



# Mozambique

mobilizing extractive  
resources for development

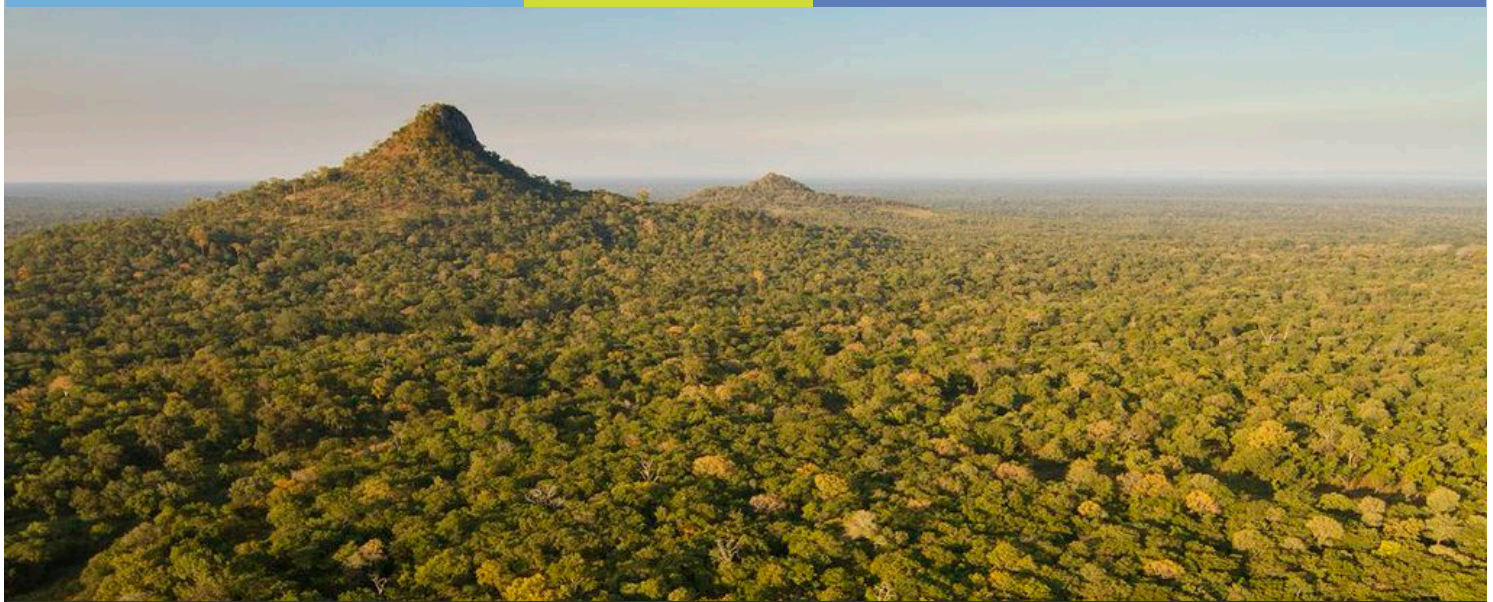


Photo: Gorongosa National Park  
Mozambique  
Piotr Nasrecki

## Appendices

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# Appendices

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## Appendix 1: Law

### Appendix 1A: Existing Mining Contracts under the Mining Law

Concession Contracts available in Mining				
Purpose	Eligibility	Rights	Period	Process
<b>Reconnaissance</b>	May be held by any person, national or foreign, natural or legal with the relevant capacity, and who intends to carry out reconnaissance activities permitted under this license, subject to applicable fees. [ <i>Mining Law, Article 6</i> ]	Rights include access to the area, on a non-exclusive basis; obtain and remove samples; occupy the area and construct temporary installations subject to applicable law and use the water, wood and other materials necessary for reconnaissance. [ <i>Mining Law, Article 8</i> ]	Two years maximum [ <i>Mining Regulations, Article 21</i> ]	Requested by means of a letter to Minister of Mineral Resources, submitted via the National or Provincial Directorate of Mines. [ <i>Mining Regulations, Article 21</i> ]
<b>Exploration</b>	May be held by any person, national or foreign, natural or legal with the relevant capacity, and who intends to carry out exploration activities permitted under this license, subject to applicable fees. [ <i>Mining Law, Article 6</i> ]	Rights include access the area subject to exploration; prospect on an exclusive basis the mineral resources covered by license within the licensed area; collect, remove and export samples and specimens; occupy land and erect temporary installations necessary for carry out exploration activities. [ <i>Mining Law, Article 11</i> ]	Five years, renewable for up to a further five years. [ <i>Mining Regulations, Article 33</i> ]	May be granted either on application by an interested entity or by public tender. [ <i>Mining Regulations, Article 8</i> ]  Requested by means of a letter to Minister of Mineral Resources, submitted via the National or Provincial Directorate of Mines.

<p><b>Mining Concessions</b></p>	<p>May be held by any legal person established and registered in Mozambique. Natural persons and legal persons established in other jurisdictions may not apply for or hold mining concessions. [<i>Mining Law, Articles 6 and 13</i>]</p>		<p>Granted by the State for the period equivalent to the economic life of the mine/mining operation up to a maximum of 25 years; renewable for further periods not exceeding 25 years. [<i>Mining Law, Article 13</i>]</p>	<p>Mining concession can be granted to a previous holder of exploration license or without a previous exploration license for the area petitioned.</p> <p>Application made by way of request addressed to Minister, which must be prepared in the form of a model letter provided by the National Directorate of Mines. [<i>Mining Law, Article 13; Mining Regulation, Article 44</i>]</p>
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## Appendix 1B: Key Petroleum and Gas Laws and Policies

Petroleum and Gas Laws and Policies				
Legislation and Regulations currently in force				
	Title	Type and status <sup>1</sup>	Key Provisions	Status
1	<b>Petroleum Law</b> (Law No. 3/2001, of 21 <sup>st</sup> February) Lei Petroleo	(i) Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defines state &amp; state agency roles and responsibilities</li> <li>• Eligibility for concession contracts</li> <li>• State participation in oil &amp; gas operations</li> <li>• Types and key features of concession contracts</li> <li>• Third party access to oil or gas pipelines</li> <li>• Ownership of data</li> <li>• Rights for land access and use by concessionaires</li> <li>• Basic environmental protections</li> <li>• Basic principles of the fiscal regime</li> <li>• Dispute resolution guidelines</li> <li>• Regulations and authority to regulate</li> </ul>	Currently under review – amendments approved by Cabinet
2	<b>Petroleum Operations Regulation</b> (Decree No. 24/2004, of 20 <sup>th</sup> August) Regulamento de Operações Petrolíferas	(ii) Decree: Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Types, terms and conditions of Contracts</li> <li>• Resource management</li> <li>• Health and safety</li> <li>• Environmental petroleum</li> <li>• Reporting, samples and disclosure</li> </ul>	May need amendment to align with revised Petroleum Law
3	<b>Revision of Mining and Petroleum Tax Incentives</b> (Law No. 13/2007) Revisão do regime dos incentivos fiscais das áreas mineiras e petrolíferas.	(i) Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides for tax benefits during the first five years following the approval of a development plan to stimulate oil activities</li> <li>• Sets out conditions for entitlement</li> <li>• Existing tax benefits remain in force</li> </ul>	Currently under Review

<sup>1</sup> Under the Mozambican Constitution, the hierarchy of legal instruments is: (i) ratified international treaties and agreements, laws, and decree-laws; (ii) decrees; (iii) ministerial resolutions; and (iv) ministerial diplomas. See UNCTAD *Trade Policy Review: Mozambique* (WT/TPR/S/209) p. 11.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tax incentives set out in the Investment Law are not applicable to petroleum activities</li> </ul>	
<b>4</b>	<b>Petroleum Production Tax Regulations</b> <b>(Decree No. 4/2008 of 9 April)</b> Regulamento do Imposto sobre a Prudução do Petróleo	(ii) Decree: Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets out the guidelines on the assessment of taxable income from petroleum production,</li> <li>• Sets out rules on royalty collection and payment.</li> </ul>	May need amendment to align with revised Fiscal Regime
<b>5</b>	<b>Licensing of Petroleum Facilities and Activities Regulation</b> <b>(Ministerial Order 272/2009)</b> Regulamento de Licenciamento de Instalações e Actividades Petrolíferas (Diploma Ministerial)	(iv) Ministerial Diploma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets out rules and procedures for licensing the construction, alteration, operation, closure and decommissioning of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ petroleum facilities and activities; and</li> <li>○ petroleum storage and transportation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	May need amendment to align with revised Petroleum Law
<b>6</b>	<b>Legal Provisions Concerning the Importation of Petroleum Products</b> <b>(Decree No. 9/2009)</b> Disposições legais relativas à importação de produtos petrolíferos	(ii) Decree: Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amends the law relating to the import of petroleum products, taking into account the variation in fuel prices in the international market.</li> <li>• Seeks to address the effects of this volatility on local sale prices.</li> </ul>	May need amendment to align with revised Petroleum Law
<b>7</b>	<b>Strategy for the Development of the Natural Gas market in Mozambique</b> <b>(Resolution 64/2009)</b> Estratégia para o Desenvolvimento do Mercado de Gás Natural em Moçambique (Resolução 64/2009)	(iii) Ministerial Resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describes the potential for natural gas investment in Mozambique</li> <li>• Sets out options for utilizing natural gas as a source of energy in Mozambique</li> <li>• Describes the natural gas strategy</li> </ul>	Has been superseded by the Gas Master Plan
<b>8</b>	<b>Strategy for Concession Areas for Petroleum Operations</b> <b>(Resolution 27/2009)</b> Estratégia para Concessão de Áreas para as Operações Petrolíferas (Resolução 27/2009)	(iii) Ministerial Resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlines the objectives for petroleum exploration and development in Mozambique, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ to stimulate the domestic private sector;</li> <li>○ to promote foreign investment; and</li> <li>○ to efficiently manage existing and potential resources.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Outlines the specific strategies for concessions</li> </ul>	May need amendment to align with revised Fiscal Regime
<b>9</b>	<b>Environmental Regulations for</b>	(ii) Decree:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets out the Environmental Impact Assessment process</li> </ul>	May need amendment to

	<b>Petroleum Operations (Decree 56/2010)</b>	Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classifies different petroleum operations, and the type of assessment necessary</li> <li>• Empowers MICOA to oversee compliance with the Regulations, to review reports and studies, and issue an Environmental Licences when required.</li> <li>• Empowers MIREM to coordinate the EIA process with MICOA, and to participate in review of reports and studies.</li> <li>• Allows for an Inter-Institutional Group for Petroleum Operations to review environmental management.</li> </ul>	align with revised Petroleum Law
<b>10</b>	<b>Transport and Export of Petroleum Products (Decree 45/2012)</b> Transporte e exportação de produtos petrolífero	(ii) Decree: Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishes the legal regime for production, import/export, storage, transport and trade of petroleum products.</li> <li>• Aims to guarantee supply, promote safety and environmental protection, promote market development and other social, economic and cultural outcomes.</li> </ul>	May need amendment to align with revised Petroleum Law

## Appendix 1C: Existing Gas and Petroleum Contracts under the Petroleum Law 2001

### **Eligibility**

Concession Contracts may be awarded to an individual or legal entity (the “concessionaire”).<sup>681</sup> The concessionaire may be Mozambican or foreign, but Mozambican or Mozambique-linked entities are given preference if all other factors are identical.<sup>682</sup> To be awarded a contract, the concessionaire must have technical competency and adequate financial resources to perform the activities.<sup>683</sup>

### **Process for Granting a Concession Contract**

Concession Contracts are usually awarded following a public tender by way of a licensing round, administered by INP. However, they may also be awarded through simultaneous or direct negotiation in certain circumstances, such as where a prior tender has been unsuccessful, a previous contract has been terminated, or where adjacent areas are to be joined.<sup>684</sup> Exploration and Production Contracts and Gas Pipeline and Oil Pipeline Contracts are approved by the Council of Ministers.<sup>685</sup> The different types of contracts are outlined in the table below.

### **Guarantee of Confidentiality**

The Petroleum Regulations guarantee that, “[u]nless otherwise agreed, all data gathered under ... Concession Contracts shall be kept confidential”.<sup>686</sup> The time period for that confidentiality is three years for Survey Concession Contracts, but no time limit is set for Exploration and Production or Oil or Gas Pipeline Concession Contracts.<sup>687</sup> The Government does reserve to itself the right to make general statements on the Petroleum Operations conducted under a Concession Contract, and the probabilities of discovering petroleum.<sup>688</sup>

### **Consent for Assignment**

The Model EPCC provides that assignment of any rights or obligations under the EPCC (whether direct or indirect, e.g. through a change in ownership of the concessionaire) is subject to written consent of the Minister of Mineral Resources.

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<sup>681</sup> Regulations for Petroleum Operations (Decree No. 24/2004, of 20 August), (*Petroleum Regulations*) Article 3 (3).

<sup>682</sup> Petroleum Regulations, Article 3(4).

<sup>683</sup> Petroleum Regulations, Article 3(2).

<sup>684</sup> Petroleum Regulations, Article 4.

<sup>685</sup> Petroleum Law, Article 10.

<sup>686</sup> Petroleum Regulations, Article 5(1).

<sup>687</sup> Petroleum Regulations, Article 5(2).

<sup>688</sup> Petroleum Regulations, Article 5(3).

