

Mali Inclusive Growth Diagnostic (IGD) Screening Profile¹

Economic Overview

Mali is a low income country of 15.8 million people, 50 percent of whom live in extreme poverty (below \$1.25/day). Its average per capita income (PPP GNI) was \$1,040 in 2011, having grown by an average 2.4% annually over the last 10 years. This has resulted in a slow decline in extreme poverty of 0.5% per year. Its Gini index, at 33.0, indicates much less skewed distribution of income than most countries. The adult labor force participation rate in 2011 was fairly low at 54.4%. The adult female labor force participation rate was only 36.8% and the ratio of female to male labor force participation rate was a low 52.6%. [World Bank World Development Indicators (WB WDI)]

In the 2012-2013 World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index (WEF GCI) Mali received good marks for maintaining a low general government debt (30.6% of GDP), its fiscal deficit was listed as only minus 1.3% of GDP, ranking 42 out of 144 countries, and the inflation rate was only 3.1%, ranking 27. However, its gross national savings ratio was only 10.2% of GDP, ranking 125, and its low country credit rating was ranked as 119. This resulted in a moderate overall ranking for its macroeconomic environment (74 out of 144). (See Tables 1 & 2) WB WDI reported Mali's government cash surplus/deficit as having been -2.5% of GDP in 2010 and its consumer price inflation as 1.1% in 2010, 2.9% in 2011 and 5.4% in 2012.

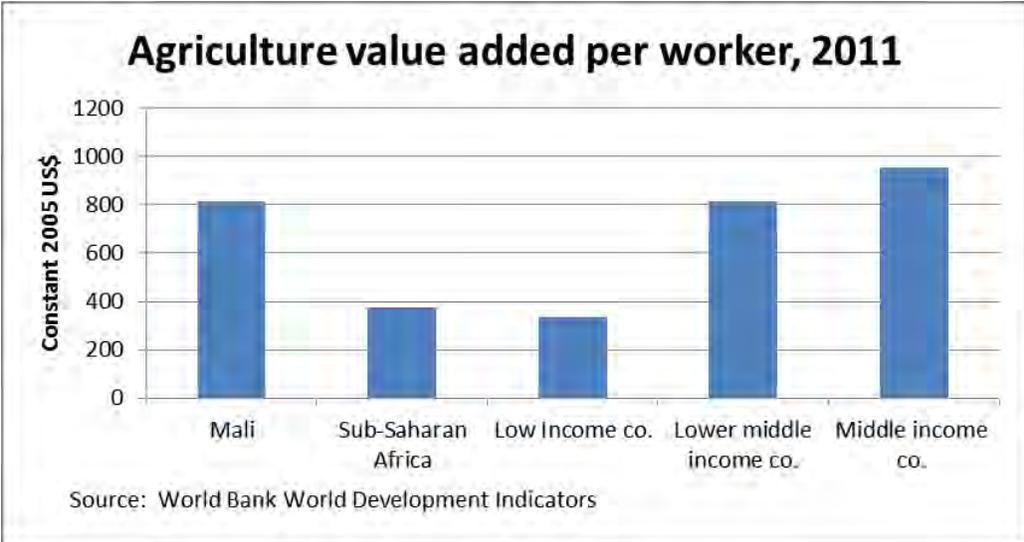
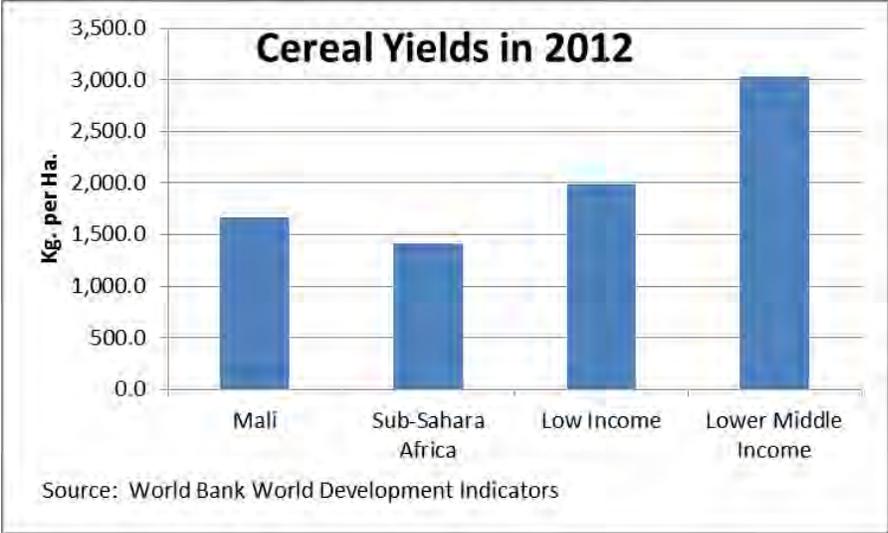
Based on the indicators discussed below, there appears to be potential for income growth both in smallholder agriculture and in higher wage non-farm employment. While agricultural productivity has apparently increased substantially since 2000, it is still below potential and, with 2/3 of the workforce still engaged in that sector, constraints against further improvement are still worth examination. But since only a third of the workforce is engaged in non-farm activities and only 18% of those are in formal employment (6% of total employment), the constraints to increasing more productive non-farm employment are more likely to be the more binding for the economy as a whole. In addition to its current security problems, Mali's recent and current economic performance appears to be lacking in a number of key areas: access to credit, the general business climate, government and institutional effectiveness and control of corruption, the extent of illiteracy and the quality of education, and public health. It would take a careful analysis to determine which of these areas should be considered priority as the currently "most" binding constraints susceptible to remedy for more satisfactory inclusive economic growth.

