167	Germany		-0.30	
168	European Union		-0.30	
169	United Kingdom		-0.30	
170	France	-0.40		
171	Slovenia	-0.60		
172	Barbados		-0.70	
173	Belize	-1.00		
174	Portugal	-1.00		
<u>175</u>	<u><i>Sweden</i></u>	<u>-1.00</u>		
176	Dominica		-1.00	
<u>177</u>	<u><i>Luxembourg</i></u>		<u>-1.00</u>	
178	Iceland	-1.00		
179	San Marino		-1.10	

180	Spain	-1.20	
181	Croatia	-1.80	
182	Grenada	-2.00	
183	Italy	-2.70	
<u>184</u>	<u>Norway</u>	<u>-3.00</u>	
185	Thailand		-3.10
186	Greece	-3.50	
187	Cyprus	-3.50	
<u>188</u>	<u>Finland</u>	<u>-4.20</u>	
189	Samoa	-4.80	
190	Ukraine	-5.00	
191	Iran	-5.20	
192	Malta	-6.90	
193	Central African Republic		-11.00
194	Syria	-20.60	

5. 155 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – GROSS NATIONAL SAVING
AS % OF GDP – (MOSTLY 2013 EST.) - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

Gross National Savings as % of GDP is a very strong indicator of the sustainability of a country and many developing countries and oil-rich states have a high percentage, such as China – 50%, Kuwait and Qatar – 54%, Algeria and Saudi Arabia – 45%, Vietnam– 38%, etc. But if we compare developed countries – ethical and less ethical, we find that the most ethical countries perform much better than the less ethical ones. Thus, Singapore – 45%, Norway – 38%, Switzerland – 32%, Netherlands and Sweden – 26%, Australia and Denmark – 24% and Canada – 22%, have a much higher savings rate than the average of the European Union – 19%, and even Finland – 18% and New Zealand – 16% have a much higher savings rate than the United States – 14%. So, here again we have a proof that Ethics Pays by comparing ethical developed countries which save a large part of their earnings in comparison to less ethical developed countries, bearing in mind that adequate savings is also an ethical feature.

1	Congo, Republic of the	61.40
2	Kuwait	54.80
3	Qatar	54.10
4	China	50.00
5	Chad	46.40
6	Algeria	45.50
7	Saudi Arabia	45.00
8	Gabon	44.70
9	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>44.60</i>
10	Azerbaijan	41.00
11	Cabo Verde	38.50
12	Vietnam	38.40
13	<i>Norway</i>	<i>38.20</i>
14	United Arab Emirates	36.80
15	Oman	36.20
16	India	33.70
17	Botswana	33.70
18	Sao Tome and Principe	32.70
19	Malaysia	32.30
20	Saint Kitts and Nevis	32.10
21	Mauritius	32.00
22	Korea, South	31.90
23	<i>Switzerland</i>	<i>31.50</i>
24	Indonesia	31.50
25	Taiwan	31.30
26	Belize	31.20
27	Thailand	30.80
28	Iran	30.30
29	Bhutan	29.60
30	Jordan	29.10
31	Kazakhstan	28.80
32	Hong Kong	28.60
33	Russia	28.30
34	Bangladesh	28.30
35	Sierra Leone	27.80
36	Bahrain	27.60
37	Mauritania	27.40
38	Laos	27.40

39	Sri Lanka		27.00
40	Serbia	26.70	
41	Sudan	26.60	
42	<i>Netherlands</i>		<u>26.20</u>
43	Tunisia	26.10	
44	Ecuador	26.00	
45	<i>Sweden</i>	<u>25.80</u>	
46	Bolivia	25.70	
47	Tanzania		25.70
48	Morocco	25.40	
49	Belarus	24.80	
50	Germany		24.70
51	Argentina		24.60
52	Lebanon	24.60	
53	<i>Australia</i>		<u>24.40</u>
54	<i>Denmark</i>		<u>24.10</u>
55	Romania		24.10
56	Austria	23.90	
57	Estonia	23.90	
58	Venezuela		23.80
59	Niger	23.70	
60	Bulgaria	23.50	
61	Latvia	23.20	
62	Macedonia		23.20
63	Philippines		22.90
64	Equatorial Guinea		22.60
65	Senegal	22.40	
66	Slovenia	22.40	
67	Peru	22.20	
68	Israel	22.20	
69	Japan	22.10	
70	Colombia		21.90
71	Cameroon		21.60
72	<i>Canada</i>	<u>21.50</u>	
73	Djibouti	21.50	
74	Slovakia	21.10	
75	Czech Republic		21.10
76	Ghana	21.10	
77	Mexico	21.00	
78	Chile	20.80	
79	Croatia	19.90	
80	Turkey	19.40	
81	Belgium	19.20	
82	European Union		19.20
83	Angola	19.10	
84	Spain	18.90	
85	Ethiopia	18.80	
86	Seychelles		18.70
87	France	18.20	
88	Trinidad and Tobago		18.20
89	Georgia	18.00	
90	Antigua and Barbuda		18.00

91	<i>Finland</i>	17.90	
92	Honduras		17.70
93	Uganda	17.40	
94	Italy	17.40	
95	Saint Lucia		17.40
96	Uruguay	17.30	
97	Hungary		17.10
98	Moldova	16.90	
99	Poland	16.80	
100	Lithuania		16.50
101	Costa Rica		16.30
102	Gambia, The		16.30
103	Armenia	16.20	
104	<i>New Zealand</i>	15.90	
105	Mali	15.80	
106	Nigeria	15.50	
107	Iceland	15.40	
108	Portugal	15.40	
109	South Africa		15.10
110	Brazil	14.80	
111	Zambia	14.50	
112	Bahamas, The		14.30
113	Albania	14.10	
114	Libya	14.00	
115	Malta	13.70	
116	United States		13.50
117	Ireland	13.40	
118	Cuba	13.40	
119	Eritrea	13.00	
120	Pakistan	12.70	
121	Kosovo	12.70	
122	Turkmenistan		12.60
123	Rwanda	12.60	
124	Tajikistan		12.40
125	Egypt	12.30	
126	Burkina Faso		12.20
127	Greece	12.20	
128	Burma	11.90	
129	Lesotho	11.40	
130	Jamaica	10.80	
131	Kenya	10.60	
132	United Kingdom		10.50
133	Ukraine	10.10	
134	Swaziland		10.10
135	Benin	9.90	
136	Togo	9.80	
137	Cambodia		9.60
138	Dominica		9.20
139	Kyrgyzstan		9.10
140	Barbados		9.00
141	El Salvador		9.00
142	Bosnia and Herzegovina		8.60

143	Cyprus	8.40	
144	Malawi	8.20	
145	Guyana	6.20	
146	Syria	5.40	
147	Yemen	4.20	
148	Haiti	3.70	
149	Central African Republic		2.40
150	Burundi	-0.90	
151	Papua New Guinea		-1.90
152	Grenada	-3.60	
153	Madagascar	-3.70	
154	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		-4.70
155	Mozambique	-5.60	

6. 216 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – BUDGET SURPLUS (+) OR DEFICIT (-) – EXPRESSED AS % OF GDP - (MOSTLY 2013 EST.) - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

COUNTRY COMPARISON – BUDGET SURPLUS (+) OR DEFICIT (-) – THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES, EXPRESSED AS % OF GDP - (MOSTLY 2013 EST.) - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

Assuming that the neoliberal theories are correct, the low level of taxation should not result in budget deficits, as they are very dangerous to all the economic regimes, even communist ones. Unfortunately, we witness that in many cases (as with the United States), this is the result of a low taxation model. If an economy wants to have a low level of taxation it shouldn't be at the expense of a budget deficit, as a sound economy requires that all the budgets should be at least balanced. Countries' budgets are like families' budgets they can't be forever with deficits as someone has to foot the bill ultimately, and it isn't fair, like with the environment, to live at the expense of future generations or to go bankrupt and not pay your debts. This is not ethical and is not sound in all the capitalist, socialist or communist regimes.

The most ethical countries have either a budget surplus or a moderate deficit as a % of GDP: 4. Norway – 13.1, 23. Switzerland – 1.4, 24. Singapore – 1.3, 66. Australia - -1.3 (negative/deficit), 78. Luxembourg - -1.7, 86. New Zealand - -1.9, 88. Sweden - -2.0, 92. Finland - -2.3, 103. Denmark - -2.5, 120. Canada - -2.9, 132. Netherlands - -3.3. If we adhere to the principle that to have a deficit is unethical and uneconomic, then only 3 countries behave ethically also with this indicator: Norway, Switzerland, Singapore. But, if we bear in mind that the world is suffering from the Great Recession and a certain budget deficit is needed in order to boost the economy and anyhow the level of indebtedness is low, so a short-term deficit could be acceptable, and this is the case of the economies of the other very ethical countries: Australia, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Canada and the Netherlands. Even China has a budget deficit of 2.1, but Germany has a balanced budget (+0.1) and Hong Kong has a surplus of – 1.8. Still, all the most ethical countries are in a better shape than the less ethical: United Kingdom - -3.6, United States - -4.0, Ireland - -7.2, Japan - -8.2, and the much less ethical countries: Greece - -4.0, Spain - -6.8, Egypt - -13.3.

Furthermore, when we analyze the countries that have a budget surplus or low deficit we find (not counting the micro-states and the oil-rich countries as Kuwait, Brunei, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates) unethical countries like the Republic of the Congo, Angola, North Korea (!), Peru, Iraq, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Mauritania, Mali and Belarus, with rather precarious economies. So, once again, with this indicator as with many others – what matters is the overall picture, the whole gamut of parameters, and in this respect we find that the most ethical countries outperform with most of the indicators the less ethical countries.

1	Kuwait	29.20	
2	Macau	23.30	
3	Congo, Republic of the		14.00
4	Norway	13.10	
5	Brunei	9.80	
6	Qatar	9.10	
7	Saudi Arabia		6.20
8	Malta	5.50	
9	United Arab Emirates		5.00
10	Saint Kitts and Nevis		4.80
11	Saint Pierre and Miquelon		4.60

12	French Polynesia	3.90	
13	Belize	3.50	
14	Angola	3.40	
15	Solomon Islands	2.50	
16	Montenegro	2.20	
17	Gibraltar	2.10	
18	Seychelles	2.00	
19	Greenland	1.90	
20	Hong Kong	1.80	
21	Brazil	1.60	
22	Micronesia, Federated States of		1.50
23	<i>Switzerland</i>	<i>1.40</i>	
24	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>1.30</i>	
25	Guernsey	1.20	
26	Turkmenistan	1.10	
27	Cook Islands	1.00	
28	Bosnia and Herzegovina		1.00
29	Peru	1.00	
30	Iraq	0.90	
31	Korea, South	0.70	
32	Botswana	0.60	
33	Isle of Man	0.50	
34	Azerbaijan	0.50	
35	Marshall Islands	0.40	
36	Comoros	0.40	
37	Colombia	0.40	
38	Vanuatu	0.30	
39	Equatorial Guinea		0.20
40	Bolivia	0.10	
41	Germany	0.10	
42	Poland	0.00	
43	Tajikistan	0.00	
44	British Virgin Islands		0.00
45	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		0.00
46	Tonga	0.00	
47	Latvia	-0.20	
48	Belarus	-0.20	
49	Andorra	-0.30	
50	Armenia	-0.30	
51	Nicaragua	-0.30	
52	Uzbekistan	-0.40	
53	Jersey	-0.40	
54	Curacao	-0.40	
55	Korea, North	-0.40	
56	Libya	-0.50	
57	Russia	-0.50	
58	Estonia	-0.50	
59	Mauritania	-0.60	
60	Mali	-0.70	
61	Antigua and Barbuda		-0.80
62	Lesotho	-0.90	
63	Chile	-1.00	

64	Swaziland	-1.10	
65	Monaco	-1.20	
66	<i>Australia</i>	<i>-1.30</i>	
67	Benin	-1.30	
68	Oman	-1.30	
69	Djibouti	-1.40	
70	Malawi	-1.40	
71	Iceland	-1.50	
72	Israel	-1.50	
73	Nigeria	-1.50	
74	Paraguay	-1.60	
75	Liechtenstein	-1.60	
76	Timor-Leste	-1.60	
77	Laos	-1.60	
78	<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>-1.70</i>	
79	Moldova	-1.80	
80	Kosovo	-1.80	
81	Philippines	-1.80	
82	Trinidad and Tobago	-1.80	-1.80
83	Guinea-Bissau	-1.80	
84	Jamaica	-1.80	
85	Mauritius	-1.90	
86	<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>-1.90</i>	
87	Lithuania	-2.00	
88	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>-2.00</i>	
89	China	-2.10	
90	Czech Republic	-2.10	
91	Turkey	-2.10	
92	<i>Finland</i>	<i>-2.30</i>	
93	Kazakhstan	-2.30	
94	Algeria	-2.30	
95	Madagascar	-2.30	
96	Suriname	-2.30	
97	Niger	-2.40	
98	Bulgaria	-2.40	
99	Palau	-2.40	
100	Bhutan	-2.40	
101	Bermuda	-2.50	
102	Cayman Islands	-2.50	
103	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>-2.50</i>	
104	Ecuador	-2.50	
105	Mexico	-2.50	
106	Romania	-2.50	
107	Taiwan	-2.50	
108	Fiji	-2.60	
109	Uruguay	-2.60	
110	Panama	-2.60	
111	Cambodia	-2.70	
112	Guatemala	-2.70	
113	Uganda	-2.70	
114	Saint Lucia	-2.70	
115	Georgia	-2.70	

116	Ethiopia	-2.80	
117	Liberia	-2.90	
118	Austria	-2.90	
119	Hungary		-2.90
<u>120</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>-2.90</u>	
121	San Marino		-2.90
122	Guam	-3.00	
123	Dominican Republic		-3.00
124	Sierra Leone		-3.00
125	Nepal	-3.10	
126	Puerto Rico		-3.10
127	Argentina		-3.20
128	Belgium	-3.20	
129	Burkina Faso		-3.20
130	Italy	-3.30	
131	Burundi	-3.30	
<u>132</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>-3.30</u>	
133	Indonesia		-3.30
134	Cote d'Ivoire		-3.40
135	Burma	-3.40	
136	Slovakia	-3.40	
137	Congo, Democratic Republic of the		-3.50
138	United Kingdom		-3.60
139	Togo	-3.70	
140	Cuba	-3.70	
141	Bahrain	-3.80	
142	United States		-4.00
143	Gambia, The		-4.00
144	Thailand		-4.00
145	Tuvalu	-4.00	
146	Greece	-4.00	
147	El Salvador		-4.00
148	Grenada	-4.10	
149	Macedonia		-4.10
150	France	-4.10	
151	Kenya	-4.10	
152	Central African Republic		-4.10
153	Vietnam	-4.20	
154	Cameroon		-4.30
155	Rwanda	-4.30	
156	Slovenia	-4.40	
157	Malaysia		-4.40
158	Croatia	-4.40	
159	Sudan	-4.40	
160	Iran	-4.50	
161	Kyrgyzstan		-4.60
162	Papua New Guinea		-4.60
163	South Africa		-4.80
164	Bangladesh		-4.90
165	Serbia	-4.90	
166	Anguilla	-5.00	
167	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)		-5.00

168	Costa Rica	-5.00	
169	Guinea	-5.10	
170	Portugal	-5.10	
171	Ukraine	-5.20	
172	Senegal	-5.30	
173	Haiti	-5.40	
174	Tanzania	-5.60	
175	India	-5.70	
176	Cyprus	-5.70	
177	Chad	-5.90	
178	American Samoa	-6.10	
179	Albania	-6.10	
180	Samoa	-6.10	
181	Honduras	-6.20	
182	Sri Lanka	-6.40	
183	Guyana	-6.40	
184	Namibia	-6.50	
185	Spain	-6.80	
186	Barbados	-7.00	
187	Ireland	-7.20	
188	Tunisia	-7.50	
189	Aruba	-7.50	
190	Dominica	-7.50	
191	Pakistan	-7.70	
192	Gabon	-7.90	
193	Northern Mariana Islands	-7.90	
194	Syria	-8.00	
195	Morocco	-8.00	
196	Mongolia	-8.10	
197	Bahamas, The	-8.20	
198	Japan	-8.20	
199	Zambia	-8.40	
200	Afghanistan	-8.70	
201	Mozambique	-8.80	
202	Lebanon	-9.40	
203	Ghana	-9.50	
204	Cabo Verde	-9.80	
205	Venezuela	-9.80	
206	Yemen	-10.30	
207	Jordan	-11.30	
208	Sao Tome and Principe	-11.70	
209	Faroe Islands	-11.90	
210	Maldives	-12.30	
211	Niue	-12.60	
212	Eritrea	-13.00	
213	Egypt	-13.30	
214	South Sudan	-15.50	
215	West Bank	-16.60	
216	Kiribati	-29.80	

7. 100 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - NET GOVERNMENT DEBT (AND GROSS GOVERNMENT DEBT) AS % OF GDP – SOURCE – IMF – 2012

We cannot analyze the external debt comparison without the context of the gross and net government debt as % of GDP. The external debt shows more the level of globalization and financial activities of the countries, but when we compare also the gross and net government debt as % of GDP, we find that the United States has a huge gross and net government debt – 107/88, Japan has even higher figures – 238/134, the United Kingdom has also high figures but much lower than the two first superpowers – 90/83, France – 90/84, but Germany is in a very sound position with 82% gross government debt but only 57% net government debt as % of GDP. So, we have to set the figures in the right proportion.

Singapore has a gross government debt of 111% of GDP, but a net government debt of...0! Singapore is a very sound economy with a AAA credit rating. Netherlands has a gross government debt of 72% of GDP, but a net one of only 33%, also a very sound economy. Switzerland has a gross level of 49% and a net level of 28%, which proves the excellent financial position of this country and the former ones. It is unsound to have a high level of indebtedness, but we have to see the level of net indebtedness and the percentage of GDP in order to examine if the economy is sound or precarious. Even the US and Japan and to a lesser extent UK and France that have very high/high level of net indebtedness also as % of GDP are still sound economies as most of other indicators are very positive and they are also among the most ethical states.

Greece has very serious financial problems with a level of 158/155, and to a lesser extent Italy – 126/103 and Ireland 117/102. But the financial situation of the other most ethical countries is excellent: Australia – 1,506B, 27/12, a quite high level of indebtedness but the government debt as a % of GDP is the very low 27% gross and only 12% net. The figures for Canada are - \$1,331B, 86/35, Sweden - \$1,039, 38/-17, i.e. it has a surplus of 17% of net government indebtedness as % of GDP (other countries owe them 17% of the GDP), Norway - \$720.6B, 34/-165, which means that other countries owe to the government of Norway the huge 165% of its GDP. Finland - \$586.9B, 53/-51, here again other countries owe to the government of Finland 51% of its GDP, Denmark – \$586.7B, 50/8, and finally New Zealand – \$81.4B, 38/26. So, all the 11 most ethical countries have an outstanding financial position, very sound levels of indebtedness, which proves once again that Ethics Pays and is...liquid!



As the IMF table ranks the countries according to the Gross Government Debt as % of GDP and we are interested in the IMF table of the Net Government Debt as % of GDP, because this table is the one that we have included in Cory's Index, I give herebelow the table of the 100 countries with the lowest Net Government Debt as % of GDP, but with the "right" ranking giving the rank of 1, 2, 3, etc. to the countries with the lowest level of indebtedness, as the table is included with this ranking in Cory's Index. We have underlined the 10 top ethical countries, as we couldn't find the net level of indebtedness of Luxembourg. After this table we bring the original IMF tables with the Gross and Net Government Debt as % of GDP.

Net Government Debt as % of GDP – IMF – mostly 2012






1. Norway - - 165.508
2. Libya - - 95.035
3. United Arab Emirates - - 93.486
4. Saudi Arabia - - 52.725
5. Finland - - 50.993
6. Algeria - - 26.185
7. Sweden - - 17.632

8. Kazakhstan - - 17.097
9. Bulgaria - - 9.585
10. Liberia - - 8.254
11. Chile - - 7.792
12. Lesotho - - 2.141
13. Belarus – 0
14. Sierra Leone – 0
15. Singapore – 0
16. Iran – 1.214
17. Estonia – 2.511
18. Niger – 4.25
19. Peru – 4.456
20. Afghanistan – 6.6 (2012)
21. Solomon Islands – 6.737
22. Swaziland – 7.607
23. Denmark – 7.626
24. Equatorial Guinea – 8.177
25. Bolivia – 10.992
26. Australia – 11.641
27. Nigeria – 13.283
28. Cameroon – 14.859
29. Ethiopia – 18.172
30. Congo, Republic of the – 21.136
31. Zambia – 23.517
32. Moldova – 23.845
33. Namibia – 24.411
34. Colombia – 24.594
35. New Zealand – 26.416
36. Latvia – 26.569
37. Poland – 26.742
38. Mali – 26.881
39. Turkey – 27.801
40. Switzerland – 28.265 (2016)
41. Macedonia – 29.006
42. Trinidad and Tobago – 29.141
43. Qatar – 31.915
44. South Korea – 32.241
45. Netherlands – 32.502
46. Nepal – 33.129
47. Dominican Republic – 33.486
48. Bahrain – 33.727
49. Canada – 34.563
50. Costa Rica – 34.821
51. Brazil – 35.209
52. Ukraine – 35.22
53. Lithuania – 35.39
54. South Africa – 35.561
55. Uruguay – 36.335
56. Mexico - 37.998
57. Bosnia and Herzegovina – 38.545
58. Panama – 38.796
59. Taiwan – 42 (2015)

60. Comoros – 42.613
61. Guinea – 42.993
62. Kenya – 43.167
63. Yemen – 44.781
64. Fiji – 46.906
65. Montenegro – 48.778
66. Vietnam – 49.058
67. Mauritius – 50.29
68. Malawi – 51.15
69. The Bahamas – 51.856
70. Ghana – 53.125
71. Austria – 53.491
72. Serbia – 56.888
73. Germany – 57.224
74. Guyana – 57.689
75. Pakistan – 58.771
76. Morocco – 59.057
77. Albania – 60.597
78. Iceland – 68.23
79. Egypt – 68.807
80. Seychelles – 69.482
81. Israel – 69.574
82. Spain – 71.931
83. Dominica – 72.164
84. Hungary – 72.772
85. Jordan – 74.936
86. The Gambia – 77.179
87. Belize – 78.106
88. United Kingdom – 82.785
89. Belgium – 83.304
90. France – 84.065
91. United States – 87.859
92. Antigua and Barbuda – 89.150
93. Cape Verde – 97.252
94. Ireland – 102.324
95. Italy – 103.208
96. Portugal – 111.556
97. Grenada – 112.567
98. Lebanon – 134.18
99. Japan – 134.325
100. Greece – 155.378

Country	<u>Gross government debt as % of GDP (IMF)</u>	<u>Net government debt as % of GDP (IMF)</u> ^[2]	Date	Region
 Japan	237.918	134.325	2012	Asia
 Greece	158.546	155.378	2012	Europe

Country	<u>Gross government debt as % of GDP (IMF)</u>	<u>Net government debt as % of GDP (IMF)^[2]</u>	Date	Region
 Jamaica	146.591		2012	Central America/Caribbean
 Lebanon	139.527	134.18	2012	Middle East
 Italy	126.978	103.208	2012	Europe
 Eritrea	125.785		2012	Africa
 Portugal^[3]	122.985	111.556	2013	Europe
 Ireland	117.122	102.324	2012	Europe
 Grenada	112.567	112.567	2012	Central America/Caribbean
 Singapore	<u>111.017</u>	<u>No net debt</u> <u>Source – Gov.</u> <u>of Singapore</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>Southeast Asia</u>
 United States	106.525	87.859	2012	North America
 Cape Verde	103.353	97.252	2012	Africa
 Belgium	99.600	83.304	2012	Europe
 Iceland	99.083	68.23	2012	Europe
 Sudan	97.642		2012	Africa
 United Kingdom	90.314	82.785	2012	Europe
 France	90.291	84.065	2012	Europe
 Antigua and Barbuda	89.150	89.150	2012	Central America/Caribbean
 Cyprus	86.205		2012	Europe
 Canada	<u>85.641</u>	<u>34.563</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>North America</u>
 Saint Lucia	84.761		2012	Central America/Caribbean

Country	<u>Gross government debt as % of GDP (IMF)</u>	<u>Net government debt as % of GDP (IMF)^[2]</u>	Date	Region
 Spain	84.082	71.931	2012	Europe
 Saint Kitts and Nevis	82.962		2012	Central America/Caribbean
 Seychelles	82.528	69.482	2012	Africa
 Germany	81.964	57.224	2012	Europe
 Egypt	80.155	68.807	2012	Africa
 Mauritania	79.703		2012	Africa
 Jordan	79.586	74.936	2012	Middle East
 Hungary	79.003	72.772	2012	Europe
 Belize	78.106	78.106	2012	Central America/Caribbean
 Maldives	77.486		2012	Asia
 Gambia, The	77.179	77.179	2012	Africa
 Sao Tome and Principe	75.503		2012	Africa
 Austria	73.717	53.491	2012	Europe
 Barbados	72.634		2012	Central America/Caribbean
 Malta	72.538		2012	Europe
 Dominica	72.164	72.164	2012	Central America/Caribbean
 Bhutan	72.075		2012	Asia
 Netherlands	<u>71.736</u>	<u>32.502</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>Europe</u>
 Israel	69.637	69.574	2014	Middle East
 Brazil	68.469	35.209	2012	South America

Country	Gross government debt as % of GDP (IMF)	Net government debt as % of GDP (IMF)^[2]	Date	Region
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	67.084		2012	Central America/Caribbean
 India	66.842		2012	Asia
 Serbia	63.650	56.888	2012	Europe
 Pakistan	62.079	58.771	2012	Asia
 Albania	60.597	60.597	2012	Europe
 Zimbabwe	60.451		2012	Africa
 Guyana	60.333	57.689	2012	South America
 Marshall Islands	60.043		2012	Oceania
 Guinea-Bissau	59.751		2012	Africa
 Morocco	59.587	59.057	2012	Africa
 Venezuela	57.287		2012	South America
 Ghana	56.526	53.125	2012	Africa
 Croatia	56.282		2012	Europe
 Malaysia	55.474		2012	Southeast Asia
 Poland	55.166	26.742	2012	Europe
 Malawi	54.903	51.15	2012	Africa
 Uruguay	53.686	36.335	2012	South America
 Finland	<u>53.335</u>	<u>-50.933</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>Europe</u>
 Laos	53.082		2012	Southeast Asia
 Slovenia	52.610		2012	Europe
 Slovakia	52.333		2012	Europe
 El Salvador	52.193		2012	Central

Country	<u>Gross government debt as % of GDP (IMF)</u>	<u>Net government debt as % of GDP (IMF)^[2]</u>	Date	Region
				America/Caribbean
 Vietnam	52.099	49.058	2012	Southeast Asia
 Nicaragua	52.086		2012	Central America/Caribbean
 Bahamas, The	51.856	51.856	2012	Central America/Caribbean
 Fiji	51.642	46.906	2012	Oceania
 Montenegro	51.068	48.778	2012	Europe
 Mauritius	50.29	50.29	2012	Africa
 Denmark	<u>50.102</u>	<u>7.626</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>Europe</u>
 Switzerland	<u>49.099</u>	<u>28.265</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>Europe</u>
 Cote d'Ivoire	49.070		2012	Africa
 Kyrgyzstan	48.935		2012	Asia
 Kenya	48.185	43.167	2012	Africa
 Burma	47.524		2012	Southeast Asia
 Yemen	46.743	44.781	2012	Middle East
 Togo	46.706		2012	Africa
 Mozambique	46.628		2012	Africa
 Senegal	45.002		2012	Africa
 Argentina	44.88		2012	South America
 Sierra Leone	44.471	0	2012	Africa
 Tunisia	44.466		2012	Africa
 Bosnia and Herzegovina	44.265	38.545	2012	Europe

Country	Gross government debt as % of GDP (IMF)	Net government debt as % of GDP (IMF)^[2]	Date	Region
 Thailand	44.252		2012	Southeast Asia
 Tuvalu	43.727		2012	Oceania
 Mexico	43.519	37.998	2012	North America
 Czech Republic	43.146		2012	Europe
 Guinea	42.993	42.993	2012	Africa
 Comoros	42.613	42.613	2012	Africa
 South Africa	42.282	35.561	2012	Africa
 Philippines	41.919		2012	Southeast Asia
 Lesotho	41.903	-2.141	2012	Africa
 Tanzania	41.391		2012	Africa
 Taiwan	40.938		2012	East Asia
 Trinidad and Tobago	39.723	29.141	2012	Central America/Caribbean
 Lithuania	39.586	35.39	2012	Europe
 Armenia	39.548		2012	Europe
 Panama	38.796	38.796	2012	Central America/Caribbean
 Djibouti	38.618		2012	Africa
 Madagascar	38.309		2012	Africa
 New Zealand	<u>38.154</u>	<u>26.416</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>Oceania</u>
 Sweden	<u>38.020</u>	<u>-17.632</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>Europe</u>
 Qatar	37.812	31.915	2012	Middle East
 Ukraine	37.422	35.22	2012	Europe

Country	<u>Gross government debt as % of GDP (IMF)</u>	<u>Net government debt as % of GDP (IMF)^[2]</u>	Date	Region
 Romania	37.038		2012	Europe
 Belarus	36.905	0	2012	Europe
 Latvia	36.417	26.569	2012	Europe
 Turkey	36.383	27.801	2012	Europe
 Congo, Democratic Republic of the	36.047		2012	Africa
 Costa Rica	34.821	34.821	2012	Central America/Caribbean
 Honduras	34.676		2012	Central America/Caribbean
 Uganda	34.532		2012	Africa
 Chad	34.454		2012	Africa
 Iraq	34.191		2012	Middle East
 Norway	<u>34.118</u>	<u>-165.508</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>Europe</u>
 Bahrain	33.727	33.727	2012	Middle East
 Korea, South	33.668	32.241	2012	Asia
 Dominican Republic	33.486	33.486	2012	Central America/Caribbean
 Macedonia	33.271	29.006	2012	Europe
 Nepal	33.129	33.129	2012	Asia
 Bolivia	33.090	10.992	2012	South America
 Colombia	32.838	24.594	2012	South America
 Georgia	32.738		2012	Europe
 Benin	32.525		2012	Africa

Country	<u>Gross government debt as % of GDP (IMF)</u>	<u>Net government debt as % of GDP (IMF)^[2]</u>	Date	Region
 Tajikistan	32.466		2012	Asia
 Hong Kong	32.393		2012	Southeast Asia
 Mali	32.003	26.881	2012	Africa
 Burundi	32.002		2012	Africa
 Niger	31.051	4.25	2012	Africa
 Central African Republic	30.597		2012	Africa
 Angola	29.295		2012	Africa
 Liberia	29.076	-8.254	2012	Africa
 Cambodia	28.503		2012	Southeast Asia
 Rwanda	28.040		2012	Africa
 Burkina Faso	27.695		2012	Africa
 Australia	<u>27.159</u>	<u>11.641</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>Oceania</u>
 Zambia	26.875	23.517	2012	Africa
 Namibia	26.642	24.411	2012	Africa
 Guatemala	25.112		2012	Central America/Caribbean
 Indonesia	24.004		2012	Southeast Asia
 Moldova	23.845	23.845	2012	Europe
 China	22.849		2012	Asia
 Gabon	21.999		2012	Africa
 Ethiopia	21.551	18.172	2012	Africa
 Luxembourg	<u>21.138</u>		<u>2012</u>	<u>Europe</u>

Country	Gross government debt as % of GDP (IMF)	Net government debt as % of GDP (IMF)^[2]	Date	Region
 Congo, Republic of the	21.136	21.136	2012	Africa
 Suriname	20.464		2012	South America
 Vanuatu	20.011		2012	Oceania
 Peru	19.759	4.456	2012	South America
 Swaziland	19.041	7.607	2012	Africa
 Ecuador	18.613		2012	South America
 Bulgaria	18.497	-9.585	2012	Europe
 Solomon Islands	18.228	6.737	2012	Oceania
 Nigeria	17.762	13.283	2012	Africa
 United Arab Emirates	17.617	-93.486	2012	Middle East
 Turkmenistan	15.821		2012	Asia
 Haiti	15.446		2012	Central America/Caribbean
 Botswana	14.920		2012	Africa
 Cameroon	14.859	14.859	2012	Africa
 Kazakhstan	12.318	-17.097	2012	Asia
 Azerbaijan	11.599		2012	Europe
 Paraguay	11.358		2012	South America
 Chile	11.222	-7.792	2012	South America
 Russia	10.877		2012	Europe
 Iran	10.726	1.214	2012	Middle East
 Algeria	9.900	-26.185	2012	Africa

Country	<u>Gross government debt as % of GDP (IMF)</u>	<u>Net government debt as % of GDP (IMF)^[2]</u>	Date	Region
 Uzbekistan	8.636		2012	Asia
 Estonia	8.498	2.511	2012	Europe
 Equatorial Guinea	8.177	8.177	2012	Africa
 Kuwait	7.290		2012	Middle East
 Oman	6.122		2012	Middle East
 Saudi Arabia	3.622	-52.725	2012	Middle East
 Brunei	2.406		2012	Southeast Asia
 Andorra				Europe
 Aruba				Central America/Caribbean
 Bangladesh				Asia
 Cuba				Central America/Caribbean
 Gibraltar				Europe
 Korea, North				Asia
 Libya	0	-95.035	2012	Africa
 Papua New Guinea				Oceania
 San Marino				Europe
 Sri Lanka				Asia
 Syria				Middle East
 Wallis and Futuna				Oceania
World				

8. 223 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – INFLATION RATE - ANNUAL % CHANGE
IN CONSUMER PRICES (MOSTLY 2013 EST.) - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

COUNTRY COMPARISON – INFLATION RATE COMPARES THE ANNUAL %
CHANGE IN CONSUMER PRICES WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR'S CONSUMER
PRICES (MOSTLY 2013 EST.) - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

Is a low level of inflation good for the economy or bad? What about a deflation of a few percents? If a country has a high level of indebtedness a high inflation rate will erode most of the debt. The economists have a large gamut of ideas on this issue, but the majority believes that a low level of inflation is beneficial for the economy. So, how can we explain that Greece has a negative figure or a deflation of 0.8%. The answer should be found in the recession of its economy as in many other economies in the last few years. All the most ethical countries have a very low level of inflation, but in comparison to all the other countries it is quite high, as the Netherlands with the "highest" inflation rate of the most ethical countries – 2.5% is ranked no. 93, as 92 countries have a much lower rate. The other countries of the group are: 90. Singapore – 2.4, 89. Australia – 2.4, 76. Finland – 2.2, 66. Norway – 1.9, 62. Luxembourg – 1.8, 37. New Zealand – 1.3, 22. Canada – 1.0, 18. Denmark – 0.8, 7. Sweden – 0.0, 6. Switzerland - -0.4 or a deflation of 0.4%. But, effectively, there is no difference in the level of inflation of all the group of the most ethical countries, and if a low inflation is a good indicator, here again Ethics Pays and the price level of those countries remain stable.

If we compare the ethical countries to the unethical countries with corrupt regimes, we find that the most corrupt/corrupt countries have also the highest level of inflation: Syria – 59.1%, Venezuela – 56.2, Iran – 42.3, Sudan – 25.0, Argentina – 20.8, Belarus – 19.0, India – 9.6, Egypt – 9.0, and so on. The inflation rate of the second tier of ethical countries is very low – 40. United States – 1.5, 42. European Union – 1.5, Germany – 1.6, Belgium – 1.3, Japan – 0.2, Ireland – 0.6, United Kingdom – 2.0, Barbados – 2.1, but Iceland has a much higher inflation of 3.9 and Hong Kong – 4.4. As a rule, in general, most ethical countries have a very low level of inflation, while the most corrupt countries have a very high level of inflation.

1	Northern Mariana Islands	-2.70
2	Aruba	-2.00
3	Greece	-0.80
4	Liechtenstein	-0.70
5	Georgia	-0.50
6	Switzerland	-0.40
7	Sweden	0.00
8	Mali	0.10
9	Cyprus	0.20
10	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.20
11	Kiribati	0.20
12	Latvia	0.20
13	Japan	0.20
14	Portugal	0.40
15	Ireland	0.60
16	Ukraine	0.70
17	Senegal	0.80
18	Denmark	0.80
19	Puerto Rico	0.90
20	El Salvador	0.90
21	France	0.90
22	Canada	1.00

23	Poland	1.00	
24	Brunei	1.00	
25	Malta	1.00	
26	Bahamas, The	1.00	
27	Taiwan	1.10	
28	French Polynesia	1.10	
29	Andorra	1.10	
30	Korea, South	1.10	
31	Italy	1.20	
32	Lithuania	1.20	
33	Gabon	1.20	
34	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)		1.20
35	United Arab Emirates	1.30	
36	Belgium	1.30	
37	<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>1.30</i>	
38	Belize	1.30	
39	Czech Republic	1.40	
40	United States	1.50	
41	Bulgaria	1.50	
42	European Union	1.50	
43	Monaco	1.50	
44	Germany	1.60	
45	British Virgin Islands		1.60
46	Oman	1.60	
47	West Bank	1.70	
48	South Sudan	1.70	
49	New Caledonia	1.70	
50	Slovakia	1.70	
51	Congo, Republic of the		1.70
52	Chile	1.70	
53	Gaza Strip	1.70	
54	Albania	1.70	
55	Israel	1.70	
56	Bermuda	1.80	
57	Cayman Islands	1.80	
58	Dominica	1.80	
59	Slovenia	1.80	
60	Spain	1.80	
61	Kosovo	1.80	
62	<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>1.80</i>	
63	Cabo Verde	1.90	
64	Vanuatu	1.90	
65	Hungary	1.90	
66	<i>Norway</i>	<i>1.90</i>	
67	Guinea-Bissau	1.90	
68	Niger	1.90	
69	Tonga	2.00	
70	Iraq	2.00	
71	United Kingdom	2.00	
72	Barbados	2.10	
73	Burkina Faso	2.10	
74	Austria	2.10	

75	Malaysia	2.20	
76	<i>Finland</i>	<i>2.20</i>	
77	Virgin Islands	2.20	
78	Togo	2.20	
79	Thailand	2.20	
80	Serbia	2.20	
81	Saint Kitts and Nevis		2.20
82	Croatia	2.20	
83	Cook Islands	2.20	
84	Colombia	2.20	
85	Faroe Islands	2.30	
86	Paraguay	2.30	
87	Grenada	2.40	
88	Benin	2.40	
89	<i>Australia</i>	<i>2.40</i>	
90	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>2.40</i>	
91	Azerbaijan	2.40	
92	Comoros	2.50	
93	<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>2.50</i>	
94	Turks and Caicos Islands		2.50
95	Morocco	2.50	
96	Djibouti	2.50	
97	Cameroon	2.60	
98	Solomon Islands	2.60	
99	Ecuador	2.60	
100	China	2.60	
101	Palau	2.70	
102	Samoa	2.70	
103	Macedonia	2.80	
104	Kuwait	2.80	
105	Wallis and Futuna		2.80
106	San Marino	2.80	
107	Greenland	2.80	
108	Gibraltar	2.80	
109	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		2.80
110	Philippines	2.80	
111	Peru	2.90	
112	Cote d'Ivoire	2.90	
113	Fiji	3.00	
114	Antigua and Barbuda		3.00
115	Qatar	3.10	
116	Bahrain	3.10	
117	Anguilla	3.10	
118	Curacao	3.20	
119	Cambodia	3.20	
120	Romania	3.20	
121	Libya	3.20	
122	Micronesia, Federated States of		3.40
123	Guernsey	3.40	
124	Estonia	3.40	
125	Mauritius	3.50	
126	Jersey	3.70	

127	Tajikistan	3.70	
128	Saudi Arabia	3.70	
129	Tuvalu	3.80	
130	Papua New Guinea		3.80
131	Guyana	3.90	
132	Algeria	3.90	
133	Iceland	3.90	
134	Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha		4.00
135	Sint Maarten	4.00	
136	Mexico	4.00	
137	Montenegro	4.00	
138	Niue	4.00	
139	Guam	4.00	
140	Panama	4.10	
141	Suriname	4.20	
142	Seychelles	4.30	
143	Mozambique	4.40	
144	Hong Kong	4.40	
145	Guatemala	4.40	
146	Montserrat	4.50	
147	Saint Pierre and Miquelon		4.50
148	Chad	4.50	
149	Timor-Leste	4.50	
150	Mauritania	4.60	
151	Moldova	4.60	
152	Sri Lanka	4.70	
153	Lebanon	5.00	
154	Lesotho	5.00	
155	Isle of Man	5.00	
156	Dominican Republic		5.00
157	Maldives	5.10	
158	Honduras	5.20	
159	Liberia	5.20	
160	Saint Lucia	5.30	
161	Trinidad and Tobago		5.40
162	Namibia	5.50	
163	Macau	5.50	
164	Costa Rica	5.60	
165	Burma	5.70	
166	Nicaragua	5.70	
167	South Africa	5.80	
168	Kazakhstan	5.80	
169	Kenya	5.80	
170	Jordan	5.90	
171	Rwanda	5.90	
172	Cuba	6.00	
173	Equatorial Guinea		6.00
174	Gambia, The	6.00	
175	Swaziland	6.10	
176	Tunisia	6.10	
177	Botswana	6.10	
178	Uganda	6.20	

179	Armenia	6.20	
180	Brazil	6.20	
181	Haiti	6.30	
182	Bolivia	6.50	
183	Laos	6.50	
184	Russia	6.80	
185	Afghanistan	6.80	
186	Kyrgyzstan	6.80	
187	Vietnam	6.80	
188	Central African Republic	7.00	
189	Zambia	7.10	
190	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	7.10	
191	Bangladesh	7.60	
192	Turkey	7.60	
193	Indonesia	7.70	
194	Pakistan	7.70	
195	Tanzania	7.80	
196	Mongolia	8.20	
197	Uruguay	8.30	
198	Ethiopia	8.40	
199	Zimbabwe	8.50	
200	Sao Tome and Principe	8.70	
201	Nigeria	8.70	
202	Madagascar	8.80	
203	Angola	8.90	
204	Turkmenistan	9.00	
205	Egypt	9.00	
206	Burundi	9.30	
207	Jamaica	9.40	
208	India	9.60	
209	Uzbekistan	10.10	
210	Bhutan	11.00	
211	Ghana	11.00	
212	Sierra Leone	11.10	
213	Yemen	11.80	
214	Guinea	11.90	
215	Marshall Islands	12.90	
216	Eritrea	13.00	
217	Belarus	19.00	
218	Argentina	20.80	
219	Sudan	25.00	
220	Malawi	26.90	
221	Iran	42.30	
222	Venezuela	56.20	
223	Syria	59.10	

9. 193 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE –
(2013 EST.) - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

COUNTRY COMPARISON – CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE – NET TRADE IN
GOODS & SERVICES + NET EARNINGS & NET TRANSFER PAYMENTS TO AND
FROM OTHER COUNTRIES (2013 EST.) - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

A very high current account balance is an excellent indicator of a sound economy, but can be influenced also as in this table up to rank 37 by a very high focus on exports based on very low salaries, such as in China, Taiwan, South Korea, Malaysia, Vietnam, and also by the high price of oil for oil-rich countries, such as Saudi Arabia, Russia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Nigeria, Iraq, Oman, Algeria, Brunei, Venezuela and Libya. Out of the 17 most ethical countries most of them (11) reach the highest ranks in this indicator with high salaries and no oil (except Norway) up to rank 37, which shows a very sound and sustainable economy – Germany, Norway, Netherlands, Switzerland, Japan, Singapore, Sweden, Denmark, Ireland, Hong Kong and Luxembourg.

But in this indicator, for the first time in this survey, we find that in spite of their superior ethics many countries (7 of the first 20 most ethical countries) receive the worst scores in this indicator: 144. Finland - -2B (a deficit of 2 billion US\$), 173. New Zealand - -8.4B, 175. Belgium - -9.1B, (185. European Union - -34.5B), 186. Australia - -44.9B, 189. Canada - -59.5B, 192. United Kingdom - -93.6B, and the worst of all the countries in the world... 193. United States - -360.7B! They share these dubious ranks with the unethical countries: Brazil, India, Turkey, Indonesia, South Africa, Mexico, Ukraine, Colombia, Peru, Morocco, Iran, Egypt, Syria...

This is perhaps the exception that proves the rule that Ethics Pays, but it shows that some of the most ethical countries can fail in a very important indicator, as it is highly unsustainable to rely on the fact that in the long run a country can subside in a very negative current account and still be a very sound economy and a very ethical one. We could even say that it is highly unethical to rely on others in the long run that would foot the bill of the highly irresponsible policy of having a huge deficit in the current account just because countries like the US or the UK can print money in global currencies as the dollar or the sterling to finance their huge deficits.

1	Germany	\$ 257,100,000,000
2	China	\$ 182,800,000,000
3	Saudi Arabia	\$ 132,200,000,000
4	Russia	\$ 74,800,000,000
5	Kuwait	\$ 69,130,000,000
6	Norway	\$ 67,400,000,000
7	Netherlands	\$ 65,870,000,000
8	Switzerland	\$ 65,600,000,000
9	Taiwan	\$ 56,660,000,000
10	Japan	\$ 56,600,000,000
11	Korea, South	\$ 55,690,000,000
12	Singapore	\$ 54,400,000,000
13	United Arab Emirates	\$ 52,670,000,000
14	Qatar	\$ 47,560,000,000
15	Sweden	\$ 39,000,000,000
16	Denmark	\$ 19,600,000,000
17	Macau	\$ 18,690,000,000

18	Malaysia	\$	16,670,000,000	
19	Nigeria	\$	16,160,000,000	
20	Azerbaijan	\$	13,280,000,000	
21	Iraq	\$	12,850,000,000	
22	Angola	\$	10,690,000,000	
23	Austria	\$	10,600,000,000	
24	Vietnam	\$	8,162,000,000	
25	Philippines	\$	7,512,000,000	
26	Ireland	\$	7,300,000,000	
27	Oman	\$	7,249,000,000	
28	Algeria	\$	6,697,000,000	
29	Hong Kong	\$	5,614,000,000	
30	Israel	\$	5,259,000,000	
31	Brunei	\$	3,977,000,000	
32	Bangladesh	\$	3,541,000,000	
33	Slovakia	\$	3,315,000,000	
34	Venezuela	\$	3,195,000,000	
35	Slovenia	\$	2,954,000,000	
36	Libya	\$	2,727,000,000	
37	<i>Luxembourg</i>	\$	<i>2,700,000,000</i>	
38	Timor-Leste	\$	2,375,000,000	
39	Spain	\$	2,100,000,000	
40	Greece	\$	2,021,000,000	
41	Kazakhstan	\$	1,965,000,000	
42	Bahrain	\$	1,907,000,000	
43	Uzbekistan	\$	1,801,000,000	
44	Gabon	\$	1,783,000,000	
45	Hungary	\$	1,722,000,000	
46	Paraguay	\$	1,376,000,000	
47	Botswana	\$	1,375,000,000	
48	Bolivia	\$	1,012,000,000	
49	Portugal	\$	1,000,000,000	
50	Nepal	\$	648,000,000	
51	Congo, Republic of the	\$	638,200,000	
52	Trinidad and Tobago	\$	414,100,000	
53	Bhutan	\$	401,500,000	
54	British Virgin Islands	\$	362,600,000	
55	Cuba	\$	289,800,000	
56	Turkmenistan	\$	285,900,000	
57	Malta	\$	133,100,000	
58	Suriname	\$	102,500,000	
59	Cook Islands	\$	26,670,000	
60	Solomon Islands	\$	-1,200,000	
61	Swaziland	\$	-1,500,000	
62	Tuvalu	\$	-7,700,000	
63	Palau	\$	-20,800,000	
64	Belize	\$	-32,000,000	
65	Micronesia, Federated States of	\$	-34,300,000	
66	Kiribati	\$	-35,010,000	
67	Tonga	\$	-43,300,000	
68	Comoros	\$	-45,200,000	
69	Guinea-Bissau	\$	-47,300,000	

70	Anguilla	\$	-54,300,000
71	Sao Tome and Principe	\$	-59,000,000
72	Samoa	\$	-76,110,000
73	Dominica	\$	-91,500,000
74	Cabo Verde	\$	-100,000,000
75	Iceland	\$	-100,000,000
76	Croatia	\$	-102,300,000
77	Vanuatu	\$	-118,000,000
78	Saint Kitts and Nevis	\$	-133,100,000
79	Central African Republic	\$	-133,800,000
80	Seychelles	\$	-140,000,000
81	Gambia, The	\$	-163,700,000
82	Antigua and Barbuda	\$	-164,800,000
83	Bulgaria	\$	-182,300,000
84	Macedonia	\$	-194,100,000
85	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	\$	-207,700,000
86	Eritrea	\$	-210,100,000
87	Saint Lucia	\$	-210,200,000
88	Grenada	\$	-214,400,000
89	Djibouti	\$	-219,500,000
90	Barbados	\$	-276,600,000
91	Malawi	\$	-280,100,000
92	Tajikistan	\$	-330,000,000
93	Estonia	\$	-352,300,000
94	Togo	\$	-355,100,000
95	Cyprus	\$	-358,200,000
96	Burkina Faso	\$	-364,900,000
97	Sierra Leone	\$	-463,300,000
98	Laos	\$	-484,300,000
99	Fiji	\$	-492,300,000
100	Burundi	\$	-492,500,000
101	Moldova	\$	-507,700,000
102	Guyana	\$	-510,700,000
103	Lesotho	\$	-518,400,000
104	Lithuania	\$	-567,000,000
105	Zimbabwe	\$	-576,000,000
106	Maldives	\$	-600,000,000
107	Latvia	\$	-613,900,000
108	Cote d'Ivoire	\$	-623,000,000
109	Namibia	\$	-658,400,000
110	Rwanda	\$	-667,900,000
111	Benin	\$	-699,300,000
112	Armenia	\$	-720,600,000
113	Liberia	\$	-742,400,000
114	Afghanistan	\$	-743,900,000
115	Ecuador	\$	-827,100,000
116	Chad	\$	-827,100,000
117	Mali	\$	-918,000,000
118	Kosovo	\$	-919,700,000
119	Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$	-939,500,000
120	Mauritius	\$	-1,099,000,000
121	Kyrgyzstan	\$	-1,125,000,000

122	Mauritania	\$	-1,240,000,000	
123	Zambia	\$	-1,250,000,000	
124	Cambodia	\$	-1,262,000,000	
125	Haiti	\$	-1,278,000,000	
126	Albania	\$	-1,280,000,000	
127	Senegal	\$	-1,291,000,000	
128	El Salvador	\$	-1,331,000,000	
129	Bahamas, The	\$	-1,372,000,000	
130	Georgia	\$	-1,375,000,000	
131	Niger	\$	-1,450,000,000	
132	Cameroon	\$	-1,461,000,000	
133	Nicaragua	\$	-1,578,000,000	
134	Jamaica	\$	-1,583,000,000	
135	Honduras	\$	-1,636,000,000	
136	Guinea	\$	-1,754,000,000	
137	Serbia	\$	-1,807,000,000	
138	Guatemala	\$	-1,822,000,000	
139	Uganda	\$	-1,908,000,000	
140	Montenegro	\$	-1,938,000,000	
141	Madagascar	\$	-1,945,000,000	
142	Sudan	\$	-1,980,000,000	
143	Romania	\$	-1,986,000,000	
144	<i>Finland</i>	\$	<i>-2,000,000,000</i>	
145	West Bank	\$	-2,100,000,000	
146	Dominican Republic	\$	-2,330,000,000	
147	Pakistan	\$	-2,360,000,000	
148	Argentina	\$	-2,371,000,000	
149	Papua New Guinea	\$	-2,396,000,000	
150	Italy	\$	-2,400,000,000	
151	Sri Lanka	\$	-2,452,000,000	
152	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	\$	-2,544,000,000	
153	Burma	\$	-2,596,000,000	
154	Costa Rica	\$	-2,673,000,000	
155	Uruguay	\$	-2,721,000,000	
156	Ethiopia	\$	-2,744,000,000	
157	Equatorial Guinea	\$	-2,916,000,000	
158	Thailand	\$	-3,200,000,000	
159	Lebanon	\$	-3,224,000,000	
160	Czech Republic	\$	-3,270,000,000	
161	Yemen	\$	-3,312,000,000	
162	Mongolia	\$	-3,639,000,000	
163	Belarus	\$	-4,245,000,000	
164	Kenya	\$	-4,495,000,000	
165	Tunisia	\$	-4,556,000,000	
166	Jordan	\$	-4,766,000,000	
167	Tanzania	\$	-4,857,000,000	
168	Panama	\$	-5,064,000,000	
169	Ghana	\$	-5,149,000,000	
170	Syria	\$	-5,879,000,000	
171	Mozambique	\$	-5,884,000,000	
172	Egypt	\$	-6,035,000,000	
173	<i>New Zealand</i>	\$	<i>-8,358,000,000</i>	

174	Iran	\$	-8,659,000,000
175	Belgium	\$	-9,100,000,000
176	Morocco	\$	-9,595,000,000
177	Peru	\$	-10,310,000,000
178	Chile	\$	-10,970,000,000
179	Colombia	\$	-11,020,000,000
180	Poland	\$	-11,060,000,000
181	Ukraine	\$	-11,920,000,000
182	Mexico	\$	-14,180,000,000
183	South Africa	\$	-23,780,000,000
184	Indonesia	\$	-28,720,000,000
185	European Union	\$	-34,490,000,000
<u>186</u>	<u>Australia</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>-44,900,000,000</u>
187	Turkey	\$	-58,350,000,000
188	France	\$	-58,970,000,000
<u>189</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>-59,500,000,000</u>
190	India	\$	-74,790,000,000
191	Brazil	\$	-77,630,000,000
192	United Kingdom	\$	-93,600,000,000
193	United States	\$	-360,700,000,000

10. 139 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - QUALITY OF OVERALL INFRASTRUCTURE – WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM – 2011

Why should the most ethical countries have the highest infrastructure quality score? What is the correlation between ethics and infrastructure? Is ethics the infrastructure of a sound economy? Or simply, if a country is ethical, does not pay bribes, the civil servants are not corrupt, tenders are won because of merits, and then its infrastructure is bound to be the best..

This is the result of the survey of the World Economic Forum – the 20 countries with the best infrastructure are almost identical to the 20 very ethical countries, and the exceptions are also ethical with very high ranks in TI's Index – France (26), Austria (23), United Arab Emirates (25), South Korea (43), Portugal (31), Taiwan (35). The very ethical countries that have not obtained the highest scores in infrastructure achieve nevertheless high ranks of infrastructure – United States (23), United Kingdom (33), Australia (34), Norway (38), New Zealand (48) and Ireland (69) – all of them well above the mean, except for Ireland which is slightly less than the mean. And vice versa, the most corrupt countries have the worst infrastructure...

Rank -----	Country/Region -----	Infrastructure Quality Score -----
1	<i>Switzerland</i>	6.8
2	<i>Hong Kong</i>	6.7
3	<i>Singapore</i>	6.6
4	<i>France</i>	6.6
5	<i>Iceland</i>	6.6
6	<i>Austria</i>	6.4
7	<i>Sweden</i>	6.4
8	<i>Finland</i>	6.4
9	<i>Germany</i>	6.3
10	<i>Denmark</i>	6.3
11	<i>United Arab Emirates</i>	6.2
12	<i>Korea South</i>	6.0
13	<i>Canada</i>	6.0
14	<i>Portugal</i>	6.0
15	<i>Japan</i>	6.0

16	<u>Luxembourg</u>	6.0
17	<u>Netherlands</u>	5.9
18	<u>Barbados</u>	5.9
19	<u>Taiwan</u>	5.9
20	<u>Belgium</u>	5.8
21	<u>Oman</u>	5.8
22	<u>Spain</u>	5.8
23	<u>United States</u>	5.8
24	<u>Chile</u>	5.7
25	<u>Namibia</u>	5.6
26	<u>Bahrain</u>	5.6
27	<u>Malaysia</u>	5.5
28	<u>Estonia</u>	5.5
29	<u>Saudi Arabia</u>	5.5
30	<u>Tunisia</u>	5.5
31	<u>Cyprus</u>	5.4
32	<u>Slovenia</u>	5.3
33	<u>United Kingdom</u>	5.3
34	<u>Australia</u>	5.2
35	<u>Jordan</u>	5.2
36	<u>Brunei</u>	5.1
37	<u>Czech Republic</u>	5.1
38	<u>Norway</u>	5.1
39	<u>Qatar</u>	5.1
40	<u>Turkey</u>	5.1
41	<u>Lithuania</u>	5.1
42	<u>Croatia</u>	5.1

43	Puerto Rico	5.1
44	El Salvador	5.1
45	Kuwait	4.9
46	Thailand	4.9
47	Israel	4.9
48	New Zealand	4.8
49	Hungary	4.8
50	Guatemala	4.8
51	Latvia	4.7
52	Gambia The	4.7
53	Trinidad and Tobago	4.7
54	Botswana	4.7
55	Malta	4.7
56	South Africa	4.6
57	Mauritius	4.6
58	Greece	4.5
59	Uruguay	4.5
60	Swaziland	4.5
61	Sri Lanka	4.4
62	Georgia	4.4
63	Azerbaijan	4.4
64	Jamaica	4.4
65	Slovakia	4.4
66	Panama	4.3
67	Rwanda	4.3
68	Egypt	4.3
69	Ireland	4.2

70	Ukraine	4.1
-	MEAN:	4.3
71	Morocco	4.1
72	China	4.1
73	Italy	4.0
74	Kazakhstan	4.0
75	Iran	4.0
76	Armenia	4.0
77	Costa Rica	3.9
78	Albania	3.9
79	Mexico	3.9
80	Cote Divoire	3.9
81	Senegal	3.9
82	Honduras	3.8
83	Cambodia	3.8
84	Brazil	3.8
85	Ghana	3.8
86	Algeria	3.8
87	Ethiopia	3.8
88	Kenya	3.8
89	F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	3.7
90	Indonesia	3.7
91	India	3.6
92	Peru	3.6
93	Tajikistan	3.6
94	Russia	3.6
95	Syria	3.6

96	Guyana	3.6
97	Colombia	3.6
98	Ecuador	3.5
99	Cape Verde	3.5
100	Pakistan	3.5
101	Kyrgyzstan	3.5
102	Argentina	3.5
103	Zambia	3.4
104	Lesotho	3.4
105	Uganda	3.4
106	Malawi	3.4
107	Mali	3.4
108	Poland	3.4
109	Bolivia	3.3
110	Mozambique	3.3
111	Dominican Republic	3.2
112	Madagascar	3.2
113	Philippines	3.2
114	Nicaragua	3.2
115	Libya	3.2
116	Zimbabwe	3.2
117	Venezuela	3.1
118	Montenegro	3.1
119	Moldova	3.1
120	Bulgaria	3.1
121	Cameroon	3.1
122	Serbia	3.0

123	Vietnam	3.0
124	Tanzania	3.0
125	Benin	2.9
126	Burundi	2.8
127	Mauritania	2.8
128	Burkina Faso	2.8
129	Timor-Leste	2.7
130	Bangladesh	2.7
131	Chad	2.5
132	Lebanon	2.5
133	Nepal	2.4
134	Nigeria	2.4
135	Paraguay	2.4
136	Romania	2.4
137	Mongolia	2.3
138	Angola	2.2
139	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.0

NOTES:

When two countries have the same score, then the country with the higher overall competitiveness index is ranked higher.

Overall infrastructure scores were calculated from the results of a survey: How would you assess general infrastructure (e.g., transport, telephony, and energy) in your country?

1 = extremely underdeveloped

7 = extensive and efficient by international standards

2009–10 weighted average is the score given to each country.

Individual components of infrastructure scores include the following:

Available airline seat kilometers

Scheduled available airline seat kilometers per week originating in country (in millions) | January 2010 and July 2010 average

This variable measures the total passenger-carrying capacity of all scheduled flights, including domestic flights, originating from a country. It is computed by taking the number of seats available on each flight multiplied by the flight distance in kilometers, by summing the result across all scheduled flights in a week during January (winter schedule) and July (summer schedule) 2010, and by taking the average capacity of the two weeks.

Sources: International Air Transport Association, SRS Analyser; national sources

Fixed telephone lines

Number of active fixed telephone lines per 100 population | 2009

A fixed telephone line is an active line connecting the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) and that has a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment. Active lines are those that have registered an activity in the past three months.

Sources: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2010 (June 2010 edition); national sources

Mobile telephone subscriptions

[Number of mobile cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 population](#) | 2009

This measure refers to the subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service and provides access to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) using cellular technology, including the number of pre-paid SIM cards active during the past three months. This includes both analogue and digital cellular systems and 4G subscriptions, but excludes mobile broadband subscriptions via data cards or USB modems.

Sources: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2010 (June 2010 edition); national sources

11. 151 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - THE SIZE OF THE SHADOW ECONOMY – IN % OF GDP – THE WORLD BANK – 2010

RANKING OF 151 COUNTRIES ACCORDING TO THE SIZE OF THE SHADOW ECONOMY – SHADOW ECONOMIES ALL OVER THE WORLD – NEW ESTIMATES FOR 162 COUNTRIES FROM 1999 TO 2007 & AVERAGE OF THE YEARS AS A % OF GDP – FRIEDRICH SCHNEIDER, ANDREAS BUEHN, CLAUDIO E. MONTENEGRO – WORLD BANK DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH GROUP – POVERTY & INEQUALITY TEAM AND EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA REGION – HUMAN DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS UNIT – POLICY RESEARCH WORKING PAPER 5356 - JULY 2010

The authors of the working paper find a clear negative trend in the size of the shadow economy. The unweighted average of the 162 countries in 1999 was 34.0% and in 2007 31.0%, hence a reduction of 3%. The driving forces of the shadow economy are an increased burden of taxation – both direct and indirect – combined with labor market regulations and the quality of public goods and services, as well as the state of the "official" economy. Activities associated with shadow economies are facts of life around the world. Most societies attempt to control those activities through various measures such as punishment, prosecution, economic growth or education. The shadow economy includes all market-based legal production of goods and services that are deliberately concealed from public authorities for any of the following reasons:

1. to avoid payment of income, value added or other taxes.
2. to avoid payment of social security contributions.
3. to avoid having to meet certain legal labor market standards, such as minimum wages, maximum working hours, safety standards, etc.
4. to avoid complying with certain administrative procedures, such as completing statistical questionnaires or other administrative forms.

One is tempted to guess that as the taxation in the Scandinavian countries is very high – 51% to 57% of GDP, they would have a very high percentage of shadow economy. At least, this is what neoliberal advocates would say to justify minimum taxation. But to our "surprise" we find that the shadow economy in those countries is very low – 18% to 19% of the GDP, about half as much as the unweighted world average. However, it is higher than in lower taxation ethical countries as Singapore - 13% and the US - 9%, and also higher than in moderate to high taxation ethical countries, as Switzerland – 9%, Luxembourg – 10%, New Zealand – 12%, Netherlands – 13%, Australia - 14%, Canada - 16%. It is also higher than in very ethical countries as Japan, Iceland, Ireland, Germany and Hong Kong, but lower than in heavily taxed Belgium - 22%. 84% of the 19 most ethical countries (16 countries, Barbados was not surveyed) are ranked in the 22 lowest ranks of shadow economies, with less than 18% of GDP. Three more countries – 30. Norway, 31. Sweden, 37. Belgium, are ranked higher.

But, as a rule, the most ethical countries have the lowest percentage of shadow economy, albeit the very high to high tax burden of most of them (57% - 38% of GDP) – Norway, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Iceland, United Kingdom, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Canada. This is in direct contradiction to the neoliberal doctrine that high taxation brings inexorably to high shadow economy. We learn from those results that ethics supersedes largely the temptation to evade paying taxes, although it is probably true to a minimal extent. So, what is better – to have a high to very high taxation with balanced budgets or a low deficit and with a low level of net debts as in most of the countries mentioned above or to have record levels of deficit and debt but with a low taxation? In any case, the impact on the shadow economy does not justify low taxation as we have seen.

Furthermore, if we succeed to achieve low taxation as Singapore or moderate taxation as Switzerland and Australia with a budget surplus or a very low deficit and very low net debt – all the better, but in most of the cases a too low taxation causes a high burden on the citizens with drastic cuts in government expenditures and services, high deficits and high net debts as with the US. The benefit of its very low shadow economy – 8.6% is not worth the price...

The other countries with a very low shadow economy are: Austria – 9.7% (TI – 23), Macao, 9. China – 12.7% (TI – 100). It is worthwhile to analyze what is the cause of the low shadow economy in the case of China and the US – the low level of taxation 19.4% of GDP for China and 17.0% for the US or the very heavy penalties for infringing the tax laws? Even if the reason is both – it shows that the impact of low taxation is not the exclusive reason for the low shadow economy, it may be that the very heavy penalties supersede the impact of the low level of taxation. France has a shadow economy of only 15.0% although its taxation is very high – 51.5% of GDP, close to the Scandinavian with excellent government services to the citizens and a high degree of ethics (TI – 26). So, this is another example that you can win them all, like Scandinavia, Netherlands and Germany, and ranking in the first ranks in all the parameters albeit the high level of taxation with a rather low level of shadow economy. A high level of taxation is not negative per se if you get the full benefits with a high level of services and a high quality of life, and you still maintain a sound economy with a high level of productivity and competitiveness. One more remark – countries that one would expect them having a very high level of shadow economy and tax evasion as Italy and Greece have a lower level of shadow economy than the world average – Italy – 27.0%, Greece – 27.5%. But Russia has a high level of shadow economy – 43.8% and Brazil – 39.0%, as many South American & African economies and most of the developing economies except India – 22.2%.

The 20 countries with the highest levels of shadow economies – 46% to 66% of GDP – are also in most of the cases the most corrupt countries – Republic of the Congo (TI – 152), Belarus – 119, Angola – 161, Zambia – 85, Democratic Republic of the Congo – 154, Gabon – 94, Honduras – 126, Cambodia – 156, Ukraine – 142, Benin – 80, Guatemala – 115, Thailand – 85, Uruguay – 21 - this is indeed an exception of an ethical country with a very high level of shadow economy, Haiti – 161, Tanzania – 119, Peru – 85, Azerbaijan – 126, Zimbabwe – 156, Georgia with the highest shadow economy of 66% of GDP is quite ethical and ranks 50 in TI's index – so this is another exception, Bolivia – 103. It is worthwhile to mention that both exceptions of Georgia and Uruguay have a moderate level of taxation – 30% of GDP, so the reason of the high level of shadow economy is elsewhere than taxation.

No. Country	Average
<u>1 Switzerland</u>	<u>8.5</u>
2 United States	8.6
<u>3 Luxembourg</u>	<u>9.7</u>
4 Austria	9.7
5 Japan	11.0
<u>6 New Zealand</u>	<u>12.4</u>
7 Macao, China	12.4
8 United Kingdom	12.5
9 China	12.7
<u>10 Singapore</u>	<u>12.9</u>
<u>11 Netherlands</u>	<u>13.2</u>
<u>12 Australia</u>	<u>14.0</u>
13 France	15.0

14 Vietnam	15.1
15 Iceland	15.6
<u>16 Canada</u>	<u>15.7</u>
17 Ireland	15.8
18 Germany	16.0
19 Hong Kong, China	16.0
20 Mongolia	17.6
<u>21 Finland</u>	<u>17.7</u>
<u>22 Denmark</u>	<u>17.7</u>
23 Bahrain	17.9
24 Saudi Arabia	18.1
25 Slovak Republic	18.1
26 Iran, Islamic Rep.	18.3
27 Czech Republic	18.4
28 Oman	18.4
29 Jordan	18.5
<u>30 Norway</u>	<u>18.7</u>
<u>31 Sweden</u>	<u>18.8</u>
32 Qatar	18.8
33 Indonesia	18.9
34 Syrian Arab Republic	19.0
35 Chile	19.3
36 Kuwait	19.3
37 Belgium	21.9
38 Israel	22.0
39 India	22.2
40 Spain	22.5
41 Mauritius	22.7
42 Portugal	23.0
43 Hungary	24.4
44 Taiwan	25.0
45 Argentina	25.3
46 Costa Rica	25.8
47 United Arab Emirates	25.9
48 Slovenia	26.2
49 Bahamas, The	26.5
50 Korea, Rep.	26.8
51 Italy	27.0
52 Yemen, Rep.	27.1
53 Poland	27.2
54 Malta	27.2
55 South Africa	27.3
56 Greece	27.5
57 Cyprus	28.0
58 Bhutan	28.7
59 Latvia	29.2
60 Maldives	29.5
61 Lao PDR	29.6
62 Mexico	30.0
63 Namibia	30.3
64 Lesotho	30.5
65 Malaysia	30.9

66 Brunei Darussalam	30.9
67 Estonia	31.2
68 Turkey	31.3
69 Equatorial Guinea	31.4
70 Dominican Republic	31.9
71 Cameroon	32.0
72 Lithuania	32.0
73 Croatia	32.1
74 Ecuador	32.4
75 Fiji	32.4
76 Algeria	32.6
77 Romania	32.6
78 Botswana	33.0
79 Lebanon	33.1
80 Kenya	33.2
81 Trinidad and Tobago	33.4
82 Solomon Islands	33.6
83 Bosnia & Herzegovina	33.6
84 Libyan Arab Jamahiria	33.7
85 Guyana	33.7
86 Venezuela, RB	33.8
87 Albania	34.3
88 Jamaica	34.8
89 Egypt, Arab Rep.	34.9
90 Morocco	34.9
91 Bangladesh	35.3
92 Bulgaria	35.3
93 Cape Verde	35.4
94 Pakistan	35.7
95 Papua New Guinea	36.7
96 Nepal	36.7
97 Tunisia	37.2
98 Colombia	37.3
99 Macedonia, FYR	37.6
100 Suriname	37.8
101 Ethiopia	38.7
102 Comoros	38.7
103 Paraguay	38.8
104 Guinea	39.0
105 Brazil	39.0
106 Burundi	39.5
107 Eritrea	40.1
108 Kyrgyz Republic	40.4
109 Burkina Faso	40.5
110 Ghana	40.6
111 Mali	40.7
112 Madagascar	40.8
113 Guinea-Bissau	40.9
114 Kazakhstan	41.1
115 Philippines	41.6
116 Malawi	41.8
117 Tajikistan	42.2

118 Uganda	42.3
119 Belize	42.9
120 Chad	43.7
121 Senegal	43.8
122 Russian Federation	43.8
123 Sri Lanka	43.9
124 Armenia	44.0
125 Liberia	44.2
126 Gambia, The	44.3
127 Nicaragua	44.6
128 Central African Republic	45.0
129 El Salvador	45.1
130 Côte d'Ivoire	45.2
131 Sierra Leone	45.6
132 Congo, Rep.	46.4
133 Belarus	46.4
134 Angola	46.6
135 Zambia	47.1
136 Congo, Dem. Rep.	47.3
137 Gabon	47.5
138 Honduras	48.3
139 Cambodia	48.7
140 Ukraine	49.7
141 Benin	49.8
142 Guatemala	50.5
143 Thailand	50.6
144 Uruguay	50.6
145 Haiti	56.4
146 Tanzania	56.4
147 Peru	58.0
148 Azerbaijan	58.0
149 Zimbabwe	61.8
150 Georgia	65.8
151 Bolivia	66.1
Time Average	31.3

12. 144 COUNTRIES COMPARISON, GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX, GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORT 2014/2015 – WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Competitiveness is the set of institutions, policies and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country, setting the level of prosperity that can be reached by an economy, and determining the rates of return obtained by investments in an economy and the growth rates. Methodology – the 12 pillars of competitiveness are: 1. Institutions – protection of property rights, efficiency and transparency of public administration, independence of the judiciary, physical security, business ethics and corporate governance in public and private institutions. 2. Infrastructure – quality and availability of transport, electricity and communication infrastructures. 3. Macroeconomic Environment – fiscal and monetary indicators, savings rate and sovereign debt rating. 4. Health and Primary Education – state of public health, quality and quantity of basic education. 5. Higher Education and Training – quality and quantity of higher education and on-the-job training. 6. Goods Market Efficiency – intensity of domestic and foreign competition, quality of demand conditions. 7. Labour Market Efficiency – labour market efficiency and flexibility, meritocracy and gender parity in the workplace. 8. Financial Market Development – efficiency, stability and trustworthiness of the financial and banking system. 9. Technological Readiness. 10. Domestic and Foreign Market Size. 11. Business Sophistication and Efficiency. 12. Innovation. Score 1-7 (best).

The prevailing misconceptions in the business world are that ethics doesn't pay, it is a panacea of the high-minded persons that have never worked in business in their life, it is not practical, it adds a burden on the company that has to maximize its profits, regardless of ethics. Furthermore, if we can increase profits unethically we should do it, because our sacred duty is to maximize profits, our Guru – Milton Friedman said so, the stakeholders don't pay us and if we act unethically towards customers, suppliers, minority shareholders, employees, society, ecology or government – it is fine, so long that we maximize profits/shareholders' value and we are rewarded for that by the shareholders who control the Board of Directors, even if they are a tiny minority of the total shareholders. So, we can fire employees even if we are very profitable if we can increase our profits by doing so, the CEO is often rewarded by the amount of employees that he has fired and is paid astronomic salaries and bonuses for doing so. We can wrong the rights of minority shareholders, supply deficient products, postpone payments to suppliers, increase the ecological damages, avoid paying taxes legally or not, etc.

The purpose of this book is to prove that ethics pays for the country, the company and the individuals. It is not a coincidence that the most ethical countries are also the richest and have the best quality of life. If we prove that those countries are also the most competitive it gives the final blow to all those who are convinced that ethics is irrelevant or even harmful for countries and companies. It is one thing if we prove that the most ethical countries have also the best scores in the Social Progress Index, Democracy or Gender Equality, even if we prove that they have the best GDP per capita, these are remote indices that are not linked directly to competitiveness, to companies, to profits. Therefore, it is very important to prove that in this crucial parameter most ethical countries are also the most competitive, as this is a salient business criterion. By proving so, outspoken critics may start to listen, as this index analyzes the set of institutions, policies and factors that determine the level of prosperity that can be reached by an economy and determine the rates of return obtained by investments in an economy and the growth rates.

This index is based on the 12 pillars of competitiveness, which are very important to all businessmen – protection of property rights, efficiency and transparency of public administration, independence of the judiciary, physical security, business ethics and corporate governance in public and private institutions. The index takes into consideration the infrastructure – quality and availability of transport, electricity and communication, as well as

the macroeconomic environment – fiscal and monetary indicators, savings rate and sovereign debt rating. The index is based also on health, education, training, goods market efficiency, intensity of domestic and foreign competition, labour market efficiency and flexibility, meritocracy, gender parity in the workplace, financial market development, efficiency, stability and trustworthiness of the financial and banking system, technological readiness, domestic and foreign market size, business sophistication, efficiency and innovation – exactly what business needs to succeed. If this is achieved in ethical states - this is the ultimate proof that Ethics Pays, as ethics are worth money, making us competitive and profitable.

If we analyze the 10/20/30 most competitive countries we find a perfect similarity between them and the most ethical countries, they may vary slightly between the rankings, but all the most ethical countries are there: in examining the first 11 states - Switzerland is no. 1 with a score of 5.70, then come Singapore, Finland, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway has a score of 5.35 – and they are 6 of the 11 most ethical states. But all the other 5 countries ranking among the first 11 most competitive countries are also very ethical – United States 3rd most competitive and 17th most ethical, Germany – 5th most competitive and 12th most ethical, Japan – 6th most competitive and 15th most ethical, Hong Kong – 7th most competitive and 17th most ethical, and finally the United Kingdom– 9th most competitive and 14th most ethical.

If we analyze the 12-22 most competitive countries we find there all the other 5 of the 11 most ethical countries – Denmark, Canada, New Zealand, Luxembourg and Australia. But also the ethical countries: United Arab Emirates (TI – 25), Taiwan (TI – 35), Qatar (TI -26), Belgium (TI – 15) and Austria (TI – 23). In the other 8 most competitive countries down to 30, we find the ethical countries: France (TI – 26), Ireland (TI – 17), Estonia (TI – 26), Iceland (TI – 12), and even Israel (TI – 37) and South Korea (TI – 43), but we find also the much less ethical – Saudi Arabia (TI – 55) and the corrupt China (TI – 100). Further down we find in most of the cases a correlation between competitiveness and the moderate ethical rankings of: Chile, Spain, Portugal, Czech Republic, Poland, Mauritius, Lithuania, Latvia. But we find also corrupt countries, such as 31. Thailand (TI – 85), 34. Indonesia (TI – 107), 38. Azerbaijan (TI – 126), 40. Kuwait (TI – 67), 44. Bahrain (TI – 55), 45. Turkey (TI – 64), 46. Oman (TI – 64), 47. Malta (TI – 43, an exception of a quite ethical country), 48. Panama (TI – 94), 49. Italy (TI – 69) and 50. Kazakhstan (TI – 126). The correlation between the parameters (here competitiveness) and ethics is very clear in the 20 first and 20 last, but as we move from extremes, we find more and more exceptions, in the ranks 40-50 and downwards.

Russia is moderately competitive (53) but very corrupt (136), South Africa ranks similarly in competitiveness (56) and ethics (67), Brazil 57/69, Mexico is quite competitive but corrupt 61/103, Vietnam 68/119, India 71/85, Botswana is quite uncompetitive 74 but is much more ethical – 31, and so Uruguay 80/21, Greece is quite uncompetitive – 81 and quite corrupt– 69, Iran 83/136, and Swaziland is very uncompetitive but only quite corrupt 123/69. As expected, the least competitive countries are also the most corrupt, proving that Corruption Doesn't Pay at least in the extremes, from the lowest competitiveness rank of 144 – Guinea scoring 2.79 and upwards to the rank of 115: Chad, Yemen, Mauritania, Angola, Burundi, Sierra Leone, Haiti, Burkina Faso, Myanmar, Mozambique, Malawi, Venezuela, Madagascar, Pakistan, Mali, Nigeria, Libya, The Gambia, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Tanzania, Paraguay, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guyana, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, as in corrupt countries it is very difficult to conduct business & be competitive. In the short run you may win but in the long run you always lose!

Country/Economy	Rank (out of 144)	Score
<u>Switzerland</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5.70</u>
<u>Singapore</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5.65</u>
United States	3	5.54

<i>Finland</i>	<u>4</u>	<u>5.50</u>
Germany	5	5.49
Japan	6	5.47
Hong Kong SAR	7	5.46
<i>Netherlands</i>	<u>8</u>	<u>5.45</u>
United Kingdom	9	5.41
<i>Sweden</i>	<u>10</u>	<u>5.41</u>
<i>Norway</i>	<u>11</u>	<u>5.35</u>
United Arab Emirates	12	5.33
<i>Denmark</i>	<u>13</u>	<u>5.29</u>
Taiwan, China	14	5.25
<i>Canada</i>	<u>15</u>	<u>5.24</u>
Qatar	16	5.24
<i>New Zealand</i>	<u>17</u>	<u>5.20</u>
Belgium	18	5.18
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<u>19</u>	<u>5.17</u>
Malaysia	20	5.16
Austria	21	5.16
<i>Australia</i>	<u>22</u>	<u>5.08</u>
France	23	5.08
Saudi Arabia	24	5.06
Ireland	25	4.98
Korea, Rep.	26	4.96
Israel	27	4.95
China	28	4.89
Estonia	29	4.71
Iceland	30	4.71
Thailand	31	4.66
Puerto Rico	32	4.64
Chile	33	4.60
Indonesia	34	4.57
Spain	35	4.55
Portugal	36	4.54
Czech Republic	37	4.53
Azerbaijan	38	4.53
Mauritius	39	4.52
Kuwait	40	4.51
Lithuania	41	4.51
Latvia	42	4.50
Poland	43	4.48
Bahrain	44	4.48
Turkey	45	4.46
Oman	46	4.46
Malta	47	4.45
Panama	48	4.43
Italy	49	4.42
Kazakhstan	50	4.42
Costa Rica	51	4.42
Philippines	52	4.40

Russian Federation	53	4.37
Bulgaria	54	4.37
Barbados	55	4.36
South Africa	56	4.35
Brazil	57	4.34
Cyprus	58	4.31
Romania	59	4.30
Hungary	60	4.28
Mexico	61	4.27
Rwanda	62	4.27
Macedonia, FYR	63	4.26
Jordan	64	4.25
Peru	65	4.24
Colombia	66	4.23
Montenegro	67	4.23
Vietnam	68	4.23
Georgia	69	4.22
Slovenia	70	4.22
India	71	4.21
Morocco	72	4.21
Sri Lanka	73	4.19
Botswana	74	4.15
Slovak Republic	75	4.15
Ukraine	76	4.14
Croatia	77	4.13
Guatemala	78	4.10
Algeria	79	4.08
Uruguay	80	4.04
Greece	81	4.04
Moldova	82	4.03
Iran, Islamic Rep.	83	4.03
El Salvador	84	4.01
Armenia	85	4.01
Jamaica	86	3.98
Tunisia	87	3.96
Namibia	88	3.96
Trinidad and Tobago	89	3.95
Kenya	90	3.93
Tajikistan	91	3.93
Seychelles	92	3.91
Lao PDR	93	3.91
Serbia	94	3.90
Cambodia	95	3.89
Zambia	96	3.86
Albania	97	3.84
Mongolia	98	3.83
Nicaragua	99	3.82
Honduras	100	3.82
Dominican Republic	101	3.82

Nepal	102	3.81
Bhutan	103	3.80
Argentina	104	3.79
Bolivia	105	3.77
Gabon	106	3.74
Lesotho	107	3.73
Kyrgyz Republic	108	3.73
Bangladesh	109	3.72
Suriname	110	3.71
Ghana	111	3.71
Senegal	112	3.70
Lebanon	113	3.68
Cape Verde	114	3.68
Côte d'Ivoire	115	3.67
Cameroon	116	3.66
Guyana	117	3.65
Ethiopia	118	3.60
Egypt	119	3.60
Paraguay	120	3.59
Tanzania	121	3.57
Uganda	122	3.56
Swaziland	123	3.55
Zimbabwe	124	3.54
Gambia, The	125	3.53
Libya	126	3.48
Nigeria	127	3.44
Mali	128	3.43
Pakistan	129	3.42
Madagascar	130	3.41
Venezuela	131	3.32
Malawi	132	3.25
Mozambique	133	3.24
Myanmar	134	3.24
Burkina Faso	135	3.21
Timor-Leste	136	3.17
Haiti	137	3.14
Sierra Leone	138	3.10
Burundi	139	3.09
Angola	140	3.04
Mauritania	141	3.00
Yemen	142	2.96
Chad	143	2.85
Guinea	144	2.79

13. 110 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – MARKET VALUE OF PUBLIC TRADED SHARES – (ON 31.12.2011 OR 31.12. 2012) - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

COUNTRY COMPARISON – MARKET VALUE OF PUBLIC TRADED SHARES – THE LATEST PRICE PER SHARE x THE TOTAL NUMBER OF OUTSTANDING SHARES (ON 31.12.2011 OR 31.12. 2012) - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

This parameter comprises two components – the economic size of the country and the value of the shares of the companies in its stock exchange. It is understandable that the United States, the largest economy in the world and the most sophisticated has the highest market value of its public traded shares, although if the United States would have been more ethical, especially in the financial market and Wall Street, the Great Recession would not occur and the value of the shares and the size of the companies would have been much larger. It is also understandable that China ranks number two with its huge population and economy, although it ranks only no. 100 in TI's index, and right after it Japan, once the larger market after the US, and now in the third rank. United Kingdom, France, Germany and Brazil (TI – 69) are also super economic powers and they deserve as such their high ranks in the 10 largest market value of their shares, and right after them the unethical countries with large economies and populations - India, Russia, Italy, Mexico, South Africa, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines...

But then, how can we explain that the relatively small (in population at least) but very ethical countries ranking mostly in the 11 first ranks of TI, but also in the next 15 ranks, have reached the highest economic performances with thriving financial markets and a very high value of shares in their stock exchanges: Hong Kong ranks 5, Canada – 6, Australia – 9, Switzerland – 14, Singapore – 18, Netherlands – 19, Sweden – 20, Chile (TI – 21) – 27, Norway – 28, Denmark – 31, Finland – 33, Qatar (TI – 26) – 36, Ireland – 38, Austria (TI – 23) – 40, New Zealand – 41, United Arab Emirates (TI – 25) – 42, and finally Luxembourg – 43. In the first 43 countries rank 22 out of the 26 most ethical countries in the world and the other 21 are very large economies or oil-rich countries as Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, and quite ethical countries as South Korea (TI – 43), Spain and Israel (TI – 37), Poland and Taiwan (TI – 35).

1	United States	\$ 15,640,000,000,000
2	China	\$ 5,753,000,000,000
3	Japan	\$ 3,541,000,000,000
4	United Kingdom	\$ 2,903,000,000,000
5	Hong Kong	\$ 2,814,000,000,000
6	<i>Canada</i>	<i>\$ 1,907,000,000,000</i>
7	France	\$ 1,538,000,000,000
8	Brazil	\$ 1,229,000,000,000
9	<i>Australia</i>	<i>\$ 1,198,000,000,000</i>
10	Germany	\$ 1,184,000,000,000
11	Korea, South	\$ 1,078,000,000,000
12	Spain	\$ 1,031,000,000,000
13	India	\$ 1,015,000,000,000
14	<i>Switzerland</i>	<i>\$ 932,200,000,000</i>
15	South Africa	\$ 855,700,000,000
16	Russia	\$ 796,400,000,000
17	Taiwan	\$ 784,100,000,000
18	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>\$ 709,400,000,000</i>
19	<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>\$ 651,000,000,000</i>
20	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>\$ 470,100,000,000</i>

21	Italy	\$	431,500,000,000	
22	Mexico	\$	408,700,000,000	
23	Malaysia	\$	395,100,000,000	
24	Indonesia	\$	390,100,000,000	
25	Thailand	\$	383,000,000,000	
26	Saudi Arabia	\$	338,900,000,000	
27	Chile	\$	270,300,000,000	
28	<i>Norway</i>	\$	<i>219,200,000,000</i>	
29	Turkey	\$	201,800,000,000	
30	Philippines	\$	198,400,000,000	
31	<i>Denmark</i>	\$	<i>179,500,000,000</i>	
32	Israel	\$	145,000,000,000	
33	<i>Finland</i>	\$	<i>143,100,000,000</i>	
34	Iran	\$	140,800,000,000	
35	Poland	\$	138,200,000,000	
36	Qatar	\$	125,400,000,000	
37	Peru	\$	121,600,000,000	
38	Ireland	\$	108,100,000,000	
39	Kuwait	\$	100,900,000,000	
40	Austria	\$	82,370,000,000	
41	<i>New Zealand</i>	\$	<i>71,660,000,000</i>	
42	United Arab Emirates	\$	71,330,000,000	
43	<i>Luxembourg</i>	\$	<i>67,630,000,000</i>	
44	Portugal	\$	61,690,000,000	
45	Morocco	\$	60,090,000,000	
46	Czech Republic	\$	59,880,000,000	
47	Egypt	\$	58,010,000,000	
48	Macau	\$	46,100,000,000	
49	Argentina	\$	43,580,000,000	
50	Kazakhstan	\$	43,300,000,000	
51	Nigeria	\$	39,270,000,000	
52	Greece	\$	33,650,000,000	
53	Romania	\$	31,710,000,000	
54	Jordan	\$	27,180,000,000	
55	Vietnam	\$	26,000,000,000	
56	Ukraine	\$	25,560,000,000	
57	Croatia	\$	23,240,000,000	
58	Hungary	\$	22,800,000,000	
59	Oman	\$	19,720,000,000	
60	Bangladesh	\$	17,480,000,000	
61	Bahrain	\$	17,150,000,000	
62	Sri Lanka	\$	17,050,000,000	
63	Trinidad and Tobago	\$	14,730,000,000	
64	Zimbabwe	\$	10,900,000,000	
65	Panama	\$	10,680,000,000	
66	Lebanon	\$	10,160,000,000	
67	Tunisia	\$	9,662,000,000	
68	Papua New Guinea	\$	8,999,000,000	
69	Bulgaria	\$	8,253,000,000	
70	Uganda	\$	7,727,000,000	
71	Bolivia	\$	7,689,000,000	
72	Mauritius	\$	7,667,000,000	

73	Serbia	\$	7,451,000,000
74	Jamaica	\$	7,223,000,000
75	Slovenia	\$	6,310,000,000
76	Ecuador	\$	5,779,000,000
77	El Salvador	\$	5,474,000,000
78	Venezuela	\$	5,143,000,000
79	Botswana	\$	4,107,000,000
80	Lithuania	\$	4,075,000,000
81	Zambia	\$	4,009,000,000
82	Nepal	\$	3,849,000,000
83	Malta	\$	3,424,000,000
84	Montenegro	\$	3,322,000,000
85	Ghana	\$	3,097,000,000
86	Cyprus	\$	2,853,000,000
87	Iraq	\$	2,600,000,000
88	West Bank	\$	2,532,000,000
89	Macedonia	\$	2,423,000,000
90	Iceland	\$	2,021,000,000
91	Estonia	\$	1,611,000,000
92	Mongolia	\$	1,579,000,000
93	Tanzania	\$	1,539,000,000
94	Costa Rica	\$	1,443,000,000
95	Bermuda	\$	1,436,000,000
96	Malawi	\$	1,384,000,000
97	Namibia	\$	1,152,000,000
98	Latvia	\$	1,076,000,000
99	Paraguay	\$	958,100,000
100	Uzbekistan	\$	715,300,000
101	Saint Kitts and Nevis	\$	598,400,000
102	Guyana	\$	440,400,000
103	Fiji	\$	392,200,000
104	Bhutan	\$	283,400,000
105	Swaziland	\$	203,100,000
106	Cayman Islands	\$	183,500,000
107	Uruguay	\$	174,600,000
108	Kyrgyzstan	\$	165,000,000
109	Armenia	\$	139,600,000
110	Moldova	\$	51,460,000

14. 110 STATES COMPARISON - INTERNATIONAL INNOVATION INDEX - BOSTON CONSULTING GROUP, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS 2009




The International Innovation Index is a global index measuring the level of innovation of a country, produced jointly by The Boston Consulting Group (BCG), the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM), and The Manufacturing Institute (MI), the NAM's nonpartisan research affiliate. NAM describes it as the "largest and most comprehensive global index of its kind". The International Innovation Index is part of a large research study that looked at both the business outcomes of innovation and government's ability to encourage and support innovation through public policy. The study comprised a survey of more than 1,000 senior executives from NAM member companies across all industries; in-depth interviews with 30 of the executives; and a comparison of the "innovation friendliness" of 110 countries and all 50 U.S. states. The findings are published in the report, "The Innovation Imperative in Manufacturing: How the United States Can Restore Its Edge."

The report discusses not only country performance but also what companies are doing and should be doing to spur innovation. It looks at new policy indicators for innovation, including tax incentives and policies for immigration, education and intellectual property. The index was published in March 2009. To rank the countries, the study measured both innovation inputs and outputs. Innovation inputs included government and fiscal policy, education policy and the innovation environment. Outputs included patents, technology transfer, and other R&D results; business performance, such as labor productivity and total shareholder returns; and the impact of innovation on business migration and economic growth.

Business Ethics sounds "old-fashioned", with connotations to the Bible, Aristotle and Kant, not as innovative as the theories of Milton Friedman, neo liberals or "young" political leaders as Reagan, Thatcher or Bush. Innovation has sometimes connotations to the laws of the jungle where only the fittest survives; one out of a thousand makes a breakthrough, people risk and very often lose billions in order to win sometimes tens of billions.

But the contrary is true; the most innovative countries are also the most ethical, as you can succeed in business, in competition, in finance, in innovation, mainly if you are ethical, like Singapore, Switzerland, Finland and Sweden, like the 30 most innovative countries which are almost identical to the 30 most ethical countries. With very few exceptions, mainly China – no. 27 in innovation but 100 in TI's Index (corrupt countries).

All the other differences are quite minor – South Korea no. 2 in innovation but no. 43 in TI's Index (quite ethical), Israel no. 16 in innovation but no. 37 in TI's Index (ethical), Malaysia no. 21 in innovation but no. 50 in TI's Index (quite ethical), Spain – 24 in innovation and 37 in TI's index. And vice versa, the least innovative countries are also the most corrupt countries – Syria, Zimbabwe, Burundi, Nepal, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Tajikistan, Nigeria, Pakistan...




Rank	Country	Overall Innovation Inputs	Innovation Performance
1	 Singapore	2.45	2.74
2	 South Korea	2.26	1.75
3	 Switzerland	2.23	1.51

Rank	Country	Overall	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Performance
4	 Iceland	2.17	2.14	2.00
5	 Ireland	1.88	1.59	1.99
6	 Hong Kong	1.88	1.61	1.97
7	 Finland	1.87	1.76	1.81
8	 United States	1.80	1.28	2.16
9	 Japan	1.79	1.16	2.25
10	 Sweden	1.64	1.25	1.88
11	 Denmark	1.60	1.55	1.50
12	 Netherlands	1.55	1.40	1.55
13	 Luxembourg	1.54	0.94	2.00
14	 Canada	1.42	1.39	1.32
15	 United Kingdom	1.42	1.33	1.37
16	 Israel	1.36	1.26	1.35
17	 Austria	1.15	1.38	0.81
18	 Norway	1.14	1.48	0.70
19	 Germany	1.12	1.05	1.09
20	 France	1.12	1.17	0.96
21	 Malaysia	1.12	1.01	1.12
22	 Australia	1.02	0.89	1.05
23	 Estonia	0.94	1.50	0.29
24	 Spain	0.93	0.83	0.95
25	 Belgium	0.86	0.85	0.79
26	 New Zealand	0.77	0.79	0.69
27	 China	0.73	0.07	1.32
28	 Cyprus	0.63	0.64	0.56
29	 Portugal	0.60	0.92	0.22

Rank	Country	Overall	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Performance
30	 Qatar	0.52	0.86	0.13
31	 Hungary	0.51	0.80	0.18
32	 Czech Republic	0.41	0.88	-0.10
33	 Slovenia	0.37	0.47	0.24
34	 South Africa	0.33	0.15	0.47
35	 Slovakia	0.27	0.78	-0.26
36	 Bahrain	0.21	0.72	-0.31
37	 Chile	0.21	0.36	0.04
38	 Italy	0.21	0.16	0.24
39	 Malta	0.20	-0.21	0.59
40	 Lithuania	0.16	0.71	-0.40
41	 Tunisia	0.14	0.57	-0.30
42	 Greece	0.12	0.01	0.23
43	 Latvia	0.12	0.38	-0.14
44	 Thailand	0.12	-0.12	0.35
45	 Mauritius	0.06	0.48	-0.36
46	 India	0.06	0.14	-0.02
47	 Kuwait	0.06	0.46	-0.35
48	 Croatia	-0.03	0.21	-0.26
49	 Russia	-0.09	-0.02	-0.16
50	 Saudi Arabia	-0.12	0.57	-0.79
51	 Trinidad and Tobago	-0.12	-0.42	0.20
52	 Poland	-0.12	0.22	-0.44
53	 Bulgaria	-0.13	0.23	-0.48
54	 Philippines	-0.15	-0.76	0.48
55	 Oman	-0.15	0.27	-0.56

Rank	Country	Overall	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Performance
56	 Jordan	-0.15	-0.04	-0.26
57	 Mexico	-0.16	0.11	-0.42
58	 Turkey	-0.21	0.15	-0.55
59	 Lesotho	-0.22	-1.01	0.59
60	 Kazakhstan	-0.23	-0.51	0.07
61	 Romania	-0.29	0.22	-0.77
62	 Costa Rica	-0.39	-0.57	-0.18
63	 Panama	-0.43	-0.48	-0.34
64	 Ukraine	-0.45	-0.13	-0.73
65	 Egypt	-0.47	-0.46	-0.43
66	 Botswana	-0.47	-0.50	-0.40
67	 Albania	-0.49	-0.58	-0.34
68	 Azerbaijan	-0.54	-0.48	-0.54
69	 Sri Lanka	-0.56	-0.61	-0.46
70	 Morocco	-0.57	-0.55	-0.54
71	 Indonesia	-0.57	-0.63	-0.46
72	 Brazil	-0.59	-0.62	-0.51
73	 Vietnam	-0.65	-1.09	-0.16
74	 Armenia	-0.66	-0.95	-0.30
75	 Colombia	-0.66	-0.75	-0.52
76	 Macedonia	-0.68	-0.13	-1.17
77	 Ethiopia	-0.72	-0.48	-0.88
78	 Georgia	-0.75	-1.16	-0.27
79	 Jamaica	-0.75	-0.72	-0.72
80	 Kyrgyzstan	-0.77	-0.59	-0.88
81	 El Salvador	-0.78	-0.54	-0.95

Rank	Country	Overall	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Performance
82	 Honduras	-0.79	-0.64	-0.85
83	 Moldova	-0.80	-0.24	-1.28
84	 Pakistan	-0.82	-1.04	-0.51
85	 Algeria	-0.83	-0.87	-0.70
86	 Mongolia	-0.89	-0.63	-1.07
87	 Paraguay	-0.90	-0.71	-1.01
88	 Nigeria	-0.95	-0.91	-0.90
89	 Uruguay	-0.95	-0.76	-1.06
90	 Uganda	-0.96	-1.05	-0.78
91	 Argentina	-0.97	-1.25	-0.59
92	 Burkina Faso	-0.97	-0.96	-0.90
93	 Guatemala	-0.99	-1.04	-0.86
94	 Tajikistan	-0.99	-0.94	-0.96
95	 Kenya	-1.01	-0.91	-1.02
96	 Bolivia	-1.02	-1.08	-0.87
97	 Syria	-1.03	-0.99	-0.98
98	 Nepal	-1.05	-1.23	-0.77
99	 Senegal	-1.06	-1.11	-0.91
100	 Peru	-1.06	-1.18	-0.85
101	 Namibia	-1.07	-1.12	-0.92
102	 Ecuador	-1.11	-1.21	-0.91
103	 Madagascar	-1.16	-1.15	-1.06
104	 Nicaragua	-1.18	-1.22	-1.02
105	 Zambia	-1.28	-1.40	-1.03
106	 Benin	-1.28	-1.55	-0.89
107	 Cameroon	-1.32	-1.77	-0.74

Rank	Country	Overall Innovation Inputs Innovation Performance		
108	 Venezuela	-1.37	-1.50	-1.10
109	 Burundi	-1.54	-1.82	-1.22
110	 Zimbabwe	-1.63	-1.63	-1.48

15. 191 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - PATENT APPLICATIONS BY COUNTRY – WIPO - UNITED NATIONS – 1995 – 2008

No one should be surprised that 8 very large economies such as Japan, China, Russia, US, UK, Germany, South Korea or France were among the Top 10 countries of the world in patent applications. There are some parameters as GDP, exports or patent applications, where the size of the country matters, especially if those are super powers as China or Russia. But most of those countries are also the most ethical countries, the others are ethical, and only China is ranked no. 100 and Russia no. 136 in TI's Index are corrupt. In the Top 30 countries in Patent Applications only 4 more countries are corrupt: Italy – 69, Turkey – 64, India– 85 and Ukraine – 142. But all the other countries of the Top 30 are among the most ethical countries of the world, and we find the "small" very ethical countries – in the top 20 in patent applications: Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Belgium, Singapore, Ireland, Norway, New Zealand and Hong Kong; Israel (37 in TI's Index), Austria (23), as well as countries larger in size and in population – Canada, Australia, Poland (35) and Spain (37).

So, there is a very strong correlation between the most ethical countries and the countries with the larger number of patent applications – 17 out of the 20 most ethical (85%), the others are ethical, with only 6 countries out of 30 (20%) ranked quite corrupt and lower. We still miss 3 very small countries with a population of a few hundred thousand that are among the ethical Top 20 but have relatively few patent applications probably due to their small size – Luxembourg – no. 40, Barbados – no. 41, Iceland – no. 61. So, size matters, but only in the extremes for very large and very small economies, otherwise – it correlates very much!

And on the other end of the spectrum, we find of course tiny states, and as usual - the most corrupt who may apply for patents but only in corruption as they have not much to contribute in innovation – Yemen, Sudan, Somalia, Nepal, Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia, Congo DR, etc.

The following table was produced from data supplied by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), a specialized agency of the United Nations.

See [notes below the table](#) for more details.

Patent applications by Country, ranked highest to lowest score in 2008

Rank	Country of Origin	1995	2000	2004	2008
1	Japan	404,604	489,187	507,113	500,034
2	United States of America	185,077	274,317	323,882	389,073
3	China	10,324	26,427	68,944	203,257
4	Republic of Korea	66,391	85,648	136,529	171,903
5	Germany	69,583	113,770	120,847	134,232
6	France	25,584	38,054	41,732	47,006
7	United Kingdom	29,687	41,046	40,212	41,079
8	Unknown	102,513	117,507	89,381	36,470
9	Russian Federation	18,046	24,080	23,975	29,164
10	Netherlands	6,736	15,413	24,845	25,299
11	Switzerland	12,162	15,829	20,018	25,201
12	Canada	8,937	13,846	19,001	20,857

13	Sweden	7,479	14,804	13,673	13,891
14	Italy	5,281	17,120	11,785	13,237
15	Finland	4,171	7,655	8,840	9,897
16	Israel	3,101	5,353	5,544	9,591
17	Australia	4,171	5,326	9,959	8,394
18	Spain	3,472	4,880	5,704	8,058
19	Austria	3,938	5,138	6,062	7,613
20	Denmark	2,623	4,728	6,110	7,406
21	Belgium	3,117	4,792	5,639	7,280
22	India	1,710	2,892	6,462	4,537
23	Singapore	154	656	1,901	3,533
24	Ireland	1,366	1,901	2,464	3,412
25	Ukraine	4,806	5,643	4,696	3,282
26	Poland	2,708	2,468	2,698	2,886
27	Turkey	185	366	868	2,678
28	Norway	1,807	2,692	3,213	2,608
29	New Zealand	1,745	2,301	2,774	2,310
30	Hong Kong	41	83	1,054	1,518
31	Hungary	1,336	1,105	1,413	1,308
32	Malaysia	149	221	918	1,287
33	Czech Republic	752	732	1,036	1,245
34	Mexico	607	760	880	1,153
35	Greece	502	596	683	1,147
36	Romania	1,834	1,029	970	1,094
37	Brazil	3,082	3,660	4,728	1,056
38	Thailand	148	574	921	977
39	South Africa	6,177	578	785	908
40	Luxembourg	249	609	708	889
41	Barbados	5	16	331	737
42	Liechtenstein	440	688	639	736
43	Portugal	116	172	326	728
44	Slovenia	317	341	519	650
45	Croatia	267	364	525	439
46	Serbia			473	417
47	Bulgaria	390	258	411	403
48	Philippines	169	157	250	308
49	Cuba	105	15	99	306
50	Saudi Arabia	29	78	147	288
51	Moldova	270	242	305	281
52	Slovakia	307	319	690	273
53	Cyprus	1	23	90	271
54	Uzbekistan	1,039	762	277	270
55	Azerbaijan	221		8	254
56	Belarus	625	997	1,233	252
57	Argentina	212	336	260	246
58	Armenia		119	3	242
59	Georgia	287	232	259	227
60	Sri Lanka	77	71	125	219
61	Iceland	21	65	180	195
62	Chile	173	255	476	194
63	Morocco	89	106	112	194
64	Kyrgyzstan	119	80	2	148

65	Bermuda	2	10	112	145
66	Estonia	16	19	45	124
67	Lithuania	106	67	94	123
68	Malta	11	28	17	107
69	Panama	21	19	32	101
70	Bahamas		26	57	98
71	Latvia	210	102	138	95
72	Monaco	14	60	65	78
73	Kazakhstan	1,031	1,401	35	77
74	Uruguay	36	50	78	73
75	Egypt	408	537	406	69
76	Bosnia & Herzegovina		34	58	68
77	Un. Arab Emirates		4	45	65
78	Colombia	141	79	45	64
79	Iran	278	410	15	50
80	Mauritius	3		10	48
81	Netherlands Antilles	15	34	205	46
82	Belize			6	42
83	Venezuela		65	31	38
84	Peru		42	46	37
85	Seychelles			24	36
86	T F Y R of Macedonia	100	71	40	35
87	Tunisia	32	47	56	26
88	Kuwait		1	22	23
89	Brunei Darussalam	1			22
90	Indonesia	62	170	251	21
91	Lebanon		2	6	21
92	Pakistan	21	46	77	19
93	Samoa	1		2	19
94	North Korea		1	20	18
95	Jordan		71	58	18
96	Andorra			10	15
97	Jamaica	7	11	4	15
98	Costa Rica		1	18	14
99	European Patent Office	20,867	1	870	14
100	Madagascar	22	9	16	14
101	San Marino			5	14
102	Viet Nam	23	34	109	14
103	Bolivia	17		2	13
104	Macau (SAR), China			10	13
105	ARIPO*	2	4		11
106	Saint Kitts and Nevis		4		11
107	Trinidad & Tobago	24	4	3	11
108	Antigua & Barbuda			1	10
109	Ecuador	8	1	10	8
110	Oman				8
111	Guatemala	5	13	12	6
112	Vanuatu	1		1	6
113	Benin				5
114	Marshall Islands			2	5
115	Kenya			9	4
116	Libya	6			4

117	Namibia			1	4
118	Nigeria			3	4
119	Qatar			13	4
120	Burundi			1	3
121	Cameroon			3	3
122	Serbia & Montenegro	592	327	20	3
123	Bahrain			2	2
124	Cote d'Ivoire	1			2
125	Dominican Republic		3	5	2
126	Gabon				2
127	Iraq	76		1	2
128	Montenegro				2
129	Paraguay			3	2
130	Syria	129	249	208	2
131	Tajikistan	35	45	32	2
132	Turkmenistan				2
133	Tanzania				2
134	Zimbabwe	55	3	8	2
135	Algeria	28	32	59	1
136	Congo				1
137	Cook Islands	1	1	6	1
138	Czechoslovakia				1
139	Dominica			1	1
140	El Salvador	3		1	1
141	Fiji			1	1
142	German D. R.				1
143	Ghana			1	1
144	Grenada				1
145	Guinea				1
146	Honduras	7	4	2	1
147	Niger				1
148	Papua New Guinea				1
149	Senegal				1
150	Afghanistan				
151	AIPO*	27	28		
152	Albania		2	3	
153	Angola		1	1	
154	Aruba			2	
155	Bangladesh	70	70	48	
156	Botswana				
157	Burkina Faso		2	2	
158	Cambodia		1		
159	Central African Republic		1	1	
160	Chad				
161	Comoros				
162	Dem. Rep. Congo				
163	Ethiopia		3	2	
164	EPO*		101	1	
165	Gambia		0	0	
166	Haiti				
167	International Bureau		1	220	
168	Laos				

169	Lesotho	8		
170	Malawi	1	3	2
171	Mali			3
172	Mauritania			1
173	Mongolia	130		143
174	Mozambique		0	1
175	Myanmar			
176	Nauru			
177	Nepal	3		
178	Nicaragua		14	
179	Saint Lucia			
180	St. Vincent & Grenadines			
181	Sao Tome and Principe			
182	Sierra Leone			4
183	Somalia			1
184	Sudan		6	4
185	Suriname			
186	Swaziland			8
187	Tonga			
188	Uganda			12
189	Vatican City State			
190	Yemen		7	12
191	Zambia	4		1

Source : World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

Notes:

*ARIPO=African Regional Intellectual Property Organization

*AIPO=African Intellectual Property Organization

*EPO=Eurasian Patent Organization

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, December 2009

Counts are based on the patent filing date. Country of origin is the residence of the first-named applicant (or assignee).

16. 190 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – EASE OF DOING BUSINESS INDEX – WORLD BANK – DOING BUSINESS REPORT – 2017

The **ease of doing business index** is an index created by the [World Bank Group](#). Higher rankings (a low numerical value) indicate better, usually simpler, regulations for businesses and stronger protections of property rights. [Empirical research](#) funded by the World Bank to justify their work show that the economic growth impact of improving these regulations is strong. "Empirical research is needed to establish the optimal level of business regulation—for example, what the duration of court procedures should be and what the optimal degree of social protection is. The indicators compiled in the Doing Business project allow such research to take place. Since the start of the project in November 2001, more than 800 academic papers have used one or more indicators constructed in Doing Business and the related background papers by its authors." The index is based on the study of laws and regulations, with the input and verification by more than 9,600 government officials, lawyers, business consultants, accountants and other professionals in 185 economies who routinely advise on or administer legal and regulatory requirements.

The ease of doing business index is meant to measure regulations directly affecting businesses and does not directly measure more general conditions such as a nation's proximity to large markets, quality of infrastructure, inflation, or crime. A nation's ranking on the index is based on the average of 10 subindices:

- [Starting a business](#) – Procedures, time, cost and minimum capital to open a new business
- [Dealing with construction permits](#) – Procedures, time and cost to build a warehouse
- [Getting electricity](#) – procedures, time and cost required for a business to obtain a permanent electricity connection for a newly constructed warehouse
- [Registering property](#) – Procedures, time and cost to register commercial real estate
- [Getting credit](#) – Strength of legal rights index, depth of credit information index
- [Protecting investors](#) – Indices on the extent of disclosure, extent of director liability and ease of shareholder suits
- [Paying taxes](#) – Number of taxes paid, hours per year spent preparing tax returns and total tax payable as share of gross profit
- [Trading across borders](#) – Number of documents, cost and time necessary to export and import
- [Enforcing contracts](#) – Procedures, time and cost to enforce a debt contract
- [Resolving insolvency](#) – The time, cost and recovery rate (%) under bankruptcy proceeding

The Doing Business project also offers information on following datasets:

- [Distance to frontier](#) - Shows the distance of each economy to the “frontier,” which represents the highest performance observed on each of the indicators across all economies included in Doing Business since each indicator was included in Doing Business
- [Entrepreneurship](#) - Measures entrepreneurial activity. The data is collected directly from 130 company registrars on the number of newly registered firms over the past seven years
- [Good practices](#) - Provide insights into how governments have improved the regulatory environment in the past in the areas measured by Doing Business

- [Transparency in business regulation](#) - Data on the accessibility of regulatory information measures how easy it is to access fee schedules for 4 regulatory processes in the largest business city of an economy

For example, according to the Doing Business (DB) 2013 report, Canada ranked third on the first subindex "Starting a business" behind only New Zealand and Australia. In Canada there is 1 procedure required to start a business which takes on average 5 days to complete. The official cost is 0.4% of the [gross national income](#) per capita. There is no minimum capital requirement. By contrast, in [Chad](#) which ranked among the worst (181st out of 185) on this same subindex, there are 9 procedures required to start a business taking 62 days to complete. The official cost is 202% of the gross national income per capita. A minimum capital investment of 289.4% of the gross national income per capita is required. While fewer and simpler regulations often imply higher rankings, this is not always the case. Protecting the rights of creditors and investors, as well as establishing or upgrading property and credit registries, may mean that more regulation is needed.

The most recent rankings come from the "Doing Business 2017" report. Ranking of economies was introduced in the "Doing Business 2006" report. New Zealand has topped the Ease of Doing Business rankings in 2017. Singapore has topped the Ease of Doing Business rankings in 2016. Based on Singapore's experience, [IDA International](#) is collaborating with public agencies in several countries in the areas such as ICT strategy, national infocomm planning and solutions implementation that can help increase the ease of doing business.

What is remarkable in this index is the "easiness" in streamlining the ease of doing business. It is very difficult to increase the GDP, exports, even patent applications. But if you have set up your mind to reduce the regulations of conducting business in your country you could do it quite easily and it doesn't cost much. South Korea has improved its result from rank no. 27 in 2006 to ranks no.4-5 in 2015-2017, a huge change in less than a decade. Other countries were and remain on the top ranks as New Zealand, Singapore, 2 small countries that do their best to make it easy to conduct business. Israel's rank has deteriorated over the years from 29 to 52.

You can be very innovative, with a lot of patent applications, with excellent infrastructure but if it is not easy to start a business in your country it will affect very much your economy. Denmark which excels in everything has managed to improve its ranking from no. 8 to no. 3 over the last decade, quite an achievement! Sweden has improved from no.14 to no. 9, but one is amazed by the improvement of Macedonia – from no. 81 to no. 10 in 2017, Macedonia in the top 10? Such a "poor and unknown" country (but not in scenery or motivation) has managed to do it with a relatively small effort and excellent prospects for the future.

The same Chinese people (nothing genetic or racial, only procedures and mind-set) achieve the no. 1 rank in the years 2006-2016 in Singapore, the no. 2 to 5 ranks in the years 2007-2017 in Hong-Kong, improve from no. 33-61 in 2006-2011 to no. 11 in 2016-2017 in Taiwan, and a rank of 78 in 2017 with ups and downs between 79 in 2011 and 96 in 2014 in China...

In the first 34 countries in the ease of doing business we find 17 out of the 20 most and very ethical countries, almost all of them – New Zealand, Singapore, Denmark, Hong Kong, Norway, UK, US (no. 8 in ease of doing business, an excellent result for the largest economy in the world), Sweden, Finland, Australia, Germany, Ireland, Iceland, Canada, Netherlands, Switzerland and Japan. The situation has deteriorated for the last two, from 17 in 2006 to 31 in 2017 in Switzerland, and much worse for Japan, from 10 in 2006 to 34 in 2017, something is wrong in Tokyo. Missing are: Belgium – 42 (in Ease Index), Luxembourg – 59, and Barbados – 117. But the rule that "Ethics Pays" is maintained for almost all the ethical

countries, as most of the other countries in the Top 34 countries in the Ease Index are ethical or quite ethical – South Korea (43 in TI's Index), Taiwan (35), Estonia (26), Latvia (43), Georgia (50), Austria (23), Lithuania (39), Malaysia (50), Poland (35), Portugal (31), United Arab Emirates (25), Czech R. (53), France (26), Slovenia (39), Spain (37), Slovakia (54).

And what about Macedonia, the Wunderkind of the Ease Index? Well, it is the only exception, from all the 34 countries on top of the Ease Index, all of them are ethical, and most of them are very ethical, the only country which is quite corrupt is Macedonia, ranking 64 in TI's Index with a score of 45 out of 100. Not very corrupt, not even corrupt, more than a hundred countries rank much less, but still quite corrupt. But Macedonia should get the benefit of the doubt, in view of its fantastic achievement in the Ease Index, also in 2004 it ranked 97 in TI's Index, in 2009 it ranked 71, so if it ranked 64 in 2014, it shows that Macedonia is in the right track. But the academic in me still remains doubtful, we have one more year – 2015, what about that? The enemy of the very good is the excellent, don't be perfectionist. Anyhow, Macedonia went down to 66 with a score of 42 instead of 45, but don't confuse us with facts!

Finally, what about the very corrupt countries, maybe it is very easy to do business there as you have to pay some bribes and you receive all the permits you need, in short it is the paradise for conducting business, is it? Actually, quite the contrary, corruption perverts everything, even the ease of doing business. Ethics facilitates the ease of doing business, but we can prove also the other way round. What are the worst countries on earth for conducting business? They are almost exactly the same countries that rank at the bottom of TI's Index. Somalia ranks 190, last in the Ease Index, and it ranks 174, last in TI's index, identical. We compare herebelow the two indices with ranking from the last rank up – almost identical...

EASE OF DOING BUSINESS INDEX


















Somalia
Eritrea
Libya
Venezuela
South Sudan
Central African Republic
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Afghanistan
Angola
Haiti
Chad
Yemen
Equatorial Guinea
Congo
Bangladesh
Timor Leste
Liberia
Syria
Guinea-Bissau
Djibouti
Myanmar
Nigeria
Sudan
Madagascar


TI'S CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX










































Somalia
North Korea
Sudan
Afghanistan
Iraq
Turkmenistan
Uzbekistan
Libya
Eritrea
Yemen
Venezuela
Haiti
Guinea-Bissau
Angola
Syria
Burundi
Zimbabwe
Myanmar
Cambodia
Congo, Democratic Republic of the
Chad
Tajikistan
Congo, Republic of the
Paraguay

Cameroon
Iraq
Gabon
Guinea
Sao Tome and Principe
Zimbabwe
Mauritania
Ethiopia
Suriname
Burundi
Algeria
Benin
Togo

Central African Republic
Papua New Guinea
Laos
Kenya
Guinea
Bangladesh
Ukraine
Uganda
Comoros
Russia
Nigeria
Lebanon
Kyrgyzstan

Jurisdiction	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
 New Zealand	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
 Singapore	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
 Denmark	3	3	4	5	5	5	6	6	5	5	7	8
 Hong Kong	4	5	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	7
 South Korea	5	4	5	7	8	8	16	19	23	30	23	27
 Norway	6	9	6	9	6	6	8	10	10	11	9	5
 United Kingdom	7	6	8	10	7	7	4	5	6	6	6	9
 United States	8	7	7	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	3	3
 Sweden	9	8	11	14	13	14	14	18	17	14	13	14
 Macedonia	10	12	30	25	23	22	38	32	71	75	92	81
 Taiwan	11	11	19	16	16	25	33	46	61	50	47	35
 Estonia	12	16	17	22	21	24	17	24	22	17	17	16
 Finland	13	10	9	12	11	11	13	16	14	13	14	13
 Latvia	14	22	23	24	25	21	24	27	29	22	24	26
 Australia	15	13	10	11	10	15	10	9	9	9	8	6
 Georgia	16	24	15	8	9	16	12	11	15	18	37	100
 Germany	17	15	14	21	20	19	22	25	25	20	21	19
 Ireland	18	17	13	15	15	10	9	7	7	8	10	11
 Austria	19	21	21	30	29	32	32	28	27	25	30	32
 Iceland	20	19	12	13	14	9	15	14	11	10	12	12
 Lithuania	21	20	24	17	27	27	23	26	28	26	16	15
 Canada	22	14	16	19	17	13	7	8	8	7	4	4
 Malaysia	23	18	18	6	12	18	21	23	20	24	25	21
 Poland	24	25	32	45	55	62	70	72	76	74	75	54
 Portugal	25	23	25	31	30	30	31	48	48	37	40	42
 United Arab Emirates	26	31	22	23	26	33	40	33	46	68	77	69
 Czech Republic	27	36	44	75	65	64	63	74	75	56	52	41
 Netherlands	28	28	27	28	31	31	30	30	26	21	22	24
 France	29	27	31	38	34	29	26	31	31	31	35	44

Jurisdiction	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
 Slovenia	30	29*	51	33	35	37	42	53	54	55	61	63
 Switzerland	31	26	20	29	28	26	27	21	21	16	15	17
 Spain	32	33	33	52	44	44	49	62	49	38	39	30
 Slovakia	33	29*	37	49	46	48	41	42	36	32	36	37
 Japan	34	34	29	27	24	20	18	15	12	12	11	10
 Kazakhstan	35	41	77	50	49	47	59	63	70	71	63	86
 Romania	36	37	48	73	72	72	56	55	47	48	49	78
 Belarus	37	44	57	63	58	69	68	58	85	110	129	106
 Armenia	38	35	45	37	32	55	48	43	44	39	34	46
 Bulgaria	39	38*	38	58	66	59	51	44	45	46	54	62
 Russia	40	51	62	92	112	120	123	120	120	106	96	79
 Hungary	41	42	54	54	54	51	46	47	41	45	66	52
 Belgium	42	43	42	36	33	28	25	22	19	19	20	18
 Croatia	43	40	65	89	84	80	84	103	106	97	124	118
 Moldova	44	52	63	78	83	81	90	94	103	92	103	83
 Cyprus	45	47	64	39	36	40	37	40	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
 Thailand	46	49	26	18	18	17	19	12	13	15	18	20
 Mexico	47	38*	39	53	48	53	35	51	56	44	43	73
 Serbia	48	59	91	93	86	92	89	88	94	86	68	92**
 Mauritius	49	32	28	20	19	23	20	17	24	27	32	23
 Italy	50	45	56	65	73	87	80	78	65	53	82	70
 Montenegro	51	46	36	44	51	56	66	71	90	81	70	92**
 Israel	52	53	40	35	38	34	29	29	30	29	26	29
 Colombia	53	54	34	43	45	42	39	37	53	66	79	66
 Peru	54	50	35	42	43	41	36	56	62	58	65	71
 Puerto Rico	55	57	47	40	41	43	47	35	35	28	19	22
 Rwanda	56	62	46	32	52	45	58	67	139	150	158	139
 Chile	57	48	41	34	37	39	43	49	40	33	28	25
 Albania	58	97*	68	90	85	82	82	82	86	136	120	117
 Luxembourg	59	61	59	60	56	50	45	64	50	42	N/A	N/A
 Kosovo	60	66	75	86	98	117	119	113	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
 Greece	61	60	61	72	78	100	109	109	96	100	109	80
 Costa Rica	62	58	83	102	110	121	125	121	117	115	105	89
 Bahrain	63	65	53	46	42	38	28	20	18	N/A	N/A	N/A
 Mongolia	64	56	72	76	76	86	73	60	58	52	45	61
 Azerbaijan	65	63	80	70	67	66	54	38	33	96	99	98
 Oman	66	70	66	47	47	49	57	65	57	49	55	51
 Jamaica	67	64	58	94	90	88	81	75	63	63	50	43
 Morocco	68	75	71	87	97	94	114	128	128	129	115	102
 Turkey	69	55	55	69	71	71	65	73	59	57	91	93
 Panama	70	69	52	55	61	61	72	77	81	65	81	57
 Botswana	71	72	74	56	59	54	52	45	38	51	48	40

Jurisdiction	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
 Brunei	72	84*	101	59	79	83	112	96	88	78	N/A	N/A
 Bhutan	73	71	125	141	148	142	142	126	124	119	138	104
 South Africa	74	73	43	41	39	35	34	34	32	35	29	28
 Kyrgyzstan	75	67	102	68	70	70	44	41	68	94	90	84
 Malta	76	80	94	103	102	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
 Tunisia	77	74	60	51	50	46	55	69	73	88	80	58
 China	78	84*	90	96	91	91	79	89	83	83	93	91
 San Marino	79	76	93	81	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
 Ukraine	80	83	96	112	137	152	145	142	145	139	128	124
 Bosnia and Herzegovina	81	79	107	131	126	125	110	116	119	105	95	87
 Vietnam	82	90	78	99	99	98	78	93	92	91	104	99
 Qatar	83	68	50	48	40	36	50	39	37	N/A	N/A	N/A
 Vanuatu	84	94	76	74	80	76	60	59	60	62	58	49
 Tonga	85	78	69	57	62	58	71	52	43	47	51	36
 Saint Lucia	86	77	100	64	53	52	53	36	34	34	27	N/A
 Uzbekistan	87	87	141	146	154	166	150	150	138	138	147	138
 Guatemala	88	81	73	79	93	97	101	110	112	114	118	109
 Samoa	89	96	67	61	57	60	61	57	64	61	41	39
 Uruguay	90	92	82	88	89	90	124	114	109	98	64	85
 Indonesia	91	109	114	120	128	129	121	122	129	123	135	115
 Kenya	92	108	136	129	121	109	98	95	82	72	83	68
 Seychelles	93	95	85	80	74	103	95	111	104	90	84	N/A
 Saudi Arabia	94	82	49	26	22	12	11	13	16	23	38	38
 El Salvador	95	86	109	118	113	112	86	84	72	69	71	76
 Trinidad and Tobago	96	88*	79	66	69	68	97	81	80	67	59	N/A
 Fiji	97	88*	81	62	60	77	62	54	39	36	31	34
 Zambia	98	97*	111	83	94	84	76	90	100	116	102	67
 Philippines	99	103	95	108	138	136	148	144	140	133	126	113
 Lesotho	100	114*	128*	136	136	143	138	130	123	124	114	97
 Dominica	101	91	97*	77	68	65	88	83	74	77	72	N/A
 Kuwait	102	101*	86	104	82	67	74	61	52	40	46	47
 Dominican Republic	103	93	84	117	116	108	91	86	97	99	117	103
 Solomon Islands	104	112	87	97	92	74	96	104	89	79	69	53
 Honduras	105	110	104*	127	125	128	131	141	133	121	111	112
 Paraguay	106	100	92	109	103	102	106	124	115	103	112	88
 Nepal	107	99	108	105	108	107	116	123	121	111	100	55
 Ghana	108	114*	70	67	64	63	67	92	87	87	94	82
 Namibia	109	101*	88	98	87	78	69	66	51	43	42	33
 Sri Lanka	110	107	99	85	81	89	102	105	102	101	89	75
 Swaziland	111	105	110	123	123	124	118	115	108	95	76	N/A
 Belize	112	120	118	106	105	93	99	80	78	59	56	N/A

Jurisdiction	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Antigua and Barbuda	113	104	89	71	63	57	64	50	42	41	33	N/A
Ecuador	114	117	115	135	139	130	130	138	136	128	123	107
Uganda	115	122	150	132	120	123	122	112	111	118	107	72
Argentina	116	121	124	126	124	113	115	118	113	109	101	77
Barbados	117	119	106	91	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jordan	118	113	117	119	106	96	111	100	101	80	78	74
Papua New Guinea	119	145	133	113	104	101	103	102	95	84	57	64
Iran	120	118	130	152	145	144	129	137	142	135	119	108
Bahamas	121	106	97*	84	77	85	77	68	55	N/A	N/A	N/A
Egypt	122	131	112	128	109	110	94	106	114	126	165	141
Brazil	123	116	120	116	130	126	127	129	125	122	121	119
Guyana	124	137	123	115	114	114	100	101	105	104	136	105
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	125	111	103	82	75	75	75	70	66	54	85	N/A
Lebanon	126	123	104*	111	115	104	113	108	99	85	86	95
Nicaragua	127	125	119	124	119	118	117	117	107	93	67	59
Tajikistan	128	132	166	143	141	147	139	152	159	153	133	N/A
Cape Verde	129	126	122	121	122	119	132	146	143	132	125	N/A
India	130	130	142	134	132	132	134	133	122	120	134	116
Cambodia	131	127	135	137	133	138	147	145	135	145	143	133
Tanzania	132	139	131	145	134	127	128	131	127	130	142	140
Malawi	133	141	164	171	157	145	133	132	134	127	110	96
Saint Kitts and Nevis	134	124	121	101	96	95	87	76	67	64	44	N/A
Maldives	135	128	116	95	95	79	85	87	69	60	53	31
Palau	136	136	113	100	111	116	120	97	91	82	62	N/A
Mozambique	137	133	127	139	146	139	126	135	141	134	140	110
Grenada	138	135	126	107	100	73	92	91	84	70	73	N/A
Laos	139	134	148	159	163	165	171	167	165	164	159	147
Palestine	140	129	143	138	135	131	135	139	131	117	127	125
Mali	141	143*	146	155	151	146	153	156	166	158	155	146
Côte d'Ivoire	142	142	147	167	177	167	169	168	161	155	141	145
Marshall Islands	143	140	139	114	101	106	108	98	93	89	87	48
Pakistan	144	138	128*	110	107	105	83	85	77	76	74	60
Gambia	145	151	138	150	147	149	146	140	130	131	113	N/A
Burkina Faso	146	143*	167	154	153	150	151	147	148	161	163	154
Senegal	147	153	161	178	166	154	152	157	149	162	146	132
Sierra Leone	148	147	140	142	140	141	143	148	156	160	168	136
Bolivia	149	157	157	162	155	153	149	161	150	140	131	111
Niger	150	160	168	176	176	173	173	174	172	169	160	150
Micronesia	151	148	145	156	150	140	141	127	126	112	106	56
Kiribati	152	149	134	122	117	115	93	79	79	73	60	45
Comoros	153	154	159	158	158	157	159	162	155	146	144	N/A

17. 62 COUNTRIES COMPARISON, FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT INDEX, OVERALL, FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT REPORT - WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM, 2012

FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT INDEX – 2012 – OVERALL INDEX – THE FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2012 – WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM – MEASURES THE INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT, BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT, FINANCIAL STABILITY, BANKING FINANCIAL SERVICES, NON-BANKING FINANCIAL SERVICES, FINANCIAL MARKETS, FINANCIAL ACCESS (SCORE 1-7)

The most ethical states are perceived as "nerds", playing strictly by the book, strictly according to the rules. When it comes to financial development, when you have to be rather creative, you are not expected to be too ethical, sometimes you even circumvent the law, as was the case in the Great Recession of 2007-2010. But, what a surprise, when we find that the 20 most ethical states are also the 20 countries getting the highest scores in the financial development index from 5.31 for the first – Hong Kong (TI – 17), 5.27 for the second – United States (TI – 17), 5.21 for the third – United Kingdom (TI – 14). It goes without saying that the 9 most ethical countries (Luxembourg and New Zealand are not in this survey) are among the 17 countries scoring the best results in the Financial Development Index. But, indeed the most sophisticated financial markets are located in the most ethical countries, after Hong Kong, US and UK, we find Singapore, Australia, Canada, Japan (TI – 15), Switzerland, Netherlands, Sweden, Germany, Denmark, Norway, France (TI – 26), South Korea (TI – 43), Belgium (TI – 15), Finland, Malaysia (TI – 50), Spain (TI – 37) and Ireland (Iceland and Barbados don't participate in this survey). There are a few exceptions, but not in the first ranks, only in the 15th, 18th, 19th rank, and these refer also not to corrupt countries, but to quite ethical states.

How come that small countries as Switzerland, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Denmark or Singapore rank so high in the financial development index? Is it because they are among the 8 most ethical countries? And what comes first – because they are so ethical they have scored also the highest grades in the Financial Development Index? Probably yes, as this index comprises the institutional and business environment, financial stability, banking and non-banking financial services, financial markets and financial access. In the long run – an ethical conduct in all those parameters is a condition sine qua non for a sound financial development. So, Ethics Pays in cash, with stability, sophistication, excellent services, and strong markets.

As mentioned often, significant results are found mainly in the 20 first and 20 last countries, and the results in between are rather mixed, in many cases in striking similarity between ethics and the other indices, but in other cases with quite opposite results. The Financial Development rank is similar to the ethical rank in the following countries: Austria, Israel, United Arab Emirates, Portugal, Chile, Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia, Greece and Romania. But there are also very large economies that in spite of being very corrupt achieve a moderate rank in the Financial Development Index: 23. China (TI – 100), 28. South Africa (TI – 67), 30. Italy (TI – 69), 32. Brazil (TI – 69), 34. Thailand (TI – 85), 39. Russia (TI – 136), 40. India (TI – 85), 43. Mexico (TI – 103). Although China, India & Russia's economies are very corrupt they still are so large that they obtain a moderate rank in this Financial index.

Finally, in the lowest ranks of the Financial Development Index we find the most corrupt countries in the world: Colombia, Kazakhstan, Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam, Egypt, Kenya, Argentina, Ghana, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Ukraine, Tanzania, Nigeria and Venezuela. So, unless you are very large as the corrupt BRICS states: Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa; that have a moderate rank in the Financial Development Index, though much lower than small & ethical Switzerland, Netherlands & Singapore; all the corrupt countries share also the lowest ranks in the Financial Development Index. And if you have a low rank

as Egypt, Kenya and Nigeria, the chances are that companies would not want to invest in your country and you'll remain in the lowest ranks of wealth, development and employment.

