



InfraCompass

Set your infrastructure policies in the right direction in the Compact with Africa countries

Global Infrastructure Hub
In cooperation with KPMG

May 2018



A G20 INITIATIVE



**Global
Infrastructure
Hub**



INFRASTRUCTURE,
DELIVERED RIGHT,
PROMOTES ECONOMIC
GROWTH AND LIFTS
COMMUNITIES OUT
OF POVERTY.

CONTENTS

Foreword	ii
Background	1
Introduction.....	1
Key Highlights	2
Regional Overview	3
Overview	3
Infrastructure Needs	3
Challenges and Opportunities	4
Infracompass – A Framework For Attracting Investment	7
Findings from our analysis.....	7
Using infracompass to guide reform	8
Methodology	9
Country pages	10

FOREWORD

INFRACOMPASS

SET YOUR INFRASTRUCTURE
POLICIES IN THE RIGHT
DIRECTION IN COMPACT
WITH AFRICA COUNTRIES



CHRIS HEATHCOTE
 CHIEF EXECUTIVE
 OFFICER
 GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE HUB

The Global Infrastructure Hub is excited to extend InfraCompass to 10 African countries, providing a comprehensive review of infrastructure indicators to analyse policies and practices that increase the flow and quality of public and private infrastructure investment. These 10 countries are participating in the G20 Compact with Africa (CWA), an ambitious yet practical effort to increase investment in these countries. I am pleased InfraCompass can now support governments and partner organisations' in these countries with up to date data and insights that can guide these critical efforts.

CHRIS HEATHCOTE
 GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE HUB

With the rapid pace of globalisation and urbanisation, demand for infrastructure is soaring across the world, and especially in Africa. Yet the gap between what is needed – particularly greater access to efficient high quality value for money infrastructure services – and what is funded continues to grow.

The G20 is committed to closing the infrastructure gap and accelerating economic development. By aligning InfraCompass to the Compact with Africa (CWA) program, this report aims to bring together two very important initiatives to improve how infrastructure is planned and developed in Africa and around the world.



RICHARD THRELFALL
 GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE
 CHAIRMAN
 KPMG

We believe that adding these countries to the infracompass will promote partnership, collaboration and best practice among infrastructure policy makers, private companies and other important stakeholders. A shared vision for better environmental, social and governance-focused projects can attract higher levels of investment

RICHARD THRELFALL
 KPMG

InfraCompass pinpoints how governments can prepare and develop infrastructure projects. Through the lens of six key drivers, it allows CWA countries to focus on specific areas for reform, with confidence that these improvements will make a tangible difference to the delivery of infrastructure.

Robust governance, capable institutions, and consistent regulatory frameworks all contribute to the delivery of successful, valuable infrastructure that in turn delivers greater growth, productivity, jobs and trade. With political leadership and a willingness to pursue the reforms highlighted by InfraCompass, this framework provides a unique opportunity to drive prosperity in the CWA countries and to secure greater social and economic benefits from quality infrastructure.

BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION

THE GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE HUB ('GI HUB') HAS DEVELOPED AND APPLIED A FRAMEWORK THAT COVERED 49 COUNTRIES TO HELP DELIVER INFRASTRUCTURE MORE EFFECTIVELY (HENCEFORTH REFERRED TO AS 'THE FRAMEWORK' OR 'INFRACOMPASS') AND TO PROVIDE A ROBUST UNDERSTANDING OF A COUNTRY'S INFRASTRUCTURE MARKET. IN SUPPORT OF THE COMPACT WITH AFRICA (CWA) PROGRAM, INFRACOMPASS HAS BEEN EXPANDED IN 2018 TO 56 COUNTRIES, INCLUDING SEVEN ADDITIONAL CWA COUNTRIES.

InfraCompass provides insight to governments and investors across the globe on policies and practices that create the best conditions for infrastructure delivery. It achieves this by pinpointing the policies and practices that lead to sustainable and equitable infrastructure by enabling more efficient markets, better decision making and more effective infrastructure delivery.

The G20 CWA Initiative¹ provides a framework for boosting private investment and increasing the provision of infrastructure in Africa. The CWA was led by Germany's G20 Presidency in 2017 to promote private investment in Africa, by making mutual commitments to measures and instruments that would improve the framework conditions for investment, including in infrastructure. The aim is to develop comprehensive, coordinated, and country specific investment compacts between individual African countries, international organisations, and other partners.

The GI Hub engaged KPMG in 2016 to collaborate and develop the InfraCompass framework, which was released in 2017 and covers 49 countries. As part of its support for CWA, the GI Hub committed to expand the InfraCompass tool from 49 to 56 countries to include seven additional African nations (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal and Tunisia) alongside the three (Egypt, Morocco and Rwanda) that were already included in the tool. In addition to the inclusion of these new CWA countries, the latest World Bank public-private partnership (PPP) Benchmarks for each of the 56 countries were included in this expansion.

The key purpose of this report is to act as an extension of the InfraCompass report that provides an understanding of the CWA countries' infrastructure needs challenges and opportunities based on insights from GI Hub's InfraCompass tool. This report should be read in conjunction with the broader InfraCompass report.²

¹ <https://www.compactwithafrica.org>

²

https://infracompass.gihub.org/app/dist/static/GIH_InfraCompass_Full_Report.pdf

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

THE CWA COUNTRIES ARE CHARACTERISED BY A STRONG IMPROVEMENT IN REGULATORY, GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS.

Found by InfraCompass to have relatively strong performance in their rule of law, contract enforcement, quality of regulation and capital account openness, Rwanda and Morocco made improvements to their overall investment environment.

Each of the CWA countries are putting PPP laws in place, but the operationalisation of the PPP framework vary to a degree.

InfraCompass highlights areas for reform, including in the regulatory, governance and institutional frameworks.

International private finance in the CWA countries is tied to proper governance. As governance within these countries improves, access to this type of finance, which is an important part of delivering infrastructure, will also improve.

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

OVERVIEW

While Africa has the potential for sustained, inclusive economic growth, the continent critically lacks sufficient infrastructure to efficiently connect regional markets and better integrate them into global value chains. For years, development professionals have focused on finance – and access in particular – as the underlying issue holding back local and regional infrastructure investment. However, while great progress has been made to remove this barrier, a critical mass of project development is yet to materialise.

This has given policy makers and advisors on the continent pause for thought. Clearly the infrastructure challenge goes beyond finance. A consensus is developing globally that a major factor hindering infrastructure implementation is a lack of good governance and well-planned projects.

One of the key objectives of the Global Infrastructure Hub (GI Hub) is to appropriately target and facilitate the sharing of infrastructure best practice. To enable the achievement of this objective, a key component is a framework that identifies which characteristics contribute to effective infrastructure outcomes. GI Hub's InfraCompass³ considers a wide range of inter-related factors, including:

- governance and institutional settings;
- investment policy and economic regulation;
- clarity and consistency of the permits and land acquisition process;
- planning and infrastructure appraisal processes;
- efficiency of government contracting and procurement; and
- the efficacy of infrastructure delivery, including a focus on quality and role of the private sector.

³ <https://infracompass.gihub.org/>

INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

RECENTLY UPDATED GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE OUTLOOK FORECASTS AN INVESTMENT NEED OF US\$2.0 TRILLION FOR CWA MEMBER COUNTRIES, INCREASING TO US\$2.4 TRILLION IF THE UNITED NATIONS' SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ARE ACCOUNTED FOR.

The current investment trends scenario from the GI Hub's Global Infrastructure Outlook⁴ forecasts a total infrastructure investment of US\$1.4 trillion for the CWA member countries by 2040, equivalent to US\$57 billion per year.

