

ANNEX 3

Some useful indicators for Commonwealth developing countries

Infrastructure gap

Table A3.1. The infrastructure gap in Commonwealth countries^{1, 2}

Region	Country	Electric power consumption (kWh per capita)	Improved sanitation facilities (% of urban population with access)	Improved water source (% of population with access)	Paved roads (% of total roads)
EAP	Brunei Darussalam	8,173.8		99.0	77.2
	Kiribati		46.0	65.0	
	Malaysia	3,387.6	95.0	99.0	79.8
	Papua New Guinea		67.0	40.0	3.5
	Samoa		100.0	88.0	14.2
	Solomon Islands		98.0	70.0	2.4
	Tonga		98.0	100.0	27.0
	Vanuatu				23.9
	<i>EAP region</i>		1,668.9	75.1	87.4
LAC	Antigua and Barbuda		98.0		33.0
	Bahamas, The		100.0		57.4
	Belize				17.0
	Dominica				50.4
	Grenada		96.0		61.0
	Guyana		85.0	93.0	7.4
	Jamaica	2,453.2	82.0	93.0	73.3
	St Kitts and Nevis		96.0	99.0	
	St Lucia			98.0	
	St Vincent and the Grenadines				70.0
Trinidad and Tobago	5,005.9	92.0	94.0	51.1	
<i>LAC region</i>		1,808.2	86.2	91.4	42.3

Region	Country	Electric power consumption (kWh per capita)	Improved sanitation facilities (% of urban population with access)	Improved water source (% of population with access)	Paved roads (% of total roads)
SAR	Bangladesh	146.0	48.0	80.0	10.0
	India	502.8	52.0	89.0	47.4
	Maldives		100.0	83.0	
	Pakistan	480.1	90.0	90.0	65.4
	Sri Lanka	400.1	89.0	82.0	81.0
	<i>Whole SAR region</i>	<i>453.2</i>	<i>56.7</i>	<i>86.9</i>	<i>56.9</i>
SSA	Botswana	1,419.1	60.0	96.0	32.6
	Cameroon	185.6	58.0	70.0	8.4
	Gambia, The		50.0	86.0	19.3
	Ghana	303.6	15.0	80.0	14.9
	Kenya	145.3	19.0	57.0	14.1
	Lesotho		43.0	78.0	18.3
	Malawi		51.0	76.0	45.0
	Mauritius		95.0	100.0	100.0
	Mozambique	461.4	53.0	42.0	18.7
	Namibia	1,545.5	66.0	93.0	12.8
	Nigeria	116.4	35.0	47.0	15.0
	Seychelles				96.0
	Sierra Leone		20.0	53.0	8.0
	South Africa	4,809.9	66.0	93.0	17.3
	Swaziland		64.0	60.0	30.0
	Tanzania	58.8	31.0	55.0	8.6
	Uganda		29.0	64.0	23.0
	Zambia	729.6	55.0	58.0	22.0
	<i>Whole SSA region</i>	<i>530.9</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>58.4</i>	<i>11.9</i>
		Average for Commonwealth countries	1,684.7	66.9	78.5