Potential for higher smallholder agricultural production and rural incomes

The Mali population is largely rural, with 65% living in rural areas and 66% of total employment in agriculture. However, agriculture contributes only 38.9% to GDP, indicating much lower productivity per worker than in the non-agricultural sectors. Average cereal yield was 1,667.5 kg. per hectare in 2012, higher than the average for Sub-Sahara African countries (1,417.4 kg.) but lower than the average for low income countries worldwide (1,982 kg.). Total crop production increased by 97% between 2000 and 2011 and livestock production more than doubled, while agricultural land increased by 7.6%, arable

¹ This country profile presents indicators available online that are relevant to the IGD analytical nodes of the "Analytic Guide for an Inclusive Growth Diagnostic (the productive employment model)," which is available from <https://dec.usaid.gov/dec>

land increased by 49.5%,² and average cereal yields increased by 54%.³ Total agricultural value added increased 84% in constant price terms between 2000 and 2011. Total agricultural value added per worker in Mali increased by 40% between 2000 and 2011. It was equal to US\$814 in 2011 (in constant 2005 US\$), above the low income country average of \$336 and the Sub-Saharan country average of \$375, and on par with the lower middle income average of \$812. (WB WDI)



² Agricultural land refers to the share of land area that is arable, under permanent crops, and under permanent pastures. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded. Land under permanent crops is land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber. This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber. Permanent pasture is land used for five or more years for forage, including natural and cultivated crops. -- <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.AGRI.K2>

³ Three-year average yield for 2010-12 over 2000-02. WB WDI.

- 1A&B) On-farm productivity & Processing and marketing of farm products
 - 1Aa) Agricultural research & extension services
 - 1Ab) Access to credit for farm inputs & capital improvements
 - 1Ac) Rural infrastructure for irrigation and farm-to-market roads
 - 1Ad) Land tenure and land markets
 - 1Ba) Market and pricing policies
 - 1Bb) Availability of information about and contacts with higher value markets
 - 1Bc) Rural infrastructure for transport, electric power, storage, markets, communication
 - 1Bd) Access to rural credit for agriculture product processing, storage, marketing, etc.