If the CWA member countries are able to raise their performance to match that of their best performing peers⁵, the total investment need would be US\$2.0 trillion, or US\$79 billion per year – a difference of almost 30 per cent resulting in an overall investment gap of US \$0.6 trillion.

While the future needs of CWA member countries are great, significant investment has occurred over the past decade. The Global Infrastructure Outlook reports that, since 2007, 41 per cent of infrastructure investment in CWA member countries has been directed towards the electricity sector, with 23 per cent going to water. Given the low proportion of the population with access to electricity, water and sanitation services, the focus on these infrastructure sectors is unsurprising. While the proportion of investment going to electricity is slightly higher than the world average, the share of investment dedicated to water infrastructure is almost three times the world average.

⁴ <https://gihub-webtools.s3.amazonaws.com/umbraco/media/1529/global-infrastructure-outlook-24-july-2017.pdf>

⁵ Performance in this context is defined as the distance between what is expected level of infrastructure stock per person, and the current level of stock per person, given a country's socioeconomic context.

For some countries, improved access to electricity and water remains a significant challenge. Ethiopia, for example, needs to spend 20 per cent of its GDP to meet the United Nations' electricity access Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and nearly seven per cent more to meet its water and sanitation access SDGs.

The flip side of a strong focus on utilities infrastructure is that Africa dedicates a below-average proportion of investment to the transport sector. This accounted for 27 per cent of the total between 2007 and 2015, compared to the world average of 45 per cent. The difference is particularly striking for rail, which receives just three per cent of infrastructure investment in Africa, compared to the world average of 12 per cent.

In dollar terms, electricity is forecast to receive around US\$1.6 trillion of investment between 2016 and 2040 under current trends; with water, roads and telecoms each receiving between US \$700 billion and US\$900 billion. The gap between the current trends and investment need scenarios is proportionately largest for roads, where the investment need forecast is almost twice the current trends forecast.

Total infrastructure investment in Africa was equivalent to 4.3 per cent of GDP between 2007 and 2015. The continent will need to maintain investment at around this proportion of GDP to accommodate economic and population growth to 2040. This rises to 5.9 per cent under the investment need scenario. While this will clearly be challenging, GI Hub's analysis suggests that since 2007, Ethiopia, Morocco, Tanzania, and Angola have all achieved infrastructure investment levels of 5.5 per cent of GDP or more.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Infrastructure is a very powerful engine of economic growth, but only if it is an economically viable asset created as part of a carefully thought out development plan. If not, a country risks falling into the trap of building infrastructure that does not create growth and which it cannot afford to maintain.

The right kind of infrastructure can make an impact. A 2014 study by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) found that increased public infrastructure investment raises output in the short term by boosting demand and in the long term by raising the economy's productive capacity.⁶ More specifically, the study found that an increase of one percentage point of GDP in investment spending raises the level of output by about 0.4 per cent in the same year and by 1.5 per cent four years after the increase. In addition, the boost to GDP a country gets from increasing public infrastructure investment offsets the rise in debt, so that the public debt-to-GDP ratio does not rise. In other words, investment in public infrastructure can pay for itself and more, but only if it's done correctly.

A report from the Organisation for Co-operation and Development (OECD), *Fostering Investment in Infrastructure*,⁷ suggests that although there is a large number of infrastructure investment opportunities within developing countries, investors are slower to invest. The report found that gaps in the enabling environment slow private investment. Well-targeted policy reforms which address the constraints on financing infrastructure and can open markets up to wider pools of private sector participation increasing both the quality and quantity of private investment in infrastructure.⁷ This remains a significant challenge in Africa, particularly for drawing in long-term institutional debt markets. Currently, the pool of active private investors across the CWA markets tend to focus on shorter-term opportunities, creating a general lack of appetite for longer-term infrastructure investment. Currency risk is also an issue limiting long-term investment potential.

⁶ <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WP/Issues/2016/12/31/The-Macroeconomic-Effects-of-Public-Investment-Evidence-from-Advanced-Economies-42892>

⁷ <https://www.oecd.org/daf/inv/investment-policy/Fostering-Investment-in-Infrastructure.pdf>



Case study: Morocco's ambitious tourism policy: increasing growth within the transport sector

The Moroccan Ministry of Equipment, Transport and Logistics (Ministère de l'Équipement, du Transport et de la Logistique, METL) strategy includes opening infrastructure to private sector investment, operation of facilities, and provision of service.

The Ministry has put its support behind the ambitious tourism policy "Vision 2020". The main objective of "Vision 2020" is for Morocco to be one of the top twenty tourist destinations in the world. Additionally, Morocco is increasingly being seen as a commercial bridge between Europe and West Africa and as an African regional hub for transportation and business.

The current infrastructure in Morocco will not meet the needs for "Vision 2020" or those required to maintain its status as a regional hub. As such, METL has committed to the development and modernisation of infrastructure within Morocco.

One of the difficulties faced by METL when determining what is needed for successful infrastructure delivery is knowing which areas drive successful infrastructure delivery.

InfraCompass can provide insight into the important drivers affecting infrastructure delivery. The tool allows METL to examine the performance of not only Morocco but the performances areas of up to six countries at once to see where improvements could be made.

These improvements can increase partnerships with the private sector and their provision of infrastructure maintenance and development, which can ease the pressure on public funds and supplement resources for investment elsewhere.

METL aims to strengthen its partnerships with the private sector to finance infrastructure within Morocco, the InfraCompass tool can provide a perfect starting point to see what areas should be initial targets for improvements.

References:

Strategy of the Ministry of Equipment and Transport available through the Ministry of Equipment, Transport and Logistics website:

<http://www.equipement.gov.ma/en/Pages/home.aspx>

Vision 2020 for tourism in Morocco (2013) presentation by Nada Roudies. Available at:

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/4104roudies.pdf>

Morocco's Vision 2020 Strategy, Unique Model Combining Vigorous Growth, Responsible Management of Environment & Respect for Socio-cultural Authenticity (OECD) available at:

<http://www.maroc.ma/en/news/moroccos-vision-2020-strategy-unique-model-combining-vigorous-growth-responsible-management>

Fostering Investment in Infrastructure: Lessons learned from OECD Investment Policy Reviews (2015). Available at:

<https://www.oecd.org/daf/inv/investment-policy/Fostering-Investment-in-Infrastructure.pdf>

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<https://www.export.gov/article?id=Morocco-Infrastructure>

In order to invest in the long term, international investors are chiefly concerned about political stability, preserving capital, and making a reasonable return. This requires long-term confidence in a country's governance, which includes the rule of law that enforces contracts and insolvency recovery.

Investors are increasingly targeting Africa as an investment destination. The question for many investors is no longer whether to invest in Africa, but rather which countries in the continent will be most likely to stand behind the sort of long-term contracts investors are interested in, and have the economic plan to create and maintain the stability they require.

There is investment being made into countries like Morocco, Gambia, Nigeria, Kenya and South Africa, the latter of which has been an attractive destination for some time. As this level of investment grows, it will create the precedents that will encourage other countries to reform; become stable, positive partners to investors; and, move more countries – particularly those highlighted by the CWA – into that elite group attracting investment.

Not surprisingly, most of the infrastructure need in the CWA countries is new construction (greenfield) projects. However, governments should also carefully consider their existing asset base to see if there is potential to attract a wider pool of private investment. This would allow them to recycle the proceeds from brownfield transactions (existing operational assets) into greenfield projects.