Country/economy	Rank	Score
Hong Kong SAR	1	5.31
United States	2	5.27
United Kingdom	3	5.21
<i>Singapore</i>	4	5.10
<i>Australia</i>	5	5.01
<i>Canada</i>	6	5.00
Japan	7	4.90
<i>Switzerland</i>	8	4.78
<i>Netherlands</i>	9	4.73
<i>Sweden</i>	10	4.71
Germany	11	4.61
<i>Denmark</i>	12	4.53
<i>Norway</i>	13	4.52
France	14	4.43
Korea, Rep.	15	4.42
Belgium	16	4.30
<i>Finland</i>	17	4.24
Malaysia	18	4.24
Spain	19	4.22
Ireland	20	4.14
Kuwait	21	4.03
Austria	22	4.01
China	23	4.00
Israel	24	3.94
Bahrain	25	3.93
United Arab Emirates	26	3.84
Portugal	27	3.76
South Africa	28	3.71
Chile	29	3.69
Italy	30	3.69
Saudi Arabia	31	3.68
Brazil	32	3.61
Jordan	33	3.56
Thailand	34	3.55
Czech Republic	35	3.49
Panama	36	3.42
Poland	37	3.41
Slovak Republic	38	3.34
Russian Federation	39	3.30
India	40	3.29
Peru	41	3.28
Turkey	42	3.27
Mexico	43	3.25
Hungary	44	3.16
Morocco	45	3.15
Colombia	46	3.15
Kazakhstan	47	3.13
Greece	48	3.12

Philippines	49	3.12
Indonesia	50	2.95
Romania	51	2.93
Vietnam	52	2.92
Egypt	53	2.78
Kenya	54	2.75
Argentina	55	2.68
Ghana	56	2.67
Bangladesh	57	2.62
Pakistan	58	2.61
Ukraine	59	2.56
Tanzania	60	2.55
Nigeria	61	2.46
Venezuela	62	2.37

18. 176 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – COMMERCIAL BANK PRIME LENDING RATE
- (MOSTLY 2012 ESTIMATES) - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

COUNTRY COMPARISON – COMMERCIAL BANK PRIME LENDING RATE
COMPARES A SIMPLE AVERAGE OF ANNUALIZED INTEREST RATES
COMMERCIAL BANKS CHARGE ON NEW LOANS FOR THEIR MOST CREDIT-
WORTHY CUSTOMERS (MOSTLY 2012 ES.) - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

Commercial Bank prime lending rates for the most ethical countries are among the lowest in the world: 174. Finland – 2.06 (almost last), 172. Netherlands – 2.65, 171. Switzerland – 2.69, 169. Canada – 3.0, 163. Sweden – 3.57, 162. Denmark – 3.6, 160. Norway – 3.7, 145. Singapore – 5.38, 135. New Zealand – 5.82, 120. Australia – 6.98. One could investigate if the difference between the Central Bank discount rates and the Commercial Bank prime lending rates are the minimal in the most ethical countries, if the financial risks that the banks take in the most ethical countries are minimal, etc., but this is beyond the scope of this book. What we can do is compare the commercial bank rates to other ethical countries which are also very low: Japan – 1.48, Germany – 3.07, US – 3.25, Ireland – 3.55, Belgium – 3.62, United Kingdom – 4.22, Hong Kong – 5.0. Other rates worth mentioning are: France – 3.44, Israel – 5.16, Italy – 5.22, China – 6.0, Portugal (TI index – 31) – 6.37, Greece – 7.33, European Union- 7.52, Iceland – 8.33. And also the very high rates of the unethical countries: Madagascar – 56, Brazil – 37, Malawi – 32, Zimbabwe – 30, Paraguay – 29, Congo DR – 28, Uganda – 26, Yemen – 23, Sierra Leone – 21, Turkey – 19, Ukraine – 18, Angola, Nigeria – 17, Venezuela – 16, Argentina – 14, Vietnam, Bangladesh – 13, Iran, India – 11, Russia – 9%.

Rank in the table below – First from left in descending order from the lowest rank and highest prime lending rate to the highest rank and lowest prime lending rate, from 176 to 1 for Cory's Index, for example Finland ranks no. 3 with 2.06% prime lending rate, which is the third best one. Second from left in ascending order from the highest prime lending rate to the lowest prime lending rate, while rank no. 1 is given for the highest lending rate, which is a negative factor, and that is why for Cory's Index we had to reverse the order as stated above.

176. 1	Madagascar	56.25	
175. 2	Brazil	36.64	
174. 3	Malawi	32.40	
173. 4	Zimbabwe	30.00	
172. 5	Paraguay	29.10	
171. 6	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	28.45	
170. 7	Kyrgyzstan	28.43	
169. 8	Gambia, The	28.00	
168. 9	Guinea	27.00	
167. 10	Uganda	26.31	
166. 11	Sao Tome and Principe	26.00	
165. 12	Yemen	23.00	
164. 13	Ghana	22.80	
163. 14	Laos	22.30	
162. 15	Georgia	22.08	
161. 16	Sierra Leone	21.00	
160. 17	Belarus	19.49	
159. 18	Peru	19.23	
158. 19	Turkey	19.00	
157. 20	Azerbaijan	18.50	
156. 21	Honduras	18.45	

155. 22	Ukraine	18.39	
154. 23	Mongolia		18.20
153. 24	Jamaica	17.63	
152. 25	Rwanda	17.50	
151. 26	Armenia	17.23	
150. 27	Tajikistan		17.13
149. 28	Mauritania		17.00
148. 29	Angola	16.81	
147. 30	Mozambique		16.81
146. 31	Nigeria	16.79	
145. 32	Venezuela		16.38
144. 33	Chad	15.50	
143. 34	Dominican Republic		15.48
142. 35	Tanzania	15.46	
141. 36	Afghanistan	15.15	
140. 37	Central African Republic		15.00
139. 38	Equatorial Guinea		15.00
138. 39	Gabon	15.00	
137. 40	Guinea-Bissau		15.00
136. 41	Serbia	14.99	
135. 42	Congo, Republic of the		14.80
134. 43	Ethiopia	14.50	
133. 44	Sri Lanka		14.40
132. 45	Micronesia, Federated States of		14.35
131. 46	Burundi	14.32	
130. 47	Senegal	14.30	
129. 48	Argentina		14.06
128. 49	Cameroon		14.00
127. 50	Bhutan	14.00	
126. 51	Guyana	13.86	
125. 52	Kosovo	13.70	
124. 53	Liberia	13.52	
123. 54	Guatemala		13.49
122. 55	Vietnam	13.47	
121. 56	Moldova	13.34	
120. 57	Burma	13.00	
119. 58	Bangladesh		13.00
118. 59	Cambodia		12.98
117. 60	Pakistan	12.41	
116.61	Belize	12.40	
115. 62	Timor-Leste		12.21
114. 63	Seychelles		12.19
113. 64	Zambia	12.15	
112. 65	Djibouti	12.00	
111. 66	Egypt	12.00	
110. 67	Indonesia		11.80
109. 68	Suriname		11.73
108. 69	Syria	11.70	
107. 70	Romania		11.49
106. 71	Solomon Islands		11.28
105. 72	Uruguay	11.20	
104. 73	Botswana		11.00

103.74	Iran	11.00	
102.75	Papua New Guinea		10.82
101.76	India	10.63	
100.77	Bolivia	10.60	
99.78	Comoros		10.50
98.79	Tonga	10.36	
97.80	Albania	10.28	
96.81	Maldives		10.20
95.82	Antigua and Barbuda		10.13
94.83	Lesotho	10.12	
93.84	Chile	10.06	
92.85	Cabo Verde		9.92
91.86	Samoa	9.86	
90.87	Grenada	9.75	
89.88	Bulgaria	9.72	
88.89	Montenegro		9.53
87.90	Saint Lucia		9.50
86.91	Croatia	9.48	
85.92	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9.43
84.93	Anguilla	9.38	
83.94	Mali	9.30	
82.95	Russia	9.10	
81.96	Dominica		9.03
80.97	Hungary		9.02
79.98	Jordan	8.95	
78.99	Haiti	8.93	
77.100	South Africa		8.75
76.101	Swaziland		8.75
75.102	Poland	8.73	
74.103	Saint Kitts and Nevis		8.73
73.104	Namibia	8.70	
72.105	Barbados		8.70
71.106	Mauritius		8.67
70.107	Aruba	8.40	
69.108	Iceland	8.33	
68.109	Ecuador	8.17	
67.110	Montserrat		8.16
66.111	Algeria	8.00	
65.112	Nepal	8.00	
64.113	Trinidad and Tobago		7.70
63.114	European Union		7.52
62.115	Greece	7.33	
61.116	Lebanon	7.25	
60.117	Thailand		7.10
59.118	Cyprus	7.05	
58.119	Fiji	7.00	
57.120	<i>Australia</i>	<i>6.98</i>	
56.121	West Bank		6.97
55.122	Panama	6.91	
54.123	Bosnia and Herzegovina		6.80
53.124	Macedonia	6.80	
52.125	Saudi Arabia	6.80	

51. 126	Tunisia	6.76	
50. 127	Kazakhstan		6.60
49. 128	Portugal	6.37	
48. 129	Morocco	6.30	
47. 130	Bahrain	6.05	
46. 131	Libya	6.00	
45. 132	China	6.00	
44. 133	Vanuatu	6.00	
43. 134	Iraq	6.00	
<u>42. 135</u>	<u>New Zealand</u>		<u>5.82</u>
41. 136	Estonia	5.75	
40. 137	Slovenia	5.70	
39. 138	Philippines		5.68
38. 139	Oman	5.65	
37. 140	El Salvador		5.60
36. 141	Latvia	5.52	
35. 142	Brunei	5.50	
34. 143	Czech Republic		5.41
33. 144	Korea, South		5.39
<u>32. 145</u>	<u>Singapore</u>		<u>5.38</u>
31. 146	San Marino		5.38
30. 147	Qatar	5.38	
29. 148	Lithuania		5.28
28. 149	Macau	5.25	
27. 150	Italy	5.22	
26. 151	Israel	5.16	
25. 152	Hong Kong		5.00
24. 153	Kuwait	5.00	
23. 154	Bahamas, The		4.75
22. 155	Mexico	4.73	
21. 156	Malaysia		4.70
20. 157	United Kingdom		4.22
19. 158	Niger	4.00	
18. 159	Cote d'Ivoire		4.00
<u>17. 160</u>	<u>Norway</u>	<u>3.70</u>	
16. 161	Belgium	3.62	
<u>15. 162</u>	<u>Denmark</u>		<u>3.60</u>
<u>14. 163</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>3.57</u>	
13. 164	Ireland	3.55	
12. 165	Slovakia	3.47	
11. 166	France	3.44	
10. 167	United States		3.25
9. 168	Germany		3.07
<u>8. 169</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>3.00</u>	
7. 170	Taiwan	2.88	
<u>6. 171</u>	<u>Switzerland</u>		<u>2.69</u>
<u>5. 172</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>		<u>2.65</u>
4. 173	Austria	2.50	
<u>3. 174</u>	<u>Finland</u>	<u>2.06</u>	
2. 175	Japan	1.48	
1. 176	Malta	0.75	

19. 133 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – SOUNDNESS OF BANKS – WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM – 2009

SOURCE: WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM, EXECUTIVE OPINION SURVEY, 2008, 2009

This survey was conducted in 2008 and 2009, the two most crucial years of the Great Recession, which affected very harshly the soundness of banks, especially in the most advanced countries, and unfortunately also in the most ethical countries. *Sic transit gloria mundi!* Who would expect that Switzerland's rank will be 44 (out of 133), right after Gambia and Thailand... Switzerland the synonym of banking integrity in no. 44, Switzerland which ranked in TI's Index in no. 5 in 2008 and 2009. And Netherlands, another banking superpower ranked no. 70 after Burkina Faso and Syria, ranking in those years in no. 6-7 in TI's Index. And the United States, by far the banking center of the world, with the most sophisticated banking system, ranks no. 108, right after Mali, Azerbaijan and Tanzania. But the worst is still to come – United Kingdom, with the most ethical bankers of the world, ranks no. 125 right after Chad and Burundi. Luckily there were only 133 countries surveyed and the UK scores better than Algeria, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Iceland, Zimbabwe, Mongolia, Ukraine – each one and all of them, banking superpowers, with the most ethical financial infrastructure.

If those are the bad news what are the good news? The good news are that still almost all the countries with the highest soundness of banks are the most ethical countries, in spite of the World Recession, in spite of the failure of other ethical countries – among them Iceland no. 1 in TI's Index in 2005 and 2006 which succumbed to greed as the most corrupt countries. So, who are the super-ethical countries, the *crème de la crème* – Canada is no. 1, Canada the opposite of the US in so many aspects in spite of the allegations that it is the 51st state of the US. New Zealand is no. 2, this small state at the end of the world that can teach a lesson in banking integrity to superpowers as the US and the UK, no. 1 in TI's Index in 2006 to 2012 and no. 2 in 2013 and 2014 and in the average of 21 years. Australia is no. 3, another ethical country ranking 8-9 in 2008-2009, then comes Chile no. 4, in TI's Index 23-25 in those years, only a few years after the dictatorship of Pinochet. Hong Kong, a former UK colony, is no. 5, the Chinese Wunderkind with Singapore ranking no. 8, both of them very ethical countries, Hong Kong no. 12 in TI's Index and Singapore no. 4 in 2008, 3 in 2009 and 1 in 2010!

But then come the exceptions, at last some exceptions. This dissertation would sound rather boring or even worse unreliable, too good to be true, if in all the parameters all the most ethical countries got the highest ranks, and corrupt countries would score the worst results. That is why, I "welcome" the position of South Africa in no. 6 in the soundness of banks, a country that is quite corrupt ranking 54 in TI's Index in 2008. Following in no. 7 of soundness of banks is Namibia, another African country, ranking 61 respectively, Panama is no. 9 in soundness of banks but 85 respectively, and Brazil is no. 10 and 80 respectively. Those are corrupt countries but not the most corrupt, which here also score the worst results in the soundness of banks (129-133) – Zimbabwe (166 in 2008), Kyrgyzstan (166), Mongolia (102) and Ukraine (134), and the fifth is... Iceland which ranked no. 1 in TI's Index in 2006. So, like in a novel, we have the good ones who became bad, the bad ones who behaved good, not a soap opera where everything is stereotyped, the good are always good and the bad – bad.

But, I am sorry to cease the festivities at this point, as ultimately, the good ones remain good in almost all the cases, if not in every year and every parameter, at least on the average. UK and US may have stumbled once, twice or even thrice, but they still are no. 14 and 17 in TI's Index in 2014 and no. 13 and 18 on the average of 21 years, and they are ranked very high in Cory's Index, so still *crème de la crème* in ethics and average performance, not to be confounded with Brazil, South Africa, Panama, Namibia, or even Macedonia, which scored very high in a parameter or two but their corruption conduct caused them to get low

performance ranks in most of the parameters. In the long run and on average Ethics Pays and the "good" ones are rewarded for their ethics, just as the Bible says (Psalm, 92, 12): "The righteous will flourish like a palm tree, they will grow like a cedar of Lebanon". I am an atheist, but at least in this respect, I believe that good prevails after all in the long run, on the average and at a macro level. It has nothing to do with religion, with the Lord, with justice, or even with my experience – it is the ultimate link between morals, happiness and economy.

This ranking table was produced by the World Economic Forum, Geneva, Switzerland.

How would you assess the soundness of banks in your country?

(1 = insolvent and may require a government bailout;

7 = generally healthy with sound balance sheets)

Executive opinion surveys 2008–2009 weighted average.

Ranked by country, highest to lowest score

Rank	Country	Score
1	Canada	6.7
2	New Zealand	6.6
3	Australia	6.6
4	Chile	6.5
5	Hong Kong	6.4
6	South Africa	6.4
7	Namibia	6.3
8	Singapore	6.3
9	Panama	6.3
10	Brazil	6.3
11	Finland	6.3
12	Barbados	6.3
13	Malta	6.3
14	<i>Luxembourg</i>	6.2
15	Slovakia	6.2
16	Mauritius	6.2
17	Qatar	6.2

18	Bahrain	6.1
19	Israel	6.1
20	<i>Norway</i>	<i>6.1</i>
21	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>6</i>
22	Cyprus	6
23	Trinidad and Tobago	6
24	Spain	6
25	India	5.9
26	Peru	5.9
27	Austria	5.9
28	Senegal	5.9
29	Czech Republic	5.9
30	Costa Rica	5.8
31	Malawi	5.8
32	El Salvador	5.8
33	Saudi Arabia	5.8
34	Estonia	5.7
35	Oman	5.7
36	United Arab Emirates	5.7
37	Jordan	5.7
38	Malaysia	5.7
39	Brunei	5.7
40	France	5.7
41	Mexico	5.7
42	Gambia	5.6
43	Thailand	5.6

44	<i>Switzerland</i>	5.6
45	Greece	5.6
46	Guyana	5.6
47	Botswana	5.6
48	Kuwait	5.6
49	<i>Denmark</i>	5.6
50	Jamaica	5.5
51	Honduras	5.5
52	Benin	5.5
53	Zambia	5.5
54	Colombia	5.4
55	Guatemala	5.4
56	Croatia	5.4
57	Ghana	5.4
58	Philippines	5.4
59	Dominican Republic	5.4
60	Sri_Lanka	5.4
61	Kenya	5.4
62	Portugal	5.4
63	Lithuania	5.4
64	Suriname	5.3
65	Puerto Rico	5.3
66	China	5.2
67	Burkina Faso	5.2
68	Syria	5.2
69	Italy	5.2

70	<i>Netherlands</i>	5.2
71	Uruguay	5.2
72	Montenegro	5.2
73	Paraguay	5.2
74	Romania	5.2
75	Bolivia	5.2
76	Tunisia	5.2
77	Slovenia	5.2
78	Morocco	5.2
79	FYROM	5.1
80	Mozambique	5.1
81	Armenia	5.1
82	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.1
83	Madagascar	5.1
84	Japan	5
85	Pakistan	5
86	Egypt	5
87	Cameroon	5
88	Uganda	5
89	Turkey	5
90	South Korea	5
91	Georgia	5
92	Nigeria	5
93	Poland	5
94	Taiwan	4.9
95	Belgium	4.9

96	Indonesia	4.9
97	Cote d'Ivoire	4.9
98	Ecuador	4.9
99	Nepal	4.8
100	Hungary	4.8
101	Bangladesh	4.8
102	Bulgaria	4.8
103	Germany	4.8
104	Albania	4.7
105	Mali	4.7
106	Azerbaijan	4.7
107	Tanzania	4.7
108	United States	4.7
109	Venezuela	4.6
110	Serbia	4.6
111	Vietnam	4.6
112	Nicaragua	4.6
113	Mauritania	4.5
114	Cambodia	4.4
115	Latvia	4.3
116	Libya	4.3
117	Ethiopia	4.2
118	Argentina	4.2
119	Lesotho	4.1
120	Tajikistan	4.1
121	Ireland	4.1

122	Timor-Leste	4
123	Russia	4
124	Chad	4
125	Burundi	4
126	United Kingdom	3.8
127	Algeria	3.7
128	Kazakhstan	3.7
129	Kyrgyzstan	3.7
130	Iceland	3.7
131	Zimbabwe	3.6
132	Mongolia	3.5
133	Ukraine	3.4

20. 131 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – LIST OF COUNTRIES BY CREDIT RATING – STANDARD AND POOR'S – MOSTLY 2016 - WIKIPEDIA

Many people don't take seriously anymore S&P's credit rating after the scandals of 2008 when they gave AAA rating to CDOs that collapsed in the Great Recession like a house of cards. However, as we don't have a better method of analyzing the credit rating we have to base our judgment on credit rating for ethical and unethical countries according to the S&P rating, but we checked if they were too generous by giving AAA rating to many countries. We thought that in this index we would find surprises, low credit rating for some ethical countries and high credit rating for some corrupt countries, but inexorably the same rule of "Ethics Pays" applies for the most ethical and corrupt countries. Furthermore, the ethical countries that received the highest rating of AAA stable were the only ones to receive this rating and none of the corrupt countries, even if they are huge economic powers received the highest ratings.

8 of the 11 most ethical countries received the highest rating of AAA and a stable outlook – Netherlands, Canada, Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway, Singapore, Sweden and Switzerland. We checked if there is an "inflation" of AAA rating, but we found that only 3 other countries have the same rating and all of them are very ethical countries: Germany – stable outlook (TI – 12), Australia – negative outlook (TI – 11, most ethical) and Hong Kong – negative outlook (TI – 17). There is also Liechtenstein, but it is a microstate not ranked by TI. We'll not refer to other microstates and dependencies rated by S&P as they are not ranked by TI. The law that Ethics Pays applies significantly in this parameter as well. But, we have one other most ethical country that obtained a slightly lower rating: Finland received AA+ stable. United States received the same rating (no. 17 in TI's Index) and so did Austria (no. 23 in TI's Index). The 11th most ethical country, New Zealand, received the next rating AA Stable. So, all the most ethical countries received the highest ratings with only 3 of them received slightly less.

And as Germany has received also a rating of AAA Stable and is one of the 12 first countries in Cory's Index and no. 12 in TI's Index, we see that all the 12 first countries on both indices have also received the highest financial ratings. So, those countries not only excel in ethics, on the average of all the parameters, but they excel also in finance as well. So, ethics pays, is liquid, is solid and is sound. The other countries in the list of the first 24 countries with the excellent rating of AA to AAA are: Qatar (TI – 26), Kuwait (TI – 67, quite corrupt), Abu Dhabi, UAE (TI – 25), Belgium (TI – 15), UK (TI – 14), South Korea (TI – 43), France (TI – 26). So, almost all of those countries are very ethical, a few - are ethical, and only one is quite corrupt. Further down until the 46th rank with A-, we find also only ethical countries, two very ethical countries (Ireland and Japan: A+ Stable) and only 3 corrupt countries: China AA- (TI – 100) which is quite obvious as it is one of the largest economic superpowers, Saudi Arabia (TI – 55), Trinidad and Tobago (TI – 85). Actually, the only few exceptions are the superpower China and two oil-rich countries Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. So, here again the rule applies that Ethics Pays even in the bastion of capitalism – credit rating, and ethical countries are not "nerds", playing by the rules & losing money, but financial tigers with the best credit.

Iceland, a very ethical country, has a rating of BBB+ stable (after their banking scandals, nobody is perfect even in Scandinavia, and anyhow its ethical rating is also lower than in the past, but it is still 12), and Barbados, another very ethical country is B- negative. Botswana is the only African country among the first 40 most, very and ethical countries (TI – 31). It ranks quite high in many parameters, probably because it is a democracy since its independence, and in credit rating it receives A- negative, which is also the highest rating for an African country. Many countries have a much lower credit rating than their ethical rating – Ireland, Japan, Spain, Iceland, Poland, Uruguay, Hungary and Portugal, while many countries have a much higher credit rating than their ethical rating – Austria, Kuwait, South Korea,

Taiwan, China, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Peru, Mexico, India, Russia and Vietnam. The rule that Ethics Pays applies here also mainly for the most and very ethical countries and vice versa for the most corrupt countries, while in between there is not a clear-cut correlation.

But what about the most corrupt countries – what is their credit rating? Here we find that most of them don't have at all a credit rating, at least not in this list, going upwards from the most corrupt countries to the less corrupt countries: Somalia, North Korea, Sudan, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Uzbekistan, Libya, Eritrea, Yemen, and also Zimbabwe, Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Haiti, Iran, Guinea-Bissau, Syria, Myanmar, Tajikistan, Laos, Guinea, Central African Republic, Guyana, Ivory Coast, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Madagascar, Nepal, Niger, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo... Some of them have a very low credit rating: Mozambique, Venezuela, Egypt, Lebanon, Mongolia, Republic of the Congo, Argentina, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ukraine, Iraq, Belarus, Burkina Faso, with ranks up to B-. And we have of course Italy with a credit rating of BBB- and Greece B-, both of them with a TI's rank of 69, quite corrupt countries, scoring also very low results in credit rating.


For Standard and Poor's - S&P, a bond is considered [investment grade](#) if its credit rating is BBB- or higher. Bonds rated BB+ and below are considered to be [speculative grade](#), sometimes also referred to as "junk" bonds.

















^[2] ["Sovereigns Ratings List; Standard & Poor's"](#). *Standardandpoors.com*. Retrieved 2015-06-06. Note: this source is continually updated.













Country	Rating	Outlook	Date	Ref.
 Afghanistan	Not rated			
 Algeria	Not rated			
 Antigua and Barbuda	Not rated			
 Armenia	Not rated			
 Benin	Not rated			
 Bhutan	Not rated			
 Brunei	Not rated			
 Burundi	Not rated			
 Cambodia	Not rated			
 Central African Republic	Not rated			
 Chad	Not rated			
 Comoros	Not rated			
 Cuba	Not rated			
 Djibouti	Not rated			
 Dominica	Not rated			
 East Timor	Not rated			
 Equatorial Guinea	Not rated			
 Eritrea	Not rated			
 Gambia	Not rated			
 Grenada	Not rated			
 Guinea	Not rated			
 Guinea-Bissau	Not rated			
 Guyana	Not rated			

Country	Rating	Outlook	Date	Ref.
 Haiti	Not rated			
 Iran	Not rated			
 Ivory Coast	Not rated			
 Kiribati	Not rated			
 Kosovo	Not rated			
 Kyrgyzstan	Not rated			
 Laos	Not rated			
 Lesotho	Not rated			
 Liberia	Not rated			
 Libya	Not rated			
 Madagascar	Not rated			
 Malawi	Not rated			
 Maldives	Not rated			
 Mali	Not rated			
 Marshall Islands	Not rated			
 Mauritius	Not rated			
 Moldova	Not rated			
 Monaco	Not rated			
 Myanmar	Not rated			
 Namibia	Not rated			
 Nauru	Not rated			
 Nepal	Not rated			
 Niger	Not rated			
 North Korea	Not rated			
 Palau	Not rated			
 Samoa	Not rated			
 San Marino	Not rated			
 São Tomé and Príncipe	Not rated			
 Seychelles	Not rated			
 Sierra Leone	Not rated			
 Solomon Islands	Not rated			
 Somalia	Not rated			
 South Sudan	Not rated			
 St. Kitts and Nevis	Not rated			
 St. Lucia	Not rated			
 St. Vincent/Grenadines	Not rated			
 Sudan	Not rated			
 Swaziland	Not rated			
 Syria	Not rated			
 Tajikistan	Not rated			
 Tanzania	Not rated			
 Togo	Not rated			

Country	Rating	Outlook	Date	Ref.
 Tonga	Not rated			
 Tunisia	Not rated			
 Tuvalu	Not rated			
 Uzbekistan	Not rated			
 Vanuatu	Not rated			
 Yemen	Not rated			
 Zimbabwe	Not rated			
 Switzerland - 1	AAA	Stable	1989-06-26	[2]
 Norway - 2	AAA	Stable	1990-11-08	[2]
 Singapore - 3	AAA	Stable	1995-03-06	[2]
 Denmark - 4	AAA	Stable	2001-02-27	[2]
 Canada - 5	AAA	Stable	2002-07-29	[2]
 Sweden - 6	AAA	Stable	2004-02-16	[2] [14]
 Germany - 7	AAA	Stable	2012-01-13	[2]
 Luxembourg - 8	AAA	Stable	2013-01-14	[2]
 Netherlands - 9	AAA	Stable	2015-11-20	[2]
 Liechtenstein - 10	AAA	Stable	2016-02-26	[2]
 Hong Kong - 11	AAA	Negative	2016-03-31	[2]
 Australia - 12	AAA	Negative	2016-07-06	[2]
 Isle of Man - 13	AA+	Stable	2011-11-29	[2]
 Austria - 14	AA+	Stable	2013-01-29	[2]
 United States - 15	AA+	Stable	2013-06-10	[2]
 Finland - 16	AA+	Stable	2016-09-16	[2]
 Qatar - 17	AA	Stable	2010-07-05	[2]
 Kuwait - 18	AA	Stable	2011-07-20	[2]
 New Zealand - 19	AA	Stable	2011-11-29	[2]
 Abu Dhabi, UAE - 20	AA	Stable	2012-02-20	[2]
 Belgium - 21	AA	Stable	2014-02-28	[2]
 United Kingdom - 22	AA	Negative	2016-06-27	[2]
 European Union	AA	Stable	2016-06-30	[2]
 South Korea - 23	AA	Stable	2016-08-07	[13]
 France - 24	AA	Stable	2016-10-21	[2]
 Taiwan - 25	AA-	Stable	2010-06-10	[2]
 Czech Republic - 26	AA-	Stable	2011-08-24	[2]
 Estonia - 27	AA-	Stable	2012-10-19	[2] [6]
 Chile - 28	AA-	Positive	2012-12-26	[2]
 China - 29	AA-	Negative	2016-03-31	[4]
 Guernsey - 30	AA-	Stable	2016-07-08	[2]
 Israel - 31	A+	Stable	2011-09-09	[2]
 Bermuda - 32	A+	Stable	2015-04-28	[2]
 Ireland - 33	A+	Stable	2015-06-05	[2]
 Slovakia - 34	A+	Stable	2015-07-31	[2]

Country	Rating	Outlook	Date	Ref.
 Japan - 35	A+	Stable	2015-09-16	^[2]
 Ras Al Khaimah, UAE 36	A	Stable	2014-10-13	^[2]
 Sharjah, UAE - 37	A	Negative	2016-08-05	^[2]
 Slovenia - 38	A	Positive	2016-12-16	^[2]
 Malaysia - 39	A-	Stable	2008-05-15	^[2]
 Curacao - 40	A-	Stable	2013-06-14	^[2]
 Lithuania - 41	A-	Stable	2014-04-11	^[2]
 Latvia - 42	A-	Stable	2014-05-30	^[2] ^[7]
 Saudi Arabia - 43	A-	Stable	2016-02-17	^[2]
 Trinidad and Tobago - 44	A-	Negative	2016-04-22	^[2]
 Botswana - 45	A-	Negative	2016-04-29	^[2]
 Malta - 46	A-	Stable	2016-10-14	^[2] ^[8]
 Thailand - 47	BBB+	Stable	2010-12-09	^[2]
 Peru - 48	BBB+	Stable	2013-08-19	^[2]
 Aruba - 49	BBB+	Stable	2014-07-20	^[2]
 Spain - 50	BBB+	Stable	2015-10-02	^[2]
 Iceland - 51	BBB+	Stable	2016-01-15	^[2]
 Mexico - 52	BBB+	Negative	2016-08-23	^[2]
 Poland - 53	BBB+	Stable	2016-12-02	^[2]
 Panama - 54	BBB	Stable	2012-07-02	^[2]
 Philippines - 55	BBB	Stable	2014-05-08	^[9] ^[10]
 Colombia - 56	BBB	Negative	2016-02-16	^[2]
 Uruguay - 57	BBB	Negative	2016-06-06	^[2]
 Montserrat - 58	BBB-	Stable	2011-09-02	^[2]
 Morocco - 59	BBB-	Stable	2011-11-29	^[2]
 Romania - 60	BBB-	Stable	2014-05-16	^[2]
 India - 61	BBB-	Stable	2014-09-26	^[2]
 Italy - 62	BBB-	Stable	2014-12-05	^[2]
 South Africa - 63	BBB-	Negative	2015-12-04	^[12]
 Kazakhstan - 64	BBB-	Negative	2016-02-17	^[2]
 French Polynesia - 65	BBB-	Stable	2016-05-06	^[2]
 Andorra - 66	BBB-	Stable	2016-07-29	^[2]
 Hungary - 67	BBB-	Stable	2016-09-16	^[2]
 Oman - 68	BBB-	Negative	2016-11-11	^[2]
 Bulgaria - 69	BB+	Stable	2014-12-12	^[2]
 Indonesia - 70	BB+	Positive	2015-05-21	^[2]
 Portugal - 71	BB+	Stable	2015-09-18	^[2]
 Azerbaijan - 72	BB+	Negative	2016-07-29	^[2]
 Russia - 73	BB+	Stable	2016-09-16	^[11]
 Bahamas - 74	BB+	Stable	2016-12-20	^[2]
Bolivia - 75	BB	Stable	2014-05-16	^[2]
Brazil - 76	BB	Negative	2016-02-17	^[2]

Country	Rating	Outlook	Date	Ref.
 Paraguay - 77	BB	Stable	2016-06-15	[2]
 Cyprus - 78	BB	Positive	2016-09-16	[2]
 Guatemala - 79	BB	Negative	2016-10-27	[2]
 Turkey - 80	BB	Stable	2016-11-14	[2]
 Croatia - 81	BB	Stable	2016-12-16	[2]
 Bangladesh - 82	BB-	Stable	2010-04-05	[2]
 Georgia - 83	BB-	Stable	2011-11-22	[2]
 Vietnam - 84	BB-	Stable	2012-06-06	[2]
 Macedonia - 85	BB-	Stable	2013-05-24	[2]
 Dominican Republic - 86	BB-	Stable	2015-05-20	[2]
 Costa Rica - 87	BB-	Negative	2016-02-25	[2]
 Jordan - 88	BB-	Negative	2016-04-22	[2]
 Bahrain - 89	BB-	Stable	2016-12-09	[2]
 Serbia - 90	BB-	Positive	2016-12-16	[2]
 Cook Islands - 91	B+	Stable	2011-12-14	[2]
 Albania - 92	B+	Stable	2012-02-20	[2]
 Senegal - 93	B+	Stable	2013-07-05	[2]
 Fiji - 94	B+	Stable	2015-05-01	[2]
 Papua New Guinea - 95	B+	Negative	2015-10-08	[2]
 Nicaragua - 96	B+	Stable	2016-02-11	[2]
 Sri Lanka - 97	B+	Negative	2016-03-10	[2]
 Montenegro - 98	B+	Negative	2016-03-13	[2]
 Suriname - 99	B+	Negative	2016-04-25	[2]
 Honduras - 100	B+	Positive	2016-07-18	[2]
 Kenya - 101	B+	Stable	2016-10-14	[2]
 Cameroon - 102	B	Stable	2012-02-20	[2]
 Bosnia and Herzegovina 103	B	Stable	2012-03-28	[2]
 Uganda - 104	B	Stable	2014-01-17	[2]
 Ethiopia - 105	B	Stable	2014-05-09	[2]
 Jamaica - 106	B	Stable	2015-06-04	[2]
 Ecuador - 107	B	Stable	2015-08-12	[2]
 Angola - 108	B	Stable	2016-02-12	[2]
 Zambia - 109	B	Negative	2016-03-18	[2]
 Rwanda - 110	B	Stable	2016-09-09	[2]
 Nigeria - 111	B	Stable	2016-09-16	[2]
 Cape Verde - 112	B	Stable	2016-10-07	[2]
 El Salvador - 113	B	Watch negative	2016-10-13	[2]
 Pakistan - 114	B	Stable	2016-10-31	[2]
 Belarus - 115	B-	Stable	2013-10-18	[2]
 Ghana - 116	B-	Stable	2014-10-24	[2]
 Iraq - 117	B-	Stable	2015-09-03	[2]
 Ukraine - 118	B-	Stable	2015-10-19	[2]

Country	Rating	Outlook	Date	Ref.
 Greece - 120	B-	Stable	2016-01-22	[2]
 Congo, D. R. - 121	B-	Negative	2016-02-05	[2]
 Argentina - 122	B-	Stable	2016-05-06	[3]
 Burkina Faso - 123	B-	Positive	2016-05-27	[2]
 Congo, Republic - 124	B-	Stable	2016-08-09	[2]
 Mongolia - 125	B-	Stable	2016-08-19	[2]
 Lebanon - 126	B-	Stable	2016-09-02	[2]
 Barbados - 127	B-	Negative	2016-09-23	[2]
 Egypt - 128	B-	Stable	2016-11-11	[2] [5]
 Belize - 129	CCC+	Negative	2016-11-14	[2]
 Venezuela - 130	CCC	Negative	2015-02-09	[2]
 Mozambique - 131	CC	Negative	2016-11-04	[2]

21. 187 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - INDEX OF GLOBALIZATION, 2013, KOF/ETH SWISS ECONOMIC INSTITUTE

INDEX OF GLOBALIZATION – 2013 – SOURCE – KOF (ETH) SWISS ECONOMIC INSTITUTE - MEASURES ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL DIMENSIONS OF GLOBALIZATION REFERRING TO ACTUAL ECONOMIC FLOWS, ECONOMIC RESTRICTIONS, DATA ON INFORMATION FLOWS, DATA ON PERSONAL CONTACT AND DATA ON CULTURAL PROXIMITY

The most ethical countries are not secluded in their ethics as Bhutan, but have a thriving economy in the epicenter of globalization. They achieve the highest rankings in the Globalization Index. The 10 most ethical countries rank high in the 21 most globalized economies: 3. Netherlands (score – 91.33), 5. Singapore, 6. Denmark, 7. Sweden (87.63), 10. Switzerland, 13. Canada, 14. Luxembourg, 16. Finland, 20. Norway, 21. Australia (81.59). New Zealand ranks somewhat lower in no. 28 (78.22). Most of the other top 20 ethical countries rank also high in the Globalization Index: 1. Belgium, the capital of the European Union (92.30) 2. Ireland, 12. United Kingdom (85.39), 22. Germany (81.08), and a surprising relative low rank for the United States – 34 (74.76), 37. Iceland, and the very low rank, compared to their top achievements in the other parameters, for Japan – 56 (63.73). We have to bear in mind that this index measures also economic restrictions, which may explain the lower ranks of the US and especially Japan. Hong Kong is not in this index and Barbados ranks 93 (54.95). But as a rule, the most ethical countries achieve also here the best ranks.

The small most ethical countries are also the most globalized: rank no. 1. For Belgium, 2. Ireland, 3. Netherlands, 4. Austria (TI – 23), 5. Singapore, 6. Denmark, 7. Sweden, 8. Portugal (TI – 31). 9. Hungary (TI – 47), a former communist country ranks here very high, with 15. Czech Republic (TI – 53) and 19. Slovakia (TI – 54) - those are 3 former communist countries or 15% of the top 20 in the Globalization Index, quite an achievement for states that started to globalize only in the 90's. 10. Switzerland, 11. Cyprus (TI – 31), 14. Luxembourg, 20. Norway. As a matter of fact only 2 super economic powers are among the top 20 – 12. UK, 18. France (TI– 26), as well as 2 medium sized economies – 13. Canada, 17. Spain (TI– 37), all the others are small countries, ranking exclusively in the Globalization Index top 11.

We find in high ranks of the Globalization Index countries which have moderate ethical ranking or moderate corrupt ranking. In the top Globalization Index 20 there are only 12 countries which are in the top TI's index, or 60% - one of the lowest ratios of compatibility between the two indices – normally there are at least 15 top TI 20 in the top 20 of every parameter, and sometimes there is an almost perfect match between the two parameters. But what is special in the globalization index is that the 8 countries which are not in the top TI's 20 have a much lower TI's ranking than usual – Czech Republic – 53, Slovakia – 54, Hungary – 47, Spain – 37, Cyprus and Portugal – 31, and only two of the "usual" contenders – Austria – 23 and France – 26. However, at least none of the Globalization top 20 is a quite corrupt country with an ethical score of less than 50, but there are a few in a borderline position.

Another finding – the remainder TI's top 20 are not located right after the 20 most globalized countries, but rather scattered – 2 right after: Australia 21 and Germany 22, but New Zealand is 28, the US are 34, Iceland is 38, Japan is 56 and Barbados is 93. Furthermore, much higher in the Globalization Index we find corrupt countries as 23. Italy and 24. Greece which are ranked 69 in TI's index, and down to a ranking of 40, we find more borderline cases of ethical countries ranking down to 54 with a score of 50 or above – Malaysia, Lithuania, Croatia (TI – 61), Poland, Slovenia, Malta, Israel, more ethical countries – Estonia, Chile, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, and two quite corrupt countries – Romania and Bulgaria, both ranked 69 in

TI's index with Italy and Greece. So, in the 40 most globalized countries we find a mixture of the most ethical countries in the top positions, with less ethical countries and even quite corrupt countries, but nevertheless we don't find corrupt countries ranking less than TI's 70.

The corrupt and very corrupt countries are ranked from 47 down, with scores of globalization of 67.78 for 48. Russia (TI – 136), Ukraine, Lebanon, Moldova, Thailand, Peru, Nigeria, 73. China (59.43), Argentina, Egypt, Paraguay, Philippines, Zambia, Indonesia, Namibia, Belarus, Armenia, Ecuador, Algeria, Colombia, 107. India. But we find in those rankings also moderate corrupt countries as Saudi Arabia, Serbia, South Africa, 76. Brazil (59.21), and quite ethical countries as 52. Uruguay, 60. South Korea, 62. Mauritius. In the least globalized countries with scores of 50 and less we find very few quite ethical states as 129. Botswana, 133. Cape Verde, 181. Bhutan, but mostly - the most corrupt countries: Guyana, Zimbabwe, Togo, Republic of the Congo, Sri Lanka, Djibouti, Venezuela, Libya, Kenya, Cambodia, Vietnam, Mali, Uganda, Papua New Guinea, Yemen, Cameroon, Angola, Syria, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Bangladesh, Chad, Iraq (40.10), Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Nepal, Niger, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan, Central African Republic, Haiti, Burundi, Palestine, Myanmar, Afghanistan, Liberia, Eritrea, Laos, 187. Timor-Leste (24.35).

KOF Index of Globalization (2013)

Rank	Country	Globalization Index
1	 Belgium	92.30
2	 Ireland	91.79
<u>3</u>	 Netherlands	<u>91.33</u>
4	 Austria	89.48
<u>5</u>	 Singapore	<u>88.89</u>
<u>6</u>	 Denmark	<u>88.12</u>
<u>7</u>	 Sweden	<u>87.63</u>
8	 Portugal	87.07
9	 Hungary	86.85
<u>10</u>	 Switzerland	<u>86.28</u>
11	 Cyprus	86.08
12	 United Kingdom	85.39
<u>13</u>	 Canada	<u>85.38</u>
<u>14</u>	 Luxembourg	<u>85.15</u>
15	 Czech Republic	86.08

KOF Index of Globalization (2013)

Rank	Country	Globalization Index
<u>16</u>	 <u>Finland</u>	<u>84.85</u>
17	 <u>Spain</u>	84.21
18	 <u>France</u>	83.86
19	 <u>Slovakia</u>	83.49
<u>20</u>	 <u>Norway</u>	<u>81.99</u>
<u>21</u>	 <u>Australia</u>	<u>81.59</u>
22	 <u>Germany</u>	81.08
23	 <u>Italy</u>	81.01
24	 <u>Greece</u>	80.31
25	 <u>Estonia</u>	79.72
26	 <u>Poland</u>	79.10
27	 <u>Malaysia</u>	78.23
<u>28</u>	 <u>New Zealand</u>	<u>78.22</u>
29	 <u>Israel</u>	77.27
30	 <u>Slovenia</u>	76.85
31	 <u>Malta</u>	76.09
32	 <u>United Arab Emirates</u>	75.66
33	 <u>Croatia</u>	75.36
34	 <u>United States</u>	74.76
35	 <u>Chile</u>	72.91
36	 <u>Lithuania</u>	72.79
37	 <u>Iceland</u>	72.73
38	 <u>Romania</u>	72.53
39	 <u>Qatar</u>	72.03
40	 <u>Bulgaria</u>	71.73

KOF Index of Globalization (2013)

Rank	Country	Globalization Index
41	 Kuwait	70.97
42	 Jordan	70.10
43	 Turkey	69.02
44	 Latvia	69.00
45	 Montenegro	68.86
46	 Bahrain	68.34
47	 Ukraine	67.78
48	 Russia	67.78
49	 Lebanon	67.51
50	 Saudi Arabia	67.49
51	 Panama	67.43
52	 Uruguay	65.28
53	 Serbia	64.90
54	 South Africa	64.39
55	 Peru	64.30
56	 Japan	63.73
57	 Thailand	63.64
58	 Moldova	63.49
59	 El Salvador	62.59
60	 South Korea	62.31
61	 Bosnia and Herzegovina	62.31
62	 Mauritius	61.78
63	 Costa Rica	61.64
64	 Georgia	61.56
65	 Morocco	61.38

KOF Index of Globalization (2013)

Rank	Country	Globalization Index
66	 Oman	61.38
67	 Nigeria	61.20
68	 Honduras	60.93
69	 Dominican Republic	60.22
70	 Macedonia	60.10
71	 Guatemala	59.67
72	 Tunisia	59.58
73	 China	59.43
74	 Mexico	59.25
75	 Jamaica	59.21
76	 Brazil	59.21
77	 Brunei	58.54
78	 Albania	58.32
79	 Argentina	58.30
80	 Fiji	58.28
81	 Egypt	58.10
82	 Kazakhstan	58.04
83	 Trinidad and Tobago	57.97
84	 Paraguay	57.57
85	 Mongolia	57.29
86	 Azerbaijan	56.71
87	 Kyrgyzstan	56.12
88	 Philippines	56.12
89	 Zambia	55.62
90	 Indonesia	55.20

























KOF Index of Globalization (2013)

Rank	Country	Globalization Index
91	 Namibia	54.99
92	 Belarus	54.98
93	 Barbados	54.95
94	 Armenia	54.72
95	 Ghana	54.55
96	 Grenada	54.51
97	 Nicaragua	54.42
98	 Ecuador	54.01
99	 Gabon	53.45
100	 Senegal	53.08
101	 Bolivia	53.08
102	 Colombia	52.40
103	 Algeria	52.37
104	 Ivory Coast	52.05
105	 Bahamas	51.84
106	 Pakistan	51.68
107	 India	51.57
108	 Gambia	51.51
109	 Swaziland	51.14
110	 Guyana	50.88
111	 Zimbabwe	50.70
112	 Togo	50.67
113	 Republic of the Congo	50.56
114	 Sri Lanka	49.85
115	 Djibouti	49.82

KOF Index of Globalization (2013)

Rank	Country	Globalization Index
116	 Venezuela	49.44
117	 Libya	48.94
118	 Cuba	48.88
119	 Kenya	48.79
120	 Belize	48.23
121	 Antigua and Barbuda	48.16
122	 Seychelles	47.99
123	 Vanuatu	47.98
124	 Suriname	47.68
125	 Cambodia	47.68
126	 Vietnam	47.02
127	 Lesotho	47.00
128	 Mali	46.87
129	 Botswana	46.24
130	 Uganda	46.18
131	 Saint Lucia	46.06
132	 Mozambique	46.05
133	 Cape Verde	45.76
134	 Papua New Guinea	45.71
135	 Samoa	45.54
136	 Cameroon	45.22
137	 Yemen	45.18
138	 Palau	45.07
139	 Angola	44.73
140	 Mauritania	44.43

KOF Index of Globalization (2013)

Rank	Country	Globalization Index
141	 Burkina Faso	44.35
142	 New Caledonia	44.05
143	 Benin	43.97
144	 Aruba	43.68
145	 Syria	43.67
146	 Malawi	42.60
147	 Guinea-Bissau	42.58
148	 Madagascar	42.53
149	 Guinea	42.31
150	 French Polynesia	42.26
151	 Rwanda	42.24
152	 Maldives	42.20
153	 Saint Kitts and Nevis	41.65
154	 Tajikistan	40.79
155	 Macau	40.75
156	 Bangladesh	40.65
157	 St. Vincent and the Grenadines	40.56
158	 Iran	40.24
159	 Chad	40.15
160	 Iraq	40.10
161	 Dominica	39.94
162	 Tanzania	39.12
163	 Sierra Leone	38.97
164	 Nepal	38.05

KOF Index of Globalization (2013)

Rank	Country	Globalization Index
165	 Niger	37.81
166	 Ethiopia	37.46
167	 Democratic Republic of the Congo	36.87
168	 Central African Republic	36.33
169	 Sudan	36.19
170	 Turkmenistan	36.06
171	 Bermuda	35.75
172	 Haiti	35.20
173	 São Tomé and Príncipe	35.00
174	 Uzbekistan	34.41
175	 Burundi	33.50
176	 Palestine	32.79
177	 Myanmar	31.98
178	 Afghanistan	31.46
179	 Comoros	31.05
180	 Liberia	30.81
181	 Bhutan	27.91
182	 Eritrea	27.34
183	 Solomon Islands	26.72
184	 Laos	26.52
185	 Equatorial Guinea	26.26
186	 Kiribati	25.46
187	 East Timor	24.35

22. 139 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – NETWORKED READINESS INDEX – GLOBAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY REPORT - WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM – 2016

The Global Information Technology Report 2016 features the latest iteration of the Networked Readiness Index, which assesses the factors, policies and institutions that enable a country to fully leverage information and communication technologies (ICTs) for increased competitiveness and well-being. Under the theme *Innovating in the Digital Economy*, the Report also examines the role of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in driving innovation.

The networked readiness framework rests on six principles: (1) a high-quality regulatory and business environment is critical in order to fully leverage ICTs and generate impact; (2) ICT readiness—as measured by ICT affordability, skills, and infrastructure—is a pre-condition to generating impact; (3) fully leveraging ICTs requires a society-wide effort: the government, the business sector, and the population at large each have a critical role to play; (4) ICT use should not be an end in itself. The impact that ICTs actually have on the economy and society is what ultimately matters; (5) the set of drivers—the environment, readiness, and usage—interact, co-evolve, and reinforce each other to form a virtuous cycle; and (6) the networked readiness framework should provide clear policy guidance.

The framework translates into the NRI, a composite indicator made up of four main categories (subindexes), 10 subcategories (pillars), and 53 individual indicators distributed across the different pillars:

A. Environment subindex

1. Political and regulatory environment (9 indicators)
2. Business and innovation environment (9 indicators)

B. Readiness subindex

3. Infrastructure (4 indicators)
4. Affordability (3 indicators)
5. Skills (4 indicators)

C. Usage subindex

6. Individual usage (7 indicators)
7. Business usage (6 indicators)
8. Government usage (3 indicators)

D. Impact subindex

9. Economic impacts (4 indicators)
10. Social impacts (4 indicators)

The computation of the overall NRI score is based on successive aggregations of scores: individual indicators are aggregated to obtain pillar scores, which are then combined to obtain subindex scores. Subindex scores are in turn combined to produce a country's overall NRI score.

The 11 most ethical countries score in this parameter the best scores and are in the first 18 ranks of the parameter, while the other states in the first 18 are other ethical states, namely the United States (TI – 17), Japan – (TI – 15), Hong Kong (TI – 17), South Korea (TI – 43), Germany and Iceland (TI – 12). The other countries in the 38 first ranks of the Networked Readiness Index are mainly the first 38 countries in the TI report of the most, very and ethical countries, with only few exceptions – Bahrain (TI – 55), Malaysia (TI – 50), Saudi Arabia (TI – 55), Czech Republic (TI – 53), all of them very close to the 38 ethical countries. Further down we find Russia in no. 41, but only 136 in TI's Index, a superpower very advanced in technology, Kazakhstan (TI – 126), Ukraine (TI – 142), all of them part of the Soviet Union, which was very advanced in technology. And the worst countries in this parameter are also very corrupt countries, possibly not the most corrupt as they were not even surveyed, yet we can find the very corrupt countries – Chad, Burundi, Haiti, Mauritania, Madagascar, Guinea, Myanmar, Tanzania, Gabon, Liberia, Swaziland, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Cameroon, etc.

Rank	Economy	Value
1.	Singapore	6.0
2.	Finland	6.0
3.	Sweden	5.8
4.	Norway	5.8
5.	United States	5.8
6.	Netherlands	5.8
7.	Switzerland	5.8
8.	United Kingdom	5.7

9.	Luxembourg	5.7
10.	Japan	5.6
11.	Denmark	5.6
12.	Hong Kong SAR	5.6
13.	Korea Republic	5.6
14.	Canada	5.6
15.	Germany	5.6
16.	Iceland	5.5
17.	New Zealand	5.5
18.	Australia	5.5
19.	Taiwan, China	5.5
20.	Austria	5.4
21.	Israel	5.4
22.	Estonia	5.4
23.	Belgium	5.4
24.	France	5.3
25.	Ireland	5.3
26.	United Arab Emirates	5.3
27.	Qatar	5.2
28.	Bahrain	5.1
29.	Lithuania	4.9
30.	Portugal	4.9
31.	Malaysia	4.9
32.	Latvia	4.8
33.	Saudi Arabia	4.8
34.	Malta	4.8
35.	Spain	4.8
36.	Czech Republic	4.7

37.	Slovenia	4.7
38.	Chile	4.6
39.	Kazakhstan	4.6
40.	Cyprus	4.6
41.	Russian Federation	4.5
42.	Poland	4.5
43.	Uruguay	4.5
44.	Costa Rica	4.5
45.	Italy	4.4
46.	Macedonia, FYR	4.4
47.	Slovak Republic	4.4
48.	Turkey	4.4
49.	Mauritius	4.4
50.	Hungary	4.4
51.	Montenegro	4.3
52.	Oman	4.3
53.	Azerbaijan	4.3
54.	Croatia	4.3
55.	Panama	4.3
56.	Armenia	4.3
57.	Mongolia	4.3
58.	Georgia	4.3
59.	China	4.2
60.	Jordan	4.2
61.	Kuwait	4.2
62.	Thailand	4.2
63.	Sri Lanka	4.2
64.	Ukraine	4.2

65.	South Africa	4.2
66.	Romania	4.1
67.	Trinidad & Tobago	4.1
68.	Colombia	4.1
69.	Bulgaria	4.1
70.	Greece	4.1
71.	Moldova	4.0
72.	Brazil	4.0
73.	Indonesia	4.0
74.	Seychelles	4.0
75.	Serbia	4.0
76.	Mexico	4.0
77.	Philippines	4.0
78.	Morocco	3.9
79.	Vietnam	3.9
80.	Rwanda	3.9
81.	Tunisia	3.9
82.	Ecuador	3.9
83.	Jamaica	3.9
84.	Albania	3.9
85.	Cape Verde	3.8
86.	Kenya	3.8
87.	Bhutan	3.8
88.	Lebanon	3.8
89.	Argentina	3.8
90.	Peru	3.8
91.	India	3.8
92.	Iran, Islamic Republic	3.7

93.	El Salvador	3.7
94.	Honduras	3.7
95.	Kyrgyz Republic	3.7
96.	Egypt	3.7
97.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.6
98.	Dominican Republic	3.6
99.	Namibia	3.6
100.	Guyana	3.6
101.	Botswana	3.5
102.	Ghana	3.5
103.	Guatemala	3.5
104.	Lao PDR	3.4
105.	Paraguay	3.4
106.	Cote d'Ivoire	3.4
107.	Senegal	3.4
108.	Venezuela	3.4
109.	Cambodia	3.4
110.	Pakistan	3.4
111.	Bolivia	3.3
112.	Bangladesh	3.3
113.	Gambia, The	3.3
114.	Tajikistan	3.3
115.	Lesotho	3.3
116.	Zambia	3.2
117.	Algeria	3.2
118.	Nepal	3.2
119.	Nigeria	3.2
120.	Ethiopia	3.1

121.	Uganda	3.1
122.	Zimbabwe	3.0
123.	Mozambique	3.0
124.	Cameroon	3.0
125.	Gabon	2.9
126.	Tanzania	2.9
127.	Mali	2.9
128.	Benin	2.9
129.	Swaziland	2.9
130.	Liberia	2.8
131.	Nicaragua	2.8
132.	Malawi	2.7
133.	Myanmar	2.7
134.	Guinea	2.6
135.	Madagascar	2.6
136.	Mauritania	2.5
137.	Haiti	2.5
138.	Burundi	2.4
139.	Chad	2.2

23. 131 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - MEDIAN PER-CAPITA INCOME (AND MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME) – GALLUP – 2013 – IN PPP INTERNATIONAL DOLLARS

Median income is the amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups, half having income above that amount, and half having income below that amount. Mean income (average) is the amount obtained by dividing the total aggregate income of a group by the number of units in that group. Household income is not to be confused with family or personal income. Household income is often the combination of two income earners pooling their resources and should therefore not be confused with an individual's earnings.

In 2013, Gallup published a list of countries with median household income. Using median rather than mean income, results in a much more accurate picture of the average income of the middle class since the data will not be skewed by gains and abnormalities in the extreme ends. Data is in international dollars using purchase power parity and are based on responses from at least 2,000 adults in each country, with the data aggregated from 2006 to 2012. The figures are before deduction of taxes and social contributions and are not adjusted for household size. The median annual household income worldwide is \$9,733 and the median per-capita household income is \$2,920. Median per-capita incomes in the top 10 wealthiest populations are more than 50 times those in the 10 poorest populations – in Sub-Saharan Africa.

As the median household income and - even more - the median per-capita income are two of the most salient indicators of the wealth of the citizens, it is important to notice that the most ethical countries have the best results in PPP international dollars with 1. Norway – 51,489/19,308, 2. Sweden – 50,514/18,632, 3. Luxembourg, 4. Denmark, 5. Finland, 7. Canada, 8. Australia, 9. Netherlands, without forgetting Switzerland that is not in this survey but still has a mean disposable income of 61,249 Swiss Francs in 2011, thus ranking it as no. 1, with better results even than Norway. The other countries in the 20 most ethical countries - United States, Germany, United Kingdom, Belgium, Hong Kong and Ireland, rank with New Zealand (14), among the 20 richest and most egalitarian countries in the world, as the median household income is a salient indicator of evenly distributed wealth. Singapore (24) is last among the ethical countries with 32,360 median household income and 7,345 median per capita income. The less ethical countries have much lower median income, proving once again that Ethics Pays, ranking at the highest places the most ethical countries. The developing countries with the lowest ethical ranking, China (67) with 1,786, South Africa (79) with 1,217, Peru (84) with 1,077, India (99) with 616, Philippines (108) with 478, Afghanistan (117) with 378, and most of all poorest populations of the Sub-Saharan countries in Africa, have the lowest results down to 118 median per-capita for Liberia (no. 131).

For including this parameter into Cory's Index we have chosen the Median Per-Capita Income as it reflects in the best way the distribution of income, since household may comprise different numbers of persons. The ranking is from the highest to the lowest per-capita income.

COUNTRIES RANKED BY MEDIAN PER CAPITA/HOUSEHOLD INCOME - GALLUP

COUNTRIES MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME MEDIAN PER-CAPITA INCOME

<u>1. Norway</u>	<u>51,489</u>	<u>19,308</u>
<u>2. Sweden</u>	<u>50,514</u>	<u>18,632</u>
<u>3. Luxembourg</u>	<u>52,493</u>	<u>18,418</u>
<u>4. Denmark</u>	<u>44,360</u>	<u>18,262</u>
<u>5. Finland</u>	<u>34,615</u>	<u>15,725</u>

6. United States	43,585	15,480
<i>7. Canada</i>	<i>41,280</i>	<i>15,181</i>
<i>8. Australia</i>	<i>46,555</i>	<i>15,026</i>
<i>9. Netherlands</i>	<i>38,584</i>	<i>14,450</i>
10. Germany	33,333	14,098
11. France	31,112	12,445
12. United Kingdom	31,617	12,399
13. Austria	34,911	12,284
<i>14. New Zealand</i>	<i>35,562</i>	<i>12,147</i>
15. South Korea	40,861	11,350
16. Japan	33,822	10,840
17. Belgium	26,703	10,189
18. Hong Kong	35,443	9,705
19. Slovenia	25,969	8,656
20. Ireland	25,085	8,048
21. Israel	30,364	7,847
22. Czech Republic	22,913	7,821
23. Kuwait	40,854	7,487
<i>24. Singapore</i>	<i>32,360</i>	<i>7,345</i>
25. Spain	21,959	7,284
26. Taiwan	32,762	6,882
27. Italy	20,085	6,874
28. Malta	21,141	6,869
29. Greece	17,777	6,086
30. Portugal	16,186	5,519
31. Slovakia	17,415	5,455
32. Belarus	15,085	5,236
33. Croatia	16,231	5,177
34. Qatar	26,555	5,117
35. Estonia	12,577	5,031
36. Cyprus	18,242	4,932
37. Bahrain	24,633	4,778
38. Saudi Arabia	24,980	4,762
39. Lithuania	12,375	4,713
40. Poland	15,338	4,578
41. Hungary	12,445	4,493
42. Russia	11,724	4,129

43. Argentina	14,432	4,109
44. Latvia	10,461	4,000
45. Ukraine	11,074	3,876
46. Montenegro	11,519	3,123
47. Iran	12,046	3,115
48. Serbia	8,921	3,020
49. Lebanon	13,004	2,960
50. Mexico	11,680	2,900
51. Bulgaria	8,487	2,829
52. Romania	7,322	2,618
53. Bosnia	7,383	2,553
54. Turkey	8,955	2,538
55. Uruguay	7,949	2,488
56. Azerbaijan	11,446	2,430
57. Venezuela	11,239	2,328
58. Malaysia	11,207	2,267
59. Brazil	7,522	2,247
60. Costa Rica	8,923	2,232
61. Chile	8,098	2,040
62. Panama	8,356	2,011
63. Macedonia	8,606	1,990
64. Kazakhstan	7,492	1,958
65. Albania	7,314	1,902
66. Thailand	7,026	1,795
67. China	6,180	1,786
68. Ecuador	6,858	1,682
69. Tunisia	8,966	1,646
70. Dominican Rep.	6,302	1,623
71. Jordan	8,276	1,550
72. Colombia	6,544	1,534
73. Mongolia	5,922	1,440
74. Syria	8,193	1,431
75. Bolivia	6,399	1,403
76. Algeria	7,849	1,392
77. Moldova	4,158	1,329
78. Paraguay	6,179	1,292
79. South Africa	5,217	1,217

80. Nicaragua	6,488	1,173
81. Morocco	6,634	1,135
82. Vietnam	4,783	1,124
83. El Salvador	4,828	1,114
84. Peru	5,161	1,077
85. Libya	6,398	1,012
86. Armenia	3,865	926
87. Guatemala	4,516	838
88. Kyrgyzstan	4,034	828
89. Honduras	4,848	821
90. Mauritania	6,679	778
91. Botswana	3,603	740
92. Georgia	2,591	734
93. Angola	3,534	720
94. Sri Lanka	3,242	719
95. Tajikistan	5,137	713
96. Haiti	2,735	627
97. Egypt	3,111	623
98. Iraq	4,917	617
99. India	3,168	616
100. Laos	3,379	615
101. Comoros	3,912	598
102. Sudan	3,640	579
103. Bangladesh	2,819	567
104. Indonesia	2,199	541
105. Nepal	2,718	519
106. Nigeria	2,667	493
107. Pakistan	4,060	480
108. Philippines	2,401	478
109. Cambodia	2,308	451
110. Ghana	2,050	427
111. Congo (Braza.)	2,106	416
112. Cameroon	2,075	403
113. Senegal	3,897	402
114. Kenya	1,870	402
115. Yemen	3,178	400
116. Tanzania	2,154	384



117. Afghanistan	4,121	378
118. Chad	2,394	338
119. Congo (Kinsha.)	1,988	308
120. Niger	2,708	307
121. Uganda	1,775	296
122. Zambia	1,501	287
123. Togo	1,571	279
124. Benin	1,502	237
125. Rwanda	1,101	235
126. Sierra Leone	2,330	233
127. Madagascar	1,013	168
128. Burkina Faso	1,530	165
129. Mali	1,983	165
130. Burundi	673	129
131. Liberia	781	118

24. 61 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - GDP (PPP) PER HOUR WORKED – 2013 – MEASURES THE PRODUCTIVITY – THE CONFERENCE BOARD & EUROSTAT

GDP (PPP) PER HOUR WORKED – 2013 – GDP GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT NORMALIZED TO PPP PURCHASING POWER PARITY – IN US\$ NORMALIZED TO 2013 US\$ - MEASURES THE PRODUCTIVITY OF A COUNTRY WHEN NOT TAKING INTO ACCOUNT UNEMPLOYMENT OR HOURS WORKED PER WEEK. WORK IS MEASURED AS HOURS ACTUALLY WORKED DURING THE YEAR IN EMPLOYEE AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT JOBS

The 23 best countries in productivity of labor, measured by the GDP PPP per hour worked, are also almost identical to the 26 most ethical countries, thus proving that unlike the "defamatory" remarks on the ethical and welfare states that they have forgotten to work, they have too much social benefits, vacations, minimal work week, long maternity leaves, generous unemployment payments and so on, those countries have the best productivity, much more than the unethical countries. The GDP PPP per hour worked of those countries amount from US\$ 36.83 to 75.14. And the countries are: Norway (75.14), Luxembourg (73.22), US (67.32), Belgium (60.98), Netherlands (60.06), France (59.24, no. 6, the country with the best working conditions and social benefits has also the highest productivity, almost as high as the neoliberal US with much worse working conditions, what a blow for neoliberal ideology...), Germany (57.36), Ireland (56.05), Australia (55.87), Denmark (55.75), Sweden (55.28), Austria (54.83), UK (51.38), Canada (50.29), Iceland, Switzerland (49.88), Spain (49.59, TI – 37), Finland (48.79), Barbados, Italy (45.04, TI – 69, a quite high productivity for a quite unethical country, even higher than the much more ethical Japan), Japan (43.77, TI - 15), Singapore (41.46, TI - 7), 23. Hong Kong (41.30), and 28. New Zealand (36.83, TI – 2-!).

But further down the symmetry is not so clear-cut, which proves, in most of the cases, that the law that Ethics Pays is applicable mainly to the 20 most ethical countries and the opposite law that Corruption Doesn't Pay is applicable mainly to the 20 most corrupt countries. In the middle between the two extremes there are many mixed cases where more ethical countries perform worse than more corrupt countries, but also cases where they perform better. To illustrate this findings, we start with 37. Poland – 25.81 (TI – 35) almost identical to the ranking of productivity, but 39. Estonia – 23.50 (TI – 26) has the same productivity as 40. Turkey – 22.83 (TI – 64), which is much more corrupt than Estonia. Similarly, 42. Russia – 19.70 (TI – 136) one of the more corrupt countries has the same productivity as 43. Chile – 19.55 (TI – 21) one of the most ethical countries. 50. Romania – 15.46 (TI – 69) is quite unethical, but has the same productivity as the very corrupt 51. Venezuela – 15.05 (TI – 161). 57. Brazil – 10.78 (TI – 69) is quite corrupt and has a rather low productivity. The 3 states with the lowest productivity are also very corrupt: 59. Thailand – 8.54 (TI – 85), 60. Sri Lanka – 6.85 (TI – 85), 61. Bangladesh – 1.98 (TI – 145, one of the most corrupt countries).

Rank	Country	GDP (PPP) per hour 2013
1	 Norway	<u>75.14</u>
2	 Luxembourg	<u>73.22</u>

Rank	Country	GDP (PPP) per hour 2013
3	 United States	67.32
4	 Belgium	60.98
5	 Netherlands	<u>60.06</u>
6	 France	59.24
7	 Germany	57.36
8	 Ireland	56.05
9	 Australia	<u>55.87</u>
10	 Denmark	<u>55.75</u>
11	 Sweden	<u>55.28</u>
12	 Austria	54.83
13	 United Kingdom	51.38
14	 Canada	<u>50.29</u>
15	 Iceland	50.01
16	 Switzerland	<u>49.88</u>
17	 Spain	49.59
18	 Finland	<u>48.79</u>
19	 Barbados	46.19
20	 Italy	45.04
21	 Japan	43.77
22	 Singapore	<u>41.46</u>
23	 Hong Kong	41.30
24	 Trinidad and Tobago	40.04
25	 Taiwan	39.97
26	 Slovenia	39.78
27	 Israel	38.99

Rank	Country	GDP (PPP) per hour 2013
<u>28</u>	 New Zealand	<u>36.83</u>
29	 Malta	36.02
30	 Slovakia	33.44
31	 Greece	32.77
32	 South Korea	32.31
33	 Czech Republic	31.23
34	 Cyprus	31.18
35	 Lithuania	27.53
36	 Portugal	27.23
37	 Poland	25.81
38	 Hungary	24.37
39	 Estonia	23.50
40	 Turkey	22.83
41	 Latvia	21.15
42	 Russia	19.70
43	 Chile	19.55
44	 Saint Lucia	18.58
45	 Uruguay	18.16
46	 Costa Rica	17.81
47	 Bulgaria	16.48
48	 Malaysia	16.47
49	 Mexico	16.23
50	 Romania	15.46
51	 Venezuela	15.05
52	 Argentina	13.84

Rank	Country	GDP (PPP) per hour 2013
53	 Ecuador	13.81
54	 Jamaica	12.95
55	 Colombia	11.26
56	 Peru	10.95
57	 Brazil	10.78
58	 Armenia	10.00
59	 Thailand	8.54
60	 Sri Lanka	6.85
61	 Bangladesh	1.98

The data of this list comes from [The Conference Board](#)^[1] and [Eurostat](#).^[2] GDP is measured in purchasing power parity, normalised to 2013 US dollar (comparable to a 2013 [international dollar](#)). It is calculated from 2005 [EKS PPP](#) estimates from [Penn World Tables](#) (PWT 7), updated with [GDP deflator](#) changes. Work is measured as hours actually worked during the year in employee and self-employment jobs.^[3]

1. "[The Conference Board Total Economy Database - Output, Labor, and Labor Productivity, 1950 - 2013](#)" (Excel). [The Conference Board](#). January 2014. GDP per Hour, in 2013 EK\$\$.
2. <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tsdec310&plugin=0>. Missing or empty `|title=` ([help](#))
3. "[The Conference Board Total Economy Database: Methodological Notes](#)" (PDF). [The Conference Board](#).

25. 141 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – INCOME INEQUALITY/DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY INCOME/GINI INDEX - 2007-2013 - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

COUNTRY COMPARISON – INCOME INEQUALITY – DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY INCOME - MOSTLY IN 2007-2013 – GINI INDEX (MAX. EQUALITY – 0, MAX. INEQUALITY – 1 OR 100%) - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

Is equality of income ethical or not? The communist ideology strived to have a very high equality of income and it collapsed. On the other hand the capitalist ideology, and especially the neoliberal one, strives to have very high inequality of income which should be tied to the contribution to profitability. Yet, in the last decades inequality reached very high levels with a very high concentration of income in the hands of a small economic elite. No one wants to achieve a too high level of equality (Gini index close to 0), while most of the economists wanting to achieve social and economic justice, keeping a capitalist profit-oriented regime, advocate that a too high level of inequality disrupts the economy as countries become oligarchies instead of meritocracies (read also Thomas Piketty's – Capital in the 21st Century).

Scandinavia has become for many of us a model of a thriving economy based on solid capitalist foundations as well as social justice ideology. The Scandinavian countries have the lowest Gini indices, 23.0 – 26.8, and close to their scores we can find the most ethical countries achieving high degrees of equality with the best results in the other economic indicators as well – Sweden (no. 141 – last in inequality or first in equality) – 23.0, 137. Denmark - 24.8, 135. Norway – 25.0, 134. Luxembourg – 26.0, 131. Finland – 26.8, If we analyze those results – we find that the Scandinavian countries with Luxembourg are half of the 11 most ethical and most equal countries in the world. Interesting enough, the other most equal countries (besides Austria, TI – 23) are former communist countries such as Slovenia (TI – 39), Montenegro (TI – 76), Hungary (TI – 47), Czech Republic (TI – 53), Slovakia (TI – 54), which are much less ethical and much poorer than the Scandinavian countries.

That proves once again that you have to analyze the whole gamut of economic indicators in order to draw the right conclusions if ethics pays or not. It is not enough to be equal, you have to prosper in the other indicators as well, have the best quality of life, happiness and democracies, in order to compare to the most ethical Scandinavian countries. If we enlarge the criteria of equality to a Gini score of 23-32, with 32 being half of the score of 63 of the most unequal countries, we find that 9 out of the 11 most ethical countries have scores in this bracket which is equivalent to a high degree of equality – the Scandinavian countries and Luxembourg mentioned above, 123. Switzerland – 28.7, 120. Australia – 30.3, 115. Netherlands – 30.9, Canada – 32.1. And in this brackets we find on the one hand very ethical countries (among the 20 most ethical) such as Germany (rank – 130, score - 27.0), 126. Iceland – 28.0, 125. Belgium – 28.0, United Kingdom – 32.3, as well as 118. the European Union – 30.6, and on the other hand quite corrupt to very corrupt countries, very poor countries and former communist countries, such as Romania (TI – 69, 27.4), Belarus (TI – 119, 27.2), Kazakhstan (TI – 126, 28.9), Pakistan (TI – 126, 30.6), Egypt (TI – 94, 30.8), Bangladesh (TI – 145, 32.1), as well as the less ethical but rich countries, such as France (TI – 26, 30.6), South Korea (TI – 43, 31.1), Italy (TI – 69, 31.9), Spain (TI – 37, 32.0).

But, even in the opposite extreme of a most unequal distribution of family income, scoring 63-52, we find all the gamut of very ethical to most corrupt countries (but not even one of the 11 most ethical countries): 1. Lesotho, no. 1 in inequality with a score of 63.2 (TI – 55), 2. South Africa (TI – 67), 3. Botswana (TI – 31), 4. Sierra Leone (TI – 119), 5. Central African Republic (TI – 150), 6. Namibia (TI – 55), 7. Haiti (TI – 161), 8. Honduras (TI – 126), 9. Zambia (TI – 85), 10. Colombia (TI – 94), 11. Guatemala (TI – 115), 12. Hong Kong (TI –

17), 13. Paraguay (TI – 150), 14. Chile (TI – 21), 15. Panama (TI – 94), 16. Brazil (TI – 69). Is ethics a precondition of equality or vice versa? We find that in most of the cases the most ethical countries became also the most equal, like in Scandinavia, following government policies (i.a. progressive taxation) and economic conduct (i.a. humane capitalism), yet we find cases that ethical countries are very unequal, also as a result of policies (i.a. neoliberals).

What can we deduct about 86. New Zealand (36.2) and even more 32. Singapore (46.3), as well as the United States (no. 17 in TI's index, no. 41 in the most unequal countries with a score of 45.0) and Milton Friedman's favorite regime - 12. Hong Kong (53.7!), which are very ethical, yet quite unequal? It has probably to do with their neoliberal regimes, advocating a very high degree of inequality as a precondition for a sound economy. Many roads lead to Rome or to business ethics (even neoliberal ones...), and we have to examine all the indicators in order to reach the right conclusion, as in this case of the Gini inequality index. We should not draw hasty conclusions from the level of the Gini index, as we have found that there are examples of poor and corrupt countries with a high degree of equality (Ethiopia, Moldova, Belarus, Niger, Bangladesh, Egypt and Pakistan) and there are examples of highly unequal and corrupt countries (Russia, Nigeria, South Africa, Iran, Haiti and Sierra Leone), and vice versa. However, if we want to find a pattern, we can conclude that most of the most ethical states (9/11 – Scandinavia, Switzerland, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Australia, Canada) have a very equal distribution of income, and only the exceptions have a quite unequal to a very unequal economic regime, like New Zealand, Singapore, United States, and Hong Kong .

Rank in the table below – First from left in descending order from the lowest rank and highest inequality to the highest rank and lowest inequality, from 141 to 1 for Cory's Index, for example Sweden ranks no. 1 with the lowest Gini Index of 23.0, quite far from Communism with a supposedly Gini Index of 0, although they never achieved equality not in theory nor in practice. Second from left in ascending order from the highest inequality to the lowest inequality, while rank no. 1 is given for the highest inequality, which we perceive as well as many economists as a negative factor, and that is why for Cory's Index we had to reverse the order as stated above.

141. 1	Lesotho	63.2	
140. 2	South Africa		63.1
139. 3	Botswana		63.0
138. 4	Sierra Leone		62.9
137. 5	Central African Republic		61.3
136. 6	Namibia	59.7	
135. 7	Haiti	59.2	
134. 8	Honduras		57.7
133. 9	Zambia	57.5	
132. 10	Colombia		55.9
131. 11	Guatemala		55.1
130. 12	Hong Kong		53.7
129. 13	Paraguay		53.2
128. 14	Chile	52.1	
127. 15	Panama	51.9	
126. 16	Brazil	51.9	
125. 17	Papua New Guinea		50.9
124. 18	Swaziland		50.4
123. 19	Costa Rica		50.3
122. 20	Gambia, The		50.2

121. 21	Zimbabwe	50.1	
120. 22	Sri Lanka	49.0	
119. 23	Ecuador	48.5	
118. 24	Mexico	48.3	
117. 25	Peru	48.1	
116. 26	Madagascar	47.5	
115. 27	China	47.3	
114. 28	Dominican Republic		47.2
113. 29	Bolivia	47.0	
112. 30	El Salvador	46.9	
111. 31	Rwanda	46.8	
<u>110. 32</u>	<u>Singapore</u>	<u>46.3</u>	
109. 33	Malaysia	46.2	
108. 34	Georgia	46.0	
107. 35	South Sudan	46.0	
106. 36	Argentina	45.8	
105. 37	Mozambique	45.6	
104. 38	Jamaica	45.5	
103. 39	Bulgaria	45.3	
102. 40	Uruguay	45.3	
101. 41	United States	45.0	
100. 42	Philippines	44.8	
99. 43	Cameroon	44.6	
98. 44	Guyana	44.6	
97. 45	Iran	44.5	
96. 46	Uganda	44.3	
95. 47	Nigeria	43.7	
94. 48	Kenya	42.5	
93. 49	Burundi	42.4	
92. 50	Russia	42.0	
91. 51	Cote d'Ivoire	41.5	
90. 52	Senegal	41.3	
89. 53	Djibouti	40.9	
88. 54	Morocco	40.9	
87. 55	Turkmenistan	40.8	
86. 56	Nicaragua	40.5	
85. 57	Turkey	40.2	
84. 58	Mali	40.1	
83. 59	Tunisia	40.0	
82. 60	Jordan	39.7	
81. 61	Burkina Faso	39.5	
80. 62	Ghana	39.4	
79. 63	Guinea	39.4	
78. 64	Thailand	39.4	
77. 65	Macedonia	39.2	
76. 66	Mauritania	39.0	
75. 67	Venezuela	39.0	
74. 68	Malawi	39.0	
73. 69	Mauritius	39.0	
72. 70	Bhutan	38.7	
71. 71	Portugal	38.5	
70. 72	Serbia	38.0	

69. 73	Cambodia		37.9	
68. 74	Yemen	37.7		
67. 75	Israel	37.6		
66. 76	Japan	37.6		
65. 77	Tanzania		37.6	
64. 78	Vietnam	37.6		
63. 79	Maldives		37.4	
62. 80	India	36.8		
61. 81	Uzbekistan		36.8	
60. 82	Indonesia		36.8	
59. 83	Laos	36.7		
58. 84	Mongolia		36.5	
57. 85	Benin	36.5		
<u>56. 86</u>	<u>New Zealand</u>		<u>36.2</u>	
55. 87	Bosnia and Herzegovina			36.2
54. 88	Lithuania		35.5	
53. 89	Algeria	35.3		
52. 90	Latvia	35.2		
51. 91	Macau	35.0		
50. 92	Albania	34.5		
49. 93	Greece	34.3		
48. 94	Taiwan	34.2		
47. 95	Poland	34.1		
46. 96	Niger	34.0		
45. 97	Ireland	33.9		
44. 98	Azerbaijan		33.7	
43. 99	Kyrgyzstan		33.4	
42. 100	Moldova	33.0		
41. 101	Ethiopia	33.0		
40. 102	Nepal	32.8		
39. 103	Tajikistan		32.6	
38. 104	United Kingdom		32.3	
<u>37. 105</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>32.1</u>		
36. 106	Bangladesh		32.1	
35. 107	Spain	32.0		
34. 108	Croatia	32.0		
33. 109	Italy	31.9		
32. 110	Timor-Leste		31.9	
31. 111	Estonia	31.3		
30. 112	Korea, South		31.1	
29. 113	Cyprus	31.0		
28. 114	Armenia	30.9		
<u>27. 115</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>		<u>30.9</u>	
26. 116	Egypt	30.8		
25. 117	France	30.6		
24. 118	European Union		30.6	
23. 119	Pakistan	30.6		
<u>22. 120</u>	<u>Australia</u>		<u>30.3</u>	
21. 121	Kosovo	30.0		
20. 122	Kazakhstan		28.9	
<u>19. 123</u>	<u>Switzerland</u>		<u>28.7</u>	
18. 124	Ukraine	28.2		

17. 125	Belgium	28.0	
16. 126	Iceland	28.0	
15. 127	Romania		27.4
14. 128	Belarus	27.2	
13. 129	Malta	27.1	
12. 130	Germany		27.0
<u>11. 131</u>	<u>Finland</u>	<u>26.8</u>	
10. 132	Austria	26.3	
9. 133	Slovakia	26.0	
<u>8. 134</u>	<u>Luxembourg</u>		<u>26.0</u>
<u>7. 135</u>	<u>Norway</u>	<u>25.0</u>	
6. 136	Czech Republic		24.9
<u>5. 137</u>	<u>Denmark</u>		<u>24.8</u>
4. 138	Hungary		24.7
3. 139	Montenegro		24.3
2. 140	Slovenia	23.7	
<u>1. 141</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>23.0</u>	

26. 195 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - GROSS NATIONAL INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA, IN 2013 AT NOMINAL VALUE, DEVELOPED BY THE WORLD BANK

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME – GNI – PER CAPITA – IN 2013 AT NOMINAL VALUE, ACCORDING TO THE ATLAS METHOD, AN INDICATOR OF INCOME DEVELOPED BY THE WORLD BANK. IT IS THE DOLLAR VALUE OF A COUNTRY'S FINAL INCOME IN A YEAR, DIVIDED BY ITS POPULATION. IT REFLECTS THE AVERAGE INCOME OF A COUNTRY'S CITIZENS, AND GIVES THE GENERAL STANDARD OF LIVING ENJOYED BY THE AVERAGE CITIZEN

GNI is perceived by many as a most salient parameter of the welfare of citizens, better than GDP per capita, as GNI is the final income of a country in a year divided by its population, reflecting the average income of a country's citizen, or the general standard of living enjoyed by the average citizen. This differs from the average wage of citizens, which measures all the wages of citizens and divide it by the number of citizens. If we neutralize tiny countries as Monaco, Liechtenstein, San Marino and Andorra, which distort the ranking, as well as dependencies, we find that the ten most ethical countries in the world are among the 13 countries with the highest GNI per capita: Norway with \$102,610, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Australia, Sweden, Denmark, Singapore, Canada, Netherlands and Finland with \$48,820. The amount of income varies largely, Norway has more than twice Finland's income, but the ranking doesn't change and is exactly like the ranking of the most ethical countries, with one exception – New Zealand, ranking 24, with \$35,550. Here again Ethics Pays, with a perfect symmetry, as it is amazing to find every time the same "club" members.

Furthermore, we find all the 20 most ethical countries in the list of the 24 countries with the highest GNI per capita (except Barbados): the abovementioned countries as well as United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Belgium, Ireland, Hong Kong. The other countries in the first 24 are: 3. Qatar (TI – 26), oil rich country, 12. Austria (TI – 23), 18. Kuwait (TI – 67) oil rich country, 19. France (TI – 26), 22. United Arab Emirates (TI – 25) oil rich country, 23. Italy (TI – 69). All the countries with the first 24 GNI per capita rank also high in TI's index down to 26, which is very close, with two exceptions oil rich Kuwait and quite corrupt Italy, but otherwise we find an almost perfect symmetry between the highest GNI per capita, which is a salient parameter of the welfare of the citizens and their standard of living, and the ethical ranking of the countries, mostly even in the quite high 14-24 ranks.

The 20 countries after New Zealand are mostly quite ethical and rank in similar ranks as in TI's index: Israel - \$33,930 and Spain (TI – 37), South Korea (TI – 43), Cyprus (TI – 31), Slovenia (TI – 39), Bahamas (TI – 24), Portugal (TI – 31), Latvia (TI – 43), Chile - \$15,230 and Uruguay (TI – 21), Lithuania (TI – 39), Malta (TI – 43), Taiwan (TI – 35), Estonia (TI – 26), Czech Republic (TI – 53), Slovakia (TI – 54) – those countries are quite ethical but not so rich, with a moderate GNI per capita. However, in this bracket of high-income group we find quite corrupt countries as Saudi Arabia (TI – 55), Oman (TI – 64), Greece (TI – 69), Bahrain (TI – 55), and the very corrupt Russia (TI – 136) with \$13,850. The high income comes mainly from oil or from an unequal distribution of income, as the figures are average.

In the upper middle-income group with countries ranking from 51 downwards we find corrupt and very corrupt countries as Libya, Venezuela, Brazil (\$11,690), Kazakhstan, Turkey, Panama, Gabon, Mexico (\$9,940), Lebanon, Romania, Bulgaria, Azerbaijan, South Africa, Turkmenistan, Belarus, Iraq, China, Argentina, Peru, Cuba, Iran, Ecuador, Algeria, Angola, Belize, Tunisia (\$4,200), but also more ethical countries such as Malaysia (TI – 50), Costa Rica, Mauritius (TI – 47) and African Botswana, ranking quite high (TI – 31). As explained before with other parameters, the symmetry between ethics and GNI per capita is most salient

in the extremes of the first and last 20 countries, and in the middle we get mixed results. It is therefore a strong incentive to be a most ethical country, as only then we get the best results in the other parameters, while in the less ethical countries – the impact of ethics is not so strong.



In the low-income group, we find as usual the most corrupt countries, proving once again that Corruption Doesn't Pay, especially if it is excessive: Kenya (\$1,160), Chad, Bangladesh, Tajikistan, Myanmar, Cambodia, Zimbabwe, Haiti, Nepal, Afghanistan, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Uganda, North Korea, Togo, Gambia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Madagascar, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Niger, Central African Republic, Malawi, Burundi, and Somalia, the most corrupt & poorest country - \$150.

List of countries and dependencies

High-income group

Rank	Country	GNI per capita (US\$) ^[1]	Year	Rank	Country	GNI per capita (US\$) ^[1]	Year
1	 Monaco	186,950	2008	31	 Spain	29,920	2013
2	 Liechtenstein	136,770	2009	—	 Guam (USA)	not available	N/A
—	 Bermuda (UK)	104,610	2012	32	 Saudi Arabia	26,260	2013
<u>3</u>	 Norway	<u>102,610</u>	<u>2013</u>	—	 Greenland (Denmark)	26,020	2009
<u>4</u>	 Switzerland	<u>90,760</u>	<u>2013</u>	33	 Korea, South	25,920	2013
5	 Qatar	86,790	2013	—	 Aruba (Netherlands)	not available	N/A
<u>6</u>	 Luxembourg	<u>69,900</u>	<u>2013</u>	34	 Cyprus	25,210	2013
<u>7</u>	 Australia	<u>65,390</u>	<u>2013</u>	35	 Oman	25,150	2012
—	 Channel Islands (UK)	65,440	2007	—	 Turks and Caicos Islands (UK)	not available	N/A
—	 Macau (China)	64,050	2012	36	 Slovenia	23,210	2013
<u>8</u>	 Sweden	<u>61,760</u>	<u>2013</u>	37	 Greece	22,690	2013
<u>9</u>	 Denmark	<u>61,680</u>	<u>2013</u>	38	 Bahamas, The	21,570	2013
—	 Cayman Islands (UK)	not available	N/A	39	 Portugal	21,260	2013
<u>10</u>	 Singapore	<u>54,040</u>	<u>2013</u>	—	 Sint Maarten (Netherlands)	not available	N/A
11	 United States	53,470	2013	—			
—	 Faroe Islands	not available	N/A				

	(Denmark)	available		40	 Malta	20,980	2013
12	 Canada	<u>52,200</u>	<u>2013</u>	41	 Taiwan ^[2] (China)	not available	N/A
13	 San Marino	51,470	2008	42	 Bahrain	19,700	2012
14	 Netherlands	<u>51,060</u>	<u>2013</u>	—	 Puerto Rico (USA)	19,210	2013
15	 Austria	50,430	2013	43	 Czech Republic	18,950	2013
16	 Finland	<u>48,820</u>	<u>2013</u>	44	 Slovakia	17,810	2013
—	 Isle of Man (UK)	48,550	2007	45	 Estonia	17,690	2013
17	 Germany	47,270	2013	—	 Saint Martin (France)	not available	N/A
18	 Iceland	46,400	2013	—	 French Polynesia (France)	15,990	2000
19	 Japan	46,330	2013	46	 Trinidad and Tobago	15,760	2013
20	 Belgium	46,290	2013	47	 Latvia	15,280	2013
21	 Kuwait	45,130	2011	48	 Chile	15,230	2013
22	 France	43,460	2013	49	 Uruguay	15,180	2013
23	 Andorra	43,110	2008	50	 Barbados	15,080	2012
24	 Ireland, Republic of	43,110	2013	51	 Lithuania	14,900	2013
25	 United Kingdom	41,680	2013	52	 Equatorial Guinea	14,320	2013
—	 Hong Kong (China)	38,420	2013	—	 New Caledonia (France)	14,020	2000
26	 United Arab Emirates	38,360	2012	53	 Saint Kitts and Nevis	13,890	2013
27	 Italy	34,860	2013	54	 Russia	13,850	2013
28	 New Zealand	<u>35,550</u>	<u>2012</u>	—	 Virgin Islands, U.S. (USA)	13,660	1989
29	 Israel	33,930	2013	—	 Northern Mariana Islands (USA)	not available	N/A
—	 Curaçao (Netherlands)	not available	N/A	55	 Croatia	13,430	2013
30	 Brunei Darussalam	31,590	2009				

56	 Poland	13,240	2013
57	 Antigua and Barbuda	13,050	2013

Upper-middle-income group

Rank	Country	GNI per capita (US\$) ⁽¹⁾	Year	Rank	Country	GNI per capita (US\$) ⁽¹⁾	Year
58	 Hungary	13,260	2013	84	 Turkmenistan	6,880	2013
59	 Seychelles	13,210	2013	85	 Belarus	6,730	2013
60	 Libya	12,930	2009	86	 Iraq	6,720	2013
61	 Venezuela	12,550	2013	87	 China	6,560	2013
62	 Brazil	11,690	2013	88	 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	6,460	2013
63	 Kazakhstan	11,550	2013	89	 Argentina	6,290	2006
64	 Palau	10,970	2013	90	 Peru	6,270	2013
65	 Turkey	10,970	2013	91	 Serbia	6,050	2013
66	 Panama	10,700	2013	92	 Cuba	5,890	2011
—	World	10,679	2013	93	 Namibia	5,870	2013
67	 Gabon	10,650	2013	94	 Tuvalu	5,840	2013
68	 Malaysia	10,430	2013	95	 Iran	5,780	2013
69	 Mexico	9,940	2013	96	 Dominican Republic	5,770	2013
70	 Lebanon	9,870	2013	97	 Ecuador	5,760	2013
71	 Costa Rica	9,550	2013	98	 Maldives	5,600	2013
72	 Suriname	9,370	2013	99	 Thailand	5,340	2013
73	 Mauritius	9,290	2013	100	 Algeria	5,330	2013
74	 Romania	9,060	2013	101	 Jamaica	5,220	2013
—	 American Samoa (USA)	not available	N/A	102	 Angola	5,170	2013
75	 Botswana	7,770	2013	103	 Jordan	4,950	2013
76	 Colombia	7,590	2013				























77	 Grenada	7,490	2013	104	 Macedonia, Republic of	4,870	2013
78	 Bulgaria	7,360	2013				
79	 Azerbaijan	7,350	2013	105	 Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,780	2013
80	 Montenegro	7,250	2013	106	 Albania	4,710	2013
81	 South Africa	7,190	2013	107	 Belize	4,510	2013
82	 Saint Lucia	7,060	2013	108	 Tonga	4,490	2013
83	 Dominica	6,930	2013	109	 Fiji	4,370	2013
				110	 Marshall Islands	4,310	2013
				111	 Tunisia	4,200	2013

Lower-middle-income group

Rank	Country	GNI per capita (US\$) ¹¹	Year	Rank	Country	GNI per capita (US\$) ¹¹	Year
112	 Paraguay	4,010	2013	137	 Moldova	2,470	2013
113	 Samoa	3,970	2013	138	 Bhutan	2,330	2013
114	 Ukraine	3,960	2013	139	 Honduras	2,180	2013
115	 Kosovo	3,940	2013	140	 Papua New Guinea	2,010	2013
116	 Timor Leste	3,940	2012	141	 Uzbekistan	1,880	2013
117	 Armenia	3,800	2013	142	 Syria	1,850	2007
118	 Mongolia	3,770	2013	143	 Zambia	1,810	2013
119	 Guyana	3,750	2013	144	 Nicaragua	1,790	2013
120	 El Salvador	3,720	2013	145	 Ghana	1,770	2013
121	 Cabo Verde	3,620	2013	146	 Vietnam	1,740	2013
122	 Indonesia	3,580	2013	147	 Solomon Islands	1,600	2013
123	 Georgia	3,570	2013	148	 India	1,570	2013
124	 Guatemala	3,340	2013	149	 Sudan	1,550	2013
125	 Micronesia, Federated States of	3,280	2013	150	 Lesotho	1,500	2013

126	 Philippines	3,270	2013	151	 São Tomé and Príncipe	1,470	2013
127	 Sri Lanka	3,170	2013	152	 Laos	1,450	2013
128	 Egypt	3,140	2013	153	 Côte d'Ivoire	1,450	2013
129	 Vanuatu	3,130	2013	154	 Pakistan	1,360	2013
130	 Palestine	3,070	2012	155	 Yemen	1,330	2013
131	 Morocco	3,020	2013	156	 Cameroon	1,290	2013
132	 Swaziland	2,990	2013	157	 Kyrgyzstan	1,210	2013
133	 Nigeria	2,710	2013	158	 Mauritania	1,060	2013
134	 Kiribati	2,620	2013	159	 Senegal	1,050	2013
135	 Congo, Republic of the	2,590	2013	160	 Djibouti	1,030	2005
136	 Bolivia	2,550	2013	161	 South Sudan	950	2013

Low-income group

Rank	Country	GNI per capita (US\$) ^[1]	Year	Rank	Country	GNI per capita (US\$) ^[1]	Year
162	 Kenya	1,160	2013	179	 Mozambique	610	2013
163	 Chad	1,020	2013	180	 Guinea-Bissau	590	2013
164	 Bangladesh	1,010	2013	181	 Uganda	550	2013
165	 Tajikistan	990	2013	182	 Korea, North	not available	N/A
166	 Myanmar	not available	N/A	183	 Togo	530	2013
167	 Cambodia	950	2013	184	 Gambia	500	2013
168	 Zimbabwe	860	2013	185	 Eritrea	490	2013
169	 Comoros	840	2013	186	 Ethiopia	470	2013
170	 Haiti	810	2013	187	 Guinea	460	2013
171	 Benin	790	2013	188	 Madagascar	440	2013
172	 Nepal	730	2013	189	 Congo, Democratic Republic of the	430	2013

173		Afghanistan	690	2013	190		Liberia	410	2013
174		Mali	670	2013	191		Niger	400	2013
175		Burkina Faso	670	2013	192		Central African Republic	320	2013
176		Sierra Leone	660	2013	193		Malawi	270	2013
177		Tanzania	630	2013	194		Burundi	260	2013
178		Rwanda	630	2013	195		Somalia	150	1990

Notes and references

1. [""GNI per capita, Atlas method \(current US\\$\)", The World Bank, April 2014"](#). Retrieved 2015-01-03.
2. ["Where are your data on Taiwan?"](#). Retrieved 2014-04-16.

27. 150 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH - WEALTH PER CAPITA, (AND WEALTH PER ADULT, WEALTH GINI) – 2000, PPP\$, A 2008 PAPER OF NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH – COMPARES THE WEALTH OF VARIOUS MEMBERS OR GROUPS IN A SOCIETY. IT LOOKS AT THE DISTRIBUTION OF OWNERSHIP OF THE ASSETS IN A SOCIETY, WEALTH=ASSETS-LIABILITIES, A PERSON'S NET WORTH: WEALTH PER CAPITA, WEALTH PER ADULT, WEALTH GINI – FOR 2000, BASED ON PURCHASING POWER PARITY PPP\$, BASED ON A 2008 PAPER OF THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH. HIGHER GINI COEFFICIENTS SIGNIFY GREATER INEQUALITY IN WEALTH DISTRIBUTION, WITH 1 BEING COMPLETE INEQUALITY AND 0 BEING COMPLETE EQUALITY. THE TOP 10% OWNED 71% OF WORLD WEALTH

Analyzing Income per capita has to be complemented by analyzing Wealth per capita as well, and also Wealth per adult and Wealth Gini, to learn whether the country is more equal with a score close to 0 or unequal with a score closer to 1. 17 out of the 20 most ethical countries are located in the 21 richest countries in the world with the highest wealth per capita and per adult (the other 3 are located close enough, with ranks 27, 30, 32): 1. Hong Kong – Wealth per capita - \$188,699, Wealth per adult - \$246,307, Wealth Gini 0.740. This is the result of the neoliberal policies of Hong Kong, advocated by Milton Friedman who perceived Hong Kong as "THE" model of a neoliberal economy. Hong Kong is the richest state in Wealth per capita, but in the other parameters it receives lower results, yet in most cases among the top performing countries (TI – 17). 2. Luxembourg – Wealth Gini - 0.650, as wealth is distributed much more equally than in Hong Kong. We have to bear in mind that the World averages is: Wealth per capita – 26,416, Wealth per adult – 43,494, Wealth Gini 0.804. The richest countries have a wealth 6-7 times higher than the world average, and the equality of wealth distribution is in most cases substantially higher than the world average. 3. United States – 0.801, like the world average. 4. Switzerland – 0.803 – like the world average, 5. United Kingdom– 0.697, 6. Japan – 0.547, one of the most equal wealth distribution in the world. 7. Netherlands – 121,165/159,910/0.650. The most ethical countries differ in their Wealth Gini.










We see that within the most ethical states there are large differences in the wealth parameter – first of all in the order of magnitude – Hong Kong is 1.5 times richer than Netherlands, twice as high as in France, and thrice richer than Denmark. The reason for those differences could be the taxation which is much lower in Hong Kong than in France or Denmark (2.5 times more in Denmark compared to Hong Kong). Most of the ethical countries are very egalitarian and have a Wealth Gini much lower than the world average, and some have a similar Gini. Income Inequality of Hong Kong is one of the highest in the world, while Scandinavian countries have one of the lowest. But the data on Wealth Gini is rather confusing with Hong Kong having a Wealth Gini, or inequality of wealth, of 0.740, much lower than the Wealth Gini of Denmark – 0.808, which is even higher than the world average. Furthermore, the world average Wealth Gini is 0.804 and in this list none of the countries has a higher Gini, except Denmark and Namibia..., and all the other countries have a much lower Wealth Gini.

8. Italy (TI – 69) – 0.609, Italy in spite of being corrupt has a very high wealth per capita and high wealth Gini equality as well. 9. Singapore – 0.689, 10. Barbados – 0.706, 11. Taiwan (TI – 35) – 0.655, 12. France (TI – 26) – 94,557/126,360/0.730, 13. Spain – 0.570, 14. Ireland – 0.581, 15. Australia – 0.622, 16. Germany – 0.667, 17. Canada – 0.688, 18. Belgium – 0.662, 19. Iceland – 0.664, 20. Norway – 0.633, 21. Sweden – 78,148/102,996/0.742, 22. Puerto


Rico, 23. Malta, 24. Austria (TI – 23), 25. Macau, 26. Greece (TI – 69) – 69,855/89,477/0.654. 27. Denmark (TI – 1) – 66,191/86,807/0.808 – Hong Kong is much richer than Denmark, but in most of the other parameters Denmark achieves much better results than Hong Kong. 28. Israel (TI – 37): 64,633/102,511/0.677, a quite similar ethical & wealth ranking, 29. Mauritius, 30. New Zealand – 55,823/79,585/0.651, 31. Portugal, 32. Finland – 53,154/70,461/0.615.

The following countries have a moderate wealth ranking, although they are less ethical than the top 20: 34. South Korea (TI – 43) – 0.579, 35 – Slovenia (TI – 39) – 0.626, 36. Argentina (TI – 107) – 0.740, the country is maybe bankrupt but the wealth per capita is quite high – 36,740. 37. Czech Republic, 38. Hungary, 39. Chile, 41. Poland, 42. Estonia, 43. Slovakia, 44. Mexico (TI – 103), 45. Turkey, 47. Saudi Arabia, 48. Croatia, 49. Lithuania, 51. Uruguay, 52. Lebanon, 53. Tunisia, 54. Brazil (TI – 69) – 19,676/32,825/0.784, 55. Latvia, 59. Russia (TI – 136) – 16,579/22,604/0.699, 60. South Africa (TI – 67) – 0.763, 61 Botswana (TI – 31) – 15,719/32,401/0.751, 62. Egypt, Bulgaria, Panama, Gabon, Romania, Macedonia, Costa Rica, Venezuela, 71. Belarus, 72. Thailand. Most of the countries in this bracket of 40 states (33-72) are moderately ethical or corrupt, 14 are former communist states which managed to gather within a few years a quite high wealth per capita, with a few exceptions of very corrupt countries as Argentina, Mexico, Russia, Belarus, that have nevertheless quite high wealth.

Other countries worth to mention, most of them very corrupt are: 81. Malaysia, 82. Philippines, 85. Peru, 86. China (TI – 100) – 11,267/16,749/0.550, 94. Ukraine (TI – 142) – 9,547/12,821/0.667, 96. Syria (TI – 159), 98. Indonesia, 102. Algeria, 106. India (TI – 85) – 6,513/11,655/0.669. The last countries with the smallest amounts of wealth per capita are in the "club" of the most corrupt countries, and a few are moderately corrupt but nevertheless very poor: 107. Bangladesh, 108. Haiti, 109. Zimbabwe, 110. Pakistan, 112. Vietnam, 114. Cameroon, 115. Ivory Coast, 120. Senegal (TI – 69) – 4,309/9,802/0.697, 125. Kenya, 128. Rwanda (TI – 55), 130. Uganda – 2,889/7,495/0.723, 131. Lesotho (TI – 55), Mozambique, Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Madagascar, Togo, Burkina-Faso, Sierra Leone, Zambia, Central African Republic, Burundi, Mali, Niger, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Yemen, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, and last one - 150. Nigeria – 905/2,070/0.736.

	Wealth per Capita	Wealth per adult	Wealth Gini
 Hong Kong 1.	188699	246307	0.740
 Luxembourg 2.	<u>185231</u>	<u>245479</u>	<u>0.650</u>
 United States 3.	143727	201319	0.801
 Switzerland 4.	<u>137549</u>	<u>179345</u>	<u>0.803</u>
 United Kingdom 5.	128959	172461	0.697
 Japan 6.	124858	157146	0.547
 Netherlands 7.	<u>121165</u>	<u>159910</u>	<u>0.650</u>
 Italy 8.	120897	150327	0.609
 Singapore 9.	<u>113632</u>	<u>157942</u>	<u>0.689</u>

	Wealth per Capita	Wealth per adult	Wealth Gini
 Barbados 10.	102932	144376	0.706
 Taiwan 11.	100009	143405	0.655
 France 12.	94557	126360	0.730
 Spain 13.	93086	117837	0.570
 Ireland 14.	91432	131367	0.581
 Australia <u>15.</u>	<u>90906</u>	<u>126635</u>	<u>0.622</u>
 Germany 16.	90768	115325	0.667
 Canada <u>17.</u>	<u>89252</u>	<u>120326</u>	<u>0.688</u>
 Belgium 18.	86205	112492	0.662
 Iceland 19.	81945	118439	0.664
 Norway <u>20.</u>	<u>79292</u>	<u>106970</u>	<u>0.633</u>
 Sweden <u>21.</u>	<u>78148</u>	<u>102996</u>	<u>0.742</u>
 Puerto Rico 22.	77876	114475	0.753
*  Malta 23.	74246	102515	0.664
 Austria 24.	73047	94305	0.646
 Macau 25.	71660	102755	0.580
 Greece 26.	69855	89477	0.654
 Denmark <u>27.</u>	<u>66191</u>	<u>86807</u>	<u>0.808</u>
 Israel 28.	64633	102511	0.677
 Mauritius 29.	60398	91954	0.661
 New Zealand <u>30.</u>	<u>55823</u>	<u>79585</u>	<u>0.651</u>
 Portugal 31.	53811	69840	0.667
 Finland <u>32.</u>	<u>53154</u>	<u>70461</u>	<u>0.615</u>
 Trinidad /Tobago 33.	51101	80369	0.689
 South Korea 34.	45278	63716	0.579

	Wealth per Capita	Wealth per adult	Wealth Gini
 Slovenia 35.	37019	47867	0.626
 Argentina 36.	36740	58161	0.740
 Czech Republic 37.	32431	42205	0.626
 Hungary 38.	31452	41055	0.651
 Chile 39.	27536	43265	0.777
 Seychelles 40.	26486	47673	0.760
World	26416	43494	0.804
 Poland 41.	24654	34204	0.657
 Estonia 42.	24556	33023	0.675
 Slovakia 43.	24049	33297	0.629
 Mexico 44.	23488	41881	0.749
 Turkey 45.	22379	37806	0.718
 46. Saint Kitts/Nevis	22339	37767	0.763
 Saudi Arabia 47.	22025	43046	0.737
 Croatia 48.	22021	28925	0.654
 Lithuania 49.	21566	29626	0.666
 50. Antigua/Barbuda	20944	30915	0.747
 Uruguay 51.	20926	30957	0.708
 Lebanon 52.	20560	34522	0.762
 Tunisia 53.	20534	34833	0.693
 Brazil 54.	19676	32825	0.784
 Latvia 55.	18958	25422	0.670
 El Salvador 56.	18408	34115	0.746
 Saint Lucia 57.	18013	31128	0.763
 Iran 58.	16673	32494	0.707

	Wealth per Capita	Wealth per adult	Wealth Gini
 Russia 59.	16579	22604	0.699
 South Africa 60.	16266	29118	0.763
 Botswana 61.	15719	32401	0.751
 Egypt 62.	15541	29415	0.689
 Grenada 63.	15250	25782	0.763
 Bulgaria 64.	15120	19527	0.652
 Panama 65.	15003	25571	0.766
 Gabon 66.	14833	31279	0.784
 Romania 67.	14806	19930	0.651
 Macedonia 68.	14759	21214	0.661
 Costa Rica 69.	14718	25319	0.732
 Venezuela 70.	14711	26206	0.712
 Belarus 71.	14659	20043	0.628
 Thailand 72.	13920	21295	0.710
 73. Dominican Repu.	13873	25696	0.723
 Colombia 74.	13826	24067	0.765
 Kazakhstan 75.	13723	21699	0.655
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 76.	13287	23932	0.741
 Guatemala 77.	12858	28796	0.779
 Swaziland 78.	12773	29417	0.780
 Dominica 79.	12717	21500	0.763
 Belize 80.	12550	25444	0.763
 Malaysia 81.	12458	22135	0.733
 Philippines 82.	12453	24066	0.717

	Wealth per Capita	Wealth per adult	Wealth Gini
 Morocco 83.	12440	22491	0.690
 Georgia 84.	12358	17537	0.725
 Peru 85.	11577	20939	0.738
 China 86.	11267	16749	0.550
 Paraguay 87.	10879	22016	0.766
 Cape Verde 88.	10801	24144	0.688
 Jordan 89.	10792	21687	0.678
 Albania 90.	10574	17497	0.642
 Sri Lanka 91.	10337	16168	0.665
 Fiji 92.	9928	17764	0.709
 Jamaica 93.	9601	16787	0.686
 Ukraine 94.	9547	12821	0.667
 Armenia 95.	9480	14711	0.684
 Syria 96.	8917	18929	0.704
 Namibia 97.	8843	19159	0.847
 Indonesia 98.	7973	13401	0.764
 Moldova 99.	7790	11508	0.691
 Guinea 100.	7756	16877	0.693
 Equator. Guinea 101.	7404	16110	0.688
 Algeria 102.	7320	13635	0.670
 Ecuador 103.	6758	12285	0.760
 Azerbaijan 104.	6737	11391	0.678
 Bolivia 105.	6654	13269	0.762
 India 106.	6513	11655	0.669
 Bangladesh 107.	6305	12226	0.660

	Wealth per Capita	Wealth per adult	Wealth Gini
 Haiti 108.	6244	13238	0.755
 Zimbabwe 109.	6104	13654	0.845
 Pakistan 110.	5987	12566	0.698
 Guyana 111.	5697	9790	0.707
 Vietnam 112.	5621	10045	0.682
 Honduras 113.	5318	11293	0.743
 Cameroon 114.	5290	11525	0.711
 Ivory Coast 115.	5212	11584	0.712
 Comoros 116.	5182	11490	0.711
 Kyrgyzstan 117.	5174	9469	0.680
 Nicaragua 118.	5161	11228	0.755
 Cambodia 119.	4890	10658	0.714
 Senegal 120.	4309	9802	0.697
 Mauritania 121.	3966	8566	0.686
 Ghana 122.	3903	8234	0.692
 Gambia 123.	3894	7964	0.723
 Papua New Guinea 124.	3629	7559	0.738
 Kenya 125.	3442	7878	0.699
 Benin 126.	3378	7812	0.713
 São Tomé and Príncipe 127.	3235	7251	0.711
 Rwanda 128.	2955	7296	0.714
 Tajikistan 129.	2940	6318	0.664
 Uganda 130.	2889	7495	0.723
 Lesotho 131.	2876	6236	0.767

	Wealth per Capita	Wealth per adult	Wealth Gini
 Mozambique 132.	2820	6245	0.689
 Republic of the Congo 133.	2806	6573	0.711
 Malawi 134.	2559	5927	0.736
 Madagascar 135.	2226	4965	0.722
 Togo 136.	2217	4999	0.711
 Burkina Faso 137.	2123	5222	0.728
 Sierra Leone 138.	2043	4311	0.687
 Zambia 139.	2010	4762	0.766
 Central African Republic 140.	1949	4235	0.782
 Burundi 141.	1876	4668	0.699
 Mali 142.	1798	4464	0.750
 Niger 143.	1755	4344	0.729
 Chad 144.	1726	4051	0.681
 Guinea-Bissau 145.	1673	3884	0.710
 Yemen 146.	1426	3548	0.613
 Ethiopia 147.	1412	3224	0.652
 Democratic Republic of the Congo 148.	1400	3328	0.711
 Tanzania 149.	1216	2716	0.676
 Nigeria 150.	905	2070	0.736
	Wealth per capita	Wealth per adult	Wealth Gini

28. 203 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN % OF LABOR FORCE THAT IS WITHOUT JOBS – (2013 EST.) - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

It is quite incomprehensible how the rate of unemployment is less than 2% in such poor countries as Cambodia, Thailand, Belarus, Vietnam, Papua and Laos. But one has to assume that all the data in this book is correct, as the sources have an impeccable reputation, otherwise all the conclusions of the book are flawed. However, the most ethical countries have an unemployment rate which is relatively quite low and anyhow less than average, surely in comparison to more than a hundred countries ranked after them. Singapore – 1.9%, Switzerland – 3.2%, Norway – 3.6%, Luxembourg – 4.9%, Australia – 5.7%, Denmark – 6%, New Zealand – 6.4%, Canada – 7.1%, Sweden – 8.1%, Finland – 8.1%, Netherlands – 8.3%. Furthermore, the ethical countries have a sophisticated system of unemployment benefits and compensation, as well as social rights, which are much better than the unethical countries. All of the most ethical countries have unemployment rates which are much lower than the rate of the European Union – 10.5%, and most of them have a lower rate than the rate of the UK – 7.2% and the US – 7.3%, which are also among the 20 most ethical countries of the world.

The highest unemployment rates are in the most corrupt countries: Zimbabwe (TI – 156) has an unbelievable rate of 95% (nobody works there?), Liberia (TI – 94) – 85%, Burkina Faso (TI – 85) – 77%, Turkmenistan (TI – 169) – 60%, Djibouti (TI – 107) – 59%, Republic of the Congo (TI – 152) – 53%, Senegal, Nepal, Haiti (TI – 161) – 41%, Kenya (TI – 145) – 40%, Yemen (TI – 161) – 35%, Afghanistan (TI – 172), Mauritania, Libya (TI – 166) – 30%.

1	Cambodia	0.00	
2	Qatar	0.30	
3	Thailand		0.70
4	Guernsey		0.90
5	Belarus	1.00	
6	Vietnam	1.30	
7	Vanuatu	1.70	
8	Jersey	1.70	
9	Macau	1.80	
10	Papua New Guinea		1.90
11	Laos	1.90	
12	<i>Singapore</i>		<i>1.90</i>
13	Kiribati	2.00	
14	Seychelles		2.00
15	Monaco	2.00	
16	Isle of Man		2.00
17	Bhutan	2.10	
18	Liechtenstein	2.30	
19	United Arab Emirates		2.40
20	Tajikistan	2.50	
21	Brunei	2.60	
22	Gibraltar	3.00	
23	Malaysia	3.10	
24	Hong Kong	3.10	
25	<i>Switzerland</i>		<i>3.20</i>
26	Korea, South	3.20	

27	Kuwait	3.40	
28	<i>Norway</i>	<i>3.60</i>	
29	Peru	3.60	
30	Andorra	4.00	
31	Cayman Islands		4.00
32	China	4.10	
33	Taiwan	4.10	
34	Japan	4.10	
35	Guatemala		4.10
36	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)		4.10
37	Palau	4.20	
38	Ecuador	4.20	
39	Cuba	4.30	
40	Panama	4.50	
41	Saint Kitts and Nevis		4.50
42	Iceland	4.50	
43	Honduras		4.50
44	<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>4.90</i>	
45	Mexico	4.90	
46	Austria	4.90	
47	Uzbekistan		4.90
48	Bangladesh		5.00
49	Sri Lanka		5.10
50	Burma	5.20	
51	Kazakhstan		5.30
52	Germany		5.30
53	<i>Australia</i>	<i>5.70</i>	
54	Brazil	5.70	
55	Russia	5.80	
56	Israel	5.80	
57	Moldova	5.80	
58	Trinidad and Tobago		5.90
59	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>6.00</i>	
60	Azerbaijan		6.00
61	Montserrat		6.00
62	Chile	6.00	
63	Virgin Islands		6.20
64	El Salvador		6.30
65	Malta	6.40	
66	<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>6.40</i>	
67	Uruguay	6.50	
68	Pakistan	6.60	
69	Paraguay		6.60
70	Indonesia		6.60
71	Faroe Islands		6.80
72	Aruba	6.90	
73	San Marino		7.00
74	Czech Republic		7.10
75	<i>Canada</i>	<i>7.10</i>	
76	United Kingdom		7.20
77	Nicaragua		7.20
78	Romania		7.30

79	United States	7.30	
80	Bolivia	7.40	
81	Philippines	7.40	
82	Argentina	7.50	
83	Fiji	7.60	
84	Venezuela	7.90	
85	Costa Rica	7.90	
86	Central African Republic		8.00
87	Bermuda	8.00	
88	Ukraine	8.00	
89	Anguilla	8.00	
90	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>8.10</i>	
91	<i>Finland</i>	<i>8.10</i>	
92	Guam	8.20	
93	Mauritius	8.30	
94	<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>8.30</i>	
95	Kyrgyzstan	8.60	
96	British Virgin Islands		8.70
97	Belgium	8.80	
98	India	8.80	
99	Mongolia	9.00	
100	Suriname	9.00	
101	Turkey	9.30	
102	Greenland	9.40	
103	Morocco	9.50	
104	Colombia	9.70	
105	Latvia	9.80	
106	Saint Pierre and Miquelon		9.90
107	Turks and Caicos Islands		10.00
108	France	10.20	
109	Poland	10.30	
110	Algeria	10.30	
111	European Union	10.50	
112	Saudi Arabia	10.50	
113	Hungary	10.50	
114	Estonia	10.90	
115	Antigua and Barbuda		11.00
116	Ghana	11.00	
117	Guyana	11.00	
118	Northern Mariana Islands		11.20
119	Barbados	11.40	
120	Bulgaria	11.60	
121	French Polynesia	11.70	
122	Niue	12.00	
123	Sint Maarten	12.00	
124	Wallis and Futuna		12.20
125	Italy	12.40	
126	Lithuania	12.40	
127	Curacao	13.00	
128	Tonga	13.00	
129	Cook Islands	13.10	
130	Slovenia	13.10	

131	Egypt	13.40	
132	Ireland	13.50	
133	Jordan	14.00	
134	Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha		14.00
135	Slovakia	14.40	
136	Bahrain	15.00	
137	Dominican Republic		15.00
138	Georgia	15.00	
139	Oman	15.00	
140	Zambia	15.00	
141	Belize	15.50	
142	Iran	16.00	
143	Iraq	16.00	
144	Puerto Rico	16.00	
145	Bahamas, The	16.20	
146	Jamaica	16.30	
147	Portugal	16.80	
148	Albania	16.90	
149	Mozambique	17.00	
150	New Caledonia	17.10	
151	Tunisia	17.20	
152	Armenia	17.30	
153	Cyprus	17.40	
154	Ethiopia	17.50	
155	Syria	17.80	
156	Botswana	17.80	
157	Timor-Leste	18.40	
158	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		18.80
159	Montenegro	19.10	
160	Comoros	20.00	
161	Saint Lucia	20.00	
162	Sudan	20.00	
163	Serbia	20.10	
164	Cabo Verde	21.00	
165	Gabon	21.00	
166	Croatia	21.60	
167	Micronesia, Federated States of		22.00
168	Equatorial Guinea		22.30
169	West Bank	22.50	
170	Gaza Strip	22.50	
171	Dominica	23.00	
172	Nigeria	23.90	
173	South Africa	24.90	
174	Lesotho	25.00	
175	Spain	26.30	
176	Namibia	27.40	
177	Greece	27.90	
178	Maldives	28.00	
179	Macedonia	28.60	
180	American Samoa	29.80	
181	Cameroon	30.00	
182	Libya	30.00	

183	Mali	30.00	
184	Mauritania		30.00
185	Kosovo	30.90	
186	Grenada	33.50	
187	Afghanistan		35.00
188	Yemen	35.00	
189	Marshall Islands		36.00
190	Kenya	40.00	
191	Swaziland		40.00
192	Haiti	40.60	
193	Bosnia and Herzegovina		44.30
194	Nepal	46.00	
195	Senegal	48.00	
196	Congo, Republic of the		53.00
197	Djibouti	59.00	
198	Cocos (Keeling) Islands		60.00
199	Turkmenistan	60.00	
200	Burkina Faso	77.00	
201	Liberia	85.00	
202	Nauru	90.00	
203	Zimbabwe	95.00	

29. 192 STATES COMPARISON, TOTAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE PPP PER CAPITA – WHO – WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION – IN PPP INT. \$ (& % OF GDP) – 2010

Mens sana in corpore sano – a healthy soul in a healthy body. Ethical conduct is a precondition of a healthy soul and it is expected to reside also in a healthy body. The parameters examined in this book are quantitative and qualitative and health expenditure is undoubtedly a quantitative parameter. Many find it very sad that no. 1 in the world in health expenditure - the United States are spending so much for health – 17.6% of GDP - \$8,233 with such unsatisfactory results, due mainly to an excessive privatization resulting from their neoliberal policies. The European health budgets are much more effective – Scandinavia, France, Germany, Benelux and Switzerland, as well as Canada and Australia, all of them ranking first in this index and first in TI's ethical countries. As a matter of fact, there is only one country in the world that spends more in relation to its GDP – Sierra Leone, ranking 141, spending 20.8% of GDP on health, but only \$171 per capita... After the US (TI – 17) we find 6 of the 11 most ethical countries (we don't include tiny states as Monaco and Niue):

Luxembourg - \$6,712 – 7.9%, Norway - \$5,391 – 9.3%, Switzerland, Netherlands, Denmark, Canada (\$4,443) – 11.4%, spending 11%-12% of their GDP on health. Following the first 7, we find Sweden - \$3,760 – 9.6%, Australia – 9%, Finland – 9%, ranking 16, in total 9 of the 11 most ethical states in the first 16 ranks. But if we enlarge the scope of the analysis to the 24 highest expenditures they include almost all the 20 most ethical states, as well as other welfare states, some of them in the 20's: Austria (TI – 23), Germany, France (TI – 26), Belgium, Ireland, Japan - \$3,120 – 9.2%, Greece (TI – 69) - \$3,069 – 10.8%, Spain (TI – 37), Italy (TI – 69) - \$3,046 – 9.5%, New Zealand - \$2,992 – 10.1%, Portugal (TI – 31) and finally in rank 24 – Singapore - \$2,592 – 4.5%, one of the lowest % of GDP, but still a substantial amount. Only Hong Kong, not participating in this survey, and Barbados (no. 43 in this parameter, quite low for such an ethical country) are not part of the 24 countries with the largest health expenditure per capita, as all are welfare states and almost all are the most ethical countries in the world, except the quite corrupt Italy and Greece. So, Ethics Pays for health, because a healthy and ethical soul needs also a healthy body.

After the 24 first countries we find another 24 countries, ranking in most cases at a moderate ranking in TI's ethical index: Slovenia, Bahamas, Taiwan, Malta, Cyprus, Israel, South Korea, Qatar, United Arab Emirate, Barbados, Poland, Estonia, Lithuania, Hungary, but also the less ethical Czech Republic and Slovakia (TI 53-54) and Croatia (TI - 61). A few exceptions, though, corrupt Trinidad and Tobago, and Argentina (TI – 107) - \$1,321 – 8.3% of GDP. Following them, there are mixed results: ethical countries as Chile, Uruguay, Latvia, Botswana and Buthan that just don't have enough resources for health expenditure, and corrupt countries that have moderate health expenditure: Russia - \$1,277 – 6.5%, Turkey, Brazil – 1,009 – 9.0%, Mexico, South Africa, Lebanon, Iran, Belarus, Venezuela, Colombia, Libya, Kazakhstan, Paraguay, Peru, Belize, China - \$373 – 5%, Algeria, Iraq, Egypt, Bolivia, Morocco, Vietnam, Angola. Two countries are worth to mention: 104. Cuba that spends and invests quite a lot in health and doctors for all the population, although it is a very poor country (watch Michael Moore's Sicko) - \$414 – 10.2%, but still is quite corrupt (TI – 63), and 105. Swaziland (TI – 69) that, although poor, invests substantial amounts - \$411 – 7.8%.

Finally, we find the most corrupt countries with the lowest health expenditure: Zimbabwe, South Sudan, Somalia, North Korea, Eritrea - \$17, 2.9%, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Myanmar, Pakistan, Central African Republic, Madagascar, Niger, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Burundi, Mozambique, Chad, Nepal, Bangladesh, Laos, Guinea, Mali, Kenya, Togo, Haiti, Guinea-Bissau, Timor-Leste, Liberia, Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Papua New Guinea,

Uganda, Cameroon, Indonesia, India, Nigeria, Cambodia, Sudan, Yemen, Syria, Sri-Lanka, Djibouti. Corruption Doesn't Pay for health or for any other social services, as most of the money goes to corrupt people who govern those countries, leaving almost nothing to others.

Rank	Country	Total health expenditure per capita PPP Int.\$	Total health expenditure % of GDP
1	 United States	8,233	17.6
<u>2</u>	 Luxembourg	<u>6,712</u>	<u>7.9</u>
3	 Monaco	5,915	4.4
<u>4</u>	 Norway	<u>5,391</u>	<u>9.3</u>
<u>5</u>	 Switzerland	<u>5,297</u>	<u>10.9</u>
<u>6</u>	 Netherlands	<u>5,112</u>	<u>12.1</u>
<u>7</u>	 Denmark	<u>4,467</u>	<u>11.1</u>
<u>8</u>	 Canada	<u>4,443</u>	<u>11.4</u>
9	 Austria	4,398	11.0
10	 Germany	4,342	11.5
11	 France	3,997	11.7
12	 Belgium	3,975	10.5
<u>13</u>	 Sweden	<u>3,760</u>	<u>9.6</u>
14	 Ireland	3,720	9.2
<u>15</u>	 Australia	<u>3,685</u>	<u>9.0</u>
16	 United Kingdom	3,433	9.6
<u>17</u>	 Finland	<u>3,252</u>	<u>9.0</u>
18	 Iceland	3,230	9.3
19	 Niue	3,200	16.2
20	 San Marino	3,178	7.2
21	 Andorra	3,122	7.2

Rank	Country	Total health expenditure per capita PPP Int.\$	Total health expenditure % of GDP
22	 Japan	3,120	9.2
23	 Greece	3,069	10.8
24	 Spain	3,057	9.6
25	 Italy	3,046	9.5
<u>26</u>	 New Zealand	<u>2,992</u>	<u>10.1</u>
27	 Portugal	2,729	10.7
<u>28</u>	 Singapore	<u>2,592</u>	<u>4.5</u>
29	 Slovenia	2,429	9.0
30	 Bahamas, The	2,348	7.5
31	 Taiwan^[3]	2,307	6.5
32	 Malta	2,290	8.5
33	 Cyprus	2,218	7.4
34	 Slovakia	2,097	9.0
35	 Israel	2,041	7.7
36	 Korea, South	2,035	7.1
37	 Czech Republic	1,885	7.5
38	 Qatar	1,621	2.1
39	 Trinidad and Tobago	1,615	6.3
40	 Palau	1,605	11.5
41	 Hungary	1,601	7.8
42	 United Arab Emirates	1,562	3.7
43	 Barbados	1,520	6.7
44	 Brunei	1,503	2.9

Rank	Country	Total health expenditure per capita PPP Int.\$	Total health expenditure % of GDP
45	 Croatia	1,475	7.8
46	 Equatorial Guinea	1,395	4.2
47	 Poland	1,377	7.0
48	 Argentina	1,321	8.3
49	 Estonia	1,294	6.3
50	 Lithuania	1,286	7.0
51	 Russia	1,277	6.5
52	 Panama	1,221	8.7
53	 Costa Rica	1,197	10.3
54	 Chile	1,191	7.4
55	 Serbia	1,176	10.4
56	 Latvia	1,157	6.7
57	 Montenegro	1,154	9.0
58	 Kuwait	1,133	2.6
59	 Uruguay	1,132	8.1
60	 Bulgaria	1,057	7.6
61	 Turkey	1,039	6.7
62	 Brazil	1,009	9.0
63	 Antigua and Barbuda	981	5.9
64	 Mexico	962	6.3
65	 Bahrain	937	4.3
66	 South Africa	915	8.7
67	 Saudi Arabia	914	4.0

Rank	Country	Total health expenditure per capita PPP Int.\$	Total health expenditure % of GDP
68	 Bosnia and Herzegovina	893	10.2
69	 Romania	881	5.9
70	 Lebanon	872	6.2
71	 Mauritius	835	6.2
72	 Seychelles	806	3.3
73	 Iran	797	5.3
74	 Belarus	762	5.6
75	 Macedonia, Republic of	758	6.6
76	 Dominica	717	5.9
77	 Botswana	711	5.1
78	 Saint Lucia	703	7.7
79	 Saint Kitts and Nevis	696	4.7
80	 Malaysia	645	4.4
81	 Venezuela	642	5.3
82	 Ecuador	635	7.9
83	 Grenada	632	5.8
84	 Colombia	614	6.5
85	 Oman	591	2.7
86	 Libya	573	3.0
87	 Tunisia	544	5.7
88	 Gabon	532	3.5
89	 Kazakhstan	528	4.3
90	 Ukraine	527	7.8

Rank	Country	Total health expenditure per capita PPP Int.\$	Total health expenditure % of GDP
91	 Georgia	524	10.2
92	 Azerbaijan	520	5.3
93	 Albania	515	6.0
94	 Maldives	510	6.2
95	 Dominican Republic	509	5.5
96	 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	499	4.7
97	 Jordan	493	8.3
97	 Paraguay	493	9.6
99	 Peru	463	4.9
100	 El Salvador	456	6.9
101	 Federated States of Micronesia	453	13.6
102	 Suriname	449	5.7
103	 Belize	428	5.8
104	 Cuba	414	10.2
105	 Swaziland	411	7.8
106	 Cook Islands	404	4.6
107	 Jamaica	397	5.2
108	 Tuvalu	384	14.5
109	 Namibia	380	5.5
110	 Marshall Islands	374	17.1
111	 China	373	5.0
112	 Algeria	364	4.3
113	 Moldova	362	11.7

Rank	Country	Total health expenditure per capita PPP Int.\$	Total health expenditure % of GDP
114	 Iraq	346	8.5
115	 Honduras	340	8.7
116	 Thailand	331	3.9
117	 Guatemala	327	6.9
118	 Egypt	293	4.7
119	 Nicaragua	276	9.9
120	 Samoa	275	6.3
121	 Bolivia	264	5.5
122	 Kiribati	262	10.7
123	 Morocco	257	5.4
124	 Armenia	240	4.5
125	 Vanuatu	230	5.2
126	 Bhutan	226	4.3
126	 Tonga	226	5.0
128	 Mongolia	221	5.5
129	 Nauru	220	9.6
130	 Turkmenistan	219	2.5
131	 Vietnam	216	6.8
132	 Solomon Islands	200	7.4
133	 Angola	194	3.4
133	 Fiji	194	4.2
133	 Guyana	194	5.6
136	 Djibouti	184	7.9

Rank	Country	Total health expenditure per capita PPP Int.\$	Total health expenditure % of GDP
136	 Lesotho	184	11.5
138	 Uzbekistan	177	5.6
139	 Sri Lanka	175	3.5
139	 Syria	175	3.4
141	 Sierra Leone	171	20.8
142	 Philippines	164	4.1
143	 Sudan	162	7.2
144	 Yemen	155	5.6
145	 Kyrgyzstan	152	6.7
146	 São Tomé and Príncipe	151	7.5
147	 Mauritania	138	6.1
148	 Cambodia	132	6.0
149	 Tajikistan	129	6.0
150	 Nigeria	128	5.4
151	 India	126	3.7
152	 Indonesia	123	2.8
153	 Cameroon	122	5.1
154	 Rwanda	120	10.4
155	 Uganda	117	9.2
156	 Côte d'Ivoire	115	6.2
157	 Senegal	111	5.8
158	 Papua New Guinea	101	4.1
159	 Tanzania	100	7.2

Rank	Country	Total health expenditure per capita PPP Int.\$	Total health expenditure % of GDP
160	 Congo, Republic of the	97	2.3
161	 Burkina Faso	92	7.4
161	 Zambia	92	6.0
163	 Gambia, The	90	4.4
164	 Liberia	88	16.4
165	 Ghana	85	5.2
166	 Timor-Leste	84	5.7
167	 Guinea-Bissau	82	7.0
168	 Cape Verde	80	2.3
169	 Haiti	76	6.9
170	 Malawi	74	8.4
170	 Togo	74	7.5
172	 Kenya	72	4.4
173	 Benin	70	4.3
174	 Mali	69	6.5
175	 Guinea	67	6.2
175	 Laos	67	2.6
177	 Bangladesh	61	3.7
177	 Nepal	61	5.1
179	 Chad	60	4.0
180	 Comoros	58	5.3
181	 Mozambique	57	6.3
182	 Burundi	54	9.1

Rank	Country	Total health expenditure per capita PPP Int.\$	Total health expenditure % of GDP
183	 Afghanistan	52	10.4
184	 Ethiopia	50	4.8
185	 Niger	36	4.8
186	 Madagascar	35	3.6
187	 Central African Republic	30	3.8
188	 Pakistan	28	1.0
189	 Burma	26	2.0
189	 Congo, Democratic Republic of the	26	7.5
191	 Eritrea	17	2.9
192	 Korea, North	...	...
192	 Somalia	...	...
192	 South Sudan	...	2.1
192	 Zimbabwe	...	...

30. 190 COUNTRIES COMPARISON, WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION RANKING, THE WORLD'S HEALTH SYSTEMS - 2000

We have seen that the parameter of the total health expenditure per capita in \$ and in % of GDP is not sufficient in order to give a comprehensive indication of the level of health care in every country. That is why we complement this parameter with the following parameter – ranking all the countries according to the quality of the health systems, since quite often we can achieve a better health quality even if the expenditure is not so high and vice versa. So, which country has the best health system – not surprisingly France, which excels in its health system and is also an ethical country (TI – 26). Next, we find Italy with an excellent health system, but also a quite corrupt country (TI – 69). If we disregard tiny countries as San Marino and Andorra which were not surveyed in TI's Index, we find next Singapore and right after it Spain an ethical country that has improved very much its health system as did Singapore. Japan is no. 10 with an excellent health system and a very ethical economy. Most of the countries in the next 10 are ethical except the quite corrupt Greece (TI's Index – 69). The 5 countries which were called PIIGS and were affected harshly by the Financial Crisis have nevertheless excellent health systems – Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Ireland, and we can add to this list also Iceland with its collapsed economy but excellent health system.

