



SPECTRUM_{INDEX}

World's Balanced Competitiveness Index

The Annual Scorebook
2023

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The Comprehensive Report to Competitive Excellence

1st Edition, 2023

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Preface

In a world replete with complexities and rapid transformations, charting the course of sustainable development, economic growth, and societal well-being has become an imperative. It is in this context that the Spectrum Index emerges, not merely as a metric, but as a beacon of clarity, offering a panoramic view of the multifarious dimensions that shape our world. At the very core of the Spectrum Index is a carefully curated triad of foundational pillars: Economy, ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance), and Freedom. These pillars, while distinct in their attributes, collectively paint a picture of holistic progress and societal equilibrium.

The "Economy" pillar serves as a reflection of a region's or entity's financial vigour and resilience. It delves into intricate economic indicators, from employment rates to trade balances, offering a comprehensive snapshot of financial health. This pillar reminds us that for societies to thrive, they must have a stable economic foundation to support their ambitions.

The "ESG" component, an increasingly prevalent term in contemporary discourse, is a testament to our evolving understanding of sustainable growth. The Environment sub-pillar emphasises the imperatives of ecological balance and conservation, highlighting the interdependence of humanity and nature. The Social dimension underscores the societal fabric, focusing on

community development, societal equity, and harmony. Governance, the third aspect, brings into focus the essential role of ethical leadership, transparency, and the importance of institutions that prioritise stakeholder interests.

The "Freedom" pillar, often overlooked yet fundamentally crucial, accentuates the liberties, rights, and democratic values that underpin thriving societies. It serves as a reminder that true progress is not just about economic or environmental milestones but also about upholding the spirit of democracy, free expression, and individual rights.

The Spectrum Index is more than an analytical tool—it is a narrative woven from the threads of ambition, resilience, and vision. It encapsulates our collective journey, highlighting both our achievements and areas that demand attention. It serves as a guide, helping policymakers, businesses, and individuals make informed decisions that prioritise holistic and sustainable growth. As readers embark on this exploration of the Spectrum Index, we invite them to engage deeply, to question, to reflect, and ultimately, to be inspired. For within these pages lies not just data, but a roadmap to a future where prosperity, sustainability, and freedom coalesce into a harmonious symphony.

Abdulwahab A. Al Maimani
Chairman, Spectrum Index

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1. Introduction

The Importance of Spectrum Index to Nation's Economy

In an increasingly interconnected and dynamic global landscape, the quest to measure and understand progress has evolved beyond mere economic metrics. Spectrum Index, a revolutionary analytical tool that encapsulates the multifaceted dimensions of a nation's growth, sustainability, and societal well-being. Meticulously crafted, this index amalgamates three cardinal pillars: Economy, ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance), and Freedom, providing a comprehensive perspective that resonates with the complexities of the modern world. The imperative for such a holistic approach stems from the recognition that the health of nations cannot be gauged by economic indicators alone. While economic stability and growth are undeniably crucial, they are but one piece of the puzzle. Environmental conservation, social cohesion, and the safeguarding of freedoms are equally paramount, influencing not only the quality of life but also the sustainable future of nations. The Spectrum Index, with its intricate blend of these elements, offers a more rounded and nuanced insight into national progress.

For countries, the importance of the Spectrum Index's comprehensive approach cannot be overstated. In a time when challenges like climate change, social inequalities, and threats to democratic values are global in nature, having a metric that captures these diverse facets is invaluable. It allows nations to identify strengths and vulnerabilities, benchmark against global standards, and craft policies that are both informed and forward-looking. Moreover, in a world where investors, trade partners, and international bodies are increasingly conscious of ESG factors and societal freedoms, the Spectrum Index serves as a testament to a country's commitment to holistic development and global responsibility. By championing a broader, more inclusive view of progress, the Spectrum Index not only reflects the realities of today but also guides nations towards a more sustainable, equitable, and prosperous tomorrow.

2. The Importance of the Competitiveness of Economies

The importance of competitiveness cannot be understated. As globalisation continues to bring nations closer together, the race to the top intensifies. It's not just about having the best industries or technologies; it's about providing a holistic environment where businesses thrive, citizens enjoy high standards of living, and the nation grows sustainably. Competitive economies are often characterised by higher and consistent growth rates. A competitive environment spurs businesses to improve productivity, leading to an increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Competitiveness doesn't just imply rapid growth but also a sustainable one. Competitive economies have a balanced approach to development, which means they can maintain their growth momentum over long periods without depleting resources or creating bubbles. It is important to mention that a competitive economy has positive results. One of them is that industries and sectors become more competitive, they often expand. This expansion leads to the creation of more jobs and reduces the unemployment rate. A competitive economy tends to have a multifaceted industrial landscape. This diversity ensures that there are job opportunities across various skill sets and sectors. In addition, the very nature of competition pushes industries and individuals to think outside the box. Innovation becomes a key differentiator in a competitive market, leading to the development of new products, services, and technologies. Competitive economies are quick to embrace technological advancements, integrating them into various sectors, which further drives innovation and efficiency. Moreover, attracting investment. A competitive nation is seen as a good ground for investment because it promises better returns. As countries rise in their competitiveness rankings, they often see increased FDI inflows. A competitive internal environment reassures domestic investors. They're more likely to reinvest within the country, further strengthening the economy. Regarding living standards, the benefits often trickle down to the general population. This can result in better infrastructure, healthcare, education, and overall improved living conditions. Companies in competitive economies often have higher profitability, leading to better wages and employee benefits. This boosts the purchasing power of the populace, elevating their standard of living. Finally Competitive economies often have a diversified economic base, which makes them less susceptible to external shocks. If one sector is hit, the other

sectors can compensate, maintaining stability. One key aspect of competitiveness is a strong regulatory framework, which ensures that the economy doesn't take undue risks, making it resilient to potential economic downturns.

3. The Role of Competitiveness Reports in Shaping Nations' Policy

Competitiveness reports act as a mirror for nations, reflecting both their strengths and areas needing attention. In a rapidly globalising world, these reports provide vital insights that help nations navigate their paths, ensuring they remain relevant and continue to prosper in an ever-changing landscape. Competitiveness reports provide a wealth of empirical data, ranging from infrastructure quality to education systems. This data becomes the foundation upon which nations base their strategic decisions. By analysing trends in competitiveness reports, policymakers can anticipate future challenges and opportunities, allowing for proactive policy formulation. These reports provide detailed nature that allows nations to identify specific sectors or areas that need attention, be it infrastructure, education, or healthcare. At the same time, understanding areas of strength enables countries to capitalise on them, attracting foreign investment or promoting indigenous industries. Besides that, Competitiveness reports provide a standard metric, enabling nations to see where they stand on a global scale. This comparative analysis is vital for countries aiming to enhance their international reputation and influence. For nations, understanding their position relative to their immediate neighbours can be particularly insightful, especially in terms of regional trade and cooperation. Furthermore, a nation's competitive strengths and weaknesses can directly influence its trade policies, determining which industries it seeks to protect and which it promotes abroad. Being high on the competitiveness scale can provide nations with diplomatic leverage, helping them forge stronger alliances or gain favourable terms in international negotiations. Also published reports often make headlines. This public attention can lead to increased awareness and debate among citizens about national priorities. The public nature of these reports means that governments are held accountable for their nation's performance. This can lead to increased pressure on governments to perform and deliver on their promises. The insights from these

reports can lead governments to reorient their policies to address identified gaps or further bolster areas of strength. As governments implement changes based on report recommendations, the subsequent reports provide feedback on the effectiveness of these policy changes, creating a loop of continuous improvement.

4. Examples of Competitiveness Indices Impacting National Policies

These examples underscore the profound influence of competitiveness indices on shaping national policies. Beyond just numerical rankings, these indices offer invaluable feedback and insights, enabling nations to formulate effective strategies for sustained growth and development.

4.1 Switzerland

Switzerland's top position in many competitiveness indices is attributed to its strong emphasis on education. The country's dual education system is renowned for seamlessly integrating theoretical and practical training. Being home to some of the world's leading research institutions and organisations, Switzerland heavily invests in R&D, resulting in high levels of innovation. As a result of their continuous high rankings, Swiss policies have continually emphasised maintaining robust healthcare, infrastructure, and an efficient labour market.

4.2 Singapore

Singapore's rise to the top of the competitiveness rankings has been due in part to its focus on developing world-class infrastructure, especially its ports and airports. Recognizing issues highlighted in competitiveness reports about bureaucratic red tape in other regions, Singapore implemented efficient business registration and operation processes. The government actively revisits policies based on feedback from competitiveness reports, ensuring that the nation remains business-friendly and adaptable to global economic shifts.

4.3 Rwanda

After 1994, Rwanda looked to competitiveness reports to direct its rebuilding efforts, identifying key areas for investment and reform. Acting on feedback, Rwanda made significant advancements in digital infrastructure, aiming to become a tech hub on the African continent. The nation streamlined business registration processes, addressed gender disparities in economic participation, and focused on improving healthcare and education, all influenced by insights from competitiveness indices.

5. How Competitiveness Indices Have Made Countries Better Places

Emphasising competitiveness has yielded multifaceted benefits for nations, touching every aspect of society. From economic prosperity to technological prowess, and from improved living standards to sustainable growth models, the drive for competitiveness has undeniably made many countries better places for their inhabitants. There are various benefits for competitiveness indices regarding countries. One of them is economic benefits. Countries like South Korea have shown remarkable GDP growth over the years, owing in part to their focus on competitiveness in sectors like technology and automobile manufacturing. Nations with higher competitiveness rankings, like Singapore, have seen increased FDI due to a conducive business environment and strategic geographical positioning. Besides that, there are social outcomes. Countries that prioritise competitiveness often witness improved living standards for their citizens. For instance, the Nordic countries, with their focus on social welfare alongside economic growth, consistently rank high in both competitiveness and quality of life indices. Emphasising competitiveness leads to better educational facilities and skill development programs. Germany's dual vocational training system, which combines practical and theoretical training, is a prime example. In addition, technology can be advanced in terms of digital services. Countries such as Estonia have prioritised digitization, leading to e-residency programs and digital public services, enhancing both competitiveness and citizen convenience. Moreover, infrastructure development. Competitive countries often boast advanced transport infrastructure. The high-speed rail systems in Japan and France are testaments to this, facilitating business and tourism alike. Cities in

competitive nations often undergo planned urban development. Finally, a sustainable environment. Many competitive nations are integrating sustainability into their growth models. Denmark's investments in wind energy and sustainable agriculture are leading examples. Recognizing the global emphasis on sustainability, countries are using their competitive drive to develop green technologies and policies, making them not just economically competitive but also environmentally responsible.

6. Challenges in Pursuing Competitiveness

Chasing competitiveness is not without its challenges. While the allure of economic prosperity and global standing is strong, nations must tread carefully, ensuring that in their pursuit, they don't compromise the well-being of their environment, culture, or citizens. It's a journey of balance, foresight, and constant adaptation. While nations may see overall economic growth, it doesn't always mean an equitable distribution of wealth. Countries might grapple with increasing disparities between the rich and the poor. As nations climb competitiveness rankings, it's crucial they also address potential societal rifts that can arise from uneven economic benefits. In the race to be globally competitive, some countries may adopt practices that are detrimental to the environment, such as over-reliance on non-renewable resources. Achieving competitiveness while also being environmentally responsible is a delicate balance that requires careful consideration and strategy. Rapid development and globalisation can sometimes lead to a dilution of local culture and values. Nations must ensure they preserve their unique identity amidst global influences. The pursuit of competitiveness might sometimes lead to a culture of overwork, affecting the well-being of citizens. There's a risk that nations might prioritise short-term economic gains over long-term, sustainable growth. This can lead to issues like economic bubbles or unsustainable debt. Competitiveness should be approached with a long-term vision, ensuring stability and growth for future generations. In the bid to protect domestic industries and achieve competitiveness, nations might engage in trade wars, imposing tariffs, which can have global economic repercussions. Over-reliance on certain markets or resources from specific countries can make nations vulnerable to geopolitical shifts. The pace of

technological change is swift. Nations need to ensure that their workforce is equipped with the skills to adapt to these changes. Innovations like AI and automation can disrupt traditional industries. While they can enhance competitiveness, they also bring challenges like potential job losses in certain sectors.

7. Future Prospects and Recommendations for Enhancing Competitiveness

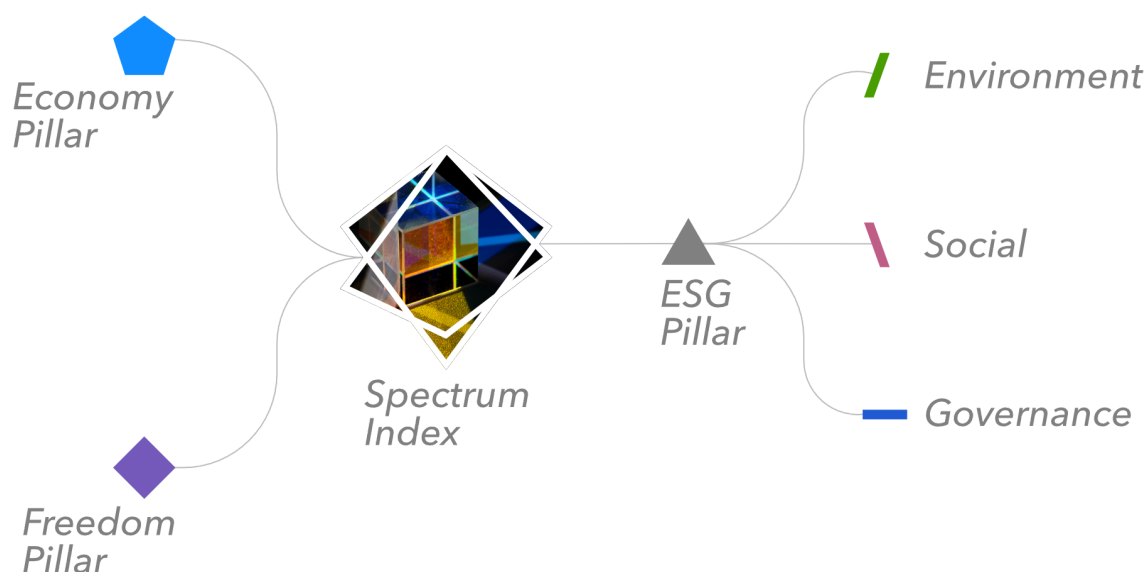
Looking ahead, competitiveness will not merely be about economic standing but will encompass a holistic view of growth, well-being, and sustainability. Nations that adapt, innovate, and collaborate are poised to lead in this evolving landscape. Embracing digital transformation is crucial, with a focus on robust internet connectivity and digital literacy to enhance a nation's competitiveness in an increasingly digital world. Sustainable growth can be achieved by investing in renewable energy and eco-friendly practices, positioning countries as leaders in green innovation. Education and skill development should prioritise critical thinking, digital literacy, and adaptability, with a culture of lifelong learning. Strengthening small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) through support mechanisms and access to global markets can bolster a nation's economic backbone. A collaborative global approach is essential, with partnerships, alliances, and shared research and development promoting mutual growth and innovation. Diversification of economic portfolios and the promotion of emerging industries will help nations stay ahead of global market shifts. To sustain and enhance competitiveness, governments should regularly review and adapt their policies based on the evolving global landscape, engaging stakeholders from various sectors. While economic metrics are crucial, prioritising the overall well-being of citizens ensures that growth translates to an improved quality of life.

8. Reflections on Global Events & Competitiveness

The pursuit of competitiveness offers nations a pathway to growth, innovation, and prosperity. Yet, it also comes with the responsibility to ensure that this journey benefits all citizens and is undertaken with foresight, ethics, and a global perspective. The discourse on competitiveness is a testament to the ever-evolving nature of nations in a global landscape, highlighting the need for continuous reflection, strategy, and collaboration. Over the years, competitiveness has evolved from being just about economic prowess to encompassing social welfare, environmental responsibility, and technological advancement. This multidimensional perspective will likely shape future definitions of national success. Events such as the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change crises, and geopolitical shifts underscore the importance of resilience and adaptability in a nation's competitive strategy. Being competitive will increasingly mean being prepared for unforeseen global challenges. While indices and rankings provide a metric-driven view of competitiveness, it's essential for nations to remember the underlying goal: improving the lives of their citizens. The true measure of success is a nation's ability to provide prosperity, safety, and happiness to its people. In an interconnected world, no nation exists in isolation. The future of competitiveness will likely see more collaborative efforts where countries pool resources, knowledge, and innovations to address shared challenges. Competitiveness is not a destination but a continuous journey of self-improvement, learning, and adaptation. As global dynamics shift, nations must be willing to recalibrate their strategies, always with an eye on the well-being of their citizens.

9. Methodology of the Spectrum Index

The Spectrum Index is a robust analytical tool crafted to offer insights into three critical dimensions: economy, ESG, and freedom. By employing a weighted average approach, the index aims to provide a balanced view, ensuring each dimension is adequately represented.



9.1 Foundation of the Index: The Three Pillars

9.1.1 Economy Pillar

This pillar evaluates the economic health, performance, and potential of a given entity. Metrics might include GDP growth, unemployment rates, fiscal policies, and trade balances. An in-depth analysis of economic indicators helps ascertain the financial strength and stability. Resource reports included in this pillar are xxx.

9.1.2 ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar

A multifaceted pillar, ESG breaks down further into three sub-components: environment, focusing on ecological impacts, and sustainability. Metrics encompass carbon emissions, conservation initiatives, water usage efficiency, and more. Secondly, social factors gauge the societal responsibilities and impacts of the entity. It includes assessments of labour practices, community engagement, social equity, and other relevant factors. Lastly, governance that examines the governance structures in place, ensuring transparency, ethical operations, and stakeholder interests are upheld. This includes aspects like corporate governance, ethical business practices, and stakeholder engagement metrics.

9.1.3 Freedom Pillar

This dimension assesses the degree of freedom, rights, and liberties within the entity. It might include evaluations of freedom of expression, civil liberties, political rights, and overall democratic practices.

9.2 Normalisation & Rescaling of Source Indicators

Normalisation of indices is a statistical method used to rescale the values of indicators to a standard range. The Spectrum Index uses a scale 0 to 100. This process is crucial for removing units and enabling the comparison of diverse variables on a common scale. In normalisation, each original data point is adjusted according to a mathematical formula that transforms the indicator values, maintaining the relative distances between them but representing them on a simplified, standardised scale. This often involves subtracting the minimum value of the dataset from each data point, then dividing by the range of the dataset and finally, multiplying by 100. Normalisation facilitates clearer and more meaningful comparisons and aggregations of data in index construction, aiding in the analysis and interpretation of the indices.

9.3 Balanced Average Approach

To compute the overall Spectrum Index score, each of the three pillars is given a specific weightage. This ensures that the final score is a balanced representation of all three dimensions. The use of a weighted average method guarantees that even if one pillar has a higher number of metrics or resources than another, it doesn't unduly influence the overall score. For the ESG pillar, a similar weighted average approach is employed for its three sub-components. Each sub-pillar (environment, social, governance) receives a weight, and their combined score determines the overall ESG score. This level of granularity ensures that the ESG score truly reflects the blend of its three core areas, without any single component overshadowing the others. One of the primary objectives behind the Spectrum Index methodology is to ensure an equal distribution across the three main pillars. By doing so, the index ensures that the score isn't skewed or biased toward any particular dimension. This equal distribution principle ensures fairness, regardless of the number of resources or metrics that might exist under a specific pillar.

10. Key Results

Spectrum Index, which ranks countries based on various factors, reveals Switzerland as the leader with a score of 75.86, highlighting its exceptional performance in these areas. Denmark closely follows in second place with a score of 75.54, reflecting its strong presence in the spectrum. Ireland secured the third position with a score of 75.17, while the Netherlands and Sweden claimed the fourth and fifth spots with scores of 72.97 and 72.86, respectively. Norway and Singapore also make the top ten, ranking sixth and seventh, with scores of 71.71 and 71.64, respectively. Finland, the United Kingdom, and Iceland complete the list, showcasing their significant standing in the spectrum with scores of 71.59, 70.26, and 69.70, respectively. These rankings indicate the relative strength and performance of these countries in the context of the Spectrum Index.

| Spectrum Rank | Country | Spectrum Score |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Switzerland | 75.86 |
| 2 | Denmark | 75.54 |
| 3 | Ireland | 75.17 |
| 4 | Netherlands | 72.97 |
| 5 | Sweden | 72.86 |
| 6 | Norway | 71.71 |
| 7 | Singapore | 71.64 |
| 8 | Finland | 71.59 |
| 9 | United Kingdom | 70.26 |
| 10 | Iceland | 69.70 |

10.1 Key Results By Pillar

10.1.1 Economic

| Pillar Rank | Country | Economy Pillar Score | Spectrum Rank |
|-------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Ireland | 65.35 | 3 |
| 2 | Switzerland | 62.96 | 1 |
| 3 | Singapore | 62.46 | 7 |
| 4 | Netherlands | 61.44 | 4 |
| 5 | Denmark | 58.18 | 2 |
| 6 | Sweden | 55.9 | 5 |
| 7 | United States of America | 54.08 | 16 |
| 8 | Finland | 53.1 | 8 |
| 9 | Norway | 52.69 | 6 |
| 10 | Hungary | 52.36 | 27 |

The Economic Pillar is a fundamental dimension of a country's overall development and prosperity, characterised by various indicators that assess the economic strength, competitiveness, and innovation potential of a nation. In a globalised world, understanding a country's economic standing is crucial, as it plays a pivotal role in determining its ability to provide for its citizens, attract foreign investments, and contribute to the global economy. This pillar encompasses a broad spectrum of metrics that gauge economic complexity, productivity, trade, innovation, logistics, foreign direct investment, and more. By analysing data from 115 countries across these indices, we gain valuable insights into how nations stack up against one another in terms of economic prowess.

This table presents the rankings and scores for the Economic Pillar of various countries, offering valuable insights into their economic performance. Ireland secures the top position in the pillar ranking with an impressive score of 65.35. Following closely is Switzerland, ranked second with a score of 62.96, indicating its strong economic foundations. Singapore, ranked third, boasts a score of 62.46,

while the Netherlands follows in fourth place with a score of 61.44. Denmark, ranked fifth, earns a score of 58.18, affirming its robust economic standing.

Sweden takes the sixth spot with a score of 55.9, demonstrating its economic prowess. The United States of America, ranked seventh, scores 54.08, showcasing its significant economic impact on a global scale. Finland secures the eighth position with a score of 53.1, while Norway, ranked ninth, attains a score of 52.69. Hungary rounds out the top 10 with a ranking of 10th place and a score of 52.36. This data offers valuable insights into the diverse economic landscapes of these nations, highlighting their strengths and contributions to the global economic sphere.

10.1.2 ESG

| Pillar Rank | Country | ESG Pillar Score | Spectrum Rank |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | United Kingdom | 80.65 | 9 |
| 2 | Switzerland | 79.75 | 1 |
| 3 | Japan | 79.25 | 13 |
| 4 | Denmark | 78.63 | 2 |
| 5 | Sweden | 76.15 | 5 |
| 6 | Australia | 76.13 | 11 |
| 7 | Norway | 75.75 | 6 |
| 8 | Singapore | 75.70 | 7 |
| 9 | Iceland | 75.59 | 10 |
| 10 | United States of America | 74.51 | 16 |

The concept of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) has become increasingly prominent in recent years, driving significant changes in the way we assess the performance and sustainability of countries, companies, and organisations. ESG represents a comprehensive framework for evaluating the impact of various factors on the environment, society, entertainment and corporate governance. These factors play a crucial role in determining a nation's

overall progress and well-being, reflecting its commitment to responsible and sustainable practices. In this context, the ESG pillar stands as a vital metric, shedding light on the global landscape of countries' achievements in these areas.

The ESG pillar is constructed based on a wide range of indices and rankings, each providing unique insights into a country's ESG performance. Some of the notable sources for data on ESG performance include the QS World University Rankings, Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study, Environmental Performance Index, Ecological Threat Report, Worldwide Governance Indicator, Corruption Perception Index, Bertelsmann Transformation Index, Human Development Index, the Legatum Prosperity Index, Travel & Tourism Development Index, and ESG Global Rating Tracker. This data, pulled from sources like the Economist Intelligence Unit, enables a comprehensive assessment of the ESG performance of 115 countries across the globe.

The ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar is a comprehensive assessment of a country's performance in these critical areas. The United Kingdom leads the rankings, securing the top position with an ESG Pillar Score of 80.65, an impressive feat that places it ninth on the Spectrum Score. Switzerland followed closely in second place, with a score of 79.75, earning it the top position on the Spectrum Score. Japan, Denmark, and Sweden round out the top five, demonstrating their dedication to ESG principles with scores of 79.25, 78.63, and 76.15, respectively. Australia, Norway, Singapore, Iceland, and the United States complete the top 10 with strong ESG Pillar Scores ranging from 75.70 to 74.51. This ranking not only highlights the commitment of these nations to sustainability and ethical practices but also provides insights into their relative strengths in environmental, social, and governance dimensions, making it a valuable reference for those interested in ESG-related investments and initiatives.

10.1.3 Freedom

| Pillar Rank | Country | Freedom Pillar Score | Spectrum Rank |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Iceland | 90.69 | 10 |
| 2 | Ireland | 89.88 | 3 |
| 3 | Finland | 89.86 | 8 |
| 4 | Denmark | 89.82 | 2 |
| 5 | Estonia | 88.11 | 25 |
| 6 | Norway | 86.70 | 6 |
| 7 | Sweden | 86.52 | 5 |
| 8 | Latvia | 86.32 | 28 |
| 9 | Portugal | 86.09 | 18 |
| 10 | Slovenia | 85.93 | 21 |

The Freedom Pillar is a multifaceted dimension that encapsulates a variety of essential aspects related to freedom and human rights in 115 countries across the globe. This pillar serves as a comprehensive measure of the conditions within these nations, evaluating the extent to which their societies and governments promote and protect the fundamental freedoms and liberties of their citizens. Within the Freedom Pillar, there are several key indicators and reports that play a pivotal role in assessing the overall state of freedom in each country. These indicators include the Index of Economic Freedom, Press Freedom, Freedom House, Global Gender Gap Report, Women, Business, and Law, the Global Peace Index, Global Terrorism Index, and the Safety Perceptions Index.

The Freedom Pillar provides a nuanced understanding of freedom by examining not only political freedoms but also economic, social, and gender-related dimensions. It measures the levels of economic freedom, media freedom, political stability, gender equality, and the rule of law. Moreover, it gauges the peacefulness and safety perceptions of a nation's environment. The combination of these diverse factors paints a holistic picture of a country's commitment to upholding the rights and liberties of its citizens.

The Freedom Pillar is a critical component of our analysis, and the top-ranking countries in this category showcase their commitment to various freedoms and individual rights. Leading the pack is Iceland, securing the first position with an impressive Freedom Pillar Score of 90.69. Ireland follows closely in second place with a score of 89.88, highlighting its strong emphasis on freedom and liberty. Finland, Denmark, and Estonia secured the third, fourth, and fifth positions with scores of 89.86, 89.82, and 88.11, respectively, demonstrating their dedication to upholding individual freedoms. Norway, Sweden, Latvia, Portugal, and Slovenia complete the top 10, each with scores ranging from 86.09 to 85.93, showcasing their commitment to various aspects of freedom. These rankings reflect the diverse efforts of these nations to ensure and protect the rights and liberties of their citizens, making them stand out in the realm of freedom and individual rights, as demonstrated by their Spectrum Scores, with lower ranks indicating better performance in this context.

10.2 Key Results by Indicator

10.2.1 Economic Complexity Index (2021)

| Indicator Rank | Country | ECI Indicator Score | Spectrum Rank |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Jordan | 94.70 | 75 |
| 2 | Germany | 79.05 | 15 |
| 3 | Switzerland | 78.28 | 1 |
| 4 | Sweden | 77.88 | 5 |
| 5 | United Kingdom | 76.87 | 9 |
| 6 | United States of America | 76.32 | 16 |
| 7 | India | 75.59 | 72 |
| 8 | Austria | 75.09 | 18 |
| 9 | Finland | 74.20 | 8 |
| 10 | Italy | 74.18 | 26 |

The Economic Complexity Index (ECI) for the year 2021 offers a comprehensive view of countries' economic development and diversification. Jordan leads this

index with an impressive ECI Indicator Score of 94.70, demonstrating its economic complexity and potential for growth. Germany follows closely in second place with an ECI Indicator Score of 79.05, showcasing its robust economic foundation and diverse economic activities. Switzerland secures the third spot with an outstanding ECI Indicator Score of 78.28, highlighting its status as a global economic powerhouse with a highly complex and varied economic landscape. Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America follow suit with ECI scores of 77.88, 76.87, and 76.32, respectively, emphasising their strong economic diversification. India, with an ECI Indicator Score of 75.59, holds the seventh position, indicating its growing economic complexity. Austria, Finland, and Italy complete the top 10 with ECI scores of 75.09, 74.20, and 74.18, respectively. These countries represent a diverse range of economies, and their positions in this index shed light on their economic strengths, competitiveness, and potential for future development. The ECI and Spectrum Score provide valuable insights into the complexity and sophistication of each country's economic activities.

10.2.2 Global Competitiveness Yearbook(2023)

| Indicator Rank | Country | GCY Indicator Score | Spectrum Rank |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Denmark | 100 | 2 |
| 2 | Ireland | 99.71 | 3 |
| 3 | Switzerland | 99.13 | 1 |
| 4 | Singapore | 97.44 | 7 |
| 5 | Netherlands | 95.58 | 4 |
| 6 | Sweden | 91.86 | 5 |
| 7 | United States of America | 91.14 | 16 |
| 8 | United Arab Emirates | 90.52 | 40 |
| 9 | Finland | 89.73 | 8 |
| 10 | Qatar | 89.72 | 62 |

The Global Competitiveness Yearbook for 2023 showcases the performance of countries across various indicators, with Denmark securing the top position in this comprehensive assessment, boasting a perfect GCY Indicator Score of 100. Ireland closely follows, with an impressive score of 99.71, earning it the second rank. Switzerland, recognized for its economic prowess, takes the third spot with a notable GCY Indicator Score of 99.13. Singapore, known for its innovation and infrastructure, ranks fourth, scoring 97.44. The Netherlands secured the fifth position with a score of 95.58, while Sweden followed closely in sixth place, with a GCY Indicator Score of 91.86. The United States of America, a global economic powerhouse, takes the seventh spot with a score of 91.14, indicating its competitiveness on a global scale. The United Arab Emirates ranks eighth, showcasing its growing prominence, with a score of 90.52. Finland, renowned for its education system and innovation, secures the ninth position with a score of 89.73, and Qatar rounds out the top 10 with a score of 89.72. This ranking and associated scores offer valuable insights into the competitiveness and strengths of these nations in the global landscape, making the Global Competitiveness Yearbook an essential resource for policymakers, businesses, and researchers seeking to understand the competitive advantages of these countries.

10.2.3 Global Innovation Index(2023)

| Indicator Rank | Country | GII Indicator Score | Spectrum Rank |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Switzerland | 67.60 | 1 |
| 2 | Sweden | 64.20 | 5 |
| 3 | United States of America | 63.50 | 16 |
| 4 | United Kingdom | 62.40 | 9 |
| 5 | Singapore | 61.50 | 7 |
| 6 | Finland | 61.2 | 8 |
| 7 | Netherlands | 60.40 | 4 |
| 8 | Germany | 58.8 | 15 |
| 9 | Denmark | 58.7 | 2 |
| 10 | France | 56 | 23 |

The Global Innovation Index (GII) for the year 2023 showcases the innovative prowess of countries on a global scale. Leading the list is Switzerland, securing the top spot with an impressive GI Indicator Score of 67.60 and a rank of 1. Sweden follows closely in second place with a GI Indicator Score of 64.20, ranking 5th overall. The United States of America takes the third position with a GI Indicator Score of 63.50, ranking 16th, while the United Kingdom is fourth with a GI Indicator Score of 62.40 and a rank of 9. Singapore, known for its innovation ecosystem, lands in the fifth spot, boasting a GI Indicator Score of 61.50 and a rank of 7. Finland, the sixth-ranked country, exhibits a GI Indicator Score of 61.20, closely followed by the Netherlands at seventh place with a GI Indicator Score of 60.40. Germany ranks eighth, showcasing its innovation strength with a GI Indicator Score of 58.80. Denmark, securing the ninth spot, demonstrates its commitment to innovation with a GI Indicator Score of 58.70 and ranks 2nd in the world for innovation. Rounding out the top 10 is France, which secures 10th place with a GI Indicator Score of 56.00, showing its substantial innovation capabilities, despite ranking 23rd overall. These rankings provide valuable insights into the innovative capacities of nations, reflecting their contributions to global innovation efforts and competitiveness.

10.2.4 Logistic Performance Index(2023)

| Indicator Rank | Country | LPI Indicator Score | Spectrum Rank |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Singapore | 86.00 | 7 |
| 2 | Finland | 84 | 8 |
| 3 | Denmark | 82 | 2 |
| 4 | Germany | 82 | 15 |
| 5 | Netherlands | 82.00 | 4 |
| 6 | Switzerland | 82.00 | 1 |
| 7 | Austria | 80.00 | 18 |
| 8 | Belgium | 80 | 17 |
| 9 | Canada | 80 | 12 |
| 10 | Sweden | 80.00 | 5 |

The Logistic Performance Index (LPI) for the year 2023 reflects the efficiency and effectiveness of logistics and transportation systems in various countries. Singapore stands at the forefront, securing the top position with a remarkable LPI Indicator Score of 86.00, making it a global leader in logistics performance. Finland closely follows in second place with an LPI Indicator Score of 84, further highlighting its logistical excellence. Denmark, with a score of 82, takes the third spot, showcasing its highly efficient logistics system, while Germany, the Netherlands, and Switzerland share the fourth place, each with an LPI Indicator Score of 82.00, emphasising their strength in logistics.

