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PEGASUS

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NETWORK LOOKING AT BUSINESS ABOVE THE CLUTTER AND CONFETTI



Pegasus

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Introduction

At this time of global pandemic, prospects for lower economic growth and deep frustrations on inequities in wealth creation for some as opposed to others, the Caux Round Table for Moral Capitalism (CRT) releases its third analysis of social capital creation by country. We first provided a measure of comparative national achievements in 2009 and then again in 2013.

This issue of Pegasus presents country rankings for accumulation of social capital, our Social Capital Index, the components included in the calculation of such rankings and comparisons of rankings between 2009 and 2019 in which some countries improved their rankings, while others declined relative to others.

A rough indication of the importance of social capital was noticed by many in the data reported in 2009 and 2013. Nearly everyone would want to live and raise their children in the environments of countries with the highest accumulation of social capital and few would want to live in or expose their families to the conditions of nations with the least amount of social capital.

The rankings of countries for their success or failure in accumulating social capital point to an important conclusion: social capital is the foundation for economic success and political felicity.

To ignore social capital is to hinder economic growth and to prevent the emergence of just, trustworthy and open political systems.

I thank Nabeela Khan for her excellent work in locating the data and compiling it accurately. Dr. Noel Purcell, our Chairman Emeritus, once again kindly provided his skills and time to review the data.

In this issue, we also present the thoughts of Rich Broderick on application of the CRT Principles for Business and Principles for Government to recovery from the pandemic. Rich also reflects on the insights of Hannah Arendt on the sad and disturbing events of the 1930s and 1940s, which caused so much death and destruction to humanity, as if to remind us, yet again, that idealism and moral purpose can be put in the service of evil ends. But if justice is not to be left to tastes (narcissism) or to will (nihilism), then who is to set its measure?

Rich's discussion of Arendt's conclusions on the differences between "good" and "bad" revolutions provides support for the CRT's appreciation for social capital accumulation.

In the case of the American revolution, the American colonists had created for themselves rather dense social capital in their families and local communities. They had acquired a capacity for trust, even those who held political power or social position. Trust is one of the most significant forms of social capital. By contrast, France before the Revolution of 1789 and Russia before its Revolution of 1917, had very low levels of activated social capital.

Stephen B. Young
Global Executive Director
Caux Round Table for Moral Capitalism

Social Capital Achievement: 2019 Country Rankings

By Stephen B. Young, Dr. Noel Purcell, and Nabeela Khan

Key Findings

Since there are no direct measurements of social capital, the Caux Round Table has created a Social Capital Achievement Index (“SCI”) percentile ranking score for individual countries as an approximation of social capital achievement.

- 1) The top ranked countries are: Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, New Zealand, Finland, Sweden, Netherlands, Australia, and Canada.
- 2) The lowest ranking countries are: Tajikistan, Angola, Iraq, Rep. of Congo (Brazzaville), Zimbabwe, Venezuela, Afghanistan, Burundi, Chad, Central African Republic, and Dem. Rep. of Congo (Kinshasa)
- 3) The top-ranking countries in 2019 for success in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (as ranked by the United Nations) are: 1 Denmark 2 Sweden 3 Finland 4 France 5 Austria 6 Germany 7 Czech Republic 8 Norway 9 Netherlands 10 Estonia 11 New Zealand 12 Slovenia 13 United Kingdom 14 Iceland 15 Japan 16 Belgium 17 Switzerland 18 Korea, Rep. 19 Ireland 20 Canada. Roughly speaking, countries with high levels of social capital are well-positioned to execute the Sustainable Development Agenda.

The CRT first ranked countries for their achievement in building Social Capital in 2009. When the rankings for 2019 are compared with those for 2009, these countries had made the most improvement:

- 4) Rwanda, Tunisia, Nigeria, Tanzania, Egypt, Cameroon, Bangladesh, Brazil, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Slovenia, Spain, Israel, Botswana, Bhutan, Montenegro, Kazakhstan, and Liberia

These countries had the greatest decline in Social Capital Achievement are:

- 5) United Kingdom, Italy, Peru, China, Kenya, Lebanon, and Papua New Guinea. Singapore experienced a decline of 5 places, Germany and the United States 4 each.