<b>Types of Concession Contracts available</b> Petroleum and Gas				
<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Regulations</b>	<b>Rights</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Survey or Reconnaissance</b>	Article 12 of the Petroleum Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grants exclusive rights to conduct a variety of surveys to a depth not greater than 100 meters below the surface or the bottom of the sea.</li> <li>Preferential right to enter into negotiations with the government for an EPCC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two years maximum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The most recent draft petroleum law removes the preferential right to enter into negotiations with the government for an EPCC.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration and Production (EPCC)</b>	Article 13 of the Petroleum Law  Petroleum Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exclusive right to explore for and produce petroleum in the contract area.</li> <li>Non-exclusive right to construct and operate pipelines to transport raw petroleum or natural gas produced from the Contract area (except where access to an existing pipeline is available on reasonable commercial terms).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration period up to 8 years</li> <li>In the case of a discovery, the rights-holder may maintain the exclusive right to complete the operations for an additional 2 years.</li> <li>In the case of an unassociated Natural Gas discovery, the rights-holder may maintain the exclusive right to complete the operations for an additional 8 years.</li> <li>Development and Production period up to 30 years</li> <li>Some permitted extensions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Model contract currently in use.</li> <li>Contract must contain the provisions required by law.</li> </ul>
<b>Construction and Operation of an Oil or Gas Pipeline</b>	Article 14 of the Petroleum Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Right to construct and operate an Oil Pipeline or Gas Pipeline for the purpose of transporting Crude Oil or natural gas in those cases that are not covered by an EPCC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not specified.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Must be accompanied by a Development Plan, which forms an “integral part of the Contract”.</li> </ul>



Types of Concession Contracts available				
Petroleum and Gas				
Purpose	Regulations	Rights	Period	Comments
<b>Proposed new Concession Contract under the Draft Petroleum Law</b>				
<b>Construction and Operation of Infrastructure</b>	New Article 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Right to build and operate infrastructure for oil production, such as processing and conversion, in those cases that are not covered by a development plan approved as part of an EPCC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not specified.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Few details incorporated in the Draft Law.</li> </ul>

## Appendix 1D: Fiscal Tools for Mining and Hydrocarbon Revenue

Type of tool	Bonuses (Signature, Discovery, Production)	Conventional Royalties	Sliding Scale Royalties	Corporate Income Tax ("CIT")	Sector Specific Tax – Variable Income Tax (VIT) – Resource Rent Tax	Capital Gains Tax	State Equity
<b>Pros</b> <i>What are the advantages of this tool?</i>	Securing early revenue. Can help to cover admin costs of bidding.	Securing early revenue.  Provide a consistent percentage of income.	Can be tailored to suit the needs of the country	Can be administered through existing systems.	Better capture of high prices. Sector specific.	Usually early revenues b/c project turn over is high in the initial phase of production.	Government ownership – a seat at the table. May allow for capacity-building. Can balance non-fiscal priorities.
<b>Cons</b> <i>What are the disadvantages of this tool?</i>	Can be off-putting for investors if too large	Can be deterrent. Regressive, don't respond to profitability.	Can be distortive.	Does not capture rising commodity prices. Is biased toward debt-financing; interest is deductible.	Can be deterrent.	Can be deterrent if set too high.  Can be difficult to police and enforce	If investment is needed to expand production, Government share may be eroded over time.
<b>Progressivity</b> <i>Is the tool responsive to changes in income?</i>	Regressive	Regressive	Different effect on different projects. Can be progressive, e.g. increasing every year.	Standard corporate income tax is proportional, but manages to capture higher prices.	Can be set to be fairly progressive.	Usually progressive, e.g. the longer an asset was held the less capital gains tax paid.	Depends on the arrangement. Needs strong contractual terms and monitoring of the business.
<b>Risk to Government</b>	Little to none.	Little to none.	Little to none.	Higher risk on government.	Government increases risk if minimum VIT rate is below CIT rate.	Little to none.	Depends on terms. Requires oversight More favorable when local capacity is better trained.
<b>Revenues</b> <i>When, how, and how much?</i>	Early revenue. Since all risk on investor, lowest	Relatively low, but early. In times of project cost recovery	Higher capture of revenues than regular royalties.	Depends significantly on transfer pricing.	Better capture high prices than CIT if terms set	Can be highly profitable. In particular in	Depends on the profitability of the company.

	expected government revenue.	royalties might be the only revenues accruing to the state.			accordingly. Maximizing government share over project life.	highly promising areas where project turn over is high in the initial phase.	
<b>Investor Friendliness</b>	Depends on the amount. Transparent.	Can be deterrent if set to high, in particular where projects are high cost		Lowers burden on high cost projects.	Effective as long as maximum rate is not set too high.		Depends on the terms.
<b>Prevalence</b> <i>Mining or Petroleum?</i>	Petroleum	Equal		Equal	Equal		Petroleum
<b>Administration / Oversight</b> <i>Is the tool relatively easy or difficult to administer?</i>	Fairly easy. One-off payments.	Relatively simple as long as prices easily determined. For natural gas thus far no benchmark price, therefore valuation risks.	Complex. Each project (and each mineral) might have different royalties.	Relatively simple as long as all data is available (and the pricing regulated).		Simple. One shot transactions that are easy to track and tax. Concerns could be tax treaties when the transactions involve two foreign companies.	Complex. Leads to pressure for negotiation at expense of other fiscal elements
<b>Countries</b>	Angola, U.S.	U.S., Mongolia	Canada (Alberta)	U.S., Libya	Australia, Papua New Guinea	Uganda, Nigeria	Venezuela, Malaysia

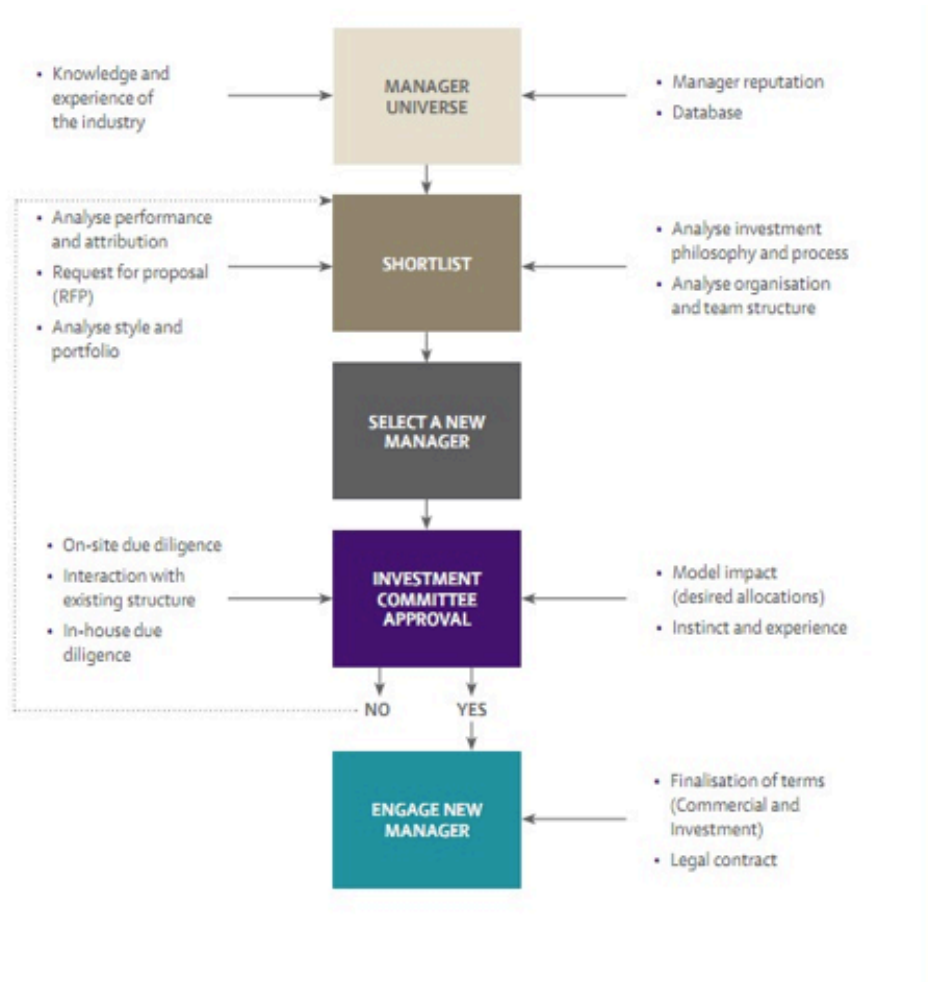
**Sources:** IMF *Fiscal Regimes for Extractive Industries: Design and Implementation* (August 15, 2012).

Ernst & Young *Global Oil and Gas Tax Guide* (2012).

Emil M. Sunley, Thomas Baunsgaard and Dominique Simard “Revenue from the Oil and Gas Sector: Issues and Country Experience” Background paper prepared for the IMF conference on fiscal policy formulation and implementation in oil producing countries, June 5-6, 2002. Post-conference draft, (June 8, 2002).

## Appendix 2: Sovereign Wealth Fund

### Appendix 2A: Abu Dhabi Investment Authority's Manager Selection Process



Source: <http://oxfordswfproject.com/tag/abu-dhabi-investment-authority/>

## Appendix 2B: Generally Accepted Principles and Practices (“GAPP”) – Santiago Principles

From the “International Working Group of Sovereign Wealth Funds,” <http://www.iwg-swf.org/pubs/gapplist.htm/>.

<b>GAPP 1. Principle</b>	The legal framework for the SWF should be sound and support its effective operation and the achievement of its stated objective(s).
<i>GAPP 1.1 Subprinciple</i>	The legal framework for the SWF should ensure the legal soundness of the SWF and its transactions.
<i>GAPP 1.2 Subprinciple</i>	The key features of the SWF's legal basis and structure, as well as the legal relationship between the SWF and the other state bodies, should be publicly disclosed.
<b>GAPP 2. Principle</b>	The policy purpose of the SWF should be clearly defined and publicly disclosed.
<b>GAPP 3. Principle</b>	Where the SWF's activities have significant direct domestic macroeconomic implications, those activities should be closely coordinated with the domestic fiscal and monetary authorities, so as to ensure consistency with the overall macroeconomic policies.
<b>GAPP 4. Principle</b>	There should be clear and publicly disclosed policies, rules, procedures, or arrangements in relation to the SWF's general approach to funding, withdrawal, and spending operations.
<i>GAPP 4.1 Subprinciple</i>	The source of SWF funding should be publicly disclosed.
<i>GAPP 4.2 Subprinciple</i>	The general approach to withdrawals from the SWF and spending on behalf of the government should be publicly disclosed.
<b>GAPP 5. Principle</b>	The relevant statistical data pertaining to the SWF should be reported on a timely basis to the owner, or as otherwise required, for inclusion where appropriate in macroeconomic data sets.
<b>GAPP 6. Principle</b>	The governance framework for the SWF should be sound and establish a clear and effective division of roles and responsibilities in order to facilitate accountability and operational independence in the management of the SWF to pursue its objectives.
<b>GAPP 7. Principle</b>	The owner should set the objectives of the SWF, appoint the members of its governing body(ies) in accordance with clearly defined procedures, and exercise oversight over the SWF's operations.
<b>GAPP 8. Principle</b>	The governing body(ies) should act in the best interests of the SWF, and have a clear mandate and adequate authority and competency to carry out its functions.
<b>GAPP 9. Principle</b>	The operational management of the SWF should implement the SWF's strategies in an independent manner and in accordance with clearly defined responsibilities.

- GAPP 10. Principle** The accountability framework for the SWF's operations should be clearly defined in the relevant legislation, charter, other constitutive documents, or management agreement.
- GAPP 11. Principle** An annual report and accompanying financial statements on the SWF's operations and performance should be prepared in a timely fashion and in accordance with recognized international or national accounting standards in a consistent manner.
- GAPP 12. Principle** The SWF's operations and financial statements should be audited annually in accordance with recognized international or national auditing standards in a consistent manner.
- GAPP 13. Principle** Professional and ethical standards should be clearly defined and made known to the members of the SWF's governing body(ies), management, and staff.
- GAPP 14. Principle** Dealing with third parties for the purpose of the SWF's operational management should be based on economic and financial grounds, and follow clear rules and procedures.
- GAPP 15. Principle** SWF operations and activities in host countries should be conducted in compliance with all applicable regulatory and disclosure requirements of the countries in which they operate.
- GAPP 16. Principle** The governance framework and objectives, as well as the manner in which the SWF's management is operationally independent from the owner, should be publicly disclosed.
- GAPP 17. Principle** Relevant financial information regarding the SWF should be publicly disclosed to demonstrate its economic and financial orientation, so as to contribute to stability in international financial markets and enhance trust in recipient countries.
- GAPP 18. Principle** The SWF's investment policy should be clear and consistent with its defined objectives, risk tolerance, and investment strategy, as set by the owner or the governing body(ies), and be based on sound portfolio management principles.
- GAPP 18.1 Subprinciple* The investment policy should guide the SWF's financial risk exposures and the possible use of leverage.
- GAPP 18.2 Subprinciple* The investment policy should address the extent to which internal and/or external investment managers are used, the range of their activities and authority, and the process by which they are selected and their performance monitored.
- GAPP 18.3 Subprinciple* A description of the investment policy of the SWF should be publicly disclosed.
- GAPP 19. Principle** The SWF's investment decisions should aim to maximize risk-adjusted financial returns in a manner consistent with its investment policy, and based on economic and financial grounds.
- GAPP 19.1 Subprinciple* If investment decisions are subject to other than economic and financial

considerations, these should be clearly set out in the investment policy and be publicly disclosed.

*GAPP 19.2 Subprinciple*

The management of an SWF's assets should be consistent with what is generally accepted as sound asset management principles.

**GAPP 20. Principle**

The SWF should not seek or take advantage of privileged information or inappropriate influence by the broader government in competing with private entities.

**GAPP 21. Principle**

SWFs view shareholder ownership rights as a fundamental element of their equity investments' value. If an SWF chooses to exercise its ownership rights, it should do so in a manner that is consistent with its investment policy and protects the financial value of its investments. The SWF should publicly disclose its general approach to voting securities of listed entities, including the key factors guiding its exercise of ownership rights.

**GAPP 22. Principle**

The SWF should have a framework that identifies, assesses, and manages the risks of its operations.