Austria and Belgium, ranking seventh and eighth, respectively, exhibit robust logistics systems with LPI scores of 80.00. Canada and Sweden complete the top 10, both with LPI Indicator Scores of 80.00, underscoring their efficient transportation networks. The Spectrum Score column reveals the diversity and distribution of logistics performance across these nations. This data provides valuable insights for businesses, policymakers, and researchers seeking to understand the logistics landscape of these countries and their relative strengths in the global market.

10.2.5 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP(2023)

| Indicator Rank | Country | FDI Indicator Score | Spectrum Rank |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Hungary | 100.00 | 27 |
| 2 | Mozambique | 52.96 | 106 |
| 3 | Singapore | 52.83 | 7 |
| 4 | Mongolia | 37.74 | 53 |
| 5 | Estonia | 36.25 | 25 |
| 6 | Cambodia | 35.98 | 86 |
| 7 | Montenegro | 31.54 | 57 |
| 8 | Serbia | 27.76 | 48 |
| 9 | Albania | 27.49 | 42 |
| 10 | Senegal | 26.82 | 77 |

The Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, as a percentage of GDP in 2023, reveal significant variations among countries. Hungary leads the pack with a remarkable FDI indicator score of 100.00, reflecting a robust influx of foreign investments relative to its GDP. In contrast, Mozambique holds the second position with a score of 52.96, showcasing its attractiveness to foreign investors, albeit at a lower scale compared to Hungary. Singapore, a global financial hub, secures the third position with a score of 52.83, underlining its continued appeal to foreign investment. Mongolia, Estonia, Cambodia, Montenegro, Serbia, Albania, and Senegal complete the top 10, each with varying degrees of FDI net inflows as a percentage of GDP. These rankings provide valuable insights into the economic attractiveness and receptivity of these nations to foreign investments, reflecting the dynamics of the global investment landscape. Investors and policymakers can utilise these scores to gauge the potential for FDI and its impact on each country's economic growth and development.

10.2.6 GDP per Capita(2021)

| Indicator Rank | Country | GDP Per Capita Indicator Score | Spectrum Rank |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Ireland | 42.70 | 3 |
| 2 | Switzerland | 39.20 | 1 |
| 3 | Norway | 37.99 | 6 |
| 4 | Singapore | 31.00 | 7 |
| 5 | United States of America | 29.91 | 16 |
| 6 | Iceland | 29.26 | 10 |
| 7 | Denmark | 28.96 | 2 |
| 8 | Qatar | 28.46 | 62 |
| 9 | Sweden | 25.98 | 5 |
| 10 | Australia | 25.73 | 11 |

The GDP per Capita data for 2021 presents a snapshot of the economic well-being of various countries, with a focus on their relative ranks, GDP figures, and associated scores. Switzerland secures the top position with an impressive GDP

per Capita of 39.20 and a rank of 1, reaffirming its strong economic standing. Ireland follows closely in second place with a GDP per Capita of 42.70 and a rank of 3, reflecting its robust economic performance. Notably, Norway, with a GDP per Capita of 37.99, ranks third, highlighting its steady economic growth, while Singapore and the United States of America follow in the fourth and fifth positions with GDP per Capita scores of 31.00 and 29.91, respectively. Iceland, Denmark, Qatar, Sweden, and Australia complete the top 10, each showcasing varying degrees of economic prosperity and diversity. These rankings not only provide a glimpse into the economic strengths of these nations but also offer valuable insights into the distribution of wealth and economic opportunities on a global scale.

10.2.7 GDP/unit of energy use(2023)

| Indicator Rank | Country | GDP/Unit Energy Use Indicator Score | Spectrum Rank |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------|
| 1 | Ireland | 100.00 | 3 |
| 2 | Switzerland | 71.26 | 1 |
| 3 | Panama | 65.40 | 35 |
| 4 | Sri Lanka | 62.76 | 69 |
| 5 | Dominican Republic | 55.72 | 47 |
| 6 | Costa Rica | 50.15 | 34 |
| 7 | Denmark | 48.09 | 2 |
| 8 | Mauritius | 47.21 | 36 |
| 9 | Colombia | 46.04 | 61 |
| 10 | United Kingdom | 46.04 | 9 |

In the analysis of GDP per unit of energy use for the year 2023, Ireland takes the top position with an impressive score of 100.00, highlighting its economic efficiency in utilising energy resources. Switzerland follows closely in second place with a robust score of 71.26, indicating its strong performance in this key indicator. The third spot is secured by Panama with a score of 65.40, showcasing its

efficiency in energy use, albeit at a lower rank. Sri Lanka and the Dominican Republic occupy the fourth and fifth positions, respectively, with scores of 62.76 and 55.72. These rankings emphasise their notable efforts in balancing economic output with energy consumption.

Costa Rica, Denmark, and Mauritius follow in the sixth, seventh, and eighth places, each demonstrating varying degrees of efficiency in their energy utilisation. Denmark, in particular, stands out with a score of 48.09, despite its second-place ranking in the Spectrum Score. Colombia and the United Kingdom complete the top 10, both achieving a score of 46.04, highlighting their economic efficiency in energy use, albeit with differing ranks. This data sheds light on how countries are optimising their energy resources to drive economic growth while contributing to sustainability efforts.

10.2.8 QS World University Rankings (2023)

| Indicator Rank | Country | QS Indicator Score | Spectrum Rank |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1 | United States of America | 100.00 | 16 |
| 2 | United Kingdom | 99.40 | 9 |
| 3 | China | 88.8 | 51 |
| 4 | Switzerland | 83.20 | 1 |
| 5 | Australia | 82.2 | 11 |
| 6 | Canada | 81.2 | 12 |
| 7 | Japan | 80.80 | 13 |
| 8 | France | 77.9 | 23 |
| 9 | Germany | 72.9 | 15 |
| 10 | Singapore | 68.60 | 7 |

The QS World University Rankings for 2023 highlight the global landscape of higher education, showcasing the United States of America as the leader with a

top-ranking Indicator Score of 100.00, followed closely by the United Kingdom, which secured the second position with a score of 99.40. China emerged as a significant contender, ranking third with an Indicator Score of 88.8, reflecting its growing influence in academia. Switzerland, renowned for its high-quality education, secured the top position in the Spectrum Rank category. Australia and Canada also demonstrated their educational prowess, securing the 5th and 6th positions, respectively. These rankings underscore the diverse and competitive nature of the international education sector, with countries like Japan, France, Germany, and Singapore also making notable appearances in the top 10, reflecting their commitment to academic excellence and research.

10.2.9 Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study(2019)

| Indicator Rank | Country | TIMSS Indicator Score | Spectrum Rank |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Singapore | 100.00 | 7 |
| 2 | Japan | 90.24 | 13 |
| 3 | Ireland | 76.52 | 3 |
| 4 | Latvia | 75.91 | 28 |
| 5 | Norway | 75.00 | 6 |
| 6 | Lithuania | 74.70 | 22 |
| 7 | Austria | 73.78 | 18 |
| 8 | Netherlands | 73.48 | 4 |
| 9 | United States of America | 72.60 | 16 |
| 10 | Czech Republic | 71.95 | 20 |

In the 2019 Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS), Singapore secured the top position with a perfect score of 100.00, reaffirming its reputation for excellence in mathematics and science education. Japan followed closely with a score of 90.24, ranking 13th overall. Ireland, ranking 3rd with a score of 76.52, showcased its strong commitment to educational quality. The study revealed Latvia's impressive performance, securing the 4th spot with a score of

75.91, even though it was ranked 28th by Spectrum. Norway and Lithuania, with scores of 75.00 and 74.70, respectively, demonstrated their proficiency, while Austria and the Netherlands, with scores of 73.78 and 73.48, highlighted their consistent excellence. The United States of America, with a score of 72.60, claimed the 9th position, demonstrating room for improvement. The Czech Republic, ranking 10th with a score of 71.95, also exhibited strong academic performance in the international arena. These results provide valuable insights into the state of mathematics and science education across these nations, reflecting their diverse approaches and achievements in these critical fields.

10.2.10 Environmental Performance Index(2022)

| Indicator Rank | Country | EPI Indicator Score | Spectrum Rank |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Denmark | 77.9 | 2 |
| 2 | United Kingdom | 77.70 | 9 |
| 3 | Finland | 76.5 | 8 |
| 4 | Sweden | 72.70 | 5 |
| 5 | Slovenia | 67.30 | 21 |
| 6 | Austria | 66.5 | 18 |
| 7 | Switzerland | 65.90 | 1 |
| 8 | Iceland | 62.80 | 10 |
| 9 | Netherlands | 62.60 | 4 |
| 10 | France | 62.5 | 23 |

The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) for 2022 ranks countries based on their environmental performance using a combination of indicators. Denmark secures the top spot with a high EPI Indicator Score of 77.9, followed closely by the United Kingdom at second place with a score of 77.70. Finland and Sweden also perform exceptionally well, ranking third and fourth, with scores of 76.5 and 72.70, respectively. These rankings are determined based on a spectrum of environmental factors, with Switzerland taking the lead in the Spectrum Rank. Notably, countries like Slovenia and France rank 21st and 23rd, respectively, indicating that there is still room for improvement in their environmental

practices. This index offers a comprehensive assessment of a country's environmental performance, shedding light on which nations are excelling in their commitment to environmental sustainability.

10.2.11 Ecological Threat Report(2022)

The Ecological Threat Report for 2022 presents a concerning assessment of multiple countries' ecological stability, as each of the listed nations received a maximum score of 100. These scores signify the significant environmental challenges and threats faced by each of these countries, reflecting a wide range of issues such as deforestation, habitat degradation, air and water pollution, over-exploitation of natural resources, and climate change impacts. The fact that such diverse countries, including Algeria, Brazil, Japan, and Turkey, all received the same maximum score underscores the global nature of ecological threats and the urgent need for international cooperation to address them. These findings emphasise the pressing need for sustainable and environmentally conscious policies and practices to safeguard our planet's future.

10.2.12 Worldwide Governance Indicators(2023)

| Indicator Rank | Country | WGI Indicator Score | Spectrum Rank |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Denmark | 85 | 2 |
| 2 | Finland | 84 | 8 |
| 3 | Switzerland | 84.03 | 1 |
| 4 | New Zealand | 83.50 | 14 |
| 5 | Norway | 83.07 | 6 |
| 6 | Singapore | 82.10 | 7 |
| 7 | Sweden | 81.40 | 5 |
| 8 | Netherlands | 80.43 | 4 |
| 9 | Australia | 80 | 11 |
| 10 | Iceland | 79.40 | 10 |

In the 2023 Worldwide Governance Indicators, Denmark emerged as a global leader, securing the top rank with an impressive WGI Indicator Score of 85, closely followed by Switzerland at the second position with a score of 84.03. These countries exhibit exceptional governance, reflecting their strong political institutions, rule of law, and regulatory environments. Finland and New Zealand follow suit in the third and fourth positions, showcasing high levels of governance effectiveness. Notably, these nations are joined by other Nordic countries like Norway and Sweden within the top ten, underlining the region's commitment to robust governance. Singapore and the Netherlands also make notable appearances, reinforcing their reputation for stable and efficient governance. While Australia and Iceland complete the top ten with commendable scores, this ranking highlights the global leaders in governance, setting a standard for effective public administration, accountability, and the rule of law on the international stage.

10.2.13 Corruption Perception Index(2022)

| Indicator Rank | Country | CPI Indicator Score | Spectrum Rank |
|----------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Denmark | 90 | 2 |
| 2 | Finland | 87 | 8 |
| 3 | New Zealand | 87.00 | 14 |
| 4 | Norway | 84.00 | 6 |
| 5 | Singapore | 83.00 | 7 |
| 6 | Sweden | 83.00 | 5 |
| 7 | Switzerland | 82.00 | 1 |
| 8 | Netherlands | 80.00 | 4 |
| 9 | Germany | 79 | 15 |
| 10 | Ireland | 77.00 | 3 |

The Corruption Perception Index (CPI) ranks countries based on their perceived levels of public sector corruption. In the latest assessment, Denmark emerges as the leader, scoring an impressive 90 out of 100, indicating a strong reputation for transparency and low corruption. Tied for the second position are Finland and New Zealand, each scoring 87, underscoring their commitment to ethical

governance. Norway closely follows in fourth place with a score of 84, affirming its commitment to integrity in public affairs. Singapore and Sweden share the fifth position with scores of 83, reflecting their continued efforts to maintain clean and accountable governance. Switzerland ranks seventh with a score of 82, while the Netherlands secures the eighth position with a score of 80, emphasising their dedication to combating corruption. Germany, with a score of 79, takes the ninth position, showcasing a strong anti-corruption stance. Finally, Ireland rounds out the top 10 with a score of 77, highlighting its commitment to upholding integrity in public institutions. These top-ranking countries serve as beacons of integrity, setting a global standard for transparency and anti-corruption efforts.

10.2.14 Bertelsmann Transformation Index(2022)

| Indicator Rank | Country | BTI Indicator Score | Spectrum Rank |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Estonia | 88.55 | 25 |
| 2 | Lithuania | 87.54 | 22 |
| 3 | Uruguay | 86.85 | 32 |
| 4 | Czech Republic | 86.44 | 20 |
| 5 | Latvia | 83.81 | 28 |
| 6 | Chile | 83.44 | 37 |
| 7 | Slovenia | 82.28 | 21 |
| 8 | Costa Rica | 80.61 | 34 |
| 9 | Mauritius | 78.15 | 36 |
| 10 | Croatia | 75.94 | 30 |

The Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI) for 2022 provides valuable insights into the state of political and economic transformation across various countries. Estonia stands out as the top-ranked nation, with an impressive BTI Indicator Score of 88.55, reflecting its robust progress in terms of political and economic development. Lithuania closely follows in second place, scoring 87.54, showcasing a strong transformation trajectory as well. Uruguay, ranked third with a score of 86.85, exemplifies the positive transformation in South America. Notably, the Czech Republic and Slovenia are also among the top-performing nations,

indicating their significant advancements in political and economic reforms. Conversely, while Costa Rica, Mauritius, and Croatia show promise in transformation, they are still working towards improving their rankings, with BTI Indicator Scores of 80.61, 78.15, and 75.94, respectively. The Spectrum Rank provides additional context on where these countries stand in a global comparison, with various nations aiming for further development and improvement in the years ahead.

10.2.15 Human Development Index(2021)

| Indicator Rank | Country | HDI Indicator Score | Spectrum Rank |
|----------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Switzerland | 96.20 | 1 |
| 2 | Norway | 96.10 | 6 |
| 3 | Iceland | 95.90 | 10 |
| 4 | Australia | 95.10 | 11 |
| 5 | Denmark | 94.80 | 2 |
| 6 | Sweden | 94.70 | 5 |
| 7 | Ireland | 94.50 | 3 |
| 8 | Germany | 94.20 | 15 |
| 9 | Netherlands | 94.10 | 4 |
| 10 | Finland | 94.00 | 8 |

The Human Development Index (HDI) for 2021 reflects the well-being and living standards of countries around the world. Switzerland takes the lead with an impressive HDI score of 96.20, securing the top position in both the HDI indicator rank and the Spectrum rank. Norway closely follows with a score of 96.10, ranking sixth on the Spectrum scale, while Iceland, Australia, and Denmark round out the top five in the HDI indicator rank. The top 10 countries on the HDI Indicator Score list also include Sweden, Ireland, Germany, the Netherlands, and Finland, highlighting their remarkable achievements in terms of human development, from high income and life expectancy to education access and quality of life. These rankings serve as a testament to the commitment of these nations to improving the well-being of their citizens and the overall quality of life within their borders.

10.2.16 Legatum Prosperity Index(2023)

| Indicator Rank | Country | LPI Indicator Score | Spectrum Rank |
|----------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Denmark | 84.55 | 2 |
| 2 | Sweden | 83.67 | 5 |
| 3 | Norway | 83.59 | 6 |
| 4 | Finland | 83.47 | 8 |
| 5 | Switzerland | 83.42 | 1 |
| 6 | Netherlands | 82.32 | 4 |
| 7 | Iceland | 81.02 | 10 |
| 8 | Germany | 80.81 | 15 |
| 9 | New Zealand | 80.47 | 14 |
| 10 | Ireland | 80.32 | 3 |

The Legatum Prosperity Index for 2023 reveals a snapshot of global well-being and prosperity, with Denmark taking the top spot, boasting an impressive Indicator Score of 84.55 and securing the second position in the Spectrum Rank. Nordic countries dominate the upper echelons of the index, with Sweden, Norway, and Finland closely following Denmark. Switzerland, despite being ranked first in the Spectrum, is positioned at the fifth spot, while the Netherlands and Iceland round out the top seven. Germany, New Zealand, and Ireland also make the top ten, showcasing a strong representation from European and Oceanic nations. These rankings highlight a combination of factors, including economic performance, social cohesion, and overall quality of life, reflecting the complex interplay of variables that contribute to a nation's prosperity on the global stage.

10.2.17 Environmental Social Governance(2023-Q2)

| Indicator Rank | Country | ESG Indicator Score | Spectrum Rank |
|----------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Denmark | 86 | 2 |
| 2 | Finland | 84 | 8 |
| 3 | New Zealand | 83.00 | 14 |
| 4 | Sweden | 83.00 | 5 |
| 5 | Ireland | 82.00 | 3 |
| 6 | Netherlands | 82.00 | 4 |
| 7 | Australia | 81 | 11 |
| 8 | Germany | 81 | 15 |
| 9 | Norway | 81.00 | 6 |
| 10 | Switzerland | 81.00 | 1 |

In the Index of Environmental Social Governance (ESG) for the second quarter of 2023, Denmark secures the top position with a remarkable ESG Indicator Score of 86, closely followed by Finland with a score of 84, ranking 2nd. New Zealand and Sweden are tied at the third position, both achieving a score of 83. Ireland and the Netherlands closely trail behind, both securing a score of 82, and they rank 5th and 6th, respectively. Australia and Germany both hold an ESG Indicator Score of 81, ranking 7th and 8th, while Norway and Switzerland complete the top 10, also with a score of 81, and ranked 9th and 10th, respectively. This data reflects the varying degrees of environmental, social, and governance performance among these countries, with Denmark emerging as a standout leader in ESG considerations for the specified period, while other nations are actively engaging in ESG initiatives to address sustainability challenges.

10.2.18 Index of Economic Freedom(2023)

| Indicator Rank | Country | IEF Indicator Score | Spectrum Rank |
|----------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Singapore | 83.90 | 7 |
| 2 | Switzerland | 83.80 | 1 |
| 3 | Ireland | 82.00 | 3 |
| 4 | New Zealand | 78.90 | 14 |
| 5 | Estonia | 78.6 | 25 |
| 6 | Netherlands | 78.00 | 4 |
| 7 | Denmark | 77.6 | 2 |
| 8 | Sweden | 77.50 | 5 |
| 9 | Finland | 77.1 | 8 |
| 10 | Norway | 76.90 | 6 |

The Index of Economic Freedom (IEF) for 2023 ranks countries based on their economic performance and policies, providing valuable insights into the state of global economies. Singapore claims the top position with an impressive IEF Indicator Score of 83.90, showcasing a highly favourable environment for economic freedom. Switzerland follows closely, securing the second spot with a score of 83.80, highlighting its strong commitment to economic liberties. Ireland, at third place with an 82.00 score, also demonstrates a robust economic framework. New Zealand, Estonia, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, and Norway round out the top ten, reflecting their commitment to policies that encourage economic openness, minimal government intervention, and strong property rights. These rankings reveal the diverse landscape of economic freedom worldwide, with countries at the forefront of this index consistently demonstrating their dedication to fostering free-market principles and prosperity.

10.2.19 Press Freedom(2023)

| Indicator Rank | Country | PF Indicator Score | Spectrum Rank |
|----------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Norway | 95.18 | 6 |
| 2 | Ireland | 89.91 | 10 |
| 3 | Denmark | 89.480 | 2 |
| 4 | Sweden | 88.15 | 5 |
| 5 | Finland | 87.940 | 8 |
| 6 | Netherlands | 87.00 | 4 |
| 7 | Lithuania | 86.79 | 22 |
| 8 | Estonia | 85.310 | 25 |
| 9 | Portugal | 84.60 | 18 |
| 10 | Switzerland | 84.40 | 1 |

In the 2023 Press Freedom Index, Norway leads the way with an impressive Indicator Score of 95.18, earning it the top position on the global ranking. This underscores Norway's unwavering commitment to a free and open press. Ireland follows closely, securing the second spot with a strong score of 89.91, while Denmark comes in third with an Indicator Score of 89.48. Sweden and Finland round out the top five, with Indicator Scores of 88.15 and 87.94, respectively. These nations are recognized for their robust protections of press freedom, allowing journalists to operate without significant hindrance. The Netherlands, Lithuania, Estonia, Portugal, and Switzerland also demonstrate their dedication to a free and vibrant media landscape, ranking among the top ten in this year's Press Freedom Index, further affirming the importance of a free press in maintaining open and informed societies.

10.2.20 Freedom House(2023)

| Indicator Rank | Country | FH Indicator Score | Spectrum Rank |
|----------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Finland | 100 | 8 |
| 2 | Norway | 100.00 | 6 |
| 3 | Sweden | 100.00 | 5 |
| 4 | New Zealand | 99.00 | 14 |
| 5 | Canada | 98 | 12 |
| 6 | Denmark | 97 | 2 |
| 7 | Ireland | 97.00 | 3 |
| 8 | Netherlands | 97.00 | 4 |
| 9 | Belgium | 96 | 17 |
| 10 | Japan | 96.00 | 13 |

In the 2023 Freedom House report, Finland, Norway, and Sweden emerge as the top three countries in terms of freedom, each scoring a perfect 100 on the FH Indicator Score. These Nordic nations excel in safeguarding various aspects of freedom and democracy. New Zealand and Canada closely follow, with impressive scores of 99 and 98, respectively, highlighting their strong commitment to upholding democratic principles. Denmark, Ireland, and the Netherlands occupy the next tier with scores of 97, exemplifying their dedication to maintaining a free and open society. While Belgium and Japan also perform well with scores of 96, it's worth noting that their Spectrum Rank is relatively lower, indicating some variation in the aspects of freedom they excel in. Overall, this data underscores the continued commitment of these countries to freedom and democracy, with minor variations in their specific areas of focus.

10.2.21 Global Gender Gap Report(2023)

| Indicator Rank | Country | GGGR Indicator Score | Spectrum Rank |
|----------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Iceland | 91.20 | 10 |
| 2 | Norway | 87.90 | 6 |
| 3 | Finland | 86.3 | 8 |
| 4 | New Zealand | 85.60 | 14 |
| 5 | Germany | 81.5 | 15 |
| 6 | Sweden | 81.50 | 5 |
| 7 | Namibia | 80.20 | 46 |
| 8 | Lithuania | 80.00 | 22 |
| 9 | Belgium | 79.6 | 17 |
| 10 | Ireland | 79.50 | 10 |

The Global Gender Gap Report for 2023 provides a snapshot of gender equality across various countries, assessing their progress based on several key indicators. Iceland secures the top position with an impressive Indicator Score of 91.20, showcasing its commitment to gender parity. Norway and Finland closely follow, with scores of 87.90 and 86.30, respectively, underscoring their dedication to bridging gender gaps. New Zealand and Germany occupy the fourth and fifth positions, highlighting their substantial efforts in this regard. Sweden, despite its high Indicator Score of 81.50, ranks sixth, and this emphasises the competitive landscape of gender equality among the top-performing nations. Notably, Namibia, although positioned at 7th, represents a commendable performance in gender equality in a diverse global context. Lithuania, Belgium, and Ireland complete the top 10, each demonstrating their commitment to closing gender disparities on multiple fronts. This data underscores the ongoing global efforts towards achieving gender equity, revealing the remarkable progress and persistent challenges that different countries face on the path to gender parity.

10.2.22 Women, Business and Law(2023)

In the Women, Business, and Law report for 2023, several European countries have excelled in promoting gender equality and women's participation in the business world, with Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden all achieving a perfect score of 100. These countries have demonstrated a strong commitment to creating a supportive and equitable environment for women in various business sectors, ensuring that legal frameworks and regulations are in place to protect and advance women's rights and opportunities. Their high scores reflect the acknowledgment of the significant role women play in the global economy and their determination to remove barriers to their full participation, setting a notable example for gender inclusivity and women's empowerment in business and law.

10.2.23 Global Peace Index(2023)

| Indicator Rank | Country | GPI Indicator Score | Spectrum Rank |
|----------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Iceland | 95.87 | 10 |
| 2 | Denmark | 89.67 | 2 |
| 3 | Ireland | 89.60 | 3 |
| 4 | New Zealand | 89.57 | 14 |
| 5 | Austria | 89.47 | 18 |
| 6 | Singapore | 88.93 | 7 |
| 7 | Portugal | 88.90 | 18 |
| 8 | Slovenia | 88.87 | 21 |
| 9 | Japan | 88.80 | 13 |
| 10 | Switzerland | 88.70 | 1 |

The Global Peace Index for 2023 ranks countries based on their levels of peace and stability. Iceland secures the top spot with a score of 95.87, making it the most peaceful country in the world, while Denmark and Ireland follow closely behind, with scores of 89.67 and 89.60, respectively. New Zealand and Austria also feature

in the top five, with scores of 89.57 and 89.47. The GPI Indicator Score reflects the overall peacefulness of a nation, taking into account factors such as political stability, safety, and the absence of conflict. These rankings can have significant implications for understanding global trends in peace and serve as valuable references for policymakers, researchers, and anyone interested in international relations and global stability.

10.2.24 Global Terrorism Index(2023)

The Global Terrorism Index for 2023 reveals a striking anomaly as it assigns a perfect score of 100 to a wide range of countries, including Armenia, Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Belarus, Bolivia, Botswana, Cambodia, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Estonia, El Salvador, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Georgia, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Madagascar, Montenegro, Namibia, Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Singapore, Slovenia, Serbia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. This unusual uniformity suggests a data anomaly or a limitation in the available information. It is important to note that terrorism indexes typically evaluate a country's susceptibility to terrorist activities, and such high scores across these diverse nations may not accurately reflect the actual security conditions in these regions, necessitating a closer examination of the data sources and methodology employed in this assessment.

10.2.25 Safety Perceptions Index(2023)

| Indicator Rank | Country | SPI Indicator Score | Spectrum Rank |
|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Uzbekistan | 92.80 | 94 |
| 2 | United Arab Emirates | 92.70 | 40 |
| 3 | Saudi Arabia | 90.70 | 73 |
| 4 | Norway | 90.20 | 6 |
| 5 | Estonia | 90.00 | 25 |
| 6 | Singapore | 89.90 | 7 |
| 7 | Iceland | 89.10 | 10 |
| 8 | Sweden | 88.90 | 5 |
| 9 | China | 88.70 | 51 |
| 10 | Denmark | 88.40 | 2 |

The Safety Perceptions Index (SPI) for 2023 ranks countries based on their safety perceptions, taking into account Indicator Score and Spectrum Rank. Uzbekistan tops the list with a score of 92.80, followed closely by the United Arab Emirates at 92.70. These nations are perceived as among the safest in the world. Saudi Arabia, Norway, and Estonia also rank high, with scores above 90, demonstrating a strong sense of safety among their populations. Notably, Denmark secures the 10th position, reinforcing its reputation as a safe country. The SPI offers valuable insights into how different nations are perceived in terms of safety, with countries like Singapore, Iceland, and Sweden also making it to the top ranks. This index can be a useful resource for understanding global safety perceptions in 2023.

10.2.26 Travel & Tourism Development Index(2021)

| Indicator Rank | Country | TTDI Indicator Score | Spectrum Rank |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Japan | 70.00 | 13 |
| 2 | Spain | 70.00 | 24 |
| 3 | United States of America | 70.00 | 16 |
| 4 | France | 68.00 | 23 |
| 5 | Germany | 68.00 | 15 |
| 6 | Australia | 67.00 | 11 |
| 7 | Singapore | 67.00 | 7 |
| 8 | Switzerland | 67.00 | 1 |
| 9 | United Kingdom | 67.00 | 9 |
| 10 | Austria | 65.00 | 18 |

In the Travel & Tourism Development Index (TTDI) for 2021, Japan, Spain, and the United States of America share the top spot with an indicator score of 70.00. This index measures the development and competitiveness of the travel and tourism industry in various countries. Notably, Switzerland is the highest-ranked country on the Spectrum Rank, indicating its outstanding performance in terms of tourism development. The top ten list also includes France, Germany, Australia, Singapore, the United Kingdom, and Austria, each showcasing their strong tourism sectors with competitive scores. These rankings reflect the attractiveness and readiness of these nations to accommodate and engage travellers, highlighting their importance in the global travel and tourism landscape.

Annex A: Countries Profile Cards

The country's profile card includes a description of the country's performance in all indicators of the Spectrum Index. The card demonstrates each country's performance against the average of the top 10 countries per indicator and across the pillars. The following legend should be considered when reading the country card.

Series Legends



Country's Performance



Top 10 Average Performance

Verticals Legends

E: Economy Pillar

- E1:** Economic Complexity Index
- E2:** Global Competitiveness Yearbook
- E3:** Global Innovation Index
- E4:** Logistic Performance Index
- E5:** Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP
- E6:** GDP per Capita
- E7:** GDP/unit of energy use

ESG: Environment, Social, and Governance Pillar

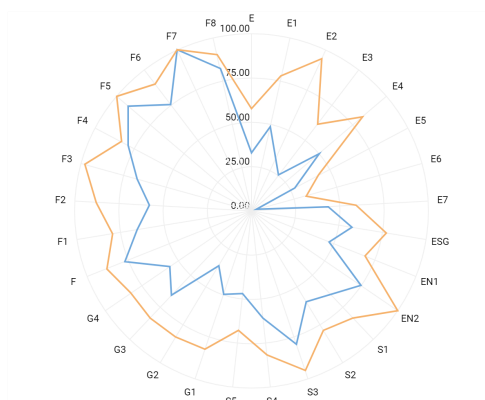
- EN1:** Environmental Performance Index
- EN2:** Ecological Threat Report
- S1:** QS World University Rankings
- S2:** Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
- S3:** Human Development Index
- S4:** Legatum Prosperity Index
- S5:** Travel & Tourism Development Index
- G1:** Worldwide Governance Indicator
- G2:** Corruption Perception Index
- G3:** Bertelsmann Transformation Index
- G4:** ESG Global Rating Tracker

F: Freedom Pillar

- F1:** Index of Economic Freedom
- F2:** Press Freedom
- F3:** Freedom House
- F4:** Global Gender Gap Report
- F5:** Women, Business and law
- F6:** Global Peace Index
- F7:** Global Terrorism Index
- F8:** Safety Perceptions Index

Albania

Albania achieved Spectrum Score of 55.97, and Spectrum Rank of 42. Albania has achieved a score of 32.96 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 59. Albania's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 57.69, positioning the nation at the rank of 47. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Albania's score is 77.26 and the rank is 33.



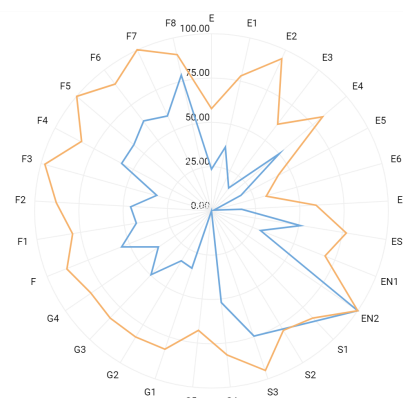
Spectrum Score: 55.97

Spectrum Rank: 42

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Albania Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 32.96 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 48.48 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 25.40 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 50.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 27.49 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 2.68 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 43.70 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 57.69 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 47.10 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 60.06 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 79.60 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 60.69 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 47.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 49.67 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 36.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 65.77 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 56.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 77.26 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 65.30 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 57.86 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 67.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 79.10 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 91.25 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 75.17 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 82.40 | 90.14 |

Algeria

Algeria achieved Spectrum Score of 43.04, and Spectrum Rank of 95. Algeria has achieved a score of 23.38 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 97. Algeria's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 51.1, positioning the nation at the rank of 77. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Algeria's score is 54.63 and the rank is 104.



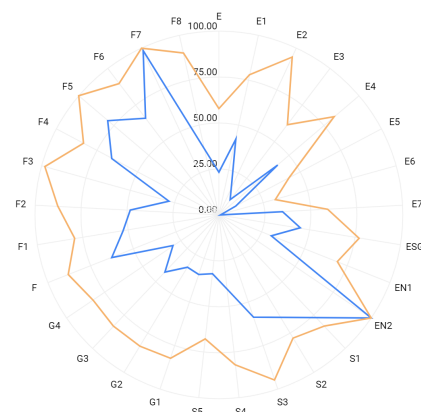
Spectrum Score: 43.04

Spectrum Rank: 95

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Algeria Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 23.38 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 36.67 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 16.10 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 50.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 18.73 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 1.48 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 17.30 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 51.10 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 29.60 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 74.50 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 52.13 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 0.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 34.07 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 33.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 49.47 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 36.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 54.63 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 43.20 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 45.74 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 32.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 57.30 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 57.50 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 63.53 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 59.17 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 78.60 | 90.14 |

Angola

Angola achieved a Spectrum Score of 43.58, and Spectrum Rank of 93. Angola has achieved a score of 23.39 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 95. Angola's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 44.63, positioning the nation at the rank of 104. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Angola's score is 62.71 and the rank is 77.