Social Capital and Economic Development

The Caux Round Table recognizes that economic development does not occur independently from social, cultural, and political institutions. Wealth creation is not an isolated, autonomous, self-referential process within communities; it is a dependent variable, subordinate to the dictates of prior conditions. Markets are organic phenomena; they grow strong and vibrant only in facilitating environments. The Caux Round Table recognizes this dependence of wealth creation upon surrounding conditions as *Kyosei*, or dependent co-arising.

Kyosei is a Japanese insight into living organisms that leads us to understand dependencies and feedback loops among parts of a system. Whether or not economic growth occurs, and how much growth can occur, depends on the quality of the system within which the growth is to take place. Is there sufficient incentive for investment and risk-taking? Are workers

available with appropriate skills? Are customers ready for the product or service? Will enterprise be rewarded? Business success is contingent on a wider variety of factors than the traditional land, labor and capital of micro-economics.

Since the first publication country rankings of social capital achievement, two well-regarded books have been published which augment the Caux Round Table's approach to national economic development. First was *The Origins of Political Order* by Francis Fukuyama. Fukuyama explores the preconditions and roots of political order, the institutions of public power that encourage the common good, including wealth creation and general prosperity for a society. Fukuyama argues that, prior to politics, are social and cultural forces shaping political outcomes. One can't just start with politics to understand why some societies enjoy more felicity than others; one must go deeper into the architecture of social life. Fukuyama directs our attention to endemic social patterns such as the Rule of Law and accountable government. His theory of political development turns on state building, Rule of Law, economic growth, legitimacy, social mobilization and democracy. From the perspective of the Caux Round Table, these phenomena are building blocks of social capital.

As a society fabricates and enhances each of these building blocks, it adds to its social capital.

The second, and similar analysis, was *Why Nations Fail* by Daron Acemoglu and James A. Robinson. Acemoglu and Robinson look to whether or not a nation's economic institutions are extractive or not. Extractive institutions direct a disproportionate share of national wealth to an elite which does not seek to reinvest for optimal wealth creation. They point out that such extractive heavy nations do not protect private property rights and usually do not, similarly, protect the rights and dignities of ordinary citizens. Extractive economic systems, supported by and supporting political institutions that extract power from the people to concentrate it in an elite, have lower levels of social capital than non-extractive, participatory economic and political systems.

Acemoglu and Robinson note "Nations fail today because their extractive economic institutions do not create the incentives needed for people to save, invest, and innovate. Extractive political institutions support these economic institutions by cementing the power of those who benefit from the extraction." In these nations, additions to social capital undermine extractive institutions, converting them to more participatory ones. A growing stock of social capital encourages incentives to work, save, invest in enterprise, learn and innovate. Risk premiums decline and trust thrives.

Sustainable Development and Social Capital

In 2015 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals (the "SDGs"). Achievement of each goal will be a contribution to capacity of a country to organize for and fund accumulation of more social capital and so sustain more just political systems, more productive economies, more vibrant cultures, and a balanced global ecology. But only a few goals focus on the development of more social capital. Those social capital goals are:

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

The remaining SDGs depend on existing stocks of social capital for their achievement. Robust social capital should expedite achievement of these goals:

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

*Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The top-ranking countries in 2019 for success in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (as ranked by the United Nations) are: 1 Denmark 2 Sweden 3 Finland 4 France 5 Austria 6 Germany 7 Czech Republic 8 Norway 9 Netherlands 10 Estonia 11 New Zealand 12 Slovenia 13 United Kingdom 14 Iceland 15 Japan 16 Belgium 17 Switzerland 18 Korea, Rep. 19 Ireland 20 Canada.

These countries also scored highly on the CRT ranking of social capital accumulation.

Social Capital and Wealth Creation

The institutes, values, and practices that participate in shaping wealth creation are the social capital of a society. Countries with high levels of social capital achievement are more economically prosperous and provide a higher quality of life for those who live in them. Countries with low levels of social capital are more prone to poverty, and more severe economic, political, and social inequities. High social capital achievement tracks the moral outcome noted in the Second Vatican Council pastoral Constitution, *Gaudium et Spes*,

which holds that the common good is to be widely understood as the sum of those conditions of social life which enable groups and individuals to achieve their fulfillment more completely and readily. (p, 26)