*GAPP 22.1 Subprinciple*

The risk management framework should include reliable information and timely reporting systems, which should enable the adequate monitoring and management of relevant risks within acceptable parameters and levels, control and incentive mechanisms, codes of conduct, business continuity planning, and an independent audit function.

*GAPP 22.2 Subprinciple*

The general approach to the SWF's risk management framework should be publicly disclosed.

**GAPP 23. Principle**

The assets and investment performance (absolute and relative to benchmarks, if any) of the SWF should be measured and reported to the owner according to clearly defined principles or standards.

**GAPP 24. Principle**

A process of regular review of the implementation of the GAPP should be engaged in by or on behalf of the SWF.

## Appendix 2C: The Linaburg-Maduell Transparency Index

As mentioned in *Section [1.1.1]: Sovereign Wealth Fund* the Linaburg-Maduell Transparency index ranges from 1 to 10 where each of the steps stands for an essential principal with regard to transparency for SWFs. The existence of each principal for a specific SWF adds one point of transparency to the index rating. While a SWF can technically rate as low as one the Sovereign Wealth Fund Institute recommends a minimum rating of eight points. See below the ten principles and a current rating of SWFs as per the Sovereign Wealth Fund Institutes web page in May 2013.

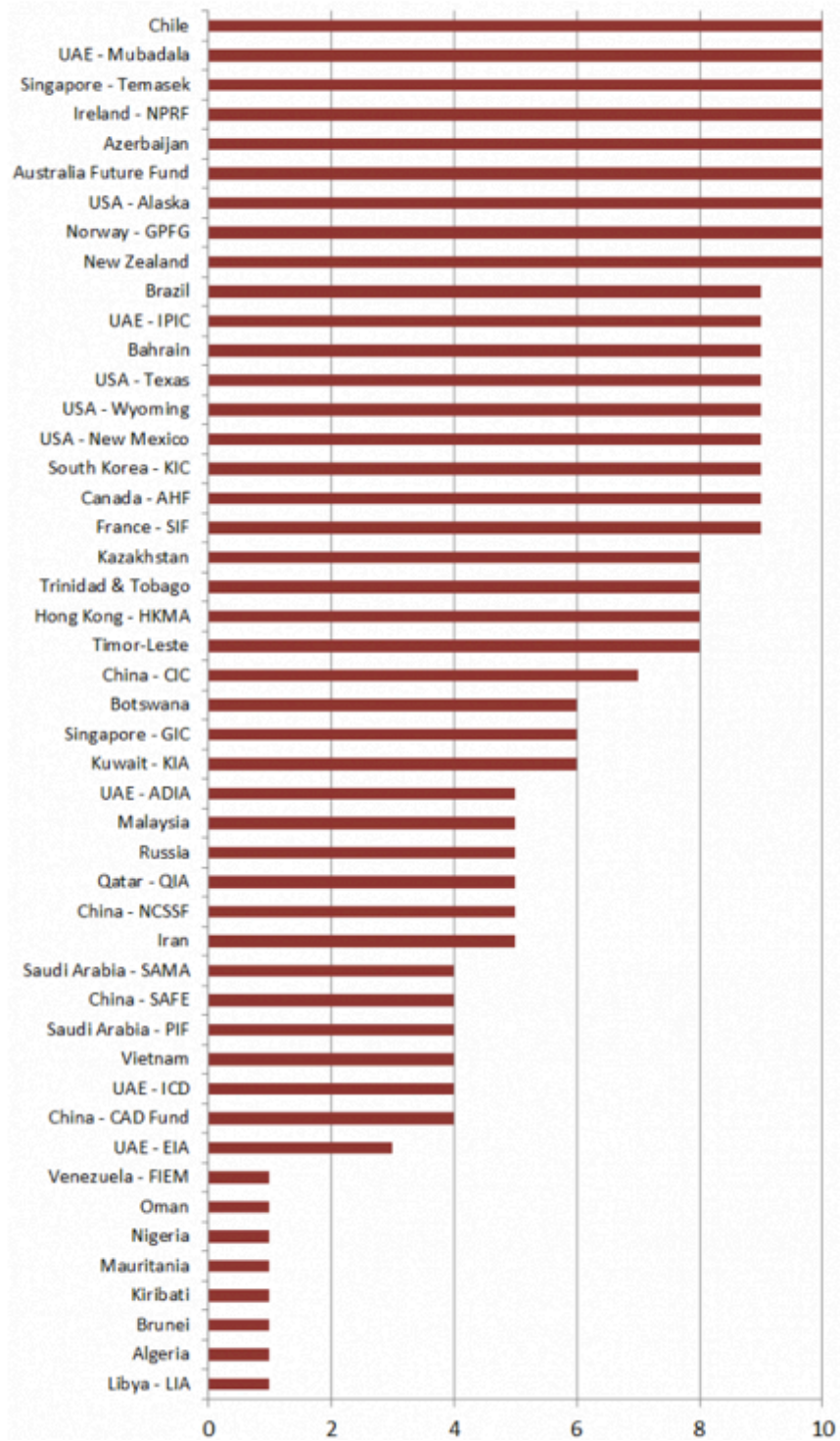
### Principles of the Linaburg-Maduell Transparency Index 1- 10

From: "The Sovereign Wealth Fund Institute," <http://www.swfinstitute.org/statistics-research/linaburg-maduell-transparency-index/>.

- + 1 Fund provides history including reason for creation, origins of wealth, and government ownership structure
- + 1 Fund provides up-to-date independently audited annual reports
- + 1 Fund provides ownership percentage of company holdings, and geographic location of holdings
- + 1 Fund provides total portfolio market value, returns, and management compensation
- + 1 Fund provides guidelines in reference to ethical standards, investment policies, and enforcer of guidelines
- + 1 Fund provides clear strategies and objectives
- + 1 If applicable, the fund clearly identifies subsidiaries and contact information
- + 1 If applicable, the fund identifies external managers
- + 1 Fund manages its own web site
- + 1 Fund provides main office location address and contact information such as telephone and fax



Fourth Quarter 2012, Linaburg-Maduell Transparency Index Ratings



Source: "The Sovereign Wealth Fund Institute," <http://www.swfinstitute.org/statistics-research/linaburg-maduell-transparency-index/>.

## **Appendix 3: Development Indicators**

The following tables set out a number of useful indices that give a snapshot of Mozambique's current development in comparison to its neighbors and similar economies worldwide. The tables were prepared by the Capstone team with reference to a range of different sources, including the UN, the World Bank, the IFC, the IMF, and the Mo-Ibrahim Foundation. The most recent rankings available were used, and the relevant dates are incorporated into each table. Unless otherwise stated, regional measures refer to all countries within the region, regardless of income level.

### ***Appendix 3A: Economic Indicators***

This data set seeks to give the reader a better present understanding of Mozambique's economic status by comparing it with other countries. It includes different economic-related indicators for each country, such as GDP, GDP per capita, electrification rate and infrastructure indexes to give a comprehensive view of the country's general economic situation.

### ***Appendix 3B: Social Indicators***

This data set seeks to provide an overall view of the status quo relating to the social sector in Mozambique. Since the resource boom is such an important opportunity for Mozambique's social development, we take a wide range of indicators into account, including the literacy rate, mortality rate, primary education duration, labor force participation rate, and so on.

### ***Appendix 3C: Governance Indicators***

This data set provides various governance indicators to present a perspective of Mozambique's governance capacity in comparison with other countries. Indicators include transparency, expenditure on social welfare, investor protection, and rankings on procedures to register poverty. This also includes the Ibrahim Index of African governance, created by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation, which looks at country and regional performance across four major categories: Safety & Rule of Law, Participation & Human Rights, Sustainable Economic Opportunity and Human Development.

### ***Appendix 3D: Business Competitiveness Indicators***

This data set includes indicators that describe the relative position of Mozambique's developing economy with other countries on the ease of doing business. Indicators are included from The World Economic Forum Competitiveness Index and IFC business indicators.

### ***Appendix 3E: Natural Resource Management Indicators***

This includes indicators on the management of Mozambique's ecology, water and sanitation as well as the economics and management of fossil fuel resources. Included is the Resource Watch 2013 Resource Governance Index.

## Appendix 3A: Economic Indicators

Country	Access to electricity (% of population) (2009)	Adjusted net national income (annual % growth) (2011)	Agricultural land (% of land area) (2011)	CPIA business regulatory environment rating (1=low to 6=high) (2011)	Ease of doing business index (1=most business-friendly regulations) (2012)	GDP (current US\$) (2011)	GDP growth (annual %) (2011)	GDP per capita (current US\$) (2011)
Angola	26.20	14.48	46.84	2	172	1.043E+11	3.92	5318
Australia	99.70	4.90	53.33		10	1.379E+12	1.91	61789
Botswana	45.40	4.57	45.63		59	1.733E+10	5.72	8533
Brazil	98.30	3.22	32.51		130	2.477E+12	2.73	12594
Chile	98.50	7.23	21.24		37	2.486E+11	5.99	14394
Congo, Dem. Rep.	11.10	-1.35	11.36	2.5	181	1.565E+10	6.88	231
East Asia & Pacific	90.89		49.09	2.961538462	75.14	1.880E+13	3.36	8485
Europe & Central Asia			29.28	3.75	53.43	2.216E+13	1.96	24741
Ghana	60.50	4.00	69.88	4.5	64	3.920E+10	14.39	1570
Hong Kong SAR, China	99.70	6.01			2	2.486E+11	4.89	35156
Kenya	16.10	4.55	48.23	4	121	3.362E+10	4.38	808
Korea, Rep.	16.10	1.18	18.08		8	1.116E+12	3.63	22424
Latin America & Caribbean	99.70	3.80	36.73	3.5	97.18181818	5.802E+12	4.66	9746
Lesotho	16.00	4.00	76.15	3	136	2.426E+09	4.20	1106
Madagascar	19.00		71.18	3	142	9.912E+09	0.99	465
Malawi	9.00	3.73	59.19	3	157	5.621E+09	4.35	365
Malaysia	99.40	6.64	23.95		12	2.879E+11	5.08	9977
Mauritius	99.40	0.74	43.84		19	1.126E+10	4.08	8755
Mexico		2.68	53.07		48	1.153E+12	3.91	10047
Middle East & North Africa	93.78		33.39	3.25	95.3	3.050E+12	5.18	7829
Middle East & North Africa	92.93		23.02	3.25	125.58			
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>11.70</b>	<b>10.26</b>	<b>62.82</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>1.276E+10</b>	<b>7.10</b>	<b>533</b>
Namibia	34.00	5.45	47.14		87	1.251E+10	4.84	5383
New Zealand	99.70		43.18		3	1.597E+11	0.97	36254
Nigeria	50.60		83.67	3.5	131	2.440E+11	7.36	1502
North America			25.98		10.5	1.673E+13	1.75	48343
Norway	99.70	6.14	3.28		6	4.858E+11	1.45	98081
Portugal		-3.87	39.75		30	2.374E+11	-1.67	22485
Qatar	98.70		5.68		40	1.730E+11	18.80	92501
Seychelles	98.70		6.52		74	1.060E+09	5.01	12321
Singapore	100.00	2.46	1.04		1	2.397E+11	4.89	46241
South Africa	75.00	3.46	79.45		39	4.082E+11	3.12	8070
Sub-Saharan Africa	32.42	4.40	43.54	3.039	139.84	1.286E+12	4.72	1469
Sub-Saharan Africa (developing only)	32.42	4.07	43.59	3.039	139.35	1.266E+12	4.69	1447
Swaziland		2.01	71.05		123	4.090E+09	1.30	3831
Tanzania	13.9	8.33	42.11	3.5	134	2.387E+10	6.45	532
Timor-Leste	22		24.21	1.5	169	1.054E+09	10.60	896
Turkey		6.00	49.70		71	7.750E+11	8.50	10524
Uganda	9	3.62	70.38	4	120	1.681E+10	6.70	487
United Kingdom	99.7	-2.58	70.95		7	2.445E+12	0.76	38974
United States		-0.72	44.96		4	1.499E+13	1.70	48112
World	74.12		37.46	3.1858	92.99	7.002E+13	2.73	10040
Zambia	18.8	11.28	31.52	3.5	94	1.921E+10	6.46	1425
Zimbabwe	41.5	11.49	42.19	2	172	9.656E+09	9.38	757
Source	World Bank & UN Data	World Bank	World Bank	World Bank	World Bank	World Bank	World Bank	World Bank