The EIU Global Food Security Index (GFI) indicates Mali spends 2% of the agricultural contribution to GDP on agricultural research and development, placing it in the bottom half of the 105 countries covered. The same index placed Mali in the middle third in access to finance for farmers and in agricultural infrastructure. As components of the latter index, it scored OK in the existence of crop storage facilities but in the bottom half for road infrastructure. Fertilizer consumption in Mali was only 7.6 kg. per hectare of arable land in 2009, lower than the Sub-Sahara country average of 11.4 kg. and the low income country average of 24.8 kg (WB WDI). However, fertilizer consumption was higher in the middle of the decade, reaching 31.1 kg. per ha. in 2007. In 2013 the MCC scored Mali as better than only 39% of a comparable group of 81 developing countries in land rights and access. The World Bank Doing Business Indicators 2013 ranked Mali 91st out of 185 for registering property. The 2012-2013 WEF Global Competitive Index ranked Mali 64 out of 144 in agricultural policy costs.

1) Potential for more productive, higher wage non-farm employment.

Vulnerable employment rates in Mali (family workers and self-employed—a proxy for informal sector employment) have been very high: 82.9% of total employment in 2007 (WB WDI). The average rate for lower middle income countries worldwide was 70.9% in 2009. The UNDP 2010 Human Development Report (HDR) reported Mali’s formal sector wage employment in 2000-08 (latest) as a percent of total wage employment as only 13.6% (does not include employers). An ILO “Statistical Update on Employment in the Informal Economy” (June 2012) reported that, in Mali in 2009, 81.8% of non-agricultural employment was informal, which implies that formal non-agricultural employment is only 6.2% of total employment. The non-farm sector is hampered by a poor business climate, as the country ranks 151 out of 185 in the 2013 World Bank Ease of Doing Business Index. Women comprised only 34.6% of total non-agricultural employment in 2004, men 65.4% (WB WDI).

2A) Private Sector Demand for More Productive Employment

2Aa) Level of Private Investment (HRV Constraints Analysis)

2Aai) Private returns to economic activity

Gross capital formation in Mali has been reasonably high, reaching 21.4% of GDP in 2011, compared with an average of 21.3% for the Sub-Sahara country average, but a bit lower than the average of 24.8% for low income countries (WB WDI). The 5-year average for Mali was 21.5% from 2007-2011. Net foreign direct investment was equal to only 1.6% of GDP in 2011, and averaged only 0.7% over the last 5 years. This is very low compared with the 5-year averages of 3.3% for both Sub-Sahara African and low income countries. According to the IMF World Economic Outlook, total investment in Mali reached 14.7% of GDP in 2012, having fallen from a high of 20.3% in 2009. Mali was the 155th highest in 2012 among 173 countries for this indicator, meaning its level of investment was higher than only 19 other countries. Rough incremental capital/output ratio (ICOR) calculations, based on 5-year averages of gross

fixed capital formation and subsequent GDP growth rates, indicate reasonable ICORs, rising from 3.7 in 2000-05 to 4.8 in 2005-10, indicating that investments that are made are fairly productive.

2Aai1) Evidence of low social returns

Is there inadequate human capital to run a business successfully?

In the 2012-2013 World Economic Forum (WEF) survey of business leaders, 7.2% listed an inadequately educated workforce as the most problematic factor for doing business in Mali, the fifth highest percent. (See Table 3) Only 31.1% of the adult population was recorded as literate in 2010, half the 62.6% average for Sub-Sahara African countries and the 62.9% average in low income countries (WB WDI). Only 20.3% of Mali women were literate in 2010, 43.4% of the men. The 2012-13 WEF GCI ranked Mali extremely low in all aspects of primary education, higher education and training (Tables 1, 12 & 13).

Is there a lack of or poor condition of productive infrastructure?

The 2012-2013 WEF survey results about infrastructure placed Mali a low 120th out of 144 countries, and 9.4% of respondents (tying for the third highest) listed an inadequate supply of infrastructure as the most problematic factor for doing business. The country received its lowest marks for fixed telephone lines and mobile telephone subscriptions, availability of airline seats and the quality of electricity supply. (See Tables 1, 3 & 4)

This is supported by other sources. Private firms reported an average of 2.7 power outages per month in 2010 (WB WDI). The 2013 World Bank Doing Business Report ranked Mali 115th out of 185 for getting electricity, and indicates it cost an average 4,187.8% of income per capita to do so. However, 24.6% of Mali's roads were reportedly paved in 2009, compared with only 16.3% in Sub-Sahara African and low income countries. Still not high enough, but better than comparators.