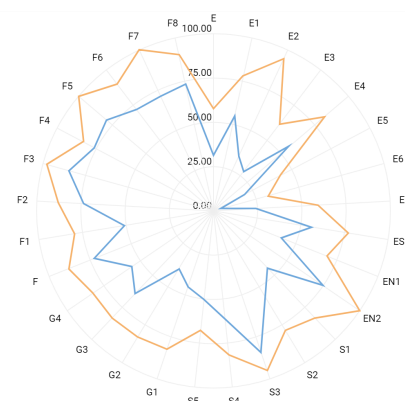
Spectrum Score: 43.58

Spectrum Rank: 93

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Angola Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 23.39 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 42.05 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 10.30 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 42.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 10.65 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 0.74 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 34.60 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 44.63 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 30.50 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 58.60 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 40.55 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 32.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 34.27 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 33.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 42.73 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 30.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 62.71 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 53.00 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 48.30 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 28.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 65.90 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 79.38 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 66.00 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 98.42 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | | 90.14 |

Argentina

Argentina achieved Spectrum Score of 53.41, and Spectrum Rank of 55. Argentina has achieved a score of 31.59 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 62. Argentina's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 55.96, positioning the nation at the rank of 53. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Argentina's score is 72.69 and the rank is 51.



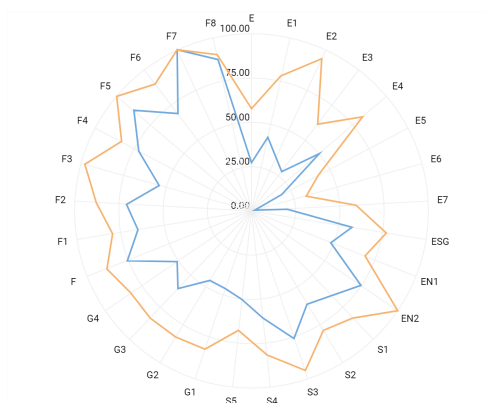
Spectrum Score: 53.41

Spectrum Rank: 55

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Argentina Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 31.59 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 54.90 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 34.03 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 28.00 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 56.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 19.68 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 4.45 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 24.05 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 55.96 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 41.10 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 44.30 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 84.20 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 61.38 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 50.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 45.40 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 38.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 64.23 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 56.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 72.69 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 51.00 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 73.36 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 85.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 76.20 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 79.38 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 72.10 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 71.25 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 73.20 | 90.14 |

Armenia

Armenia achieved Spectrum Score of 53.45, and Spectrum Rank of 54. Armenia has achieved a score of 27.14 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 84. Armenia's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 57.5, positioning the nation at the rank of 48. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Armenia's score is 75.71 and the rank is 42.



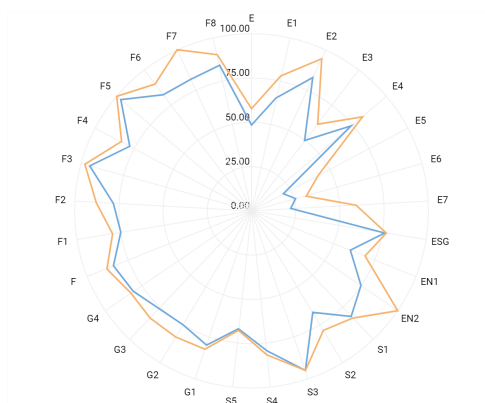
Spectrum Score: 53.45

Spectrum Rank: 54

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Armenia Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 27.14 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 42.73 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 28.00 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 50.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 19.54 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 2.03 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 20.53 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 57.50 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 48.30 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 61.28 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 75.90 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 60.92 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 50.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 46.07 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 46.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 60.54 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 51.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 75.71 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 65.10 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 70.61 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 54.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 72.10 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 87.50 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 69.03 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 87.30 | 90.14 |

Australia

Australia achieved Spectrum Score of 69.53, and Spectrum Rank of 11. Australia has achieved a score of 48.59 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 18. Australia's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 76.13, positioning the nation at the rank of 6. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Australia's score is 83.88 and the rank is 17.



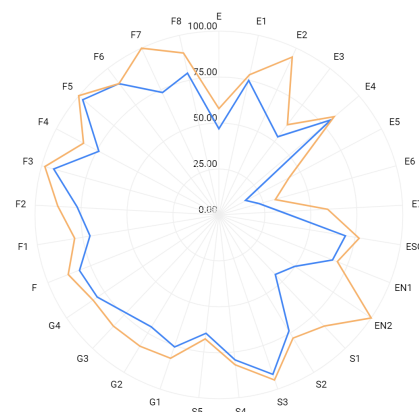
Spectrum Score: 69.53

Spectrum Rank: 11

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Australia Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 48.59 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 65.46 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 83.00 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 49.70 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 74.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 20.22 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 25.73 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 21.99 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 76.13 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 60.10 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 82.20 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 66.77 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 95.10 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 79.36 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 67.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 79.80 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 75.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 81.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 83.88 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 74.80 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 78.24 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 95.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 77.80 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 96.88 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 82.50 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 81.70 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 84.10 | 90.14 |

Austria

Austria achieved a Spectrum Score of 66.13, and Spectrum Rank of 18. Austria has achieved a score of 46.88 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 20. Austria's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 69.79, positioning the nation at the rank of 18. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Austria's score is 81.73 and the rank is 22.



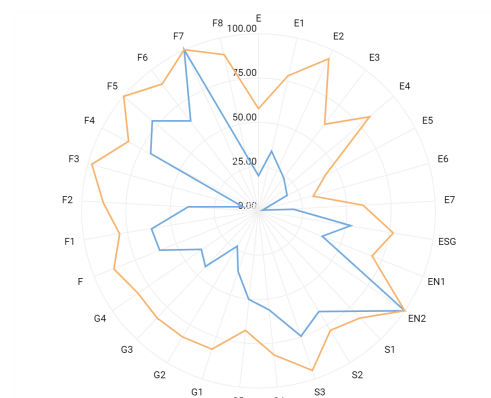
Spectrum Score: 66.13

Spectrum Rank: 18

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Austria Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 46.88 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 75.09 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 53.20 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 80.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 16.44 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 22.82 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 33.72 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 69.79 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 66.50 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 50.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 44.70 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 73.78 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 91.60 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 79.38 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 65.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 75.90 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 71.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 80.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 81.73 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 71.10 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 77.30 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 93.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 74.00 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 96.88 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 89.47 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 73.23 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 78.90 | 90.14 |

Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan achieved a Spectrum Score of 44.22, and Spectrum Rank of 90. Azerbaijan has achieved a score of 19.65 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 108. Azerbaijan's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 52.74, positioning the nation at the rank of 67. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Azerbaijan's score is 60.28 and the rank is 87.



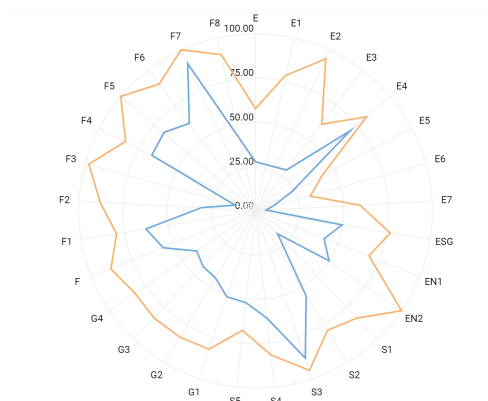
Spectrum Score: 44.22

Spectrum Rank: 90

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Azerbaijan Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|------------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 19.65 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 34.48 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 23.30 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 18.33 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 2.21 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 19.94 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 52.74 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 38.60 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 66.46 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 74.50 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 56.26 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 50.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 36.10 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 23.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 43.47 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 39.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 60.28 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 61.40 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 39.93 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 9.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 69.20 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 78.75 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 63.67 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | | 90.14 |

Bahrain

Bahrain achieved a Spectrum Score of 44.51, and Spectrum Rank of 88. Bahrain has achieved a score of 27.83 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 79. Bahrain's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 49.5, positioning the nation at the rank of 85. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Bahrain's score is 56.2 and the rank is 101.



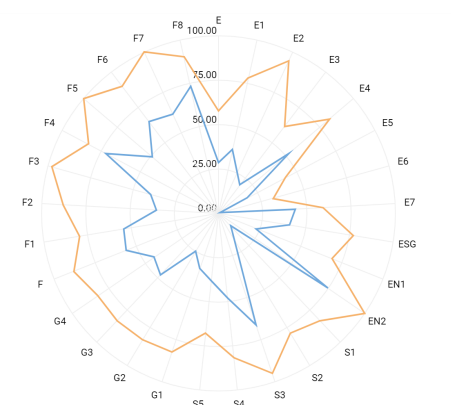
Spectrum Score: 44.51

Spectrum Rank: 88

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Bahrain Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 27.83 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 29.10 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 70.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 22.91 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 11.25 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 5.87 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 49.50 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 42.00 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 50.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 18.00 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 55.79 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 87.50 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 60.92 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 52.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 51.20 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 44.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 43.07 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 40.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 56.20 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 62.50 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 30.59 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 12.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 66.60 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 68.13 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 61.83 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 91.74 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 91.74 | 90.14 |

Bangladesh

Bangladesh achieved a Spectrum Score of 42.01, and Spectrum Rank of 103. Bangladesh has achieved a score of 28.71 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 73. Bangladesh's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 40.91, positioning the nation at the rank of 113. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Bangladesh's score is 56.41 and the rank is 99.



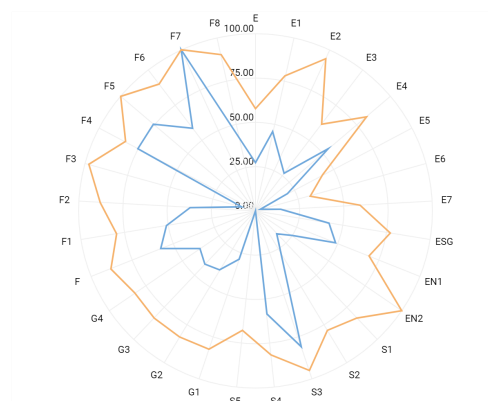
Spectrum Score: 42.01

Spectrum Rank: 103

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Bangladesh Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|------------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 28.71 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 36.95 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 20.20 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 52.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 18.46 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 0.96 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 43.70 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 40.91 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 23.10 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 9.80 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 66.10 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 47.87 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 38.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 32.63 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 25.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 47.57 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 44.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 56.41 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 54.40 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 35.31 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 40.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 72.20 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 49.38 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 64.97 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 61.73 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 73.30 | 90.14 |

Belarus

Belarus achieved a Spectrum Score of 42.41, and Spectrum Rank of 101. Belarus has achieved a score of 27.39 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 81. Belarus's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 41.94, positioning the nation at the rank of 111. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Belarus's score is 57.91 and the rank is 96.



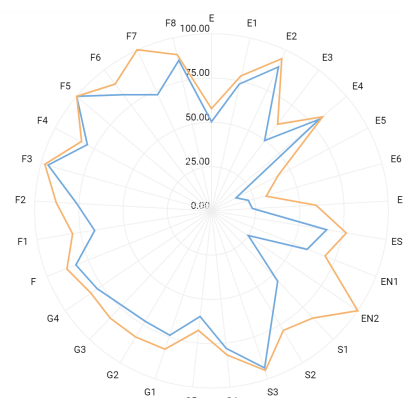
Spectrum Score: 42.41

Spectrum Rank: 101

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Belarus Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 27.39 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 45.67 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 26.80 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 54.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 20.49 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 3.02 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 14.37 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 41.94 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 48.50 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 25.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 17.60 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 80.80 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 58.40 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 0.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 28.67 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 39.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 41.51 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 38.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 57.91 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 51.00 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 37.17 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 8.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 75.20 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 75.63 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 58.40 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | | 90.14 |

Belgium

Belgium achieved a Spectrum Score of 66.38, and Spectrum Rank of 17. Belgium has achieved a score of 50.49 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 12. Belgium's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 66.04, positioning the nation at the rank of 23. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Belgium's score is 82.61 and the rank is 18.



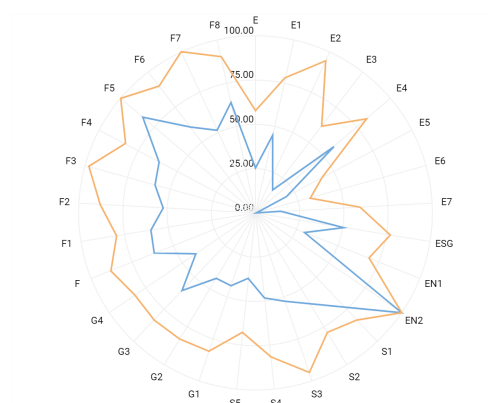
Spectrum Score: 66.38

Spectrum Rank: 17

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Belgium Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 50.49 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 73.14 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 89.69 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 49.90 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 80.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 15.77 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 21.80 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 23.17 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 66.04 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 58.20 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 25.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 54.60 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 93.70 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 77.84 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 60.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 74.00 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 73.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 78.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 82.61 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 67.10 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 76.47 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 96.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 79.60 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 82.57 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 72.37 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 86.80 | 90.14 |

Benin

Benin achieved a Spectrum Score of 45.91, and Spectrum Rank of 85. Benin has achieved a score of 25.57 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 88. Benin's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 50.56, positioning the nation at the rank of 78. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Benin's score is 61.59 and the rank is 80.



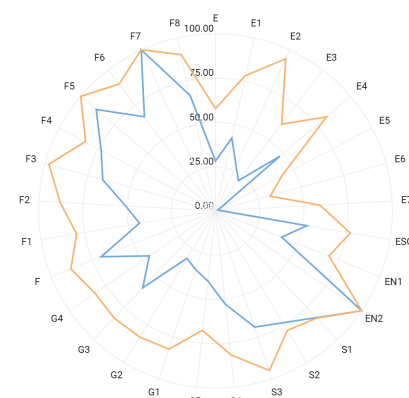
Spectrum Score: 45.91

Spectrum Rank: 85

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Benin Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 25.57 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 44.77 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 16.00 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 58.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 19.81 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 0.47 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 14.37 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 50.56 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 29.60 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 52.50 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 48.22 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 37.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 43.57 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 43.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 60.19 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 41.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 61.59 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 59.80 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 52.44 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 59.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 61.60 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 83.75 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 60.77 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 51.60 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 63.80 | 90.14 |

Bolivia

Bolivia achieved a Spectrum Score of 50.1, and Spectrum Rank of 68. Bolivia has achieved a score of 28.22 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 77. Bolivia's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 52.64, positioning the nation at the rank of 69. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Bolivia's score is 69.45 and the rank is 58.



Spectrum Score: 50.1

Spectrum Rank: 68

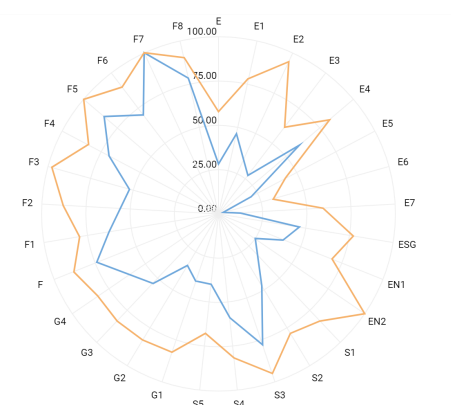
| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Bolivia Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 28.22 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 42.14 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 21.40 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 48.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 1.33 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 52.64 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 40.10 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 69.20 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 53.13 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 40.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 35.20 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 31.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 60.10 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 45.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 69.45 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 43.40 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 51.09 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 66.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 73.00 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 88.75 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 66.63 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 66.70 | 90.14 |

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina achieved a Spectrum Score of 49.56, and Spectrum Rank of 70. Bosnia and Herzegovina has achieved a score of 28.3 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 76. Bosnia and Herzegovina's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 46.3, positioning the nation at the rank of 95. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Bosnia and Herzegovina's score is 74.07 and the rank is 47.

Spectrum Score: 49.56

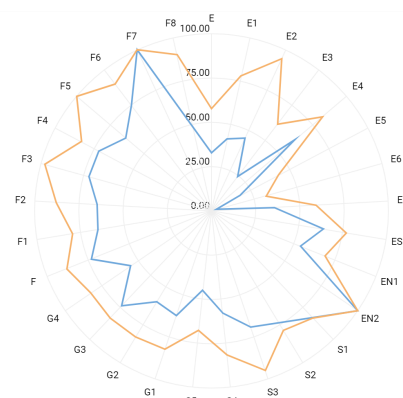
Spectrum Rank: 70



| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Bosnia and Herzegovina Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 28.30 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 46.43 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 27.10 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 60.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 21.02 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 2.96 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 12.32 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 46.30 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 39.40 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 25.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 47.26 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 78.00 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 59.11 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 40.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 40.07 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 34.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 53.89 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 74.07 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 62.90 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 52.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 69.80 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 85.00 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 70.27 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 78.50 | 90.14 |

Botswana

Botswana achieved a Spectrum Score of 56.73, and Spectrum Rank of 40. Botswana has achieved a score of 32.92 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 59. Botswana's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 64.17, positioning the nation at the rank of 30. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Botswana's score is 73.11 and the rank is 49.



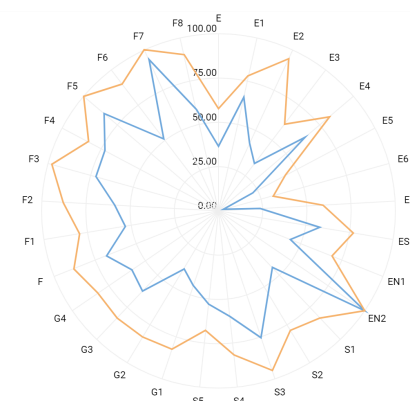
Spectrum Score: 56.73

Spectrum Rank: 40

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Botswana Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|----------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 32.92 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 41.84 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 45.36 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 24.60 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 62.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 18.33 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 2.81 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 35.48 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 64.17 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 54.00 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | - | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | - | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 69.30 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 57.83 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 45.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 62.47 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 60.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 73.93 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 55.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 73.11 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 64.90 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 64.61 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 72.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 71.90 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 63.75 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 74.60 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | - | 90.14 |

Brazil

Brazil achieved a Spectrum Score of 54.15, and Spectrum Rank of 49. Brazil has achieved a score of 36.3 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 48. Brazil's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 57.96, positioning the nation at the rank of 46. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Brazil's score is 68.18 and the rank is 62.



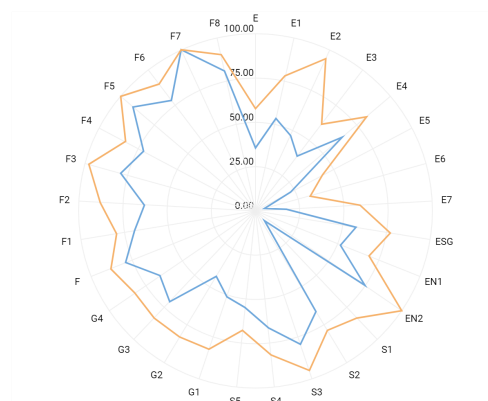
Spectrum Score: 54.15

Spectrum Rank: 49

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Brazil Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 36.30 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 65.86 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 42.09 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 33.60 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 64.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 21.97 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 3.11 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 23.46 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 57.96 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 43.60 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 44.10 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 75.40 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 60.07 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 53.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 44.13 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 38.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 62.27 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 59.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 68.18 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 53.50 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 58.67 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 72.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 72.60 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 85.00 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 51.27 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 94.01 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 58.40 | 90.14 |

Bulgaria

Bulgaria achieved a Spectrum Score of 57.33, and Spectrum Rank of 38. Bulgaria has achieved a score of 35.51 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 50. Bulgaria's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 57.39, positioning the nation at the rank of 50. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Bulgaria's score is 79.1 and the rank is 26.



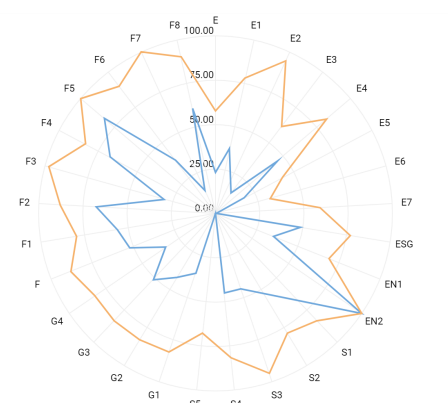
Spectrum Score: 57.33

Spectrum Rank: 38

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Bulgaria Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|----------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 35.51 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 53.41 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 46.83 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 39.00 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 64.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 22.64 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 5.13 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 17.60 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 57.39 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 51.90 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 7.40 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 66.46 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 79.50 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 66.38 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 55.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 51.07 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 43.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 70.63 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 65.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 79.10 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 69.30 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 62.98 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 79.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 71.50 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 90.63 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 78.57 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 80.80 | 90.14 |

Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso achieved a Spectrum Score of 41.28, and Spectrum Rank of 106. Burkina Faso has achieved a score of 23.25 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 97. Burkina Faso's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 48.53, positioning the nation at the rank of 88. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Burkina Faso's score is 52.05 and the rank is 108.



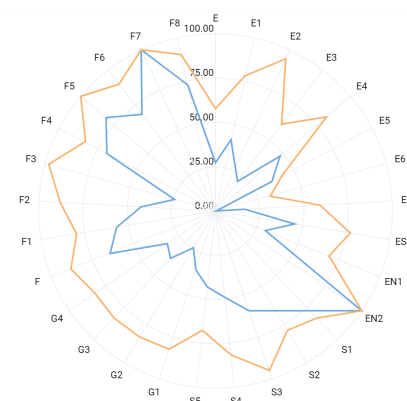
Spectrum Score: 41.28

Spectrum Rank: 106

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Burkina Faso Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 23.25 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 37.12 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 14.50 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 46.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 18.33 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 0.29 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 48.53 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 35.50 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 44.90 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 45.12 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 0.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 35.33 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 42.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 51.37 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 34.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 52.05 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 56.20 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 67.64 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 30.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 67.60 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 82.50 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 37.73 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 14.36 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 60.40 | 90.14 |

Cambodia

Cambodia achieved a Spectrum Score of 45.7, and Spectrum Rank of 86. Cambodia has achieved a score of 27.24 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 82. Cambodia's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 45.57, positioning the nation at the rank of 98. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Cambodia's score is 64.29 and the rank is 73.



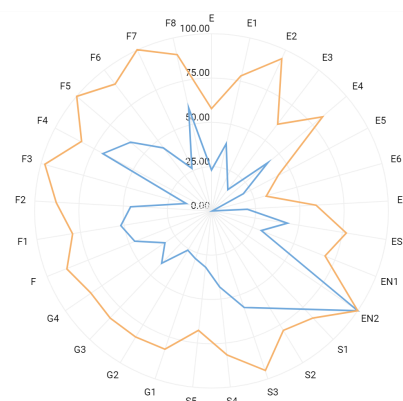
Spectrum Score: 45.7

Spectrum Rank: 86

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Cambodia Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|----------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 27.24 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 41.36 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 20.80 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 48.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 35.98 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 0.60 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 16.72 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 45.57 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 30.10 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 59.30 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 49.19 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 43.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 34.93 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 24.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 36.60 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 33.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 64.29 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 56.50 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 42.02 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 24.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 69.50 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 81.25 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 68.43 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 72.60 | 90.14 |

Cameroon

Cameroon achieved a Spectrum Score of 37.63, and Spectrum Rank of 113. Cameroon has achieved a score of 22.98 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 99. Cameroon's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 43.34, positioning the nation at the rank of 107. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Cameroon's score is 46.58 and the rank is 113.



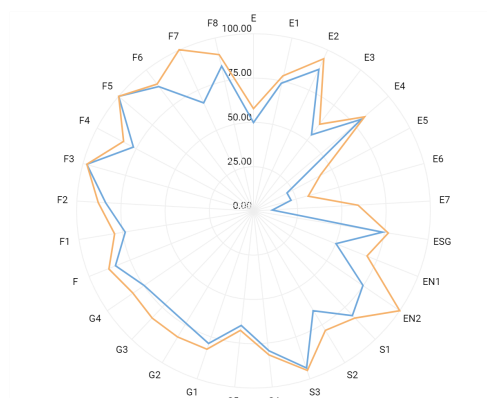
Spectrum Score: 37.63

Spectrum Rank: 113

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Cameroon Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|----------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 22.98 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 38.80 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 15.30 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 42.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 20.62 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 0.62 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 20.53 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 43.34 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 30.20 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 57.60 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 43.09 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 32.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 28.47 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 26.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 40.70 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 32.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 46.58 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 51.90 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 45.58 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 15.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 69.30 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 60.00 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 44.67 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 26.53 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 59.70 | 90.14 |

Canada

Canada achieved a Spectrum Score of 69.23, and Spectrum Rank of 12. Canada has achieved a score of 49.97 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 13. Canada's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 73.79, positioning the nation at the rank of 10. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Canada's score is 83.94 and the rank is 16.



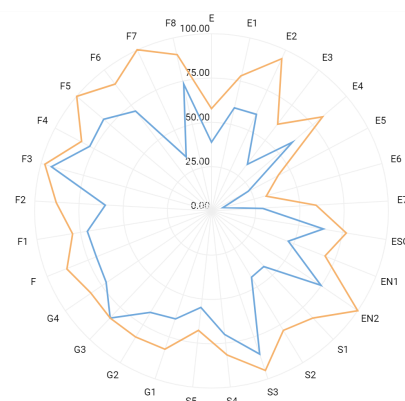
Spectrum Score: 69.23

Spectrum Rank: 12

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Canada Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 49.97 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 73.54 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 88.21 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 53.80 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 80.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 21.29 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 22.11 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 10.85 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 73.79 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 50.00 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 81.20 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 65.55 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 93.60 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 79.63 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 65.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 78.93 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 74.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 75.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 83.94 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 73.70 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 83.53 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 98.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 77.00 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 88.33 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 67.25 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 83.70 | 90.14 |

Chile

Chile achieved a Spectrum Score of 57.78, and Spectrum Rank of 36. Chile has achieved a score of 39.02 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 37. Chile's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 64.2, positioning the nation at the rank of 28. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Chile's score is 70.13 and the rank is 56.



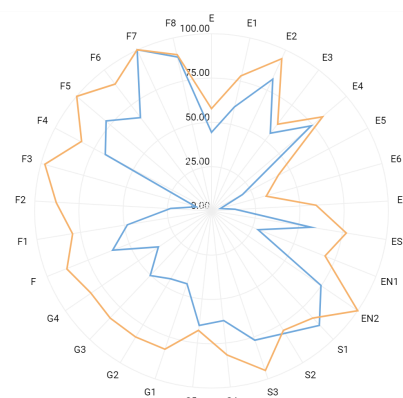
Spectrum Score: 57.78

Spectrum Rank: 36

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Chile Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 39.02 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 59.72 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 60.25 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 33.30 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 60.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 23.72 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 6.85 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 29.33 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 64.20 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 46.70 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 43.20 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 43.90 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 85.50 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 70.18 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 55.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 64.27 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 67.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 83.44 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 72.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 70.13 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 71.10 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 60.09 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 94.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 77.70 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 80.00 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 70.87 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 33.81 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 73.50 | 90.14 |

China

China achieved a Spectrum Score of 53.85, and Spectrum Rank of 50. China has achieved a score of 44.32 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 26. China's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 57.08, positioning the nation at the rank of 51. In terms of Freedom Pillar, China's score is 60.16 and the rank is 88.



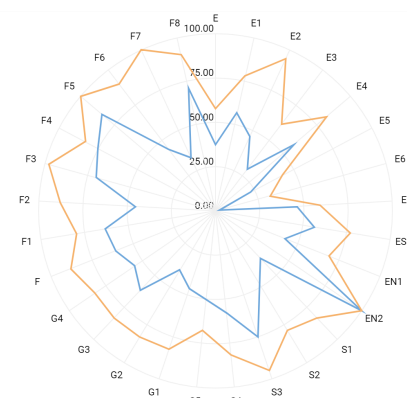
Spectrum Score: 53.85

Spectrum Rank: 50

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | China Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 44.32 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 60.11 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 82.10 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 55.30 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 74.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 19.95 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 5.27 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 13.49 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 57.08 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 28.40 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 88.80 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 76.80 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 62.15 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 65.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 43.37 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 45.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 50.27 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 36.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 60.16 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 48.30 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 22.97 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 9.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 67.80 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 78.13 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 66.37 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 88.70 | 90.14 |

Colombia

Colombia achieved a Spectrum Score of 51.48, and Spectrum Rank of 61. Colombia has achieved a score of 37.33 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 45. Colombia's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 56.45, positioning the nation at the rank of 52. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Colombia's score is 60.65 and the rank is 85.



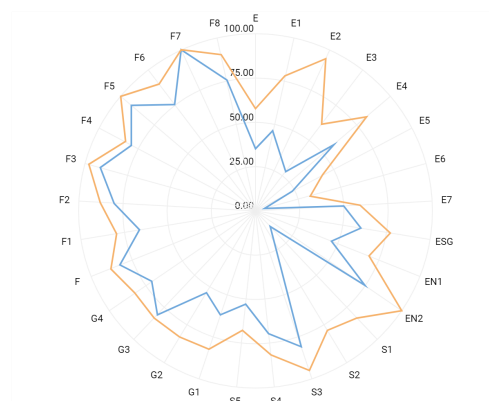
Spectrum Score: 51.48

Spectrum Rank: 61

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Colombia Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|----------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 37.33 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 56.72 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 46.26 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 29.40 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 58.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 22.37 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 2.51 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 46.04 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 56.45 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 42.40 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 37.10 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 75.20 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 58.01 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 50.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 46.30 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 39.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 61.48 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 55.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 60.65 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 63.10 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 45.23 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 70.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 75.10 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 84.38 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 43.57 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 33.03 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 70.80 | 90.14 |

Costa Rica

Costa Rica achieved a Spectrum Score of 59.38, and Spectrum Rank of 33. Costa Rica has achieved a score of 35.19 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 52. Costa Rica's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 60.43, positioning the nation at the rank of 40. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Costa Rica's score is 82.51 and the rank is 19.



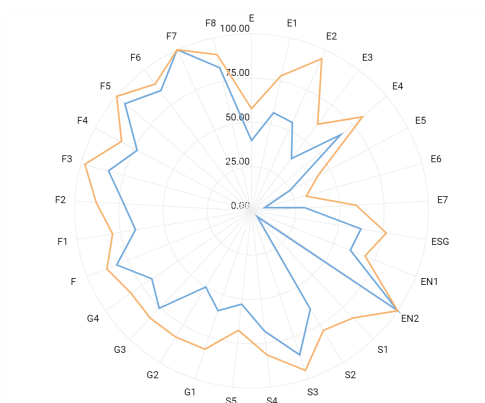
Spectrum Score: 59.38

Spectrum Rank: 33

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Costa Rica Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|------------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 35.19 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 46.16 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 27.90 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 58.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 23.72 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 5.23 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 50.15 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 60.43 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 46.30 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 12.10 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 80.90 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 69.59 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 53.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 61.83 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 54.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 80.61 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 71.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 82.51 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 66.50 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 80.20 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 91.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 79.30 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 91.88 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 75.63 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 75.60 | 90.14 |

Croatia

Croatia achieved a Spectrum Score of 61.48, and Spectrum Rank of 30. Croatia has achieved a score of 39.61 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 36. Croatia's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 62.71, positioning the nation at the rank of 32. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Croatia's score is 82.11 and the rank is 20.



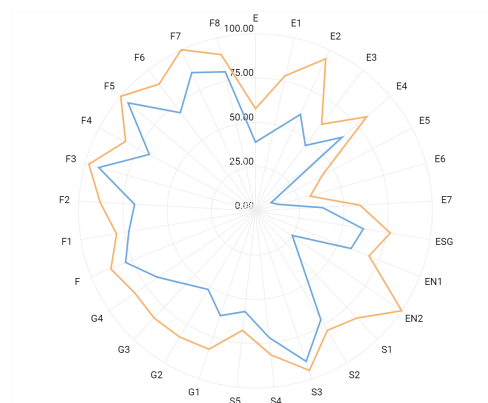
Spectrum Score: 61.48

Spectrum Rank: 30

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Croatia Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 39.61 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 56.93 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 54.93 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 37.10 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 66.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 24.66 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 7.46 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 30.21 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 62.71 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 60.20 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 4.60 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 64.63 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 85.80 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 68.24 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 53.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 59.40 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 50.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 75.94 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 68.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 82.11 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 66.40 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 71.95 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 84.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 73.00 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 93.75 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 85.00 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 82.80 | 90.14 |

Cyprus

Cyprus achieved a Spectrum Score of 59.71, and Spectrum Rank of 32. Cyprus has achieved a score of 38.59 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 41. Cyprus's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 61.62, positioning the nation at the rank of 34. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Cyprus's score is 78.92 and the rank is 29.