If we go down to the next 30 countries, until the rank of 50, we find that almost all the ethical countries are in this list, although the United States ranks quite low – 37 compared to its ethical rank – 17. A few exceptions – 22. Colombia (TI – 94, corrupt), 29. Morocco (TI – 80), and 47. Thailand (TI – 85), but all those exceptions are only 10% of the total and still 90% score high in the level of their health systems and their ethical level. A special case is Cuba ranked 39 with its very good health system, yet the country is extremely poor and quite corrupt (TI – 63). So, Italy, Greece and Cuba are quite corrupt ranking in the 60's in TI's Index out of 175 countries, but their corruption is quite moderate in comparison to all the other corrupt and very corrupt countries and at least they have very good ranks in health and in education. In the list of the countries with inadequate health systems (ranked 51-100) we find former communist countries such as Albania, Slovakia, Kazakhstan, Hungary, Belarus, Lithuania, Estonia, Ukraine, Macedonia, Bosnia and Romania; Latin American/Caribbean countries such as Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Venezuela, Paraguay, Mexico, Uruguay (TI – 21), Trinidad, Saint Lucia, Belize, Nicaragua, Saint Vincent, Argentina, Guatemala, Grenada, Antigua, Bahamas, Panama and Saint Kitts; Arab/Muslim countries such as Tunisia, Egypt, Senegal, Turkey, Algeria, Jordan, Libya, Lebanon, Indonesia and Iran, etc. The next 90 countries with the worst health systems are also the most corrupt countries, with some exceptions of moderately corrupt countries such as Brazil (TI – 69) ranking very low – 125, the ethical Bhutan ranking 124, and some former communist countries as Latvia, Serbia...

Source: [World Health Organization](#)

1 France	65 Uruguay	128 Guyana
2 Italy	66 Hungary	129 Peru
3 San Marino	67 Trinidad and Tobago	130 Russia
4 Andorra	68 Saint Lucia	131 Honduras
5 Malta	69 Belize	132 Burkina Faso
6 Singapore	70 Turkey	133 Sao Tome and Principe
7 Spain	71 Nicaragua	134 Sudan
8 Oman	72 Belarus	135 Ghana
9 Austria	73 Lithuania	136 Tuvalu
10 Japan	74 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	137 Ivory Coast
11 Norway	75 Argentina	138 Haiti
12 Portugal	76 Sri Lanka	139 Gabon
13 Monaco	77 Estonia	140 Kenya
14 Greece	78 Guatemala	141 Marshall Islands
15 Iceland	79 Ukraine	142 Kiribati
16 Luxembourg	80 Solomon Islands	143 Burundi
17 Netherlands	81 Algeria	144 China
18 United Kingdom	82 Palau	145 Mongolia
19 Ireland	83 Jordan	146 Gambia
20 Switzerland	84 Mauritius	147 Maldives
21 Belgium	85 Grenada	148 Papua New Guinea
22 Colombia	86 Antigua and Barbuda	149 Uganda
23 Sweden	87 Libya	150 Nepal
24 Cyprus	88 Bangladesh	151 Kyrgystan
25 Germany	89 Macedonia	152 Togo
26 Saudi Arabia	90 Bosnia-Herzegovina	153 Turkmenistan
27 United Arab Emirates	91 Lebanon	154 Tajikistan
28 Israel	92 Indonesia	155 Zimbabwe
29 Morocco	93 Iran	156 Tanzania
30 Canada	94 Bahamas	157 Djibouti
31 Finland	95 Panama	158 Eritrea
32 Australia	96 Fiji	159 Madagascar
33 Chile	97 Benin	160 Vietnam
34 Denmark	98 Nauru	161 Guinea
35 Dominica	99 Romania	162 Mauritania
36 Costa Rica	100 Saint Kitts and Nevis	163 Mali
37 USA	101 Moldova	164 Cameroon
38 Slovenia	102 Bulgaria	165 Laos
39 Cuba	103 Iraq	166 Congo
40 Brunei	104 Armenia	167 North Korea
41 New Zealand	105 Latvia	168 Namibia
42 Bahrain	106 Yugoslavia	169 Botswana
43 Croatia	107 Cook Islands	170 Niger
44 Qatar	108 Syria	171 Equatorial Guinea
45 Kuwait	109 Azerbaijan	172 Rwanda
46 Barbados	110 Suriname	173 Afghanistan
47 Thailand	111 Ecuador	174 Cambodia
48 Czech Republic	112 India	175 South Africa
49 Malaysia	113 Cape Verde	176 Guinea-Bissau
50 Poland	114 Georgia	177 Swaziland
51 Dominican Republic	115 El Salvador	178 Chad
52 Tunisia	116 Tonga	179 Somalia

53 Jamaica	117 Uzbekistan	180 Ethiopia
54 Venezuela	118 Comoros	181 Angola
55 Albania	119 Samoa	182 Zambia
56 Seychelles	120 Yemen	183 Lesotho
57 Paraguay	121 Niue	184 Mozambique
58 South Korea	122 Pakistan	185 Malawi
59 Senegal	123 Micronesia	186 Liberia
60 Philippines	124 Bhutan	187 Nigeria
61 Mexico	125 Brazil	188 DR of the Congo
62 Slovakia	126 Bolivia	189 Central African Republic
63 Egypt	127 Vanuatu	190 Myanmar
64 Kazakhstan		

31. 195 STATES COMPARISON, EDUCATION INDEX, UNITED NATIONS, 2013

The United Nations publishes a Human Development Index (HDI) every year, which consists of the Life Expectancy Index, Education index, and Income index. The **Education Index** is calculated from the *Mean years of schooling index* and the *Expected years of schooling index*. Education is a major component of well-being and is used in the measure of economic development and quality of life, which is a key factor determining whether a country is a developed, developing, or underdeveloped nation.

Education index **EI** is calculated from "Expected years of schooling" **EYS** (Number of years a child of school entrance age can expect to spend in a given level of education) and "Mean years of schooling" **MYS** (Average number of completed years of education of a population [25 years and older]). "Expected years of schooling" is indexed by dividing by 18 and "Mean years of schooling" is indexed by dividing by 15. Education index is obtained by averaging these two indices. The maximum for "Mean years of schooling", 15, is the projected maximum of this indicator for 2025. The maximum for "Expected years of schooling", 18, is equivalent to achieving a master's degree in most countries.

Education Index is calculated as follows:

$$EI = \frac{MYSI + EYSI}{2}$$

$$MYSI = \frac{MYS}{15}$$

$$EYSI = \frac{EYS}{18}$$

As of March 2015, the latest data was published as part of the Human Development Report from 2014, which can be downloaded from the UNDP website. The table below lists data in 2013. The scoring system yields 1 as the highest possible theoretical score, indicating perfect education attainment. All countries considered to be developed countries (based on their HDI rank, see list of countries by HDI) possess high scores on education index as well.

In the Education Index the most ethical countries, the very ethical and the ethical countries have the best ranks not always according to the exact ranking of TI's Index, but closely so. There is however one difference - that former communist countries sometimes corrupt or only quite ethical have high ranks in the Education Index. We notice here, as in the Health indices that communist countries excelled in education, health and culture. They had also a high degree of equality, but it was rather equality in misery, in oppression, in fear from the secret services, in incarceration and often also in death. The fascists boasted in their infrastructure and the communists in their education and health systems. The first 4 countries in education are also most ethical – Australia, New Zealand, Norway and Netherlands, Denmark is no. 9, Canada no. 16, Switzerland no. 18, Sweden no. 19 and Finland no. 23. So, 9 of the 11 most ethical countries rank high among the best ranks in Education, and only Singapore is no. 41 and Luxembourg no. 46. But if we compare the first 20 very ethical countries and even the 38 ethical countries, we see that they rank very high in Education, with the exceptions of Hong Kong – 43 and Barbados – 51. We find even 2 quite corrupt countries (TI – 69) as Greece in no. 29 and Italy in no. 33 and corrupt Argentina (TI – 107) in no. 35 of the Education Index.

The former communist countries need a special analysis in the Education Index. They have a much higher Education ranking than their Ethical ranking. The first former communist country in the Education Index is Lithuania ranked no. 8 but in TI's Index – 39, Czech Republic is 10/53 respectively, Slovenia – 12/39, Estonia- 14/26, Poland – 20/35, Belarus – 21/119 – a huge difference, Latvia – 24/43, Hungary – 27/47, Slovakia – 28/54, Ukraine – 30/142 – an even larger difference, Russian Federation – 36/136 a difference of 100 ranks, Montenegro – 38/76, Croatia – 39/61, Georgia – 40/50, Kazakhstan – 44/126 – a huge difference, Bulgaria – 47/69, Romania – 48/69, and Cuba – 50/63, which is still communist.

Other rankings worth mentioning – Libya has an Education rank of 67 as compared to TI's rank of 166/167 – a gap of 100 ranks, Iran ranks 74/136 respectively, Venezuela 75/161, Uzbekistan – 93/166, Tajikistan – 97/152, Mexico is almost the same – 98/103, and so is China – 106/100, but further down we find as usual the very and most corrupt countries, which have all the drawbacks without even good results in health and education as the former communist countries – Eritrea, Pakistan, Guinea, Sudan, Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Yemen, Gambia, Afghanistan, Burundi, Myanmar, Congo DR, Haiti, Papua New Guinea, Nigeria, Laos, Bangladesh, Nepal, Madagascar, Iraq, Zimbabwe, Congo R, Syria, Nicaragua, and surprise – Bhutan ranking 158 in Education and 30 in TI's Index, and also - the very low ranking of India in Education Index – 145 even compared to its TI rank – 85.

Rank	Country	2013
1.	Australia	0.927
2.	New Zealand	0.917
3.	Norway	0.910
4.	Netherlands	0.894
5.	United States	0.890
6.	Ireland	0.887
7.	Germany	0.884
8.	Lithuania	0.877
9.	Denmark	0.873
10.	Czech Republic	0.866
11.	Republic of Korea	0.865
12.	Slovenia	0.863
13.	United Kingdom	0.860
14.	Estonia	0.859
15.	Israel	0.854
16.	Canada	0.850
17.	Iceland	0.847
18.	Switzerland	0.844
19.	Sweden	0.830
20.	Poland	0.825
21.	Belarus	0.820

22.	France	0.816
23.	Finland	0.815
24.	Latvia	0.813
25.	Belgium	0.812
26.	Japan	0.808
27.	Hungary	0.805
28.	Slovakia	0.802
29.	Greece	0.797
30.	Ukraine	0.796
31.	Austria	0.794
32.	Spain	0.794
33.	Italy	0.790
34.	Palau	0.787
35.	Argentina	0.783
36.	Russian Federation	0.780
37.	Cyprus	0.776
38.	Montenegro	0.774
39.	Croatia	0.770
40.	Georgia	0.770
41.	Singapore	0.768
42.	Fiji	0.767
43.	Hong Kong	0.767
44.	Kazakhstan	0.762
45.	Liechtenstein	0.762
46.	Luxembourg	0.762
47.	Bulgaria	0.749
48.	Romania	0.748
49.	Chile	0.746
50.	Cuba	0.743
51.	Barbados	0.740
52.	Sri Lanka	0.738
53.	Malta	0.733
54.	Portugal	0.728
55.	Grenada	0.724
56.	Saudi Arabia	0.723
57.	Tonga	0.720
58.	Mauritius	0.718

59.	Bahamas	0.714
60.	Bahrain	0.714
61.	Uruguay	0.712
62.	Samoa	0.702
63.	Armenia	0.701
64.	Azerbaijan	0.700
65.	Jordan	0.700
66.	Trinidad and Tobago	0.700
67.	Libya	0.698
68.	Serbia	0.695
69.	South Africa	0.695
70.	Mongolia	0.694
71.	Brunei Darussalam	0.692
72.	Belize	0.689
73.	Qatar	0.686
74.	Iran	0.683
75.	Venezuela	0.682
76.	Antigua and Barbuda	0.681
77.	Turkmenistan	0.679
78.	Bolivia	0.674
79.	United Arab Emirates	0.673
80.	Malaysia	0.671
81.	Andorra	0.670
82.	Jamaica	0.668
83.	Peru	0.664
84.	State of Palestine	0.662
85.	Brazil	0.661
86.	Panama	0.657
87.	Saint Vincent & Grenadines	0.657
88.	Kyrgyzstan	0.656
89.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.655
90.	Costa Rica	0.654
91.	Moldova (Republic of)	0.653
92.	Turkey	0.652
93.	Uzbekistan	0.651
94.	Kuwait	0.646
95.	Algeria	0.643

96.	Republic of Macedonia	0.642
97.	Tajikistan	0.639
98.	Mexico	0.638
99.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.638
100.	Seychelles	0.636
101.	Lebanon	0.631
102.	Saint Lucia	0.631
103.	Tunisia	0.621
104.	Botswana	0.619
105.	Federated States of Micronesia	0.611
106.	China	0.610
107.	Philippines	0.610
108.	Albania	0.609
109.	Thailand	0.608
110.	Dominica	0.607
111.	Indonesia	0.603
112.	Oman	0.603
113.	Colombia	0.602
114.	Kiribati	0.602
115.	Vanuatu	0.596
116.	Ecuador	0.594
117.	Zambia	0.591
118.	Dominican Republic	0.590
119.	Gabon	0.589
120.	Suriname	0.588
121.	Paraguay	0.587
122.	Guyana	0.582
123.	Egypt	0.573
124.	El Salvador	0.553
125.	Ghana	0.553
126.	Syrian Arab Republic	0.553
127.	Swaziland	0.551
128.	Maldives	0.548
129.	Namibia	0.520
130.	Kenya	0.515
131.	Togo	0.514
132.	Vietnam	0.513

133.	Congo	0.511
134.	Honduras	0.505
135.	Lesotho	0.504
136.	Zimbabwe	0.500
137.	Cambodia	0.495
138.	Cameroon	0.486
139.	Guatemala	0.484
140.	Nicaragua	0.484
141.	Cape Verde	0.483
142.	Uganda	0.479
143.	Rwanda	0.478
144.	Angola	0.474
145.	India	0.473
146.	Timor-Leste	0.472
147.	Sao Tome & Principe	0.469
148.	Morocco	0.468
149.	Iraq	0.467
150.	Madagascar	0.458
151.	Nepal	0.452
152.	Comoros	0.450
153.	Bangladesh	0.440
154.	Malawi	0.440
155.	Lao People's Democ. Republic	0.436
156.	Tanzania	0.426
157.	Nigeria	0.425
158.	Bhutan	0.421
159.	Equatorial Guinea	0.415
160.	Benin	0.414
161.	Solomon Islands	0.405
162.	Cote d'Ivoire	0.389
163.	Papua New Guinea	0.376
164.	Haiti	0.374
165.	Democratic Republic of Congo	0.372
166.	Mozambique	0.372
167.	Myanmar	0.371
168.	Burundi	0.370
169.	Senegal	0.368

170.	Liberia	0.367
171.	Afghanistan	0.365
172.	Mauritania	0.362
173.	Gambia	0.346
174.	Yemen	0.339
175.	Guinea-Bissau	0.325
176.	Central African Republic	0.318
177.	Ethiopia	0.317
178.	Djibouti	0.306
179.	Sudan	0.305
180.	Mali	0.305
181.	Sierra Leone	0.305
182.	Pakistan	0.302
183.	Guinea	0.294
184.	Chad	0.256
185.	Burkina Faso	0.250
186.	Eritrea	0.228
187.	Niger	0.198
188.	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	
189.	Marshall Islands	
190.	Monaco	
191.	Nauru	
192.	San Marino	
193.	Somalia	
194.	South Sudan	
195.	Tuvalu	

32. 173 COUNTRIES COMPARISON, CULTURE & MEDIA COMPOSITE PARAMETER – UNESCO, UN DATA, CIA WORLD FACTBOOK, ETC. – MAINLY 1996-2015

A cultural parameter? Ranking all the countries of the world according to the quality of their culture? Alternatively, can we quantify culture and rank the countries according to objective criteria? Is it politically correct to do so? Who can judge which culture is better – African or European, Shakespeare or [The Bhagavad Gita](#)? But, if we can't quantify culture, how can we quantify happiness, or human development, or the best countries of the world? What is the alternative? Not even mention culture as one of the most important parameters to judge the achievements of the countries? Or not trying to find if there is a correlation between culture and ethics or corruption? Prima facie one tend to think that there should not be a clear-cut correlation, Russia (TI – 136) is one of the most cultural countries of the world and one of the most corrupt as well. It was so during the time of the Czars, when Chekhov, Dostoevsky and Tchaikovsky wrote some of the best masterpieces of world's culture, but is it so also today?

I have a personal interest in cultural issues. I may be an economist by education, a businessman by career, an ethicist, a manager or a consultant, but my predilection was always for culture, literature, drama, music, arts, cinema, philosophy, geography, biographies, languages, and I think that if I should summarize in a word what am I, I would say – an intellectual. I was much more active in business and ethics, and those are also an integral part of world's culture, but I also wrote a novel, a play, learned more than 50 languages, read thousands of novels, plays and non-fiction masterpieces, and seen some of the best plays and films, concerts and museums all over the world. Can a [connoisseur](#) judge what the best cultures of the world are? Or a painter, or an author, or a composer? I think that I have sufficient knowledge in ethical issues and I have contributed a substantial contribution to ethics, at least in ethics to minority shareholders, where I was the first academic author in the world who wrote a dissertation and breakthrough books on those issues published by the best publishers, such as Kluwer, Springer and Magnes. But have I sufficient knowledge to judge what are the best cultures of the world? Am I sufficiently cosmopolitan? I have dealt at length on those issues in my recent books such as "[Cory's Cosmopolitan Cultural Credo](#)". But, after much thought I have decided not to use any of the personal insights in this book, as I didn't want to deviate even in one parameter to the rule that I have set – to include in Cory's Index only parameters & rankings of impeccable objective sources, as the UN, World Bank or CIA. When I write that the sources of my parameters and tables, as the UN, UNESCO, CIA, etc., are impeccable and objective, I mean of course only the data published by those sources, and I don't assert any judgement on the impeccability of the other activities of those sources.

After working on the issue of the Culture parameter and trying many alternatives, I was stuck and thought to give up this endeavor, when I decided to consult a cultural authority, one of the best playwrights in Israel and Europe, a personal and dear friend, and he advised me to use quantitative parameters, such as the number of book titles published in each country, cinema attendance, etc. And this was much easier, as after a few more weeks I managed to find indicative parameters, combining dozens of subcategories, giving an indication on the culture in each country, not over hundreds of years, but in the last decade or two. As all the purpose of this book is to find if there is a correlation between ethics/corruption and achievement parameters today and not in the past, it is an adequate parameter, as the ethical data is also in 2014 or more generally in 1995-2016, and so are the culture parameters that I have found. The cultural parameter is of course imperfect and not optimal, but it gives an indication on some of the cultural achievements in recent years of the countries surveyed and compared to TI.

Culture is not only opera, literature masterpieces, or classical music. It is also cinema, newspapers, TV, radio, and the internet. Truly, we do not know where the borderline between

entertainment and culture is. You can watch soap operas on TV, read comics or publish photos of your trip on the Internet, it can be amusement, fun, recreation, but it can also be high culture. That is why I have called the composite parameter – Culture and Media, as it is Media for sure, and probably/surely also culture. But am I an elitist if I think that soap opera or comics are entertainment and not culture? Many believe that it is also culture. So, I hope that those parameters, mostly quantitative but not only, give an indication on culture, as many newspapers and periodicals are high culture and others are perceived by others as culture as well. You can watch on TV classic movies, classical concerts, operas, Shakespeare, Brecht or Racine's plays, excellent documentaries and also watch a reality program, but who says that reality is low culture? The same applies to radio or the Internet with their infinite choices. In any case, the Culture and Media parameter is only one out of 50 parameters comprised in Cory's Index and affects it only in 2%, so its main importance is in comprising culture as well.

The parameters that I have included in the composite parameter of Culture and Media are:

Books Production - Titles by the Universal Decimal Classification – Total of All Subcategories - figures per 1,000 people, 100 countries, in years 1996-1999 – Source: UNESCO. It includes the following categories: Applied Sciences, Arts and Recreation, Generalities, Literature, Philology, Pure Sciences, Social Sciences, Philosophy, Psychology, Geography, History, Theology, Religion.

Media- Newspapers and Periodicals – Circulation – Daily – per capita - figures per 1,000 people, 104 countries, in years 1997-2000 – Source: UNESCO

Media - Cinema attendance per capita, 77 countries, 2003, source – UNESCO

Media – Total number of Televisions per 1000, 191 countries, 2003, source - CIA World Factbook

Media – Total number of Radio Receivers per capita, 181 countries, 1997, source – UNESCO

Media – Percentage of Individuals in the Population Using the Internet, 206 countries, 2012, source – UN Data

Total Number of New Titles of Books Published Per Year, as of the latest year available, 123 countries, year – 1990-2014, source – UNESCO

International Scientific Journal and Country Rank, 239 countries, years 1996-2015, source – SJR, SCImago, includes the journals and country scientific indicators developed from the information contained in the Scopus database (Elsevier B.V.). SCImago is a research group from the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC), University of Granada, Extremadura, Carlos III Madrid and Alcala de Henares. It includes 27 major thematic areas and 313 specific subject categories. The areas are: Agricultural and Biological Sciences, Arts and Humanities, Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology, Business, Management and Accounting, Chemical Engineering, Chemistry, Computer Science, Decision Sciences, Dentistry, Earth and Planetary Sciences, Economics, Econometrics and Finance, Energy Engineering, Environmental Science, Health Professions, Immunology and Microbiology, Materials Science, Mathematics, Medicine, Multidisciplinary, Neuroscience, Nursing, Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics, Physics and Astronomy, Psychology, Social Sciences, Veterinary. It is perceived as one of the most comprehensive scientific parameters.

I have given the same weight to all the parameters and calculated the average of those parameters to receive the score or rank average. I have ranked the countries according to the scores; the lowest score is for the best country, closest to a rank of 1. The basis of comparison was the 175 countries surveyed in TI's Index of 2014 and I have calculated the culture and media parameter only for those countries and not for many of the other countries that were not surveyed by TI. As two countries had no data, Kosovo and South Sudan, probably because they are new and lack sufficient data, the comparison was calculated only for 173 countries. By pure coincidence, the Culture Parameter is no. 32, which is in Hebrew – Lev – Heart, and in effect Culture is for me the heart, the essence of life, of quality of life, of happiness. GDP,

equality, democracy, growth rates and social justice are essentials, but without culture/heart life cannot subsist! For more information and details – see in the Appendices Book - APPENDIX I – DISSERTATION ON DEVISING A CULTURE INDEX

The table "Ranking of the Culture and Media Composite Parameter" comprises 173 countries of the TI Index ranked by the score of the average of all the Culture and Media parameters, which are themselves the sums of dozens of parameters and hundreds of categories of most of the facets of culture, but focused on culture and media – books, newspapers, cinema, television, radio, Internet – per capita and the total number of production of books' titles, as well as academic journals of all facets of knowledge from all the facets of pure and applied science to anthropology, business, communication, economics, education, history, geography, philosophy, information, law, linguistics, management, political science, psychology, sociology, archaeology, architecture, dance, film, classics, art, folklore, literature, poetry, music, religion and theater. Most of the parameters are quantitative, but the academic journal ranking in all its categories takes into consideration qualitative criteria as well. It is important to mention that this ranking gives an indication on the culture of the countries as of today (or in the last 20 years), not throughout the history, as we compare it and try to find a correlation to the TI Index which gives also an indication of the ethics and lack of corruption of countries as of today and not in the past. All the other parameters in Cory's Index are also parameters that measure the performance of countries as of today or in the last twenty years.

RANKING OF THE CULTURE AND MEDIA COMPOSITE PARAMETER
(rank, country with a link to articles on the culture of the country, average score)

1. [United Kingdom](#) – 9.25
2. [USA](#) – 11.25
3. [Canada](#) – 12.87
4. [Germany](#) – 13.25
5. [Finland](#) – 13.50
6. [Denmark](#) – 14.00
7. [Australia](#) – 15.00
8. [Japan](#) – 15.62
9. [Taiwan](#) – 16.00
10. [Norway](#) – 16.29
11. [Switzerland](#) – 16.75
12. [Netherlands](#) – 17.00
13. [France](#) – 17.12
14. [Sweden](#) – 18.00
15. [New Zealand](#) – 20.75
16. [South Korea](#) – 21.71
17. [Austria](#) – 22.38
18. [Belgium](#) – 24.29
19. [Italy](#) – 25.37
20. [Iceland](#) – 25.62
21. [Ireland](#) – 28.00
22. [Czech Republic](#) – 29.29
23. [Spain](#) – 29.75
24. [Singapore](#) – 30.14
25. [Luxembourg](#) – 30.57
26. [Hungary](#) – 31.25
27. [Estonia](#) – 31.71
28. [Hong Kong](#) – 34.67

29. [Slovakia](#) – 35.87
30. [Poland](#) – 37.87
31. [Latvia](#) – 38.37
32. [Slovenia](#) – 38.86
33. [Lithuania](#) – 43.00
34. [Israel](#) – 43.83
35. [Russia](#) – 44.00
36. [Bulgaria](#) – 44.29
37. [Argentina](#) – 45.62
38. [Malaysia](#) – 46.25
39. [Portugal](#) – 47.62
40. [Lebanon](#) – 48.00
41. [Greece](#) – 48.43
42. [Ukraine](#) – 48.87
43. [Cyprus](#) – 50.43
44. [Croatia](#) – 50.57
45. [Malta](#) – 51.00
45. [China](#) – 51.00
47. [Belarus](#) – 52.50
48. [Brazil](#) – 53.50
49. [Qatar](#) – 54.33
50. [Georgia](#) – 56.25
51. [Kuwait](#) – 57.17
52. [Romania](#) – 57.71
53. [Moldova](#) – 58.14
54. [Mexico](#) – 60.12
55. [Chile](#) – 61.00
56. [Turkey](#) – 61.57
57. [Puerto Rico](#) – 62.00
58. [Saudi Arabia](#) – 63.50
59. [Barbados](#) – 64.00
59. [Bahrain](#) – 64.00
61. [Colombia](#) – 64.14
62. [Uruguay](#) - 64.17
63. [Thailand](#) – 65.43
64. [Venezuela](#) – 65.57
65. [Serbia](#) – 66.00
66. [Oman](#) – 67.71
67. [Trinidad & Tobago](#) – 68.25
68. [Macedonia](#) – 68.50
69. [Iran](#) – 69.00
70. [South Africa](#) – 69.14
71. [Cuba](#) – 69.75
72. [Kazakhstan](#) -70.57
73. [Egypt](#) – 70.75
74. [Costa Rica](#) – 72.62
75. [India](#) – 74.37
76. [United Arab Emirates](#) – 75.40
77. [Morocco](#) – 75.75
78. [Ecuador](#) – 76.43
79. [Jordan](#) – 77.29
80. [Peru](#) – 79.50

81. [Uzbekistan](#) – 79.83
82. [Mauritius](#) – 80.00
83. [Bolivia](#) – 80.29
84. [Armenia](#) – 80.67
85. [Bahamas](#) – 82.00
86. [Tunisia](#) – 83.14
87. [Bosnia and Herzegovina](#) – 83.33
88. [Indonesia](#) – 85.62
89. [Jamaica](#) – 87.50
90. [Sri Lanka](#) – 87.71
91. [Suriname](#) – 89.87
92. [Philippines](#) – 91.29
93. [Algeria](#) – 91.37
94. [Nigeria](#) – 92.29
95. [Panama](#) – 93.00
96. [Albania](#) – 93.20
97. [Vietnam](#) – 94.00
98. [El Salvador](#) – 96.00
99. [Montenegro](#) – 98.50
100. [Azerbaijan](#) – 100.00
101. [Libya](#) – 100.43
102. [Guyana](#) – 100.86
103. [Pakistan](#) – 104.67
104. [Dominican Republic](#) – 105.00
105. [Kenya](#) – 105.71
106. [Ghana](#) – 107.57
107. [Syria](#) – 107.80
108. [Saint Vincent and the Grenadines](#) – 108.50
109. [Kyrgyzstan](#) – 111.86
110. [Tajikistan](#) – 113.43
111. [Malawi](#) – 113.50
112. [Paraguay](#) – 113.80
113. [Nicaragua](#) – 114.33
114. [Mongolia](#) – 114.67
115. [Honduras](#) – 115.20
116. [Uganda](#) – 115.71
117. [Republic of the Congo](#) – 117.33
117. [Turkmenistan](#) – 117.33
119. [Zimbabwe](#) – 118.00
120. [Sudan](#) – 118.25
121. [Democratic Republic of the Congo](#) – 119.71
122. [Seychelles](#) – 120.00
123. [Cameroon](#) – 120.33
124. [Ethiopia](#) – 121.57
125. [Botswana](#) – 122.17
126. [Samoa](#) – 123.00
127. [Madagascar](#) – 124.57
128. [Benin](#) – 124.62
129. [Guatemala](#) – 125.00
130. [Gabon](#) – 125.20
131. [Dominica](#) – 125.33
131. [Namibia](#) – 125.33

133. [Iraq](#) – 125.75
134. [Burkina Faso](#) – 127.00
135. [Cote d'Ivoire](#) – 128.00
136. [Zambia](#) – 129.00
137. [Myanmar](#) – 129.14
138. [The Gambia](#) – 130.86
139. [Tanzania](#) – 131.00
140. [Senegal](#) – 131.25
141. [Laos](#) – 132.67
142. [Angola](#) – 133.43
143. [Togo](#) – 134.33
144. [Sao Tome and Principe](#) – 136.50
145. [Liberia](#) – 138.60
146. [Mali](#) – 140.71
147. [Rwanda](#) – 142.25
148. [Afghanistan](#) – 143.00
149. [Swaziland](#) – 144.50
150. [Yemen](#) – 145.75
151. [Cape Verde](#) – 146.25
152. [Bangladesh](#) – 147.50
153. [Papua New Guinea](#) – 150.60
153. [Haiti](#) – 150.60
155. [North Korea](#) – 151.00
156. [Lesotho](#) – 151.25
157. [Mozambique](#) – 152.80
158. [Nepal](#) – 153.25
159. [Niger](#) – 155.80
160. [Bhutan](#) – 156.25
161. [Chad](#) – 156.40
162. [Cambodia](#) – 156.50
163. [Guinea-Bissau](#) – 157.75
164. [Mauritania](#) – 158.50
165. [Central African Republic](#) – 159.60
166. [Sierra Leone](#) – 160.00
167. [Burundi](#) – 165.40
167. [Eritrea](#) – 165.40
169. [Djibouti](#) – 167.00
170. [Comoros](#) – 174.75
171. [Guinea](#) – 177.00
172. [Somalia](#) – 182.50
173. [Timor-Leste](#) – 195.33

The reason that I have devoted to the Culture parameter, which consists only 2% of the content of Cory's Index, several weeks of research, and hundreds of pages, is that this book includes many important topics – ethics, cosmopolitanism, business, economy, social justice, innovation, education, which may be also called culture but I thought that it should include also one of the most important facets of knowledge – culture in the classic term – arts, philosophy, literature, cinema, theater, science, newspapers and journals, TV, music, as the ultimate "victory" of ethics would be if we could prove that the most ethical countries are not only the wealthiest, happiest, most democratic, equal, free, peaceful, but are also the most... cultural. And I assume that some critics would say that it is an aberration, as the most obscure regimes were also cultural – Nazis and Wagner, the Pharaohs and the Pyramids, the Soviet

Union and the Bolshoi, the Borgia family and Renaissance art... But they forget one small detail – that this culture pertained only to the elites, that most of the [leading authors, film-makers and playwrights fled from Nazi Germany](#), most of the leading Soviet authors were dissidents, most of the ancient Egyptians and Renaissance Italians were illiterate, poor and miserable, and finally - the fate of Nazism and communism that went ultimately into oblivion.

That is why I am not speaking of culture in the Middle Ages, in Ancient times, or even culture in the 19th and 20th century, I am speaking of contemporaneous culture, as of today, 21st culture, ultra-modern culture, culture that affects all of us, not only the elites – operas, concerts or Ibsen, Shakespeare or Sartre's plays, but culture that includes books of all kinds, television, cinema, newspapers, radio, Internet and scientific and humanities journals. Culture of the people, for the people, by the people, culture that encompasses all the facets of culture, at least as related to media and quantitative approach, without judging which culture is better – operas or soap operas watched on TV, Comedie Francaise's plays watched on YouTube as well as popular music watched on the Internet, realism or Neo-realism - Italian, French or Japanese in cinema, cuisine and politics programs on the radio, new titles of detective stories or by Nobel Prize of Literature laureates, comics and the New York Times, academic journals on arts, physics, medicine, psychology, history, materials, poetry, geography and economics.

And I have tried to be academic, fair and unbiased. Personally, my cultural preferences are completely "elite" preferences – I like operas and I never see soap operas, I prefer by far Ibsen, Shakespeare or Sartre's plays over "popular" plays, I have read mainly the classics in literature and almost no detective stories, I dislike extremely reality programs but am a great admirer of Neo-realism, and it goes without saying that I never read comics and prefer the "serious" journals. I saw on YouTube and TV Moliere, Racine and Corneille's plays and I almost never see TV series, I prefer by far classical music over ethnic music, etc., but in this book as well as in my courses and throughout my academic career my democratic, egalitarian and objective judgment superseded my personal preferences, and that is why I reckon the fact that culture should be democratic, open for all and for every taste, and also for popular tastes.

Furthermore, although my education and upbringing was mainly Euro-centrist, nevertheless in my books, courses and especially in this book I was completely open to all countries, all cultures, reviewing data on culture in more than 200 countries and dependencies, relying on objective surveys by impeccable sources as the UN, TI, World Bank, UNESCO, etc. The number of titles is a completely fair parameter as it cannot be biased by cultural preferences or quality judgment, you just measure if you read books or not, if you write books or not, if you read newspapers, watch TV, listen to the radio, use the Internet or go to the cinema, whether you see a light comedy or an Ingmar Bergman movie. One can say that very poor countries, where people are illiterate, cannot afford to buy a TV, and prefer folk culture over written books, would receive in my index a low ranking, which is true only in the extremes, as otherwise how can you explain why the same people Koreans are ranked in the culture index in no. 16 (South) and in no. 155 (North), Arabs with a common cultural heritage are ranked in the culture index in no. 40 (Lebanon)/no. 49 (Qatar) and no. 133 (Iraq)/no. 150 (Yemen), Latin American Argentina ranks 37 and Haiti ranks 153, and the same applies also to Africa.

That is why I am extremely satisfied and happy (not an academic terminology...) that there is an almost perfect correlation between ethics and culture, at least in the indices surveyed - for ethics and corruption there is only one relevant Index – TI's index, and for culture the composite index that I have devised is based on the most objective sources of UNESCO, etc. The ranking is not exactly the same ranking as in TI's Index, but almost all the ethical countries are also in top positions in the culture index as well, and in very similar ranks. **The most cultural country in the world according to the culture and media index is the UK –**

today (as in the past?), the country of Shakespeare, Newton, Faraday, Darwin, Adam Smith, Francis Bacon, Locke, Hobbes, Bentham, Mill, Churchill, Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, Jane Austen, Virginia Woolf, Lawrence, Dickens, Orwell, Agatha Christie, Hitchcock, David Lean, Monty Python, Harry Potter and James Bond, the London Times, Gilbert and Sullivan, Purcell, Elgar, Britten, and... the Beatles, Constable, Turner, Gainsborough, Westminster Abbey, Encyclopaedia Britannica, first published in 1768-1771 in Edinburgh, Laurence Olivier, the Globe Theater, Royal Opera House, Royal Ballet and the Proms, Magna Carta...

In no. 2 we find the United States – today as in the twentieth century and even more so today the cultural superpower in all fields – in science (with an overwhelming majority in almost all fields, as well as in the number of Nobel Prize laureates), the country of Sinclair Lewis, Hemingway, Faulkner, O'Neill, Miller (Arthur, not the other one), Williams, Odets, the Metropolitan Museum and Opera, Pollock, Hollywood, the cradle of TV, radio, Internet... Both countries are also very ethical countries – the UK is no. 14 and the US no. 17, and right after them comes Canada, a very cultural and most ethical country (3 and 10 respectively).

Germany is the first continental European in the culture index in no. 4 and no. 12 in TI, and indeed what a glorious culture – Heine, Goethe, Schiller, Thomas and Heinrich Mann, Beethoven, Brahms, Schumann, Bach, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Wagner, Hegel, Kant, Karl Marx, Bauhaus, Pabst, Dietrich, Brecht, Kurt Weill, Feuchtwanger, Expressionism, Herzog, Boll.. I will not continue to praise the leading cultures as I have done it at length in my books, including the less known cultures of Canada – no. 3 (Alice Munro, Margaret Atwood, James Cameron, David Cronenberg), Finland – no. 5 (Composer Sibelius and modernist architect Alvar Aalto, the Kalevala, authors Frans Eemil Sillanpää, Mika Waltari, Vaino Linna), Denmark – 6 (Andersen, Kierkegaard, Carl Nielsen, Karen Blixen, Jacobsen, Functionalism in architecture and design, Utzon, and film directors Lars von Trier, Bille August, Susanne Bier), Australia – 7 (Heidelberg/Melbourne Impressionistic School, Australian cinema, director Peter Weir and actors Russell Crowe, Cate Blanchett), Norway – 10 (Ibsen, Grieg, Munch, Hamsun, Liv Ullmann), Switzerland – 11 (Durrematt, Verbier and Montreux Festivals, Wilhelm Tell, watches, Honegger), Netherlands – 12, Sweden – 14 and New Zealand – 15 (English and Maori cultures, film director Peter Jackson, Katherine Mansfield), all of them the 9 most ethical countries in the world, that may not have the best known cultures in the world, but are nevertheless in the top positions of the culture and media index.

Only 2 out of the 11 most ethical countries rank lower than rank 15 in the culture index – small Singapore in no. 24 and Luxembourg no. 25 (with its authors Manderscheid, Rewenig in Luxembourgish), as quantity matters after all even for those extremely ethical and cultural countries that rank not so high in the total quantity of books and scientific articles. We find in top positions in the culture index all the other very ethical countries – Japan in no. 8, Belgium in no. 18 (cartoonists Herge, Peyo, Franquin, authors Maeterlinck, Verhaeren, Hugo Claus, painters Rubens, Brueghel, Magritte, film directors Dardenne Brothers, singer Jacques Brel, Bruges), Iceland – 20 (Icelandics' sagas, gender equality), Ireland – 21. So, amazingly almost all the 20 most and very ethical countries rank in the first 21 ranks of the culture index, while Singapore ranks 24, Luxembourg 25 and Hong Kong 28 (cantonese opera, television drama), all three of them much smaller than the other ethical countries, and the last one Barbados (59) is the smallest country of them (West African and British cultures, and the singer Rihanna).

Japanese culture – traditional music, painters Hokusai, Sanraku, Buncho, calligraphy, theater – noh, kyogen, kabuki and bunraku, with the masks, costumes and the stylized gestures, Shinto shrines, castles in Kyoto and Nara, gardens, Haruki Murakami, Akira Kurosawa, Ozu.. Singapore culture – beliefs: meritocracy, social harmony, Botanic Gardens, festivals, literature in English, Mandarin, Tamil and Malay, writers Tan Swie Hian, Kuo Pao Kun, Goh Poh Seng, Boey Kim Chang, Robert Yeo, Catherine Lim. Swedish culture – film director

Ingmar Bergman, authors Selma Lagerlof, Per Lagerkvist, Vilhelm Moberg, Stieg Larsson, botanist Carl Linnaeus, poet Tomas Transtromer, playwright Strindberg, painter Anders Zorn, Nobel Prizes, sopranos Jenny Lind, Birgit Nilsson, tenor Nicolai Gedda, and ... ABBA. The culture of the Netherlands is known mainly by its great painters Rembrandt, Van Gogh, Vermeer, Frans Hals, Jan Steen, Ruisdael, Mondrian, the philosophers Erasmus, Spinoza, the authors Vestdijk and... Anne Frank, film director Paul Verhoeven, Amsterdam, Madurodam... Irish culture is known mainly by its authors who wrote in English: James Joyce, Jonathan Swift, Oscar Wilde, W. B. Yeats, George Bernard Shaw, Samuel Beckett, folk music and dance, Irish films from *My Left Foot* to *The Crying Game*, actors Peter O'Toole, Maureen O'Hara, Liam Neeson, Daniel Day-Lewis, Abbey Theater, St. Patrick's Festival, Irish Gaelic...

All the other ethical countries rank high in the culture index – Taiwan, South Korea, Czech Republic, Hungary, Estonia, Slovakia, Poland, Latvia, Slovenia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Portugal. All of them rank in the first 39 positions of the culture index vs TI: 26-54, in most of the cases their culture ranking is even higher than their ethical ranking, because of the strong emphasis that was made on education and culture in former communist East European countries and in Far Eastern countries. One of the leading world cultures is the French culture which ranks high in the culture index – 13 although some would expect that it would rank much higher, but so is the ranking of France in TI Index, only 26 for the country of Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite, the French Revolution and the Civil Rights, Voltaire and Rousseau. Nevertheless, France made a tremendous contribution to world culture – Racine, Corneille, Moliere, Pascal, Gounod, Bizet, Saint-Saens, Ravel, Berlioz, Debussy, David, Gericault, Delacroix, Monet, Manet, Pissarro, Renoir, Toulouse-Lautrec, Gauguin, Cezanne, Balzac, Zola, Hugo, Verne, Dumas, Rostand, Anouilh, Paris, Academie Francaise, Cuisine, Fashion...

Taiwanese culture - Bentuhua or Taiwanization has become, the most important symbol of cultural change - describing the movement to identify with Taiwan's unique historical/cultural legacy. Karaoke is incredibly popular, and so is watching miniseries called Taiwanese drama. South Korean culture - Many South Korean phones feature TV broadcasting. In recent years games, online games and the traditional board game baduk, have become a significant part of Korean culture. Kim Ki-Duk is a well-respected filmmaker, as the entire Korean cinema. Czech culture is best known for its authors – Karel Capek, Vaclav Havel, Jaroslav Hasek, Milan Kundera... and Franz Kafka (German/Czech/Jewish), composers Smetana, Dvorak, Janacek, Martinu, Czech cinema and film directors Milos Forman and Jiri Menzel, the Golem. Polish culture: authors Adam Mickiewicz, Jan Potocki, Sinkiewicz, Conrad, Gombrowicz, Szymborska, composers Chopin, Artur Rubinstein, Paderewski, Szymanowski, film directors Roman Polanski, Andrzej Wajda, polymath Copernicus, Marie Curie and... Hasidic Music. Portuguese culture: *Os Lusíadas* by Camoes, authors Jose Saramago, Eca de Queiroz, poet Pessoa, playwright Almeida Garrett, film director (1908-2015) with the longest film career Manoel de Oliveira, Fado music by Amalia Rodrigues, Madredeus, pianist Maria Jose Pires. Malaysia culture: Traditional Malaysian art is mainly centered on the crafts of carving, weaving, and silversmithing. Traditional jewelry was made from gold and silver adorned with gems. The strong oral tradition that has existed since before the arrival of writing to what is now Malaysia continues today. These early works were heavily influenced by Indian epics. Munshi Abdullah, who lived from 1797 to 1854, is regarded as the father of Malay literature. *Hikayat Abdullah*, his autobiography, is about everyday life at those times.

Austria ranks very high – 17 in the culture index, with its glorious cultural heritage – Mozart, Haydn, Johann Strauss II, Mahler, Klimt, Schnitzler, Zweig, Werfel, Rilke, Freud, Vienna Philharmonic, Vienna State Opera, Kokoschka, Festivals, etc. Here again it ranks higher than in TI's Index – 23, and so and even more is Spain, ranking 23 in the culture index and only 37 in TI's Index. So, we see many cases – UK, US, Germany, Japan, France, Spain, most of the

former communist East European countries, etc. that the ranking in the cultural index transcends the ethical ranking by ten ranks or more. They are in top rankings in both cases, but one could say that they are "more" cultural than "ethical"... Spain is an excellent example of that phenomenon as Spain has made an outstanding contribution to world's culture – Cervantes, Calderon, Lope de Vega, Garcia Lorca, Albeniz, Goya, Velazquez, Miro, Dali, Gris, Picasso, Alhambra, Gaudi, Cathedrals, Bunuel, Almodovar, Saura, Domingo, Casals, Cantar del Mio Cid, Fernando de Rojas, Zorrilla, Jimenez, Unamumuno, Cela, Blasco Ibanez.

Israel ranks 34, a similar rank to TI's Index – 37, but Israel ranks much higher in its Scientific Journal Ranking – 23, much closer to its TI rank in 2016 – 28. Israeli culture is well known, even if we examine it separately from [the Jewish culture](#) and the book of the books – the Bible. Israel is one of the most advanced countries in science, it has the highest number of museums per capita in the world, most of the cities have their own orchestra, Batsheva Dance Company, Habima, Massada, Jerusalem, Shai Agnon, Amos Oz, Ephraim Kishon, Amos Gitai. I have linked all the countries in the culture index to articles on their cultures and wrote several lines, highlights, on the cultures of 30+ representative countries, divided evenly between European/US countries and non-European countries, most of them ranking very high among the top Culture and TI Index ranks, trying to be very objective and without biases.

What about the exceptions? - Corrupt countries whose cultural achievements transcend by even more their poor ethical results. The most salient examples are Italy, Greece and Russia. Italy ranks among the top 20 in the culture index, in no. 19, while it is a quite corrupt country ranking 69 in TI's Index – a difference of 50 (!) in ranking... But one should have the cultural heritage of Italy in order to achieve such a high anomaly, Italy of Dante, the Renaissance Art, Michelangelo, Rafael, Da Vinci, Brunelleschi, St. Peter's Basilica, Cathedrals, Pirandello, D'Annunzio, Goldoni, Moravia, Modigliani, Svevo, Pasolini, Antonioni, De Sicca, Gucci, Versace, Cuisine, Virgil, Ovid, Boccaccio, Machiavelli, Galileo, Fellini, Mastroianni, Loren...

Greece ranks 41 in the Culture Index and 69 in TI's Index. The birthplace of Western culture – Aristotle, Plato, Socrates, Greek Theater – Sophocles, Aristophanes, classic paintings and sculpture, ancient Greek and Byzantine architecture, Cacoyannis, Kazantzakis, Zorba the Greek, Hadjidakis, Theodorakis, Vangelis, El Greco, Mitropoulos, Cavafy, Seferis, Callas... And even more so, Russia, ranking in the culture index in no. 35 and in TI's Index in no. 136 (a difference of 101... in ranking). Russia was always corrupt, unfortunately Italy also but much less, still Russia contributed to world's culture – Chekhov, Tchaikovsky, Pushkin, Pasternak, Solzhenitsyn, Nikolai Gogol, Ivan Turgenev, Leo Tolstoy, Fyodor Dostoyevsky, Chagall, the Kremlin, Kandinsky, Alexander Scriabin, Stravinsky, Rachmaninoff, Prokofiev, Shostakovich, Rostropovich; pianists Vladimir Horowitz, Sviatoslav Richter, and Emil Gilels; Fyodor Shalyapin, Ballets Russes, George Balanchine, Pavlova, Eisenstein, Bondarchuk, etc.

Argentina is corrupt (TI – 107) but ranks 70 ranks ahead in the culture index – 37, as it is very cultural, but those are only the exceptions. China ranks 45 in the culture index and 100 in TI's Index, a difference of 55, but here again we have a country with an exceptional cultural background, a cultural superpower. We have also ethical countries ranking much lower in the culture index – Cyprus – 43, Malta ranks about the same – 45, Qatar – 49, Chile – 55, Puerto Rico – 57, Barbados – 59, Uruguay – 62. In the first 54 countries of the culture index to compare to the first 54 countries of TI's Index – the ethical countries of all categories, we find only a few exceptions of corrupt countries that are also cultural. Most of those countries are corrupt-light or quite corrupt ranking 55 to 79 in TI's Index – Italy, Bulgaria, Greece, Croatia, Brazil, Kuwait, Romania. And most of them have also a very significant cultural heritage.

The corrupt countries ranking much higher in the culture index are 5 - Argentina (37culture/107TI), China (45/100), Belarus (47/119), Moldova (53/103), Mexico (54/103). Those are corrupt countries with a difference of 50-72, but with a very cultural background. Only 3 countries are very corrupt and rank high in the culture index – Russia (35/136), Lebanon (40/136) and Ukraine (42/142, a difference of 100!), and in all those cases the cultural background of the countries is very significant. So, in the 54 first countries of the culture index and mostly in the lowest ranks we find only 8 exceptions of corrupt and very corrupt countries, which indicates a very high correlation between ethics and culture, with exceptions of less than 15% of corrupt and very corrupt countries where culture is exceptionally important in those countries in spite of their corruption and unrelated to it.

Argentina culture: authors Jorge Luis Borges, Julio Cortazar, Victoria Ocampo, Esteban Echeverria, painters Berni, Spilimbergo, Castagnino, tango singer and composer Carlos Gardel, Astor Piazzolla, Mercedes Sosa, film directors Szifron, Campanella, Carlos Sorin. Composer Lalo Schifrin, classical musicians Martha Argerich and Israeli Daniel Barenboim. Lebanese culture: authors: Khalil Gibran particularly known for his book *The Prophet* (1923), Elias Khoury, Hanan al-Shaykh, and Georges Schehadé. Prominent traditional musicians include Fairuz, an icon during the civil war, Sabah Melhem Barakat, and Najwa Karam. Cinema in Lebanon has been in existence since the 1920s, and the country has produced over 500 films. Theatre's origin was in passion plays. The musical plays of Maroun Naccache from the mid-1800s are considered the birth of modern Arab theatre. Some scholars divided theatre in Lebanon into three phases: translations of European plays, Arab nationalism, and realism.

Chinese culture: Some of the most important early texts include the *I Ching* and the *Shujing* within the Four Books and Five Classics. The Song dynasty saw the creation of works such as Su Song's *Xin Yixiang Fayao* and Shen Kuo's *Dream Pool Essays*. **Gao Xingjian** is a Chinese novelist, playwright, and critic who in 2000 was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. The earliest music of the Zhou Dynasty recorded in ancient Chinese texts includes the ritual music called *yayue* and each piece may be associated with a dance. Chinese painting became highly appreciated in court circles with specialized styles as Ming Dynasty painting. Finally, Chinese culture is also well-known for its excellent Opera and Cinema. Brazil culture: architects Kubitschek, Niemeyer, authors Macedo, Alencar, Dias, Machado de Assis, Jorge Amado, film directors Fernando Mireilles, Bruno Barreto, composers: Samba - Dorival Caymmi, bossa nova – Antonio Carlos Jobim, classical - Villa-Lobos, telenovelas.

Many countries have a similar cultural and ethical ranking – Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Serbia, Oman, Macedonia, Cuba, South Africa, Morocco..., some have a higher culture ranking but with a moderate difference – Thailand (63/85), Egypt (73/94), India (75/85), Armenia (84/94), Indonesia (88/107), Vietnam (97/119), Pakistan (103/126), all of them with an important cultural background transcending the corruption bias, but there are some exceptions that very corrupt or most corrupt countries receive an average or moderately low culture ranking such as Venezuela (64/161), Iran (69/136), Uzbekistan (81/166), Nigeria (94/136), Libya (101/166), Kenya (105/145), Syria (107/159), where the cultural background transcends the corruption bias to a high degree, as the "glorious" cultural past still radiates over the poor results in most of the other parameters and on top of them the corruption parameter – it applies particularly to the well-known cultures of Syria, Iran, Kenya & Nigeria.

A few exceptions but in the opposite direction – ethical Botswana (TI 31) ranks only 125 in the culture index, Samoa (TI 50) - 126, Bhutan (TI 30) - 160, Lesotho (TI 55) - 156, possibly because of poverty or poor media exposure, while very corrupt Republic of the Congo, Sudan, Angola and Myanmar rank relatively higher in the culture index (their background?). Finally, the most corrupt countries rank also in the lowest cultural ranks – Somalia, Timor-Leste,

Comoros, Eritrea, Burundi, Central African Republic, Cambodia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, North Korea, Bangladesh, Papua-New Guinea, Nepal, Yemen, Afghanistan, Chad, etc.

Egypt culture – hieroglyphs, religious literature in the third millennium BC, the Pyramid texts, wisdom texts, the Instruction of Ptahhotep, the Pyramids of Giza, the Sphinx, the Concorde Obelisk, Al Azhar Mosque, pharaonic paintings and sculptures, Bust of Nefertiti, Tomb of Sarenput II, the Gold Mask of Tutankhamun, Temple of Horus at Edfu, Luxor and Karnak Temples. Modern authors Muhammad Husayn Haykal, Naguib Mahfouz, Nawal El Saadawi, Salah Jaheen. Belly Dance, dancers Tahia Carioca, Samia Gamal, singers Umm Kulthum, Mohammad Abdel Wahab, Abdel Halim Hafez. The largest Arabic film industry, film directors Anwar Wagdi and Henry Barakat, composer, singer and actor Farid al-Atrash, actors Omar Sherif, Shadia, the Jewish Layla Murad, Faten Hamama, Ismail Yassine, Nadia Lufti.

Iran culture – the Achaemenid reliefs in Persepolis, mosaic paintings of Bishapur, classical Persian poetry, authors Houshang Moradi-Kermani, Ahmad Shamlou. Persian Rugs. Film directors Abbas Kiarostami, Majid Majidi, Asghar Farhadi. Contributions to humanity in Ancient History – domestication of the goat, the modern brick, invention of wine, invention of the Tar, which developed to the guitar, game of Polo, first banking system of the world, Chess, the first taxation system and courier post, Ice cream and ancient refrigerators, the first hospital, the windmill, Algebra, Trigonometry. 98% of the population is Muslim – 89% Shi'a, 9% Sunni, other religions – Baha'is, Armenians, Assyrians, Catholics, Protestants and Jews.

India culture - The Rāmāyaṇa and the Mahābhārata are the oldest preserved and well-known epics of India. Indian dance includes eight classical dance forms, many in narrative forms with mythological elements. Kalidasa's plays like Shakuntala and Meghadoota are some of the older dramas, following those of Bhasa. The oldest preserved examples of Indian music are the melodies of the *Samaveda* (1000 BC) that are still sung in certain Vedic Śrauta sacrifices. Nandalal Bose, M. F. Husain, S. H. Raza, Geeta Vadhera, Jamini Roy and B. Venkatappa are some prominent modern painters. India has produced many cinema-makers like Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen, J. C. Daniel, Kasinathuni Viswanath, Ram Gopal Varma, Bapu, Ritwik Ghatak, Guru Dutt, K. Vishwanath and Adoor Gopalakrishnan.

Nigeria culture - The **culture of Nigeria** is shaped by Nigeria's multiple ethnic groups. The country has 520 languages. Nigeria also has over 1150 dialects and ethnic groups. The four largest ethnic groups are the Hausa and Fulani in the north, the Igbo in the southeast, and the Yoruba predominate in the southwest. Nigeria has produced a number of important writers, who have won accolades for their work, including Daniel O. Fagunwa, Chinua Achebe, Wole Soyinka, Femi Osofisan, Ken Saro-Wiwa. The music of Nigeria includes many kinds of folk and popular music, some of which are known worldwide. Traditional musicians use a number of diverse instruments, such as Gongon drums. Nigerians films also known as Nollywood are produced by Tunde Kelani films especially Saworoide or Tade ogidan films.

Kenya culture - The **culture of Kenya** consists of multiple trends. Kenya has no single prominent culture that identifies it. It instead consists of various cultures practiced by the country's different communities. Kitenge is a cotton fabric made into colors and design through tie-and-dye and heavy embroidery. It is commonly worn by a number of Kenya's populations. The Maasai wear dark red garments to symbolize their love for the earth and their dependence on it. It also stands for courage and blood that is given to them by nature. The Kanga is another cloth that is in common use in practically every Kenyan home. Kenya is home to a diverse range of music styles, ranging from imported popular music, afro-fusion and benga music to traditional folk songs. The government has not been very supportive of the film industry in Kenya. Few locally-made films have consequently been released. However, a number of famous foreign productions have been shot in the country.

33. 50 STATES COMPARISON, U21 RANKING OF NATIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEMS – 2014 – UNIVERSITAS 21 – UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

The 2014 Universitas 21 ranking of national systems takes into account stages of economic development and attributes of Resources, Environment, Connectivity and Output – total expenditure, government expenditure, R&D expenditure, gender balance of students and academic staff, data quality variable, measures of interaction with business and industry, numbers of international students, research articles written with international collaborators and web-based connectivity, research output and its impact, presence of world-class universities, participation rates and qualifications of the workforce. The main ranking compares a country's performance against the best in the world on each measure.

9 of the 11 most ethical countries in the world rank among the first 11 best higher education systems – Sweden (ranked 24 in Pearson's Global Report on Education, but in higher education it ranks no. 2, with a score of 86.7), 3. Canada, 3. Denmark, 5. Finland with a score of 80.4, 6. Switzerland, 7. Netherlands, 9. Australia, 10. Singapore, 11. Norway with a score of 75.0. Luxembourg is not ranked here and New Zealand, with a score of 70.4, is ranked no.16. United States of America has the best higher education system in the world and United Kingdom is ranked no. 8 with a score of 79.2. All the other countries ranking in the 20 most ethical countries rank as well in the 20 best education systems (Luxembourg, Iceland and Barbados are not ranked in this survey): besides the first 10, US and UK, we find all the other countries: Belgium, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Japan. The other three countries in the top 20 are also ethical: Austria, France and to a lesser extent – Israel, with a score of 68.5, ranked here in no. 19, before Japan. In this index we find that Ethics Pays at universities as well.

Following the 20 most ethical countries we find in a similar ethical and higher education ranking less ethical countries with a higher education system not as good as the first 20 but nevertheless quite good, although their score is 61.6 and less. 21. South Korea, 22. Taiwan, 23. Spain, 24. Portugal, 25. Slovenia, 26. Czech Republic. We found that besides the fact that all the most ethical countries are here in the best ranking, there are 5 Far East countries in high ranking of higher education, but lower than in the Education Index: Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Taiwan ranked 22, but China is ranked here only in no. 35 out of 50.

We find also 11 former communist countries ranking quite high, compared to their ethical ranking, but not as high as in the Education Index: Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Serbia, Russia (TI – 136) ranks at the much lower 35 rank, Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Ukraine (TI – 142), Croatia. As only 50 countries are surveyed in this Index, we cannot draw conclusions on the relative ranking in higher education compared to the ethical ranking, however we just mention the two rankings, which show a higher ranking in higher education than in ethics, but these differences in rankings are not significantly conclusive.

Italy is ranked 27 although its TI ranking is 69, Malaysia 28/50, Saudi Arabia 30/55, Greece 32/69, Chile is ranked lower in higher education compared to its ethical ranking 33/21, Brazil 38/69, Argentina 41/107, Thailand 42/85, South Africa 45/67, Mexico 46/103, Turkey 47/64, Indonesia 48/107, Iran 49/136, India 50/85. The law that the most corrupt countries rank low in all the other parameters apply here as well as the most corrupt countries have the lowest rankings in higher education systems. The law that the most ethical countries have the highest rankings in higher education, and the moderately corrupt are ranked in between, applies also.

Rank	Country	Score
1.	United States of America	100.0
<u>2.</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>86.7</u>
<u>3.</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>82.9</u>
<u>3.</u>	<u>Denmark</u>	<u>82.9</u>
<u>5.</u>	<u>Finland</u>	<u>82.2</u>
<u>6.</u>	<u>Switzerland</u>	<u>81.5</u>
<u>7.</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>80.4</u>
8.	United Kingdom	79.2
<u>9.</u>	<u>Australia</u>	<u>78.0</u>
<u>10.</u>	<u>Singapore</u>	<u>76.3</u>
<u>11.</u>	<u>Norway</u>	<u>75.0</u>
12.	Austria	73.7
13.	Belgium	73.1
14.	Germany	71.1
15.	Hong Kong	70.6
<u>16.</u>	<u>New Zealand</u>	<u>70.4</u>
17.	Ireland	69.7
18.	France	68.7
19.	Israel	68.5
20.	Japan	64.9
21.	Korea	61.6
22.	Taiwan	61.3
23.	Spain	61.1
24.	Portugal	60.3
25.	Slovenia	59.6
26.	Czech Republic	58.2
27.	Italy	53.7
28.	Malaysia	53.4
29.	Hungary	52.5
30.	Saudi Arabia	52.4

31. Poland	50.8
32. Greece	50.3
33. Chile	49.1
34. Serbia	48.7
35. China	48.6
35. Russia	48.6
37. Slovakia	47.9
38. Brazil	46.1
39. Romania	45.4
40. Bulgaria	45.0
41. Argentina	44.9
42. Thailand	43.9
42. Ukraine	43.9
44. Croatia	43.7
45. South Africa	43.4
46. Mexico	42.6
47. Turkey	39.1
48. Indonesia	38.5
49. Iran	37.8
50. India	36.8

34. 130 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – HUMAN CAPITAL INDEX – THE WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM – HUMAN CAPITAL REPORT – 2016

The World Economic Forum's *Human Capital Report* ranks 130 countries on how well they are developing and deploying their talent. The index takes a life-course approach to human capital, evaluating the levels of education, skills and employment available to people in five distinct age groups, starting from under 15 years to over 65 years. The aim is to assess the outcome of past and present investments in human capital and offer insight into what a country's talent base looks like today and how it is likely to evolve into the future. This year's edition also explores new data sources to reveal fresh insights on skills diversity, the gig economy and talent mobility.

Amazingly, 8 out of the 11 most ethical countries rank 1 to 9 in the Human Capital Index, Singapore is no. 13, Australia – 18 and Luxembourg – 22. Japan with its outstanding human capital ranks no. 4 and in TI's Index – 15, and until no. 20 in the Human Capital Index we find the very ethical countries Belgium, Germany, Ireland, UK and Iceland, as well as ethical countries such as Austria, Estonia, France and Slovenia. From no. 21 and downwards we find many former communist countries some of them corrupt which excel in this Index as they did in health and education indices, such as 26. Ukraine (TI – 142), 28. Russian Federation (TI – 136), 29. Kazakhstan (TI – 126), 36. Cuba (TI – 63) and others, with gaps of 100 or more between the two indices, except Cuba which is still communist. Italy ranks no. 34 and Greece no. 44 while both rank only 69 in TI's Index. It is worrying that ethical countries, such as Chile rank in the Human Capital Index quite low – no. 51, Uruguay ranks even lower – 60, while corrupt China (TI – 100) ranks here 71, Iran (TI – 136) ranks 85 and Venezuela (TI – 161) ranks 89, those are low ranks in Human Capital, but much higher than in the TI's Index. Finally, the most corrupt countries rank at the lowest Human Capital ranks in the countries that were surveyed – Nigeria, Yemen, Chad, Guinea, Burundi, Pakistan, Myanmar, Laos, Bangladesh, Haiti, Cambodia, as most of the most corrupt countries were not even surveyed.

Overall Rank	Economy	Overall Score
1	Finland	85.86
2	Norway	84.64
3	Switzerland	84.61
4	Japan	83.44
5	Sweden	83.29
6	New Zealand	82.79
7	Denmark	82.47
8	Netherlands	82.18
9	Canada	81.95
10	Belgium	81.59
11	Germany	81.55
12	Austria	81.52

Overall Rank	Economy	Overall Score
13	Singapore	80.94
14	Ireland	80.79
15	Estonia	80.63
16	Slovenia	80.33
17	France	80.32
18	Australia	80.08
19	United Kingdom	80.04
20	Iceland	79.74
21	Lithuania	79.34
22	Luxembourg	79.28
23	Israel	78.99
24	United States	78.86
25	Czech Republic	78.45
26	Ukraine	78.42
27	Latvia	78.13
28	Russian Federation	77.86
29	Kazakhstan	77.57
30	Poland	77.34
31	Cyprus	76.97
32	Korea, Rep.	76.89
33	Hungary	76.36
34	Italy	75.85
35	Malta	75.66
36	Cuba	75.55
37	Armenia	75.39
38	Romania	74.99
39	Croatia	74.99
40	Slovak Republic	74.94
41	Portugal	74.39
42	Malaysia	74.26
43	Bulgaria	73.66
44	Greece	73.64

Overall Rank	Economy	Overall Score
45	Spain	72.79
46	Bahrain	72.69
47	Kyrgyz Republic	72.35
48	Thailand	71.86
49	Philippines	71.75
50	Sri Lanka	71.69
51	Chile	71.45
52	Panama	71.18
53	Ecuador	70.84
54	Azerbaijan	70.72
55	Mongolia	70.71
56	Argentina	70.70
57	Serbia	70.54
58	Tajikistan	70.53
59	Macedonia, FYR	70.01
60	Uruguay	69.96
61	Barbados	69.78
62	Costa Rica	69.72
63	Moldova	69.67
64	Colombia	69.58
65	Mexico	69.25
66	Qatar	68.64
67	Jamaica	68.62
68	Vietnam	68.39
69	United Arab Emirates	68.25
70	Albania	68.23
71	China	67.81
72	Indonesia	67.61
73	Turkey	67.57
74	Trinidad and Tobago	67.04
75	Guyana	66.67
76	Mauritius	66.53

Overall Rank	Economy	Overall Score
77	Bolivia	66.47
78	El Salvador	66.31
79	Peru	66.31
80	Dominican Republic	65.88
81	Jordan	64.70
82	Paraguay	64.62
83	Brazil	64.51
84	Ghana	64.26
85	Iran, Islamic Rep.	64.16
86	Egypt	63.72
87	Saudi Arabia	63.69
88	South Africa	62.97
89	Venezuela	62.94
90	Zambia	62.06
91	Bhutan	61.83
92	Cameroon	61.64
93	Honduras	61.60
94	Guatemala	61.07
95	Nicaragua	60.60
96	Botswana	60.50
97	Kuwait	60.27
98	Morocco	59.65
99	Uganda	59.28
100	Cambodia	58.88
101	Tunisia	58.24
102	Kenya	57.90
103	Namibia	57.90
104	Bangladesh	57.84
105	India	57.73
106	Lao PDR	57.66
107	Gabon	57.48
108	Nepal	57.35

Overall Rank	Economy	Overall Score
109	Myanmar	56.52
110	Rwanda	56.27
111	Haiti	56.24
112	Madagascar	56.17
113	Benin	55.38
114	Malawi	54.64
115	Mozambique	53.64
116	Tanzania	53.56
117	Algeria	53.22
118	Pakistan	53.10
119	Ethiopia	53.02
120	Burkina Faso	52.11
121	Lesotho	51.62
122	Senegal	51.49
123	Côte d'Ivoire	50.34
124	Burundi	50.17
125	Guinea	50.17
126	Mali	49.37
127	Nigeria	48.86
128	Chad	44.23
129	Yemen	42.98
130	Mauritania	42.33

35. 187 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - BY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI)
(2013 EST.) - SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME'S

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT (2013 EST.) - LIST OF COUNTRIES BY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI) – WIKIPEDIA – SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME'S - HDI IS A COMPARATIVE MEASURE OF LIFE EXPECTANCY, LITERACY, EDUCATION, STANDARDS OF LIVING AND QUALITY OF LIFE, MEASURING WELL-BEING & STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTRY – VERY HIGH, HIGH, MEDIUM AND LOW

HDI or the Human Development Index is probably the most salient indicative of a sound country analyzed by all the relevant parameters: quality of life, standards of living, life expectancy, literacy, education, well-being and stage of development. One parameter is lacking in the UN index – ethics and lack of corruption - and if we add it to the analysis, we discover... a perfect match between the human development and ethics. In the first 14 countries of the HDI we find 12 of the 14 most ethical countries – Norway, Australia, Switzerland, Netherlands, Germany, New Zealand, Canada, Singapore, Denmark, Sweden, Iceland and the UK. Furthermore, the other two countries of the 14 countries with the highest human development are also very ethical countries: United States and Ireland (TI – 17). All of them score between 0.944 (1 is the highest HDI) and 0.892. But also the next countries with the highest HDI scores are very ethical and ethical ones: Hong Kong (TI – 17), Japan (TI – 15), France (TI – 26), Austria (TI – 23) and Belgium (TI – 15). The two other 11 most ethical countries score very high scores in HDI – 21. Luxembourg (0.881) and 24. Finland (0.879). Finally, the two other countries with the highest HDI scores are quite ethical: 15. South Korea (TI – 43) and 19. Israel (TI – 37). The correlation between HDI and ethics is amazing!















The other 25 countries in the category of Very High Human Development (0.874-0.808) are a mix of ethical and quite ethical countries (down to TI – 47) – Slovenia, Spain, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Portugal, Poland, Cyprus, Chile, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Malta, with quite corrupt countries (down to TI – 69) – Italy, Greece, Saudi Arabia, Czech Republic, Bahrain, Kuwait, Croatia, Cuba, with one exception – Argentina, the last country in the Very High Human Development (49) is a very unethical country (TI – 107). In general, there is quite a perfect match between most of the 69 first countries in TI's index of ethical countries and the 48 countries with a Very High Human Development. Furthermore, the rank of the countries in both indices is almost similar, even in the lower ranks of TI & HDI indices.

It goes without saying that the countries with a Low Human Development are also the countries with the highest level of corruption: Sudan, Afghanistan, Eritrea, Yemen, Guinea-Bissau, Angola, Burundi, Zimbabwe, Myanmar, Haiti, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Chad, Central African Republic, Papua New Guinea, Kenya, Uganda, Comoros, Nigeria, Madagascar, Togo, Pakistan, Nepal, Gambia, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Mozambique, Mali, Cote d'Ivoire, Malawi, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Niger, Liberia, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Benin, Cameroon. With 3 exceptions Rwanda (HDI – 151 but TI – 55), Lesotho (HDI – 162, TI – 55) and Senegal (HDI – 163, TI – 69), which score very low in their HDI but are moderately unethical. But in all other cases there is quite a perfect match between low HDI and low TI.








Complete list of countries

- ▲ = increase.
- — = steady.
- ▼ = decrease.






















Very high human development

Rank		HDI		Rank		HDI			
2014 estimate for 2013 ^[1]	Change in rank from previous year ^[1]	Country	2014 estimate for 2013 ^[1]	Change from previous year ^[1]	2014 estimate for 2013 ^[1]	Change in rank from previous year ^[1]	Country	2014 estimate for 2013 ^[1]	Change from previous year ^[1]
<u>1</u>	—	 Norway	<u>0.944</u>	▲ <u>0.001</u>	26	—	 Italy	0.872	—
<u>2</u>	—	 Australia	<u>0.933</u>	▲ <u>0.002</u>	27	—	 Spain	0.869	—
<u>3</u>	—	 Switzerland	<u>0.917</u>	▲ <u>0.001</u>	28	—	 Czech Republic	0.861	—
<u>4</u>	—	 Netherlands	<u>0.915</u>	—	29	—	 Greece	0.853	▼ 0.001
5	—	 United States	0.914	▲ 0.002	30	—	 Brunei Darussalam	0.852	—
6	—	 Germany	0.911	—	31	—	 Qatar	0.851	▲ 0.001
<u>7</u>	—	 New Zealand	<u>0.910</u>	▲ <u>0.002</u>	32	—	 Cyprus	0.845	▼ 0.003
<u>8</u>	—	 Canada	<u>0.902</u>	▲ <u>0.001</u>	33	—	 Estonia	0.840	▲ 0.001
<u>9</u>	▲(3)	 Singapore	<u>0.901</u>	▲ <u>0.003</u>	34	—	 Saudi Arabia	0.836	▲ 0.003
<u>10</u>	—	 Denmark	<u>0.900</u>	—	35	▲(1)	 Lithuania	0.834	▲ 0.003
11	▼(3)	 Ireland	0.899	▼ 0.002	35	▼(1)	 Poland	0.834	▲ 0.001
<u>12</u>	▼(1)	 Sweden	<u>0.898</u>	▲ <u>0.001</u>	37	—	 Andorra	0.830	—
13	—	 Iceland	0.895	▲ 0.002	37	▲(1)	 Slovakia	0.830	▲ 0.001
14	—	 United Kingdom	0.892	▲ 0.002	39	—	 Malta	0.829	▲ 0.002

54	▲(1)	 Romania	0.785	▲	0.003	82	—	 Peru	0.737	▲	0.003
55	▼(5)	 Libya	0.784	▼	0.005	83	—	 Ukraine	0.734	▲	0.001
56	—	 Oman	0.783	▲	0.002	84	—	 Belize	0.732	▲	0.001
57	—	 Russia	0.778	▲	0.001	84	▲(1)	 Macedonia	0.732	▲	0.002
58	—	 Bulgaria	0.777	▲	0.001	86	—	 Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.731	▲	0.002
59	▼(1)	 Barbados	0.776	—	—						
60	—	 Palau	0.775	▲	0.002	87	—	 Armenia	0.730	▲	0.002
61	▼(1)	 Antigua and Barbuda	0.774	▲	0.001	88	—	 Fiji	0.724	▲	0.002
62	—	 Malaysia	0.773	▲	0.003	89	—	 Thailand	0.722	▲	0.002
63	—	 Mauritius	0.771	▲	0.002	90	—	 Tunisia	0.721	▲	0.002
64	—	 Trinidad and Tobago	0.766	▲	0.001	91	▲(2)	 China	0.719	▲	0.004
64	—	 Lebanon	0.765	▲	0.001	91	—	 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.719	▲	0.002
65	▲(2)	 Panama	0.765	▲	0.004	93	—	 Algeria	0.717	▲	0.002
67	▼(1)	 Venezuela	0.764	▲	0.001	93	▼(1)	 Dominica	0.717	▲	0.001
68	▼(1)	 Costa Rica	0.763	▲	0.002	95	▲(2)	 Albania	0.716	▲	0.002
69	—	 Turkey	0.759	▲	0.003	96	▼(3)	 Jamaica	0.715	—	—
70	—	 Kazakhstan	0.757	▲	0.002	97	▼(4)	 Saint Lucia	0.714	▼	0.001
71	▼(1)	 Mexico	0.756	▲	0.001	98	—	 Colombia	0.711	▲	0.003
						98	—	 Ecuador	0.711	▲	0.003

71	▼(1)	 Seychelles	0.756	▲	0.001	100	▲(1)	 Suriname	0.705	▲	0.003
73	—	 Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.750	▲	0.001	100	—	 Tonga	0.705	▲	0.001
73	▲(2)	 Sri Lanka	0.750	▲	0.005	—	—	World	0.702	▲	0.002
75	▼(2)	 Iran	0.749	—	—	102	—	 Dominican Republic	0.700	▲	0.002
76	▼(1)	 Azerbaijan	0.747	▲	0.002						

Medium human development

Rank		HDI		Rank		HDI					
2014 estimate for 2013 [1]	Change in rank from previous year [1]	Country	2014 estimate for 2013 [1]	Change from previous year [1]	2014 estimate for 2013 [1]	Change in rank from previous year [1]	Country	2014 estimate for 2013 [1]	Change from previous year [1]		
103	—	 Maldives	0.698	▲	0.003	124	—	 Micronesia	0.630	▲	0.001
103	▲(3)	 Mongolia	0.698	▲	0.006	125	—	 Guatemala	0.628	▲	0.002
103	▲(1)	 Turkmenistan	0.698	▲	0.005	125	▲(1)	 Kyrgyzstan	0.628	▲	0.007
106	▼(2)	 Samoa	0.694	▲	0.001	127	—	 Namibia	0.626	▲	0.004
107	—	 Palestine	0.686	▲	0.003	128	▲(1)	 Timor Leste	0.620	▲	0.004
108	—	 Indonesia	0.684	▲	0.003	129	—	 Honduras	0.617	▲	0.001
109	▼(1)	 Botswana	0.683	▲	0.002	129	▲(2)	 Morocco	0.617	▲	0.003
110	▼(2)	 Egypt	0.682	▲	0.001	131	▼(3)	 Vanuatu	0.616	▼	0.001
111	—	 Paraguay	0.676	▲	0.006	132	—	 Nicaragua	0.614	▲	0.003
112	▼(1)	 Gabon	0.674	▲	0.004	133	—	 Kiribati	0.607	▲	0.001
113	—	 Bolivia	0.667	▲	0.004						







114	▲(2)	 Moldova	0.663	▲	0.006	133	▲(1)	 Tajikistan	0.607	▲	0.004
115	—	 El Salvador	0.662	▲	0.002	135	—	 India	0.586	▲	0.003
116	—	 Uzbekistan	0.661	▲	0.004	136	—	 Bhutan	0.584	▲	0.004
117	▲(1)	 Philippines	0.660	▲	0.004	136	▲(1)	 Cambodia	0.584	▲	0.005
118	▲(1)	 South Africa	0.658	▲	0.004	138	—	 Ghana	0.573	▲	0.002
118	▼(4)	 Syria	0.658	▼	0.027	139	—	 Laos	0.569	▲	0.004
120	—	 Iraq	0.642	▲	0.001	140	—	 Congo, Republic of the	0.564	▲	0.003
121	—	 Guyana	0.638	▲	0.003	141	▲(2)	 Zambia	0.561	▲	0.007
121	—	 Vietnam	0.638	▲	0.003	142	▲(1)	 Bangladesh	0.558	▲	0.004
123	▼(2)	 Cabo Verde	0.636	▲	0.001	142	▼(1)	 São Tomé and Príncipe	0.558	▲	0.002
						144	▼(3)	 Equatorial Guinea	0.556	—	

Low human development

Rank		Country	HDI		
2014 estimates for 2013 [1]	Change in rank from previous year [1]		2014 estimates for 2013 [1]	Change from previous year [1]	
145	—	 Nepal	0.540	▲	0.003
146	—	 Pakistan	0.537	▲	0.002

147	—	 Kenya	0.535	 0.004
148	—	 Swaziland	0.530	 0.001
149	—	 Angola	0.526	 0.002
150	—	 Myanmar	0.524	 0.004
151	—	 Rwanda	0.506	 0.004
152	—	 Cameroon	0.504	 0.003
152	 (1)	 Nigeria	0.504	 0.004
154	—	 Yemen	0.500	 0.001
155	—	 Madagascar	0.498	 0.002
156	 (4)	 Zimbabwe	0.492	 0.008
157	 (1)	 Papua New Guinea	0.491	 0.001
157	—	 Solomon Islands	0.491	 0.002
159	 (1)	 Comoros	0.488	 0.002
159	 (1)	 Tanzania	0.488	 0.004
161	 (2)	 Mauritania	0.487	 0.002
162	 (1)	 Lesotho	0.486	 0.005
163	 (3)	 Senegal	0.485	 0.001
164	—	 Uganda	0.484	 0.004
165	—	 Benin	0.476	 0.003
166	—	 Sudan	0.473	 0.001

Rank		Country	HDI	
2014 estimates for 2013 ^[1]	Change in rank from previous year ^[1]		2014 estimates for 2013 ^[1]	Change from previous year ^[1]
166	▲(1)	 Togo	0.473	▲ 0.003
168	—	 Haiti	0.471	▲ 0.002
169	—	 Afghanistan	0.468	▲ 0.002
170	—	 Djibouti	0.467	▲ 0.002
171	—	 Côte d'Ivoire	0.452	▲ 0.004
172	—	 Gambia	0.441	▲ 0.003
173	—	 Ethiopia	0.435	▲ 0.006
174	—	 Malawi	0.414	▲ 0.003
175	—	 Liberia	0.412	▲ 0.005
176	—	 Mali	0.407	▲ 0.001
177	—	 Guinea-Bissau	0.396	—
178	▲(1)	 Mozambique	0.393	▲ 0.004
179	▼(1)	 Guinea	0.392	▲ 0.001
180	—	 Burundi	0.389	▲ 0.003
181	—	 Burkina Faso	0.388	▲ 0.003
182	—	 Eritrea	0.381	▲ 0.001
183	▲(1)	 Sierra Leone	0.374	▲ 0.006
184	▼(1)	 Chad	0.372	▲ 0.002

185		Central African Republic	0.341	 0.024
186		Congo, Democratic Republic of the	0.338	 0.005
187		Niger	0.337	 0.002

Countries missing from latest report

Non-UN members (not calculated by the UNDP)

Year	Country or territory	HDI	Rank	Source
Publication	Data			
Very high human development				
2014	2013  Taiwan	0.882	22	[nb 1]
2014	2012  Macau	0.882	25	[10]
2009	2008  Jersey	0.985	2	[7]
2009	2008  Cayman Islands	0.983	4	[7]
2009	2008  Bermuda	0.981	7	[7]
2009	2008  Guernsey	0.975	9	[7]
2009	2008  Gibraltar	0.961	20	[7]
2009	2008  Norfolk Island	0.958	23	[7]
2009	2008  Faroe Islands	0.950	33	[7]
2009	2008  Isle of Man	0.950	34	[7]
2009	2008  British Virgin Islands	0.945	35	[7]
2009	2008  Falkland Islands	0.933	43	[7]
2009	2008  Aruba	0.908	49	[7]
2009	2008  Puerto Rico	0.905	52	[7]
2009	2008  Martinique	0.904	53	[7]
2009	2008  Guam	0.901	54	[7]

High human development

2012	2012		Kosovo*	0.714	87	[11]
2009	2008		French Polynesia	0.895	58	[7]
2009	2008		U.S. Virgin Islands	0.894	59	[7]
2009	2008		Northern Mariana Islands	0.875	71	[7]
2009	2008		Turks and Caicos Islands	0.873	72	[7]
2009	2008		Greenland	0.869	76	[7]
2009	2008		New Caledonia	0.869	77	[7]
2009	2008		Saint Pierre and Miquelon	0.865	78	[7]
2009	2008		Anguilla	0.865	79	[7]
2009	2008		Guadeloupe	0.839	91	[7]
2009	2008		Cook Islands	0.829	101	[7]
2009	2008		American Samoa	0.827	103	[7]
2009	2008		Montserrat	0.821	106	[7]
2009	2008		French Guiana	0.811	116	[7]

Medium human development


2009	2008		Réunion	0.799	123	[7]
2009	2008		Saint Helena	0.797	125	[7]
2009	2008		Niue	0.794	129	[7]
2009	2008		Wallis and Futuna	0.793	132	[7]
2009	2008		Tokelau	0.750	149	[7]
2009	2008		Mayotte	0.616	184	[7]

* calculated by the UNDP

UN member states (latest UNDP data)


Year	Country	HDI	Rank	Source
Publication Data				


Very high human development

2009	2008	 San Marino	0.961	21	[7]
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2009	2008	 Monaco	0.956	25	[7]
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Medium human development

2009	2008	 Marshall Islands	0.738	155	[7]
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2009	2008	 North Korea	0.733	156	[7]
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2009	2008	 Nauru	0.721	164	[7]
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2009	2008	 Tuvalu	0.711	168	[7]
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Low human development

2009	2008	 Somalia	0.364	229	[7]
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Other

N/A	N/A	 South Sudan	N/A	N/A	UN member state not listed on above report
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Note: 2009 publication uses old HDI formula

36. 144 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - INEQUALITY ADJUSTED HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX – IHDI – BASED ON 2013 AND 2011 ESTIMATES – SOURCE: UNDP - 2014

INEQUALITY ADJUSTED HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX – IHDI – BASED ON 2013 AND 2011 ESTIMATES – THE IHDI IS THE ACTUAL LEVEL OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT INEQUALITY, WHILE THE HDI CAN BE VIEWED AS AN INDEX OF THE POTENTIAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT THAT COULD BE ACHIEVED IF THERE IS NO INEQUALITY. THE LOSS % COLUMN INDICATES THE LOSS IN POTENTIAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT DUE TO INEQUALITY. UNDER PERFECT EQUALITY - HDI = IHDI, THE GREATER THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO, THE GREATER IS THE INEQUALITY – SOURCE: UNDP - 2014

Here again, there is a perfect match between the most ethical countries and the inequality-adjusted HDI – IHDI – as the most ethical countries have also the lowest level of inequality. This is a question of values – do you perform better if you have a low level of inequality? The neo-liberal countries would say that equality is equivalent to communism, and maybe so they have reached exorbitant levels of inequality with one percent of the population owning a very large part of the economy. History proves also that an adequate level of equality (the highest among capitalist countries) ensures the best results in all the parameters, as we see in the cases of Scandinavia, the Netherlands, Germany, etc. The 14 countries with the best results in Human Development Index Inequality Adjusted are 12 of the 17 most ethical countries – Norway, Australia, Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Iceland, Sweden, Denmark, Canada, Ireland, Finland and Luxembourg, while the two other countries rank quite high also in TI's index – Austria (23), Slovenia (39). We find therefore a perfect match between the indices.

In the subsequent ranks of the IHDI until rank 50 we can find other ethical and quite ethical countries as UK (TI – 14), Belgium (TI – 15), France (TI – 26), Japan (TI – 15), Spain and Israel (TI – 37), the US (TI – 17), Estonia, Malta, Hungary, Cyprus, Poland, Lithuania, Portugal, Chile, Uruguay, Latvia, Slovakia, and South Korea, but also quite unethical countries as Greece, Italy, Montenegro, Croatia, Romania, Bulgaria, and very unethical countries as Belarus, Ukraine, Argentina, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, and Russia. This proves that equality can influence in both ways, in developed and democratic countries as Scandinavia it can bring about excellent economic results but in totalitarian, former communist and poor countries as Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan we have much equality but this is because almost everybody shares poverty (except of course a very small minority of very wealthy people). Equality may be a precondition of ethics, but it is not an exclusive one, as we can be equal and unethical as in Belarus, as well as ethical and very unequal as in the United States. It goes without saying that the lowest scores of IHDI – 0.203 – 0.396 – go to the most unethical and poor countries – Central African Republic, Sierra Leone, Democratic Rep. Congo, Niger, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Burundi, Liberia, Mozambique, Haiti, Angola, Nigeria, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Togo, Afghanistan, Yemen, Madagascar, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Zambia, Pakistan, Rep. of the Congo and Bangladesh.

2013 Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI) - 2014 report

Rank	Country	IHDI	Rank	Country	IHDI
<u>1</u>	 Norway	<u>0.891</u>	73	 Ecuador	0.549
<u>2</u>	 Australia	<u>0.860</u>	74	 Vietnam	0.543

3	 Netherlands	<u>0.854</u>	75	 Brazil	0.542
4	 Switzerland	<u>0.847</u>	76	 Philippines	0.540
5	 Germany	0.846	77	 Dominican Republic	0.535
6	 Iceland	0.843	78	 Suriname	0.534
7	 Sweden	<u>0.840</u>	79	 Guyana	0.522
8	 Denmark	<u>0.838</u>	80	 Colombia	0.521
9	 Canada	<u>0.833</u>	81	 Maldives	0.521
10	 Ireland	0.832	82	 Kyrgyzstan	0.519
11	 Finland	<u>0.830</u>	83	 Egypt	0.518
12	 Slovenia	0.824	84	 Syria	0.518
13	 Austria	0.818	85	 Paraguay	0.513
14	 Luxembourg	<u>0.814</u>	86	 Gabon	0.512
15	 Czech Republic	0.813	87	 Cape Verde	0.511
16	 United Kingdom	0.812	88	 Iraq	0.505
17	 Belgium	0.806	89	 Iran	0.498
18	 France	0.804	90	 Tajikistan	0.491
19	 Japan	0.799	91	 El Salvador	0.485
20	 Israel	0.793	92	 Bolivia	0.470
21	 Slovakia	0.778	93	 Bhutan	0.465
22	 Spain	0.775	94	 Nicaragua	0.452
23	 Italy	0.768	95	 Cambodia	0.440
24	 Estonia	0.767	96	 Morocco	0.433
25	 Greece	0.762	97	 Timor Leste	0.430
26	 Malta	0.760	98	 Guatemala	0.422
27	 Hungary	0.757	99	 Botswana	0.422
28	 United States	0.755	100	 India	0.418
29	 Cyprus	0.752	101	 Honduras	0.418

30	 Poland	0.751	102	 Kiribati	0.416
31	 Lithuania	0.746	103	 Bangladesh	0.396
32	 Portugal	0.739	104	 Ghana	0.394
33	 South Korea	0.736	105	 Republic of the Congo	0.391
34	 Montenegro	0.733	106	 São Tomé and Príncipe	0.384
35	 Belarus	0.726	107	 Nepal	0.384
36	 Latvia	0.725	108	 Pakistan	0.375
37	 Croatia	0.721	109	 Solomon Islands	0.374
38	 Romania	0.702	110	 Zambia	0.365
39	 Ukraine	0.692	111	 Kenya	0.360
40	 Bulgaria	0.685	112	 Zimbabwe	0.358
41	 Argentina	0.680	113	 Tanzania	0.356
42	 Bahamas	0.676	114	 Swaziland	0.354
43	 Russia	0.667	115	 Namibia	0.352
44	 Kazakhstan	0.667	116	 Madagascar	0.346
45	 Serbia	0.663	117	 Cameroon	0.339
46	 Uruguay	0.662	118	 Rwanda	0.338
47	 Mauritius	0.662	119	 Yemen	0.336
48	 Chile	0.661	120	 Uganda	0.335
49	 Azerbaijan	0.659	121	 Senegal	0.326
50	 Armenia	0.655	122	 Afghanistan	0.321
51	 Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.651	123	 Togo	0.317
52	 Trinidad and Tobago	0.649	124	 Mauritania	0.315
53	 Sri Lanka	0.643	125	 Lesotho	0.313
54	 Turkey	0.639	126	 Benin	0.311
55	 Georgia	0.636	127	 Ethiopia	0.307

56	 Macedonia	0.633	128	 Djibouti	0.306
57	 Albania	0.620	129	 Nigeria	0.300
58	 Mongolia	0.618	130	 Angola	0.295
59	 Venezuela	0.613	131	 Haiti	0.285
60	 Fiji	0.613	132	 Malawi	0.282
61	 Costa Rica	0.611	133	 Côte d'Ivoire	0.279
62	 Jordan	0.607	134	 Mozambique	0.277
63	 Lebanon	0.606	135	 Liberia	0.273
64	 Palestine	0.606	136	 Burundi	0.257
65	 Panama	0.596	137	 Burkina Faso	0.252
66	 Mexico	0.583	138	 Guinea	0.243
67	 Moldova	0.582	139	 Guinea-Bissau	0.239
68	 Jamaica	0.579	140	 Chad	0.232
69	 Thailand	0.573	141	 Niger	0.228
70	 Peru	0.562	142	 Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.211
71	 Uzbekistan	0.556	143	 Sierra Leone	0.208
72	 Indonesia	0.553	144	 Central African Republic	0.203

37. 100 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - NEWSWEEK'S WORLD'S BEST COUNTRIES – 2010 – MEASURING EDUCATION, HEALTH, QUALITY OF LIFE, ECONOMIC DYNAMISM AND POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT IN 100 COUNTRIES

Here, even more than in the HDI index, there is a perfect match between Newsweek's ranking of world's best countries and TI's ranking of the most ethical countries. If we take the first 14 best countries in the parameters of health, education, quality of life, economic dynamism and political environment we find that most of them -12 - are also among the 14 most ethical countries: 1. Finland, 2. Switzerland, 3. Sweden, 4. Australia, 5. Luxembourg, 6. Norway, 7. Canada, 8. Netherlands, 10. Denmark, 12. Germany, 13. New Zealand and 14. United Kingdom. The other 2 countries in the 14 best countries of the world have a similar rank in TI's index: 9. Japan (15) and 11. United States (17). Only Singapore (TI – 7) ranks at a quite lower rank in the best countries – 20, possibly because of its political environment. Another opposite exception, South Korea – no. 15 in the best countries ranks only 43 in TI's index.

But most of the other first countries rank in general similarly in both indices: France (best – 16, TI – 26), Ireland (best – 17, TI – 17), Austria (best – 18, TI – 23), Belgium (best – 19, TI – 15). As Iceland, Hong Kong and Barbados were not surveyed by Newsweek, we find that all the 17 out of the top 20 countries of TI's index surveyed by Newsweek are among the first 20 best countries in the world – this is a perfect matching with no exception (besides different ranking within the 20), and even the 3 additional countries in Newsweek's top 20 (replacing the 3 TI's top 20 not surveyed) are ethical countries ranking 23, 26 and 43 in TI's index. So, Ethics Pays perfectly, and the most ethical countries are also the best countries of the world.

The question is which came first – the ethical conduct caused the countries to perform best in all other parameters, or as they are the best countries in the other parameters they conduct also ethically. An historical survey of the best ethical countries proves that the reason they achieved the best results in all the other parameters is because they were ethical and a main reason why unethical countries perform very poorly in the other parameters is because they are most/very corrupt, although in this case there are other reasons as well, but even so very poor countries perform better if they are ethical than the countries which are poor and most/very corrupt. Furthermore, Singapore that was a very poor country managed to become one of the richest and best states of the world because the state behaved ethically under the leadership of its leader Lee Kuan Yew, attracting foreign investments and international praise.

The 20 following countries (21-40) after the first 20 are ethical, quite ethical and quite corrupt countries ranking from 21 to 69 in TI's index, but none of the countries is a corrupt country ranking lower than 69 with a score lower than 43: 21. Spain (TI – 37), 22. Israel (37), 23. Italy (69), 24. Slovenia (39), 25. Czech Republic (53), 26. Greece (69), 27. Portugal (31), 28. Croatia (61), 29. Poland (35), 30. Chile (21), 31. Slovakia (54), 32. Estonia (26), 33. Hungary (47), 34. Lithuania (39), 35. Costa Rica (47), 36. Latvia (43), 37. Malaysia (50), 38. Bulgaria (69), 39. Romania (69), 40. Kuwait (67). Who are those countries in the second tier of the best countries in the world? Most of them – 11 - are European former communist states – this is an outstanding result for states that a generation ago were under a totalitarian communist regime, 5 states are southern European/Mediterranean states (in spite that 4 states suffered most from the economic crisis – Portugal, Italy, Greece and Spain, and that Israel, ranks 22, suffered from wars and terror), 2 of them – Chile (after Pinochet) and Costa Rica - are Latin American states, one is an Arab oil rich country – Kuwait (invaded in 1990 by Iraq and rescued by the coalition in 1991), and one is a Moslem Asian country – Malaysia, a former UK colony.

In the next 20 best (or worse) countries – 41-60, we find many corrupt countries, some ethical and some very corrupt, but in general this ranking validates the rule that Corruption Doesn't Pay as very rich countries that could have been among the best 20 or at least 40 states are located among the worse countries, however not the worst – 46. Argentina (107), 48. Brazil (69), 51. Russia (136), 59. China (100). Nevertheless, we find here a mixture of Ethical countries as 43. United Arab Emirates (25) and 44. Uruguay (21), Quite Corrupt countries as 50. Cuba (63), 53. Jordan (55), 60. Oman (64), 61. Turkey (64), Corrupt countries as 41. Panama (94), 42. Peru (85), 45. Mexico (103), 47. Jamaica (85), 55. Dominican Republic (115), 56. Belarus (119), 57. Albania (110), 58. Thailand (85) , and a Very Corrupt country (besides Russia) - 44. Ukraine (142). This symmetry fits more or less the rule that in the middle countries, far from the most ethical and most corrupt extremes, the findings are mixed as ethics is not the be-all cause of excellence like in the extremes, and other factors influence the parameters. However there is nevertheless some form of symmetry between the level of ethics and best countries, as in this median category there are almost no very corrupt states.

Going further down to the worst countries in the world, according to Newsweek, we find more and more very corrupt countries – 61. Kazakhstan (126), 68. Paraguay (150), 69. Azerbaijan (126), 71. Venezuela (161), 75. Nicaragua (133), 76. Honduras (126), 79. Iran (136), along ethical countries as 80. Botswana (30), once one of the poorest countries of the world but now one of the richest African countries, still compared to the other Sub-Saharan countries it is the best country in Africa. Other countries in the 61-80 countries are quite corrupt as 64. Saudi Arabia (55) and borderline 65. Tunisia (79) or corrupt countries as 2 borderlines 67. Morocco (80), 72. El Salvador (80), and 62. Colombia (94), 73. Indonesia (107), 74. Egypt (94), 79. India (85). Finally in the last category of the 80-100 countries, the worst countries according to Newsweek survey, we find the highest number of very corrupt and most corrupt countries as: 83. Syria (159), 87. Kenya (145), 88. Bangladesh (145), 89. Pakistan (126), 90. Madagascar (133), 92. Yemen (161), 96. Uganda (142), 98. Cameroon (136), 99. Nigeria (136), with some corrupt countries as: 81. Vietnam (119), 84. Guatemala (115), 85. Algeria (100), 93. Tanzania (119), 94. Ethiopia (110), 95. Mozambique (119), 97. Zambia (85), 100. Burkina Faso (85), and Quite Corrupt countries as 82. South Africa (67), 86. Ghana (61), 91. Senegal (69). As mentioned before, the numbers of very corrupt countries increase going down the ladder of the worst countries, proving that Corruption Doesn't Pay.

1.  [Finland](#)
2.  [Switzerland](#)
3.  [Sweden](#)
4.  [Australia](#)
5.  [Luxembourg](#)
6.  [Norway](#)
7.  [Canada](#)
8.  [Netherlands](#)
9.  [Japan](#)
10.  [Denmark](#)
11.  [United States](#)
12.  [Germany](#)
13.  [New Zealand](#)
14.  [United Kingdom](#)
15.  [South Korea](#)
16.  [France](#)
17.  [Ireland](#)
18.  [Austria](#)

19.  [Belgium](#)
20.  [Singapore](#)
21.  [Spain](#)
22.  [Israel](#)
23.  [Italy](#)
24.  [Slovenia](#)
25.  [Czech Republic](#)
26.  [Greece](#)
27.  [Portugal](#)
28.  [Croatia](#)
29.  [Poland](#)
30.  [Chile](#)
31. SLOVAKIA
32. ESTONIA
33. HUNGARY
34. LITHUANIA
35. COSTA RICA
36. LATVIA
37. MALAYSIA
38. BULGARIA
39. ROMANIA
40. KUWAIT
41. PANAMA
42. PERU
43. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
44. URUGUAY
45. MEXICO
46. ARGENTINA
47. JAMAICA
48. BRAZIL
49. UKRAINE
50. CUBA
51. RUSSIA
52. TURKEY
53. JORDAN
54. QATAR
55. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
56. BELARUS
57. ALBANIA
58. THAILAND
59. CHINA
60. OMAN
61. KAZAKHSTAN
62. COLOMBIA
63. PHILIPPINES
64. SAUDI ARABIA
65. TUNISIA
66. SRI LANKA
67. MOROCCO
68. PARAGUAY
69. AZERBAIJAN
70. ECUADOR

71. VENEZUELA
72. EL SALVADOR
73. INDONESIA
74. EGYPT
75. NICARAGUA
76. HONDURAS
77. BOLIVIA
78. INDIA
79. IRAN
80. BOTSWANA
81. VIETNAM
82. SOUTH AFRICA
83. SYRIA
84. GUATEMALA
85. ALGERIA
86. GHANA
87. KENYA
88. BANGLADESH
89. PAKISTAN
90. MADAGASCAR
91. SENEGAL
92. YEMEN
93. TANZANIA
94. ETHIOPIA
95. MOZAMBIQUE
96. UGANDA
97. ZAMBIA
98. CAMEROON
99. NIGERIA
100. BURKINA FASO

38. 80 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – WHERE TO BE BORN INDEX FOR 2013 – THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT

WHERE TO BE BORN INDEX FOR 2013, THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT - MEASURING QUALITY OF LIFE, MATERIAL WELL BEING – GDP PER CAPITA, LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, FAMILY LIFE, POLITICAL FREEDOMS, JOB SECURITY – UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, CLIMATE, PERSONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY RATINGS, COMMUNITY LIFE, GOVERNANCE – RATINGS FOR CORRUPTION, GENDER EQUALITY – IN PARLIAMENT SEATS

The question "where to be born" is a philosophical and quite misleading question. It would be much more accurate to ask: "where is it better to live", as a man doesn't chose where to be born but he chooses where to live. Even that takes into consideration only material parameters and some intangible ones. Is it better to live in Switzerland (no. 1 in the index) – a country that has contributed to the world culture much less than France (no. 26) just because the physical security and community life is better? Or is it better to live in Norway (no. 3) in spite of its very cold weather just because it is much more ethical than Italy (no. 21)? Why are the Israelis (no. 20) better off, in spite of the wars and terror, than Slovakia (no. 35)?

Well, in theory, it is better to be born in Switzerland, Australia or Norway – no. 1, 2 and 3, than in Nigeria, Kenya or Ukraine – no. 80, 79 and 78. But a Ukrainian patriot would never leave his country to live in Australia, in spite of all the benefits, and change his language, the scenery, his friends and his culture. So, this index should serve more as a model, a compass, as we should strive to be better in all the parameters where Switzerland and the other best countries excel, while keeping all the character and the essence of one's country, whether he is Indian, Russian or Angolan. After all, Muhammad Yunus taught us how in the poorest country of the world – Bangladesh (77) – he changed completely the economics of the state and the welfare of the poor people with his Grameen Bank and preferred to improve the quality of life in his motherland rather than being a professor of economics in the US (16).



It is amazing how here again we find that the 11 most ethical countries are also the 11 countries where it is better to live – Switzerland, Australia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Singapore, New Zealand, Netherlands, Canada and Finland (with one exception – instead of Luxembourg that is not part of this survey comes Hong Kong – no. 17 in TI's index). If we analyze the 31 best countries we find there also most of the 12 - 31 most ethical states: Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Germany, US, UK, United Arab Emirates, Chile, Japan, France, Portugal and Cyprus. And the other countries in the 31 best countries are quite ethical countries ranking 35 – Taiwan, 37 – Spain and Israel, 43 – South Korea, 47 – Costa Rica, 53. Czech Republic. We have also only 2 quite corrupt states: Kuwait – 67, Italy – 69. There is therefore almost a perfect symmetry between the most ethical countries and the best countries where to be born. And, it goes without saying that the most corrupt countries are also the worst countries where to be born: Nigeria, Kenya, Ukraine, Bangladesh, Angola, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Syria, Russia, Indonesia, Azerbaijan, Vietnam, India, Ecuador, Sri Lanka, Egypt, Iran, Algeria, El Salvador. At the down side we have also a perfect symmetry as in the upside.

Rank	Country or territory	Score (out of 10)
1	 Switzerland	<u>8.22</u>
2	 Australia	<u>8.12</u>
3	 Norway	<u>8.09</u>

Rank	Country or territory	Score (out of 10)
4	 Sweden	<u>8.02</u>
5	 Denmark	<u>8.01</u>
6	 Singapore	<u>8.00</u>
7	 New Zealand	<u>7.95</u>
8	 Netherlands	<u>7.94</u>
9	 Canada	<u>7.81</u>
10	 Hong Kong	7.80
11	 Finland	<u>7.76</u>
12	 Ireland	7.74
13	 Austria	7.73
14	 Taiwan	7.67
15	 Belgium	7.51
16	 Germany	7.38
16	 United States	7.38
18	 United Arab Emirates	7.33
19	 South Korea	7.25
20	 Israel	7.23
21	 Italy	7.21
22	 Kuwait	7.18
23	 Chile	7.10
23	 Cyprus	7.10
25	 Japan	7.08
26	 France	7.04
27	 Great Britain	7.01
28	 Czech Republic	6.96

Rank	Country or territory	Score (out of 10)
28	 Spain	6.96
30	 Costa Rica	6.92
30	 Portugal	6.92
32	 Slovenia	6.77
33	 Poland	6.66
34	 Greece	6.65
35	 Slovakia	6.64
36	 Malaysia	6.62
37	 Brazil	6.52
38	 Saudi Arabia	6.49
39	 Mexico	6.41
40	 Argentina	6.39
40	 Cuba	6.39
42	 Colombia	6.27
43	 Peru	6.24
44	 Estonia	6.07
44	 Venezuela	6.07
46	 Croatia	6.06
46	 Hungary	6.06
48	 Latvia	6.01
49	 China	5.99
50	 Thailand	5.96
51	 Turkey	5.95
52	 Dominican Republic	5.93
53	 South Africa	5.89

Rank	Country or territory	Score (out of 10)
54	 Algeria	5.86
54	 Serbia	5.86
56	 Romania	5.85
57	 Lithuania	5.82
58	 Iran	5.78
59	 Tunisia	5.77
60	 Egypt	5.76
61	 Bulgaria	5.73
62	 El Salvador	5.72
63	 Philippines	5.71
63	 Sri Lanka	5.71
65	 Ecuador	5.70
66	 India	5.67
66	 Morocco	5.67
68	 Vietnam	5.64
69	 Jordan	5.63
70	 Azerbaijan	5.60
71	 Indonesia	5.54
72	 Russia	5.31
73	 Syria	5.29
74	 Kazakhstan	5.20
75	 Pakistan	5.17
76	 Angola	5.09
77	 Bangladesh	5.07
78	 Ukraine	4.98

Rank	Country or territory	Score (out of 10)
79	 Kenya	4.91
80	 Nigeria	4.74

39. 155 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - GLOBAL WELLBEING INDEX – 2010, GALLUP WORLD POLL 2005-2009

[Gallup's](#) Thriving, Struggling, and Suffering indexes measure respondents' perceptions of where they stand now and in the future.

Gallup's global wellbeing metrics are the first comprehensive measure of the behavioral economics of gross national wellbeing, which lays the foundation for all other measures of a country's economic strength. With ongoing research projects in more than 150 countries, Gallup is a leader in the collection and analysis of global data and measurements.

Gallup asks ordinary individuals for their thoughts and opinions on several topics, including economics, religion, migration, and wellbeing. Gallup's data provide sound evidence on many issues that more than 98% of the world's adult population faces.

The table shows life evaluation estimates of the percentage "thriving," "struggling," and "suffering" in countries and regions across the world. Gallup's Thriving, Struggling, and Suffering indexes measure respondents' perceptions of where they stand now and in the future. Based on the Cantril Self-Anchoring Striving Scale, Gallup measures life satisfaction by asking respondents to rate their present and future lives on a "ladder" scale with steps numbered from 0 to 10, where "0" indicates the worst possible life and "10" the best possible life. Individuals who rate their current lives a "7" or higher and their future an "8" or higher are considered thriving. Individuals are suffering if they report their current and future lives as a "4" or lower. All other individuals are considered struggling.

The table also includes daily wellbeing averages (0-10 scoring) based on responses to 10 items measuring daily experiences (feeling well-rested, being treated with respect, smiling/laughter, learning/interest, enjoyment, physical pain, worry, sadness, stress, and anger). Each daily experience is scored dichotomously with higher scores representing better days (more positive and less negative daily experience or affect).

This index is one of the most interesting indices in Cory's Index as it tries to give a comprehensive indication on the wellbeing of the citizens in 155 countries, measuring life satisfaction – thriving, struggling or suffering. It is interesting as it gives a unique angle and perspective- beyond ethics, corruption, economics, social progress, equality, freedom or GDP. The pattern is similar to the pattern of almost all other parameters, but what is interesting here are the exceptions. In the first 11 countries of the Wellbeing Index we expect to find the "usual" 11 most ethical countries, and indeed we find almost all of them, except 2 – Luxembourg, Singapore. Instead of the 2 we find Costa Rica in no. 6 (TI's Index – 47, quite ethical), Israel in no. 9 (TI's index – 37, ethical). What are the reasons for those exceptions?

Costa Rica, a small country in Central America, beautiful scenery, rich folklore, a population of 4.8 million, similar to New Zealand, Norway, Finland and Denmark, the most ethical countries, and Ireland, a very ethical country, similar to Singapore but so far from it in wellbeing, as Singapore ranks as low as 83 (!) while it ranks 7 in TI's Index, a gap of 77! Costa Rica is not rich, far from it, it is not so poor but it ranks 102 in GDP per capita with \$12,900, so far away from Singapore – no. 7 with \$62,400, five times more, a gap of 95! Singapore ranks better than Costa Rica in most of the parameters, except some very crucial ones – in happiness Costa Rica ranks 12 while Singapore ranks 30, a large gap (18) but not as wide as the gap in democracy, where Costa Rica ranks 24 and Singapore – 75 (51).

In the Press Freedom Index the gap is much wider, as Costa Rica ranks 6 and Singapore ranks 154 (148). In the Personal Freedom Index Costa Rica ranks 41 and Singapore – 77, but in the Economic Freedom Index Costa Rica ranks 28 and Singapore is no. 2! So, the situation is quite complex and not clear cut, it has ingredients of democracy, personal freedom, happiness and press freedom, but on the other hand - economic freedom is much better in Singapore, as also most of the economic parameters, Singapore is five times richer and is much better in the Human Capital Index – 13 versus 62, a gap of almost fifty... So, maybe the gap of 77 in Wellbeing is primarily due to a mentality gap, as many other Latin American countries with much lower economic and ethical achievements rank very high in Wellbeing – Panama is no. 12, Brazil - 13, Mexico - 18, Venezuela – 21, Colombia – 26, Argentina – 31, El Salvador – 34, Guatemala – 38, Honduras – 42, Dominican Republic – 44, Bolivia – 46, Ecuador – 47, Paraguay – 48, and so on, much ahead of Singapore ranking 83 in the Wellbeing Index.

A few words about Israel, ranking in the Wellbeing Index no. 9, much higher than in almost all the other parameters – TI's Index – 37, GDP per capita – 37, with rather high inequality and poverty, a country at war for more than a hundred years, stricken by terrorist attacks, with huge social, economic and ideological gaps between the Jews and the Arabs, the ultra-orthodox, Oriental Jews and Ashkenazi, hawks and doves, settlers and human rights groups. So, how come that we, the Israelis, have a better Wellbeing than Australia, Switzerland, US, Austria, Belgium, UK (17), Luxembourg (29), Germany (33), France (45), Italy and Spain? How come that we rank also very close to Costa Rica in the Happiness Index (11), much higher than Singapore? We are not Latin American, although I am of Sephardic origin and I live in Costa Rica Street..., what makes 62% of the Israelis thriving, 35% struggling and only 3% suffering? Has it something to do with the fact that the findings are from a Gallup poll, and Israelis think that what they have is always the best, with the fact that we have returned to our homeland and settled there after 2000 years of exile, that the war and terror have made us tougher, more courageous and confident of ourselves, that we compare our situation to what happened to our people a few decades ago – the Holocaust, the pogroms in the Arab countries and in Europe, anti-Semitism in Europe and the US, and at last we are free and prosperous?

It is true that we find in this parameter much more exceptions than in many others, but the rule that Ethics Pays still prevails, as almost all the very ethical and ethical countries have the highest ranks in the Wellbeing Index, with the few caveats mentioned above. Nevertheless, some former communist countries rank in this index much lower than in most of the other indices – Poland, Slovenia, Lithuania, Slovakia and Estonia, probably a question of perception (are they still living in the past with fear from the Big Brother?). Three East Asian countries, that everybody envies them for their huge achievements - Hong Kong, Singapore and Japan, rank 82-84, right between Iran (81) and Somaliland, Algeria and Nigeria (85-87), probably a question of mentality (never being satisfied? answering in understatements, not wanting to boast too much). Many countries rank much higher in the Wellbeing Index than in the TI Index and in most of the other parameters – Belarus, Pakistan, Peru, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, Iran, Algeria, Nigeria, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Yemen, Kyrgyzstan, Central African Republic. But, as a rule, the most corrupt countries still have the lowest ranking in this index as well- Burundi, Togo, Comoros, Cambodia, Haiti, D R Congo, Chad, Laos, Syria, Congo R.

Gallup Global Wellbeing Index by country 2010
Countries ranked by % thriving

Rank	Country	% Thriving	% Struggling	% Suffering	Daily Experience
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		-	--	--	
1	<u>Denmark</u>	82	17	1	7.9
2	<u>Finland</u>	75	23	2	7.8
3	<u>Norway</u>	69	31	0	7.9
4	<u>Sweden</u>	68	30	2	7.9
5	<u>Netherlands</u>	68	32	1	7.7
6	<u>Costa Rica</u>	63	35	2	8.1
7	<u>New Zealand</u>	63	35	2	7.6
8	<u>Canada</u>	62	36	2	7.6
9	<u>Israel</u>	62	35	3	6.4
10	<u>Australia</u>	62	35	3	7.5
11	<u>Switzerland</u>	62	36	2	7.6
12	<u>Panama</u>	58	39	3	8.4
13	<u>Brazil</u>	58	40	2	7.5
14	<u>United States</u>	57	40	3	7.3
15	<u>Austria</u>	57	40	3	7.7
16	<u>Belgium</u>	56	41	3	7.3
17	<u>United Kingdom</u>	54	44	2	7.4
18	<u>Mexico</u>	52	43	5	7.7
19	<u>Turkmenistan</u>	52	47	1	7.5
20	<u>United Arab Emirates</u>	51	48	1	7.7
21	<u>Venezuela</u>	50	48	2	8.0
22	<u>Ireland</u>	49	49	2	7.5

23	Puerto Rico	47	45	8	7.6
24	Kuwait	47	50	3	7.0
25	Iceland	47	49	4	8.2
26	Colombia	46	47	7	7.7
27	Jamaica	46	49	5	7.7
28	Cyprus	45	50	5	6.6
29	Luxembourg	45	54	1	7.3
30	Trinidad and Tobago	44	51	5	7.9
31	Argentina	44	50	6	7.8
32	Belize	44	50	6	6.8
33	Germany	43	50	7	7.4
34	El Salvador	42	51	7	7.7
35	Chile	41	52	7	7.3
36	Uruguay	41	54	5	7.5
37	Qatar	41	58	1	6.8
38	Guatemala	40	50	10	7.7
39	Malta	40	48	12	6.6
40	Czech Republic	39	51	9	6.6
41	Italy	39	54	7	7.1
42	Honduras	37	49	14	7.5
43	Spain	36	58	6	7.0
44	Dominican Republic	35	54	11	7.3
45	France	35	60	6	7.0
46	Bolivia	34	59	7	7.0
47	Ecuador	34	52	15	7.6
48	Paraguay	32	59	9	8.3
49	Bahrain	32	45	23	7.0

50	Guyana	31	64	5	7.0
51	Greece	31	57	11	7.0
52	Nicaragua	30	53	17	7.4
53	Jordan	30	61	8	6.7
54	Belarus	29	59	12	6.5
55	Kosovo	29	65	6	6.2
56	South Korea	28	61	12	6.9
57	Poland	28	61	10	7.1
58	Saudi Arabia	27	69	3	6.7
59	Pakistan	27	50	23	6.2
60	Slovenia	27	57	16	6.8
61	Croatia	26	60	14	6.2
62	Montenegro	26	58	16	6.2
63	Malawi	25	64	10	8.0
64	Peru	25	65	11	7.2
65	Moldova	25	62	13	6.1
66	Lithuania	25	57	18	6.2
67	Libya *	24	68	8	6.0
68	Botswana *	24	65	11	7.3
69	Cuba *	24	66	11	6.7
70	Kazakhstan	22	72	6	7.2
71	Taiwan	22	64	14	7.5
72	Portugal	22	61	17	7.1
73	South Africa	21	71	8	7.3
74	Lebanon	21	64	15	6.3
75	Russia	21	57	22	7.0
76	Ukraine	21	53	26	6.6

77	Romania	21	56	23	6.6
78	Slovakia	21	60	19	6.5
79	Thailand	20	75	5	8.0
80	Bosnia+Herzegovina	20	59	20	6.2
81	Iran	19	66	14	6.3
82	Hong Kong	19	65	16	7.1
83	Singapore	19	75	6	6.9
84	Japan	19	69	12	7.4
85	Somaliland	18	77	5	7.1
86	Algeria	18	77	6	6.7
87	Nigeria	18	78	4	7.3
88	Uzbekistan	18	75	6	7.8
89	Indonesia	18	72	10	8.2
90	Estonia	17	62	21	6.8
91	Myanmar*	16	82	2	7.1
92	Bangladesh	16	71	13	6.9
93	Serbia	16	63	21	6.2
94	Malaysia	15	80	5	8.1
95	Philippines	15	68	18	7.2
96	Cameroon	14	77	9	7.0
97	Tunisia	14	77	9	6.8
98	Zambia	14	78	8	7.6
99	Yemen	14	62	24	6.3
100	Vietnam	14	76	10	6.9
101	Palestinian Territ.	14	70	15	5.8
102	Macedonia	14	54	32	6.8
103	Turkey	13	67	20	6.0

104	Kyrgyzstan	13	81	7	7.3
105	Azerbaijan	13	70	17	6.6
106	Hungary	13	53	34	6.9
107	Albania	13	67	19	5.6
108	Central African Rep.	12	75	13	6.4
109	Ethiopia	12	67	21	6.4
110	Namibia	11	79	10	8.1
111	Angola	11	81	8	6.8
112	Armenia	11	55	33	5.9
113	Iraq	11	71	18	5.2
114	Latvia	11	64	25	6.5
115	Mozambique	10	78	11	7.2
116	Egypt	10	71	19	6.1
117	Mauritania	10	83	7	7.2
118	Zimbabwe	10	73	17	7.3
119	Morocco	10	80	10	7.0
120	Sri Lanka	10	66	24	6.9
121	India	10	69	21	6.9
122	Syria	10	66	24	6.8
123	Georgia	10	56	35	6.2
124	Afghanistan	10	69	21	6.2
125	Kenya	9	78	13	7.5
126	Ghana	9	83	8	7.5
127	China	9	77	14	7.6
128	Congo (Brazzaville)	8	73	20	6.9
129	Guinea	8	89	3	7.1
130	Sudan	7	81	12	7.4

131	Djibouti	7	86	8	7.5
132	Madagascar	7	84	10	7.0
133	Nepal	7	82	11	7.4
134	Mongolia	7	81	12	7.0
135	Laos	7	89	4	7.1
136	Tajikistan	7	74	19	6.5
137	Uganda	6	71	23	6.8
138	Tanzania	6	70	24	7.5
139	Senegal	6	88	6	7.3
140	Bulgaria	6	58	36	6.5
141	Chad	5	88	7	7.1
142	Liberia	5	90	5	6.7
143	Mali	5	77	18	8.0
144	Ivory Coast	4	84	12	7.2
145	D R Congo	4	85	11	6.4
146	Benin	4	80	16	6.7
147	Haiti	4	60	35	6.2
148	Niger	3	86	11	7.9
149	Rwanda	3	75	22	7.8
150	Burkina Faso	3	71	26	6.5
151	Sierra Leone	3	74	23	6.3
152	Cambodia	3	75	22	7.6
153	Comoros	2	75	23	7.7
154	Burundi	2	58	40	7.5
155	Togo	1	67	31	5.0

*Limited urban samples only.

40. 187 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX, 2013, UNDP, HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORTS – GENDER INEQUALITY RANK (AND GENDER INEQUALITY VALUE, SHARE OF SEATS IN PARLIAMENT)

Equality is a good criterion of ethics and a sound economy as we have learned in the Gini index, but equality in all its aspects, including gender equality. And... here again, are the countries with the lowest gender inequality also the most ethical countries? Yes, but with a caveat. In the 43 most ethical countries, no. 39 – Slovenia (!) is no. 1 in gender equality, a Slavic Roman-Catholic, former communist small country, but it ranks no. 25 in HDI and has a quite high women share of seats in the parliament – 25%. Right after it come the "usual" most ethical countries – Switzerland no. 2 in gender equality (27% women in parliament, hereinafter we give only %). But this is still a surprise, as Switzerland - perceived as one of the best countries of the world in all aspects – GDP per capita, ethics, HDI, peace, lowest unemployment, highest net disposable income, lowest income inequality, etc. – was also the last Western republic to grant women the right to vote at a federal level in 1971 and in Appenzell Innerrhoden canton only in 1990... But women quickly rose in political significance, with the first woman on the seven member Federal Council executive being Elisabeth Kopp, who served from 1984 to 1989 and the first female president being Ruth Dreifuss (woman and Jew) in 1999. So, Switzerland rightly deserves no. 2 in gender equality.

Most Swiss are Germanic and Protestants and so are most of the other countries ranking high in gender equality and ethics as well: 3. Germany (32%), 4. Sweden (45%), 5. Denmark (39%), 5. Austria (29%), 7. Netherlands (38%), 9. Norway (40%), 9. Belgium (39%), (Flemish), 14. Iceland (40%). And the very ethical Luxembourg (22%) (Germanic) ranking only 29 in gender equality. But the Anglo-Saxon-Celtic countries ranking very high in ethics have a much lower rank in gender equality: 19. Australia (29%), 20. Ireland (20%), 23. Canada (28%), 34. New Zealand (32%), 35. UK (23%) and... the very low rank for a very ethical country: 47. United States (only 18%). We leave to sociologists to analyze why equally ethical countries rank very high in gender equality if they are Germanic/Scandinavian and much lower if they are Anglo-Saxons. But, in general, we can say that the most ethical countries rank in most of the cases very high in gender equality and in some cases – somewhat lower, but still quite high in comparison to others and have a high % in parliament.

We continue the analysis: we find also Latin countries as 8. Italy ranking high in gender equality with women share of 31% of seats in parliament and being quite unethical (TI – 69). And the very ethical Finns (no. 11) are Nordic Scandinavian Protestants but Uralic, with one of the highest share of women in parliament – 42%. 12. France (TI – 26) is a Latin Catholic country with 25% women in parliament. 13. Czech Republic (TI – 53), another Slavic former communist country, with only 21% women in parliament. The very ethical 15. Singapore (mostly Chinese) with 24% women in parliament. 16. Latin Catholic Spain (TI – 37) with 35% women in parliament. 17. South Korea (TI – 43) with only 15% women in parliament.

The most unethical countries have the highest gender inequality: Niger, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, Chad, Sierra Leone, Eritrea, Burundi, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Liberia, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Afghanistan (ranking no. 149 in gender inequality, everybody knows why), Yemen, Zimbabwe, Papua New Guinea, Tanzania, Uganda, Sudan, Haiti and Iran. Yet, we find ethical countries as the Moslem Qatar with a very high inequality (113), but Saudi Arabia ranks 56 in gender equality, Kuwait – 50, Bahrain – 46, United Arab Emirates – 43, Libya – 40, almost as the US (47) - quite interesting... India and Pakistan reunite at last after they were separated 70 years ago, but only in the dubious

rank of 127 in Gender Inequality, quite a long way from the times that Indira Gandhi and Benazir Bhutto ruled their countries, but both of them were assassinated..., and Finally, unethical countries as China rank quite high in gender equality (37), and so are Russia (52), Bulgaria, Bosnia Herzegovina, etc., probably as they shared a communist regime.

Herebelow you can find the ranking of the Gender Inequality Index for the purpose of Indexing in Cory's Index. It is followed by a more detailed table ranked according to the HDI Index, with the Gender Inequality Index Value, the Gender Inequality Index Rank, and the share of seats in Parliament.

Gender Inequality Index Ranks

1. Slovenia	52. Russian Federation	103. Indonesia
2. Switzerland	53. Bahamas	104. Burundi
3. Germany	54. Romania	105. Dominican Republic
4. Sweden	54. Mongolia	105. Cambodia
5. Denmark	56. Saudi Arabia	107. Panama
5. Austria	56. Trinidad and Tobago	108. Gabon
7. Netherlands	58. Vietnam	109. Iran
8. Italy	59. Kazakhstan	110. Zimbabwe
9. Norway	60. Armenia	111. Samoa
9. Belgium	61. Ukraine	112. Guatemala
11. Finland	62. Azerbaijan	113. Qatar
12. France	63. Costa Rica	113. Guyana
13. Czech Republic	64. Oman	115. Bangladesh
14. Iceland	64. Kyrgyzstan	115. Swaziland
15. Singapore	66. Cuba	115. Uganda
16. Spain	66. Barbados	118. Laos
17. Korea, Republic of	68. Chile	119. Senegal
17. Israel	69. Turkey	120. Iraq
19. Australia	70. Uruguay	121. Ethiopia
20. Ireland	70. Thailand	122. Kenya
21. Lithuania	72. Mauritius	123. Ghana
21. Portugal	73. Mexico	124. Tanzania
23. Canada	74. Argentina	125. Syria
23. Cyprus	75. Sri Lanka	126. Lesotho
25. Japan	75. Tajikistan	127. India
26. Poland	77. Peru	127. Pakistan
27. Greece	78. Philippines	129. Togo

28. Belarus	79. Rwanda	130. Egypt
29. Luxembourg	80. Lebanon	131. Malawi
29. Estonia	81. Algeria	132. Haiti
31. Macedonia FYRO	82. Ecuador	133. Burkina Faso
32. Slovakia	83. Myanmar	134. Benin
33. Croatia	84. Belize	135. Congo Republic
34. New Zealand	85. Brazil	135. Zambia
35. United Kingdom	85. El Salvador	135. Papua New Guinea
36. Bosnia & Herzegovina	87. Namibia	138. Cameroon
37. China	88. Jamaica	139. Gambia
38. Bulgaria	88. Paraguay	140. Sudan
39. Malaysia	90. Tonga	141. Sierra Leone
40. Libya	90. Nicaragua	142. Mauritania
41. Malta	92. Colombia	143. Cote d'Ivoire
42. Latvia	92. Morocco	144. Central African Rep.
43. United Arab Emirates	94. South Africa	145. Liberia
44. Albania	95. Suriname	146. Mozambique
45. Hungary	96. Venezuela	147. Congo Democratic R.
46. Bahrain	97. Bolivia	148. Mali
47. United States	98. Nepal	149. Afghanistan
48. Tunisia	99. Honduras	150. Chad
49. Maldives	100. Botswana	151. Niger
50. Kuwait	101. Jordan	152. Yemen
51. Moldova	102. Bhutan	

HDI rank	Country	Gender Inequality Index Value, 2013	Gender Inequality Rank, 2013	Index	Share of seats in parliament, 2013
Very high human development					
<u>1</u>	<u>Norway</u>	<u>0.068</u>	<u>9</u>		<u>39.6</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>Australia</u>	<u>0.113</u>	<u>19</u>		<u>29.2</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>Switzerland</u>	<u>0.030</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>27.2</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>0.057</u>	<u>7</u>		<u>37.8</u>

5	United States	0.262	47	18.2
6	Germany	0.046	3	32.4
<u>7</u>	<u>New Zealand</u>	<u>0.185</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>32.2</u>
<u>8</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>0.136</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>28.0</u>
<u>9</u>	<u>Singapore</u>	<u>0.090</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>24.2</u>
<u>10</u>	<u>Denmark</u>	<u>0.056</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>39.1</u>
11	Ireland	0.115	20	19.5
<u>12</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>0.054</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>44.7</u>
13	Iceland	0.088	14	39.7
14	United Kingdom	0.193	35	22.6
15	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	..
15	Korea (Republic of)	0.101	17	15.7
17	Japan	0.138	25	10.8
18	Liechtenstein	..	..	20.0
19	Israel	0.101	17	22.5
20	France	0.080	12	25.1
21	Austria	0.056	5	28.7
21	Belgium	0.068	9	38.9
<u>21</u>	<u>Luxembourg</u>	<u>0.154</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>21.7</u>
<u>24</u>	<u>Finland</u>	<u>0.075</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>42.5</u>
25	Slovenia	0.021	1	24.6
26	Italy	0.067	8	30.6
27	Spain	0.100	16	35.2
28	Czech Republic	0.087	13	20.6
29	Greece	0.146	27	21.0
30	Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..

31	Qatar	0.524	113	0.1 f
32	Cyprus	0.136	23	10.7
33	Estonia	0.154	29	20.8
34	Saudi Arabia	0.321	56	19.9
35	Lithuania	0.116	21	24.1
35	Poland	0.139	26	21.8
37	Andorra	..	..	50.0
37	Slovakia	0.164	32	18.7
39	Malta	0.220	41	14.3
40	United Arab Emirates	0.244	43	17.5
41	Chile	0.355	68	13.9
41	Portugal	0.116	21	28.7
43	Hungary	0.247	45	8.8
44	Bahrain	0.253	46	18.8
44	Cuba	0.350	66	48.9
46	Kuwait	0.288	50	6.2
47	Croatia	0.172	33	23.8
48	Latvia	0.222	42	23.0
49	Argentina	0.381	74	37.7
	High human development			
50	Uruguay	0.364	70	12.3
51	Bahamas	0.316	53	16.7
51	Montenegro	..	..	17.3
53	Belarus	0.152	28	29.5
54	Romania	0.320	54	11.6
55	Libya	0.215	40	16.5
56	Oman	0.348	64	9.6

57	Russian Federation	0.314	52	12.1
58	Bulgaria	0.207	38	24.6
59	Barbados	0.350	66	21.6
60	Palau	..	..	10.3
61	Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	19.4
62	Malaysia	0.210	39	13.9
63	Mauritius	0.375	72	18.8
64	Trinidad and Tobago	0.321	56	26.0
65	Lebanon	0.413	80	3.1
65	Panama	0.506	107	8.5
67	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.464	96	17.0
68	Costa Rica	0.344	63	38.6
69	Turkey	0.360	69	14.2
70	Kazakhstan	0.323	59	18.2
71	Mexico	0.376	73	36.0
71	Seychelles	..	..	43.8
73	Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	6.7
73	Sri Lanka	0.383	75	5.8
75	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.510	109	3.1
76	Azerbaijan	0.340	62	16.0
77	Jordan	0.488	101	12.0
77	Serbia	..	..	33.2
79	Brazil	0.441	85	9.6
79	Georgia	..	..	12.0
79	Grenada	..	..	25.0
82	Peru	0.387	77	21.5

83	Ukraine	0.326	61	9.4
84	Belize	0.435	84	13.3
84	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.162	31	34.1
86	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.201	36	19.3
87	Armenia	0.325	60	10.7
88	Fiji	..	..	..
89	Thailand	0.364	70	15.7
90	Tunisia	0.265	48	26.7
91	China	0.202	37	23.4
91	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	13.0
93	Algeria	0.425	81	25.8
93	Dominica	..	..	12.5
95	Albania	0.245	44	17.9
96	Jamaica	0.457	88	15.5
97	Saint Lucia	..	..	17.2
98	Colombia	0.460	92	13.6
98	Ecuador	0.429	82	38.7
100	Suriname	0.463	95	11.8
100	Tonga	0.458	90	3.6
102	Dominican Republic	0.505	105	19.1
	Medium human development			
103	Maldives	0.283	49	6.5
103	Mongolia	0.320	54	14.9
103	Turkmenistan	..	..	16.8
106	Samoa	0.517	111	4.1

107	Palestine, State of	..	..	..
108	Indonesia	0.500	103	18.6
109	Botswana	0.486	100	7.9
110	Egypt	0.580	130	2.8
111	Paraguay	0.457	88	18.4
112	Gabon	0.508	108	16.7
113	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.472	97	30.1
114	Moldova (Republic of)	0.302	51	19.8
115	El Salvador	0.441	85	26.2
116	Uzbekistan	..	..	19.2
117	Philippines	0.406	78	26.9
118	South Africa	0.461	94	41.1
118	Syrian Arab Republic	0.556	125	12.0
120	Iraq	0.542	120	25.2
121	Guyana	0.524	113	31.3
121	Viet Nam	0.322	58	24.4
123	Cape Verde	..	..	20.8
124	Micronesia (Federated States of)	..	..	0.1
125	Guatemala	0.523	112	13.3
125	Kyrgyzstan	0.348	64	23.3
127	Namibia	0.450	87	25.0
128	Timor-Leste	..	..	38.5
129	Honduras	0.482	99	19.5
129	Morocco	0.460	92	11.0
131	Vanuatu	..	..	0.1
132	Nicaragua	0.458	90	40.2

133	Kiribati	..	..	8.7
133	Tajikistan	0.383	75	17.5
135	India	0.563	127	10.9
136	Bhutan	0.495	102	6.9
136	Cambodia	0.505	105	18.1 h
138	Ghana	0.549	123	10.9
139	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.534	118	25.0
140	Congo	0.617	135	9.6
141	Zambia	0.617	135	11.5
142	Bangladesh	0.529	115	19.7
142	Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	18.2
144	Equatorial Guinea	..	..	18.8
Low human development				
145	Nepal	0.479	98	33.2
146	Pakistan	0.563	127	19.7
147	Kenya	0.548	122	19.9
148	Swaziland	0.529	115	21.9
149	Angola	..	..	34.1
150	Myanmar	0.430	83	4.6
151	Rwanda	0.410	79	51.9
152	Cameroon	0.622	138	16.1
152	Nigeria	..	..	6.6
154	Yemen	0.733	152	0.7
155	Madagascar	..	..	15.8
156	Zimbabwe	0.516	110	35.1
157	Papua New Guinea	0.617	135	2.7

157	Solomon Islands	..	..	2.0
159	Comoros	..	..	3.0
159	Tanzania Republic of)	(United 0.553	124	36.0
161	Mauritania	0.644	142	19.2
162	Lesotho	0.557	126	26.8
163	Senegal	0.537	119	42.7
164	Uganda	0.529	115	35.0
165	Benin	0.614	134	8.4
166	Sudan	0.628	140	24.1
166	Togo	0.579	129	15.4
168	Haiti	0.599	132	3.5
169	Afghanistan	0.705	149	27.6
170	Djibouti	..	..	12.7
171	Côte d'Ivoire	0.645	143	10.4
172	Gambia	0.624	139	7.5
173	Ethiopia	0.547	121	25.5
174	Malawi	0.591	131	22.3
175	Liberia	0.655	145	11.7
176	Mali	0.673	148	10.2
177	Guinea-Bissau	..	..	14.0
178	Mozambique	0.657	146	39.2
179	Guinea	..	..	..
180	Burundi	0.501	104	34.9
181	Burkina Faso	0.607	133	15.7
182	Eritrea	..	..	22.0
183	Sierra Leone	0.643	141	12.4

184	Chad	0.707	150	14.9
185	Central African Republic	0.654	144	12.5
186	Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	0.669	147	8.3
187	Niger	0.709	151	13.3

41. 162 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - BY % OF POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY BELOW NATIONAL POVERTY LINE SET BY COUNTRY – CIA, DATA MOSTLY 2013

7 out of the 11 most ethical countries are not even mentioned in this table – Finland, Australia, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Sweden, Norway and Singapore. The percentage of population living below national poverty line is: in Canada – 9.4%, Denmark – 13.4%, Netherlands – 9.1%, Switzerland – 7.6%. These are among the lowest percentages of all nations, but does it prove that Ethics Pays and there is almost no poverty in ethical countries? We have to bear in mind that the national poverty line in those countries is much higher than in the poorer countries. If we examine all the 20 most ethical countries, we see that the poverty in those countries is among the lowest in the world: Germany: 15.5%, Ireland: 5.5%, Belgium: 15.2%, Japan: 16%, United Kingdom: 16.2%, United States: 15.1%. But it is very difficult to assess what is the true poverty line, as in Morocco it is much lower than in Germany, but both have the same poverty rate – about 15%, so it is impossible to draw the right conclusions on this criterion alone. The very poor Sri Lanka has a poverty rate of 8.9%, a third lower than Denmark – one of the richest countries – 13.4%. It reminds the old joke about the tycoon's daughter who had to write a composition about poverty and she wrote that she comes from a poor family – her gardener is poor, her driver is poor and her nanny is also poor. So, there is little use for such scores, as even among the poor countries we find discrepancies that cannot be explained – in Argentina 30% of the population are poor, five times more than in China (6.1%), and in Azerbaijan we find one of the lowest rate of poverty – 6%, like in Austria... Italy is as poor as Bangladesh, one of the poorest states in the world, and Russia has a lower poverty rate than the United States (thanks to the former communist regime and to the benevolent oligarchs probably). So, is there any use of this index anyhow?