2Aai2) Private appropriability

Government failure/poor governance

The Heritage Foundation/Wall Street Journal Business Freedom Index gave Mali a score of 52.2 in 2011 (with 100 being the best), an improvement of 3.7 points from the year before. It ranked 114 out of 183 countries in the overall Economic Freedom Index. It ranked 128 out of 144 in the 2012-2013 WEF Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) (See Table 1). The Canadian Fraser Institute, in its annual Economic Freedom of the World Report for 2013, ranked Mali 102nd out of 152 countries in its overall index. Its worst relative scores were in the areas of regulation (112) and sound money (103). Mali scored -0.83 in the 2011 Government Effectiveness Estimate of the World Bank Governance Indicators, out of a -2.5 to +2.5 range, ranking 166 in a list of 212 countries, and a decline from -0.69 in 2005. It scored -0.5 in the WB Rule of Law Estimate, in 137th place out of 214, and this was a decline from -0.14 in 2005.

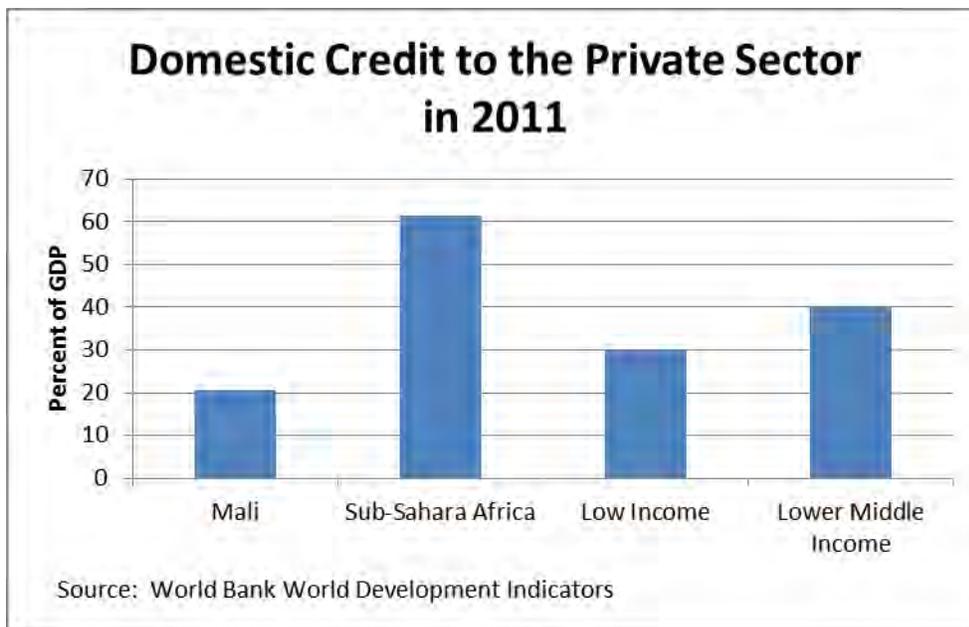
Corruption was cited by the second largest percentage (24.6) of WEF respondents as the most problematic factor in Mali, followed by inefficient government bureaucracy, which was tied with inadequate infrastructure for third place with 9.4%. (See Table 3) Mali was given an average score of 3.3 in the WEF GCI for Institutions, ranking 120 out of 144. Its lowest rankings in this area were in irregular payments and bribes (ranking 139), strength of auditing and reporting standards (139), efficacy of corporate boards (135), and business costs of terrorism (132), all very near the bottom rung. But 15 of the 22 categories in the institution "pillar" of the WEF survey on Mali were ranked worse than 100. (See Tables 1 & 5) Mali scored only 34 out of 100 possible points in the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index in 2012 and placed in an 8-way tie for 105th among 176 countries scored. The World Bank Governance Matters Control of Corruption estimate of 2011 scored Mali -0.61 in the -2.5 to +2.5 range, ranking 144 out of 212 countries.