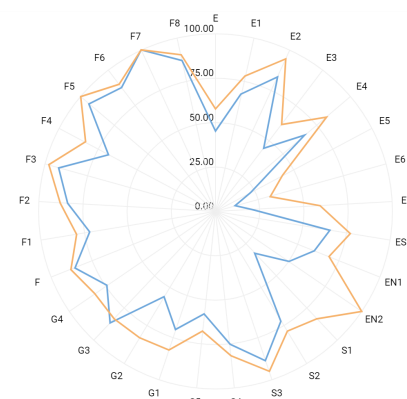
Spectrum Score: 59.71

Spectrum Rank: 32

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Cyprus Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 38.59 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 60.21 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 46.30 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 64.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 9.84 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 13.38 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 37.83 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 61.62 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 58.00 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 25.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 71.65 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 89.60 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 71.83 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 57.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 62.53 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 52.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 67.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 78.92 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 72.30 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 68.62 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 92.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 67.80 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 94.38 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 69.87 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 86.08 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 80.30 | 90.14 |

Czech Republic

The Czech Republic achieved a Spectrum Score of 65.52, and Spectrum Rank of 20. The Czech Republic has achieved a score of 45.26 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 24. The Czech Republic's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 65.74, positioning the nation at the rank of 26. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Czech Republic's score is 85.55 and the rank is 12.



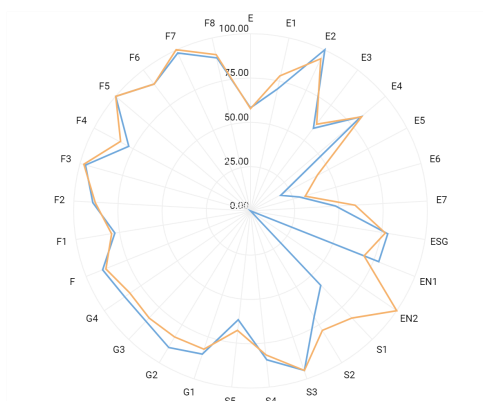
Spectrum Score: 65.52

Spectrum Rank: 20

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Czech Republic Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 45.26 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 67.59 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 83.48 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 44.80 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 66.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 22.51 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 11.36 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 21.11 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 65.74 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 59.90 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 50.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 32.50 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 71.95 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 88.90 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 75.08 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 58.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 70.33 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 56.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 86.44 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 74.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 85.55 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 71.90 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 83.58 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 92.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 68.50 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 93.75 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 87.53 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 87.10 | 90.14 |

Denmark

Denmark achieved a Spectrum Score of 75.54, and Spectrum Rank of 2. Denmark has achieved a score of 58.18 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 5. Denmark's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 78.63, positioning the nation at the rank of 4. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Denmark's score is 89.82 and the rank is 4.



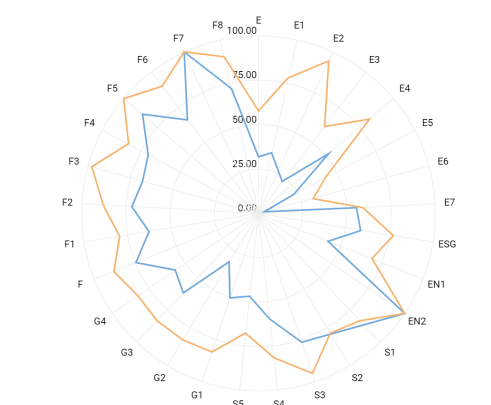
Spectrum Score: 75.54

Spectrum Rank: 2

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Denmark Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 58.18 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 70.39 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 100.00 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 58.70 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 82.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 19.14 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 28.96 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 48.09 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 78.63 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 77.90 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 57.60 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 69.51 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 94.80 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 84.55 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 62.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 85.30 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 90.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 86.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 89.82 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 77.60 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 89.48 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 97.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 78.00 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 89.67 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 98.42 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 88.40 | 90.14 |

Dominican Republic

Dominican Republic achieved Spectrum Score of 54.99, and Spectrum Rank of 46. The Dominican Republic has achieved a score of 31.77 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 60. Dominican Republic's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 58.57, positioning the nation at the rank of 45. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Dominican Republic's score is 74.62 and the rank is 45.



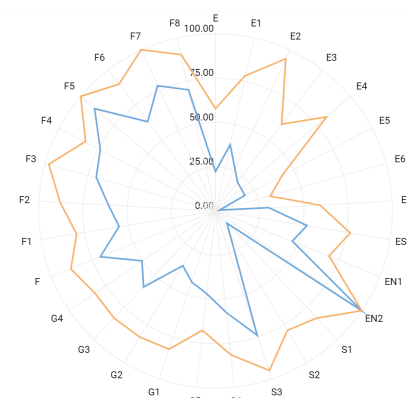
Spectrum Score: 54.99

Spectrum Rank: 46

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Dominican Republic Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 31.77 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 34.76 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 22.40 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 52.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 22.24 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 3.53 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 55.72 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 58.57 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 42.20 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 76.70 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 59.85 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 47.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 50.37 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 32.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 61.99 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 57.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 74.62 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 62.60 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 71.88 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 68.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 70.40 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 86.25 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 66.03 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 71.80 | 90.14 |

Ecuador

Ecuador achieved a Spectrum Score of 48.09, and Spectrum Rank of 76. Ecuador has achieved a score of 22.07 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 104. Ecuador's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 52.19, positioning the nation at the rank of 73. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Ecuador's score is 70.01 and the rank is 57.



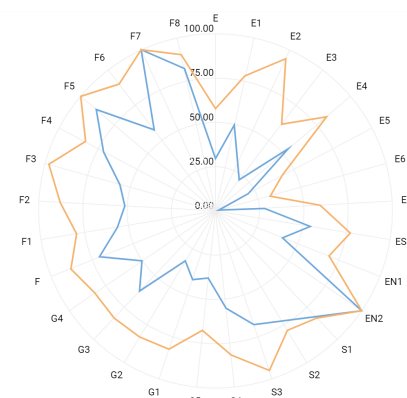
Spectrum Score: 48.09

Spectrum Rank: 76

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Ecuador Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 22.07 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 38.18 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 20.50 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 19.00 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 2.45 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 30.21 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 52.19 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 46.50 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 9.50 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 74.00 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 57.42 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 47.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 42.57 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 36.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 58.93 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 50.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 70.01 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 55.00 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 60.51 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 70.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 73.70 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 89.38 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 63.50 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 78.02 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 70.00 | 90.14 |

El Salvador

El Salvador achieved a Spectrum Score of 51.33, and Spectrum Rank of 63. El Salvador has achieved a score of 29.37 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 69. El Salvador's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 54.21, positioning the nation at the rank of 62. In terms of Freedom Pillar, El Salvador's score is 70.42 and the rank is 53.



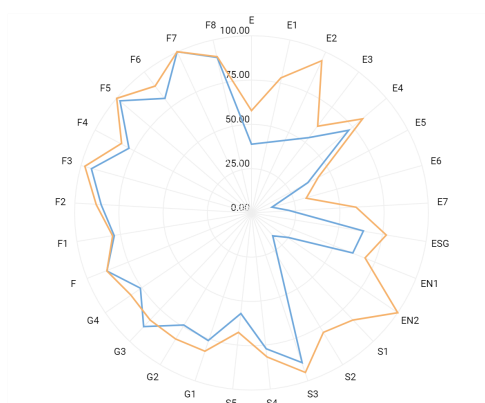
Spectrum Score: 51.33

Spectrum Rank: 63

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | El Salvador Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 29.37 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 49.79 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 21.80 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 54.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 20.89 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 1.85 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 27.86 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 54.21 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 40.80 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 67.50 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 55.05 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 38.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 41.07 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 33.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 62.50 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 50.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 70.42 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 56.00 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 51.36 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 56.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 71.40 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 88.75 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 57.37 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 82.50 | 90.14 |

Estonia

Estonia achieved a Spectrum Score of 63.76, and Spectrum Rank of 25. Estonia has achieved a score of 38.98 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 38. Estonia's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 64.18, positioning the nation at the rank of 29. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Estonia's score is 88.11 and the rank is 5.



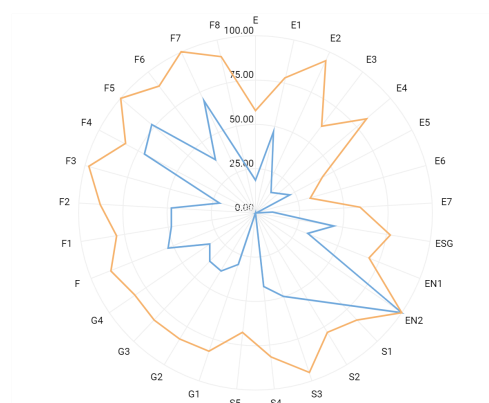
Spectrum Score: 63.76

Spectrum Rank: 25

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Estonia Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 38.98 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 53.40 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 72.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 36.25 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 11.84 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 21.41 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 64.18 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 61.40 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 25.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 17.60 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 89.00 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 77.31 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 57.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 75.97 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 74.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 88.55 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 76.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 88.11 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 78.60 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 85.31 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 94.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 78.20 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 97.50 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 81.23 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 90.00 | 90.14 |

Ethiopia

Ethiopia achieved a Spectrum Score of 38.93, and Spectrum Rank of 110. Ethiopia has achieved a score of 18.58 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 111. Ethiopia's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 45.05, positioning the nation at the rank of 100. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Ethiopia's score is 53.16 and the rank is 107.



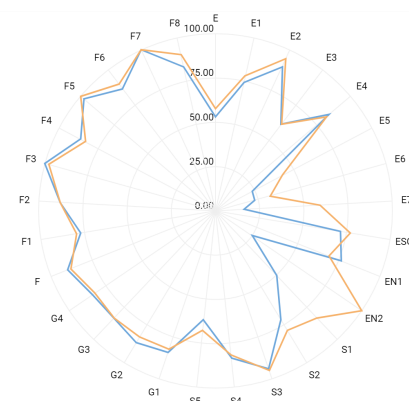
Spectrum Score: 38.93

Spectrum Rank: 110

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Ethiopia Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|----------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 18.58 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 46.94 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 14.30 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 21.70 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 0.30 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 9.68 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 45.05 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 31.80 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 49.80 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 41.87 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 0.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 30.50 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 38.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 37.44 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 31.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 53.16 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 48.30 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 47.70 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 21.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 71.10 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 76.88 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 37.60 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 69.56 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | | 90.14 |

Finland

Finland achieved a Spectrum Score of 71.59, and Spectrum Rank of 8. Finland has achieved a score of 53.1 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 8. Finland's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 71.82, positioning the nation at the rank of 13. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Finland's score is 89.86 and the rank is 3.



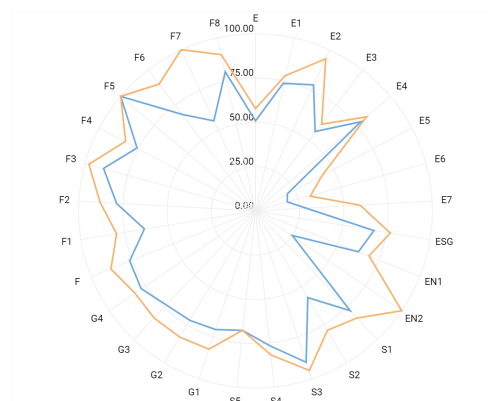
Spectrum Score: 71.59

Spectrum Rank: 8

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Finland Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 53.10 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 74.20 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 89.73 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 61.20 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 84.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 23.58 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 22.83 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 16.13 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 71.82 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 76.50 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 25.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 50.50 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 71.65 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 94.00 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 83.47 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 62.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 84.13 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 87.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 84.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 89.86 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 77.10 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 87.94 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 100.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 86.30 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 97.50 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 86.70 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 83.30 | 90.14 |

France

France achieved a Spectrum Score of 64.97, and Spectrum Rank of 23. France has achieved a score of 50.6 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 11. France's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 67.85, positioning the nation at the rank of 20. In terms of Freedom Pillar, France's score is 76.47 and the rank is 38.



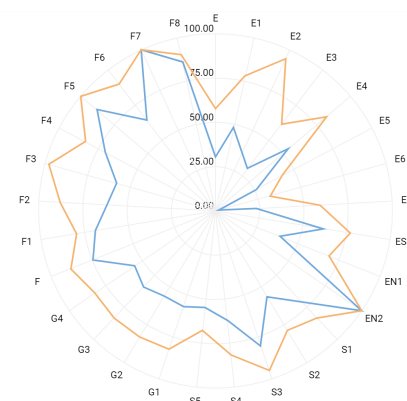
Spectrum Score: 64.97

Spectrum Rank: 23

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | France Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 50.60 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 73.97 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 78.16 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 56.00 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 78.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 20.22 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 18.56 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 29.33 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 67.85 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 62.50 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 25.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 77.90 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 57.32 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 90.30 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 76.73 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 68.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 70.80 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 72.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 78.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 76.47 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 63.60 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 78.72 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 89.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 75.60 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 68.70 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 55.81 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 80.30 | 90.14 |

Georgia

Georgia achieved a Spectrum Score of 55.74, and Spectrum Rank of 42. Georgia has achieved a score of 30.53 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 65. Georgia's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 61.96, positioning the nation at the rank of 33. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Georgia's score is 74.73 and the rank is 44.



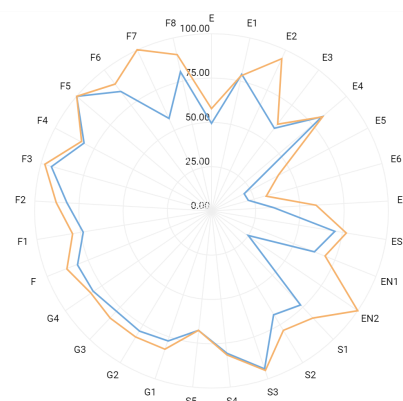
Spectrum Score: 55.74

Spectrum Rank: 42

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Georgia Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 30.53 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 48.06 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 29.90 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 54.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 26.01 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 2.05 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 23.17 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 61.96 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 39.10 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 56.40 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 80.20 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 62.28 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 55.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 56.80 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 56.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 58.85 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 55.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 74.73 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 68.70 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 61.69 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 58.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 70.80 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 88.13 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 64.30 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 86.20 | 90.14 |

Germany

Germany achieved a Spectrum Score of 67.43, and Spectrum Rank of 16. Germany has achieved a score of 49.64 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 16. Germany's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 70.89, positioning the nation at the rank of 15. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Germany's score is 81.76 and the rank is 21.



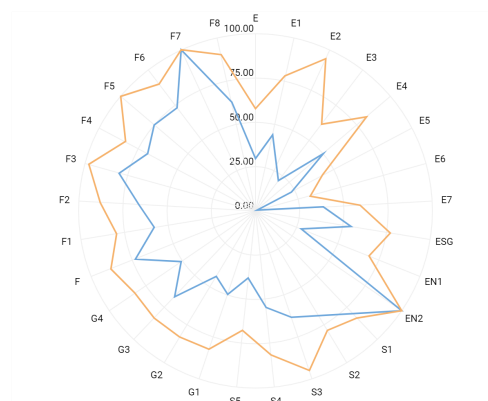
Spectrum Score: 67.43

Spectrum Rank: 16

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Germany Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 49.64 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 79.05 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 58.80 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 82.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 21.02 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 21.78 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 35.19 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 70.89 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 62.40 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 25.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 72.90 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 68.29 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 94.20 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 80.81 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 68.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 77.27 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 79.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 81.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 81.76 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 73.70 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 81.91 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 94.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 81.50 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 84.80 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 57.58 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 80.60 | 90.14 |

Ghana

Ghana achieved a Spectrum Score of 52.51, and Spectrum Rank of 58. Ghana has achieved a score of 29.64 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 68. Ghana's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 54.87, positioning the nation at the rank of 58. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Ghana's score is 73.02 and the rank is 50.



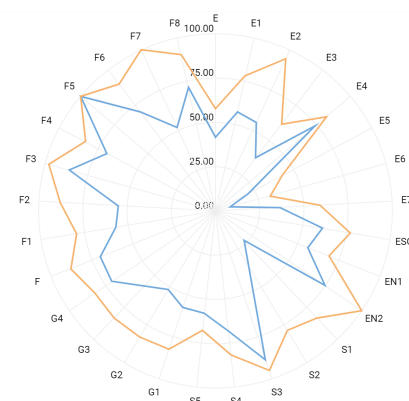
Spectrum Score: 52.51

Spectrum Rank: 58

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Ghana Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 29.64 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 44.13 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 21.30 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 50.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 23.05 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 0.91 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 38.42 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 54.87 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 27.70 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 63.20 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 54.66 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 38.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 49.83 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 43.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 66.47 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 51.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 73.02 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 58.00 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 65.93 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 80.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 68.80 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 73.37 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 63.10 | 90.14 |

Greece

Greece achieved a Spectrum Score of 57.57, and Spectrum Rank of 37. Greece has achieved a score of 41.44 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 33. Greece's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 61.14, positioning the nation at the rank of 36. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Greece's score is 70.14 and the rank is 55.



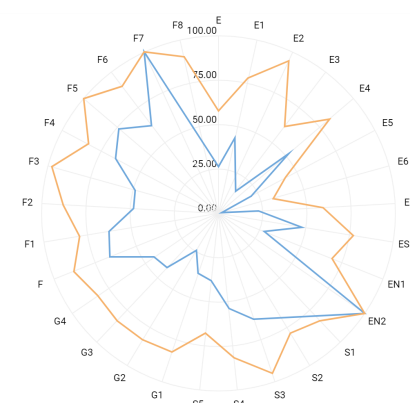
Spectrum Score: 57.57

Spectrum Rank: 37

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Greece Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 41.44 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 57.36 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 55.12 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 37.50 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 74.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 20.89 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 8.53 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 36.66 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 61.14 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 56.20 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 23.20 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 88.70 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 68.49 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 58.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 57.63 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 52.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 71.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 70.14 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 56.90 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 55.20 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 86.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 69.30 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 70.33 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 52.07 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 71.30 | 90.14 |

Guatemala

Guatemala achieved a Spectrum Score of 46.56, and Spectrum Rank of 82. Guatemala has achieved a score of 26.15 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 86. Guatemala's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 47.56, positioning the nation at the rank of 90. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Guatemala's score is 65.97 and the rank is 67.



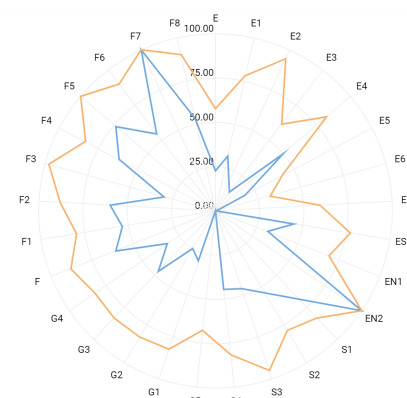
Spectrum Score: 46.56

Spectrum Rank: 82

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Guatemala Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 26.15 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 43.28 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 15.80 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 52.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 20.89 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 2.05 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 22.87 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 47.56 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 28.00 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 62.70 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 53.73 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 38.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 35.47 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 24.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 42.13 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 44.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 65.97 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 62.70 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 48.12 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 49.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 65.90 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 73.75 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 62.33 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | | 90.14 |

Guinea

Guinea achieved a Spectrum Score of 42.77, and Spectrum Rank of 97. Guinea has achieved a score of 22.84 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 100. Guinea's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 44.71, positioning the nation at the rank of 102. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Guinea's score is 60.77 and the rank is 84.



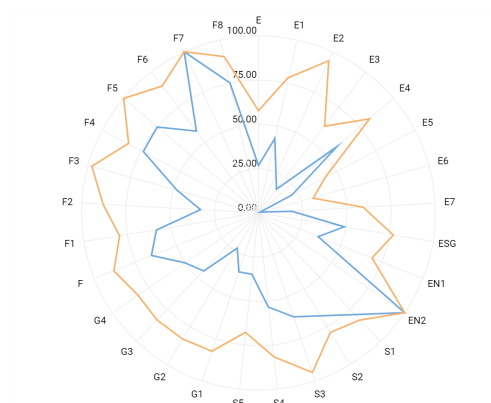
Spectrum Score: 42.77

Spectrum Rank: 97

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Guinea Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 22.84 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 31.47 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 13.30 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 50.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 19.00 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 0.41 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 44.71 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 31.60 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 46.50 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 44.47 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 0.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 29.90 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 25.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 47.21 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 33.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 60.77 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 53.20 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 59.51 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 30.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 61.70 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 73.75 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 54.70 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 53.30 | 90.14 |

Honduras

Honduras achieved a Spectrum Score of 46.87, and Spectrum Rank of 79. Honduras has achieved a score of 26.57 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 85. Honduras's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 48.94, positioning the nation at the rank of 87. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Honduras's score is 65.09 and the rank is 70.



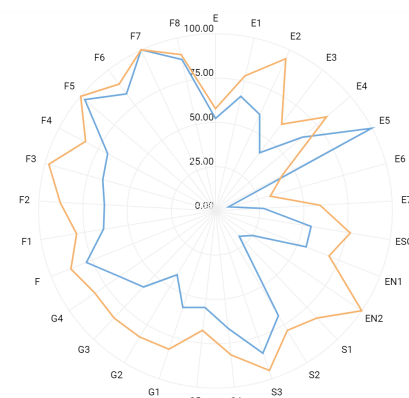
Spectrum Score: 46.87

Spectrum Rank: 79

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Honduras Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|----------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 26.57 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 43.26 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 16.70 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 58.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 21.29 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 1.09 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 19.06 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 48.94 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 36.50 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 62.10 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 53.24 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 35.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 35.27 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 23.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 45.31 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 50.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 65.09 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 58.70 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 32.65 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 48.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 73.50 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 57.83 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 75.00 | 90.14 |

Hungary

Hungary achieved a Spectrum Score of 61.88, and Spectrum Rank of 27. Hungary has achieved a score of 52.36 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 10. Hungary's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 54.57, positioning the nation at the rank of 60. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Hungary's score is 78.7 and the rank is 31.



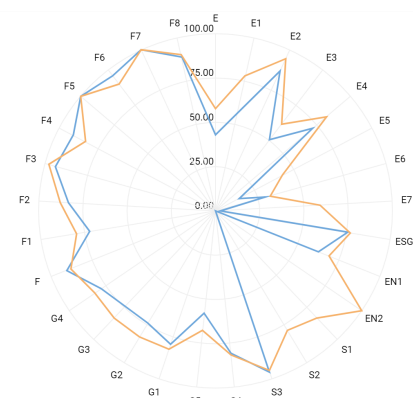
Spectrum Score: 61.88

Spectrum Rank: 27

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Hungary Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 52.36 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 66.22 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 59.85 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 41.30 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 64.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 100.00 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 7.91 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 27.27 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 54.57 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 55.10 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 25.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 19.70 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 68.90 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 84.60 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 66.88 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 55.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 57.73 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 42.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 59.31 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 66.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 78.70 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 64.10 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 62.96 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 66.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 68.90 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 96.88 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 83.07 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 87.70 | 90.14 |

Iceland

Iceland achieved a Spectrum Score of 69.7, and Spectrum Rank of 10. Iceland has achieved a score of 42.83 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 28. Iceland's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 75.59, positioning the nation at the rank of 9. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Iceland's score is 90.69 and the rank is 1.



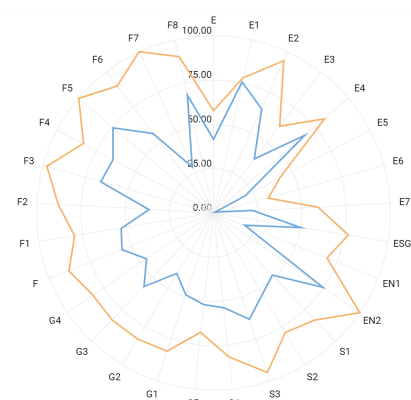
Spectrum Score: 69.7

Spectrum Rank: 10

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Iceland Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 42.83 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 87.00 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 50.70 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 72.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 15.09 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 29.26 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 2.93 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 75.59 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 62.80 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 95.90 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 81.02 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 58.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 79.40 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 74.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 78.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 90.69 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 72.20 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 83.19 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 94.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 91.20 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 95.87 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 89.10 | 90.14 |

India

India achieved a Spectrum Score of 49.17, and Spectrum Rank of 72. India has achieved a score of 41.4 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 34. India's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 50.27, positioning the nation at the rank of 81. In terms of Freedom Pillar, India's score is 55.83 and the rank is 103.



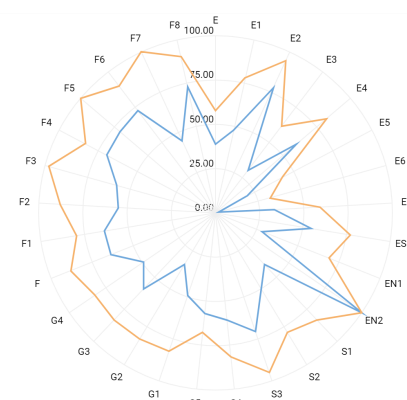
Spectrum Score: 49.17

Spectrum Rank: 72

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | India Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 41.40 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 75.59 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 64.63 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 38.10 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 68.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 20.35 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 0.87 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 22.29 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 50.27 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 18.90 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 48.20 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 63.30 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 53.66 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 52.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 48.63 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 40.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 56.98 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 46.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 55.83 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 52.90 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 36.62 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 66.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 64.30 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 74.38 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 56.20 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 28.25 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 68.00 | 90.14 |

Indonesia

Indonesia achieved a Spectrum Score of 52.28, and Spectrum Rank of 59. Indonesia has achieved a score of 38.71 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 39. Indonesia's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 54.76, positioning the nation at the rank of 59. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Indonesia's score is 63.38 and the rank is 75.



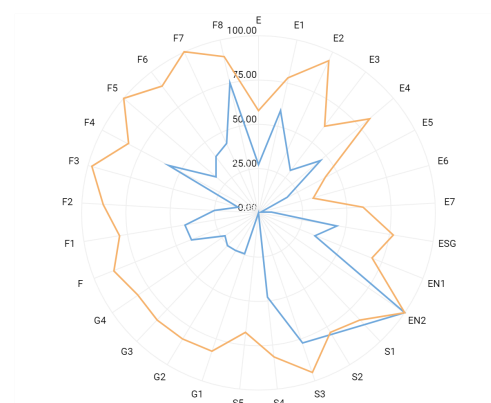
Spectrum Score: 52.28

Spectrum Rank: 59

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Indonesia Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 38.71 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 47.64 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 77.82 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 30.30 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 60.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 20.35 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 1.76 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 33.14 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 54.76 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 28.20 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 40.00 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 70.50 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 60.88 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 57.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 49.10 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 34.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 58.97 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 49.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 63.38 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 63.50 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 54.83 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 58.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 69.70 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 70.63 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 72.37 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 44.98 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 73.00 | 90.14 |

Iran

Iran achieved a Spectrum Score of 37.52, and Spectrum Rank of 114. Iran has achieved a score of 27.1 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 84. Iran's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 44.7, positioning the nation at the rank of 103. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Iran's score is 40.76 and the rank is 115.



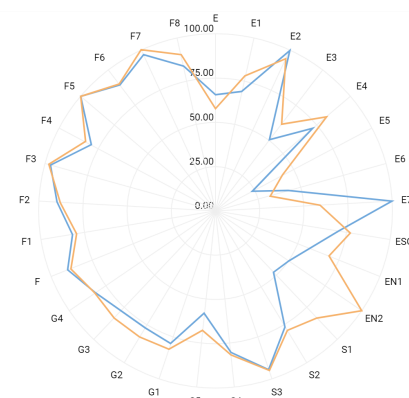
Spectrum Score: 37.52

Spectrum Rank: 114

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Iran Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 27.10 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 59.07 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 30.10 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 46.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 18.46 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 1.65 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 7.33 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 44.70 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 34.50 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 77.40 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 47.71 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 0.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 24.43 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 25.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 25.52 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 23.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 40.76 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 42.20 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 24.81 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 12.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 57.50 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 31.25 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 40.00 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 43.12 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 75.20 | 90.14 |

Ireland

Ireland achieved a Spectrum Score of 75.17, and Spectrum Rank of 3. Ireland has achieved a score of 65.35 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 1. Ireland's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 70.27, positioning the nation at the rank of 16. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Ireland's score is 89.88 and the rank is 2.



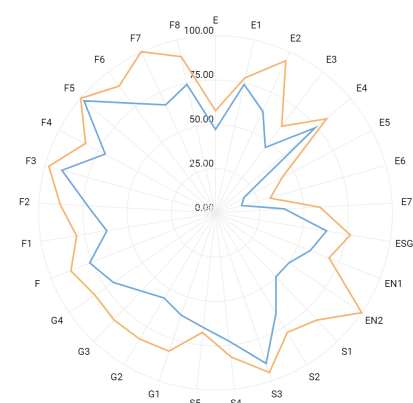
Spectrum Score: 75.17

Spectrum Rank: 3

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Ireland Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 65.35 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 69.20 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 99.71 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 50.40 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 72.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 23.45 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 42.70 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 100.00 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 70.27 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 57.40 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 50.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 47.90 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 76.52 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 94.50 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 80.32 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 58.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 79.07 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 77.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 82.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 89.88 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 82.00 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 89.91 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 97.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 79.50 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 89.60 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 97.09 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 83.90 | 90.14 |

Italy

Italy achieved a Spectrum Score of 62.49, and Spectrum Rank of 26. Italy has achieved a score of 47.22 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 19. Italy's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 63.81, positioning the nation at the rank of 31. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Italy's score is 76.45 and the rank is 39.



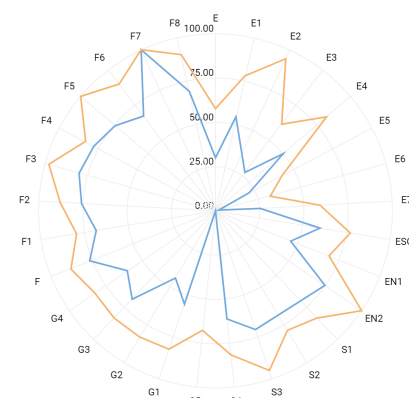
Spectrum Score: 62.49

Spectrum Rank: 26

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Italy Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 47.22 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 74.18 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 63.32 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 46.60 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 74.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 18.33 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 15.14 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 39.00 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 63.81 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 57.70 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 50.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 49.50 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 66.46 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 89.50 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 73.03 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 65.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 60.90 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 56.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 70.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 76.45 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 62.30 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 72.05 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 90.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 70.50 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 97.50 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 77.93 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 67.10 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 74.20 | 90.14 |

Jamaica

Jamaica achieved a Spectrum Score of 55.59, and Spectrum Rank of 43. Jamaica has achieved a score of 30.1 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 66. Jamaica's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 60.11, positioning the nation at the rank of 41. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Jamaica's score is 76.57 and the rank is 37.



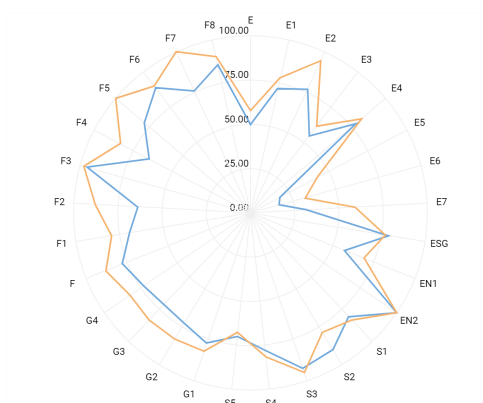
Spectrum Score: 55.59

Spectrum Rank: 43

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Jamaica Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 30.10 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 54.58 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 27.10 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 50.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 21.56 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 2.12 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 25.22 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 60.11 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 45.60 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 70.90 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 61.39 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 0.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 55.57 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 44.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 68.39 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 60.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 76.57 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 68.10 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 75.89 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 80.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 77.90 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 74.38 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 67.13 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 69.20 | 90.14 |

Japan

Japan achieved a Spectrum Score of 68.96, and Spectrum Rank of 13. Japan has achieved a score of 49.76 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 15. Japan's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 79.25, positioning the nation at the rank of 3. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Japan's score is 77.88 and the rank is 32.



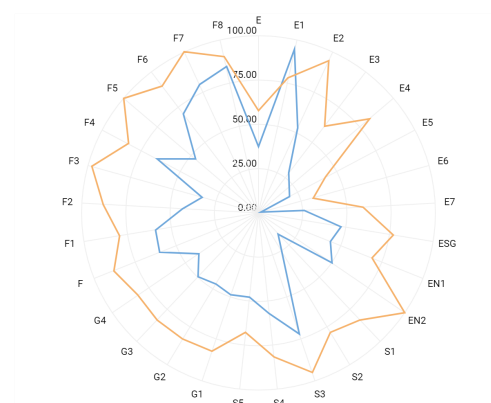
Spectrum Score: 68.96

Spectrum Rank: 13

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Japan Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 49.76 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 71.80 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 76.84 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 54.60 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 78.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 19.00 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 16.70 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 31.38 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 79.25 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 57.20 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 80.80 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 90.24 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 92.50 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 78.22 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 70.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 77.50 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 73.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 73.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 77.88 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 69.30 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 63.95 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 96.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 64.70 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 78.75 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 88.80 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 76.02 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 85.50 | 90.14 |

Jordan

Jordan achieved a Spectrum Score of 48.18, and Spectrum Rank of 75. Jordan has achieved a score of 37.19 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 46. Jordan's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 47.29, positioning the nation at the rank of 91. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Jordan's score is 60.06 and the rank is 89.