In his 2015 encyclical *Laudato Si'*, Pope Francis affirmed that human development has a moral character (para 5). Whatever has a moral character either proceeds from social capital or contributes to its ongoing vitality. The Pope also identifies technological innovations with degradation of social capitals: “social exclusion, social breakdown, increased violence and a rise in new forms of social aggression drug use, and loss of identity.” (para 46) He notes the influence of media and the digital world on stopping people from “learning how to live wisely, to think deeply, and to love generously” all human capacities which build social capital excellence. (para 47)

Pope Francis worried that “we still lack the culture needed to confront the crisis” of environmental degradation and climate change. Culture is both a product of social capital and a major forge in which social capital is shaped and burnished. He concludes that the Biblical teaching of creation reveals that a fundamental relationship grounding the quality of human life is relationships with others when relationships are the engines of social capital. (para 66) As he mentions the Catholic teaching about the common destination of goods, Pope Francis emphasizes that all forms of private property have a social purpose, then linking very tightly economics and social capital. (para 93)

To live well as individuals, families, communities, nations and as a global community, we should invest in the creation of social capital and the maintenance of their vitality to always have at hand their powers to do good.

Social capital achievement is an aggregate of three community sub-systems: 1) economic activity, 2) social/cultural variables, and 3) legal and political institutions.

Under equilibrium conditions, we hypothesize that social/cultural patterns heavily influence legal and political institutions, which, in turn, structure incentives, risk/return functions, and pricing conditions for economic activity. Economic activity, with a certain fixed cast to its allocation of risks and returns, then tends to sustain those who embody and articulate the dominant social and cultural patterns of society.

From this point of view, wealth creation will occur most robustly under favorable legal and political conditions that reward risk and investment. These legal and political conditions stand upon and reflect appreciative cultural values and social arrangements. Those cultural values and social arrangements will, in turn, be validated and legitimated into the future by the results of wealth creation.

Changes favorable to more robust wealth creation can be authored in the cultural/social sub-system. But, doing so, first demands innovation or tension in that sub-system triggering a break with status quo arrangements upholding lower levels of social capital or even social capital formations that are dysfunctional from the point of view of robust economic development. Then, new activity in the economic sub-system and new relations in law and politics resulting from these innovations in the cultural/social subsystem will evidence the effectiveness of emerging new arrangements for the growth of productive output and the accumulation of financial capital.

The Caux Round Table ethical Principles for Government and Principles for Responsible Business provide guidance for the cultural/social sub-system to bring forth sustainable wealth creating

activity in the economic sub-system as supported by facilitating legal and political arrangements. The Caux Round Table Principles for Civil Society Organizations similarly provide guidance for civil society agencies to play an appropriate role in supporting just political institutions and facilitating cultural and social structures that will sustain responsible and sustainable wealth creation.

Construction of the Social Capital Achievement (SCA) Score

The SCI for 2019 for each country has been computed by first calculating the percentile ranking of each country on 16 different global indices / measures of economic development, social/cultural development and progress, and legal, governance and innovation structures. A country's percentile ranking in each of the 16 individual global indices / measures is calculated reflecting its relative achievement in that category vis-à-vis other countries. Each country's SCI percentile ranking score is then calculated by averaging the percentile rankings on each of the 16 individual global indices / measures.

The economic components for the SCI rankings comprise:

- **GDP(PPP)** - 2018 GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$) from The World Bank: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD>
- **S&P** - 2020 Sovereign Credit Ratings from excel sheet
- **Moody's** - 2020 Sovereign Credit Ratings from excel sheet
- **EF** - 2020 Economic Freedom Index from The Heritage Foundation: <https://www.heritage.org/index/download>

The social/cultural development and progress components for the SCI rankings comprise:

- **HD** - 2019 Human Development Index Ranking from United Nations Development Programme: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/2019-human-development-index-ranking>
- **FREE** - 2020 Average of Political Rights Rating and Civil Liberties Rating from Freedom in the World report from Freedom House: <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world>
- **SPI** - 2019 Social Progress Index from The Social Progress Imperative: <https://www.socialprogress.org/download>
- **HCI** - 2019 World Bank Group's The Human Capital Project report: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/30498/33252.pdf?sequence=5&isAllowed=y>
- **PS** - 2018 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism from <https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/>

The governance components for the SCI rankings comprise:

- **VA** - 2018 Voice and Accountability from <https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/>
- **GE** - 2018 Government Effectiveness from <https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/>
- **RQ** - 2018 Regulatory Quality from <https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/>
- **RL** - 2018 Rule of Law from <https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/>
- **CC** - 2018 Control of Corruption from <https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/>