Market failures in the availability of information for innovation and “coordination”

Mali ranked 119 (out of 144) in the 2012-13 WEF GCI Technological Readiness Index and 114 in its Business Innovation & Sophistication Index. It is weak in most aspects of these areas. (See Tables 1, 6, 7 and 8)

2Aii) Cost of finance

Access to financing was listed as the most problematic factor for doing business in Mali by 24.6% of 2012-13 WEF GCI survey respondents, the highest percent. Domestic credit to the private sector in Mali was 20.5% of GDP in 2011 (WB WDI). This is much lower than the developing Sub-Sahara African country average of 61.4% and the low income country average of 30.1%. The MCC ranked Mali as scoring higher than 50% of its “peer” group of 85 developing countries providing access to credit in 2013. Interest rate information is not reported. The Heritage Foundation/Wall Street Journal Investment Freedom Index scored Mali 50 out of 100 possible points in 2011, indicating significant government influence over the financial sector. In the 2012-13 WEF GCI Mali scored 3.5 (from 1-7 high) and ranked 113 out of 144 in Financial Market Development, scoring most poorly in the regulation of securities exchanges, availability of financial services and soundness of banks, although four other financial elements were ranked in the 90s as well. (See Tables 1, 3 & 9)



2Ab) Conversion from Informal to Formal Sector

An ILO “Statistical Update on Employment in the Informal Economy” (June 2012) reported that, in Mali in 2009, 81.8% of non-agricultural employment was informal. This was composed of 71.4% of the persons employed in the informal sector, and 11.3% of the persons in informal employment outside the informal sector.⁴ So if 34% of total employment is in non-agricultural activities, this implies that 27.8%

⁴ **Sources:** ILO, Department of Statistics; Country responses to ILO data request, special tabulations of labour force survey data, extracts from survey reports. For Latin American countries, ILO/SIALC household survey micro-data base. **Notes:** Due to the possible existence of some formal wage employment in the informal sector, total informal

of total employment is informal in the non-agriculture sector and only 6.2% of the total is formal employment in non-agricultural activities. The World Bank Doing Business Report for 2013 ranked Mali 151 out of 185 countries in business climate indicators. It scored most poorly in paying taxes, ranking 166, trading across borders (152), protecting investors (150), enforcing contracts (133) and getting credit (129). It also scored and ranked poorly in resolving insolvency (120) and, as mentioned above, getting electricity (115).

2Ac) Labor Intensity of Production

The UNDP Human Development Reports indicate that in 2010 7.6% of the Mali population had emigrated abroad, many of them presumably looking for work that cannot be found at home. There was a moderate level of personal remittances from abroad in 2011, which equaled 4.4% of GDP. This is lower than the 7.6% of GDP average low income countries but higher than the 2.6% average for Sub-Saharan African countries. The Mali emigration rate was 14.8% of all tertiary educated people in 2000, higher than the 12.6% average for Sub-Saharan African countries and the 11.8% average for low income countries (WB WDI).

In the 2012-2013 WEF GCI survey in the Goods Market Efficiency category (ranking 111 out of 144 overall) Mali was scored and ranked very low in a number of areas that can provide disincentives for more rapid employment generation, such as the prevalence of trade barriers, trade tariffs, prevalence of foreign ownership, intensity of local competition, and business impact of rules on foreign direct investment. (See Table 10) The World Bank Development Research Group Trade Research Unit calculated a Trade Restrictiveness Index that resulted in a relatively high score of 12.75 for Mali in 2006-09 (latest).⁵ Its trade with the outside world totaled 62% of GDP in 2011 (WB WDI). Mali was ranked low in the WEF GCI Labor Market Efficiency pillar, 118 out of 144, with rankings of 100 or worse in 5 of the 8 index components. The worst ones were reliance on professional management (136), women in labor force (124), pay and productivity (115), and flexibility of wage determinations (104). It was also ranked a low 102 for brain drain, indicating that better educated people were seeking employment abroad that they could not find at home. (See Table 11)