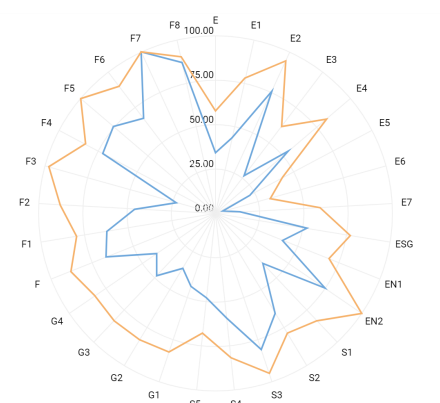
Spectrum Score: 48.18

Spectrum Rank: 75

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Jordan Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 37.19 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 94.70 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 52.82 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 28.20 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 19.95 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 1.66 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 25.81 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 47.29 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 43.60 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 50.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 16.30 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 72.00 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 57.14 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 48.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 48.50 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 47.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 49.40 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 41.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 60.06 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 58.80 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 42.79 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 33.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 64.60 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 46.88 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 70.17 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 79.67 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 84.60 | 90.14 |

Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan achieved a Spectrum Score of 51.12, and Spectrum Rank of 65. Kazakhstan has achieved a score of 34.27 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 55. Kazakhstan's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 52.44, positioning the nation at the rank of 70. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Kazakhstan's score is 66.65 and the rank is 66.



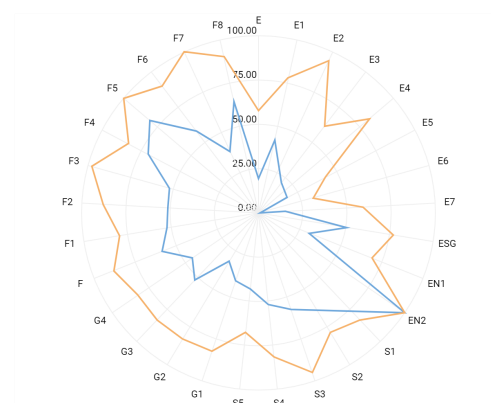
Spectrum Score: 51.12

Spectrum Rank: 65

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Kazakhstan Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|------------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 34.27 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 43.67 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 75.71 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 26.70 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 54.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 21.70 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 4.34 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 13.78 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 52.44 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 40.90 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 39.10 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 65.55 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 81.10 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 59.53 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 48.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 43.47 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 36.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 48.23 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 40.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 66.65 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 62.10 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 45.87 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 23.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 72.10 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 75.63 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 67.33 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 87.20 | 90.14 |

Kenya

Kenya achieved a Spectrum Score of 42.78, and Spectrum Rank of 96. Kenya has achieved a score of 19.53 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 109. Kenya's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 50.33, positioning the nation at the rank of 80. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Kenya's score is 58.48 and the rank is 94.



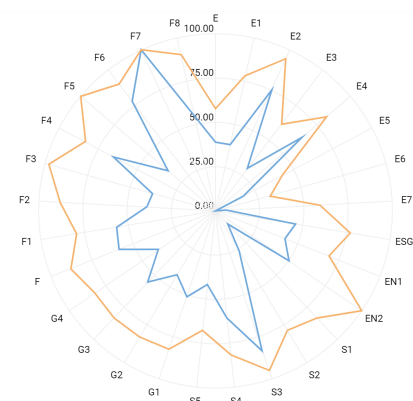
Spectrum Score: 42.78

Spectrum Rank: 96

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Kenya Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 19.53 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 42.09 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 21.20 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 18.33 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 0.79 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 15.25 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 50.33 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 30.80 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 57.50 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 52.25 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 43.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 40.30 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 32.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 52.10 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 45.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 58.48 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 52.50 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 51.15 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 52.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 70.80 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 80.63 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 58.20 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 38.37 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 64.20 | 90.14 |

Kuwait

Kuwait achieved a Spectrum Score of 47.63, and Spectrum Rank of 78. Kuwait has achieved a score of 38.6 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 40. Kuwait's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 45.67, positioning the nation at the rank of 97. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Kuwait's score is 58.62 and the rank is 93.



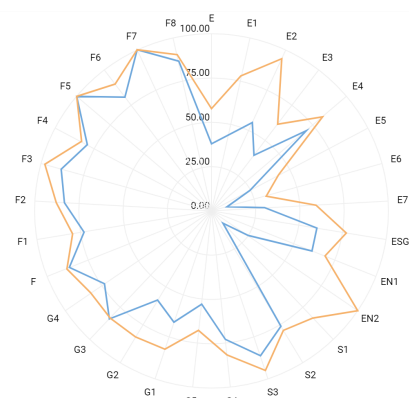
Spectrum Score: 47.63

Spectrum Rank: 78

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Kuwait Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 38.60 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 38.39 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 75.48 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 29.90 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 64.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 17.65 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 0.00 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 6.16 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 45.67 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 42.40 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 50.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 10.10 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 26.22 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 83.10 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 60.93 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 42.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 51.07 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 42.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 55.56 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 39.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 58.62 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 56.70 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 38.84 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 37.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 65.10 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 35.00 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 77.70 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | | 90.14 |

Latvia

Latvia achieved a Spectrum Score of 61.63, and Spectrum Rank of 28. Latvia has achieved a score of 38.03 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 43. Latvia's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 60.55, positioning the nation at the rank of 39. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Latvia's score is 86.32 and the rank is 8.



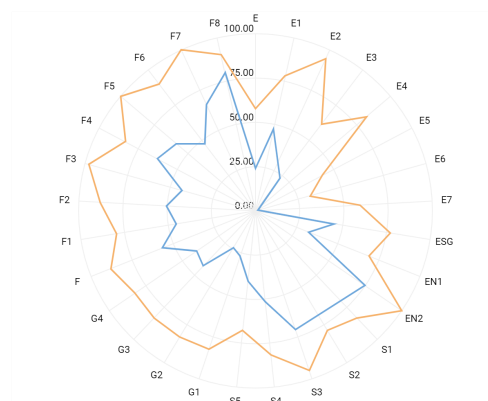
Spectrum Score: 61.63

Spectrum Rank: 28

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Latvia Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 38.03 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 54.70 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 39.70 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 70.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 24.66 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 8.94 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 30.21 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 60.55 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 61.10 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 25.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 9.70 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 75.91 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 86.30 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 72.99 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 53.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 66.27 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 59.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 83.81 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 73.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 86.32 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 72.80 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 83.27 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 88.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 79.40 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 80.60 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 86.50 | 90.14 |

Lebanon

Lebanon achieved a Spectrum Score of 41.85, and Spectrum Rank of 104. Lebanon has achieved a score of 24.1 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 93. Lebanon's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 44.75, positioning the nation at the rank of 101. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Lebanon's score is 56.7 and the rank is 98.



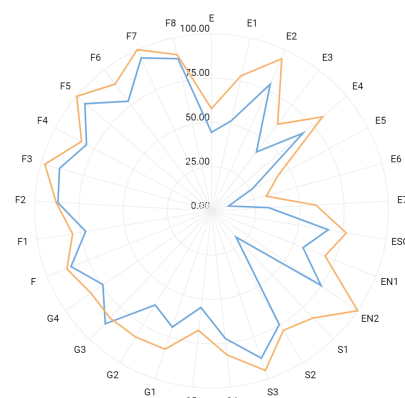
Spectrum Score: 41.85

Spectrum Rank: 104

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Lebanon Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 24.10 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 47.44 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 23.20 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 1.67 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 44.75 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 32.20 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 70.60 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 51.38 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 40.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 26.93 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 24.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 42.68 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 40.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 56.70 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 45.60 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 50.46 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 43.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 62.80 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 58.75 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 47.30 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 66.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 79.70 | 90.14 |

Lithuania

Lithuania achieved a Spectrum Score of 65.41, and Spectrum Rank of 22. Lithuania has achieved a score of 44.21 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 27. Lithuania's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 66.71, positioning the nation at the rank of 21. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Lithuania's score is 85.3 and the rank is 13.



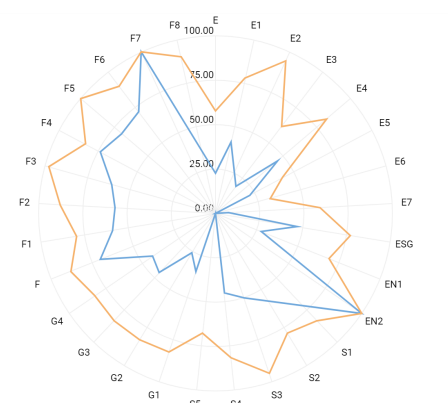
Spectrum Score: 65.41

Spectrum Rank: 22

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Lithuania Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 44.21 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 52.20 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 78.84 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 42.00 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 68.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 26.15 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 10.04 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 32.26 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 66.71 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 55.90 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 20.30 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 74.70 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 87.50 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 72.54 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 55.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 69.37 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 62.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 87.54 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 74.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 85.30 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 72.20 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 86.79 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 89.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 80.00 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 93.75 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 77.63 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 94.92 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 88.10 | 90.14 |

Madagascar

Madagascar achieved a Spectrum Score of 46.46, and Spectrum Rank of 83. Madagascar has achieved a score of 22.55 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 101. Madagascar's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 46.61, positioning the nation at the rank of 94. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Madagascar's score is 70.21 and the rank is 54.



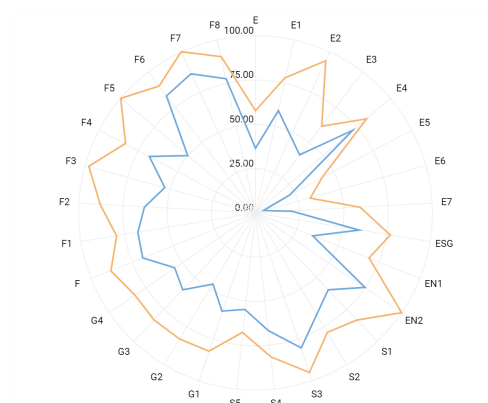
Spectrum Score: 46.46

Spectrum Rank: 83

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Madagascar Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|------------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 22.55 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 41.08 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 19.10 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 46.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 21.70 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 0.12 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 7.33 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 46.61 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 28.00 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 50.10 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 44.94 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 0.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 34.73 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 26.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 46.09 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 43.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 70.21 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 58.90 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 56.66 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 61.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 73.70 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 69.38 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 71.80 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | | 90.14 |

Malaysia

Malaysia achieved a Spectrum Score of 54.76, and Spectrum Rank of 47. Malaysia has achieved a score of 36.53 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 47. Malaysia's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 59.21, positioning the nation at the rank of 43. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Malaysia's score is 68.53 and the rank is 60.



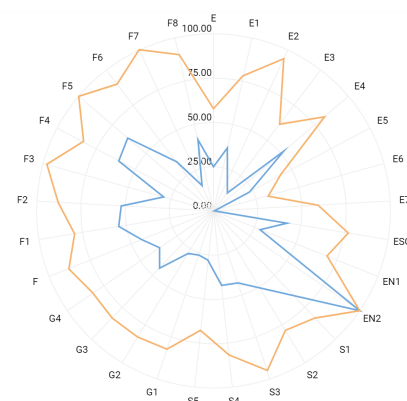
Spectrum Score: 54.76

Spectrum Rank: 47

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Malaysia Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|----------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 36.53 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 59.13 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 40.90 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 72.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 21.70 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 4.65 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 20.82 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 59.21 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 35.00 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 59.70 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 80.30 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 66.84 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 55.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 58.60 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 47.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 59.68 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 55.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 68.53 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 67.30 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 62.83 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 53.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 68.20 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 50.00 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 82.90 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 86.43 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 77.60 | 90.14 |

Mali

Mali achieved a Spectrum Score of 36.93, and Spectrum Rank of 115. Mali has achieved a score of 24.9 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 90. Mali's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 41.93, positioning the nation at the rank of 112. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Mali's score is 43.97 and the rank is 114.



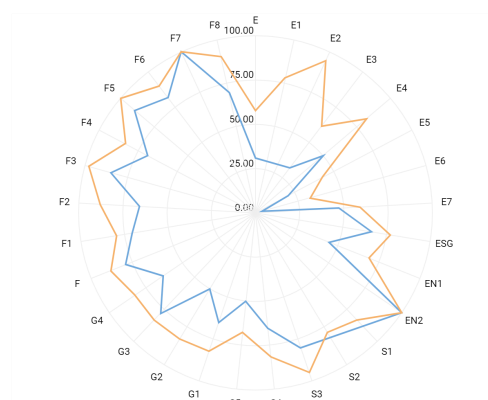
Spectrum Score: 36.93

Spectrum Rank: 115

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Mali Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 24.90 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 36.42 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 12.90 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 52.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 22.91 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 0.28 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 41.93 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 28.50 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 42.80 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 42.36 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 28.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 26.37 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 28.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 44.34 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 37.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 43.97 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 54.50 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 52.29 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 29.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 60.50 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 63.75 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 34.57 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 15.88 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 41.30 | 90.14 |

Mauritius

Mauritius achieved a Spectrum Score of 58.68, and Spectrum Rank of 35. Mauritius has achieved a score of 30.83 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 64. Mauritius's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 66.34, positioning the nation at the rank of 22. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Mauritius's score is 78.87 and the rank is 30.



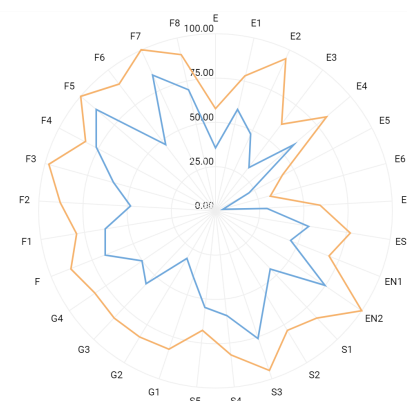
Spectrum Score: 58.68

Spectrum Rank: 35

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Mauritius Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 30.83 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 32.10 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 50.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 21.02 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 3.80 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 47.21 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 66.34 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 44.80 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 80.20 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 65.65 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 50.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 65.23 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 50.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 78.15 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 63.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 78.87 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 70.60 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 65.56 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 85.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 68.90 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 89.38 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 81.80 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 69.70 | 90.14 |

Mexico

Mexico achieved a Spectrum Score of 52.08, and Spectrum Rank of 60. Mexico has achieved a score of 35.74 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 49. Mexico's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 53.31, positioning the nation at the rank of 65. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Mexico's score is 67.18 and the rank is 64.



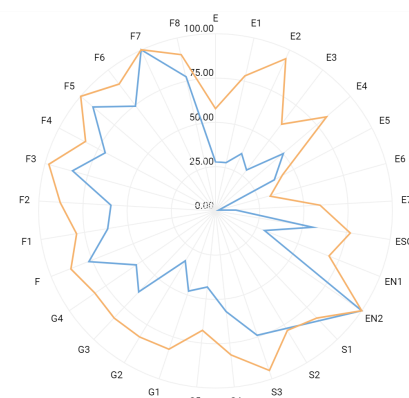
Spectrum Score: 52.08

Spectrum Rank: 60

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Mexico Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 35.74 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 58.65 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 47.68 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 31.00 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 58.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 21.29 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 4.20 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 29.33 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 53.31 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 45.50 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 45.10 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 75.80 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 59.30 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 55.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 39.60 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 31.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 56.81 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 50.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 67.18 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 63.20 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 47.98 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 60.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 76.50 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 88.75 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 46.70 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 84.22 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 70.10 | 90.14 |

Mongolia

Mongolia achieved a Spectrum Score of 53.52, and Spectrum Rank of 52. Mongolia has achieved a score of 27.59 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 79. Mongolia's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 55.72, positioning the nation at the rank of 54. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Mongolia's score is 77.26 and the rank is 33.



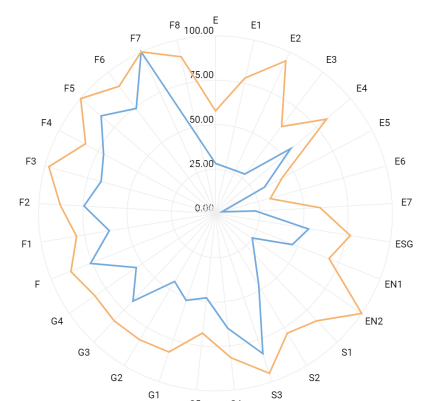
Spectrum Score: 53.52

Spectrum Rank: 52

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Mongolia Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|----------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 27.59 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 27.74 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 35.56 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 28.80 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 50.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 37.74 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 1.86 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 11.44 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 55.72 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 29.60 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 73.90 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 57.07 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 43.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 47.83 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 33.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 63.10 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 54.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 77.26 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 61.70 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 59.33 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 84.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 70.40 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 90.63 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 74.50 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 77.50 | 90.14 |

Montenegro

Montenegro achieved a Spectrum Score of 52.63, and Spectrum Rank of 57. Montenegro has achieved a score of 28.37 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 74. Montenegro's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 53.4, positioning the nation at the rank of 63. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Montenegro's score is 76.12 and the rank is 41.



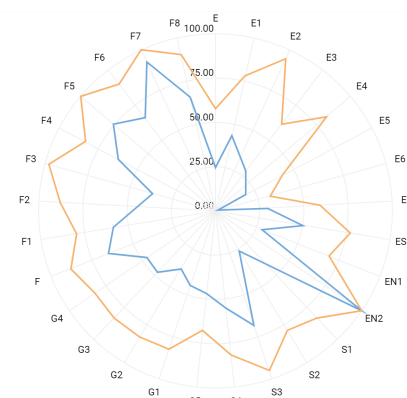
Spectrum Score: 52.63

Spectrum Rank: 57

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Montenegro Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|------------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 28.37 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 27.80 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 56.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 31.54 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 3.95 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 22.58 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 53.40 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 46.90 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 25.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 47.56 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 83.20 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 65.01 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 48.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 51.57 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 45.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 67.78 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 54.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 76.12 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 60.90 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 74.28 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 67.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 71.40 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 85.00 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 74.27 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | | 90.14 |

Morocco

Morocco achieved a Spectrum Score of 46.69, and Spectrum Rank of 81. Morocco has achieved a score of 24.47 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 92. Morocco's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 50.25, positioning the nation at the rank of 82. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Morocco's score is 65.35 and the rank is 68.



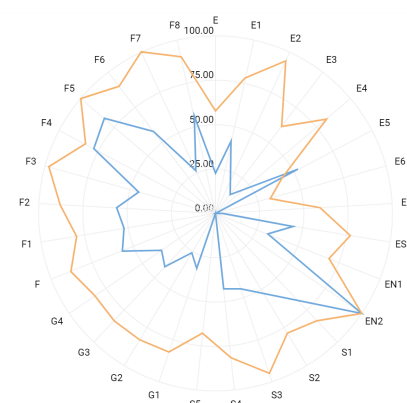
Spectrum Score: 46.69

Spectrum Rank: 81

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Morocco Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 24.47 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 43.27 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 28.40 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 19.54 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 1.53 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 29.62 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 50.25 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 28.40 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 26.22 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 68.30 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 55.19 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 47.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 44.47 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 38.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 47.90 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 47.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 65.35 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 58.40 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 37.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 62.10 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 75.63 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 66.00 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 92.43 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 65.90 | 90.14 |

Mozambique

Mozambique achieved a Spectrum Score of 41.28, and Spectrum Rank of 106. Mozambique has achieved a score of 22.47 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 102. Mozambique's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 44.5, positioning the nation at the rank of 105. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Mozambique's score is 56.88 and the rank is 97.



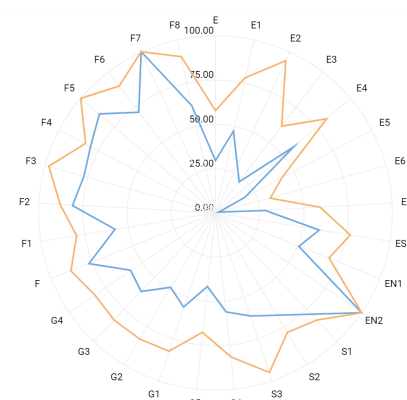
Spectrum Score: 41.28

Spectrum Rank: 106

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Mozambique Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|------------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 22.47 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 41.55 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 13.60 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 52.96 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 0.12 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 4.11 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 44.50 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 31.70 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 44.60 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 42.70 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 0.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 32.67 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 26.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 41.34 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 37.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 56.88 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 52.50 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 56.13 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 45.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 77.80 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 82.50 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 58.03 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 26.70 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 56.40 | 90.14 |

Namibia

Namibia achieved a Spectrum Score of 55.23, and Spectrum Rank of 45. Namibia has achieved a score of 29.34 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 70. Namibia's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 59.44, positioning the nation at the rank of 42. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Namibia's score is 76.9 and the rank is 35.



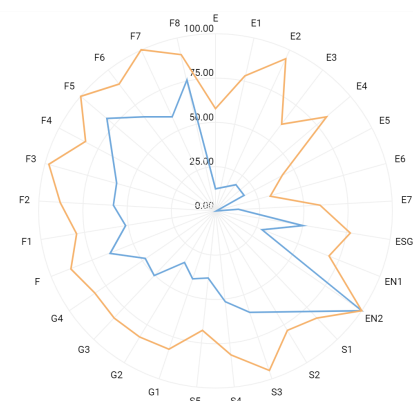
Spectrum Score: 55.23

Spectrum Rank: 45

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Namibia Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 29.34 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 47.23 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 21.80 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 58.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 18.87 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 1.98 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 28.15 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 59.44 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 50.90 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 61.50 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 56.38 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 42.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 55.87 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 49.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 61.35 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 58.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 76.90 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 57.70 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 80.91 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 77.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 80.20 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 86.25 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 71.37 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 61.80 | 90.14 |

Nepal

Nepal achieved a Spectrum Score of 42.36, and Spectrum Rank of 102. Nepal has achieved a score of 12.65 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 115. Nepal's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 50.1, positioning the nation at the rank of 83. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Nepal's score is 64.32 and the rank is 72.



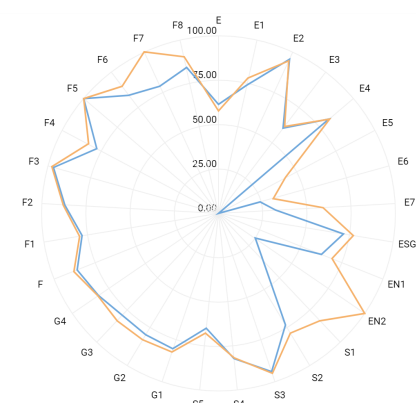
Spectrum Score: 42.36

Spectrum Rank: 102

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Nepal Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 12.65 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 18.80 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 18.46 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 0.42 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 12.90 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 50.10 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 28.30 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 60.20 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 51.57 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 38.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 40.50 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 34.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 50.33 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 48.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 64.32 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 51.40 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 57.89 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 58.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 65.90 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 80.63 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 66.47 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 58.66 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 75.60 | 90.14 |

Netherlands

Netherlands achieved a Spectrum Score of 72.97, and Spectrum Rank of 4. Netherlands has achieved a score of 61.44 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 4. Netherlands' ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 71.66, positioning the nation at the rank of 14. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Netherlands' score is 85.82 and the rank is 11.



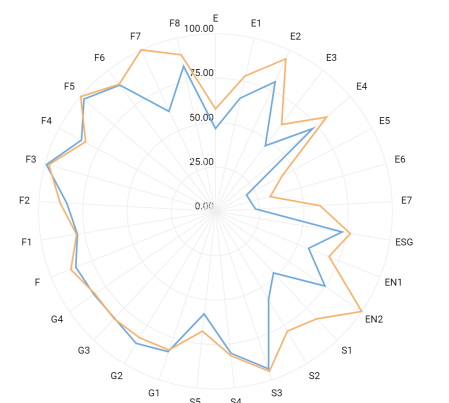
Spectrum Score: 72.97

Spectrum Rank: 4

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Netherlands Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 61.44 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 73.53 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 95.58 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 60.40 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 82.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 0.00 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 24.58 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 32.55 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 71.66 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 62.60 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 25.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 73.48 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 94.10 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 82.32 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 65.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 80.43 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 80.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 82.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 85.82 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 78.00 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 87.00 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 97.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 77.70 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 83.67 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 78.80 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 84.40 | 90.14 |

New Zealand

New Zealand achieved a Spectrum Score of 68.07, and Spectrum Rank of 15. New Zealand has achieved a score of 46.82 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 21. New Zealand's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 72.31, positioning the nation at the rank of 12. In terms of Freedom Pillar, New Zealand's score is 85.08 and the rank is 14.



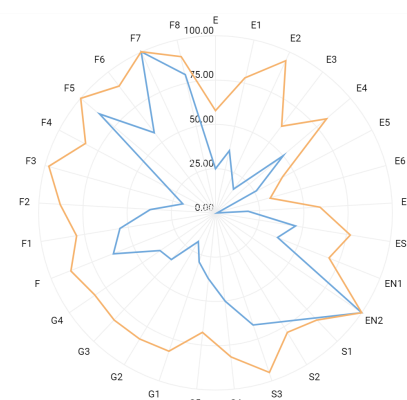
Spectrum Score: 68.07

Spectrum Rank: 15

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | New Zealand Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 46.82 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 65.26 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 80.47 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 46.60 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 72.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 20.08 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 20.74 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 22.58 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 72.31 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 56.70 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 47.80 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 57.93 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 93.70 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 80.47 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 58.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 83.50 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 87.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 83.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 85.08 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 78.90 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 84.23 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 99.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 85.60 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 97.50 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 89.57 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 62.24 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 83.60 | 90.14 |

Nicaragua

Nicaragua achieved a Spectrum Score of 44.26, and Spectrum Rank of 89. Nicaragua has achieved a score of 24.72 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 91. Nicaragua's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 46.04, positioning the nation at the rank of 96. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Nicaragua's score is 62.03 and the rank is 78.



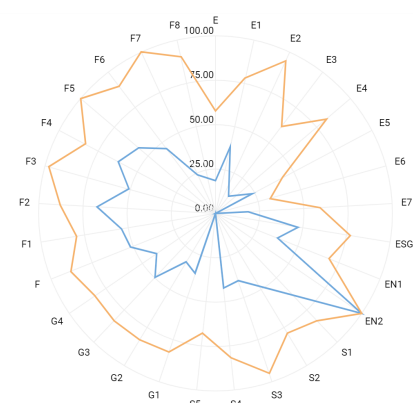
Spectrum Score: 44.26

Spectrum Rank: 89

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Nicaragua Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 24.72 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 36.03 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 16.90 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 50.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 26.15 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 0.78 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 18.48 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 46.04 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 37.70 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 66.70 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 50.22 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 37.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 29.17 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 19.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 36.56 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 38.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 62.03 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 54.90 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 37.09 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 19.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 86.25 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 56.87 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 80.10 | 90.14 |

Niger

Niger achieved a Spectrum Score of 39.05, and Spectrum Rank of 109. Niger has achieved a score of 18.53 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 112. Niger's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 47.15, positioning the nation at the rank of 93. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Niger's score is 51.47 and the rank is 109.



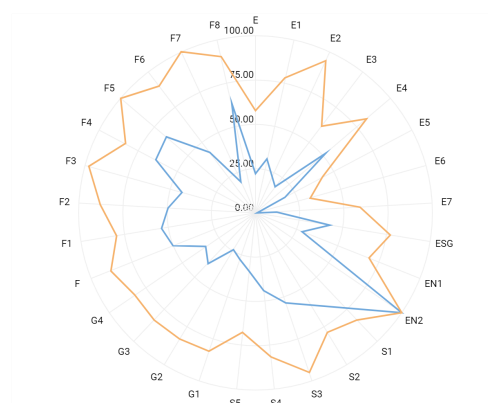
Spectrum Score: 39.05

Spectrum Rank: 109

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Niger Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 18.53 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 38.30 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 12.40 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 23.32 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 0.16 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 18.48 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 47.15 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 37.70 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 40.00 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 42.26 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 0.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 35.73 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 32.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 49.53 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 40.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 51.47 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 53.70 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 66.84 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 51.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 62.20 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 56.88 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 45.83 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 23.84 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | | 90.14 |

Nigeria

Nigeria achieved a Spectrum Score of 38.36, and Spectrum Rank of 112. Nigeria has achieved a score of 22.16 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 103. Nigeria's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 42.67, positioning the nation at the rank of 110. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Nigeria's score is 50.25 and the rank is 110.



Spectrum Score: 38.36

Spectrum Rank: 112

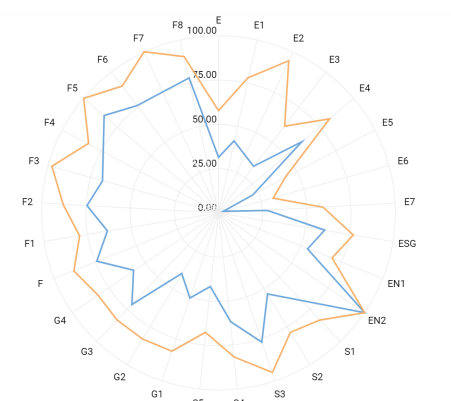
| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Nigeria Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 22.16 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 31.14 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 18.40 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 52.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 18.60 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 0.79 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 12.02 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 42.67 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 28.30 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 53.50 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 44.05 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 33.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 27.97 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 24.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 39.22 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 34.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 50.25 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 53.90 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 49.56 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 43.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 63.70 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 66.25 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 42.90 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 19.35 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 63.30 | 90.14 |

North Macedonia

North Macedonia achieved a Spectrum Score of 55.54, and Spectrum Rank of 44. North Macedonia has achieved a score of 31.54 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 62. North Macedonia's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 60.84, positioning the nation at the rank of 38. In terms of Freedom Pillar, North Macedonia's score is 74.23 and the rank is 46.

Spectrum Score: 55.54

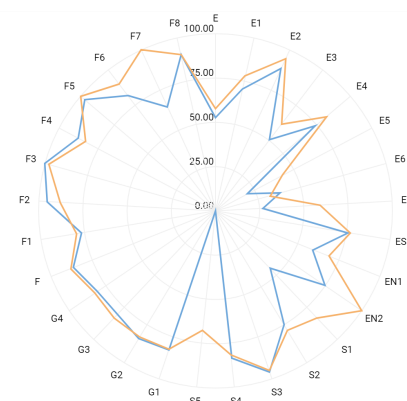
Spectrum Rank: 44



| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | North Macedonia Score | Top 10 Average Score |
|---|------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 31.54 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 41.81 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 62.00 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 33.00 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 62.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 22.10 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 2.77 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 27.57 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 60.84 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 54.30 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 53.35 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 53.35 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 77.00 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 61.95 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 42.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 50.77 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 40.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 71.03 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 58.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 74.23 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 63.70 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 74.35 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 68.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 68.00 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 85.00 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 76.23 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 78.10 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 78.10 | 90.14 |

Norway

Norway achieved a Spectrum Score of 71.71, and Spectrum Rank of 6. Norway has achieved a score of 52.69 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 9. Norway's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 75.75, positioning the nation at the rank of 7. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Norway's score is 86.7 and the rank is 6.



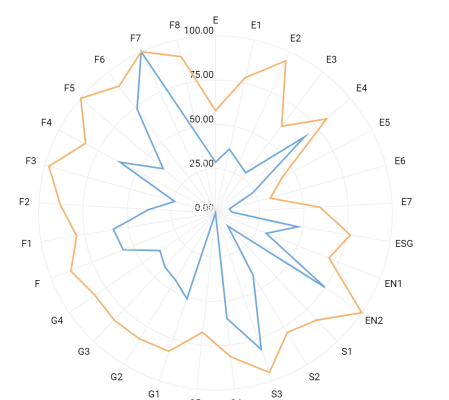
Spectrum Score: 71.71

Spectrum Rank: 6

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Norway Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 52.69 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 70.41 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 88.43 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 50.70 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 74.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 20.35 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 37.99 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 26.98 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 75.75 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 59.30 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 44.70 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 75.00 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 96.10 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 83.59 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 0.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 83.07 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 84.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 81.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 86.70 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 76.90 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 95.18 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 100.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 87.90 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 96.88 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 81.67 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 64.86 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 90.20 | 90.14 |

Oman

Oman achieved Spectrum Score of 44.1, and Spectrum Rank of 91. Oman has achieved a score of 28.72 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 71. Oman's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 47.28, positioning the nation at the rank of 92. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Oman's score is 56.29 and the rank is 100.



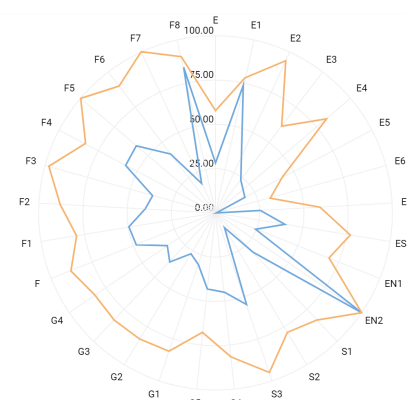
Spectrum Score: 44.1

Spectrum Rank: 91

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Oman Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 28.72 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 36.85 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 28.40 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 66.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 23.72 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 8.24 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 9.09 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 47.28 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 30.70 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 9.90 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 40.85 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 81.60 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 59.85 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 0.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 51.27 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 44.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 41.66 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 38.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 56.29 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 58.50 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 37.87 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 24.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 61.40 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 38.75 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 73.53 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | | 90.14 |

Pakistan

Pakistan achieved a Spectrum Score of 38.76, and Spectrum Rank of 111. Pakistan has achieved a score of 28.27 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 76. Pakistan's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 39.65, positioning the nation at the rank of 114. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Pakistan's score is 48.37 and the rank is 112.