With the caveats mentioned above it gives at least some indications on poverty, as the ethical countries have very low levels of poverty and many of them are not even part of this index on poverty, bearing also in mind that the poverty line in the rich countries is much higher than in the poor countries. The difference between corrupt countries and ethical ones is much more visible in the extreme cases of the poorest countries which are almost all very corrupt – Chad, Liberia and Haiti with 80% poverty, Congo DR, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Burundi, with about 70% (but so is Swaziland which is only quite corrupt, TI – 69, as Italy, Greece and Romania, so in this case the reason of the excessive poverty is not excessive corruption but other). Other very corrupt and very poor countries are Honduras, Comoros, Niger, Guatemala, South Sudan, Eritrea, Madagascar, Cameroon, Congo R, Yemen, Sudan. So, Corruption Doesn't Pay, at least not to the poors, to the poorest people on earth.

Rank in the table below – First from left in descending order from the lowest rank and highest poverty to the highest rank and lowest poverty, from 162 to 1 for Cory's Index, for example Taiwan ranks no. 1 with the lowest poverty rate of 1.5%. Second from left in ascending order from the highest poverty to the lowest poverty, while rank no. 1 is given for the highest poverty, Chad with 80% poverty rate below country poverty line, and that is why for Cory's Index we had to reverse the order as stated above.

162. 1	Chad	80.00	
161. 2	Liberia	80.00	
160. 3	Haiti	80.00	
159. 4	Congo, Democratic Republic of the		71.00
158. 5	Sierra Leone	70.20	
157. 6	Suriname	70.00	
156. 7	Nigeria	70.00	

155. 8	Swaziland	69.00	
154. 9	Zimbabwe	68.00	
153. 10	Burundi	68.00	
152. 11	Sao Tome and Principe		66.20
151. 12	Niger	63.00	
150. 13	Zambia	60.50	
149. 14	Comoros	60.00	
148. 15	Honduras	60.00	
147. 16	Senegal	54.00	
146. 17	Guatemala	54.00	
145. 18	Malawi	53.00	
144. 19	Mexico	52.30	
143. 20	Mozambique	52.00	
142. 21	South Sudan	50.60	
141. 22	Eritrea	50.00	
140. 23	Madagascar	50.00	
139. 24	Lesotho	49.00	
138. 25	Gambia, The	48.40	
137. 26	Cameroon	48.00	
136. 27	Guinea	47.00	
135. 28	Burkina Faso	46.70	
134. 29	Congo, Republic of the		46.50
133. 30	Sudan	46.50	
132. 31	Yemen	45.20	
131. 32	Bolivia	45.00	
130. 33	Rwanda	44.90	
129. 34	Kenya	43.40	
128. 35	Nicaragua	42.50	
127. 36	Cote d'Ivoire	42.00	
126. 37	Belize	41.00	
125. 38	Timor-Leste	41.00	
124. 39	Angola	40.50	
123. 40	Mauritania	40.00	
122. 41	Ethiopia	39.00	
121. 42	Grenada	38.00	
120. 43	Gaza Strip	38.00	
119. 44	Benin	37.40	
118. 45	Papua New Guinea		37.00
117. 46	El Salvador	36.50	
116. 47	Mali	36.10	
115. 48	Afghanistan	36.00	
114. 49	Tanzania	36.00	
113. 50	Armenia	35.80	
112. 51	Tajikistan	35.60	
111. 52	Guyana	35.00	
110. 53	Paraguay	34.70	
109. 54	Dominican Republic		34.40
108. 55	Kyrgyzstan	33.70	
107. 56	Burma	32.70	
106. 57	Colombia	32.70	
105. 58	Togo	32.00	
104. 59	Venezuela	31.60	

103. 60	Bangladesh	31.50	
102. 61	South Africa	31.30	
101. 62	Fiji	31.00	
100. 63	Macedonia	30.40	
99. 64	Botswana	30.30	
98. 65	Kosovo	30.00	
97. 66	Cabo Verde	30.00	
96. 67	Argentina	30.00	
95. 68	Turkmenistan	30.00	
94. 69	Italy	29.90	
93. 70	Mongolia	29.80	
92. 71	India	29.80	
91. 72	Dominica	29.00	
90. 73	Virgin Islands	28.90	
89. 74	Namibia	28.70	
88. 75	Ghana	28.50	
87. 76	Lebanon	28.00	
86. 77	Belarus	27.10	
85. 78	Micronesia, Federated States of		26.70
84. 79	Philippines	26.50	
83. 80	Panama	26.00	
82. 81	Peru	25.80	
81. 82	Ecuador	25.60	
80. 83	Nepal	25.20	
79. 84	Iraq	25.00	
78. 85	Costa Rica	24.80	
77. 86	Uganda	24.50	
76. 87	Ukraine	24.10	
75. 88	Tonga	24.00	
74. 89	Algeria	23.00	
73. 90	Guam	23.00	
72. 91	Anguilla	23.00	
71. 92	Pakistan	22.30	
70. 93	Romania	22.20	
69. 94	Egypt	22.00	
68. 95	Laos	22.00	
67. 96	Moldova	21.90	
66. 97	Bulgaria	21.80	
65. 98	Brazil	21.40	
64. 99	Spain	21.10	
63. 100	Croatia	21.10	
62. 101	Slovakia	21.00	
61. 102	Israel	21.00	
60. 103	Greece	20.00	
59. 104	Cambodia	20.00	
58. 105	French Polynesia	19.70	
57. 106	Hong Kong	19.60	
56. 107	United Arab Emirates		19.50
55. 108	Djibouti	18.80	
54. 109	Iran	18.70	
53. 110	Uruguay	18.60	
52. 111	Bosnia and Herzegovina		18.60

51. 112	West Bank	18.30	
50. 113	Portugal	18.00	
49. 114	Estonia	17.50	
48. 115	Trinidad and Tobago		17.00
47. 116	Uzbekistan	17.00	
46. 117	Turkey	16.90	
45. 118	Jamaica	16.50	
44. 119	United Kingdom	16.20	
43. 120	Maldives	16.00	
42. 121	Japan	16.00	
41. 122	Korea, South	16.00	
40. 123	Germany	15.50	
39. 124	Belgium	15.20	
38. 125	United States	15.10	
37. 126	Malta	15.10	
36. 127	Chile	15.10	
35. 128	Morocco	15.00	
34. 129	Albania	14.30	
33. 130	Jordan	14.20	
32. 131	Hungary	14.00	
31. 132	Slovenia	13.50	
30. 133	Denmark		13.40
29. 134	Thailand	13.20	
28. 135	Bhutan	12.00	
27. 136	Syria	11.90	
26. 137	Indonesia		11.70
25. 138	Vietnam	11.30	
24. 139	Bermuda	11.00	
23. 140	Russia	11.00	
22. 141	Poland	10.60	
21. 142	Czech Republic	9.80	
20. 143	Canada	9.40	
19. 144	Bahamas, The	9.30	
18. 145	Greenland	9.20	
17. 146	Georgia	9.20	
16. 147	Serbia	9.10	
15. 148	Netherlands		9.10
14. 149	Sri Lanka	8.90	
13. 150	Mauritius	8.00	
12. 151	France	7.90	
11. 152	Switzerland		7.60
10. 153	Montenegro	6.60	
9. 154	Austria	6.20	
8. 155	China	6.10	
7. 156	Azerbaijan	6.00	
6. 157	Ireland	5.50	
5. 158	Kazakhstan	5.30	
4. 159	Lithuania	4.00	
3. 160	Malaysia	3.80	
2. 161	Tunisia	3.80	
1. 162	Taiwan	1.50	

42. 156 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - RANKING OF HAPPINESS 2010-2012 – WORLD HAPPINESS REPORT - SOURCE: THE UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS NETWORK

RANKING OF HAPPINESS 2010-2012 – THE WORLD HAPPINESS REPORT IS A MEASURE OF HAPPINESS PUBLISHED BY THE UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS NETWORK – KEY VARIABLES: REAL GDP PER CAPITA, HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY, HAVING SOMEONE TO COUNT ON, PERCEIVED FREEDOM TO MAKE LIFE CHOICES, FREEDOM FROM CORRUPTION, GENEROSITY. OTHER CAUSES OF HAPPINESS OR MISERY – ECONOMICS, PSYCHOLOGY, PROGRESS, MENTAL ILLNESS, OBJECTIVE BENEFITS OF HAPPINESS, THE IMPORTANCE OF ETHICS, SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING AND THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT. 10 – PERFECT HAPPINESS. TABLE SHOWS RANKINGS FROM LEAST HAPPY TO HAPPIEST

The term "gross national happiness" was coined in 1972 by Bhutan's king who opened Bhutan to the age of modernization. He used this phrase to signal his commitment to building an economy that would serve Bhutan's unique culture based on Buddhist spiritual values. The message originally was that happiness is more important than economic development. Through the contribution of many western and eastern scholars the concept developed into a full socioeconomic development framework. Bhutan is the only country in the world that has a "GNH", Gross National Happiness. It measures people's quality of life and makes sure that material and spiritual development happen together. Bhutan has done an amazing job of finding this balance. Bhutan is ranked as the happiest country in all of Asia and the eighth happiest country in the world according to Business Week. In the following table we present the World Happiness Report, measuring happiness and published by the UN. The index is based on economics, psychology, national statistics, progress, ethics, subjective well-being and the Human Development Report. And who is missing from this report? Bhutan!

But, long before the king of Bhutan, Aristotle wrote in his book "Ethics" that "man aspires to be happy in the sense of eudaimonia, happiness, as the summum bonum of his existence. Happiness is not identical to pleasure, and the ethical man will aspire to live a happy life but not necessarily a pleasurable life. Happiness is not the end of each action, but it is nevertheless the supreme goal of life." (Cory Jacques, *Activist Business Ethics*, p. 63, Springer, 2005). So, if happiness is the sense of life, one would think that the happiest countries in the world are the best countries, even if in the other parameters they don't perform so well. But, in our case, the most ethical countries manage to be the happiest, and the most democratic, and the richest, and the most peaceful, and the most equal and ethical!

The 13 happiest countries in the world include 9 of the 11 most ethical countries – Denmark, Norway, Switzerland, Netherlands, Sweden, Canada, Finland, Australia and New Zealand. And who are the additional 4 happy countries? Austria, ranking 23 in TI's index and one of the richest countries, Iceland – the fifth Scandinavian country (all the 5 Scandinavian countries are comprised in the 9 most happy countries) and no. 12 in TI's index. Israel, ranking 37 in TI's index, and among the last countries in the Global Peace Index, but one of the most advanced countries in the world. Costa Rica, ranking 47 in TI's index and having an average GDP PPP per capita of \$13,000. If we analyze the 30 happiest countries down to no. 30 – Singapore (TI – 7) – we find as a rule that the most ethical countries are also the happiest – 22 out of the 26 most ethical countries - are part of the 30 happiest countries of the world.

But, in addition to Israel and Costa Rica which are quite ethical, we find in the list of the 30 happiest countries - corrupt countries like Mexico (TI – 103), Panama (TI – 94), Venezuela (TI – 161!) , Argentina (TI – 107), Oman (TI – 64) and Brazil (TI – 69). All of them, except

Oman, are Latin American countries, and we wonder if it has something to do with the happy mentality of those states. Speaking of mentality, is this the reason that 3 of the most ethical countries - the Far Eastern states of Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan, rank rather low in the happiness index: no. 30, 64 and 43 respectively? Or maybe there are other reasons as well?

In this index we notice, as in most of the other indices, that the least happy countries are also the most corrupt: Togo, Central African Republic, Burundi, Tanzania, Guinea, Syria, Madagascar, Afghanistan, Yemen, Chad, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Niger, Nepal, Liberia, Mali..., but we find also among the least happy countries states that are ethical like Botswana (TI – 31) or quite corrupt as Rwanda (TI – 55), Bulgaria and Senegal (TI – 69), Georgia (TI– 50). So, in most of the cases ethics and a good conscience bring also happiness and wealth, while corruption brings misery and poverty, or as Marcel Pagnol's *Topaze* taught his young students: *L'argent ne fait pas le bonheur* – Money doesn't bring happiness. But, because of your state of mind, you can reach happiness without being rich, as we see in the Buddhist Bhutan and the happy Latin American countries, and you can be quite unhappy even if you live in a rich country as Japan. In those cases ethics doesn't influence too much happiness.

It is not a sheer coincidence that the poorest countries and most corrupt Latin American countries rank very high in the happiness index. In the list of the 100 most unhappy states we find only four Latin American countries: Haiti (80% poverty), Dominican Republic (34%), Honduras (65%) and Nicaragua (46%) – one would tend to conclude that with such high rates of poverty you cannot be happy regardless of your state of mind. But if we examine the 55 happiest countries we find there most of the very poor, unequal and unethical Latin American countries – Peru (31%), Paraguay (35%), Bolivia (51%), El Salvador (36%), Ecuador (29%), Guatemala (54%), Suriname (70%, how can you be happy with such a huge level of poverty, squeezed in the happiness rank of 40 between the rich South Korea and Czech Republic?), Colombia (32%), Argentina (30%), Brazil (only 21%?, but still perceived as one of the countries with the highest number of poor people), Venezuela (32%) and Mexico (48%).

In the same bracket of about \$7,000 GDP PPP per capita we find Guatemala (TI – 115, poverty – 54%), El Salvador (TI – 80, poverty – 36%) and Bhutan (TI – 30, poverty – 23%) that are ranking among the 55 happiest countries in the world (probably with Bhutan that as mentioned above is not included in this index but on others), while Swaziland (TI – 69, poverty – 69%) ranks 100, Morocco (TI – 80, poverty – 15%) ranks 99, Armenia (TI – 94, poverty – 34%) ranks 128 and Georgia (TI – 50, poverty – 10%) ranks 134, in the list of the most unhappy countries of the world. So, is it a question of mentality or of ethics after all?

We found in this book that at the extremes – the happiest countries are also the most ethical and the richest, while the most unhappy countries are also the most corrupt and the poorest. But between the extremes we find cases that are not as clearcut as in the extremes. It is worthwhile to mention that China ranks 93 in the happiness index compared to 111 for India, as the poverty overcomes probably the mentality, and the theocratic state of Iran ranks 115 even below the much poorer India, as religion doesn't make the Iranians so happy after all...

Poverty affects very much happiness – Egypt (130), Liberia (133), Congo Brazaville (129) and Sudan (124) - most of the 40 least happy countries are very poor African states, while most of the European and Anglo-Saxon states are very happy, except Bulgaria (144), Hungary and the former Yugoslavian states, maybe because they still live in the trauma of communism.

156. Togo (2.936)

155. Benin (3.528)

154. Central African Republic (3.623)

153. Burundi (3.706)

152. Rwanda (3.715)

151. Tanzania (3.770)
150. Guinea (3.847)
149. Comoros (3.851)
148. Syria (3.892)
147. Senegal (3.959)
146. Madagascar (3.966)
145. Botswana (3.970)
144. Bulgaria (3.981)
143. Afghanistan (4.040)
142. Yemen (4.054)
141. Chad (4.056)
140. Cambodia (4.067)
139. Malawi (4.113)
138. Gabon (4.114)
137. Sri Lanka (4.151)
136. Niger (4.152)
135. Nepal (4.156)
134. Georgia (4.187)
133. Liberia (4.196)
132. Mali (4.247)
131. Burkina Faso (4.259)
130. Egypt (4.273)
129. Congo (Brazzaville) (4.297)
128. Armenia (4.316)
127. Sierra Leone (4.318)
126. Haiti (4.341)
125. Tajikistan (4.380)
124. Sudan (4.401)
123. Kenya (4.403)
122. Cameroon (4.420)
121. Myanmar (4.439)
120. Uganda (4.443)
119. Ethiopia (4.561)
118. Macedonia (4.574)
117. Congo (Kinshasa) (4.578)
116. Azerbaijan (4.604)
115. Iran (4.643)
114. Djibouti (4.690)
113. Palestinian Territories (4.700)
112. Mauritania (4.758)
111. India (4.772)
110. Hungary (4.775)
109. Laos (4.787)
108. Bangladesh (4.804)
107. Bosnia and Herzegovina (4.813)
106. Serbia (4.813)
105. Iraq (4.817)
104. Tunisia (4.826)
103. Zimbabwe (4.827)
102. Mongolia (4.834)
101. Somaliland region (4.847)
100. Swaziland (4.867)

99. Morocco (4.885)
98. Lesotho (4.898)
97. Lebanon (4.931)
96. South Africa (4.963)
95. Dominican Republic (4.963)
94. Mozambique (4.971)
93. China (4.978)
92. Philippines (4.985)
91. Zambia (5.006)
90. Romania (5.033)
89. Kyrgyzstan (5.042)
88. Latvia (5.046)
87. Ukraine (5.057)
86. Ghana (5.091)
85. Portugal (5.101)
84. Honduras (5.142)
83. Kosovo (5.222)
82. Nigeria (5.248)
81. Pakistan (5.292)
80. Montenegro (5.299)
79. Bahrain (5.312)
78. Libya (5.340)
77. Turkey (5.345)
76. Indonesia (5.348)
75. Jamaica (5.374)
74. Jordan (5.414)
73. Algeria (5.422)
72. Estonia (5.426)
71. Lithuania (5.426)
70. Greece (5.435)
69. North Cyprus (5.463)
68. Russia (5.464)
67. Mauritius (5.477)
66. Belarus (5.504)
65. Nicaragua (5.507)
64. Hong Kong (5.523)
63. Vietnam (5.533)
62. Albania (5.550)
61. Angola (5.589)
60. Uzbekistan (5.623)
59. Turkmenistan (5.628)
58. Croatia (5.661)
57. Kazakhstan (5.671)
56. Malaysia (5.760)
55. Peru (5.776)
54. Paraguay (5.779)
53. Moldova (5.791)
52. El Salvador (5.809)
51. Poland (5.822)
50. Bolivia (5.857)
49. Ecuador (5.865)
48. Malta (5.964)

47. Guatemala (5.965)
46. Slovakia (5.969)
45. Italy (6.021)
44. Slovenia (6.060)
43. Japan (6.064)
42. Taiwan (6.221)
41. South Korea (6.267)
40. Suriname (6.269)
39. Czech Republic (6.290)
38. Spain (6.322)
37. Uruguay (6.355)
36. Thailand (6.371)
35. Colombia (6.416)
34. Cyprus (6.466)
33. Saudi Arabia (6.480)
32. Kuwait (6.515)
31. Trinidad and Tobago (6.519)
30. *Singapore* (6.546)
29. Argentina (6.562)
28. Chile (6.587)
27. Qatar (6.666)
26. Germany (6.672)
25. France (6.764)
24. Brazil (6.849)
23. Oman (6.853)
22. United Kingdom (6.883)
21. Belgium (6.967)
20. Venezuela (7.039)
19. *Luxembourg* (7.054)
18. Ireland (7.076)
17. United States (7.082)
16. Mexico (7.088)
15. Panama (7.143)
14. United Arab Emirates (7.144)
13. *New Zealand* (7.221)
12. Costa Rica (7.257)
11. Israel (7.301)
10. *Australia* (7.350)
9. Iceland (7.355)
8. Austria (7.369)
7. *Finland* (7.389)
6. *Canada* (7.477)
5. *Sweden* (7.480)
4. *Netherlands* (7.512)
3. *Switzerland* (7.650)
2. *Norway* (7.655)
1. *Denmark* (7.693)

43. 167 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - DEMOCRACY INDEX – THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT – 2014 – RANK, OVERALL SCORE

In the Democracy Index we find an almost perfect correlation between the most ethical countries of the world and the most democratic. The 11 most ethical countries are exactly the same as the 11 most democratic countries, with scores of 9.93 for Norway no. 1 down to 8.88 for Luxembourg no. 11. The other most ethical/democratic nations are as usual (the "usual suspects"): Sweden, New Zealand, Denmark, Switzerland, Canada, Finland, Australia, Netherlands. Still, one exception – Iceland no. 3 of the democracies (TI – 12) replaces Singapore – no. 75 in the democracies with 6.03 only (TI – 7), as it is perceived a flawed democracy. Interesting, in the same score (75, 6.03) we find Papua New Guinea (TI – 145). Both countries are ranked exactly in the same rank of democracy, but Singapore (because of its leadership) is one of the world's most ethical states and Papua – one of the most corrupt.

In the next 30 most democratic countries we find in most cases almost in the same ranks the most ethical countries: Ireland, Germany, Austria, Malta, UK, Uruguay, Mauritius, US, Japan, South Korea, Spain, France, Costa Rica, Belgium, Botswana, Cape Verde, Chile, Portugal (Democracies - 33, TI - 31), Taiwan (35/35), Israel (36/37), Slovenia (37/39), Lithuania (38/39), Latvia (39/43), Poland (40/35). But, still there are a few exceptions of very democratic countries which are quite corrupt: Czech Republic (25/53), India (27/85), Italy (29/69), South Africa (30/67), and the democratic but very corrupt Argentina (52/107). And in the opposite direction – countries which are ethical have the lowest scores of democracy: Qatar (136/26), United Arab Emirates (152/25), and a quite corrupt Saudi Arabia (161/55). China (144/100), Egypt (138/94) and Russia (132/136) are very corrupt countries which have also a very undemocratic regime. Finally, the "usual suspects", the most undemocratic regimes are also the most corrupt countries having a score down to 1.08 for North Korea – ranked 167 in the democracies – the most undemocratic country is also the most corrupt ranking 174 in TI's index with a score of 8 out of 100. The other most undemocratic and corrupt countries are: Central African Republic, Chad, Syria, Democratic Republic of Congo, Turkmenistan, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, Laos, Eritrea, Uzbekistan, Sudan, Afghanistan, Zimbabwe, Yemen, Tajikistan, Republic of the Congo, Burundi, Azerbaijan, Djibouti.

Full democracies

Norway 1 - 9.93

Sweden 2 - 9.73

Iceland 3 - 9.58

New Zealand 4 - 9.26

Denmark 5 - 9.11

Switzerland 6 - 9.09

Canada 7 - 9.08

Finland 8 - 9.03

Australia 9 - 9.01

Netherlands 10 - 8.92

Luxembourg 11 - 8.88

Ireland 12 - 8.72

Germany 13 - 8.64

Austria 14 - 8.54

Malta 15 - 8.39

UK 16 - 8.31

Uruguay =17 -8.17

Mauritius =17 - 8.17

US 19 - 8.11

Japan 20 - 8.08

South Korea 21 - 8.06

Spain 22 - 8.05

France 23 - 8.04

Costa Rica 24 - 8.03

Flawed democracies

Czech Republic 25 - 7.94

Belgium 26 - 7.93

India 27 - 7.92

Botswana 28 - 7.87

Italy 29 - 7.85

South Africa 30 - 7.82

Cape Verde 31 - 7.81

Chile 32 - 7.80

Portugal 33 - 7.79

Estonia 34 - 7.74

Taiwan 35 - 7.65

Israel 36 - 7.63

Slovenia 37 - 7.57

Lithuania 38 - 7.54

Latvia 39 - 7.48

Poland 40 - 7.47

Greece 41 - 7.45

Cyprus 42 - 7.40

Jamaica 43 - 7.39

Brazil 44 - 7.38

Slovakia 45 - 7.35

Timor-Leste 46 - 7.24

Panama 47 - 7.08

Trinidad and Tobago 48 - 6.99

Indonesia 49 - 6.95

Croatia 50 - 6.93

Hungary 51 - 6.90

Argentina 52 - 6.84

Suriname =53 - 6.77

Philippines =53 - 6.77

Bulgaria 55 - 6.73

Serbia 56 - 6.71

Romania =57 - 6.68

Mexico =57 - 6.68

Dominican Republic 59 - 6.67

Lesotho 60 - 6.66

Mongolia 61 - 6.62

Colombia 62 - 6.55

Peru 63 - 6.54

El Salvador 64 - 6.53

Malaysia 65 - 6.49

Hong Kong 66 - 6.46

Zambia 67 - 6.39

Ghana 68 - 6.33

Moldova 69 - 6.32

Tunisia 70 - 6.31

Paraguay 71 - 6.26

Macedonia 72 - 6.25

Namibia 73 - 6.24

Senegal 74 - 6.15

Papua New Guinea =75 - 6.03

Singapore =75 - 6.03

Hybrid regimes

Montenegro 77 - 5.94

Guyana 78 - 5.91

Ecuador 79 - 5.87

Honduras 80 - 5.84

Georgia 81 - 5.82

Guatemala 82 - 5.81

Bolivia =83 - 5.79

Mali =83 - 5.79

Bangladesh 85 - 5.78

Tanzania 86 - 5.77

Sri Lanka 87 - 5.69

Albania 88 - 5.67

Malawi 89 - 5.66

Benin 90 - 5.65
Fiji 91 - 5.61
Ukraine 92 - 5.42
Thailand 93 5.39
Nicaragua 94 - 5.32
Kyrgyz Republic 95 - 5.24
Uganda 96 - 5.22
Kenya 97 - 5.13
Turkey =98 - 5.12
Lebanon =98 - 5.12
Venezuela 100 - 5.07
Liberia 101 - 4.95
Bhutan 102 - 4.87
Bosnia and Hercegovina =103 - 4.78
Cambodia =103 - 4.78
Nepal 105 -4.77
Palestine 106 - 4.72
Mozambique 107 - 4.66
Pakistan 108 - 4.64
Sierra Leone 109 - 4.56
Madagascar 110 - 4.42
Iraq 111 - 4.23
Mauritania 112 - 4.17
Armenia 113 - 4.13
Burkina Faso 114 - 4.09
Niger 115 - 4.02

Authoritarian regimes

Morocco 116 - 4.00
Algeria 117 - 3.83
Haiti 118 - 3.82
Libya 119 - 3.80
Kuwait 120 - 3.78
Jordan =121 - 3.76
Gabon =121 - 3.76
Nigeria =121 - 3.76
Ethiopia 124 - 3.72
Belarus 125 - 3.69
Côte d'Ivoire 126 - 3.53
Cuba =127 - 3.52
Comoros =127 - 3.52
Togo 129 - 3.45
Vietnam =130 - 3.41
Cameroon =130 - 3.41
Russia 132 - 3.39
Angola 133 - 3.35
Burundi 134 - 3.33
Rwanda 135 - 3.25
Qatar 136 - 3.18
Kazakhstan 137 - 3.17
Egypt 138 - 3.16
Oman 139 - 3.15
Swaziland 140 - 3.09
Myanmar =141 - 3.05
Gambia =141 - 3.05
Guinea 143 - 3.01

China 144 - 3.00

Djibouti 145 - 2.99

Congo (Brazzaville) 146 - 2.89

Bahrain 147 - 2.87

Azerbaijan 148 - 2.83

Yemen 149 - 2.79

Zimbabwe 150 - 2.78

Afghanistan 151 - 2.77

United Arab Emirates 152 - 2.64

Sudan 153 - 2.54

Uzbekistan 154 - 2.45

Eritrea 155 - 2.44

Tajikistan 156 - 2.37

Laos 157 - 2.21

Iran 158 - 1.98

Guinea-Bissau 159 - 1.93

Turkmenistan 160 - 1.83

Saudi Arabia 161 - 1.82

Democratic Republic of the Congo 162 - 1.75

Syria 163 - 1.74

Equatorial Guinea 164 - 1.66

Chad 165 - 1.50

CAR 166 - 1.49

North Korea 167 - 1.08

44. 132 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX – SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE, 2014, BASED ON THE WRITINGS OF AMARTYA SEN, DOUGLAS NORTH AND JOSEPH STIGLITZ




SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX – PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE, BASED ON THE WRITINGS OF AMARTYA SEN, DOUGLAS NORTH AND JOSEPH STIGLITZ – 2014 – BASED ON 52 INDICATORS OF BASIC HUMAN NEEDS, FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING AND OPPORTUNITY TO PROGRESS – PROVIDING FOR THE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL NEEDS OF CITIZENS, RATHER THAN ECONOMIC FACTORS, INCLUDING ECOSYSTEM SUSTAINABILITY, HEALTH, WELLNESS, SHELTER, SANITATION, EQUITY, PERSONAL FREEDOM, PERSONAL SAFETY

The Social Progress Index is probably one of the most comprehensive index as it includes quantitative and qualitative parameters – health, sustainability, ecosystem, sanitation, equity, personal freedom and safety, wellbeing, opportunity to progress, basic human needs, shelter... It is not difficult to guess – the 17 most ethical countries are also the 17 best countries according to the Social Progress Index, not nearly, not quite, but exactly the same, if we bear in mind that for some reason the "small" countries ranking high in the TI index are not included in the Social Progress Index: Luxembourg, Singapore, Barbados and Hong Kong.

The following 17 countries score between 88.24 to 82.63 in the Social Progress Index and are also among the first ranking in the Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Well-being and Opportunity indices: New Zealand, Switzerland, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Canada, Finland, Denmark, Australia, Austria (TI – 23), Germany, UK, Japan, Ireland, US, Belgium. However, Ireland and the US rank 37 and 36 in the Basic Human Needs, probably because of their neoliberal policies. In all the other indices they rank first, down to 23 only. This is another salient example as in all the other parameters that Ethics Pays and all the most ethical countries have also the best scores in the qualitative and quantitative indices of the Social Progress Index, Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Well-being and Opportunity.

The most corrupt countries rank also at the lowest ranks in the Social Progress Index. Down to 132 and a score of 32.6 are: Chad, Pakistan, Burundi, Guinea, Sudan, Angola, Niger, Yemen, Central African Republic, Nigeria, Togo, Mauritania, Liberia, Madagascar, Iran, Mozambique, Cameroon, Djibouti, Tanzania, Mali, Uganda, Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, India, Kenya, Nepal. Here again Corruption Doesn't Pay and the most miserable countries in all aspects are also the most corrupt and have reached this miserable status because of their corruption, bribes, nepotism, oligarchy of the rich & mighty.

2014 Social Progress Index

Country	Rank (SPI)	Social Progress Index	Rank (BHN)	Basic Human Needs	Rank (FW)	Foundations of Well-being	Rank (O)	Opportunity
 New Zealand	<u>1</u>	<u>88.24</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>91.74</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>84.97</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>88.01</u>
 Switzerland	<u>2</u>	<u>88.19</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>94.87</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>89.78</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>79.92</u>
 Iceland	3	88.07	7	94.32	2	88.19	9	81.71


Country	Rank (SPI)	Social Progress Index	Rank (BHN)	Basic Human Needs	Rank (FW)	Foundations of Well-being	Rank (O)	Opportunity
 Netherlands	<u>4</u>	<u>87.37</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>93.91</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>87.56</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>80.63</u>
 Norway	<u>5</u>	<u>87.12</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>93.59</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>86.94</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>80.82</u>
 Sweden	<u>6</u>	<u>87.08</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>94.59</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>84.71</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>81.95</u>
 Canada	<u>7</u>	<u>86.95</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>93.52</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>80.31</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>87.02</u>
 Finland	<u>8</u>	<u>86.91</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>94.63</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>84.17</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>81.92</u>
 Denmark	<u>9</u>	<u>86.55</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>95.73</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>84.82</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>79.1</u>
 Australia	<u>10</u>	<u>86.1</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>92.47</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>80.27</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>85.54</u>
 Austria	11	85.11	6	94.57	5	86.35	20	74.42
 Germany	12	84.61	12	93.08	7	84.96	16	75.81
 United Kingdom	13	84.56	16	91.9	19	79.47	6	82.29
 Japan	14	84.21	3	94.72	21	79.25	14	78.67
 Ireland	15	84.05	9	93.63	37	75.89	4	82.63
 United States	16	82.77	23	89.82	36	75.96	5	82.54
 Belgium	17	82.63	13	92.74	23	78.81	15	76.34
 Slovenia	18	81.65	15	92.05	12	83.6	25	69.3
 Estonia	19	81.28	28	87.13	10	84.39	22	72.32
 France	20	81.11	19	91.23	20	79.37	21	72.72
 Spain	21	80.77	22	90.22	28	76.9	17	75.19
 Portugal	22	80.49	20	90.93	33	76.11	19	74.43
 Czech Republic	23	80.41	17	91.77	13	83.26	29	66.21
 Slovakia	24	78.93	21	90.49	14	83.25	35	63.04
 Costa Rica	25	77.75	42	82.66	16	80.53	24	70.04

Country	Rank (SPI)	Social Progress Index	Rank (BHN)	Basic Human Needs	Rank (FW)	Foundations of Well-being	Rank (O)	Opportunity
 Uruguay	26	77.51	34	85.79	48	72.18	18	74.56
 Poland	27	77.44	36	84.72	15	81.1	28	66.5
 South Korea	28	77.18	24	88.69	32	76.26	27	66.58
 Italy	29	76.93	30	86.73	26	77.48	26	66.58
 Chile	30	76.3	39	83.85	45	72.99	23	72.06
 Latvia	31	73.91	41	82.77	22	79.11	41	59.85
 Hungary	32	73.87	33	86.24	50	71.91	32	63.46
 Lithuania	33	73.76	48	81.47	24	77.96	38	61.84
 Mauritius	34	73.68	31	86.39	54	71.43	34	63.21
 Greece	35	73.43	29	86.99	41	74.85	43	58.45
 Croatia	36	73.31	26	88.16	29	76.87	57	54.88
 United Arab Emirates	37	72.92	25	88.62	30	76.74	60	53.39
 Panama	38	72.58	57	77.39	25	77.85	37	62.48
 Israel	39	71.4	35	85.77	52	71.57	50	56.87
 Kuwait	40	70.66	27	87.56	44	73.11	67	51.32
 Serbia	41	70.61	47	81.86	27	77.1	62	52.87
 Argentina	42	70.59	54	77.77	58	70.62	33	63.38
 Jamaica	43	70.39	76	69.23	31	76.34	30	65.6
 Bulgaria	44	70.24	45	82.01	51	71.72	49	56.98
 Malaysia	45	70	32	86.27	34	76.06	76	47.68
 Brazil	46	69.97	74	71.09	38	75.78	36	63.03
 Trinidad and Tobago	47	69.88	64	74.44	53	71.48	31	63.73
 Albania	48	69.13	50	80.12	43	73.13	58	54.14

Country	Rank (SPI)	Social Progress Index	Rank (BHN)	Basic Human Needs	Rank (FW)	Foundations of Well-being	Rank (O)	Opportunity
 Macedonia	49	68.33	46	81.87	69	67.9	55	55.23
 Ecuador	50	68.15	70	72.98	35	75.97	52	55.51
 Romania	51	67.72	68	73.71	42	74.54	56	54.91
 Colombia	52	67.24	75	69.56	39	75.72	51	56.45
 Montenegro	53	66.8	51	78.91	65	69.01	65	52.48
 Mexico	54	66.41	66	74.18	72	67.37	47	57.67
 Peru	55	66.29	79	68.71	46	72.94	48	57.21
 Philippines	56	65.86	81	66.76	63	69.17	39	61.63
 Botswana	57	65.6	83	65.88	47	72.67	44	58.25
 Belarus	58	65.2	38	84.13	73	67.35	91	44.13
 Thailand	59	65.14	67	74.1	49	71.97	72	49.34
 Armenia	60	65.03	52	78.42	62	69.27	79	47.39
 Bosnia and Herzegovina	61	64.99	37	84.52	89	63.53	80	46.93
 Ukraine	62	64.91	53	77.98	92	61.42	54	55.33
 El Salvador	63	64.7	78	68.98	75	67.2	46	57.92
 Turkey	64	64.62	43	82.1	82	64.36	77	47.41
 Saudi Arabia	65	64.38	40	83.12	60	69.84	106	40.18
 Georgia	66	63.94	63	75.11	70	67.64	73	49.07
 Venezuela	67	63.78	85	65.47	40	75.02	68	50.86
 Dominican Republic	68	63.03	84	65.78	56	71.38	66	51.93
 South	69	62.96	94	60.2	71	67.49	40	61.19

Country	Rank (SPI)	Social Progress Index	Rank (BHN)	Basic Human Needs	Rank (FW)	Foundations of Well-being	Rank (O)	Opportunity
 Tunisia	70	62.96	56	77.72	77	66.76	90	44.39
 Bolivia	71	62.9	88	63.44	55	71.42	59	53.85
 Paraguay	72	62.65	90	63.41	78	66.4	45	58.16
 Azerbaijan	73	62.44	60	76.19	67	68.59	99	42.54
 Nicaragua	74	62.33	91	63.31	57	70.91	63	52.77
 Jordan	75	61.92	49	81.31	94	61.15	93	43.29
 Guatemala	76	61.37	82	66.5	68	67.95	71	49.67
 Honduras	77	61.28	89	63.42	59	70.57	70	49.84
 Namibia	78	61.19	96	59.01	64	69.1	53	55.46
 Cuba	79	61.07	44	82.1	103	58.11	95	42.99
 Russia	80	60.79	72	72.15	87	63.66	81	46.58
 Moldova	81	60.12	71	72.65	99	59.66	75	48.04
 Guyana	82	60.06	80	68.49	102	58.36	61	53.35
 Lebanon	83	60.05	65	74.35	93	61.28	89	44.52
 Egypt	84	59.97	58	76.77	66	68.98	119	34.17
 Sri Lanka	85	59.71	77	69.05	74	67.27	98	42.8
 Kazakhstan	86	59.47	62	75.14	111	54.8	74	48.47
 Algeria	87	59.13	59	76.25	83	64.25	116	36.9
 Indonesia	88	58.98	87	63.65	61	69.42	92	43.86
 Mongolia	89	58.97	102	53.67	85	63.67	42	59.56
 China	90	58.67	69	73.02	84	63.78	110	39.21
 Morocco	91	58.01	73	71.86	90	62.57	107	39.6

Country	Rank (SPI)	Social Progress Index	Rank (BHN)	Basic Human Needs	Rank (FW)	Foundations of Well-being	Rank (O)	Opportunity
 Uzbekistan	92	57.34	61	75.88	115	53.28	97	42.87
 Kyrgyzstan	93	57.08	86	64.42	97	60.54	83	46.26
 Iran	94	56.65	55	77.76	101	58.36	121	33.82
 Tajikistan	95	56.05	92	62.68	96	60.88	88	44.6
 Ghana	96	55.96	103	52.39	80	65.63	69	49.85
 Senegal	97	53.52	101	54.11	88	63.55	96	42.9
 Laos	98	52.41	97	59.01	91	61.58	118	36.65
 Bangladesh	99	52.04	98	57.28	100	59.4	108	39.44
 Cambodia	100	51.89	110	47.44	76	66.89	103	41.33
 Nepal	101	51.58	99	57.13	98	60.12	115	37.49
 India	102	50.24	100	54.48	108	56.84	109	39.39
 Kenya	103	50.2	111	45.8	79	66.38	113	38.41
 Zambia	104	49.88	124	38.57	86	63.67	78	47.41
 Rwanda	105	49.46	106	50.14	105	58.01	105	40.23
 Benin	106	49.11	109	47.76	107	57.24	100	42.33
 Lesotho	107	48.94	116	43.17	119	51.07	64	52.57
 Swaziland	108	48.87	105	50.26	116	53.05	94	43.29
 Malawi	109	48.79	113	44.92	110	55.65	84	45.8
 Republic of Congo	110	47.99	128	34.18	81	64.38	86	45.42
 Uganda	111	47.75	115	43.19	95	61	111	39.05
 Burkina Faso	112	47.33	121	40.16	109	56.07	85	45.75
 Mali	113	46.85	112	45.73	117	52.72	101	42.11

Country	Rank (SPI)	Social Progress Index	Rank (BHN)	Basic Human Needs	Rank (FW)	Foundations of Well-being	Rank (O)	Opportunity
 Tanzania	114	46.06	123	38.79	106	57.27	102	42.1
 Djibouti	115	45.95	95	59.82	132	41.34	117	36.68
 Cameroon	116	45.51	114	44.13	114	53.73	112	38.65
 Mozambique	117	45.23	119	41.19	120	49.86	87	44.64
 Iraq	118	44.84	93	60.82	128	46.36	129	27.35
 Madagascar	119	44.28	122	39.73	118	51.9	104	41.2
 Liberia	120	44.02	125	36.77	121	48.99	82	46.29
 Mauritania	121	43.11	107	49.43	112	54.03	131	25.88
 Togo	122	42.8	120	40.67	113	53.78	120	33.96
 Nigeria	123	42.65	126	36.57	104	58.08	122	33.29
 Central African Republic	124	42.4	104	51.24	124	47.75	127	28.22
 Yemen	125	40.23	108	48.5	123	47.88	132	24.31
 Niger	126	40.1	129	33.74	122	48.87	114	37.7
 Angola	127	39.93	118	41.67	127	46.38	124	31.75
 Sudan	128	38.45	117	42.27	126	46.57	130	26.5
 Guinea	129	37.41	127	36.48	130	45.02	125	30.73
 Burundi	130	37.33	130	32.84	129	46.05	123	33.1
 Pakistan	131	34.17	131	27.42	125	47.38	128	27.7
 Chad	132	32.6	132	25.94	131	42.42	126	29.45

45. 162 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - GLOBAL PEACE INDEX & RATINGS – INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMICS AND PEACE – 2010-2014 RESULTS















GLOBAL PEACE INDEX & RATINGS – INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMICS AND PEACE – 2010-2014 RESULTS – WITHOUT MICRO-STATES – STATES WITH EITHER A POPULATION OF ABOVE 1 MILLION OR A LAND AREA GREATER THAN 20,000 SQUARE KILOMETERS – MOST PEACEFUL CLOSER TO 1



















The most fascinating finding in the list of the 10/20/31 most peaceful countries in the world is the fact that a few decades ago most of them were involved in wars where they had millions of casualties. Except for a few countries: Iceland, Switzerland and Sweden, all the countries participated in world wars, colonial wars, civil wars, independence wars, or had totalitarian regimes in the twentieth century. And now all those countries have become the most peaceful in the world – Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia and Czech Republic which were invaded by Germany, Austria which was annexed to the Third Reich, Finland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand which fought in World War II, Japan and Germany which started World War II in Europe and Asia, Ireland which fought an Independence war from Great Britain, Portugal fought colonial wars, Spain had a civil war, Taiwan, Chile and Uruguay had totalitarian regimes, etc. Those countries are without external and internal conflicts, have excellent relations with their neighbors, with very low levels of criminality in society, very few refugees and displaced persons, no political instability, terrorist activity, political terror, very few homicides, violent demonstrations, lowest percentage of jailed persons, low levels of police and military expenditures, but have financial and volunteer participation in UN peacekeeping missions, no nuclear weapons capability and strong restriction of access to small arms and light weapons – in short a model of peaceful countries!

7 of the 11 most peaceful countries are also the most ethical countries: Denmark (score – 1.193 – most peaceful is closer to 1), New Zealand, Switzerland, Finland, Canada, Norway, Sweden. If we enlarge the scope to the first 20 most peaceful countries we find there almost all the 11 most ethical countries, with Australia and the Netherlands, except Luxembourg which doesn't participate in this survey and Singapore in no. 25, and quite all of the 20 most ethical countries, including Germany, Ireland, Iceland – no. 1, the most peaceful country on earth with a score of 1.189, Japan, Belgium, and without Barbados and Hong Kong which do not participate in the survey. Yet, two major exceptions – the UK no. 47 and the US – no. 101! And if we enlarge the scope to the 31 most peaceful countries we find there quite all the 30 most ethical countries, with Chile, Uruguay, Austria, Estonia, Qatar, Bhutan, Singapore, and without Bahamas and St. Vincent and the Grenadines which do not participate. Yet two exceptions - United Arab Emirates in no. 40 and France in no. 48. So, practically all the most ethical countries are in the first 31 most peaceful countries, and if not there- somewhere lower down to the UK – no. 47 and France – no. 48, both of them participate in wars and suffer from terror, violent demonstrations and crime. The major exception is the US which rank very low in the most peaceful nations – no. 101, as they participate in wars, have a high level of criminality and homicides, high percentage of jailed persons (707 in 100,000 – the highest in the world, ten times more than peaceful Scandinavian countries), a high level of military expenditures, nuclear weapons, a very liberal policy of access to small arms & light weapons.

Argentina in spite of all the revolutions and terrorism in the past is quite peaceful today – 43, Vietnam after the horrible wars of the 50's, 60's and 70's is now ranked 45, South Korea and Serbia after the terrible wars of the 50's and the 90's are now quite peaceful ranked 52, Bosnia is 61 and Kosovo is 64, after their wars of independence, but much lower we find countries with very high level of criminality, totalitarian regimes, fighting wars, drug cartels and




terrorism, or instigating terror, as: Saudi Arabia – 80, Liberia – 84, Greece – 86, Brazil – 91, Bangladesh – 98, Haiti – 99, Angola – 102, Sri Lanka – 105, Cambodia – 106, China – 108, Republic of the Congo – 109, Georgia – 111, Algeria – 114, Peru – 119, South Africa – 122, Eritrea – 124, Thailand – 126, Turkey – 128, Venezuela – 129, Burundi – 130, Iran – 131, Libya – 133, Myanmar – 136, Rwanda – 137, Mexico – 138, Ethiopia – 139, Ukraine – 141, Egypt – 143, India – 144 (when we think of India we think of peace of mind and harmony, yet India ranks in one of the lowest ranks of the Peace Index), Lebanon – 146, Yemen – 147, Zimbabwe – 148. Israel is ranked 149, in an even worse rank than Lebanon, Yemen, Egypt, India, and Zimbabwe, ranking 14 from the end with a very high score of unpeaceful status – 2.689, but an ethical rank of 37, excellent economic results, in spite of the wars, terror, crime, and high level of military expenditures. The countries with the worst peaceful condition, all of them corrupt countries, poverty stricken, ranking lowest in most of the parameters, are: 150. Colombia, 151. Nigeria, 152. Russia (it would have been interesting to compare this doubtful rank with the rank of USSR and see if the situation of the population has ameliorated or deteriorated since the 90's), 153. North Korea, 154. Pakistan, 155. Democratic Republic of the Congo, 156. Central African Republic, 157. Sudan, 158. Somalia, 159. Iraq, 160. South Sudan, 161. Afghanistan, 162. Syria, the most unpeaceful country, with a score of 3.650.

Country	2014 rank	2014 score	2013 rank	2013 score	2012 rank	2012 score	2011 rank	2011 score	2010 rank	2010 score
 Iceland	1	1.189	1	1.162	1	1.165	1	1.152	1	1.190
 Denmark	<u>2</u>	<u>1.193</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1.207</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1.207</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1.236</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1.290</u>
 Austria	3	1.200	4	1.250	6	1.310	9	1.317	5	1.260
 New Zealand	<u>4</u>	<u>1.236</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1.237</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1.235</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1.258</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1.200</u>
 Switzerland	<u>5</u>	<u>1.258</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1.272</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1.258</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1.309</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1.310</u>
 Finland	<u>6</u>	<u>1.297</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1.297</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1.298</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1.303</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1.300</u>
 Canada	<u>7</u>	<u>1.306</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1.306</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1.328</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>1.355</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>1.410</u>
 Japan	8	1.316	6	1.293	7	1.320	5	1.298	5	1.260
 Belgium	9	1.354	10	1.339	10	1.366	14	1.380	13	1.370
 Norway	<u>10</u>	<u>1.371</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1.359</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>1.385</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1.275</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1.310</u>
 Czech Republic	11	1.381	14	1.404	15	1.406	12	1.347	14	1.390
 Sweden	<u>11</u>	<u>1.381</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1.319</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1.320</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1.306</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1.250</u>
 Ireland	13	1.384	12	1.370	11	1.372	16	1.407	12	1.360
 Slovenia	14	1.398	13	1.374	13	1.374	11	1.338	11	1.330

Country	2014 rank	2014 score	2013 rank	2013 score	2012 rank	2012 score	2011 rank	2011 score	2010 rank	2010 score
 Australia	<u>15</u>	<u>1.414</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1.438</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>1.466</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1.429</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>1.440</u>
 Bhutan	16	1.422	20	1.487	20	1.515	40	1.715	44	1.750
 Germany	17	1.423	15	1.431	18	1.451	18	1.440	18	1.440
 Portugal	18	1.425	18	1.467	17	1.440	15	1.386	16	1.420
 Slovakia	19	1.467	33	1.622	28	1.583	24	1.550	23	1.510
 Netherlands	<u>20</u>	<u>1.475</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>1.508</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>1.548</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>1.561</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>1.630</u>
 Hungary	21	1.482	23	1.520	22	1.523	22	1.541	21	1.500
 Qatar	22	1.491	19	1.480	12	1.373	10	1.331	10	1.320
 Poland	23	1.532	25	1.530	23	1.530	26	1.552	30	1.610
 Mauritius	24	1.544	21	1.497	26	1.571				
 Singapore	<u>25</u>	<u>1.545</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1.438</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1.434</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>1.482</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>1.500</u>
 Spain	26	1.548	27	1.563	21	1.522	29	1.601	33	1.640
 Croatia	26	1.548	28	1.571	33	1.614	32	1.647	36	1.660
 Taiwan	28	1.558	26	1.538	24	1.543	25	1.552	25	1.580
 Uruguay	29	1.565	24	1.528	32	1.613	19	1.480	24	1.540
 Chile	30	1.591	31	1.589	27	1.581	38	1.705	26	1.590
 Estonia	31	1.635	38	1.710	38	1.706	47	1.798	44	1.765
 Bulgaria	32	1.637	35	1.663	36	1.685	35	1.700	42	1.730
 Malaysia	33	1.659	29	1.574	30	1.590	21	1.513	23	1.510
 Italy	34	1.675	34	1.663	34	1.661	34	1.682	38	1.680
 Romania	35	1.677	30	1.584	29	1.585	30	1.637	34	1.650
 Botswana	36	1.678	32	1.598	31	1.605	33	1.662	30	1.610
 Kuwait	37	1.679	37	1.705	39	1.708	23	1.545	32	1.630
 Laos	38	1.723	39	1.724	40	1.725	37	1.702	38	1.680











Country	2014 rank	2014 score	2013 rank	2013 score	2012 rank	2012 score	2011 rank	2011 score	2010 rank	2010 score
 Latvia	39	1.745	41	1.772	44	1.773	46	1.776	56	1.820
 United Arab Emirates	40	1.748	36	1.679	37	1.693	28	1.562	27	1.600
 Mongolia	41	1.778	64	1.921	63	1.922	61	1.878	84	2.050
 Costa Rica	42	1.781	40	1.755	35	1.680	36	1.701	30	1.610
 Argentina	43	1.789	60	1.907	43	1.760	51	1.830	56	1.820
 Zambia	44	1.791	48	1.832	60	1.895	58	1.855	62	1.870
 Vietnam	45	1.792	41	1.772	42	1.736	43	1.741	49	1.790
 Lithuania	46	1.797	43	1.784	46	1.800	48	1.787	39	1.700
 United Kingdom	47	1.798	44	1.787	41	1.731	42	1.729	43	1.740
 France	48	1.808	53	1.863	50	1.826	55	1.840	41	1.720
 Namibia	48	1.808	46	1.807	47	1.806	54	1.839	66	1.910
 Lesotho	50	1.839	49	1.840	56	1.869				
 Cyprus	51	1.844	50	1.840	49	1.825	53	1.838	60	1.850
 South Korea	52	1.849	47	1.822	51	1.838	60	1.868	45	1.760
 Serbia	52	1.849	62	1.912	61	1.905	72	1.980	76	1.990
 Indonesia	54	1.853	54	1.879	57	1.871	62	1.899	72	1.950
 Montenegro	55	1.860	73	1.976	78	2.020	93	2.124	81	2.030
 Jordan	56	1.861	52	1.858	54	1.859	50	1.828	62	1.870
 Panama	57	1.877	56	1.893	59	1.894	49	1.816	69	1.930
 Nicaragua	58	1.882	66	1.931	80	2.028	70	1.967	64	1.890
 Oman	59	1.889	45	1.806	48	1.811	31	1.638	19	1.460
 Tanzania	59	1.889	55	1.887	53	1.856	52	1.832	52	1.810
 Bosnia and Herzegovina	61	1.902	71	1.967	71	1.968	63	1.901	56	1.820

Country	2014 rank	2014 score	2013 rank	2013 score	2012 rank	2012 score	2011 rank	2011 score	2010 rank	2010 score
<u>Herzegovina</u>										
 <u>Ghana</u>	61	1.902	58	1.899	45	1.793	39	1.707	49	1.790
 <u>Morocco</u>	63	1.915	57	1.897	58	1.889	57	1.848	60	1.850
 <u>Kosovo</u>	64	1.929	72	1.969						
 <u>Albania</u>	65	1.939	69	1.961	69	1.963	65	1.910	63	1.880
 <u>Madagascar</u>	66	1.942	90	2.074	99	2.154	100	2.196	78	2.000
 <u>Sierra Leone</u>	66	1.942	59	1.904	65	1.926	67	1.921	58	1.840
 <u>Gabon</u>	68	1.945	76	1.995	75	2.002	79	2.049	75	1.980
 <u>Timor-Leste</u>	69	1.947	51	1.854						
 <u>Bolivia</u>	70	1.969	86	2.062	85	2.056	73	2.005	82	2.040
 <u>Moldova</u>	71	1.971	74	1.984	74	1.991	69	1.957	78	2.000
 <u>Senegal</u>	72	1.974	85	2.061	79	2.027	80	2.050	73	1.970
 <u>Paraguay</u>	73	1.976	84	2.060	64	1.926	64	1.907	75	1.980
 <u>Djibouti</u>	74	1.979	63	1.917	66	1.933				
 <u>Cuba</u>	75	1.986	65	1.922	67	1.945	66	1.916	69	1.930
 <u>Nepal</u>	76	1.989	82	2.058	76	2.006	104	2.209	93	2.120
 <u>Malawi</u>	77	1.995	74	1.984	70	1.967	45	1.773	65	1.900
 <u>Burkina Faso</u>	78	1.998	87	2.064	55	1.864	47	1.784	56	1.820
 <u>Tunisia</u>	79	2.001	77	2.005	73	1.978	41	1.725	36	1.660
 <u>Saudi Arabia</u>	80	2.003	97	2.119	108	2.214	98	2.175	112	2.250
 <u>Togo</u>	80	2.003	67	1.954						
 <u>Mozambique</u>	82	2.004	61	1.910	52	1.847	56	1.840	46	1.770
 <u>Guyana</u>	83	2.013	70	1.962	68	1.962	88	2.116	94	2.130
 <u>Liberia</u>	84	2.014	80	2.048	86	2.067	85	2.058	91	2.110

Country	2014 rank	2014 score	2013 rank	2013 score	2012 rank	2012 score	2011 rank	2011 score	2010 rank	2010 score
 Ecuador	85	2.042	83	2.059	84	2.050	83	2.074	97	2.150
 Greece	86	2.052	68	1.957	62	1.909	59	1.860	58	1.840
 Macedonia	87	2.056	79	2.044	72	1.972	71	1.971	80	2.020
 Swaziland	87	2.056	88	2.069	82	2.046	78	2.034	72	1.950
 Trinidad and Tobago	89	2.065	90	2.074	90	2.092	75	2.023	86	2.070
 Papua New Guinea	90	2.066	99	2.126	92	2.124	95	2.153	91	2.110
 Brazil	91	2.073	81	2.051	83	2.046	77	2.028	84	2.050
 Belarus	92	2.078	96	2.117	94	2.132	84	2.075	87	2.080
 Equatorial Guinea	93	2.079	89	2.072	81	2.045	76	2.023	70	1.940
 Gambia	94	2.085	93	2.091	77	2.019	68	1.949	67	1.920
 Dominican Republic	95	2.093	94	2.103	87	2.077	86	2.107	86	2.070
 Turkmenistan	95	2.093	103	2.154	104	2.182	94	2.132	104	2.190
 Armenia	97	2.097	98	2.123	109	2.214	106	2.216	115	2.300
 Bangladesh	98	2.106	105	2.159	97	2.150	92	2.123	93	2.120
 Haiti	99	2.127	92	2.075	102	2.177	111	2.260	113	2.280
 Benin	100	2.129	104	2.156	110	2.229				
 United States of America	101	2.137	100	2.126	103	2.182	102	2.201	107	2.200
 Angola	102	2.143	102	2.148	95	2.144	82	2.070	80	2.020
 Kazakhstan	103	2.150	78	2.031	96	2.147	89	2.119	96	2.140
 Uzbekistan	104	2.179	124	2.333	120	2.317	109	2.239	110	2.230
 Sri Lanka	105	2.197	110	2.230	107	2.201	132	2.523	134	2.690

Country	2014 rank	2014 score	2013 rank	2013 score	2012 rank	2012 score	2011 rank	2011 score	2010 rank	2010 score
 Cambodia	106	2.201	115	2.263	117	2.297	110	2.246	112	2.250
 Jamaica	107	2.203	117	2.274	113	2.268	103	2.203	88	2.090
 People's Republic of China	108	2.207	101	2.142	98	2.154	96	2.157	101	2.160
 Republic of the Congo	109	2.211	107	2.183	101	2.174	90	2.119	101	2.160
 Uganda	110	2.221	106	2.180	106	2.200	105	2.211	110	2.230
 Bahrain	111	2.225	95	2.109	89	2.083	99	2.192	47	1.780
 Georgia	111	2.225	139	2.511	137	2.546	136	2.580	141	3.020
 Cameroon	113	2.235	108	2.191	93	2.132	87	2.114	108	2.210
 Algeria	114	2.239	119	2.284	118	2.298	129	2.445	118	2.330
 Guatemala	115	2.248	109	2.221	119	2.314	122	2.337	107	2.200
 El Salvador	116	2.280	112	2.240	122	2.327	101	2.200	103	2.180
 Honduras	117	2.281	123	2.332	125	2.345	121	2.335	123	2.410
 Guinea	118	2.296	116	2.272	100	2.156	97	2.161		
 Peru	119	2.304	114	2.258	91	2.094	92	2.123	91	2.110
 Mauritania	120	2.350	122	2.326	130	2.390	128	2.438	117	2.320
 Niger	121	2.351	127	2.362	129	2.387	126	2.426		
 South Africa	122	2.364	121	2.292	114	2.270	115	2.272	115	2.300
 Azerbaijan	123	2.365	126	2.350	116	2.284	117	2.278	120	2.340
 Eritrea	124	2.377	120	2.288	115	2.282	116	2.278		
 Kyrgyzstan	125	2.382	131	2.391	127	2.360	113	2.268		
 Thailand	126	2.395	130	2.378	131	2.395	119	2.294	124	2.440
 Tajikistan	126	2.395	118	2.282	105	2.185	115	2.272		
 Turkey	128	2.402	134	2.437	121	2.320	124	2.386	125	2.470

Country	2014 rank	2014 score	2013 rank	2013 score	2012 rank	2012 score	2011 rank	2011 score	2010 rank	2010 score
 Venezuela	129	2.410	128	2.370	123	2.329	123	2.380	121	2.350
 Burundi	130	2.418	144	2.593	141	2.618	135	2.579	129	2.570
 Iran	131	2.437	137	2.473	132	2.417	127	2.438	120	2.340
 Kenya	132	2.452	136	2.466	124	2.332	120	2.306	122	2.380
 Libya	133	2.453	145	2.604	148	2.822	138	2.653	52	1.810
 Philippines	134	2.456	129	2.374	128	2.386	130	2.509	127	2.520
 Mali	135	2.465	125	2.346	112	2.267	107	2.220	117	2.320
 Myanmar	136	2.473	140	2.528	138	2.549	133	2.523	130	2.601
 Rwanda	137	2.494	135	2.444	126	2.348	112	2.264	96	2.140
 Mexico	138	2.500	133	2.434	134	2.444	118	2.282	101	2.160
 Ethiopia	139	2.502	146	2.630	139	2.572	131	2.520	127	2.520
 Cote d'Ivoire	140	2.546	151	2.732	136	2.494	125	2.410	103	2.180
 Ukraine	141	2.546	111	2.238	88	2.081	81	2.054	101	2.160
 Chad	142	2.558	138	2.493	145	2.631	139	2.685	139	2.940
 Egypt	143	2.571	113	2.258	111	2.231	74	2.011	52	1.810
 India	144	2.571	141	2.570	144	2.675	142	2.707	133	2.680
 Guinea-Bissau	145	2.591	132	2.431	135	2.455				
 Lebanon	146	2.620	142	2.575	133	2.435	134	2.552	128	2.530
 Yemen	147	2.629	152	2.747	145	2.697	141	2.706	133	2.680
 Zimbabwe	148	2.662	149	2.696	140	2.599	143	2.767	135	2.700
 Israel	149	2.689	150	2.730	147	2.767	145	2.883	140	3.000
 Colombia	150	2.701	147	2.634	143	2.640	140	2.697	136	2.790
 Nigeria	151	2.710	148	2.693	146	2.707	137	2.613	131	2.630
 Russia	152	3.039	155	3.060	152	2.969	146	2.982	142	3.080

Country	2014 rank	2014 score	2013 rank	2013 score	2012 rank	2012 score	2011 rank	2011 score	2010 rank	2010 score
 North Korea	153	3.071	154	3.044	151	2.943	148	3.067	138	2.900
 Pakistan	154	3.107	157	3.106	153	3.000	149	3.070	144	3.150
 Democratic Republic of the Congo	155	3.213	156	3.085	154	3.099	147	3.052	144	3.150
 Central African Republic	156	3.331	153	3.031	150	2.909	144	2.854	137	2.860
 Sudan	157	3.362	158	3.242	157	3.398	152	3.360	145	3.270
 Somalia	158	3.368	161	3.394	158	3.486	153	3.446	147	3.460
 Iraq	159	3.377	159	3.245	155	3.227	151	3.342	148	3.500
 South Sudan	160	3.397	143	2.576						
 Afghanistan	161	3.416	162	3.440	156	3.366	150	3.287	146	3.360
 Syria	162	3.650	160	3.393	149	2.869	108	2.228	107	2.200

46. 178 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - FRAGILE STATES INDEX – 2015 – US THINK-TANK FUND FOR PEACE AND THE MAGAZINE FOREIGN POLICY

DEFINITIONS OF THE FRAGILE STATES INDEX – 2015 – FUND FOR PEACE

This is a list of countries by order of appearance in the Fragile States Index (formerly the Failed States Index) of the United States think-tank Fund for Peace. The list aims to assess states' vulnerability to conflict or collapse, ranking all sovereign states with membership in the United Nations where there is enough data available for analysis. Taiwan, the Palestinian Territories, Northern Cyprus, Kosovo and Western Sahara are not ranked, despite being recognized as sovereign by one or more other nations. Ranking is based on the sum of scores for 12 indicators (see below). Each indicator is scored on a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 being the lowest intensity (most stable) and 10 being the highest intensity (least stable), creating a scale spanning 0-120. A fragile state has several attributes. Common indicators include a state whose central government is so weak or ineffective, that it has little practical control over much of its territory; non-provision of public services; widespread corruption and criminality; refugees and involuntary movement of populations and sharp economic decline. Since 2005, the index has been published annually by the Fund for Peace and the magazine Foreign Policy. The list has been cited by journalists and academics in making broad comparative points about countries or regions. The report uses 12 factors to determine the rating for each nation including security threats, economic implosion, human rights violations and refugee flows. The 12 factors are used by Fund For Peace to ascertain the status of a country.

Social

- Mounting demographic pressures.
- Massive displacement of refugees, creating severe humanitarian emergencies.
- Widespread vengeance-seeking group grievance.
- Chronic and sustained human flight.

Economic

- Uneven economic development along group lines.
- Severe economic decline.

Political

- Criminalization and/or delegitimization of the state.
- Deterioration of public services.
- Suspension or arbitrary application of law; widespread human rights abuses.
- Security apparatus operating as a "state within a state".
- Rise of factionalized elites.
- Intervention of external political agents.

DP – DEMOGRAPHIC PRESSURES, REF – REFUGEES AND IDPs, GG – GROUP GRIEVANCE, HF – HUMAN FLIGHT, UED – UNEVEN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ECO – ECONOMIC DECLINE, SL – STATE LEGITIMACY, PS – PUBLIC SERVICES, HR – HUMAN RIGHTS AND RULE OF LAW, SEC – SECURITY APPARATUS, FE – FACTIONALIZED ELITES, EXT – EXTERNAL INTERVENTION

The index's ranks are based on twelve indicators of state vulnerability, grouped by category: social (4), economic (2), and political (6).

Scores are obtained via a process involving content analysis, quantitative data, and qualitative review. In the content analysis phase, millions of documents from over 100,000 English-language or translated sources (social media are excluded) are scanned and filtered through the Fund for Peace's Conflict Assessment Systems Tool (CAST), which utilizes specific filters and search parameters to sort data based on boolean phrases linked to indicators, and assigns scores based on algorithms. Following CAST analysis, quantitative data from sources such as the [UN](#), [WHO](#), [World Factbook](#), [Transparency International](#), [World Bank](#), and [Freedom House](#) are incorporated, which then leads to the final phase of qualitative review of each indicator for each country.

Considered together in the Index, the indicators are a way of assessing a state's vulnerability to collapse or conflict, ranking states on a spectrum of categories labeled 'sustainable,' 'stable,' 'warning,' and 'alert.' Within each bracket, scores are also subdivided by severity. The score breakdown is as follows:

Category	FSI score*	Brackets (2015)
		Very high: 110+
Alert	90.0–120.0	High: 100–109.9 Alert: 90–99.9 High: 80–89.9
Warning	60.0–89.9	Warning: 70–79.9 Low: 60–69.9 Less stable: 50–59.9
Stable	30.0–59.9	Stable: 40–49.9 More stable: 30–39.9
Sustainable	0.0–29.9	Sustainable: 20–29.9 Very sustainable: 0–19.9
Not assessed	N/A	—

All countries in the top three categories display features that make their societies and institutions vulnerable to failure. However, the FSI is not intended as a tool to predict when states may experience violence or collapse, as it does not measure direction or pace of change. It is possible for a state sorted into the 'stable' zone to be deteriorating at a faster rate than those in the more fragile 'warning' or 'alert' zones, and could experience violence sooner. Conversely, states in the Pink zone, though fragile, may exhibit positive signs of recovery or be deteriorating slowly, giving them time to adopt mitigating strategies.

Indicators

The FSI scores, detailed above, are sums of scores for 12 separate indicators related to various aspects of state stability and strength. Each is scored between 0 and 10, with a higher number indicating a higher level of fragility. Indicators are divided into three categories - social, economic, and political.

Social indicators

1. **Demographic pressures:** Pressures deriving from high volume [population density](#) relative to food supply and other life-sustaining resources, which make it difficult for governments to protect citizens. Pressures include those stemming from disease, [natural disasters](#), [population growth](#), [infant mortality](#), and environmental hazards. Governmental capacity and will to respond to such pressures are considered in the score.
2. **Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs):** Pressures linked to population displacement, which can strain public resources and threaten security. This indicator concerns displacement in both directions: those leaving and those entering a state. Measures include the presence of refugee/IDP camps, refugees/IDPs per capita, absorption capacity, relief efforts, and targeted violence/repression.
3. **Group Grievance:** Existence of tension and/or violence between groups, which can undermine the state's provision of security. Pressures related to discrimination, [ethnic violence](#), [communal violence](#), [sectarian violence](#), and [religious violence](#) are included alongside atrocities committed with impunity against groups singled out by state authorities or dominant groups for persecution or repression, and institutionalized [political exclusion](#).
4. **Human flight and brain drain:** Measures related to migration per capita, particularly emigration of the educated population, which often occurs pre- or mid-conflict. [Remittances](#) and growth of exile/[expatriate](#) communities are also used as measurements.

Economic indicators

5. **Uneven economic development:** Group-based inequality, or perceived inequality, in education, jobs, and economic status can create uneven commitments to the social contract within a state. Measurements include group-based [poverty](#) and education levels, existence of [slums](#), and fairness of housing and hiring practices.
6. **Poverty and economic decline:** Progressive economic decline of the society as a whole (measurements: [per capita income](#), [GNP](#), economic deficit, [unemployment](#), poverty levels, business failures, and [inflation](#)) strains a state's ability to provide for its citizens, and can create inter-group friction. Also includes failure of the state to pay salaries of government employees and armed forces, or to meet other financial obligations to its citizens, such as [pension](#) payments.

Political indicators

7. **State legitimacy:** [Corruption](#) and lack of representativeness undermine the [social contract](#), as citizens lose confidence in state institutions and processes. Measurements include corruption or profiteering by ruling elites, resistance to [transparency](#), level of democracy, illicit economy, and protests/demonstrations.
8. **Public services:** Disappearance, or lack of, basic state functions indicate a state's inability to perform one of its key roles. Measurements include essential services, such

as healthcare, education, sanitation, public transportation, police, and infrastructure. Also examined is the use of the state apparatus for agencies that serve ruling elites, such as security forces, executive staff, central bank, diplomatic service, customs and collection agencies.

9. **Human rights and rule of law:** The violation or uneven protection of basic rights mark a failure of a state to execute its primary responsibility. Measurements include press freedom and civil liberties, as well as any widespread abuse of legal, political and social rights for individuals, groups, or cultural institutions (e.g., harassment of the press, politicization of the judiciary, internal use of military for political ends, public repression of political opponents, religious or cultural persecution).
10. **Security apparatus:** An emergence of elite or [praetorian guards](#) that operate with impunity challenges the security apparatus' monopoly on the use of force, weakening the social contract. Measurements include internal conflict, riots/protests, military [coups](#), rebel activity, and the emergence of state-sponsored or state-supported private militias that terrorize political opponents or civilians seen to be sympathetic to the opposition.
11. **Factionalised elites:** A fragmentation of ruling elites and state institutions along group lines undermines public confidence. Measurements include elite power struggles, flawed elections, and use of aggressive nationalistic rhetoric.
12. **External Intervention:** Intervention by external actors into a state's affairs signals a state's failure to meet domestic or international obligations. Measurements include level of foreign assistance, presence of [peacekeepers](#) or UN missions, foreign military intervention, [sanctions](#), and [credit ratings](#). Intervention by donors, especially if there is a tendency towards over-dependence on foreign aid or peacekeeping missions, is also considered.

Almost all the most ethical countries – 10 out of 11 are in the Sustainable and Very Sustainable categories with the lowest grades of the Fragile States Index – 17.8 for the best country Finland and 26.8 for one of the best countries Netherlands. The other countries in the Sustainable category are also very ethical – Iceland (12), Germany (12), Ireland (17), and ethical – Austria (23), Portugal (31), with grades of up to 29.7. Only Singapore is a most ethical country in the More Stable Category, due to its peculiar political condition, but still with a very good grade of 34.4. The other More Stable countries with grades of 30 to 40 are also very ethical, ethical, and quite ethical countries – Belgium (15), Slovenia (39), UK (14), France (26), US (17), Japan (15), South Korea (43), Uruguay (21), Czech Republic (53), Poland (35). It goes without saying that in this parameter as in all other parameters the most corrupt countries and the very corrupt receive the highest grades of instability, discrimination, violence, low human rights, and insecurity: South Sudan (171), Somalia (174), Central African Republic (150), Sudan (173), Congo (D. R.) 154, Chad (154), Yemen (161), Syria (159), Afghanistan (172), Haiti (161), Iraq (170), Zimbabwe (156), Guinea (145), etc.




















LIST OF COUNTRIES BY FRAGILE STATES INDEX – 2015 – FUND FOR PEACE































RANKS ARE FROM 1- VERY SUSTAINABLE TO 178 - VERY HIGH ALERT, FOR THE PURPOSE OF INCLUDING IN CORY'S INDEX, AS 1 IS THE BEST AND 178 IS THE WORST, WHILE IN THE ORIGINAL TABLE RANKING WAS IN OPPOSITE ORDER

1. FINLAND	61. MACEDONIA	121. PAPUA NEW GUINEA
2. SWEDEN	62. JAMAICA	122. TAJIKISTAN
3. NORWAY	63. BELIZE	123. MADAGASCAR
4. DENMARK	64. MALAYSIA	124. LAOS
5. LUXEMBOURG	65. CYPRUS	125. EQUATORIAL GUINEA
6. SWITZERLAND	66. SOUTH AFRICA	126. ZAMBIA
7. NEW ZEALAND	67. CUBA	127. UZBEKISTAN
8. ICELAND	68. SAMOA	128. GAMBIA
9. AUSTRALIA	69. KAZAKHSTAN	129. SOLOMON ISLANDS
10. IRELAND	70. SURINAME	130. SWAZILAND
11. CANADA	71. ARMENIA	131. PHILIPPINES
12. AUSTRIA	72. GUYANA	132. TOGO
13. NETHERLANDS	73. NAMIBIA	133. MALAWI
14. GERMANY	74. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	134. MOZAMBIQUE
15. PORTUGAL	75. GABON	135. IRAN
16. BELGIUM	76. PARAGUAY	136. CAMBODIA
17. SLOVENIA	77. EL SALVADOR	137. ANGOLA
18. UNITED KINGDOM	78. SAUDI ARABIA	138. LEBANON
19. FRANCE	79. MEXICO	139. DJIBOUTI
20. SINGAPORE	80. GHANA	140. BURKINA FASO
21. UNITED STATES	81. PERU	141. EGYPT
22. JAPAN	82. VIETNAM	142. RWANDA
23. SOUTH KOREA	83. MOLDOVA	143. NEPAL
24. URUGUAY	84. CAPE VERDE	144. TIMOR-LESTE
25. CZECH REPUBLIC	85. MICRONESIA	145. SRI LANKA
26. POLAND	86. SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	146. CONGO REPUBLIC
27. SPAIN	87. SERBIA	147. BANGLADESH
28. MALTA	88. MALDIVES	148. SIERRA LEONE
29. CHILE	89. TURKEY	149. MALI
30. SLOVAK REPUBLIC	90. MOROCCO	150. NORTH KOREA
31. LITHUANIA	91. INDONESIA	151. CAMEROON
32. ITALY	92. BELARUS	152. MYANMAR

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 33. ESTONIA | 93. TUNISIA | 153. MAURITANIA |
| 34. MAURITIUS | 94. ECUADOR | 154. LIBYA |
| 35. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES | 95. UKRAINE | 155. ERITREA |
| 36. QATAR | 96. CHINA | 156. UGANDA |
| 37. COSTA RICA | 97. FIJI | 157. LIBERIA |
| 38. ARGENTINA | 98. JORDAN | 158. KENYA |
| 39. LATVIA | 99. AZERBAIJAN | 159. ETHIOPIA |
| 40. HUNGARY | 100. BOSNIA | 160. NIGER |
| 41. BARBADOS | 101. TURKMENISTAN | 161. BURUNDI |
| 42. CROATIA | 102. BOLIVIA | 162. GUINEA BISSAU |
| 43. BAHAMAS | 103. HONDURAS | 163. ZIMBABWE |
| 44. OMAN | 104. VENEZUELA | 164. COTE D'IVOIRE |
| 45. GREECE | 105. BHUTAN | 165. NIGERIA |
| 46. ROMANIA | 106. BENIN | 166. PAKISTAN |
| 47. MONTENEGRO | 107. NICARAGUA | 167. IRAQ |
| 48. PANAMA | 108. THAILAND | 168. HAITI |
| 49. BULGARIA | 109. GEORGIA | 169. GUINEA |
| 50. MONGOLIA | 110. ISRAEL/WEST BANK | 170. AFGHANISTAN |
| 51. KUWAIT | 111. INDIA | 171. SYRIA |
| 52. ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA | 112. ALGERIA | 172. YEMEN |
| 53. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO | 113. LESOTHO | 173. CHAD |
| 54. ALBANIA | 114. RUSSIA | 174. CONGO DEMOCRATIC REP. |
| 55. SEYCHELLES | 115. GUATEMALA | 175. SUDAN |
| 56. BRAZIL | 116. TANZANIA | 176. CENTRAL AFRICAN REP. |
| 57. BOTSWANA | 117. KYRGYZ REPUBLIC | 177. SOMALIA |
| 58. BRUNEI | 118. COLOMBIA | 178. SOUTH SUDAN |
| 59. GRENADA | 119. SENEGAL | |
| 60. BAHRAIN | 120. COMOROS | |





























LIST OF COUNTRIES BY FRAGILE STATES INDEX – 2015 – FUND FOR PEACE




															Total
		<i>Very High Alert</i>													
1		South Sudan	9.8	10.0	10.0	6.9	8.8	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	114.5
2		Somalia	9.6	9.8	9.5	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.3	10.0	9.7	10.0	9.5	114.0
3		Central African Rep.	8.4	10.0	9.6	6.9	9.7	8.3	9.5	9.9	10.0	9.8	10.0	9.8	111.9
4		Sudan	8.7	10.0	9.7	8.8	7.9	8.6	9.6	8.8	9.6	9.5	9.8	9.8	110.8
		<i>High Alert</i>													
5		Congo (D. R.)	9.5	9.4	9.5	7.1	8.8	7.9	9.0	9.7	10.0	9.5	9.5	9.8	109.7
6		Chad	9.7	10.0	8.2	8.6	9.1	7.8	9.3	9.7	9.4	8.8	9.5	8.3	108.4
7		Yemen	9.2	9.1	9.4	7.5	8.1	9.3	9.3	8.2	9.1	10.0	9.4	9.5	108.1
9		Syria	8.1	10.0	10.0	7.4	7.0	7.5	9.9	8.2	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9	107.9
8		Afghanistan	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.1	7.2	8.6	9.7	9.3	8.6	10.0	9.3	9.8	107.9
10		Guinea	9.0	8.7	8.7	7.2	7.6	9.2	9.9	9.8	8.2	8.9	9.6	8.1	104.9
11		Haiti	9.5	8.2	6.7	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.4	9.1	7.4	7.5	9.1	9.9	104.5
12		Iraq	8.2	8.9	10.0	8.1	7.8	6.9	9.2	7.5	8.9	10.0	9.6	9.4	104.5
13		Pakistan	9.0	8.9	10.0	7.0	7.3	7.7	8.6	7.9	8.4	9.6	9.2	9.3	102.9
14		Nigeria	8.8	7.5	9.9	7.1	8.8	7.6	9.1	9.1	8.8	9.9	9.8	6.0	102.4
15		Cote d'Ivoire	8.1	9.0	8.7	6.7	7.9	7.1	8.5	9.0	7.9	8.3	9.1	9.7	100.0
16		Zimbabwe	8.7	8.4	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.0	9.0	8.5	8.3	7.9	9.7	7.6	100.0
		<i>Alert</i>													
17		Guinea Bissau	8.2	7.8	5.7	8.5	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.2	7.2	8.8	9.6	8.8	99.9
18		Burundi	9.2	9.0	8.0	6.8	7.7	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.2	7.7	7.9	8.4	98.1
19		Niger	9.6	7.9	7.5	6.9	8.4	8.2	7.5	9.3	6.8	8.7	8.9	8.1	97.8
20		Ethiopia	9.2	9.4	8.5	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.4	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.6	7.9	97.5
21		Kenya	9.0	8.3	9.0	7.5	8.3	7.5	8.1	7.9	6.5	8.4	8.9	8.0	97.4
21		Liberia	9.5	9.2	6.2	6.6	8.3	8.6	7.3	9.7	6.7	6.9	8.3	10.0	97.3











23		Uganda	8.9	8.8	8.7	7.3	7.3	7.0	8.0	8.3	7.9	7.6	8.9	8.3	97.0
24		Eritrea	8.8	7.8	6.1	7.6	7.2	8.3	9.1	8.7	9.3	7.7	8.1	8.2	96.9
25		Libya	5.4	7.4	7.8	6.4	6.1	8.0	9.8	7.5	9.0	9.3	9.1	9.5	95.3
26		Mauritania	8.6	8.5	6.9	6.3	7.1	8.0	7.9	8.9	8.0	7.4	8.8	8.5	94.9
27		Myanmar	6.8	8.3	9.7	5.7	8.2	6.5	9.0	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.0	94.7
28		Cameroon	8.0	7.8	8.1	7.5	7.8	6.2	8.4	8.8	8.0	7.6	9.1	7.0	94.3
29		North Korea	7.5	4.3	6.3	4.2	8.0	9.0	10.0	8.9	9.7	8.6	8.5	8.8	93.8
30		Mali	9.1	7.8	7.6	8.4	7.4	8.2	6.0	9.0	6.7	8.7	4.9	9.3	93.1
31		Sierra Leone	9.5	8.2	6.2	8.4	8.8	8.7	6.9	9.3	5.6	4.8	7.7	7.8	91.9
32		Bangladesh	8.1	6.6	8.4	7.5	7.2	6.7	8.5	8.1	7.7	7.7	9.6	5.7	91.8
33		Congo (Republic)	7.8	8.3	6.6	6.8	8.2	6.4	8.7	9.1	7.9	6.7	6.7	7.6	90.8
34		Sri Lanka	6.0	8.2	9.3	7.8	7.6	5.9	8.0	5.6	8.8	7.9	9.1	6.4	90.6
34		Timor-Leste	8.9	6.8	6.5	7.0	6.7	8.4	7.4	8.4	5.8	7.7	8.3	8.7	90.6
36		Nepal	7.9	7.6	9.1	7.0	7.5	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.7	7.0	8.3	7.4	90.5
37		Rwanda	8.0	7.9	8.8	7.5	8.2	6.3	6.5	7.3	7.7	6.2	8.0	7.8	90.2
38		Egypt	7.1	6.7	8.7	4.7	6.5	8.1	8.7	5.4	9.8	8.2	9.0	7.1	90.0
<i>High Warning</i>															
39		Burkina Faso	9.1	7.1	5.0	6.9	8.1	7.1	8.1	8.9	6.2	7.4	7.8	7.5	89.2
40		Djibouti	8.2	7.1	6.6	5.8	7.8	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.2	6.9	7.3	8.4	88.1
41		Lebanon	5.7	9.1	8.6	5.4	5.7	5.9	7.8	5.4	7.2	8.8	9.3	9.2	88.1
41		Angola	8.7	7.6	7.3	6.0	9.6	5.6	8.3	8.9	7.3	6.0	7.2	5.6	88.1
41		Cambodia	7.0	5.8	7.4	7.5	7.1	6.4	8.4	7.7	8.3	6.7	8.2	7.4	87.9
44		Iran	5.4	6.5	8.5	6.2	6.1	6.9	8.9	5.0	9.3	8.0	9.4	7.0	87.2
45		Mozambique	8.7	5.0	5.9	7.4	8.6	7.8	7.2	9.0	6.1	7.0	6.9	7.3	86.9
45		Malawi	8.8	6.1	5.4	8.1	8.4	8.6	6.9	7.8	6.2	4.8	7.7	8.1	86.9
47		Togo	8.0	7.1	4.5	7.3	8.1	6.8	8.1	8.6	7.2	7.0	7.6	6.5	86.8
48		Philippines	8.2	7.4	8.3	6.2	6.2	6.0	7.5	7.2	5.9	9.1	8.0	6.3	86.3
48		Swaziland	8.5	4.9	3.7	6.9	8.1	9.3	8.5	7.5	8.5	6.0	6.8	7.6	86.3
50		Solomon Islands	8.5	4.9	6.5	6.3	8.9	7.6	7.3	7.6	5.7	6.4	8.2	8.0	85.9
51		Gambia	8.2	6.4	3.7	7.7	7.2	7.8	7.8	7.7	8.6	6.0	6.8	7.5	85.4
51		Uzbekistan	6.1	6.0	7.6	6.3	7.0	6.8	9.6	5.4	9.1	7.6	8.8	5.1	85.4

53		Zambia	9.4	6.9	5.7	7.8	8.6	7.7	7.4	7.6	6.8	5.0	5.7	6.6	85.2
54		Equatorial Guinea	7.7	3.3	6.3	6.0	9.0	5.2	9.8	7.1	9.7	7.0	8.2	5.5	84.8
55		Laos	7.1	5.6	6.3	7.4	6.9	5.5	9.0	7.7	8.1	6.0	8.3	6.6	84.5
56		Madagascar	8.5	3.9	4.6	6.1	8.5	7.6	7.2	9.1	6.1	7.1	7.6	7.3	83.6
57		Tajikistan	7.8	4.8	7.3	6.3	5.6	7.4	9.1	5.9	7.6	6.8	8.4	6.4	83.4
57		Papua New Guinea	7.3	4.6	6.3	7.1	9.0	6.2	6.9	8.7	6.6	6.9	7.1	6.7	83.4
59		Comoros	7.6	4.5	5.0	7.8	7.0	8.0	6.8	8.0	6.1	7.2	7.5	7.8	83.3
60		Senegal	8.0	7.8	6.3	7.4	7.3	7.3	5.5	7.9	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.5	83.0
61		Colombia	6.9	7.8	8.0	6.7	7.5	3.8	7.1	6.0	7.3	7.3	7.6	6.5	82.5
62		Kyrgyz Republic	5.9	5.8	8.4	6.4	6.4	7.0	7.8	5.6	7.2	6.8	8.0	6.9	82.2
63		Tanzania	8.8	6.4	5.7	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.0	8.7	6.0	5.5	5.7	7.3	80.8
64		Guatemala	7.3	5.5	7.9	6.7	8.0	6.0	6.6	7.4	6.6	7.0	6.0	5.4	80.4
65		Russia	5.1	5.7	9.3	4.5	6.4	4.4	7.9	4.7	8.9	9.1	8.1	5.9	80.0
		<i>Warning</i>													
66		Lesotho	7.7	4.9	4.4	7.4	7.3	8.3	6.4	8.0	4.8	5.6	7.3	7.8	79.9
67		Algeria	5.7	6.4	8.2	5.1	6.0	6.4	7.8	5.8	7.1	8.0	7.7	5.4	79.6
68		India	8.0	5.4	8.3	5.5	7.5	5.6	5.2	7.5	5.9	7.9	7.3	5.3	79.4
68		Israel/West Bank	6.0	7.4	9.7	3.8	6.9	3.9	6.3	5.3	7.4	7.0	8.1	7.6	79.4
70		Georgia	3.9	7.4	7.8	5.4	5.9	5.8	8.8	4.8	5.8	7.3	9.1	7.3	79.3
71		Thailand	6.9	6.0	8.5	4.1	5.8	4.0	8.0	4.9	7.7	8.9	10.0	4.3	79.1
72		Nicaragua	6.2	4.6	6.5	8.1	7.9	6.2	7.3	7.2	5.3	5.6	6.8	7.3	79.0
73		Benin	8.2	6.0	3.9	6.8	7.5	6.6	6.2	8.6	5.6	6.2	6.1	7.1	78.8
74		Bhutan	6.0	6.9	7.9	6.8	6.9	5.7	5.0	6.6	6.5	5.0	7.5	7.9	78.7
75		Venezuela	5.1	4.8	7.3	5.2	6.7	6.5	8.6	7.2	8.3	6.5	8.1	4.3	78.6
76		Honduras	6.8	3.7	6.4	6.9	7.7	6.3	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.7	6.6	7.4	78.2
77		Bolivia	6.7	3.8	6.5	6.4	8.6	5.4	7.0	6.9	5.9	6.6	8.0	6.2	78.0
78		Turkmenistan	5.7	3.9	7.1	5.1	6.9	5.0	9.7	6.1	8.8	6.8	7.8	4.6	77.5
79		Bosnia	6.1	7.3	7.1	5.5	5.6	5.8	7.0	4.1	5.8	6.2	8.7	8.2	77.4
80		Azerbaijan	5.1	7.6	6.4	4.3	5.9	4.1	8.6	5.4	8.4	6.7	7.9	6.9	77.3
81		Jordan	7.0	8.8	7.7	3.6	5.9	6.3	6.1	4.7	7.6	5.5	6.9	6.8	76.9
82		Fiji	4.7	3.4	7.0	7.6	6.8	6.7	7.4	4.5	6.9	6.7	7.9	7.2	76.8

83		China	7.4	5.6	8.3	4.6	7.4	3.4	8.0	6.2	9.2	5.9	7.2	3.2	76.4
84		Ukraine	4.5	4.4	7.0	5.5	4.7	6.5	8.5	3.8	6.4	7.9	8.0	9.1	76.3
85		Ecuador	5.7	5.2	7.8	6.2	6.8	5.3	7.0	6.3	5.1	6.7	8.2	5.6	75.9
86		Tunisia	4.7	4.1	7.8	5.5	5.4	6.6	7.0	4.9	7.0	7.8	8.1	6.9	75.8
87		Belarus	5.6	4.1	6.8	3.4	5.2	6.1	8.6	4.7	8.4	6.6	8.3	7.8	75.6
88		Indonesia	7.1	5.9	7.3	6.3	6.3	5.2	5.6	6.0	6.8	6.2	7.0	5.3	75.0
89		Morocco	5.5	5.3	7.1	7.6	6.3	5.3	6.5	5.7	7.0	5.7	6.6	6.0	74.6
90		Turkey	5.5	7.5	9.0	3.7	6.2	5.0	6.3	4.9	6.4	7.7	7.3	5.0	74.5
91		Maldives	5.8	4.7	4.6	5.6	4.1	6.4	8.5	6.1	7.5	6.1	7.8	7.0	74.2
92		Serbia	5.5	7.0	8.1	5.3	5.3	6.7	5.7	4.7	4.9	6.0	8.0	6.6	73.8
93		Sao Tome & Principe	6.7	4.3	4.5	7.9	6.5	8.4	6.1	5.8	3.8	5.5	6.3	7.9	73.7
94		Micronesia	7.1	3.2	4.0	9.0	8.4	8.1	6.0	5.7	3.1	5.1	5.6	8.3	73.6
95		Cape Verde	7.1	4.1	4.0	8.6	7.5	6.2	5.7	6.5	4.5	5.7	5.5	8.1	73.5
96		Moldova	5.3	4.4	6.5	6.4	5.3	6.3	6.3	5.4	5.4	6.6	7.8	7.3	73.0
97		Vietnam	6.1	4.7	6.5	5.6	5.5	5.8	8.1	5.2	7.8	5.1	6.9	5.1	72.4
98		Peru	5.3	4.8	7.5	6.7	7.3	3.7	7.1	7.1	4.6	7.1	6.7	4.0	71.9
98		Ghana	7.1	5.5	4.6	7.6	7.1	6.3	5.0	7.9	5.2	4.1	4.9	6.6	71.9
100		Mexico	6.2	4.4	6.4	5.8	6.6	4.6	5.9	6.8	6.5	8.0	5.1	5.5	71.8
101		Saudi Arabia	5.8	4.6	7.4	3.7	5.8	4.4	7.8	3.7	9.2	6.4	8.0	4.8	71.6
102		El Salvador	6.9	5.1	6.3	6.9	6.6	5.9	4.8	6.7	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.3	71.4
103		Paraguay	5.9	2.2	5.9	5.2	8.4	5.1	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.5	7.8	4.4	71.3
103		Gabon	7.1	5.0	3.7	5.5	6.9	4.8	7.4	6.8	6.9	5.0	7.1	5.1	71.3
104		Dominican Republic	6.8	3.8	5.8	7.6	6.3	5.3	6.0	6.8	5.5	5.2	6.2	5.9	71.2
106		Namibia	7.0	5.5	5.9	6.5	8.1	7.1	3.8	7.3	4.3	4.9	3.5	6.9	70.8
107		Guyana	5.6	3.6	6.5	9.1	6.2	6.2	5.9	6.1	3.9	5.8	5.1	6.5	70.5
<i>Low Warning</i>															
108		Armenia	3.6	7.0	5.4	6.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	4.1	6.5	5.3	7.0	6.8	69.7
109		Suriname	5.3	3.0	5.8	7.3	6.6	6.8	5.5	5.8	4.9	5.4	5.8	6.2	68.4
110		Kazakhstan	5.0	3.5	7.0	3.6	4.7	6.5	8.0	4.5	7.5	5.7	7.6	4.7	68.3
111		Samoa	6.2	2.1	4.5	8.9	5.4	6.5	6.2	5.0	4.5	5.2	5.1	8.6	68.2
112		Cuba	5.6	4.5	4.5	5.7	5.9	4.5	7.0	4.7	7.3	5.7	7.0	5.0	67.4

113		South Africa	7.0	5.9	5.5	4.9	7.4	6.3	5.3	6.4	4.3	5.3	5.6	3.1	67.0
114		Cyprus	4.0	4.5	7.0	4.5	6.4	6.7	5.3	3.0	3.3	4.4	7.9	9.2	66.2
115		Malaysia	5.8	4.2	6.2	4.5	5.3	3.6	6.9	4.7	7.2	6.8	6.5	4.2	65.9
116		Belize	5.9	4.1	4.1	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.8	4.1	5.8	4.3	6.9	65.3
117		Jamaica	5.2	3.0	3.9	7.8	5.9	7.1	5.3	5.8	4.9	6.3	3.7	5.7	64.6
118		Macedonia	3.3	5.3	7.0	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.5	4.4	3.9	5.4	7.0	5.9	64.5
119		Bahrain	4.6	2.6	7.7	3.5	5.1	3.2	8.4	2.3	7.8	6.7	7.1	5.3	64.3
120		Grenada	5.2	3.2	3.8	8.4	5.3	5.9	5.9	3.7	3.7	5.6	5.6	7.1	63.4
121		Brunei	4.2	2.7	5.9	4.6	7.8	2.8	8.0	2.2	7.7	5.6	7.4	4.1	63.0
122		Botswana	7.5	5.2	5.4	5.1	7.7	6.3	3.8	6.0	4.4	3.5	3.3	4.6	62.8
123		Brazil	7.6	3.1	5.9	4.1	7.7	3.9	5.1	5.9	5.8	5.9	4.9	2.7	62.6
124		Seychelles	5.1	3.1	4.5	5.5	6.0	4.6	5.7	3.2	4.6	6.6	5.7	7.5	62.1
125		Albania	4.1	3.1	5.0	7.1	4.2	5.2	6.2	4.5	5.5	4.7	6.2	6.1	61.9
		<i>Less Stable</i>													
126		Trinidad and Tobago	5.0	3.0	4.1	7.5	5.5	4.3	5.0	4.8	4.6	5.7	5.6	3.6	58.7
127		Antigua and Barbuda	4.6	3.0	3.9	7.3	5.0	5.0	5.9	3.9	4.5	5.2	3.7	5.8	57.8
128		Kuwait	5.1	4.0	4.7	3.1	4.7	3.0	7.3	2.5	7.3	3.9	7.5	4.4	57.5
129		Mongolia	5.5	2.4	4.3	3.1	6.4	4.3	4.5	5.7	4.8	4.0	5.5	6.5	57.0
130		Bulgaria	4.2	3.5	5.2	4.6	4.9	6.2	5.0	4.2	3.4	4.1	5.3	4.8	55.4
131		Panama	5.7	3.5	5.6	4.0	7.3	3.4	4.0	5.5	4.8	5.1	2.5	3.2	54.6
132		Montenegro	3.3	4.5	7.3	3.6	2.9	4.6	4.0	3.6	4.2	4.0	6.3	5.9	54.2
132		Romania	3.7	2.7	6.8	4.5	4.7	5.2	5.6	4.3	3.9	3.5	5.2	4.1	54.2
134		Greece	3.6	1.6	5.0	3.8	4.2	6.5	6.5	3.9	3.4	4.5	3.7	5.9	52.6
135		Oman	5.0	2.0	3.0	1.9	4.2	4.5	6.6	3.8	7.5	4.7	6.6	2.2	52.0
136		Bahamas	6.1	2.8	4.1	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.3	4.4	3.0	4.0	4.5	3.7	51.6
137		Croatia	3.6	4.9	5.7	4.5	3.8	5.3	3.4	2.9	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.4	51.0
		<i>Stable</i>													
138		Barbados	3.8	2.7	4.1	5.4	5.1	5.7	3.0	2.7	2.9	4.3	4.2	5.4	49.3
139		Hungary	2.3	2.5	4.7	3.3	4.3	5.9	6.6	3.3	4.5	2.4	5.3	4.0	49.1
140		Latvia	3.4	2.9	7.4	4.4	4.6	4.0	3.9	3.4	3.0	3.5	4.3	3.8	48.6

141		Argentina	3.8	2.0	5.0	3.0	5.4	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.1	3.6	2.8	4.0	47.6
142		Costa Rica	4.1	3.9	4.7	3.5	5.5	4.3	2.9	4.5	2.1	3.1	3.8	4.3	46.7
143		Qatar	4.3	1.8	4.6	3.1	5.2	2.6	6.0	1.8	6.2	2.5	5.0	3.2	46.3
144		United Arab Emirates	4.5	2.2	3.9	2.5	4.2	2.9	6.6	2.7	7.1	3.1	3.6	2.9	46.2
145		Mauritius	4.1	2.2	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.7	3.5	3.8	3.4	2.8	3.2	5.2	45.2
146		Estonia	3.3	2.9	6.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.4	2.0	3.1	5.5	3.1	43.8
147		Italy	3.1	3.7	4.9	2.0	3.4	5.6	4.2	2.3	2.5	4.4	4.9	2.2	43.2
148		Lithuania	3.3	2.6	4.3	4.2	5.0	5.0	3.2	4.0	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	43.0
149		Slovak Republic	2.8	2.0	5.9	4.2	4.0	5.1	3.7	2.9	2.7	2.3	3.7	3.3	42.6
150		Chile	5.1	2.1	4.1	3.2	5.1	3.6	3.0	4.5	3.4	3.1	1.7	2.6	41.5
151		Malta	2.8	4.6	3.9	4.0	2.9	4.2	3.9	2.3	3.3	3.4	2.0	3.6	40.9
151		Spain	2.5	1.7	5.8	2.4	4.0	5.0	3.3	2.7	1.9	3.3	6.1	2.2	40.9
<i>More Stable</i>															
153		Poland	3.3	2.8	4.4	4.4	3.5	4.1	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.3	3.8	2.7	39.8
154		Czech Republic	1.9	2.0	3.8	2.8	3.2	4.8	4.2	3.1	2.1	2.6	4.3	2.6	37.4
155		Uruguay	3.5	1.9	3.0	4.4	4.2	3.2	1.4	3.4	2.2	3.7	2.7	2.9	36.5
156		South Korea	2.8	1.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	2.0	3.3	2.4	2.6	2.1	3.8	5.4	36.3
157		Japan	4.8	3.1	4.2	2.6	1.9	4.6	1.7	2.1	3.4	1.4	2.6	3.6	36.0
158		United States	3.0	2.1	5.0	1.5	4.8	2.8	2.4	2.1	3.7	2.8	4.0	1.1	35.3
159		<i>Singapore</i>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>34.4</u>
160		France	2.8	2.2	6.8	2.2	3.7	4.8	1.8	1.5	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.4	33.7
161		United Kingdom	2.6	2.4	5.6	2.1	3.7	3.9	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.5	3.5	1.2	33.4
162		Slovenia	2.8	1.4	3.9	2.8	3.9	4.2	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.6	2.3	31.6
163		Belgium	2.5	1.6	4.1	1.9	3.2	4.5	1.9	2.1	1.2	2.0	3.9	1.5	30.4
<i>Sustainable</i>															
164		Portugal	2.6	1.6	2.6	2.2	2.9	5.1	1.8	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.8	2.5	29.7
165		Germany	2.5	3.0	4.6	2.1	3.3	2.9	1.2	1.6	1.5	2.1	2.0	1.3	28.1
166		<i>Netherlands</i>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>26.8</u>
167		Austria	2.4	2.0	4.3	1.5	3.4	2.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.1	2.7	1.7	26.0
168		<i>Canada</i>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>25.7</u>

169		Ireland	2.2	1.4	1.9	2.8	2.7	4.1	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.9	24.7
170		<i>Australia</i>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>24.3</u>
171		Iceland	1.6	1.4	1.3	2.8	1.6	3.6	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.8	4.6	23.4
172		<i>New Zealand</i>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>22.6</u>
173		<i>Switzerland</i>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>22.3</u>
174		<i>Luxembourg</i>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>22.2</u>
175		<i>Denmark</i>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>21.5</u>
176		<i>Norway</i>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>20.8</u>
177		<i>Sweden</i>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>20.2</u>
-		<i>Very Sustainable</i>													
178		<i>Finland</i>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>17.8</u>

47. 178 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – INDEX OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM – THE HERITAGE FOUNDATION AND THE WALL STREET JOURNAL – 2016

The *Index of Economic Freedom* is an annual index and ranking created by [The Heritage Foundation](#) and [The Wall Street Journal](#) in 1995 to measure the degree of [economic freedom](#) in the world's nations. The creators of the index took an approach similar to [Adam Smith's](#) in *The Wealth of Nations*, that "basic institutions that protect the liberty of individuals to pursue their own economic interests result in greater prosperity for the larger society".

Method

The Index's 2008 definition of economic freedom is "the highest form of economic freedom provides an absolute right of property ownership, fully realized freedoms of movement for labor, capital, and goods, and an absolute absence of coercion or constraint of economic liberty beyond the extent necessary for citizens to protect and maintain liberty itself." The index scores nations on ten factors of economic freedom, separated into four categories, using statistics from organizations like the [World Bank](#), the [International Monetary Fund](#), [Economist Intelligence Unit](#) and [Transparency International](#). In each factor, countries are scored 0 to 100, with 0 being the least free and 100 the most free. A score of 100 signifies an economic environment or set of policies that is most conducive to economic freedom. The methodology has shifted and changed as new data and measurements have become available, especially in the area of Labor Freedom, which was given its own indicator spot in 2007.

The following list explains what each factor currently assesses and groups them according to their respective category:

Rule of Law

- [Property Rights](#): Degree of a country's legal protection of private property rights, degree of enforcement of those laws, independence of and corruption within the [judiciary](#), and likelihood of [expropriation](#).
- [Freedom from Corruption](#): The non-prevalence of [political corruption](#) within a country, according to the [Corruption Perceptions Index](#).

Limited Government

- [Fiscal Freedom](#): How free is a country from tax burden. It comprises three quantitative measures: top marginal tax rate of both individual (1) and corporate (2) income, and total tax burden as a percentage of GDP (3).
- [Government Size/Spending](#): Governments' expenditures as a percentage of GDP, including consumption and transfers. The higher the percentual spending, the lower the score.

Regulatory Efficiency

- [Business Freedom](#): A country's freedom from the burden of regulations on starting, operating, and closing business, given factors such as time, cost and number of procedures, as well as the efficiency of government in the regulatory process.
- [Labor Freedom](#): How free is a country from legal regulation on the labor market, including those relating to minimum wages, hiring and firing, hours of work and severance requirements.
- [Monetary Freedom](#): How free from microeconomic intervention and price instability is a country, basing on an equation considering the weighted average inflation rate in the last three years and price controls.

Open Markets

- [Trade Freedom](#): Freedom from sizeable numbers and burdens of [tariffs](#) and [non-tariff barriers](#) to imports and exports of a country.

- **Investment Freedom**: Freedom from restrictions on the movement and use of investment capital, regardless of activity, within and across the country's borders.
- **Financial Freedom**: A country's independence from government control and interference in the financial sector, including banks. It considers government ownership of financial firms, extent of financial and capital market development, government influence on the allocation of credit and openness to foreign competition.

Meaning

The Heritage Foundation reports that the top 20% on the index have twice the per capita income of those in the second quintile, and five times that of the bottom 20%. [Carl Schramm](#), who wrote the first chapter of the 2008 Index, states that cities of Medieval Italy and mid-19th century Midwestern American cities all flourished to the degree they possessed economic fluidity and institutional adaptiveness created by economic freedom. According to [Will Wilkinson](#) of the [libertarian think tank Cato Institute](#), studies show that higher economic freedom correlates strongly with higher self-reported happiness. According to economists Tomi Ovaska and Ryo Takashima, economic freedom research suggests "that people unmistakably care about the degree to which the society where they live provides them opportunities and the freedom to undertake new projects, strongly with and make choices based on one's personal preferences." According to the Cato Institute, higher economic freedom promotes participation and collaboration. Also claimed is that higher economic freedom is extremely significant in preventing wars; according to their calculations, freedom is around 54 times more effective than democracy (as measured by *Democracy Score*) in diminishing violent conflict. Countries that shared the same rank received a tie score.

I have used for Cory's Index the 2016 score. The first table shows a comparison of the score and ranking for 2016, 2015 and 2014. The second table shows most of the components of the 2014 Economic Freedom Index. The 3 other components: Property Rights, Government Size/Spending, Government Expenditure % of GDP can be found on the Wikipedia and links.

I have not included taxation parameters as I didn't want to impose my views that substantial progressive taxation is good for the economy as opposed to the neo liberal views that give the highest rankings to countries with the lowest tax rates. So, what should be the best rank – no. 1 - in the parameter of taxation for including in Cory's Index: the highest taxation or the lowest taxation? But I have overcome this hurdle by including in Cory's Index parameters of Social Progress and of Economic Freedom. The issue of taxation is reflected in the parameters of the Index of Economic Freedom. This index assumes that fiscal freedom is a precondition for economic liberty and the highest ranking countries are those with the lowest tax rates of individuals and corporate and lowest tax burden as a % of GDP. The higher government spending is (also for welfare and social benefits) the lower the score. The higher scores are for countries free from legal regulation on the labor market, from microeconomic intervention, from government control and interference in the financial sector, including banks. In a word, I have included in Cory's Index an index based on the complete opposite of my economic and social beliefs, as I acknowledge the fact that many countries with neo liberal regimes are successful and ethical as well, and Cory's Index should find the right balance and proportions.

The first country of this Index is Hong Kong – "paradise on earth" according to Milton Friedman's neo liberal theories, a heaven and haven of economic freedom. Then comes Singapore, another icon of economic freedom, both of them with a very high score of 88-89. They are followed by 4 most ethical countries, neo liberal countries as the first two: New Zealand, Switzerland, Australia and Canada, and other neo liberal and ethical countries – Chile, Ireland, UK and US. The US is not neo liberal and "free" enough according to Milton Friedman and many of the conservatives and ranks only in no. 11, still a very high rank.



































Other countries rank also very high in the Economic Freedom without being neo liberal proving that you can achieve freedom in many ways – freedom from corruption, business freedom, monetary freedom, trade freedom, investment freedom and financial freedom, with strong property rights, but with a much larger government spending and percentage of GDP, substantial taxation and labor rights. It is not an oxymoron to be a welfare state and a state with economic freedom and not every intervention of government to circumvent the excessive freedom of banks and employers is necessarily communism. Anyhow, we find Denmark in the very high rank - no. 12 of Economic Freedom Index in 2016 and no. 10 in 2014 - with a score of only 39.3 in Fiscal Freedom as compared to 93.0 for Hong Kong and 91.2 for Singapore, and the more moderate 65.8 for the US, 64.2 for Australia and 68.9 for Switzerland. Denmark's score of government spending is only 0.5 compared to Hong Kong – 89.7 and Singapore – 91.2, and its government expenditures as % of GDP is 57.6% compared to 17-18% for the two Asian countries. But Business Freedom of Denmark is 98.1, Trade Freedom is 87.8, Investment Freedom is 90, Financial Freedom is 90, Monetary Freedom is 80.0, Labor Freedom is 91.2, and all of them achieve a very high score- 90 in Property Rights.






































Netherlands, with the rank of 17 in 2016 and 15 in 2014, has "only" 59.6 in Labor Freedom and 51.7 in Fiscal Freedom, government spending's score is 25.6, and government expenditure as % of GDP is 49.8%, but Netherlands has very high scores in the other components. Finland, ranking 19 in 2016 and in 2014 has an even lower Labor Freedom score 46.5, 65.1 in Fiscal Freedom, a score of 8.9 in government spending and government expenditure of 55.1% of GDP, and very high scores in the other components. Germany, ranking 16 in 2016 and 18 in 2014, has a similar Labor Freedom score as Finland, 61.2 in Fiscal Freedom, a score of 38.2 in government spending and government expenditure of 45.4% of GDP, and very high scores in the other components. Sweden, ranking 23 in 2016 and 20 in 2014, has a low score of 42.9 in Fiscal Freedom, 52.9 in Labor Freedom, a score of 21.4 in government spending, government expenditure is 51.2% of GDP. In 2016, Estonia ranks 9, Lithuania 13, Georgia 22, Czech Republic 24, Latvia 37, Poland 42 and Slovakia 50. This is an outstanding achievement for those former communist countries that achieved economic freedom only a few years ago and rank now among the best in Economic Freedom.






































Japan ranks 20, Luxembourg 21, Iceland 26, Norway 27, Belgium 40, Barbados 46. Thus, 18 out of the 20 most ethical and very ethical countries rank among the first 27 countries in the Economic Freedom Index (only Belgium and Barbados rank 40 and 46). This is an outstanding achievement, bearing in mind that a large part of them are Welfare States and are far from being neo liberal, yet they achieve very high scores in most of the components of Economic Freedom as explained above. Other ranks worth mentioning that are similar to the ethical ranks are: Austria, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Israel, Botswana, but South Korea and Malaysia have a much higher rank in Economic Freedom than in TI's Index, while Uruguay has a much lower rank – 43, and so Spain – 49, Portugal – 64 and France – 73. Italy has also a low Economic Freedom Index - 80, but also ranks 69 in TI's Index. So, if the other countries manage to be ethical and with a moderate or lower economic freedom, Italy is both quite corrupt and not so economically free. However, Greece with a rank of 69 in TI's Index is only 130 in the Index of Economic Freedom close to Bangladesh, Burundi, Papua & Yemen.






































In 2016 Mexico ranks in the Economic Freedom Index – 59, Turkey – 70, South Africa – 72, Indonesia – 105, Bhutan – 115, Egypt – 124, India – 128, China – 139, Russia – 143, Cuba – 177, Argentina – 169, Iran – 171, and as usual the most corrupt countries have the lowest ranks – North Korea, Venezuela, Zimbabwe, Eritrea, Turkmenistan, Congo DR, Congo R, Timor-Leste, Chad, Ukraine, Myanmar, Uzbekistan, Angola, Belarus, Nepal, Haiti, Laos...


































Key: ■ Free (80–100) ■ Mostly Free (70.0–79.9) ■ Moderately Free (60.0–69.9) ■ Mostly Unfree (50.0–59.9) ■ Repressed (0–49.9)
























Country	2016			2015			2014		
	Rank	Score	Change in Yearly Score from 2015	Rank	Score	Change in Yearly Score from 2014	Rank	Score	Change in Yearly Score from 2013
 Hong Kong	1	88.6	▼-1.0	1	89.6	▼-0.5	1	90.1	▲0.8
 Singapore	2	87.8	▼-1.6	2	89.4	—0	2	89.4	▲1.4
 New Zealand	3	81.6	▼-0.5	3	82.1	▲0.9	5	81.2	▼-0.2
 Switzerland	4	81	▲0.5	5	80.5	▼-1.1	4	81.6	▲0.6
 Australia	5	80.3	▼-1.1	4	81.4	▼-0.6	3	82	▼-0.6
 Canada	6	78	▼-1.1	6	79.1	▼-1.1	6	80.2	▲0.8
 Chile	7	77.7	▼-0.8	7	78.5	▼-0.2	7	78.7	▼-0.3
 Ireland	8	77.3	▲0.7	9	76.6	▲0.4	9	76.2	▲0.5
 Estonia	9	77.2	▲0.4	8	76.8	▲0.9	11	75.9	▲0.6
 United Kingdom	10	76.4	▲0.6	13	75.8	▲0.9	14	74.9	▲0.1
 United States	11	75.4	▼-0.8	12	76.2	▲0.7	12	75.5	▼-0.5
 Denmark	12	75.3	▼-1.0	11	76.3	▲0.2	10	76.1	—0
 Lithuania	13	75.2	▲0.5	15	74.7	▲1.7	21	73	▲0.9
 Taiwan	14	74.7	▼-0.4	14	75.1	▲1.2	17	73.9	▲1.2
 Mauritius	15	74.7	▼-1.7	10	76.4	▼-0.1	8	76.5	▼-0.4
 Germany	16	73.8	▲0.4	18	73.4	▲0.6	19	72.8	▲1.8
 Netherlands	17	73.7	▼-0.5	15	74.2	▲0.7	17	73.5	▲0.2
 Bahrain	18	73.4	▼-1.7	13	75.1	▼-0.4	12	75.5	▲0.3
 Finland	19	73.4	—0	19	73.4	▼-0.6	16	74	▲1.7
 Japan	20	73.3	▲0.9	25	72.4	▲0.6	24	71.8	▲0.2
 Luxembourg	21	73.2	▼-1	16	74.2	—0	15	74.2	▼-0.3
 Georgia	22	73	▲0.4	22	72.6	▲0.4	21	72.2	▲2.8
 Sweden	23	72.7	▼-0.4	20	73.1	▲0.2	18	72.9	▲1.2
 Czech Republic	24	72.5	▲0.3	26	72.2	▲1.3	29	70.9	▲1
 United Arab Emirates	25	72.4	▲1	28	71.4	▲0.3	28	71.1	▲1.8
 Iceland	26	72	▼-0.4	23	72.4	▲0.3	23	72.1	▲1.2
 Norway	27	71.8	▲0.9	32	70.9	▲0.4	31	70.5	▲1.7
 Colombia	28	71.7	▲1	34	70.7	▲1.1	37	69.6	▲1.6
 South Korea	29	71.5	▲0.3	31	71.2	▲0.9	34	70.3	▲0.4
 Austria	30	71.2	▼-1.2	24	72.4	▲0.6	25	71.8	▲1.5
 Malaysia	31	70.8	▲1.2	37	69.6	▲3.5	56	66.1	▼-0.3
 Qatar	32	70.8	▼-0.4	30	71.2	▼-0.1	27	71.3	—0
 Israel	33	70.5	▲2.1	44	68.4	▲1.5	51	66.9	▼-0.9
 Macau	34	70.3	▼-1	29	71.3	▼-0.4	26	71.7	▼-0.1



































Country	2016			2015			2014		
	Rank	Score	Change in Yearly Score from 2015	Rank	Score	Change in Yearly Score from 2014	Rank	Score	Change in Yearly Score from 2013
 Saint Lucia	35	70.2	▼-0.5	33	70.7	▲0.3	32	70.4	▼-0.9
 Botswana	36	69.8	▼-2.2	27	72	▲1.4	30	70.6	▲1
 Latvia	37	69.7	▲1	42	68.7	▲2.2	55	66.5	▲1.3
 Jordan	38	69.3	▲0.1	39	69.2	▼-1.2	33	70.4	▲0.5
 Brunei	39	68.9	▼-0.1	40	69	-			
 Belgium	40	68.8	▼-1.1	35	69.9	▲0.7	40	69.2	▲0.2
 Bahamas	41	68.7	▼-1.1	36	69.8	▼-0.3	35	70.1	▲2.1
 Poland	42	68.6	▲1.6	50	67	▲1	57	66	▲1.8
 Uruguay	43	68.6	▼-0.7	38	69.3	▼-0.4	36	69.7	▼-0.2
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	44	68	▲1	52	67	▲0.3	54	66.7	▲0.2
 Cyprus	45	67.9	▲0.3	46	67.6	▼-1.4	41	69	▼-2.8
 Barbados	46	67.9	▼-0.4	45	68.3	▼-1	39	69.3	▲0.3
 Peru	47	67.7	▲0.3	47	67.4	▼-0.8	44	68.2	▼-0.5
 Jamaica	48	67.7	▲1	56	66.7	▼-0.1	52	66.8	▲1.7
 Spain	49	67.6	▲0.4	49	67.2	▼-0.8	46	68	▼-1.1
 Slovakia	50	67.2	▲0.8	57	66.4	▼-2.3	42	68.7	▲1.7
 Costa Rica	51	67.2	▲0.3	53	66.9	▼-0.1	49	67	▼-1
 Armenia	52	67.1	▼-1.8	41	68.9	▼-0.5	38	69.4	▲0.6
 Macedonia	53	67.1	▼-1.5	43	68.6	▲0.4	43	68.2	▼-0.3
 Hungary	54	66.8	▼-0.2	51	67	▼-0.3	48	67.3	▲0.2
 Bulgaria	55	66.8	▲1.1	61	65.7	▲0.7	60	65	▲0.3
 Oman	56	66.7	▼-0.7	48	67.4	▼-0.7	45	68.1	▲0.2
 Romania	57	66.6	▲1.1	62	65.5	▲0.4	59	65.1	▲0.7
 Malta	58	66.5	▲0.1	58	66.4	▼-1.1	47	67.5	▲0.5
 Mexico	59	66.4	▼-0.4	55	66.8	▼-0.2	50	67	▲1.7
 Cape Verde	60	66.4	▲0.3	60	66.1	▲2.4	65	63.7	▲0.2
 Dominica	61	66.1	▲0.9	63	65.2	▲1.3	64	63.9	▲2.3
 El Salvador	62	65.7	▼-0.5	59	66.2	▼-0.5	53	66.7	▼-2
 Albania	63	65.7	▼-1.2	54	66.9	▲1.7	58	65.2	▲0.1
 Portugal	64	65.3	▲1.8	69	63.5	▲0.4	67	63.1	▲0.1
 Rwanda	65	64.8	▲0.1	65	64.7	▲0.6	63	64.1	▼-0.8
 Montenegro	66	64.7	▲1.1	68	63.6	▲1	70	62.6	▲0.1
 Trinidad and Tobago	67	64.1	▲1.4	73	62.7	▲0.4	72	62.3	▼-2.1
 Panama	68	64.1	▲0.7	71	63.4	▲0.9	71	62.5	▼-2.7
 Kazakhstan	69	63.3	▼-0.4	67	63.7	▲0.7	68	63	▼-0.6
 Turkey	70	63.2	▼-1.7	64	64.9	▲2	69	62.9	▲0.4
 Ghana	71	63	▼-1.2	66	64.2	▲2.9	77	61.3	▲0.6

































Country	2016			2015			2014		
	Rank	Score	Change in Yearly Score from 2015	Rank	Score	Change in Yearly Score from 2014	Rank	Score	Change in Yearly Score from 2013
 South Africa	72	62.6	▲0.1	75	62.5	▲0.7	74	61.8	▼-0.9
 France	73	62.5	▼-1	70	63.5	▼-0.6	62	64.1	▲0.9
 Kuwait	74	62.5	▲0.2	76	62.3	▼-0.8	66	63.1	▲0.6
 Thailand	75	62.4	▼-0.9	72	63.3	▼-0.8	61	64.1	▼-0.8
 Philippines	76	62.2	▲2.1	89	60.1	▲1.9	97	58.2	▲1.1
 Saudi Arabia	77	62.1	▼-0.1	77	62.2	▲1.6	82	60.6	▼-1.9
 Samoa	78	61.9	▲0.8	84	61.1	▲4	106	57.1	▼-3.4
 Madagascar	79	61.7	—0	79	61.7	▼-0.3	73	62	▼-0.4
 Italy	80	61.7	▲0.8	86	60.9	▲0.3	83	60.6	▲1.8
 Croatia	81	61.5	▲1.1	87	60.4	▼-0.9	78	61.3	▲0.4
 Kyrgyzstan	82	61.3	▲0.2	85	61.1	▲1.5	89	59.6	▼-0.6
 Paraguay	83	61.1	▼-0.9	78	62	▲0.9	80	61.1	▼-0.7
 Vanuatu	84	61.1	▲1.6	93	59.5	▲2.9	109	56.6	—0
 Azerbaijan	85	61	▼-0.3	81	61.3	▲1.6	88	59.7	▲0.8
 Dominican Republic	86	61	▼-0.3	80	61.3	▲1.6	87	59.7	▼-0.5
 Guatemala	87	60.4	▼-0.8	83	61.2	▲1.2	85	60	▼-0.9
 Slovenia	88	60.3	▼-2.4	74	62.7	▲1	76	61.7	▼-1.2
 Morocco	89	60.1	▲1.8	103	58.3	▼-1.3	90	59.6	▼-0.6
 Serbia	90	60	▲0.6	95	59.4	▲0.8	94	58.6	▲0.6
 Swaziland	91	59.9	▼-1.3	82	61.2	▲4	104	57.2	—0
 Uganda	92	59.7	▼-0.2	91	59.9	▼-1.2	79	61.1	▼-0.8
 Namibia	93	59.6	▲0.2	94	59.4	▼-0.9	84	60.3	▼-1.6
 Lebanon	94	59.3	▼-0.1	96	59.4	▼-0.1	91	59.5	▼-0.6
 Tonga	95	59.3	▲1.1	104	58.2	▲2.2	112	56	▼-1
 Mongolia	96	59.2	▲0.3	97	58.9	▼-2.8	75	61.7	▲0.2
 Bosnia and Herzegovina	97	59	▲0.6	101	58.4	▲1.1	103	57.3	—0
 Fiji	98	59	▲0.3	99	58.7	▲1.5	105	57.2	▼-0.1
 Benin	99	58.8	▲1.7	113	57.1	▼-0.5	101	57.6	▲1.9
 Zambia	100	58.7	▼-1.7	88	60.4	▲1.7	93	58.7	▲0.4
 Sri Lanka	101	58.6	▼-1.4	90	60	▼-0.7	81	60.7	▲2.4
 Burkina Faso	102	58.6	▼-0.3	98	58.9	▼-1	86	59.9	▼-0.7
 Ivory Coast	103	58.5	▲0.8	107	57.7	▲3.6	126	54.1	▼-0.2
 Gabon	104	58.3	▲0.5	105	57.8	—0	99	57.8	▲1.4
 Indonesia	105	58.1	▼-0.4	100	58.5	▲1.6	108	56.9	▲0.5
 Senegal	106	57.8	▲2.4	125	55.4	▼-0.1	116	55.5	▲0.1
 Tunisia	107	57.7	▲0.4	109	57.3	▲0.3	107	57	▼-1.6
 Nicaragua	108	57.6	▼-0.8	102	58.4	▲1.8	110	56.6	▼-1.3



































Country	2016			2015			2014		
	Rank	Score	Change in Yearly Score from 2015	Rank	Score	Change in Yearly Score from 2014	Rank	Score	Change in Yearly Score from 2013
 Tanzania	109	57.5	▼-0.3	106	57.8	▼-0.1	98	57.9	▲0.9
 Cambodia	110	57.5	▲0.1	108	57.4	▼-1.1	95	58.5	▲0.9
 Moldova	111	57.5	▲0.2	110	57.3	▲1.8	115	55.5	▲1.1
 Djibouti	112	57.5	▲1.6	118	55.9	▲2	127	53.9	—0
 Gambia	113	57.5	▼-2	92	59.5	▲0.7	92	58.8	—0
 Seychelles	114	57.5	▲1.3	117	56.2	▲1.3	124	54.9	▲1.9
 Bhutan	115	57.4	▲0.7	116	56.7	▲1.7	122	55	▼-1.6
 Honduras	116	57.4	▲0.3	112	57.1	▼-1.3	96	58.4	▼-0.4
 Belize	117	56.8	▲0.1	115	56.7	▼-0.6	102	57.3	▼-4.6
 Brazil	118	56.6	▼-0.3	114	56.9	▼-0.8	100	57.7	▼-0.2
 Mali	119	56.4	▲0.9	122	55.5	▼-0.9	111	56.4	▲0.6
 Nigeria	120	55.6	▲1.3	129	54.3	▼-0.8	120	55.1	▼-1.2
 Pakistan	121	55.6	▲0.4	126	55.2	▲0.1	121	55.1	▲0.4
 Kenya	122	55.6	▼-1.5	111	57.1	▲1.2	114	55.9	▼-1.6
 Guyana	123	55.5	▼-0.2	121	55.7	▲1.9	129	53.8	▲2.5
 Egypt	124	55.2	▲2.3	135	52.9	▼-1.9	125	54.8	▼-3.1
 Mozambique	125	54.8	▼-0.2	128	55	—0	123	55	▼-2.1
 Malawi	126	54.8	▼-0.6	124	55.4	▲0.1	118	55.3	▼-1.1
 Niger	127	54.6	▼-0.5	127	55.1	▲1.2	128	53.9	▼-0.4
 India	128	54.6	▼-1.1	120	55.7	▲0.5	119	55.2	▲0.6
 Suriname	129	54.2	—0	130	54.2	▲2.2	135	52	▼-0.6
 Greece	130	54	▼-1.7	119	55.7	▲0.3	117	55.4	—0
 Bangladesh	131	53.9	▼-0.2	131	54.1	▲1.5	132	52.6	▼-0.6
 Burundi	132	53.7	▲2.3	141	51.4	▲2.4	148	49	▲0.9
 Yemen	133	53.7	▼-1.8	123	55.5	▼-0.4	113	55.9	▲0.6
 Maldives	134	53.4	▲2.4	145	51	▲2	149	49	▼-0.2
 Mauritania	135	53.3	▲0.1	134	53.2	▲0.9	134	52.3	▼-0.7
 São Tomé and Príncipe	136	53.3	▲4.5	157	48.8	▲0.8	153	48	▼-2.2
 Papua New Guinea	137	53.1	▼-0.8	132	53.9	▲0.3	130	53.6	▼-0.2
 Togo	138	53	▲3.1	152	49.9	▲1.1	150	48.8	▲0.5
 China	139	52.7	▲0.2	137	52.5	▲0.6	136	51.9	▲0.7
 Tajikistan	140	52.7	▲0.7	139	52	▼-1.4	131	53.4	—0
 Liberia	141	52.7	▲0.3	138	52.4	▲3.1	147	49.3	▲0.7
 Comoros	142	52.1	▲0.7	142	51.4	▲3.9	157	47.5	▲1.8
 Russia	143	52.1	▲0.2	140	51.9	▲0.8	139	51.1	▲0.6
 Guinea	144	52.1	▼-1.4	133	53.5	▲2.3	137	51.2	▲0.4
 Guinea-Bissau	145	52	▲0.7	143	51.3	▲0.2	138	51.1	▲1

































Country	2016			2015			2014		
	Rank	Score	Change in Yearly Score from 2015	Rank	Score	Change in Yearly Score from 2014	Rank	Score	Change in Yearly Score from 2013
 Cameroon	146	51.9	▼-0.7	136	52.6	▲0.3	133	52.3	▲0.5
 Sierra Leone	147	51.7	▲1.2	148	50.5	▲2.2	151	48.3	▼-0.8
 Vietnam	148	51.7	▲0.9	147	50.8	▼-0.2	140	51	▼-0.3
 Ethiopia	149	51.5	▲1.5	151	50	▲0.6	146	49.4	▼-2.6
 Laos	150	51.4	▲0.2	144	51.2	▲1.1	144	50.1	▲0.1
 Haiti	151	51.3	▲2.4	156	48.9	▲0.8	152	48.1	▼-2.6
 Nepal	152	51.3	▲1.2	149	50.1	▼-0.3	141	50.4	▲0.2
 Belarus	153	49.8	▼-0.3	150	50.1	▲2.1	154	48	▼-1
 Federated States of Micronesia	154	49.6	▼-0.2	153	49.8	▼-0.3	143	50.1	▼-0.6
 Lesotho	155	49.6	▲0.1	154	49.5	▲1.6	155	47.9	▲1.3
 Ecuador	156	49.2	▲1.2	159	48	▲1.1	159	46.9	▼-1.4
 Algeria	157	48.9	▼-1.9	146	50.8	▲1.2	145	49.6	▼-1.4
 Angola	158	47.9	▲0.2	160	47.7	▲0.4	158	47.3	▲0.6
 Solomon Islands	159	47	▲0.8	165	46.2	▲1.2	165	45	▼-1.2
 Uzbekistan	160	47	▲0.5	163	46.5	▲0.5	162	46	▲0.2
 Myanmar	161	46.9	▲0.4	162	46.5	▲7.3	172	39.2	▲0.5
 Ukraine	162	46.9	▼-2.4	155	49.3	▲3	161	46.3	▲0.2
 Bolivia	163	46.8	▼-1.6	158	48.4	▲0.5	156	47.9	▼-2.3
 Kiribati	164	46.4	▲0.1	164	46.3	▲0.4	163	45.9	▼-1
 Chad	165	45.9	▲1.4	167	44.5	▼-0.7	164	45.2	▲0.4
 Central African Republic	166	45.9	▼-0.8	161	46.7	▼-3.7	142	50.4	▲0.1
 Timor-Leste	167	45.5	▲2.3	170	43.2	▼-0.5	166	43.7	▲0.4
 Republic of the Congo	168	45	▲4.4	172	40.6	▲1	171	39.6	▼-1.5
 Argentina	169	44.1	▼-0.5	166	44.6	▼-2.1	160	46.7	▼-1.3
 Democratic Republic of the Congo	170	42.7	▼-1	169	43.7	▲0.2	167	43.5	▼-0.3
 Iran	171	41.8	▲1.5	173	40.3	▼-2.9	168	43.2	▲0.9
 Turkmenistan	172	41.4	▼-0.8	171	42.2	▼-0.4	169	42.6	▼-1.2
 Equatorial Guinea	173	40.4	▼-4	168	44.4	▲2.1	170	42.3	▼-0.5
 Eritrea	174	38.9	▲0.4	174	38.5	▲2.2	173	36.3	▲0.1
 Zimbabwe	175	37.6	▲2.1	176	35.5	▲6.9	175	28.6	▲2.3
 Venezuela	176	34.3	▼-2	175	36.3	▲0.2	174	36.1	▼-2
 Cuba	177	29.6	▲0.9	177	28.7	▲0.2	176	28.5	▲0.2
 North Korea	178	1.3	▲0.3	178	1	▼-0.5	177	1.5	▲0.5

Country Name	2014 Rank	2014 Score	Freedom from Corruption	Fiscal Freedom	Business Freedom	Labor Freedom	Monetary Freedom	Trade Freedom	Investment Freedom	Financial Freedom
 Hong Kong	1	90.1	82.3	93.0	98.9	95.5	82.0	90.0	90	90
 Singapore	2	89.4	91.9	91.2	96.8	96.5	81.5	90.0	85	80
 Australia	3	82.0	87.7	64.2	94.6	79.2	80.5	86.4	85	90
 Switzerland	4	81.6	88.1	68.9	75.4	87.4	85.2	90.0	85	80
 New Zealand	5	81.2	94.0	71.2	96.1	90.2	86.3	86.8	80	80
 Canada	6	80.2	87.7	79.7	89.3	83.1	76.3	88.3	80	80
 Chile	7	78.7	72.3	76.5	69.3	69.3	84.1	82.0	90	70
 Mauritius	8	76.5	53.4	92.2	74.4	78.0	76.7	88.6	85	70
 Ireland	9	76.2	74.8	74.0	83.4	79.5	81.7	87.8	90	70
 Denmark	10	76.1	93.7	39.3	98.1	91.2	80.0	87.8	90	90
 Estonia	11	75.9	64.2	80.4	77.6	55.9	76.9	87.8	90	80
 United States	12	75.5	72.0	65.8	89.2	97.2	75.4	86.8	70	70
 Bahrain	13	75.1	49.4	99.9	76.3	82.0	78.4	78.6	75	80
 United Kingdom	14	74.9	76.4	56.6	92.0	73.1	73.5	87.8	90	80
 Netherlands	15	74.2	88.0	51.7	89.7	59.6	79.9	87.8	90	80
 Luxembourg	16	74.2	84.1	62.8	72.6	43.1	78.9	87.8	95	80
 Taiwan	17	73.9	59.7	80.3	93.9	53.1	81.7	85.8	70	60
 Germany	18	73.4	80.1	61.2	89.9	46.4	80.8	87.8	90	70
 Finland	19	73.4	93.4	65.1	93.6	46.5	78.9	87.8	90	80
 Sweden	20	73.1	92.3	42.9	91.1	52.9	82.5	87.8	90	80
 Lithuania	21	73.0	49.9	92.9	85.7	59.0	78.6	87.8	80	80
 Georgia	22	72.6	42.8	87.3	87.8	91.2	78.4	88.6	80	60
 Japan	25	72.4	77.8	69.2	80.0	79.8	87.5	82.4	70	50
Iceland	23	72.4	84.2	72.9	91.2	59.1	76.0	87.9	70	60
Austria	24	72.4	75.5	51.0	76.3	80.5	79.5	87.8	90	70
Czech Republic	26	72.2	45.3	81.7	70.1	84.0	79.4	87.8	80	80
Botswana	27	72.0	61.2	81.0	68.5	69.7	72.4	82.7	75	70
United Arab Emirates	28	71.4	66.4	99.6	74.4	82.9	84.6	82.5	35	50
Macau	29	71.3	49.7	71.4	60.0	55.0	79.8	90.0	85	70
Qatar	30	71.2	72.4	99.9	71.7	70.0	81.2	79.8	45	50
South Korea	31	71.2	54.0	72.6	92.8	47.8	79.6	72.6	70	80

Country Name	Rank	2014 Score	Freedom from Corruption	Fiscal Freedom	Business Freedom	Labor Freedom	Monetary Freedom	Trade Freedom	Investment Freedom	Financial Freedom
 Norway	32	70.9	88.1	50.6	90.9	44.6	78.7	89.1	75	60
 Saint Lucia	33	70.7	70.6	75.7	83.1	84.5	82.7	71.9	65	40
 Colombia	34	70.7	33.2	80.6	85.2	80.5	78.8	78.8	75	70
 Belgium	35	69.9	74.2	44.8	89.9	72.7	79.5	87.8	85	70
 Bahamas	36	69.8	66.6	97.3	70.7	81.5	75.1	52.2	30	70
 Malaysia	37	69.6	44.3	84.6	85.6	78.5	81.0	76.4	55	60
 Uruguay	38	69.3	70.6	77.4	74.5	68.1	72.1	82.5	80	30
 Jordan	39	69.2	45.6	94.0	62.0	72.9	81.3	79.6	70	60
 Brunei Darussalam	40	69.0	53.3	90.2	68.2	96.5	74.2	81.8	70	50
 Armenia	41	68.9	26.7	86.5	83.1	78.5	77.0	85.5	70	70
 Latvia	42	68.7	43.6	84.6	82.5	68.5	79.7	87.8	85	50
 Macedonia	43	68.6	39.6	91.4	81.0	78.8	83.5	85.9	60	60
 Israel	44	68.4	59.3	60.1	73.2	63.0	80.6	82.9	80	70
 Barbados	45	68.3	77.9	74.0	72.8	78.4	74.6	60.6	55	60
 Cyprus	46	67.6	64.0	79.7	79.7	70.2	78.8	82.8	65	50
 Peru	47	67.4	34.0	79.1	70.6	61.4	83.3	87.0	70	60
 Oman	48	67.4	48.2	98.5	68.3	75.5	73.6	78.7	65	60
 Spain	49	67.2	62.6	54.0	77.3	52.2	79.9	87.8	80	70
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	52	67.0	61.1	73.7	76.3	78.7	79.8	67.6	50	40
 Poland	50	67.0	54.8	76.1	70.1	60.4	77.8	87.8	70	70
 Hungary	51	67.0	48.6	81.1	79.3	65.7	75.6	87.8	75	70
 Costa Rica	53	66.9	50.9	80.0	64.9	53.3	76.3	83.8	70	50
 Albania	54	66.9	30.4	92.7	78.1	49.7	80.0	87.5	75	70
 Mexico	55	66.8	29.7	80.9	76.8	58.3	77.4	85.6	70	60
 Jamaica	56	66.7	33.0	77.2	84.6	75.6	77.3	75.1	85	50
 Slovakia	57	66.4	41.8	80.2	67.0	53.6	78.1	87.8	80	70
 Malta	58	66.4	55.8	63.7	62.4	53.2	79.1	87.8	80	60
 El Salvador	59	66.2	34.3	79.6	59.6	63.3	80.0	79.0	70	70
 Cape Verde	60	66.1	54.9	77.4	63.8	48.0	79.1	69.6	70	60
 Bulgaria	61	65.7	35.2	91.2	73.5	80.2	79.6	87.8	55	60
 Romania	62	65.5	37.7	87.0	71.0	65.2	77.1	87.8	80	50
 Dominica	63	65.2	53.5	72.9	75.0	70.7	85.8	72.7	70	30
 Turkey	64	64.9	44.0	77.5	67.6	59.7	71.8	84.5	70	60
 Rwanda	65	64.7	46.9	80.3	69.6	84.1	74.8	77.7	65	40

Country Name	Rank	2014 Score	Freedom from Corruption	Fiscal Freedom	Business Freedom	Labor Freedom	Monetary Freedom	Trade Freedom	Investment Freedom	Financial Freedom
 Ghana	66	64.2	40.4	85.4	62.6	60.2	65.8	64.8	70	60
 Kazakhstan	67	63.7	25.7	92.9	74.4	86.7	74.4	78.2	40	50
 Montenegro	68	63.6	37.8	92.5	77.6	68.6	78.6	83.1	65	50
 Portugal	69	63.5	61.1	60.1	84.9	34.6	79.3	87.8	70	60
 France	70	63.5	69.9	48.4	79.9	51.8	76.1	82.8	70	70
 Panama	71	63.4	34.0	84.3	73.0	39.4	75.1	74.2	75	70
 Thailand	72	63.3	33.6	79.7	71.4	61.6	68.6	75.0	45	70
 Trinidad and Tobago	73	62.7	34.0	84.8	59.4	76.4	71.7	78.6	60	50
 Slovenia	74	62.7	61.0	58.9	85.4	51.0	80.3	87.8	70	50
 South Africa	75	62.5	41.6	68.7	74.5	54.4	75.3	76.1	55	60
 Kuwait	76	62.3	43.7	97.7	57.7	63.6	73.2	76.7	55	50
 Saudi Arabia	77	62.2	43.7	99.7	67.3	75.8	68.7	74.0	40	50
 Paraguay	78	62.0	20.5	96.2	58.0	28.9	80.9	81.1	75	60
 Madagascar	79	61.7	27.3	90.8	62.8	43.9	77.6	77.8	55	50
 Dominican Republic	80	61.3	27.3	83.7	56.1	55.2	75.7	77.8	75	40
 Azerbaijan	81	61.3	22.7	88.1	73.5	77.9	78.8	77.2	60	50
 Swaziland	82	61.2	31.6	74.7	64.2	71.7	72.3	81.5	65	40
 Guatemala	83	61.2	28.7	79.6	58.4	49.3	76.7	85.4	65	50
 Samoa	84	61.1	38.0	79.9	73.7	80.3	76.1	75.8	55	30
 Kyrgyzstan	85	61.1	19.2	94.6	74.2	83.8	73.7	75.2	60	50
 Italy	86	60.9	38.5	55.5	75.5	52.5	78.9	87.8	85	60
 Zambia	88	60.4	31.3	71.8	74.9	50.1	68.0	84.6	60	50
 Croatia	87	60.4	41.1	69.4	61.4	39.4	79.2	87.4	80	60
 Philippines	89	60.1	26.1	79.2	59.9	49.7	78.0	75.5	60	50
 Sri Lanka	90	60.0	33.4	84.9	74.4	59.2	68.0	73.6	40	40
 Uganda	91	59.9	23.8	79.1	45.1	87.4	71.0	75.4	60	40
 Vanuatu	93	59.5	33.5	97.3	54.8	56.8	82.7	48.0	60	40
 Gambia	92	59.5	31.7	79.0	57.4	65.8	71.3	65.0	65	50
 Serbia	95	59.4	34.0	83.1	59.3	70.1	66.9	77.0	75	50
 Namibia	94	59.4	44.2	66.9	64.4	81.9	75.0	82.9	50	40
 Lebanon	96	59.4	24.5	90.9	55.6	58.7	74.5	75.8	60	60
 Mongolia	97	58.9	28.2	81.8	71.8	81.1	72.4	74.7	50	60

Country Name	2014 Rank	2014 Score	Freedom from Corruption	Fiscal Freedom	Business Freedom	Labor Freedom	Monetary Freedom	Trade Freedom	Investment Freedom	Financial Freedom
 Burkina Faso	98	58.9	31.3	83.0	60.7	55.0	78.8	67.8	60	40
 Fiji	99	58.7	20.0	82.3	64.9	73.1	75.2	70.2	50	50
 Indonesia	100	58.5	28.0	83.4	54.8	47.8	76.4	74.8	40	60
 Nicaragua	102	58.4	24.1	78.6	52.6	60.3	72.8	85.4	65	50
 Bosnia and Herzegovina	101	58.4	33.9	82.9	55.5	62.4	80.1	86.9	75	60
 Morocco	103	58.3	33.3	71.3	76.2	31.5	78.1	58.8	70	60
 Tonga	104	58.2	28.6	86.7	74.6	91.2	71.3	79.5	35	20
 Tanzania	106	57.8	28.8	79.7	47.0	61.1	66.0	76.8	60	50
 Gabon	105	57.8	29.1	74.5	58.9	63.0	75.1	61.0	55	40
 Côte d'Ivoire	107	57.7	22.1	79.1	55.1	59.0	80.6	71.4	50	50
 Cambodia	108	57.4	18.7	90.8	36.6	50.2	77.9	71.0	60	50
 Tunisia	109	57.3	39.2	74.3	80.7	72.6	75.9	61.8	35	30
 Moldova	110	57.3	29.5	85.8	70.1	37.9	75.0	80.1	50	50
 Kenya	111	57.1	21.0	78.0	55.8	64.0	74.9	72.8	50	50
 Honduras	112	57.1	23.7	84.9	55.4	26.5	75.1	75.4	60	60
 Benin	113	57.1	29.5	68.3	51.0	50.5	75.4	60.0	70	50
 Brazil	114	56.9	37.9	68.8	53.8	49.8	69.9	69.3	55	60
 Bhutan	116	56.7	58.8	82.9	59.4	83.6	65.8	49.4	20	30
 Belize	115	56.7	6.7	82.1	71.6	67.2	77.6	67.8	40	50
 Seychelles	117	56.2	48.5	76.8	67.6	68.5	75.1	33.4	50	30
 Djibouti	118	55.9	30.9	80.6	42.7	65.1	77.2	54.8	65	50
 India	120	55.7	31.5	79.4	37.7	74.0	65.5	65.6	35	40
 Guyana	121	55.7	24.4	68.4	64.3	72.6	78.1	72.0	45	30
 Greece	119	55.7	33.2	65.9	75.8	53.9	76.3	82.8	60	50
 Yemen	123	55.5	19.4	91.7	59.2	54.9	62.1	82.4	50	30
 Mali	122	55.5	27.7	69.8	48.0	63.2	76.7	73.2	55	40
 Senegal	125	55.4	29.5	65.1	47.5	41.5	81.8	73.2	60	40
 Malawi	124	55.4	31.9	78.0	38.9	60.3	64.1	72.7	50	50
 Pakistan	126	55.2	22.7	80.6	69.4	47.3	68.5	64.8	40	40
 Niger	127	55.1	26.0	76.8	35.2	45.4	88.3	65.6	55	40
 Mozambique	128	55.0	26.2	75.7	65.2	36.7	80.8	75.5	45	50
 Nigeria	129	54.3	22.7	85.0	48.0	66.4	73.1	63.8	40	40
 Suriname	130	54.2	32.9	69.0	41.8	81.8	71.8	66.2	30	30
 Bangladesh	131	54.1	23.3	72.5	70.8	51.9	65.9	59.0	55	30

Country Name	2014 Rank	2014 Score	Freedom from Corruption	Fiscal Freedom	Business Freedom	Labor Freedom	Monetary Freedom	Trade Freedom	Investment Freedom	Financial Freedom
 Papua New Guinea	132	53.9	20.2	66.7	57.0	73.7	75.5	85.1	35	30
 Guinea	133	53.5	19.2	69.3	51.8	73.4	64.1	61.2	50	40
 Mauritania	134	53.2	23.9	81.7	38.0	53.1	75.5	69.0	50	40
 Egypt	135	52.9	28.6	85.6	62.7	45.7	60.5	71.4	45	40
 Cameroon	136	52.6	21.9	71.7	45.0	56.1	69.4	61.2	35	50
 China	137	52.5	35.0	69.9	49.7	61.9	73.3	71.8	30	30
 Liberia	138	52.4	33.8	83.6	62.3	47.0	72.9	64.1	40	20
 Tajikistan	139	52.0	19.4	92.3	58.4	45.5	67.7	73.2	25	40
 Russia	140	51.9	22.1	85.6	70.0	55.8	69.4	74.6	25	30
 Comoros	142	51.4	22.1	64.5	49.4	50.1	74.5	72.7	35	30
 Burundi	141	51.4	15.9	73.5	59.8	63.1	68.2	71.8	60	30
 Guinea-Bissau	143	51.3	20.2	89.0	40.5	61.4	74.4	61.4	30	30
 Laos	144	51.2	18.6	86.6	60.7	54.9	75.5	58.6	35	20
 Maldives	145	51.0	21.9	97.4	87.4	71.7	69.4	43.8	25	30
 Vietnam	147	50.8	26.9	77.0	62.0	68.3	63.6	78.7	15	30
 Algeria	146	50.8	28.7	80.5	66.3	48.3	67.8	60.8	45	30
 Sierra Leone	148	50.5	24.6	80.7	55.3	28.7	70.2	70.2	55	20
 Nepal	149	50.1	21.3	85.9	58.5	43.8	76.3	61.0	5	30
 Belarus	150	50.1	24.6	89.2	73.4	77.7	33.9	81.4	30	10
 Ethiopia	151	50.0	27.0	77.5	57.8	54.7	59.0	64.2	20	20
 Togo	152	49.9	23.8	69.7	43.3	42.8	79.3	62.8	35	30
 Micronesia	153	49.8	30.0	97.5	51.7	77.9	75.2	81.0	25	30
 Lesotho	154	49.5	37.1	67.4	54.0	62.4	75.5	68.6	50	40
 Ukraine	155	49.3	21.9	79.1	59.8	49.8	78.7	86.2	20	30
 Haiti	156	48.9	16.9	80.3	33.3	68.5	73.6	70.4	40	30
 São Tomé and Príncipe	157	48.8	32.5	86.9	52.6	44.7	68.3	75.3	50	30
 Bolivia	158	48.4	28.1	87.1	53.4	29.9	70.0	77.6	15	50
 Ecuador	159	48.0	26.0	79.8	52.8	52.0	66.1	71.8	30	40
 Angola	160	47.7	17.7	87.7	47.5	40.1	63.6	70.1	40	40
 Central African Republic	161	46.7	20.6	65.1	33.9	40.4	72.5	51.8	50	30
 Uzbekistan	163	46.5	13.4	90.3	75.7	60.8	63.1	66.1	0	10
 Burma	162	46.5	11.6	86.9	28.3	75.7	64.8	73.6	15	10

48. 159 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – THE HUMAN FREEDOM INDEX – 2014 – PERSONAL, CIVIL AND ECONOMIC FREEDOM, PUBLISHED BY THE CATO, FRASER AND FRIEDRICH NAUMANN INSTITUTES

The **Human Freedom Index** measures 76 distinct indicators of personal, civil, and economic freedom around the world. The Human Freedom Index is the most comprehensive index on freedom for a globally meaningful set of countries. Coauthors of the index are [Ian Vásquez](#) and [Tanja Porčnik](#). The index is co-published by the [Cato Institute](#), the [Fraser Institute](#), and the [Liberales Institut](#) at the [Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom](#).