## Appendix 3A: Economic Indicators (Continued)

Country	GDP per person employed (constant 1990 PPP \$) (2011)	Land area (sq. km) (2011)	Percent of Management time dealing with officials (2007)	Time required to get electricity (days) (2012)	Time to prepare and pay taxes (hours) (2012)	Consumer Price Index (2011)	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP) (2010)
Angola	2878.00	1,246,700		55.00	282.00	211	-3.9
Australia	49898.00	7,682,300		75.00	109.00	120	2.7
Botswana		566,730		121.00	152.00	169	1.8
Brazil	13690.00	8,459,420		57.00	2600.00	134	2.3
Chile	33860.00	743,532		31.00	291.00	..	22.4
Congo, Dem. Rep.	742.00	2,267,050		58.00	336.00		
East Asia & Pacific	16262.51	24,322,880		82.82	207.61		
Europe & Central Asia	32467.49	27,379,578		127.67	215.94		
Ghana	4448.00	227,540	3.2	78.00	224.00	205	7.9
Hong Kong SAR, China	65798.00	1,042		41.00	78.00	118	31.7
Kenya	2482.00	569,140	5.1	146.00	340.00	205	0.6
Korea, Rep.	45158.00	97,100		28.00	207.00	121	0
Latin America & Caribbean	17920.69	20,142,392		66.48	367.21	..	2.4
Lesotho		30,360		125.00	324.00	148	5.4
Madagascar	1362.00	581,540		450.00	201.00	174	9.9
Malawi	1841.00	94,280		222.00	175.00	168	2.8
Malaysia	26009.00	328,550	7.8	46.00	133.00	118	3.9
Mauritius		2,030		84.00	161.00	146	4.4
Mexico	19726.00	1,943,950		95.00	337.00		
Middle East & North Africa	15602.99	11,236,010		86.30	186.70		
Middle East & North Africa (developing only)	13466.28	8,641,070		89.42	252.67		
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>5306.00</b>	<b>786,380</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>117.00</b>	<b>230.00</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>8.6</b>
Namibia		823,290		38.00	350.00	148	7.1
New Zealand	36994.00	263,310		50.00	152.00	120	0.5
Nigeria	6230.00	910,770	6.1	260.00	956.00	179	3.1
North America	66112.91	18,240,980		105.00	153.00		
Norway	51456.00	304,250		66.00	87.00	113	2.8
Portugal	30855.00	91,470		64.00	275.00	113	1.2
Qatar	18585.00	11,610		90.00	48.00	138	4.3
Seychelles		460		147.00	76.00	190	17.4
Singapore	50303.00	700		36.00	82.00	120	18.1
South Africa	13610.00	1,213,090	6	226.00	200.00	147	0.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	3669.13	23,616,831		132.50	318.76	..	2.3
Sub-Saharan Africa (developing only)	3669.13	23,588,781		133.09	314.91		
Swaziland		17,200		137.00	104.00	153	3.7
Tanzania	1702.00	885,800		109.00	172.00	170	1.9
Timor-Leste		14,870		63.00	276.00	153	32
Turkey	29274.00	769,630		70.00	223.00	163	1.2
Uganda	2673.00	199,810		91.00	213.00	178	3.2
United Kingdom	47884.00	241,930		105.00	110.00	120	2.4
United States	68156.00	9,147,420		68.00	175.00	115	1.6
World	18461.05	129,709,895		107.34	267.49	..	2.3
Zambia	2311.00	743,390	4.6	117.00	132.00	178	10.7
Zimbabwe	1707.00	386,850		106.00	242.00	..	1.4
Source	World Bank	World Bank	World Bank	World Bank	World Bank	UN	UN

## Appendix 3B: Social Indicators

Country	Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of urban population with access) (2010)	Improved water source (% of population with access) (2010)	Improved water source, rural (% of rural population with access) (2010)	Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15-64) (2011)	Labor force participation rate, male (% of male population ages 15-64) (2011)	Life expectancy at birth, female (years) (2011)	Life expectancy at birth, male (years) (2011)	Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) (2010)
Angola	85.0	51.0	38.0	64.1	78.0	52.56	49.63	70.140
Australia	100.0	100.0	100.0	70.3	82.9	84.10	79.70	
Botswana	75.0	96.0	92.0	75.0	82.9	51.97	54.02	84.471
Brazil	85.0	98.0	85.0	64.9	85.3	76.98	70.06	
Chile	98.0	96.0	75.0	52.8	79.1	82.16	76.03	
Congo, Dem. Rep.	24.0	45.0	27.0	70.9	72.7	50.02	46.80	66.799
East Asia & Pacific	79.9	90.8	84.5	70.3	84.8	75.49	71.42	94.155
Europe & Central Asia	94.0	98.1	94.8	61.8	77.3	79.73	72.91	98.597
Ghana	19.0	86.0	80.0	68.5	72.5	65.26	63.24	67.273
Hong Kong SAR, China				59.4	78.0	86.70	80.30	
Kenya	32.0	59.0	52.0	62.0	72.2	58.26	55.96	87.381
Korea, Rep.	100.0	98.0	88.0	54.3	75.3	84.40	77.50	
Latin America & Caribbean	84.5	94.2	81.5	58.0	83.7	77.54	71.39	91.390
Lesotho	32.0	78.0	73.0	60.2	74.7	47.20	48.73	89.647
Madagascar	21.0	46.0	34.0	85.3	89.4	68.37	65.10	
Malawi	49.0	83.0	80.0	84.7	80.5	54.23	54.05	74.766
Malaysia	96.0	100.0	99.0	46.4	78.8	76.51	72.12	93.118
Mauritius	91.0	99.0	99.0	48.7	80.4	76.97	69.74	88.514
Mexico	87.0	96.0	91.0	47.3	83.8	79.37	74.53	93.069
Middle East & North Africa	95.0	89.3	81.4	22.4	76.8	74.62	70.98	77.585
Middle East & North Africa (developing only)	93.9	88.6	81.1	21.1	75.9	74.29	70.32	75.718
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>51.13</b>	<b>49.22</b>	<b>56.108</b>
Namibia	57.0	93.0	90.0	60.7	71.7	62.88	61.81	88.751
New Zealand		100.0	100.0	72.0	83.7	82.80	79.10	
Nigeria	35.0	58.0	43.0	48.1	63.2	52.70	51.07	61.339
North America	100.0	99.1	94.5	68.0	78.6	81.32	76.54	
Norway	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.7	80.8	83.60	79.10	
Portugal	100.0	99.0	100.0	70.2	78.5	84.00	77.60	95.179
Qatar	100.0	100.0	100.0	52.7	95.6	77.95	78.54	96.284
Seychelles	98.0					77.40	69.70	91.836
Singapore	100.0	100.0		62.9	82.3	84.30	79.60	95.857
South Africa	86.0	91.0	79.0	47.6	63.6	53.21	52.05	
Sub-Saharan Africa	42.4	61.1	48.4	64.5	76.9	55.75	53.58	62.588
Sub-Saharan Africa (developing only)	42.4	61.1	48.4	64.4	76.9	55.75	53.58	62.558
Swaziland	64.0	71.0	65.0	45.1	72.0	48.16	49.14	87.437
Tanzania	20.0	53.0	44.0	89.9	91.2	59.13	57.22	73.206
Timor-Leste	73.0	69.0	60.0	39.6	75.2	63.47	61.50	58.309
Turkey	97.0	100.0	99.0	30.3	75.5	76.29	71.71	
Uganda	34.0	72.0	68.0	76.9	79.8	54.80	53.38	73.212
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.6	81.3	82.70	78.90	
United States	100.0	99.0	94.0	67.3	78.2	81.10	76.30	
World	79.2	88.4	80.5	56.2	81.9	72.02	67.87	84.071
Zambia	57.0	61.0	46.0	73.4	86.0	49.42	48.54	71.211
Zimbabwe	52.0	80.0	69.0	84.4	90.4	50.42	52.01	92.235

## Appendix 3B: Social Indicators (Continued)

Country	Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) (2010)	Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults) (2011)	Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) (2011)	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) (2011)	Notified cases of malaria (per 100,000 people) (2011)	Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health) (2011)	Physicians (per 1,000 people) (2011)
Angola	450.00	332.87	381.70	157.60	21593.00	70.99	
Australia	7.00			4.50		62.97	3.851
Botswana	160.00	593.17	543.42	25.90	587.00	12.69	0.336
Brazil	56.00	112.06	213.62	15.60	210.00	57.76	1.764
Chile	25.00	56.17	121.37	8.70		70.05	1.026
Congo, Dem. Rep.	540.00	351.39	404.85	167.70	37400.00	65.71	
East Asia & Pacific	78.27	100.66	152.15	19.73	512.10	72.85	
Europe & Central Asia (all income levels)	20.64			13.19		74.81	
Ghana	350.00	219.92	249.86	77.60	31179.00	66.29	0.085
Hong Kong SAR, China		36.15	72.05				
Kenya	360.00	348.35	369.54	72.80	30307.00	76.73	
Korea, Rep.	16.00	38.86	84.20	4.80	8.00	77.08	2.024
Latin America & Caribbean (all income levels)	80.14	96.22	177.98	19.15	205.90	74.43	
Lesotho	620.00	609.87	569.41	86.00		69.01	
Madagascar	240.00	166.32	213.32	61.60	3735.00	68.29	0.161
Malawi	460.00	399.63	396.36	82.60	33773.00	53.42	0.019
Malaysia	29.00	72.52	143.78	6.50	75.00	76.81	1.198
Mauritius	60.00	100.50	203.62	15.10		88.79	
Mexico	50.00	71.53	129.95	15.70	3.00	92.02	1.959
Middle East & North Africa	73.73	92.19	151.18	29.52		73.18	
Middle East & North Africa (developing only)	80.77	93.07	158.95	31.90		87.92	
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>490.00</b>	<b>443.27</b>	<b>477.28</b>	<b>103.10</b>	<b>32555.00</b>	<b>15.46</b>	<b>0.026</b>
Namibia	200.00	344.57	343.36	41.50	4589.00	17.87	0.374
New Zealand	15.00			5.90		62.58	2.735
Nigeria	630.00	359.02	387.11	124.10	38259.00	95.43	0.395
North America	19.99			7.34		28.20	
Norway	7.00			3.10		94.55	4.159
Portugal	8.00			3.40		75.97	3.868
Qatar	7.00	58.20	68.34	7.70		63.81	2.757
Seychelles		104.29	218.03	13.80		68.54	
Singapore	3.00	44.25	75.16	2.60		87.60	1.921
South Africa	300.00	573.56	572.01	46.70	80.00	13.78	
Sub-Saharan Africa	500.00	342.72	374.42	108.34	26267.73	66.98	
Sub-Saharan Africa (developing only)	500.00	342.72	374.41	108.60	26266.53	62.24	
Swaziland	320.00	582.24	559.69	103.60	57.00	42.75	
Tanzania	460.00	331.12	350.97	67.60	24088.00	52.44	0.008
Timor-Leste	300.00	217.88	253.88	54.10	46380.00	14.18	
Turkey	20.00	74.48	132.68	15.20	0.00	64.41	1.538
Uganda	310.00	377.12	392.55	89.90	36233.00	64.82	0.117
United Kingdom	12.00			5.10		53.07	2.743
United States	21.00			7.50		20.89	2.422
World	210.00	147.40	207.33	51.40	4553.67	69.09	
Zambia	440.00	489.43	485.84	82.90	13456.00	67.07	0.066
Zimbabwe	570.00	570.88	516.90	67.10	7480.00		

## Appendix 3B: Social Indicators (Continued)

Country	Population, total (2011)	Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49) (2011)	Primary education, duration (years) (2012)	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%) (2011)	Secondary education, duration (years) (2012)	Combined gross enrolment in education (both sexes) (%) (2011)
Angola	19,618,432	2.100	6		6	65
Australia	22,323,900	0.200	7		6	108
Botswana	2,030,738	23.400	7		5	70
Brazil	196,655,014	0.300	5		7	87
Chile	17,269,525	0.500	6		6	54
Congo, Dem. Rep.	67,757,577		6	78.59	6	
East Asia & Pacific (all income levels)	2,215,712,025	0.197		102.62		
Europe & Central Asia (all income levels)	895,542,242	0.291		98.45		
Ghana	24,965,816	1.500	6	96.38	7	65
Hong Kong SAR, China	7,071,600		6	102.85	7	83
Kenya	41,609,728	6.200	6		6	67
Korea, Rep.	49,779,000	0.100	6		6	101
Latin America & Caribbean (all income levels)	595,269,033	0.414		101.53		..
Lesotho	2,193,843	23.300	7	106.11	5	58
Madagascar	21,315,135	0.300	5		7	67
Malawi	15,380,888	10.000	6	101.63	6	68
Malaysia	28,859,154	0.400	6		7	71
Mauritius	1,286,051	1.000	6		7	76
Mexico	114,793,341	0.300	6	102.35	6	
Middle East & North Africa (all income levels)	389,553,060			93.41		
Middle East & North Africa (developing only)	336,540,278			92.62		
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>23,929,708</b>	<b>11.300</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>90.06</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>59</b>
Namibia	2,324,004	13.400	7		5	69
New Zealand	4,405,200	0.100	6		7	108
Nigeria	162,470,737	3.700	6		6	56
North America	346,140,592	0.659		99.93		
Norway	4,953,088	0.200	7		6	97
Portugal	10,556,999	0.700	6		6	96
Qatar	1,870,041		6	102.76	6	57
Seychelles	86,000		6	105.04	5	87
Singapore	5,183,700	0.100	6		4	102.8
South Africa	50,586,757	17.300	7		5	..
Sub-Saharan Africa (all income levels)	875,561,262	4.908		90.07		..
Sub-Saharan Africa (developing only)	874,841,049	4.908		90.07		
Swaziland	1,067,773	26.000	7	91.82	5	65
Tanzania	46,218,486	5.800	7		6	..
Timor-Leste	1,175,880		6	98.12	6	71
Turkey	73,639,596	0.100	5		7	76
Uganda	34,509,205	7.200	7		6	69
United Kingdom	62,744,081	0.300	6		7	90
United States	311,591,917	0.700	6		6	98
World	6,974,242,787	0.804		97.28		76.5
Zambia	13,474,959	12.500	7		5	..
Zimbabwe	12,754,378	14.900	7		6	..

