

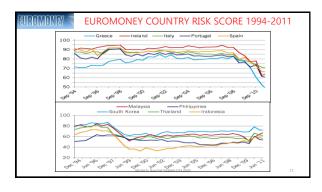


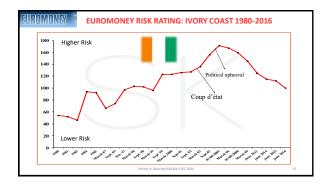


# EUROMONEY: RATING WEIGHTS 1. Growth performance: 25% (GDP projection) 2. Political risk: 25% 3. External debt indicators: 10% (debt/GDP and debt/X) 4. External payment default and rescheduling: 10% 5. Gredit rating Moody 's or 5&P: 10% 6. Short-term credit market access: 5% 7. Commercial bank MT credit: 5% 8. Capital markets access: 5% 9. Spread over US Treasury bills: 5%

End-2001	End-2005	End-2006	End-2012	End-201
14= Singapore	9= Ireland	20=Singapore	11=Singapore	1= Singapore
28= Taïwan	19= Singapore	41=Hungary	15= USA	
30= HongKong	22= New Zealand	44= Poland	19= Chile	
40= Chile	24= Taîwan	52= China	41=Hungary	
39= Hungary	35= Hungary	62= Russia	44= Poland	
40= Brunei	58= China	77= Algeria	46= China	
41. Greece	73= Iran	79= Iran	49= Russia	18= Taïwan
42= Poland	74= Vietnam	82= Vietnam	76= Indonesia	
45= China	77= Russia	85= Indonesia	79= Vietnam	
56= Malaysia	85= Algeria	167= Ivory Coast	100= Greece	
89= Romania	96= Indonesia	178= Congo	127= Algeria	
93= Bulgaria	127= Ivory Coast	182= Cuba	141= Ivory Coast	
163= Congo	182= Cuba	185= North Korea	178= Congo	





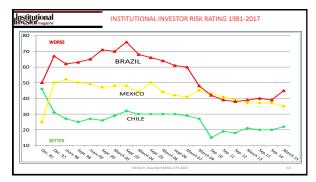


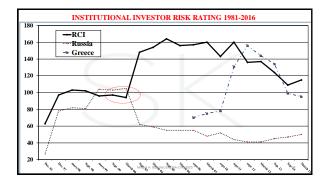


# INSTITUTIONAL INVESTOR RISK RATING Information provided by leading international banks. Bankers are asked to grade each of the countries on a scale from 0 to 100 (100 = best creditworthiness) Sample updated every six months, ranges from 75 to 100 banks, each of which provides its own ratings. The names of all participants in the survey are kept strictly confidential. Banks are not permitted to rate their home country. Individual responses are weighted using an Institutional Investor formula that gives more importance to responses from banks with greater worldwide exposure and more sophisticated country analysis systems.







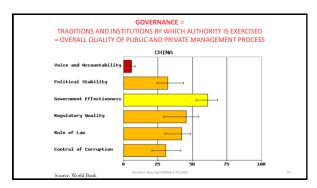




Singapore	1		Nigeria	169
New Zealand	2		Yemen, Rep.	170
Denmark	3		Djibouti	171
Korea, Rep.	4	WORLD BANK:	Cameroon	172
Hong Kong SAR,	5	DOING BUGINESS	Timor-Leste	173
United Kingdom	6	« DOING BUSINESS »	Bangladesh	174
United States	7	RANKING	Syria	175
Sweden	8		Congo, Rep.	176
Norway	9		Afghanistan	177
Finland	10		Guinea-Bissau	178
	_	189 Countries	Liberia	179
Taiwan, China	11	10 Parameters	Equatorial Guinea	180
Macedonia, FYR	12	10 Turumeters	Angola	181
Australia	13		Haiti	182
Canada	14	Russia= 51	Chad	183
Germany	15	South Af= 73	Congo, Dem. Rep.	184
Estonia	16	China= 84	Central Af Rep	185
Ireland	17	Brazil= 116	Venezuela	186
Malaysia	18	India= 130	South Sudan	187
Iceland	19	mdia= 150	Libya	188
Lithuania	20		Eritrea	189
		Michel H. Bouchet/SKEMA-CIFE 2020		





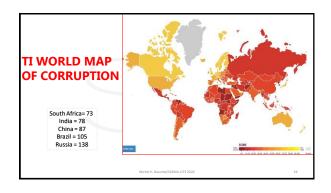


# HOW ASSESSING CORRUPTION? TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL'S CPI

- ► Germany-based NGO, founded in 1993
- ► Global network with national chapters in >70 countries
- ► Annual **Corruption perception index** ranking 180 countries
- ► Annual Bribe index

CPI is a composite index: poll of polls conducted over a 3-year period, drawing on 13 surveys from 8 independent organizations