The index covers the following areas:

- [Rule of Law](#)
- Security and Safety
- Movement
- [Religion](#)
- Association, Assembly, and Civil Society
- Expression
- Relationships
- Size of Government
- Legal System and Property Rights
- Access to Sound Money
- Freedom to Trade Internationally
- Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business

Of all the parameters in Cory's Index, the parameter that affects most mankind is freedom - personal freedom, religious freedom, freedom of movement, rule of law, security, safety, association, assembly and civil society, freedom to express oneself, freedom in relationships, property rights. The most important international document is the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights which was translated into most of the languages on earth ([included into Ladino on my initiative by Ladinokomunita and me](#)). While economic freedom is very important but can be interpreted as coercive - freedom of the large banks and multinationals to oppress 99% of the public as we have seen in the Great Recession of 2007-2010, freedom to evade paying taxes, freedom to fire tens of thousands of employees just in order to maximize profits – nobody can object freedom of the individual as stipulated above. For that reason the United States rebelled against the oppressive British rule and obtained independence, and so did all nations in 19th & 20th centuries, especially after the end of World War II, including India, China, Israel, all the African countries and the remaining colonies.

But we have to be careful with the terminology of freedom. The Italian fascists sang about:

Giovinezza, giovinezza	Youth, youth
primavera di bellezza,	Spring of beauty,
nel fascismo è la salvezza	In fascism, salvation
della nostra libertà.	Of our freedom.

While their communist opponents sang in the same streets of Italy a hundred years ago:

Avanti o popolo, alla riscossa,	Forward people, to the rescue,
Bandiera rossa, Bandiera rossa.	the Red Flag, the Red Flag.
Bandiera rossa la trionferà	the Red Flag will triumph,
Evviva il comunismo e la libertà.	Long live communism and freedom.

So, one can only ponder, why fascists, communists, and "ultra"-neoliberals like Milton Friedman (in his famous book: *Capitalism and Freedom*), preach so much about freedom, while in practice they do exactly the opposite? (more on neoliberal totalitarian approach - read Naomi Klein's *The Shock Doctrine*). Who is free in this modern world? Free from excessive advertising, consumerism, reality programs, [crony capitalism](#), free from favoritism in the distribution of legal permits, government grants, special [tax breaks](#), or other forms of [state interventionism](#). Big Brother intervened in communist and fascist countries, in colonies and absolute monarchies, but it intervenes also nowadays with many excuses as a "safeguard" against terrorism, anarchy, crime, and in the past against Red Scare ([McCarthyism](#)). I am the last person to condemn state intervention against terrorism or safeguarding democracies from communism and fascist threat in the twentieth century and radical Islam nowadays. But this should not be an excuse to spy on tens of millions including innocent people and allies (see – [Snowden](#)). So, who is free? Is the Human Freedom Index right just because it is the only one?

Nevertheless, as the issue of freedom is so important, I include this index in Cory's Index, and hope that it really gives the modern answer to the quest of the rebels in the French Revolution who sought for [Liberté, égalité, fraternité](#) – Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. All the three are included in Cory's Index in many of dozens of parameters – Gini, Freedom, Social Progress. According to HFI (the Human Freedom Index), Hong Kong ranks no. 1 – it is now part of China, even as a Special Administrative Region, but I don't want to argue with the Index. If one analyzes the sub-indices one can find the answer, because of the very high score of [Economic Freedom](#) – according to Milton Friedman and many neo-liberals – Hong Kong has a much more efficient economic system than the US. Switzerland is no. 2 as it is an excellent example of economic and personal freedom, a neo-liberal system, "too-free" banks, but not anymore [after the 2008 financial crisis](#), as the Swiss decided that tighter reins on their banks wouldn't just protect taxpayers from future crises and bailouts, but would ultimately be good for the banks' own business as well. Maybe because of that they receive a score of "only" 8.25 on Economic Freedom but one of the highest scores on Personal Freedom – 9.41. What mix is better – Hong Kong or Switzerland? The reader will decide where he would prefer to live - in Friedman's capitalist "paradise" Hong Kong or in Switzerland (near Lake Geneva?).

New Zealand is no. 3, Ireland no. 4, quite a long way since a hundred years ago when it was oppressed by British rule, by an extreme religious system, poverty stricken, with millions of immigrants fleeing to the US. Denmark no. 5 is a remarkable example of a small country that has managed to find the right balance and harmony between all the components of quality of life. And it has achieved the unbelievable score of 9.58 in Personal Freedom – the highest score in the world, with a good Economic Freedom score of 7.67. Where would you prefer to live – in a neo-liberal country with a 8.71 Economic Freedom score as in Singapore and 7.01 in Personal Freedom with a gap of about 1 in Economic Freedom in favor of Singapore or in Denmark (in wonderful Copenhagen?) with an even larger gap of about 2.5 in Personal Freedom in favor of Denmark. And the Danes do not advocate anarchy in the name of personal freedom exactly as they don't advocate almost complete lack of regulations in the name of economic freedom, as the neo-liberals require. The Queen of Denmark has urged Muslims arriving in Europe to adopt Western values (what about the Muslim freedom of adhering to their way of living?). She said that politicians should strictly uphold the country's principles of democracy and gender equality (even if contradicts [Sharia Law](#)?). Denmark has taken in just under 15,000 asylum seekers in the first nine months of 2016, according to Government statistics and has reintroduced border controls to stem the flow heading northwards towards neighboring Sweden (what about compassion to their tragedy?).

The Anglo-Saxons Canada, UK and Australia have a rank of 6, with moderate economic freedom but very high personal freedom. Finland, another Scandinavian country, has an

excellent rank of 9, while the other ones: Norway - 13 and Sweden - 15 have very high personal freedom and moderate economic freedom. Benelux countries rank very high: Netherlands - 10, Luxembourg - 11, Belgium - 17, and finally the Germanic countries rank also very high: Germany - 13 (with its lenient refugees policy) and Austria - 11. So, we have in the first 17 ranks almost all the Germanic, Scandinavian, Benelux and Anglo-Saxon countries (except the US ranked 23), which happen to be also 15 out of the 20 most ethical countries in the world, Austria (TI - 23) and Malta (TI - 43) are also ethical. The other 5 most and very ethical countries rank: 2 close to them - US - 23 and Iceland - 25, Japan somewhat lower - 32, as it has a slightly lower Personal Freedom score - 8.67 and Economic Freedom - 7.42, and Singapore ranks even lower - 40, due to its much lower personal freedom - 7.01. Barbados ranks very low - 85, with an average personal freedom - 6.92 and economic freedom - 6.65, close to India - 87. How come that very ethical Barbados (TI - 17) ranks close to corrupt India (TI - 85)? Freedom from corruption and rule of law are probably not enough compared to low scores in other freedom parameters that mitigate their importance.

Italy has a good rank of 28 and a score of 9.00 in personal freedom and 7.17 in economic freedom, but it ranks only 69 in TI's Index. France has similar scores and an overall score of 8.05 in Freedom Index with a rank of 31, but ranks much higher than Italy in TI's Index (26). Japan also has a similar Freedom rank of 32 and it even ranks higher in TI's Index (15). So, we have 3 countries with a similar Freedom Index but with large differences in the corruption level. One would tend to conclude that there is no correlation between freedom and ethics, but data proves the opposite as most of the ethical countries rank very high also in the freedom index, and Italy is an exception, as freedom is very inherent in Italy, much more than in the other quite corrupt countries Romania and Bulgaria ranking also 69 in TI's Index but only 30 and 40 in Freedom Index respectively. Israel ranks 52 in Freedom Index with an overall score and personal and economic freedom scores of about 7.3, but ranks higher in TI's Index - 37. Brazil ranks 82 in Freedom Index, lower than the similar quite corrupt TI rank of 69. Mexico has a higher Freedom rank - 77 than TI's rank - 103, but India has a similar rank: HFI - 87, TI - 85. Russia has a Freedom Index and its components slightly higher than 6 and ranks 115 compared to TI - 136, but China ranks much lower in its Freedom Index - 141, with a Personal Freedom score of only 4.81 and Economic Freedom of 6.45, and in TI's Index - 100. Finally, as usual the most corrupt countries have also the lowest ranks in Human Freedom Index, especially in Personal Freedom - Libya, Yemen, Iran, Syria, Central African Republic, Venezuela, Myanmar, Algeria, Congo DR, Angola, Guinea, Zimbabwe, Pakistan, Chad, Nigeria, Congo R, Bangladesh, Sierra Leone, Mauritania, Ethiopia, Azerbaijan, Vietnam...

US is a very interesting case - it ranks 23 which is excellent, but one would expect that the epitome of freedom, the United States of America should rank in personal freedom and economic freedom in no. 1, or at least in the 5 best countries. But to be ranked 23 is so "offending", not so much because it is after the Scandinavian countries and Switzerland (free since Wilhelm Tell), but after Hong Kong, a former UK colony and now part of China? After Ireland with so many Irish immigrants that fled oppressive Ireland to the land of freedom America? After Canada the northern neighbor that scores better results in so many parameters. The US is less free than the UK, this monarchy with all its noblemen, the House of Lords, the ruler of the American colonies? Never mind Benelux, it is not so offending, but to be less free than Germany, than Austria, which were ruled by Nazis not so long ago and it was the US that liberated them? But maybe the worst offense is that the US is less free than the former communist countries - the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Poland, Estonia! There were not even free countries until a few years ago, for centuries, they were subjugated by Russia, by the Austro-Hungarian Empire, by Germany, they were communist countries and now they score similar scores in economic freedom as the US and Lithuania is even freer, Poland has a score in Personal Freedom of 9.18 compared to 8.79 for the US, Poland freer!

The results should not surprise those who are familiar with the figures of incarceration in the US – the largest in the world, Big Brother watching millions, a crime rate which is high, the size of government is very high, not only according to the neo-liberals who are convinced that the US is no more a free country. But, still the US is the bastion of freedom in the world, this great country has rescued the free world in World War I, World War II, if it were not for the US we would all be communists living a miserable life in slums. The US is in the forefront of the war against radical Islam and terrorism; they have killed Bin Laden and thousands of terrorists. Poland maybe freer than the US according to the Freedom Index, and so are New Zealand, Ireland, Denmark and Canada, but rest assured that if the US was not the keeper of freedom - all of them would not be free anymore, and so Kuwait and Qatar, as it is the armed forces of the US, it is the huge economy of the US, it is the proven history of peace keeping by the US that deter all those who want to destroy the peace of the free world, who might have used their nuclear weapons, chemical or biological weapons in order to destroy the peace of Lithuania, Poland, Estonia, or even Malta, Luxembourg, Austria, Denmark, Norway, Finland and Germany, all of them freer than the US, but none of them would be free if it were not for the US, as in its anthem's words: ["O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"](#)

2014 Human Freedom Index and Sub-Indices

Rank	Δ HFI Rank (2013-14)	Country	Personal Freedom	Economic Freedom	Freedom Index	Δ HFI Score (2013-14)
1	=	Hong Kong	9.08	9.03	9.06	▲
2	=	Switzerland	9.41	8.25	8.83	▲
3	▲ 1	New Zealand	9.00	8.35	8.67	▲
4	▼ 1	Ireland	9.31	7.98	8.64	▲
5	▼ 1	Denmark	9.58	7.67	8.62	▲
6	=	Canada	9.24	7.98	8.61	▲
6	▲ 1	United Kingdom	9.29	7.93	8.61	▲
6	▲ 2	Australia	9.29	7.93	8.61	▲
9	=	Finland	9.43	7.68	8.55	▲
10	▲ 4	Netherlands	9.45	7.63	8.54	▲
11	▲ 1	Luxembourg	9.41	7.65	8.53	▲
11	=	Austria	9.50	7.56	8.53	▲
13	▼ 1	Germany	9.44	7.55	8.49	▲
13	▼ 3	Norway	9.47	7.51	8.49	▲
15	=	Sweden	9.37	7.46	8.42	▲
16	=	Malta	9.08	7.74	8.41	▲
17	▲ 1	Belgium	9.25	7.51	8.38	▲
18	▲ 1	Czech Republic	9.16	7.53	8.34	▲

19	▲ 3	Portugal	9.15	7.49	8.32	▲
20	▲ 2	Lithuania	8.82	7.81	8.31	▲
21	▲ 4	Poland	9.18	7.42	8.30	▲
21	▼ 2	Estonia	8.89	7.70	8.30	▲
23	▼ 4	United States of America	8.79	7.75	8.27	▲
24	▲ 2	Latvia	8.90	7.57	8.24	▲
25	▲ 2	Iceland	9.38	7.06	8.22	▲
26	▼ 9	Taiwan	8.71	7.65	8.18	▼
27	▲ 4	Slovakia	8.78	7.45	8.12	▲
28	▲ 1	Italy	9.00	7.17	8.09	▲
29	▼ 1	Chile	8.34	7.83	8.08	▼
30	▲ 1	Romania	8.46	7.66	8.06	▲
31	▲ 3	France	8.81	7.30	8.05	▲
32	▼ 2	Japan	8.67	7.42	8.04	▼
33	▲ 7	Cyprus	8.73	7.32	8.03	▲
34	▼ 10	Mauritius	8.06	7.98	8.02	▼
35	▼ 2	Korea, Republic of	8.57	7.40	7.98	▲
36	▼ 1	Spain	8.52	7.38	7.95	▲
37	▼ 1	Hungary	8.54	7.30	7.92	▲
38	▲ 2	Costa Rica	8.26	7.56	7.91	▲
39	▲ 3	Slovenia	9.07	6.73	7.90	▲
40	▼ 3	Singapore	7.01	8.71	7.86	▲
40	▼ 1	Bulgaria	8.33	7.39	7.86	▲
42	▼ 4	Uruguay	8.58	7.08	7.83	▲
43	=	Georgia	7.67	7.98	7.82	▲
44	=	Montenegro	8.23	7.27	7.75	▲
44	▲ 2	Croatia	8.49	7.00	7.75	▲
46	▲ 3	Panama	7.88	7.47	7.67	▲
47	▲ 7	Mongolia	7.66	7.39	7.52	▲
48	▲ 4	Greece	8.02	6.93	7.47	▲
48	▲ 2	Bahamas	7.56	7.38	7.47	▼
50	▲ 7	Albania	7.50	7.40	7.45	▲

51	▲ 19	Seychelles	7.34	7.48	7.41	▲
52	▼ 4	Israel	7.34	7.39	7.37	▼
53	▲ 2	Peru	7.38	7.35	7.36	▼
54	▼ 1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	7.81	6.85	7.33	▼
55	▼ 4	Suriname	7.91	6.73	7.32	▼
55	▼ 11	Macedonia	7.42	7.22	7.32	▼
55	▲ 1	Armenia	6.92	7.71	7.32	▲
58	▲ 1	El Salvador	7.12	7.40	7.26	▲
59	▲ 9	Ghana	8.08	6.41	7.25	▲
60	▼ 2	Jamaica	7.20	7.21	7.20	▼
61	▲ 9	Haiti	7.35	6.99	7.17	▲
61	▲ 3	Fiji	7.35	6.99	7.17	▲
63	▼ 1	Dominican Republic	6.99	7.32	7.16	▲
64	▼ 1	Cambodia	6.97	7.20	7.08	▲
65	▲ 1	Madagascar	7.56	6.54	7.05	▲
66	▼ 2	Brunei	6.83	7.25	7.04	▲
67	▼ 1	Serbia	7.36	6.68	7.02	▼
68	▲ 5	Guatemala	6.52	7.50	7.01	▲
69	▲ 8	Moldova	7.27	6.72	6.99	▲
69	▲ 6	Namibia	7.18	6.80	6.99	▲
71	▼ 3	Bolivia	7.62	6.34	6.98	▼
72	=	Indonesia	6.91	7.02	6.97	▼
73	▼ 12	Turkey	7.06	6.86	6.96	▼
74	▲ 2	South Africa	7.21	6.64	6.92	▼
74	▼ 14	Papua New Guinea	7.14	6.70	6.92	▼
76	▲ 1	Nicaragua	6.38	7.39	6.88	▼
77	▲ 16	Mexico	6.82	6.88	6.85	▲
77	▲ 2	Paraguay	6.82	6.88	6.85	▼
79	▲ 16	Benin	7.43	6.22	6.82	▲
79	▲ 12	Bhutan	6.57	7.07	6.82	▲
79	▼ 6	Trinidad and Tobago	6.87	6.77	6.82	▼
82	▼ 1	Brazil	7.35	6.27	6.81	▼

83	▲ 28	Tajikistan	6.64	6.97	6.80	▲
84	▼ 3	Nepal	7.04	6.54	6.79	▼
85	▼ 6	Barbados	6.92	6.65	6.78	▼
85	▲ 24	Rwanda	6.19	7.38	6.78	▲
87	=	India	7.01	6.50	6.76	▼
88	▲ 2	Bahrain	5.91	7.60	6.75	▲
88	=	Burkina Faso	7.49	6.02	6.75	▲
88	▼ 7	Kenya	6.36	7.14	6.75	▼
91	▼ 5	Jordan	5.65	7.82	6.74	▼
92	▼ 45	Cape Verde	6.57	6.89	6.73	▼
93	▲ 5	Botswana	6.14	7.27	6.70	▲
94		Liberia	6.09	7.22	6.66	
94	▲ 21	Lesotho	6.65	6.66	6.66	▲
96	▲ 3	Kazakhstan	5.93	7.35	6.64	▲
97	▼ 4	Ecuador	7.43	5.76	6.60	▼
98	▲ 20	Kyrgyz Republic	6.01	7.16	6.58	▲
99	▼ 8	Tanzania	6.30	6.84	6.57	▼
100	=	Uganda	5.74	7.34	6.54	▼
101	=	Honduras	5.83	7.24	6.53	▼
101	=	Philippines	6.05	7.01	6.53	▼
103	▼ 2	Zambia	6.00	7.04	6.52	▼
103	▲ 18	Mozambique	7.23	5.81	6.52	▲
103	▼ 15	Argentina	8.22	4.81	6.52	▼
106	▲ 5	Malawi	7.24	5.79	6.51	▲
107	▼ 10	Thailand	6.41	6.56	6.49	▼
108	▼ 4	Lebanon	5.90	7.06	6.48	▼
109		Laos	6.00	6.85	6.43	
110	▲ 6	Côte d'Ivoire	6.82	6.01	6.42	▲
111	▼ 4	Colombia	6.40	6.43	6.41	▼
111	▼ 6	Senegal	6.40	6.42	6.41	▼
111	▼ 16	Kuwait	5.67	7.14	6.41	▼

111	▼ 27	Ukraine	6.81	6.00	6.41	▼
115	▲ 2	Russia	6.13	6.66	6.39	▲
115	▼ 9	Malaysia	5.53	7.25	6.39	▼
117	▼ 9	Qatar	4.86	7.91	6.38	▼
118	▲ 12	Guinea-Bissau	6.63	6.08	6.36	▲
118	▼ 8	United Arab Emirates	4.73	7.98	6.36	▼
120	▼ 1	Oman	5.37	7.27	6.32	▲
120	▼ 7	East Timor	6.50	6.14	6.32	▼
122	▲ 6	Burundi	6.47	6.05	6.26	▲
123	▲ 6	Tunisia	5.93	6.54	6.23	▲
124	▼ 4	Mali	6.45	5.97	6.21	▼
125	▼ 3	Gambia, The	5.29	7.11	6.20	▼
126	▼ 41	Guyana	6.29	5.98	6.13	▼
126	▼ 3	Cameroon	6.02	6.25	6.13	▼
128	▼ 2	Vietnam	5.82	6.43	6.12	▲
128	▲ 3	Azerbaijan	5.69	6.55	6.12	▲
130	▼ 6	Sri Lanka	5.68	6.52	6.10	▼
131	▼ 4	Morocco	5.76	6.42	6.09	▼
132	=	Niger	6.04	6.05	6.04	▲
133	▼ 8	Sierra Leone	6.13	5.92	6.03	▼
134	▲ 2	Swaziland	5.10	6.77	5.94	▲
135	▼ 2	Gabon	5.99	5.71	5.85	▼
136	▲ 4	Togo	5.75	5.89	5.82	▲
137	▼ 2	Bangladesh	5.28	6.35	5.81	▲
138	▼ 25	Belize	5.26	6.34	5.80	▼
139	▼ 1	Congo, Republic of	6.72	4.80	5.76	▲
140	▲ 1	Nigeria	5.05	6.45	5.75	▲
141	▼ 4	China	4.81	6.45	5.63	▼
142	=	Ethiopia	5.46	5.60	5.53	▼
143	=	Mauritania	5.08	5.63	5.35	▼
144	=	Saudi Arabia	3.66	6.95	5.31	▼

144	▲ 2	Egypt	4.56	6.05	5.31	▲
146	=	Chad	5.45	5.12	5.28	▲
146	▼ 1	Pakistan	4.54	6.01	5.28	▼
148	▲ 1	Zimbabwe	5.20	5.28	5.24	▲
149	▼ 10	Guinea	5.33	5.10	5.22	▼
150	▼ 16	Angola	5.29	5.08	5.19	▼
151	▲ 3	Congo, Democratic Republic of	4.69	5.49	5.09	▲
152	▼ 3	Algeria	4.93	5.15	5.04	▼
153	▼ 1	Myanmar	4.48	5.39	4.94	▲
154	▼ 1	Venezuela	6.53	3.29	4.91	▼
155	▼ 7	Central African Republic	4.73	5.01	4.87	▼
156	▲ 1	Syria	3.85	5.59	4.72	▲
157	▼ 2	Iran	3.99	5.27	4.63	▼
158	▼ 3	Yemen	2.67	6.44	4.56	▼
159	▼ 8	Libya	4.27	4.58	4.42	▼
Average (mean)			7.01	6.85	6.93	
Median			6.97	7.01	6.82	

49. 183 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – PRESS FREEDOM INDEX – PUBLISHED BY REPORTERS WITHOUT BORDERS – 2016

The **Press Freedom Index** is an annual ranking of countries compiled and published by [Reporters Without Borders](#) based upon the organization's assessment of the countries' [press freedom](#) records in the previous year. It reflects the degree of freedom that [journalists](#), news organizations, and [netizens](#) enjoy in each country, and the efforts made by the authorities to respect and ensure respect for this freedom. Reporters Without Borders is careful to note that the index only deals with press freedom and does not measure the quality of journalism nor does it look at [human rights](#) violations in general.

The report is based partly on a questionnaire that asks questions about pluralism, media independence, environment and [self-censorship](#), legislative framework, transparency, and infrastructure. The questionnaire takes account of the legal framework for the media (including penalties for press offences, the existence of a state monopoly for certain kinds of media and how the media are regulated) and the level of independence of the public media. It also reflects violations of the free flow of information on the Internet. Violence against journalists, netizens, and media assistants, including abuses attributable to the state, armed militias, clandestine organizations, and pressure groups, are monitored by RSF staff during the year and are also part of the final score. A smaller score corresponds to greater freedom of the press. The questionnaire is sent to partner organizations of Reporters Without Borders: 1) 18 freedom of expression non-governmental organizations located in all five continents, 2) its 150 correspondents around the world, and also 3) journalists, researchers, jurists and human rights activists.

Based on the data collected, a score and a position or rank, complementary indicators that together assess the state of media freedom, are assigned to each country in the final report. Some countries are excluded from the report because of a lack of reliable, confirmed information. Because the questions and calculations upon which the scores are based have changed over the years, scores should only be used to compare countries within a given year. To follow a country's evolution from year to year compare its rank in the index rather than its score.

Each report reflects the situation during a specific period. The year of the report is the year the report was released and reflects events in the prior year. So, for example, the 2009 report was published in October 2009 and reflects events between 1 September 2008 and 31 August 2009. No report was released in 2011. The 2011–2012 report, labeled 2012 in the table below, was published on 20 January 2012 and reflects events between 1 December 2010 and 30 November 2011. The 2013 World Press Freedom Index was published on 30 January 2013 and reflects events between 1 December 2011 and 30 November 2012.

Data for each year are presented as a country's (rank) giving its position relative to other countries over its score. A smaller score corresponds to greater freedom of the press. In 2012 the smallest scores can be negative.

Press Freedom Index correlates quite closely with TI's Index for the most ethical countries. We give a comparison between the two indices respectively: Finland – 1/3, Netherlands – 2/8, Norway – 3/5, Denmark – 4/1, New Zealand – 5/2, Switzerland – 7/5, Sweden – 8/4, Luxembourg - 15/9, Canada – 18/10, Australia – 25/11. The only exception is Singapore, which ranks 154 in its Press Freedom Index compared to 7 in TI's Index, quite a high price to pay for the otherwise very high ranks in most of the other parameters, but this is a question

which we have to ask its citizens, bearing in mind the alternatives in neighboring countries. Correlation between Press Freedom Index and lack of corruption is still quite high for many of the very ethical/ethical countries: Ireland – 9/17, Austria – 11/23, Belgium – 13/15, Estonia – 14/26, Germany – 16/12, Iceland – 19/12, Uruguay – 20/21, Portugal – 23/31, Cyprus – 27/31, Chile – 31/21, Spain – 34/37, Lithuania – 35/39, Botswana – 43/31, Poland – 47/35.






But we have a wide gap between Press Freedom Index and TI's Index in the UK which is 38/14, US – 41/17 and France – 45/26, quite surprising for the three superpowers that are supposed to be the epitomes of press freedom. In the opposite direction we find Costa Rica which has the excellent rank of 5 in Press Freedom Index compared to 47 in TI's Index, Jamaica – 10/85, Slovakia – 12/54, Namibia – 17/55, Czech Republic – 21/53, Suriname – 22/100, Latvia – 24/43, Ghana – 26/61, South Africa – 39/67, Burkina Faso – 42/85, Romania – 49/69, Niger – 52/103, Haiti – 53/161 (extremely corrupt and poor but with a moderate press freedom, higher than Japan, but Haitians would have chosen probably to be like Japan). Indeed, Japan has a low rank in Press Freedom – 72, compared to the very high 15 in TI's Index. But if we examine closely the components of the score we can understand why, and the same applies to Hong Kong – 69/17 and South Korea – 70/43. Italy, however, has a similar rank – 77/69, although one would tend to perceive the country with a much higher press freedom and a much higher corruption. And Greece is not so much different – 89/69.




















Bhutan may be ethical (TI – 30) and very happy, but it has a low rank in Press Freedom – 94, and so does Israel – 101 (TI – 37), which has a lower freedom of the press than Timor-Leste (TI – 133), Kenya (TI – 145), Lebanon (TI – 136), Kyrgyzstan (TI – 136), Guinea-Bissau (TI – 161). This "imbroglio" shows the importance of averaging the parameters in Cory's Index, as the situation is quite complex, Bhutan and Israel are very happy and moderately ethical, but Bhutan is very poor, Israel is one of the richest and more advanced countries, Bhutan is extremely peaceful but Israel has a very low Peace rank of 149, due to the wars and terror. But both countries are in a far better condition than Lebanon, Timor-Leste and Guinea-Bissau, in spite of being in close ranking in Press Freedom, so what matters is the overall picture. Worth mentioning are the ranks of Brazil 104/69, Ukraine – 107/142, Nigeria – 116/136, Qatar – 117/26 (in spite of Al Jazeera and the higher ethical ranking compared to Israel and Bhutan), United Arab Emirates – 119/25, Palestine – 132 (not ranked by TI), India – 133/85 (India has a higher score in lack of corruption than in freedom of the press, quite difficult to understand), Russia – 148/136, Iran – 169/136 (no comments), China – 176/100 – China has made excellent economic progress, in standard of living, even is only moderately corrupt in comparison to Russia and most of its neighbors, but still ranks at the lowest rank in Press Freedom, together with Syria, Vietnam, Sudan, Cuba, Laos, North Korea and Eritrea.























Other important findings – Afghanistan has a rank of 120 – very low but still one third higher than Eritrea – 180 and North Korea – 179, while in TI's Index it ranks 172, almost the last one, close to North Korea – 174 and Eritrea – 166. So, the extremely corrupt Afghanistan has a press freedom much higher than its neighbors in corruption and even much higher than Saudi Arabia 165/55, which is only quite corrupt. The same applies to Zimbabwe – 124/156, Angola – 123/161, Chad – 127/154, and even the mostly corrupt Venezuela – 139/161. Turkey has one of the lowest ranks in Press Freedom – 151, worse than Russia..., and much worse than its TI ranking – 64. The same applies also to Mexico – 149/103, Malaysia – 146/50, Cuba – 171/63. Finally, as usual, the most corrupt countries score also the lowest scores in Press Freedom – North Korea, Eritrea, Syria, Turkmenistan, Vietnam, Sudan, Laos, Yemen, Iran, Somalia, Uzbekistan, Libya, Belarus, Azerbaijan, Burundi, Myanmar, Bangladesh, South Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, etc.






















Color key:























Most free →  → Least free






















Country	2016 <small>[4]</small>	2015 <small>[5]</small>	2014 <small>[6]</small>	2013 <small>[7]</small>	2012 <small>[a][8]</small>	2010 <small>[9]</small>	2009 <small>[10]</small>	2008 <small>[11]</small>	2007 <small>[12]</small>	2006 <small>[13]</small>
 Finland	(001) 8.59	(001) 7.52	(001) 6.40	(001) 6.38	(001) -10.00	(001) 0.00	(001) 0.00	(004) 2.00	(005) 1.50	(001) 0.50
 Netherlands	(002) 8.76	(004) 9.22	(002) 6.46	(002) 6.48	(003) -9.00	(001) 0.00	(007) 1.00	(016) 4.00	(012) 3.50	(001) 0.50
 Norway	(003) 8.79	(002) 7.75	(003) 6.52	(003) 6.52	(001) -10.00	(001) 0.00	(001) 0.00	(001) 1.50	(001) 0.75	(006) 2.00
 Denmark	(004) 8.89	(003) 8.24	(007) 7.43	(006) 7.08	(010) -5.67	(011) 2.50	(001) 0.00	(014) 3.50	(008) 2.00	(019) 5.00
 New Zealand	(005) 10.01	(006) 10.06	(009) 8.55	(008) 8.38	(013) -5.33	(008) 1.50	(013) 3.00	(007) 3.00	(015) 4.17	(019) 5.00
 Costa Rica	(006) 11.10	(016) 12.26	(021) 12.23	(018) 12.08	(019) -2.25	(029) 8.08	(030) 8.00	(022) 5.10	(021) 6.50	(029) 6.67
 Switzerland	(007) 11.76	(020) 13.85	(015) 10.47	(014) 9.94	(008) -6.20	(001) 0.00	(007) 1.00	(007) 3.00	(011) 3.00	(008) 2.50
 Sweden	(008) 12.33	(005) 9.47	(010) 8.98	(010) 9.23	(012) -5.50	(001) 0.00	(001) 0.00	(007) 3.00	(005) 1.50	(014) 4.00
 Ireland	(009) 12.40	(011) 11.20	(016) 10.87	(015) 10.06	(015) -4.00	(009) 2.00	(001) 0.00	(004) 2.00	(008) 2.00	(001) 0.50
 Jamaica	(010) 12.45	(009) 11.18	(017) 10.90	(013) 9.88	(016) -3.00	(025) 7.67	(023) 4.75	(021) 4.88	(027) 8.63	(023) 5.50
 Austria	(011) 13.18	(007) 10.85	(012) 10.01	(012) 9.40	(005) -8.00	(007) 0.50	(013) 3.00	(014) 3.50	(016) 4.25	(016) 4.50
 Slovakia	(012) 13.26	(014) 11.66	(020) 11.39	(023) 13.25	(025) 0.00	(035) 11.50	(044) 11.00	(007) 3.00	(003) 1.00	(008) 2.50
 Belgium	(013) 14.18	(015) 11.98	(023) 12.80	(021) 12.94	(020) -2.00	(014) 4.00	(011) 2.50	(007) 3.00	(005) 1.50	(014) 4.00
 Estonia	(014) 14.31	(010) 11.19	(011) 9.63	(011) 9.26	(003) -9.00	(009) 2.00	(006) 0.50	(004) 2.00	(003) 1.00	(006) 2.00
 Luxembourg	(015) 14.43	(019) 13.61	(004) 6.70	(004) 6.68	(006) -7.00	(014) 4.00	(020) 4.00	(001) 1.50	N/A	N/A
 Germany	(016) 14.80	(012) 11.47	(014) 10.23	(017) 10.24	(016) -3.00	(017) 4.25	(018) 3.50	(020) 4.50	(020) 5.75	(023) 5.50
 Namibia	(017) 15.15	(017) 12.50	(022) 12.50	(019) 12.50	(020) -2.00	(021) 7.00	(035) 9.00	(023) 5.50	(025) 8.50	(026) 6.00
 Canada	(018) 15.26	(008) 10.99	(018) 11.01	(020) 12.70	(010) -5.67	(021) 7.00	(019) 3.70	(013) 3.33	(018) 4.88	(016) 4.50
 Iceland	(019) 15.30	(021) 13.87	(008) 8.50	(009) 8.49	(006) -7.00	(001) 0.00	(009) 2.00	(001) 1.50	(001) 0.75	(001) 0.50
 Uruguay	(020) 15.30	(023) 13.87	(026) 8.50	(027) 8.49	(032) -7.00	(037) 0.00	(029) 2.00	(043) 1.50	(037) 0.75	(057) 0.50























Country	2016 <small>[4]</small>	2015 <small>[5]</small>	2014 <small>[6]</small>	2013 <small>[7]</small>	2012 <small>[a][8]</small>	2010 <small>[9]</small>	2009 <small>[10]</small>	2008 <small>[11]</small>	2007 <small>[12]</small>	2006 <small>[13]</small>
	15.88	15.94	16.08	15.92	4.25	11.75	7.63	8.33	11.75	13.75
 Czech Republic	(021) 16.66	(013) 11.62	(013) 10.07	(016) 10.17	(014) -5.00	(023) 7.50	(024) 5.00	(016) 4.00	(014) 4.00	(005) 0.75
 Suriname	(022) 16.70	(029) 18.20	(031) 18.20	(031) 18.19	(022) -1.00	(035) 11.50	(042) 10.60	(026) 6.00	N/A	N/A
 Portugal	(023) 17.27	(026) 17.11	(030) 17.73	(028) 16.75	(033) 5.33	(040) 12.36	(030) 8.00	(016) 4.00	(008) 2.00	(010) 3.00
 Latvia	(024) 17.38	(028) 18.12	(037) 21.10	(039) 22.89	(050) 15.00	(030) 8.50	(013) 3.00	(007) 3.00	(012) 3.50	(010) 3.00
 Australia	(025) 17.84	(025) 17.03	(028) 16.92	(026) 15.24	(030) 4.00	(018) 5.38	(016) 3.13	(028) 6.25	(028) 8.79	(035) 9.00
 Ghana	(026) 17.95	(022) 15.50	(027) 16.29	(030) 17.27	(041) 11.00	(026) 8.00	(027) 6.00	(031) 7.50	(029) 9.00	(034) 8.50
 Cyprus	(027) 18.26	(024) 16.52 <small>[b]</small>	(025) 14.45	(024) 13.83	(016) -3.00	(045) 13.40	(025) 5.50	(031) 7.50	(045) 14.00	(030) 7.50
 Liechtenstein	(028) 18.36	(027) 17.67	(006) 7.02	(007) 7.35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
 Samoa	(029) 18.80	(040) 22.32	(040) 22.02	(048) 23.84	(054) 17.00	(111) 33.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States	(030) 18.91	N/A	(036) 20.81	(034) 19.72	(025) 0.00	(057) 16.50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
 Chile	(031) 19.23	(043) 23.00	(058) 25.80	(060) 26.24	(080) 29.00	(033) 10.50	(039) 10.50	(056) 11.50	(039) 12.13	(049) 11.63
 Cape Verde	(032) 19.82	(036) 20.69	(024) 14.32	(025) 14.33	(009) -6.00	(026) 8.00	(044) 11.00	(036) 8.00	(045) 14.00	(045) 11.50
 Andorra	(033) 19.87	(032) 19.87	(005) 6.82	(005) 6.82	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
 Spain	(034) 19.92	(033) 19.95	(035) 20.63	(036) 20.50	(039) 9.75	(039) 12.25	(044) 11.00	(036) 8.00	(033) 10.25	(041) 10.00
 Lithuania	(035) 19.95	(031) 18.80	(032) 19.20	(033) 18.24	(030) 4.00	(011) 2.50	(010) 2.25	(016) 4.00	(023) 7.00	(027) 6.50
 Belize	(036) 20.61	(030) 18.54	(029) 17.05	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
 Tonga	(037) 21.24	(044) 23.37	(063) 26.70	(066) 26.70	(063) 21.00	(087) 23.75	N/A	(082) 18.00	(119) 38.25	(053) 13.00
 United Kingdom	(038) 21.70	(034) 20.00	(033) 19.94	(029) 16.89	(028) 2.00	(019) 6.00	(020) 4.00	(023) 5.50	(024) 8.25	(027) 6.50
 South Africa	(039) 21.92	(039) 22.06	(042) 23.19	(052) 24.56	(042) 12.00	(038) 12.00	(033) 8.50	(036) 8.00	(043) 13.00	(044) 11.25
 Slovenia	(040) 22.26	(035) 20.55	(034) 20.38	(035) 20.49	(036) 9.14	(046) 13.44	(037) 9.50	(030) 7.33	(021) 6.50	(010) 3.00






















Country	2016 <small>[4]</small>	2015 <small>[5]</small>	2014 <small>[6]</small>	2013 <small>[7]</small>	2012 <small>[a][8]</small>	2010 <small>[9]</small>	2009 <small>[10]</small>	2008 <small>[11]</small>	2007 <small>[12]</small>	2006 <small>[13]</small>
 United States^[c]	(041) 22.49	(049) 24.41	(046) 23.49	(032) 18.22	(047) 14.00	(020) 6.75	(020) 4.00	(036) 8.00	(048) 14.50	(053) 13.00
 Burkina Faso	(042) 22.66	(046) 23.79	(052) 24.45	(046) 23.70	(068) 23.33	(049) 15.00	(057) 15.00	(063) 13.00	(068) 21.50	(070) 16.00
 Botswana	(043) 22.91	(042) 22.91	(041) 22.91	(040) 22.91	(042) 12.00	(062) 17.50	(062) 15.50	(066) 14.00	(075) 23.50	(053) 13.00
 Trinidad and Tobago	(044) 23.29	(041) 22.39	(043) 23.28	(044) 23.12	(050) 15.00	(030) 8.50	(028) 7.00	(027) 6.13	(019) 5.00	(019) 5.00
 France	(045) 23.83	(038) 21.15	(039) 21.89	(037) 21.60	(038) 9.50	(044) 13.38	(043) 10.67	(035) 7.67	(031) 9.75	(035) 9.00
 Malta	(046) 23.84	(048) 24.16	(051) 23.84	(045) 23.30	(058) 19.50	(014) 4.00	(011) 2.50	N/A	N/A	N/A
 Poland	(047) 23.89	(018) 12.71	(019) 11.03	(022) 13.11	(024) -0.67	(032) 8.88	(037) 9.50	(047) 9.00	(056) 18.50	(058) 14.00
 Mauritania	(048) 24.03	(055) 25.27	(060) 26.53	(067) 26.76	(067) 22.20	(095) 25.38	(100) 28.50	(105) 23.88	(050) 15.50	(077) 17.50
 Romania	(049) 24.29	(052) 24.90	(045) 23.48	(042) 23.05	(047) 14.00	(052) 16.00	(050) 12.50	(047) 9.00	(042) 12.75	(058) 14.00
 Comoros	(050) 24.33	(050) 24.52	(053) 24.52	(051) 24.52	(045) 13.00	(070) 19.00	(082) 19.00	(089) 20.00	(096) 28.00	(093) 22.50
 Taiwan	(051) 24.37	(051) 24.83	(050) 23.82	(047) 23.82	(045) 13.00	(048) 14.50	(059) 15.08	(036) 8.00	(032) 10.00	(043) 10.50
 Niger	(052) 24.62	(047) 23.85	(048) 23.59	(043) 23.08	(029) 2.50	(104) 28.50	(139) 48.50	(130) 37.00	(087) 25.50	(095) 24.50
 Haiti	(053) 24.66	(053) 25.08	(047) 23.53	(049) 24.09	(052) 15.67	(056) 16.38	(057) 15.00	(073) 15.13	(075) 23.50	(087) 19.50
 Argentina	(054) 25.09	(057) 26.11	(055) 25.26	(054) 25.67	(047) 14.00	(055) 16.35	(047) 11.33	(068) 14.08	(082) 24.83	(076) 17.30
 Papua New Guinea	(055) 25.81	(056) 25.87	(044) 23.46	(041) 22.97	(035) 9.00	(042) 13.33	(056) 14.70	N/A	N/A	N/A
 Madagascar	(056) 27.04	(064) 27.43	(081) 29.38	(088) 28.62	(084) 29.50	(116) 34.88	(134) 45.83	(094) 21.00	(061) 20.00	(066) 15.00
 Guyana	(057) 27.07	(062) 27.21	(067) 27.08	(069) 27.08	(058) 19.50	(059) 16.63	(039) 10.50	(088) 19.75	N/A	N/A
 El Salvador	(058) 27.20	(045) 23.66	(038) 21.57	(038) 22.86	(037) 9.30	(051) 15.83	(079) 17.25	(062) 12.80	(064) 20.20	(041) 10.00
 Serbia^[d]	(059) 27.60	(067) 27.66	(054) 25.05	(063) 26.59	(080) 29.00	(085) 23.00	(062) 15.50	(064) 13.50	(067) 21.00	(045) 11.50
 Mongolia	(060) 27.61	(054) 25.25	(088) 30.30	(098) 29.93	(100) 35.75	(076) 19.42	(091) 23.33	(093) 20.83	(074) 23.40	(086) 19.25
 Mauritius	(061) 27.69	(068) 27.69	(070) 27.69	(062) 26.47	(054) 17.00	(065) 18.00	(051) 14.00	(047) 9.00	(025) 8.50	(032) 8.00
 Dominican	(062) 27.69	(063) 27.69	(068) 27.69	(080) 26.47	(095) 17.00	(097) 18.00	(098) 14.00	(082) 9.00	(072) 8.50	(052) 8.00















Country	2016 <small>[4]</small>	2015 <small>[5]</small>	2014 <small>[6]</small>	2013 <small>[7]</small>	2012 <small>[a][8]</small>	2010 <small>[9]</small>	2009 <small>[10]</small>	2008 <small>[11]</small>	2007 <small>[12]</small>	2006 <small>[13]</small>
Republic	27.90	27.31	27.17	28.34	33.25	26.13	26.83	18.00	22.75	12.75
 Croatia	(063)	(058)	(065)	(064)	(068)	(062)	(078)	(045)	(041)	(053)
	27.91	26.12	26.82	26.61	23.33	17.50	17.17	8.50	12.50	13.00
 Georgia	(064)	(069)	(084)	(100)	(104)	(099)	(081)	(120)	(066)	(089)
	27.96	27.70	29.78	30.09	38.00	27.00	18.83	31.25	20.83	21.00
 Senegal	(065)	(071)	(062)	(059)	(075)	(093)	(089)	(086)	(083)	(077)
	27.99	27.77	26.68	26.19	26.00	25.00	22.00	19.00	25.00	17.50
 Malawi	(066)	(059)	(073)	(075)	(146)	(079)	(062)	(070)	(092)	(101)
	28.12	26.41	28.29	28.18	68.00	21.00	15.50	15.00	26.75	25.50
 Hungary	(067)	(065)	(064)	(056)	(040)	(023)	(025)	(023)	(017)	(010)
	28.17	27.44	26.73	26.09	10.00	7.50	5.50	5.50	4.50	3.00
 Bosnia and Herzegovina	(068)	(066)	(066)	(068)	(058)	(047)	(039)	(036)	(034)	(019)
	28.45	27.51	26.86	26.86	19.50	13.50	10.50	8.00	11.17	5.00
 Hong Kong	(069)	(070)	(061)	(058)	(054)	(034)	(048)	(051)	(061)	(058)
	28.50	27.76	26.55	26.16	17.00	10.75	11.75	9.75	20.00	14.00
 South Korea	(070)	(060)	(057)	(050)	(044)	(042)	(069)	(047)	(039)	(031)
	28.58	26.55	25.66	24.48	12.67	13.33	15.67	9.00	12.13	7.75
 Tanzania	(071)	(075)	(069)	(070)	(034)	(041)	(062)	(070)	(055)	(088)
	28.65	28.09	27.30	27.34	6.00	13.00	15.50	15.00	18.00	19.82
 Japan	(072)	(061)	(059)	(053)	(022)	(011)	(017)	(029)	(037)	(051)
	28.67	26.95	26.02	25.17	-1.00	2.50	3.25	6.50	11.75	12.50
 Lesotho	(073)	(077)	(074)	(081)	(063)	(090)	(099)	(116)	(099)	(070)
	28.78	28.36	28.36	28.36	21.00	24.00	27.50	29.50	29.50	16.00
 Armenia	(074)	(078)	(078)	(074)	(077)	(101)	(111)	(102)	(077)	(101)
	28.79	28.43	29.07	28.04	27.00	27.50	31.13	22.75	23.63	25.50
 Nicaragua	(075)	(074)	(071)	(078)	(072)	(083)	(076)	(059)	(047)	(069)
	28.82	27.94	27.70	28.31	24.33	22.33	16.75	12.50	14.25	15.50
 Moldova	(076)	(072)	(056)	(055)	(053)	(075)	(114)	(098)	(081)	(085)
	28.83	27.85	25.35	26.01	16.00	19.13	33.75	21.38	24.75	19.17
 Italy	(077)	(073)	(049)	(057)	(061)	(049)	(049)	(044)	(035)	(040)
	28.93	27.94	23.75	26.11	19.67	15.00	12.14	8.42	11.25	9.90
 Benin	(078)	(084)	(075)	(079)	(091)	(070)	(072)	(070)	(053)	(023)
	28.97	29.24	28.83	28.33	31.00	19.00	16.00	15.00	17.00	5.50
 Guinea-Bissau	(079)	(081)	(086)	(092)	(075)	(067)	(092)	(081)	(107)	(062)
	29.03	28.70	30.05	28.94	26.00	18.25	23.50	16.33	33.50	14.50
 Fiji	(080)	(093)	(107)	(107)	(117)	(149)	(152)	(079)	(107)	(058)
	29.37	31.28	32.57	32.69	55.00	52.75	60.00	16.00	33.50	14.00
 Northern Cyprus^[e]	(081)	N/A	(083)	(094)	(102)	(061)	(051)	(053)	(058)	(062)
	29.54		29.54	29.34	37.00	17.25	14.00	10.00	19.00	14.50
 Albania	(082)	(082)	(085)	(102)	(096)	(080)	(088)	(079)	(087)	(080)
	29.92	28.77	29.92	30.88	34.44	21.50	21.75	16.00	25.50	18.00
 Sierra Leone	(083)	(079)	(072)	(061)	(063)	(091)	(115)	(114)	(121)	(103)
	29.94	28.47	28.23	26.35	21.00	24.25	34.00	27.75	39.50	26.00

Country	2016 <small>[4]</small>	2015 <small>[5]</small>	2014 <small>[6]</small>	2013 <small>[7]</small>	2012 <small>[a][8]</small>	2010 <small>[9]</small>	2009 <small>[10]</small>	2008 <small>[11]</small>	2007 <small>[12]</small>	2006 <small>[13]</small>
 Peru	(084) 29.99	(092) 31.21	(104) 31.70	(105) 31.87	(115) 51.25	(109) 30.00	(085) 20.88	(108) 26.25	(117) 37.38	(112) 28.25
 Kyrgyzstan	(085) 30.16	(088) 30.69	(097) 31.24	(106) 32.20	(108) 40.00	(159) 63.00	(125) 40.00	(111) 27.00	(110) 33.60	(123) 34.00
 Ivory Coast	(086) 30.17	(086) 30.45	(101) 31.63	(096) 29.77	(159) 83.50	(118) 36.00	(103) 29.00	(109) 26.50	(094) 27.00	(098) 25.00
 Mozambique	(087) 30.25	(085) 29.98	(079) 29.26	(073) 28.01	(066) 21.50	(098) 26.50	(082) 19.00	(090) 20.50	(073) 23.00	(045) 11.50
 Togo	(088) 30.31	(080) 28.50	(076) 29.00	(083) 28.45	(079) 28.50	(060) 17.00	(062) 15.50	(053) 10.00	(049) 15.17	(066) 15.00
 Greece	(089) 30.35	(091) 31.01	(099) 31.33	(084) 28.46	(070) 24.00	(070) 19.00	(035) 9.00	(031) 7.50	(030) 9.25	(032) 8.00
 Kosovo^[f]	(090) 30.50	N/A	(080) 29.29	(085) 28.47	(086) 30.00	(092) 24.83	(075) 16.58	(058) 12.00	(060) 19.75	(070) 16.00
 Panama	(091) 30.59	(083) 28.98	(087) 30.20	(111) 32.95	(113) 45.67	(081) 21.83	(055) 14.50	(057) 11.83	(054) 17.88	(039) 9.50
 Seychelles	(092) 30.60	(096) 31.55	(103) 31.68	(093) 29.19	(073) 25.00	(065) 18.00	(072) 16.00	(074) 15.50	(104) 33.00	(095) 24.50
 Liberia	(093) 30.71	(089) 30.78	(089) 30.65	(097) 29.89	(110) 40.50	(084) 22.50	(062) 15.50	(051) 9.75	(085) 25.33	(084) 19.00
 Bhutan	(094) 30.73	(104) 32.65	(092) 30.73	(082) 28.42	(070) 24.00	(064) 17.75	(070) 15.75	(074) 15.50	(116) 37.17	(098) 25.00
 Kenya	(095) 31.16	(100) 32.07	(090) 30.70	(071) 27.80	(084) 29.50	(070) 19.00	(096) 25.00	(097) 21.25	(078) 23.75	(118) 30.25
 Tunisia	(096) 31.60	(126) 38.68	(133) 38.69	(138) 39.93	(134) 60.25	(164) 72.50	(154) 61.50	(143) 48.10	(145) 57.00	(148) 53.75
 Bolivia	(097) 31.78	(094) 31.29	(094) 31.04	(109) 32.80	(108) 40.00	(103) 28.13	(095) 24.17	(115) 28.20	(068) 21.50	(016) 4.50
 Lebanon	(098) 31.95	(098) 31.81	(106) 31.89	(101) 30.15	(093) 31.50	(078) 20.50	(061) 15.42	(066) 14.00	(098) 28.75	(107) 27.00
 Timor-Leste	(099) 32.02	(103) 32.63	(077) 29.04	(090) 28.72	(086) 30.00	(093) 25.00	(072) 16.00	(065) 13.75	(094) 27.00	(083) 18.50
 Gabon	(100) 32.20	(095) 31.38	(098) 31.32	(089) 28.69	(101) 36.50	(107) 28.75	(129) 43.50	(110) 26.75	(102) 31.50	(114) 28.50
 Israel^[c]	(101) 32.58	(101) 32.09	(096) 31.19	(112) 32.97	(092) 31.25	(086) 23.25	(093) 23.75	(046) 8.83	(044) 13.25	(050) 12.00
 Uganda	(102) 32.58	(097) 31.65	(110) 33.29	(104) 31.69	(139) 64.00	(096) 25.50	(086) 21.50	(107) 26.00	(096) 28.00	(116) 29.83
 Kuwait	(103) 32.59	(090) 30.84	(091) 30.71	(077) 28.28	(078) 28.00	(087) 23.75	(060) 15.25	(061) 12.63	(063) 20.17	(073) 17.00
 Brazil	(104) 32.62	(099) 31.93	(111) 34.03	(108) 32.75	(099) 35.33	(058) 16.60	(071) 15.88	(082) 18.00	(084) 25.25	(075) 17.17
 Nepal	(105)	(105)	(120)	(118)	(106)	(119)	(118)	(138)	(137)	(159)

Country	2016 <small>[4]</small>	2015 <small>[5]</small>	2014 <small>[6]</small>	2013 <small>[7]</small>	2012 <small>[a][8]</small>	2010 <small>[9]</small>	2009 <small>[10]</small>	2008 <small>[11]</small>	2007 <small>[12]</small>	2006 <small>[13]</small>
 Montenegro^[d]	32.62 (106) 32.79	32.71 (114) 34.63	36.16 (114) 34.78	34.61 (113) 32.97	38.75 (107) 39.00	36.38 (104) 28.50	35.63 (077) 17.00	43.25 (053) 10.00	53.75 (058) 19.00	73.50 (045) 11.50
 Ukraine	(107) 32.93	(129) 39.10	(127) 36.93	(126) 36.79	(116) 54.00	(131) 46.83	(089) 22.00	(087) 19.25	(092) 26.75	(105) 26.50
 Guinea	(108) 33.08	(102) 32.56	(102) 31.67	(086) 28.49	(086) 30.00	(113) 33.50	(100) 28.50	(099) 21.50	(107) 33.50	(109) 27.50
 Ecuador	(109) 33.21	(108) 33.65	(095) 31.16	(119) 34.69	(104) 38.00	(101) 27.50	(084) 20.00	(074) 15.50	(056) 18.50	(068) 15.25
 Central African Republic	(110) 33.60	(110) 33.84	(109) 33.13	(065) 26.61	(062) 20.00	(069) 18.50	(080) 17.75	(085) 18.50	(071) 22.50	(062) 14.50
 Paraguay	(111) 33.63	(109) 33.74	(105) 31.81	(091) 28.78	(080) 29.00	(054) 16.25	(054) 14.33	(090) 20.50	(090) 26.10	(082) 18.25
 Maldives	(112) 34.17	(112) 34.32	(108) 33.11	(103) 31.10	(073) 25.00	(052) 16.00	(051) 14.00	(104) 23.25	(129) 45.17	(144) 51.25
 Bulgaria	(113) 34.46	(106) 32.91	(100) 31.42	(087) 28.58	(080) 29.00	(070) 19.00	(068) 15.61	(059) 12.50	(051) 16.25	(035) 9.00
 Zambia	(114) 35.08	(113) 34.35	(093) 30.89	(072) 27.93	(086) 30.00	(082) 22.00	(097) 26.75	(074) 15.50	(068) 21.50	(093) 22.50
 Republic of the Congo	(115) 35.84	(107) 33	(082) 29.44	(076) 28.20	(090) 30.38	(114) 33.60	(116) 34.75	(092) 20.75	(080) 24.50	(073) 17.00
 Nigeria	(116) 35.90	(111) 34.09	(112) 34.24	(115) 34.11	(126) 56.40	(145) 51.50	(135) 46.00	(131) 37.75	(131) 49.83	(120) 32.23
 Qatar	(117) 35.97	(115) 35.35	(113) 34.32	(110) 32.86	(114) 46.00	(121) 38.00	(094) 24.00	(074) 15.50	(079) 24.00	(080) 18.00
 Macedonia	(118) 36.09	(117) 36.26	(123) 36.43	(116) 34.27	(094) 31.67	(068) 18.40	(034) 8.75	(042) 8.25	(036) 11.50	(045) 11.50
 United Arab Emirates	(119) 36.73	(120) 36.73	(118) 36.03	(114) 33.49	(112) 45.00	(087) 23.75	(086) 21.50	(069) 14.50	(065) 20.25	(077) 17.50
 Afghanistan	(120) 37.75	(122) 37.44	(128) 37.07	(128) 37.36	(150) 74.00	(147) 51.67	(149) 54.25	(156) 59.25	(142) 56.50	(130) 44.25
 Guatemala	(121) 38.03	(124) 37.92	(125) 36.61	(095) 29.39	(097) 35.00	(077) 20.25	(106) 29.50	(101) 22.64	(104) 33.00	(090) 21.25
 Mali	(122) 39.83	(118) 36.33	(122) 36.29	(099) 30.03	(025) 0.00	(026) 8.00	(030) 8.00	(031) 7.50	(052) 16.50	(035) 9.00
 Angola	(123) 39.89	(123) 37.84	(124) 36.50	(130) 37.80	(132) 58.43	(104) 28.50	(119) 36.50	(116) 29.50	(091) 26.50	(091) 21.50
 Zimbabwe	(124) 40.41	(131) 39.19	(135) 39.19	(133) 38.12	(117) 55.00	(123) 39.50	(136) 46.50	(151) 54.00	(149) 62.00	(140) 50.00
 Oman	(125) 40.43	(127) 38.83	(134) 38.83	(141) 41.51	(117) 55.00	(124) 40.25	(106) 29.50	(123) 32.67	N/A	N/A
 Cameroon	(126) 40.53	(133) 39.63	(131) 38.13	(120) 34.78	(097) 35.00	(129) 44.30	(109) 30.50	(129) 36.90	(111) 36.00	(112) 28.25

Country	2016 <small>[4]</small>	2015 <small>[5]</small>	2014 <small>[6]</small>	2013 <small>[7]</small>	2012 <small>[a][8]</small>	2010 <small>[9]</small>	2009 <small>[10]</small>	2008 <small>[11]</small>	2007 <small>[12]</small>	2006 <small>[13]</small>
 Chad	(127) 40.59	(135) 40.17	(139) 40.22	(121) 34.87	(103) 37.67	(112) 33.17	(132) 44.50	(133) 41.25	(113) 36.50	(124) 35.50
 Cambodia	(128) 40.70	(139) 40.99	(144) 40.97	(143) 41.81	(117) 55.00	(128) 43.83	(117) 35.17	(126) 35.50	(085) 25.33	(108) 27.25
 Algeria	(129) 41.69	(119) 36.63	(121) 36.26	(125) 36.54	(122) 56.00	(133) 47.33	(141) 49.56	(121) 31.33	(123) 40.50	(126) 40.00
 Indonesia	(130) 41.72	(138) 40.75	(132) 38.15	(139) 41.05	(146) 68.00	(117) 35.83	(100) 28.50	(111) 27.00	(100) 30.50	(103) 26.00
 Morocco	(131) 42.64	(130) 39.19	(136) 39.72	(136) 39.04	(138) 63.29	(135) 47.40	(127) 41.00	(122) 32.25	(106) 33.25	(097) 24.83
 Palestine	(132) 42.93	(140) 41.01	(138) 40.11	(146) 43.09	(153) 76.00	(150) 56.13	(161) 69.83	(163) 66.88	(158) 69.83	(134) 46.75
 India	(133) 43.17	(136) 40.49	(140) 40.34	(140) 41.22	(131) 58.00	(122) 38.75	(105) 29.33	(118) 30.00	(120) 39.33	(105) 26.50
 Colombia	(134) 44.11	(128) 39.08	(126) 36.68	(129) 37.48	(143) 66.50	(145) 51.50	(126) 40.13	(126) 35.50	(126) 42.33	(131) 44.75
 Jordan	(135) 44.49	(143) 42.07	(141) 40.42	(134) 38.47	(128) 56.80	(120) 37.00	(112) 31.88	(128) 36.00	(122) 40.21	(109) 27.50
 Thailand	(136) 44.53	(134) 40.07	(130) 37.94	(135) 38.60	(137) 61.50	(153) 56.83	(130) 44.00	(124) 34.50	(135) 53.50	(122) 33.50
 Honduras	(137) 44.62	(132) 39.27	(129) 37.14	(127) 36.92	(135) 61.00	(143) 51.13	(128) 42.00	(099) 21.50	(087) 25.50	(062) 14.50
 Philippines	(138) 44.66	(141) 41.19	(149) 43.69	(147) 43.11	(140) 64.50	(156) 60.00	(122) 38.25	(139) 45.00	(128) 44.75	(142) 51.00
 Venezuela	(139) 44.77	(137) 40.61	(116) 35.37	(117) 34.44	(117) 55.00	(133) 47.33	(124) 39.50	(113) 27.33	(114) 36.88	(115) 29.00
 South Sudan	(140) 44.87	(125) 38.04	(119) 36.05	(124) 36.20	(111) 41.25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
 Sri Lanka	(141) 44.96	(165) 60.28	(165) 59.13	(162) 56.59	(163) 87.50	(158) 62.50	(162) 75.00	(165) 78.00	(156) 67.50	(141) 50.75
 Ethiopia	(142) 45.13	(142) 41.83	(143) 40.58	(137) 39.57	(127) 56.60	(139) 49.38	(140) 49.00	(142) 47.75	(150) 63.00	(160) 75.00
 Myanmar	(143) 45.48	(144) 42.08	(145) 41.43	(151) 44.71	(169) 100.00	(174) 94.50	(171) 102.67	(170) 94.38	(164) 93.75	(164) 94.75
 Bangladesh	(144) 45.94	(146) 42.95	(146) 42.58	(144) 42.01	(129) 57.00	(126) 42.50	(121) 37.33	(136) 42.70	(134) 53.17	(137) 48.00
 Gambia	(145) 46.53	(151) 44.50	(155) 46.42	(152) 45.09	(141) 65.50	(125) 40.50	(137) 48.25	(137) 42.75	(130) 48.25	(149) 54.00
 Malaysia	(146) 46.57	(147) 43.29	(147) 42.73	(145) 42.73	(122) 56.00	(141) 50.75	(131) 44.25	(132) 39.50	(124) 41.00	(092) 22.25
 Pakistan	(147) 48.52	(159) 50.46	(158) 51.46	(159) 51.31	(151) 75.00	(151) 56.17	(159) 65.67	(152) 54.88	(152) 64.83	(157) 70.33
 Russia	(148) 48.52	(152) 50.46	(148) 51.46	(148) 51.31	(142) 75.00	(140) 56.17	(153) 65.67	(141) 54.88	(144) 64.83	(147) 70.33

Country	2016 <small>[4]</small>	2015 <small>[5]</small>	2014 <small>[6]</small>	2013 <small>[7]</small>	2012 <small>[a][8]</small>	2010 <small>[9]</small>	2009 <small>[10]</small>	2008 <small>[11]</small>	2007 <small>[12]</small>	2006 <small>[13]</small>
 Mexico	49.03 (149) 49.33	44.97 (148) 43.69	42.77 (152) 45.04	43.42 (153) 45.30	66.00 (149) 72.67	49.90 (136) 47.50	60.88 (137) 48.25	47.50 (140) 46.13	56.90 (136) 53.63	52.50 (132) 45.83
 Tajikistan	(150) 50.34	(116) 36.19	(115) 34.86	(123) 35.71	(122) 56.00	(115) 34.50	(113) 32.00	(106) 25.50	(115) 37.00	(117) 30.00
 Turkey	(151) 50.76	(149) 44.16	(154) 45.87	(154) 46.56	(148) 70.00	(138) 49.25	(122) 38.25	(102) 22.75	(101) 31.25	(098) 25.00
 Democratic Republic of the Congo	(152) 50.97	(150) 44.31	(151) 44.64	(142) 41.66	(145) 67.67	(148) 51.83	(146) 53.50	(148) 51.25	(133) 50.50	(142) 51.00
 Swaziland	(153) 52.37	(155) 47.28	(156) 46.76	(155) 46.76	(144) 67.00	(155) 57.50	(144) 52.50	(147) 50.50	(138) 54.50	(127) 40.50
 Singapore	(154) 52.96	(153) 45.87	(150) 44.29	(149) 43.43	(135) 61.00	(136) 47.50	(133) 45.00	(144) 49.00	(141) 56.00	(146) 51.50
 Brunei	(155) 53.85	(121) 36.76	(117) 35.45	(122) 35.45	(125) 56.20	(142) 51.00	(155) 63.50	N/A	N/A	N/A
 Burundi	(156) 54.10	(145) 42.93	(142) 40.50	(132) 38.02	(130) 57.75	(108) 28.88	(103) 29.00	(094) 21.00	(127) 43.40	(125) 39.83
 Belarus	(157) 54.32	(157) 47.98	(157) 47.81	(157) 48.35	(168) 99.00	(154) 57.00	(151) 59.50	(154) 58.33	(151) 63.63	(151) 57.00
 Iraq	(158) 54.35	(156) 47.76	(153) 45.44	(150) 44.67	(152) 75.36	(130) 45.58	(145) 53.30	(158) 59.38	(157) 67.83	(154) 66.83
 Egypt	(159) 54.45	(158) 50.17	(159) 51.89	(158) 48.66	(166) 97.50	(127) 43.33	(143) 51.38	(146) 50.25	(146) 58.00	(133) 46.25
 Kazakhstan	(160) 54.55	(160) 53.46	(161) 54.94	(160) 55.08	(154) 77.50	(162) 68.50	(142) 49.67	(125) 35.33	(125) 41.63	(128) 41.00
 Rwanda	(161) 54.61	(161) 56.57	(162) 56.57	(161) 55.46	(156) 81.00	(169) 81.00	(157) 64.67	(145) 50.00	(147) 58.88	(128) 41.00
 Bahrain	(162) 54.86	(163) 58.69	(163) 58.26	(165) 62.75	(173) 125.00	(144) 51.38	(119) 36.50	(096) 21.17	(118) 38.00	(111) 28.00
 Azerbaijan	(163) 57.89	(162) 58.41	(160) 52.87	(156) 47.73	(162) 87.25	(152) 56.38	(146) 53.50	(150) 53.63	(139) 55.40	(135) 47.00
 Libya	(164) 57.89	(154) 45.99	(137) 39.84	(131) 37.86	(154) 77.50	(160) 63.50	(156) 64.50	(160) 61.50	(155) 66.50	(152) 62.50
 Saudi Arabia	(165) 59.72	(164) 59.41	(164) 58.30	(163) 56.88	(158) 83.25	(157) 61.50	(163) 76.50	(161) 61.75	(148) 59.75	(161) 76.00
 Uzbekistan	(166) 61.15	(166) 61.14	(166) 61.01	(164) 60.39	(157) 83.00	(163) 71.50	(160) 67.67	(162) 62.70	(160) 74.88	(158) 71.00
 Somalia	(167) 65.35	(172) 72.31	(176) 73.19	(175) 73.59	(164) 88.33	(161) 66.00	(164) 77.50	(153) 58.00	(159) 71.50	(144) 51.25
 Equatorial Guinea	(168) 66.47	(167) 66.23	(168) 67.95	(166) 67.20	(161) 86.00	(167) 79.00	(158) 65.50	(156) 59.25	(153) 65.25	(137) 48.00
 Iran	(169)	(173)	(173)	(174)	(175)	(175)	(172)	(166)	(166)	(162)

Country	2016 ^[4]	2015 ^[5]	2014 ^[6]	2013 ^[7]	2012 ^{[a][8]}	2010 ^[9]	2009 ^[10]	2008 ^[11]	2007 ^[12]	2006 ^[13]
 Yemen	66.52 (170) 67.07	72.32 (168) 66.36	72.29 (167) 67.26	73.40 (169) 69.22	136.60 (171) 101.00	94.56 (170) 82.13	104.14 (167) 83.38	80.33 (155) 59.00	96.50 (143) 56.67	90.88 (149) 54.00
 Cuba	(171) 70.23	(169) 70.21	(170) 70.92	(171) 71.64	(167) 98.83	(166) 78.00	(170) 94.00	(169) 88.33	(165) 96.17	(165) 95.00
 Djibouti	(172) 70.90	(170) 71.04	(169) 70.34	(167) 67.40	(159) 83.50	(110) 30.50	(110) 31.00	(134) 41.50	(132) 50.25	(121) 33.00
 Laos	(173) 71.58	(171) 71.25	(171) 71.22	(168) 67.99	(165) 89.00	(168) 80.50	(169) 92.00	(164) 70.00	(161) 75.00	(156) 67.50
 Sudan	(174) 72.53	(174) 72.34	(172) 71.88	(170) 70.06	(170) 100.75	(172) 85.33	(148) 54.00	(135) 42.00	(140) 55.75	(139) 48.13
 Vietnam	(175) 74.27	(175) 72.63	(174) 72.36	(172) 71.78	(172) 114.00	(165) 75.75	(166) 81.67	(168) 86.17	(162) 79.25	(155) 67.25
 China	(176) 80.96	(176) 73.55	(175) 72.91	(173) 73.07	(174) 136.00	(171) 84.67	(168) 84.50	(167) 85.50	(163) 89.00	(163) 94.00
 Syria	(177) 81.35	(177) 77.29	(177) 77.04	(176) 78.53	(176) 138.00	(173) 91.50	(165) 78.00	(159) 59.63	(154) 66.00	(153) 63.00
 Turkmenistan	(178) 83.44	(178) 80.83	(178) 80.81	(177) 79.14	(177) 140.67	(176) 95.33	(173) 107.00	(171) 95.50	(167) 103.75	(167) 98.50
 North Korea	(179) 83.76	(179) 83.25	(179) 81.96	(178) 83.90	(178) 141.00	(177) 104.75	(174) 112.50	(172) 96.50	(168) 108.75	(168) 109.00
 Eritrea	(180) 83.92	(180) 84.86	(180) 84.83	(179) 84.83	(179) 142.00	(178) 105.00	(175) 115.50	(173) 97.50	(169) 114.75	(166) 97.50
 United States (extraterritorial) ^[g]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(057) 19.00	(099) 27.00	(108) 30.00	(119) 31.00	(111) 36.00	(119) 31.50
 Israel (extraterritorial) ^[h]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(133) 59.00	(132) 47.00	(150) 55.50	(149) 51.50	(103) 32.00	(135) 47.00
 Grenada	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes:

1. [Jump up](#) ^ the report released in 2012 is titled 2011–2012
2. [Jump up](#) ^ pre-2005 data includes [Northern Cyprus](#)
3. ^ [Jump up to: a b](#) does not include extraterritorial areas until 2013
4. ^ [Jump up to: a b](#) pre-2007 [Serbia and Montenegro](#) were rated jointly
5. [Jump up](#) ^ pre-2005 data includes [Cyprus](#)
6. [Jump up](#) ^ pre-2005 rated as part of [Serbia and Montenegro](#)
7. [Jump up](#) ^ included with United States starting in 2013
8. [Jump up](#) ^ included with Israel starting in 2013

50. 178 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDEX, EPI - YALE UNIVERSITY, 2014

ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDEX – EPI- YALE UNIVERSITY – 2014 – INDICATORS: HEALTH IMPACTS, AIR QUALITY, WATER AND SANITATION, WATER RESOURCES, AGRICULTURE, FOREST, FISHERIES, BIODIVERSITY AND HABITAT, CLIMATE AND ENERGY– BY RANK AND EPI SCORES (100 IS HIGHEST)

The most ethical countries have also the best environmental performance in the Environmental Performance Index (EPI) – with the following indicators: health impacts, air quality, water and sanitation, water resources, agriculture, forest , fisheries, biodiversity and habitat, climate and energy. The four countries with the best EPI are also the most ethical countries: 1. Switzerland – 87.67, 2. Luxembourg – 83.29, 3. Australia – 82.4, 4. Singapore – 81.78. The other 11 most ethical countries rank also very high in the EPI: 9. Sweden, 10. Norway, 11. Netherlands – 76.92, 13. Denmark, 16. New Zealand, 18. Finland, 24. Canada – 73.14. Other countries in the top 20 ethical countries rank also very high in the EPI – 6. Germany, 12. United Kingdom, 14. Iceland, 19. Ireland, 26. Japan, but much lower we find in rank no. 33. USA, 36. Belgium (Barbados and Hong Kong are not ranked). The United States and Belgium have achieved a poorer environmental performance than the top 20, and achieved lower results compared to their top performances in all the other parameters examined in this book, but even those results are still very high in comparison to others. Not only Ethics Pays, but it also pays in a similar pattern to the environmental performance.

Other countries ranking somewhat lower in TI's index (21-54 down to an ethical score of 50) have achieved an excellent to moderate environmental performance: 5. Czech Republic (EPI score - 81.47), 7. Spain, 8. Austria, 15. Slovenia, 17. Portugal, 20. Estonia (74.66), 21. Slovakia, 25. United Arab Emirates, 27. France (71.05), 28. Hungary, 29. Chile (EPI score - 69.93), 30. Poland, 34. Malta, 38. Cyprus, 39. Israel (65.78), 40. Latvia, 43. South Korea, 44. Qatar, 46. Taiwan, 49. Lithuania, 51. Malaysia, 54. Costa Rica, 56. Mauritius (58.09). We also find much lower in the EPI - ethical states performing poorly in their environment – 70. Uruguay (TI – 21), 100. Botswana (TI – 31), 103. Bhutan (TI – 30), 105. Bahamas (TI – 24).

However, we find in high environmental ranks quite corrupt and corrupt countries as 22. Italy and 23. Greece, both ranking 69 in TI's index, 31. Serbia (TI – 78), 32. Belarus (TI – 119), 35. Saudi Arabia (TI – 55), 41. Bulgaria (TI – 69), 42. Kuwait (TI – 67), 45. Croatia (TI – 61). And from an environmental rank of 48 downwards we find in most of the cases very corrupt countries: Armenia and Egypt (TI – 94), Ecuador (TI – 110), Venezuela, Azerbaijan, Cuba, 65. Mexico, Syria, Sri Lanka, 72. South Africa, 73. Russia, Moldova, 77. Brazil, Thailand, Iran, Kazakhstan, Colombia, Bolivia, Algeria, Argentina, Zimbabwe, Ukraine, Peru, Indonesia, Philippines, Namibia, 118. China, Central African Republic and Libya. In the last 50 countries of the EPI we find most of the most corrupt countries performing poorly in this parameter as in all the other parameters as well: Papua New Guinea (score of 41.09), Laos, Rep. Congo, Paraguay, Nigeria – 39.2, Nepal, Kenya, Cameroon, Niger, Guinea-Bissau, Cambodia, Pakistan, Iraq, India, Chad, Yemen – 30.16, Mozambique, Angola, Djibouti, Guinea - 26.03, Togo, Myanmar, Madagascar, Burundi, Eritrea, Bangladesh – 25.61, Dem. Rep. Congo, Sudan, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Afghanistan – 21.57, Haiti, Mali, Somalia - 15.47.

Rank	Country	EPI Score
<u>1</u>	<u>Switzerland</u>	<u>87.67</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>Luxembourg</u>	<u>83.29</u>

<u>3</u>	<u>Australia</u>	<u>82.4</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>Singapore</u>	<u>81.78</u>
5	Czech Republic	81.47
6	Germany	80.47
7	Spain	79.79
8	Austria	78.32
<u>9</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>78.09</u>
<u>10</u>	<u>Norway</u>	<u>78.04</u>
<u>11</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>77.75</u>
12	United Kingdom	77.35
<u>13</u>	<u>Denmark</u>	<u>76.92</u>
14	Iceland	76.5
15	Slovenia	76.43
<u>16</u>	<u>New Zealand</u>	<u>76.41</u>
17	Portugal	75.8
<u>18</u>	<u>Finland</u>	<u>75.72</u>
19	Ireland	74.67
20	Estonia	74.66
21	Slovakia	74.45
22	Italy	74.36
23	Greece	73.28
<u>24</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>73.14</u>
25	United Arab Emirates	72.91
26	Japan	72.35
27	France	71.05
28	Hungary	70.28
29	Chile	69.93
30	Poland	69.53
31	Serbia	69.13
32	Belarus	67.69
33	United States of America	67.52
34	Malta	67.42
35	Saudi Arabia	66.66
36	Belgium	66.61
37	Brunei Darussalam	66.49
38	Cyprus	66.23
39	Israel	65.78
40	Latvia	64.05
41	Bulgaria	64.01
42	Kuwait	63.94
43	South Korea	63.79
44	Qatar	63.03
45	Croatia	62.23
46	Taiwan	62.18
47	Tonga	61.68
48	Armenia	61.67
49	Lithuania	61.26

50	Egypt	61.11
51	Malaysia	59.31
52	Tunisia	58.99
53	Ecuador	58.54
54	Costa Rica	58.53
55	Jamaica	58.26
56	Mauritius	58.09
57	Venezuela	57.8
58	Panama	56.84
59	Kiribati	55.82
60	Jordan	55.78
61	Seychelles	55.56
62	Montenegro	55.52
63	Azerbaijan	55.47
64	Cuba	55.07
65	Mexico	55.03
66	Turkey	54.91
67	Albania	54.73
68	Syria	54.5
69	Sri Lanka	53.88
70	Uruguay	53.61
71	Suriname	53.57
72	South Africa	53.51
73	Russia	53.45
74	Moldova	53.36
75	Dominican Republic	53.24
76	Fiji	53.08
77	Brazil	52.97
78	Thailand	52.83
79	Trinidad and Tobago	52.28
80	Palau	51.96
81	Morocco	51.89
82	Bahrain	51.83
83	Iran	51.08
84	Kazakhstan	51.07
85	Colombia	50.77
86	Romania	50.52
87	Bolivia	50.48
88	Belize	50.46
89	Macedonia	50.41
90	Nicaragua	50.32
91	Lebanon	50.15
92	Algeria	50.08
93	Argentina	49.55
94	Zimbabwe	49.54
95	Ukraine	49.01
96	Antigua and Barbuda	48.89
97	Honduras	48.87

98	Guatemala	48.06
99	Oman	47.75
100	Botswana	47.6
101	Georgia	47.23
102	Dominica	47.08
103	Bhutan	46.86
104	Gabon	46.6
105	Bahamas	46.58
106	Vanuatu	45.88
	Bosnia and	
107	Herzegovina	45.79
108	Barbados	45.5
109	Turkmenistan	45.07
110	Peru	45.05
111	Mongolia	44.67
112	Indonesia	44.36
113	Cape Verde	44.07
114	Philippines	44.02
115	El Salvador	43.79
116	Namibia	43.71
117	Uzbekistan	43.23
118	China	43
	Central African	
119	Republic	42.94
120	Libya	42.72
121	Zambia	41.72
122	Papua New Guinea	41.09
123	Equatorial Guinea	41.06
124	Senegal	40.83
125	Kyrgyzstan	40.63
126	Burkina Faso	40.52
127	Laos	40.37
128	Malawi	40.06
129	Cote d'Ivoire	39.72
130	Congo	39.44
131	Ethiopia	39.43
132	Timor-Leste	39.41
133	Paraguay	39.25
134	Nigeria	39.2
135	Uganda	39.18
136	Viet Nam	38.17
137	Guyana	38.07
138	Swaziland	37.35
139	Nepal	37
140	Kenya	36.99
141	Cameroon	36.68
142	Niger	36.28
143	Tanzania	36.19

144	Guinea-Bissau	35.98
145	Cambodia	35.44
146	Rwanda	35.41
147	Grenada	35.24
148	Pakistan	34.58
149	Iraq	33.39
150	Benin	32.42
151	Ghana	32.07
152	Solomon Islands	31.63
153	Comoros	31.39
154	Tajikistan	31.34
155	India	31.23
156	Chad	31.02
157	Yemen	30.16
158	Mozambique	29.97
159	Gambia	29.3
160	Angola	28.69
161	Djibouti	28.52
162	Guinea	28.03
163	Togo	27.91
164	Myanmar	27.44
165	Mauritania	27.19
166	Madagascar	26.7
167	Burundi	25.78
168	Eritrea	25.76
169	Bangladesh	25.61
170	Dem. Rep. Congo	25.01
171	Sudan	24.64
172	Liberia	23.95
173	Sierra Leone	21.74
174	Afghanistan	21.57
175	Lesotho	20.81
176	Haiti	19.01
177	Mali	18.43
178	Somalia	15.47

ANALYSIS OF TI'S - TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL'S - CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDICES

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDICES (CPI) IN 2014-2012, 2005, 1996 AND 1995: TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL'S RANKING OF ETHICS AND CORRUPTION IN THE WORLD

Each year countries are scored on how corrupt their public sectors are perceived to be. It is a combination of surveys and assessments of corruption, collected by a variety of reputable institutions. The CPI is the most widely used indicator of corruption worldwide. Corruption comprises illegal activities, which are deliberately hidden and only come to light through scandals, investigations or prosecutions. There is no meaningful way to assess absolute levels of corruption in countries or territories on the basis of hard empirical data. Capturing perceptions of corruption of those in a position to offer assessments of public sector corruption is the most reliable method of comparing relative corruption levels in countries.

Transparency International (TI) maintains that corruption is a major threat facing humanity, it destroys lives and communities and undermines countries and institutions. It generates popular anger that threatens to further destabilize societies and exacerbate violent conflicts. The Corruption Perception Index (CPI) scores countries on a scale from 0 – highly corrupt – to 100 – very clean. While no country has a perfect score, two-thirds of the countries score below 50, indicating a serious corruption problem. Corruption translates into human suffering, with poor families being extorted for bribes to see doctors or to get access to clean drinking water. It leads to failure in the delivery of basic services like education or health care. It derails the building of essential infrastructure, as corrupt leaders skim funds. Corruption amounts to a dirty tax, and the poor and most vulnerable are its primary victims.

Governments need to integrate anti-corruption actions into all aspects of decision-making. They must prioritize better rules on lobbying and political financing, make public spending and contracting more transparent, and make public bodies more accountable. But corruption is not limited only to the public sectors, as examined in the surveys of TI. It spills over to all the segments of activities in the country, first of all to business, but also to the relations with all the stakeholders in society – customers, environment, employees, community, suppliers, shareholders and especially minority shareholders, creditors, all levels of society, the media, education, welfare, hospitals, schools, universities, culture, and so on. Those problems are the leitmotif in all the research, courses, books, lectures and articles of Dr. Jacques Cory, who was also a member of TI's Board in Israel, and were presented to the management of Transparency International in Berlin in 2010 (see detailed synopsis at the end of this section).

The Scandinavian countries - Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Norway, with New Zealand, Switzerland, Singapore, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Canada and Australia are in most of the years among the 10-12 more ethical & least corrupt countries, scoring 80 to more than 90. But those countries score also the best results in most of the other data entries, thus proving that there is a direct causal connection between ethics, wealth, happiness, democracy, human development, quality of life, social progress, peace, competitiveness, and total freedom.

This book analyses the performance in the most salient parameters of the 11 most ethical and least corrupt countries in the world, scoring consistently over the years between 80 and 90+: "very clean" or most ethical, namely Denmark, New Zealand, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Singapore, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Canada & Australia. We found common denominators and behavior of the ethical countries proving that "Ethics Pays" as they perform in general much better than the other countries. On the other hand the 15 highly corrupt - most corrupt - score the worst results in almost all parameters, in ascending order from 174 to 161 in 2014, with scores of 8-19: Somalia, North Korea, Sudan, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Iraq, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Libya, Eritrea, Yemen, Venezuela, Haiti, Guinea-Bissau, Angola.

One can see how the most ethical and least corrupt countries score the highest ranks in most of the other parameters – happiness based on real GDP per capita, healthy life expectancy, having someone to count on, perceived freedom to make life choices, freedom from corruption and generosity, HDI human development index based on education, literacy, life expectancy, standards of living and quality of life, least income inequality (Gini Index) and least poverty, quality of life based on GDP per capita, life expectancy at birth, family life, political freedoms, job security – unemployment rate, climate, personal physical security ratings, community life, governance – ratings for corruption, gender equality in parliament seats, Freedom in the World, Economic Freedom and Press Freedom Indices, democracy index based on electoral process and pluralism, functioning of government, political participation, political culture, civil liberties, Social Progress Index based on 52 indicators of basic human needs, foundations of wellbeing and opportunity to progress, providing for the social and environmental needs of citizens, rather than economic factors, including ecosystem sustainability, health, wellness, shelter, sanitation, equity, personal freedom and personal safety; as well as purely economic indicators such as the efficiency parameter - highest GDP (PPP) per hour worked, lowest unemployment rates, best results in wealth indicators, etc. We have analyzed dozens of parameters, but we have not analyzed much more in order to focus only on the most salient parameters. However, it is worthwhile to mention that the most ethical countries score the best/lowest results also in other parameters, such as Life Expectancy at Birth, Maternal Mortality Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, people and society, economy, energy, communications, transportation and other important parameters as well.

The most ethical countries are located mostly in cold weathered Northern Europe - all the Scandinavian countries, even Iceland is ranked no. 12, all the Benelux countries: Luxembourg, the Netherlands, even Belgium is ranked no. 15, and Switzerland, or have mostly Northern/Anglo-Saxon European origins (Canada, New Zealand and Australia). The majority of their population has North/West Germanic ethnicity and languages (except Finland, but even Germany is ranked no. 12 and United Kingdom no. 14) and most of the population shares Protestant religions, but they have in many cases large religious minorities.

Singapore is an exception, located right near the Equator, a former UK colony with a deep British influence, with a majority of Chinese and minorities of Malaysians and Indians, and with a common language – English. However, China is ranked no. 100 in TI index, Malaysia – no. 50, and India – no. 85. The reason of Singapore's lack of corruption could be the leadership of its founder Lee Kuan Yew who lead and influenced Singapore since its inception, which could prove that ethical leadership is a very important indicator of ethics.

Even in the other most ethical countries ethnicity and religion are not the exclusive determiners - as Finns have no Germanic ethnicity and language but have a long legacy of social progressivism, in 1906 becoming the first nation in the world to give full suffrage to all adult citizens. French/Italian Switzerland, French Canada, and in Belgium (no. 15) the Walloons, as well as most of the non Anglo-Saxon immigrants to Australia and Canada, are not Germanic or Protestants. However, all peoples of those countries share the same ethical

heritage and cultural beliefs, whether they are the descendants of the Vikings, Australian Greeks or Vietnamese (but Greece is ranked no. 69 and Vietnam – no. 119 in TI's index), Canadian Jews or Arabs (but Israel is ranked no. 37, Jordan - no. 55, Lebanon – no. 136, and Syria – no. 159), Swiss Italians (Italy is ranked no. 69), Dutch Indonesians (Indonesia is - no. 107), or in the case of the US (no. 17 in TI's index) – Mexicans, Russians or Haitians (Mexico - no. 103, Russia –136, Haiti – 161), proving that culture is a very dominant factor of ethics.

We analyze often the second tier very ethical countries, scoring 74-79, ranked 12-17/20 – mostly: Germany (12) - the largest Germanic country, Iceland (12) – the 5th Scandinavian country, United Kingdom (14) – the parent nation of the Anglo-Saxon countries, Belgium (15) – the 3rd Benelux country, Japan (15) – the largest Eastern capitalist country, influenced deeply after World War II by the US constitution and capitalist model, Barbados (17) – an Afro-Caribbean population, with the deepest English influence, Hong Kong (17) – a Chinese population with the deepest English influence, Ireland (17) – the 5th Anglo-Saxon-Celtic capitalist country among the most ethical countries, and finally the United States (17) – the largest Anglo-Saxon Protestant country, and the model of modern capitalism in the world.

If we try to find a common denominator for the most ethical countries it could be - countries of Germanic ethnicity (most of the population in Scandinavia, Benelux, Germany, and Switzerland), with Anglo-Saxon-Celtic origins (most of the existing or founding population of New Zealand, Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, Ireland and the United States), with Anglo-Saxon capitalist influence (Singapore, Japan, Barbados, Hong-Kong), with a majority of protestant population in almost all those countries (except Singapore, Ireland Republic, and Japan). However, with substantial minorities from Latin, Slavic, African or Asian origins, with Catholic, Orthodox, Jews, Moslems and Eastern religions, but sharing the same ethical culture or influenced by ethical leaders as the founding fathers of the US or Lee Kuan Yew.

But what about the most corrupt countries, can we find for them also a common denominator that affects their ethics and cause them to have the worst scores in almost all the parameters? Who are those countries? The 15 most corrupt countries score 8 to 19 in TI's index, comparable to 80 to 92 for the most ethical countries: 174. Somalia, North Korea, 173. Sudan, 172. Afghanistan, 171. South Sudan, 170. Iraq, 169. Turkmenistan, 166. Uzbekistan, 166. Libya, 166. Eritrea, 161. Yemen, Venezuela, Haiti, Guinea-Bissau, Angola.

What is common for all those countries? Most of them are Moslem countries (Eritrea is half Moslem). But we have to bear in mind that some Moslem Oil-Rich countries have a high ranking in TI's index – United Arab Emirates – 25, Qatar – 26. All of them have totalitarian regimes and limited civil rights, although some of them made attempts to be democratic. Most of them have made wars or suffered from civil unrest recently, like Iraq, Afghanistan, Sudan, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Libya, Yemen, Angola. All of them are very poor countries, most of them in Africa, some in Asia and Latin America. North Korea spends huge amounts for its defense and Venezuela aids Cuba, Palestine, and other countries. They suffer from the worst quality of life in the world, worst social progress and worst economic performance.

An important factor of analysis is the analysis over the years. We have chosen to compare the ranking of the most ethical countries, less ethical and most corrupt in 1995 – the first year of the Corruption Perception Index of Transparency International, with 41 countries surveyed, 1996 – the second year with 54 countries, and 2005 – the 11th year with 159 countries surveyed. We have analyzed above the ranking in 2014, the most recent results available in this book, but as we have also in the table the scoring in the years 2012, 2013 and 2014 (with 175 countries), we can compare the changes occurring in those three years. In those years the scoring of the 25 most ethical countries hasn't changed much (more than 3 points in 3 years) except for Australia, UK, Ireland. We see it all over the period of the index – 20 years – that

the ranking of the most ethical and corrupt countries haven't changed much and especially not within the brackets of the 10 and 20 most ethical countries as well as the most corrupt states.

In the period of the 3 years 2012-2014 the few material changes in the scoring of the countries were as follows: a deterioration of 7 points in Eritrea, 6 points in Syria, Guinea-Bissau, 5 points in Australia, Spain, Gambia, Timor-Leste, 4 points in Rwanda, Turkey, Liberia, Malawi, Tanzania, Madagascar, Yemen, an improvement of 4 points in UK, Lithuania, Slovakia, Lesotho, Philippines, Laos, Afghanistan, 5 points in Ireland, Estonia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, 6 points in Latvia, Swaziland, Myanmar, 7 (!) points in Greece, Senegal. Overall, if we don't count small changes of 1, 2 or 3 grades out of 100, there was a deterioration of 67 points in 2012-2014 an improvement of 85 points, or a net improvement of 18 points for 175 states in three years, this isn't much but perhaps it shows a slight improvement in the fight against corruption over the years. One can be optimistic to find that corrupt countries as Greece, Myanmar, Egypt and Saudi Arabia have become more ethical over the years, and that former communist countries, as Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Slovakia, have become more ethical, as well as African countries such as Senegal, Swaziland, Lesotho, and Asian countries as Afghanistan, Philippines, Laos. On the other hand there was a sharp deterioration in ethics in very corrupt countries as Eritrea, Syria, Guinea-Bissau, Yemen, Tanzania, Madagascar, but also in ethical countries as Australia and Spain.

It is amazing to find that there was no change in the 10 most ethical countries over the years: In 1995 – New Zealand, Denmark, Singapore, Finland, Canada, Sweden, Australia, Switzerland, Netherlands, Norway – exactly like in 2014, twenty years after, bearing in mind that in 1995 Luxembourg was examined together with Belgium and not separately as in 2014. And who are in the first 10 places in 1996? – New Zealand, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Canada, Norway, Singapore, Switzerland, Netherlands, Australia. Exactly as in 1995 and 2014. And what happens in 2005, ten years after the first survey? Here we have a small surprise – Iceland in no. 1 with a fantastic score of 9.7, *sic transit gloria mundi* – 3 years later Iceland was involved in one of the worst unethical banking scandals of the Great Recession, and was ranked in 2012 in the 11th rank, excellent ranking but not no. 1 as a few years before, in 2013 – 12 and in 2014 – 12. But who comes just after Iceland? The same members of the exclusive club as in all the previous years: Finland, New Zealand, Denmark, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, Australia, Austria, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Luxembourg, Canada. The 11 most ethical countries of 2014 are here ranked from no. 2 to 14. And in 2012 – Denmark, Finland, New Zealand, Sweden, Singapore, Switzerland, Australia, Norway, Canada, Netherlands, Iceland, Luxembourg. Only a slight change: Luxembourg is here no. 12 while in 2014 Iceland is ranked no. 12 and not no. 11 as in 2012. But in 2013 we find the same results as in 2013 (but not in the same exact ranking within the 11 most ethical countries in 2014): Denmark, New Zealand, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Singapore, Switzerland, Netherlands, Australia, Canada, Luxembourg. All is the same in an ethical front!

The same similarity can be found as well in the next ethical countries up to no. 20 and even beyond a few rankings: in 1995 – Ireland, UK, Germany, Chile, USA, Austria, Hong Kong, France, Belgium/Luxembourg, Japan. Iceland and Barbados were not surveyed, and Chile, Austria and France are even in 2014 very close to no. 20. In 1996 – Ireland, UK, Germany, Israel, USA, Austria, Japan, Hong Kong, France, Belgium. In 1996 we find the same results in the 20 most ethical countries as in 1995 and as in 2014, but with one exception – Israel, ranked here no. 14 with a score of 7.71. Here we can say even more *sic transit gloria mundi*, as there was a huge deterioration in Israel ranking from no. 14 in 1996 to no. 37 in 2014, with the very low score of 60 instead of 7.71. Israel has become a much more corrupt country in 18 years, going down 23 grades, perhaps the most drastic negative change in TI's surveys (and that what was the main reason that caused me to write and teach about business ethics).

In 2005 we find in the ranks 12-22: United Kingdom, Luxembourg, Canada, Hong Kong, Germany, USA, France, Belgium, Ireland, Chile, Japan. Exactly the same countries as in the previous and following years. In 2012 – after Iceland in no. 11 and Luxembourg in no. 12, Germany, Hong Kong, Barbados, Belgium, Japan, United Kingdom, United States, Chile (and Ireland in no 25, due to the problems it had in the Great Recession). In 2013 – Germany, Iceland, United Kingdom, Barbados, Belgium, Hong Kong, Japan, United States, Uruguay, Ireland (in no. 21). So, in all those years as in 2014 we find the same countries in the 20 most ethical countries, with minor changes within the ranks in the Big 20, as in Iceland and Ireland. However, if we analyze the score of the first 10/11 ethical countries we find in 1995: 9.55-8.61, 1996: 9.43 – 8.60. 2005: 9.7 – 8.6, 2012: 90 – 82, 2013: 91 – 80, 2014: 92 – 80. The scores are much lower over the years, but the issue is too complex to be analyzed in this book. In the 11/12-20 countries the scores were in 1995: 8.57 – 6.72, 1996: 8.45 – 6.84, 2005: 8.6 – 7.4, 2012: 80 – 72, 2013: 78 – 73, 2014: 79– 74. The gaps have narrowed over the years because there are now much more countries in the survey: 175 instead of 41-54, 20 years ago.

The most corrupt countries remained almost the same, though in the first years of TI's index most of them were not surveyed. In 1995 the most corrupt countries (in a total of 41 states) were Greece with a score of 4.04, Colombia, Mexico, Italy, Thailand, India, Philippines, Brazil, Venezuela, Pakistan, China, Indonesia with a score of 1.94. In 1996: Italy with a score of 3.42, Argentina, Bolivia, Thailand, Mexico, Ecuador, Brazil, Egypt, Colombia, Uganda, Philippines, Indonesia, India, Russia, Venezuela, Cameroon, China, Bangladesh, Kenya, Pakistan, Nigeria with a score of 0.69. In 2005: Burundi with a score of 2.3, Cambodia, Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Papua New Guinea, Venezuela, Azerbaijan, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iraq, Liberia, Uzbekistan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Pakistan, Paraguay, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Angola, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Nigeria, Haiti, Myanmar, Turkmenistan, Bangladesh, Chad with a score of 1.7. There were some changes over the years: Afghanistan has become much more corrupt, and so are Libya, Syria, Eritrea and so on, while Bangladesh is less corrupt, and so are Georgia, Indonesia, Cameroon, Liberia, etc. There is therefore hope for improvement over the years.

We have defined the countries' categories in TI's Index, based on the 2014 ranks as follows:

Most Ethical - score 92-80 - from rank 1 to 11 - 11 countries

Very Ethical – score 79-74 – from rank 12 to 17/20 - 8 countries

Total most and very ethical countries – score 92-74 – from rank 1 to 20 – 20 countries

Ethical – score 73-60 – from rank 21 to 37/38 - 18 countries

Total most, very and ethical countries – score 92-60 – from rank 1 to 38 – 38 countries

Quite Ethical - score 59-50 - from rank 39 to 54 - 16 countries

Total most, very, ethical & quite ethical countries – score 92-50 –ranks 1 to 54 – 54 countries

About 31% of the total 175 countries in 2014 in TI's Index are "ethical" scoring 50 and more

Quite Corrupt - score 49-40 - from rank 55 to 79 - 25 countries

Corrupt - score 39-30 - from rank 80 to 124/125 - 46 countries

Total quite corrupt and corrupt countries – score 49-30 – from rank 55 to 125 – 71 countries

Very Corrupt - score 29-20 - from rank 126 to 159/160 - 35 countries

Total quite corrupt/corrupt/very corrupt – score 49-20 – ranks 55-160 – 106 countries

Most Corrupt - score 19- 8 - from rank 161 to 174/175 - 15 countries

Total quite corrupt/corrupt/ very & most corrupt - score 49-8 – ranks 55 – 175 – 121 countries

About 69% of the total 175 countries in 2014 in TI's Index are "corrupt" scoring 49 and less

SEE ALSO CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX IN 1995, 1996, 2005

2014 RANK	COUNTRY	SCORES		
		2014	2013	2012
<u>1</u>	<u>Denmark</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>90</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>New Zealand</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>90</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>Finland</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>90</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>88</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>Norway</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>85</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>Switzerland</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>86</u>
<u>7</u>	<u>Singapore</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>87</u>
<u>8</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>84</u>
<u>9</u>	<u>Luxembourg</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>80</u>
<u>10</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>84</u>
<u>11</u>	<u>Australia</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>85</u>
12	Germany	79	78	79
12	Iceland	79	78	82
14	United Kingdom	78	76	74
15	Belgium	76	75	75
15	Japan	76	74	74
17	Barbados	74	75	76
17	Hong Kong	74	75	77
17	Ireland	74	72	69
17	United States	74	73	73
21	Chile	73	71	72
21	Uruguay	73	73	72

23	Austria	72	69	69
24	Bahamas	71	71	71
25	United Arab Emirates	70	69	68
26	Estonia	69	68	64
26	France	69	71	71
26	Qatar	69	68	68
29	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	67	62	62
30	Bhutan	65	63	63
31	Botswana	63	64	65
31	Cyprus	63	63	66
31	Portugal	63	62	63
31	Puerto Rico	63	62	63
35	Poland	61	60	58
35	Taiwan	61	61	61
37	Israel	60	61	60
37	Spain	60	59	65
39	Dominica	58	58	58
39	Lithuania	58	57	54
39	Slovenia	58	57	61
42	Cape Verde	57	58	60
43	Korea (South)	55	55	56
43	Latvia	55	53	49
43	Malta	55	56	57
43	Seychelles	55	54	52
47	Costa Rica	54	53	54
47	Hungary	54	54	55
47	Mauritius	54	52	57
50	Georgia	52	49	52
50	Malaysia	52	50	49
50	Samoa	52	#N/A	#N/A

53	Czech Republic	51	48	49
54	Slovakia	50	47	46
55	Bahrain	49	48	51
55	Jordan	49	45	48
55	Lesotho	49	49	45
55	Namibia	49	48	48
55	Rwanda	49	53	53
55	Saudi Arabia	49	46	44
61	Croatia	48	48	46
61	Ghana	48	46	45
63	Cuba	46	46	48
64	Oman	45	47	47
64	The FYR of Macedonia	45	44	43
64	Turkey	45	50	49
67	Kuwait	44	43	44
67	South Africa	44	42	43
69	Brazil	43	42	43
69	Bulgaria	43	41	41
69	Greece	43	40	36
69	Italy	43	43	42
69	Romania	43	43	44
69	Senegal	43	41	36
69	Swaziland	43	39	37
76	Montenegro	42	44	41
76	Sao Tome and Principe	42	42	42
78	Serbia	41	42	39
79	Tunisia	40	41	41
80	Benin	39	36	36
80	Bosnia and Herzegovina	39	42	42
80	El Salvador	39	38	38

80	Mongolia	39	38	36
80	Morocco	39	37	37
85	Burkina Faso	38	38	38
85	India	38	36	36
85	Jamaica	38	38	38
85	Peru	38	38	38
85	Philippines	38	36	34
85	Sri Lanka	38	37	40
85	Thailand	38	35	37
85	Trinidad and Tobago	38	38	39
85	Zambia	38	38	37
94	Armenia	37	36	34
94	Colombia	37	36	36
94	Egypt	37	32	32
94	Gabon	37	34	35
94	Liberia	37	38	41
94	Panama	37	35	38
100	Algeria	36	36	34
100	China	36	40	39
100	Suriname	36	36	37
103	Bolivia	35	34	34
103	Mexico	35	34	34
103	Moldova	35	35	36
103	Niger	35	34	33
107	Argentina	34	34	35
107	Djibouti	34	36	36
107	Indonesia	34	32	32
110	Albania	33	31	33
110	Ecuador	33	35	32
110	Ethiopia	33	33	33

110	Kosovo	33	33	34
110	Malawi	33	37	37
115	Côte d'Ivoire	32	27	29
115	Dominican Republic	32	29	32
115	Guatemala	32	29	33
115	Mali	32	28	34
119	Belarus	31	29	31
119	Mozambique	31	30	31
119	Sierra Leone	31	30	31
119	Tanzania	31	33	35
119	Vietnam	31	31	31
124	Guyana	30	27	28
124	Mauritania	30	30	31
126	Azerbaijan	29	28	27
126	Gambia	29	28	34
126	Honduras	29	26	28
126	Kazakhstan	29	26	28
126	Nepal	29	31	27
126	Pakistan	29	28	27
126	Togo	29	29	30
133	Madagascar	28	28	32
133	Nicaragua	28	28	29
133	Timor-Leste	28	30	33
136	Cameroon	27	25	26
136	Iran	27	25	28
136	Kyrgyzstan	27	24	24
136	Lebanon	27	28	30
136	Nigeria	27	25	27
136	Russia	27	28	28
142	Comoros	26	28	28

142	Uganda	26	26	29
142	Ukraine	26	25	26
145	Bangladesh	25	27	26
145	Guinea	25	24	24
145	Kenya	25	27	27
145	Laos	25	26	21
145	Papua New Guinea	25	25	25
150	Central African Republic	24	25	26
150	Paraguay	24	24	25
152	Congo, Republic of	23	22	26
152	Tajikistan	23	22	22
154	Chad	22	19	19
154	Congo, Democratic Republic of	22	22	21
156	Cambodia	21	20	22
156	Myanmar	21	21	15
156	Zimbabwe	21	21	20
159	Burundi	20	21	19
159	Syria	20	17	26
161	Angola	19	23	22
161	Guinea-Bissau	19	19	25
161	Haiti	19	19	19
161	Venezuela	19	20	19
161	Yemen	19	18	23
166	Eritrea	18	20	25
166	Libya	18	15	21
166	Uzbekistan	18	17	17
169	Turkmenistan	17	17	17
170	Iraq	16	16	18
171	South Sudan	15	14#N/A	
172	Afghanistan	12	8	8

173	Sudan	11	11	13
174	Korea (North)	8	8	8
174	Somalia	8	8	8

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX – FIRST SURVEY – 1995

1995 TI CORRUPTION INDEX

How international businessmen and financial journalists perceive corruption in 41 countries around the world:

Country Score

1. New Zealand 9.55

2. Denmark 9.32

3. Singapore 9.26

4. Finland 9.12

5. Canada 8.87

6. Sweden 8.87

7. Australia 8.80

8. Switzerland 8.76

9. The Netherlands 8.69

10. Norway 8.61

11. Ireland 8.57

12. United Kingdom 8.57

13. Germany 8.14

14. Chile 7.94

15. USA 7.79

16. Austria 7.13

17. Hong Kong 7.12

18. France 7.00

19. Belgium/Luxembourg 6.85

20. Japan 6.72

21. South Africa 5.62

22. Portugal 5.56

23. Malaysia 5.28

24. Argentina 5.24

25. Taiwan 5.08

26. South Korea 4.29

27. Hungary 4.12

28. Turkey 4.10

29. Greece 4.04

30. Colombia 3.44

31. Mexico 3.18

32. Italy 2.99

33. Thailand 2.79

34. India 2.78

35. Philippines 2.77

36. Brazil 2.70

37. Venezuela 2.66

- 38. Pakistan 2.25
- 39. China 2.16
- 40. Indonesia 1.94

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX 1996

COUNTRY SCORE

1 New Zealand 9,43

2 Denmark 9,33

3 Sweden 9,08

4 Finland 9,05

5 Canada 8,96

6 Norway 8,87

7 Singapore 8,80

8 Switzerland 8,76

9 Netherlands 8,71

10 Australia 8,60

11 Ireland 8,45

12 United Kingdom 8,44

13 Germany 8,27

14 Israel 7,71

15 USA 7,66

16 Austria 7,59

17 Japan 7,05

18 Hong Kong 7,01

19 France 6,96

20 Belgium 6,84

21 Chile 6,80

22 Portugal 6,53

23 South Africa 5,68

24 Poland 5,57

25 Czech Rep. 5,37

26 Malaysia 5,32

27 South Korea 5,02

28 Greece 5,01

29 Taiwan 4,98

30 Jordan 4,89

31 Hungary 4,86

32 Spain 4,31

33 Turkey 3,54

34 Italy 3,42

35 Argentina 3,41

36 Bolivia 3,40

37 Thailand 3,33

38 Mexico 3,30

39 Ecuador 3,19

40 Brazil 2,96

41 Egypt 2,84

42 Colombia 2,73

43 Uganda 2,71

44 Philippines 2,69

45 Indonesia 2,65

46 India 2,63
 47 Russia 2,58
 48 Venezuela 2,50
 49 Cameroon 2,46
 50 China 2,43
 51 Bangladesh 2,29
 52 Kenya 2,21
 53 Pakistan 1,00
 54 Nigeria 0,69

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX 2005

Rank	Country/Territory	CPI 2005 Score	Confidence Range	Surveys Used
1	Iceland	9.7	9.5 - 9.7	8
<u>2</u>	<u>Finland</u>	<u>9.6</u>	<u>9.5 - 9.7</u>	<u>9</u>
	<u>New Zealand</u>	<u>9.6</u>	<u>9.5 - 9.7</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>Denmark</u>	<u>9.5</u>	<u>9.3 - 9.6</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>Singapore</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>9.3 - 9.5</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>6</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>9.0 - 9.3</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>7</u>	<u>Switzerland</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>8.9 - 9.2</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>8</u>	<u>Norway</u>	<u>8.9</u>	<u>8.5 - 9.1</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>9</u>	<u>Australia</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>8.4 - 9.1</u>	<u>13</u>
10	Austria	8.7	8.4 - 9.0	9
<u>11</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>8.3 - 8.9</u>	<u>9</u>
	United Kingdom	8.6	8.3 - 8.8	11

Rank	Country/Territory	CPI 2005 Score	Confidence Range	Surveys Used
<u>13</u>	<u>Luxembourg</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>8.1 - 8.9</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>14</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>8.4</u>	<u>7.9 - 8.8</u>	<u>11</u>
15	Hong Kong	8.3	7.7 - 8.7	12
16	Germany	8.2	7.9 - 8.5	10
17	USA	7.6	7.0 - 8.0	12
18	France	7.5	7.0 - 7.8	11
19	Belgium	7.4	6.9 - 7.9	9
	Ireland	7.4	6.9 - 7.9	10
21	Chile	7.3	6.8 - 7.7	10
	Japan	7.3	6.7 - 7.8	14
23	Spain	7.0	6.6 - 7.4	10
24	Barbados	6.9	5.7 - 7.3	3
25	Malta	6.6	5.4 - 7.7	5
26	Portugal	6.5	5.9 - 7.1	9
27	Estonia	6.4	6.0 - 7.0	11
28	Israel	6.3	5.7 - 6.9	10
	Oman	6.3	5.2 - 7.3	5

Rank	Country/Territory	CPI 2005 Score	Confidence Range	Surveys Used
30	United Arab Emirates	6.2	5.3 - 7.1	6
31	Slovenia	6.1	5.7 - 6.8	11
32	Botswana	5.9	5.1 - 6.7	8
	Qatar	5.9	5.6 - 6.4	5
	Taiwan	5.9	5.4 - 6.3	14
	Uruguay	5.9	5.6 - 6.4	6
36	Bahrain	5.8	5.3 - 6.3	6
37	Cyprus	5.7	5.3 - 6.0	5
	Jordan	5.7	5.1 - 6.1	10
39	Malaysia	5.1	4.6 - 5.6	14
40	Hungary	5.0	4.7 - 5.2	11
	Italy	5.0	4.6 - 5.4	9
	South Korea	5.0	4.6 - 5.3	12
43	Tunisia	4.9	4.4 - 5.6	7
44	Lithuania	4.8	4.5 - 5.1	8
45	Kuwait	4.7	4.0 - 5.2	6
46	South Africa	4.5	4.2 - 4.8	11

Rank	Country/Territory	CPI 2005 Score	Confidence Range	Surveys Used
47	Czech Republic	4.3	3.7 - 5.1	10
	Greece	4.3	3.9 - 4.7	9
	Namibia	4.3	3.8 - 4.9	8
	Slovakia	4.3	3.8 - 4.8	10
51	Costa Rica	4.2	3.7 - 4.7	7
	El Salvador	4.2	3.5 - 4.8	6
	Latvia	4.2	3.8 - 4.6	7
	Mauritius	4.2	3.4 - 5.0	6
55	Bulgaria	4.0	3.4 - 4.6	8
	Colombia	4.0	3.6 - 4.4	9
	Fiji	4.0	3.4 - 4.6	3
	Seychelles	4.0	3.5 - 4.2	3
59	Cuba	3.8	2.3 - 4.7	4
	Thailand	3,8	3.5 - 4.1	13
	Trinidad and Tobago	3,8	3.3 - 4.5	6
62	Belize	3.7	3.4 - 4.1	3
	Brazil	3,7	3.5 - 3.9	10

Rank	Country/Territory	CPI 2005 Score	Confidence Range	Surveys Used
64	Jamaica	3.6	3.4 - 3.8	6
65	Ghana	3.5	3.2 - 4.0	8
	Mexico	3.5	3.3 - 3.7	10
	Panama	3.5	3.1 - 4.1	7
	Peru	3.5	3.1 - 3.8	7
	Turkey	3.5	3.1 - 4.0	11
70	Burkina Faso	3.4	2.7 - 3.9	3
	Croatia	3.4	3.2 - 3.7	7
	Egypt	3.4	3.0 - 3.9	9
	Lesotho	3.4	2.6 - 3.9	3
	Poland	3.4	3.0 - 3.9	11
	Saudi Arabia	3.4	2.7 - 4.1	5
	Syria	3.4	2.8 - 4.2	5
77	Laos	3.3	2.1 - 4.4	3
78	China	3.2	2.9 - 3.5	14
	Morocco	3.2	2.8 - 3.6	8
	Senegal	3.2	2.8 - 3.6	6

Rank	Country/Territory	CPI 2005 Score	Confidence Range	Surveys Used
	Sri Lanka	3.2	2.7 - 3.6	7
	Suriname	3.2	2.2 - 3.6	3
83	Lebanon	3.1	2.7 - 3.3	4
	Rwanda	3.1	2.1 - 4.1	3
85	Dominican Republic	3.0	2.5 - 3.6	6
	Mongolia	3.0	2.4 - 3.6	4
	Romania	3.0	2.6 - 3.5	11
88	Armenia	2.9	2.5 - 3.2	4
	Benin	2.9	2.1 - 4.0	5
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.9	2.7 - 3.1	6
	Gabon	2.9	2.1 - 3.6	4
	India	2.9	2.7 - 3.1	14
	Iran	2.9	2.3 - 3.3	5
	Mali	2.9	2.3 - 3.6	8
	Moldova	2.9	2.3 - 3.7	5
	Tanzania	2.9	2.6 - 3.1	8

Rank	Country/Territory	CPI 2005 Score	Confidence Range	Surveys Used
97	Algeria	2.8	2.5 - 3.3	7
	Argentina	2.8	2.5 - 3.1	10
	Madagascar	2.8	1.9 - 3.7	5
	Malawi	2.8	2.3 - 3.4	7
	Mozambique	2.8	2.4 - 3.1	8
	Serbia and Montenegro	2.8	2.5 - 3.3	7
103	Gambia	2.7	2.3 - 3.1	7
	Macedonia	2.7	2.4 - 3.2	7
	Swaziland	2.7	2.0 - 3.1	3
	Yemen	2.7	2.4 - 3.2	5
107	Belarus	2.6	1.9 - 3.8	5
	Eritrea	2.6	1.7 - 3.5	3
	Honduras	2.6	2.2 - 3.0	7
	Kazakhstan	2.6	2.2 - 3.2	6
	Nicaragua	2.6	2.4 - 2.8	7
	Palestine	2.6	2.1 - 2.8	3
	Ukraine	2.6	2.4 - 2.8	8

Rank	Country/Territory	CPI 2005 Score	Confidence Range	Surveys Used
	Vietnam	2.6	2.3 - 2.9	10
	Zambia	2.6	2.3 - 2.9	7
	Zimbabwe	2.6	2.1 - 3.0	7
117	Afghanistan	2.5	1.6 - 3.2	3
	Bolivia	2.5	2.3 - 2.9	6
	Ecuador	2.5	2.2 - 2.9	6
	Guatemala	2.5	2.1 - 2.8	7
	Guyana	2.5	2.0 - 2.7	3
	Libya	2.5	2.0 - 3.0	4
	Nepal	2.5	1.9 - 3.0	4
	Philippines	2.5	2.3 - 2.8	13
	Uganda	2.5	2.2 - 2.8	8
126	Albania	2.4	2.1 - 2.7	3
	Niger	2.4	2.2 - 2.6	4
	Russia	2.4	2.3 - 2.6	12
	Sierra Leone	2.4	2.1 - 2.7	3
130	Burundi	2.3	2.1 - 2.5	3

Rank	Country/Territory	CPI 2005 Score	Confidence Range	Surveys Used
	Cambodia	2.3	1.9 - 2.5	4
	Congo, Republic of	2.3	2.1 - 2.6	4
	Georgia	2.3	2.0 - 2.6	6
	Kyrgyzstan	2.3	2.1 - 2.5	5
	Papua New Guinea	2.3	1.9 - 2.6	4
	Venezuela	2.3	2.2 - 2.4	10
137	Azerbaijan	2.2	1.9 - 2.5	6
	Cameroon	2.2	2.0 - 2.5	6
	Ethiopia	2.2	2.0 - 2.5	8
	Indonesia	2.2	2.1 - 2.5	13
	Iraq	2.2	1.5 - 2.9	4
	Liberia	2.2	2.1 - 2.3	3
	Uzbekistan	2.2	2.1 - 2.4	5
144	Congo, Democratic Republic	2.1	1.8 - 2.3	4
	Kenya	2.1	1.8 - 2.4	8
	Pakistan	2.1	1.7 - 2.6	7

Rank	Country/Territory	CPI 2005 Score	Confidence Range	Surveys Used
	Paraguay	2.1	1.9 - 2.3	7
	Somalia	2.1	1.6 - 2.2	3
	Sudan	2.1	1.9 - 2.2	5
	Tajikistan	2.1	1.9 - 2.4	5
151	Angola	2.0	1.8 - 2.1	5
152	Cote d'Ivoire	1.9	1.7 - 2.1	4
	Equatorial Guinea	1.9	1.6 - 2.1	3
	Nigeria	1.9	1.7 - 2.0	9
155	Haiti	1.8	1.5 - 2.1	4
	Myanmar	1.8	1.7 - 2.0	4
	Turkmenistan	1.8	1.7 - 2.0	4
158	Bangladesh	1.7	1.4 - 2.0	7
	Chad	1.7	1.3 - 2.1	6

ANALYSIS OF TI'S INDICES OF THE ETHICAL COUNTRIES IN 21 YEARS 1995-2015, AVERAGE, COMPARISON

At the date of making the analysis of TI's Indices we had the data on 21 years from the first year of the Index 1995 until 2015. The base year for the analysis of TI's indices and comparison to the parameters and to Cory's Index is 2014, as it is the year which is closest on the average to most of the data of the parameters. We have gathered the ranking of all the 2014 countries in the most ethical, very ethical and ethical categories for the 21 years 1995-2015, 38 countries, added the ranks for the 21 years (or less if the countries were not surveyed in all those years), divided the total to the number of years surveyed and found the average number, according to which we ranked the ethical countries in an average rank (in bold in the list and in the table) as follows (in brackets in the list – the rank in 2014 underlined in the list and in the table and in italics in the list - the absolute difference between the two ranks):

1. Denmark (1, 0), 2. New Zealand (2, 0), 3. Finland (3, 0), 4. Sweden (4, 0), 5. Singapore (7, 2), 6. Iceland (12, 6), 7. Netherlands (8, 1), 8. Switzerland (5, 3), 9. Norway (5, 4), 10. Canada (10, 0), 11. Australia (11, 0), 12. Luxembourg (9, 3), 13. United Kingdom (14, 1), 14. Germany (12, 2), 15. Hong Kong (17, 2), 16. Austria (23, 7), 17. Ireland (17, 0), 18. USA (17, 1), 19. Japan (15, 4), 20. Barbados (17, 3), 21. Belgium (15, 6), 22. Chile (21, 1), 23. France (26, 3), 24. Bahamas (24, 0), 25. Portugal (31, 6), 26. Israel (37, 11), 27. Spain (37, 10), 28. Estonia (26, 2), 29. Qatar (26, 3), 30. Uruguay (21, 9), 31. United Arab Emirates (25, 6), 32. Botswana (31, 1), 33. Cyprus (31, 2), 34. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (29, 5), 35. Taiwan (35, 0), 36. Puerto Rico (31, 5), 37. Bhutan (30, 7), 38. Poland (35, 3).