Source: World Bank

## Appendix 3B: Social Indicators (Continued)

Country	Education index (2012)	Expenditure on health, public (% of GDP) (%) (2010)	GII: Gender Inequality Index, value (2012)	Health index (2012)	Human Development Index (HDI) value (2012)	Child labour (% aged 5-14 years) (2010)	Contribution of Education (%) (2012)
Angola	0.463	2.4	..	0.497	0.508	24	..
Australia	0.981	5.9	0.115	0.978	0.938	..	..
Botswana	0.683	6	0.485	0.521	0.634	9	..
Brazil	0.674	4.2	0.447	0.849	0.73	3	39
Chile	0.362	3.4	0.681	0.453	0.304	42	18
Congo, Dem. Rep.							
East Asia & Pacific							
Europe & Central Asia							
Ghana	0.596	3.1	0.565	0.703	0.558	34	32.1
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.831	..	..	0.994	0.906	..	..
Kenya	0.584	2.1	0.608	0.594	0.519	26	12.7
Korea, Rep.	0.942	4.1	0.153	0.958	0.909	..	..
Latin America & Caribbean	0.693	3.8	..	0.865	0.744	8.2	..
Lesotho	0.501	8.5	0.534	0.453	0.461	23	21.9
Madagascar	0.49	2.3	..	0.74	0.483	28	34.3
Malawi	0.443	4	0.573	0.549	0.418	26	19.5
Malaysia	0.731	2.4	0.256	0.859	0.769	..	..
Mauritius	0.659	2.5	0.377	0.844	0.737	..	..
Mexico							
Middle East & North Africa							
Middle East & North Africa (developing only)							
<b>Mozambique</b>	0.222	3.7	0.582	0.485	0.327	22	23.9
Namibia	0.557	4	0.455	0.672	0.608	..	15.1
New Zealand	1	8.4	0.164	0.959	0.919	..	..
Nigeria	0.457	1.9	..	0.51	0.471	29	27
North America							
Norway	0.99	8	0.065	0.966	0.955	..	..
Portugal	0.741	7.5	0.114	0.942	0.816	3	..
Qatar	0.629	1.4	0.546	0.923	0.834	..	..
Seychelles	0.773	3.1	..	0.848	0.806	..	..
Singapore	0.804	1.4	0.101	0.966	0.895	..	..
South Africa	0.705	3.9	0.462	0.526	0.629	..	7.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.44	3	..	0.551	0.475	33.5	..
Sub-Saharan Africa (developing only)							
Swaziland	0.583	4.2	0.525	0.456	0.536	9	16.7
Tanzania	0.454	4	0.556	0.614	0.476	21	18.3
Timor-Leste	0.48	5.1	..	0.677	0.576	4	21.3
Turkey	0.608	5.1	0.366	0.855	0.722	3	42.3
Uganda	0.482	2	0.517	0.544	0.456	25	15.6
United Kingdom	0.828	8.1	0.205	0.951	0.875	..	..
United States	0.994	9.5	0.256	0.926	0.937	..	..
World	0.621	6.5	..	0.79	0.694	16.8	..
Zambia	0.503	3.6	0.623	0.464	0.448	41	17.5
Zimbabwe	0.571	..	0.544	0.516	0.397	..	10.2

Source: UN



## Appendix 3B: Social Indicators (Continued)

Country	Gallup: Trust in other people (% answering "yes" to having the element)	Homicide rate (per 100,000)	Intensity of deprivation	Labour force participation rate, female-male ratio (Ratio of female to male shares)	Natural resource depletion (% of GNI)
Angola	..	19	..	0.816	35.1
Australia	..	1	..	0.813	6.5
Botswana	9	14.5	..	0.879	3.4
Brazil	15	21	39.3	0.737	3.4
Chile	39	21.7	53.7	0.968	13.7
Congo, Dem. Rep.					
East Asia &					
Europe & Central Asia					
Ghana	19	15.7	46.2	0.932	8
Hong Kong SAR, China	29	0.2	..	0.749	0
Kenya	10	20.1	48	0.857	1.1
Korea, Rep.	26	2.6	..	0.689	0
Latin America & Caribbean (all income levels)	17.9	..	..	0.669	5.6
Lesotho	..	35.2	44.1	0.802	1
Madagascar	..	8.1	53.3	0.94	1
Malawi	33	36	50.1	1.043	1.8
Malaysia	14	2.3	..	0.57	6.9
Mauritius	..	2.5	..	0.584	0
Mexico					
Middle East & North Africa					
Middle East & North Africa (developing only)					
<b>Mozambique</b>	..	<b>8.8</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>1.037</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Namibia	..	17.2	47.2	0.838	0.7
New Zealand	..	0.9	..	0.831	..
Nigeria	13	12.2	57.3	0.757	22
North America					
Norway	..	0.6	..	0.88	10.2
Portugal	27	1.2	..	0.831	0.1
Qatar	23	0.9	..	0.544	..
Seychelles	..	8.3	..	..	0
Singapore	33	0.3	..	0.738	0
South Africa	17	31.8	42.3	0.724	6.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	21.6	..	..	0.85	11.6
Sub-Saharan Africa (developing only)					
Swaziland	..	12.9	41.9	0.616	0.1
Tanzania	26	24.5	50.7	0.977	3.2
Timor-Leste	..	6.9	52.9	0.518	..
Turkey	8	3.3	42	0.394	0.4
Uganda	17	36.3	52.5	0.956	4.5
United Kingdom	35	1.2	..	0.812	1.3
United States	37	4.2	..	0.82	0.9
World	29.8	..	..	0.663	3.3
Zambia	31	38	51.2	0.855	18.9
Zimbabwe	15	14.3	44	0.927	2.7

Source: UN

## Appendix 3B: Social Indicators (Continued)

Country	Population with at least secondary education, female/male ratio (Ratio of female to male rates) (2010)	Internet users (per100 people) (2010)	Loss due to inequality in education (%) (2012)	Loss due to inequality in income (%) (2012)	Multidimensional poverty index (%) (2012)
Angola	..	10	34.6	50	..
Australia	0.979	75.9	1.7	16.6	..
Botswana	0.949	6	..	..	..
Brazil	1.054	40.7	25.3	39.7	0.011
Chile	0.295	0.7	31.2	36.8	0.392
Congo, Dem. Rep.					
East Asia & Pacific					
Europe & Central Asia					
Ghana	0.739	9.5	40.9	27.2	0.144
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.948	71.8	..	..	..
Kenya	0.521	25.9	30.7	36	0.229
Korea, Rep.	0.866	82.5	25.5	18.4	..
Latin America & Caribbean	..	34.8	22.7	38.4	..
Lesotho	1.199	3.9	24.3	47	0.156
Madagascar	..	1.7	30.1	36.1	0.357
Malawi	0.51	2.3	30.2	23.1	0.334
Malaysia	0.907	56.3	..	..	..
Mauritius	0.854	28.7	13.5	16.6	..
Mexico					
Middle East & North Africa					
Middle East & North Africa (developing only)					
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>0.249</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0.512</b>
Namibia	0.97	6.5	27.8	68.3	0.187
New Zealand	0.975	83	..	..	..
Nigeria	..	28.4	45.2	34.5	0.31
North America					
Norway	1.002	93.3	2.2	12.8	..
Portugal	0.965	51.3	5.6	20.8	..
Qatar	1.136	81.6	..	..	..
Seychelles	..	40.8	..	..	..
Singapore	0.91	71.1	..	..	..
South Africa	0.976	12.3	20.8	..	0.057
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	11.3	35.3	30.4	..
Sub-Saharan Africa (developing only)					
Swaziland	1.083	9	29.8	40.9	0.086
Tanzania	0.606	11	28.3	20.9	0.332
Timor-Leste	..	0.2	47.6	17.8	0.36
Turkey	0.58	39.8	27.4	26.5	0.028
Uganda	0.437	12.5	32.2	29.1	0.367
United Kingdom	1.015	84.7	2.6	16.9	..
United States	1.004	74.2	5.3	24.1	..
World	..	30	27	23.5	..
Zambia	0.582	10.1	23.8	42.6	0.328
Zimbabwe	0.787	11.5	17.8	35.8	0.172

Source: UN

## Appendix 3B: Social Indicators (Continued) Gini Coefficient for Select Regions

Country	UN R/P	UN R/P	World Bank	WB Gini	CIA R/P	Year	CIA Gini	CIA Gini	GPI Gini
	10%[3]	20%[4]	Gini (%) [5]	(year)	10%[6]		(%) [7]	(year)	(%) [8]
Angola			58.6	2000					62
Botswana	43	20.4	61	1994			63	1993	
Brazil	40.6	21.8	54.7	2009	37.1	2007	51.9	2012	
Democratic Republic of the Congo			44.4	2006					55
Ghana	14.1	8.4	42.8	2006	13.7	1999	39.4	2005–2006	
Hong Kong	17.8	9.7	53.3	2007			53.7	2011	
Kenya	13.6	8.2	47.7	2005	18.6	2000	42.5	2008 est.	
South Korea	7.8	4.7	31.3	2007	8.6	2005 est.	31	2010	
Lesotho	10.5	44.2	52.5	2003	48.2	2002 est.	63.2	1995	
Madagascar	19.2	11	44.1	2010	19.3	2001	47.5	2001	
Mozambique	18.8	9.9	45.7	2008	18.8	2002	45.6	2008	
Namibia	12.8	56.1	63.9	2004	129	2003	70.7	2003	
New Zealand	12.4	6.8	36.2	1997			36.2	1997	
Nigeria	17.8	9.7	48.8	2010	17.5	2003	43.7	2003	
Norway	6.1	3.9	25.8	2000	6	2000	25	2008	
Qatar			41.1	2007					39
Portugal	15	8	38.5	2007	9.2	1995 est.	38.5	2007	
Seychelles			65.8	2007					
Singapore	17.7	9.7	48.1	2008	17.3	1998	47.3	2011	
South Africa	33.1	17.9	63.1	2009	31.9	2000	65	2005	
Australia	12.5	7	30.5	2006	12.7	1994	30.5	2006	
Swaziland	25.1	13	51.5	2010	25.4	2001	50.4	2001	
Tanzania	9.2	5.8	37.6	2007	9.3	2000	37.6	2007	
Timor-Leste			31.9	2007			31.9	2007 est.	
Turkey	6.6	4.6	39	2008	17.1	2003	40.2	2010	
Uganda	16.6	9.2	44.3	2009	16.4	2002	44.3	2009	
United Kingdom	13.8	7.2	34	2005	13.6	1999	34	2005	
United States	15.9	8.4	45	2007	15	2007 est.	45	2007	
World					12	2002 est.	39	2007	
Zambia			54.6	2006			50.8	2004	
Zimbabwe			50.1	1995			50.1	2006	

Source: UN, World Bank, CIA &amp; GPI.

## Appendix 3C: Governance Indicators

Country	CPIA transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector rating (1=low to 6=high) (2011)	Disaster risk reduction progress score (1-5 scale; 5=best) (2011)	Procedures to register property (number) (2012)	Expenditure on health, public (% of GDP) (%) (2010)
Angola	2.50		7	2.4
Australia		4	5	5.9
Botswana		3	5	6
Brazil		4.5	14	4.2
Chile		2.75	6	3.4
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2.00		6	
East Asia & Pacific	3.08		5.08	
Europe & Central Asia	2.88		5.104166667	
Ghana	4.00	3.25	5	3.1
Hong Kong SAR, China			5	..
Kenya	3.00	4	9	2.1
Korea, Rep.			7	4.1
Latin America & Caribbean	3.39		6.94	3.8
Lesotho	3.50	2.5	6.00	8.5
Madagascar	2.50	3.75	6.00	2.3
Malawi	3.00	1.75	6.00	4
Malaysia		3.75	5.00	2.4
Mauritius		3.5	4.00	2.5
Mexico		4.25	7.00	
Middle East & North Africa	2.50		6.05	
Middle East & North Africa (developing only)	2.50		6.83	
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Namibia			8.00	4
New Zealand		3.75	2.00	8.4
Nigeria	3.00	4	13.00	1.9
North America			5.00	
Norway		3.75	1.00	8
Portugal			1.00	7.5
Qatar			7.00	1.4
Seychelles			4.00	3.1
Singapore			5.00	1.4
South Africa			6.00	3.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.78		6.48	3
Sub-Saharan Africa (developing only)	2.78		6.49	
Swaziland			9.00	4.2
Tanzania	3.00	3.5	8.00	4
Timor-Leste	2.50			5.1
Turkey			6.00	5.1
Uganda	2.50		12.00	2
United Kingdom			6.00	8.1
United States		3.5	4.00	9.5
World	2.92		5.92	6.5
Zambia	2.50	3.75	5.00	3.6
Zimbabwe	1.50		5.00	..

Source: World Bank

**Appendix 3C: Transparency International's Corruptions Perception's Index***Darker shading indicates better performance.*

Country / Territory	CPI 2012 Score	Country Rank
Angola	22	157
Australia	85	7
Botswana	65	30
Brazil	43	69
Democratic Republic of the Congo	21	160
Ghana	45	64
Hong Kong	77	14
Kenya	27	139
Korea (South)	56	45
Lesotho	45	64
Madagascar	32	118
Malawi	37	88
Malaysia	49	54
Mauritius	57	43
Mexico	34	105
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>123</b>
Namibia	48	58
New Zealand	90	1
Nigeria	27	139
Norway	85	7
Portugal	63	33
Qatar	68	27
Seychelles	52	51
Singapore	87	5
South Africa	43	69
Swaziland	37	88
Tanzania	35	102
Timor-Leste	33	113
Turkey	49	54
Uganda	29	130
United Kingdom	74	17
United States	73	19
Zambia	37	88
Zimbabwe	20	163