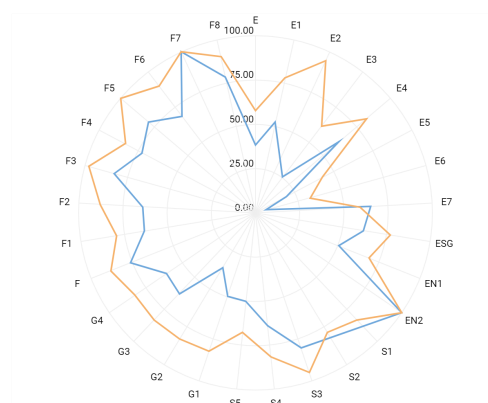
Spectrum Score: 38.76

Spectrum Rank: 111

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Pakistan Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|----------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 28.27 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 73.56 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 23.30 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 18.73 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 0.55 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 25.22 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 39.65 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 24.60 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 30.80 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 9.45 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 54.40 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 45.10 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 43.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 30.87 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 27.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 37.89 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 33.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 48.37 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 49.40 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 39.95 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 37.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 57.50 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 58.75 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 41.83 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 18.40 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 84.10 | 90.14 |

Panama

Panama achieved a Spectrum Score of 58.77, and Spectrum Rank of 34. Panama has achieved a score of 38.52 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 42. Panama's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 61.61, positioning the nation at the rank of 35. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Panama's score is 76.19 and the rank is 40.



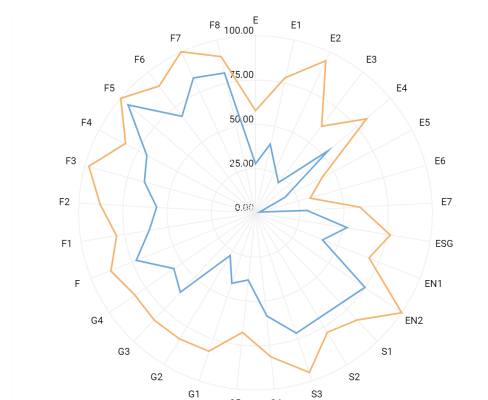
Spectrum Score: 58.77

Spectrum Rank: 34

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Panama Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 38.52 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 52.34 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 25.30 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 62.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 19.95 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 6.15 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 65.40 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 61.61 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 50.50 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 80.50 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 64.33 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 50.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 49.50 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 36.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 62.71 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 61.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 76.19 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 63.80 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 63.67 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 83.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 72.40 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 79.38 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 68.60 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 78.70 | 90.14 |

Paraguay

Paraguay achieved a Spectrum Score of 50.79, and Spectrum Rank of 66. Paraguay has achieved a score of 27.56 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 80. Paraguay's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 52.41, positioning the nation at the rank of 71. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Paraguay's score is 72.41 and the rank is 52.



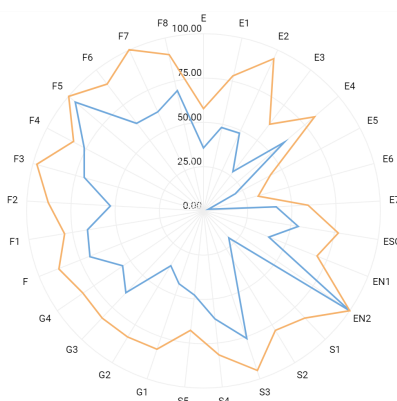
Spectrum Score: 50.79

Spectrum Rank: 66

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Paraguay Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|----------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 27.56 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 39.60 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 21.40 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 54.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 18.60 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 2.42 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 29.33 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 52.41 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 40.90 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 71.70 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 58.56 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 38.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 41.93 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 28.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 61.63 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 56.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 72.41 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 61.00 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 55.96 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 65.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 69.50 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 94.38 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 68.60 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 83.95 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 80.90 | 90.14 |

Peru

Peru achieved a Spectrum Score of 53.07, and Spectrum Rank of 55. Peru has achieved a score of 35.51 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 50. Peru's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 54.45, positioning the nation at the rank of 61. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Peru's score is 69.26 and the rank is 59.



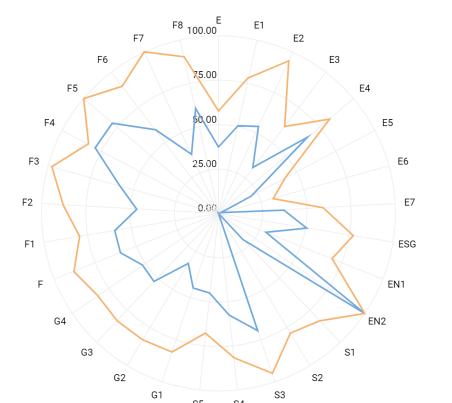
Spectrum Score: 53.07

Spectrum Rank: 55

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Peru Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 35.51 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 48.32 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 48.10 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 27.70 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 60.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 20.35 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 2.73 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 41.35 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 54.45 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 39.80 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 21.10 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 76.20 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 61.27 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 48.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 43.50 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 36.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 63.65 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 55.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 69.26 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 66.50 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 52.74 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 70.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 76.40 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 95.00 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 62.33 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 61.44 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 69.70 | 90.14 |

Philippines

Philippines achieved a Spectrum Score of 49.18, and Spectrum Rank of 71. The Philippines has achieved a score of 37.49 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 44. Philippines's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 50.37, positioning the nation at the rank of 79. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Philippines's score is 59.68 and the rank is 90.



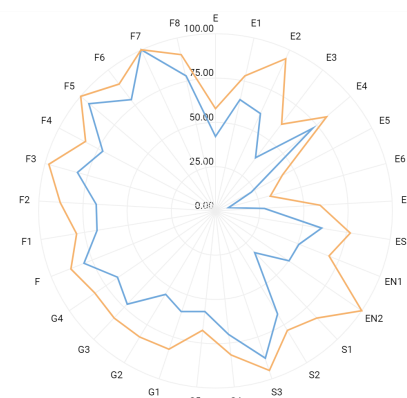
Spectrum Score: 49.18

Spectrum Rank: 71

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Philippines Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 37.49 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 50.71 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 54.14 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 32.20 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 66.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 21.02 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 1.38 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 36.95 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 50.37 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 28.90 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 20.40 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 0.00 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 69.90 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 57.52 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 45.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 44.30 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 33.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 52.72 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 52.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 59.68 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 59.30 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 46.21 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 58.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 79.10 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 78.75 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 59.03 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 36.72 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 60.30 | 90.14 |

Poland

Poland achieved a Spectrum Score of 60.9, and Spectrum Rank of 31. Poland has achieved a score of 41.84 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 30. Poland's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 60.94, positioning the nation at the rank of 37. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Poland's score is 79.92 and the rank is 24.



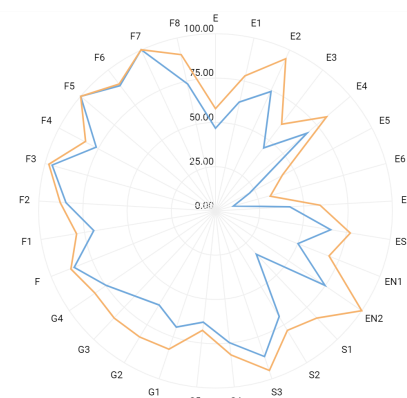
Spectrum Score: 60.9

Spectrum Rank: 31

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Poland Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 41.84 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 64.23 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 60.48 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 37.70 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 72.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 23.05 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 7.59 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 27.86 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 60.94 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 50.60 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 50.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 32.20 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 67.99 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 87.60 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 70.16 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 57.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 60.07 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 55.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 72.72 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 67.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 79.92 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 67.70 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 67.66 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 81.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 72.20 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 93.75 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 78.87 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 78.20 | 90.14 |

Portugal

Portugal achieved a Spectrum Score of 66.13, and Spectrum Rank of 18. Portugal has achieved a score of 46.43 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 22. Portugal's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 65.86, positioning the nation at the rank of 25. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Portugal's score is 86.09 and the rank is 9.



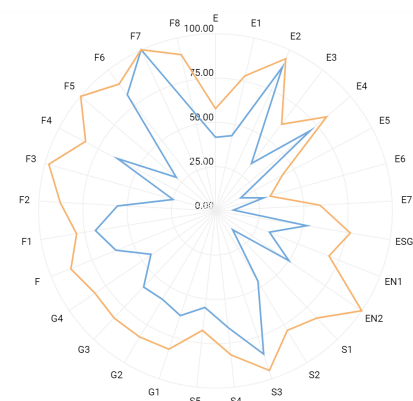
Spectrum Score: 66.13

Spectrum Rank: 18

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Portugal Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|----------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 46.43 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 63.11 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 74.54 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 44.90 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 68.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 21.83 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 10.40 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 42.23 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 65.86 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 50.40 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 33.40 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 69.51 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 86.60 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 74.64 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 63.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 69.03 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 62.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 75.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 86.09 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 69.50 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 84.60 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 96.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 76.50 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 88.90 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 73.20 | 90.14 |

Qatar

Qatar achieved a Spectrum Score of 51.44, and Spectrum Rank of 62. Qatar has achieved a score of 41.64 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 32. Qatar's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 52.18, positioning the nation at the rank of 74. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Qatar's score is 60.5 and the rank is 86.



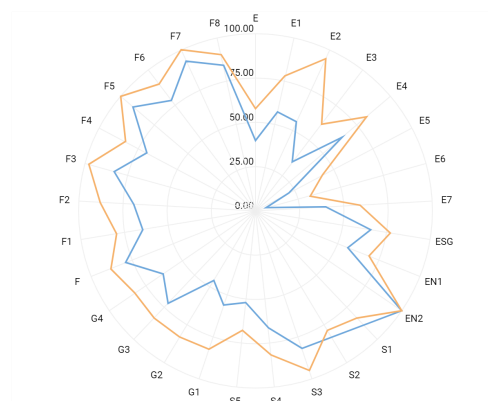
Spectrum Score: 51.44

Spectrum Rank: 62

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Qatar Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 41.64 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 43.59 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 89.72 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 33.40 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 70.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 16.04 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 28.46 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 10.26 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 52.18 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 33.00 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 50.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 14.40 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 46.34 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 85.50 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 66.24 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 55.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 62.13 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 58.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 59.39 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 44.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 60.50 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 68.60 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 55.28 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 25.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 62.70 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 29.38 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 82.53 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | | 90.14 |

Romania

Romania achieved a Spectrum Score of 61.63, and Spectrum Rank of 28. Romania has achieved a score of 39.84 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 35. Romania's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 65.96, positioning the nation at the rank of 24. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Romania's score is 79.1 and the rank is 26.



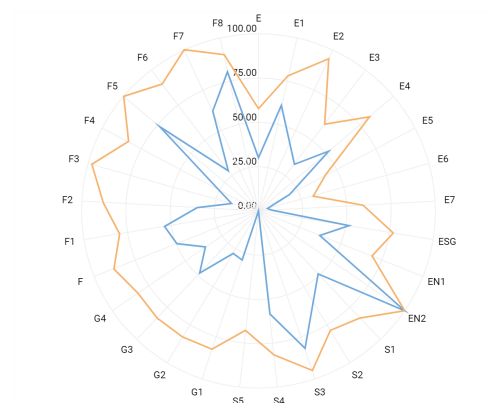
Spectrum Score: 61.63

Spectrum Rank: 28

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Romania Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 39.84 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 57.44 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 55.34 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 34.70 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 64.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 21.56 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 6.25 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 39.59 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 65.96 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 56.00 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 82.10 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 66.40 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 52.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 56.10 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 46.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 72.08 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 63.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 79.10 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 64.50 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 69.04 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 83.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 69.70 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 90.63 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 78.37 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 93.18 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 84.40 | 90.14 |

Russia

Russia achieved a Spectrum Score of 43.9, and Spectrum Rank of 92. Russia has achieved a score of 29.79 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 67. Russia's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 52.06, positioning the nation at the rank of 75. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Russia's score is 49.84 and the rank is 111.



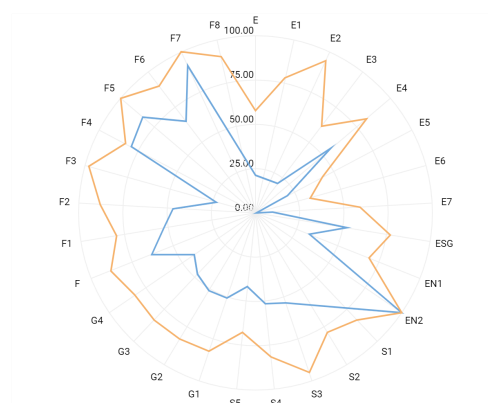
Spectrum Score: 43.9

Spectrum Rank: 92

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Russia Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 29.79 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 61.06 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 33.30 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 52.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 19.95 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 5.11 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 7.33 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 52.06 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 37.50 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 49.00 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 82.00 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 58.50 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 0.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 29.33 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 28.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 48.25 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 36.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 49.84 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 53.80 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 34.77 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 16.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 73.13 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 28.60 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 62.01 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 80.60 | 90.14 |

Rwanda

Rwanda achieved a Spectrum Score of 45.62, and Spectrum Rank of 87. Rwanda has achieved a score of 21.4 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 106. Rwanda's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 52.38, positioning the nation at the rank of 72. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Rwanda's score is 63.09 and the rank is 76.



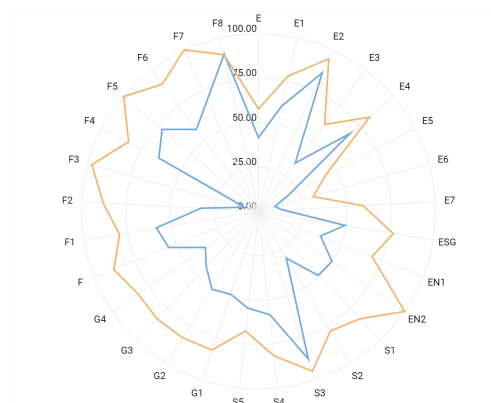
Spectrum Score: 45.62

Spectrum Rank: 87

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Rwanda Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 21.40 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 20.60 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 56.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 20.49 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 0.26 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 9.68 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 52.38 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 32.80 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 53.40 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 51.56 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 42.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 50.67 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 51.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 48.00 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 42.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 63.09 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 52.20 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 46.58 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 23.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 79.40 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 83.75 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 64.97 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 91.74 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | | 90.14 |

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia achieved a Spectrum Score of 48.7, and Spectrum Rank of 73. Saudi Arabia has achieved a score of 41.65 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 31. Saudi Arabia's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 49.83, positioning the nation at the rank of 84. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Saudi Arabia's score is 54.63 and the rank is 104.



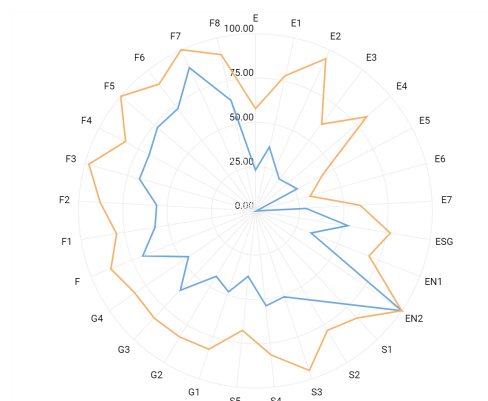
Spectrum Score: 48.7

Spectrum Rank: 73

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Saudi Arabia Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 41.65 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 60.61 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 86.06 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 34.50 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 68.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 19.41 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 9.81 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 13.20 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 49.83 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 37.90 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 50.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 49.30 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 30.79 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 87.50 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 58.35 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 55.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 49.33 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 51.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 42.92 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 36.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 54.63 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 58.30 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 32.43 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 8.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 63.70 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 71.25 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 58.00 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 90.70 | 90.14 |

Senegal

Senegal achieved a Spectrum Score of 48.06, and Spectrum Rank of 77. Senegal has achieved a score of 23.1 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 98. Senegal's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 52.7, positioning the nation at the rank of 68. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Senegal's score is 68.37 and the rank is 61.



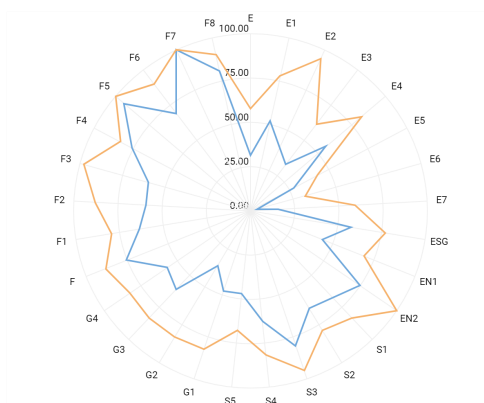
Spectrum Score: 48.06

Spectrum Rank: 77

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Senegal Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 23.10 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 36.81 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 22.50 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 26.82 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 0.60 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 28.74 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 52.70 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 33.90 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 51.10 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 53.68 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 37.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 48.07 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 43.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 61.57 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 46.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 68.37 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 57.70 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 55.82 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 68.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 68.00 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 72.50 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 72.43 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 88.92 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 63.60 | 90.14 |

Serbia

Serbia achieved a Spectrum Score of 54.76, and Spectrum Rank of 47. Serbia has achieved a score of 31.45 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 63. Serbia's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 57.49, positioning the nation at the rank of 49. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Serbia's score is 75.33 and the rank is 43.



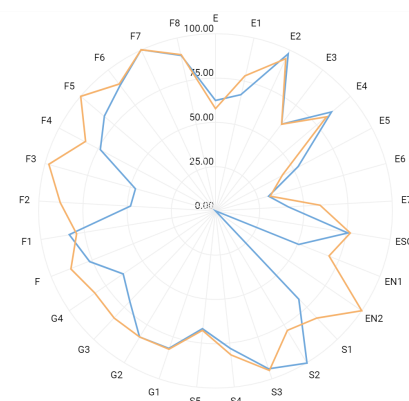
Spectrum Score: 54.76

Spectrum Rank: 47

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Serbia Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 31.45 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 52.16 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 33.10 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 56.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 27.76 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 3.85 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 15.84 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 57.49 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 43.90 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 64.33 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 80.20 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 62.75 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 47.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 47.90 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 36.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 60.83 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 57.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 75.33 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 63.50 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 59.16 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 60.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 76.00 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 93.75 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 69.30 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 80.90 | 90.14 |

Singapore

Singapore achieved a Spectrum Score of 71.64, and Spectrum Rank of 7. Singapore has achieved a score of 62.46 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 3. Singapore's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 75.7, positioning the nation at the rank of 8. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Singapore's score is 76.75 and the rank is 36.



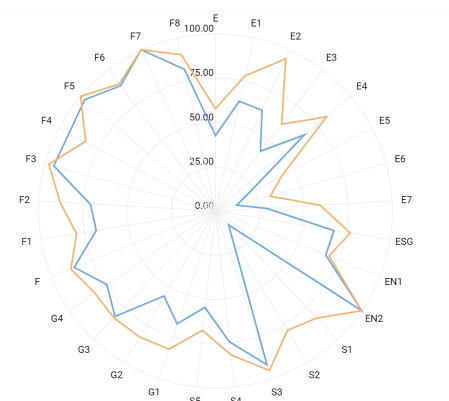
Spectrum Score: 71.64

Spectrum Rank: 7

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Singapore Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 62.46 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 67.08 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 97.44 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 61.50 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 86.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 52.83 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 31.00 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 41.35 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 75.70 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 50.90 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 68.60 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 100.00 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 93.90 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 78.21 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 67.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 82.10 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 83.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 70.26 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 63.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 76.75 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 83.90 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 47.88 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 47.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 73.90 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 82.50 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 88.93 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 89.90 | 90.14 |

Slovenia

Slovenia achieved a Spectrum Score of 65.44, and Spectrum Rank of 21. Slovenia has achieved a score of 42.5 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 29. Slovenia's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 67.9, positioning the nation at the rank of 19. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Slovenia's score is 85.93 and the rank is 10.



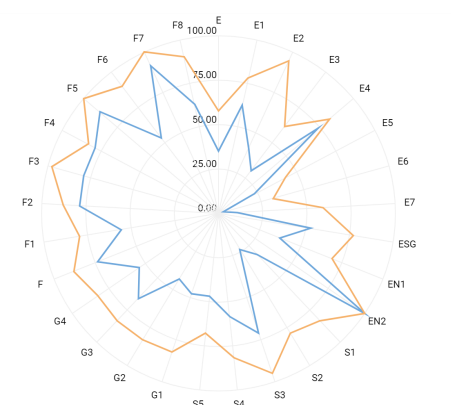
Spectrum Score: 65.44

Spectrum Rank: 21

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Slovenia Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|----------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 42.50 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 63.16 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 62.82 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 42.20 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 66.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 21.56 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 12.42 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 29.33 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 67.90 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 67.30 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 10.80 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 91.80 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 74.55 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 55.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 67.27 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 56.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 82.28 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 74.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 85.93 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 68.50 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 70.59 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 95.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 96.88 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 88.87 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 81.70 | 90.14 |

South Africa

South Africa achieved Spectrum Score of 53.7, and Spectrum Rank of 51. South Africa has achieved a score of 34.87 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 53. South Africa's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 52.77, positioning the nation at the rank of 66. In terms of Freedom Pillar, South Africa's score is 73.47 and the rank is 48.



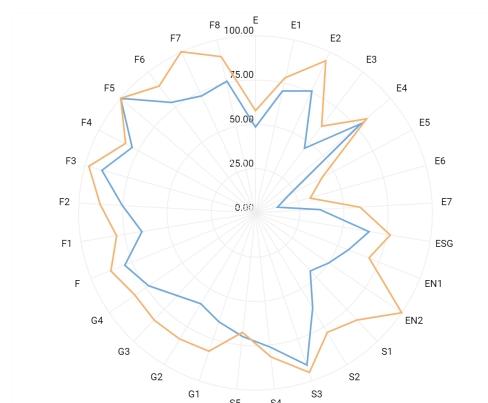
Spectrum Score: 53.7

Spectrum Rank: 51

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | South Africa Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 34.87 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 62.54 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 40.19 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 30.40 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 74.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 23.18 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 2.92 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 10.85 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 52.77 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 37.20 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 31.80 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 23.48 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 71.30 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 58.67 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 47.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 47.90 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 43.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 66.10 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 54.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 73.47 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 55.70 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 78.60 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 79.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 78.70 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 88.13 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 53.17 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 91.74 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 62.70 | 90.14 |

Spain

Spain achieved a Spectrum Score of 64.37, and Spectrum Rank of 24. Spain has achieved a score of 48.65 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 17. Spain's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 64.87, positioning the nation at the rank of 27. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Spain's score is 79.59 and the rank is 25.



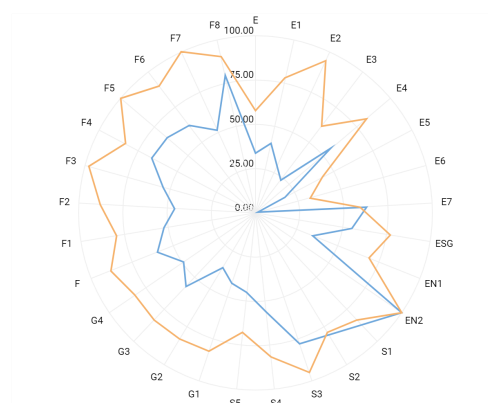
Spectrum Score: 64.37

Spectrum Rank: 24

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Spain Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 48.65 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 70.48 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 75.75 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 45.90 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 78.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 21.29 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 12.76 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 36.36 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 64.87 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 56.60 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 50.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 45.10 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 62.50 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 90.50 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 76.03 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 70.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 64.97 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 60.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 73.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 79.59 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 65.00 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 75.37 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 90.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 79.10 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 78.37 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 72.88 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 76.00 | 90.14 |

Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka achieved Spectrum Score of 49.6, and Spectrum Rank of 69. Sri Lanka has achieved a score of 33.79 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 56. Sri Lanka's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 55.37, positioning the nation at the rank of 56. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Sri Lanka's score is 59.64 and the rank is 91.



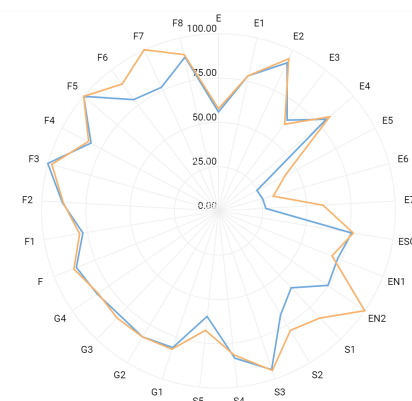
Spectrum Score: 49.6

Spectrum Rank: 69

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Sri Lanka Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 33.79 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 40.35 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 23.30 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 56.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 18.73 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 1.62 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 62.76 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 55.37 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 34.70 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 78.20 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 56.34 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 45.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 41.80 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 36.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 57.27 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 49.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 59.64 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 52.20 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 45.85 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 54.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 66.30 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 65.63 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 62.13 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 51.61 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 79.40 | 90.14 |

Sweden

Sweden achieved a Spectrum Score of 72.86, and a Spectrum Rank of 5. Sweden has achieved a score of 55.9 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 7. Sweden's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 76.15, positioning the nation at the rank of 5. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Sweden's score is 86.52 and the rank is 7.



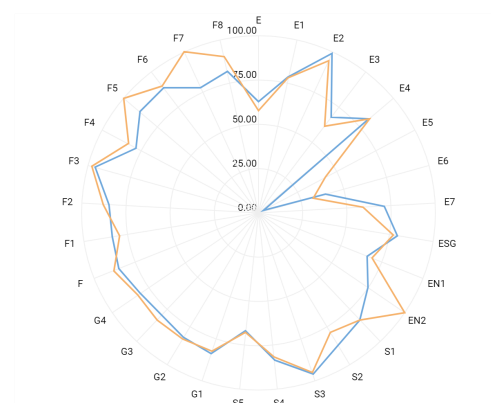
Spectrum Score: 72.86

Spectrum Rank: 5

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Sweden Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 55.90 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 77.88 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 91.86 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 64.20 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 80.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 24.39 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 25.98 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 26.98 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 76.15 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 72.70 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 59.70 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 68.29 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 94.70 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 83.67 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 60.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 81.40 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 83.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 83.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 86.52 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 77.50 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 88.15 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 100.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 81.50 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 79.17 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 76.93 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 88.90 | 90.14 |

Switzerland

Switzerland achieved a Spectrum Score of 75.86, and Spectrum Rank of 1. Switzerland has achieved a score of 62.96 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 2. Switzerland's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 79.75, positioning the nation at the rank of 2. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Switzerland's score is 84.86 and the rank is 15.



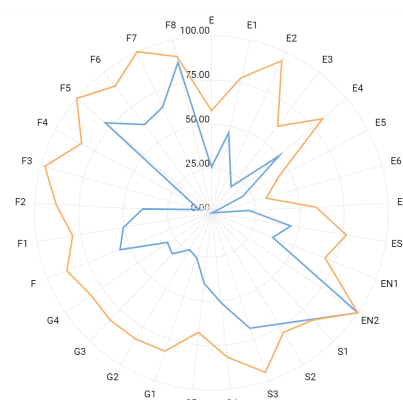
Spectrum Score: 75.86

Spectrum Rank: 1

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Switzerland Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 62.96 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 78.28 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 99.13 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 67.60 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 82.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 3.23 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 39.20 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 71.26 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 79.75 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 65.90 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 83.20 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 96.20 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 83.42 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 67.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 84.03 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 82.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 81.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 84.86 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 83.80 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 84.40 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 96.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 78.30 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 88.13 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 88.70 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 77.95 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 81.60 | 90.14 |

Tajikistan

Tajikistan achieved a Spectrum Score of 42.45, and Spectrum Rank of 100. Tajikistan has achieved a score of 26.02 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 87. Tajikistan's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 45.5, positioning the nation at the rank of 99. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Tajikistan's score is 55.84 and the rank is 102.



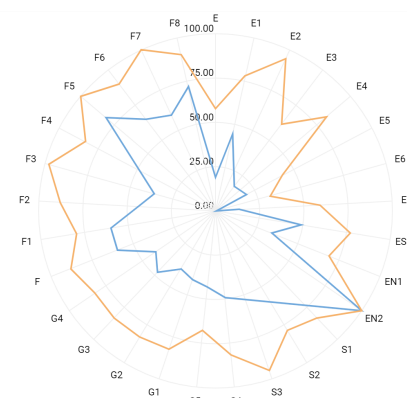
Spectrum Score: 42.45

Spectrum Rank: 100

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Tajikistan Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|------------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 26.02 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 46.17 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 18.30 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 50.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 19.95 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 0.29 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 21.41 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 45.50 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 37.10 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 68.50 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 51.20 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 40.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 26.63 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 24.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 32.06 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 30.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 55.84 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 50.60 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 39.06 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 7.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 78.75 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 62.87 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 65.62 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 87.00 | 90.14 |

Tanzania

Tanzania achieved a Spectrum Score of 42.62, and Spectrum Rank of 98. Tanzania has achieved a score of 19.04 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 110. Tanzania's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 49.25, positioning the nation at the rank of 86. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Tanzania's score is 59.58 and the rank is 92.



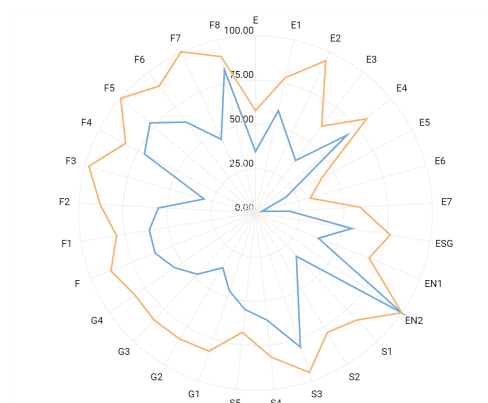
Spectrum Score: 42.62

Spectrum Rank: 98

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Tanzania Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|----------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 19.04 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 44.39 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 17.40 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 19.81 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 0.37 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 13.20 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 49.25 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 34.20 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 49.20 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 43.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 41.00 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 38.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 47.63 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 41.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 59.58 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 60.00 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 44.02 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 36.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 81.25 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 64.73 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 59.35 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 71.70 | 90.14 |

Thailand

Thailand achieved a Spectrum Score of 50.23, and Spectrum Rank of 67. Thailand has achieved a score of 34.46 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 54. Thailand's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 55.22, positioning the nation at the rank of 57. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Thailand's score is 61 and the rank is 82.



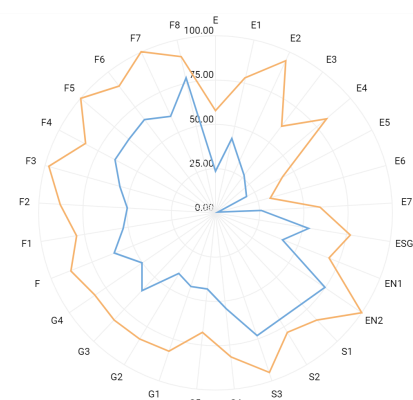
Spectrum Score: 50.23

Spectrum Rank: 67

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Thailand Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|----------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 34.46 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 59.16 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 37.10 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 68.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 19.14 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 4.03 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 19.35 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 55.22 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 38.10 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 33.50 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 80.00 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 60.79 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 55.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 46.40 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 36.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 47.39 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 55.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 61.00 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 60.60 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 55.24 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 30.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 71.10 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 78.13 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 64.63 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 45.70 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 82.60 | 90.14 |

Tunisia

Tunisia achieved a Spectrum Score of 46.09, and Spectrum Rank of 84. Tunisia has achieved a score of 23.4 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 94. Tunisia's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 53.38, positioning the nation at the rank of 64. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Tunisia's score is 61.48 and the rank is 81.



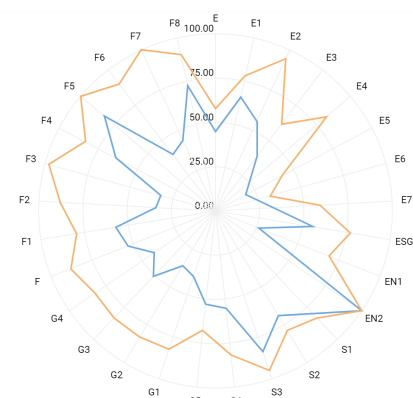
Spectrum Score: 46.09

Spectrum Rank: 84

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Tunisia Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 23.40 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 42.93 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 26.90 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 19.81 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 1.53 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 25.81 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 53.38 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 40.70 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 73.10 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 54.46 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 43.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 43.90 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 40.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 60.26 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 50.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 61.48 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 52.90 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 50.11 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 56.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 64.20 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 64.38 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 66.33 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 60.11 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 77.80 | 90.14 |

Turkey

Turkey achieved a Spectrum Score of 51.21, and Spectrum Rank of 64. Turkey has achieved a score of 44.91 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 25. Turkey's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 55.52, positioning the nation at the rank of 55. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Turkey's score is 53.21 and the rank is 106.