Successful infrastructure markets tend to demonstrate a healthy pipeline of both greenfield and brownfield opportunities for private investment. For example, OECD countries closed US\$550 billion of finance for 2,140 greenfield transactions and US\$628 billion for 2,426 brownfield transactions from 2012 to 2017 according to data from Inframation Group. By comparison, although non-OECD countries closed US\$305 billion for 880 greenfield transactions, only US\$83 billion for 433 brownfield transactions reached financial close over the same period. The proportion of greenfield financing to brownfield in OECD countries is 47 per cent to 53 per cent compared to 79 per cent to 21 per cent in non-OECD countries.

The divergent trends from greenfield to brownfield markets between OECD and non-OECD countries are illustrative of the challenge and shallow pool of institutional capital willing to look at opportunities outside of the OECD establishment. Opportunities in developing countries are too often below the investment grade standards that insurers or pension funds require.

Other barriers holding back private investment in infrastructure development in CWA countries include, (1) inadequacy of legal frameworks, (2) weak coordination among various players (public and private sector) needed to structure successful projects, (3) insufficient planning and socio-economic evaluation of the impact of projects and therefore the prioritisation of the projects to be financed, and (4) lack of measureable indicators of impact on SDGs.

INFRACOMPASS – A FRAMEWORK FOR ATTRACTING INVESTMENT

So, how do African countries attract and retain the kind of investment in infrastructure projects needed to help stimulate growth? The InfraCompass tool studied global infrastructure markets to pinpoint the best conditions for infrastructure delivery and found the strongest driver of investment was the rule of law.

Investors want to know what legal frameworks exist and whether they are being applied fairly and in a timely manner. Kenya is one of the examples in the InfraCompass study of a country that used PPP laws to increase transparency and to show its willingness to run clean bidding processes.

InfraCompass is particularly helpful to policy makers, especially those in dedicated infrastructure units or finance departments, to identify where internal improvements and reforms are needed. InfraCompass transparently combines multiple independent and publicly available data sets in one convenient measure. This allows governments to dissect a country's performance in six key areas – Governance, Regulation, Permitting, Planning, Procurement and Delivery.

Each area can be drilled deeper for greater insight. For example, if a country is noted for having below average governance, the InfraCompass user might on further study find that indicators on rule of law, control of corruption and lack of an infrastructure agency are three reasons for this. Similarly, users might find that infrastructure

quality and the lack of project finance activity has lowered a country's delivery capabilities.

FINDINGS FROM OUR ANALYSIS

Overall, InfraCompass found that the primary opportunities for improvement among the CWA countries are within their regulatory, investment and competition frameworks, as well as governance and institutions. Additional effort could be made to increase regulatory quality and improve the free flow of capital, while further increases in conflict of interest protection and improving project recovery rates would be beneficial.

Notwithstanding the findings above, there are some outperforming countries. Morocco and Rwanda are notable relative high-performers, driven by their regulatory, investment and competition frameworks, and permitting environment. Relatively good performance in providing taxation incentives, insolvency frameworks, and quality of land administration processes has propelled their infrastructure investment environment.

Greater degrees of analysis and detail can be found in the country profiles section of this report.

⁸ https://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/answer/evidence_of_the_impact_of_facilitation_payments

USING INFRACOMPASS TO GUIDE REFORM

CWA countries are able to be profiled and benchmarked against Developed or Emerging country averages available on the InfraCompass platform's interactive data visualisation tool. The CWA countries can also be compared to up to six other countries, as the tool helps users understand each country's market and points them directly to where improvement is needed in relation to global best practices.

Emerging economies are catching up with developed countries in terms of the quality of their infrastructure. Examining the Infrastructure Quality metric (featured in the InfraCompass tool) lists the top improvers in infrastructure quality growth over the past decade is dominated as emerging countries. Central to this strong performance is rapid policy change, with the establishment of PPP governing bodies and laws relating to PPP infrastructure investments. As a result, there has been better governance (through lowering corruption levels and enhancing the rule of law), improved regulatory quality and simplifying permit procedures and land administration.

Across economies, one of the strongest drivers of investment is the rule of law as seen in the InfraCompass. Upstream enabling environment reforms were key to unlocking quality infrastructure in over 20 of the countries analysed. In order to accelerate growth, investment rates and efficiency need to increase.

This is why improving the overarching policy environment, rather than focusing on development finance, should be the primary target of CWA countries. Effective policy environment allow for efficient and disciplined planning, which is crucial if a proposed infrastructure project is to be sustainable, contribute to growth, and lift people out of poverty.

METHODOLOGY

In support of the G-20 CWA Initiative, the GI Hub committed to expand its InfraCompass tool from 49 to 56 countries. This expansion includes the seven additional African nations that were not previously included.

KPMG was engaged by the GI Hub to expand the previously developed framework. This report is an extension of the main InfraCompass report and should be read in conjunction with the InfraCompass report, specifically the Technical Appendix.

Approach

The inclusion of the seven additional CWA countries in the InfraCompass tool required gathering new data for each of the additional CWA countries.

Data was collected from the same sources used for the previous 49 countries, such as OECD, World Bank, IMF and World Economic Forums. This included matching the timeframe in which this data was collected to ensure compatibility with the previous data.

The full model was rerun following the same process listed in the InfraCompass Technical Appendix.⁹ The new output for the original 49 countries was compared to the previous output and a set of rates of change was generated. To keep a stable ranking for the existing countries, the element scores remained unchanged, while element scores for the new CWA countries were estimated using the average rate of change for emerging countries. These adjustments for CWA countries were made using a simple regression with coefficients equal to the average rate of change for emerging countries.

The main changes to the data for each country were the inclusion of the updated PPP Benchmarks from the World Bank for each of the 56 countries. The inclusion of updated PPP Benchmarks adjusted the outcomes for the 'Procurement' and 'Plan and Select' elements presented in the InfraCompass Interactive Tool. For these changes to be reflected in the final output, the new output of the model was kept for all countries.

For an expanded explanation of the modelling process please refer to the InfraCompass Technical Appendix.¹⁰

PROCURING INFRASTRUCTURE PPPS 2018

There is no internationally accepted standard definition of PPPs, however the World Bank defines PPPs as "any contractual arrangement between a public entity or authority and a private entity, for providing a public asset or service, in which the private party bears significant risk and has management responsibility.". The 2018 'Procuring Infrastructure PPPs' report from the World Bank benchmarks the regulatory frameworks of 135 economies against internationally recognised good practices, scoring them on four elements: preparation, procurement, contract management, and treatment of unsolicited proposals.

It was important that the PPP benchmarks produced by the World Bank from their 'Procuring Infrastructure PPPs 2018' report were included for the original 49 InfraCompass countries as well as the seven new CWA countries there are constant improvements within PPP frameworks and these provide a cross country benchmark of PPP practices within the countries that are a part of the InfraCompass tool.

⁹ This can be found in the link: <https://infracompass.gihub.org/Methodology>

¹⁰ *ibid*

COUNTRY PAGES

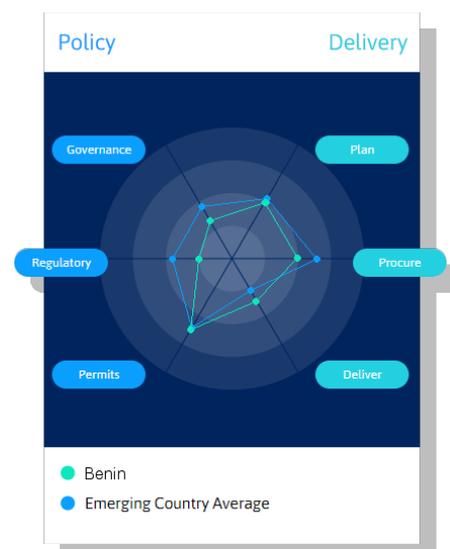


INFRACOMPASS IDENTIFIES THE KEY DRIVERS OF SUCCESSFUL PLANNING AND DELIVERY AND ALLOWS JURISDICTIONS TO FOCUS ON THE MOST IMPORTANT DRIVERS AFFECTING THEIR INFRASTRUCTURE MARKET.