Source: Transparency International

## Appendix 3C: Ibrahim Index of African Governance

*Darker bars indicate better performance*

Country	Overall Score: 2011		Safety & Rule of Law: 2011		Participation & Human Rights: 2011		Sustainable Economic Opportunity: 2011		Human Development: 2011	
	Rank	Score / 100	Rank	Score / 100	Rank	Score / 100	Rank	Score / 100	Rank	Score / 100
Algeria	24	52.9	34	46.2	36	39.0	20	51.6	8	74.7
Angola	40	44.1	40	43.3	31	42.0	33	43.4	40	47.7
Benin	13	57.8	10	64.8	10	61.3	19	51.8	28	53.2
Botswana	3	77.2	1	89.5	4	71.1	5	68.0	6	80.3
Burkina Faso	18	55.1	18	58.7	17	57.1	10	59.0	44	45.8
Burundi	37	44.9	37	44.8	28	46.0	39	40.1	36	48.5
Cameroon	36	44.9	35	46.2	43	32.0	29	46.9	27	54.6
Cape Verde	2	78.4	3	82.4	1	81.7	4	68.2	5	81.3
Central African Republic	48	33.7	49	29.5	40	34.4	41	37.8	50	32.9
Chad	50	32.8	45	36.7	48	29.1	44	34.5	51	31.1
Comoros	31	47.9	26	54.2	24	48.8	49	28.8	19	59.8
Congo	41	43.5	39	44.5	33	40.4	36	41.1	38	47.9
Congo, Democratic Rep.	51	32.8	48	31.6	42	33.2	50	28.2	49	38.0
Côte d'Ivoire	46	38.8	46	36.2	44	31.9	38	40.7	42	46.6
Djibouti	29	49.0	28	53.8	38	38.0	24	49.2	26	55.0
Egypt	14	57.7	20	57.4	46	31.1	3	68.3	9	74.0
Equatorial Guinea	44	40.5	36	44.9	49	24.7	42	36.6	25	55.8
Eritrea	49	33.0	47	32.3	51	21.8	48	29.0	33	48.8
Ethiopia	33	46.7	38	44.6	39	36.3	15	53.4	29	52.6
Gabon	22	53.6	19	57.8	25	48.6	32	43.5	15	64.6
Gambia	27	51.6	29	51.0	32	40.8	17	52.5	18	62.1
Ghana	7	66.3	6	72.0	6	69.2	13	54.5	11	69.4
Guinea	42	42.5	41	43.2	26	48.5	43	36.4	47	42.1
Guinea-Bissau	45	39.8	43	42.3	34	40.0	46	33.6	45	43.3
Kenya	25	52.7	32	49.0	22	50.6	28	48.0	17	63.3
Lesotho	9	61.0	8	68.9	11	60.4	12	55.1	21	59.4
Liberia	34	46.6	30	50.2	21	53.2	45	34.4	34	48.7
Libya	38	44.5	51	28.6	50	22.6	34	41.9	3	84.8
Madagascar	35	46.1	42	42.9	30	42.1	26	49.1	32	50.3
Malawi	17	56.0	15	62.5	13	59.9	23	49.4	30	52.2
Mali	20	55.0	14	62.6	12	60.3	25	49.1	37	48.1
Mauritania	32	47.5	33	48.4	23	50.3	30	45.1	43	46.2
Mauritius	1	82.8	2	88.4	2	78.3	1	79.7	2	85.0
Morocco	15	57.0	17	60.1	41	34.3	6	64.5	12	69.1
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>46.7</b>
Namibia	6	69.8	4	78.0	5	70.0	9	61.1	10	69.9
Niger	28	49.5	23	56.4	18	55.2	31	44.1	46	42.4
Nigeria	43	42.0	44	40.6	37	38.5	37	41.1	39	47.8
Rwanda	23	53.5	31	49.4	29	43.2	11	57.2	16	64.2
São Tomé and Príncipe	11	58.5	9	64.9	7	65.1	40	37.9	13	65.9
Senegal	16	56.2	24	56.1	14	59.6	16	53.1	24	56.1
Seychelles	4	73.4	5	74.6	8	64.4	7	63.7	1	90.8
Sierra Leone	30	48.1	21	57.1	20	54.6	35	41.2	48	39.4
Somalia	52	7.2	52	4.8	52	10.0	52	2.1	52	11.7
South Africa	5	70.7	7	71.5	3	73.3	8	61.6	7	76.6
Swaziland	26	52.0	12	63.7	47	29.7	27	49.0	14	65.7
Tanzania	10	58.8	16	62.3	9	62.3	14	54.2	23	56.4
Togo	39	44.4	25	55.8	35	39.8	47	33.4	35	48.5
Tunisia	8	62.7	27	54.1	27	46.4	2	68.6	4	81.7
Uganda	19	55.1	22	56.8	19	54.8	21	50.9	22	57.9
Zambia	12	58.5	11	64.4	15	59.1	22	50.8	20	59.5
Zimbabwe	47	34.4	50	29.3	45	31.7	51	24.8	31	51.8

## Appendix 3C: Ibrahim Index of African Governance Continued)

**REGIONAL AVERAGES**

Africa	51.2	53.3	47.6	47.3	56.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.9	53.9	48.9	46.1	54.8
Central Africa	40.3	41.6	34.6	38.4	46.4
East Africa	47.5	47.9	43.3	43.3	55.4
North Africa	53.7	49.1	37.3	56.7	71.8
Southern Africa	59.0	63.8	56.3	53.7	62.1
West Africa	51.9	55.9	53.6	45.7	52.5

**RECs AVERAGES**

AMU	52.9	47.5	38.5	54.3	71.3
CEN-SAD	47.3	48.9	44.2	43.7	52.5
COMESA	51.2	51.6	44.0	47.9	61.2
EAC	53.0	52.5	51.4	50.1	58.1
ECCAS	42.9	44.4	39.6	39.0	48.7
ECOWAS	51.5	55.3	52.8	46.2	51.7
IGAD	42.1	41.8	37.9	40.7	48.1
SADC	58.2	62.2	55.7	52.7	62.0

Source: Mo Ibrahim Foundation

## Appendix 3D: World Bank Governance Indicators

Country	Control of Corruption		Rule of Law		Reg Quality	
	Percentile Rank	Governance Score	Percentile Rank	Governance Score	Percentile Rank	Governance Score
	(0-100)	(-2.5 to +2.5)	(0-100)	(-2.5 to +2.5)	(0-100)	(-2.5 to +2.5)
ANGOLA	3.8	-1.36	10.3	-1.23	12.3	-1.1
AUSTRALIA	96.7	2.16	96.2	1.78	96.7	1.79
BOTSWANA	80.1	0.97	69.5	0.66	69.2	0.5
BRAZIL	63	0.17	55.4	0.01	55.9	0.17
CONGO, DEM. REP.	3.3	-1.37	1.9	-1.6	5.7	-1.52
East Asia & Pacific	50.4	0	53.9	0.13	44.6	-0.17
Europe & Central Asia	62.8	0.48	66.1	0.58	70.1	0.67
GHANA	62.6	0.17	54.5	-0.06	55.5	0.14
HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	94.3	1.84	90.6	1.54	99.1	1.88
KENYA	19.4	-0.87	16.4	-1.01	46.9	-0.16
KOREA, REP.	70.1	0.45	80.8	1.01	79.1	0.95
Latin America & Caribbean	58.6	0.24	52.1	0.05	56.2	0.18
LESOTHO	64.5	0.22	47.4	-0.27	30.3	-0.61
MADAGASCAR	49.3	-0.28	23.9	-0.84	32.2	-0.55
MALAWI	45.5	-0.36	50.2	-0.17	26.5	-0.7
MALAYSIA	57.8	0	66.2	0.52	74.4	0.66
MAURITIUS	72.5	0.62	75.1	0.86	76.8	0.84
MEXICO	45	-0.36	38.5	-0.49	60.7	0.35
Middle East & North Africa	43.6	-0.26	45.8	-0.17	46	-0.15
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>41.7</b>		<b>33.8</b>		<b>37</b>	
NAMIBIA	64	0.22	61	0.19	55	0.08
NEW ZEALAND	99.5	2.33	98.6	1.91	99.5	1.91
NIGERIA	9	-1.14	9.9	-1.25	27.5	-0.69
North America	89.6	1.51	90.3	1.5	92.6	1.51
NORWAY	97.2	2.17	98.1	1.89	91	1.41
PORTUGAL	82.9	1.09	81.7	1.01	73.9	0.66
QATAR	80.6	1.02	73.7	0.78	66.4	0.44
SEYCHELLES	65.4	0.26	54.9	-0.01	36	-0.43
SINGAPORE	96.2	2.12	93.4	1.69	97.2	1.83
SOUTH AFRICA	59.2	0.03	58.7	0.1	65.9	0.44
Sub-Saharan Africa	32.5	-0.58	29.2	-0.71	30	-0.67
SWAZILAND	50.2	-0.27	42.3	-0.42	28.4	-0.64
TANZANIA	36	-0.52	34.3	-0.52	35.5	-0.44
TIMOR-LESTE	14.7	-1.05	11.7	-1.19	14.7	-1.04
TURKEY	61.1	0.1	57.7	0.08	65.4	0.42
UGANDA	19.9	-0.86	43.7	-0.4	49.8	-0.11
UNITED KINGDOM	91.5	1.54	92.5	1.67	94.3	1.62
UNITED STATES	85.3	1.23	91.1	1.6	91.9	1.49
ZAMBIA	37	-0.51	39.4	-0.47	36.5	-0.43
ZIMBABWE	5.7	-1.3	0.9	-1.75	2.4	-1.9



## Appendix 3D: World Bank Governance Indicators (Continued)

Country	Governance Indicators		Political Stability		Voice and Accountability
	Percentile Rank	Governance Score	Percentile Rank	Governance Score	Percentile Rank
	(0-100)	(-2.5 to +2.5)	(0-100)	(-2.5 to +2.5)	(0-100)
ANGOLA	64.9	0.37	35.8	-0.33	14.6
AUSTRALIA	11.4	-1.15	73.6	0.87	95.3
BOTSWANA	68.2	0.53	84.9	1.04	60.6
BRAZIL	55.5	-0.01	46.2	-0.04	63.8
CONGO, DEM. REP.	53.6	-0.03	2.4	-2.21	8
East Asia & Pacific	36	-0.54	60.4	0.37	52.4
Europe & Central Asia	19	-0.87	62.1	0.43	66.6
GHANA	63.5	0.32	51.4	0.15	62.4
HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	57.8	0.06	77.8	0.96	64.8
KENYA	12.8	-1.12	9.9	-1.31	40.4
KOREA, REP.	36.5	-0.54	55.2	0.23	68.5
Latin America & Caribbean	65.4	0.41	56.3	0.25	60.9
LESOTHO	37.4	-0.51	55.7	0.27	45.1
MADAGASCAR	29.9	-0.65	19.8	-0.88	25.8
MALAWI	6.2	-1.4	44.3	-0.07	39.4
MALAYSIA	1.9	-1.66	52.4	0.16	33.8
MAURITIUS	86.3	1.23	75	0.88	70.4
MEXICO	40.3	-0.43	25.5	-0.7	53.5
Middle East & North Africa	81	1	32.3	-0.65	23.5
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>35.5</b>				<b>44.1</b>
NAMIBIA	74.4	0.76	75.9	0.89	56.8
NEW ZEALAND	44.5	-0.28	97.2	1.35	96.7
NIGERIA	99.1	2.16	4.2	-1.94	26.8
North America	95.3	1.74	77	0.86	87.2
NORWAY	94.3	1.7	96.7	1.35	99.5
PORTUGAL	98.1	1.93	69.8	0.7	85
QATAR	96.2	1.76	90.6	1.21	21.6
SEYCHELLES	78.7	0.97	79.7	0.97	52.6
SINGAPORE	28.4	-0.69	90.1	1.21	42.7
SOUTH AFRICA	92.4	1.55	48.1	0.02	65.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	75.8	0.83	34.2	-0.54	32.3
SWAZILAND	12.3	-1.13	30.7	-0.47	12.7
TANZANIA	62.1	0.24	46.7	-0.01	45.5
TIMOR-LESTE	47.6	-0.06	29.2	-0.5	54
TURKEY	36.5	-0.47	17.9	-0.93	43.7
UGANDA	58.3	0.22	15.1	-1.1	30
UNITED KINGDOM	67.2	0.62	60.4	0.37	92
UNITED STATES	27.7	-0.75	63.7	0.54	85.9
ZAMBIA	46.2	-0.15	61.8	0.47	42.3
ZIMBABWE	88.8	1.42	16	-1.04	8.9

## Appendix 3D: Business Environment Indicators

Country	2012-2013 World Economic Forum Global Competitive Index	
	Rank	Value (1-7, 7 best)
Angola		NA
Australia	20	5.11523
Botswana	79	4.056525
Brazil	48	4.40053
Chile		4.647511
DRC		NA
Ghana	103	3.792629
Hong Kong SAR	9	5.414841
Kenya	106	3.748383
Korea, Rep.	19	5.120141
Latin America and the Caribbean (average)		3.971349
Lesotho	137	3.193168
Madagascar	130	3.378358
Malawi	129	3.378925
Malaysia	25	5.055779
Mauritius	54	4.350214
Mexico	53	4.364365
Middle East and North Africa (average)		4.224756
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>3.166081</b>
Namibia	92	3.876823
New Zealand	23	5.091438
Nigeria	115	3.671259
Norway	15	5.265519
Portugal	49	4.397178
Qatar	11	5.381802
Seychelles	76	4.103536
Singapore	2	5.673014
South Africa	52	4.370595
Sub-Saharan Africa (average)		3.575611
Swaziland	135	3.278775
Tanzania	120	3.600019
Timor-Leste	136	3.269081
Turkey	43	4.452335
Uganda	123	3.534528
United Kingdom	8	5.449578
United States	7	5.46758
Zambia	102	3.796589
Zimbabwe	132	3.342888

## Appendix 3D: IFC Ease of Doing Business 2013

Darker shading indicates better performance.

