The Africa Competitiveness Report 2015

Gambia, The

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions) .............................................. 1.9
GDP (US$ billions) .................................................. 0.9
GDP per capita (US$) .................................................. 483.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total ..................... 0.00

Sectoral value-added (% GDP), 2012
Agriculture .......................................................... 20.3
Industry .............................................................. 12.9
Services .............................................................. 66.8

Human Development Index, 2013
Score, (0–1) best .................................................... 0.44
Rank (out of 187 economies) ................................. 172

Sources: IMF; UNFPA; UNDP; World Bank

Global Competitiveness Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic requirements (60.0%)</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macroeconomic environment</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and primary education</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher education and training</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods market efficiency</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor market efficiency</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial market development</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technological readiness</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market size</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business sophistication</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovation</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stage of development

1. Transition 1–2
2. Transition 2–3
3. Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

Access to financing ................................................. 24.7
Tax rates .............................................................. 18.8
Foreign currency regulations .................................. 11.1
Inflation .............................................................. 9.1
Inadequate supply of infrastructure ......................... 7.3
Insufficient capacity to innovate ............................ 5.3
Poor work ethic in national labor force .................... 5.1
Corruption ......................................................... 4.1
Tax regulations ..................................................... 4.0
Inadequately educated workforce .......................... 3.4
Restrictive labor regulations ................................. 1.9
Inefficient government bureaucracy ...................... 1.7
Crime and theft ................................................... 1.4
Policy instability .................................................. 1.1
Poor public health ............................................... 0.6
Government instability/coups ............................... 0.4

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

#### 1st pillar: Institutions
- Property rights
- Intellectual property protection
- Diversion of public funds
- Public trust in politicians
- Irregular payments and bribes
- Judicial independence
- Favoritism in decisions of courts of law
- Wastefulness of government spending
- Burden of government regulation
- Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes
- Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.
- Transparency of government policymaking
- Business costs of crime and violence
- Organized crime
- Reliability of police services
- Ethical behavior of firms
- Strength of auditing and reporting standards
- Effectiveness of corporate boards
- Protection of minority shareholders’ interests
- Strength of investor protection

#### 2nd pillar: Infrastructure
- Quality of overall infrastructure
- Quality of roads
- Quality of railroad infrastructure
- Quality of port infrastructure
- Quality of air transport infrastructure
- Available airline seat km/week, millions
- Quality of electricity supply
- Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.
- Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.

#### 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment
- Government budget balance, % GDP
- Gross national savings, % GDP
- Inflation, annual % change
- General government debt, % GDP
- Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)

#### 4th pillar: Health and primary education
- Malaria cases/100,000 pop.
- Business impact of malaria
- Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.
- Business impact of tuberculosis
- HIV prevalence, % adult pop.
- Business impact of HIV/AIDS
- Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births
- Life expectancy, years
- Primary education enrollment, net %

#### 5th pillar: Higher education and training
- Secondary education enrollment, gross %
- Tertiary education enrollment, gross %
- Quality of the education system
- Quality of math and science education
- Quality of management schools
- Internet access in schools
- Availability of research and training services
- Extent of staff training

#### 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency
- Intensity of local competition
- Extent of market dominance
- Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy
- Effect of taxation on incentives to invest
- Total tax rate, % profits

#### 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency
- Cooperation in labor-employer relations
- Flexibility of wage determination
- Hiring and firing practices
- Redundancy costs, weeks of salary
- Effect of taxation on incentives to work
- Pay and productivity
- Reliance on professional management
- Country capacity to retain talent
- Country capacity to attract talent
- Women in labor force, ratio to men

#### 8th pillar: Financial market development
- Availability of financial services
- Affordability of financial services
- Financing through local equity market
- Ease of access to loans
- Venture capital availability
- Soundness of banks
- Regulation of securities exchanges
- Legal rights index, 0–100 (best)

#### 9th pillar: Technological readiness
- Availability of latest technologies
- Firm-level technology absorption
- FDI and technology transfer
- Individuals using Internet, %
- Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.
- Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.
- Gov't procurement of advanced tech products
- University-industry collaboration in R&D
- Company spending on R&D
- Capacity for innovation
- Willingness to delegate authority
- Control of international distribution
- Production process sophistication
- Extent of marketing
- Willingness to delegate authority

#### 10th pillar: Market size
- Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)
- Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)
- GDP (PPPS billions)
- Exports as a percentage of GDP

#### 11th pillar: Business sophistication
- Local supplier quantity
- Local supplier quality
- State of cluster development
- Nature of competitive advantage
- Value chain breadth
- Control of international distribution
- Production process sophistication
- Extent of marketing
- Willingness to delegate authority

#### 12th pillar: Innovation
- Capacity for innovation
- Quality of scientific research institutions
- Company spending on R&D
- University-industry collaboration in R&D
- Gov't procurement of advanced tech products
- Availability of scientists and engineers
- PCT patents, applications/million pop.

**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 Competitiveness Profiles” on page 89.