The number of countries surveyed over the years were: 1995 – 41, 1996 – 54, 1997 – 52, 1998 – 85, 1999 – 99, 2000 – 90, 2001 – 91, 2002 – 102, 2003 – 133, 2004 – 146, 2005 – 159, 2006 – 163, 2007 – 179, 2008 – 180, 2009 – 180, 2010 – 178, 2011 – 182, 2012 – 176, 2013 – 177, 2014 – 175, 2015 – 168. Not all the countries were surveyed in all those 21 years: Poland, Taiwan, Israel and Spain – in only 20, Luxembourg – 19, Iceland, Uruguay, Estonia, Botswana – 18, United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Cyprus – 13, Barbados – 11, Bhutan – 10, Puerto Rico and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines – 7, Bahamas – 4. Yet, most of the countries – 30 or about 80% of 38 – were surveyed in all or almost all of those 21 years.

In TI's Index the ranking is attributed according to the highest scores that the countries obtain and Denmark ranked no. 1 (the highest rank is of course the best result with the lowest numerical value) has the highest score of 92. I was not satisfied with those results and I validated them by finding the average ranks for the best ethical countries since the first year of TI's Index – 1995 and until 2015, 21 years overall. Yet, I remained with the basis of 2014 for TI's Index, since I have chosen it as the basis of my computations in my book *Ethics Pays* because it concurs most with the average years of computation of the parameters that I have chosen. The first 11 countries in TI's Index in 2014, the most ethical countries with scores of 80 to 92, are exactly the same countries as in TI's average indices for 21 years, with one exception – Luxembourg is no. 9 (better) in 2014 and no. 12 on the average and Iceland is no. 6 on the average and no. 12 (worse) in 2014. There are of course differences within the group but those differences are small in 4 countries (1, 2, 3, 4) and ranks are identical in 6 countries.

In the other ethical countries there are larger gaps: Uruguay has improved very much over the years and ranked 21 in 2014 and 2015 compared to an average of 30. United Arab Emirates has also improved to 25 in 2014 and 23 in 2015 compared to an average of 31. Bhutan has ranked 30 in 2014 and 27 in 2015 compared to an average of 37. But the situation of other countries deteriorated: Israel ranked 37 in 2014 and 32 in 2015 compared to an average of 26. Spain ranked 37 in 2014 and 36 in 2015 compared to an average of 27. Portugal ranked 31 in

2014 and 28 in 2015 compared to an average of 25. I figured the differences only in countries with data on ten years and more. In the category of the ethical countries (ranking 21-38 in 2014) there were 6 large gaps mentioned above. In the category of the very ethical countries (ranking 12-20 in 2014) there are two large gaps: Iceland which deteriorated from an average of 6 to 12 in 2014 and 13 in 2015. While Belgium has improved from an average of 21 to the rank of 15 in 2014 and 2015. But, overall, the 38 ethical countries remained almost the same.

The calculations of the average ranking of the lower ranks of the 38 countries may be not so accurate for the last of those countries because if we would have continued to compute the average for the ten/twenty lower ranking countries in 2014 some of them would maybe rank on the average in higher ranks than 39. But it does not affect the findings that as a rule the ranking of the most/very and ethical countries in 2014 is similar or almost identical to the average ranks in most of the cases, which we wanted to validate in order to ensure that the ranking of the ethical countries in 2014 should be the basis for comparison to Cory's Index. We didn't continue to calculate the average of ranking for the other countries as the purpose of this book is to prove that the ethical countries have the best results in most of parameters and not that every country in lower ranking ranks close to the ranks of Cory's Index. Ethics Pays, but mostly for the ethical countries; countries with low ethical ranking have mixed results; but in the very corrupt and most corrupt countries we find once again a strong correlation between the extremely poor results of the corrupt countries and their level of corruption.

Most of the ethical countries – 21 – were surveyed in all the 21 years, and if we add to them the 9 countries that were surveyed in 18-20 years, they add up to 30 countries that were surveyed in all or almost all the years surveyed. Those are about 80% of the ethical countries, while the percentages for the other countries are substantially lower. If we bear in mind that in 8 of the 21 years (about 40%) the number of countries surveyed varied between 41 to 102, and in the 4 subsequent years (12 overall, about 60%) the number of countries increased gradually from 133 to 163 until they reached the level of 179/182/175/168 in the years 2007-2015, we understand why it will be worthless to compare the ranks of the unethical/corrupt countries in 2014 to the average of those ranks in much less than the 21 years for most of the countries and with changing rankings for the most corrupt countries from close to 40, to close to 80, close to 100, close to 140, as compared to the ranks of close to the rank of 170 in 2014.

Country	Average Rank 2015-2000																	Total	Average					
	A.R.	'15	'14	'13	'12	'11	'10	'09	'08	'07	'06	'05	'04	'03	'02	'01	'00			'99	'98	'97	'96	'95	To	Av
Denmark	1	1	<u>1</u>	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	38	1.81
New Zeal.	2	4	<u>2</u>	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	1	1	44	2.10	
Finland	3	2	<u>3</u>	3	1	2	4	6	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	49	2.33	
Sweden	4	3	<u>4</u>	3	4	4	4	3	1	4	6	6	6	6	5	6	3	3	3	3	6	86	4.10	
Norway	9	5	<u>5</u>	5	7	6	10	11	14	9	8	8	8	8	12	10	6	9	8	7	6	10	172	8.19
Switzerla.	8	7	<u>5</u>	7	6	8	8	5	5	7	7	7	7	8	12	12	11	9	10	11	8	8	168	8.00
Singapore	5	8	<u>7</u>	5	5	5	1	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	6	7	7	9	7	3	110	5.24
Netherlan.	7	5	<u>8</u>	8	9	7	7	6	7	7	9	11	10	7	7	8	9	8	8	6	9	9	165	7.86
Luxembo.	12	10	<u>9</u>	11	12	11	11	12	11	12	11	13	13	11	7	9	11	11	11	10	-	-	206	10.84
Canada	10	9	<u>10</u>	9	9	10	6	8	9	9	14	14	12	11	7	7	5	5	6	5	5	5	175	8.33
Australia	11	13	<u>11</u>	9	7	8	8	8	9	11	9	9	9	8	11	11	13	12	11	8	10	7	202	9.62
Germany	14	10	<u>12</u>	12	13	14	15	14	14	16	16	16	15	16	18	20	17	14	15	13	13	306	14.57	
Iceland	6	13	<u>12</u>	12	11	13	11	8	7	6	1	1	3	2	4	4	6	5	5	-	-	-	124	6.89
UK	13	10	<u>14</u>	14	17	16	20	17	16	12	11	11	11	11	10	13	10	13	11	14	12	275	13.10	
Belgium	21	15	<u>15</u>	15	16	19	22	21	18	21	20	19	17	17	20	24	25	29	28	26	20	19	426	20.29
Japan	19	18	<u>15</u>	18	17	14	17	17	18	17	17	21	24	21	20	21	23	25	25	21	17	20	406	19.33
Barbados	20	-	<u>17</u>	15	15	16	17	20	22	23	24	24	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214	19.45
Hong Ko.	15	18	<u>17</u>	15	14	12	13	12	12	14	15	15	16	14	14	14	15	15	16	18	18	17	314	14.95
Ireland	17	18	<u>17</u>	21	25	19	14	14	16	17	18	19	17	18	23	18	19	15	14	12	11	11	356	16.95
USA	18	16	<u>17</u>	19	19	24	22	19	18	20	20	17	17	18	16	16	14	18	17	16	15	15	373	17.76
Chile	22	23	<u>21</u>	22	20	22	21	25	23	22	20	21	20	20	17	18	18	19	20	23	21	14	430	20.48
Uruguay	30	21	<u>21</u>	19	20	25	24	25	23	25	28	32	28	33	32	35	-	41	42	35	-	-	509	28.28
Austria	16	16	<u>23</u>	26	25	16	15	16	12	15	11	10	13	14	15	15	15	17	17	17	16	16	340	16.19
Bahamas	24	-	<u>24</u>	22	22	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	22.25
U.A. Em.	31	23	<u>25</u>	26	27	28	28	30	35	34	31	30	29	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	383	29.46
Estonia	28	23	<u>26</u>	28	32	29	26	27	27	28	24	27	31	33	29	28	27	27	26	-	-	-	498	27.67
France	23	23	<u>26</u>	22	22	25	25	24	23	19	18	18	22	23	25	23	21	22	21	20	19	18	459	21.86
Qatar	29	22	<u>26</u>	28	27	22	19	22	28	32	32	32	38	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	27.69
S.Vin.Gr.	34	-	<u>29</u>	33	36	36	-	31	28	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223	31.86
Bhutan	37	27	<u>30</u>	31	33	38	36	49	45	46	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	367	36.70
Botswana	32	28	<u>31</u>	30	30	32	33	37	36	38	37	32	31	30	24	26	26	24	23	-	-	-	548	30.44
Cyprus	33	32	<u>31</u>	31	29	30	28	27	31	39	37	37	36	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	415	31.92
Portugal	25	28	<u>31</u>	33	33	32	32	35	32	28	26	26	27	25	25	25	23	21	22	19	22	22	542	25.81
Puerto Ri.	36	-	<u>31</u>	33	33	39	33	35	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	34.29
Poland	38	30	<u>35</u>	38	41	41	41	49	58	61	61	70	67	64	45	44	43	44	39	29	24	-	924	46.20
Taiwan	35	30	<u>35</u>	36	37	32	33	37	39	34	34	32	35	30	29	27	28	28	29	31	29	-	645	32.25
Israel	26	32	<u>37</u>	36	39	36	30	32	33	30	34	28	26	21	18	16	22	20	19	15	14	-	538	26.90
Spain	27	36	<u>37</u>	40	30	31	30	32	28	25	23	23	22	23	20	22	20	22	23	24	32	-	543	27.15

TI'S CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDICES (CPI) IN 2016 AND 2015

The worst thing that can happen to a dissertation is to "confuse with facts" the reader. And, indeed, I was not sure if I should add the 2016 figures of TI's Index that were published at the end of January 2017. At this stage, most of my book was already finished, and I decided that I will change the average of the 21 years of publications of TI's Index, that I have calculated for the years 1995-2015, or the year base of the comparison to Cory's Index and analysis of the parameters that was 2014 - the closest year to the dates of most of the parameters in the book - only if the Index of 2016 would be substantially different than the 2015 and 2014 Indices. I found out that the 2016 ranks of the most/very ethical countries, the "Magnificent Twenty", which were the basis for the comparison to Cory's Index and the validation of the thesis that "Ethics Pays", were almost identical to the ranks of those categories in the previous years.

In the list (and even in most of the internal ranking) of the 11 most ethical countries there were almost no changes. Actually, there was only one minor change – Germany which was no. 12 in 2014 improved its position to no. 10 in 2015 and 2016, while Australia which ranked 11 in 2014 went down to 13 in 2015 and 2016. But if we compare the first 14 countries there is no change at all over the three years 2014-2016 and the average since 1995, including the original 11 most ethical countries of 2014 and 3 of the very ethical countries – Germany, United Kingdom and Iceland. As the definition that I have chosen for the most ethical countries is countries with a score of 80 and more in TI's Index, Germany deserves to be included in this exclusive category if we bear in mind that it has obtained a score of 81 in 2015 and 2016 (with a rank of 10) and it had a score of 79 in 2014 with a rank of 12, in total 241 for 3 last consecutive years (which are more indicative than previous years for trends but not for comparison to Cory's Index), and an average of 80.33. But the UK has also obtained a score of 81 in 2015 and 2016 (with a rank of 10), and it had a score of slightly less – 78 in 2014 with a rank of 14, in total 240 for the three last consecutive years, and an average of 80.

Finally, Iceland has obtained a score of 78 in 2016 (rank 14) and a score of 79 in 2015 (rank 13) and 79 in 2014 (rank 12). So, definitely less than 80 but very close, although the average rank of Iceland in the years 1995-2015 was 6, as in previous years it ranked very high (even no. 1 in 2005 and 2006), but because of the banking scandals and other reasons Iceland has deteriorated its position from most ethical to very ethical, still a very good position but not in the Top 11 with a score of 80 and more. Does Australia deserves to be "downgraded" as Iceland? It has higher scores and ranks than Iceland in the last three years: 2014 – rank 11, score 80, 2015 – rank 13, score 79, 2016 – rank 13, score 79, but its average score in the last three years is lower than 80 and of the scores of Germany and the UK. After much consideration, we have decided to keep it among the Top 11 for comparison purposes to Cory's Index as the basis for the parameters in the Index is 2014 and in this year Australia was ranked 11 with a score of 80, but for all practical purposes the 4 countries have very close scores. If I had to choose a Top 12 list - I would add Germany, a Top 13 list – I would add the UK, & a Top 14 list – I would add Iceland. **Actually, I would say that over the years there is a Top 10 list of Denmark, New Zealand, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Singapore, Netherlands, Luxembourg and Canada, that by all means are the most ethical countries in the world over the years and in the last years as well.** But I would rank the next 4 countries as stated above – Australia, Germany, United Kingdom and Iceland.

Furthermore, if we compare all the 20 most and very ethical countries the list is also almost identical, with only one minor change – Austria has improved its position from 23 in 2014 (score 72) to 16 in 2015 (score 76) and 17 in 2016 (score 75). Austria was in almost all the

years among the Top 20 (except in a short period of 2012-2014) and was on average in the years 1995-2015 in rank no. 16. The average score of Austria in the last three years 2014-2016 was $223:3=74.33$, which would rank it in the Top 20 that have a minimum score of 74. On the other hand, the tiny island of Barbados has deteriorated its position from 17 in 2014 to 31 in 2016 with a very low score of 61 (in 2015 and in the years 1995-2003 it was not surveyed). As in 2014 its score was also at the minimum of 74 and it ranked in no. 17/20, its average rank in the 11 years out of the 21 in which it was surveyed in TI's Index was only 20, and the average score in the years 2014-2016 was only 67.5, well below the minimum of 74, and in any case for comparison purposes with Cory's Index the number of its parameters' surveys is extremely low – 31 out of 50, one would tend to exclude Barbados from the Top 20 and include instead Austria in no. 20, if only for comparison purposes to Cory's Index. So, **I would say that over the years the 10 very ethical countries are: Australia, Germany, United Kingdom, Iceland, Belgium, Hong Kong, Austria, United States, Japan, Ireland.** Amazingly, all the Top 20, were ranked in most of the years in the Top 20, actually all of them were ranked in all the years in the Top 20, except for Belgium and Japan which were ranked for a few years in the twenties and Ireland for only a couple of years in 2012-2013. Furthermore, all of the 11 most ethical countries in 2014 were ranked in most of the 22 years 1995-2016 in the Top 11, except for Norway & Switzerland for 2 years, Canada for 3 years, Australia for 4 years and Luxembourg for 5 years, but even then they were ranked in the close 12-14 ranks. So, we can conclude that the Top 20 are practically the same over all the years.

The close ranks of the ethical countries are maintained also down to the ranks 35/38 with the scores of 60 and more. Uruguay, Chile, France, Estonia, Bahamas and United Arab Emirates remain in ranks 21-26, while Uruguay, Estonia and UAE even improved their average ranking over the years. Bhutan has improved its ranking to 27 in 2016 and 2015 compared to 30 in 2014 and 37 in the average. We have also a more dramatic improvement of Israel to 28 in 2016 (32 in 2015) from 37 in 2014 and 39 in 2012, almost as it was on the average of 26, due to the high ranking of 14-21 in 1996-2003. However, as one has to bear in mind that in most of the first years there were only much less than a hundred countries in the survey, Israel has recovered probably its position in the lower twenties of the ethical countries. An open question is what was the contribution of us, the few "ethical activists", to this change. Poland has improved from 35 in 2014 to 30 in 2015 and 29 in 2016 (average – 38), Portugal has remained in the ranks of 28-31 (average 25), Qatar has deteriorated from 26 in 2014 and 22 in 2015 to 31 in 2016 (average 29), Slovenia has improved from 39 in 2014 to 35 in 2015 and 31 in 2016, Taiwan has improved from 35 in 2014 to 30 in 2015 and 31 in 2016 (average – 35), Botswana has deteriorated from 31 in 2014 and 28 in 2015 to 35 in 2016 (average – 32), and Spain maintains a score of 58-60 with ranks of 36 to 41, at the limit of the ethical countries.

Important improvements in ranking in 2016 as compared to 2014 are: Costa Rica (41/47), Georgia (44/50), Czech Republic (47/53), Rwanda (50/55), Italy (60/69), Romania (57/69), Suriname (64/100), Burkina Faso (72/85), Belarus (79/119), India (79/85), China (79/100), Indonesia (90/107), Argentina (95/107), Pakistan (116/126), Laos (123/145), Russia (131/136), Ukraine (131/142), Myanmar (136/156). Important deteriorations in ranking from 2014 to 2016 are: South Korea (43/52), Hungary (47/57), Saudi Arabia (55/62), Macedonia (64/90), Ghana (61/70), Turkey (64/75), Brazil (69/79), Morocco (80/90), Egypt (94/108), Algeria (100/108), Djibouti (107/123), Madagascar (133/145), Mexico (103/123). However, unfortunately, as usual, the most corrupt countries remain almost the same: Somalia, South Sudan, North Korea, Syria, Yemen, Sudan, Libya, Afghanistan, Guinea-Bissau, Venezuela, Iraq, Eritrea, Angola, Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Chad, Central African Republic, Burundi, Uzbekistan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cambodia, Zimbabwe, Turkmenistan, Papua New Guinea, Uganda, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Kenya, Cameroon, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, etc. In 2016 176 countries were surveyed, in 2015 – 168 countries, and in 2014 – 175 countries.

TI'S CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2016

2016 Rank	Country	2016-2012 Scores				
		'16	'15	'14	'13	'12
1	Denmark	90	91	92	91	90
1	New Zealand	90	88	91	91	90
3	Finland	89	90	89	89	90
4	Sweden	88	89	87	89	88
5	Switzerland	86	86	86	85	86
6	Norway	85	87	86	86	85
7	Singapore	84	85	84	86	87
8	Netherlands	83	87	83	83	84
9	Canada	82	83	81	81	84
10	Germany	81	81	79	78	79
10	Luxembourg	81	81	82	80	80
10	United Kingdom	81	81	78	76	74
13	Australia	79	79	80	81	85
14	Iceland	78	79	79	78	82
15	Belgium	77	77	76	75	75
15	Hong Kong	77	75	74	75	77
17	Austria	75	76	72	69	69
18	United States	74	76	74	73	73
19	Ireland	73	75	74	72	69
20	Japan	72	75	76	74	74
21	Uruguay	71	74	73	73	72
22	Estonia	70	70	69	68	64
23	France	69	70	69	71	71
24	Bahamas	66	N/A	71	71	71
24	Chile	66	70	73	71	72
24	United Arab Emirates	66	70	70	69	68
27	Bhutan	65	65	65	63	63
28	Israel	64	61	60	61	60
29	Poland	62	62	61	60	58
29	Portugal	62	63	63	62	63
31	Barbados	61	N/A	74	75	76
31	Qatar	61	71	69	68	68

31	Slovenia	61	60	58	57	61
31	Taiwan	61	62	61	61	61
35	Botswana	60	63	63	64	65
35	Saint Lucia	60	N/A	N/A	71	71
35	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	60	N/A	67	62	62
38	Cape Verde	59	55	57	58	60
38	Dominica	59	N/A	58	58	58
38	Lithuania	59	61	58	57	54
41	Brunei	58	N/A	N/A	60	55
41	Costa Rica	58	55	54	53	54
41	Spain	58	58	60	59	65
44	Georgia	57	52	52	49	52
44	Latvia	57	55	55	53	49
46	Grenada	56	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
47	Cyprus	55	61	63	63	66
47	Czech Republic	55	56	51	48	49
47	Malta	55	56	55	56	57
50	Mauritius	54	53	54	52	57
50	Rwanda	54	54	49	53	53
52	Korea (South)	53	56	55	55	56
53	Namibia	52	53	49	48	48
54	Slovakia	51	51	50	47	46
55	Croatia	49	51	48	48	46
55	Malaysia	49	50	52	50	49
57	Hungary	48	51	54	54	55
57	Jordan	48	53	49	45	48
57	Romania	48	46	43	43	44
60	Cuba	47	47	46	46	48
60	Italy	47	44	43	43	42
62	Sao Tome and Principe	46	42	42	42	42
62	Saudi Arabia	46	52	49	46	44
64	Montenegro	45	44	42	44	41
64	Oman	45	45	45	47	47
64	Senegal	45	44	43	41	36
64	South Africa	45	44	44	42	43

64	Suriname	45	36	36	36	37
69	Greece	44	46	43	40	36
70	Bahrain	43	51	49	48	51
70	Ghana	43	47	48	46	45
72	Burkina Faso	42	38	38	38	38
72	Serbia	42	40	41	42	39
72	Solomon Islands	42	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
75	Bulgaria	41	41	43	41	41
75	Kuwait	41	49	44	43	44
75	Tunisia	41	38	40	41	41
75	Turkey	41	42	45	50	49
79	Belarus	40	32	31	29	31
79	Brazil	40	38	43	42	43
79	China	40	37	36	40	39
79	India	40	38	38	36	36
83	Albania	39	36	33	31	33
83	Bosnia and Herzegovina	39	38	39	42	42
83	Jamaica	39	41	38	38	38
83	Lesotho	39	44	49	49	45
87	Mongolia	38	39	39	38	36
87	Panama	38	39	37	35	38
87	Zambia	38	38	38	38	37
90	Colombia	37	37	37	36	36
90	Indonesia	37	36	34	32	32
90	Liberia	37	37	37	38	41
90	Morocco	37	36	39	37	37
90	The FYR of Macedonia	37	42	45	44	43
95	Argentina	36	32	34	34	35
95	Benin	36	37	39	36	36
95	El Salvador	36	39	39	38	38
95	Kosovo	36	33	33	33	34
95	Maldives	36	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
95	Sri Lanka	36	37	38	37	40
101	Gabon	35	34	37	34	35
101	Niger	35	34	35	34	33

101	Peru	35	36	38	38	38
101	Philippines	35	35	38	36	34
101	Thailand	35	38	38	35	37
101	Timor-Leste	35	28	28	30	33
101	Trinidad and Tobago	35	39	38	38	39
108	Algeria	34	36	36	36	34
108	Côte d'Ivoire	34	32	32	27	29
108	Egypt	34	36	37	32	32
108	Ethiopia	34	33	33	33	33
108	Guyana	34	29	30	27	28
113	Armenia	33	35	37	36	34
113	Bolivia	33	34	35	34	34
113	Vietnam	33	31	31	31	31
116	Mali	32	35	32	28	34
116	Pakistan	32	30	29	28	27
116	Tanzania	32	30	31	33	35
116	Togo	32	32	29	29	30
120	Dominican Republic	31	33	32	29	32
120	Ecuador	31	32	33	35	32
120	Malawi	31	31	33	37	37
123	Azerbaijan	30	29	29	28	27
123	Djibouti	30	34	34	36	36
123	Honduras	30	31	29	26	28
123	Laos	30	25	25	26	21
123	Mexico	30	35	35	34	34
123	Moldova	30	33	35	35	36
123	Paraguay	30	27	24	24	25
123	Sierra Leone	30	29	31	30	31
131	Iran	29	27	27	25	28
131	Kazakhstan	29	28	29	26	28
131	Nepal	29	27	29	31	27
131	Russia	29	29	27	28	28
131	Ukraine	29	27	26	25	26
136	Guatemala	28	28	32	29	33
136	Kyrgyzstan	28	28	27	24	24

136	Lebanon	28	28	27	28	30	
136	Myanmar	28	22	21	21	15	
136	Nigeria	28	26	27	25	27	
136	Papua New Guinea	28	25	25	25	25	
142	Guinea	27	25	25	24	24	
142	Mauritania	27	31	30	30	31	
142	Mozambique	27	31	31	30	31	
145	Bangladesh	26	25	25	27	26	
145	Cameroon	26	27	27	25	26	
145	Gambia	26	28	29	28	34	
145	Kenya	26	25	25	27	27	
145	Madagascar	26	28	28	28	32	
145	Nicaragua	26	27	28	28	29	
151	Tajikistan	25	26	23	22	22	
151	Uganda	25	25	26	26	29	
153	Comoros	24	26	26	28	28	
154	Turkmenistan	22	18	17	17	17	
154	Zimbabwe	22	21	21	21	20	
156	Cambodia	21	21	21	20	22	
156	Democratic Republic of Congo	21	22	22	22	21	
156	Uzbekistan	21	19	18	17	17	
159	Burundi	20	21	20	21	19	
159	Central African Republic	20	24	24	25	26	
159	Chad	20	22	22	19	19	
159	Haiti	20	17	19	19	19	
159	Republic of Congo	20	23	23	22	26	
164	Angola	18	15	19	23	22	
164	Eritrea	18	18	18	20	25	
166	Iraq	17	16	16	16	18	
166	Venezuela	17	17	19	20	19	
168	Guinea-Bissau	16	17	19	19	25	
169	Afghanistan	15	11	12	8	8	
170	Libya	14	16	18	15	21	
170	Sudan	14	12	11	11	13	
170	Yemen	14	18	19	18	23	

173	Syria	13	18	20	17	26
174	Korea (North)	12	8	8	8	8
175	South Sudan	11	15	15	14	N/A
176	Somalia	10	8	8	8	8

Frequently Asked Questions (from TI's website)

What is the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)?

The CPI scores and ranks countries/territories based on how corrupt a country's public sector is perceived to be. It is a composite index, a combination of surveys and assessments of corruption, collected by a variety of reputable institutions. The CPI is the most widely used indicator of corruption worldwide.

Why is the CPI based on perceptions?

Corruption generally comprises illegal activities, which are deliberately hidden and only come to light through scandals, investigations or prosecutions. There is no meaningful way to assess absolute levels of corruption in countries or territories on the basis of hard empirical data. Possible attempts to do so, such as by comparing bribes reported, the number of prosecutions brought or studying court cases directly linked to corruption, cannot be taken as definitive indicators of corruption levels. Instead, they show how effective prosecutors, the courts or the media are in investigating and exposing corruption. Capturing perceptions of corruption of those in a position to offer assessments of public sector corruption is the most reliable method of comparing relative corruption levels across countries.

Which countries/territories are included in the CPI 2016 and why?

For a country/territory to be included in the ranking, it must be included in a minimum of three of the CPI's data sources. If a country is not featured in the ranking, then this is solely because of insufficient survey information and not an indication that corruption does not exist in the country. This year 176 countries and territories are included in the index, eight more than in 2015. Comparing to the 2015 CPI, Seychelles is no longer included in the 2016 CPI, but Bahamas, Barbados, Brunei, Dominica, Grenada, Maldives, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Solomon Islands enter the 2016 CPI.

What are the data sources for the CPI?

The 2016 CPI draws on data sources from independent institutions specializing in governance and business climate analysis. The sources of information used for the 2016 CPI are based on data gathered in the past 24 months. The CPI includes only sources that provide a score for a set of countries/territories and that measure perceptions of corruption in the public sector. Transparency International reviews the methodology of each data source in detail to ensure that the sources used meet Transparency International's quality standards. For a full list of the data sources, the type of respondents and the specific questions asked, please see the CPI sources description document.

What is the difference between a country/territory's rank and its score?

A country/territory's score indicates the perceived level of public sector corruption on a scale of 0-100, where 0 means that a country is perceived as highly corrupt and a 100 means that a country is perceived as very clean. A country's rank indicates its position relative to the other

countries/territories included in the index. Ranks can change merely if the number of countries included in the index changes.

Is the country/territory with the lowest score the world's most corrupt nation?

No. The CPI is an indicator of perceptions of public sector corruption, i.e. administrative and political corruption. It is not a verdict on the levels of corruption of entire nations or societies, or of their policies, or the activities of their private sector. Citizens of those countries/territories that score at the lower end of the CPI often show the same concern about and condemnation of corruption as the public in countries that perform strongly.

Further, the country/territory with the lowest score is the one where public sector corruption is perceived to be greatest among those included in the list. The CPI provides no information about countries/territories that are not included in the index.

Can the score of a country in the 2016 Corruption Perceptions Index be compared with the previous year?

Yes. As part of the update to the methodology used to calculate the CPI in 2012 we established the new scale of 0-100. Using this scale we can compare CPI scores from one year to the next. Because of the update in the methodology, however, CPI scores before 2012 are not comparable over time. In addition, due to the inclusion of a new data source in 2016, the scores of the underlying data sources are not comparable to previous years.

For a more detailed description of the change in methodology in 2012, please see Corruption Perceptions Index – An updated Methodology for 2012.

Does the CPI tell the full story of corruption in a country?

No. The CPI is limited in scope, capturing perceptions of the extent of corruption in the public sector, from the perspective of business people and country experts. Complementing this viewpoint and capturing different aspects of corruption, Transparency International produces a range of both qualitative and quantitative research on corruption, both at the global level from its Secretariat and at the national level through Transparency International's network of national chapters based in over 100 countries around the world.

Complementing the CPI, Transparency International's other global research products include:

- **Global Corruption Barometer (GCB):** Measuring people's perceptions and experiences of corruption, the Global Corruption Barometer is a representative survey of people carried out worldwide. The most recent Europe and Central Asia edition of the Global Corruption Barometer can be found at: <https://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/publication/7493>. The most recent global edition of the Global Corruption Barometer can be found at: <http://www.transparency.org/gcb2013/report>
- **Global Corruption Report (GCR):** Exploring corruption issues in detail for a specific issue or sector, the Global Corruption Report is a thematic report which draws on a variety of expert research and analysis as well as case studies. The series of Global Corruption Reports, covering issues from the judiciary to education, can be found at: <http://www.transparency.org/gcr>
- **National Integrity System assessments (NIS):** a series of in-country studies providing an extensive qualitative assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the key institutions that enable good governance and prevent corruption in a country. For more information on the National Integrity System reports, please see: <http://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/nis>

- **Transparency In Corporate Reporting (TRAC):** The study analyses the extent of transparency in the reporting on a series of anti-corruption measures by the world's largest companies.

For further information, please see

http://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/publication/transparency_in_corporate_reporting_assessing_worlds_largest_companies_2014

2015 TI's Corruption Perceptions Index— 168 Countries (Rank, Country, Score)

12 Most Ethical Countries with Scores of 91-80:

1. Denmark 91, 2. Finland 90, 3. Sweden 89, 4. New Zealand 88, 5. Netherlands 87, 5. Norway 87, 7. Switzerland 86, 8. Singapore 85, 9. Canada 83, 10. Germany 81, 10. Luxembourg 81, 10. United Kingdom 81.

9 Very Ethical Countries with Scores of 79-74:

13. Australia 79, 13. Iceland 79, 15. Belgium 77, 16. Austria 76, 16. United States 76, 18. Hong Kong 75, 18. Ireland 75, 18. Japan 75, 21. Uruguay 74.

14 Ethical Countries with Scores of 73-60:

22. Qatar 71, 23. Chile 70, 23. Estonia 70, 23. France 70, 23. United Arab Emirates 70, 27. Bhutan 65, 28. Botswana 63, 28. Portugal 63, 30. Poland 62, 30. Taiwan 62, 32. Cyprus 61, 32. Israel 61, 32. Lithuania 61, 35. Slovenia 60.

19 Quite Ethical Countries with Scores of 59-50:

36. Spain 58, 37. Czech Republic 56, 37. Korea (South) 56, 37. Malta 56, 40. Cape Verde 55, 40. Costa Rica 55, 40. Latvia 55, 40. Seychelles 55, 44. Rwanda 54, 45. Jordan 53, 45. Mauritius 53, 45. Namibia 53, 48. Georgia 52, 48. Saudi Arabia 52, 50. Bahrain 51, 50. Croatia 51, 50. Hungary 51, 50. Slovakia 51, 54. Malaysia 50.

17 Quite Corrupt Countries with Scores of 49-40:

55. Kuwait 49, 56. Cuba 47, 56. Ghana 47, 58. Greece 46, 58. Romania 46, 60. Oman 45, 61. Italy 44, 61. Lesotho 44, 61. Montenegro 44, 61. Senegal 44, 61. South Africa 44, 66. Sao Tome and Principe 42, 66. The FYR of Macedonia 42, 66. Turkey 42, 69. Bulgaria 41, 69. Jamaica 41, 71. Serbia 40.

47 Corrupt Countries with Scores of 39-30:

72. El Salvador 39, 72. Mongolia 39, 72. Panama 39, 72. Trinidad and Tobago 39, 76. Bosnia and Herzegovina 38, 76. Brazil 38, 76. Burkina Faso 38, 76. India 38, 76. Thailand 38, 76. Tunisia 38, 76. Zambia 38, 83. Benin 37, 83. China 37, 83. Colombia 37, 83. Liberia 37, 83. Sri Lanka 37, 88. Albania 36, 88. Algeria 36, 88. Egypt 36, 88. Indonesia 36, 88. Morocco 36, 88. Peru 36, 88. Suriname 36, 95. Armenia 35, 95. Mali 35, 95. Mexico 35, 95. Philippines 35, 99. Bolivia 34, 99. Djibouti 34, 99. Gabon 34, 99. Niger 34, 103. Dominican Republic 33, 103. Ethiopia 33, 103. Kosovo 33, 103. Moldova 33, 107. Argentina 32, 107. Belarus 32, 107. Côte d'Ivoire 32, 107. Ecuador 32, 107. Togo 32, 112. Honduras 31, 112. Malawi 31, 112. Mauritania 31, 112. Mozambique 31, 112. Vietnam 31, 117. Pakistan 30, 117. Tanzania 30.

34 Very Corrupt Countries with Scores of 29-20:

119. Azerbaijan 29, 119. Guyana 29, 119. Russia 29, 119. Sierra Leone 29, 123. Gambia 28, 123. Guatemala 28, 123. Kazakhstan 28, 123. Kyrgyzstan 28, 123. Lebanon 28, 123. Madagascar 28, 123. Timor-Leste 28, 130. Cameroon 27, 130. Iran 27, 130. Nepal 27, 130. Nicaragua 27, 130. Paraguay 27, 130. Ukraine 27, 136. Comoros 26, 136. Nigeria 26, 136. Tajikistan 26, 139. Bangladesh 25, 139. Guinea 25, 139. Kenya 25, 139. Laos 25, 139. Papua New Guinea 25, 139. Uganda 25, 145. Central African Republic 24, 146. Congo Republic 23, 147. Chad 22, 147. Democratic Republic of the Congo 22, 147. Myanmar 22, 150. Burundi 21, 150. Cambodia 21, 150. Zimbabwe 21.

16 Most Corrupt Countries with Scores of 19-0:

153. Uzbekistan 19, 154. Eritrea 18, 154. Syria 18, 154. Turkmenistan 18, 154. Yemen 18, 158. Haiti 17, 158. Guinea-Bissau 17, 158. Venezuela 17, 161. Iraq 16, 161. Libya 16, 163. Angola 15, 163. South Sudan 15, 165. Sudan 12, 166. Afghanistan 11, 167. Korea (North) 8, 167. Somalia 8.

GLOBAL CORRUPTION BAROMETER - % OF PEOPLE WHO PAID BRIBES – TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL – 2013

All the surveyed countries out of the top 20 most ethical countries have the lowest percentage of paid bribes in the world - 1% to 7% - in the first 21 ranks of the Barometer: Australia, Denmark, Finland, Japan, Canada, New Zealand, Norway, Belgium, United Kingdom, Switzerland, United States. No mention of the reasons for not surveying the other top 20 countries was mentioned but from other sources they have probably also one of the lowest ranks of bribery and corruption: Sweden, Singapore, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Hong Kong, Barbados. This is another proof that Ethics Pays – in wealth and quality of life – but not in bribes! The other countries with the lowest % of bribes – up to 10% - are mostly ethical and quite ethical: Spain (TI – 37), South Korea – 43, Malaysia – 50, Maldives, Portugal – 31, Uruguay – 21, Croatia – 61 (quite corrupt), Georgia – 50 (yet, it has the highest rate of shadow economy), Italy – 69 (quite corrupt), Estonia – 26, Slovenia – 39, Bulgaria – 69 (quite corrupt) and Chile – 21. In the first 24 countries paying bribes of 10% or less – we find all the most ethical and most of the ethical countries surveyed with a few exceptions of 3 quite corrupt countries but no corrupt or very corrupt countries. It shouldn't be too surprising, as paying bribes is per se not ethical and one expects to find that the most ethical countries do not pay bribes. In the following ranks of 20 countries paying bribes – up to 27% of the population - one can find a mixture of quite ethical, quite corrupt and up to very corrupt countries. As we have mentioned before that the rule that ethics pays is mostly true in the extremes of the 20 most ethical/20 most corrupt countries, this barometer shows the same.

25. El Salvador (TI – 80), 25. Hungary – 47, 25. Israel – 37, 25. Jamaica – 85, 25. Philippines – 85, all of them with 12% paying bribes. It is probably surprising that a corrupt country as Argentina (TI – 107) has only 13% paying bribes only a few percent more than Switzerland, and even more surprising than the most corrupt country in the world – Sudan – has only 17% of the population paying bribes, putting a question mark to the validity of the Barometer – bearing in mind that the Barometer is based on people being surveyed whether they have paid a bribe to a public body during the last year, with a margin of error for each country of 3%. Yet, for a small number of countries, including Brazil and Russia, data on particular questions has been excluded because of concerns about validity and reliability. People may be afraid to tell the truth in this matter. However, the percentage of people paying bribes increases drastically in most corrupt and very corrupt countries as Papua New Guinea and Venezuela (27%), Iraq, Pakistan, Madagascar, Ukraine, and inexorably we find that the 20 countries with the highest percentage of people paying bribes – 44%-84% - are in most of the cases also the most corrupt countries in the world – Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cambodia, Cameroon, Libya, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Yemen, Nigeria, but in some cases also "just" corrupt countries as Liberia, Mozambique, Senegal, India, Morocco, South Africa, Ghana, Morocco, Tanzania. So, corruption is heavily linked to paying bribes.

Rank Country/Territory % of people who paid bribes

1=  [Australia](#) 1

1=  [Denmark](#) 1

1=  [Finland](#) 1

1=	 Japan	1
5	 Spain	2
6=	 Canada	3
6=	 Malaysia	3
6=	 Maldives	3
6=	 New Zealand	3
6=	 Norway	3
6=	 Portugal	3
6=	 South Korea	3
6=	 Uruguay	3
14=	 Belgium	4
14=	 Croatia	4
14=	 Georgia	4
17=	 Italy	5
17=	 United Kingdom	5
19=	 Estonia	6
19=	 Slovenia	6
21=	 Switzerland	7
21=	 United States	7
23	 Bulgaria	8
24	 Chile	10
25=	 El Salvador	12
25=	 Hungary	12
25=	 Israel	12
25=	 Jamaica	12
25=	 Palestine	12

25=		Philippines	12
31=		Argentina	13
31=		Rwanda	13
31=		Vanuatu	13
34		Czech Republic	15
35		Kosovo	16
36=		Macedonia	17
36=		Romania	17
36=		Sudan	17
39=		Armenia	18
39=		Thailand	18
39=		Tunisia	18
42=		Cyprus	19
42=		Latvia	19
42=		Sri Lanka	19
45		Peru	20
46=		Slovakia	21
46=		Turkey	21
48=		Colombia	22
48=		Greece	22
50		Paraguay	25
51=		Lithuania	26
51=		Serbia	26
53=		Papua New Guinea	27
53=		Venezuela	27
55=		Bosnia and	28

Herzegovina

55=		Madagascar	28
57=		Iraq	29
57=		Moldova	29
59		Vietnam	30
60		Nepal	31
61		Mexico	33
62=		Kazakhstan	34
62=		Pakistan	34
62=		Solomon Islands	34
65=		Bolivia	36
65=		Egypt	36
65=		Indonesia	36
65=		Taiwan	36
69=		Jordan	37
69=		Ukraine	37
71=		Bangladesh	39
71=		South Sudan	39
73		Algeria	41
74=		Ethiopia	44
74=		Nigeria	44
76=		Kyrgyzstan	45
76=		Mongolia	45
78=		Afghanistan	46
78=		Democratic Republic of the Congo	46

80	 South Africa	47
81	 Morocco	49
82=	 Ghana	54
82=	 India	54
84	 Tanzania	56
85=	 Cambodia	57
85=	 Senegal	57
87	 Uganda	61
88=	 Cameroon	62
88=	 Libya	62
88=	 Mozambique	62
88=	 Zimbabwe	62
92	 Kenya	70
93	 Yemen	74
94	 Liberia	75
95	 Sierra Leone	84

LECTURE OF DR. JACQUES CORY AT TI'S HEADQUARTERS IN BERLIN ON JUNE 4, 2010



Dr. Jacques Cory, giving a lecture on June 4, 2010, as Keynote Speaker to the management of Transparency International - TI - at its headquarters in Berlin. Moderator: Dr. Francois Valerian, Head of Private Sector Programmes, with the participation of Dr. Miklos Marschall, Regional Director Europe and Central Asia, and other executives. The topic of the lecture was "Drawing Lessons from the Great Recession of 2007-2010", and it was divided in three parts along the main themes of *Die Dreigroschenoper*, *The Threepenny Opera*, by Bertolt Brecht. The response to the lecture was enthusiastic, with a vivid Q&A of more than half an hour.

The first part on transparency, common to TI and Cory's books, appears in the first act of the play: The ballad singer in the Prologue - the ballad of Mack the Knife: "Und Macheath, der hat ein Messer, Doch das Messer sieht man nicht", And Macheath has got a knife, but the knife is seen by no one. Analogies between Mack the Knife and the criminals of Wall Street who hid their schemes and thefts offshore and off balance sheet, and no one saw their knives. All the victims of the criminals are in darkness, no one pays attention to them, they are just remembered when you need their pension funds for Wall Street's schemes, and when the corrupt politicians need their votes once every few years, and afterwards they are forgotten. You only see those in the light, those who have lobbyists, those who bribe the politicians, those who gain from the schemes, those who receive AAA rating for their shaky investments.

Und der Haifisch, der hat Zähne
Und die trägt er im Gesicht
Und MacHeath, der hat ein Messer
Doch das Messer sieht man nicht

And the shark, he has teeth
And he wears them in his face
And MacHeath, he has a knife
But the knife you don't see

Und die einen sind im Dunkeln
 Und die anderen sind im Licht
 Doch man sieht nur die im Lichte
 Die im Dunklen sieht man nicht

And some are in the darkness
 And the others in the light
 But you only see those in the light
 Those in the darkness you don't see

The second part on the dilemma of profitability versus ethics, which according to Cory are compatible but according to many businessmen are an oxymoron. At the end of the second act Macheath and Jenny sing: "Erst kommt das Fressen, dann kommt die Moral", Voracity is the first thing, Morals follow on. We do not talk just about food, but voracity, excess, lavishness, salaries of hundreds of million dollars to the CEOs in parallel to layoffs of millions. When "Fressen" comes first, we never have time or resources for Ethics or Social Responsibility.

The third part of the lecture and of the play is at the end of the third act when Mack the Knife is "Gerettet, gerettet!", reprieved, reprieved, and instead of being hanged for all his crimes the Queen of England (or the US President, European Prime Ministers, and so on), gives Mack the castle of Marmarel, likewise a pension of ten thousand pounds, like the criminals of the Great Recession who were bailed out (they could indeed sing with Mack the Knife – bailed out, bailed out...), whose schemes cost the world more than ten trillion dollars, as they were too big to fail, transferring the losses from their companies to the governments, i.e. to us. After socializing the losses in 2008, they privatized the profits in 2009, with salaries and bonuses of billions leading the world as the pied piper of Hamelin to a Domsday Depression, with losses of hundreds of trillions, while no government would be able to bailout them or us!

THE RISE AND FALL OF BUSINESS ETHICS FOLLOWING THE GREAT RECESSION OF 2007-2010

King Solomon, the wisest man in history, said "Don't be right often". And indeed, the business world after The Great Recession of 2007-2010 is not willing to forgive those who were right in their forecast, who saw the catastrophe approaching and who now tell everybody "Look, we were right!" In the last decade, there were a few academics and businessmen who dared challenging the consensus of vox populi, the alchemy and euphoria of those who made gold out of subprime assets, and who forecasted that the markets will crash because of the excessive leverage, risk and overconfidence that no one would dare to harm those who are too big to fail. Warning lights could be seen from the "remote" times of the junk bonds collapse, the Asian, Latin American, Russian insolvency, the burst of the dot-com bubble, the corporate scandals and the subsequent meteoric rise of the stock markets which was not sustainable. Among the few who dared to oppose the prevailing neoliberal laissez-faire views was Joseph Stiglitz who did it very bravely in his books, articles, lectures and videos, who advocated a Third Way approach, with tighter regulation and who didn't believe in trickle-down economics and the Invisible Hand. He saw instead a greedy hand getting richer and richer, with the tacit cooperation of the neoliberal regimes in the U.S. and other Western economies.

When the Great Recession of 2007/10 occurred, ethicists and whistleblowers had a short-lived epiphany. Most of politicians, governments, international organizations, businessmen and faculties admitted being wrong and admitted that from now on they will act conscientiously, will devote all the time needed for business ethics courses, will work with lower leverage and more respect to other people's money, will increase regulation and not maximize profits with unfettered risk at the expense of the interests of the stakeholders. But following the trillions dollars bailouts and the miraculous recovery of the stock markets due to zero interest rates, none of the culprits was held responsible. Lehman's Dick Fuld is still active on the stock exchange market, LTCM's Myron Scholes is still the chairman of an Advisers company, and our old friend Drexel's Milken is a well-known philanthropist and Chairman of the Milken Foundation. Only poor Bernie Madoff was sentenced to 150 years in prison, but he was the only one indicted in the 65 billion fraud, or even on the Recession's quasi-frauds, a superman!

The Titanic was rescued at the last moment thanks to Hank Paulson and to the fact that global warming has thawed the icebergs in her route. The one and only Warren Buffet who called the derivatives a weapon of mass destruction buys Goldman Sachs's shares on the cheap instead of investing in clean technology, and the hero of the day is John Paulson who speculated on the downturn and won billions. Even if some regulation was enacted, we can bet that neo-Enron's wizards will find a way to circumvent it as they did with Sarbanes-Oxley Act that proved totally inefficient in the last Crisis. All is legal, crooks continue to donate money to politicians and to charities, and we, the fools, continue to invest in the stock exchange in unethical companies headed by unscrupulous businessmen, who will scheme our pension funds again and again, ad infinitum. The heavy smokers, who recovered miraculously from lung cancer, are smoking even more than in the past, since they know that nothing will happen to them, and if worse comes to worse, some minority shareholders with a victim's syndrome will donate one of their lungs (or even two, why not?) to them in order to enable them to catch their breath in the toxic assets environment where they breathe.

Inequality has reached an unprecedented level, unemployment is still very high, and the Economic Whirl, which has started twenty years ago with damages of billions, has reached now damages of trillions. We are not far from a Doomsday Depression as we need to increase only by a factor of 10 in order to reach damages of tens of trillions, the world economy is only

\$54 trillions, bringing about the collapse of the world's economy. When we reach this level, even maverick neoliberal economists will not be able to rescue us or to bailout their friends on Wall Street. In the meantime, they have sterilized every opponent, business ethics courses were eliminated or cut down drastically, as the universities don't have funds because of the Crisis or Madoff, or both. When they teach ethics the students learn about Aristotle, Kant or Adam Smith, but not about the Crisis and its causes which are mainly ethical. In corporations and banks no ethical screening for executives is practiced, and when we have now and then a Chief Compliance Officer, it is mostly the Legal Counsel who advises the corporate how to evade paying taxes legally, how to pollute the environment externalizing the costs legally, how to wrong minority shareholders legally and prevent labor's rights legally.

Yet, the ethicists were promoted, they are no longer hallucinated Don Quixotes, they are now the Enemies of the People, and everything is permitted to discredit their previsions. Instead of teaching business ethics courses of 50, 100 or 150 hours at the universities, the faculties continue to teach irrelevant quantitative theories that were proven wrong now, as with LTCM, and they invite once in a while Nassim Taleb to tell them fairy tales about Black Swans. It sounds nice but they wouldn't dare to invite Daniel Kahneman to teach about irrational economics. Economics is a science, prices of shares can be predicted, we can hedge them with CDS, we can speculate on Lehman's going bankrupt, with derivatives, shorts, put options, because if economics is not a science how would Scholes, Friedman and Von Hayek get a Nobel Prize? We are now like the Good Soldier Shweik at six o'clock after the First World War. We don't pay attention to Winston Churchill who is a grouchy old bore, to Bertolt Brecht's Threepenny Opera, to Keynes' theories. We live in the roaring twenties, with exiting new technologies, no regulation, financial engineering and unshakable optimism. The Economic Whirl will not deter us, illegitimi non carborundum, we have marginalized Joseph Stiglitz and Naomi Klein, and have managed to surround presidents and prime ministers with Wall Street's and equivalents old boys. We are the new Freemasons and our moral and metaphysical ideals, our new Supreme Being, are money, greed, maximization of profits, unfettered capitalism, unlimited risk, CBOs, CDOs, CLOs, CMBS, CMOs, CDS, LTCM, S&Ls, RMBS, CMBS, OPEC, NASDAQ (and good old Bernie, its Chairman), SEC (who?), TARP (shock therapy to the suckers), Fannie Mae & Mae West, Freddie Mac & McDonald's.

But it is not too late, we may have lost an eye and a tooth (not ours of course, but of the taxpayers, as we don't pay taxes, it is against our beliefs), we have another eye and plenty of teeth, maybe Bear Stearns and Lehman Brothers were drowned in the tsunami, but the other banks with the bailout are stronger than ever. Main Street is recovering; we have time for a new beginning with business ethics, social responsibility and sustainability as a cornerstone. It is the only guarantee for a full long term recovery, with minimal leverage, low risk, living according to our means, humane capitalism, effective regulation and optimal profits taking into consideration the interests of all the stakeholders, including customers, suppliers, employees, creditors, minority shareholders, society and the environment. It depends on us to make the change, as the power is with the stakeholders, not with the tycoons and the politicians. Change will come from those who are not willing to be wronged anymore, who don't suffer from the victim's syndrome, who learned the lesson, who desire to live!

THE MAIN PRINCIPLES FOR THE FUTURE OF CAPITALISM IN THE NEW SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY

Cory's theories analyze contemporary capitalism, the Great Recession and the Economic Whirl, based on Dr. Cory's research & books, and more than 150 books, 130 videos, thousands of articles and documents, researching them in a vivid, critical and captivating way. It examines various preferred solutions to the crisis of capitalism, corporate governance and conduct, adopted by regulators and business, recommended by eminent professors, writers and tycoons, and advocated by Dr. Cory in his works. In the next crisis which could occur within the current decade, as nothing has changed while the pace of the crises has increased exponentially, the world economy could indeed collapse, with damages reaching into the hundreds of trillions of dollars, far beyond the scope of the world GDP. Adoption of the remedies offered might prevent this collapse. These theories differ fundamentally from the prevailing neo liberal views, but are nevertheless contemporary, with a contrarian approach.

In this research endeavor, the author finds the most profound sources of financial and economic instability and suggests workable remedies that can be adopted without delay. It is true that the economic future is uncertain, but unfortunately as the causes of the instability do not change, the results of the systemic failures can be predicted, while the only thing that changes is the order of magnitude of the crises. Economists tend to over-simplify their models – the neoliberals adopt free market theories, the Keynesians and even Stiglitz try to find the right balance between regulation and free markets. These theories offer a much more complex solution, based first of all on moral and ethics, but also on sociology, psychology, philosophy, while giving workable economic solutions. A precondition for a sustainable future of capitalism is to adopt appropriate corporate governance as stipulated in Dr. Jacques Cory's previous books with the changes needed to reflect the crises of the last decade.

Finally, Dr. Cory's theories suggest a new political economy of the state, new strategy for the private and public sectors, new economy of income and wealth distribution, in the context of a proper humane policy bringing economic development. It calls into question the conduct of corporations, leaders, executives and regulators before and during the Great Recession in order to help the reader to understand how the business models of the invisible hand, minimal regulation and maximization of profits have a perverse impact on the world economy, society and stakeholders and ultimately – business and profitability. The theories encourage the reader to develop and follow his own insights, which could be different from the prevailing neo liberal ideology, and find the right equilibrium between profitability, business ethics, social responsibility, globalization, sustainability, complementing each other in the long run.

After witnessing, as a businessman and academic, the Economic Whirl starting in the eighties and culminating in the Great Recession of 2007-2010, Dr. Cory draws the lessons for the future of capitalism and the obvious necessary conclusions which are based and substantiated by the events, but are regrouped in the building blocks which are the preconditions for the new sustainable society, for the future of capitalism in a sustainable society, namely:

- * what is the *raison d'être* of the company
- * ethical leadership
- * low leverage and low risk with other people's money
- * discarding maximization of profits
- * financial moderation
- * transparency

- * adequate regulation
- * new mission of auditors and lawyers
- * changing the attitude of society
- * cooperation instead of cut-throat conduct
- * establishing the Institute of Ethics
- * electing truly independent directors
- * bridling of derivatives to be functional rather than speculative
- * analyzing long term Treasury Bills return on investment versus Dow Jones Index
- * pension funds investing only in T-Bills
- * full disclosure in financial reports and prospectuses
- * heavy penalties for fraud and tax evasion
- * adequate ratio between highest and lowest salaries
- * corporate social responsibility, environment and sustainability
- * business ethics, ethical strategic planning & screening of management, assimilating ethical standards
- * replacing neo liberal policies by humane capitalism
- * limiting government and business influence
- * encouraging whistleblowers
- * minimal social gaps and enlarging the middle class
- * activist conduct of stakeholders
- * Main Street creativity instead of financial creativity
- * obeying the Golden Rule
- * model citizenship
- * progressive taxation
- * abolishing investment in tax heavens and legal but unethical tax evasion
- * living within your means with minimal credit and adequate savings
- * drawing lessons from the Scandinavian Capitalism
- * eliminating "soft" corruption
- * paying very high salaries to politicians and civil servants
- * prohibiting crossing between public and private careers
- * a new balanced approach between unbridled capitalism and socialism
- * 90% taxation on excessive compensation
- * taking into consideration irrational economics
- * restraining contributions to politicians, political parties and lobbying
- * eliminating bailouts to "too big to fail" corporations
- * restraining monopolies, cartels, large multinationals and banks
- * ensuring an adequate return on investment for savings regardless of the Fed's monetary policy
- * devising from scratch a holistic sustainable economy doing justice to the people and not to tycoons

THE PRINCIPLES OF BUSINESS AND ETHICS IN THE ECONOMIC WORLD TOWARDS 2020

1. Companies should see profitability as a viability precondition and not as their only reason for existence, as corporations also employ people, sell products, and contribute to society.
2. The mantra of maximization of profits should be discarded, as it necessarily causes maximization of risks and wrongdoing of stakeholders: employees, customers, community and the ecology.
3. Financial moderation should prevail, with a balanced leverage (not 30:1 as in Lehman Brothers), sufficient equity, low indebtedness, a positive cash flow, integrity of the financial management, even if it is at the expense of maximizing profitability, growth and valuation.
4. Financial reports should be accurate and transparent and instead of spending tens of millions in order to circumvent the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, companies should spend millions to be ethical.
5. Lawyers who assist companies to evade taxes "lawfully" would be unemployed, as all companies would pay the full taxes, after being convinced that it is the only way to maintain law and order, eradicate crime and to fund defense, education, health and infrastructure equitably.
6. All pension funds should cease to invest in the stock exchange, no longer risking pensions, and minority shareholders should invest only in ethical funds and ethical companies.
7. Independent directors should be really independent and should ensure the stakeholders' rights.
8. An Institute of Ethics should be established, giving ethical ratings to companies, controlling shareholders and executives, and the management should have an impeccable ethical record, preventing the collapse of AAA ethical companies due to unethical conduct.
9. The internet would become the ultimate ethical vehicle, ensuring full transparency, preventing the use of insider information and enabling open communication between all stakeholders.
10. Cooperation, equilibrium and harmony would replace the principles of cut-throat competition and street fighting, having the killer instinct and adopting war tactics.
11. Companies should not compete in adopting unbridled marketing campaigns, deceptive advertising, deceiving customers, but should compete on who gives better service and products at fair prices, without putting "stumbling blocks" before the blind subprime customers.
12. Our examples of model businessmen would be Warren Buffett, Jerry Greenfield and Paul Hawken, and not Ken Lay and the executives of Lehman Brothers, Bear Stearns and AIG.
13. Society would not judge people by the size of their wallets but by the greatness of their minds.
14. The ideal manager should lead his company in an authoritative, democratic and humane approach, and not be inconsiderate, brutal and lacking in sensitivity.
15. We should prevent sexual harassment, race, gender, age and other discrimination, nepotism, and all workers should be treated equitably and recruited with ethical screening.

16. The ratio between the highest and lowest salaries in a company should not exceed 30:1.
17. The environment in our cities would be as good as in Copenhagen and not as bad as in Naples, and petrochemical companies would invest in preventive measures as in the Netherlands.
18. Our country would be rated among the ten most ethical countries in the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index, our model would be Finland and not Nigeria, and those who enforce the ethical laws would not cross the lines to work for those who infringe upon them.
19. Companies and tycoons should not perceive corporate social responsibility as the donations of one percent of profits being the essence of ethics, but should earn the other 99% ethically.
20. Government would not be neo-liberal or social democratic but neo-social, adopting the "third way" of Joseph Stiglitz, with a balanced equilibrium between free market and regulation.
21. Perception of success would not be living on a property of \$125 million but on a modest property, like Warren Buffett, known for his personal frugality despite his immense wealth.
22. The model of a politician would be Mahatma Gandhi, practitioner of non-violence, truth, integrity, austerity, simplicity and peace, as opposed to many corrupt politicians of today.
23. The excessive ties between government and business would be loosened, politicians would not be responsible to tycoons and their lobbies but to the people and would be funded by them. Civil servants should not be employed by the tycoons after quitting their jobs, putting their motives in doubt.
24. Milton Friedman's vision would be achieved - that companies should not invest in social responsibility and the policy of the neo-liberals would be implemented with minimum regulation, because if companies are ethical, there will be no need for charity or regulation.
25. Society would not worship bankrupt businessmen who outsmarted their creditors, tax evaders who conned the government, and controlling shareholders who wronged minority shareholders, but nerds who pay their taxes, behave ethically and repay their debts.
26. White-collar criminals should be sentenced to 20 years imprisonment, without plead bargains, indirect or direct bribes, and judges should not be lenient toward bankers, tycoons and corrupt politicians, who are usually represented by the best lawyers.
27. Society would ostracize those who withhold payments to suppliers and employees, those who employ people without providing them with social benefits, and those who prevent unionizing aimed at improving working conditions.
28. Society should encourage and reward whistleblowers who warn against corruption, wrongdoing to stakeholders and ethical criminals.
29. Our country would have minimal social gaps and would rank close to Sweden, with 50% of its population in the middle class and not 50% of the wealth owned by the richest 1%, since democracy is not voting every few years, but having equity, welfare and equal opportunities.
30. We should take our fate in our own hands, acting lawfully and ethically but decisively, investing only in ethical companies, working only in ethical companies, buying only from ethical companies and welcoming only ethical and sustainable companies into our communities.
31. We should not aspire to be creative capitalists or creative accountants, but to be creative in our R&D in high tech, green energy and low tech, with holistic ethical strategic planning.

32. Quality and excellence should be the cornerstones of a company's activities, by adhering to specifications and standards, without jeopardizing quality and endangering people's lives.
33. Ethical standards, codes and assimilation would not be eyewash but the basics of a company.
34. Tenders would not be bent, positions would not be promised to the boys, and lawsuits would not drag on, in an economy with minimal red tape and an ethical environment and infrastructure.
35. We should return to basics: obeying the Golden Rule by not doing to others what we do not want to be done to us, acting in equity, moderation and equilibrium; the Categorical Imperative with its moral obligations should prevail, concluding in an All My Sons Credo.
36. The significant progress that has happened in the last decades in consumerism, quality, health, education and democracy would also be expanded to ethics, social responsibility, corporate governance and sustainability towards the year 2020, if we wish to preserve life.

PROFITABILITY AND BUSINESS ETHICS

Many businessmen believe that a company can either be profitable or ethical but that it can't be both at the same time. If a company has to compromise on one of those issues, it prefers to do so on ethics, as the success of a company and its management is primarily based on its profitability and not on its ethics. An unethical company is not penalized for its unethical conduct, if it does not infringe any law, and the same is true for its executives who continue to receive their high salaries, stock options and benefits, as long as they maximize profitability, even at the expense of ethics. We should examine the oxymoron stated by Milton Friedman, that the objective of a company is only to maximize profits and that a company should not have any objectives of social responsibility. Where are we maximizing our behavior in our lives? Do we maximize our eating, drinking, vacations, or even return on investment? Each maximization has a price tag: eating excessively results in bulimia, drinking too much results in drunkenness, too long vacations degenerate, while a very high return on investment has a tradeoff with risk or brings too many competitors. Aristotle preconized more than two thousand years ago that we should find moderation in everything we do, the golden mean, as excessiveness ultimately corrupts. His precepts were true then as they are true today. One should find the right balance between the hardware of business: production, sales, profitability and valuation, and the software of business: ethics, quality, integrity and humaneness. Only thus is it possible to find the perfect harmony that will ensure the long term prosperity of the company and its stakeholders.

There are 12 outstanding principles and basic conditions that are the prerequisites for an ethical and profitable company:

1. Ethics, Profitability and the Interests of the Stakeholders

Everybody believes that a prerequisite for a viable and prosperous company is profitability. A company that is not profitable will not be able to survive in the long run and we should do our best in order to be profitable. Profitability is like the oxygen that we breathe; it is a precondition for our living. However, nobody decides where to live exclusively on the basis of the amount of oxygen that exists in his neighborhood. Or paraphrasing Moliere in his play "L'avare" – we should be profitable (eat) in order to live but we should not live in order to be profitable (eat). The quality of life of every human being, like the quality of life of every company, has other parameters as well, primarily the safeguarding of the interests of the stakeholders of the company and fair conduct toward them: the employees, customers, suppliers, creditors and so on. The company has, therefore, to obey the Golden Rule: "Don't do unto others what you wouldn't want done to you". This issue will be further emphasized, as it is a key element in ethical thinking.

2. Financial Integrity and Strength

Financial creativity can ruin companies, as we have seen in many cases in recent years, such as Enron, Barings Bank and others. In order to survive in the long run a company has to be financially moderate, with a balanced leverage, sufficient equity, low indebtedness, a positive cash flow, integrity of the financial management, even if it is at the expense of maximum profitability, growth and valuation. A prerequisite of survival is security, for the individual, the corporation and the nation. As a nation spends a large part of its GNP for defense, so a company has to ensure its security and cannot jeopardize its existence with financial creativity, transferring profits to affiliated companies, taking loans through related companies,

reporting expenses in next year's financial statements, actualizing forecasted profits for the next ten years in this year's income statement, reporting R&D expenses as assets, and so on. Sometimes the auditors cooperate with the reckless executives; often the SEC or even the public look benevolently on such conduct, but a company that acts carelessly in its finances will not subsist in the long run.

3. Enforcement by an Authoritative and Democratic Management

Many believe that an authoritative and democratic management is an oxymoron, but the most successful and prosperous companies prove that it is feasible. Management has to be authoritative in a company as in a nation; it is impossible to manage in a flabby way, where everyone does whatever he wants, nobody is accountable, directives are not implemented, instructions are not enforced, and the whole company is managed like a fraternity. Therefore, a company has to be managed in an authoritative way, obeying management directives, enforcing the company policy and decisions. Nevertheless, enforcement has to be carried on graciously, not through a dictatorial management, and to take the inputs of lower level management and employees into consideration. Most of the modern business books preconize such methods of management, but unfortunately many companies are managed by brutal bosses, or in an anarchical manner; few companies are managed by an authoritative and democratic management. This mode of management can even be seen as a prerequisite for an ethical company, as it combines the best methods.

4. Quality and Excellence

The company in the third millennium perceives quality and excellence as prerequisites of success, but in many cases this is only a slogan or a panacea. How is it possible to solve the dilemma of improving quality while obtaining a profitability which is lower than the maximal one? What is the value of quality and to what extent should it be enhanced, even if it is not needed? Standards are set by the Standards Institutions, the customers' specifications set what is required and those who abide by the standards and the specs should encounter no problems. However, unethical companies that want to maximize profits at all costs do not abide by those rules, deliver products that do not comply with the specs, sometimes even endangering human lives. Maximization of profits is always at the expense of something else; you deliver lower quality products to your customers, you pay lower than average salaries to your employees, you postpone payments to your suppliers, you reschedule the installments of your loans, you evade paying taxes, you externalize your ecological expenses, and of course, you do not meet the standards and excellence required by an ethical company. An ethical company should, therefore, find the right balance between profitability, quality and excellence, while safeguarding the interests of all its stakeholders.

5. Truthful and Transparent Reporting

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act is supposed to improve the truthfulness and transparency of reporting of American companies and companies that are traded in the US. Many companies have reluctantly decided to abide by the new rules, even if they find them somewhat "draconic". Others invest huge amounts of money in order to find ways of circumventing the act without breaking the law. However, the obvious way should be to act ethically and give true and transparent reports as companies are bound by law to do. It is by far the simplest and cheapest way to cope with the Act, as it is ultimately more efficient to be ethical in the long run. Those who have a clean conscience should not be afraid of transparency. Opaque reporting is a sign of unethical conduct, as we have seen at Enron, Barings, WorldCom and many others. Reporting should also be comprehensible to minority shareholders in financial statements, prospectuses, special reports and so on. It is recommended that companies should add ethical, social responsibility and ecological reports to their annual reports. Fraudulent

reports are beneficial only to unethical executives, assisted by lawyers and auditors who operate in contradiction to their professional ethics, which require truthful and transparent reporting.

6. Aggressive and Creative Marketing

In a world that has limited wars to a minimum, the business world has become the outlet for aggression. "Street fighter" is a compliment for an aggressive businessman, but it is, however, recommended to limit the aggression to marketing instead of finance and human relations. Only in marketing should businessmen set free their native aggression and creativity, as we live in a very competitive market and the meek do not survive. A company can be ethical in its advertising and its conduct toward competitors while employing war-like tactics of cunning. Should a company abide by the rule of "let the buyer beware" or "giving full disclosure of all the products' deficiencies"? Does it have to emphasize its strengths as well as its weaknesses in the same manner? If you are transparent in marketing, should you light up your problems with a torch or show how your products are better than those of your competitors? In negotiations should you tell the whole truth or just not lie? A prerequisite to the success of a company is growth and obtaining a large market share. It is very difficult to find companies that can achieve that by being completely ethical. It is almost impossible to find companies or businessmen who are 100% ethical, and if you have to give leeway to your aggressions and cunning, it could be that it is preferable to do so in marketing rather than in finance, as the competitors are strong enough to care for their own interests and it is questionable if stakeholders in the company, such as the community or government, are.

7. The Humaneness of Management

The most important resource of a company is its employees and management. A company with the best products, with the most advanced technology, with the most revolutionary know-how, cannot survive without dedicated, excellent, motivated and honest employees, who see their company as their second home, who are loyal and give their utmost to the organization. In order to achieve this goal management has to be humane; there should be no sexual, racial, religious, or age discrimination, there shouldn't be too wide gaps in the level of salaries, there should be almost no temporary workers without social benefits and no wrongdoing done to employees. Many unethical companies achieve maximum profitability by paying minimal salaries, no social benefits, widely employing temporary workers, banning unions, adopting brutal methods to enforce discipline, with constant threats of layoffs, while keeping the huge salaries of top management untouched. Those companies can increase profitability in the short run, but cannot be profitable in the long run, as employees contribute most in a supportive environment. The basic quality of managers, doctors, teachers and civil servants who interact with people should be humaneness, and as a doctor with despicable conduct towards his patients is a bad doctor, even if he is very proficient, so is a brutal boss who enjoys rendering the lives of his subordinates miserable a bad manager and he will not succeed in his job in the long run.

8. Social Responsibility

In the last few years there is a confusion of terminology between business ethics, social responsibility and sustainability. The best specialists deal with those issues and many see their terms as encompassing all the others. Social Responsibility, in its strict terminology, is the care of the community, society and the interests of the weaker segments of society. There could be a contradiction between business ethics and social responsibility, as the Mafia can contribute millions to society while obtaining the funds for their donations in the most unethical manner. Tobacco companies contribute millions to cultural activities but do they become ethical because of that? Companies that wrong minority shareholders in millions of

dollars can donate part of those sums to a business school or even found a Center for Business Ethics. Social Responsibility is undoubtedly one of the pillars of Business Ethics, but it does not replace it. It is preferable that a company should not wrong its stakeholders: employees, customers, creditors and suppliers, while not contributing anything to social responsibility and the community, than to have a company that wrongs all its stakeholders and donates part of those unethical profits to the community. The community will be far better off if a company behaves ethically without giving any donations, as the community is comprised of the stakeholders of the company: the employees, the suppliers and the customers. Unethical companies wrong their stakeholders usually ten times more than the amounts that they donate to the community, so society has a much larger deficit incurred as a result of unethical conduct than the benefit it derives from social responsibility. The Robber Barons who wronged their employees, customers and suppliers donated only a fragment of what they have earned unethically to society. A company is perceived as very ethical if it donates one percent of its profits (not of its income...) to society. We are far more interested on how the company obtained the remaining 99% of its profits. The same token applies with sustainable companies who contribute to ecology while wronging their stakeholders. An unethical company which is socially responsible or sustainable is an oxymoron; it is sheer hypocrisy and eyewash!

9. Environment

One of the most common ways to maximize profitability is by externalizing expenses from the company to the government or the community. Those expenses, which the company does not incur although it causes them, are called externalities. Thus, if a company dumps its toxic waste into a river, into the air, the sea or the soil, it does not incur the cost it causes to ecology, which is incurred to the community or the government if they want to remediate the harm. Nowadays, there is quite extensive legislation on the preservation of the environment in the US, countries in Europe, Canada, Australia, and so on. However, the enforcement of those laws is not easy and unethical mega-corporations try very hard to evade them, as it is much cheaper to externalize the expenses to the community, thus maximizing profits. In many cases those companies contribute funds to unethical politicians, who assist them in evading the laws. The Government cannot allocate the funds to fight against those corporations, and NGOs, communities and individuals find it even harder. Thus, the main approach should be ethical, by abstaining from investing in companies that harm the environment and investing in ecological funds. The harm to the environment ultimately affects all of us, if not in this generation then in the next one. Cancer and many other illnesses result from those wrongdoings, as all of us breathe the same air and are affected by global warming. We are, after all, every one of us, part of the same life chain.

10. Ethical Infrastructure

An ethical company or an ethical individual cannot survive in a corrupt environment. The whole infrastructure should be ethical in order to facilitate the ethical conduct of a company. If society does not condemn wrongdoing and glorifies unethical conduct, there is no incentive to managers to behave ethically, as we are social-minded and most of us cannot live in a society where we are ostracized. In the past, religion was the watchdog of morals and of ethics, although there were too many cases of abuse. Today, society should condemn ethical criminals instead of condemning whistleblowers who try to remedy their wrongdoing. A total change of attitude is needed in order to glorify and reward whistleblowers. Those who wrong their stakeholders should be banned from society, as should bankrupts who manage to salvage all their wealth by externalizing the bankruptcy to their creditors, employees and suppliers. Nowadays, the wrongdoers are treated by society as “smart guys”, who con their creditors, who con the government while evading paying taxes by “tax-planning”, which may be legal but is unethical. If it is possible to bribe judges and policemen, buy pardons and fix tenders,

no ethical codes could prevent one from committing those crimes, as the prerequisite of the implementation of the ethical codes is that the managers and employees, as well as the society, should be ethical. Unethical companies, such as Enron, crumble in the same way that corrupt societies, such as the Soviet Union, crumbled. The infrastructure of the society, local administration, police, judicial system, politics and government will ultimately become ethical when the situation becomes unbearable, when corruption finally distorts the whole economy, as only ethical economies and nations can prosper in the long run. The same rule applies to the business environment. No ethical Don Quixote can remain ethical when all his colleagues are unethical; therefore education on ethical conduct is a prerequisite for a profitable and ethical company. In the same manner that a transportation, sewage and energy infrastructure is formed, so an ethical infrastructure for the survival of society has to be formed.

11. Ethical Tycoons

In order to discern which companies are ethical we have to examine who their executives are and take them as an example. Warren Buffett is a typical example of an ethical tycoon who has succeeded to be almost the richest man in the world by combining, in a remarkable manner ethical conduct with very high profitability. However, he is soon to give up most of his wealth to community, thus achieving social responsibility as well. Buffett believes that excessive wealth that was originated in society should go back to society, not 10% or 1%, but most of it, as he has shown. Not by legislation as in ultra-socialist countries, not by nationalization as in communist countries, but in a humane capitalistic regime, setting a voluntary example for every businessman. This is an inspiring example in an environment that has become less and less ethical, in a society where most of the wealth belongs to very few tycoons. We need to follow the example of ethical businessmen such as Buffett and to condemn the unethical conduct of the Lays and Skillings, in order to prove that being profitable and ethical is not an oxymoron. We should ostracize tycoons who made their fortunes by bribing corrupt politicians in order to receive privatized assets at a minimal price, by wronging minority shareholders, by stealing from pension funds and by manipulating the price of shares. We should glorify the ethical businessmen, with impeccable reputations and records of fair conduct to stakeholders, in order to induce managers to work in their companies and be proud of it, to convince customers to buy their products, services or funds, to influence banks to lend them money, as they should be set as an example for all of us.

12. A Holistic Business and Ethical Strategy

Each one of those principles is viable and a prerequisite for an ethical and profitable company. However, the precondition for their implementation is the orchestration of all of them in unison. Only a company that implements all the principles would/should prosper in the long run. It is obvious that nowadays there are many companies that do not comply with any of the principles, with the exception of marketing aggressiveness. Nevertheless, they prosper in the short run and sometimes even in the long run. Enron prospered for many years and was set as an example in the best business schools. Companies that were founded by the Robber Barons exist even today. But we can decide if unethical companies prevail. We can decide not to work for them, not to lend them money, not to buy their products and not to sell them ours. We have the power as employees, with our unions and pension funds, as customers who can be organized, as minority shareholders who can obtain control of their companies, as communities who can forbid unethical companies to operate in their towns, as bankers who can decide not to lend them money. Recent history has proven how we can organize ourselves in such a way as to make ethical conduct prevail, thus safeguarding the interests of the stakeholders. It was the Labor Unions who forced unethical companies to pay fair wages to their employees. The Greens have forced mega-corporations to preserve the environment.

Activist associations have changed resolutions which were unfair to the minority shareholders. Ethical countries have managed to eradicate bribery and corruption; ethical communities ostracize unethical corporations. We should exercise our power with a holistic approach, assisted by the Institutes of Ethics, the Supervision Boards, and the Ethical Funds, to find the ethical companies and invest only in them. We should trust only ethical companies and businessmen and ostracize the others. It is not a utopian dream; it is feasible if we are properly organized, if we train management to be ethical, if we prove that we can be both profitable and ethical. We can achieve this goal in the foreseeable future to the benefit of society and individuals who want to survive in a sustainable environment.

COMPUTATION OF CORY'S INDEX FOR EACH COUNTRY

In order to devise Cory's Index I have calculated the ranking of each country in TI's Index of 2014 for each of the 50 parameters, added the 50 rankings for each country and divided the sum by the number of parameters (some countries were not surveyed in all the parameters). The average ranking was the basis of Cory's Index ranks for each country, and those ranks were compared to TI's ranks for each country in order to find if there is a correlation between the two indices – Cory's Index of the average performance of countries and TI's Index on the lack of corruption performance of countries. Those comparisons were analyzed at the beginning of the book and we found a high correlation according to the methods employed.

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20. 131 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – LIST OF COUNTRIES BY CREDIT RATING – STANDARD AND POOR'S – MOSTLY 2016 - WIKIPEDIA
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48. 159 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – THE HUMAN FREEDOM INDEX – 2014 – PERSONAL, CIVIL AND ECONOMIC FREEDOM, PUBLISHED BY THE CATO, FRASER AND FRIEDRICH NAUMANN INSTITUTES

49. 183 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – PRESS FREEDOM INDEX – PUBLISHED BY REPORTERS WITHOUT BORDERS – 2016

50. 178 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDEX, EPI - YALE UNIVERSITY, 2014

We start our calculation of the performance and ranking on each of the 50 characteristic parameters of Cory's Index with the 20 most ethical and very ethical countries, the top 20 countries according to the ranking in Transparency International's 2014 survey of Corruption Perceptions Index. The 20 countries are numbered in underlined serial numbers in the columns according to their ranks as follows - underlined serial number, rank, country, score:

Most Ethical Countries – 11 countries with scores of 92-80

1. I. Denmark 92
2. II. New Zealand 91
3. III. Finland 89
4. IV. Sweden 87
5. V. Norway 86
6. V. Switzerland 86
7. VII. Singapore 84
8. VIII. Netherlands 83
9. IX. Luxembourg 82
10. X. Canada 81
11. XI. Australia 80

Very Ethical Countries – 9 countries with scores of 79-74

12. XII. Germany 79
13. XII. Iceland 79
14. XIV. United Kingdom 78

15. XV. Belgium 76

16. XV. Japan 76

17. XVII. Barbados 74

18. XVII. Hong Kong 74

19. XVII. Ireland 74

20. XVII. United States 74

Total – 20 most ethical and very ethical countries with scores of 92-74

In each of the rows we bring the parameters as follows: serial no. of the parameter, abbreviation of the name of the parameter, rank of each of the 20 countries in the parameter.

Parameter	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.GDPp.capita	32	46	38	26	9	11	6	18	6	19	21	29	27	34	31	36	60	15	25	14
2.GrossDomPr	55	64	58	35	48	37	41	24	103	14	18	6	150	9	33	5	162	36	59	1
3.GDPg%	195	130	201	177	156	146	74	202	187	154	131	185	148	152	197	142	203	120	184	157
4.InPrgr%	143	128	188	175	184	121	132	159	177	139	91	167	178	169	163	145	172	166	162	115
5.GrNatSaving	54	104	91	45	13	23	9	42	-	72	53	50	107	132	81	69	140	132	117	116
6.BudgetSuDe	103	86	92	88	4	23	24	132	78	120	66	41	71	138	128	198	186	20	187	142
7.NetGovDebt	23	35	5	7	1	40	15	45	-	49	26	73	78	88	89	99	-	-	94	91
8.InflationRate%	18	37	76	7	66	6	90	93	62	22	89	44	133	71	36	13	72	144	15	40
9.CurrAccBalan	16	173	144	15	6	8	12	7	37	189	186	1	75	192	175	10	90	29	26	193
10.QualityInfrast	10	48	8	7	38	1	3	17	16	13	34	9	5	33	20	15	18	2	69	23
11.ShadowEcon	22	6	21	31	30	1	10	11	3	16	12	18	15	8	37	5	-	19	17	2
12.GlobCompetit	13	17	4	10	11	1	2	8	19	15	22	5	30	9	18	6	55	7	25	3
13.MarketVShares	31	41	33	20	28	14	18	19	43	6	9	10	90	4	-	3	-	5	38	1
14.InternaInnovat	11	26	7	10	18	3	1	12	13	14	22	19	4	15	25	9	-	6	5	8
15.PatentApplicat	20	29	15	13	28	11	23	10	40	12	17	5	61	7	21	1	41	30	24	2
16.EaseDoingBusin	3	1	13	9	6	31	2	28	59	22	15	17	20	7	42	34	117	4	18	8
17.FinancialDevel	12	-	17	10	13	8	4	9	-	6	5	11	-	3	16	7	-	1	20	2
18.CBankPrLenRate	15	42	3	14	17	6	32	5	-	8	57	9	69	20	16	2	72	25	13	10
19.SoundnessBank	49	2	11	21	20	44	8	70	14	1	3	103	130	126	95	84	12	5	121	108
20.CreditRatingS&P	4	19	16	6	2	1	3	9	8	5	12	7	51	22	21	35	127	11	33	15
21.GlobalizationInd	6	28	16	7	20	10	5	3	14	13	21	22	37	12	1	56	93	-	2	34
22.NetworkedReadi	11	17	2	3	4	7	1	6	9	14	18	15	16	8	23	10	-	12	25	5

23.MedianpcIncome	| 4| 14| 5| 2| 1| -|24| 9| 3| | 7| 8| 10|	-| 12| 17| 16| -| 18| 20| 6|
24.GDPpHourWorked	|10|28|18|11| 1|16| 22| 5| 2| 14| 9| 7| 15| 13| 4| 21| 19| 23| 8| 3|	
25.IncomeInequalGini	| 5|56|11| 1| 7|19|110|27| 8| 37|22|12| 16| 38| 17| 66|	-|130| 45|101|
26.GrossNatiIncomepc	| 9| 28|16|8| 3| 4| 10| 14| 6| 12| 7|17| 18| 25| 20| 19| 50| 25| 24| 11|	
27.Wealthpercapita	| 27| 30| 32| 21| 20| 4| 9| 7| 2| 17| 15| 16| 19| 5| 18| 6| 10| 1| 14| 3|	
28.UnemployRate%	| 59| 66| 91| 90| 28|25|12|94|44| 75| 53| 52| 42| 76| 97| 34|119|24|132|79|	
29.HealthExpendipc	| 7| 26| 17| 13| 4| 5| 28| 6| 2| 8| 15| 10| 18| 16| 12| 22| 43| -| 14| 1|	
30.HealthOrganRank	| 34| 41| 31| 23| 11| 20| 6|17|16|30| 32| 25| 15| 18| 21| 10| 46| -| 19| 37|	
31.EducationIndex	| 9| 2| 23| 19| 3| 18| 41| 4|46|16| 1| 7| 17| 13| 25| 26| 51| 43| 6| 5|	
32.Culture&MediaC.	| 6| 15| 5| 14| 10| 11| 24| 12|25| 3| 7| 4| 20| 1| 18| 8| 59| 28| 21| 2|	
33.HigherEducationSyst	|3| 16| 5| 2| 11| 6| 10| 7| -| 3| 9|14| -| 8| 13| 20| -| 15| 17| 1|	
34.HumanCapitalIndex	| 7| 6| 1| 5| 2| 3| 13| 8|22| 9|18|11|20| 19| 10| 4| 61| -| 14| 24|	
35.HumanDevelopHDI	|10| 7| 24|12| 1| 3| 9| 4| 21| 8| 2| 6|13| 14| 21| 17| 59| 15| 11| 5|	
36.InequalityAdjustHDI	| 8| -| 11| 7| 1| 4| -| 3| 14| 9| 2| 5| 6| 16| 17| 19| -| -| 10| 28|	
37.Newsw'kWorBestCo	|10|13| 1| 3| 6| 2| 20| 8| 5| 7| 4| 12| -| 14| 19| 9| -| -| 17| 11|	
38.WheretoBeBornInd	| 5| 7| 11| 4| 3| 1| 6| 8| -| 9| 2| 16| -| 27| 15| 25| -| 10| 12| 16|	
39.GlobalWellbeingInd	| 1| 7| 2| 4| 3| 11|33| 5| 29| 8| 10|33| 25|17| 16|84| -| 82| 22| 14|	
40.GenderInequalityInd	| 5| 34| 11| 4| 9| 2| 15| 7| 29|23| 19| 3| 14| 35| 9| 25|66| -| 20| 47|	
41.PovertyPopulation%	| 30| -| -| -| -| 11| -| 15| -| 20| -|40| -| 44| 39| 42| -| -| 6| 38|	
42.RankingofHappiness	| 1| 13| 7| 5| 2| 3| 30| 4| 19| 6| 10| 26| 9|22| 21| 43| -| 64| 18| 17|	
43.DemocracyIndex	| 5| 4| 8| 2| 1| 6| 75|10| 11| 7| 9| 13| 3|16| 26| 20| -| 66| 12| 19|	
44.SocialProgressIndex	| 9| 1| 8| 6| 5| 2| -| 4| -| 7| 10| 12| 3|13| 17| 14| -| -| 15| 16|	
45.GlobalPeaceIndex	| 2| 4| 6| 11| 10| 5| 25| 20| -| 7| 15| 17| 1|47| 9| 8| -| -| 13|101|	
46.FragileStatesIndex	| 4| 7| 1| 2| 3| 6| 20| 13| 5| 11| 9| 14| 8| 18|16| 22| 41| -| 10| 21|	
47.EconomicFreedomInd	|12| 3| 19| 23| 27| 4| 2| 17| 21| 6| 5| 16| 26| 10|40| 20|46| 1| 8| 11|	
48.HumanFreedomIndex	| 5| 3| 9| 15| 13| 2|40| 10|11| 6| 6| 13| 25| 6|17| 32|85| 1| 4| 23|	
49.PressFreedomIndex	| 4| 5| 1| 8| 3| 7|154| 2|15|18| 25| 16| 19| 38| 13|72| -| 69| 9| 41|	
50.EnvironmentalPerform	|13|16|18| 9| 10| 1| 4|11| 2| 24| 3| 6| 14| 12| 36|26|108| -| 19| 33|	
No.ofParametersSurveyed	| 50|47|49|49| 49|49| 47|50|41| 50| 49|50|44| 50| 49|50|31| 37| 50| 50|	
Sum of all Ranks	|<u>1</u> -1150|<u>2</u> -1531|<u>3</u> -1451|<u>4</u> -1060|<u>5</u> -920|<u>6</u> -754|<u>7</u> -1308|<u>8</u> -1280|<u>9</u> -1246|<u>10</u> -1330|	
	<u>11</u> -1255|<u>12</u> -1279|<u>13</u> -1861|<u>14</u> -1852|<u>15</u> -1871|<u>16</u> -1714|<u>17</u> -1787|<u>18</u> -1404|<u>19</u> -1819|<u>20</u> -1804|	

Average Rank/Score|1-23.00|2-32.57|3-29.61|4-21.63|5-18.78|6-15.39|7-27.83|8-25.60|9-30.39|10-26.60|11-25.61|12-25.58|13-42.30|14-37.04|15-38.18|16-34.28|17-57.65|18-37.95|19-36.38|20-36.08|

We continue our calculation of the performance and ranking on each of the 50 characteristic parameters of Cory's Index with the 18 ethical countries ranked from 21 to 37, with scores of 73-60 in Transparency International's 2014 survey of Corruption Perceptions Index. The 18 countries are numbered in underlined serial numbers in the columns according to their ranks as follows - underlined serial number, rank, country, score:

- 21. XXI. Chile 73
- 22. XXI. Uruguay 73
- 23. XXIII. Austria 72
- 24. XXIV. Bahamas 71
- 25. XXV. United Arab Emirates 70
- 26. XXVI. Estonia 69
- 27. XXVI. France 69
- 28. XXVI. Qatar 69
- 29. XXIX. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 67
- 30. XXX. Bhutan 65
- 31. XXXI. Botswana 63
- 32. XXXI. Cyprus 63
- 33. XXXI. Portugal 63
- 34. XXXI. Puerto Rico 63
- 35. XXXV. Poland 61
- 36. XXXV. Taiwan 61
- 37. XXXVII. Israel 60
- 38. XXXVII. Spain 60

The following table comprises the 18 ethical countries and 2 of the following category (no. 39 and 40) of quite ethical countries that will be dealt in the subsequent table after this one. In each of the rows we bring the parameters as follows: serial no. of the parameter, abbreviation of the name of the parameter, rank of each of the 20 countries in the parameter.

Parameter	|	<u>21</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>40</u>
1.GDPp.capita	|	73	80	22	43	48	66	39	1	106	142	82	62	64	84	69	28	37	47	95	65
2.GrossDomPr	|	43	94	38	152	50	114	10	56	199	170	111	130	54	87	22	21	49	15	204	86
3.GDPGrow%	|	71	98	188	149	81	160	191	47	144	39	84	220	212	218	166	138	104	207	171	100

4.IndProdGr%|98| 39|158| 133|89| 97|170|108|102|35|31|187|174|156| 53|129| 52| 180|176|126|
 5.GrNatSaving|78|96| 56| 112| 14|57| 87| 3| 154| 29|17|143|108| -| 99| 25| 68| 84| 138|100|
 6.BudgetSuDe|63|109|118|197| 9|58|150| 6| 45|100| 32|176|170|126|42| 107| 72|185|190| 87|
 7.NetGovDebt|11| 55| 71| 69| 3|17| 90| 43| -| -| -| -| 96| -| 37| 59| 81| 82| 83| 53|
 8.InflationR% |52|197| 74| 26|35|124|21|115|109|210|177| 9| 14| 19| 23| 27| 55| 60| 58| 32|
 9.CurrAccBal |178|155|23|129|13|93|188|14| 85| 53| 47| 95| 49| -|180| 9| 30| 39| 73|104|
 10.QualInfrast| 24| 59| 6| -| 11| 28| 4| 39| -| -| 54| 31| 14| 43|108| 19| 47| 22| -| 41|
 11.ShadoEcon| 35|144| 4| 49| 47| 67| 13| 32| -| 58| 78| 57| 42| -| 53| 44| 38| 40| -| 72|
 12.GlCompetit| 33| 80| 21| -| 12| 29| 23| 16| -|103| 74| 58| 36| 32| 43| 14| 27| 35| -| 41|
 13.MarVShares|27|107| 40| -| 42| 91| 7| 36| -|104| 79| 86| 44| -| 35| 17| 32| 12| -| 80|
 14.InterInnovat| 37| 89| 17| -| -| 23| 20| 30| -| -| 66| 28| 29| -| 52| -| 16| 24| -| 40|
 15.PatentAppli | 62| 74| 19|70| 77| 66| 6|119|180| -|156| 53| 43| -| 26| -| 16| 18|139| 67|
 16.EaseDoiBus | 57| 90| 19|121|26| 12| 29| 83|125| 73| 71| 45| 25| 55| 24| 11| 52| 32|101| 21|
 17.FinanDevelo| 29| -| 22| -| 26| -| 14| -| -| -| -| -| 27| -| 37| -| 24| 19| -| -|
 18.CBanPrLenR| 93|105| 4| 23| -| 41| 11| 30| 85|127|104| 59| 49| -| 75| 7| 26| -| 81| 29|
 19.SoundneBank| 4| 71| 27| -| 36| 34| 40| 17| -| -| 47| 22| 62| 65| 93| 94| 19| 24| -| 63|
 20.CreditRating | 28| 57| 14| 74| 20| 27| 24| 17| -| -| 45| 78| 71| -| 53| 25| 31| 50| -| 41|
 21.Globalization| 35| 52| 4|105|32| 25| 18| 39|157|181|129|11| 8| -| 26| -|29| 17|161|36|
 22.NetworkRead| 38| 43| 20| -| 26| 22| 24| 27| -| -|101| 40| 30| -| 42| 19| 21| 35| -| 29|
 23.MedianpcInco| 61| 55| 13| -| -| 35| 11| 34| -| -| 91| 36| 30| -| 40| 26| 21| 25| -| 39|
 24.GDPpHouWor| 43| 45| 12| -| -| 39| 6| -| -| -| -| 34| 36| -| 37| 25| 27| 17| -| 35|
 25.IncoInequGini|128|102|10| -| -| 31| 25| -| -| 72|139| 29| 71| -| 47| 48| 67| 35| -| 54|
 26.GrNatIncompc| 48| 49|15| 38| 26| 45| 22| 5| 88|138| 75| 34| 39| 42| 56| -| 29|31| 83| 51|
 27.Wealthpercapi| 39| 51| 24| -| -| 42| 12| -| 76| -| 61| -| 31| 22| 41| 11| 28|13| 79| 49|
 28.UnemplRate%| 62| 67|46|145|19|114|108|2|158|17|156|153|147|144|109|33|56|175|171|126|
 29.HealthExpenpc| 54| 59| 9| 30| 42| 49| 11| 38| 96|126| 77| 33| 27| -| 47| 31| 35| 24| 76| 50|
 30.HealthOrgRank| 33| 65| 9| 94| 27| 77| 1| 44| 74|124|169| 24| 12| -| 50| -| 28| 7| 35| 73|
 31.EducationIndex| 49| 61|31| 59| 79| 14| 22| 73| 87|158|104| 37| 54| -| 20| -| 15| 32|110| 8|
 32.Culture&Media|55| 62| 17| 85| 76| 27| 13| 49|108|160|125| 43| 39| 57| 30| 9|34| 23|131| 33|
 33.HigherEducSyst|33| -| 12| -| -| -| 18| -| -| -| -| -| 24| -| 31| 22| 19| 23| -| -|
 34.HumanCapitalI| 51| 60| 12| -| 69| 15| 17| 66| -| 91| 96| 31| 41| -| 30| -| 23| 45| -| 21|
 35.HumanDevHDI| 41| 50| 21| 51| 40| 33| 20| 31| 91| 136|109| 32| 41| -| 35| -| 19| 27| 93| 35|

36.IneqAdjustHDI	48	46	13	42	-	24	18	-	-	93	99	29	32	-	30	-	20	22	-	31
37.NewsWoBestC	30	44	18	-	43	32	16	54	-	-	80	-	27	-	29	-	22	21	-	34
38.WheretoBeBorn	23	-	13	-	18	44	26	-	-	-	-	23	30	-	33	14	20	28	-	57
39.GlobWellbeing	35	36	15	-	20	90	45	37	-	-	68	28	72	23	57	71	9	43	-	66
40.GenderInequali	68	70	5	53	43	29	12	113	-	102	100	23	21	-	26	-	17	16	-	21
41.PovertyPopul%	36	53	9	19	56	49	12	-	-	28	99	-	50	-	22	1	61	64	91	4
42.RankHappiness	28	37	8	-	14	72	25	27	-	-	145	34	85	-	51	42	11	38	-	71
43.DemocracyInde	32	17	14	-	152	34	23	136	-	102	28	42	33	-	40	35	36	22	-	38
44.SocialProgressI	30	26	11	-	37	-	20	-	-	-	57	-	22	-	27	-	39	21	-	33
45.GlobalPeaceInd	30	29	3	-	40	31	48	22	-	16	36	51	18	-	23	28	149	26	-	46
46.FragileStatesInd	29	24	12	43	35	33	19	36	-	105	57	65	15	-	26	-	110	27	-	31
47.EconomiFreedo	7	43	30	41	25	9	73	32	44	115	36	45	64	-	42	14	33	49	61	13
48.HumanFreedom	29	42	11	48	118	21	31	117	-	79	93	33	-	-	21	26	52	36	-	20
49.PressFreedomIn	31	20	11	-	119	14	45	117	-	94	43	27	23	-	47	51	101	34	-	35
50. EnvironmPerfor	29	70	8	105	25	20	27	44	-	103	100	38	17	-	30	46	39	7	102	49
No.ofParamSurvey	50	47	50	29	42	47	50	41	21	33	45	43	49	15	50	36	50	49	24	48
SumofallRanks	21-2321	22-3177	23-1377	24-2305	25-1820	26-2274	27-1905	28-1955	29-2313	30-3283	31-3828	32-2514	33-2522	34-1173	35-2435	36-1326	37-2046	38-2158	39-2702	40-2436
AveragRank/Score	21-46.42	22-67.60	23-27.54	24-79.48	25-43.33	26-48.38	27-38.10	28-47.68	29-110.14	30-99.48	31-85.07	32-58.47	33-51.47	34-78.20	35-48.70	36-36.83	37-40.92	38-44.04	39-112.58	40-50.75

We continue our calculation of the performance and ranking on each of the 50 characteristic parameters of Cory's Index with the 16 quite ethical countries ranked from 39 to 54, with scores of 59-50 in Transparency International's 2014 survey of Corruption Perceptions Index. The 16 countries are numbered in underlined serial numbers in the columns according to their ranks as follows - underlined serial number, rank, country, score:

39. XXXIX. Dominica 58

40. XXXIX. Lithuania 58

41. XXXIX. Slovenia 58

42. XLII. Cape Verde 57

43. XLIII. Korea (South) 55

44. XLIII. Latvia 55

45. XLIII. Malta 55

26.GrNatIncompc|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
27.Wealthpercapi|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
28.UnemplRate%|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
29.HealthExpenpc|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
30.HealthOrgRank|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
31.EducationIndex|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
32.Culture&Media|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
33.HigherEducSyst|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
34.HumanCapitalI|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
35.HumanDevHDI|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
36.IneqAdjustHDI|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
37.NewsWoBestC|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
38.WhertoBeBorn|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
39.GlobWellbeing|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
40.GenderInequali|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
41.PovertyPopul%|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
42.RankHappiness|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
43.DemocracyInde|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
44.SocialProgressI|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
45.GlobalPeaceInd|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
46.FragileStatesInd|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
47.EconomiFreedo|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
48.HumanFreedom|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
49.PressFreedomIn|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
50.EnvironmPerfor|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
No.ofParamSurvey|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
Sum of all Ranks	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
AveragRank/Score|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|

We continue our calculation of the performance and ranking on each of the 50 characteristic parameters of Cory's Index with the 46 corrupt countries ranked from 80 to 125, with scores of 39-30 in Transparency International's 2014 survey of Corruption Perceptions Index. The 46

countries are numbered in underlined serial numbers in the columns according to their ranks as follows - underlined serial number, rank, country, score:

- 80. LXXX. Benin 39
- 81. LXXX. Bosnia & Herzegovina 39
- 82. LXXX. El Salvador 39
- 83. LXXX. Mongolia 39
- 84. LXXX. Morocco 39
- 85. LXXXV. Burkina Faso 38
- 86. LXXXV. India 38
- 87. LXXXV. Jamaica 38
- 88. LXXXV. Peru 38
- 89. LXXXV. Philippines 38
- 90. LXXXV. Sri Lanka 38
- 91. LXXXV. Thailand 38
- 92. LXXXV. Trinidad & Tobago 38
- 93. LXXXV. Zambia 38
- 94. XCIV. Armenia 37
- 95. XCIV. Colombia 37
- 96. XCIV. Egypt 37
- 97. XCIV. Gabon 37
- 98. XCIV. Liberia 37
- 99. XCIV. Panama 37
- 100. C. Algeria 36
- 101. C. China 36
- 102. C. Suriname 36
- 103. CIII. Bolivia 35
- 104. CIII. Mexico 35
- 105. CIII. Moldova 35
- 106. CIII. Niger 35
- 107. CVII. Argentina 34
- 108. CVII. Djibouti 34

No.ofParamSurvey|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
Sum of all Ranks	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
AveragRank/Score|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|

We continue our calculation of the performance and ranking on each of the 50 characteristic parameters of Cory's Index with the 35 very corrupt countries ranked from 126 to 160, with scores of 29-20 in Transparency International's 2014 survey of Corruption Perceptions Index. The 35 countries are numbered in underlined serial numbers in the columns according to their ranks as follows - underlined serial number, rank, country, score:

- 126. CXXXVI. Azerbaijan 29
- 127. CXXXVI. Gambia 29
- 128. CXXXVI. Honduras 29
- 129. CXXXVI. Kazakhstan 29
- 130. CXXXVI. Nepal 29
- 131. CXXXVI. Pakistan 29
- 132. CXXXVI. Togo 29
- 133. CXXXIII. Madagascar 28
- 134. CXXXIII. Nicaragua 28
- 135. CXXXIII. Timor-Leste 28
- 136. CXXXVI. Cameroon 27
- 137. CXXXVI. Iran 27
- 138. CXXXVI. Kyrgyzstan 27
- 139. CXXXVI. Lebanon 27
- 140. CXXXVI. Nigeria 27
- 141. CXXXVI. Russia 27
- 142. CXLII. Comoros 26
- 143. CXLII. Uganda 26
- 144. CXLII. Ukraine 26
- 145. CXLV. Bangladesh 25
- 146. CXLV. Guinea 25
- 147. CXLV. Kenya 25
- 148. CXLV. Laos 25

22 RELATED PARAMETERS TO 50 CORY INDEX'S PARAMETERS (TOTAL OF 72 PARAMETERS)

51. 240 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – POPULATION - CIA – WORLD FACTBOOK – DATE OF INFORMATION – MOSTLY JULY 2014 EST.

The 11 most ethical and least corrupt countries of the world in the TI - Transparency International index have a relatively small population – 1. Denmark (6M), 2. New Zealand (4M), 3. Finland (5M), 4. Sweden (10M), 5. Norway (5M), 6. Switzerland (8M), 7. Singapore (6M), 8. Netherlands (17M), 9. Luxembourg (0.5M), 10. Canada (35M), 11. Australia (23M).

They reside mostly in cold weathered Northern Europe - all the Scandinavian countries, even Iceland is ranked no. 12, all the Benelux countries: Luxembourg, the Netherlands, even Belgium is ranked no. 15, and Switzerland, or have mostly Northern/Anglo-Saxon European origins (Canada, New Zealand and Australia). The majority of their population has North/West Germanic ethnicity and languages (except Finland, but even Germany is ranked no. 12 and United Kingdom no. 14) and the majority of population shares Protestant religions.

Singapore is an exception, located right near the Equator, a former UK colony with a deep British influence, with a majority of Chinese and minorities of Malaysians and Indians, and with a common language – English. However, China is ranked no. 100 in TI index, Malaysia – no. 50, and India – no. 85. The reason of Singapore's lack of corruption could be the leadership of its founder Lee Kuan Yew who lead and influenced Singapore since its inception, which could prove that ethical leadership is a very important indicator of ethics.

Even in the other most ethical countries ethnicity and religion are not the exclusive determinators - as Finns have no Germanic ethnicity and language but have a long legacy of social progressivism, in 1906 becoming the first nation in the world to give full suffrage to all adult citizens. French/Italian Switzerland, French Canada, and in Belgium (no. 15) the Walloons, as well as most of the non Anglo-Saxon immigrants to Australia and Canada, are not Germanic or Protestants. However, all peoples of those countries share the same ethical heritage and cultural beliefs, whether they are the descendants of the Vikings, Australian Greeks or Vietnamese (but Greece is ranked no. 69 and Vietnam – no. 119 in TI's index), Canadian Jews or Arabs (but Israel is ranked no. 37, Jordan - no. 55, Lebanon – no. 136, and Syria – no. 159), Swiss Italians (Italy is ranked no. 69), Dutch Indonesians (Indonesia is - no. 107), or in the case of the US (no. 17 in TI's index) – Mexicans, Russians or Haitians (Mexico - no. 103, Russia –136, Haiti – 161), proving that culture is a very dominant factor of ethics.

We analyze occasionally, the second tier countries, scoring 74-79, ranked 12-17/20 – mostly: Germany (12) - the largest Germanic country, Iceland (12) – the 5th Scandinavian country, United Kingdom (14) – the parent nation of the Anglo-Saxon countries, Belgium (15) – the 3rd Benelux country, Japan (15) – the largest Eastern capitalist country, influenced deeply after World War II by the US constitution and capitalist model, Barbados (17) – an Afro-Caribbean population, with the deepest English influence, Hong Kong (17) – a Chinese population with the deepest English influence, Ireland (17) – the 5th Anglo-Saxon-Celtic capitalist country among the most ethical countries, and finally the United States (17) – the largest Anglo-Saxon Protestant country, and the model of modern capitalism in the world.

If we try to find a common denominator for the most ethical countries it could be - countries of Germanic ethnicity (most of the population in Scandinavia, Benelux, Germany, and Switzerland), with Anglo-Saxon-Celtic origins (most of the existing or founding population of

New Zealand, Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, Ireland and the United States), with Anglo-Saxon capitalist influence (Singapore, Japan, Barbados, Hong-Kong), with a majority of protestant population in almost all those countries (except Singapore, Ireland Republic, and Japan). However, with substantial minorities from Latin, Slavic, African or Asian origins, with Catholic, Orthodox, Jews, Moslems and Eastern religions, but sharing the same ethical culture or influenced by ethical leaders as the founding fathers of the US or Lee Kuan Yew.

But what about the most corrupt countries, can we find for them also a common denominator that affects their ethics and cause them to have the worst scores in almost all the parameters? Who are those countries? The 10 most corrupt countries score 8 to 18 in TI's index, comparable to 80 to 90+ for the most ethical countries: 174. Somalia, North Korea, 173. Sudan, 172. Afghanistan, 171. South Sudan, 170. Iraq, 169. Turkmenistan, 166. Uzbekistan, 166. Libya, 166. Eritrea. What is common for all those countries? Most of them are Moslem countries, except South Sudan and North Korea (Eritrea is half Moslem). But we have to bear in mind that some Moslem Oil-Rich countries have a high ranking in TI's index – United Arab Emirates – 25, Qatar – 26. All of them have totalitarian regimes and limited civil rights, although some of them as Iraq and Afghanistan made attempts to be democratic. This is true also for the next 10 most corrupt countries (scoring 19-21). Most of them have made wars or suffered from civil unrest recently, like Iraq, Afghanistan, Sudan, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Libya, Yemen. All of them are very poor countries, most of them in Africa and some of them in Asia and Latin America. North Korea spends huge amounts for its defense and Venezuela is very generous towards communist regimes like Cuba. They suffer from the worst quality of life in the world, worst social progress and worst economic performance.

1	China	1,355,692,576	
2	India	1,236,344,631	
3	European Union	511,434,812	
4	United States	318,892,103	
5	Indonesia	253,609,643	
6	Brazil	202,656,788	
7	Pakistan	196,174,380	
8	Nigeria	177,155,754	
9	Bangladesh	166,280,712	
10	Russia	142,470,272	
11	Japan	127,103,388	
12	Mexico	120,286,655	
13	Philippines	107,668,231	
14	Ethiopia	96,633,458	
15	Vietnam	93,421,835	
16	Egypt	86,895,099	
17	Turkey	81,619,392	
18	Germany	80,996,685	
19	Iran	80,840,713	
20	Congo, Democratic Republic of the		77,433,744
21	Thailand	67,741,401	
22	France	66,259,012	
23	United Kingdom	63,742,977	
24	Italy	61,680,122	
25	Burma	55,746,253	
26	Tanzania	49,639,138	
27	Korea, South	49,039,986	

28	South Africa	48,375,645
29	Spain	47,737,941
30	Colombia	46,245,297
31	Kenya	45,010,056
32	Ukraine	44,291,413
33	Argentina	43,024,374
34	Algeria	38,813,722
35	Poland	38,346,279
36	Uganda	35,918,915
37	Sudan	35,482,233
38	<i>Canada</i>	<i>34,834,841</i>
39	Morocco	32,987,206
40	Iraq	32,585,692
41	Afghanistan	31,822,848
42	Nepal	30,986,975
43	Peru	30,147,935
44	Malaysia	30,073,353
45	Uzbekistan	28,929,716
46	Venezuela	28,868,486
47	Saudi Arabia	27,345,986
48	Yemen	26,052,966
49	Ghana	25,758,108
50	Korea, North	24,851,627
51	Mozambique	24,692,144
52	Taiwan	23,359,928
53	Madagascar	23,201,926
54	Cameroon	23,130,708
55	Cote d'Ivoire	22,848,945
56	<i>Australia</i>	<i>22,507,617</i>
57	Sri Lanka	21,866,445
58	Romania	21,729,871
59	Angola	19,088,106
60	Burkina Faso	18,365,123
61	Syria	17,951,639
62	Kazakhstan	17,948,816
63	Niger	17,466,172
64	Malawi	17,377,468
65	Chile	17,363,894
66	<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>16,877,351</i>
67	Mali	16,455,903
68	Ecuador	15,654,411
69	Cambodia	15,458,332
70	Guatemala	14,647,083
71	Zambia	14,638,505
72	Zimbabwe	13,771,721
73	Senegal	13,635,927
74	Rwanda	12,337,138
75	South Sudan	11,562,695
76	Guinea	11,474,383
77	Chad	11,412,107
78	Cuba	11,047,251
79	Tunisia	10,937,521

80	Portugal	10,813,834	
81	Greece	10,775,557	
82	Bolivia	10,631,486	
83	Czech Republic	10,627,448	
84	Belgium	10,449,361	
85	Somalia	10,428,043	
86	Burundi	10,395,931	
87	Dominican Republic		10,349,741
88	Benin	10,160,556	
89	Haiti	9,996,731	
90	Hungary	9,919,128	
<u>91</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>9,723,809</u>	
92	Azerbaijan	9,686,210	
93	Belarus	9,608,058	
94	Honduras	8,598,561	
95	Austria	8,223,062	
<u>96</u>	<u>Switzerland</u>	<u>8,061,516</u>	
97	Tajikistan	8,051,512	
98	Jordan	7,930,491	
99	Israel	7,821,850	
100	Togo	7,351,374	
101	Serbia	7,209,764	
102	Hong Kong	7,112,688	
103	Bulgaria	6,924,716	
104	Laos	6,803,699	
105	Paraguay	6,703,860	
106	Papua New Guinea		6,552,730
107	Eritrea	6,380,803	
108	Libya	6,244,174	
109	El Salvador	6,125,512	
110	Lebanon	5,882,562	
111	Nicaragua	5,848,641	
112	Sierra Leone	5,743,725	
113	United Arab Emirates		5,628,805
114	Kyrgyzstan	5,604,212	
<u>115</u>	<u>Denmark</u>	<u>5,569,077</u>	
<u>116</u>	<u>Singapore</u>	<u>5,567,301</u>	
117	Slovakia	5,443,583	
118	Central African Republic		5,277,959
<u>119</u>	<u>Finland</u>	<u>5,268,799</u>	
120	Turkmenistan	5,171,943	
<u>121</u>	<u>Norway</u>	<u>5,147,792</u>	
122	Georgia	4,935,880	
123	Ireland	4,832,765	
124	Costa Rica	4,755,234	
125	Congo, Republic of the		4,662,446
126	Croatia	4,470,534	
<u>127</u>	<u>New Zealand</u>	<u>4,401,916</u>	
128	Liberia	4,092,310	
129	Bosnia and Herzegovina		3,871,643
130	Puerto Rico	3,620,897	
131	Panama	3,608,431	

132	Moldova	3,583,288	
133	Mauritania	3,516,806	
134	Lithuania	3,505,738	
135	Uruguay	3,332,972	
136	Oman	3,219,775	
137	Armenia	3,060,631	
138	Albania	3,020,209	
139	Mongolia	2,953,190	
140	Jamaica	2,930,050	
141	Kuwait	2,742,711	
142	West Bank	2,731,052	
143	Namibia	2,198,406	
144	Latvia	2,165,165	
145	Botswana	2,155,784	
146	Qatar	2,123,160	
147	Macedonia	2,091,719	
148	Slovenia	1,988,292	
149	Lesotho	1,942,008	
150	Gambia, The	1,925,527	
151	Kosovo	1,859,203	
152	Gaza Strip	1,816,379	
153	Guinea-Bissau	1,693,398	
154	Gabon	1,672,597	
155	Swaziland	1,419,623	
156	Mauritius	1,331,155	
157	Bahrain	1,314,089	
158	Estonia	1,257,921	
159	Trinidad and Tobago	1,223,916	
160	Timor-Leste	1,201,542	
161	Cyprus	1,172,458	
162	Fiji	903,207	
163	Djibouti	810,179	
164	Comoros	766,865	
165	Guyana	735,554	
166	Bhutan	733,643	
167	Equatorial Guinea	722,254	
168	Montenegro	650,036	
169	Solomon Islands	609,883	
170	Macau	587,914	
171	Suriname	573,311	
172	Western Sahara	554,795	
173	Cabo Verde	538,535	
174	<i>Luxembourg</i>	520,672	
175	Brunei	422,675	
176	Malta	412,655	
177	Maldives	393,595	
178	Belize	340,844	
179	Bahamas, The	321,834	
180	Iceland	317,351	
181	Barbados	289,680	
182	French Polynesia	280,026	
183	New Caledonia	267,840	

184	Vanuatu	266,937	
185	Samoa	196,628	
186	Sao Tome and Principe		190,428
187	Saint Lucia	163,362	
188	Guam	161,001	
189	Curacao	146,836	
190	Aruba	110,663	
191	Grenada	110,152	
192	Tonga	106,440	
193	Micronesia, Federated States of		105,681
194	Kiribati	104,488	
195	Virgin Islands	104,170	
196	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		102,918
197	Jersey	96,513	
198	Seychelles	91,650	
199	Antigua and Barbuda		91,295
200	Isle of Man	86,866	
201	Andorra	85,458	
202	Dominica	73,449	
203	Marshall Islands	70,983	
204	Bermuda	69,839	
205	Guernsey	65,849	
206	Greenland	57,728	
207	Cayman Islands	54,914	
208	American Samoa	54,517	
209	Saint Kitts and Nevis		51,538
210	Northern Mariana Islands		51,483
211	Faroe Islands	49,947	
212	Turks and Caicos Islands		49,070
213	Sint Maarten	39,689	
214	Liechtenstein	37,313	
215	San Marino	32,742	
216	British Virgin Islands		32,680
217	Saint Martin	31,530	
218	Monaco	30,508	
219	Gibraltar	29,185	
220	Palau	21,186	
221	Anguilla	16,086	
222	Dhekelia	15,700	
223	Akrotiri	15,700	
224	Wallis and Futuna		15,561
225	Tuvalu	10,782	
226	Cook Islands	10,134	
227	Nauru	9,488	
228	Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha		7,776
229	Saint Barthelemy	7,267	
230	Saint Pierre and Miquelon		5,716
231	Montserrat	5,215	
232	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)		2,840
233	Norfolk Island	2,210	
234	Svalbard	1,872	
235	Christmas Island	1,530	

236	Tokelau	1,337	
237	Niue	1,190	
238	Holy See (Vatican City)		842
239	Cocos (Keeling) Islands		596
240	Pitcairn Islands	48	

52. 252 COUNTRIES COMPARISON, AREA (SQ.KM.), CIA WORLD FACTBOOK, 2014

One cannot find any common determinant of TI's index 11 most ethical and least corrupt countries in the world, as far as their areas is concerned. We have two of the largest countries in the world – Canada (10M), Australia (8M), 4 medium-sized countries – Sweden (450K), Finland (338K), Norway (324K), New Zealand (268K), however, most of their populations reside in a small part of the countries – southern Scandinavia and Canada, as well as south-east Australian coastline. We have three small countries– Denmark (43K), Netherlands (42K), Switzerland (41K), and two very small countries – Luxembourg (2.6K) and Singapore (0.7K).

Of the largest and most populated countries only the United States are very ethical (no. 17 in TI's index) and most of the other countries have a high level of perceived corruption – Russia (136), China (100), Brazil (69), India (85), Argentina (107), Congo DR (154), Mexico (103), Indonesia (107), Sudan (173), Iran (136). But even in similar countries in ethnics, language, religion, and other parameters as North Korea (population – 25M, area – 121K) and South Korea (population – 49M, area – 100K), there is a huge gap in ethics: South Korea is ranked no. 43 in TI's index (score – 55, quite ethical) while North Korea is ranked 174 – the most corrupt country in the world with a score of 8 (!) out of 100, sharing this rank with Somalia, while Sudan, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Iraq, Libya, Venezuela and Haiti are less corrupt.

The gap can be explained uniquely by the political and economic regimes of the sister-countries, and we can guess that if in the future the countries will be united the South Korean much more ethical culture will prevail, as happened between East and West Germany.

1	Russia	17,098,242	
2	Canada	9,984,670	
3	United States	9,826,675	
4	China	9,596,960	
5	Brazil	8,514,877	
6	Australia	7,741,220	
7	India	3,287,263	
8	Argentina	2,780,400	
9	Kazakhstan	2,724,900	
10	Algeria	2,381,741	
11	Congo, Democratic Republic of the		2,344,858
12	Greenland	2,166,086	
13	Saudi Arabia	2,149,690	
14	Mexico	1,964,375	
15	Indonesia	1,904,569	
16	Sudan	1,861,484	
17	Libya	1,759,540	
18	Iran	1,648,195	
19	Mongolia	1,564,116	
20	Peru	1,285,216	
21	Chad	1,284,000	
22	Niger	1,267,000	
23	Angola	1,246,700	
24	Mali	1,240,192	
25	South Africa	1,219,090	
26	Colombia	1,138,910	

27	Ethiopia	1,104,300	
28	Bolivia	1,098,581	
29	Mauritania	1,030,700	
30	Egypt	1,001,450	
31	Tanzania	947,300	
32	Nigeria	923,768	
33	Venezuela	912,050	
34	Namibia	824,292	
35	Mozambique	799,380	
36	Pakistan	796,095	
37	Turkey	783,562	
38	Chile	756,102	
39	Zambia	752,618	
40	Burma	676,578	
41	Afghanistan	652,230	
42	South Sudan	644,329	
43	France	643,801	
44	Somalia	637,657	
45	Central African Republic		622,984
46	Ukraine	603,550	
47	Madagascar	587,041	
48	Botswana	581,730	
49	Kenya	580,367	
50	Yemen	527,968	
51	Thailand	513,120	
52	Spain	505,370	
53	Turkmenistan	488,100	
54	Cameroon	475,440	
55	Papua New Guinea		462,840
56	<i>Sweden</i>	450,295	
57	Uzbekistan	447,400	
58	Morocco	446,550	
59	Iraq	438,317	
60	Paraguay	406,752	
61	Zimbabwe	390,757	
62	Japan	377,915	
63	Germany	357,022	
64	Congo, Republic of the		342,000
65	<i>Finland</i>	338,145	
66	Vietnam	331,210	
67	Malaysia	329,847	
68	<i>Norway</i>	323,802	
69	Cote d'Ivoire	322,463	
70	Poland	312,685	
71	Oman	309,500	
72	Italy	301,340	
73	Philippines	300,000	
74	Ecuador	283,561	
75	Burkina Faso	274,200	
76	<i>New Zealand</i>	267,710	
77	Gabon	267,667	
78	Western Sahara	266,000	

79	Guinea	245,857	
80	United Kingdom	243,610	
81	Uganda	241,038	
82	Ghana	238,533	
83	Romania	238,391	
84	Laos	236,800	
85	Guyana	214,969	
86	Belarus	207,600	
87	Kyrgyzstan	199,951	
88	Senegal	196,722	
89	Syria	185,180	
90	Cambodia	181,035	
91	Uruguay	176,215	
92	Suriname	163,820	
93	Tunisia	163,610	
94	Nepal	147,181	
95	Bangladesh	143,998	
96	Tajikistan	143,100	
97	Greece	131,957	
98	Nicaragua	130,370	
99	Korea, North	120,538	
100	Malawi	118,484	
101	Eritrea	117,600	
102	Benin	112,622	
103	Honduras	112,090	
104	Liberia	111,369	
105	Bulgaria	110,879	
106	Cuba	110,860	
107	Guatemala	108,889	
108	Iceland	103,000	
109	Korea, South	99,720	
110	Hungary	93,028	
111	Portugal	92,090	
112	Jordan	89,342	
113	Azerbaijan	86,600	
114	Austria	83,871	
115	United Arab Emirates	83,600	83,600
116	Czech Republic	78,867	
117	Serbia	77,474	
118	Panama	75,420	
119	Sierra Leone	71,740	
120	Ireland	70,273	
121	Georgia	69,700	
122	Sri Lanka	65,610	
123	Lithuania	65,300	
124	Latvia	64,589	
125	Svalbard	62,045	
126	Togo	56,785	
127	Croatia	56,594	
128	British Indian Ocean Territory	54,400	54,400
129	Bosnia and Herzegovina	51,197	51,197
130	Costa Rica	51,100	

131	Slovakia	49,035		
132	Dominican Republic		48,670	
133	Estonia	45,228		
<u>134</u>	<u>Denmark</u>	<u>43,094</u>		
<u>135</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>41,543</u>		
<u>136</u>	<u>Switzerland</u>	<u>41,277</u>		
137	Bhutan	38,394		
138	Guinea-Bissau	36,125		
139	Taiwan	35,980		
140	Moldova	33,851		
141	Belgium	30,528		
142	Lesotho	30,355		
143	Armenia	29,743		
144	Solomon Islands	28,896		
145	Albania	28,748		
146	Equatorial Guinea		28,051	
147	Burundi	27,830		
148	Haiti	27,750		
149	Rwanda	26,338		
150	Macedonia	25,713		
151	Djibouti	23,200		
152	Belize	22,966		
153	El Salvador	21,041		
154	Israel	20,770		
155	Slovenia	20,273		
156	New Caledonia	18,575		
157	Fiji	18,274		
158	Kuwait	17,818		
159	Swaziland	17,364		
160	Timor-Leste	14,874		
161	Bahamas, The	13,880		
162	Montenegro	13,812		
163	Puerto Rico	13,790		
164	Vanuatu	12,189		
165	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)		12,173	
166	Qatar	11,586		
167	Gambia, The	11,295		
168	Jamaica	10,991		
169	Kosovo	10,887		
170	Lebanon	10,400		
171	Cyprus	9,251		
172	West Bank	5,860		
173	Brunei	5,765		
174	Trinidad and Tobago		5,128	
175	French Polynesia	4,167		
176	Cabo Verde	4,033		
177	South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands		3,903	
178	Samoa	2,831		
<u>179</u>	<u>Luxembourg</u>	<u>2,586</u>		
180	Comoros	2,235		
181	Mauritius	2,040		
182	Virgin Islands	1,910		

183	Faroe Islands	1,393		
184	Hong Kong	1,104		
185	Sao Tome and Principe		964	
186	Turks and Caicos Islands		948	
187	Kiribati	811		
188	Bahrain	760		
189	Dominica		751	
190	Tonga	747		
191	Micronesia, Federated States of			702
192	<i>Singapore</i>	697		
193	Saint Lucia	616		
194	Isle of Man	572		
195	Guam	544		
196	Andorra	468		
197	Northern Mariana Islands		464	
198	Palau	459		
199	Seychelles		455	
200	Curacao	444		
201	Antigua and Barbuda		443	
202	Barbados	430		
203	Heard Island and McDonald Islands			412
204	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		389	
205	Jan Mayen	377		
206	Gaza Strip	360		
207	Grenada	344		
208	Malta	316		
209	Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha			308
210	Maldives	298		
211	Cayman Islands	264		
212	Saint Kitts and Nevis		261	
213	Niue	260		
214	Saint Pierre and Miquelon		242	
215	Cook Islands	236		
216	American Samoa	199		
217	Marshall Islands	181		
218	Aruba	180		
219	Liechtenstein	160		
220	British Virgin Islands		151	
221	Wallis and Futuna		142	
222	Christmas Island	135		
223	Dhekelia	131		
224	Akrotiri	123		
225	Jersey	116		
226	Montserrat		102	
227	Anguilla	91		
228	Guernsey	78		
229	San Marino	61		
230	French Southern and Antarctic Lands			55
231	Saint Martin	54		
232	Bermuda	54		
233	Bouvet Island	49		
234	Pitcairn Islands	47		

235	Norfolk Island	36	
236	Sint Maarten	34	
237	Macau	28	
238	Tuvalu	26	
239	United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges		22
240	Nauru	21	
241	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	14	
242	Tokelau	12	
243	Gibraltar	7	
244	Wake Island	7	
245	Clipperton Island	6	
246	Navassa Island	5	
247	Ashmore and Cartier Islands		5
248	Spratly Islands	5	
249	Coral Sea Islands	3	
250	Monaco	2	
251	Howland Island	2	
252	Holy See (Vatican City)	0	

53. 246 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – POPULATION DENSITY – OFFICIAL ESTIMATES, UN – 2017

This is a list of [countries](#) and dependencies ranked by human [population density](#) and measured by the number of [human](#) inhabitants per [square kilometer](#) or [square mile](#).

The list includes [sovereign states](#) and self-governing [dependent territories](#) based upon the ISO standard [ISO 3166-1](#). The list also includes but does not rank [unrecognized](#) but de facto independent countries. The figures in the following table are based on areas including inland water bodies (lakes, reservoirs, rivers).

Figures used in this article are mainly based on the latest censuses and official estimates (or projections). Where there is not such updated national data available, figures are based on the 2015 estimates provided by the Population Division of the [United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs](#).

The names of dependent territories as well as recognized states with no or limited control over their territory are shown in italics.

Area figures given here are taken from various (usually unspecified) sources.

- The [European Union](#) is a *sui generis* supranational union possessing "country-like" characteristics. The entity is composed of 28 member countries. Its population density has been estimated at 116 people per km², and it would be ranked 95th if it were included in the list. (population: 506,913,394 on January 1, 2014, area: 4,324,782 km²). *See also: [List of regional organizations by population](#)*.
- The most densely populated sovereign nation is [Monaco](#), with a population density of 18,713 people/km².
- Area includes land and water.

We cannot find any common denominator of the most ethical countries according to their density. On the one hand we have Singapore with the highest density in the world – rank 3 (after Macau and Monaco) – 7797/km²; 4 countries with high density: 31. Netherlands – 412, 62. Luxembourg – 208, 63. Switzerland – 203, 89. Denmark – 131; 4 countries with low density: 196. Sweden – 22, 202. New Zealand – 18, 206. Finland – 6, 209. Norway – 16; and 2 countries with a very low density: 232. Canada – 3.7, 233. Australia – 3.2. We have very ethical countries with a very high density as 4. Hong Kong, 18. Barbados, but also very corrupt countries as 10. Bangladesh, 20. Lebanon, 29. Comoros, 30. Burundi. Right after Burundi (TI – 159), we find 31. Netherlands (TI – 8), 32. Haiti (TI – 161), 33. India (TI – 85), 34. Puerto Rico (TI – 31), 35. Israel (TI – 37), 36. Belgium (TI – 15); so, we cannot draw any conclusion if density of population is a factor of ethics. Not even if we examine countries with the lowest density as 214. Argentina (TI – 107), 216. Saudi Arabia (TI – 55), 219. Republic of the Congo (TI – 152), 220. Mali (TI – 115), 221. Turkmenistan (TI – 169), 223. Bolivia (TI – 103), 224. Chad (TI – 154), 225. Russia (TI – 136), 226. Central African Republic (TI – 150), 228. Kazakhstan (TI – 126), 231. Libya (TI – 166). Right after Libya, one of the most corrupt countries in the world, we find 232. Canada, 233. Australia, two of the most ethical countries, the ethical 234. Botswana (TI – 31), the corrupt 235. Mauritania (TI – 124), 236. Suriname (TI – 100), the very ethical 237. Iceland (TI – 12), and so on down to the least populated country in the world 246. Greenland, which is a dependency of Denmark, the most ethical country in the world. So, no correlation between density & ethics.