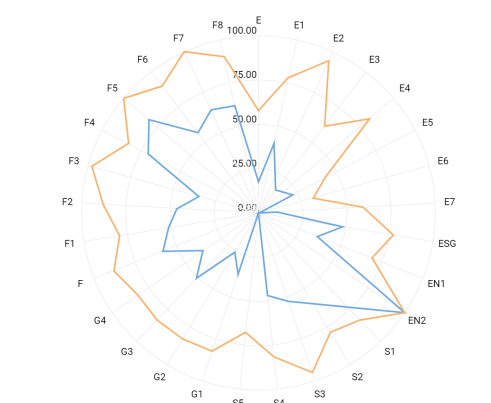
Spectrum Score: 51.21

Spectrum Rank: 64

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Turkey Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 44.91 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 65.87 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 55.64 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 38.60 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 19.54 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 55.52 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 26.30 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 68.90 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 83.80 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 55.49 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 53.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 38.87 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 36.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 50.85 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 42.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 53.21 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 56.90 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 33.97 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 32.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 63.80 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 82.50 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 40.00 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 44.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 72.50 | 90.14 |

Uganda

Uganda achieved a Spectrum Score of 41.47, and Spectrum Rank of 105. Uganda has achieved a score of 17.77 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 113. Uganda's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 48.28, positioning the nation at the rank of 89. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Uganda's score is 58.36 and the rank is 95.



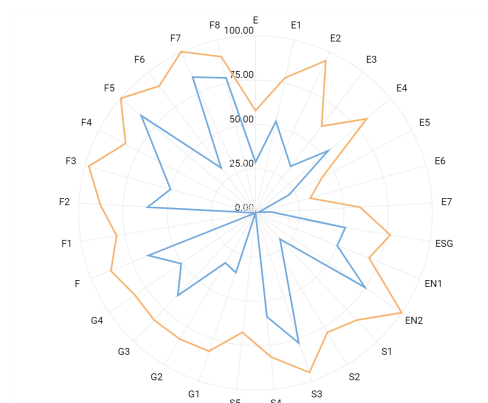
Spectrum Score: 41.47

Spectrum Rank: 105

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Uganda Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 17.77 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 40.31 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 16.00 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 21.70 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 0.28 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 10.56 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 48.28 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 35.80 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 52.50 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 46.83 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 0.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 36.33 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 26.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 50.78 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 38.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 58.36 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 51.40 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 46.08 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 35.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 70.60 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 81.25 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 56.67 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 64.01 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 61.90 | 90.14 |

Ukraine

Ukraine achieved a Spectrum Score of 48.46, and Spectrum Rank of 74. Ukraine has achieved a score of 28.71 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 72. Ukraine's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 51.57, positioning the nation at the rank of 76. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Ukraine's score is 65.11 and the rank is 69.



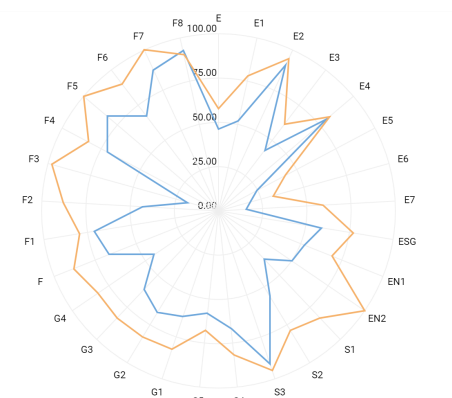
Spectrum Score: 48.46

Spectrum Rank: 74

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Ukraine Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 28.71 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 52.81 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 32.80 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 54.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 21.29 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 1.97 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 9.38 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 51.57 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 49.60 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 20.10 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 77.30 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 58.84 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 0.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 35.33 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 33.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 63.95 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 51.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 65.11 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 0.00 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 61.19 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 50.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 85.00 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 31.90 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 84.65 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 77.90 | 90.14 |

United Arab Emirates

The United Arab Emirates achieved a Spectrum Score of 57.28, and Spectrum Rank of 39. The United Arab Emirates has achieved a score of 46.39 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 23. United Arab Emirates's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 58.8, positioning the nation at the rank of 44. In terms of Freedom Pillar, the United Arab Emirates's score is 66.66 and the rank is 65.



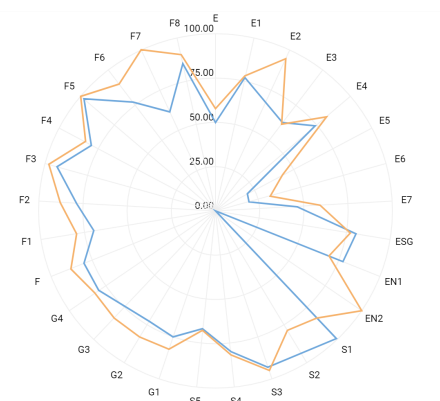
Spectrum Score: 57.28

Spectrum Rank: 39

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | United Arab Emirates Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 46.39 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 51.80 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 90.52 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 43.20 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 80.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 24.53 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 18.84 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 15.84 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 58.80 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 52.40 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 50.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 37.50 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 56.10 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 91.10 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 66.69 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 58.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 63.00 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 67.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 61.05 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 44.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 66.66 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 70.90 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 42.99 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 18.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 71.20 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 82.50 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 67.37 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 87.59 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 92.70 | 90.14 |

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom achieved a Spectrum Score of 70.26, and Spectrum Rank of 9. The United Kingdom has achieved a score of 49.91 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 14. The United Kingdom's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 80.65, positioning the nation at the rank of 1. In terms of Freedom Pillar, the United Kingdom's score is 80.23 and the rank is 23.



Spectrum Score: 70.26

Spectrum Rank: 9

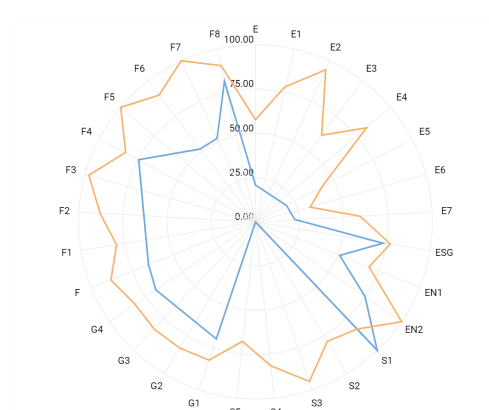
| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | United Kingdom Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 49.91 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 76.87 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 62.40 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 74.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 20.35 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 19.77 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 46.04 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 80.65 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 77.70 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 99.40 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 92.90 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 79.95 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 67.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 75.27 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 73.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 80.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 80.23 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 69.90 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 78.51 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 93.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 79.20 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 97.50 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 76.90 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 61.60 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 85.20 | 90.14 |

United States of America

The United States of America achieved Spectrum Score of 52.86, and Spectrum Rank of 56. USA has achieved a score of 20.84 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 107. USA's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 72.79, positioning the nation at the rank of 11. In terms of Freedom Pillar, USA's score is 64.96 and the rank is 71.

Spectrum Score: 52.86

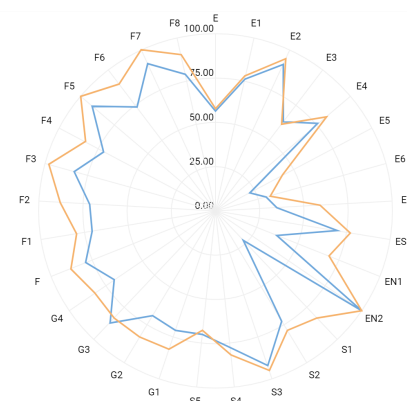
Spectrum Rank: 56



| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | United States of America Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 20.84 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 19.68 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 21.99 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 72.79 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 51.10 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 100.00 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 0.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 69.87 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 68.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 64.96 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 74.80 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 51.73 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 52.01 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 81.30 | 90.14 |

Uruguay

Uruguay achieved Spectrum Score of 68.35, and Spectrum Rank of 14. Uruguay has achieved a score of 56.27 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 6. Uruguay's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 69.84, positioning the nation at the rank of 17. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Uruguay's score is 78.95 and the rank is 28.



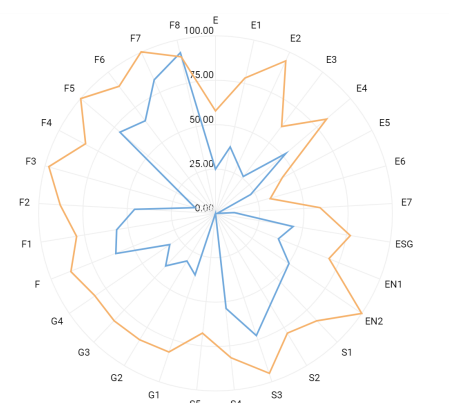
Spectrum Score: 68.35

Spectrum Rank: 14

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Uruguay Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 56.27 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 76.32 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | 91.14 | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 63.50 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 76.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 22.10 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 29.91 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 34.90 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 69.84 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 37.40 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 22.80 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | 72.60 | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 92.10 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 77.44 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 70.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 71.07 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 69.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 86.85 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 69.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 78.95 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 70.60 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 71.22 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 83.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 71.40 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 91.25 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 73.40 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 91.74 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 79.00 | 90.14 |

Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan achieved Spectrum Score of 43.37, and Spectrum Rank of 94. Uzbekistan has achieved a score of 25.02 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 89. Uzbekistan's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 44.25, positioning the nation at the rank of 106. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Uzbekistan's score is 60.84 and the rank is 83.



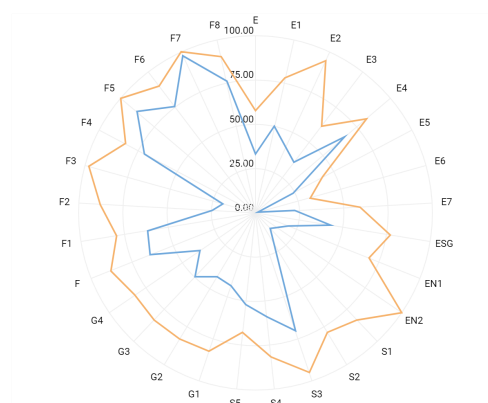
Spectrum Score: 43.37

Spectrum Rank: 94

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Uzbekistan Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|------------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 25.02 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 38.40 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 26.20 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 52.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 22.24 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 0.75 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 10.56 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 44.25 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 38.20 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | 50.00 | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 72.70 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 53.80 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 0.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 36.60 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 31.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 40.71 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 31.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 60.84 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 56.50 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 45.73 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 12.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 70.63 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 65.57 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 82.69 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 92.80 | 90.14 |

Vietnam

Vietnam achieved Spectrum Score of 46.79, and Spectrum Rank of 80. Vietnam has achieved a score of 33.23 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 57. Vietnam's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 42.96, positioning the nation at the rank of 108. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Vietnam's score is 64.18 and the rank is 74.



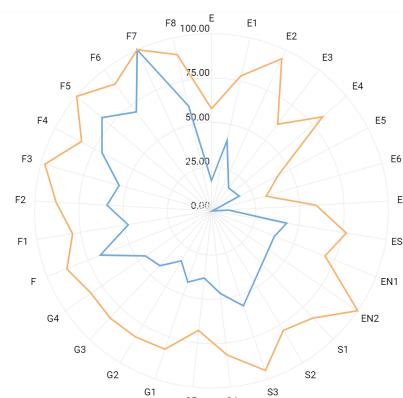
Spectrum Score: 46.79

Spectrum Rank: 80

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Vietnam Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 33.23 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 49.91 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 36.00 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 66.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 23.99 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 1.51 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 21.99 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 42.96 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 20.10 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | 12.40 | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 70.30 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 58.86 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 52.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 43.27 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 42.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 49.71 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 38.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 64.18 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 61.80 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 24.58 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 19.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 71.10 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 88.13 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 75.17 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 97.73 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 75.90 | 90.14 |

Zambia

Zambia achieved Spectrum Score of 42.58, and Spectrum Rank of 99. Zambia has achieved a score of 17.02 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 114. Zambia's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 42.86, positioning the nation at the rank of 109. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Zambia's score is 67.85 and the rank is 63.



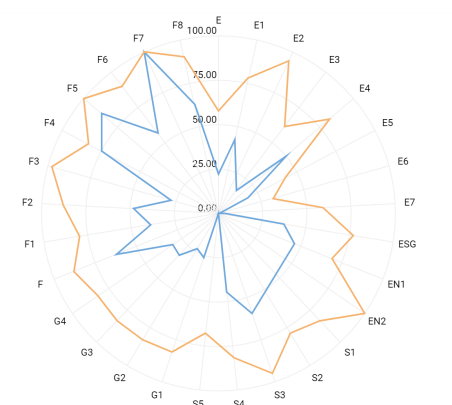
Spectrum Score: 42.58

Spectrum Rank: 99

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Zambia Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 17.02 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 40.84 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 16.40 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 17.79 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 0.39 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 9.68 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 42.86 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 38.40 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 56.50 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 47.14 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 38.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 42.57 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 33.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 42.30 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 45.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 67.85 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 47.80 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 59.41 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 54.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 69.90 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 81.25 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 70.07 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 60.40 | 90.14 |

Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe achieved Spectrum Score of 40.53, and Spectrum Rank of 108. Zimbabwe has achieved a score of 22.05 in the Economy Pillar, ranking the country at 105. Zimbabwe's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Pillar score yielded 37.5, positioning the nation at the rank of 115. In terms of Freedom Pillar, Zimbabwe's score is 62.03 and the rank is 78.



Spectrum Score: 40.53

Spectrum Rank: 108

| Pillar / Indicator | Indicator | Zimbabwe Score | Top 10 Average |
|---|------------|----------------|----------------|
| Economy Pillar | E | 22.05 | 57.85 |
| Economic Complexity Index | E1 | 42.47 | 78.22 |
| Global Competitiveness Yearbook | E2 | | 94.48 |
| Global Innovation Index | E3 | 16.50 | 61.43 |
| Logistic Performance Index | E4 | 50.00 | 82.36 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP | E5 | 18.87 | 42.94 |
| GDP per Capita | E6 | 0.66 | 31.92 |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | E7 | 3.81 | 59.27 |
| Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Pillar | ESG | 37.50 | 77.21 |
| Environmental Performance Index | EN1 | 46.20 | 69.24 |
| Ecological Threat Report | EN2 | | 100.00 |
| QS World University Rankings | S1 | | 83.50 |
| Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study | S2 | | 78.42 |
| Human Development Index | S3 | 59.30 | 94.96 |
| Legatum Prosperity Index | S4 | 44.67 | 81.80 |
| Travel & Tourism Development Index | S5 | 0.00 | 67.90 |
| Worldwide Governance Indicator | G1 | 26.13 | 82.32 |
| Corruption Perception Index | G2 | 23.00 | 83.20 |
| Bertelsmann Transformation Index | G3 | 32.22 | 83.36 |
| ESG Global Rating Tracker | G4 | 31.00 | 82.40 |
| Freedom Pillar | F | 62.03 | 87.99 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | F1 | 39.00 | 79.43 |
| Press Freedom | F2 | 48.17 | 87.88 |
| Freedom House | F3 | 28.00 | 98.00 |
| Global Gender Gap Report | F4 | 74.60 | 83.33 |
| Women, Business and law | F5 | 86.88 | 100.00 |
| Global Peace Index | F6 | 56.67 | 89.84 |
| Global Terrorism Index | F7 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Safety Perceptions Index | F8 | 62.90 | 90.14 |

Annex B: Competitiveness Reports Briefs

B.1 Economic Complexity Index

Understanding the Economic Complexity Index (ECI)

B.1.1 Introduction

The Economic Complexity Index (ECI), developed by the Observatory of Economic Complexity (OEC), is a holistic measure that characterises a country's economic capabilities and the diversity and sophistication of its export basket. ECI aims to predict a country's level of income and economic growth by examining the knowledge intensity of the products it produces and exports. The core belief behind ECI is that prosperous economies are those that harbour a diverse array of productive knowledge and capabilities. The ECI, which was formulated by scholars Ricardo Hausmann and Cesar A. Hidalgo, is frequently linked to the notion of "economic complexity." It considers both the variety and intricacy of the goods exported by a nation, with complexity denoting the requisite expertise and knowledge for their production.

Trade, research, and technology, the three aforementioned domains, are intricately intertwined with economic complexity. The conventional economic complexity index is trade. Capturing the sophistication of a

nation's exports is determined by the geography of trade. Trade ECI measures a nation's capacity to manufacture and export intricate goods that necessitate a considerable degree of expertise and understanding. The complexity of a nation's scientific output can be approximated through the utilisation of data pertaining to scientific publications organised by field of study. Research ECI assesses the level of academic research sophistication in a given nation and, in conjunction with trade and technology ECI, aids in the elucidation of emission intensity.

Technology: The complexity of patent applications can be assessed geographically through the use of technology-based patent applications (ECI). This metric highlights a country's capacity to develop patentable innovations that are intricate in nature.

The Economic Complexity Index functions as a practical metric for assessing the capacity of a nation to achieve sustainable economic development and expansion. It emphasises the significance of technological progress, diversification, and research in determining the economic trajectory of a nation.

B.1.2 Methodology

The ECI measures the diversity of countries and the ubiquity of products. A country is considered economically complex if its exports are diverse and not many countries can produce them (i.e., these products are non-ubiquitous). The ECI takes into account both the number of products that a country can produce and export and the number of countries able to manufacture similar products.

B.1.3 Key Findings

Countries with higher ECI rankings usually have a more diverse and sophisticated production structure, contributing to higher income levels and faster economic growth. It reveals that nations focusing on specialised, non-ubiquitous industries tend to be more prosperous and resilient to economic fluctuations. Conversely, countries with lower ECI scores typically have economies concentrated in a few industries, often related to natural resources or simple manufacturing, making them more vulnerable to economic volatility.

B.1.4 Critics

Critics argue that the ECI might not accurately represent a country's economic potential or resilience. They contend that focusing solely on the complexity of exports could overlook other essential aspects like domestic industries, service sectors, and technological advancements not fully reflected in export data. Additionally, the ECI might undervalue

economies based on natural resources, not adequately recognising the economic stability these resources can offer. Lastly, the accuracy of the ECI heavily relies on the quality and granularity of trade data, which can vary between countries.

B.2 Global Competitiveness Yearbook

A Review of the IMD Global Competitiveness Yearbook

B.2.1 Introduction

The IMD Global Competitiveness Yearbook is an annual report published by the International Institute for Management Development (IMD). It serves as a comprehensive benchmarking tool, assessing the competitiveness of countries based on their ability to foster an environment that sustains business development and growth. The Yearbook is instrumental in helping policymakers, business leaders, and scholars understand the factors driving competitiveness, thereby facilitating informed decision-making to enhance economic performance and prosperity. Infrastructure, economic performance, government efficiency, and business efficiency are the four primary factors. One-third of the criteria are derived from a survey of over 6400 international executives, and the remaining two-thirds are statistical indicators.

The rankings are included in the World Competitiveness Yearbook 2023, published by the Institute for Management Development (IMD) in Switzerland. Since 1989, the IMD has ranked the competitiveness and prosperity of nations. The most successful economies, according to IMD, "tend to be smaller, have a solid institutional framework including robust education systems, and have good access to markets and trading partners in the fragmented world in which we live."

B.2.2 Methodology

The methodology adopted in the yearbook encompasses a wide array of economic variables categorised into four principal factors: economic performance, government efficiency, business efficiency, and infrastructure. These factors consist of sub-factors and indicators that provide detailed insights into various dimensions of competitiveness. The IMD combines statistical data and an Executive Opinion Survey to gather diverse and balanced perspectives on the competitive landscapes of the assessed economies.

B.2.3 Key Findings

The key findings in the Yearbook usually highlight the shifting global competitiveness landscapes, pinpointing countries that have improved or diminished in their rankings. Findings commonly reveal the significant role of technological advancement, innovation, governance, and infrastructure in determining a country's competitiveness

position. Economic resilience and adaptability also emerge as pivotal factors, especially in the face of global uncertainties and challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

B.2.4 Critics

Critics of the IMD Global Competitiveness Yearbook often point towards potential biases and subjectivity in the Executive Opinion Survey. There are also concerns regarding the comprehensiveness and relevancy of the selected indicators and their ability to capture the multifaceted nature of competitiveness accurately. The weight assigned to different factors and the adaptability of the methodology to accommodate emerging economic trends and challenges are also subjects of scrutiny and debate.

B.3 Global Innovation Index

A Synopsis of the Global Innovation Index

B.3.1 Introduction

The Global Innovation Index (GII) is a pivotal reference that provides detailed metrics about the innovation performance of countries and economies around the world. Its objective is to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation and provide a rich database of detailed metrics for evaluating the innovation performance of nations. The GIi aims to assist policymakers and industry leaders in understanding the innovative capacity of

countries and facilitating the formulation of enhanced innovation policies.

With the intention of providing a comprehensive depiction of innovation, the Index encompasses approximately eighty indicators, which encompass aspects such as infrastructure, education, political environment, and knowledge generation within each economy. The GII provides a variety of metrics that facilitate the monitoring of performance and the comparison of developments to those of economies in the same region or income bracket.

B.3.2 Methodology

The GII employs a comprehensive framework consisting of a range of indicators that encompass diverse areas of innovation. The report is organised around pillars such as institutions, human capital and research, infrastructure, market sophistication, business sophistication, knowledge and technology outputs, and creative outputs. These pillars comprise various sub-indicators that collectively provide a nuanced understanding of a country's innovation landscape. The methodology incorporates a wide array of data, including quantitative data, composite indicators, and subjective rankings from various sources, ensuring a broad perspective on innovation ecosystems.

B.3.3 Key Findings

Key findings typically involve the identification of leaders in global innovation, regional performance comparisons, and the unveiling of strengths and weaknesses in individual countries' innovation ecosystems. Trends, challenges, and opportunities in global innovation are analysed, and insights into how countries can leverage their innovation potential are often provided. A thematic focus might also be present, exploring a pertinent topic in innovation and providing a deeper analysis of related issues.

B.3.4 Critics

Critics of the GII often focus on the methodology, questioning the selection and weighting of indicators and the reliability and consistency of data sources. The index's comprehensiveness is sometimes challenged, with arguments that certain aspects of innovation might be underrepresented. Furthermore, the GII's ability to capture the dynamic and rapidly evolving nature of innovation landscapes and its adaptability to reflect emerging trends and paradigms in innovation is also a subject of discussion and critique.

B.4 Logistic Performance Index

An Overview of the Logistics Performance Index

B.4.1 Introduction

The Logistics Performance Index (LPI) is a comprehensive benchmarking tool created by the World Bank, aiming to identify the efficiency of trade logistics in countries across the globe. The LPI helps countries identify the challenges and opportunities they face in their performance in trade logistics and what they can do to improve their logistics performance, thereby boosting economic growth and competitiveness.

The release of the Logistics Performance Index (LPI) report for the year 2023 coincides with a period when the critical significance of logistics systems has been brought to light by disruptions in global value chains. As a consequence of these disruptions, the implications for national security regarding the resilience of the supply chain have become prominent issues. Constantly associated with these concerns is supply chain security, a critical factor in the service sector, which is extensively digitised and interconnected on a global scale.

B.4.2 Methodology

The methodology of the LPI encompasses multiple dimensions to provide a rounded view of a country's logistics performance. It

involves components such as customs performance, infrastructure quality, ease of arranging shipments, quality of logistics services, ability to track and trace consignments, and timeliness of shipments in reaching destinations. The data is primarily collected from a survey of logistics professionals who are involved in freight forwarding and express courier services, thus ensuring practical and experienced insights into the logistics sectors of the respective countries.

B.4.3 Key Findings

Key findings typically include rankings of countries based on their logistics performance. It also elucidates the various strengths and weaknesses of countries regarding different components such as customs, infrastructure, and timeliness. These insights are crucial for identifying global trends, best practices, and areas where improvement is necessary for enhancing logistics performance and overall trade competitiveness.

B.4.4 Critics

Critics argue that the LPI might be subjective due to its reliance on the opinions and perceptions of logistics professionals. The index might not capture all essential aspects of logistics performance comprehensively. Critics also point out that since the survey focuses on the largest cities or ports in a country, it may not accurately represent the logistics performance of a country as a whole,

potentially overlooking rural or remote areas.

B.5 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows, % GDP

Overview of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Index

B.5.1 Introduction

The Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Index is a measurement tool that gauges a country's attractiveness to foreign investors. It's instrumental in determining the confidence of foreign investors in a country's economy and the ease of doing business therein. The FDI Index is crucial for policymakers, investors, and researchers to understand the investment climate, make informed investment decisions, and formulate policies that foster a conducive environment for foreign investment.

B.5.2 Methodology

The methodology behind the FDI Index involves assessing various parameters that influence investment decisions. These parameters often include market size, cost of labour, infrastructure, political stability, regulatory environment, tax policies, and economic stability, among others. The data used in the construction of the index usually derives from national and international statistical agencies and global organisations, supplemented by surveys and expert assessments.

B.5.3 Key Findings

Key findings from the FDI Index typically highlight the most attractive countries and regions for foreign investment. These findings provide insights into the global investment landscape, showcasing where investors are likely to find the most conducive environments for business. They also shed light on emerging markets, investment trends, sectors attracting the most investment, and policy implications.

B.5.4 Critics

Critics often express concerns regarding the comprehensiveness and reliability of the data used in formulating the FDI Index. The index's sensitivity to short-term economic fluctuations and policy changes is also a point of criticism, questioning its ability to provide a long-term perspective on investment attractiveness. Some argue that the focus on quantitative factors may overshadow qualitative aspects such as political stability, corruption, and governance, which are pivotal in investment decisions but challenging to measure and quantify precisely.

B.6 GDP per capita

Equal But Unfair Measurement of Economy

B.6.1 Introduction

The GDP per capita index is a measure that compares the economic performance of countries on a per-person basis. It is calculated by dividing a country's gross

domestic product (GDP) by its population. This measure helps in understanding the economic health of a country and the living standards of its inhabitants, providing insights into the economic disparities between different nations.

B.6.2 Methodology

The methodology for calculating GDP per capita is fairly straightforward. The total GDP of a country, which is the monetary value of all goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period, is divided by the total population of the country. The result is often presented in international dollars, using purchasing power parity (PPP) rates to allow for price level differences between countries.

B.6.3 Key Findings

Key findings from the GDP per capita index usually highlight the disparities in income and living standards across different countries and regions. It may showcase the economic progress or decline of nations, highlighting those with strong economic growth and identifying regions struggling with economic hardships or stagnation.

B.6.4 Critics

Critics argue that GDP per capita has limitations as it does not account for income inequality within countries; a high GDP per capita does not necessarily mean that wealth is distributed evenly. Moreover, it does not consider the informal economy, which can be significant in some countries.

Critics also point out that it does not account for environmental sustainability, as it includes the depletion of natural resources without considering whether this is sustainable in the long term. Lastly, it does not consider the non-market transactions that could contribute to people's living standards, such as household work and volunteer work.

B.7 GDP per unit of energy use

Measurement of Efficiency

B.7.1 Introduction

The GDP per unit of energy use is an index that measures the energy efficiency of a country's economy. It calculates how much economic value is generated from a unit of energy consumed. This metric is pivotal in understanding the relationship between economic activity and energy consumption, aiding in analysing the sustainability and efficiency of a country's economic performance relative to its energy usage.

B.7.2 Methodology

The methodology for calculating GDP per unit of energy use involves dividing the GDP by the total primary energy consumption of the country. It's often expressed in terms of GDP per kilogram of oil equivalent (kgoe) of energy used. This helps in understanding how effectively energy is used in a country to generate economic output, facilitating comparisons

between the energy efficiencies of different economies.

B.7.3 Key Findings

Key findings from this index could include identifying which economies operate with high energy efficiency, meaning they produce more economic output per unit of energy consumed. It could also highlight trends over time, showing whether economies are becoming more or less energy-efficient and identifying sectors that contribute most to a country's overall energy efficiency or inefficiency.

B.7.4 Critics

Critics of the GDP per unit of energy use metric might argue that it oversimplifies the complex relationship between energy use and economic output. They might contend that it doesn't account for different climates, economic structures, and energy sources, which can be vastly different across countries. Moreover, this metric focuses solely on economic output, disregarding other important aspects of societal well-being and sustainable development, such as environmental conservation and social equity. Finally, variations in data collection and reporting standards across different countries may also impact the accuracy and reliability of comparisons based on this metric.

B.8 QS World University Rankings

Unpacking the QS University Ranking Index

B.8.1 Introduction

The QS University Ranking Index is an influential university ranking system that aims to help students make informed comparisons between leading universities worldwide. Produced by Quacquarelli Symonds, the index has become a reference point for prospective students, educators, and institutions by offering insights into university performance across various areas of interest and academic disciplines.

Since its inception in 2004, the QS World University Rankings portfolio has expanded to become the most widely used comparative data source regarding university performance. The primary website of the organisation is accessible via www.TopUniversities.com, which houses their rankings and received a staggering 149 million visits in 2019. Additionally, media entities worldwide published more than 94,000 media clippings that were related to or mentioned QS in 2019.

B.8.2 Methodology

The methodology used in the QS University Ranking Index is multifaceted, combining several indicators to evaluate universities. These indicators include academic reputation, employer reputation,

faculty/student ratio, citations per faculty, international faculty ratio, and international student ratio. Each factor carries a different weight, with academic reputation and employer reputation being the most influential components. Data is gathered through surveys, research paper citations, and an assortment of publicly available resources and databases.

B.8.3 Key Findings

Key findings from the QS University Ranking Index typically focus on identifying the top-performing universities globally, regionally, and within specific academic disciplines. Trends, shifts, and patterns in university performance across various indicators are also highlighted, offering a view of the evolving global higher education landscape. It frequently showcases the dominance of established Western universities, particularly those in the United States and the United Kingdom, but also highlights rising institutions, particularly in Asia.

B.8.4 Critics

Critics often challenge the QS University Ranking Index on various fronts, such as its reliance on reputation surveys, which may introduce subjectivity and bias into the rankings. The methodology's emphasis on English-language research citations may also limit the visibility and ranking of non-English speaking institutions. Additionally, there are concerns that the rankings could influence universities to prioritise certain areas to improve their

scores, potentially affecting their broader educational and research missions.

B.9 Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study

An Exploration of the TIMSS Index

B.9.1 Introduction

The Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) is a reputable index that assesses the mathematics and science knowledge of students across different countries since 1995. Conducted every four years, TIMSS aims to improve the teaching and learning of mathematics and science worldwide by providing an in-depth analysis of students' abilities in these subjects from a global perspective. Approximately 70 nations utilise TIMSS trend data to monitor the efficacy of their education systems on a global scale; further countries participate in TIMSS with each succeeding assessment cycle.

TIMSS 2023 is a turning point in the 28-year history of TIMSS as it signifies the successful transition to its inaugural fully digital assessment cycle. In 2019, fifty percent of TIMSS countries were at the forefront of the digital assessment transition, laying the groundwork for an "all digital" milestone in TIMSS 2023. TIMSS must leverage the advantages of technological advancements in order to maintain alignment with

B.9.2 Methodology

TIMSS employs a rigorous methodology involving extensive tests and questionnaires to collect data from participating countries. The assessment focuses on students in the fourth and eighth grades, examining curriculum implementations, instructional practices, and other educational outcomes in the context of each country's unique conditions and practices. It involves a two-step process: the translation and verification of written tests and questionnaires, followed by careful sampling and data collection.

B.9.3 Key Findings

The key findings of TIMSS typically reveal the comparative strengths and weaknesses of participating countries in mathematics and science. These findings help identify best practices and areas that require improvement, fostering international cooperation and learning. In general, the results offer critical insights into global education trends, helping stakeholders understand the effectiveness of their educational policies and practices in nurturing students' mathematical and scientific capabilities.

B.9.4 Critics

Critics of TIMSS often express concerns regarding the cultural bias of the assessment tools, arguing that they may not be universally applicable or fair. Some argue that differences in curricula and educational systems across countries

make it challenging to achieve accurate cross-country comparisons. There is also a critique of the overemphasis on standardised testing, suggesting that it might not wholly capture the complexities and multifaceted nature of educational success and student learning.

B.10 Environmental Performance Index

An Insight into the Environmental Performance Index

B.10.1 Introduction

The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) is a valuable tool that aids governments, policymakers, and the public in understanding the effectiveness of their environmental policies and practices, fostering a roadmap towards sustainability and the protection of ecosystems and human health. The World Economic Forum initiated the Environmental Sustainability Index (ESI), a biennial index, in 2002. The Yale Centre for Environmental Law and Policy and the Centre for International Earth Science Information Network, both affiliated with Columbia University, jointly produce the Environmental Performance Index (EPI). It is a technique for numerically assessing and quantifying the environmental impact of a nation's policies. The 2022 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) offers a comprehensive overview of global

sustainability based on empirical data. The EPI ranks 180 nations according to their ecosystem vitality, environmental health, and climate change performance, utilising forty performance indicators across eleven issue categories. These indicators serve as a national-level gauge for assessing the degree to which nations are approaching predetermined environmental policy objectives. The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) presents a scorecard that divides nations into leaders and laggards in terms of environmental performance. It also furnishes countries striving for a sustainable future with actionable advice. The EPI provides a potent policy instrument that aids in the pursuit of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations and advancing society towards a sustainable future. The Environmental Performance Index rankings as a whole reveal which nations are addressing the environmental challenges that each country encounters in the most effective manner. It facilitates problem identification, goal setting, trend tracking, outcome comprehension, and the identification of best policy practices. Additionally, government officials can refine their policy agendas, facilitate communications with key stakeholders, and maximise the return on environmental investments with the aid of data and fact-based analysis. The introduction of a novel indicator in the 2022 EPI facilitates the ongoing discourse on climate policy by forecasting the degree of advancement

nations make in achieving net-zero emissions by 2050.