OVERVIEW: BENIN

GDP (\$US MILLIONS)	8,400
GDP PER CAPITA (\$US)	780
POPULATION (MILLIONS)	11
TOTAL INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT (\$US MILLIONS, LAST 5 YEARS)	1,750
PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT (\$US MILLIONS, LAST 5 YEARS)	31
INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY (1-7, BEST)	2.3

Benin performs well in permits, licenses and land acquisitions compared with other emerging economies. Improvements are needed within its regulatory and competition frameworks to support infrastructure delivery.



POLICY

Governance & Institutions

Control of corruption (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	(0.7)
Cost of enforcing contracts, as % of claim [%]	64.7
Extent of conflict of interest protections (1-10, best)	4.3
Recovery rate, cents on the dollar	19.7
Rule of law (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	(0.5)
Shareholder governance (1-10, best)	3.7
Does the country do Post-Completion Reviews	Yes
Does the country have a dedicated National or Sub-National Infrastructure or PPP Unit / Agency?	Yes

Regulatory, Investment & Competition Frameworks

Capital account openness (0-1, best)	0.25
Prevalence of foreign ownership (1-7, best)	3.81
Market regulation, network sectors (0-6, worst)	n/a
Regulatory (including competition) quality (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	(0.6)
Scope of action of competition authorities (0-6, worst)	n/a
Scope of SOE (0-6, worst)	n/a
Strength of insolvency framework (1-16, best)	9
Effect of taxation on incentives to invest (1-7, best)	2.47

Permits, Licenses & Land Acquisitions

Cost to start a business, % of GNI per capita [%]	3.75
Dealing with construction permits, No. of days	88
Number of procedures to start a business	5.5
Quality of land administration (0-30, best)	5.5
Registering property, No. of days	120
Time required to start a business (number of days)	8.5

DELIVERY

Planning and Selection

Does the country publish an infrastructure project pipeline?	Yes
Does the country have a National or Sub-National Infrastructure Plan?	Yes
Does the country have guidelines for the appraisal of infrastructure projects?	No
Preparation of PPPs (0-100, best)	36

Procurement

Average procurement duration (in months)	6
Calling for tenders (0-100, best)	n/a
Does the country publish guidelines for the procurement of infrastructure projects?	No
Post award management of procurement contract (0-100, best)	n/a
Bid evaluation (0-100, best)	n/a
Degree of transparency in public procurement (1-4, best)	1
Procurement of PPPs (0-100, best)	53

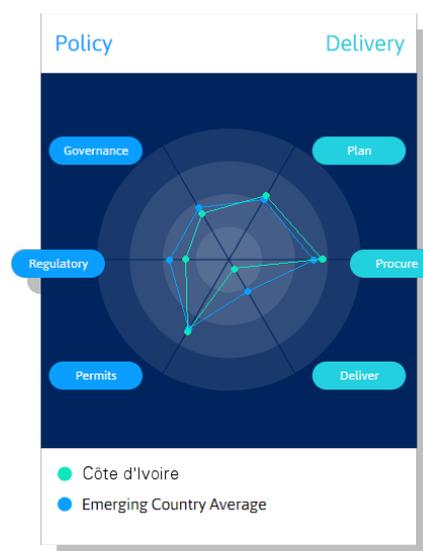
Delivery & Operations

Infrastructure quality (1-7, best)	2.3
Infrastructure expenditure, % of GDP [%]	6
Value of closed private infrastructure deals, % of GDP [%]	0.24
Value of closed infrastructure deals, secondary market, % of GDP [%]	0.24
Value of closed PPP infrastructure deals, % of GDP [%]	-

OVERVIEW: COTE D'IVOIRE

GDP (\$US MILLIONS)	31,000
GDP PER CAPITA (\$US)	1,300
POPULATION (MILLIONS)	24
TOTAL INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT (\$US MILLIONS, LAST 5 YEARS)	4,610
PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT (\$US MILLIONS, LAST 5 YEARS)	937
INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY (1-7, BEST)	3.6

Cote D'Ivoire has performed relatively well in procurement and planning and selection. Strengthening the governance and regulatory frameworks and further investment in infrastructure would improve the delivery of quality infrastructure assets.



POLICY

Governance & Institutions

Control of corruption (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	(0.4)
Cost of enforcing contracts, as % of claim [%]	41.7
Extent of conflict of interest protections (0-10, best)	4.3
Recovery rate, cents on the dollar	39
Rule of law (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	(0.6)
Shareholder governance (1-10, best)	3.7
Does the country do Post-Completion Reviews	Yes
Does the country have a dedicated National or Sub-National Infrastructure or PPP Unit / Agency?	Yes

Regulatory, Investment & Competition Frameworks

Capital account openness (0-1, best)	0.2
Prevalence of foreign ownership (1-7, best)	4.88
Market regulation, network sectors (0-6, worst)	n/a
Regulatory (including competition) quality (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	(0.6)
Scope of action of competition authorities (0-6, worst)	n/a
Scope of SOE (0-6, worst)	n/a
Strength of insolvency framework (1-16, best)	9
Effect of taxation on incentives to invest (1-7, best)	3.29

Permits, Licenses & Land Acquisitions

Cost to start a business, % of GNI per capita [%]	18.9
Dealing with construction permits, No. of days	372
Number of procedures to start a business	4
Quality of land administration (1-30, best)	10.5
Registering property, No. of days	30
Time required to start a business (number of days)	7

DELIVERY

Planning and Selection

Does the country publish an infrastructure project pipeline?	Yes
Does the country have a National or Sub-National Infrastructure Plan?	No
Does the country have guidelines for the appraisal of infrastructure projects?	Yes
Preparation of PPPs (0-100, best)	51

Procurement

Average procurement duration (in months)	6
Calling for tenders (0-100, best)	58
Does the country publish guidelines for the procurement of infrastructure projects?	Yes
Post award management of procurement contract (0-100, best)	73
Bid evaluation (0-100, best)	57
Degree of transparency in public procurement (1-4, best)	3
Procurement of PPPs (0-100, best)	56

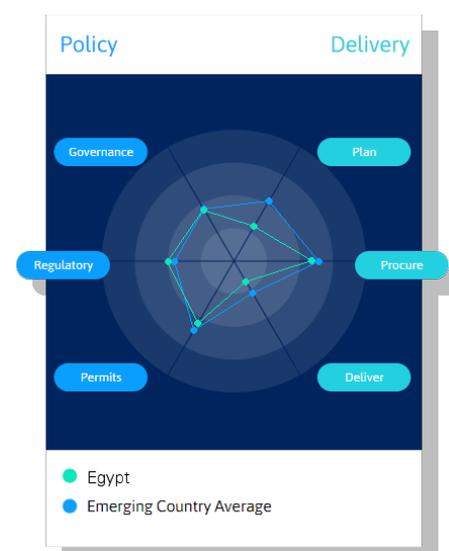
Delivery & Operations

Infrastructure quality (1-7, best)	3.6
Infrastructure expenditure, % of GDP [%]	4
Value of closed private infrastructure deals, % of GDP [%]	0.10
Value of closed infrastructure deals, secondary market, % of GDP [%]	0.07
Value of closed PPP infrastructure deals, % of GDP [%]	0.01