2B) Employability of the Workforce:

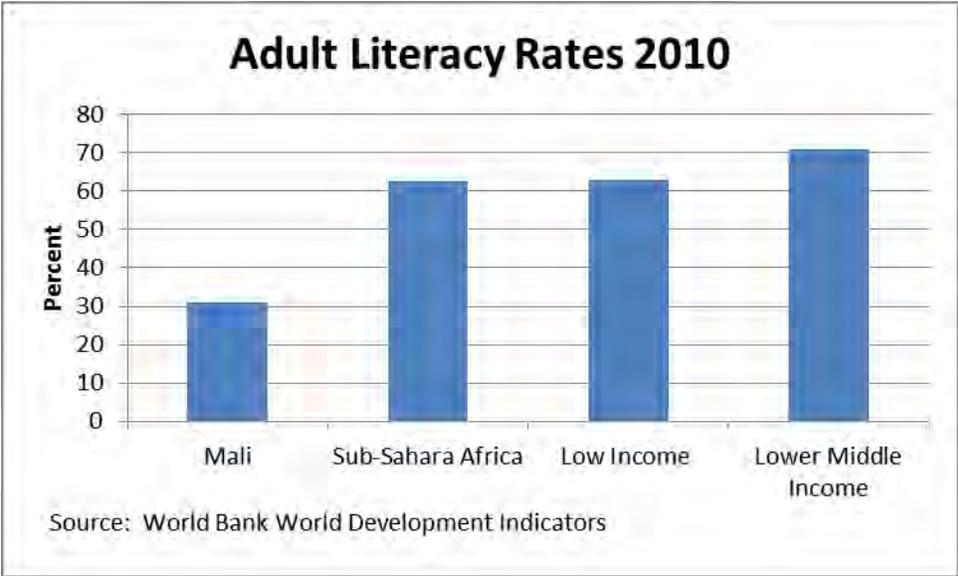
Only 31.1% of the adult population was recorded as literate in 2010, half the 62.6% average for Sub-Saharan African countries and the 62.9% average in low income countries (WB WDI). Only 20.3% of Mali women were literate in 2010, 43.4% of the men. The 2012-13 WEF GCI ranked Mali extremely low in all aspects of primary education, higher education and training (Tables 1, 12 & 13).

Mali was ranked 137th out of 144 countries in net primary education enrollment in the 2012-2013 WEF GCI with only 62.9% enrolled, and almost as low in terms of the quality of primary education (127th). The gross percentage of students enrolled in secondary education was 39.4%, and only 6.1% were enrolled in tertiary education, ranking Mali 123rd and 121st, respectively. (See Tables 12 and 13) It

employment may be slightly lower than the sum of informal sector employment and informal employment outside the informal sector.

⁵ The Trade Restrictiveness Index is an indicator of the trade restrictiveness of the MFN tariff schedule of a country. It calculates the equivalent uniform tariff of a country's tariff schedule that would keep domestic import levels constant. Product level tariffs are weighted by import shares as well as the responsiveness of imports to price changes (import demand elasticity). It includes preferential rates. It is expressed as a tariff rate. Lower is better. The higher the number, the more restrictive a country's trade policy, and the less open the country is to international competition. Desirable to be less than 7.0. <http://info.worldbank.org/etools/wti/3a.asp#>

ranked a low 130th in the overall pillar for Higher Education and Training, with very low scores and ranking worse than 100 in all aspects of this area of concern. (See Tables 1 and 13)



The 2012-2013 WEF GCI overall ranking for Mali in Health and Primary Education was very near the bottom, 141 out of 144 (See Table 1). It was ranked 143, only one above the bottom, in the business impact of malaria and infant mortality, and it was in worse than 100 for all elements of this WEF pillar except for cases of tuberculosis (79). The data indicate that 18% of the Mali population suffers from malaria. (See Table 12) A WB WDI table listed the country’s life expectancy in 2011 as 54.2 years, lower than the 55.9 average for Sub-Saharan African countries and the 61.1 average for low income countries. But only 0.7% of the WEF survey respondents selected poor public health as the most problematic factor for doing business in Mali (Table 3).