Doing business indicators

Table A3.2. Doing Business Indicators in Commonwealth countries³

Region	Country	Overall ease of doing business ranking (1–181)	Ranking within sample (1–42)	Protecting investors ranking (1–181)	Enforcing contracts ranking (1–181)	Getting credit ranking (1–181)
EAP	Brunei Darussalam	88	24	113	157	109
	Kiribati	79	19	38	75	131
	Malaysia	20	1	4	59	1
	Papua New Guinea	95	26	38	162	131
	Samoa	64	12	24	79	123
	Solomon Islands	89	25	53	108	145
	Tonga	43	7	104	57	109
	Vanuatu	60	10	70	67	84
LAC	Antigua and Barbuda	42	6	24	73	109
	Bahamas, The	55	9	104	120	68
	Belize	78	18	113	168	84
	Dominica	74	16	24	164	68
	Grenada	84	22	24	163	68
	Guyana	105	30	70	73	145
	Jamaica	63	11	70	127	84
	St Kitts and Nevis	67	14	24	114	84
	St Lucia	34	4	24	161	84
	St Vincent and the Grenadines	66	13	24	109	84
Trinidad and Tobago	80	20	18	167	28	
SAR	Bangladesh	110	32	18	178	59
	India	122	35	38	180	28
	Maldives	69	15	70	90	145
	Pakistan	77	17	24	154	59
	Sri Lanka	102	28	70	135	68
SSA	Botswana	38	5	38	92	43
	Cameroon	164	42	113	172	131
	Gambia, The	130	38	170	63	131
	Ghana	87	23	38	50	109
	Kenya	82	21	88	107	5
	Lesotho	123	36	142	104	84
	Malawi	134	39	70	138	84

<i>Region</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Overall ease of doing business ranking (1-181)</i>	<i>Ranking within sample (1-42)</i>	<i>Protecting investors ranking (1-181)</i>	<i>Enforcing contracts ranking (1-181)</i>	<i>Getting credit ranking (1-181)</i>
	Mauritius	24	2	11	76	84
	Mozambique	141	40	38	124	123
	Namibia	51	8	70	36	12
	Nigeria	118	34	53	90	84
	Seychelles	104	29	53	62	163
	Sierra Leone	156	41	53	141	145
	South Africa	32	3	9	82	2
	Swaziland	108	31	178	129	43
	Tanzania	127	37	88	33	84
	Uganda	111	33	126	117	109
	Zambia	100	27	70	87	68

Economic and political risk indicators

Table A3.3 shows the political risk level of Commonwealth countries, as assessed by Oxford Analytica/Aon. Its judgements are based on a range of factors, including risk of currency inconvertibility and transfer, strikes, riots and civil commotion, war, terrorism, sovereign non-payment, political interference, supply chain interruption, and legal and regulatory risk.⁴

Table A3.3. Perceived political risk levels in Commonwealth countries⁵

<i>Region</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Political risk level</i>
EAP	Brunei Darussalam	Medium-low
	Kiribati	Medium-low
	Malaysia	Medium
	Nauru	Medium-low
	Papua New Guinea	Medium-high
	Samoa	Medium-low
	Solomon Islands	Medium-high
	Tonga	Medium-low
	Tuvalu	Medium-low
	Vanuatu	Medium
LAC	Antigua and Barbuda	Medium-low
	Bahamas, The	Low
	Belize	Medium-high
	Dominica	Medium-low
	Grenada	Medium-low
	Guyana	Medium-high
	Jamaica	Medium-high
	St Kitts and Nevis	Medium-low
	St Lucia	Medium-low
	St Vincent and the Grenadines	Medium-low
Trinidad and Tobago	Medium-low	
SAR	Bangladesh	Medium-high
	India	Medium
	Maldives	Medium
	Pakistan	High
	Sri Lanka	Medium-high
SSA	Botswana	Medium-low
	Cameroon	Medium
	Gambia, The	Medium-high

<i>Region</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Political risk level</i>
	Ghana	Medium
	Kenya	High
	Lesotho	Medium
	Malawi	Medium-high
	Mauritius	Medium-low
	Mozambique	Medium-high
	Namibia	Medium-low
	Nigeria	High
	Seychelles	Medium-low
	Sierra Leone	Medium-high
	South Africa	Medium
	Swaziland	Medium-high
	Tanzania	Medium-high
	Uganda	Medium-high
	Zambia	Medium-high

Notes

1. Table A3.1 includes the latest available information as of 2008. Fields are omitted in cases where no information has been published since 2000.
2. World Development Indicators database
3. *Doing Business 2009*. <http://www.doingbusiness.org/>
4. <http://www.aon.com/>
5. Oxford Analytica/Aon Political Risk Map 2009. <http://www.aon.com/risk-services/political-risk-map/index.html>