OVERVIEW: EGYPT

GDP (\$US MILLIONS)	331,000
GDP PER CAPITA (\$US)	3,700
POPULATION (MILLIONS)	88
TOTAL INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT (\$US MILLIONS, LAST 5 YEARS)	48,500
PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT (\$US MILLIONS, LAST 5 YEARS)	1,000
INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY (1-7, BEST)	3.4

Egypt has performed well in regulatory frameworks owing to capital account openness and scope of competition authority. The countries planning and selection of projects was reported to provide modest support to domestic and foreign investment activities



POLICY

Governance & Institutions

Control of corruption (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	(0.6)
Cost of enforcing contracts, as % of claim [%]	26
Extent of conflict of interest protections (1-10, best)	5
Recovery rate, cents on the dollar	27
Rule of law (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	(0.6)
Shareholder governance (1-10, best)	5
Does the country do Post-Completion Reviews	Yes
Does the country have a dedicated National or Sub-National Infrastructure or PPP Unit / Agency?	Yes

Regulatory, Investment & Competition Frameworks

Capital account openness (0-1, best)	0.86
Prevalence of foreign ownership (1-7, best)	3.36
Market regulation, network sectors (0-6, worst)	n/a
Regulatory (including competition) quality (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	(0.8)
Scope of action of competition authorities (0-6, worst)	2.3
Scope of SOE (0-6, worst)	n/a
Strength of insolvency framework (1-16, best)	8.0
Effect of taxation on incentives to invest (1-7, best)	3.41

Permits, Licenses & Land Acquisitions

Cost to start a business, % of GNI per capita [%]	7.4
Dealing with construction permits, No. of days	145
Number of procedures to start a business	4.5
Quality of land administration (1-30, best)	7.0
Registering property, No. of days	60
Time required to start a business (number of days)	6.5

DELIVERY

Planning and Selection

Does the country publish an infrastructure project pipeline?	No
Does the country have a National or Sub-National Infrastructure Plan?	No
Does the country have guidelines for the appraisal of infrastructure projects?	No
Preparation of PPPs (0-100, best)	71

Procurement

Average procurement duration (in months)	8
Calling for tenders (0-100, best)	63
Does the country publish guidelines for the procurement of infrastructure projects?	Yes
Post award management of procurement contract (0-100, best)	64
Bid evaluation (0-100, best)	29
Degree of transparency in public procurement (1-4, best)	2
Procurement of PPPs (0-100, best)	73

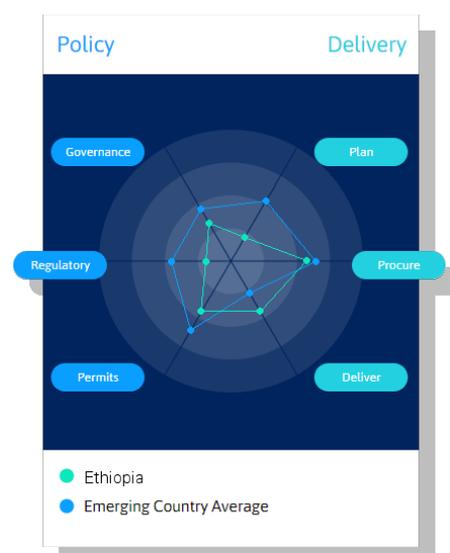
Delivery & Operations

Infrastructure quality (1-7, best)	3.4
Infrastructure expenditure, % of GDP [%]	3.4
Value of closed private infrastructure deals, % of GDP [%]	0.1
Value of closed infrastructure deals, secondary market, % of GDP [%]	0.2
Value of closed PPP infrastructure deals, % of GDP [%]	0.0

OVERVIEW: ETHIOPIA

GDP (\$US MILLIONS)	61,600
GDP PER CAPITA (\$US)	700
POPULATION (MILLIONS)	90
TOTAL INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT (\$US MILLIONS, LAST 5 YEARS)	34,773
PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT (\$US MILLIONS, LAST 5 YEARS)	31
INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY (1-7, BEST)	2.8

Ethiopia performance in procurement is close to the emerging economy average. Improvements in its regulatory and competition frameworks and in planning and selection are needed.



POLICY

Governance & Institutions

Control of corruption (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	(0.4)
Cost of enforcing contracts, as % of claim [%]	15.2
Extent of conflict of interest protections (1-10, best)	1.7
Recovery rate, cents on the dollar	29.2
Rule of law (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	(0.5)
Shareholder governance (1-10, best)	4
Does the country do Post-Completion Reviews	No
Does the country have a dedicated National or Sub-National Infrastructure or PPP Unit / Agency?	Yes

Regulatory, Investment & Competition Frameworks

Capital account openness (0-1, best)	0.30
Prevalence of foreign ownership (1-7, best)	3.49
Market regulation, network sectors (0-6, worst)	n/a
Regulatory (including competition) quality (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	(1.1)
Scope of action of competition authorities (0-6, worst)	n/a
Scope of SOE (0-6, worst)	n/a
Strength of insolvency framework (1-16, best)	7
Effect of taxation on incentives to invest (1-7, best)	3.64

Permits, Licenses & Land Acquisitions

Cost to start a business, % of GNI per capita [%]	69.3
Dealing with construction permits, No. of days	130
Number of procedures to start a business	14
Quality of land administration (1-30, best)	6
Registering property, No. of days	52
Time required to start a business (number of days)	35

DELIVERY

Planning and Selection

Does the country publish an infrastructure project pipeline?	No
Does the country have a National or Sub-National Infrastructure Plan?	Yes
Does the country have guidelines for the appraisal of infrastructure projects?	No
Preparation of PPPs (0-100, best)	15

Procurement

Average procurement duration (in months)	5
Calling for tenders (0-100, best)	51
Does the country publish guidelines for the procurement of infrastructure projects?	No
Post award management of procurement contract (0-100, best)	64
Bid evaluation (0-100, best)	71
Degree of transparency in public procurement (1-4, best)	3
Procurement of PPPs (0-100, best)	69

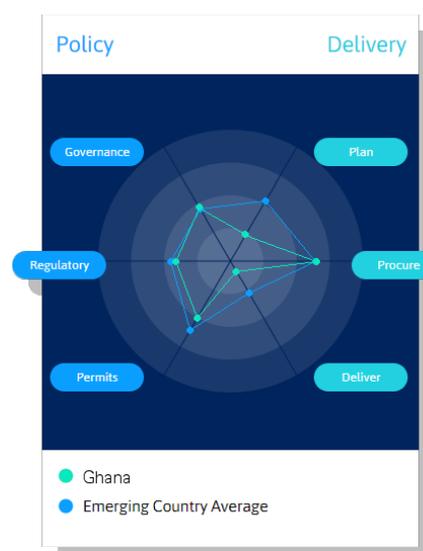
Delivery & Operations

Infrastructure quality (1-7, best)	2.8
Infrastructure expenditure, % of GDP [%]	13
Value of closed private infrastructure deals, % of GDP [%]	0.03
Value of closed infrastructure deals, secondary market, % of GDP [%]	0.04
Value of closed PPP infrastructure deals, % of GDP [%]	-

OVERVIEW: GHANA

GDP (\$US MILLIONS)	36,000
GDP PER CAPITA (\$US)	1,340
POPULATION (MILLIONS)	27
TOTAL INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT (\$US MILLIONS, LAST 5 YEARS)	8,017
PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT (\$US MILLIONS, LAST 5 YEARS)	2,889
INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY (1-7, BEST)	2.9

Ghana generally performs above average in procurement, and an above average performance is seen in governance and institutions. There is room to improve planning and selection of infrastructure projects.



