Mali

Key indicators, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (millions)</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (US$ billions)</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP per capita (US$)</td>
<td>657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Global Competitiveness Index**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Rank (out of 144)</th>
<th>Score (1-7)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GCI 2014–2015</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142)</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic requirements (60.0%)</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macroeconomic environment</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and primary education</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher education and training</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods market efficiency</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor market efficiency</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial market development</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technological readiness</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market size</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Rank (out of 144)</th>
<th>Score (1-7)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business sophistication</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovation</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The most problematic factors for doing business**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Percent of responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to financing</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inefficient government bureaucracy</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate supply of infrastructure</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequately educated workforce</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy instability</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government instability/coups</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictive labor regulations</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax regulations</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor work ethic in national labor force</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign currency regulations</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax rates</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime and theft</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient capacity to innovate</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor public health</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** From the list of factors above, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.
The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>RANK/144</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st pillar: Institutions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.01 Property rights</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.02 Intellectual property protection</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.03 Diversion of public funds</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.04 Public trust in politicians</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.05 Irregular payments and bribes</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.06 Judicial independence</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.08 Wastefulness of government spending</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.09 Burden of government regulation</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging rulings</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.12 Transparency of government policymaking</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.13 Business costs of terrorism</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.14 Business costs of crime and violence</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.15 Organized crime</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.16 Reliability of police services</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.17 Ethical behavior of firms</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.20 Protection of minority shareholders’ interests</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0-10 (best)</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd pillar: Infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.02 Quality of roads</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.04 Quality of port infrastructure</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.07 Quality of electricity supply</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.</td>
<td>129.1</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*</td>
<td>–2.7</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.03 Inflation, annual % change*</td>
<td>–0.6</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.04 General government debt, % GDP*</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.05 Country credit rating, 0-100 (best)*</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th pillar: Health and primary education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.01 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*</td>
<td>20,197.2</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.02 Business impact of malaria</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.03 Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.05 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*</td>
<td>79.6</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.08 Life expectancy, years*</td>
<td>54.6</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.09 Quality of primary education</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*</td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th pillar: Higher education and training</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.03 Quality of the education system</td>
<td>3.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.04 Quality of math and science education</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>114</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.05 Quality of management schools</td>
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<td>120</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.06 Internet access in schools</td>
<td>3.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.07 Availability of research and training services</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.08 Extent of staff training</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th pillar: Goods market efficiency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.01 Intensity of local competition</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.02 Extent of market dominance</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section “How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles” on page 101.