- **CP** - 2019 Corruption Perceptions Index from Transparency International: <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2019>
- **CFIW** - 2019 Human Freedom Score from Cato Institute: <https://www.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/human-freedom-index-files/cato-human-freedom-index-update-3.pdf>

Social Capital Achievement 2019

Countries	SCI Ratings	2019 Rank	2012 Rank	2009 Rank	Change	Change
					2019-20 12	2019-2 009
Switzerland	0.975	1	3	2	2	1
Norway	0.96	2	6	9	4	7
Denmark	0.959	3	1	1	-2	-2
New Zealand	0.958	4	2	6	-2	2
Finland	0.955	5	5	5	0	0
Sweden	0.955	6	9	3	3	-3
Netherlands	0.951	7	8	14	1	7
Australia	0.948	8	4	8	-4	0
Canada	0.946	9	7	13	-2	4
Luxembourg	0.939	10	11	17	1	7
Germany	0.93	11	15	7	4	-4
Ireland	0.915	12	17	11	5	-1
Austria	0.911	13	13	12	0	-1
Iceland	0.905	14	23	16	9	2
Singapore	0.899	15	20	10	5	-5
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.894	16	10	21	-6	5
United Kingdom	0.894	17	14	4	-3	-13
Japan	0.885	18	18	18	0	0
United States	0.882	19	12	15	-7	-4
Belgium	0.862	20	16	20	-4	0
Estonia	0.862	21	22	26	1	5
Czech Republic	0.845	22	27	27	5	5
Korea, Rep.	0.835	23	25	23	2	0
France	0.834	24	19	19	-5	-5
Slovenia	0.822	25	31	37	6	12
Malta	0.814	26	24	22	-2	-4
Portugal	0.812	27	34	34	7	7
Lithuania	0.81	28	43	30	15	2

Chile	0.804	29	21	38	-8	9
Spain	0.795	30	26	45	-4	15
Latvia	0.776	31	42	28	11	-3
Israel	0.769	32	40	46	8	14
Cyprus	0.767	33	37	42	4	9
Slovak Republic	0.762	34	28	25	-6	-9
Poland	0.761	35	30	43	-5	8
Uruguay	0.755	36	32	39	-4	3
Italy	0.747	37	39	24	2	-13
Mauritius	0.738	38	33	31	-5	-7
Bahamas, The	0.717	39	29	29	-10	-10
United Arab Emirates	0.701	40	41	40	1	0
Croatia	0.688	41	49	#N/A	8	#N/A
Hungary	0.683	42	38	41	-4	-1
Bulgaria	0.674	43	48	35	5	-8
Qatar	0.667	44	35	47	-9	3
Costa Rica	0.663	45	45	44	0	-1
Malaysia	0.662	46	52	49	6	3
Seychelles	0.662	47	#N/A	57	#N/A	10
Botswana	0.661	48	46	59	-2	11
Romania	0.648	49	51	53	2	4
Greece	0.644	50	61	52	11	2
Barbados	0.642	51	36	60	-15	9
Georgia	0.633	52	63	55	11	3
Panama	0.619	53	47	54	-6	1
Cape Verde (Cabo Verde)	0.598	54	#N/A	48	#N/A	-6
Trinidad and Tobago	0.579	55	50	51	-5	-4
Kuwait	0.574	56	62	56	6	0
Bhutan	0.573	57	#N/A	69	#N/A	12
Montenegro	0.572	58	59	70	1	12
Jamaica	0.566	59	75	68	16	9
Serbia	0.565	60	68	#N/A	8	#N/A