Pos.	Country (or dependent territory)	Area (km ²)	Area (mi ²)	Population	Density (pop./km ²)	Density (pop./mi ²)	Date	Population source
	World (land excluding Antarctica) only,	134,940,000	52,100,000	7,480,244,000	55	142	January 27, 2017	USCB's world population clock
	World (land only)	148,940,000	57,510,000	7,480,244,000	50	129	January 27, 2017	USCB's World population clock
	World (with water)	510,072,000	196,940,000	7,480,244,000	15	39	January 27, 2017	USCB's World population clock
1	 Macau (China) ³³	30.5	12	647,700	21,236	55,001	September 30, 2016	Official quarterly estimate
2	 Monaco	2.02	0.78	38,400	19,010	49,236	December 31, 2015	Official estimate
3	 Singapore	719.2	278	5,607,300	7,797	20,194	July 1, 2016	Official estimate
4	 Hong Kong (China)	1,105.7	427	7,346,700	6,644	17,208	July 1, 2016	Official estimate
5	 Gibraltar (UK) ³⁴	6.8	2.6	29,873	4,268	11,054	March 21, 2016	Official estimate
6	 Bahrain	757	292	1,472,483	1,945	5,038	March 21, 2016	Final 2010 census result
7	 Vatican City	0.44	0.17	800	1,818	4,709	2012	Official estimate
8	 Malta	315	122	426,149	1,353	3,504	March 21, 2016	Preliminary 2011 census result
9	 Bermuda (UK)	52	20	66,449	1,278	3,310	March 21, 2016	Final 2010 census result
10	 Bangladesh	143,998	55,598	161,840,134	1,123.91	2,910.9	January 27, 2017	Official population

Pos.	Country (or dependent territory)	Area (km ²)	Area (mi ²)	Population	Density (pop./km ²)	Density (pop./mi ²)	Date	Population source
								clock
11	 Sint Maarten (Kingdom of the Netherlands)	34	13	37,429	1,101	2,852	January 1, 2010	Official estimate
12	 Maldives	298	115	317,280	1,065	2,758	2010	Official estimate
13	 Jersey (UK)	116	45	97,857	844	2,186	March 27, 2011	2011 census result
14	 Guernsey (UK)	78	30	62,431	800	2,072	March 31, 2010	Official estimate
15	 Palestinian Territories⁵¹	6,020	2,324	4,550,368	756	1,958	2014	Official estimate
16	 Saint Martin (France)	54	21	36,979	685	1,774	January 1, 2010	Official estimate
17	 Taiwan (ROC)⁵²	36,197	13,976	23,526,295	650	1,683	October 31, 2016	Monthly official estimate
18	 Barbados	430	166	274,200	638	1,652	July 1, 2010	Official estimate
19	 Mauritius	2,040	788	1,262,879	619	1,603	July 1, 2015	Official estimate
20	 Lebanon	10,452	4,036	5,988,153	587	1,520	July 1, 2014	UN projection
21	 Mayotte (France)	374	144	212,600	568	1,471	August 21, 2012	2012 census result
22	 San Marino	61	24	33,028	541	1,401	May 31, 2016	Monthly official estimate
23	 Aruba (Kingdom of the Netherlands)	193	75	101,484	526	1,362	September 29, 2010	2010 census result

Pos.	Country (or dependent territory)	Area (km ²)	Area (mi ²)	Population	Density (pop./km ²)	Density (pop./mi ²)	Date	Population source
24	 South Korea	100,210	38,691	50,801,405	507	1,313	July 1, 2016	Annual official estimate
25	 Nauru	21	8	10,084	480	1,243	October 30, 2011	2011 census result
26	 Rwanda	25,314	9,774	11,882,766	469	1,215	July 1, 2015	Annual official estimate
27	 Tuvalu	26	10	11,323	436	1,129	July 1, 2013	Official estimate
28	 Saint Barthélemy (France)	21	8	8,938	426	1,103	January 1, 2010	Official estimate
29	 Comoros	1,861	719	784,745	422	1,093	July 1, 2015	Official estimate
30	 Burundi	27,816	10,740	11,552,561	415	1,075	July 1, 2016	Official annual projection
31	 Netherlands	41,526	16,033	17,102,188	411.84	1,066.67	January 27, 2017	Official population clock
32	 Haiti	27,065	10,450	11,078,033	409	1,059	July 1, 2016	Official projection
33	 India	3,287,240	1,269,211	1,311,161,635	398.86	1,033.05	January 27, 2017	Population clock based on 2011 census
34	 Puerto Rico (US) ¹⁴	8,868	3,424	3,474,182	392	1,015	July 1, 2015	Official estimate
35	 Israel	22,072	8,522	8,638,800	391.39	1,013.7	January 27, 2017	Official population clock⁽⁸⁾
36	 Belgium	30,528	11,787	11,353,461	372	963	December 1, 2016	Monthly official estimate

Pos.	Country (or dependent territory)	Area (km ²)	Area (mi ²)	Population	Density (pop./km ²)	Density (pop./mi ²)	Date	Population source
37	 Martinique (France)	1,128	436	385,551	342	886	July 1, 2013	Official estimate
38	 Curaçao (Kingdom of the Netherlands)	444	171	150,563	339	878	March 26, 2011	2011 census result
39	 Philippines	300,000	115,831	100,981,437	337	873	August 1, 2015	2015 Census of Population
40	 Japan	377,944	145,925	126,860,000	336	870	January 1, 2017	Monthly official estimate
41	 Réunion (France)	2,512	970	821,136	327	847	January 1, 2010	Official estimate
42	 Sri Lanka	65,610	25,332	21,203,000	323	837	July 1, 2016	Official estimate
43	 Marshall Islands	181	70	56,086	310	803	July 1, 2013	Official estimate
44	 United States Virgin Islands (US)	352	136	106,405	302	782	April 1, 2010	Final 2010 census result
45	 El Salvador	21,040	8,124	6,340,000	301	780	July 1, 2013	UN estimate
46	 Grenada	344	133	103,328	300	777	May 12, 2011	2011 census result
47	 Guam (US)	541	209	159,358	295	764	April 1, 2010	Final 2010 census result
48	 American Samoa (US)	197	76	55,519	282	730	April 1, 2010	Final 2010 census result
49	 Vietnam	331,212	127,882	92,700,000	280	725	July 1, 2016	Official estimate

Pos.	Country (or dependent territory)	Area (km ²)	Area (mi ²)	Population	Density (pop./km ²)	Density (pop./mi ²)	Date	Population source
50	 Saint Lucia	617	238	166,526	270	699	May 10, 2010	Preliminary 2010 census result
51	 United Kingdom	242,910	93,788	65,110,000	268	694	July 1, 2015	Annual official estimate
52	 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	389	150	100,892	259	671	July 1, 2009	Official estimate
53	 Trinidad and Tobago	5,155	1,990	1,328,019	258	668	January 9, 2011	2011 census result
54	 Jamaica	10,991	4,244	2,723,246	248	642	December 31, 2014	Official estimate
55	 Guadeloupe (France)	1,630	629	402,119	247	640	July 1, 2013	Official estimate
56	 Pakistan	803,940	310,403	196,186,170	244.03	632.04	January 27, 2017	Official population clock
57	 Liechtenstein	160	62	36,842	230	596	December 31, 2012	Official estimate
58	 Germany	357,168	137,903	82,175,700	230	596	December 31, 2015	Quarterly official estimate
59	 Kuwait	17,818	6,880	4,007,000	225	583	July 1, 2016	Official estimate
60	 Dominican Republic	47,875	18,485	10,528,000	220	570	July 1, 2015	UN Projection
61	 Cayman Islands (UK)	259	100	55,456	214	554	October 10, 2010	Final 2010 census result
62	 Luxembourg	2,586	998	537,000	208	539	December 31, 2012	Official estimate

Pos.	Country (or dependent territory)	Area (km ²)	Area (mi ²)	Population	Density (pop./km ²)	Density (pop./mi ²)	Date	Population source
63	 Switzerland	41,285	15,940	8,364,100	203	526	June 30, 2016	Quarterly provisional figure
64	 Nigeria	923,768	356,669	186,988,000	202	523	July 1, 2016	UN projection
65	 Italy	301,308	116,336	60,592,547	201	521	June 30, 2016	Monthly official estimate
66	 North Korea	120,540	46,541	24,213,510	201	521	October 1, 2014	Preliminary 2014 census result
67	 Seychelles	455	176	93,144	200	518	December 31, 2015	Official estimate
68	 British Virgin Islands (UK)	151	58	29,537	196	508	2010	Official estimate
69	 Antigua and Barbuda	442	171	86,295	195	505	May 27, 2011	Preliminary 2011 census result
70	 Saint Kitts and Nevis	270	104	51,970	192	497	July 1, 2009	Official estimate
71	 São Tomé and Príncipe	1,001	386	187,356	187	484	May 13, 2012	2012 census result
72	 Nepal	147,181	56,827	26,494,504	180	466	June 22, 2011	Final 2011 census result
73	 Qatar	11,571	4,468	2,024,707	175	453	October 31, 2013	Monthly official estimate
74	 Gambia	10,690	4,127	1,849,000	173	448	July 1, 2013	UN estimate
75	 Kosovo⁽⁹⁾	10,910	4,212	1,815,606	166	430	December 31, 2012	Official estimate

Pos.	Country (or dependent territory)	Area (km ²)	Area (mi ²)	Population	Density (pop./km ²)	Density (pop./mi ²)	Date	Population source
76	 Andorra	464	179	76,246	164	425	2012	Official estimate
77	 Uganda	241,551	93,263	36,860,700	153	396	July 1, 2016	Annual official estimate
78	 Isle of Man	572	221	84,497	148	383	March 27, 2011	2011 census result
79	 Kiribati	726	280	106,461	147	381	July 1, 2013	Official estimate
80	 Cyprus	5,896	2,276	862,000	146	378	December 31, 2011	Official estimate
81	 Tonga	720	278	104,270	145	376	July 1, 2013	Official estimate
82	 Federated States of Micronesia	701	271	101,351	145	376	July 1, 2013	Official estimate
83	 Guatemala	108,889	42,042	15,806,675	145	376	June 30, 2014	Annual Official estimate
84	 China	9,640,821	3,722,342	1,381,209,135	143.27	371.06	January 27, 2017	Official population clock
85	 Tokelau (NZ)	10	4	1,411	141	365	October 18, 2011	Final 2011 census result
86	 Anguilla (UK)	96	37	13,452	140	363	May 11, 2011	Preliminary 2011 census result
87	 Indonesia	1,904,569	735,358	260,581,000	137	355	July 1, 2016	Official projection
88	 Czech Republic	78,867	30,451	10,564,866	134	347	June 30, 2016	Quarterly official estimate

Pos.	Country (or dependent territory)	Area (km²)	Area (mi²)	Population	Density (pop./km²)	Density (pop./mi²)	Date	Population source
89	 Denmark	43,098	16,640	5,639,719	131	339	October 1, 2014	Quarterly official estimate
90	 Thailand	513,120	198,117	65,729,098	128	332	December 31, 2015	Official estimate
91	 Togo	56,600	21,853	7,143,000	126	326	July 1, 2016	Official estimate
92	 Poland	312,685	120,728	38,496,000	123	319	December 31, 2013	Official estimate
93	 Cape Verde	4,033	1,557	491,875	122	316	June 16, 2010	Final 2010 census result
94	 Malawi	118,484	45,747	14,388,600	121	313	July 1, 2011	Official estimate
95	 Ghana	238,533	92,098	28,308,301	119	308	October 26, 2016	Official projection
96	 Northern Mariana Islands (US)	457	176	53,883	118	306	April 1, 2010	Final 2010 census result
97	 France	543,965	210,026	66,821,000	118	306	October 1, 2016	Monthly official estimate
98	 United Arab Emirates	83,600	32,278	9,856,000	118	306	July 1, 2016	Official estimate
99	 Azerbaijan	86,600	33,436	9,755,500	113	293	July 1, 2016	Official estimate
100	 Portugal	92,090	35,556	10,341,330	112	290	December 31, 2015	Official estimate
101	 Slovakia	49,036	18,933	5,426,252	111	287	December 31, 2015	Official estimate
102	 Jordan	89,342	34,495	9,866,248	110.43	286.02	January 27, 2017	Official population clock

Pos.	Country (or dependent territory)	Area (km ²)	Area (mi ²)	Population	Density (pop./km ²)	Density (pop./mi ²)	Date	Population source
103	 Hungary	93,029	35,919	9,830,485	106	275	January 1, 2016	Annual official estimate
104	 Moldova	33,843	13,067	3,553,100	105	272	January 1, 2016	Official estimate
105	 Austria	83,879	32,386	8,767,919	105	272	October 1, 2016	Official quarterly estimate
106	 Cuba	109,886	42,427	11,239,004	102	264	December 31, 2015	Annual official estimate
107	 Slovenia	20,273	7,827	2,064,241	102	264	July 1, 2016	Official quarterly estimate
108	 Armenia	29,743	11,484	2,995,100	101	262	30 June, 2016	Official estimate
109	 Albania	28,703	11,082	2,886,026	101	262	January 1, 2016	Official annual estimate
110	 Turkey	783,562	302,535	78,741,053	100	259	December 31, 2015	Official estimate
111	 Syria	185,180	71,498	18,564,000	100	259	July 1, 2016	UN estimate
112	 Sierra Leone	71,740	27,699	7,075,641	99	256	December 4, 2015	Preliminary 2015 census result
113	 Dominica	739	285	71,293	96	249	May 14, 2011	Preliminary 2011 census result
114	 Ethiopia	1,063,652	410,678	101,853,000	96	249	July 1, 2016	UN projection
115	 Costa Rica	51,100	19,730	4,890,379	96	249	June 30, 2016	Official estimate

Pos.	Country (or dependent territory)	Area (km ²)	Area (mi ²)	Population	Density (pop./km ²)	Density (pop./mi ²)	Date	Population source
116	 Benin	112,622	43,484	10,653,654	95	246	July 1, 2016	Official projection
117	 Malaysia	330,803	127,724	31,501,000	95	247	January 27, 2017	Official population clock
118	 Northern Cyprus	3,355	1,295	313,626	93	241	2014	Official estimate
119	 Spain	505,990	195,364	46,438,422	92	238	January 1, 2016	Official estimate
120	 Egypt	1,002,450	387,048	92,371,846	92.15	238.66	January 27, 2017	Official population clock
121	 Serbia	77,474	29,913	7,076,372	91	236	January 1, 2016	Official estimate
122	 Cambodia	181,035	69,898	15,626,444	86	223	July 1, 2016	Official annual projection
123	 Iraq	434,128	167,618	36,787,000	85	220	July 1, 2016	Annual official projection
124	 Romania	238,391	92,043	19,760,000	83	215	January 1, 2016	Official annual estimate
125	 Greece	131,957	50,949	10,858,018	82	212	January 1, 2015	Official estimate
126	 Kenya	581,834	224,647	47,251,449	81	210	July 1, 2016	UN projection
127	 Macedonia	25,713	9,928	2,071,278	81	210	December 31, 2015	Official estimate
128	 Myanmar	676,577	261,228	54,363,426	80	207	March 29, 2014	Preliminary 2014 census result

Pos.	Country (or dependent territory)	Area (km ²)	Area (mi ²)	Population	Density (pop./km ²)	Density (pop./mi ²)	Date	Population source
129	 Honduras	112,492	43,433	8,721,014	78	202	July 1, 2016	Official projection
130	 Morocco	446,550	172,414	34,211,406	76.61	198.43	January 27, 2017	Official population clock
131	 French Polynesia (France)	3,521	1,359	268,270	76	197	August 22, 2012	Preliminary 2012 census result
132	 Senegal	196,722	75,955	14,799,859	75	194	2016	Official estimate
133	 Croatia	56,542	21,831	4,190,669	74	192	December 31, 2015	Annual official estimate
134	 Ukraine⁽¹⁰⁾	576,500	222,588	42,642,434	74	192	September 1, 2016	Monthly official estimate
135	 Ivory Coast	322,921	124,680	23,202,000	72	186	2012	Official estimate
136	 Swaziland	17,364	6,704	1,250,000	72	186	July 1, 2013	UN estimate
137	 Timor-Leste	14,919	5,760	1,066,409	71	184	July 11, 2010	Final 2010 census result
138	 Bosnia and Herzegovina	51,209	19,772	3,531,159	69	179	September 30, 2013	Official estimate
139	 Uzbekistan	444,103	171,469	30,492,800	69	179	January 1, 2014	Official estimate
140	 Lesotho	30,355	11,720	2,074,000	68	176	July 1, 2013	UN estimate
141	 Brunei	5,765	2,226	393,162	68	176	June 20, 2011	Preliminary 2011 census result












Pos.	Country (or dependent territory)	Area (km²)	Area (mi²)	Population	Density (pop./km²)	Density (pop./mi²)	Date	Population source
142	 Ireland	70,273	27,133	4,757,976	68	176	April 2016	Official census figures
143	 Samoa	2,831	1,093	187,820	66	171	November 7, 2011	Final 2011 census result
144	 Tunisia	163,610	63,170	10,777,500	66	171	July 1, 2012	Official estimate
145	 Caribbean Netherlands (Netherlands)	322	124	21,133	66	171	January 1, 2011	Official estimate
146	 Norfolk Island (Australia)	35	14	2,302	66	171	August 9, 2011	2011 census result
147	 Burkina Faso	270,764	104,543	17,322,796	64	166	2013	Official estimate
148	 Ecuador	255,595	98,686	16,426,800	64	166	January 27, 2017	Official population clock
149	 Bulgaria	111,002	42,858	7,153,784	64	166	December 31, 2015	[1]
150	 Turks and Caicos Islands (UK)	497	192	31,458	63	163	January 25, 2012	2012 census result
151	 Cook Islands (NZ)	237	92	14,974	63	163	December 1, 2011	Final 2011 census result
152	 Mexico	1,967,138	759,516	122,273,473	62	161	July 1, 2016	Official estimate
153	 Tanzania	883,749	341,217	55,155,473	62	161	August 26, 2012	2012 census result
154	 Tajikistan	143,100	55,251	8,551,000	60	155	January 1, 2016	Official estimate














Pos.	Country (or dependent territory)	Area (km ²)	Area (mi ²)	Population	Density (pop./km ²)	Density (pop./mi ²)	Date	Population source
155	 Equatorial Guinea	28,051	10,831	1,622,000	58	150	2010	Official estimate
156	 Yemen	455,000	175,676	24,527,000	54	140	2012	Official estimate
157	 Georgia	69,700	26,911	3,720,400	53	137	January 1, 2016	Official estimate
158	 Eritrea	121,100	46,757	6,333,000	52	135	July 1, 2013	UN estimate
159	 Nicaragua	121,428	46,884	6,071,045	50	129	June 30, 2012	Official estimate
160	 Iran	1,648,195	636,372	79,865,542	48.46	125.5	January 27, 2017	Official population clock
161	 Montserrat (UK)	102	39	4,922	48	124	May 12, 2011	2011 census result
162	 Wallis and Futuna (France)	274	106	13,135	48	124	July 1, 2013	Official estimate
163	 Fiji	18,333	7,078	858,038	47	122	July 1, 2012	Official estimate
164	 Panama	74,177	28,640	3,405,813	46	119	May 16, 2010	Final 2010 census result
165	 Belarus	207,600	80,155	9,469,200	46	119	July 1, 2014	Quarterly official estimate
166	 Montenegro	13,812	5,333	620,029	45	117	April 1, 2011	Final 2011 census result
167	 Cameroon	466,050	179,943	20,386,799	44	114	2012	Official estimate
168	 Colombia	1,141,748	440,831	49,061,233	42.97	111.29	January 27, 2017	Official population

Pos.	Country (or dependent territory)	Area (km²)	Area (mi²)	Population	Density (pop./km²)	Density (pop./mi²)	Date	Population source
								clock
169	 Guinea	245,857	94,926	10,628,972	43	111	2015	Official estimate
170	 South Africa	1,220,813	471,359	52,981,991	43	111	July 1, 2013	Official estimate
171	 Palau	488	188	20,901	43	111	July 1, 2013	Official estimate
172	 Guinea-Bissau	36,125	13,948	1,547,777	43	111	July 1, 2016	Official estimate
173	 Lithuania	65,300	25,212	2,836,708	43	111	January 1, 2016	Monthly official estimate
174	 Liberia	97,036	37,466	4,076,530	42	109	July 1, 2016	Official projection
175	 Afghanistan	645,807	249,347	25,500,100	39	101	January 1, 2013	Official estimate
176	 Cocos Islands (Keeling Islands) (Australia)	14	5	550	39	101	August 9, 2011	2011 census result
177	 Djibouti	23,000	8,880	864,618	38	98	July 1, 2011	Official estimate
178	 Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,345,095	905,446	85,026,000	36	93	July 1, 2016	Official estimate
179	 Madagascar	587,041	226,658	20,696,070	35	91	2011	Official estimate
180	 Saint Helena (UK)	122	47	4,255	35	91	February 10, 2008	Preliminary 2008 census result
181	 Faroe Islands (Denmark)	1,399	540	48,244	34	88	April 1, 2013	Monthly official estimate

Pos.	Country (or dependent territory)	Area (km ²)	Area (mi ²)	Population	Density (pop./km ²)	Density (pop./mi ²)	Date	Population source
182	 United States	9,833,517	3,796,742	324,438,305	32.99	85.45	January 27, 2017	Official population clock
183	 Zimbabwe	390,757	150,872	12,973,808	33	85	August 17, 2012	Preliminary 2012 census result
184	 Venezuela	916,445	353,841	28,946,101	32	83	October 30, 2011	Preliminary 2011 census result
185	 Latvia	64,562	24,928	2,005,200	31	80	January 1, 2014	Monthly official estimate
186	 Mozambique	799,380	308,642	23,700,715	30	78	2012	Official estimate
187	 Kyrgyzstan	199,945	77,199	5,895,100	29	75	2015	Official estimate
188	 Estonia	45,339	17,505	1,313,271	29	75	January 1, 2015	Official estimate
189	 Laos	236,800	91,429	6,580,800	28	73	2013	Official estimate
190	 Bahamas	13,940	5,382	351,461	25	65	May 3, 2010	Final 2010 census result
191	 Saint Pierre and Miquelon (France)	242	93	6,081	25	65	January 1, 2010	Official estimate
192	 Brazil	8,515,767	3,287,956	202,768,562	24	62	July 1, 2014	Official estimate
193	 Peru	1,285,216	496,225	30,475,144	24	62	June 30, 2013	Official estimate
194	 Chile	756,096	291,930	16,634,603	22	57	April 9, 2012	Final 2012 census result

Pos.	Country (or dependent territory)	Area (km²)	Area (mi²)	Population	Density (pop./km²)	Density (pop./mi²)	Date	Population source
195	 Vanuatu	12,190	4,707	264,652	22	57	July 1, 2013	Official estimate
196	 Sweden	450,295	173,860	10,004,080	22.22	57.54	January 27, 2017	Official population clock
197	 Bhutan	38,394	14,824	782,892	20	53	January 27, 2017	Official population clock
198	 Uruguay	176,215	68,037	3,286,314	19	49	September 30, 2011	Final 2011 census result
199	 Åland Islands (Finland)	1,552	599	28,502	18	47	December 31, 2012	Official estimate
200	 Solomon Islands	28,370	10,954	515,870	18	47	November 23, 2009	2009 census result
201	 South Sudan	644,329	248,777	11,296,000	18	47	July 1, 2013	UN estimate
202	 New Zealand	270,467	104,428	4,753,366	17.57	45.52	January 27, 2017	Official population clock
203	 Zambia	752,612	290,585	13,092,666	17	44	October 16, 2010	Final 2010 census result
204	 Sudan	1,839,542	710,251	30,894,000	17	44	April 22, 2008	2008 census result
205	 Angola	1,246,700	481,354	20,609,294	17	44	2012	Official estimate
206	 Finland	338,424	130,666	5,489,057	16	41	October 13, 2015	Official population clock
207	 Paraguay	406,752	157,048	6,672,631	16	41	2012	Official estimate

Pos.	Country (or dependent territory)	Area (km²)	Area (mi²)	Population	Density (pop./km²)	Density (pop./mi²)	Date	Population source
208	 Algeria	2,381,741	919,595	38,700,000	16	41	January 1, 2014	Official estimate
209	 Norway	323,782	125,013	5,189,435	16	41	November 13, 2015	Quarterly official estimate
210	 Papua New Guinea	462,840	178,704	7,398,500	16	41	July 1, 2013	Annual official estimate
211	 Christmas Island (Australia)	137	53	2,072	15	39	August 9, 2011	2011 census result
212	 Somalia	637,657	246,201	9,331,000	15	39	July 1, 2010	Official estimate
213	 Niger	1,186,408	458,075	17,129,076	14	36	December 10, 2012	Preliminary 2012 census result
214	 Argentina	2,780,400	1,073,518	40,117,096	14	36	October 27, 2010	Final 2010 census result
215	 Belize	22,965	8,867	324,528	14	36	May 12, 2010	Final 2010 census result
216	 Saudi Arabia	2,149,690	830,000	29,994,272	14	36	2013	Annual official estimate
217	 New Caledonia (France)	18,575	7,172	258,958	14	36	July 1, 2013	Official estimate
218	 Oman	309,500	119,499	4,183,841	14	36	June 9, 2015	Weekly official estimate
219	 Republic of the Congo	342,000	132,047	4,448,000	13	34	July 1, 2013	UN estimate
220	 Mali	1,248,574	482,077	14,528,662	12	31	April 1, 2009	Final 2009 census result

Pos.	Country (or dependent territory)	Area (km ²)	Area (mi ²)	Population	Density (pop./km ²)	Density (pop./mi ²)	Date	Population source
221	 Turkmenistan	491,210	189,657	5,240,000	11	28	July 1, 2013	UN estimate
222	 Ascension Island (UK)	88	34	880	10	26	February 10, 2008	Preliminary 2008 census result
223	 Bolivia	1,098,581	424,164	10,389,913	9	23	November 21, 2012	Preliminary 2012 census result
224	 Chad	1,284,000	495,755	11,274,106	9	23	May 20, 2009	Preliminary 2009 census result
225	 Russia	17,098,242	6,601,668	143,975,923	8	21	January 1, 2015	Official estimate
226	 Central African Republic	622,436	240,324	4,616,000	7	18	July 1, 2013	UN estimate
227	 Gabon	267,667	103,347	1,672,000	6	16	July 1, 2013	UN estimate
228	 Kazakhstan	2,724,900	1,052,090	17,186,000	6	16	February 1, 2014	Monthly official estimate
229	 Niue (NZ)	261	101	1,613	6	16	September 10, 2011	Final 2011 census result
230	 Guyana	214,999	83,012	784,894	4	10	2010	Official estimate
231	 Libya	1,770,060	683,424	6,244,174	4	10	July 1, 2013	UN estimate
232	 Canada	9,984,670	3,855,103	36,433,807	3.65	9.45	January 27, 2017	Official estimate
233	 Australia	7,692,024	2,969,907	24,342,764	3.16	8.2	January 27, 2017	Official estimate

Pos.	Country (or dependent territory)	Area (km ²)	Area (mi ²)	Population	Density (pop./km ²)	Density (pop./mi ²)	Date	Population source
234	 Botswana	581,730	224,607	2,024,904	3	8	August 22, 2011	Final 2011 census result
235	 Mauritania	1,030,700	397,955	3,461,041	3	8	2013	Official estimate
236	 Suriname	163,820	63,251	534,189	3	8	August 13, 2012	Preliminary 2012 census result
237	 Iceland	102,775	39,682	332,529	3	8	January 1, 2016	Official estimate
238	 French Guiana (France)	86,504	33,399	244,118	3	8	July 1, 2013	Official estimate
239	 Namibia	825,118	318,580	2,113,077	3	8	August 28, 2011	Final 2011 census result
240	 Western Sahara⁽¹⁾	252,120	97,344	567,000	2	5	July 1, 2013	UN estimate
241	 Mongolia	1,564,100	603,902	3,000,000	2	5	January 24, 2015	Official estimate
242	 Tristan da Cunha (UK)	207	80	266	1	3	February 10, 2008	Preliminary 2008 census result
243	 Pitcairn Islands (UK)	47	18	56	1	3	2013	2013 census result
244	 Falkland Islands (UK)⁽²⁾	12,173	4,700	2,563	0	0	April 15, 2012	2012 census result
245	 Svalbard and Jan Mayen (Norway)	61,399	23,706	2,655	0	0	September 1, 2012	Official estimate
246	 Greenland (Denmark)	2,166,000	836,297	55,984	0	0	January 1, 2015	Official estimate

54. 215 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – TAXES AND OTHER REVENUES – RECEIVED BY THE GOVERNMENT (2013 EST.) – IN % OF GDP - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

COUNTRY COMPARISON – TAXES AND OTHER REVENUES – RECEIVED BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT (MOSTLY 2013 EST.) – IN % OF GDP - TAXES INCLUDE PERSONAL AND CORPORATE INCOME TAXES, VALUE ADDED TAXES, EXCISE TAXES, AND TARIFFS. OTHER REVENUES INCLUDE SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS – SUCH AS PAYMENTS FOR SOCIAL SECURITY AND HOSPITAL INSURANCE – GRANTS AND NET REVENUES FROM PUBLIC ENTERPRISES - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

The most polemic issue in political economy is today the level of taxes and other revenues as % of GDP and % of the country's budget. Neoliberals want to bring taxes down to a minimum, especially for rich people and corporations, Socialists want the opposite, and both believe that the prosperity of a nation depends on the level of taxation. If you want to increase taxation you are labeled as a communist, anti-business, while countries prefer to reach the highest level of budget deficits and of indebtedness to foreign countries bringing them on the brink of bankruptcy, rather than increase even slightly taxation. No candidates would dare to promise financing the country's expenditures by an increase of taxation, and all the problems of the economy will be resolved (by magic probably) without increasing taxation.

We have a model, the Scandinavian model, which combines high taxation and other revenues with economic prosperity, highest ethics and best indicators, so something must be right in their model, including the high level of taxation: 6. Norway – 56.8% of the GDP, 8. Denmark – 55.9%, 10. Finland – 53.7%, 12. Sweden – 51.4%. The other countries with the highest level of taxation are not exactly the examples that we should imitate: Kuwait, Cuba, Lesotho, Libya, and micro-population states as Greenland, Tuvalu, Marshall Islands or Malta. One exception: 11. France – 51.5%, which is ethical (26th in TI's ranks), and has a strong socialist orientation. We are aware of the fact that other economic models thrive, such as the Singaporean (rank – 191 and TI'S rank - 7) with a level of taxation and other revenues of only 15.4% of the GDP and the US (rank – 182 and TI's rank -17) – 17.0%. Both are neoliberal economies which were influenced in the last decades by Milton Friedman's model.

Countries with moderate taxation models of 33%-43% of GDP are also very ethical and have excellent indicators' results: 24. Netherlands – 43.7, 46. Luxembourg – 39.5, 51. New Zealand – 38.2, 52. Canada – 37.7, 71. Switzerland – 33.7, 75. Australia – 33.2. Other countries which are very ethical (up to no. 20 in TI's index) and have a rather high degree of taxation are: Belgium – 47.7, Germany – 43.7, Iceland – 42.7, United Kingdom – 41.1, Japan – 34.7, Ireland – 34.1. And of course, we have also countries which are very unethical and highly taxed (Iraq – 44.9, Republic of the Congo – 46.4, Angola – 42.5), or are very unethical but with a low level of taxation (Zambia – 21.6, Russia – 20.7, Egypt – 17.4, Ethiopia – 14.2). So, if we want to find a rule on the correlation between ethics and taxation, we can conclude that the most ethical countries have in general a high to medium-high level of taxation: 57%-33%.

The lowest taxation is in general in the most corrupt countries – South Sudan and Syria – 3.7%, Myanmar – 4.1, Nigeria – 4.8, Sudan – 8.6, Central African Republic – 9.1, India – 10.3, Afghanistan – 11.3, North Korea – 11.4, Iran – 11.6, Guatemala – 11.9, Bangladesh – 12.3, Pakistan – 12.6 (interesting enough – both parts of the former Pakistan west and east have even now the same level of taxation), Sri Lanka, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Ethiopia, Philippines, Turkmenistan – 14.8%, but close to them we find a most ethical country Singapore with a taxation level of 15.4% of its GDP, but this is due to its neo-liberal regime.

1	Greenland	79.6	
2	Cuba	65.9	
3	Kuwait	63.6	
4	Lesotho	59.5	
5	Libya	58.6	
6	<i>Norway</i>	<i>56.8</i>	
7	Tuvalu	56.7	
8	Denmark	55.9	
9	Marshall Islands	54.6	
10	<i>Finland</i>	<i>53.7</i>	
11	France	51.5	
12	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>51.4</i>	
13	Malta	50.8	
14	Bolivia	48.8	
15	Austria	47.9	
16	Belgium	47.7	
17	Hungary	47.7	
18	Italy	47.6	
19	Congo, Republic of the	46.4	
20	Germany	45.3	
21	Iraq	44.9	
22	Faroe Islands	44.2	
23	Greece	43.7	
24	<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>43.7</i>	
25	Portugal	43.5	
26	Gibraltar	43.0	
27	Iceland	42.7	
28	Angola	42.5	
29	Brunei	42.2	
30	Saudi Arabia	42.1	
31	Oman	42.0	
32	Slovenia	41.8	
33	United Kingdom	41.1	
34	Bosnia and Herzegovina	40.8	
35	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)	40.8	
36	Seychelles	40.7	
37	Ecuador	40.5	
38	Cyprus	40.4	
39	Palau	40.3	
40	Israel	40.2	
41	Mauritania	40.1	
42	Equatorial Guinea	40.0	
43	Serbia	40.0	
44	Solomon Islands	39.8	
45	Anguilla	39.6	
46	<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>39.5</i>	
47	Brazil	38.9	
48	Qatar	38.8	
49	Cook Islands	38.7	
50	Belarus	38.5	
51	<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>38.2</i>	
52	<i>Canada</i>	<i>37.7</i>	

53	Macau	37.6	
54	Algeria	37.3	
55	Montenegro		37.2
56	Spain	37.1	
57	Moldova	37.0	
58	Croatia	36.9	
59	Malawi	36.6	
60	Azerbaijan		36.3
61	Latvia	35.9	
62	San Marino		35.8
63	Northern Mariana Islands		35.5
64	United Arab Emirates		35.4
65	Namibia	35.2	
66	Djibouti	35.1	
67	Bulgaria	35.0	
68	Estonia	35.0	
69	Japan	34.7	
70	Ireland	34.1	
71	<i>Switzerland</i>		33.7
72	American Samoa	33.6	
73	Swaziland		33.5
74	Slovakia	33.4	
75	<i>Australia</i>		33.2
76	Mozambique	32.8	
77	Ukraine	32.7	
78	Saint Pierre and Miquelon		32.5
79	Botswana	32.4	
80	Uzbekistan		32.3
81	Kiribati	32.1	
82	Romania		31.8
83	Micronesia, Federated States of		31.6
84	West Bank	31.6	
85	Congo, Democratic Republic of the		31.3
86	Cayman Islands	31.1	
87	Mongolia	31.1	
88	Lithuania	31.0	
89	Macedonia		30.6
90	Samoa	30.6	
91	Georgia	30.3	
92	Uruguay	30.0	
93	Dominica		29.9
94	Kyrgyzstan		29.4
95	Colombia		29.1
96	Saint Kitts and Nevis		29.0
97	Peru	29.0	
98	Trinidad and Tobago		28.9
99	Bahrain	28.7	
100	Burundi	28.7	
101	Czech Republic		28.6
102	Tajikistan		28.5
103	Eritrea	28.2	
104	Maldives		28.1

105	Venezuela	28.1	
106	Bhutan	27.6	
107	British Virgin Islands		27.4
108	Papua New Guinea		27.1
109	Sao Tome and Principe		27.0
110	Barbados	27.0	
111	Argentina	26.8	
112	Kosovo	26.8	
113	Jamaica	26.6	
114	Niger	26.2	
115	Timor-Leste	26.1	
116	Comoros	25.8	
117	Fiji	25.7	
118	Gambia, The	25.6	
119	Armenia	25.6	
120	Nicaragua	25.6	
121	Panama	25.4	
122	Gabon	25.2	
123	Mali	25.2	
124	Liechtenstein	25.2	
125	Vietnam	25.2	
126	Guyana	25.1	
127	Belize	25.1	
128	Tunisia	25.1	
129	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		25.0
130	South Africa	25.0	
131	Morocco	24.9	
132	Aruba	24.8	
133	Korea, South	24.7	
134	Vanuatu	24.6	
135	Laos	24.6	
136	Haiti	24.0	
137	Albania	24.0	
138	Isle of Man	23.7	
139	Rwanda	23.6	
140	Tonga	23.6	
141	Liberia	23.5	
142	Burkina Faso	23.4	
143	Senegal	23.2	
144	Turkey	23.2	
145	Ghana	23.2	
146	Guinea	23.0	
147	Tanzania	22.3	
148	Mexico	21.9	
149	Lebanon	21.8	
150	Zambia	21.6	
151	Andorra	21.4	
152	Hong Kong	21.2	
153	Cabo Verde	21.2	
154	Mauritius	21.1	
155	Malaysia	21.0	
156	Chile	20.8	

157	Russia	20.7	
158	Guernsey		20.6
159	Benin	20.5	
160	Guam	20.5	
161	Chad	20.3	
162	Thailand		20.2
163	Cote d'Ivoire		20.2
164	Jordan	20.2	
165	Madagascar		20.1
166	Grenada	20.1	
167	Antigua and Barbuda		19.6
168	Kazakhstan		19.5
169	China	19.4	
170	Togo	19.2	
171	El Salvador		19.0
172	Paraguay		18.9
173	Cameroon		18.3
174	Monaco	18.2	
175	Poland	18.0	
176	Yemen	17.7	
177	Egypt	17.4	
178	Bermuda		17.4
179	Kenya	17.4	
180	Cambodia		17.2
181	Nepal	17.1	
182	United States		17.0
183	Bahamas, The		16.8
184	Curacao	16.6	
185	Honduras		16.5
186	Suriname		16.5
187	Jersey	16.3	
188	Guinea-Bissau		16.1
189	Taiwan	16.1	
190	Indonesia		15.8
191	<u>Singapore</u>	<u>15.4</u>	
192	French Polynesia	15.3	
193	Dominican Republic		15.2
194	Costa Rica	14.8	
195	Turkmenistan	14.6	
196	Philippines	14.3	
197	Ethiopia	14.2	
198	Uganda	14.2	
199	Saint Lucia		13.4
200	Sierra Leone		13.3
201	Sri Lanka		12.9
202	Pakistan	12.6	
203	Bangladesh		12.3
204	Guatemala		11.9
205	Iran	11.6	
206	Korea, North		11.4
207	Afghanistan		11.3
208	India	10.3	

209	Central African Republic	9.1
210	Sudan	8.6
211	Puerto Rico	7.2
212	Nigeria	4.8
213	Burma	4.1
214	Syria	3.7
215	South Sudan	3.7

55. 204 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – EXTERNAL DEBT – PRIVATE AND PUBLIC DEBT OWED TO NONRESIDENTS – (2013 EST.) - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

COUNTRY COMPARISON – EXTERNAL DEBT – COMPARES PRIVATE AND PUBLIC DEBT OWED TO NONRESIDENTS – CALCULATED ON AN EXCHANGE RATE BASIS (MOSTLY 2013 EST.) - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

We cannot analyze the external debt comparison without the context of the gross and net government debt as % of GDP. We have included the Net Government Debt position as a percentage of the GDP of each country as one of the parameters in Cory's Index, and in this parameter of External Debt in \$ we bring the gross figures but put them in context of the net.

The external debt shows more the level of globalization and financial activities of the countries: the first 6 countries are the most developed countries in the world, European Union - \$ 15,950 billion, United States - \$ 15,680B, United Kingdom - \$9,5777B, Germany - \$5,717B, France - \$5,371, Japan - \$3,017. But when we compare also the gross and net government debt as % of GDP, we find that the United States has a huge gross and net government debt – 107/88, Japan has even higher figures – 238/134, the United Kingdom has also high figures but much lower than the two first superpowers – 90/83, France – 90/84, but Germany is in a very sound position with 82% gross government debt but only 57% net government debt as % of GDP. So, we have to set the figures in the right proportion.

Analyzing the indicators of the most ethical countries, we find that Luxembourg has a huge external debt of \$2,935B, Netherlands - \$2,347B, Switzerland - \$1,544B and Singapore - \$1,174B. But, bearing in mind that the four ethical countries, small as they are, are also financial superpowers with large banks and a very high level of financial activities, we shouldn't be surprised of those figures. But then, we put them in proportion to the gross and net government debt in % of GDP and we find that Singapore has a gross government debt of 111%, but a net government debt of...0! So, those figures just show the level of financial activities but Singapore is a very sound economy with a AAA credit rating. Netherlands has a gross government debt of 72% of GDP, but a net one of only 33%, also a very sound economy. Switzerland has a gross level of 49% and a net level of 28%, which proves the excellent financial position of this country and the former ones. And last but not least, Luxembourg has a gross level of only 21% and a net level of 0, like Singapore and the other sound and most ethical economies. It is unsound to have a high level of indebtedness, but we have to see the level of net indebtedness and the percentage of GDP in order to examine if the economy is sound or precarious. Even the US and Japan and to a lesser extent UK and France that have very high/high level of net indebtedness also as % of GDP are still sound economies as most of other indicators are very positive and they are also among the most ethical states.

Greece has very serious financial problems with a level of 158/155, and to a lesser extent Italy – 126/103 and Ireland 117/102. But the financial situation of the other most ethical countries is excellent: Australia – 1,506B, 27/12, a quite high level of indebtedness but the government debt as a % of GDP is the very low 27% gross and only 12% net. The figures for Canada are - \$1,331B, 86/35, Sweden - \$1,039, 38/-17, i.e. it has a surplus of 17% of net government indebtedness as % of GDP (other countries owe them 17% of the GDP), Norway - \$720.6B, 34/-165, which means that other countries owe to the government of Norway the huge 165% of its GDP. Finland - \$586.9B, 53/-51, here again other countries owe to the government of Finland 51% of its GDP, Denmark – \$586.7B, 50/8, and finally New Zealand – \$81.4B, 38/26. So, all the 11 most ethical countries have an outstanding financial position, very sound levels of indebtedness, which proves once again that Ethics Pays and is...liquid!

1	European Union	\$ 15,950,000,000,000
2	United States	\$ 15,680,000,000,000
3	United Kingdom	\$ 9,577,000,000,000
4	Germany	\$ 5,717,000,000,000
5	France	\$ 5,371,000,000,000
6	Japan	\$ 3,017,000,000,000
7	<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>\$ 2,935,000,000,000</i>
8	Italy	\$ 2,604,000,000,000
9	Netherlands	\$ 2,347,000,000,000
10	Spain	\$ 2,278,000,000,000
11	Ireland	\$ 2,164,000,000,000
12	<i>Switzerland</i>	<i>\$ 1,544,000,000,000</i>
13	<i>Australia</i>	<i>\$ 1,506,000,000,000</i>
14	Belgium	\$ 1,424,000,000,000
15	<i>Canada</i>	<i>\$ 1,331,000,000,000</i>
16	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>\$ 1,174,000,000,000</i>
17	Hong Kong	\$ 1,159,000,000,000
18	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>\$ 1,039,000,000,000</i>
19	China	\$ 863,200,000,000
20	Austria	\$ 812,000,000,000
21	<i>Norway</i>	<i>\$ 720,600,000,000</i>
22	Russia	\$ 714,200,000,000
23	<i>Finland</i>	<i>\$ 586,900,000,000</i>
24	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>\$ 586,700,000,000</i>
25	Greece	\$ 568,700,000,000
26	Portugal	\$ 508,300,000,000
27	Brazil	\$ 475,900,000,000
28	Korea, South	\$ 430,900,000,000
29	India	\$ 412,200,000,000
30	Poland	\$ 365,200,000,000
31	Turkey	\$ 359,500,000,000
32	Mexico	\$ 354,900,000,000
33	Indonesia	\$ 223,800,000,000
34	Hungary	\$ 170,300,000,000
35	United Arab Emirates	\$ 167,900,000,000
36	Saudi Arabia	\$ 149,400,000,000
37	Qatar	\$ 149,400,000,000
38	Taiwan	\$ 146,800,000,000
39	Thailand	\$ 142,600,000,000
40	South Africa	\$ 139,000,000,000
41	Ukraine	\$ 138,300,000,000
42	Romania	\$ 131,600,000,000
43	Kazakhstan	\$ 131,300,000,000
44	Chile	\$ 119,000,000,000
45	Argentina	\$ 111,500,000,000
46	Czech Republic	\$ 102,100,000,000
47	Iceland	\$ 102,000,000,000
48	Malaysia	\$ 100,100,000,000
49	Israel	\$ 96,300,000,000
50	Cyprus	\$ 95,280,000,000
51	Colombia	\$ 85,830,000,000
52	<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>\$ 81,360,000,000</i>

53	Venezuela	\$	74,870,000,000
54	Philippines	\$	72,810,000,000
55	Slovakia	\$	68,440,000,000
56	Vietnam	\$	68,380,000,000
57	Croatia	\$	60,470,000,000
58	Iraq	\$	59,490,000,000
59	Puerto Rico	\$	56,820,000,000
60	Slovenia	\$	52,530,000,000
61	Pakistan	\$	52,430,000,000
62	Malta	\$	51,080,000,000
63	Peru	\$	50,150,000,000
64	Egypt	\$	48,760,000,000
65	Sudan	\$	40,920,000,000
66	Latvia	\$	39,870,000,000
67	Bulgaria	\$	37,850,000,000
68	Morocco	\$	36,510,000,000
69	Kuwait	\$	34,410,000,000
70	Sri Lanka	\$	33,670,000,000
71	Serbia	\$	33,600,000,000
72	Bangladesh	\$	30,690,000,000
73	Lithuania	\$	29,550,000,000
74	Bahrain	\$	28,820,000,000
75	Tunisia	\$	26,950,000,000
76	Estonia	\$	26,740,000,000
77	Lebanon	\$	26,740,000,000
78	Cuba	\$	23,440,000,000
79	Angola	\$	22,710,000,000
80	Jordan	\$	22,040,000,000
81	Ecuador	\$	19,910,000,000
82	Dominican Republic	\$	18,010,000,000
83	Guatemala	\$	17,670,000,000
84	Uruguay	\$	17,610,000,000
85	Bahamas, The	\$	17,560,000,000
86	Nigeria	\$	15,730,000,000
87	Iran	\$	15,640,000,000
88	Panama	\$	15,220,000,000
89	Costa Rica	\$	15,100,000,000
90	Ghana	\$	14,680,000,000
91	El Salvador	\$	14,440,000,000
92	Tanzania	\$	13,820,000,000
93	Jamaica	\$	13,820,000,000
94	Papua New Guinea	\$	13,610,000,000
95	Ethiopia	\$	11,990,000,000
96	Kenya	\$	11,960,000,000
97	Georgia	\$	11,740,000,000
98	Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$	11,140,000,000
99	Oman	\$	10,840,000,000
100	Syria	\$	9,796,000,000
101	Azerbaijan	\$	9,552,000,000
102	Cote d'Ivoire	\$	8,959,000,000
103	Uzbekistan	\$	8,773,000,000
104	Zimbabwe	\$	8,445,000,000

105	Armenia	\$	7,839,000,000	
106	Yemen	\$	7,806,000,000	
107	Macedonia	\$	7,451,000,000	
108	Paraguay	\$	7,013,000,000	
109	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	\$		6,874,000,000
110	Laos	\$	6,690,000,000	
111	Libya	\$	6,319,000,000	
112	Mozambique	\$	6,276,000,000	
113	Moldova	\$	6,218,000,000	
114	Honduras	\$	6,173,000,000	
115	Zambia	\$	5,985,000,000	
116	Burma	\$	5,379,000,000	
117	Algeria	\$	5,278,000,000	
118	Bolivia	\$	5,265,000,000	
119	Uganda	\$	5,223,000,000	
120	Mongolia	\$	4,954,000,000	
121	Cambodia	\$	4,912,000,000	
122	Trinidad and Tobago	\$	4,823,000,000	
123	Nicaragua	\$	4,532,000,000	
124	Barbados	\$	4,490,000,000	
125	Senegal	\$	4,375,000,000	
126	Namibia	\$	4,312,000,000	
127	Nepal	\$	3,956,000,000	
128	Kyrgyzstan	\$	3,859,000,000	
129	Cameroon	\$	3,455,000,000	
130	Gabon	\$	3,433,000,000	
131	Madagascar	\$	3,361,000,000	
132	Mali	\$	3,349,000,000	
133	Congo, Republic of the	\$	3,274,000,000	
134	Mauritania	\$	3,233,000,000	
135	Albania	\$	3,213,000,000	
136	Somalia	\$	3,050,000,000	
137	Korea, North	\$	3,000,000,000	
138	Mauritius	\$	2,894,000,000	
139	Burkina Faso	\$	2,863,000,000	
140	Guinea	\$	2,584,000,000	
141	Botswana	\$	2,416,000,000	
142	Tajikistan	\$	2,162,000,000	
143	Equatorial Guinea	\$	2,104,000,000	
144	Guyana	\$	1,846,000,000	
145	Chad	\$	1,828,000,000	
146	Seychelles	\$	1,719,000,000	
147	Montenegro	\$	1,700,000,000	
148	Rwanda	\$	1,656,000,000	
149	Malawi	\$	1,556,000,000	
150	Niger	\$	1,556,000,000	
151	Bermuda	\$	1,400,000,000	
152	Sierra Leone	\$	1,331,000,000	
153	Cabo Verde	\$	1,328,000,000	
154	Afghanistan	\$	1,280,000,000	
155	Bhutan	\$	1,275,000,000	
156	Benin	\$	1,236,000,000	

157	Belarus	\$	1,204,000,000
158	Haiti	\$	1,118,000,000
159	Guinea-Bissau	\$	1,095,000,000
160	Eritrea	\$	1,094,000,000
161	Belize	\$	1,048,000,000
162	Maldives	\$	890,800,000
163	Faroe Islands	\$	888,800,000
164	Suriname	\$	860,000,000
165	Djibouti	\$	821,600,000
166	Lesotho	\$	794,000,000
167	Fiji	\$	779,900,000
168	Togo	\$	719,000,000
169	Grenada	\$	679,000,000
170	Burundi	\$	677,200,000
171	Central African Republic	\$	634,200,000
172	Swaziland	\$	609,500,000
173	Aruba	\$	533,400,000
174	Gambia, The	\$	517,700,000
175	Kosovo	\$	448,200,000
176	Saint Lucia	\$	446,400,000
177	Antigua and Barbuda	\$	441,200,000
178	Liberia	\$	438,100,000
179	Turkmenistan	\$	428,900,000
180	Sao Tome and Principe	\$	406,800,000
181	Samoa	\$	368,300,000
182	Vanuatu	\$	307,700,000
183	Dominica	\$	274,900,000
184	Solomon Islands	\$	255,500,000
185	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	\$	255,300,000
186	Tonga	\$	215,800,000
187	Saint Kitts and Nevis	\$	158,900,000
188	Comoros	\$	142,900,000
189	Cook Islands	\$	141,000,000
190	Marshall Islands	\$	87,000,000
191	New Caledonia	\$	79,000,000
192	Micronesia, Federated States of	\$	60,800,000
193	Greenland	\$	36,400,000
194	British Virgin Islands	\$	36,100,000
195	Nauru	\$	33,300,000
196	Kiribati	\$	10,000,000
197	Montserrat	\$	8,900,000
198	Anguilla	\$	8,800,000
199	Wallis and Futuna	\$	3,670,000
200	Niue	\$	418,000
201	Liechtenstein	\$	0
202	Brunei	\$	0
203	Palau	\$	0
204	Macau	\$	0

56. 169 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – RESERVES OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND GOLD MOSTLY AT THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 2013 - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

Adequate reserves of foreign exchange and gold are an indicator of a sound economy. But the level of reserves is also influenced by the size of the economy as in the cases of the United States, Brazil and India, by very large exports such as in the cases of China, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan, or a high price of oil in oil-rich countries as Saudi Arabia, Russia, Algeria and Libya, regardless of the level of ethics of those countries. We find very ethical and small countries, such as Switzerland, Hong Kong, and Singapore, as well as much larger and ethical economies, like Germany and France (TI – 26), with very large reserves of foreign currencies, with most unethical countries such as Italy, Thailand and Mexico with large reserves as well. Very ethical countries as Denmark, Netherlands, Canada, Sweden, Norway and Australia have also large reserves of \$89-49B, United Kingdom - \$87B, even Israel has a huge reserve of \$81B but it has nothing to do with exports but rather with keeping an adequate exchange rate of the local currency considerations. New Zealand has reserves of \$20B, Finland has reserves of \$11B and Luxembourg – about \$1B. In general, we can say that the most ethical countries have a large amount of foreign exchange reserves which shows a sound economy.

1	China	\$ 3,821,000,000,000
2	Japan	\$ 1,268,000,000,000
3	European Union	\$ 863,800,000,000
4	Saudi Arabia	\$ 739,500,000,000
5	<i>Switzerland</i>	<i>\$ 536,300,000,000</i>
6	Russia	\$ 515,600,000,000
7	Taiwan	\$ 414,500,000,000
8	Brazil	\$ 378,300,000,000
9	Korea, South	\$ 341,800,000,000
10	Hong Kong	\$ 311,200,000,000
11	India	\$ 295,000,000,000
12	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>\$ 273,100,000,000</i>
13	Germany	\$ 248,900,000,000
14	France	\$ 198,700,000,000
15	Algeria	\$ 192,500,000,000
16	Italy	\$ 181,700,000,000
17	Thailand	\$ 167,200,000,000
18	Mexico	\$ 167,100,000,000
19	United States	\$ 150,200,000,000
20	Malaysia	\$ 139,400,000,000
21	Libya	\$ 120,900,000,000
22	Turkey	\$ 117,600,000,000
23	Poland	\$ 107,800,000,000
24	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>\$ 89,500,000,000</i>
25	United Kingdom	\$ 87,480,000,000
26	Philippines	\$ 85,040,000,000
27	Indonesia	\$ 83,450,000,000
28	Israel	\$ 80,740,000,000
29	<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>\$ 71,950,000,000</i>
30	Iraq	\$ 71,240,000,000
31	<i>Canada</i>	<i>\$ 68,550,000,000</i>

32	Iran	\$	68,060,000,000
33	Peru	\$	65,150,000,000
34	United Arab Emirates	\$	58,040,000,000
35	Czech Republic	\$	56,220,000,000
36	<i>Sweden</i>	\$	<i>52,230,000,000</i>
37	Lebanon	\$	51,950,000,000
38	<i>Norway</i>	\$	<i>51,860,000,000</i>
39	Spain	\$	50,590,000,000
40	<i>Australia</i>	\$	<i>48,800,000,000</i>
41	Romania	\$	48,780,000,000
42	South Africa	\$	48,460,000,000
43	Nigeria	\$	47,700,000,000
44	Colombia	\$	43,740,000,000
45	Qatar	\$	40,090,000,000
46	Chile	\$	39,890,000,000
47	Hungary	\$	38,490,000,000
48	Angola	\$	37,940,000,000
49	Kuwait	\$	34,350,000,000
50	Argentina	\$	33,650,000,000
51	Vietnam	\$	32,490,000,000
52	Belgium	\$	30,770,000,000
53	Kazakhstan	\$	29,340,000,000
54	Austria	\$	27,210,000,000
55	Portugal	\$	22,660,000,000
56	Turkmenistan	\$	22,350,000,000
57	Ukraine	\$	21,950,000,000
58	Venezuela	\$	21,150,000,000
59	Bulgaria	\$	20,690,000,000
60	<i>New Zealand</i>	\$	<i>20,010,000,000</i>
61	Morocco	\$	19,160,000,000
62	Oman	\$	17,700,000,000
63	Egypt	\$	17,030,000,000
64	Uzbekistan	\$	17,000,000,000
65	Uruguay	\$	16,320,000,000
66	Macau	\$	16,150,000,000
67	Serbia	\$	15,870,000,000
68	Bangladesh	\$	15,740,000,000
69	Bolivia	\$	14,430,000,000
70	Azerbaijan	\$	13,080,000,000
71	Jordan	\$	11,830,000,000
72	Croatia	\$	11,460,000,000
73	Pakistan	\$	11,180,000,000
74	<i>Finland</i>	\$	<i>10,600,000,000</i>
75	Lithuania	\$	10,370,000,000
76	Trinidad and Tobago	\$	10,070,000,000
77	Burma	\$	8,278,000,000
78	Tunisia	\$	8,113,000,000
79	Botswana	\$	7,933,000,000
80	Costa Rica	\$	7,406,000,000
81	Greece	\$	7,255,000,000
82	Latvia	\$	7,220,000,000
83	Sri Lanka	\$	7,200,000,000

84	Guatemala	\$	7,118,000,000	
85	Nepal	\$	6,574,000,000	
86	Paraguay	\$	6,336,000,000	
87	Ghana	\$	6,016,000,000	
88	Afghanistan	\$	5,983,000,000	
89	Bahrain	\$	5,933,000,000	
90	Iceland	\$	5,604,000,000	
91	Kenya	\$	5,541,000,000	
92	Yemen	\$	5,538,000,000	
93	Cambodia	\$	5,415,000,000	
94	Congo, Republic of the	\$	5,239,000,000	
95	Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$	5,002,000,000	
96	Cuba	\$	4,993,000,000	
97	Belarus	\$	4,513,000,000	
98	Dominican Republic	\$	4,379,000,000	
99	Tanzania	\$	4,343,000,000	
100	Cote d'Ivoire	\$	4,085,000,000	
101	Equatorial Guinea	\$	4,027,000,000	
102	Uganda	\$	3,579,000,000	
103	Ethiopia	\$	3,382,000,000	
104	Cameroon	\$	3,353,000,000	
105	Georgia	\$	3,317,000,000	
106	Mauritius	\$	3,286,000,000	
107	Mozambique	\$	2,990,000,000	
108	Papua New Guinea	\$	2,926,000,000	
109	El Salvador	\$	2,855,000,000	
110	Zambia	\$	2,833,000,000	
111	Albania	\$	2,827,000,000	
112	Moldova	\$	2,814,000,000	
113	Macedonia	\$	2,747,000,000	
114	Panama	\$	2,666,000,000	
115	Ecuador	\$	2,625,000,000	
116	Gabon	\$	2,470,000,000	
117	Honduras	\$	2,414,000,000	
118	Namibia	\$	2,267,000,000	
119	Slovakia	\$	2,258,000,000	
120	Kyrgyzstan	\$	2,199,000,000	
121	Senegal	\$	2,150,000,000	
122	Nicaragua	\$	1,993,000,000	
123	Jamaica	\$	1,900,000,000	
124	Syria	\$	1,895,000,000	
125	Armenia	\$	1,863,000,000	
126	Ireland	\$	1,707,000,000	
127	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	\$	1,582,000,000	
128	Rwanda	\$	1,354,000,000	
129	Haiti	\$	1,335,000,000	
130	Chad	\$	1,304,000,000	
131	Madagascar	\$	1,249,000,000	
132	Burkina Faso	\$	1,115,000,000	
133	Tajikistan	\$	1,072,000,000	
134	Suriname	\$	1,008,000,000	
<u>135</u>	<u>Luxembourg</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>991,000,000</u>	

136	Fiji	\$	963,700,000	
137	Slovenia	\$	889,000,000	
138	Lesotho	\$	857,900,000	
139	Guyana	\$	854,700,000	
140	Cyprus	\$	853,000,000	
141	Laos	\$	845,400,000	
142	Bahamas, The	\$	830,000,000	
143	Swaziland	\$	801,400,000	
144	Benin	\$	720,300,000	
145	Barbados	\$	712,600,000	
146	Togo	\$	531,400,000	
147	Zimbabwe	\$	437,000,000	
148	Cabo Verde	\$	426,200,000	
149	Montenegro	\$	400,000,000	
150	Malta	\$	377,000,000	
151	Estonia	\$	372,300,000	
152	Malawi	\$	364,200,000	
153	Seychelles	\$	362,400,000	
154	Maldives	\$	356,000,000	
155	Burundi	\$	314,600,000	
156	San Marino	\$	308,600,000	
157	Belize	\$	273,000,000	
158	Gambia, The	\$	251,200,000	
159	Sudan	\$	202,200,000	
160	Eritrea	\$	192,900,000	
161	Guinea	\$	183,100,000	
162	Vanuatu	\$	174,200,000	
163	Samoa	\$	168,700,000	
164	Tonga	\$	147,100,000	
165	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	\$	115,000,000	
166	Dominica	\$	90,000,000	
167	Micronesia, Federated States of	\$	75,060,000	
168	Sao Tome and Principe	\$	46,600,000	
169	Montserrat	\$	32,080,000	

57. 53 STATES COMPARISON - CURRENCY & EXCHANGE RATE TO US\$ - WALL STREET JOURNAL - FEBRUARY 13, 2015 – EXCHANGE RATES NY CLOSING

The most ethical countries: Denmark, New Zealand, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Singapore, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Canada and Australia, adopted a currency market oriented approach – the currency is let to float freely in the market. To those who criticize the most ethical, rich, democratic and egalitarian countries as "socialist, anti-business or even communist states", we can answer by facts instead of defamation that the most ethical countries have even freer markets than the neo-liberal countries, with free currencies, solid economic basis and best kept civil rights, and here again Ethics Pays in floating currencies...

Country/currency	IN US\$		US\$ VS. % CHG		PER US\$	
	Fri	Thurs	1-Day	YTD	Fri	Thurs
Americas						
Argentina peso	0.1152	0.1153	0.09	2.6	8.6805	8.6723
Brazil real	0.3528	0.3544	0.45	6.7	2.8346	2.8219
Canada dollar	0.8032	0.7994	-0.47	7.1	1.2451	1.2510
Chile peso	0.001616	0.001607	-0.53	2.0	618.80	622.10
Colombia peso	0.0004197	0.0004185	-0.28	0.3	2382.50	2389.26
Ecuador US dollar	1	1	unch	unch	1	1
Mexico peso	0.0672	0.0671	-0.19	1.0	14.8848	14.9135
Peru new sol	0.3245	0.3256	0.33	3.3	3.0817	3.0715
Uruguay peso	0.04036	0.04075	0.98	3.2	24.7800	24.5400
Venezuela bolivar	0.15886759	0.15889031	0.01	unch	6.2946	6.2937
Asia-Pacific						
Australian dollar	0.7764	0.7734	-0.39	5.2	1.2880	1.2930
China yuan	0.1601	0.1601	-0.02	0.6	6.2446	6.2461
Hong Kong dollar	0.1289	0.1290	0.02	unch	7.7558	7.7541
India rupee	0.01610	0.01609	-0.07	-1.5	62.10880	62.14970
Indonesia rupiah	0.0000786	0.0000782	-0.42	2.4	12726	12780
Japan yen	0.00842	0.00840	-0.25	-0.8	118.80	119.10
Kazakhstan tenge	0.00542	0.00540	-0.36	0.8	184.4	185.06
Macau pataca	0.1252050	0.1259049	0.56	unch	7.987	7.943
Malaysia ringgit	0.279	0.2786	-0.14	2.3	3.5848	3.5899

New Zealand dollar	0.7453	0.7425	-0.38	4.6	1.3417	1.3468
Pakistan rupee	0.00987	0.00988	0.09	0.5	101.35	101.26
Philippines peso	0.0226	0.0225	-0.18	-1.0	44.2850	44.3650
Singapore dollar	0.7380	0.7374	-0.08	2.2	1.3550	1.3561
South Korea won	0.0009109	0.0009078	-0.34	0.4	1097.80	1101.56
Sri Lanka rupee	0.0075216	0.0075352	0.18	1.3	132.95	132.71
Taiwan dollar	0.03190	0.03198	0.24	-0.9	31.35	31.27
Thailand baht	0.03067	0.03067	unch	-0.9	32.610	32.610
Vietnam dong	0.00004694	0.00004699	0.12	-0.4	21305	21280
Europe						
Bulgaria lev	0.58292	0.58299	0.01	6.1	1.716	1.715
Croatia kuna	0.1480	0.1477	-0.18	6.8	6.7571	6.7694
Czech Rep. koruna	0.04126	0.04124	-0.04	6.0	24.238	24.249
Denmark krone	0.153	0.1532	0.10	6.2	6.5351	6.5286
Euro area euro	1.1391	1.1404	0.11	6.2	0.8779	0.8769
Hungary forint	0.00371802	0.00372814	0.27	2.8	268.96	268.23
Iceland krona	0.007604	0.007607	0.05	3.1	131.51	131.45
Norway krone	0.1317	0.1309	-0.60	1.9	7.5926	7.6388
Poland zloty	0.2722	0.2737	0.54	3.7	3.6738	3.6541
Romania leu	0.2564	0.2570	0.22	5.3	3.9004	3.8918
Russia ruble	0.01577	0.01529	-3.02	4.8	63.422	65.399
Sweden krona	0.1187	0.1185	-0.21	7.9	8.4238	8.4414
Switzerland franc	1.0726	1.0742	0.15	-6.2	0.9323	0.9309
Turkey lira	0.4070	0.4055	-0.37	5.2	2.4569	2.4660
Ukraine hryvnia	0.0389	0.0387	-0.45	62.5	25.7080	25.8250
U.K. pound	1.5397	1.5384	-0.08	1.2	0.6495	0.6500
Middle East/Africa						
Bahrain dollar	2.6518	2.6518	unch	unch	0.3771	0.3771
Egypt pound	0.1310	0.1310	-0.04	6.7	7.6310	7.6343
Israel shekel	0.2570	0.2582	0.47	-0.1	3.8916	3.8733
Kuwait dinar	3.3847	3.3860	0.04	0.9	0.2955	0.2953
Oman sul rial	2.59771	2.59804	0.01	unch	0.38	0.38

Qatar rial	0.2747	0.2746	-0.04	unch	3.6401	3.6414
Saudia Arabia riyal	0.2665	0.2665	0.02	unch	3.7528	3.7519
South Africa rand	0.0857	0.0854	-0.42	0.9	11.6660	11.7150
UAE dirham	0.2723	0.2723	unch	unch	3.6730	3.6730

Source: Tullett Prebon; historical data prior to 12/09/14: ICAP plc; historical data prior to 6/9/11: Thomson Reuters

58. 165 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - XE – CURRENCY ENCYCLOPAEDIA

The most ethical countries: Denmark, New Zealand, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Singapore, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Canada and Australia, adopted a currency market oriented approach and their currencies are among the most solid and liquid currencies in the world. The most and very ethical countries have very strong currencies – USA – the US Dollar, Finland, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Germany, Belgium and Ireland (as also the ethical countries France, Austria, Portugal and Spain) have adopted the Euro, which in spite of its current problems is one of the most solid currencies in the world and a reserve of foreign exchange. So, are with various degrees of strength, but all of them are very strong, the British Pound, the Australian, New Zealand and Canadian Dollars, the Singapore Dollar, the Swiss Franc, the Swedish Krona, Norwegian Krone, Danish Krone, the Japanese Yen, Hong Kong Dollar, etc. On the other hand very corrupt countries have very weak and illiquid currencies.

XE - CURRENCY ENCYCLOPAEDIA

- [USD - US Dollar](#)
- [EUR - Euro](#)
- [GBP - British Pound](#)
- [INR - Indian Rupee](#)
- [AUD - Australian Dollar](#)
- [CAD - Canadian Dollar](#)
- [SGD - Singapore Dollar](#)
- [CHF - Swiss Franc](#)
- [MYR - Malaysian Ringgit](#)
- [JPY - Japanese Yen](#)
- [CNY - Chinese Yuan Renminbi](#)
- [NZD - New Zealand Dollar](#)
- [THB - Thai Baht](#)
- [HUF - Hungarian Forint](#)
- [AED - Emirati Dirham](#)
- [HKD - Hong Kong Dollar](#)
- [MXN - Mexican Peso](#)
- [ZAR - South African Rand](#)
- [PHP - Philippine Peso](#)
- [SEK - Swedish Krona](#)
- [IDR - Indonesian Rupiah](#)
- [SAR - Saudi Arabian Riyal](#)
- [BRL - Brazilian Real](#)
- [TRY - Turkish Lira](#)
- [KES - Kenyan Shilling](#)
- [KRW - South Korean Won](#)
- [EGP - Egyptian Pound](#)
- [IQD - Iraqi Dinar](#)
- [NOK - Norwegian Krone](#)
- [KWD - Kuwaiti Dinar](#)
- [RUB - Russian Ruble](#)
- [DKK - Danish Krone](#)
- [PKR - Pakistani Rupee](#)
- [ILS - Israeli Shekel](#)
- [PLN - Polish Zloty](#)
- [QAR - Qatari Riyal](#)
- [XAU - Gold Ounce](#)
- [OMR - Omani Rial](#)
- [COP - Colombian Peso](#)
- [CLP - Chilean Peso](#)

- [TWD - Taiwan New Dollar](#)
- [ARS - Argentine Peso](#)
- [CZK - Czech Koruna](#)
- [VND - Vietnamese Dong](#)
- [MAD - Moroccan Dirham](#)
- [JOD - Jordanian Dinar](#)
- [BHD - Bahraini Dinar](#)
- [XOF - CFA Franc](#)
- [LKR - Sri Lankan Rupee](#)
- [UAH - Ukrainian Hryvnia](#)
- [NGN - Nigerian Naira](#)
- [TND - Tunisian Dinar](#)
- [UGX - Ugandan Shilling](#)
- [RON - Romanian New Leu](#)
- [BDT - Bangladeshi Taka](#)
- [PEN - Peruvian Nuevo Sol](#)
- [GEL - Georgian Lari](#)
- [XAF - Central African CFA Franc BEAC](#)
- [FJD - Fijian Dollar](#)
- [VEF - Venezuelan Bolivar](#)
- [BYR - Belarusian Ruble](#)
- [HRK - Croatian Kuna](#)
- [UZS - Uzbekistani Som](#)
- [BGN - Bulgarian Lev](#)
- [DZD - Algerian Dinar](#)
- [IRR - Iranian Rial](#)
- [DOP - Dominican Peso](#)
- [ISK - Icelandic Krona](#)
- [XAG - Silver Ounce](#)
- [CRC - Costa Rican Colon](#)
- [SYP - Syrian Pound](#)
- [LYD - Libyan Dinar](#)
- [JMD - Jamaican Dollar](#)
- [MUR - Mauritian Rupee](#)
- [GHS - Ghanaian Cedi](#)
- [AOA - Angolan Kwanza](#)
- [UYU - Uruguayan Peso](#)
- [AFN - Afghan Afghani](#)
- [LBP - Lebanese Pound](#)
- [XPF - CFP Franc](#)
- [TTD - Trinidadian Dollar](#)
- [TZS - Tanzanian Shilling](#)
- [ALL - Albanian Lek](#)
- [XCD - East Caribbean Dollar](#)
- [GTQ - Guatemalan Quetzal](#)
- [NPR - Nepalese Rupee](#)
- [BOB - Bolivian Boliviano](#)
- [ZWD - Zimbabwean Dollar](#)
- [BBD - Barbadian or Bajan Dollar](#)
- [CUC - Cuban Convertible Peso](#)
- [LAK - Lao or Laotian Kip](#)
- [BND - Bruneian Dollar](#)
- [BWP - Botswana Pula](#)
- [HNL - Honduran Lempira](#)
- [PYG - Paraguayan Guarani](#)
- [ETB - Ethiopian Birr](#)
- [NAD - Namibian Dollar](#)
- [PGK - Papua New Guinean Kina](#)
- [SDG - Sudanese Pound](#)
- [MOP - Macau Pataca](#)
- [NIO - Nicaraguan Cordoba](#)
- [BMD - Bermudian Dollar](#)
- [KZT - Kazakhstani Tenge](#)
- [PAB - Panamanian Balboa](#)
- [BAM - Bosnian Convertible Marka](#)
- [GYD - Guyanese Dollar](#)

- [YER - Yemeni Rial](#)
 - [MGA - Malagasy Ariary](#)
 - [KYD - Caymanian Dollar](#)
 - [MZN - Mozambican Metical](#)
 - [RSD - Serbian Dinar](#)
 - [SCR - Seychellois Rupee](#)
 - [AMD - Armenian Dram](#)
 - [SBD - Solomon Islander Dollar](#)
 - [AZN - Azerbaijani New Manat](#)
 - [SLL - Sierra Leonean Leone](#)
 - [TOP - Tongan Pa'anga](#)
 - [BZD - Belizean Dollar](#)
 - [MWK - Malawian Kwacha](#)
 - [GMD - Gambian Dalasi](#)
 - [BIF - Burundian Franc](#)
 - [SOS - Somali Shilling](#)
 - [HTG - Haitian Gourde](#)
 - [GNF - Guinean Franc](#)
 - [MVR - Maldivian Rufiyaa](#)
 - [MNT - Mongolian Tughrik](#)
 - [CDF - Congolese Franc](#)
 - [STD - Sao Tomean Dobra](#)
 - [TJS - Tajikistani Somoni](#)
 - [KPW - North Korean Won](#)
 - [MMK - Burmese Kyat](#)
 - [LSL - Basotho Loti](#)
 - [LRD - Liberian Dollar](#)
 - [KGS - Kyrgyzstani Som](#)
 - [GIP - Gibraltar Pound](#)
 - [XPT - Platinum Ounce](#)
 - [MDL - Moldovan Leu](#)
 - [CUP - Cuban Peso](#)
 - [KHR - Cambodian Riel](#)
 - [MKD - Macedonian Denar](#)
-
- [VUV - Ni-Vanuatu Vatu](#)
 - [MRO - Mauritanian Ouguiya](#)
 - [ANG - Dutch Guilder](#)
 - [SZL - Swazi Lilangeni](#)
 - [CVE - Cape Verdean Escudo](#)
 - [SRD - Surinamese Dollar](#)
 - [XPD - Palladium Ounce](#)
 - [SVC - Salvadoran Colon](#)
 - [BSD - Bahamian Dollar](#)
 - [XDR - IMF Special Drawing Rights](#)
 - [RWF - Rwandan Franc](#)
 - [AWG - Aruban or Dutch Guilder](#)
 - [DJF - Djiboutian Franc](#)
 - [BTN - Bhutanese Ngultrum](#)
 - [KMF - Comoran Franc](#)
 - [WST - Samoan Tala](#)
 - [SPL - Seborgan Luigino](#)
 - [ERN - Eritrean Nakfa](#)
 - [FKP - Falkland Island Pound](#)
 - [SHP - Saint Helenian Pound](#)
 - [JEP - Jersey Pound](#)
 - [TMT - Turkmenistani Manat](#)
 - [TVD - Tuvaluan Dollar](#)
 - [IMP - Isle of Man Pound](#)
 - [GGP - Guernsey Pound](#)

59. 143 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – CENTRAL BANK DISCOUNT RATE -
(MOSTLY 2007-2012) - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

COUNTRY COMPARISON – CENTRAL BANK DISCOUNT RATE COMPARES THE
ANNUALIZED INTEREST RATE A COUNTRY'S CENTRAL BANK CHARGES
COMMERCIAL DEPOSITORY BANKS FOR LOANS TO MEET TEMPORARY FUNDS'
SHORTAGES (MOSTLY 2007-2012) - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

Central Banks have opted since the Great Recession to set their discount rates to absurd levels of nearly zero, thus offering loans at no cost, in order to "boost" the economy, but also to ruin the savings of old people and of conscientious citizens, to inflate the real estate and stock markets with unrealistic demands, to encourage speculation, and as always – to favor the very rich, the bankrupt banks and the unscrupulous companies, which in many cases make huge haircuts to the loans they take from the public. So, it is quite hard to say that the most ethical countries which have very low discount rates behave ethically or not in this respect. However, it is quite understandable that they have to comply to what the other developed countries do, otherwise it would disturb their whole economy with huge speculations against the countries that would set an economic and reasonable discount rate of about 5%, in real terms, which is probably the true price of money. Almost all the most ethical countries have very low discount rates, ranked as follows: 140. Canada – 0.25% (almost the lowest, just before Czech Republic and Oman with 0.05%), 138. Sweden – 0.5%, 133. Denmark – 0.75%, 132. Switzerland – 0.75%, 123. Finland – 1.5%, 120. Luxembourg – 1.5%, 118. Netherlands – 1.5%, 115. Norway – 1.75%. Only two most ethical countries have much higher rates: 82. Australia – 4.35%, 70. New Zealand – 5.0%, but this was the rate for 2008-2010, and since then they had to cut rates substantially in order to avoid speculations against their currencies.

Most of the developed countries have very low rates – the other countries in the 20 first ranks of TI ethical index: Belgium – 1.5, United Kingdom – 0.5, Hong Kong – 0.5, US – 0.5, Japan – 0.3, Germany – 1.5, Ireland – 1.5, European Union – 0.5, but Iceland – 5.7 and Barbados – 7.0. The other countries that are quite ethical: Spain – 1.5, France – 1.75, Israel – 1.75 (but in 2015 it is 0.1), South Korea – 2.75, and higher rates for Poland – 4.0, Qatar – 4.93, etc. The unethical countries: Greece with its shaky economy - a rate of 1.5, Italy – 0.75, China – 2.25, Romania – 5.25, Mexico – 4.5, Bangladesh – 5.0, Iraq – 6.0, Nigeria – 6.0, Indonesia – 6.46, South Africa – 7.0, India – 8.0, Russia – 8.0, Egypt – 8.68, Botswana – 10.0, Brazil – 11, Ukraine – 11.97, Burma – 12, Pakistan – 14, Vietnam – 15, Turkey – 15. And the countries with the highest rates: Congo DR – 20, Venezuela – 29.5, Angola – 30, and Zimbabwe– 975!

1	Zimbabwe	975.00	
2	Angola	30.00	
3	Venezuela	29.50	
4	Sao Tome and Principe	28.00	
5	Costa Rica	23.00	
6	Guinea	22.25	
7	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	20.00	
8	Ghana	17.00	
9	Turkey	15.00	
10	Malawi	15.00	
11	Vietnam	15.00	
12	Zambia	14.49	

13	Pakistan	14.00	
14	Belarus	13.50	
15	Mongolia		12.25
16	Belize	12.00	
17	Burma	12.00	
18	Mauritania		12.00
19	Namibia	12.00	
20	Ukraine	11.97	
21	Serbia	11.75	
22	Rwanda	11.25	
23	Gambia, The		11.00
24	Brazil	11.00	
25	Lesotho	10.00	
26	Lebanon	10.00	
27	Botswana		10.00
28	Burundi	10.00	
29	Uganda	9.65	
30	Uruguay	8.75	
31	Egypt	8.68	
32	Ecuador	8.68	
33	Russia	8.00	
34	India	8.00	
35	Sri Lanka		7.50
36	Cabo Verde		7.50
37	Kazakhstan		7.50
38	Trinidad and Tobago		7.25
39	Armenia	7.25	
40	Barbados		7.00
41	Hungary		7.00
42	Croatia	7.00	
43	South Africa		7.00
44	Maldives		6.96
45	Papua New Guinea		6.92
46	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		6.50
47	Grenada	6.50	
48	Montserrat		6.50
49	Saint Lucia		6.50
50	Tajikistan		6.50
51	Dominica		6.50
52	Swaziland		6.50
53	Antigua and Barbuda		6.50
54	Nepal	6.50	
55	Anguilla	6.50	
56	Saint Kitts and Nevis		6.50
57	Indonesia		6.46
58	Vanuatu	6.00	
59	Nigeria	6.00	
60	Iraq	6.00	
61	Paraguay		6.00
62	Iceland	5.75	
63	Philippines		5.60
64	Cambodia		5.25

65	Azerbaijan	5.25	
66	Romania	5.25	
67	Georgia	5.25	
68	Peru	5.05	
69	Bangladesh	5.00	
70	<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>5.00</i>	
71	Syria	5.00	
72	Colombia	5.00	
73	Qatar	4.93	
74	Niger	4.75	
75	Congo, Republic of the		4.75
76	Chad	4.75	
77	Guinea-Bissau	4.75	
78	Central African Republic		4.75
79	Moldova	4.50	
80	Bahamas, The	4.50	
81	Mexico	4.50	
82	<i>Australia</i>	<i>4.35</i>	
83	Burkina Faso	4.25	
84	Equatorial Guinea		4.25
85	Mali	4.25	
86	Gabon	4.25	
87	Guyana	4.25	
88	Cote d'Ivoire	4.25	
89	Senegal	4.25	
90	Togo	4.25	
91	Benin	4.25	
92	Poland	4.00	
93	Algeria	4.00	
94	Laos	4.00	
95	Bolivia	4.00	
96	Albania	4.00	
97	Macedonia	3.75	
98	Tanzania	3.70	
99	Latvia	3.50	
100	Morocco	3.31	
101	Mozambique	3.25	
102	Thailand	3.25	
103	Aruba	3.00	
104	Libya	3.00	
105	Fiji	3.00	
106	Kuwait	3.00	
107	Malaysia	2.83	
108	Korea, South	2.75	
109	Kyrgyzstan	2.50	
110	China	2.25	
111	Comoros	2.21	
112	Lithuania	2.06	
113	Taiwan	1.88	
114	France	1.75	
115	<i>Norway</i>	<i>1.75</i>	
116	Slovakia	1.75	

117	Israel	1.75	
<u>118</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>		<u>1.50</u>
119	Malta	1.50	
<u>120</u>	<u>Luxembourg</u>		<u>1.50</u>
121	Greece	1.50	
122	Germany		1.50
<u>123</u>	<u>Finland</u>	<u>1.50</u>	
124	Ireland	1.50	
125	European Union		1.50
126	Cyprus	1.50	
127	Belgium	1.50	
128	Spain	1.50	
129	Slovenia	1.50	
130	Portugal	1.50	
131	Italy	0.75	
<u>132</u>	<u>Switzerland</u>		<u>0.75</u>
<u>133</u>	<u>Denmark</u>		<u>0.75</u>
134	United Kingdom		0.50
135	Chile	0.50	
136	Hong Kong		0.50
137	United States		0.50
<u>138</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>0.50</u>	
139	Japan	0.30	
<u>140</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>0.25</u>	
141	Bulgaria	0.22	
142	Czech Republic		0.05
143	Oman	0.05	












60. 29 STATES COMPARISON BY ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGE, GROSS INCOME, in PPP US\$, COMPULSORY DEDUCTION IN %, DISPOSABLE INCOME, OECD, 2012

LIST OF COUNTRIES BY AVERAGE WAGE - THE AVERAGE WAGE IS A MEASURE FOR THE FINANCIAL WELL-BEING OF A COUNTRY'S INHABITANTS. AVERAGE WAGES ARE ADJUSTED TO LIVING EXPENSES. WAGE DISTRIBUTION IS RIGHT-SKEWED. A MAJORITY OF PEOPLE EARN LESS THAN AVERAGE WAGE

ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGE - GROSS INCOME, COMPULSORY DEDUCTION IN %, DISPOSABLE INCOME - OECD STATISTICS – 2012, in PPP US\$

The most ethical countries have the highest disposable income, although their % of compulsory deduction varies between the very low 9.87% of Switzerland to the very high 37.56% of Sweden. The Disposal Income of the most ethical countries is as follows: Switzerland – 48,414, Luxembourg – 47,716, Australia – 42,617, Canada – 37,469, Denmark – 34,797, Norway – 32, 141, Netherlands – 32,120. If we enlarge the comparison to the 20 most ethical countries we find that most of them are in the list of the 17 highest disposable income of OECD countries, including Ireland, United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, Japan, and closing with Sweden – 25,196 and Finland– 24,931.

OECD's statistics

Country	Disposable income in 2012 USD (PPP)	Compulsory deduction Family: 1 earner, 2 children	Gross income in 2012 USD (PPP)
 Switzerland no. 1	<u>48,414</u>	<u>9.87%</u>	<u>53,716</u>
 Ireland no. 2	48,073	6.14%	51,218
 Luxembourg no. 3	<u>47,716</u>	<u>13.52%</u>	<u>55,176</u>
 United States no. 4	45,582	18.70%	56,067
 Australia no. 5	<u>42,617</u>	<u>16.52%</u>	<u>51,050</u>
 Canada no. 6	<u>37,469</u>	<u>18.36%</u>	<u>45,896</u>
 Denmark no. 7	<u>34,797</u>	<u>27.82%</u>	<u>48,209</u>
 Norway no. 8	<u>32,141</u>	<u>31.12%</u>	<u>46,663</u>
 Netherlands no. 9	<u>32,120</u>	<u>32.32%</u>	<u>47,458</u>
 United Kingdom no. 10	30,064	32.3%	41,496
 South Korea no. 11	29,357	18.54%	36,039

Country	Disposable income in 2012 USD (PPP)	Compulsory deduction Family: 1 earner, 2 children	Gross income in 2012 USD (PPP)
 Germany no. 12	28,636	33.96%	43,361
 Austria no. 13	28,051	37.89%	45,164
 Belgium no. 14	28,015	41.29%	47,717
 Japan no. 15	26,122	25.72%	35,167
 Sweden no. 16	<u>25,196</u>	<u>37.56%</u>	<u>40,352</u>
 Finland no. 17	<u>24,931</u>	<u>37.42%</u>	<u>39,839</u>
 Slovenia no. 18	24,750	23.20%	32,227
 Israel no. 19	24,184	16.56%	28,864
 Spain no. 20	22,866	34.73%	35,033
 France no. 21	22,718	43.08%	39,913
 Italy no. 22	21,096	38.67%	34,397
 Portugal no. 23	16,664	27.91%	23,115
 Czech Republic no. 24	16,626	20.97%	21,037
 Poland no. 25	15,768	29.63%	22,407
 Slovakia no. 26	15,076	25.82%	20,323
 Greece no. 27	15,061	43.90%	26,846
 Hungary no. 28	13,419	34.19%	20,391
 Estonia no. 29	12,421	32.39%	18,371

61. 72 COUNTRIES COMPARISON, MONTHLY AVERAGE WAGE ADJUSTED TO REFLECT VARIATIONS IN THE COST OF LIVING - ILO - 2009, IN PPP US\$

Ethics Pays also in monthly average wages as we can see from the following list. The first 22 countries in this list comprise most of the 20 most ethical countries: 1. Luxembourg – 4,089, 2. Norway – 3,678, United States, United Kingdom, Belgium, Sweden, Ireland, Finland, Canada, Germany, Singapore, Australia, Japan, Iceland and 22. New Zealand – 2,283. Interesting enough, we find in the first 22 also much less ethical countries such as Italy and Greece (both of them - 69 in TI's rank) and Spain (37 in TI's rank), which have a very high level of unemployment and most unsatisfactory economic results: Italy – 12.4% unemployment, Spain – 26.3% and Greece – 27.9%, which proves that it is not enough to have very high salaries – you have to keep them high without increasing unemployment and deteriorating the other economic indicators and of course you have to be ethical, like the most ethical countries do as they manage to have the best results with all the indicators.





The lowest average wages are in very corrupt countries such as Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, India, Kyrgyzstan, Syria, Mongolia, Moldova, Dominican Republic, Thailand, Egypt, Mexico, China, Ukraine, Colombia, proving that the majority of the population suffers from corruption in their wages, which would be even lower if we figure the median wages.

International Labour Organisation (ILO)'s statistics

Rank	Country	Monthly average wage in <u>PPP</u> dollars, 2009
1	 Luxembourg	<u>\$4,089</u>
2	 Norway	<u>\$3,678</u>
3	 Austria	\$3,437
4	 United States	\$3,263
5	 United Kingdom	\$3,065
6	 Belgium	\$3,035
7	 Sweden	<u>\$3,023</u>
8	 Ireland	\$2,997
9	 Finland	<u>\$2,925</u>
10	 South Korea	\$2,903
11	 France	\$2,886

Rank	Country	Monthly average wage in <u>PPP</u> dollars, 2009
<u>12</u>	 Canada	<u>\$2,724</u>
13	 Germany	\$2,720
<u>14</u>	 Singapore	<u>\$2,616</u>
<u>15</u>	 Australia	<u>\$2,610</u>
16	 Cyprus	\$2,605
17	 Japan	\$2,522
18	 Italy	\$2,445
19	 Iceland	\$2,431
20	 Spain	\$2,352
21	 Greece	\$2,300
<u>22</u>	 New Zealand	<u>\$2,283</u>
23	 South Africa	\$1,838
24	*  Malta	\$1,808
25	 Israel	\$1,804
26	 Czech Republic	\$1,786
27	 Croatia	\$1,756
28	 Turkey	\$1,731
29	 Qatar	\$1,690
30	 Hong Kong	\$1,545
31	 Poland	\$1,536
32	 Slovakia	\$1,385
33	 Hungary	\$1,374
34	 Republic of Macedonia	\$1,345
35	 Bosnia & Herzegovina	\$1,338
36	 Estonia	\$1,267


Rank	Country	Monthly average wage in <u>PPP</u> dollars, 2009
37	 Russian Federation	\$1,215
38	 Jamaica	\$1,135
39	 Lithuania	\$1,109
40	 Argentina	\$1,108
41	 Latvia	\$1,098
42	 Serbia	\$1,058
43	 Chile	\$1,021
44	 Botswana	\$996
45	 Malaysia	\$961
46	 Belarus	\$959
47	 Romania	\$954
48	 Bahrain	\$917
49	 Panama	\$831
50	 Mauritius	\$783
51	 Brazil	\$778
52	 Macau	\$758
53	 Kazakhstan	\$753
54	 Bulgaria	\$750
55	 Colombia	\$692
56	 Ukraine	\$686
57	 China	\$656
58	 Mexico	\$609
59	 Georgia	\$603
60	 Azerbaijan	\$596
61	 Egypt	\$548

Rank	Country	Monthly average wage in PPP dollars, 2009
62	 Thailand	\$489
63	 Armenia	\$471
64	 Dominican Republic	\$462
65	 Moldova	\$438
66	 Mongolia	\$415
67	 Syria	\$364
68	 Kyrgyzstan	\$336
69	 India	\$295
70	 Philippines	\$279
71	 Peru	\$268
72	 Pakistan	\$255

62. 35 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - ANNUAL MEDIAN EQUIVALISED DIPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME. DATA ARE IN US\$ AT CURRENT PRICES AND CURRENT PPP 2009 - 2012 - OECD

ANNUAL MEDIAN EQUIVALISED DIPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME – THE DISPOSABLE INCOME OF AN EQUIVALENT ADULT IN A HOUSEHOLD IN THE MIDDLE OF THE INCOME DISTRIBUTION IN A YEAR. DATA ARE IN US\$ AT CURRENT PRICES AND CURRENT PURCHASING POWER PARITY FOR PRIVATE CONSUMPTION FOR THE REFERENCE YEARS 2009 - 2012 - OECD

In this table we see how the annual median equivalised disposable income of OECD countries is the highest for the most ethical countries: 1. Luxembourg – 37,178, 2. Norway, 3. Switzerland, 5. Australia, 7. Canada, 8. Sweden, 9. Denmark, 10. Finland, 11. Netherlands – 25,487, and 17. New Zealand – 22,722, while the 20 most ethical countries share most of the 22 best ranks of median income: 4. United States, 12. Germany, 13. Iceland, 14. Belgium, 18. Ireland, 19. United Kingdom, 22. Japan. However, some of the less ethical countries (ranked down to 43 in TI's index) are also among the 22 countries with the highest median income: Austria – 23, France – 26, South Korea – 43, Slovenia – 39, Spain and Israel (37 in TI's rank and 23-24 in the ranks of the median income), while some of the much less ethical countries have quite high median income – Italy (69) – 21,444, Greece (69) – 13,366, Russia (136) – 10,765, proving once again that you have to consider all or most of the indicators in order to find a correlation between ethical conduct, income, peace, unemployment, credit rating, democracy, etc., as unethical countries may have high median income, but they fail in most of other indicators, sometimes they even fail in economic indicators because of the high income.

Rank	Country	Median income (US\$, <u>PPP</u>)	Year
<u>1</u>	 Luxembourg	<u>37,178</u>	<u>2011</u>
<u>2</u>	 Norway	<u>33,928</u>	<u>2011</u>
<u>3</u>	 Switzerland	<u>33,669</u>	<u>2011</u>
4	 United States	30,932*	2012
<u>5</u>	 Australia	<u>29,993</u>	<u>2012</u>
6	 Austria	28,495	2011
<u>7</u>	 Canada	<u>28,404</u>	<u>2011</u>
<u>8</u>	 Sweden	<u>26,644</u>	<u>2011</u>
<u>9</u>	 Denmark	<u>26,421</u>	<u>2011</u>
<u>10</u>	 Finland	<u>25,864</u>	<u>2012</u>
<u>11</u>	 Netherlands	<u>25,487</u>	<u>2012</u>
12	 Germany	24,623	2011

13	 Iceland	24,499	2011	•
14	 Belgium	24,408	2010	
15	 France	24,233	2011	
16	 South Korea	23,236	2012	
17	 New Zealand	<u>22,722</u>	<u>2011</u>	
18	 Ireland	22,101	2011	
19	 United Kingdom	21,470	2011	
20	 Italy	21,444	2011	
21	 Slovenia	19,994	2011	
22	 Japan	19,974	2009	
23	 Spain	17,191	2011	
24	 Israel	16,260	2011	
25	 Slovakia	14,351	2011	
26	 Czech Republic	14,189	2011	
27	 Greece	13,366	2011	
28	 Portugal	13,116	2011	
29	 Poland	12,615	2011	
30	 Estonia	10,837	2011	
31	 Russia	10,765	2010	
32	 Hungary	10,476	2012	
33	 Chile	8,540	2011	
34	 Turkey	7,958	2011	
35	 Mexico	4,508	2012	

Based on analysis of the CPS data, US median household income (based on "cash income" definition) has been consistently underestimated by a ratio of 83-85% (mean under-counted by 75%), thus making "true" median income \$37,228-\$38,272 but-for the undercounting. Other analysis has shown varying mean rates of quality among countries; For example, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and UK all captured a mean of 85% or more income as compared to the national accounts.

63. 15 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - POPULATION SHARES OF THE BOTTOM, MIDDLE & TOP INCOME GROUPS – 2004 – ECINEQ 2011 – 217 – SEPTEMBER 2011, STEVEN PRESSMAN ET AL.

POPULATION SHARES OF THE BOTTOM, MIDDLE & TOP INCOME GROUPS – 2004 – ECINE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF ECONOMIC INEQUALITY – WORKING PAPER SERIES – ON THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE "MIDDLE CLASS" – ANTHONY B. ATKINSON, ANDREA BRANDOLINI – ECINEQ 2011 – 217 – SEPTEMBER 2011

Based also on Luxembourg Income Study Working Paper Series – Working paper no. 517 – Public Policies and the Middle Class Throughout the World in the Mid 2000 – Steven Pressman, July 2009, also by Steven Pressman, 2006 – "The Decline of the Middle Class: An International Perspective", Luxembourg Income Study Working Paper no. 280, and also by Steven Pressman, 2007, Journal of Economic Issues, pp. 181-200

The common definition of middle class is median adjusted household income \pm 25%, the percentage of the household population earning between 75% to 125% of the median household income. The middle class is perceived as the engine of the economy, and a higher percentage of middle class guarantees a sounder economy. Middle class grows to close to half the nation's households also by generous government transfers and progressive taxes. Modern theories of political economy consider a large middle class to be a beneficial, stabilizing influence on society, because it has neither the possibly explosive revolutionary tendencies of the lower class, nor the absolutist tendencies of an entrenched upper class. A high level of middle class guarantees a relative security against social crisis. The main reason for the economic growth of the twentieth century is related to a major increase in the middle class percentage of the population in the Western World as opposed to communist regimes which came into being in countries with a very high percentage of poverty, a very small middle class, and a high degree of inequality, like Russia, China and Cuba. However, since the eighties of the twentieth century the middle class shrank substantially and inequality has increased, especially in neoliberal states such as the United States, United Kingdom & Israel.

The most ethical countries have in general a very high proportion of middle class: Norway – 49%, Sweden – 47%, Denmark – 47%, Finland – 44%, Luxembourg – 44%, and an almost equal share of the lower and upper classes – about 25% each. Other very ethical countries, such as Germany have a high percentage of 43%, the Netherlands – 40%, Switzerland – 38%, and to a lesser extent – Canada – 35% (lower – 31, higher – 34), United Kingdom – 33% (lower – 32, higher – 35) – with a population divided almost equally between the three categories, Australia – 29%, and the United States – 30% (lower – 34, higher – 36). Most of the most ethical countries have therefore a very large middle class (49% - 38%), but the neoliberal regimes have a middle class of only about one third of their population.

The percentage of the middle class in less ethical countries is lower than in the most ethical countries: Austria (rank 23 in TI's index) – 44%, France – (TI - 26) – 41% (lower – 27, higher – 32), Poland (TI – 35) – 37%, Taiwan (TI - 35) – 36%, Spain (TI – 37) – 33%, Italy (TI – 69) – 33%, Israel (TI – 37) – 28%, Mexico (TI – 103) – 26%.

Table A3: Population shares of the bottom, middle and top income groups for an upper income cut-off at 125% of median, around 2004 -

Country	Above 125%	75%-125%	Below 75%
Austria	29.7	44.3	26.0
Canada	34.1	35.1	30.9
Denmark	26.7	46.5	26.8
Finland	29.2	44.0	26.8
France	32.0	41.1	26.9
Germany	30.5	42.8	26.7
Italy	34.7	33.0	32.4
Luxembourg	30.7	43.9	25.4
Mexico	38.8	25.6	35.6
Norway	26.6	49.1	24.3
Poland	33.1	37.3	29.6
Sweden	27.4	47.4	25.3
Taiwan	33.7	38.4	28.0
United Kingdom	35.3	32.9	31.9
United States	36.1	29.9	34.0

64. 122 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - BY % OF POPULATION LIVING UNDER 1.25 AND 2 \$ (PPP) A DAY – INTERNATIONAL POVERTY LINE – WORLD BANK – MOSTLY 2009-2012

A good indicator of poverty is the World Bank's survey of % of population living under \$PPP 1.25 and 2 a day, known as the International Poverty Line. In this index we find that the poorest countries are also in most of the cases the most corrupt, in fewer cases very corrupt, in even fewer corrupt and in some cases quite corrupt. As explained before, the symmetry between corruption and poverty is most salient in the extremes, and we start our findings of the % of poverty below \$2 a day in the last countries, ranked 145-174 and scoring 25-8, of TI's index – mostly in Africa and Asia: 145. Bangladesh – 77%, Guinea – 73, Kenya – 67, Laos – 62, Papua New Guinea – 57, Central African Republic – 80, Paraguay – only 8%! , Republic of the Congo – 57, Tajikistan – 28, Chad – 83, Democratic Republic of the Congo – 95%! , Cambodia – 53, Myanmar (CIA – 33% living under national poverty line), Zimbabwe (World Bank – 72% living under national poverty line), Burundi – 93, Syria – 17% (this was in 2004, long before the outbreak of the civil war. Today with the millions of refugees and population who lost their homes, with hundreds of thousands of casualties – the widows and orphans, with the ruined economy – the proportion of poverty is probably one of the highest), Angola – 67, Guinea-Bissau -78, Haiti – 78, Venezuela – 13% (this was in 2006, long before the economy collapsed and crime has attained the highest rates, in spite of being one of the richest countries in oil, as in the cases of Nigeria and Iraq), Yemen – 47 (in 2005, long before the Arab Spring in Yemen, Syria, Libya and other Arab countries, causing between thousands to hundreds of thousands casualties, collapsing the economies, and causing "winter misery" all over most of the Arab world), Eritrea – 69% under the World Bank national poverty line, Libya – n/a, Uzbekistan – 16% under the national poverty line, Turkmenistan – 50, Iraq – 21 (in 2012, which seems very low, taking into consideration the endless war, civil unrest, massive terror and collapsed economy, and raising doubts how this figure was computed during the war), South Sudan – 51%, Afghanistan – 16% under the national poverty line (this figure seems also extremely low, taking into consideration that the country is in war lasting a few decades – fighting communism, Taliban, the coalition, etc.), Sudan – 44%, 174. North Korea– n/a, 174. Somalia– n/a – both countries are the most corrupt countries in the world and probably among the poorest, but they have no figures on poverty.

If we analyze the situation of poverty among the other nations with a high level of poverty we find first of all that none of the ethical and even quite ethical countries have a too high level of poverty, and only a few quite corrupt countries suffer from high levels of poverty, as corruption is not the be-all, although it is a very important factor, and there are many other causes for poverty: Ghana (ranked 61 in TI's index) – 52%, Lesotho (55) – 62%, Swaziland (69) – 60%, Namibia (55) – 43%, Rwanda (55) – 82%, Senegal (69) – 60%. There are much more corrupt countries with very high levels of poverty – India (85) – 61%, Mali (115) – 79%, Cote d'Ivoire (115) – 46%, Mauritania (124) – 48%, Mozambique (119) – 82%, Niger (103) – 75%, Sierra Leone (119) – 76%, Zambia (85) – 83%, Liberia (94) – 95%, Malawi (110) – 90%, Indonesia (107) – 43%, Djibouti (107) – 41%, Ethiopia (110) – 72%, Benin (80) – 74%, Burkina Faso (85) – 73%. And even more poverty prevails in very corrupt countries as mentioned before in the last 30 countries in TI's index, as well as in Pakistan (126) – 51%, Comoros (142) – 65%, Timor-Leste (133) – 73%, Gambia (126) – 56%, Nepal (126) – 56%, Nigeria (136) – 82% (in spite of all the oil, but all the oil riches don't trickle down to most of the very poor population, because of the extreme corruption), Togo (126) – 69%, Uganda (142) – 63%. Corruption Doesn't Pay, at least not to the poor, the poorest people on earth.

**Population living under 1.25 and
2 dollar (PPP) a day (%)**
(International poverty line) – WORLD BANK

Country	< \$1.25	< \$2	Year
 Albania	0.5	3.00	2012
 Algeria	6.79	23.61	1995
 Angola	43.4	67.4	2009
 Argentina	1.4	2.9	2011
 Armenia	1.28	12.43	2008
 Bangladesh	29	76.54	2012 ^{LSI}
 Belarus	0.10	0.19	2008
 Belize	12.21	22.00	1999
 Benin	51.6	74.3	2012
 Bhutan	2.4	15.2	2012
 Bolivia	8.0	12.7	2012
 Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.04	0.19	2007
 Botswana	13.4	27.8	2009
 Brazil	3.8	6.8	2012
 Bulgaria	1.9	3.9	2011
 Burkina Faso	44.60	72.56	2009
 Burundi	81.32	93.45	2006
 Cambodia	22.75	53.27	2008
 Cameroon	9.56	30.36	2007
 Cape Verde	21.02	40.85	2002
 Central African Republic	62.83	80.09	2008
 Chad	61.94	83.28	2003

 Chile	0.8	1.9	2011
 China	6.3	18.6	2011
 Colombia	5.6	12.0	2012
 Comoros	46.11	64.98	2004
 Congo, Democratic Republic of the	87.72	95.15	2006
 Congo, Republic of the	32.8	57.3	2011
 Costa Rica	1.4	3.1	2012
 Côte d'Ivoire	23.75	46.34	2008
 Croatia	0.06	0.09	2008
 Czech Republic	0.00	0.00	2009
 Djibouti	18.84	41.20	2002
 Dominican Republic	2.24	8.8	2012
 East Timor	37.44	72.82	2007
 Ecuador	4.0	8.4	2012
 Egypt	1.69	15.43	2008
 El Salvador	2.5	8.8	2012
 Estonia	0.46	0.9	2009
 Ethiopia	36.8	72.2	2011
 Fiji	5.88	22.90	2009
 Gabon	4.84	19.59	2005
 Gambia, The	33.63	55.93	2003
 Georgia	15.27	32.21	2008
 Ghana	28.59	51.84	2006
 Guatemala	13.53	26.33	2006
 Guinea	40.9	72.7	2012
 Guinea-Bissau	48.90	77.96	2002

 Guyana	8.70	18.02	1998
 Haiti	61.71	77.51	2001
 Honduras	16.5	29.2	2011
 Hungary	0.07	0.18	2002
 India	24.7	60.6	2011
 Indonesia	18.06	43.3	2010
 Iran	1.45	8.03	2005
 Iraq	3.9	21.2	2012
 Jamaica	0.21	5.44	2004
 Jordan	0.12	1.59	2010
 Kazakhstan	0.11	1.12	2009
 Kenya	43.37	67.21	2005
 Kyrgyzstan	6.23	21.69	2009
 Laos	33.88	62.00	2012
 Latvia	0.14	0.37	2008
 Lesotho	43.41	62.25	2003
 Liberia	83.76	94.88	2007
 Lithuania	0.16	0.44	2008
 Macedonia, Republic of	0.00	5.91	2009
 Madagascar	81.29	92.62	2010
 Malawi	73.86	90.45	2004
 Malaysia	0.00	2.27	2009
 Mali	50.43	78.66	2010
 Mauritania	23.43	47.69	2008
 Mexico	1.00	4.1	2012
 Micronesia, Federated States of	31.15	44.69	2000

 Moldova	0.2	2.8	2011
 Montenegro	0.2	0.70	2011
 Morocco	2.52	14.03	2007
 Mozambique	59.58	81.77	2008
 Namibia	23.5	43.20	2010
 Nepal	23.7	56.0	2010
 Nicaragua	8.5	20.8	2009
 Niger	43.62	75.23	2008
 Nigeria	62.0	82.2	2010
 Pakistan	12.7	50.7	2011
 Panama	4.0	8.9	2012
 Papua New Guinea	35.79	57.38	1996
 Paraguay	3.0	7.7	2012
 Peru	2.9	8.0	2012
 Philippines	10.42	21.53	2009
 Poland	0.05	0.20	2009
 Romania	0.41	1.67	2009
 Rwanda	63.17	82.37	2011
 Saint Lucia	20.93	40.58	1995
 São Tomé and Príncipe	28.18	54.20	2001
 Senegal	33.50	60.36	2005
 Serbia	0.25	1.14	2004
 Seychelles	0.25	1.84	2007
 Sierra Leone	53.37	76.08	2003
 Slovakia	0.3	0.5	2011
 Slovenia	0.00	0.00	2008


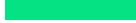






 South Africa	9.40	26.2	2011
 Sri Lanka	4.1	23.9	2010
 Sudan	19.80	44.14	2009
 Suriname	15.54	27.20	1999
 Swaziland	39.3	60.40	2010
 Syria	1.71	16.85	2004
 Tajikistan	6.56	27.69	2009
 Tanzania	43.50	73.0	2012
 Thailand	0.37	3.5	2010
 Togo	38.68	69.31	2006
 Trinidad and Tobago	4.16	13.53	1992
 Tunisia	0.7	4.5	2010
 Turkey	0.1	2.6	2011
 Turkmenistan	24.82	49.65	1998
 Uganda	37.8	62.9	2013
 Ukraine	0.06	0.17	2009
 Uruguay	0.30	1.3	2012
 Venezuela	6.63	12.91	2006
 Vietnam	2.4	12.50	2012
 West Bank and Gaza	0.04	0.34	2009
 Yemen	17.53	46.60	2005
 Zambia	68.51	82.55	2006



























65. 157 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - ECONOMIC POPULATION BELOW POVERTY LINE – INDEX MUNDI – CIA WORLD FACTBOOK – ACCURATE AS OF 1.1.2012




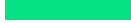

























ECONOMIC POPULATION BELOW POVERTY LINE – INDEX MUNDI – CIA WORLD FACTBOOK – INFORMATION ACCURATE AS OF 1.1.2012 – NATIONAL ESTIMATES OF THE PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION FALLING BELOW THE POVERTY LINE ARE BASED ON SURVEYS OF SUB-GROUPS, WITH THE RESULTS WEIGHTED BY THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN EACH GROUP. DEFINITIONS OF POVERTY VARY CONSIDERABLY AMONG STATES. RICH NATIONS GENERALLY EMPLOY MORE GENEROUS STANDARDS OF POVERTY THAN POOR NATIONS.






























We mentioned the problematics of the poverty surveys as the poverty line varies considerably among states – in richer states it is much higher than in poorer states, so we can find a higher poverty rate in rich countries as compared to poor countries. Yet, we try to draw some conclusions after all. The poorest countries in the world with more than half and up to 80% of the population living below poverty line are also the least ethical countries – Chad, Haiti, Liberia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Burundi, Zambia, Niger, Honduras, South Sudan, Bolivia, Mexico, South Africa, Kenya, Eritrea, etc.






























The most ethical countries have the lowest level of poverty – up to 16%: Ireland, Austria, France, Switzerland, Canada, Netherlands, United States, United Kingdom, Chile, Belgium, Japan, Germany, Denmark. But we also find very poor and unethical countries with lower poverty rate than the richest and most ethical countries (up to 16%): Thailand, Kazakhstan, Sri Lanka, Albania, Russia, China, Vietnam, Syria, Azerbaijan, Indonesia, and up to 23% - Egypt (which has a lower poverty rate than Israel), Pakistan, Iran, Algeria, Moldova, Brazil, Turkey. If we don't want to be confused we just have to conclude that the most ethical countries have the lowest poverty rates, so Ethics Pays, but if very unethical countries have a similar poverty rate it doesn't show that you are not penalized by your unethical conduct it just shows that the poverty line is much higher in the rich country than in the poor country, so we cannot conclude the opposite about the reward of the unethical countries. Yet the most unethical countries have a very high poverty rate although their poverty line is much lower.




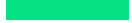


















Rank	Country	Population below poverty line (%)
1	Chad	80 
2	Haiti	80 
3	Liberia	80 
4	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	71 
5	Sierra Leone	70.2 
6	Nigeria	70 
7	Suriname	70 
8	Swaziland	69 

9	Zimbabwe	68	
10	Burundi	68	
11	Sao Tome and Principe	66.2	
12	Zambia	64	
13	Niger	63	
14	Comoros	60	
15	Honduras	60	
16	Namibia	55.8	
17	Guatemala	54	
18	Mozambique	54	
19	Senegal	54	
20	Malawi	53	
21	Mexico	51.3	
22	Bolivia	51.3	
23	South Sudan	50.6	
24	South Africa	50	
25	Madagascar	50	
26	Kenya	50	
27	Eritrea	50	
28	Lesotho	49	
29	Gambia, The	48.4	
30	Cameroon	48	
31	Guinea	47	
32	Tajikistan	46.7	
33	Burkina Faso	46.7	
34	Sudan	46.5	
35	Nicaragua	46.2	
36	Yemen	45.2	
37	Rwanda	44.9	

38	Belize	43	
39	Djibouti	42	
40	Cote d'Ivoire	42	
41	East Timor	41	
42	Angola	40.5	
43	Mauritania	40	
44	Mongolia	39.2	
45	Grenada	38	
46	Gaza Strip	38	
47	Benin	37.4	
48	Colombia	37.2	
49	Papua New Guinea	37	
50	El Salvador	36.5	
51	Mali	36.1	
52	Tanzania	36	
53	Afghanistan	36	
54	Armenia	35.8	
55	Guyana	35	
56	Ukraine	35	
57	Paraguay	34.7	
58	Dominican Republic	34.4	
59	Kyrgyzstan	33.7	
60	Burma	32.7	
61	Togo	32	
62	Bangladesh	31.51	
63	Peru	31.3	
64	Cambodia	31	
65	Fiji	31	
66	Macedonia	30.9	

67	Botswana	30.3	
68	Argentina	30	
69	Cape Verde	30	
70	Kosovo	30	
71	Turkmenistan	30	
72	India	29.8	
73	Ethiopia	29.2	
74	Dominica	29	
75	Panama	29	
76	Virgin Islands	28.9	
77	Ecuador	28.6	
78	Ghana	28.5	
79	Lebanon	28	
80	Venezuela	27.4	
81	Belarus	27.1	
82	Micronesia, Federated States of	26.7	
83	Philippines	26.5	
84	Laos	26	
85	Uzbekistan	26	
86	Nepal	25.2	
87	Iraq	25	
88	Uganda	24.5	
89	Costa Rica	24.2	
90	Tonga	24	
91	Israel	23.6	
92	Bhutan	23.2	
93	Anguilla	23	
94	Algeria	23	
95	Guam	23	

96	Pakistan	22.3	
97	Moldova	21.9	
98	Bulgaria	21.8	
99	Brazil	21.4	
100	Romania	21.1	
101	Slovakia	21	
102	Greece	20	
103	Egypt	20	
104	Spain	19.8	
105	United Arab Emirates	19.5	
106	Bermuda	19	
107	Iran	18.7	
108	Bosnia and Herzegovina	18.6	
109	Uruguay	18.6	
110	West Bank	18.3	
111	Croatia	18	
112	Portugal	18	
113	Estonia	17.5	
114	Poland	17	
115	Trinidad and Tobago	17	
116	Turkey	16.9	
117	Jamaica	16.5	
118	Japan	16	
119	Maldives	16	
120	Germany	15.5	
121	Belgium	15.2	
122	Chile	15.1	
123	United States	15.1	
124	Morocco	15	

125	Korea, South	15	
126	Vietnam	14.5	
127	Jordan	14.2	
128	United Kingdom	14	
129	Hungary	13.9	
130	China	13.4	
131	Denmark	13.4	
132	Russia	13.1	
133	Albania	12.5	
134	Indonesia	12.5	
135	Slovenia	12.3	
136	Syria	11.9	
137	Azerbaijan	11	
138	Netherlands	10.5	
139	Georgia	9.7	
140	Canada	9.4	
141	Bahamas, The	9.3	
142	Greenland	9.2	
143	Serbia	9.2	
144	Czech Republic	9	
145	Sri Lanka	8.9	
146	Kazakhstan	8.2	
147	Thailand	8.1	
148	Mauritius	8	
149	Switzerland	6.9	
150	Montenegro	6.6	
151	France	6.2	
152	Austria	6	
153	Ireland	5.5	

154	Lithuania	4	■
155	Malaysia	3.8	■
156	Tunisia	3.8	■
157	Taiwan	1.16	■

66. 40 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - EDUCATION INDEX – THE LEARNING CURVE - PEARSON GLOBAL REPORT ON EDUCATION– 2014 - BEST EDUCATION SYSTEMS IN THE WORLD

EDUCATION INDEX – THE LEARNING CURVE - PEARSON GLOBAL REPORT ON EDUCATION – 2014 - THE BEST EDUCATION SYSTEMS IN THE WORLD IN 2014 AND 2012 – THE INDEX COMBINES NATIONAL DATA AND A NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL RANKING, INCLUDING PISA – PROGRAMME FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ASSESSMENT, TIMSS – TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCES STUDIES, PIRLS – PROGRESS ON INTERNATIONAL READING STUDY – TO PROVIDE AN INTERPRETATION OF HOW COUNTRIES ARE PERFORMING RELATIVE TO EACH OTHER

The Learning Curve by Pearson is a survey on the best education systems in the world. The Index was first published in 2012 and updated in 2014. The Index is based on Cognitive skills and Educational Attainment comparing the performances of 40 countries. It examines the cognitive skills of students, the levels of reading, maths and science, attaining a high level of literacy, success in educating students to secondary and tertiary degree level. The 10 most ethical countries (Luxembourg was not surveyed) rank high in the 24 best education systems: 3. Singapore, 5. Finland, 7. Canada, 8. Netherlands, 11. Denmark, 15. Australia, 16. New Zealand, 20. Switzerland, 21. Norway, 24. Sweden. They are not the top 10 as usual, but they are nevertheless on the top 20 or 24, you can't win them all, but still it is an outstanding result. However, if we analyze the 20 most ethical countries we find all of them in the top 21, Japan, Hong Kong, United Kingdom, Ireland, Germany, United States, Belgium, with one exception Sweden (in no. 24), Barbados and Iceland were not surveyed.

Similar results were obtained also in 2012. So, after all Ethics Pays at least for the 20 most ethical countries. In the top 20 we find also in no. 1 – South Korea. This country is consistently in the ranks of 40 in the TI index – 43 in 2014 with a score of 55, 40 in 2005 with a score of 5.0, in 1995 it was in no. 26 out of 41 with a score of 4.29 and in 1996 it was in no. 27 out of 54 with a score of 5.02. It is at the borderline between ethical and corrupt countries which is around 5.0, in the first half in the earlier periods and at the bottom of the first quarter today. Still, the country has many economic achievements and in education it ranks no. 1. Education is an important facet of ethics and at least in this parameter South Korea is the best country in the world. Japan ranking 15 in TI's index is ranked in Education no. 2, Singapore (TI – 7) is here no. 3, and Hong Kong (TI – 17) is ranked no. 4 in education. It is not a coincidence that 4 Far East countries are ranked no. 1-4 in the best education systems in the world. In other Education surveys we see also China ranking in the top ranks of education.

It is to the credit of the education systems in those Asian countries that they rank so high, due to their competitive and achievement-oriented emphasis. Some people may be concerned that their education systems are too tough and prefer the more permissive Western education systems. Another important finding – former communist countries rank very high in the quality of their education systems: Poland (TI – 35) is ranked no. 10, Russia (TI – 136) is ranked no. 13, Czech Republic (TI – 53), is no. 19, Hungary (TI – 47) is no. 22, Slovakia (TI – 54) is no. 27, Bulgaria (TI – 69) is no. 30, Romania (TI – 69) is no. 31. It is to the credit of those seven former communist countries that they rank so high with their good education system. Communism has failed in most of the parameters, but in education and culture they had quite impressive achievements, much better than their borderline ethical rankings.

Israel has achieved a good result in the level of its education – rank 17, although its ethical ranking is much lower – 37. Other countries as France, Austria, Portugal, Spain and Chile have a similar ranking in education, although Spain's is higher and Chile's is lower. Finally, unethical countries as Italy (TI – 69) is ranked 25 in Education, just after the most ethical Sweden, Greece (TI – 69) is ranked 33, Turkey (TI – 64) is ranked 34, and the most corrupt countries - Thailand, Colombia, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Indonesia are ranked in the last ranks of Education, although as only 40 countries were surveyed we do not know what would have been their rank if there were 175 countries surveyed as in TI's ethical index.

Overall Index rank and score			
2014		2012	
 SOUTH KOREA	▲ 1	[Rank 1]	1.30
 JAPAN	▲ 2	[Rank 2]	1.03
 SINGAPORE	▲ 2	[Rank 3]	0.99
 HONG KONG-CHINA	▼ -1	[Rank 4]	0.96
 FINLAND	▼ -4	[Rank 5]	0.92
 UNITED KINGDOM	◀ 0	[Rank 6]	0.67
 CANADA	▲ 3	[Rank 7]	0.60
 NETHERLANDS	▼ -1	[Rank 8]	0.58
 IRELAND	▲ 2	[Rank 9]	0.51
 POLAND	▲ 4	[Rank 10]	0.50
 DENMARK	▲ 1	[Rank 11]	0.46
 GERMANY	▲ 3	[Rank 12]	0.41
 RUSSIA	▲ 7	[Rank 13]	0.40
 UNITED STATES	▲ 3	[Rank 14]	0.39
 AUSTRALIA	▼ -2	[Rank 15]	0.38
 NEW ZEALAND	▼ -8	[Rank 16]	0.35
 ISRAEL	▲ 12	[Rank 17]	0.30
 BELGIUM	▼ -2	[Rank 18]	0.28
 CZECH REPUBLIC	▲ 3	[Rank 19]	0.27
 SWITZERLAND	▼ -11	[Rank 20]	0.25
 NORWAY	▲ 5	[Rank 21]	0.21
 HUNGARY	▼ -4	[Rank 22]	0.17
 FRANCE	▲ 2	[Rank 23]	0.17
 FINLAND		[Rank 1]	1.26
 SOUTH KOREA		[Rank 2]	1.23
 HONG KONG-CHINA		[Rank 3]	0.90
 JAPAN		[Rank 4]	0.89
 SINGAPORE		[Rank 5]	0.84
 UNITED KINGDOM		[Rank 6]	0.60
 NETHERLANDS		[Rank 7]	0.59
 NEW ZEALAND		[Rank 8]	0.56
 SWITZERLAND		[Rank 9]	0.55
 CANADA		[Rank 10]	0.54
 IRELAND		[Rank 11]	0.53
 DENMARK		[Rank 12]	0.50
 AUSTRALIA		[Rank 13]	0.46
 POLAND		[Rank 14]	0.43
 GERMANY		[Rank 15]	0.41
 BELGIUM		[Rank 16]	0.35
 UNITED STATES		[Rank 17]	0.35
 HUNGARY		[Rank 18]	0.33
 SLOVAKIA		[Rank 19]	0.32
 RUSSIA		[Rank 20]	0.26
 SWEDEN		[Rank 21]	0.24
 CZECH REPUBLIC		[Rank 22]	0.20
 AUSTRIA		[Rank 23]	0.15

 SWEDEN				 ITALY			
▼ -3		[Rank 24]	0.17			[Rank 24]	0.14
 ITALY				 FRANCE			
▼ -1		[Rank 25]	0.11			[Rank 25]	0.13
 AUSTRIA				 NORWAY			
▼ -3		[Rank 26]	0.10			[Rank 26]	0.11
 SLOVAKIA				 PORTUGAL			
▼ -8		[Rank 27]	0.09			[Rank 27]	0.01
 PORTUGAL				 SPAIN			
▼ -1		[Rank 28]	0.04			[Rank 28]	-0.08
 SPAIN				 ISRAEL			
▼ -1		[Rank 29]	-0.08			[Rank 29]	-0.15
 BULGARIA				 BULGARIA			
◄ 0		[Rank 30]	-0.26			[Rank 30]	-0.23
 ROMANIA				 GREECE			
▲ 1		[Rank 31]	-0.44			[Rank 31]	-0.31
 CHILE				 ROMANIA			
▲ 1		[Rank 32]	-0.79			[Rank 32]	-0.60
 GREECE				 CHILE			
▼ -2		[Rank 33]	-0.86			[Rank 33]	-0.66
 TURKEY				 TURKEY			
◄ 0		[Rank 34]	-0.94			[Rank 34]	-1.24
 THAILAND				 ARGENTINA			
▲ 2		[Rank 35]	-1.16			[Rank 35]	-1.41
 COLOMBIA				 COLOMBIA			
◄ 0		[Rank 36]	-1.25			[Rank 36]	-1.46
 ARGENTINA				 THAILAND			
▼ -2		[Rank 37]	-1.49			[Rank 37]	-1.46
 BRAZIL				 MEXICO			
▲ 1		[Rank 38]	-1.73			[Rank 38]	-1.60
 MEXICO				 BRAZIL			
▼ -1		[Rank 39]	-1.76			[Rank 39]	-1.65
 INDONESIA				 INDONESIA			
◄ 0		[Rank 40]	-1.84			[Rank 40]	-2.03

67. WORLD TOP 20 COUNTRIES EDUCATION POLL RANKING SYSTEM – THE NEW JERSEY MINORITY EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (NJMED) – 2014

The New Jersey Minority Education Development – NJMED - gathers data to rate the poll in calculating early childhood enrollments (4 and under), the elementary and middle school levels in math, reading and science, high school graduation rates, college bachelors and graduate degrees into a single ranking system of five levels. The data is derived from the OECD, PISA – Programme for International Student Assessment study – 65 nations, UNESOC – United Nation's Economic and Social Council – 54 countries, EIU – the Economist Intelligence Unit – 187 nations, TIMSS – Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study – 59 nations and PIRLS – Progress in International Reading Study – 46 states.

The Top 20 countries in 2014 comprise most - 14 of the 20 - most ethical countries, namely: Japan, United Kingdom, Singapore, Canada, Netherlands, Germany, Finland, Denmark, Hong Kong, Norway, Ireland, Iceland, Switzerland and the USA. Bearing in mind that some countries in the 20 most ethical countries were not surveyed, we find here almost all the most ethical countries. Some of the countries missing are ranked high in the rates of the top five education systems in the five levels of education, and all the countries missing – Australia, New Zealand, Sweden, Luxembourg and Belgium are ranked also in other surveys as in Pearson's among the 20 countries with the best education systems (Sweden – 24, Barbados is not surveyed). In 2012 the Top 20 countries included also the 3 countries missing – New Zealand, Australia and Belgium: 1. Finland, 2. South Korea, 3. Hong Kong, 4. Japan, 5. Singapore, 6. United Kingdom, 7. Netherlands, 8. New Zealand, 9. Switzerland, 10. Canada, 11. Ireland, 12. Denmark, 13. Australia, 14. Poland, 15. Germany, 16. Belgium, 17. USA, 18. Hungary, 19. Slovakia, 20. Russia. Finland is perceived by many as the best education system in the world, although it differs widely from the Japanese and South Korean systems – it is based on helping the students with the lowest grades to improve their results with the help of the best students, because what matters is the achievement of all the class and not the best students. Sweden is not ranked among the 20 best countries but obtains a 24 quite good rank.

We wrote already about the excellent achievements of the education systems of the 4 Far East countries – South Korea (no. 1 in 2014) which ranked only 43 in TI's index, Japan – no. 2, Singapore – no. 4 and Hong Kong – no. 13. In the Top 20 survey we find also China (TI – 100) ranking no. 12. Israel is ranked here no. 10 although in TI's ranking it is only 37. Russia (TI – 136) is the only former communist country ranking in the 2014 survey in the quite high rank of 7. But in 2013 we find 3 other former communist countries among the Top 20 – Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, and Russia is ranked only 20, all those countries achieve excellent education results although their ethical ranking is much lower than the 20 most ethical states.

In education we find minor exceptions to the rule that "only" Ethics Pays, as there are some Top 20 Education countries which are nevertheless ranked in TI's index far below the 20 most ethical countries, as South Korea, Israel, Slovenia (TI – 39) and Spain (TI – 37), and some Top 20 Education countries which are very corrupt as China and Russia which achieve excellent education results, in spite of their corruption. However, the most corrupt countries in other education indices rank very low as corruption in most of the cases is detrimental to education and health care as well as most of the other parameters, while ethics in most cases is very beneficial to education, health care and all the other parameters examined in this book.

Country	AVG	PTS
1. <u>South Korea</u>	14.4	72
2. <u>Japan</u>	14.2	71
3. <u>United Kingdom</u>	11.6	58
4. <u>Singapore</u>	10.4	52
5. <u>Canada</u>	10.0	50
6. <u>Netherlands</u>	10.0	50
7. <u>Russia</u>	8.8	44
8. <u>Germany</u>	8.2	41
9. <u>Finland</u>	8.2	41
10. <u>Israel</u>	7.2	36
11. <u>Denmark</u>	7.0	35
12. <u>China</u>	6.6	33
13. <u>Hong Kong</u>	6.6	33
14. <u>Norway</u>	6.4	32
15. <u>Ireland</u>	6.4	32
16. <u>Iceland</u>	6.4	32
17. <u>Spain</u>	5.8	29
18. <u>Switzerland</u>	5.8	29
19. <u>Slovenia</u>	5.8	29
20. <u>USA</u>	5.6	28

68. 165 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – SCHOOL LIFE EXPECTANCY – CIA WORLD FACTBOOK – MAINLY 2012

School life expectancy (SLE) is the total number of years of schooling (primary to tertiary) that a child can expect to receive, assuming that the probability of his or her being enrolled in school at any particular future age is equal to the current enrollment ratio at that age. Caution must be maintained when utilizing this indicator in international comparisons. For example, a year or grade completed in one country is not necessarily the same in terms of educational content or quality as a year or grade completed in another country. SLE represents the expected number of years of schooling that will be completed, including years spent repeating one or more grades.

Source: CIA World Factbook (2015-12-31)

The most ethical countries rank in this parameter of School Life Expectancy in the first 14 ranks, except Luxembourg which is ranked 57 (Singapore and Canada were not surveyed). If we compare the first 20 very ethical countries we see also that most of them are included in the first 30 countries, except Japan and Barbados which are ranked 34. But in the first 30 countries we find also some exceptions – corrupt Argentina (TI – 107) ranked 6 in Education, quite corrupt Greece (TI – 69) ranked 6, corrupt Belarus (TI – 119) ranked 14, and quite corrupt Italy (TI – 69) and Saudi Arabia (TI – 55) ranked 14. But, here again, as a rule the ethical countries have the best ranks in school life expectancy as well. The lowest ranks in this parameter are also for the most corrupt countries – Sudan, Chad, Central African Republic, Pakistan, Yemen, Nigeria, Mozambique, Myanmar, Afghanistan, Congo DR, etc.

Rank (total)	<u>Country</u>	<u>Total</u> (years)	Date
1	<u>Australia</u>	20	2012
2	<u>Denmark</u>	19	2012
2	<u>Iceland</u>	19	2012
2	<u>Ireland</u>	19	2012
2	<u>New Zealand</u>	19	2012
6	<u>Argentina</u>	18	2012
6	<u>Greece</u>	18	2012
6	<u>Netherlands</u>	18	2012
9	<u>Finland</u>	17	2012
9	<u>Korea (South)</u>	17	2012
9	<u>Norway</u>	17	2012
9	<u>Slovenia</u>	17	2012
9	<u>Spain</u>	17	2012
14	<u>Austria</u>	16	2012
14	<u>Belarus</u>	16	2013
14	<u>Belgium</u>	16	2012
14	<u>Czech Republic</u>	16	2012
14	<u>Estonia</u>	16	2012

Rank (total)	<u>Country</u>	<u>Total (years)</u>	Date
14	France	16	2012
14	Germany	16	2012
14	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16	2012
14	Grenada	16	2009
14	Hong Kong	16	2013
14	Israel	16	2012
14	Italy	16	2012
14	Lithuania	16	2012
14	Mauritius	16	2012
14	Portugal	16	2012
14	Saudi Arabia	16	2013
14	Sweden	16	2012
14	Switzerland	16	2012
14	United States of America	16	2012
14	Uruguay	16	2010
34	Barbados	15	2011
34	British Virgin Islands	15	2009
34	Brunei	15	2012
34	Chile	15	2012
34	Cook Islands	15	2012
34	Croatia	15	2012
34	Hungary	15	2012
34	Iran	15	2012
34	Japan	15	2012
34	Kazakhstan	15	2012
34	Latvia	15	2012
34	Liechtenstein	15	2012
34	Mongolia	15	2010
34	Montenegro	15	2010
34	Montserrat	15	2007
34	Poland	15	2012
34	Puerto Rico	15	2013
34	Russia	15	2012
34	San Marino	15	2011
34	Slovakia	15	2012
34	Tunisia	15	2010
34	Turkey	15	2012
34	Ukraine	15	2013
57	Algeria	14	2011
57	Antigua and Barbuda	14	2012
57	Belize	14	2013

Rank (total)	<u>Country</u>	<u>Total (years)</u>	Date
57	Brazil	14	2005
57	Bulgaria	14	2012
57	Colombia	14	2010
57	Costa Rica	14	2013
57	Cuba	14	2013
57	Cyprus	14	2012
57	Ecuador	14	2012
57	Egypt	14	2012
57	Georgia	14	2013
57	Jordan	14	2012
57	Lebanon	14	2013
57	Luxembourg	14	2012
57	Malta	14	2012
57	Oman	14	2011
57	Palau	14	2013
57	Qatar	14	2005
57	Romania	14	2011
57	Serbia	14	2013
57	South Africa	14	2012
57	Sri Lanka	14	2012
57	Venezuela	14	2008
81	Aruba	13	2012
81	Bhutan	13	2012
81	Bolivia	13	2007
81	Cape Verde	13	2013
81	China	13	2012
81	Dominican Republic	13	2012
81	Indonesia	13	2012
81	Kyrgyzstan	13	2011
81	Macedonia	13	2012
81	Malaysia	13	2005
81	Mexico	13	2012
81	Niue	13	2005
81	Palestinian Territories	13	2013
81	Panama	13	2012
81	Peru	13	2010
81	Saint Kitts and Nevis	13	2008
81	Saint Lucia	13	2007
81	Seychelles	13	2012
81	Thailand	13	2012
100	Armenia	12	2009

Rank (total)	<u>Country</u>	<u>Total</u> (years)	Date
100	Azerbaijan	12	2012
100	Bermuda	12	2012
100	Botswana	12	2008
100	East Timor	12	2010
100	El Salvador	12	2012
100	Ghana	12	2012
100	India	12	2011
100	Jamaica	12	2013
100	Kiribati	12	2008
100	Moldova	12	2013
100	Nepal	12	2011
100	Paraguay	12	2010
100	Syria	12	2012
100	Togo	12	2011
100	Uzbekistan	12	2011
116	Angola	11	2011
116	Benin	11	2011
116	Cambodia	11	2008
116	Comoros	11	2013
116	Congo (Republic)	11	2012
116	Guatemala	11	2007
116	Honduras	11	2013
116	Kenya	11	2009
116	Laos	11	2013
116	Lesotho	11	2012
116	Malawi	11	2011
116	Morocco	11	2010
116	Namibia	11	2006
116	Philippines	11	2009
116	São Tomé and Príncipe	11	2012
116	Swaziland	11	2011
116	Tajikistan	11	2012
116	Turkmenistan	11	2014
116	Zimbabwe	11	2012
135	Bangladesh	10	2011
135	Burundi	10	2010
135	Cameroon	10	2011
135	Congo (Democratic Republic)	10	2012
135	Guyana	10	2012
135	Madagascar	10	2012
135	Rwanda	10	2013

Rank (total)	<u>Country</u>	<u>Total</u> (years)	Date
135	Uganda	10	2011
143	Afghanistan	9	2011
143	Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	9	2013
143	Gambia	9	2010
143	Guinea	9	2011
143	Guinea-Bissau	9	2006
143	Mauritania	9	2013
143	Mozambique	9	2013
143	Myanmar (Burma)	9	2007
143	Nauru	9	2008
143	Nigeria	9	2005
143	Solomon Islands	9	2007
143	Tanzania	9	2012
143	Yemen	9	2011
156	Burkina Faso	8	2013
156	Mali	8	2011
156	Pakistan	8	2013
156	Senegal	8	2010
160	Central African Republic	7	2012
160	Chad	7	2011
160	Ethiopia	7	2005
160	Sudan	7	2012
164	Djibouti	6	2011
165	Niger	5	2012
	World	12	2012

No information is available for non-listed countries.

69. 214 COUNTRIES QUALITATIVE COMPARISON WITHOUT RANKING - LIST OF FREEDOM INDICES, 2014 – FREEDOM IN THE WORLD INDEX, INDEX OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM, PRESS FREEDOM INDEX, Sources - FREEDOM HOUSE, WALL STREET JOURNAL, REPORTERS WITHOUT BORDERS
















It is very hard to imagine an ethical country without freedom – political rights, civil liberties, press freedom, and this indeed is the case with almost all ethical countries, but however there are a few exceptions. As a rule, the most ethical countries score the best results in Freedom in the World – political rights and civil liberties – "free" – 10 of the 11 most ethical countries score "free" – Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Singapore. One exception – Singapore – scoring "partly free", due to the totalitarian benevolent regime of Lee Kuan Yew and his successors. And this is a crucial question for developing nations: what is better for the population – to live in a "free" country as India with one of the largest poverty rates in the world, a corrupt country, scoring very low in most of the parameters of this book, or in a "partly free" regime as Singapore, whose leader Lee Kuan Yew has brought his country from a developing economy to one of the leading economies in the world, one of the most ethical countries, ranking among the first countries in most of the parameters. One shouldn't say – it is better to be free and democratic as in Switzerland, because this is not an option for many countries in the developing world. Furthermore, democracy is often a two-edged sword, as it enables undemocratic parties to be elected and then cancel the democracy, as happened in Germany in 1933 with the Nazis, in Gaza in 2007 with the Hamas, in Egypt's Morsi regime, or that democracy brings chaos.
