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1	Denmark	MEASURING CORRUPTION?	160	Zimbabwe
2	New Zealand	TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL CPI	161	Cambodia
3	Finland	THANSTAILENCT INTERNATIONAL CIT	162	DR Congo
3	Singapore		163	Haiti
3	Sweden		164	Turkmenistan
3	Switzerland		165	Angola
7	Norway		166	Chad
8	Netherlands		167	Congo
9	Canada	OTOD	168	Iraq
9	Luxembourg	STOP	169	Venezuela
11	Germany	CORRUPTION	170	Burundi
11	United Kingdom	COMMOT TION	171	Libya
13	Australia		172	Afghanistan
14	Austria		173	Equ. Guinea
14	Hong Kong		174	Guinea Bissau
14	Iceland	77	175	Sudan
17	Belgium		176	N. Korea
18	Estonia		177	Yemen
18	Ireland		178	South Sudan
18	Japan	hel H. Bouchet/SKEMA-CIFE 2020	179	Syria
21	France	liei H. Boucher/SKEMA-CIPE 2020	180	Somalia

		Country	% GNP Informal	
			Economy	
		Georgia	67.3	
		Bolivia	67.1	
EMCS & SH	ładow	Panama	64.1	
		Azerbaijan	60.6	
ECONOMY		Peru	59.9	
ECONOMI		Zimbabwe	59.4	
		Tanzania	58.3	
		Nigeria	57.9	
		Thailand	52.6	
		Ukraine	52.2	
		Guatemala	51.5	
		Uruguay	51.1	
		Honduras	49.6	
		Zambia	48.9	
		Belarus	48.1	
		Armenia	46.3	
		Russia	46.1	
		Benin	45.2	
Sources: World Bank Hernando de Soto		Nicaragua	45.2	
nernanuo de SOTO	Michel H. Bouchet/SKEMA-CIFE 2	Moldova	45	

# UNDP HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

- ► What is development?
- ► Economic growth + those conditions that make growth sustainable over the long-term

=

Σ life expectancy, education, health, infrastructure, institutions, governance...

Michel H. Bouchet/SKEMA-CIFE 20:

# **HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX**

- ► HDI developed by UNDP
- A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development-a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living, as measured by real GDP per capita on a purchasing power parity basis.

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Malawi 3. United State 4. Netherlands Ethiopia Liberia 6. New Zealand Afghanistan 7. Ireland 8. Sweden Guinea-Bissau Sierra Leone 9. Switzerland 10. Japan 11. Canada 178 Burundi 12. Korea 180 Central African 13. Hong Kong 181 Eritrea 14. Iceland 182 Mali 183 Burkina Faso 16. Israel 184 Chad Mozambique 19. Singapore

# CONCLUSION: ASSESSING COUNTRY RISK?

- 1. Market consensus: rating agencies
  - 2. Macroeconomic analysis
- 3. Balance of payments analysis: liquidity & solvency
  - 4. Socio-political analysis
- 5. Business environment: corruption, bureaucracy, institutions, transparency
  - **6.** Economic Intelligence!

Michel H. Bouchet/SKEMA-CIFE 2020

### HERITAGE FOUNDATION: INDEX OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM

- ► Economic freedom = absence of government coercion or constraint on the production, distribution, or consumption of goods and services beyond the extent necessary for citizens to protect and maintain liberty itself.
- ▶ The Index includes a broad array of institutional factors determining economic freedom: corruption, non-tariff barriers to trade, the fiscal burden of government, the rule of law, regulatory burdens, restrictions on banks, labor market regulations, black market activities...

Michel H. Bouchet/SKEMA-CIEE 2020

### CRITERIA OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM

- To measure economic freedom and rate each country, the Index is based on 50 independent economic variables within 10 broad categories of economic freedom:
  - 1. Trade policy,
  - 2. Fiscal burden of government,
  - 3. Government intervention in the economy,
    - 4. Monetary policy,
  - 5. Capital flows and foreign investment,
    - 6. Banking and finance,
    - 7. Wages and prices,
    - 8. Property rights,
    - 9. Regulation, and
    - 10. Black market activity

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HERITAGE FOUNDATION'S INDEX OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM ▶ 1. HongKong ▶ 2. Singapore ►Trade + Fiscal Burden, + ▶3. Luxemburg, New Zealand Government Intervention, ▶5. Ireland + Monetary Policy, + FDI + ▶6. Denmark, Estonia, USA Inflation + External ▶9. Australia, UK Competitiveness + ▶11. Finland, Iceland, Banking sector Netherlands, Sweden ▶ 15. Switzerland WORST: ▶ 16. Chile Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela, China, Russia, Vietnam, Romania, ▶18. Canada ▶19. Austria, Belgium, Germany Ukraine, Nigeria, Iran, Syria, Cuba... ▶40. France

# FREEDOM HOUSE:

# POLITICAL FREEDOM IN THE WORLD ANNUAL REPORT (1972-2011)

- ► Since 1972, Freedom House has published an annual assessment of the state of freedom in all countries in the world, based on a checklist of questions on political rights and civil liberties that are derived from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Each country is assigned a rating for PR and a rating for CL based on a scale of 1 (best) to 7 (worst).
- http://www.freedomhouse.org/ratings/index.htm

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# FRASER INSTITUTE ► Since 1975 ► Annual Indices of Economic & Human Freedom in the world: reliable measure of cross-country differences in economic freedom, using third-party data to help ensure objectivity ► Criteria: government quality, legal structure, security of property rights, access to sound money, personal choice, freedom to exchange with foreigners and to compete in markets, quality of regulations and institutional strength... ► The Economic Freedom Annual Report is the measurement of economic freedom, ranking countries based on five areas: size of government, legal structure and security of property rights, access to sound money, freedom to trade internationally, and regulation of credit, labor and business. The report compares 159 countries and territories