Mali’s population growth rate is currently a high 3.0% per year, higher than the Sub-Saharan African country average of 2.7% and the low income country average of 2.3%. This rapid growth rate inhibits Mali’s ability to keep up with the growing demand for education and health services, as well as the need of basic infrastructure of all kinds. (WB WDI)

Appendix

Table 1. The Global Competitiveness Index:	Rank	Score
Mali	<u>(out of 144)</u>	<u>(1–7)</u>
GCI 2012–2013	128	3.4
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142)	128	3.4
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139)	132	3.3
Basic requirements (60.0%)	125	3.6
Institutions	120	3.3
Infrastructure	107	3.0
Macroeconomic environment	74	4.6
Health and primary education	141	3.4
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	127	3.3
Higher education and training	130	2.8
Goods market efficiency	111	3.9
Labor market efficiency	118	3.9
Financial market development	113	3.5
Technological readiness	119	2.9
Market size	118	2.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	114	3.1
Business sophistication	126	3.2
Innovation	88	3.0
Source: WEF, <i>Global Competitiveness Report 2012–2013</i> , p. 248		

Table 2. Macroeconomic environment: Mali	Rank	Score
	<u>(out of 144)</u>	<u>(1–7)</u>
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	125	10.2
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	119	23.7
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	43	30.6
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	42	-1.3
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	27	3.1
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*).		
Source: WEF, <i>Global Competitiveness Report 2012–13</i> , p. 249		

Table 3. The most problematic factors for doing business	
in Mali	(Percent of Responses)
Access to financing	24.6
Corruption	15.8
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	9.4
Inefficient government bureaucracy	9.4
Inadequately educated workforce	7.2
Tax rates	5.1
Tax regulations	4.7
Poor work ethic in national labor force	4.4
Policy instability	3.9
Government instability/coups	3.6
Restrictive labor regulations	3.4
Foreign currency regulations	3.1
Crime and theft	2.6
Insufficient capacity to innovate	1.4
Inflation	0.7
Poor public health	0.7
<p>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.</p> <p>Source: WEF, <i>Global Competitiveness Report 2012-13</i>, p. 248</p>	

Table 4. Infrastructure: Mali	Rank	Score
	(out of 144)	(1-7)
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	131	0.7
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	119	68.3
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	115	23.6
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	109	3.5
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	92	4.2
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	89	3.8
2.02 Quality of roads	82	3.6
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	74	4.1
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	61	2.7
<p>Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*).</p> <p>Source: WEF, <i>Global Competitiveness Report 2012-13</i>, p. 249</p>		

Table 5. Institutions: Mali	Rank	Score
	<u>(out of 144)</u>	<u>(1–7)</u>
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	139	2.4
1.19 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	139	3.2
1.20 Efficacy of corporate boards	135	3.8
1.14 Business costs of terrorism	132	4.0
1.22 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	120	3.7
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	117	3.7
1.03 Diversion of public funds	116	2.5
1.06 Judicial independence	111	2.8
1.18 Ethical behavior of firms	110	3.5
1.02 Intellectual property protection	109	2.9
1.16 Organized crime	109	4.4
1.01 Property rights	108	3.6
1.15 Business costs of crime and violence.....	103	4.2
1.17 Reliability of police services	103	3.6
1.21 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	101	3.8
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	93	2.8
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	85	3.5
1.04 Public trust in politicians	82	2.6
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	82	3.5
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	74	3.2
1.13 Gov't services for improved business performance.....	65	3.8
1.09 Burden of government regulation	56	3.5

Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*).

Source: WEF, *Global Competitiveness Report 2012–2013*, p. 249

Table 6. Technological readiness: Mali	Rank	Score
	<u>(out of 144)</u>	<u>(1–7)</u>
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %*	137	2.0
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	136	0.0
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	118	0.4
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	106	4.9
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	99	4.5
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	93	4.3
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	87	4.5

Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*).