POLICY

Governance & Institutions

Control of corruption (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	(0.2)
Cost of enforcing contracts, as % of claim [%]	23
Extent of conflict of interest protections (1-10, best)	6.3
Recovery rate, cents on the dollar	23.7
Rule of law (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	0.1
Shareholder governance (1-10, best)	4
Does the country do Post-Completion Reviews	Yes
Does the country have a dedicated National or Sub-National Infrastructure or PPP Unit / Agency?	Yes

Regulatory, Investment & Competition Frameworks

Capital account openness (0-1, best)	0.68
Prevalence of foreign ownership (1-7, best)	4.55
Market regulation, network sectors (0-6, worst)	n/a
Regulatory (including competition) quality (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	0
Scope of action of competition authorities (0-6, worst)	n/a
Scope of SOE (0-6, worst)	n/a
Strength of insolvency framework (1-16, best)	4
Effect of taxation on incentives to invest (1-7, best)	3.81

Permits, Licenses & Land Acquisitions

Cost to start a business, % of GNI per capita [%]	19.7
Dealing with construction permits, No. of days	170
Number of procedures to start a business	8
Quality of land administration (1-30, best)	8
Registering property, No. of days	47
Time required to start a business (number of days)	14

DELIVERY

Planning and Selection

Does the country publish an infrastructure project pipeline?	No
Does the country have a National or Sub-National Infrastructure Plan?	No
Does the country have guidelines for the appraisal of infrastructure projects?	No
Preparation of PPPs (0-100, best)	56

Procurement

Average procurement duration (in months)	15
Calling for tenders (0-100, best)	56
Does the country publish guidelines for the procurement of infrastructure projects?	Yes
Post award management of procurement contract (0-100, best)	68
Bid evaluation (0-100, best)	71
Degree of transparency in public procurement (1-4, best)	2
Procurement of PPPs (0-100, best)	61

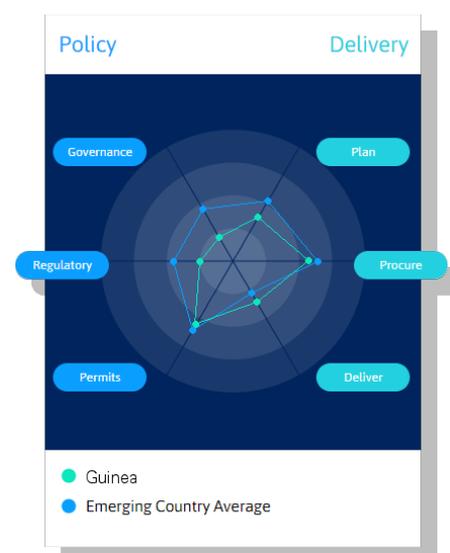
Delivery & Operations

Infrastructure quality (1-7, best)	2.9
Infrastructure expenditure, % of GDP [%]	5
Value of closed private infrastructure deals, % of GDP [%]	0.14
Value of closed infrastructure deals, secondary market, % of GDP [%]	0.06
Value of closed PPP infrastructure deals, % of GDP [%]	-

OVERVIEW: GUINEA

GDP (\$US MILLIONS)	6,700
GDP PER CAPITA (\$US)	540
POPULATION (MILLIONS)	12
TOTAL INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT (\$US MILLIONS, LAST 5 YEARS)	1,786
PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT (\$US MILLIONS, LAST 5 YEARS)	31
INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY (1-7, BEST)	1.8

Guinea has performed close to the emerging country average in its permits, licenses and land acquisitions. Guinea also performed generally well in infrastructure delivery but it had relatively weak performance in governance, regulatory and competition frameworks.



POLICY

Governance & Institutions

Control of corruption (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	(1.1)
Cost of enforcing contracts, as % of claim [%]	45
Extent of conflict of interest protections (1-10, best)	4.3
Recovery rate, cents on the dollar	19.9
Rule of law (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	(1.4)
Shareholder governance (1-10, best)	3.7
Does the country do Post-Completion Reviews	Yes
Does the country have a dedicated National or Sub-National Infrastructure or PPP Unit / Agency?	No

Regulatory, Investment & Competition Frameworks

Capital account openness (0-1, best)	n/a
Prevalence of foreign ownership (1-7, best)	3.55
Market regulation, network sectors (0-6, worst)	n/a
Regulatory (including competition) quality (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	(1.1)
Scope of action of competition authorities (0-6, worst)	n/a
Scope of SOE (0-6, worst)	n/a
Strength of insolvency framework (1-16, best)	9
Effect of taxation on incentives to invest (1-7, best)	3.53

Permits, Licenses & Land Acquisitions

Cost to start a business, % of GNI per capita [%]	77.7
Dealing with construction permits, No. of days	161
Number of procedures to start a business	6
Quality of land administration (1-30, best)	5.5
Registering property, No. of days	44
Time required to start a business (number of days)	8

DELIVERY

Planning and Selection

Does the country publish an infrastructure project pipeline?	Yes
Does the country have a National or Sub-National Infrastructure Plan?	No
Does the country have guidelines for the appraisal of infrastructure projects?	No
Preparation of PPPs (0-100, best)	50

Procurement

Average procurement duration (in months)	6
Calling for tenders (0-100, best)	49
Does the country publish guidelines for the procurement of infrastructure projects?	No
Post award management of procurement contract (0-100, best)	73
Bid evaluation (0-100, best)	71
Degree of transparency in public procurement (1-4, best)	2
Procurement of PPPs (0-100, best)	61

Delivery & Operations

Infrastructure quality (1-7, best)	1.8
Infrastructure expenditure, % of GDP [%]	3
Value of closed private infrastructure deals, % of GDP [%]	0.31
Value of closed infrastructure deals, secondary market, % of GDP [%]	0.31
Value of closed PPP infrastructure deals, % of GDP [%]	-

OVERVIEW: MOROCCO

GDP (\$US MILLIONS)	103,000
GDP PER CAPITA (\$US)	3,100
POPULATION (MILLIONS)	34
TOTAL INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT (\$US MILLIONS, LAST 5 YEARS)	45,649
PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT (\$US MILLIONS, LAST 5 YEARS)	8,522
INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY (1-7, BEST)	4.3

Morocco's performance across the infrastructure policy and delivery domains was generally above the average levels recorded for other emerging economies surveyed. The country performed relatively strongly in the governance and regulatory frameworks of infrastructure projects, which may support Morocco's high quality of infrastructure.



POLICY

Governance & Institutions

Control of corruption (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	(0.3)
Cost of enforcing contracts, as % of claim [%]	25
Extent of conflict of interest protections (1-10, best)	6
Recovery rate, cents on the dollar	28
Rule of law (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	(0.1)
Shareholder governance (1-10, best)	5
Does the country do Post-Completion Reviews	Yes
Does the country have a dedicated National or Sub-National Infrastructure or PPP Unit / Agency?	Yes

Regulatory, Investment & Competition Frameworks

Capital account openness (0-1, best)	0.27
Prevalence of foreign ownership (1-7, best)	4.77
Market regulation, network sectors (0-6, worst)	n/a
Regulatory (including competition) quality (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	(0.2)
Scope of action of competition authorities (0-6, worst)	n/a
Scope of SOE (0-6, worst)	n/a
Strength of insolvency framework (1-16, best)	6.0
Effect of taxation on incentives to invest (1-7, best)	4.07

Permits, Licenses & Land Acquisitions

Cost to start a business, % of GNI per capita [%]	7.9
Dealing with construction permits, No. of days	88.5
Number of procedures to start a business	4
Quality of land administration (1-30, best)	14.0
Registering property, No. of days	22
Time required to start a business (number of days)	9.5

DELIVERY

Planning and Selection

Does the country publish an infrastructure project pipeline?	No
Does the country have a National or Sub-National Infrastructure Plan?	No
Does the country have guidelines for the appraisal of infrastructure projects?	Yes
Preparation of PPPs (0-100, best)	49