Economy	Ease of Doing Business Rank	Starting a Business					Dealing with Construction Permits			
		Rank	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Cost (% of income per capita)	Paid-in Min. Capital (% of income per capita)	Rank	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Cost (% of income per capita)
Angola	172	171	8	68	105.4	24.6	124	12	348	153.6
Australia	10	2	2	2	0.7	0	11	11	112	13.4
Botswana	59	99	10	61	1.6	0	132	22	145	172.7
Brazil	130	121	13	119	4.8	0	131	17	469	36
Chile	37	32	7	8	4.5	0	84	15	155	67.3
Congo, Dem. Rep.	181	149	10	58	284.7	0	81	11	117	1582.7
Ghana	64	112	7	12	18.5	4.3	162	16	218	481.2
Hong Kong SAR, China	2	6	3	3	1.9	0	1	6	67	16.3
Kenya	121	126	10	32	40.4	0	45	9	125	211.9
Korea, Rep.	8	24	5	7	14.6	0	26	11	29	127.2
Lesotho	136	79	7	24	13	0	140	11	330	950.4
Madagascar	142	17	2	8	10.8	0	148	16	172	1116.9
Malawi	157	141	10	39	83.7	0	175	18	200	1198.3
Malaysia	12	54	3	6	15.1	0	96	37	140	17.5
Mauritius	19	14	5	6	3.3	0	62	16	143	28.5
Mexico	48	36	6	9	10.1	0	36	10	69	322.7
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>113.3</b>
Namibia	87	133	10	66	18.5	0	56	12	139	110.9
New Zealand	3	1	1	1	0.4	0	6	6	89	29.8
Nigeria	131	119	8	34	60.4	0	88	15	85	417.7
Norway	6	43	5	7	1.7	5.4	23	10	123	30.2
Portugal	30	31	5	5	2.3	0	78	13	108	370
Qatar	40	109	8	9	4.9	60.7	18	16	62	1.1
Seychelles	74	117	10	39	14.3	0	57	17	126	25.3
Singapore	1	4	3	3	0.6	0	2	11	26	16.7
South Africa	39	53	5	19	0.3	0	39	13	127	33.4
Swaziland	123	165	12	56	24.1	0.4	41	13	95	94.9
Tanzania	134	113	9	26	28.2	0	174	19	206	564.6
Timor-Leste	169	147	8	94	2.9	126.6	116	19	238	13.9
Turkey	71	72	6	6	10.5	7.2	142	20	180	164.3
Uganda	120	144	15	33	76.7	0	118	15	125	853.1
United Kingdom	7	19	6	13	0.7	0	20	9	99	62.4
United States	4	13	6	6	1.4	0	17	15	27	14.4
Zambia	94	74	6	17	26.6	0	151	14	196	1679.1
Zimbabwe	172	143	9	90	107	0	170	12	614	4423.4

## Appendix 3D: IFC Ease of Doing Business 2013 (Continued)

Darker shading indicates better performance.

Economy	Getting Electricity				Registering Property			
	Rank	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Cost (% of income per capita)	Rank	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Cost (% of property value)
Angola	113	7	55	754.9	131	7	184	3.1
Australia	36	5	75	8.7	37	5	5	5.1
Botswana	90	5	121	353.8	51	5	16	5.1
Brazil	60	6	57	116.7	109	14	34	2.6
Chile	40	6	31	67.6	55	6	31	1.3
Congo, Dem. Rep.	140	6	58	27211.6	106	6	47	6.7
Ghana	63	4	78	957.3	45	5	34	1.2
Hong Kong SAR, China	4	4	41	1.6	60	5	36	4
Kenya	162	6	146	1208.2	161	9	73	4.3
Korea, Rep.	3	4	28	33.3	75	7	11	5.1
Lesotho	133	5	125	2275.9	157	6	101	7.9
Madagascar	183	6	450	9056.7	147	6	74	10.5
Malawi	179	6	222	8854.9	97	6	69	3.6
Malaysia	28	5	46	53.9	33	5	14	3.3
Mauritius	44	4	84	295.1	60	4	15	10.6
Mexico	130	7	95	382.8	141	7	74	5.3
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>2394.7</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>8</b>
Namibia	87	7	38	482.2	169	8	46	13.8
New Zealand	32	5	50	76.1	2	2	2	0.1
Nigeria	178	8	260	873.9	182	13	86	20.8
Norway	14	4	66	6.5	7	1	3	2.5
Portugal	35	5	64	52.7	30	1	1	7.3
Qatar	25	4	90	3.9	40	7	13	0.3
Seychelles	144	6	147	429.8	66	4	33	7
Singapore	5	4	36	28.6	36	5	21	2.9
South Africa	150	5	226	1505.8	79	6	23	5.9
Swaziland	156	6	137	1071.8	129	9	21	7.1
Tanzania	96	4	109	1944.1	137	8	68	4.4
Timor-Leste	40	3	63	593	185	no practice	no practice	no practice
Turkey	68	5	70	517.9	42	6	6	3.3
Uganda	127	5	91	4623	124	12	52	1.9
United Kingdom	62	5	105	108.9	73	6	29	4.7
United States	19	4	68	16.1	25	4	12	3.5
Zambia	151	6	117	1109.5	96	5	40	8.2
Zimbabwe	157	6	106	3917.2	85	5	31	7.8

## Appendix 3D: IFC Ease of Doing Business 2013 (Continued)

Darker shading indicates better performance.

Economy	Getting Credit					Protecting Investors				
	Rank	Strength of legal rights index (0-10)	Depth of credit information index (0-6)	Public registry coverage (% of adults)	Private bureau coverage (% of adults)	Rank	Extent of disclosure index (0-10)	Extent of director liability index (0-10)	Ease of shareholder suits index (0-10)	Strength of investor protection index (0-10)
Angola	129	3	4	1.8	0	70	5	6	6	5.7
Australia	4	10	5	0	100	70	8	2	7	5.7
Botswana	53	7	4	0	58.9	49	7	8	3	6
Brazil	104	3	5	46.8	62.2	82	6	7	3	5.3
Chile	53	6	5	37.4	3.5	32	8	6	5	6.3
Congo, Dem. Rep.	176	3	0	0	0	158	3	3	4	3.3
Ghana	23	8	5	0	5.7	49	7	5	6	6
Hong Kong SAR, China	4	10	5	0	89.4	3	10	8	9	9
Kenya	12	10	4	0	4.9	100	3	2	10	5
Korea, Rep.	12	8	6	0	100	49	7	4	7	6
Lesotho	154	6	0	0	0	100	3	4	8	5
Madagascar	180	2	0	0.1	0	70	5	6	6	5.7
Malawi	129	7	0	0	0	82	4	7	5	5.3
Malaysia	1	10	6	56.1	81.8	4	10	9	7	8.7
Mauritius	53	6	5	56.3	0	13	6	8	9	7.7
Mexico	40	6	6	0	99.2	49	8	5	5	6
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>
Namibia	40	8	4	0	63.9	82	5	5	6	5.3
New Zealand	4	10	5	0	100	1	10	9	10	9.7
Nigeria	23	9	4	0.1	4.1	70	5	7	5	5.7
Norway	70	6	4	0	100	25	7	6	7	6.7
Portugal	104	3	5	90.7	22.9	49	6	5	7	6
Qatar	104	4	4	25.2	0	100	5	6	4	5
Seychelles	167	4	0	0	0	70	4	8	5	5.7
Singapore	12	10	4	0	58.3	2	10	9	9	9.3
South Africa	1	10	6	0	54	10	8	8	8	8
Swaziland	53	6	5	0	47.8	128	2	5	6	4.3
Tanzania	129	7	0	0	0	100	3	4	8	5
Timor-Leste	159	2	3	2	0	139	3	4	5	4
Turkey	83	4	5	23.5	63	70	9	4	4	5.7
Uganda	40	7	5	0	3.7	139	2	5	5	4
United Kingdom	1	10	6	0	100	10	10	7	7	8
United States	4	9	6	0	100	6	7	9	9	8.3
Zambia	12	9	5	0	5.4	82	3	6	7	5.3
Zimbabwe	129	7	0	0	0	128	8	1	4	4.3

## Appendix 3D: IFC Ease of Doing Business 2013 (Continued)

Darker shading indicates better performance.

Economy	Paying Taxes						
	Rank	Payments (number per year)	Time (hours per year)	Profit tax (%)	Labor tax and contributions (%)	Other taxes (%)	Total tax rate (% profit)
Angola	154	31	282	24.6	9	19.5	53.2
Australia	48	11	109	26	20.3	1.2	47.5
Botswana	39	32	152	21.7	0	3.6	25.3
Brazil	156	9	2600	24.6	40.8	3.8	69.3
Chile	36	6	291	21.1	3.8	3.2	28.1
Congo, Dem. Rep.	171	32	336	58.9	7.9	272.8	339.7
Ghana	89	32	224	18.5	14.7	0.4	33.5
Hong Kong SAR, China	4	3	78	17.6	5.3	0.1	23
Kenya	164	41	340	28.1	6.8	9.5	44.4
Korea, Rep.	30	10	207	15.2	13.2	1.4	29.8
Lesotho	95	33	324	13.1	0	3	16
Madagascar	68	23	201	14	20.3	1.6	36
Malawi	58	26	175	23.6	7.7	3.5	34.7
Malaysia	15	13	133	7.5	15.6	1.4	24.5
Mauritius	12	7	161	11.6	9.6	7.3	28.5
Mexico	107	6	337	24.6	26.5	1.4	52.5
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>34.3</b>
Namibia	112	37	350	17.2	1	4.5	22.7
New Zealand	21	8	152	28.8	3.7	0.9	33.5
Nigeria	155	41	956	22.3	10.8	0.7	33.8
Norway	19	4	87	24.4	15.9	1.3	41.6
Portugal	77	8	275	14.5	26.8	1.4	42.6
Qatar	2	4	48	0	11.3	0	11.3
Seychelles	20	27	76	23.3	1.7	0.7	25.7
Singapore	5	5	82	6	17	4.7	27.6
South Africa	32	9	200	24.3	4.1	4.9	33.3
Swaziland	58	33	104	28.1	4	4.7	36.8
Tanzania	133	48	172	20.2	18	7.1	45.3
Timor-Leste	61	18	276	14.9	0	0.2	15.1
Turkey	80	15	223	17.9	18.8	4.5	41.2
Uganda	93	31	213	25	11.3	0.8	37.1
United Kingdom	16	8	110	22.2	10.2	3.1	35.5
United States	69	11	175	27.6	10	9	46.7
Zambia	47	37	132	1.1	10.4	3.7	15.2
Zimbabwe	134	49	242	20.5	5.1	10.1	35.8

## Appendix 3D: IFC Ease of Doing Business 2013 (Continued)

Darker shading indicates better performance.

## Mozambique Capstone

Economy	Trading Across Borders						
	Rank	Documents to export (number)	Time to export (days)	Cost to export (US\$ per container)	Documents to import (number)	Time to import (days)	Cost to import (US\$ per container)
Angola	164	11	48	1850	8	45	2690
Australia	44	6	9	1100	7	8	1120
Botswana	147	6	27	2945	7	37	3445
Brazil	123	7	13	2215	8	17	2275
Chile	48	6	15	980	6	12	965
Congo, Dem. Rep.	170	8	44	3155	9	63	3435
Ghana	99	7	19	815	7	34	1315
Hong Kong SAR, China	2	4	5	575	4	5	565
Kenya	148	8	26	2255	7	26	2350
Korea, Rep.	3	3	7	665	3	7	695
Lesotho	144	7	31	1695	7	35	1945
Madagascar	112	4	21	1197	9	24	1555
Malawi	168	10	34	2175	9	43	2870
Malaysia	11	5	11	435	6	8	420
Mauritius	15	5	10	660	6	10	695
Mexico	61	5	12	1450	4	12	1780
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1100</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1545</b>
Namibia	140	9	25	1800	7	20	1905
New Zealand	25	5	10	870	6	9	825
Nigeria	154	10	24	1380	10	39	1540
Norway	21	4	7	1125	5	7	1100
Portugal	17	4	13	685	5	12	899
Qatar	58	5	17	885	7	17	1033
Seychelles	33	5	16	876	5	17	876
Singapore	1	4	5	456	4	4	439
South Africa	115	6	16	1620	7	23	1940
Swaziland	141	8	18	1880	8	27	2085
Tanzania	122	6	18	1040	10	31	1565
Timor-Leste	83	6	25	750	7	26	755
Turkey	78	7	13	990	7	14	1235
Uganda	159	7	33	3050	9	33	3215
United Kingdom	14	4	7	950	4	6	1045
United States	22	4	6	1090	5	5	1315
Zambia	156	6	44	2765	8	56	3560
Zimbabwe	167	8	53	3280	8	73	5200

## Appendix 3D: IFC Ease of Doing Business 2013 (Continued)

Darker shading indicates better performance.

