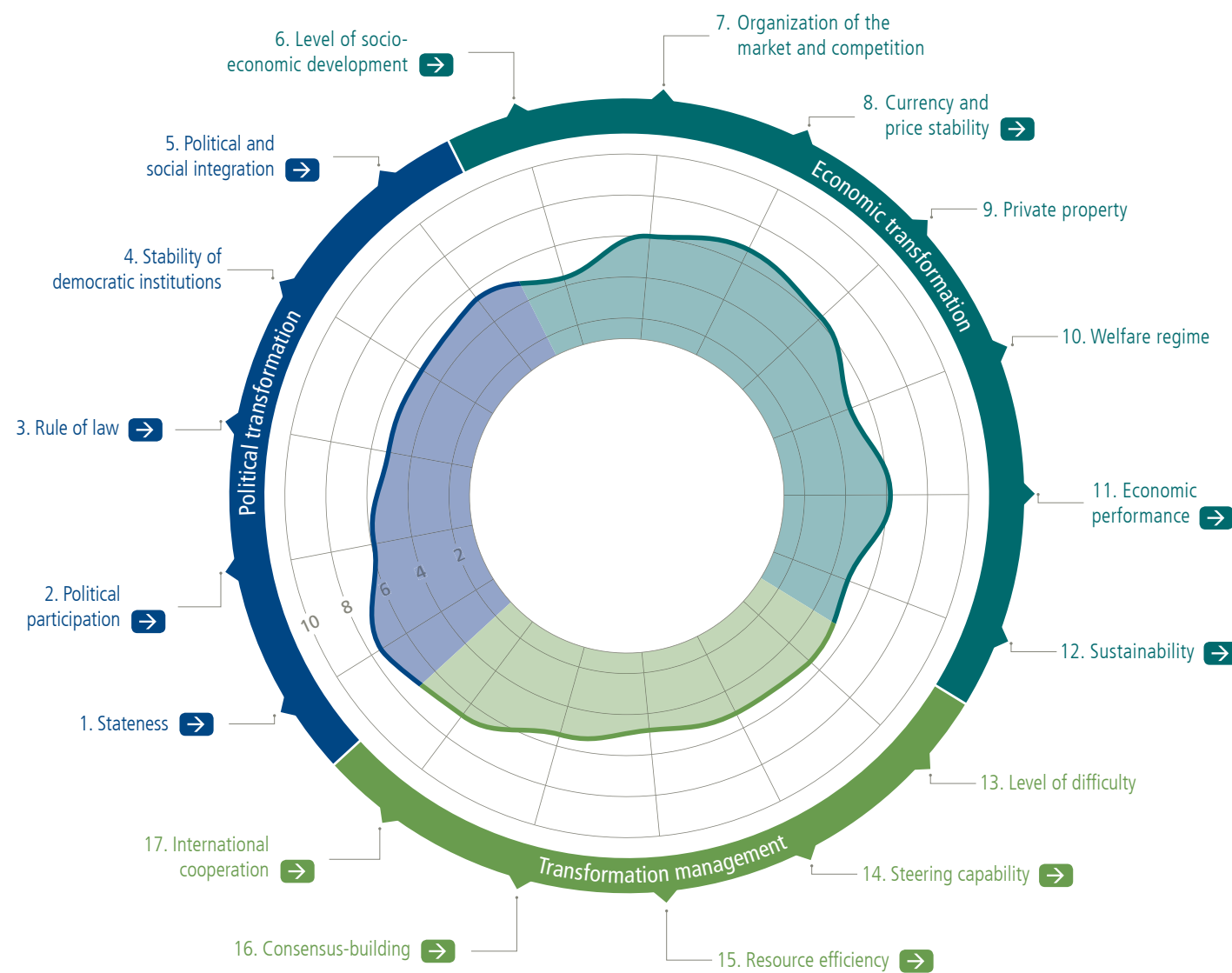


The BTI 2014 at a Glance



Political transformation	
Global Ø	5.74 (e.g., Ecuador)
Top-ranking country	Uruguay
Positive trend	Tunisia, Côte d'Ivoire, Bhutan, Egypt, Myanmar, Libya
Negative trend	Mali, Syria, Sri Lanka
Regime distribution	→ 75 Democracies → 54 Autocracies

1. Stateness: Monopoly on the use of force; State identity; No interference of religious dogmas; Basic administration

Interference of religious dogmas → is on the rise, particularly in Africa. In the past eight years, religious interference has increased in 25 of the BTI's 40 African states.