Procurement

Average procurement duration (in months)	6
Calling for tenders (0-100, best)	69
Does the country publish guidelines for the procurement of infrastructure projects?	No
Post award management of procurement contract (0-100, best)	73
Bid evaluation (0-100, best)	86
Degree of transparency in public procurement (1-4, best)	2
Procurement of PPPs (0-100, best)	62

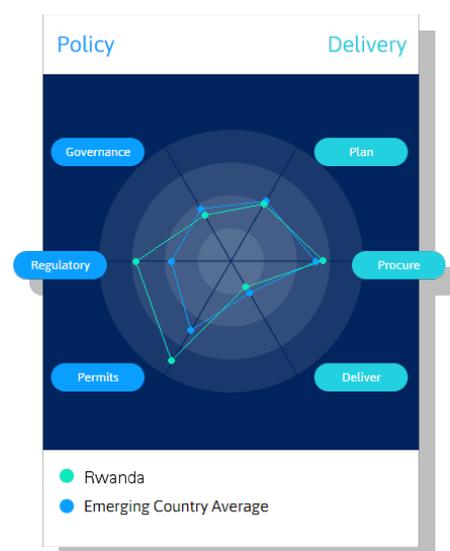
Delivery & Operations

Infrastructure quality (1-7, best)	4.3
Infrastructure expenditure, % of GDP [%]	8.8
Value of closed private infrastructure deals, % of GDP [%]	1.6
Value of closed infrastructure deals, secondary market, % of GDP [%]	-
Value of closed PPP infrastructure deals, % of GDP [%]	-

OVERVIEW: RWANDA

GDP (\$US MILLIONS)	8,000
GDP PER CAPITA (\$US)	700
POPULATION (MILLIONS)	11
TOTAL INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT (\$US MILLIONS, LAST 5 YEARS)	2,066
PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT (\$US MILLIONS, LAST 5 YEARS)	1,386
INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY (1-7, BEST)	3.3

Rwanda performs strongly in relation to permits, licenses and land acquisitions and performs well in the planning and procurement of infrastructure projects. Infrastructure expenditure has also recently been above average relative to other emerging economies surveyed which should lead to improvements in infrastructure quality over time.



POLICY

Governance & Institutions

Control of corruption (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	0.8
Cost of enforcing contracts, as % of claim [%]	83
Extent of conflict of interest protections (1-10, best)	6
Recovery rate, cents on the dollar	19
Rule of law (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	0.1
Shareholder governance (1-10, best)	4
Does the country do Post-Completion Reviews	Yes
Does the country have a dedicated National or Sub-National Infrastructure or PPP Unit / Agency?	Yes

Regulatory, Investment & Competition Frameworks

Capital account openness (0-1, best)	1
Prevalence of foreign ownership (1-7, best)	4.34
Market regulation, network sectors (0-6, worst)	n/a
Regulatory (including competition) quality (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	0.2
Scope of action of competition authorities (0-6, worst)	n/a
Scope of SOE (0-6, worst)	n/a
Strength of insolvency framework (1-16, best)	12.0
Effect of taxation on incentives to invest (1-7, best)	4.15

Permits, Licenses & Land Acquisitions

Cost to start a business, % of GNI per capita [%]	48.5
Dealing with construction permits, No. of days	113
Number of procedures to start a business	5
Quality of land administration (1-30, best)	28.0
Registering property, No. of days	12
Time required to start a business (number of days)	4

DELIVERY

Planning and Selection

Does the country publish an infrastructure project pipeline?	Yes
Does the country have a National or Sub-National Infrastructure Plan?	Yes
Does the country have guidelines for the appraisal of infrastructure projects?	No
Preparation of PPPs (0-100, best)	48

Procurement

Average procurement duration (in months) –	4
Calling for tenders (0-100, best)	68
Does the country publish guidelines for the procurement of infrastructure projects?	Yes
Post award management of procurement contract (0-100, best)	68
Bid evaluation (0-100, best)	57
Degree of transparency in public procurement (1-4, best)	3
Procurement of PPPs (0-100, best)	51

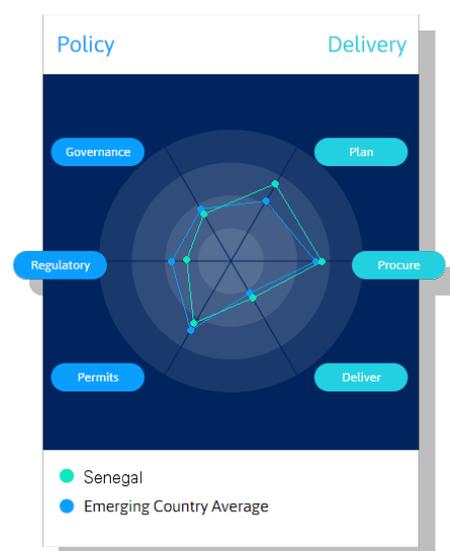
Delivery & Operations

Infrastructure quality (1-7, best)	3.3
Infrastructure expenditure, % of GDP [%]	5.6
Value of closed private infrastructure deals, % of GDP [%]	3.7
Value of closed infrastructure deals, secondary market, % of GDP [%]	0.1
Value of closed PPP infrastructure deals, % of GDP [%]	-

OVERVIEW: SENEGAL

GDP (\$US MILLIONS)	13,700
GDP PER CAPITA (\$US)	900
POPULATION (MILLIONS)	15
TOTAL INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT (\$US MILLIONS, LAST 5 YEARS)	5,063
PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT (\$US MILLIONS, LAST 5 YEARS)	1,918
INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY (1-7, BEST)	3.0

Senegal has generally performed well in planning and selection and procurement. When examining institutions and governance, Senegal is close to the emerging country average. Improvements are needed in its permits, licenses and land acquisitions processes.



POLICY

Governance & Institutions

Control of corruption (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	0.1
Cost of enforcing contracts, as % of claim [%]	36.4
Extent of conflict of interest protections (1-10, best)	4.7
Recovery rate, cents on the dollar	23.4
Rule of law (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	(0.1)
Shareholder governance (1-10, best)	3.7
Does the country do Post-Completion Reviews	Yes
Does the country have a dedicated National or Sub-National Infrastructure or PPP Unit / Agency?	Yes

Regulatory, Investment & Competition Frameworks

Capital account openness (0-1, best)	0.39
Prevalence of foreign ownership (1-7, best)	4.59
Market regulation, network sectors (0-6, worst)	n/a
Regulatory (including competition) quality (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	(0.2)
Scope of action of competition authorities (0-6, worst)	n/a
Scope of SOE (0-6, worst)	n/a
Strength of insolvency framework (1-16, best)	9
Effect of taxation on incentives to invest (1-7, best)	3.45

Permits, Licenses & Land Acquisitions

Cost to start a business, % of GNI per capita [%]	62.7
Dealing with construction permits, No. of days	177
Number of procedures to start a business	4
Quality of land administration (1-30, best)	10
Registering property, No. of days	71
Time required to start a business (number of days)	6

DELIVERY

Planning and Selection

Does the country publish an infrastructure project pipeline?	Yes
Does the country have a National or Sub-National Infrastructure Plan?	Yes
Does the country have guidelines for the appraisal of infrastructure projects?	Yes
Preparation of PPPs (0-100, best)	31

Procurement

Average procurement duration (in months)	14
Calling for tenders (0-100, best)	56
Does the country publish guidelines for the procurement of infrastructure projects?	Yes
Post award management of procurement contract (0-100, best)	64
Bid evaluation (0-100, best)	71
Degree of transparency in public procurement (1-4, best)	3
Procurement of PPPs (0-100, best)	62