Peru	0.562	61	57	36	-4	-25
Oman	0.558	62	54	#N/A	-8	#N/A
Namibia	0.55	63	60	74	-3	11
Fiji	0.542	64	108	78	44	14
Albania	0.541	65	74	66	9	1
South Africa	0.535	66	55	65	-11	-1
Colombia	0.534	67	73	61	6	-6
Macedonia, FYR (North Macedonia)	0.527	68	#N/A	57	#N/A	-11
Saudi Arabia	0.526	69	67	64	-2	-5
Armenia	0.519	70	77	71	7	1
Kazakhstan	0.516	71	92	81	21	10
Indonesia	0.513	72	88	67	16	-5
Thailand	0.511	73	71	76	-2	3
Argentina	0.503	74	83	77	9	3
Mexico	0.498	75	66	73	-9	-2
Bahrain	0.495	76	53	72	-23	-4
Jordan	0.492	77	72	84	-5	7
China	0.488	78	82	63	4	-15
Mongolia	0.488	79	85	80	6	1
Brazil	0.477	80	58	99	-22	19
India	0.466	81	79	82	-2	1
Philippines	0.462	82	80	85	-2	3
Dominican Republic	0.45	83	98	88	15	5
Paraguay	0.444	84	109	91	25	7
Ghana	0.443	85	70	83	-15	-2
Sri Lanka	0.442	86	95	86	9	0
Turkey	0.442	87	64	89	-23	2
Tunisia	0.441	88	76	108	-12	20
Suriname	0.433	89	78	109	-11	20
Morocco	0.431	90	87	98	-3	8
Guyana	0.429	91	90	130	-1	39
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.424	92	84	87	-8	-5

Rwanda	0.419	93	91	116	-2	23
Senegal	0.419	94	105	105	11	11
Russian Federation	0.417	95	94	100	-1	5
Vietnam	0.411	96	122	125	26	29
Belarus	0.405	97	128	93	31	-4
Moldova	0.397	98	93	95	-5	-3
Belize	0.389	99	81	127	-18	28
Azerbaijan	0.379	100	116	124	16	24
El Salvador	0.375	101	69	102	-32	1
Solomon Islands	0.375	102	#N/A	110	#N/A	8
Ecuador	0.37	103	113	92	10	-11
Guatemala	0.356	104	89	112	-15	8
Benin	0.351	105	103	106	-2	1
Timor-Leste	0.344	106	#N/A	120	#N/A	14
Kyrgyz Republic	0.334	107	123	104	16	-3
Ukraine	0.332	108	114	111	6	3
Lesotho	0.328	109	86	128	-23	19
Bolivia	0.324	110	96	132	-14	22
Honduras	0.324	111	102	113	-9	2
Zambia	0.301	112	97	131	-15	19
Tanzania	0.295	113	101	136	-12	23
Burkina Faso	0.294	114	106	103	-8	-11
Cote d'Ivoire	0.294	115	140	107	25	-8
Gambia, The	0.292	116	#N/A	135	#N/A	19
Kenya	0.291	117	112	97	-5	-20
Lebanon	0.29	118	99	101	-19	-17
Eswatini (Swaziland)	0.286	119	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Nepal	0.284	120	126	141	6	21
Algeria	0.276	121	121	122	0	1
Malawi	0.27	122	100	123	-22	1
Cambodia	0.26	123	127	137	4	14
Egypt, Arab Rep.	0.259	124	115	146	-9	22

Uganda	0.259	125	107	129	-18	4
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.257	126	132	140	6	14
Bangladesh	0.256	127	124	147	-3	20
Gabon	0.255	128	111	134	-17	6
Papua New Guinea	0.254	129	110	117	-19	-12
Nicaragua	0.231	130	104	150	-26	20
Lao PDR (Laos)	0.224	131	#N/A	144	#N/A	13
Sierra Leone	0.219	132	125	#N/A	-7	#N/A
Madagascar	0.209	133	118	149	-15	16
Togo	0.208	134	136	145	2	11
Myanmar	0.203	135	146	153	11	18
Ethiopia	0.202	136	131	142	-5	6
Pakistan	0.201	137	134	157	-3	20
Comoros	0.197	138	#N/A	152	#N/A	14
Liberia	0.19	139	#N/A	156	#N/A	17
Nigeria	0.19	140	130	164	-10	24
Niger	0.188	141	120	158	-21	17
Mali	0.185	142	117	159	-25	17
Mauritania	0.184	143	129	143	-14	0
Haiti	0.16	144	139	162	-5	18
Guinea	0.154	145	#N/A	165	#N/A	20
Cameroon	0.15	146	138	167	-8	21
Mozambique	0.149	147	119	160	-28	13
Tajikistan	0.149	148	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Angola	0.148	149	137	#N/A	-12	#N/A
Iraq	0.139	150	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Congo, Rep. (Brazzaville)	0.13	151	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Zimbabwe	0.129	152	148	#N/A	-4	#N/A
Venezuela, RB	0.108	153	133	#N/A	-20	#N/A
Afghanistan	0.088	154	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Sudan	0.059	155	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Burundi	0.052	156	144	#N/A	-12	#N/A