Economy	Enforcing Contracts				Resolving Insolvency				
	Rank	Time (days)	Cost (% of claim)	Procedures (number)	Rank	Time (years)	Cost (% of estate)	Outcome (0 as piecemeal sale and 1 as going concern)	Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)
Angola	183	1011	44.4	46	162	6.2	22	0	
Australia	15	395	21.8	28	18	1	8	1	80.8
Botswana	68	625	28.1	28	29	1.7	15	1	64.8
Brazil	116	731	16.5	44	143	4	12	1	15.9
Chile	70	480	28.6	36	98	3.2	15	0	30
Congo, Dem. Rep.	173	610	147.6	43	168	5.2	29	0	1.6
Ghana	48	487	23	36	114	1.9	22	0	26.9
Hong Kong SAR, China	10	360	21.2	27	17	1.1	9	1	81.2
Kenya	149	465	47.2	44	100	4.5	22	1	29.5
Korea, Rep.	2	230	10.3	33	14	1.5	4	1	81.8
Lesotho	139	615	31.3	41	75	2.6	8	0	37.6
Madagascar	156	871	42.4	38	151	2	30	0	12.9
Malawi	144	432	94.1	42	134	2.6	25	0	18.5
Malaysia	33	425	27.5	29	49	1.5	15	0	44.7
Mauritius	58	645	16.3	36	64	1.7	15	0	40.9
Mexico	76	415	31	38	26	1.8	18	1	67.3
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>142.5</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>
Namibia	41	270	35.8	33	59	1.5	15	0	42.3
New Zealand	17	216	27.2	30	13	1.3	4	1	83
Nigeria	98	457	32	40	105	2	22	0	28.2
Norway	4	280	9.9	34	3	0.9	1	1	90.8
Portugal	22	547	13	32	23	2	9	1	74.6
Qatar	95	570	21.6	43	36	2.8	22	1	55.5
Seychelles	83	915	15.4	37	65	2	11	0	39.6
Singapore	12	150	25.8	21	2	0.8	1	1	91.3
South Africa	82	600	33.2	29	84	2	18	0	35.4
Swaziland	174	956	56.1	40	74	2	15	0	38.3
Tanzania	36	462	14.3	38	129	3	22	0	21.7
Timor-Leste	185	1285	163.2	51	185	no practice	no practice	no practice	no practice
Turkey	40	420	24.9	36	124	3.3	15	0	23.6
Uganda	117	490	44.9	38	69	2.2	30	1	38.9
United Kingdom	21	399	25.9	28	8	1	6	1	88.6
United States	6	370	14.4	32	16	1.5	7	1	81.5
Zambia	89	471	38.7	35	99	2.7	9	0	29.8
Zimbabwe	111	410	113.1	38	169	3.3	22	0	0.1



## Appendix 3E: Natural Resource Management Indicators

Country Name	Natural Resource Management Index	Natural Resource Protection Indicator	Child Health Indicator	Proximity to Water Target (%)	Proximity to Sanitation Target (%)	Proximity to Ecoregion Protection Target (%)
Angola	60.1	98.4	47.3	50.0	57.0	34.9
Australia	95.6	83.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.2
Botswana	85.7	100.0	80.9	95.0	60.0	87.7
Brazil	91.5	93.8	90.7	97.0	80.0	95.2
Chile	89.4	67.0	96.9	96.0	96.0	98.6
Congo, Democratic Republic	46.6	95.6	30.2	46.0	23.0	21.7
Ghana	68.5	99.4	58.1	82.0	13.0	79.4
Hong Kong	--	100.0	--	--	--	99.3
Kenya	60.8	86.6	52.2	59.0	31.0	66.7
Korea, Republic of	88.2	55.7	99.0	98.0	100.0	99.0
Lesotho	46.2	2.2	60.9	85.0	29.0	68.7
Madagascar	41.5	30.9	45.0	41.0	11.0	83.1
Malawi	74.2	97.3	66.5	80.0	56.0	63.6
Malaysia	98.5	100.0	98.0	100.0	96.0	97.9
Mauritius	83.9	48.1	95.9	99.0	91.0	97.6
Mexico	91.6	90.5	92.0	94.0	85.0	96.9
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>50.3</b>
Namibia	78.0	98.1	71.3	92.0	33.0	89.0
New Zealand	96.3	86.5	99.6	100.0	--	98.7
Nigeria	57.8	99.2	44.0	58.0	32.0	42.0
Norway	96.0	84.4	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.5
Portugal	95.3	83.3	99.3	99.0	100.0	98.8
Qatar	75.4	4.0	99.3	100.0	100.0	97.8
Seychelles	--	100.0	--	--	--	--
Singapore	--	48.4	99.9	--	--	99.6
South Africa	74.3	49.2	82.6	91.0	77.0	79.9
Swaziland	51.8	14.6	64.2	69.0	55.0	68.5
Tanzania	61.8	100.0	49.1	54.0	24.0	69.3
Timor-Leste	60.9	45.8	65.9	69.0	50.0	78.8
Turkey	76.2	18.7	95.4	99.0	90.0	97.1
Uganda	67.6	100.0	56.9	67.0	48.0	55.6
United Kingdom	99.8	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.2
United States	91.6	68.5	99.3	99.0	100.0	98.9
Zambia	63.3	100.0	51.1	60.0	49.0	44.3
Zimbabwe	74.6	100.0	66.1	82.0	44.0	72.4

Source: Earth Institute, Columbia University

## Appendix 3E: Countries Very Dependent on Natural Resources

Country	Resources	Resource exports as % of total exports	Resource revenue in percent of total fiscal revenue	Commodity Revenue to Total GDP	Reserve horizon (in years)	GDP Per Capita PPP Level	Development level, HDI	Overall PIMI score (0-4)	Overcome Resource Curse	2012 GPI score	2012 GPI rank
Algeria	Oil	98	73	29.7	35.2	6,950	High	...	Success	2.255	121
Angola	Oil	95	78	35	20	5,632	Low	...	Unsuccessful	2.105	95
Azerbaijan	Oil	94	64	25.6	32.2	10,033	High	1.5	Success	2.360	132
Bahrain	Oil	81	82	23.1	16.7	26,852	Very high	...	Success	2.247	118
Bolivia	Gas	5	32	11.3	19.5	4,592	Medium	2.4	Success	2.021	84
Botswana	Diamonds	66	63	22.6	18.6	15,489	Medium	2.4	Success	1.621	31
Brunei Darussalam	Gas	96	90	45.2	...	48,892	Very high	...	Success		
Cameroon	Oil	47	27	6	...	2,170	Low	...	Unsuccessful	2.113	97
Chad	Oil	89	67	15.2	33.7	1,698	Low	1	Unsuccessful	2.671	145
Chile	Copper	53	23	6.2	27.3	15,002	High	...	Success	1.616	30
Congo, Republic of	Oil	90	82	32.6	18.2	4,427	Medium	0.5	Unsuccessful	2.148	104
Dem. Rep of Congo	Minerals & Oil	94	30	3	10.7	328	Low	...		3.073	154
Ecuador	Oil	55	24	7.4	34.1	7,776	High	...	Success	2.028	85
Equatorial Guinea	Oil	99	91	31.2	17.1	18,143	Medium	...	Success	2.039	87
Gabon	Oil	83	60	18.4	41.2	15,021	Medium	1	Unsuccessful	1.972	75
Guinea	Mining Products	93	23	3.7	...	1,046	Low	1.1	Unsuccessful	2.073	92
Guyana	Gold & Bauxite	42	27	7.7	...	6,964	Medium	...		1.937	69
Indonesia	Oil	10	23	4.5	27.2	4,394	Medium	1.5		1.913	63
Iran	Oil	79	66	17.3	134.9	10,865	High	...	Success	2.324	128
Iraq	Oil	99	84	69.2	150	3,538	...	...	Success	3.192	155
Kazakhstan	Oil	60	40	10.5	60.3	12,603	High	2.4	Success	2.151	105
Kuwait	Oil	93	95	61.9	114.2	37,849	High	...	Success	1.792	47
Libya	Oil	97	89	55.5	79.8	13,805	High	...	Unsuccessful	2.830	147
Malaysia	Oil	8	37	8.2	30.9	14,670	High	...	Success	1.485	20
Mali	Gold	75	13	3.2	...	1,252	Low	2.2	Unsuccessful	2.132	102
Mauritania	Iron Ore	24	22	5.7	63.6	2,093	Low	1.7	Unsuccessful	2.301	125
Mexico	Oil	15	36	8	10.1	14,430	High	...	Success	2.445	135
Mongolia	Copper	81	29	10	...	4,006	Medium	1.7		1.884	58
Nigeria	Oil	97	76	21.7	65.6	2,422	Low	1.1	Unsuccessful	2.801	146
Norway	Oil	62	29	15.3	13.6	52,013	Very High	...	Success	1.480	18
Oman	Oil	73	83	37	20.3	25,439	...	...	Unsuccessful	1.887	59
Papua New Guinea	Minerals & Petroleum	80	32	9.6	20 (gold)	2,300	Low	...	Unsuccessful	2.076	93
Peru (Minerals)	Minerals	8	19	3.8	35	9,330	High	2.6	Success	1.995	79
Qatar (Gas)	Gas	88	58	22.6	143.7	88,559	Very High	...	Success	1.395	12
Russia (Oil)	Oil	50	29	11	48.8	15,837	High	...	Success	2.938	153
Saudi Arabia	Oil	87	79	42	75.5	23,826	High	...	Success	2.178	106
Sudan (Oil)	Oil	97	55	10.8	37.8	2,492	Low	1.1	Unsuccessful	3.193	156
Suriname	Minerals	11	29	8.3	...	8,924	Medium	...	Unsuccessful		
Syrian Arab Republic (Oil)	Oil	36	25	5.7	21.9	5,208	Medium	...	Unsuccessful	2.830	147
Timor Leste	Oil	99	70	60.9	...	2,861	Medium	...	Unsuccessful		
Trinidad and Tobago	Gas	38	49	17.4	9.7	...	High	1.1	Success	2.082	94
Turkmenistan	Oil	91	54	10.6	149.6	6,785	Medium	...	Unsuccessful	2.242	117
United Arab Emirates	Oil	41	76	24.3	100	48,821	Very High	...	Success	1.785	46
Venezuela	Oil	93	58	18.7	226.7	11,829	High	...	Success	2.278	123
Vietnam	Oil	14	22	5.7	43.1	3,134	Medium	...		1.641	34
Yemen	Oil	82	68	22	42.8	2,598	Low	0.8	Unsuccessful	2.601	143
Zambia	Copper	72	4	0.8	26	1,512	Low	1.9	Unsuccessful	1.830	51

Sources: IMF staff estimates; BP 2011 Statistical Review of World Energy ; UNDP Human Development Index; Gupta et al., 2011

**Appendix 3E: Revenue Watch 2013 Resource Governance Index***Darker shading indicates better performance.*

Rank	Country	Resource measured	Composite	Institutional and legal setting	Reporting practices	Safeguards and quality controls	Enabling Environment
1	<i>Norway</i>	Hydrocarbons	98	100	97	98	98
2	<i>United States (Gulf of Mexico)</i>	Hydrocarbons	92	88	97	89	90
3	<i>United Kingdom</i>	Hydrocarbons	88	79	91	83	93
4	<i>Australia (Western Australia)</i>	Minerals	85	88	87	65	96
5	<i>Brazil</i>	Hydrocarbons	80	81	78	96	66
6	<i>Mexico</i>	Hydrocarbons	77	84	82	81	53
7	<i>Canada (Alberta)</i>	Hydrocarbons	76	67	72	74	96
8	<i>Chile</i>	Minerals	75	77	74	65	87
9	<i>Colombia</i>	Hydrocarbons	74	75	73	91	58
10	<i>Trinidad and Tobago</i>	Hydrocarbons	74	64	83	86	52
11	<i>Peru</i>	Minerals	73	88	83	56	55
12	<i>India</i>	Hydrocarbons	70	60	72	83	61
13	<i>Timor-Leste</i>	Hydrocarbons	68	77	82	70	28
14	<i>Indonesia</i>	Hydrocarbons	66	76	66	75	46
15	<i>Ghana</i>	Minerals	63	79	51	73	59
16	<i>Liberia</i>	Minerals	62	83	62	71	31
17	<i>Zambia</i>	Minerals	61	71	62	72	37
18	<i>Ecuador</i>	Hydrocarbons	58	70	64	65	28
19	<i>Kazakhstan</i>	Hydrocarbons	57	62	58	76	32
20	<i>Venezuela</i>	Hydrocarbons	56	57	69	67	18
21	<i>South Africa</i>	Minerals	56	69	31	75	72
22	<i>Russia</i>	Hydrocarbons	56	57	60	62	39
23	<i>Philippines</i>	Minerals	54	63	54	51	46
24	<i>Bolivia</i>	Hydrocarbons	53	80	47	63	32
25	<i>Morocco</i>	Minerals	53	48	60	56	42
26	<i>Mongolia</i>	Minerals	51	80	39	49	48
27	<i>Tanzania</i>	Minerals	50	44	48	68	42
28	<i>Azerbaijan</i>	Hydrocarbons	48	57	54	51	24
29	<i>Iraq</i>	Hydrocarbons	47	57	52	63	9
30	<i>Botswana</i>	Minerals	47	55	28	53	69
31	<i>Bahrain</i>	Hydrocarbons	47	38	40	59	58
32	<i>Gabon</i>	Hydrocarbons	46	60	51	39	28
33	<i>Guinea</i>	Minerals	46	86	45	43	11
34	<i>Malaysia</i>	Hydrocarbons	46	39	45	39	60

## Appendix 3E: Revenue Watch 2013 Resource Governance Index (Continued)

Rank	Country	Resource measured	Composite	Institutional and legal setting	Reporting practices	Safeguards and quality controls	Enabling Environment
35	<i>Sierra Leone</i>	Minerals	46	52	47	59	24
36	<i>China</i>	Hydrocarbons	43	43	46	46	36
37	<i>Yemen</i>	Hydrocarbons	43	57	46	52	16
38	<i>Egypt</i>	Hydrocarbons	43	40	44	48	40
39	<i>Papua New Guinea</i>	Minerals	43	59	34	50	38
40	<i>Nigeria</i>	Hydrocarbons	42	66	38	53	18
41	<i>Angola</i>	Hydrocarbons	42	58	43	52	15
42	<i>Kuwait</i>	Hydrocarbons	41	28	43	36	57
43	<i>Vietnam</i>	Hydrocarbons	41	63	39	31	30
44	<i>Congo (DRC)</i>	Minerals	39	56	45	42	6
45	<i>Algeria</i>	Hydrocarbons	38	57	41	28	26
46	<i>Mozambique</i>	Hydrocarbons	37	58	26	37	37
47	<i>Cameroon</i>	Hydrocarbons	34	63	33	25	17
48	<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	Hydrocarbons	34	30	35	31	38
49	<i>Afghanistan</i>	Minerals	33	63	29	38	8
50	<i>South Sudan</i>	Hydrocarbons	31	80	17	35	8
51	<i>Zimbabwe</i>	Minerals	31	48	23	56	6
52	<i>Cambodia</i>	Hydrocarbons	29	52	13	46	20
53	<i>Iran</i>	Hydrocarbons	28	26	33	26	23
54	<i>Qatar</i>	Hydrocarbons	26	15	14	20	66
55	<i>Libya</i>	Hydrocarbons	19	11	29	15	10
56	<i>Equatorial Guinea</i>	Hydrocarbons	13	27	14	4	4
57	<i>Turkmenistan</i>	Hydrocarbons	5	13	4	0	3
58	<i>Myanmar</i>	Hydrocarbons	4	8	5	2	2

Source: Revenue Watch.

Notes: Resource-rich countries, as defined by the IMF, appear in italics.