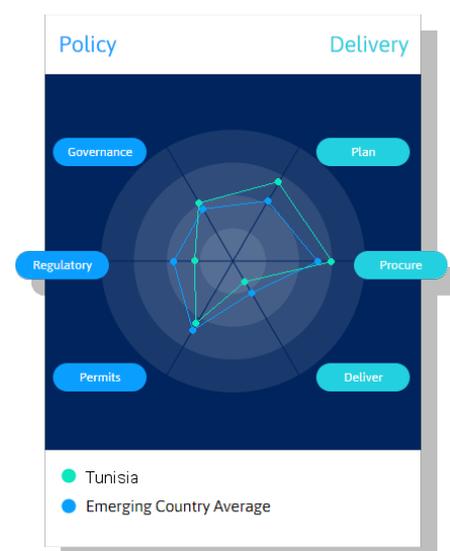
Delivery & Operations

Infrastructure quality (1-7, best)	3.0
Infrastructure expenditure, % of GDP [%]	8
Value of closed private infrastructure deals, % of GDP [%]	0.29
Value of closed infrastructure deals, secondary market, % of GDP [%]	0.18
Value of closed PPP infrastructure deals, % of GDP [%]	0.05

OVERVIEW: TUNISIA

GDP (\$US MILLIONS)	43,600
GDP PER CAPITA (\$US)	3,900
POPULATION (MILLIONS)	11
TOTAL INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT (\$US MILLIONS, LAST 5 YEARS)	4,286
PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT (\$US MILLIONS, LAST 5 YEARS)	1,401
INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY (1-7, BEST)	3.7

Tunisia is a strong performer among the emerging economies in its planning and selection and procurement. Tunisia's governance and institutions is also above average within the emerging economies. There is room to improve its regulatory and permits, licenses and land acquisition procedures.



POLICY

Governance & Institutions

Control of corruption (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	0
Cost of enforcing contracts, as % of claim [%]	21.8
Extent of conflict of interest protections (1-10, best)	5.3
Recovery rate, cents on the dollar	52
Rule of law (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	(0.1)
Shareholder governance (1-10, best)	4.3
Does the country do Post-Completion Reviews	Yes
Does the country have a dedicated National or Sub-National Infrastructure or PPP Unit / Agency?	Yes

Regulatory, Investment & Competition Frameworks

Capital account openness (0-1, best)	0.09
Prevalence of foreign ownership (1-7, best)	4.25
Market regulation, network sectors (0-6, worst)	n/a
Regulatory (including competition) quality (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	(0.4)
Scope of action of competition authorities (0-6, worst)	n/a
Scope of SOE (0-6, worst)	n/a
Strength of insolvency framework (1-16, best)	8.5
Effect of taxation on incentives to invest (1-7, best)	3.76

Permits, Licenses & Land Acquisitions

Cost to start a business, % of GNI per capita [%]	4.7
Dealing with construction permits, No. of days	96
Number of procedures to start a business	9
Quality of land administration (1-30, best)	11
Registering property, No. of days	39
Time required to start a business (number of days)	11

DELIVERY

Planning and Selection

Does the country publish an infrastructure project pipeline?	Yes
Does the country have a National or Sub-National Infrastructure Plan?	Yes
Does the country have guidelines for the appraisal of infrastructure projects?	Yes
Preparation of PPPs (0-100, best)	42

Procurement

Average procurement duration (in months)	6
Calling for tenders (0-100, best)	60
Does the country publish guidelines for the procurement of infrastructure projects?	Yes
Post award management of procurement contract (0-100, best)	73
Bid evaluation (0-100, best)	64
Degree of transparency in public procurement (1-4, best)	3
Procurement of PPPs (0-100, best)	59

Delivery & Operations

Infrastructure quality (1-7, best)	3.7
Infrastructure expenditure, % of GDP [%]	3
Value of closed private infrastructure deals, % of GDP [%]	0.08
Value of closed infrastructure deals, secondary market, % of GDP [%]	0.07
Value of closed PPP infrastructure deals, % of GDP [%]	-

OVERVIEW: DATA SOURCES

GDP (\$US MILLIONS)	IMF, WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK
GDP PER CAPITA (\$US)	IMF, WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK
POPULATION (MILLIONS)	IMF, WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK
TOTAL INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT (\$US MILLIONS, LAST 5 YEARS)	OXFORD ECONOMICS
PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT (\$US MILLIONS, LAST 5 YEARS)	IJ GLOBAL
INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY (1-7, BEST)	WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM, GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

POLICY

Governance & Institutions

Control of corruption (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	World Bank, Worldwide Governance Indicators,
Cost of enforcing contracts, as % of claim [%]	World Bank, Doing Business
Extent of conflict of interest protections (1-10, best)	World Bank, Doing Business
Recovery rate, cents on the dollar	World Bank, Doing Business
Rule of law (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	World Bank, Worldwide Governance Indicators
Shareholder governance (1-10, best)	World Bank, Doing Business
Does the country do Post-Completion Reviews	shared/research services
Does the country have a dedicated National or Sub-National Infrastructure or PPP Unit / Agency?	shared/research services

Regulatory, Investment & Competition Frameworks

Capital account openness (0-1, best)	IMF, Capital Account Openness
Prevalence of foreign ownership (1-7, best)	World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Index
Market regulation, network sectors (0-6, worst)	OECD, Indicators of Product Market Regulation
Regulatory (including competition) quality (-2.5 to +2.5, best)	World Bank, Worldwide Governance Indicators
Scope of action of competition authorities (0-6, worst)	OECD, Indicators of Product Market Regulation
Scope of SOE (0-6, worst)	OECD, Indicators of Product Market Regulation
Strength of insolvency framework (1-16, best)	World Bank, Doing Business
Effect of taxation on incentives to invest (1-7, best)	World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Index

Permits, Licenses & Land Acquisitions

Cost to start a business, % of GNI per capita [%]	World Bank, Doing Business
Dealing with construction permits, No. of days	World Bank, Doing Business
Number of procedures to start a business	World Bank, Doing Business
Quality of land administration (1-30, best)	World Bank, Doing Business
Registering property, No. of days	World Bank, Doing Business
Time required to start a business (number of days)	World Bank, Doing Business

DELIVERY

Planning and Selection

Does the country publish an infrastructure project pipeline?	In-Country Research
Does the country have a National or Sub-National Infrastructure Plan?	In-Country Research
Does the country have guidelines for the appraisal of infrastructure projects?	In-Country Research
Preparation of PPPs (0-100, best)	World Bank, Benchmarking PPP Procurement

Procurement

Average procurement duration (in months)	IJ Global
Calling for tenders (0-100, best)	World Bank, Benchmarking Public Procurement
Does the country publish guidelines for the procurement of infrastructure projects?	Yes
Post award management of procurement contract (0-100, best)	World Bank, Benchmarking Public Procurement
Bid evaluation (0-100, best)	World Bank, Benchmarking Public Procurement
Degree of transparency in public procurement (1-4, best)	CEPII, Institutional Profiles Database
Procurement of PPPs (0-100, best)	World Bank, Benchmarking PPP Procurement

Delivery & Operations

Infrastructure quality (1-7, best)	World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Index
Infrastructure expenditure, % of GDP [%]	Oxford Economics
Value of closed private infrastructure deals, % of GDP [%]	IJ Global
Value of closed infrastructure deals, secondary market, % of GDP [%]	IJ Global
Value of closed PPP infrastructure deals, % of GDP [%]	IJ Global

For metric definitions, please access original data source above or see [infacompass.github.org](https://github.com/infacompass)





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