Chad	0.051	157	145	#N/A	-12	#N/A
Central African Republic	0.044	158	143	#N/A	-15	#N/A
Congo, Dem. Rep. (Kinshasa)	0.042	159	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A

Countries with 13 or more data points																		
Countries	SCI	#	GDP(PPP)	HD	FREE	EF	S&P	Moody's	VA	GE	RQ	RL	CC	CP	CFIW	PS	SPI	HCI
Afghanistan	0.088	13.00	1955.00	0.496	5.5	54.7			20.70	8	11	4.30	4	16		0.5	38.6	0.39
Albania	0.541	16.00	13364.20	0.791	3	66.9	8	8	53.20	58	64	39.40	35	35	7.84	58.6	71.57	0.62
Algeria	0.276	14.00	15481.80	0.759	5.5	46.9			21.70	37	8	22.10	28	35	4.99	18.6	67.06	0.52
Angola	0.148	16.00	6452.40	0.574	5.5	52.2	5	6	22.70	14	13	13.90	12	26	5.4	34.8	42.58	0.36
Argentina	0.503	16.00	20610.60	0.830	2	53.1	4	6	67.00	55	42	45.70	54	45	6.86	46.7	76.86	0.61
Armenia	0.519	15.00	10343.20	0.760	4	70.6		9	40.40	51	63	48.60	43	42	7.42	30.5	71.14	0.57
Australia	0.948	16.00	51663.40	0.938	1	82.6	21	21	95.60	93	98	92.80	93	77	8.62	82.9	88.02	0.8
Austria	0.911	16.00	55454.70	0.914	1	73.3	20	20	93.10	91	91	97.60	91	77	8.48	81	86.4	0.79
Azerbaijan	0.379	15.00	18044.10	0.754	6.5	69.3	11	10	7.90	49	37	29.30	22	30	6.22	21		0.6
Bahamas, The	0.717	14.00	32087.70	0.805	1	64.5	10	12	73.40	72	61	57.20	83	64	7.56	78.6		
Bahrain	0.495	15.00	47303.00	0.838	6.5	66.3	8	7	10.80	60	68	66.30	51	42	6.63	17.1		0.67
Bangladesh	0.256	16.00	4371.80	0.614	5	56.4	9	9	27.60	22	19	28.40	17	26	5.77	13.8	54.11	0.48
Barbados	0.642	15.00	18554.10	0.813	1	61.4	6	3	84.20	69	72	65.90	89	62	7.02	81.4	77.89	
Belarus	0.405	15.00	19994.80	0.817	6.5	61.7	7	6	11.80	40	26	19.20	49	45	6.65	58.1	73.9	
Belgium	0.862	16.00	51408.00	0.919	1	68.9	19	18	94.10	84	86	88.50	90	75	8.29	59.5	86.77	0.76
Belize	0.389	13.00	8648.10	0.720	2	57.4	4	6	61.10	30	26	20.20	52		6.95	46.2		
Benin	0.351	16.00	2424.80	0.520	3	55.2	8	7	57.60	33	39	26.90	41	41	6.77	41.9	51.07	0.41
Bhutan	0.573	13.00	10167.90	0.617	3.5	62.1			49.80	67	39	71.60	92	68	6.53	88.6	67.26	
Bolivia	0.324	15.00	7873.20	0.703	3	42.8	8	8	44.30	40	16	9.60	29	31	6.61	38.1	63.66	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.424	15.00	14623.70	0.769	4	62.6	7	6	37.40	28	45	46.60	32	36	7.37	31		0.62
Botswana	0.661	16.00	18615.80	0.728	2.5	69.6	14	16	62.60	65	69	68.80	78	61	7.17	83.3	65.58	0.42
Brazil	0.477	16.00	16096.40	0.761	2	53.7	9	13	60.60	36	40	44.20	40	35	6.48	31.9	72.87	0.56
Bulgaria	0.674	16.00	21960.40	0.816	2	70.2	13	13	59.10	63	73	53.40	51	43	7.79	60.5	76.17	0.68
Burkina Faso	0.294	15.00	1984.90	0.434	4	56.7	7		43.80	31	36	34.60	53	40	6.73	13.3	47.82	0.37