SOURCE: WEF, *Global Competitiveness Report 2012-13*, p. 249

Table 7. Business sophistication: Mali	Rank	Score
	<u>(out of 144)</u>	<u>(1–7)</u>
11.08 Extent of marketing	138	2.5
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	137	2.8
11.07 Production process sophistication	129	2.7
11.06 Control of international distribution	128	3.3
11.05 Value chain breadth	123	2.9
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	117	2.8
11.03 State of cluster development	113	3.1
11.02 Local supplier quality	110	3.9
11.01 Local supplier quantity	45	5.0
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*).		
SOURCE: WEF, <i>Global Competitiveness Report 2012-13</i> , p. 249		

Table 8. Innovation: Mali	Rank	Score
	<u>(out of 144)</u>	<u>(1–7)</u>
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	119	0.0
12.01 Capacity for innovation	111	2.7
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	111	3.1
12.03 Company spending on R&D	101	2.8
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	66	3.6
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	65	4.1
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	54	3.7
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*).		
SOURCE: WEF, <i>Global Competitiveness Report 2012-13</i> , p. 249		

Table 9. Financial market development: Mali	Rank	Score
	<u>(out of 144)</u>	<u>(1–7)</u>
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	131	2.9
8.01 Availability of financial services	112	3.8
8.06 Soundness of banks	112	4.4
8.04 Ease of access to loans	99	2.4
8.02 Affordability of financial services	94	3.8
8.03 Financing through local equity market	93	3.1
8.05 Venture capital availability	92	2.3
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	65	6
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*).		
SOURCE: WEF, <i>Global Competitiveness Report 2012-13</i> , p. 249		

Table 10. Goods market efficiency: Mali	Rank	Score
	<u>(out of 144)</u>	<u>(1-7)</u>
6.16 Buyer sophistication	136	2.3
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	117	3.8
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	117	11.4
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	115	4.0
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	113	51.8
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	113	4.1
6.01 Intensity of local competition	110	4.2
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	106	3.1
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	103	4.2
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	88	39.6
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	76	3.9
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	70	4.1
6.02 Extent of market dominance	68	3.7
6.08 Agricultural policy costs.....	64	3.9
6.07 No. days to start a business*	34	8
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	20	4
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*).		
SOURCE: WEF, <i>Global Competitiveness Report 2012-13</i> , p. 249		

Table 11. Labor market efficiency: Mali	Rank	Score
	<u>(out of 144)</u>	<u>(1-7)</u>
7.06 Reliance on professional management	136	3.3
7.08 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	124	0.53
7.05 Pay and productivity	115	3.3
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	104	4.6
7.07 Brain drain	102	3.0
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	78	4.2
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	77	3.9
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	62	14
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*).		
SOURCE: WEF, <i>Global Competitiveness Report 2012-13</i> , p. 249		

Table 12. Health and primary education: Mali	Rank	Score
	<u>(out of 144)</u>	<u>(1–7)</u>
4.01 Business impact of malaria	143	2.1
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	143	99.2
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	137	62.9
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	136	51.0
4.09 Quality of primary education	127	2.5
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	125	18,093.2
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	121	4.0
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	111	4.4
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	105	1.0
4.04 Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	79	68.0
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*).		
SOURCE: WEF, <i>Global Competitiveness Report 2012-13</i> , p. 249		

Table 13. Higher education and training: Mali	Rank	Score
	<u>(out of 144)</u>	<u>(1–7)</u>
5.08 Extent of staff training	131	3.1
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	123	39.4
5.05 Quality of management schools	122	3.3
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	121	6.1
5.04 Quality of math and science education	121	2.8
5.03 Quality of the educational system	118	2.9
5.06 Internet access in schools	106	3.3
5.07 Availability of research and training services	101	3.6
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*).		
SOURCE: WEF, <i>Global Competitiveness Report 2012-13</i> , p. 249		