B.10.2 Methodology

The EPI uses a framework that encompasses various indicators categorised under environmental health and ecosystem vitality. These indicators cover areas such as air quality, water and sanitation, biodiversity and habitat, and climate and energy, among others. The methodology involves quantitatively scoring countries based on the selected indicators, and data is sourced from international organisations, research institutions, and other relevant bodies.

B.10.3 Key Findings

Key findings of the EPI generally highlight the performance ranking of the countries, showing which nations are leading in terms of environmental health and ecosystem protection and those lagging behind. It uncovers insights into global sustainability efforts, showcasing trends, progress, and areas needing urgent attention. The EPI often reveals a gap between developed and developing nations in environmental performance, emphasising disparities in resources, policy implementation, and environmental impacts.

B.10.4 Critics

Critics of the EPI often argue that the index might not be entirely comprehensive as it relies on available data, which might not capture all aspects of environmental

performance accurately. The quality and reliability of the data used, as well as its standardisation across countries, are also subjects of criticism. Additionally, there's a debate over the weight assigned to different indicators, as it could influence the overall scores and rankings, making some countries appear better or worse performing than they actually might be.

B.11 Ecological Threat Report

An Examination of the Ecological Threat Report

B.11.1 Introduction

The Ecological Threat Report (ETR) is an insightful publication that assesses the ecological threats nations face and their resilience to combat these challenges. Produced by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP), the report aims to furnish stakeholders with crucial data to comprehend, measure, and address ecological risks, facilitating strategies that could foster sustainable peace and resilience. 228 sovereign nations and territories are assessed for ecological threats by the Ecological Threat Report (ETR). The report, which was generated by the Institute for Economics & Peace (IEP), evaluates hazards associated with natural disasters, food insecurity, water scarcity, and rapid population expansion in more than 3,638 sub-national administrative districts, or 99.9% of the global population. Numerous ecological perils persist in the absence of climate change. Nevertheless,

climate change will intensify its consequences, thereby exacerbating ecological degradation. Assessing ecological hazards, societal resilience, and levels of peace, in addition to analysing risk at the national, administrative district, and city levels, the research adopts a multifaceted, multidimensional approach.

B.11.2 Methodology

The ETR employs a multifaceted methodology incorporating various ecological risk factors such as water stress, food insecurity, temperature anomalies, natural disasters, and sea-level rise, among others. It assesses the potential impact of these ecological threats on societies and their likelihood of resulting in political instability or conflict. Furthermore, the report also evaluates the resilience of nations in managing ecological threats, considering aspects like societal robustness, economic stability, and political effectiveness.

B.11.3 Key Findings

Key findings in the ETR typically include the identification of nations and regions most vulnerable to ecological threats, as well as those with robust resilience strategies. The report often reveals a notable correlation between ecological threats and socio-political unrest, underscoring the critical role of sustainable ecological practices in fostering global peace and stability. It usually elucidates global and regional trends, pinpointing

areas requiring urgent attention and action.

B.11.4 Critics

Critics of the ETR often scrutinise the comprehensiveness and precision of the data and methodologies used. Some argue that the complexity of ecological threats might not be fully encapsulated by the factors considered. Critics may also question the weightings and interactions of different ecological risks in the report's assessments, suggesting that these could influence the depiction of a country's vulnerability or resilience.

B.12 Worldwide Governance Indicator

Understanding the Worldwide Governance Indicators

B.12.1 Introduction

The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) project provides data on the quality of governance in over 200 countries. Launched by the World Bank, the WGI offers insights into various areas of governance, facilitating an understanding of governments' functionality and impact. The indicators aid in policy analysis, research, and the overall enhancement of governance, which is essential for sustainable development and societal well-being. The dataset for the WGI comprises the perspectives of a substantial

number of expert, citizen, and business survey respondents in industrial and developing nations regarding the character of governance. A variety of survey institutes, think tanks, non-governmental organisations, international organisations, and private sector companies contribute to the collection of these statistics. The official stances of the World Bank, its Executive Directors, or the nations they represent are not reflected in the WGI. The World Bank Group does not employ the WGI for resource allocation purposes.

The six aggregate indicators are derived from more than thirty underlying data sources that provide assessments of governance opinions from a substantial number of survey participants and experts across the globe. Information regarding the sources of the fundamental data, the method of aggregation, and the interpretation of the indicators. The indicators covered in WGI are; voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence/terrorism, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, and control of corruption.

B.12.2 Methodology

The WGI methodology encompasses six dimensions of governance: voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, and control of corruption. Data is collected from various sources, such as surveys,

nongovernmental organisations, and international organisations. It uses a statistical methodology to standardise the data from these various sources into comparable units, which are then aggregated into the six governance indicators.

B.12.3 Key Findings

Key findings of the WGI typically entail country scores and rankings across the six dimensions of governance, providing a comprehensive view of countries' governance quality. It aids in identifying strengths and weaknesses in governance globally, allowing stakeholders to pinpoint areas requiring reform and improvement. The WGI can unveil global and regional trends, showcasing developments and patterns in governance quality over time.

B.12.4 Critics

The WGI faces criticism primarily centred around data accuracy and reliability, given that the indicators are based on perceptions and expert opinions, which might introduce subjectivity. Critics also argue about the aggregation method and the possible biases and uncertainties it might introduce. Concerns have also been raised about the use of these indicators for policy-making due to potential misuse or misinterpretation of the data.

B.13 Corruption Perception Index

A Synopsis of the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)

B.13.1 Introduction

The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) is an influential tool designed to rank countries based on the perceived levels of public sector corruption. Created by Transparency International, the CPI serves as a gauge, highlighting the prevalence of corruption and encouraging governments to foster transparency, integrity, and accountability. The index is instrumental for policymakers, researchers, and activists working towards the eradication of corruption.

CPI is an annual publication by the non-governmental organisation Transparency International that ranks countries "according to their perceived levels of public sector corruption, as ascertained through expert assessments and opinion surveys." Corruption is broadly defined as "the misuse of entrusted power for private gain." Currently, 180 countries are ranked in the 2022 CPI, which was released in January 2023, "on a scale from 100 (very clean) to 0 (highly corrupt)" based on the situation between May 1, 2021, and April 30, 2022. Denmark, Finland, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, and Sweden are regarded as the least corrupt countries globally, with consistent high rankings in international financial transparency.

Somalia, Syria, and South Sudan are ranked as the most ostensibly corrupt, with scores of 12 (both 13) and 13 (both 13), respectively.

B.13.2 Methodology

The CPI's methodology revolves around aggregating data from various sources, specialising in governance and business climate analysis. It combines the findings from surveys and assessments contributed by independent institutions, which focus on the prevalence of corruption in the public sector. Each country receives a score on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean), reflecting the perceived level of public sector corruption.

B.13.3 Key Findings

Key findings of the CPI include ranking countries based on their corruption perception scores, offering a comparative perspective on global corruption levels. The CPI usually reveals that a significant number of countries show little to no improvement in tackling corruption. Moreover, it often emphasises a correlation between corruption and crisis such as conflicts and health emergencies, underscoring corruption's detrimental impact on societal development and stability.

B.13.4 Critics

The CPI faces criticism mainly due to its reliance on perceptions and expert assessments, which may not always align with actual corruption levels. Critics argue this approach might lead to biases,

potentially affecting the accuracy and objectivity of the rankings. There are also concerns regarding the index's focus on public sector corruption, which might overlook corrupt practices prevalent in other sectors, thereby not providing a holistic view of corruption within a country.

B.14 Bertelsmann Transformation Index

A Brief Analysis of the Bertelsmann Transformation Index

B.14.1 Introduction

The Transformation Index (BTI), established by the Bertelsmann Stiftung in 2004, has consistently assessed the quality of governance, economic performance, and democracy across the globe. BTI is a biennial publication that assesses the quality of democracy, market economy, and governance in over 130 developing and transition countries. It provides a comprehensive view of the political and economic transformations in these countries, contributing valuable insights to policymakers, scholars, and the broader international community.

The current sample comprises 137 developing and transformation countries. The evaluation is predicated on comprehensive country reports, which collectively surpass 5,000 pages in length. These reports were compiled in

collaboration with over 280 experts from prestigious universities and think tanks across 120 countries.

Country ratings are determined by a set of 49 numerically rated questions, with a scale ranging from 10 (indicating the best performance) to 1 (indicating the worst). Questions 13.1, 13.2, and 13.3 in criterion 13 (Level of difficulty), which also utilise a scale from 10 (worst) to 1 (best), are exempt from this criterion. Four response options correspond to the scoring levels of 10 – 7 – 4 – 1, and each of them describes an empirical assessment that corresponds to a specific rating. Prioritisation of 14 indicators is specified for criterion 14.

B.14.2 Methodology

The BTI employs a detailed methodology involving a country-by-country assessment based on a set of criteria. Two key indices are used: the status index, evaluating the state of political and economic transformation, and the governance index, assessing the quality of leadership and governance. The assessment is grounded in a set of questions answered by country experts, which ensures nuanced and detailed country reports.

B.14.3 Key Findings

Key findings typically include the identification of trends, challenges, and successes in political and economic transformation processes across the assessed countries. The BTI helps identify best practices, areas of concern, and

potential trajectories for countries, fostering a nuanced understanding of global transformation processes, the effectiveness of governance strategies, and the resilience or vulnerabilities within political and economic structures.

B.14.4 Critics

Critics of the BTI often question the subjectivity involved in the assessment due to its reliance on expert opinions. Some argue that cultural and contextual differences across countries might not always be fully captured or considered, possibly affecting the comprehensiveness and fairness of the assessments. Additionally, the choice of indicators and the weight assigned to different aspects of the overall score are also points of discussion among critics, who question whether they accurately reflect a country's transformation status.

B.15 Human Development Index

A Synopsis of the Human Development Index (HDI)

B.15.1 Introduction

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators, which are used to rank countries into four tiers of human development. Created by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),

the HDI is a significant innovation that aims to shift the focus of development economics from national income accounting to people-centred policies.

B.15.2 Methodology

The HDI methodology is based on assessing countries based on three fundamental aspects of human development: health, which is measured by life expectancy at birth; education, which is measured by mean years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and expected years of schooling for children entering school; and, lastly, standard of living which is measured by gross national income (GNI) per capita. Countries are then categorised into groups based on their HDI scores: very high human development, high human development, medium human development, and low human development.

B.15.3 Key Findings

Key findings of the HDI often illustrate the disparities in human development globally or regionally, reflecting inequalities and varying levels of development. The HDI reports also frequently highlight progress or regression in countries over time, offering insights into the impact of policies and global phenomena such as economic crises or pandemics on human development.

B.15.4 Critics

Critics of the HDI often point to its simplicity and the limitation of using only

three dimensions to assess human development. They argue that it might not fully capture the complexities and various aspects essential to human well-being, such as inequality, poverty, and environmental sustainability. Critics also argue that the HDI might not accurately reflect a country's social and economic realities due to its reliance on aggregated national data, which can mask disparities within countries.

B.16 Legatum Prosperity Index

Overview of the Legatum Prosperity Index

B.16.1 Introduction

The Legatum Prosperity Index is an annual ranking developed by the Legatum Institute that measures the prosperity of countries around the world. It aims to provide a holistic view of prosperity, encompassing economic quality, business environment, governance, personal freedom, social capital, safety and security, education, health, and the natural environment. The index's multidimensional approach aims to offer insights beyond traditional economic measures, encouraging policies and strategies that foster a prosperous society. The Index employs identical indicators across 167 nations and amalgamates them in a consistent manner to construct components and pillars. The Index enables a comparative analysis of the relative

performance of nations with respect to their overall prosperity and the 67 components comprising the 12 pillars of prosperity (investment environment, health, education, and social capital), among others. To facilitate more targeted action, the elements have been established to represent key policy areas, including investor protections, primary education, government integrity, and environmental pollution.

B.16.2 Methodology

The methodology of the Legatum Prosperity Index involves the analysis of 104 different variables. These variables are categorised into 12 pillars, representing various sectors such as economic quality, business environment, governance, education, and health, among others. Data is collected from various globally recognised sources, ensuring accuracy and reliability. Each pillar is assessed independently, and an aggregation of these pillars results in a country's overall prosperity score and ranking.

B.16.3 Key Findings

The key findings in the Legatum Prosperity Index typically involve the ranking of countries based on their overall prosperity. It allows for an analysis of a country's strengths and weaknesses across different pillars, helping identify areas needing improvement or investment. The index also helps in tracking the progress or decline of countries over time, providing valuable insights into the impact of policies

and global trends on various aspects of prosperity.

B.16.4 Critics

Critics of the Legatum Prosperity Index often raise questions regarding the choice of variables and the weight assigned to each pillar in calculating the overall prosperity score. There's a concern that the methodology might be subjective and might not capture the complexities and nuances of prosperity in different countries. Critics also argue about the accuracy and reliability of using aggregated indices, suggesting that they might oversimplify or misrepresent the state of prosperity in countries.

B.17 Environmental Social Governance Tracker

Concise Review of Environmental, Social, and Governance

B.17.1 Introduction

Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria represent a set of standards for a company's operations that socially conscious investors use to screen potential investments. Environmental criteria consider how a company performs as a steward of nature. Social criteria examine how a company manages relationships with employees, suppliers, customers, and the communities where it operates. Governance deals with a company's

leadership, executive pay, audits, internal controls, and shareholder rights.

B.17.2 Methodology

The methodology for evaluating ESG involves analysing various aspects of a company's operations and business practices.

- **Environmental:** Factors such as a company's energy use, waste, pollution, natural resource conservation, and treatment of animals are scrutinised.
- **Social:** The company's business relationships, including supplier and customer satisfaction, community involvement, and overall public perception, are assessed.
- **Governance:** Factors such as company leadership, executive compensation, internal controls, and shareholder rights are evaluated.

Ratings agencies and analysts usually conduct this evaluation, resulting in an ESG score that investors can use to assess the ethical impact and sustainability of an investment in a company.

B.17.3 Key Findings

Key findings in ESG assessments generally revolve around identifying companies or investments that excel in sustainable and ethical business practices. High ESG scores often indicate a company's robust strategies for managing environmental

impacts, maintaining positive relationships with communities, and practising good governance, which may lead to a competitive advantage and long-term sustainability.

B.17.4 Critics

Critics of ESG often argue that there is a lack of standardisation and transparency in ESG scoring methodologies. Different agencies might evaluate companies using various criteria, leading to inconsistencies in ESG scores. Critics also point out that companies might manipulate or exaggerate their ESG activities for better scores, known as "greenwashing." There are also concerns that a strong focus on ESG criteria might divert attention from essential financial metrics and performance indicators.

B.18 Index of Economic Freedom

Examination of the Index of Economic Freedom

B.18.1 Introduction

The Index of Economic Freedom is an annual guide published by The Heritage Foundation, in collaboration with The Wall Street Journal, to measure the level of economic freedom in countries worldwide. The index seeks to understand how closely the policies and institutions of various countries align with economically free environments where individuals can prosper.

B.18.2 Methodology

The methodology of the Index of Economic Freedom is centred around four fundamental pillars: rule of law, government size, regulatory efficiency, and open markets. Each pillar encompasses various indicators, such as property rights, judicial effectiveness, government spending, tax burden, business freedom, labour freedom, and trade freedom. Countries are evaluated and scored based on these criteria, leading to an overall economic freedom score and a corresponding ranking.

B.18.3 Key Findings

Key findings from the Index of Economic Freedom typically highlight the countries scoring highest and lowest in economic freedom and the changes in scores from previous years. Insights into regional performances and global trends in economic freedom, as well as correlations between economic freedom and other societal outcomes like poverty rates and human development, are also presented.

B.18.4 Critics

Critics of the Index of Economic Freedom often point to ideological biases, suggesting that the index's methodology may favour certain economic philosophies over others. The choice of indicators and their weighting is also a subject of criticism, with some arguing that the emphasis might be misaligned with actual economic prosperity and well-being. Additionally, critics may question the

reliability and comprehensiveness of the data sources used in the index.

B.19 Press Freedom Index

The Voice of Press Without Borders

B.19.1 Introduction

The Press Freedom Index is an annual ranking of countries conducted by Reporters Without Borders (RSF). This index is a reflection of the freedom available to journalists, media organisations, and netizens in each country and the efforts made by the authorities to respect and ensure respect for this freedom. The First Amendment safeguards the freedom of the press, which is vital to a democratic system where the government is accountable to the people. In addition to serving as a vibrant marketplace of ideas and a forum for ordinary citizens to express themselves and gain exposure to a variety of information and viewpoints, a free press acts as a watchdog that investigates and reports on government wrongdoing.

The proliferation of new surveillance technologies and the emergence of the national security state have presented novel obstacles to media freedom. In an effort to locate their sources, the government has launched an unprecedented crackdown on whistleblowers, specifically targeting journalists. Leaks to the press in the public

interest expose whistleblowers to prosecution under the Espionage Act of the World War I era. Furthermore, journalists are compelled to go to greater lengths to evade a growing surveillance apparatus.

B.19.2 Methodology

The methodology involves the analysis of the level of pluralism, media independence, environment, self-censorship, legal framework, transparency, and quality of the infrastructure that supports the production of news and information. RSF sends questionnaires to partner organisations, journalists, researchers, jurists, and human rights activists in different countries, ensuring a multitude of viewpoints and expertise areas are considered in the index's construction.

B.19.3 Key Findings

Key findings generally reveal global trends concerning press freedom, spotlighting regions or countries where significant shifts—positive or negative—have occurred over the year. They provide insights into the changing landscape of media freedom, identifying emerging threats, such as new laws and regulations, and documenting cases of journalist detentions, attacks, or murders.

B.19.4 Critics

Critics of the Press Freedom Index argue that its methodology might have biases due to subjective assessments and cultural

misunderstandings. The reliance on questionnaires and expert opinions might lead to variations in scores that are more reflective of individual perceptions than objective measures of press freedom. Others believe that the index may sometimes be used for political leverage or agendas, thereby questioning its objectivity and credibility.

B.20 Freedom House Index

Beacon of Light in a Restricted World

B.20.1 Introduction

Freedom House, headquartered in Washington, D.C., is a non-profit organisation primarily recognised for its political advocacy efforts pertaining to democracy, political freedom, and human rights. Established in October 1941, the organisation was initially honourably chaired by Wendell Willkie and Eleanor Roosevelt. Its mission statement characterises it as a "clear voice for democracy and freedom around the world." In 2006, grants from the U.S. government accounted for 66% of Freedom House's funding.

The Freedom House Index, also known as the Freedom in the World Report, is an annual survey that assesses the degree of civil liberties and political rights in each country around the globe. Published by Freedom House, a U.S.-based, U.S. government-funded non-profit

organisation, the report aims to identify the overall level of freedom in a country, categorising them as "free," "partly free," or "not free."

The annual Freedom in the World report evaluates the extent to which political and civil liberties are upheld in each country. Among its other notable reports are Freedom of the Press and Freedom on the Net, which track censorship, intimidation, and violence against journalists, as well as public access to information. Although frequently referenced by political scientists, journalists, and policymakers, the organisation's democracy indices have encountered disapproval.

From the 1970s to the 2000s, the organisation faced criticism primarily for its alleged government funding bias towards American interests; others criticised its reliance on democratic indices created almost exclusively by Raymond Gastil. In 2018, National Review, a conservative newspaper, criticised the rankings for their perceived "anti-conservative" stance of the NGO.

B.20.2 Methodology

The methodology of the Freedom House Index involves evaluating countries based on a checklist of factors that are divided into two categories: political rights and civil liberties. Political rights include the electoral process, political pluralism, and the functioning of the government, while

civil liberties encompass freedom of expression, associational rights, and the rule of law. Each country is scored on a 100-point scale, with higher scores indicating a higher level of freedom.

B.20.3 Key Findings

The key findings in the Freedom House reports usually highlight the global trends in democracy and freedom, pointing out countries that have shown significant improvements or declines in their scores. The findings also provide insights into the state of political rights and civil liberties worldwide, identifying patterns, challenges, and areas that require attention or improvement.

B.20.4 Critics

Critics of the Freedom House Index often point to its U.S. government funding as a potential bias in the evaluation process. Some argue that the methodology might favour Western democracies and values, thus possibly resulting in subjective assessments. Additionally, critics question the criteria used to evaluate the countries, suggesting that they may not be comprehensive or nuanced enough to capture the complexities and variations in each country's political climate.

B.21 Global Gender Gap Report

Synopsis of the Global Gender Gap Report

B.21.1 Introduction

The Global Gender Gap Report is an influential publication by the World Economic Forum that aims to measure and analyse the disparities between men and women across a broad spectrum of fields such as economy, education, health, and politics. The report seeks to shed light on the gender gaps in individual countries and across the globe, advocating for strategies and policies that promote gender equality and societal advancement.

The 2023 edition of this report, which tracks the progress of gender disparities over time in 146 countries, focuses on the relative gaps between women and men in four key dimensions: educational attainment, health and survival, political empowerment, and economic participation and opportunity. The report estimates that closing the global gender gap will take over a century. However, it does note that the global parity score has rebounded to the point where it is now possible to achieve gender parity.

As structural barriers and economic shocks continue to largely and disproportionately impact women's labour force participation, the report examines the state of gender gaps in the workforce. It provides data and

figures for gender gaps in labour force participation, representation across industries, leadership, STEM occupations, and political representation, among others. A summary of key findings and a digital version of the report are also included.

B.21.2 Methodology

The methodology of the Global Gender Gap Report is rooted in the evaluation of countries based on four key pillars: economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment. Each pillar comprises various indicators that reflect gender disparities. The scores assigned in each pillar are aggregated to form a comprehensive score that determines the country's overall gender gap ranking.

B.21.3 Key Findings

The key findings typically focus on identifying countries that have been most successful in closing gender gaps as well as those that are lagging. It also uncovers global trends, revealing sectors where progress has been substantial and areas needing urgent action. These insights allow stakeholders to grasp the current state of gender equality, fostering informed decision-making for policy and strategy development.

B.21.4 Critics

Critics of the Global Gender Gap Report often express concerns regarding the

robustness and comprehensiveness of its methodology. The choice and weighting of indicators can sometimes be seen as not fully encapsulating the complexities of gender disparities. There are also considerations regarding the report's sensitivity to cultural and regional variances, which might affect the relevance and applicability of its findings and recommendations in different contexts.

B.22 Women, Business and law

A New Era of Inclusion: Empowering Women

B.22.1 Introduction

The role of women in business and law has undergone significant changes in an ever more interconnected and dynamic global landscape. It has surpassed conventional limitations and become a crucial catalyst for economic expansion, societal advancement, and legal revolution. The Women, Business, and Law Index serves as a guiding light towards gender parity by providing an all-encompassing evaluation of the legal entitlements and economic prospects accessible to women worldwide.

The "Women, Business, and the Law" report is a publication by the World Bank that aims to measure gender inequality in the law. The study provides a benchmark to evaluate a country's performance in terms of legislation affecting women's

economic participation across various aspects like mobility, workplace rights, and pay.

With the increasing recognition of the significant influence that gender inclusivity has on sustainable development, the Index has become an indispensable resource for policymakers, advocates, and stakeholders. It not only assesses the degree to which women are enabled to engage in the economic sphere but also reveals the legal obstacles that endure and impede advancement. Through its mission to promote dialogue, inspire action, and facilitate change, the Index embodies a collaborative effort to establish a more gendered world.

The aforementioned introduction establishes the foundation for an extensive examination of the Women, Business, and Law Index's multifaceted facets. The Index covers a wide range of legal topics, including property rights, labour laws, entrepreneurship, and retirement, thereby illuminating both progress and inequalities. We cordially invite you to accompany us on an expedition to comprehend the progressive development of women's involvement in business and law, as well as the profound impact that dismantling barriers and cultivating inclusivity could have on these fields.

B.22.2 Methodology

The methodology involves a thorough scrutiny of laws and regulations affecting

women's economic participation. Eight indicators are assessed: mobility, workplace, pay, marriage, parenthood, entrepreneurship, assets, and pensions. These indicators encompass several questions, which are scored to create an index ranging from 0 to 100, where 100 represents the most gender-equal environment.

B.22.3 Key Findings

Key findings from the report usually revolve around identifying countries and regions leading in legal gender equality and those with room for improvement. The report may highlight reforms that have positively impacted gender equality as well as areas where legal gender differences persist, creating barriers for women's economic participation.

B.22.4 Critics

Critics of the "Women, Business, and the Law" report often cite limitations in its scope, pointing out that it primarily focuses on formal laws and regulations, possibly overlooking the practical enforcement and societal norms that also significantly impact women's economic opportunities. Moreover, critics might argue that the focus on legislation might not provide a complete picture of women's actual experiences and barriers in business and law due to the exclusion of some influential factors such as education and societal attitudes.

B.23 Global Peace Index

Insight into the Global Peace Index

B.23.1 Introduction

In a world frequently characterised by complexities and interdependencies, the endeavour to achieve peace is a universal goal that surpasses geographical boundaries, cultural differences, and ideological differences. In this regard, the Global Peace Index serves as a guiding tool, offering invaluable perspectives on the elements that foster peace and the obstacles that jeopardise its fragile equilibrium. The Global Peace Index (GPI), produced by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP), is a comprehensive metric that measures the level of peace in countries worldwide. The GPI aims to provide a basis for understanding the socio-economic benefits of peace, facilitating a deeper exploration of the measures that nations can adopt to promote harmony and development.

In an era of ongoing tensions and conflicts, there is a growing imperative to comprehend, quantify, and promote peace. In this regard, the Global Peace Index functions as an all-encompassing structure, conducting meticulous analyses of diverse indicators to gauge the degree of tranquillity in regions and countries. In addition to violence abstinence, it encompasses societal security, governance, human rights, and international relations, thereby unveiling

the complex fabric that defines a peaceful state.

We cordially invite you to explore the profound insights presented by the Global Peace Index. Our objective is to foster a more profound comprehension of the obstacles that impede peace and the routes that lead to a harmonious world. During this critical juncture, when international cooperation and empathy are more important than ever, the Index functions as a guiding light, directing us towards a collective aspiration for a future characterised by prosperity and peace for all.

B.23.2 Methodology

The GPI is structured on a range of indicators spread across three domains: societal safety and security, the extent of ongoing domestic and international conflict, and the degree of militarization. Each indicator is scored on a scale, and these scores are aggregated to produce an overall score for each country, determining their ranking on the index.

B.23.3 Key Findings

Key findings typically emanate from the annual shifts in peace scores, elucidating global trends and changes in peacefulness. These findings may encompass regional variations, improvements or deteriorations in country scores, and the economic impact of violence. Specific themes such as safety, conflict, and militarization are dissected to provide a granular

understanding of the components driving changes in peace levels.

B.23.4 Critics

Critics of the GPI often centre their reservations on the subjectivity involved in scoring and weighting the various indicators, questioning whether the GPI can holistically and accurately portray a country's peacefulness. Concerns also dwell on whether the index overly emphasises the absence of conflict and violence, potentially overshadowing positive peace factors like social harmony and equitable resource distribution.

B.24 Global Terrorism Index

Global Terrorism Index Between Economy & Peace

B.24.1 Introduction

The Global Terrorism Index (GTI) is a comprehensive study that annually analyses and summarises trends in terrorism worldwide. Conducted by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP), the GTI aims to comprehensively understand the impact of terrorism, exploring its manifestations across various global regions and nations. GTI offers comprehensive analysis of the effects of terrorism in 163 countries, representing 99.7 percent of the world's population, the Global Terrorism Index (GTI) was conducted. The GTI report, utilising data from Terrorism Tracker and additional sources, generates a composite score that

ordinarily ranks countries according to the extent of their vulnerability to terrorism. Each country is assigned a score between 0 and 10, with 10 denoting the most significant measurable impact of terrorism and 0 indicating no impact at all.

In light of the substantial financial investments made by governments worldwide in counterterrorism efforts, it is critical to aggregate and analyse the existing data in order to gain a more comprehensive understanding of its multifaceted characteristics. An essential objective of the GTI is to scrutinise these patterns while also contributing to a constructive and pragmatic discourse concerning the future of terrorism and the necessary policy measures.

B.24.2 Methodology

The GTI is meticulously curated through the analysis of various indicators, such as the number of terrorist incidents, fatalities, injuries, and the level of property damage. Data is primarily sourced from the Global Terrorism Database (GTD), and a weighted five-year average is applied to give a broader perspective of the trends. Countries are scored and ranked based on these indicators to provide a comparative insight into the impact of terrorism.

B.24.3 Key Findings

Key findings in the GTI typically include the identification of trends in terrorism, such as shifts in geographical hotspots, methods, and perpetrators. The index also highlights countries most affected by terrorism and

those showing improvements. It helps in uncovering the socio-economic and geopolitical factors influencing terrorism trends.

B.24.4 Critics

Critics of the GTI often raise concerns regarding the reliability and comprehensiveness of the data, arguing that differences in definitions and reporting standards across countries might impact the accuracy of the findings. They may also question the weighting of the indicators and the possibility of biases in interpreting acts as terrorism, potentially affecting the objectivity of the index.

B.25 Safety Perceptions Index

Safety Gauge on Global Scale

B.25.1 Introduction

In an era characterised by rapid information dissemination and pervasive uncertainty, it has become critical to comprehend and evaluate our perceptions of safety. To this end, the Safety Perceptions Index has been developed as a dynamic instrument that provides insight into how communities and individuals perceive safety in their surroundings. This perception frequently influences behaviours, decisions, and the overall functioning of society.

The Safety Perceptions Index is a tool designed to gauge the individual or

collective perception of safety within various geographical locations, usually cities or countries. The index aims to capture how secure people feel in their environments, mapping these perceptions against actual crime and safety statistics, and aiding in policy formulation and urban planning.

Safety is an intricate and diverse notion that extends beyond mere physical protection and encompasses psychological welfare, social unity, and a feeling of assurance. Through its analysis of these complex facets, the Safety Perceptions Index enables us to delve into the intangible components that comprise the fabric of individual and collective safety perceptions.

This introduction extends an invitation to engage in a process of self-reflection and investigation. It proceeds to examine the methodology, significance, and implications of the Safety Perceptions Index, which aims to uncover the determinants that impact our perceptions of safety in our residential areas, local communities, and wider society. Through illuminating the disparities between perception and reality, the index stimulates discourse, facilitates the improvement of policies, and encourages active participation from the public.

As we traverse the intricate dynamics between subjective perceptions and objective safety conditions, the Safety

Perceptions Index acts as a catalyst for a more profound comprehension of the ever-changing safety and security landscapes. Collaborate with us in elucidating the strata of reality, perception, and the capacity for constructive transformation as we collaboratively endeavour to establish settings that genuinely foster a feeling of security and welfare for every individual.

B.25.2 Methodology

The methodology of the Safety Perceptions Index commonly involves surveys and questionnaires distributed to a diverse sample of the population. Respondents are typically asked about their sense of safety in various situations and locations and about their personal experiences with crime. The collected data are analysed to calculate an overall safety perception score for the surveyed area.

B.25.3 Key Findings

The key findings from the Safety Perceptions Index often highlight disparities between actual crime rates and public perceptions of safety. It reveals areas where there is a marked difference between perceived and actual safety, helping to identify potential focal points for law enforcement and community engagement efforts to enhance public safety and confidence.

B.25.4 Critics

Critics of the Safety Perceptions Index may argue that it can be subjective, influenced

by factors such as media coverage, personal biases, and anecdotal experiences, which may not always align with objective reality. Additionally, there may be concerns regarding the comprehensiveness and representativeness of the survey samples, as well as the risk of cultural and contextual nuances being overlooked in the interpretation of the findings.

B.26 Travel & Tourism Development Index

Travel Develops Tourism or Vice Versa

B.26.1 Introduction

The Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index (TTCI), released by the World Economic Forum (WEF), is a composite index that measures the factors and policies that make a country conducive to developing the travel and tourism sector. It aims to provide a comprehensive strategic tool for stakeholders to understand the strengths and areas for improvement of the tourism ecosystem within countries.

The Travel & Tourism Development Index (TTDI) 2021 is an advancement from its predecessor, the Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index (TTCI), which has been in existence for 15 years. The TTCI was the flagship index of the World Economic Forum's Platform for Shaping the Future of Mobility. The revised TTDI functions as a strategic benchmarking instrument,

offering distinct perspectives on the strengths and developments of the travel and tourism (T&T) sector to assist policymakers, companies, and complementary sectors in advancing the sector's future progress.

The TTDI comprises eleven individual indicators distributed across 17 pillars and five subindexes. It is important to note that the five subindexes are merely for presentation and categorization purposes and do not contribute to the calculation of the index. In contrast, previous editions of the TTCI introduced the Non-Leisure Resources, Socioeconomic Resilience and Conditions, and T&T Demand Pressure and Impact pillars, which are all novel to the TTDI.

B.26.2 Methodology

The methodology encompasses the evaluation of several critical pillars, such as the business environment, safety and security, health and hygiene, human resources and labour markets, and ICT readiness, among others. Countries are assessed based on a combination of data from publicly available sources and the results of the Executive Opinion Survey, a comprehensive annual survey conducted by the WEF.

B.26.3 Key Findings

The key findings typically highlight countries that have shown significant advancement in their travel and tourism competitiveness, as well as those needing

improvement. It often unveils trends, challenges, and opportunities in the global travel and tourism sector, providing insights that can guide policy and investment decisions.

B.26.4 Critics

Critics of the TCI often point to potential biases in data collection and representation. Some argue that the index might not sufficiently account for sustainability and the long-term impact of tourism on natural and cultural resources. Others believe that the index could be more nuanced by considering more localised or regional variations within countries to present a more accurate picture.

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