3. Rule of law: Separation of powers; Independent judiciary; Prosecution of office abuse; Civil rights

Civil rights → are increasingly violated in less developed and authoritarian countries. Nearly two-thirds of the countries with more violations of physical integrity and less equality before the law are located in Africa or the Middle East.

2. Political participation: Free and fair elections; Effective power to govern; Association/assembly rights; Freedom of expression

Free and fair elections → without irregularities are assured in only 24 countries – down from 41 in the BTI 2006. During the past two years, the quality of elections suffered most in West Africa and Central America.

5. Political and social integration: Party system; Interest groups; Approval of democracy; Social capital

Social capital → decreased considerably in Arab countries riven by civil war (Bahrain, Syria, Yemen) or subject to strong political polarization (Oman, Turkey) but improved in Libya and Tunisia.

Economic transformation	
Global Ø	5.63 (e.g., Uganda)
Top-ranking country	Taiwan
Positive trend	Guinea, Myanmar, United Arab Emirates
Negative trend	Syria, Yemen, Mali, Sudan, Iran
State of development	→ 30 Developed/functioning market economies → 50 Market economies with functional flaws → 49 Poorly functioning/rudimentary market economies

6. Level of socioeconomic development: Socioeconomic barriers

Socioeconomic barriers → remain significant-to-catastrophic in 69 countries, and 24 of the world's 31 poorest countries are in sub-Saharan Africa. Of the few countries having reduced poverty and inequality, most have achieved this through a strong state-led approach.

8. Currency and price stability: Anti-inflation/forex policy; Macrostability

Anti-inflation and forex policy → worsened in 30 countries. In the past, one out of nine BTI countries subordinated inflation control to other goals and used foreign exchange policy for political reasons; this ratio is now one to six.

11. Economic performance: Output strength

Output strength → was reduced in almost 30 percent of all countries. The economic price of upheaval in the Arab region, the post-crisis effects in Southeastern Europe and the reduced dynamism of Latin American markets each contributed to this trend.

12. Sustainability: Environmental policy; Education policy/R&D

Environmental policy → shows on global average the second-to-worst performance among all economic indicators. Almost half of all governments give only sporadic consideration to ecological concerns and do little to enforce weak environmental regulation.

Transformation management	
Global Ø	4.92 (e.g., Rwanda)
Top-ranking country	Taiwan
Positive trend	Côte d'Ivoire, Myanmar, Libya, Zimbabwe
Negative trend	Mali, Syria, Oman
Management quality	→ 45 Countries with very good/good management → 40 Countries with moderate management → 44 Countries with weak/failed management

14. Steering capability: Prioritization; Implementation; Policy learning

Prioritization → remains the best-scoring aspect of governments' steering capability. Of the 52 countries improving their capacity to set priorities during the last eight years, 29 are African.

15. Resource efficiency: Efficient use of assets; Policy coordination; Anti-corruption policy

Anti-corruption policy → received the worst global average score of all BTI indicators. Of the 32 countries recording six points or more, only four are autocracies: Malaysia, Qatar, Singapore and the UAE.

16. Consensus-building: Consensus on goals; Anti-democratic actors; Cleavage/conflict management; Civil society participation; Reconciliation

Conflict management → worsened in 51 countries during the past eight years. On global average, the ability to moderate and depolarize conflicts deteriorated by 0.54 points, the largest score decline of all indicators in the BTI.

17. International cooperation: Effective use of support; Credibility; Regional cooperation

Credibility → is most pronounced in 11 countries, of which Brazil, Chile, Poland, Taiwan and Uruguay excel in all aspects of international cooperation.