The index of economic freedom is the favorite of the neo-liberal regimes that advocate complete economic freedom, whatever is the cost to society, poverty, and enabling the top 1% to rule and own most of the economy. Is it better to have a mostly free economy like Scandinavia, Netherlands and Luxembourg, or a free economy as Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Switzerland and Singapore? Both types of economy are legitimate, but what is better for the whole population, not only 1% or even 10% of the population? Anyhow, the most ethical countries are split between the two types of economic systems. But, let us state clearly that even a mostly free economy like Sweden's is a full capitalist regime, and not a retrograde communist/socialist regime as the neo-liberals tend to accuse the Scandinavian regimes. Almost all the most ethical countries have a "good situation" in the Press Freedom Index, except Australia "satisfactory situation" and Singapore "difficult situation". So, the most ethical countries score the best results in all the freedom indices, as we think that "mostly free" in Economic Freedom is also a very good result. But what came first – freedom of the press, civil rights, economic freedom – or ethics? An ethical conduct is in most cases the condition sine qua non for obtaining freedom in all its aspects, and it applies also here.







The situation in the 19 countries with the least corruption (ranking 12-30) after the first 11 most ethical countries, is somewhat more complex but in general – even the slightly less ethical countries score the highest scores of freedom or slightly less: Germany, Ireland, Iceland, Austria and Estonia are free/mostly free/good situation in the three parameters as the most ethical countries. UK and US are free/mostly free/satisfactory situation, France and Uruguay are free/moderately free/satisfactory situation, Belgium is free/moderately free/good situation. However, Japan and Chile are: free/mostly free/noticeable problems, Hong Kong is partly free/free (the "model" of economic freedom of Milton Friedman)/noticeable problems. Qatar is not free/mostly free/noticeable problems, and United Arab Emirates are not free/mostly free/difficult situation. Finally, Bhutan is partly free/mostly unfree/noticeable problems, yet ranking no. 30 in TI's index, and is one of the happiest countries in the world.







The most corrupt countries have also the lowest scores in the freedom indices. Somalia, North Korea, Sudan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Eritrea are not free/repressed/very serious situation. South Sudan and Iraq are not free/n/a/difficult situation, Libya, Venezuela and Haiti are partly free/repressed, but the freedom of the press is difficult situation/very serious situation/satisfactory situation. China has a thriving economy, yet it is not free/mostly unfree/very serious situation, India the largest democracy in the world is free/mostly unfree/difficult situation, Iran a theocracy is partly free/repressed/difficult situation, Brazil is free/most unfree/noticeable problems and finally democratic Russia in 2014 (not during the communist regime!) is not free/mostly unfree/difficult situation – plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose – the more things change, the more they stay the same. Russia and Estonia, former members of the USSR, Estonia is now one of the most ethical countries and has freedom like Germany, Ireland and Iceland, while Russia, homeland of Tolstoy, Chekhov and Solzhenitsyn, is one of the most corrupt countries with freedom like South Sudan and Iraq.







List by country

























Country	Freedom in the World 2014 ^[3]	2014 Index of Economic Freedom ^[4]	2014 Press Freedom Index ^[1]
 Afghanistan	not free	n/a	difficult situation
 Albania	partly free	moderately free	noticeable problems
 Algeria	not free	mostly unfree	difficult situation
 Andorra	free	n/a	good situation
 Angola	not free	repressed	difficult situation
 Anguilla	n/a	n/a	satisfactory situation
 Antigua and Barbuda	free	n/a	satisfactory situation
 Argentina	free	repressed	noticeable problems
 Armenia	partly free	moderately free	noticeable problems
 Australia	<u>free</u>	<u>free</u>	<u>satisfactory situation</u>
 Austria	free	mostly free	good situation
 Azerbaijan	not free	moderately free	difficult situation
 Bahamas	free	moderately free	satisfactory situation
 Bahrain	not free	mostly free	very serious situation
 Bangladesh	partly free	mostly unfree	difficult situation













Country	Freedom in the World 2014 ^[3]	2014 Index of Economic Freedom ^[4]	2014 Press Freedom Index ^[1]
 Barbados	free	moderately free	satisfactory situation
 Belarus	not free	mostly unfree	difficult situation
 Belgium	free	moderately free	good situation
 Belize	free	mostly unfree	satisfactory situation
 Benin	free	mostly unfree	noticeable problems
 Bhutan	partly free	mostly unfree	noticeable problems
 Bolivia	partly free	repressed	noticeable problems
 Bosnia and Herzegovina	partly free	mostly unfree	noticeable problems
 Botswana	free	mostly free	satisfactory situation
 Brazil	free	mostly unfree	noticeable problems
 British Virgin Islands	n/a	n/a	satisfactory situation
 Brunei	not free	moderately free	difficult situation
 Bulgaria	free	moderately free	noticeable problems
 Burkina Faso	partly free	mostly unfree	satisfactory situation
 Burma	not free	repressed	difficult situation
 Burundi	partly free	mostly unfree	difficult situation
 Cambodia	not free	mostly unfree	difficult situation
 Cameroon	not free	mostly unfree	difficult situation
 Canada	<u>free</u>	<u>free</u>	<u>good situation</u>
 Cape Verde	free	moderately free	satisfactory situation
 Central African Republic	not free	repressed	noticeable problems
 Chad	not free	repressed	difficult situation
 Chile	free	mostly free	noticeable problems













Country	Freedom in the World 2014 ^[3]	2014 Index of Economic Freedom ^[4]	2014 Press Freedom Index ^[1]
 China	not free	mostly unfree	very serious situation
 Colombia	partly free	mostly free	difficult situation
 Comoros	partly free	mostly unfree	satisfactory situation
 Costa Rica	free	moderately free	good situation
 Congo, Democratic Republic of the	not free	repressed	difficult situation
 Congo, Republic of the	not free	repressed	noticeable problems
 Croatia	free	moderately free	noticeable problems
 Cuba	not free	repressed	very serious situation
 Cyprus	free	moderately free	satisfactory situation
 Czech Republic	free	mostly free	good situation
 Denmark	<u>free</u>	<u>mostly free</u>	<u>good situation</u>
 Djibouti	not free	mostly unfree	very serious situation
 Dominica	free	moderately free	satisfactory situation
 Dominican Republic	free	moderately free	noticeable problems
 East Timor	partly free	repressed	noticeable problems
 Ecuador	partly free	repressed	noticeable problems
 Egypt	not free	mostly unfree	difficult situation
 El Salvador	free	moderately free	satisfactory situation
 Equatorial Guinea	not free	repressed	very serious situation
 Eritrea	not free	repressed	very serious situation
 Estonia	free	mostly free	good situation


Country	Freedom in the World 2014 ^[3]	2014 Index of Economic Freedom ^[4]	2014 Press Freedom Index ^[1]
 Ethiopia	not free	mostly unfree	difficult situation
 Fiji	partly free	mostly unfree	noticeable problems
 Finland	<i><u>free</u></i>	<i><u>mostly free</u></i>	<i><u>good situation</u></i>
 France	free	moderately free	satisfactory situation
 French Guiana	free	moderately free	satisfactory situation
 Gabon	not free	mostly unfree	noticeable problems
 Gambia	not free	mostly unfree	difficult situation
 Gaza Strip	not free	n/a	difficult situation
 Georgia	partly free	mostly free	noticeable problems
 Germany	free	mostly free	good situation
 Ghana	free	moderately free	satisfactory situation
 Greece	free	mostly unfree	noticeable problems
 Grenada	free	n/a	satisfactory situation
 Guatemala	partly free	moderately free	difficult situation
 Guinea	partly free	mostly unfree	noticeable problems
 Guinea-Bissau	not free	mostly unfree	noticeable problems
 Guyana	free	mostly unfree	noticeable problems
 Haiti	partly free	repressed	satisfactory situation
 Honduras	partly free	mostly unfree	difficult situation
 Hong Kong	partly free	free	noticeable problems
 Hungary	free	moderately free	noticeable problems
 Iceland	free	mostly free	good situation
 India	free	mostly unfree	difficult situation
 Indonesia	partly free	mostly unfree	difficult situation
 Iran	partly free	repressed	difficult situation















Country	Freedom in the World 2014 ^[3]	2014 Index of Economic Freedom ^[4]	2014 Press Freedom Index ^[1]
 Iraq	not free	n/a	difficult situation
 Ireland	free	mostly free	good situation
 Israel	free	mostly ^[10] free	noticeable problems
 Italy	free	moderately free	satisfactory situation
 Ivory Coast	partly free	mostly unfree	noticeable problems
 Jamaica	free	moderately free	good situation
 Japan	free	mostly free	noticeable problems
 Jordan	not free	moderately free	difficult situation
 Kashmir	partly free	n/a	difficult situation
 Kashmir	not free	n/a	difficult situation
 Kazakhstan	not free	moderately free	difficult situation
 Kenya	partly free	mostly unfree	noticeable problems
 Kiribati	free	repressed	satisfactory situation
 Korea, North	not free	repressed	very serious situation
 Korea, South	free	mostly free	noticeable problems
 Kosovo	partly free	n/a	noticeable problems
 Kuwait	partly free	moderately free	noticeable problems
 Kyrgyzstan	partly free	moderately free	noticeable problems
 Laos	not free	mostly unfree	very serious situation
 Latvia	free	moderately free	satisfactory situation
 Lebanon	partly free	mostly unfree	noticeable problems
 Lesotho	free	repressed	noticeable problems
 Liberia	partly free	mostly unfree	noticeable problems
 Libya	partly free	n/a	difficult situation

Country	Freedom in the World 2014 ^[3]	2014 Index of Economic Freedom ^[4]	2014 Press Freedom Index ^[1]
 Liechtenstein	free	n/a	good situation
 Lithuania	free	mostly free	satisfactory situation
 Luxembourg	<i>free</i>	<i>mostly free</i>	<i>good situation</i>
 Macau	n/a	mostly free	noticeable problems
 Macedonia	partly free	moderately free	difficult situation
 Madagascar	partly free	moderately free	noticeable problems
 Malawi	partly free	mostly unfree	noticeable problems
 Malaysia	partly free	moderately free	difficult situation
 Maldives	partly free	mostly unfree	noticeable problems
 Mali	partly free	mostly unfree	difficult situation
 Malta	free	moderately free	satisfactory situation
 Marshall Islands	free	n/a	satisfactory situation
 Mauritania	partly free	mostly unfree	noticeable problems
 Mauritius	free	mostly free	noticeable problems
 Mexico	partly free	moderately free	difficult situation
 Micronesia, Federated States of	free	repressed	satisfactory situation
 Moldova	partly free	mostly unfree	noticeable problems
 Monaco	free	n/a	satisfactory situation
 Mongolia	free	mostly unfree	noticeable problems
 Montserrat	n/a	n/a	satisfactory situation
 Montenegro	free	moderately free	difficult situation
 Morocco	partly free	mostly unfree	difficult situation
 Mozambique	partly free	mostly unfree	noticeable problems
 Nagorno-Karabakh	not free	n/a	n/a

Country	Freedom in the World 2014 ^[3]	2014 Index of Economic Freedom ^[4]	2014 Press Freedom Index ^[1]
 Namibia	free	mostly unfree	good situation
 Nauru	free	n/a	satisfactory situation
 Nepal	partly free	mostly unfree	difficult situation
 Netherlands	<u>free</u>	<u>mostly free</u>	<u>good situation</u>
 New Caledonia	n/a	n/a	good situation
 New Zealand	<u>free</u>	<u>free</u>	<u>good situation</u>
 Nicaragua	partly free	mostly unfree	noticeable problems
 Niger	partly free	mostly unfree	satisfactory situation
 Nigeria	partly free	mostly unfree	difficult situation
 Northern Cyprus	free	n/a	noticeable problems
 Norway	<u>free</u>	<u>mostly free</u>	<u>good situation</u>
 Oman	not free	moderately free	difficult situation
 Pakistan	partly free	mostly unfree	difficult situation
 Palau	free	n/a	satisfactory situation
 Palestine	not free	n/a	difficult situation
 Panama	free	moderately free	noticeable problems
 Papua New Guinea	partly free	mostly unfree	satisfactory situation
 Paraguay	partly free	moderately free	noticeable problems
 Peru	free	moderately free	noticeable problems
 Philippines	partly free	moderately free	difficult situation
 Poland	free	moderately free	good situation
 Portugal	free	moderately free	satisfactory situation
 Puerto Rico	free	n/a	satisfactory situation
 Qatar	not free	mostly free	noticeable problems

Country	Freedom in the World 2014 ^[3]	2014 Index of Economic Freedom ^[4]	2014 Press Freedom Index ^[1]
 Romania	free	moderately free	satisfactory situation
 Russia	not free	mostly unfree	difficult situation
 Rwanda	not free	moderately free	very serious situation
 Saint Kitts and Nevis	free	n/a	satisfactory situation
 Saint Lucia	free	mostly free	satisfactory situation
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	free	moderately free	satisfactory situation
 Samoa	free	moderately free	satisfactory situation
 San Marino	free	n/a	satisfactory situation
 São Tomé and Príncipe	free	repressed	satisfactory situation
 Saudi Arabia	not free	moderately free	very serious situation
 Senegal	free	mostly unfree	noticeable problems
 Serbia	free	mostly unfree	noticeable problems
 Seychelles	partly free	mostly unfree	noticeable problems
 Sierra Leone	partly free	mostly unfree	noticeable problems
 Singapore	<i><u>partly free</u></i>	<i><u>free</u></i>	<i><u>difficult situation</u></i>
 Slovakia	free	moderately free	good situation
 Slovenia	free	moderately free	satisfactory situation
 Solomon Islands	partly free	repressed	good situation
 Somalia	not free	n/a	very serious situation
 Somaliland	partly free	n/a	n/a
 South Africa	free	moderately free	satisfactory situation
 South Sudan	not free	n/a	difficult situation

Country	Freedom in the World 2014 ^[3]	2014 Index of Economic Freedom ^[4]	2014 Press Freedom Index ^[1]
 Spain	free	moderately free	satisfactory situation
 Sri Lanka	partly free	moderately free	very serious situation
 Sudan	not free	n/a	very serious situation
 Suriname	free	mostly unfree	satisfactory situation
 Swaziland	not free	moderately free	difficult situation
 Sweden	<i><u>free</u></i>	<i><u>mostly free</u></i>	<i><u>good situation</u></i>
 Switzerland	<i><u>free</u></i>	<i><u>free</u></i>	<i><u>good situation</u></i>
 Syria	not free	n/a	very serious situation
 Taiwan	free	mostly free	satisfactory situation
 Tajikistan	not free	mostly unfree	difficult situation
 Tanzania	partly free	mostly unfree	noticeable problems
 Thailand	partly free	moderately free	difficult situation
 Tibet	not free	n/a	n/a
 Togo	partly free	repressed	noticeable problems
 Tonga	free	mostly unfree	noticeable problems
 Transnistria	not free	n/a	n/a
 Trinidad and Tobago	free	moderately free	satisfactory situation
 Tunisia	partly free	mostly unfree	difficult situation
 Turkey	partly free	moderately free	difficult situation
 Turkmenistan	not free	repressed	very serious situation
 Tuvalu	free	n/a	satisfactory situation
 Uganda	partly free	mostly unfree	noticeable problems

Country	Freedom in the World 2014 ^[3]	2014 Index of Economic Freedom ^[4]	2014 Press Freedom Index ^[1]
 Ukraine	partly free	repressed	difficult situation
 United Arab Emirates	not free	mostly free	difficult situation
 United Kingdom	free	mostly free	satisfactory situation
 United States	free	mostly free	satisfactory situation
 Uruguay	free	moderately free	satisfactory situation
 Uzbekistan	not free	repressed	very serious situation
 Vanuatu	free	mostly unfree	good situation
 Venezuela	partly free	repressed	difficult situation
 Vietnam	not free	mostly unfree	very serious situation
 West Bank	not free	n/a	difficult situation
 Western Sahara	not free	n/a	difficult situation
 Yemen	not free	mostly unfree	very serious situation
 Zambia	partly free	moderately free	noticeable problems
 Zimbabwe	not free	repressed	difficult situation

Notes and references

1. ["Press Freedom Index 2014"](#), Reporters Without Borders, 11 May 2014.
2. [2007 Freedom House Financial Statement](#)^[dead link]
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4. ["Country Rankings"](#), *2014 Index of Economic Freedom*, Wall Street Journal and Heritage Foundation, January 2014.
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8. ["HUMAN RIGHTS IN 2011: THE CIRI REPORT"](#). CIRI Human Rights Data Project. August 29, 2013.
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70. 222 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - BY INCARCERATION RATE – 2014 – SOURCE:
WORLD PRISON BRIEF – INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR PRISON STUDIES

A major problem in this list of countries by incarceration rate is that probably many countries do not divulge the true numbers of incarcerated people, otherwise it is completely incomprehensible how in a totalitarian state as Syria where hundreds of thousands of people were killed in the civil war there are only 60 prisoners per 100,000 population exactly like the peaceful Sweden, one of the most peaceful countries in the world. Half of the 11 most ethical countries in the world have among the lowest incarceration rates: Finland – 58, Sweden – 60, Denmark – 73, Norway – 72, the Scandinavian countries have therefore almost the lowest number of prisoners in the world – Iceland (TI – 12) actually has even a lower number - 47, Netherlands – 82, Switzerland – 87. The other half of the most ethical countries have a higher number of prisoners but still quite low – Canada – 118, Luxembourg – 131, Australia – 143, New Zealand – 183, and authoritarian Singapore has the highest number of prisoners per 100,000 population – 233. Other ethical countries have a very low number – Japan – 51, Germany – 78, Ireland – 89, Austria – 98, Belgium – 108, France – 103, Qatar – 53, etc.

The most striking number of this list is the number of prisoners in the United States – 707 per 100,000, the highest incarceration rate in the world (except Seychelles), 10 times more than Scandinavian countries!, much higher than communist Cuba – 510, totalitarian Russia – 470, or crime ridden South Africa – 294, and Brazil – 274, higher even than theocratic dictatorship Iran – 284 and Saudi Arabia – 162. This very high number derives of course from the high criminality rate, but also from the neoliberal policies privatizing almost everything even prisons (watch the film by Michael Moore's – Capitalism, a Love Story). We learned already that Syria has only 60 prisoners, but Pakistan struggling against Al Qaeda has even less – 41, Chad – 39, Nigeria – 33, Central African Republic – 19, and China – 124... Something must be wrong in this list, probably the number of prisoners divulged by some of the countries...

The following statistics are worth to mention: San Marino has the lowest number of prisoners – 0, Liechtenstein – 19, Liberia – 43, Bangladesh – 45, Sudan – 50, Yemen (in spite of the civil war) – 53, Mozambique – 62, Indonesia – 62, Djibouti – 63, Senegal – 64, Egypt (the new regime is still fighting against the Muslim Brotherhood and terrorism and has one of the lowest number of prisoners, lower than the Netherlands...) – 76, Haiti – 95, Italy and Cambodia have both only 100, Uganda – 102, Greece – 120, Hong Kong – 126, Iraq (there is a civil war, Islamic State has conquered large parts of the country, terror is a daily routine, and it has a lower number of prisoners than peaceful Australia...) – 139, Serbia – 142, Vietnam – 143, Spain – 144, Bhutan – 145, Algeria – 162, Venezuela – 174, Turkey – 198, Mexico – 211, Morocco – 221, Colombia – 244, Israel – 249, Thailand – 435, Rwanda – 492.

One could argue – what is better for an ethical country: to have a high level of incarceration rate like the US (TI – 17) – 707, or a very low level of incarceration like Finland (TI – 3) – 58. What does it mean? Maybe it is better to have a high level of incarceration as you imprison all the criminals, the terrorists, the thieves and murderers. Maybe an ethical country has to put in jail all the crooks, the swindlers, the embezzlers, those who give and those who receive bribes, all the corrupt people, and therefore they should have the highest rate of prisoners, as in corrupt countries all the crooks are free. But if you are an ethical country – maybe a priori you don't have many criminals. We have to refer therefore to the figures that prove that the most ethical countries have the lowest rates of crime and the lowest number of prisoners as they are also the most peaceful countries, with the lowest number of criminals.

	<u>Country (or dependent territory, subnational area, etc.)</u>	Incarceration rate (Prisoners per 100,000 population)
1	 Seychelles	868
2	 United States of America	707
3	 St. Kitts and Nevis	611
4	 Anguilla (United Kingdom)	543
5	 Virgin Islands (USA)	535
6	 Barbados	529
7	 Cuba	510
8	 Belize	495
9	 Rwanda	492
10	 Russian Federation	470
11	 Thailand	435
12	 Grenada	430
13	 Virgin Islands (United Kingdom)	425
14	 El Salvador	424
15	 Guam (USA)	422
16	 St. Vincent and the Grenadines	422
17	 Bermuda (United Kingdom)	411
18	 Sint Maarten (Netherlands)	396
19	 Antigua and Barbuda	389
20	 Panama	383
21	 Bahamas	379
22	 Dominica	369
23	 Trinidad and Tobago	362













24	 American Samoa (USA)	349
25	 Belarus	335
26	 Puerto Rico (USA)	335
27	 Cayman Islands (United Kingdom)	330
28	 Lithuania	322
29	 St. Lucia	321
30	 Maldives	320
31	 Costa Rica	314
32	 Greenland (Denmark)	301
33	 South Africa	294
34	 Kazakhstan	290
35	 Swaziland	289
36	 Uruguay	289
37	 French Guiana/Guyane (France)	287
38	 Cape Verde (Cabo Verde)	286
39	 Curaçao (Netherlands)	285
40	 Iran	284
41	 Bahrain	275
42	 Brazil	274
43	 Mongolia	274
44	 Taiwan	273
45	 Ukraine	271
46	 Northern Mariana Islands (USA)	267
47	 Latvia	264
48	 Guyana	260

49	 Chile	250
50	 Israel	249
51	 Dominican Republic	247
52	 Colombia	244
53	 Palau	243
54	 United Arab Emirates	238
55	 Aruba (Netherlands)	233
56	 Martinique (France)	233
57	 Singapore	233
58	 Tunisia	230
59	 Estonia	228
60	 Samoa (formerly Western Samoa)	227
61	 Turkmenistan	224
62	 Morocco	221
63	 Peru	221
64	 Georgia	219
65	 Mexico	211
66	 Azerbaijan	210
67	 Gabon	210
68	 Gibraltar (United Kingdom)	210
69	 Poland	210
70	 Botswana	204
71	 Mauritius	202
72	 Turkey	198
73	 Suriname	194

74	 Macau (China)	190
75	 Guadeloupe (France)	188
76	 Slovakia	188
77	 Moldova (Republic of)	187
78	 Hungary	184
79	 New Zealand	183
80	 Kyrgyzstan	182
81	 Namibia	182
82	 Albania	181
83	 Venezuela	174
84	 Ecuador	173
85	 Fiji	172
86	 Montenegro	171
87	 Jersey (United Kingdom)	165
88	 Czech Republic	163
89	 Romania	163
90	 Algeria	162
91	 Saudi Arabia	162
92	 Armenia	160
93	 Honduras	160
94	 Uzbekistan	160
95	 Tonga	155
96	 Nicaragua	153
97	 Jamaica	152
98	 Argentina	149

99	 &  England and Wales	148
100	 Guernsey (United Kingdom)	148
101	 French Polynesia (France)	147
102	 Macedonia (former Yugoslav Republic of)	147
103	 Zimbabwe	147
104	 Scotland	146
105	 Bhutan	145
106	 New Caledonia (France)	144
107	 Spain	144
108	 Australia	143
109	 Vietnam	143
110	 Serbia	142
111	 Bolivia	140
112	 Nauru	140
113	 Iraq	139
114	 Bulgaria	138
115	 Kiribati	138
116	 Portugal	138
117	 Paraguay	136
118	 Malta	134
119	 Malaysia	133
120	 Equatorial Guinea	132
121	 Luxembourg	131
122	 Hong Kong (China)	126
123	 Reunion (France)	126

124	 Brunei Darussalam	125
125	 China	124 or 172. See notes below .
126	 Kenya	121
127	 Tajikistan	121
128	 Greece	120
129	 Zambia	119
130	 Canada	118
131	 Cameroon	115
132	 Isle of Man (United Kingdom)	113
133	 Myanmar (formerly Burma)	113
134	 Philippines	113
135	 Ethiopia	111
136	 Cook Islands (New Zealand)	109
137	 Belgium	108
138	 Croatia	108
139	 Cyprus (Republic of)	108
140	 Lebanon	108
141	 Lesotho	107
142	 Angola	105
143	 Guatemala	105
144	 Sri Lanka	105
145	 France	103
146	 Micronesia, Federated States of	103
147	 Uganda	102
148	 Northern Ireland	101

149	 Cambodia	100
150	 Italy	100
151	 Sao Tome e Principe	100
152	 Austria	98
153	 Republic of (South) Korea	98
154	 Haiti	95
155	 Jordan	95
156	 Kosovo/Kosova	93
157	 Ireland, Republic of	89
158	 Switzerland	87
159	 Kuwait	86
160	 Burundi	85
161	 Afghanistan	83
162	 Madagascar	83
163	 Libya	82
164	 Netherlands	82
165	 Bosnia and Herzegovina: Federation	80
166	 Tuvalu	80
167	 Monaco	79
168	 Germany	78
169	 Mayotte (France)	78
170	 Benin	77
171	 Egypt	76
172	 Malawi	76
173	 Vanuatu	76

174	 Bosnia and Herzegovina: Republika Srpska	75
175	 Denmark	73
176	 Tanzania	73
177	 Norway	72
178	 Laos	71
179	 Marshall Islands	68
180	 Togo	67
181	 Slovenia	66
182	 South Sudan	65
183	 Senegal	64
184	 Djibouti	63
185	 Indonesia	62
186	 Mozambique	62
187	 Sweden	60
188	 Syria	60
189	 Finland	58
190	 Andorra	56
191	 Solomon Islands	56
192	 Ghana	55
193	 Sierra Leone	54
194	 Gambia	53
195	 Qatar	53
196	 Yemen	53
197	 Papua New Guinea	52
198	 Japan	51







199	 Nepal	51
200	 Sudan	50
201	 Iceland	47
202	 Bangladesh	45
203	 Cote d'Ivoire	44
204	 Liberia	43
205	 Mauritania	43
206	 Pakistan	41
207	 Niger	40
208	 Chad	39
209	 Timor-Leste (formerly East Timor)	38
210	 Oman	36
211	 Democratic Republic of Congo (formerly Zaire)	35
212	 Congo (Brazzaville)	33
213	 Nigeria	33
214	 Burkina Faso	32
215	 Mali	32
216	 India	30
217	 Comoros	28
218	 Republic of Guinea	22
219	 Faeroe Islands (Denmark)	21
220	 Central African Republic	19
221	 Liechtenstein	19
222	 San Marino	0

71. 34 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - LEVEL OF DISCRIMINATION/VIOLENCE AGAINST MINORITIES – 2015 – OECD

The following is a list of [OECD](#) countries by the *Group Grievance* indicator, which was also used in the [Social Progress Index](#) as "discrimination and violence against minorities" under the "tolerance and inclusion" category. When tension and violence exists between groups, the [state's](#) (or [non-state actor's](#)) ability or willingness to provide security is undermined and fear and further violence may ensue. The indicator includes pressures and measures related to:

- [Discrimination](#)
- [Powerlessness](#)
- [Ethnic violence](#)
- [Communal violence](#)
- [Sectarian violence](#)
- [Religious violence](#)

In this survey we find once again that the most ethical countries have the lowest level of discrimination and violence against minorities – from the lowest level of 1.3 for Sweden ranked no. 1, 3. Finland – 1.6, 6. Luxembourg – 3.1, 8. Denmark and Switzerland – 3.6, 10. Norway – 3.7, 12. Canada and Netherlands – 3.9, 15. New Zealand – 4.1, 19. Australia – 4.3 (Singapore was not surveyed). Those are very low levels, and the same applies to most of the very ethical countries – Iceland, Ireland, Belgium, Japan, Germany. Other ethical/quite ethical countries that have low levels are – Czech Republic, South Korea, Portugal, Slovenia, Chile, Austria and Poland. Borderline cases are the quite corrupt countries – Italy – 4.9 and Greece – 5.0, the very ethical countries – US – 5.0 and UK – 5.6, ethical Spain – 5.8, France – 6.8 and Estonia – 6.5. Corrupt Mexico (TI – 103) scores 6.4. But the worst scores are for Turkey (TI – 64) – 9.0 (problems with the Kurds) and Israel (TI – 37) – 9.7 (problems with the Palestinians in the West Bank). We do not have results on very corrupt countries but we know that the problems there are much more acute than in the OECD, as we can learn from other surveys.

Rank	Country	Level of discrimination and violence against minorities
1	 Iceland	1.3
1	 Sweden	1.3
3	 Finland	1.6
4	 Ireland	1.9
5	 Portugal	2.6
6	 Luxembourg	3.1

Rank	Country	Level of <u>discrimination</u> and violence against minorities
7	 South Korea	3.4
8	 Denmark	3.6
8	 Switzerland	3.6
10	 Norway	3.7
11	 Czech Republic	3.8
12	 Canada	3.9
12	 Netherlands	3.9
12	 Slovenia	3.9
15	 Chile	4.1
15	 Belgium	4.1
15	 New Zealand	4.1
18	 Japan	4.2
19	 Australia	4.3
19	 Austria	4.3
21	 Poland	4.4
22	 Germany	4.6
23	 Hungary	4.7
23	 Italy	4.9
24	 Greece	5.0
24	 United States	5.0
26	 United Kingdom	5.6

Rank	Country	Level of <u>discrimination</u> and violence against minorities
27	 Spain	5.8
28	 Slovakia	5.9
29	 Mexico	6.4
30	 Estonia	6.5
31	 France	6.8
32	 Turkey	9.0
33	 Israel	9.7

72. 255 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – INTERNET PENETRATION RATE (RPR)
(IN %) – MOSTLY IN 2013/2014 - INTERNET WORLD STATS

COUNTRY COMPARISON – INTERNET PENETRATION RATE (RPR) IS THE NUMBER OF INTERNET USERS DIVIDED BY THE POPULATION (IN %) – MOSTLY IN 2013/2014 - INTERNET WORLD STATS

We refer to Bhutan in the analysis of World Happiness, but many people should ask themselves what do they prefer – to live in a country like Bhutan, one of the happiest countries in the world, ranked by TI as no. 30 in the corruption perception index (close to France – 26), with a GDP per capita of only \$7,000 (but with a GDP growth rate of 6%), and an Internet penetration rate of only 30%, or to live in a modern country like South Korea, one of the richest countries in the world, with a GDP PPP per capita of \$35K, with an Internet penetration rate of 85%, ranked 41 in the world happiness report and 43 in TI's ethical report? What is better, a high degree of happiness or a high degree of development? Can we combine both of them? The answer is absolutely – Yes! The 11 most ethical countries in the world are also the most modern and the happiest as well, especially the Scandinavian countries who win all the trophies. Like the Swedish Abba song "the winner takes it all", Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland – the Scandinavian countries are the best in almost all parameters: they are not only the most ethical, happiest, richest, most democratic, with the highest equality in income and gender, but they are also the most modern, most competitive and with the highest efficiency records. Even in the parameter of internet penetration they score the highest grades: Sweden (TI – 4), Denmark (TI – 1) and Norway (TI – 5) – 95%, Finland (TI – 3) – 92%, and if we want to add the very ethical and smallest Scandinavian country Iceland (TI – 12), we find that they have the highest Internet penetration in the world – 97%! (maybe because it is so cold there that you have to stay indoor and work on the Internet...). The other countries in the 11 most ethical have also among the highest Internet penetration rates: Canada – 95%, Netherlands and Luxembourg – 94%, Australia, Switzerland and New Zealand – 87%, but Singapore - 73% only. So, here again Ethics Pays by far.

However, if we add to those countries the other states ranking up to 20 in TI's index, we see that here also the Internet penetration is very high, although not as high as in most of the first 11: UK – 90%, Germany – 86%, US – 87%, Japan – 86%, Belgium – 82%, Ireland (and the European Union) – 78%, Hong Kong and Barbados - 75%. Going down from 21 in TI index to 47 we find that most of the countries have a lower Internet penetration which is quite high – on the average – 75%: Austria (81%), Bahamas, United Arab Emirates (88%), Qatar (85%), Chile, Uruguay, Estonia, France (83%), Cyprus, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Poland, Taiwan (80%), Israel – startup nation - (71%), Spain (75%), Slovenia, South Korea (85%), Lithuania, Latvia, Malta, Costa Rica and Hungary. However, Bhutan (TI – 30) – 30%, Botswana (TI – 31) – 15% - both countries are not developed by most of the standards yet are very ethical in comparison to other not developed countries. Unethical countries have a much lower Internet penetration rate – Brazil (TI – 69) – 54%, China (TI – 100) – 47%, Cuba (TI – 63) – 26%, Greece – 60% and Italy 58%, both rank 69 in TI's index. India (TI – 85) – 20%, Russia (TI – 136) – 61%, Iran – 56%, Indonesia – 28%, Mexico – 49%, Nigeria – 40%, Pakistan – 15%, South Africa – 49%, Tanzania – 15%. And the most corrupt countries of the world have also the lowest Internet penetration: Somalia – 2%, Sudan – 26%, Iraq – 9%, Afghanistan – 6%, South Sudan – 0%, Turkmenistan – 10%, Uzbekistan – 38%, Libya – 22%, Eritrea – 6%, Yemen – 20%, Angola – 22%, Venezuela – 50%, Haiti – 11%, Guinea-Bissau – 3%, Syria – 26%, Burundi – 4%, Zimbabwe – 39%, Bangladesh – 25%, Central African Republic – 3%, Myanmar – 1%, Cambodia – 6%, Democratic Republic of the Congo – 2%, Chad – 3%, Ethiopia – 2%, Vietnam – 44%, Papua New Guinea – 6%.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF COUNTRIES

Including the [latest](#) Internet Indicators, Usage, Penetration Rates, Population, Broadband and ISO 3316 Symbol

Alphabetical list of Countries:

Definitions:

1. Internet Penetration Rate (P.R.) is the number of Internet users divided by the population, and expressed in percentage
2. "Symbol" means the ISO 3166-1-alpha-2 code. You can see the original [ISO Country codes](#) at the ISO website.
3. "Broadband Speed" column is average download speed in Mbps, as defined by the Ookla Net Index.
4. The last column is defined as the date for Internet users data, month and year.
5. "n/a" means that the information is not available.
6. **Warning:** statistical and population figures displayed here are the latest available and will not necessarily be the same as the ones displayed in other tables at this website.

Country or Region Name	Sym-bol	Broadband Speed(2)	Population (latest)	Internet Users	Internet Penetration	Data date
Afghanistan	AF	1.11 Mbps	31,822,848	1,877,548	5.9 %	Dec/2013
Africa	--	--	1,158,353,014	313,600,573	27.1 %	Dec/2014
Aland Islands	AX	25.60 Mbps	28,355	n/a	n/a	Dec/2013
Albania	AL	7.56 Mbps	3,020,209	1,815,145	60.1 %	Dec/2013
Algeria	DZ	2.6 Mbps	39,542,166	6,669,927	16.9 %	Dec/2014
American Samoa	AS	n/a	54,517	3,040	5.6 %	Dec/2013
Andorra	AD	38.58 Mbps	85,458	80,331	94.0 %	Dec/2013
Angola	AO	5.93 Mbps	19,625,353	5,102,592	26.0 %	Dec/2014
Anguilla	AI	2.82 Mbps	16,086	10,424	64.8 %	Dec/2013
Antarctica	AQ	n/a	1,257	n/a	0.0 %	Dec/2013
Antigua & Barbuda	AG	4.53 Mbps	91,295	74,057	81.1 %	Dec/2013
Argentina	AR	5.18 Mbps	43,024,374	32,268,280	75.0 %	Dec/2013
Armenia	AM	14.99 Mbps	3,060,927	1,800,000	58.8 %	Dec/2013
Aruba	AW	13.46 Mbps	110,663	87,313	78.9 %	Dec/2013
Asia	--	--	4,032,654,624	1,394,736,872	34.6 %	Dec/2014
Australia	AU	16.04 Mbps	22,507,616	19,554,832	86.9 %	Dec/2013
Austria	AT	22.93 Mbps	8,223,062	6,629,433	80.6 %	Dec/2013
Azerbaijan	AZ	6.93 Mbps	9,686,210	5,685,805	58.7 %	Dec/2013
Bahamas, The	BS	12.93 Mbps	321,834	235,797	73.3 %	Dec/2013
Bahrain	BH	9.29 Mbps	1,314,089	1,182,680	90.0 %	Dec/2013
Bangladesh	BD	5.49 Mbps	166,280,712	40,800,000	24.5 %	June/2014
Barbados	BB	6.76 Mbps	289,680	217,260	75.0 %	Dec/2013
Belarus	BY	12.15 Mbps	9,608,058	5,204,685	54.2 %	Dec/2013
Belgium	BE	34.22 Mbps	10,449,361	8,586,240	82.2 %	Dec/2013
Belize	BZ	2.71 Mbps	340,844	108,048	31.7 %	Dec/2013
Benin	BJ	1.19 Mbps	10,448,647	1,232,940	11.8 %	Dec/2014
Bermuda	BM	7.87 Mbps	69,839	66,557	95.3 %	Dec/2013

Bhutan	BT	4.0 Mbps	733,643	219,359	29.9 %	Dec/2013
Bolivia	BO	1.94 Mbps	10,631,486	4,199,437	39.5 %	Dec/2013
Bonaire, St.Eustat, Saba	BQ	7.03 Mbps	22,303	20,956	94.0%	Dec/2013
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	7.94 Mbps	3,871,643	2,628,846	67.9 %	Dec/2013
Botswana	BW	3.65 Mbps	2,182,719	327,408	15.0 %	Dec/2014
Bouvet Island	BV	n/a	0	0	n/a	Dec/2013
Brazil	BR	9.91 Mbps	202,656,788	109,773,650	54.2 %	Dec/2013
British Indian Ocean T.	IO	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Dec/2013
British Virgin Islands	VG	7.41 Mbps	32,680	14,620	44.7 %	Dec/2013
Brunei Darussalam	BN	7.37 Mbps	422,675	318,900	75.4 %	Dec/2013
Bulgaria	BG	34.6 Mbps	6,924,716	3,674,254	53.1 %	Dec/2013
Burkina Faso	BF	0.76 Mbps	18,931,686	1,003,379	5.3 %	Dec/2014
Burundi	BI	n/a	10,742,276	526,372	4.9 %	Dec/2014
Cabo Verde	CV	n/a	538,535	201,950	37.5 %	Dec/2013
Cambodia	KH	5.6 Mbps	15,458,332	927,500	6.0 %	Dec/2013
Cameroon	CM	n/a	23,130,708	1,486,815	6.4 %	Jun/2014
Canada	CA	22.87 Mbps	34,834,841	33,000,381	94.7 %	Jun/2014
Caribbean, the	--	--	41,873,409	17,211,359	41.1 %	Jun/2014
Cayman Islands	KY	10.00 Mbps	54,914	40,691	74.1 %	Dec/2013
Central African Republic	CF	n/a	5,277,959	184,729	3.5 %	Dec/2013
Central America	--	--	164,210,961	72,373,646	44.1 %	June/2014
Chad	TD	n/a	11,412,107	317,197	2.8 %	Jun/2014
Chile	CL	13.06 Mbps	17,363,894	11,686,746	67.3 %	Jun/2014
China	CN	23.22 Mbps	1,361,512,535	649,000,000	47.7 %	Dec/2014
Christmas Island	CX	n/a	1,502	464	30.9 %	Dec/2013
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	CC	n/a	584	n/a	n/a	Dec/2013
Colombia	CO	6.80 Mbps	46,245,297	28,475,560	61.6 %	Dec/2013
Comoros	KM	n/a	766,865	49,846	6.5 %	Dec/2013
Congo	CG	n/a	4,662,446	307,721	6.6 %	Dec/2013
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	CD	1.19 Mbps	77,433,744	1,703,542	2.2 %	Dec/2013
Cook Islands	CK	n/a	12,400	6,000	48.4 %	Dec/2013
Costa Rica	CR	4.51 Mbps	4,755,234	4,028,302	84.7 %	June/2014
Cote D'Ivoire	CI	2.79 Mbps	22,848,945	968,000	4.2 %	Dec/2013
Croatia	HR	7.19 Mbps	4,470,534	3,167,838	70.9 %	Dec/2013
Cuba	CU	1.25 Mbps	11,047,251	2,840,248	25.7 %	Dec/2013
Curaçao	CW	n/a	147,695	138,774	94.0 %	Dec/2013
Cyprus	CY	8.98 Mbps	1,172,458	767,374	65.5 %	Dec/2013
Czech Republic	CZ	29.6 Mbps	10,627,448	7,876,002	74.1 %	Dec/2013

Country or Region Name	Sym-bol	Broadband Speed(2)	Population (Latest)	Internet Users	Internet Penetration	Data date
Denmark	DK	39.51 Mbps	5,569,077	5,270,018	94.6 %	Dec/2013
Djibouti	DJ	n/a	810,179	80,378	9.9 %	Jun/2014
Dominica	DM	3.01 Mbps	73,449	43,335	59.0 %	Dec/2013
Dominican Republic	DO	4.42 Mbps	10,349,741	6,054,013	58.5 %	Dec/2013
East Timor (Timor-Leste)	TP	n/a	1,201,542	13,217	1.1 %	Dec/2013
Ecuador	EC	5.74 Mbps	15,654,411	12,116,687	77.4 %	June/2014
Egypt	EG	2.44 Mbps	86,895,099	46,200,000	53.2 %	Aug/2014
El Salvador	SV	3.52 Mbps	6,125,512	1,742,832	28.5 %	Jun/2014
Equatorial Guinea	GQ	1.32 Mbps	722,254	124,035	17.2 %	Jun/2014
Eritrea	ER	n/a	6,380,803	377,363	5.9 %	Dec/2013
Estonia	EE	30.68 Mbps	1,257,921	1,006,337	80.0 %	Dec/2013
Ethiopia	ET	6.11 Mbps	96,633,458	1,836,035	1.9 %	Dec/2013
Europe	--	--	825,824,883	582,441,059	70.5 %	Jun/2014
European Union	EU	--	511,483,906	398,228,381	77.9 %	Jun/2014
Falkland Is. (Malvinas)	FK	n/a	2,932	2,841	96.9 %	Dec/2013
Faroe Islands	FO	11.83 Mbps	49,947	44,952	90.0 %	Dec/2013
Fiji	FJ	7.47 Mbps	903,207	335,090	37.1 %	Dec/2013
Finland	FI	31.71 Mbps	5,268,799	4,821,478	91.5 %	Dec/2013
France	FR	30.97 Mbps	66,259,012	52,221,000	83.3 %	Dec/2013
French Guiana	GF	n/a	253,511	71,360	28.1 %	Dec/2013
French Polynesia	PF	n/a	280,026	159,055	56.8 %	Dec/2013
French Southern Terr.	TF	n/a	120	n/a	0.0 %	Dec/2013
Gabon	GA	3.00 Mbps	1,672,597	657,928	39.3 %	June/2014
Gambia, the	GM	1.34 Mbps	1,925,527	271,711	14.1 %	Jun/2014
Georgia	GE	14.53 Mbps	4,935,880	2,127,364	43.1 %	Dec/2013
Germany	DE	27.41 Mbps	80,996,685	69,779,160	86.2 %	Dec/2013
Ghana	GH	6.56 Mbps	25,758,108	5,171,993	20.1 %	Jun/2014
Gibraltar	GI	n/a	29,185	20,660	70.8 %	Dec/2013
Greece	GR	9.13 Mbps	10,775,557	6,451,326	59.9 %	Dec/2013
Greenland	GL	n/a	57,728	52,000	90.1 %	Dec/2013
Grenada	GD	n/a	110,152	38,553	35.0 %	Dec/2013
Guadeloupe	GP	n/a	468,205	171,140	36.6 %	Dec/2013
Guam	GU	n/a	161,001	105,295	65.4 %	Dec/2013
Guatemala	GT	3.75 Mbps	14,647,083	2,885,475	19.7 %	Dec/2013
Guernsey and Alderney	GG	n/a	65,849	55,070	83.6 %	Dec/2013
Guiana, French	GF	n/a	253,511	71,360	28.1 %	Dec/2013
Guinea	GN	n/a	11,474,383	205,194	1.8 %	Jun/2014
Guinea-Bissau	GW	n/a	1,693,398	57,764	3.4 %	Jun/2014
Guinea, Equatorial	GP	n/a	722,254	118,450	16.4 %	Dec/2013
Guyana	GY	n/a	735,554	295,200	40.1 %	Jun/2014
Haiti	HT	n/a	9,996,731	1,059,653	10.6 %	Dec/2013
Heard & McDonald Is.	HM	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Dec/2013
Holy See (Vatican)	VA	n/a	842	480	57.0 %	Dec/2013
Honduras	HN	4.21 Mbps	8,598,561	1,602,558	18.6 %	Jun/2014
Hong Kong, (China)	HK	92.12 Mbps	7,112,688	5,329,372	74.9 %	Dec/2013
Hungary	HU	32.34 Mbps	9,919,128	7,205,255	72.6 %	Dec/2013
Iceland	IS	36.15 Mbps	317,351	306,402	96.5 %	Dec/2013

India	IN	5.55 Mbps	1,236,344,631	243,000,000	19.7 %	June/2014
Indonesia	ID	4.84 Mbps	253,609,643	71,190,000	28.1 %	June/2014
Iran, Islamic Republic of	IR	3.99 Mbps	80,840,713	45,000,000	55.7 %	Dec/2013
Iraq	IQ	4.79 Mbps	32,585,692	2,997,884	9.2 %	Dec/2013
Ireland	IE	20.62 Mbps	4,832,765	3,781,639	78.3 %	Dec/2013
Israel	IL	26.21 Mbps	7,821,850	5,537,870	70.8 %	Dec/2013
Italy	IT	8.53 Mbps	61,680,122	36,058,199	58.5 %	Dec/2013
Ivory Coast (Cote d'Ivoire)	CI	n/a	22,848,945	968,000	4.2 %	Dec/2013
Jamaica	JM	n/a	2,930,050	1,581,100	54.0 %	Dec/2013
Japan	JP	26.09 Mbps	127,103,388	109,626,672	86.2 %	Dec/2013
Jersey	JE	n/a	96,513	45,800	47.5 %	Dec/2013
Jordan	JO	4.14 Mbps	6,528,061	2,885,403	44.2 %	Dec/2013

Country or Region Name	Sym-bol	Broadband Speed(2)	Population (Latest)	Internet Users	Internet Penetration	Data date
Kazakhstan	KZ	16.63 Mbps	17,948,816	9,692,360	54.0 %	Dec/2013
Kenya	KE	6.72 Mbps	45,010,056	21,273,738	47.3 %	Dec/2013
Kiribati	KI	n/a	104,488	12,016	11.5%	Dec/2013
Korea Dem. People's Rep.	KP	n/a	24,851,627	n/a	n/a	Dec/2013
Korea, (South) Republic of	KR	55.59 Mbps	49,039,986	41,571,196	84.8 %	Dec/2013
Kosovo	KV	n/a	1,859,203	1,424,149	76.6 %	Dec/2013
Kuwait	KW	8.84 Mbps	2,742,711	2,069,650	75.5 %	Dec/2013
Kyrgyzstan	KG	12.84 Mbps	5,604,212	2,194,400	39.2 %	Dec/2013
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	LA	4.1 Mbps	6,803,699	850,425	12.5 %	Dec/2013
Latvia	LV	38.68 Mbps	2,165,165	1,628,854	75.2 %	Dec/2013
Lebanon	LB	2.83 Mbps	4,136,895	2,916,511	70.5 %	Dec/2013
Lesotho	LS	7.72 Mbps	1,942,008	110,065	5.0 %	Dec/2013
Liberia	LR	n/a	4,092,310	188,246	4.6 %	Dec/2013
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	LY	5.66 Mbps	6,244,174	1,362,604	21.8 %	Jun/2014
Liechtenstein	LI	n/a	37,313	35,000	93.8 %	Dec/2013
Lithuania	LT	45.59 Mbps	3,505,738	2,399,678	68.5 %	Dec/2013
Luxembourg	LU	33.83 Mbps	520,672	488,286	93.8 %	Dec/2013
Macao, (China)	MO	38.8 Mbps	587,914	386,847	65.8 %	Dec/2013
Macedonia, TFYR	MK	13.79 Mbps	2,091,719	1,280,132	61.2 %	Dec/2013
Madagascar	MG	11.91 Mbps	23,201,926	117,321,756	74.7 %	Jun/2014
Malawi	MW	1.90 Mbps	17,241,754	12,150,362	70.5 %	Jun/2014
Malaysia	MY	6.03 Mbps	30,073,353	20,140,125	67.0 %	Dec/2013
Maldives	MV	4.48 Mbps	393,595	173,575	44.1 %	Dec/2013
Mali	ML	1.69 Mbps	16,455,903	11,862,559	72.1 %	Jun/2014
Malta	MT	n/a	412,655	284,361	68.9 %	Dec/2013
Man, Isle of	IM	n/a	86,866	39,460	45.4 %	Dec/2013
Marshall Islands	MH	n/a	70,983	8,580	12.1 %	Dec/2013
Martinique (FR)	MQ	n/a	410,508	170,000	41.4 %	Dec/2013
Mauritania	MR	3.68 Mbps	3,516,806	455,553	13.0 %	Jun/2014
Mauritius	MU	n/a	1,331,155	519,150	39.0 %	Dec/2013
Mayotte (FR)	YT	n/a	217,909	107,940	49.5 %	Jun/2014
Mexico	MX	11.62 Mbps	120,286,655	59,200,000	49.2 %	June/2014
Micronesia, Fed. States of	FM	n/a	105,681	29,379	27.8 %	Dec/2013

Middle East	--	--	231,588,580	111,809,510	48.3 %	Jun/2014
Moldova, Republic of	MD	n/a	3,583,288	1,748,645	48.8 %	Dec/2013
Monaco	MC	n/a	30,508	27,671	90.7 %	Dec/2013
Mongolia	MN	13.93 Mbps	2,953,190	635,999	21.5 %	Dec/2013
Montenegro	CS	7.41 Mbps	650,036	369,220	56.8 %	Dec/2013
Montserrat	MS	n/a	5,215	2,847	54.6 %	Dec/2013
Morocco	MA	4.80 Mbps	32,987,206	20,207,154	61.3 %	Jun/2014
Mozambique	MZ	3.28 Mbps	24,692,144	1,467,687	5.9 %	Jun/2014
Myanmar (ex-Burma)	MM	5.98 Mbps	55,746,253	668,955	1.2 %	Dec/2013
Namibia	NA	9.11 Mbps	2,198,406	347,414	15.8 %	Jun/2014
Nauru	NR	n/a	9,488	560	5.9 %	Dec/2013
Nepal	NP	7.09 Mbps	30,986,975	4,121,268	13.3 %	Dec/2013
Netherlands	NL	45.71 Mbps	16,877,351	15,857,959	94.0 %	Dec/2013
Netherlands Antilles	AN	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Dec/2013
New Caledonia	NC	7.57 Mbps	267,840	176,774	66.0 %	Dec/2013
New Zealand	NZ	21.42 Mbps	4,401,916	3,810,144	86.6 %	Dec/2013
Nicaragua	NI	4.2 Mbps	5,848,641	906,539	15.5 %	Dec/2013
Niger	NE	0.77 Mbps	17,466,172	298,310	1.7 %	Jun/2014
Nigeria	NG	5.38 Mbps	177,155,754	70,300,000	39.7 %	Jul/2014
Niue	NU	n/a	1,190	1,100	92.4 %	Dec/2013
Norfolk Island	NF	n/a	2,210	700	31.7 %	Dec/2013
North America	--	--	353,860,227	310,322,257	87.7 %	Jun/2014
Northern Mariana Islands	MP	n/a	51,483	15,980	31.0 %	Dec/2013
Norway	NO	32.74 Mbps	5,147,792	4,892,976	95.0 %	Dec/2013
Oceania	--	--	36,724,649	26,789,942	72.9 %	Jun/2014
Oman	OM	10.8 Mbps	3,219,775	2,139,540	66.4 %	Dec/2013
Pakistan	PK	2.98 Mbps	196,174,380	29,128,970	14.8 %	Dec/2013
Palau	PW	n/a	21,186	6,560	31.0 %	Dec/2013
Palestinian Territory	PS	n/a	2,731,052	1,512,273	55.4 %	Dec/2013
Panama	PA	6.12 Mbps	3,608,431	1,899,892	52.7 %	Dec/2013
Papua New Guinea	PG	6.22 Mbps	6,552,730	425,927	6.5 %	Dec/2013
Paraguay	PY	n/a	6,703,860	2,473,724	36.9 %	Dec/2013
Peru	PE	n/a	30,147,935	12,583,953	41.7 %	Jun/2014
Philippines	PH	3.45 Mbps	107,668,231	44,200,540	41.1 %	Dec/2013
Pitcairn Island	PN	n/a	54	n/a	n/a	Dec/2013
Poland	PL	20.33 Mbps	38,346,279	24,940,902	65.0 %	Dec/2013
Portugal	PT	25.06 Mbps	10,813,834	6,715,390	62.1 %	Dec/2013
Puerto Rico	PR	n/a	3,620,897	2,675,843	73.9 %	Dec/2013

Country or Region Name	Sym-bol	Broadband Speed(2)	Population (Latest)	Internet Users	Internet Penetration	Data date
Qatar	QA	11.67 Mbps	2,123,160	1,811,055	85.3 %	Dec/2013
Reunion (FR)	RE	n/a	867,687	300,000	34.6 %	Dec/2013
Romania	RO	55.54 Mbps	21,729,871	10,812,784	49.8 %	Dec/2013
Russia (Russian Fed.)	RU	23.91 Mbps	142,470,272	87,476,747	61.4 %	Dec/2013
Rwanda	RW	10.06 Mbps	12,337,138	1,110,043	9.0 %	Jun/2014
Sahara, Western	EH	n/a	554,795	n/a	n/a	Dec/2013
Saint Barthelemy (FR)	BL	n/a	7,267	1,540	21.2%	Dec/2013
Saint Helena (UK)	SH	n/a	4,255	1,600	37.6 %	Dec/2013
Saint Kitts and Nevis	KN	n/a	51,538	41,230	80.0 %	Dec/2013
Saint Lucia	LC	n/a	163,362	142,900	87.5 %	Dec/2013
Saint Martin (FR)	MF	n/a	31,530	n/a	n/a	Dec/2013
S Pierre & Miquelon(FR)	PM	n/a	5,716	n/a	n/a	Dec/2013
S Vincent & Grenadines	VC	n/a	102,918	76,000	73.8 %	Dec/2013
Samoa	WS	n/a	196,628	30,084	15.3 %	Dec/2013
San Marino	SM	n/a	32,742	17,000	51.9 %	Dec/2013
Sao Tome and Principe	ST	n/a	190,428	48,806	25.6 %	Jun/2014
Saudi Arabia	SA	10.19 Mbps	27,345,986	18,300,000	66.9 %	Jun/2014
Senegal	SN	6.58 Mbps	13,635,927	2,849,909	20.9 %	Dec/2013
Serbia	RS	8.96 Mbps	7,209,764	4,107,000	57.0 %	Dec/2013
Seychelles	SC	n/a	91,650	46,192	50.4 %	Dec/2013
Sierra Leone	SL	n/a	5,743,725	97,643	1.7 %	Dec/2013
Singapore	SG	77.96 Mbps	5,567,301	4,064,130	73.0 %	Dec/2013
Slovakia	SK	25.29 Mbps	5,492,677	4,337,868	79.0 %	Dec/2013
Slovenia	SI	21.11 Mbps	1,988,292	1,445,091	72.7 %	Dec/2013
Solomon Islands	SB	n/a	609,883	48,791	8.0 %	Dec/2013
Somalia	SO	n/a	10,428,043	163,185	1.6 %	Jun/2014
South Africa	ZA	5.08 Mbps	48,375,645	23,655,690	48.9 %	Dec/2013
South America	--	--	406,194,811	230,727,557	56.8 %	Jun/2014
S.George & S.Sandwich	GS	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Dec/2013
South Sudan	SS	n/a	11,562,695	100	0.0%	Dec/2013
Spain	ES	25.3 Mbps	47,737,941	35,705,960	74.8 %	Dec/2013
Sri Lanka (ex-Ceilan)	LK	2.35 Mbps	21,866,445	4,788,751	21.9 %	Dec/2013
Sudan	SD	2.28 Mbps	35,482,233	9,307,189	26.2 %	Jun/2014
Suriname	SR	n/a	573,311	214,418	37.4 %	Dec/2013
Svalbard & Jan Mayen Is.	SJ	n/a	1,872	n/a	n/a	Dec/2013
Swaziland	SZ	1.23 Mbps	1,419,623	350,647	24.7 %	Dec/2013
Sweden	SE	47.08 Mbps	9,723,809	9,216,226	94.8 %	Dec/2013
Switzerland	CH	44.23 Mbps	8,061,516	6,989,334	86.7 %	Dec/2013
Syrian Arab Republic	SY	1.56 Mbps	22,597,531	5,920,553	26.2 %	Dec/2013
Taiwan	TW	39.59 Mbps	23,359,928	18,687,942	80.0 %	Dec/2013
Tajikistan	TJ	14.88 Mbps	8,051,512	1,288,242	16.0 %	Dec/2013
Tanzania, United Rep. of	TZ	5.12 Mbps	49,639,138	7,590,794	15.3 %	Jun/2014
Thailand	TH	19.89 Mbps	67,741,401	20,100,000	29.7 %	Dec/2013
Timor-Leste (East Timor)	TP	n/a	1,201,542	13,217	1.1 %	Dec/2013
Togo	TG	n/a	7,351,374	356,300	4.8 %	Dec/2013
Tokelau	TK	n/a	1,337	800	59.8 %	Dec/2013
Tonga	TO	n/a	106,440	37,254	35.0 %	Dec/2013

Trinidad & Tobago	TT	n/a	1,223,916	780,858	63.8 %	Dec/2013
Tunisia	TN	3.15 Mbps	10,937,521	5,053,704	46.2 %	Dec/2013
Turkey	TR	11.73 Mbps	81,619,392	37,748,969	46.3 %	Dec/2013
Turkmenistan	TM	n/a	5,171,943	496,507	9.6 %	Dec/2013
Turks and Caicos Is.	TC	n/a	49,070	14,760	30.1 %	Dec/2013
Tuvalu	TV	n/a	10,782	4,300	39.9 %	Dec/2013
Uganda	UG	5.09 Mbps	35,918,915	6,523,949	18.2 %	Dec/2013
Ukraine	UA	23.5 Mbps	44,291,413	18,513,810	41.8 %	Dec/2013
United Arab Emirates	AE	23.7 Mbps	9,206,000	8,101,280	88.0 %	Dec/2013
United Kingdom	UK	28.97 Mbps	63,742,977	57,266,690	89.8 %	Dec/2013
United States	US	28.03 Mbps	318,892,103	277,203,319	86.9 %	Mar/2014
US Minor Outlying Isl.	UM	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Dec/2013
Uruguay	UY	n/a	3,332,972	2,017,280	60.5 %	Jun/2014
Uzbekistan	UZ	2.66 Mbps	28,929,716	11,051,151	38.2 %	Dec/2013
Vanuatu	VU	9.32 Mbps	266,937	30,164	11.3 %	Dec/2013
Vatican (Holy See)	VA	n/a	842	480	57.0 %	Dec/2013
Venezuela	VE	2.04 Mbps	28,868,486	14,548,421	50.4 %	Jun/2014
Viet Nam	VN	16.32 Mbps	93,421,835	41,012,186	43.9 %	Dec/2013
Virgin Islands, British	VG	n/a	32,680	14,620	44.7 %	Dec/2013
Virgin Islands, U.S.	VI	n/a	104,170	47,189	45.3 %	Dec/2013
Wallis and Futuna	WF	n/a	15,561	1,337	8.6 %	Dec/2013
Western Sahara	EH	n/a	491,519	n/a	n/a	Jun/2014
Yemen	YE	n/a	26,052,966	5,210,593	20.0 %	Dec/2013
Zambia	ZM	4.21 Mbps	14,638,505	2,313,013	15.8 %	Jun/2014
Zimbabwe	ZW	7.68 Mbps	13,771,721	5,348,433	38.8 %	Jun/2014
World Total (Est.)	--	22.5 Mbps	7,259,749,564	3,063,941,971	42.2 %	DEC/2014

NOTES: (1) The above list corresponds to the Country Codes in English according to [ISO-3166](#), for countries listed in alphabetical order. (2) Broadband Speed is the average [download](#) speed in Mbps (Megabits by second) as measured by the [Ookla Net Index](#). (3) Population figures displayed come mainly from the [U.S. Census Bureau](#) for the 2015 mid-year estimated population in each country or region. (4) Internet users are estimates from the latest Internet World Stats data base, showing the latest updated results available, on indicated date. (5) The Data Date column gives you an indication about how recent the estimated number of Internet users is and reflects the latest available data for each country, territory or region, and will be updated whenever new trustworthy data becomes available. (6) **Warning:** country and regional Internet and population figures displayed here are the latest recorded and may frequently change. Therefore, these figures will not necessarily be the same as the ones displayed on the other tables and charts of this website, which are generally updated quarterly (every three months). (7) For methodology and sources, please view the surfing guide at the [Site Surfing Guide](#). Copyright © 2015, Miniwatts Marketing Group. All rights reserved world-wide.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS & GROUPS – CIA, WORLD FACTBOOK

advanced developing countries

another term for those less developed countries (LDCs) with particularly rapid industrial development; see newly industrializing economies (NIEs)

advanced economies

a term used by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the top group in its hierarchy of advanced economies, countries in transition, and developing countries; it includes the following 33 advanced economies: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, UK, US; note - this group would presumably also cover the following nine smaller countries of Andorra, Bermuda, Faroe Islands, Guernsey, Holy See, Jersey, Liechtenstein, Monaco, and San Marino that are included in the more comprehensive group of "developed countries"

African Development Bank Group (AfDB)

note - regional multilateral development finance institution temporarily located in Tunis, Tunisia; the Bank Group consists of the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, and the Nigerian Trust Fund

established - 10 September 1964

aim - to promote economic development and social progress

regional members - (53) Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

nonregional members - (25) Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Kuwait, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UAE (ADF members only), UK, US

African Union (AU)

note - replaces Organization of African Unity (OAU)

established - 8 July 2001

aim - to achieve greater unity among African States; to defend states' integrity and independence; to accelerate political, social, and economic integration; to encourage international cooperation; to promote democratic principles and institutions

members - (54) Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea (suspended), Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (Western Sahara), Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)

established - 31 July 2007

aim - to contribute to the restoration of security conditions which will allow safe humanitarian assistance throughout Darfur, to contribute to the protection of civilian populations under imminent threat of physical attack, to monitor, observe compliance with, and verify the implementation of various ceasefire agreements

members - (47) Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palau, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States (ACP Group)

established - 6 June 1975

aim - to manage their preferential economic and aid relationship with the EU

members - (79) Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cook Islands, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Federated States of Micronesia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL)

note - acronym from Organismo para la Proscripcion de las Armas Nucleares en la America Latina y el Caribe (OPANAL)

established - 14 February 1967 under the Treaty of Tlatelolco; effective - 25 April 1969 on the 11th ratification

aim - to encourage the peaceful uses of atomic energy and prohibit nuclear weapons

members - (33) Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela

Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)

established - November 1990

aim - to call attention to threats of sea-level rise and coral bleaching to small islands and lowlying coastal developing states from global warming; to emphasize the importance of information and information technology in the process of achieving sustainable development

members - (39) Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cabo Verde, Comoros, Cook Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

observers - (5) American Samoa, Guam, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands

Andean Community (CAN)

note - formerly known as the Andean Group (AG) and the Andean Common Market (Ancom)

established - 26 May 1969; present name established 1 October 1992; effective - 16 October 1969

aim - to promote harmonious development through economic integration

members - (4) Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru

associate members - (5) Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay

observers - (1) Spain

Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (ABEDA)

note - also known as Banque Arabe de Developpement Economique en Afrique (BADEA)

established - 18 February 1974; effective - 16 September 1974

aim - to promote economic development

members - (17 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, Palestine Liberation Organization; **note** - these are all the members of the Arab League excluding Comoros, Djibouti, Somalia, Yemen

Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)

established - 16 May 1968

aim - to promote economic and social development

members - (20 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia (suspended 1993), Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organization

Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)

established - 17 February 1989

aim - to promote cooperation and integration among the Arab states of northern Africa

members - (5) Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia

Arab Monetary Fund (AMF)

established - 27 April 1976; effective - 2 February 1977

aim - to promote Arab cooperation, development, and integration in monetary and economic affairs

members - (21 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organization

Arctic Council

established - 18 September 1996

aim - to address the common concerns and challenges faced by Arctic governments and the people of the Arctic; to protect the Arctic environment

members - (8) Canada, Denmark (Greenland, Faroe Islands), Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, US

permanent participants - (6) Aleut International Association, Arctic Athabaskan Council, Gwich'in Council International, Inuit Circumpolar Conference, Russian Association of Indigenous People of the North, Saami Council

observers - (12) China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Netherlands, Poland, Singapore, Spain, UK

ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)

established - 25 July 1994

aim - to foster constructive dialogue and consultation on political and security issues of common interest and concern

members - (27) Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, China, EU, India, Indonesia, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, NZ, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, US, Vietnam

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

established - 7 November 1989

aim - to promote trade and investment in the Pacific basin

members - (21) Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, NZ, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, US, Vietnam

observers - (3) Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Pacific Economic Cooperation Council, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

established - 19 December 1966

aim - to promote regional economic cooperation

members - (48) Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, NZ, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam

nonregional members - (19) Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

established - 8 August 1967

aim - to encourage regional economic, social, and cultural cooperation among the non-Communist countries of Southeast Asia

members - (10) Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

dialogue partners - (10) Australia, Canada, China, EU, India, Japan, South Korea, NZ, Russia, US

observers - (2) Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste

Australia Group (AG)

established - June 1985

aim - to consult on and coordinate export controls related to chemical and biological weapons

members - (42) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, UK, US

Australia-New Zealand-United States Security Treaty (ANZUS)

established - 1 September 1951; effective - 29 April 1952

aim - to implement a trilateral mutual security agreement, although the US suspended security obligations to NZ on 11 August 1986; Australia and the US continue to hold annual meetings

members - (3) Australia, NZ, US

Baltic Assembly (BA)

established - 12 May 1990

aim - to thoroughly discuss various cooperation issues between Baltic states

members - (3) Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania

Bank for International Settlements (BIS)

established - 20 January 1930; effective - 17 March 1930

aim - to promote cooperation among central banks in international financial settlements

members - (60) Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, European Central Bank, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, UAE, UK, US; note - Montenegro has a separate central bank; its links with BIS are currently under review

Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)

established - June 1997

aim - to foster socio-economic cooperation among members

members - (7) Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand

Benelux Union (Benelux)

note - acronym from Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg; was formerly known as Benelux Economic Union

established - 3 February 1958; effective - 1 November 1960; changed names 17 June 2008

aim - to develop closer economic and legal cooperation and integration

members - (3) Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands

Big Seven

note - membership is the same as the Group of 7

established - 1975

aim - to discuss and coordinate major economic policies

members - (7) Big Six (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK) plus the US

Black Sea Economic Cooperation Zone (BSEC)

established - 25 June 1992

aim - to enhance regional stability through economic cooperation

members - (12) Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine; note - Macedonia is in the process of joining

observers - (17) Austria, Belarus, Black Sea Commission, EU, Croatia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Energy Charter Secretariat, France, Germany, International Black Sea Club, Israel, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, Tunisia, US; note - Bosnia and Herzegovina and Slovenia have applied for observer status

BRICS

note - note: the name of the organization stands for the first letter of each of the five members' names

established - BRIC established 16 June 2009; BRICS established 24 December 2011

aim - to seek common ground in political and economic venues; to achieve peace, security, development, and cooperation; to contribute significantly to the development of humanity and to establish a more equitable world

members - (5) Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa

Caribbean Community and Common Market (Caricom)

established - 4 July 1973; effective - 1 August 1973

aim - to promote economic integration and development, especially among the less developed countries

members - (15) Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago

associate members - (5) Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands

observers - (8) Aruba, Colombia, Curacao, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Sint Maarten, Venezuela

Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

established - 18 October 1969; effective - 26 January 1970

aim - to promote economic development and cooperation

regional members - (21) Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Venezuela

nonregional members - (5) Canada, China, Germany, Italy, UK

Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC)

note - see Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC)

Central African States Development Bank (BDEAC)

note - acronym from Banque de Developpement des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale

established - 3 December 1975

aim - to provide loans for economic development

members - (11) African Development Bank (AfDB), Cameroon, Central African States Bank (BEAC), Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Kuwait, Libya

Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE)

note - acronym from Banco Centroamericano de Integracion Economico

established - 13 December 1960 signature of Articles of Agreement; 31 May 1961 began operations

aim - to promote economic integration and development

members - (5) Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua

nonregional members - (7) Argentina, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Panama, Spain, Taiwan

Central American Common Market (CACM)

established - 13 December 1960, collapsed in 1969, reinstated in 1991

aim - to promote establishment of a Central American Common Market

members - (5) Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua

Central American Integration System (SICA)

established - 13 December 1991; operational 1 February 1993

aim - to strengthen democracy; to set up a new model of regional security; to promote freedom; to achieve a regional system of welfare and economic and social justice; to attain economic unity and strengthen the area as an economic bloc; to act as a bloc in international matters

members - (7) Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama

associated member - (1) Dominican Republic

observers - (15) Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, China, France, Germany, Holy See, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, Peru, Spain, US

Central European Initiative (CEI)

note - evolved from the Quadrilateral Initiative and the Hexagonal Initiative

established - 11 November 1989 as the Quadrilateral Initiative, 27 July 1991 became the Hexagonal Initiative, July 1992 its present name was adopted

aim - to form an economic and political cooperation group for the region between the Adriatic and the Baltic Seas

members - (18) Albania, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine

centrally planned economies

a term applied mainly to the traditionally Communist states that looked to the former USSR for leadership; most are now evolving toward more democratic and market-oriented systems; also known formerly as the Second World or as the Communist countries; through the 1980s, this group included Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, North Korea, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, USSR, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, but now is limited to Cuba and North Korea, and less so to China

Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO)

established - 7 October 2002

aim - to coordinate military and political cooperation, to develop multilateral structures and mechanisms of cooperation for ensuring national security of the member states

members - (7) Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan

Colombo Plan (CP)

established - May 1950 proposal was adopted; 1 July 1951 commenced full operations

aim - to promote economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific

members - (27) Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Burma, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, South Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, NZ, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, US, Vietnam

Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

note - formerly known as Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA)

established - treaty signed 5 November 1993; treaty ratified 8 December 1994

aim - recognizing, promoting and protecting fundamental human rights, commitment to the principles of liberty and rule of law, maintaining peace and stability through the promotion and strengthening of good neighborliness, commitment to peaceful settlement of disputes among member states

members - (19) Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Commonwealth (C)

note - also known as Commonwealth of Nations

established - 31 December 1931

aim - to foster multinational cooperation and assistance, as a voluntary association that evolved from the British Empire

members - (53) Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Brunei, Cameroon, Canada, Cyprus, Dominica, Fiji (suspended), Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, NZ, Nigeria, Pakistan (reinstated 2004), Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, UK, Vanuatu, Zambia; *note* - on 7 December 2003 Zimbabwe withdrew its membership from the Commonwealth

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

established - 8 December 1991; effective - 21 December 1991

aim - to coordinate intercommonwealth relations and to provide a mechanism for the orderly dissolution of the USSR

members - (11) Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan (unofficial), Ukraine (unofficial), Uzbekistan; note - neither Ukraine as a participating member nor Turkmenistan as an associate member have signed the 1993 CIS charter, although both participate in meetings; Georgia left the organization in August 2009

Communist countries

traditionally the Marxist-Leninist states with authoritarian governments and command economies based on the Soviet model; most of the original and the successor states are no longer Communist; see centrally planned economies

Community of Democracies (CD)

established - 27 June 2000

aim - "to respect and uphold core democratic principles and practices" including free and fair elections, freedom of speech and expression, equal access to education, rule of law, and freedom of peaceful assembly

signatories of the Warsaw Declaration - (110) Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia

Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC)

note - successor to the Rio Group and the Latin America and Caribbean Summit on Integration and Development

established - created 23 February 2010; established July 2011

aim - to deepen the integration within Latin American and to reduce the influence of the US in the politics and economics of that part of the world

members - (33) Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela

Comunidade dos Países de Lingua Portuguesa (CPLP)

established - 1996

aim - to establish a forum for friendship among Portuguese-speaking nations where Portuguese is an official language

members - (8) Angola, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe, Timor-Leste

associate observers - (3) Equatorial Guinea, Mauritius, Senegal

Conference of Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA)

established - proposed 5 October 1992; established 14 September 1999

aim - promoting a multi-national forum for enhancing cooperation towards promoting peace, security, and stability in Asia

members - (23 and the Palestine Liberation Organization) Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cambodia, China, Egypt, India, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, South Korea, Russia, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, UAE, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, and the Palestine Liberation Organization

observers - (13) Bangladesh, Indonesia, Japan, League of Arab States, Malaysia, OSCE, Parliamentary Assembly of the Turkic Speaking Countries, Philippines, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Ukraine, UN, US

Convention of the Southeast European Law Enforcement Center (SELEC)

note - successor to Southeast European Cooperative Initiative (SECI) formed in 1996 to help the Southeast European countries rebuild and stabilize through access to resources

established - 7 October 2011

aim - to provide support for Member States and enhance coordination in preventing and combating crime in trans-border activity

members - (13) Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Turkey

observers - (15) Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Canada, France, Georgia, Germany, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Ukraine, UK, US

Coordinating Committee on Export Controls (COCOM)

established in 1949 to control the export of strategic products and technical data from member countries to proscribed destinations; members were: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, UK, US; abolished 31 March 1994; COCOM members established a new organization, the Wassenaar Arrangement, with expanded membership on 12 July 1996 that focuses on nonproliferation export controls as opposed to East-West control of advanced technology

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA)

note - also known as CMEA or Comecon

established 25 January 1949 to promote the development of socialist economies and abolished 1 January 1991; members included Afghanistan (observer), Albania (had not participated since 1961 break with USSR), Angola (observer), Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia (observer), GDR, Hungary, Laos (observer), Mongolia, Mozambique (observer), Nicaragua (observer), Poland, Romania, USSR, Vietnam, Yemen (observer), Yugoslavia (associate)

Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU)

established - 3 June 1957; effective - 30 May 1964

aim - to promote economic integration among Arab nations

members - (17 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organization

candidates - (4) Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania, Somalia

Council of Europe (CE)

established - 5 May 1949; effective - 3 August 1949

aim - to promote increased unity and quality of life in Europe

members - (47) Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, UK

observers - (6) Canada, Holy See, Israel, Japan, Mexico, US

Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS)

established - 6 March 1992

aim - to promote cooperation among the Baltic Sea states in the areas of aid to new democratic institutions, economic development, humanitarian aid, energy and the environment, cultural programs and education, and transportation and communication

members - (12) Denmark, Estonia, EC, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden

observers - (10) Belarus, France, Italy, Netherlands, Romania, Spain, Slovakia, Ukraine, UK, US

Council of the Entente (Entente)

established - 29 May 1959

aim - to promote economic, social, and political coordination

members - (5) Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Niger, Togo

countries in transition

a term used by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the middle group in its hierarchy of formerly centrally planned economies; IMF statistics include the following 28 countries in transition: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan; note - this group is identical to the group traditionally referred to as the "former USSR/Eastern Europe" except for the addition of Mongolia

Customs Cooperation Council (CCC)

note - see World Customs Organization (WCO)

developed countries (DCs)

the top group in the hierarchy of developed countries (DCs), former USSR/Eastern Europe (former USSR/EE), and less developed countries (LDCs); includes the market-oriented economies of the mainly democratic nations in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Bermuda, Israel, South Africa, and the European ministates; also known as the First World, high-income countries, the North, industrial countries; generally have a per capita GDP in excess of \$15,000 although four OECD countries and South Africa have figures well under \$15,000 and eight of the excluded OPEC countries have figures of more than \$20,000; the DCs include: Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Canada, Denmark, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US; note - similar to the new International Monetary Fund (IMF) term "advanced economies" that adds Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan but drops Malta, Mexico, South Africa, and Turkey

developing countries

a term used by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the bottom group in its hierarchy of advanced economies, countries in transition, and developing countries; IMF statistics include the following 126 developing countries: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, UAE, Uganda, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe; note - this category would presumably also cover the following 46 other countries that are traditionally included in the more comprehensive group of "less developed countries": American Samoa, Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Christmas Island, Cocos Islands, Cook Islands, Cuba, Eritrea, Falkland Islands, French Guiana, French Polynesia, Gaza Strip, Gibraltar, Greenland, Grnada, Guadeloupe, Guam, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, North Korea, Macau, Martinique, Mayotte, Montserrat, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Norfolk Island, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Pitcairn Islands, Puerto Rico, Reunion, Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Tokelau, Tonga, Turks and Caicos Islands, Tuvalu, Virgin Islands, Wallis and Futuna, West Bank, Western Sahara

Developing Eight (D-8)

established - 15 June 1997

aim - to improve developing countries' positions in the world economy, diversify and create new opportunities in trade relations, enhance participation in decision-making at the international level, provide better standards of living

member - (8) Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Turkey

East African Community (EAC)

note - originally established in 1967, it was disbanded in 1977

established - January 2001

aim - to establish a political and economic union among the countries

members - (5) Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda

East African Development Bank (EADB)

established - 6 June 1967; effective - 1 December 1967

aim - to promote economic development

members - (4) Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda

East Asia Summit (EAS)

established - 14 December 2005

aim - to promote cooperation in political and security issues; to promote development, financial stability, energy security, economic integration and growth; to eradicate poverty and narrow the development gap in East Asia, and to promote deeper cultural understanding

members - (18) Australia, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Laos, Malaysia, NZ, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, US, Vietnam

Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC)

note - was formerly the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC)

established - 8 December 1964; effective - 1 January 1966

aim - to promote the establishment of a Central African Common Market

members - (7) Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, The Gambia

Economic and Monetary Union (EMU)

note - an integral part of the European Union; also known as the European Economic and Monetary Union

established - 1-2 December 1969 (proposed at summit conference of heads of government; 7 February 1992 (Maastricht Treaty signed)

aim - to promote a single market by creating a single currency, the euro; timetable - 2 May 1998: European exchange rates fixed for 1 January 1999; 1 January 1999: all banks and stock exchanges begin using euros; 1 January 2002: the euro goes into circulation; 1 July 2002 local currencies no longer accepted

members - (18) Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

established - 26 June 1945; effective - 24 October 1945

aim - to coordinate the economic and social work of the UN; includes five regional commissions (Economic Commission for Africa, Economic Commission for Europe, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia) and nine functional commissions (Commission for Social Development, Commission on Human Rights, Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Commission on the Status of Women, Commission on Population and Development, Statistical Commission, Commission on Science and Technology for Development, Commission on Sustainable Development, and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice)

members - (54) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL)

note - acronym from Communauté Economique des Pays des Grands Lacs

established - 20 September 1976

aim - to promote regional economic cooperation and integration

members - (3) Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda; note - organization collapsed because of fighting in 1998; reactivated in 2006

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

established - 28 May 1975

aim - to promote regional economic cooperation

members - (15) Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo

Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)

established - 27-29 January 1985

aim - to promote regional cooperation in trade, transportation, communications, tourism, cultural affairs, and economic development

members - (10) Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

Eurasian Economic Community (EAEC or EurasEC)

note - merged with Central Asian Cooperation Organization (CACO) in 2005

established - May 2001

aim - to create a common economic and energy policy

members - (6) Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan

observers - (3) Armenia, Moldova, Ukraine

Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC)

note - began as the North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC); an extension of NATO

established - 8 November 1991; effective - 20 December 1991

aim - to discuss cooperation on mutual political and security issues

members - (50) Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, UK, US, Uzbekistan

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

established - 8-9 January 1990 (proposals made); 15 April 1991 (bank inaugurated)

aim - to facilitate the transition of seven centrally planned economies in Europe (Bulgaria, former Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, former USSR, and former Yugoslavia) to market economies by committing 60% of its loans to privatization

members - (66) Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, EU, European Investment Bank (EIB), Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, UK, US, Uzbekistan

European Central Bank (ECB)

established - 1 June 1998

aim - to administer the monetary policy of the EU Eurozone member states

members - (18) Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain

European Community (or European Communities, EC)

established 8 April 1965 to integrate the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom), the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), the European Economic Community (EEC or Common Market), and to establish a completely integrated common market and an eventual federation of Europe; merged into the European Union (EU) on 7 February 1992; member states at the time of merger were Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, UK

European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

established - 4 January 1960; effective - 3 May 1960

aim - to promote expansion of free trade

members - (4) Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland

European Investment Bank (EIB)

established - 25 March 1957; effective - 1 January 1958

aim - to promote economic development of the EU and its predecessors, the EEC and the EC

members - (28) Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, UK

European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)

note - acronym retained from the predecessor organization Conseil Européenne pour la Recherche Nucleaire

established - 1 July 1953; effective - 29 September 1954

aim - to foster nuclear research for peaceful purposes only

members - (20) Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK

observers - (7) EC, India, Japan, Russia, Turkey, United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), US

European Space Agency (ESA)

established - 31 May 1975

aim - to promote peaceful cooperation in space research and technology

members - (20) Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK

cooperating states - (3) Estonia, Hungary, Slovenia

European Union (EU)

note - see European Union entry at the end of the "country" listings

Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI)

established - October 2002 Initiative announced; June 2003 first EITC Plenary Conference

aim - to set a global standard for transparency in the extractive industries in an effort to make natural resources benefit all

stake holders or implementing countries - (17) Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US

compliant countries - (23) Albania, Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Yemen, Zambia; note - Central African Republic is suspended

candidate countries - (13) Afghanistan, Chad, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine; note - Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madagascar, and Sierra Leone are suspended

Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

established - by G-7 Summit in Paris in 1989

aim - to develop and promote policies to combat money laundering and terrorist financing

members - (36) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, EC, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Gulf Cooperation Council, Hong Kong, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands (Aruba, Curacao, Sint Maarten), NZ, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US

First World

another term for countries with advanced, industrialized economies; this term is fading from use; see developed countries (DCs)

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

established - 16 October 1945

aim - to raise living standards and increase availability of agricultural products; a UN specialized agency

members - (195) includes all UN member countries except Liechtenstein (192 total); plus Cook Islands, EU, and Niue

associate members - (2) Faroe Islands, Tokelau

former Soviet Union (FSU)

former term often used to identify as a group the successor nations to the Soviet Union or USSR; this group of 15 countries consists of: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

former USSR/Eastern Europe (former USSR/EE)

the middle group in the hierarchy of developed countries (DCs), former USSR/Eastern Europe (former USSR/EE), and less developed countries (LDCs); these countries are in political and economic transition and may well be grouped differently in the near future; this group of 27 countries consists of: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Yugoslavia; this group is identical to the IMF group "countries in transition" except for the IMF's inclusion of Mongolia

Four Dragons

the four small Asian less developed countries (LDCs) that have experienced unusually rapid economic growth; also known as the Four Tigers; this group consists of Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan; these countries are included in the IMF's "advanced economies" group

Franc Zone (FZ)

note - also known as Conference des Ministres des Finances des Pays de la Zone Franc

established - 1964

aim - to form a monetary union among countries whose currencies were linked to the French franc

members - (16) Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo

Front Line States (FLS)

established to achieve black majority rule in South Africa; has since gone out of existence; members included Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

see the World Trade Organization (WTO)

General Confederation of Trade Unions (GCTU)

established - 16 April 1992

aim - to consolidate trade union actions to protect citizens' social and labor rights and interests, to help secure trade unions' rights and guarantees, and to strengthen international trade union solidarity

members - (10) Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine

Group of 10 (G-10)

note - also known as the Paris Club; includes the wealthiest members of the IMF who provide most of the money to be loaned and act as the informal steering committee; name persists despite increased membership

established - October 1962

aim - to coordinate credit policy

members - (11) Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US

observers - (4) BIS, EC, IMF, OECD

Group of 11 (G-11)

established - 2006

aim - to narrow the income gap with the world's richest nations

members - (11) Croatia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Georgia, Honduras, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Pakistan, Paraguay, Sri Lanka

Group of 15 (G-15)

note - byproduct of the Nonaligned Movement; name persists despite increased membership

established - September 1989

aim - to promote economic cooperation among developing nations; to act as the main political organ for the Nonaligned Movement

members - (17) Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Venezuela, Zimbabwe

Group of 20 (G-20)

established - created 1999; inaugurated 15-16 December 1999

aim - to promote open and constructive discussion between industrial and emerging-market countries on any issues related to global economic stability; helps to support growth and development across the globe

members - (20) Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, EU, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, UK, US

Group of 24 (G-24)

established - 1 August 1989

aim - to promote the interests of developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America within the IMF

members - (24) Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Iran, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela

observers - (1) China

Group of 3 (G-3)

established - September 1990

aim - mechanism for policy coordination

members - (2) Colombia, Mexico; note - Panama shows interest in joining

Group of 5 (G-5)

note - with the addition of Italy, Canada, and Russia, it is now known as the Group of 8 or G-8; meanwhile the Group of 5 now refers to Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa

established - 22 September 1985

aim - to coordinate the economic policies of five major noncommunist economic powers

members - (5) France, Germany, Japan, UK, US

Group of 6 (G-6)

also known as Groupe des Six Sur le Desarmement (not to be confused with the Big Six) was established in 22 May 1984 with the aim of achieving nuclear disarmament; its members were Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, Tanzania

Group of 7 (G-7)

note - membership is the same as the Big Seven

established - 22 September 1985

aim - to facilitate economic cooperation among the seven major noncommunist economic powers

members - (7) Group of 5 (France, Germany, Japan, UK, US) plus Canada and Italy

Group of 77 (G-77)

established - 15 June 1964; October 1967 first ministerial meeting

aim - to promote economic cooperation among developing countries; name persists in spite of increased membership

members - (132 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, UAE, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Palestine Liberation Organization

Group of 8 (G-8)

established - October 1975

aim - to facilitate economic cooperation among the developed countries (DCs) that participated in the Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC), held in several sessions between December 1975 and 3 June 1977

members - (8) Canada, EU, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK, US

Group of 9 (G-9)

established - NA

aim - to discuss matters of mutual interest on an informal basis

members - (9) Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Sweden

Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

note - also known as the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf

established - 25 May 1981

aim - to promote regional cooperation in economic, social, political, and military affairs

members - (6) Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE

high income countries

another term for the industrialized countries with high per capita GDPs; see developed countries (DCs)

Indian Ocean Commission (InOC)

established - 21 December 1982

aim - to organize and promote regional cooperation in all sectors, especially economic

members - (5) Comoros, France (for Reunion), Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles

industrial countries

another term for the developed countries; see developed countries (DCs)

Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)

note - also known as Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)

established - 8 April 1959; effective - 30 December 1959

aim - to promote economic and social development in Latin America

members - (48) Argentina, Austria, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela

Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

note - formerly known as Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD)

established - 15-16 January 1986 as the Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development; revitalized - 21 March 1996 as the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development

aim - to promote a social, economic, and scientific community among its members

members - (6) Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda; note - Eritrea declared its suspension in 2007

partners - (20) Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, EC, France, Germany, Greece, International Organization for Migration, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, UN Development Program, US, World Bank

Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)

established - 1889

aim - fosters contacts among parliamentarians, considers and expresses views of international interest and concern with the purpose of bringing about action by parliaments and parliamentarians, contributes to the defense and promotion of human rights, contributes to better knowledge of representative institutions

members - (162 and the Palestine Liberation Organization) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria,

Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Palestine Liberation Organization

associate members - (10) Andean Parliament, Central American Parliament, East African Legislative Assembly, European Parliament, Inter-Parliamentary Committee of the West African Economic and Monetary Union, Latin American Parliament, Parliament of the Economic Community of West African States, Parliament of the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Transitional Arab Parliament

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

established - 26 October 1956; effective - 29 July 1957

aim - to promote peaceful uses of atomic energy

members - (162) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

note - also known as the World Bank

established - 22 July 1944; effective - 27 December 1945

aim - to provide economic development loans; a UN specialized agency

members - (188) includes all UN member countries except Andorra, Cuba, North Korea, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Nauru; plus Kosovo

International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)

established - 1919

aim - to promote free trade and private enterprise and to represent business interests at national and international levels

members - 128 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization

countries with national committees - (93 and the Palestine Liberation Organization) Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Caribbean, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macao, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, NZ, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Palestine Liberation Organization; note - Peru is restructuring

countries with no national committees having direct members - (35) Afghanistan, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bermuda, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burma, Cote d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gibraltar, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, North Korea, Latvia, Liberia, Macedonia, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Oman, Peru, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

established - 7 December 1944; effective - 4 April 1947

aim - to promote international cooperation in civil aviation; a UN specialized agency

members - (191) includes all UN member countries except Dominica, Liechtenstein, and Tuvalu (190 total); plus Cook Islands

International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti (MICAH)

established 17 December 1999 to promote respect for human rights; members included Argentina, Benin, Canada, France, India, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, US; closed 2001

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

established - 17 February 1863

aim - to provide humanitarian aid in wartime

members - (15-25 individuals) all Swiss nationals

International Court of Justice (ICJ)

also known as the World Court; primary judicial organ of the UN

established - 26 June 1945 with the signing of the UN Charter (inaugural sitting of the Court was on 18 April 1946); superseded Permanent Court of International Justice (attached to the League of Nations)

aim - to settle disputes submitted by member states and to provide advice to UN organs and other international agencies

members - (15 judges) elected by the UN General Assembly and Security Council to represent all principal legal systems; judges elected to nine-year terms (eligible for two additional terms); elections held every three years for one-third of the judges

jurisdiction - based on the principle of consent in contentious issues; consent to compulsory jurisdiction is outlined in Statute 36 of the ICJ; states provide declarations of consent to compulsory jurisdiction of the ICJ either with or without reservations (date in parentheses after each state is when the declaration was deposited with the UN Secretary-General); Haiti, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, and Uruguay deposited declarations with the Permanent Court of International Justice prior to 1945 and these were later transferred to the ICJ)

states accepting compulsory jurisdiction with reservations - (57) Australia (22 March 2002), Barbados (1 August 1980), Belgium (17 June 1958), Botswana (16 March 1970), Bulgaria (21 June 1992), Cambodia (19 September 1957), Canada (10 May 1994), Democratic Republic of the Congo (8 February 1989), Cote d'Ivoire (29 September 2001), Cyprus (3 September 2002), Denmark (10 December 1956), Djibouti (2 September 2005), Egypt (22 July 1957), Estonia (31 October 1991), Finland (25 June 1958), The Gambia (22 June 1966), Germany (30 April 2008), Greece (10 January 1994), Guinea (4 December 1998), Honduras (6 June 1986), Hungary (22 October 1992), India (18 September 1974), Japan (9 July 2007), Kenya (19 April 1965), Lesotho (6 September 2000), Liberia (20 March 1952), Liechtenstein (29 March 1950), Lithuania (26 September 2012), Madagascar (2 July 1992), Malawi (12 December 1966), Malta (2 September 1983), Marshall Islands (23 April 2013), Mauritius (23 September 1968), Mexico (28 October 1947), Netherlands (1 August 1956), New Zealand (23 September 1977), Nicaragua (24 September 1929), Nigeria (30 April 1998), Norway (25 June 1996), Pakistan (13 September 1960), Panama (25 October 1921), Peru (7 July 2003), Philippines (18 January 1972), Poland (25 March 1996), Portugal (25 February 2005), Senegal (2 December 1985), Slovakia (28 May 2004), Somalia (11 April 1963), Spain (20 October 1990), Sudan (2 January 1958), Suriname (31 August 1987), Swaziland (26 May 1969), Sweden (6 April 1957), Switzerland (28 July 1948), Togo (25 October 1979), Uganda (3 October 1963), United Kingdom (5 July 2004)

states accepting compulsory jurisdiction without reservations - (13) Austria (19 May 1971), Cameroon (3 March 1994), Costa Rica (20 February 1973),

Dominica (31 March 2006), Dominican Republic (30 September 1924), Georgia (20 June 1995), Guinea-Bissau (7 August 1989), Haiti (4 October 1921), Ireland (15 December 2011), Luxembourg (15 September 1930), Paraguay (25 September 1996), Timor-Leste (21 September 2012), Uruguay (28 January 1921)

International Criminal Court (ICtC)

established - 1 July 2002

aim - to hold all individuals and countries accountable to international laws of conduct; to specify international standards of conduct; to provide an important mechanism for implementing these standards; to ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice

members - 21 judges (three judges form the Presidency) and six judges each in the Pre-trial, Trial, and Appeals Divisions; judges elected by secret ballot by the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute for nine-year terms (not eligible for reelection)

governed by the Statute of the International Criminal Court treaty (or Rome Statute), adopted 17 July 1998 at the UN Conference of Plenipotentiaries in Rome and entered into force 1 July 2002

states accepting jurisdiction - (122) Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Cook Islands, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Nauru, Netherlands, NZ, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, UK, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Zambia

International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)

established - September 1923 set up as the International Criminal Police Commission; 13 June 1956 constitution modified and present name adopted

aim - to promote international cooperation among police authorities in fighting crime

members - (190) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sint Maarten, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

subbureaus - (11) American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Macau, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Turks and Caicos Islands

International Development Association (IDA)

established - 26 January 1960; effective - 24 September 1960

aim - to provide economic loans for low-income countries; UN specialized agency and IBRD affiliate

members - (173) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, EU, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

International Energy Agency (IEA)

established - 15 November 1974

aim - to promote cooperation on energy matters, especially emergency oil sharing and relations between oil consumers and oil producers; established by the OECD

members - (29) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, EC, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

note - formerly known as League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (LORCS)

established - 5 May 1919

aim - to organize, coordinate, and direct international relief actions; to promote humanitarian activities; to represent and encourage the development of National Societies; to bring help to victims of armed conflicts, refugees, and displaced people; to reduce the vulnerability of people through development programs

members - (187 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, V

observers - (3) Cyprus, Eritrea, and Tuvalu

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

established - 25 May 1955; effective - 24 July 1956

aim - to support private enterprise in international economic development; a UN specialized agency and IBRD affiliate

members - (183) includes all UN member countries except Andorra, Brunei, Cuba, North Korea, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Nauru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Tuvalu; plus Kosovo

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

established - November 1974

aim - to promote agricultural development; a UN specialized agency

members - (171)

List A - (23 industrialized aid contributors) Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US

List B - (12 petroleum-exporting aid contributors) Algeria, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Venezuela

List C - (136 aid recipients) Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, The Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Niue, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)

note - name changed from International Hydrographic Bureau on 22 September 1970

established - June 1919; effective - June 1921

aim - to train hydrographic surveyors and nautical cartographers to achieve standardization in nautical charts and electronic chart displays; to provide advice on nautical cartography and hydrography; to develop the sciences in the field of hydrography and techniques used for descriptive oceanography

members - (81) Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China (including Hong Kong and Macau), Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, NZ, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela; note - members approved but waiting for Instrument of Accession: Bulgaria, Mauritania, Montenegro, Sierra Leone

International Labor Organization (ILO)

established - 28 June 1919 set up as part of Treaty of Versailles; 11 April 1919 became operative; 14 December 1946 affiliated with the UN

aim - to deal with world labor issues; a UN specialized agency

members - (185) includes all UN member countries except Andorra, Bhutan, North Korea, Liechtenstein, Federated States of Micronesia, Monaco, Nauru, Tonga; note - includes the following dependencies: Netherlands (Aruba, Curacao, Sint Maarten)

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

note - name changed from Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) on 22 May 1982

established - 6 March 1948 set up as the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; effective - 17 March 1958

aim - to deal with international maritime affairs; a UN specialized agency

members - (170) includes all UN member countries except Afghanistan, Andorra, Armenia, Belarus, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Mali, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niger, Rwanda, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Zambia; and Cook Islands

associate members - (3) Faroe Islands, Hong Kong, Macau

International Mobile Satellite Organization (IMSO)

established - 15 April 1999

aim - acts as watchdog over Inmarsat (International Maritime Satellite Organization), a private company, to make sure it follows ICAO standards and recommended practices; plays an active role in the development of international telecommunications policies

members - (98) Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, NZ, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

established - 22 July 1944; effective - 27 December 1945

aim - to promote world monetary stability and economic development; a UN specialized agency

members - (188) includes all UN member countries except Andorra, Cuba, North Korea, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Nauru; plus Kosovo; note - includes the following dependencies or areas of special interest: China (Hong Kong and Macau), Netherlands (Aruba, Curacao, Sint Maarten)

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

established - 23 June 1894

aim - to promote the Olympic ideals and administer the Olympic games: 2012 Summer Olympics in London, UK; 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi, Russia

National Olympic Committees - (204 and the Palestine Liberation Organization) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, American Samoa, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bermuda, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cayman Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guam, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru,

Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Virgin Islands, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Palestine Liberation Organization

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

note - established as Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe; renamed Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) on 15 November 1952; renamed Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM) in November 1980; current name adopted 14 November 1989

established - 5 December 1951

aim - to facilitate orderly international emigration and immigration

members - (151) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federation of Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UK, US, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

observers - (12) Bahrain, Bhutan, China, Cuba, Indonesia, Macedonia, Qatar, Russia, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Turkmenistan

International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

established - February 1947

aim - to promote the development of international standards with a view to facilitating international exchange of goods and services and to developing cooperation in the sphere of intellectual, scientific, technological and economic activity

members - (114 national standards organizations) Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, NZ, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

correspondent members - (45 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hong Kong, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Macau, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Moldova, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Togo, Turkmenistan, Zambia, Palestine Liberation Organization

subscriber members - (4) Antigua and Barbuda, Honduras, Laos, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

International Organization of the French-speaking World (OIF)

note - name changed from Agency of Cultural and Technical Cooperation (ACCT) in 1997; also known as Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie

established - 20 March 1970

aim - founded around a common language to promote and spread the cultures of its members and to reinforce cultural and technical cooperation between them

members - (57) Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Canada - New Brunswick, Canada - Quebec, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, France, French Community of Belgium, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Laos, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Moldova, Monaco, Morocco, Niger, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Vanuatu, Vietnam

observers - (20) Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Mozambique, Poland, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Thailand, Ukraine, UAE, Uruguay

International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (ICRM)

established - 1928

aim - to promote worldwide humanitarian aid through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in wartime, and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC; formerly League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or LORCS) in peacetime

National Societies - (187 countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization); **note** - same as membership for International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

International Telecommunication Satellite Organization (ITSO)

established - August 1964

aim - to act as a watchdog over Intelsat, Ltd., a private company, to make sure it provides on a global and non-discriminatory basis public telecommunication services

members - (150) Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, the Federated States of Micronesia, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

established - 17 May 1865 set up as the International Telegraph Union; 9 December 1932 adopted present name; effective - 1 January 1934; affiliated with the UN - 15 November 1947

aim - to deal with world telecommunications issues; a UN specialized agency

members - (193) includes all UN member countries except Palau (192 total); plus Holy See

International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)

note - its predecessors were the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the World Confederation of Labor (WCL)

established - 3 November 2006

aim - to promote the trade union movement

members - (325 affiliated organizations in 156 countries or territories and the Palestine Liberation Organization as of 2013) Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bermuda, Bonaire, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, French Polynesia, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Caledonia, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UK, US, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and the Palestine Liberation Organization

Islamic Development Bank (IDB)

established - 15 December 1973 by declaration of intent; effective - 12 August 1974

aim - to promote Islamic economic aid and social development

members - (55 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, UAE, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organization

Latin American and Caribbean Economic System (LAES)

note - also known as Sistema Economico Latinoamericana (SELA)

established - 17 October 1975

aim - to promote economic and social development through regional cooperation

members - (28) Argentina, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela

Latin American Integration Association (LAIA)

note - also known as Asociacion Latinoamericana de Integracion (ALADI)

established - 12 August 1980; effective - 18 March 1981

aim - to promote freer regional trade

members - (14) Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela

observers - (29) China, Corporacion Andina de Fomento, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, EC, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Inter-American Development Bank, Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Latin America Economic System, Nicaragua, Organizacion Panamericana de la Salud, Organizacion Mundial de la Salud, Organization of American States, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Secretaria General Iberoamericana, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Nations Development Program, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

League of Arab States (LAS)

note - also known as Arab League (AL)

established - 22 March 1945

aim - to promote economic, social, political, and military cooperation

members - (20 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, UAE, Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organization

observers - (4) Brazil, Eritrea, India, Venezuela

least developed countries (LLDCs)

that subgroup of the less developed countries (LDCs) initially identified by the UN General Assembly in 1971 as having no significant economic growth, per capita GDPs normally less than \$1,000, and low literacy rates; also known as the undeveloped countries; the 44 LLDCs are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Moldova, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Uganda, Zambia

less developed countries (LDCs)

the bottom group in the hierarchy of developed countries (DCs), former USSR/Eastern Europe (former USSR/EE), and less developed countries (LDCs); mainly countries and dependent areas with low levels of output, living standards, and technology; per capita GDPs are generally below \$5,000 and often less than \$1,500; however, the group also includes a number of countries with high per capita incomes, areas of advanced technology, and rapid rates of growth; includes the advanced developing countries, developing countries, Four Dragons (Four Tigers), least developed countries (LLDCs), low-income countries, middle-income countries, newly industrializing economies (NIEs), the South, Third World, underdeveloped countries, undeveloped countries; the 172 LDCs are: Afghanistan, Algeria, American Samoa, Angola, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cayman Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Christmas Island, Cocos Islands, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Falkland Islands, Fiji, French Guiana, French Polynesia, Gabon, The Gambia, Gaza Strip, Ghana, Gibraltar, Greenland, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guam, Guatemala, Guernsey, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Isle of Man, Jamaica, Jersey, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Macau, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Martinique, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mayotte, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Montserrat, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands Antilles, Ne Caledonia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Norfolk Island, Northern Mariana Islands, Oman, Palau, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Pitcairn Islands, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Reunion, Rwanda, Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tokelau, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turks and Caicos Islands, Tuvalu, UAE, Uganda, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Virgin Islands, Wallis and Futuna, West Bank, Western Sahara, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe; note - similar to the new International Monetary Fund (IMF) term "developing countries" which adds Malta, Mexico, South Africa, and Turkey but omits in its recently published statistics American Samoa, Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Christmas Island, Cocos Islands, Cook Islands, Cuba, Eritrea, Falkland Islands, French Guiana, French Polynesia, Gaza Strip, Gibraltar, Greenland, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guam, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, North Korea, Macau, Martinique, Mayotte, Montserrat, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Norfolk Island, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Pitcairn Islands, Puerto Rico, Reunion, Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Tokelau, Tonga, Turks and Caicos Islands, Tuvalu, Virgin Islands, Wallis and Futuna, West Bank, Western Sahara

low-income countries

another term for those less developed countries with below-average per capita GDPs; see less developed countries (LDCs)

middle-income countries

another term for those less developed countries with above-average per capita GDPs; see less developed countries (LDCs)

Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

established - 12 April 1988

aim - encourages flow of foreign direct investment among member countries by offering investment insurance, consultation, and negotiation on conditions for foreign investment and technical assistance; a UN specialized agency

members - (179) includes all UN member countries except Andorra, Bhutan, Brunei, Burma, Cuba, Kiribati, North Korea, Liechtenstein, Marshall Islands, Monaco, Nauru, San Marino, Somalia, Tonga, Tuvalu; plus Kosovo

Near Abroad

Russian term for the 14 non-Russian successor states of the USSR, in which 25 million ethnic Russians live and in which Moscow has expressed a strong national security interest; the 14 countries are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

new independent states (NIS)

a term referring to all the countries of the FSU except the Baltic countries (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania)

newly industrializing countries (NICs)

former term for the newly industrializing economies; see newly industrializing economies (NIEs)

newly industrializing economies (NIEs)

that subgroup of the less developed countries (LDCs) that has experienced particularly rapid industrialization of their economies; formerly known as the newly industrializing countries (NICs); also known as advanced developing countries; usually includes the Four Dragons (Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan), and Brazil

Nonaligned Movement (NAM)

established - 1-6 September 1961

aim - to establish political and military cooperation apart from the traditional East or West blocs

members - (119 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, UAE, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Palestine Liberation Organization

observers - (17) Argentina, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, El Salvador, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Montenegro, Paraguay, Serbia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uruguay

Nordic Council (NC)

established - 16 March 1952; **effective** - 12 February 1953

aim - to promote regional economic, cultural, and environmental cooperation

members - (5) Denmark (including Faroe Islands and Greenland), Finland (including Aland Islands), Iceland, Norway, Sweden

observers - (6) Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and the Sami (Lapp) local parliaments of Finland, Norway, and Sweden

Nordic Investment Bank (NIB)

established - 4 December 1975; **effective** - 1 June 1976

aim - to promote economic cooperation and development

members - (8) Denmark (including Faroe Islands and Greenland), Estonia, Finland (including Aland Islands), Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden

North

a popular term for the rich industrialized countries generally located in the northern portion of the Northern Hemisphere; the counterpart of the South; see developed countries (DCs)

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

established - 17 December 1992

aim - to eliminate trade barriers, promote fair competition, increase investment opportunities, provide protection of intellectual property rights, and create procedures to settle disputes

members - (3) Canada, Mexico, US

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

established - 4 April 1949

aim - to promote mutual defense and cooperation

members - (28) Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, UK, US

Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA)

note - also known as OECD Nuclear Energy Agency

established - 1 February 1958

aim - to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy; associated with OECD

members - (31) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US

US

Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)**note** - also known as the London Suppliers Group or the London Group**established** - 1974; effective - 1975**aim** - to establish guidelines for exports of nuclear materials, processing equipment for uranium enrichment, and technical information to countries of proliferation concern and regions of conflict and instability**members** - (48) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, UK, US**observer** - (2) Chairman of the Zangger Committee, European Commission (a policy-planning body for the EU)**Organization for Democracy and Economic Development (GUAM)****note** - acronym standing for the member countries, Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Moldova; formerly known as GUUAM before Uzbekistan withdrew in 5 May 2005**established** - 7 June 2001**aim** - commits the countries to cooperation and assistance in social and economic development, the strengthening and broadening of trade and economic relations, and the development and effective use of transport and communications, highways, and related infrastructure crossing the boundaries of the member states**members** - (4) Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine**Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)****established** - 14 December 1960; effective - 30 September 1961**aim** - to promote economic cooperation and development**members** - (34) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US**special member** - (1) EC**Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)****note** - formerly the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) established 3 July 1975**established** - 1 January 1995**aim** - to foster the implementation of human rights, fundamental freedoms, democracy, and the rule of law; to act as an instrument of early warning, conflict prevention, and crisis management; and to serve as a framework for conventional arms control and confidence building measures**members** - (57) Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, UK, US, Uzbekistan**partners for cooperation** - (11) Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Egypt, Israel, Japan, Jordan, South Korea, Morocco, Thailand, Tunisia**Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)****established** - 29 April 1997**aim** - to enforce the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction; to provide a forum for consultation and cooperation among the signatories of the Convention**members (countries that have ratified the Convention)** - (190) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascars, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekis**signatory states** (countries that have signed, but not ratified, the Convention) - (2) Burma, Israel**Organization of African Unity (OAU)**

see African Union

Organization of American States (OAS)**established** - 14 April 1890 as the International Union of American Republics; 30 April 1948 adopted present charter; effective - 13 December 1951**aim** - to promote regional peace and security as well as economic and social development**members** - (35) Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba (suspended), Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, US, Uruguay, Venezuela**observers** - (68) Albania, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, EU, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, UK, Vanuatu, Yemen**Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC)****established** - 9 January 1968**aim** - to promote cooperation in the petroleum industry**members** - (11) Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia (suspended), UAE

Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)

established - 18 June 1981; effective - 4 July 1981

aim - to promote political, economic, and defense cooperation

members - (9) Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

note - formerly the Organization of the Islamic Conference

established - 22-25 September 1969

aim - to promote Islamic solidarity in economic, social, cultural, and political affairs

members - (56 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, UAE, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organization

observers - (12) AU, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, ECO, LAS, Moro National Liberation Front, NAM, Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States, Russia, Thailand, Turkish Muslim Community of Kibris, UN

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

established - 14 September 1960

aim - to coordinate petroleum policies

members - (12) Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Venezuela; note - Indonesia left OPEC in 2008

Pacific Alliance

established - 28 April 2011

aim - to reduce trade barriers between member countries, to install visa-free travel, to install a common stock exchange, and to set up joint embassies in some countries

members - (5) Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru

observers - (29) Australia, Canada, China, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay

Pacific Community (SPC)

local name of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community

Pacific Islands Forum (PIF)

note - formerly known as South Pacific Forum (SPF)

established - 5 August 1971

aim - to promote regional cooperation in political matters

members - (16) Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, NZ, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

associate members - (2) French Polynesia, New Caledonia

partners - (14) Canada, China, EU, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, UK, US

observers - (12) ACP Group, American Samoa, Asia Development Bank, The Commonwealth, Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, Guam, Timor-Leste (special observer), Tokelau, UN, Wallis and Futuna, Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, the World Bank

Paris Club

established - 1956

aim - to provide a forum for debtor countries to negotiate rescheduling of debt service payments or loans extended by governments or official agencies of participating countries; to help restore normal trade and project finance to debtor countries

members - (19) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US

associate members - (13) Abu Dhabi, Argentina, Brazil, Israel, South Korea, Kuwait, Mexico, Morocco, NZ, Portugal, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey

Partnership for Peace (PFP)

established - 10-11 January 1994

aim - to expand and intensify political and military cooperation throughout Europe, increase stability, diminish threats to peace, and build relationships by promoting the spirit of practical cooperation and commitment to democratic principles that underpin NATO; program under the auspices of NATO

members - (22) Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan; note - a nation that becomes a member of NATO is no longer a member of PFP

Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA)

established - 29 July 1899

aim - to facilitate the settlement of international disputes

members - (115) Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Petrocaribe

established - 29 June 2005

aim - to eliminate existing social inequities, to foster high standards of living, to promote effective people's participation in shaping their own destiny

members - (18) Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Venezuela

Rio Group (RG)

note - formerly known as Grupo de los Ocho, established NA December 1986; composed of the Contadora Group and the Lima Group

established in 1988 to consult on regional Latin American issues; its members were Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica (representing CARICOM), Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela; in 2010 joined with the Caribbean Summit on Integration and Development (CALC) to form the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC)

Schengen Convention

established - signed June 1990; effective March 1995

aim - to allow free movement within an area without internal border controls

members - (26) Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland; note - UK and Ireland have not joined; Cyprus will probably join in the near future; Bulgaria and Romania are still not fully implemented

De Facto members (microstates within or between Schengen states) - (5) Andorra, Holy See, Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino

Second World

another term for the traditionally Marxist-Leninist states of the USSR and Eastern Europe, with authoritarian governments and command economies based on the Soviet model; the term is fading from use; see centrally planned economies

Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)

established - 6 February 1947; effective 29 July 1948

aim - to serve island development in 22 Pacific countries; to develop technical assistance and professional, scientific, and research support; to build planning and management capability

members - (26) America Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, NZ, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, US, Wallis and Futuna

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)

established - 15 June 2001

aim - to combat terrorism, extremism, and separatism; to safeguard regional security through mutual trust, disarmament, and cooperative security; and to increase cooperation in political, trade, economic, scientific and technological, cultural, and educational fields

members - (6) China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan

dialogue members - (3) Belarus, Sri Lanka Turkey

observers - (5) Afghanistan, India, Iran, Mongolia, Pakistan

socialist countries

in general, countries in which the government owns and plans the use of the major factors of production; note - the term is sometimes used incorrectly as a synonym for Communist countries

South

a popular term for the poorer, less industrialized countries generally located south of the developed countries; the counterpart of the North; see less developed countries (LDCs)

South American Community of Nations (CSN)

established on 9 December 2004; its aim was to coordinate common policies regarding multilateral organizations, to integrate physical infrastructure, and to consolidate the merger of CAN and Mercosur; the members were Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay, Venezuela; in 2008 it became Union of South American Nations (UNASUR)

South Asia Co-operative Environment Program (SACEP)

established - January 1983

aim - to promote regional cooperation in South Asia in the field of environment, both natural and human, and on issues of economic and social development; to support conservation and management of natural resources of the region

members - (8) Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

established - 8 December 1985

aim - to promote economic, social, and cultural cooperation

members - (8) Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka

observers - (9) Australia, Burma, China, EU, Iran, Japan, South Korea, Mauritius, US

South Pacific Forum (SPF)

note - see Pacific Island Forum

South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement (Sparteca)

established - 1981

aim - to redress unequal trade relationships of Australia and New Zealand with small island economies in the Pacific region

members - (16) Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji (suspended), Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, NZ, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

Southern African Customs Union (SACU)

established - 11 December 1969

aim - to promote free trade and cooperation in customs matters

members - (5) Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland

Southern African Development Community (SADC)

note - evolved from the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC)

established - 17 August 1992

aim - to promote regional economic development and integration

members - (15) Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Southern Cone Common Market (Mercosur) or Southern Common Market

note - also known as Mercado Comun del Cono Sur (Mercosur)

established - 26 March 1991

aim - to increase regional economic cooperation

members - (6) Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay (suspended), Uruguay, Venezuela

associate members - (6) Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Surinam

Third World

another term for the less developed countries; the term is obsolescent; see less developed countries (LDCs)

underdeveloped countries

refers to those less developed countries with the potential for above-average economic growth; see less developed countries (LDCs)

undeveloped countries

refers to those extremely poor less developed countries (LDCs) with little prospect for economic growth; see least developed countries (LLDCs)

Union Latina

established - 15 May 1954; became functional 1983

aim - to project, protect, and promote the common heritage and unifying identities of the Latin, and Latin-influenced, world

members - (36) Andorra, Angola, Bolivia, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Moldova, Monaco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Spain, Timor-Leste, Uruguay, Venezuela

observers - (4) Argentina, Holy See, Mexico, Order of Malta

Union of South American Nations (UNASUR - Spanish; UNASUL - Portuguese)

formerly South American Community of Nations (CSN) which terminated on 16 April 2007

established - 23 May 2008

aim - to model a community after the European Union which will include a common currency, parliament, passport, and defense policy

members - (12) Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela

observers - (2) Mexico, Panama

United Nations (UN)

established - 26 June 1945; effective - 24 October 1945

aim - to maintain international peace and security and to promote cooperation involving economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems

constituent organizations - the UN is composed of six principal organs and numerous subordinate agencies and bodies as follows:

1) *Secretariat*

2) *General Assembly*: International Computing Center (ICC), International Trade Center (ITC), Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UN-AIDS), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Center for Human Settlements (UN-Habitat), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Office of Project Services (UNOPS), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC), United Nations University (UNU), United Nations Women, World Food Program (WFP)

3) *Security Council*: International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), United Nations Compensation Commission, United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), United Nations Interim Force for Abyei (UNIFSA), United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI), United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), and United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)

4) *Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)*: Commission for Social Development, Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Commission on Narcotics Drugs, Commission on Population and Development, Commission on Science and Technology for Development, Commission on Sustainable Development, Commission on the Status of Women, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Statistical Commission, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Preparatory Commission for the Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Center for Secretariat of Investment Disputes (ICSID), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Development Association (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Labor Organization (ILO), International Maritime Organization (IMO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), Statistical Commission, United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Forum on Forests, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Universal Postal Union (UPU), World Health Organization (WHO), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), and World Trade Organization (WTO), Statistical Commission, UN Forum on Forests

5) *Trusteeship Council* (inactive; no trusteeships at this time)

6) *International Court of Justice (ICJ)*

UN members - (193) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The

Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Veezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe; note all UN members are represented in the General Assembly
observers - (1 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Holy See, Palestine Liberation Organization

United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)

established - January 2010

aim - to support the government of Afghanistan, in its attempt to improve security, governance, and economic development and regional cooperation; protect civilians and support efforts to support human rights

note - gives civilian support only

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

note - acronym retained from the predecessor organization, UN International Children's Emergency Fund

established - 11 December 1946

aim - to help establish child health and welfare services

executive board members - (36) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

established - 30 December 1964

aim - to promote international trade

members - (194) all UN members plus Holy See

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

established - 22 November 1965

aim - to provide technical assistance to stimulate economic and social development

members (executive board) - (36) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

established - 31 May 1974

aim - to observe the 1973 Arab-Israeli cease-fire; established by the UN Security Council

members - (6) Fiji, India, Ireland, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

established - 16 November 1945; effective - 4 November 1946

aim - to promote cooperation in education, science, and culture

members - (194 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) includes all UN member countries except Liechtenstein (192 total); plus Cook Islands, Niue, and the Palestine Liberation Organization

associate members - (9) Anguilla, Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Curacao, Faroe Islands, Macau, Sint Maarten, Tokelau

United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)

established - 15 December 1972

aim - to promote international cooperation on all environmental matters

members - (58) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

United Nations General Assembly

established - 26 June 1945; effective - 24 October 1945

aim - to function as the primary deliberative organ of the UN

members - (193) all UN members are represented in the General Assembly

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

established - 3 December 1949; effective - 1 January 1951

aim - to ensure the humanitarian treatment of refugees and find permanent solutions to refugee problems

members (executive committee) - (87) Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Holy See, Hungary, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Lebanon, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Serbia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, UK, US, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

established - 17 November 1966; effective - 1 January 1967

aim - UN specialized agency that promotes industrial development especially among the members

members - (174) includes all UN member countries except Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Brunei, Canada, Estonia, Iceland, Kiribati, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, San Marino, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, US

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

established - 11 December 1963 adoption of the resolution establishing the Institute; effective - 24 March 1965

aim - to help the UN become more effective through training and research

members (*Board of Trustees*) - (12) Algeria, Brazil, Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, India, Iran, Jamaica, Nigeria, Norway, Russia, South Africa, Switzerland; note - the UN Secretary General can appoint up to 30 members

United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)

established - 25 August 2006

aim - to support the Government, to support the electoral process, to ensure the restoration and maintenance of public security

members - (15) Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Fiji, Japan, India, Malaysia, Nepal, NZ, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Singapore

United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)

established - 10 June 1999

aim - to promote the establishment of substantial autonomy and self-government in Kosovo; to perform basic civilian administrative functions; to support the reconstruction of key infrastructure and humanitarian and disaster relief

note - gives civilian support only; works closely with NATO Kosovo Force (KFOR)

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

established - 19 March 1978

aim - to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces, and assist in reestablishing Lebanese authority in southern Lebanon; established by the UN Security Council

members - (37) Armenia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, South Korea, Macedonia, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Qatar, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Turkey

United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)

established - 27 June 2011

aim - to protect civilians and humanitarian workers in Abyei

members - (28) Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Ukraine, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

established - 24 January 1949

aim - to observe the 1949 India-Pakistan cease-fire; established by the UN Security Council

members - (9) Chile, Croatia, Finland, Italy, South Korea, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, Uruguay

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)

established - 29 April 1991

aim - to supervise the cease-fire and conduct a referendum in Western Sahara; established by the UN Security Council

members - (30) Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Croatia, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, South Korea, Malawi, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Russia, Sri Lanka, Togo, Uruguay, Yemen

United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

established - 19 September 2003

aim - to support the cease-fire agreement and peace process, protect UN facilities and people, support humanitarian activities, and assist in national security reform

members - (43) Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, The Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Moldova, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, Togo, Ukraine, US, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT)

established on 25 September 2007; to create the security and conditions which will contribute to the protection of refugees, displaced persons, and citizens in danger, to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance in eastern Chad and the northeastern Central African Republic, to create favorable conditions for the reconstruction and economic and social development of these areas; members were Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Ireland, Kenya, Mali, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Togo, Tunisia, US; MINURCAT was dissolved in December 2010

United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)

established - 8 July 2011

aim - to consolidate peace and security and to establish the conditions in South Sudan which will strengthen its ability to govern effectively and democratically and establish good relations with its neighbors

members - (54) Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine, UK, US, Yemen, Zambia

United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS)

established in March 2005 to support implementation of the comprehensive Peace Agreement by monitoring and verifying the implementation of the Cease Fire Agreement, by observing and monitoring movements of armed groups, and by helping disarm, demobilizing and reintegrating armed bands; members were Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, China, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UK, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe; UNMIS was dissolved on 9 July 2011

United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, MINUSMA

established - 25 April 2013

aim - to support political processes and carry out a number of security-related tasks

members - (36) Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, The

Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritania, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, UK, US, Yemen

United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)

established - 27 February 2004

aim - to facilitate the implementation by the Ivorian parties of the peace agreement signed by them in January 2003

members - (44) Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Chad, China, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, The Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Ireland, Jordan, South Korea, Malawi, Moldova, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)

established - 28 May 2010

aim - to protect the civilians; to assist the government in the areas of stabilization and peace consolidation

members - (49) Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Egypt, France, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Ukraine, UK, US, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia

United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

established - 4 March 1964

aim - to serve as a peacekeeping force between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots in Cyprus; established by the UN Security Council

members - (13) Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Croatia, Hungary, Paraguay, Serbia, Slovakia, Ukraine, UK

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

note - acronym retained from predecessor organization UN Fund for Population Activities

established - July 1967

aim - to assist both developed and developing countries to deal with their population problems

members (executive board) - (36) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

established - 8 December 1949

aim - to provide assistance to Palestinian refugees

members (advisory commission) - (25) Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, UK, US

observers - (3) EC, LAS, Palestine Liberation Organization

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

established - 1963

aim - to conduct research into the problems of economic development during different phases of economic growth

members - no country members, but a Board of Directors consisting of a chairman appointed by the UN Secretary General and 10 members confirmed by ECOSOC and a representative of the Secretary General

United Nations Secretariat

established - 26 June 1945; **effective** - 24 October 1945

aim - to serve as the primary administrative organ of the UN; a Secretary General is appointed for a five-year term by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council

members - the UN Secretary General and staff

United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

established - 26 June 1945; **effective** - 24 October 1945

aim - to maintain international peace and security

permanent members - (5) China, France, Russia, UK, US

nonpermanent members - (10) elected for two-year terms by the UN General Assembly; Argentina (2013-14), Australia (2013-14), Chad (2014-15), Chile (2014-15), Jordan (2014-15), Lithuania (2014-15), Luxembourg (2013-14), South Korea (2013-14), Nigeria (2014-15), Rwanda (2013-14)

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)

established - June 1948

aim - to supervise the 1948 Arab-Israeli cease-fire; currently supports timely deployment of reinforcements to other peacekeeping operations in the region as needed; initially established by the UN Security Council

members - (24) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, US

United Nations Trusteeship Council

established on 26 June 1945, effective on 24 October 1945, to supervise the administration of the 11 UN trust territories; members were China, France, Russia, UK, US; it formally suspended operations 1 November 1994 after the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau) became the Republic of Palau, a constitutional government in free association with the US; the Trusteeship Council was not dissolved

United Nations University (UNU)

established - 3 December 1973

aim - to conduct research in development, welfare, and human survival and to train scholars

members - (16 members of UNU Council and the Rector are appointed by the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Director General of UNESCO)

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

established - 9 October 1874, affiliated with the UN 15 November 1947; **effective** - 1 July 1948

aim - to promote international postal cooperation; a UN specialized agency

members - (192) includes all UN member countries except Andorra, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau (189 total); plus Aruba, Curacao, and Sint Maarten; and Holy See; and Overseas Territories of the UK; note - includes the following dependencies or areas of special interest: Australia (Norfolk Island), China (Hong Kong, Macau), Denmark (Faroe Islands, Greenland), France (French Guiana, French Polynesia including Clipperton Island, French Southern and Antarctic Lands, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Reunion, Saint Barthelemy, Saint Martin, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Scattered Islands [Bassas da India, Europe, Juan de Nova, Glorioso Islands, Tromelin], Wallis and Futuna), Netherlands (Aruba, Curacao, Sint Maarten), NZ (Cook Island, Niue, Tokelau), UK (Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey; Anguilla, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Montserrat, Pitcairn Islands, Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Turks and Caicos), US (American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)

Warsaw Pact (WP)

established 14 May 1955 to promote mutual defense; members met 1 July 1991 to dissolve the alliance; member states at the time of dissolution were: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the USSR; earlier members included German Democratic Republic (GDR) and Albania

West African Development Bank (WADB)

note - also known as Banque Ouest-Africaine de Developpement (BOAD); is a financial institution of WAEMU

established - 14 November 1973

aim - to promote regional economic development and integration

regional members - (8) Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo

West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)

note - also known as Union Economique et Monetaire Ouest Africaine (UEMOA)

established - 1 August 1994

aim - to increase competitiveness of members' economic markets; to create a common market

members - (8) Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo

Western European Union (WEU)

established 23 October 1954; effective - 6 May 1955; aim to provide mutual defense and to move toward political unification; 10 members: Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, UK; 6 associate members: Czech Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Norway, Poland, Turkey; 7 associate partners: Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia; 5 observers: Austria, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Sweden; note - to cease existence completely by June 2011

World Bank Group

includes International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Development Association (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

World Confederation of Labor (WCL)

established 19 June 1920 as the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (IFCTU), renamed 4 October 1968; aim was to promote the trade union movement; on 31 October 2006 it merged with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) to form the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC); members were (105 national organizations) Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, French Guiana, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Martinique, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

World Customs Organization (WCO)

note - began as the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC)

established - 15 December 1950

aim - to promote international cooperation in customs matters

members - (180) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bermuda, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, EU, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)

established - 3 October 1945

aim - to promote the trade union movement

members - (in 2013 there were 126 participating nations and territories and the Palestine Liberation Organization); (in 2009 there were 125 nations and the Palestine Liberation Organization) Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, French Guiana, The Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, North Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Martinique, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, New Caledonia, NZ, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Reunion, Romania, Russia, Saint Lucia, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zimbabwe, Palestine Liberation Organization

World Food Program (WFP)

established - 24 November 1961

aim - to provide food aid in support of economic development or disaster relief; an ECOSOC organization

members (Executive Board) - (36) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

World Health Organization (WHO)

established - 22 July 1946; effective - 7 April 1948

aim - to deal with health matters worldwide; a UN specialized agency

members - (194) includes all UN member countries except Liechtenstein (192 total); plus Cook Islands and Niue

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

established - 14 July 1967; effective - 26 April 1970

aim - to furnish protection for literary, artistic, and scientific works; a UN specialized agency

members - (185) includes all UN member countries except Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu (185 total); plus Holy See

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

established - 11 October 1947; effective - 4 April 1951

aim - to sponsor meteorological cooperation; a UN specialized agency

members - (185) includes all UN member countries except Andorra, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Liechtenstein, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino (183 total); plus Cook Islands and Niue

World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

established - 2 January 1975

aim - to promote tourism as a means of contributing to economic development, international understanding, and peace

members - (156) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

associate members - (6) Aruba, Flemish Community of Belgium, Hong Kong, Macau, Madeira Islands, Puerto Rico

observers - (1 plus Palestine Liberation Organization) Holy See, Palestine Liberation Organization

World Trade Organization (WTO)

note - succeeded General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT)

established - 15 April 1994; effective - 1 January 1995

aim - to provide a forum to resolve trade conflicts between members and to carry on negotiations with the goal of further lowering and/or eliminating tariffs and other trade barriers

members - (159) Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, EU, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

observers - (25) Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Belarus, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Holy See, Iran, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Seychelles, Sudan, Syria, Uzbekistan, Yemen; note - with the exception of the Holy See, an observer must start accession negotiations within five years of becoming observers

Zangger Committee (ZC)

established - early 1970s

aim - to establish guidelines for the export control provisions of the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty (NPT)

members - (39) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, UK, US

observers - (1) European Commission



ETHICS, JUSTICE, PROSPERITY: 10 COMPONENTS IN 10 LANGUAGES

1. Ethics, Justice and Prosperity should be sustainable and holistic, encompassing all systems of life in harmonious unity, as there is a very strong correlation between all of them.

"There are seven things that will destroy us: Wealth without Work, Pleasure without Conscience, Knowledge without Character, Religion without Sacrifice, Politics without Principle, Science without Humanity, Business without Ethics." Mahatma Gandhi. In English, Indian philosophy.

2. Social Justice should not be received from government or tycoons, but should come from the people. People are the basis of ethics, justice & prosperity, that are not divine but human.

"Justice is not requested. Justice is not given. Justice is growing from the bottom, from the people, from a man who helped his friend in need, from a house who was open for the poor, from a husband who was kind to his wife, from a son who respected his father, from a friend who didn't cheat his friend. Justice is like wheat and barley. You cannot find it in another country – but in your country." Milhemet bnei or, Moshe Shamir, in Hebrew.

"צדק אין מבקשים אותו. צדק אינו ניתן. צדק דרכו שהוא צומח. מקרקעו של עם, מאדם שסייע לחברו בשעת הדחק, מבית שנפתחה דלתו לאביו, מאדם שנהג חיבה באשתו, מבן שנהג כבוד באביו, מחבר שלא הונה את חברו. צדק כמוהו כחיטה וכשעורה. לא בארץ אחרת תמצאנו - אלא בארצך".
דברי שמעון בן שטח, מלחמת בני אור, משה שמיר

3. There is no Economic Justice when society doesn't ostracize the wrongdoers, the "haircutters", the protagonists of the Great Recession, as corruption results in misery.

"Hoy resulta que es lo mismo ser derecho que traidor...! Ignorante, sabio o chorro, generoso o estafador...! Todo es igual. Nada es mejor." Tango Cambalache, Enrique Santos Discepolo.

"Today, there is the same result if you are honest or you don't keep your promises! Ignorant, wise, licentious, generous or scoundrel! Everybody is the same. No one is better!" Tango Cambalache, Enrique Santos Discepolo, Argentina, in Spanish.

4. For achieving Governmental and Public Justice, one should denounce the wrongs. One should publish dissertations, books and articles on the link between ethics and prosperity.

"Qui tacet, consentire videtur, ubi loqui debuit ac potuit" Latin proverb, in Latin.

"He who is silent, when he ought to have spoken and was able to, is taken to agree."

5. There is no Legal Justice when there is a huge gap between the law, which favors the rich and powerful, and justice, which is meant to assist the weak and poor. Corruption can be legal, de jure or de facto, but ethics and justice are the only safeguards for lasting prosperity.

"Les lois sont des toiles d'araignées à travers lesquelles passent les grosses mouches et où restent les petites" La maison Nucingen, Honoré de Balzac.

"The laws are spider's webs that the fat flies succeed to go through, while the small flies get stuck to them." La maison Nucingen, Honore de Balzac, in French.

6. Communication Justice is achieved with transparency and full reporting of the wrongdoing to the public without interference of the government or powerful tycoons. Transparency is a prerequisite of ethics, justice and prosperity, which is the credo of Transparency International.

"Und Macheath, der hat ein Messer

Doch das Messer sieth man nicht." Die Dreigroschenoper, Bertolt Brecht.

"Und Macheath has got a knife

But the knife remains unseen."

The Threepenny Opera, Bertolt Brecht, in German.

7. Educational Justice is meant to prevent conformism and imitation of the wrongdoers. Corruption is contagious, therefore ethical education is essential for achieving prosperity.

"Chi va con lo zoppo impara a zopicare".

"He who goes with the crook learns to be a crook". Italian proverb, in Italian.

8. Cultural Justice will be achieved if the intelligentsia will dare to express itself, even if they are alone, against the wrongdoing of the government, business and society. Culture is one of the cornerstones of ethics and justice, and ultimately it will be the essence of prosperity.

"Den sterkeste mann i verden, det er han som står mest alene." En Folkefiende, Henrik Ibsen.

"The strongest man in the world is he who stands alone most of the time." An Enemy of the People, Ibsen, in Norwegian.

9. Ecological Justice will be achieved if we can perceive on time the storm that is ahead of us, that can ruin the world. There are no prosperity and ethics without safeguarding ecology.

"La dulce esperansa repoza sovre su kuesta,

I no lo desha sentir la boz de una tempesta

Ke furioza, menaza de destruyir el mundo."

La Vinya de Navot, Yosef Avraam Papo

"Sweet hope resides on its summit

Without being able to hear the noise of the tempest

That furious, is threatening to destroy the world."

La Vinya de Navot, Yosef Avraam Papo, in Ladino.

10. Global Justice will be achieved when all nations, societies and human beings will adhere to the Golden Rule, which is the basis of ethics and justice. The correlation between Justice, Ethics and Prosperity is global, universal, encompassing all nations and countries on earth.

"דעליך סני לחברך לא תעביד" (שבת לא א – הלל)

One should not treat others in ways that one would not like to be treated. (Shabat, 31:1), in Aramaic. In Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Confucionism, Buddhism, Hinduism... in Life!