Burundi	0.052	14.00	744.20	0.423	6.5	49			5.40	8	14	5.80	5	19	5.56	7.6	39.09	0.38
Cambodia	0.260	16.00	4360.90	0.581	6	57.3	7	7	13.80	32	33	11.10	9	20	7.13	51.4	50.36	0.49
Cameroon	0.150	16.00	3785.10	0.563	6	53.6	6	7	18.20	20	20	12.50	11	25	5.64	8.6	48.04	0.39
Canada	0.946	16.00	48130.30	0.922	1	78.2	21	21	96.10	95	94	94.70	95	77	8.65	84.8	88.81	0.8
Cape Verde (Cabo Verde)	0.598	14.00	7454.10	0.651	1	63.6	6		79.80	64	43	67.80	78	58	7.45	71.9	68.55	
Central African Republic	0.044	13.00	859.90	0.381	7	50.7			14.80	3	7	3.80	11	25	5.41	2.9	28.05	
Chad	0.051	14.00	1968.30	0.401	6.5	50.2			8.40	7	12	7.20	7	20	5.46	8.1	28.79	0.29
Chile	0.804	16.00	25222.50	0.847	1.5	76.8	17	17	82.30	82	89	83.70	82	67	8.15	61.4	80.02	0.67
China	0.488	16.00	18236.60	0.758	6.5	59.5	17	17	8.90	70	48	48.10	46	41	6.17	36.7	64.54	0.67
Colombia	0.534	16.00	15012.90	0.761	3	69.2	12	13	52.70	50	65	38.50	45	37	6.93	17.6	70.31	0.59
Comoros	0.197	13.00	2913.40	0.538	4	53.7			33.00	4	11	12.00	23	25		39	52.04	0.41
Congo, Dem. Rep. (Kinshasa)	0.042	16.00	932.20	0.459	6.5	49.5	5	5	7.40	6	6	2.90	4	18	5.36	4.8	36.77	0.37
Congo, Rep. (Brazzaville)	0.130	16.00	5662.10	0.608	6	41.8	6	4	15.30	10	7	11.50	8	19	5.8	29.5	45.67	0.42
Costa Rica	0.663	16.00	17671.10	0.794	1	65.8	8	7	84.70	68	69	69.20	71	56	7.7	62.4	80.65	0.62
Cote d'Ivoire	0.294	14.00	4207.10	0.516	4	59.7			37.90	32	46	30.80	37	35	6.59	15.7	50.56	0.35
Croatia	0.688	16.00	27579.80	0.837	1.5	62.2	12	10	64.50	69	68	63.00	60	47	7.86	73.8	79.21	0.72
Cyprus	0.767	16.00	36155.50	0.873	1	70.1	12	10	80.80	78	81	76.00	74	58	7.93	64.8	83.14	0.75
Czech Republic	0.845	16.00	39743.60	0.891	1	74.8	18	18	78.30	78	87	81.70	69	56	8.34	87.1	84.36	0.78
Denmark	0.959	16.00	55671.20	0.930	1	78.3	21	21	98.00	97	94	96.60	99	87	8.56	82.4	90.09	0.77
Dominican Republic	0.450	16.00	17748.20	0.745	3	60.9	9	9	51.20	39	51	38.90	25	28	6.95	47.6	67.15	0.49
Ecuador	0.370	16.00	11734.40	0.758	3	51.3	3	3	47.30	43	16	28.80	33	38	6.82	43.3	71.88	0.6
Egypt, Arab Rep.	0.259	16.00	12412.30	0.700	6	54	7	7	13.30	31	18	37.50	31	35	4.5	11.9	61.71	0.49

El Salvador	0.375	16.00	8331.80	0.667	3	61.6	7	6	48.30	37	54	19.70	30	34	6.89	33.3	64.65	0.5
Estonia	0.862	16.00	35973.80	0.882	1	77.7	18	17	89.70	85	92	86.50	90	74	8.46	66.2	83.98	0.75
Eswatini (Swaziland)	0.286	14.00	10637.80	0.608	6	55.3		7	12.30	25	30	45.20	47	34	6.4		51.21	0.41
Ethiopia	0.202	16.00	2022.10	0.470	6	53.6	7	8	16.30	29	14	36.50	38	37	5.25	9.5	45.41	0.38
Fiji	0.542	14.00	10879.50	0.724	3	63.4	9	9	54.70	63	45	50.00	67		7.17	71	63.85	
Finland	0.955	16.00	48416.90	0.925	1	75.7	20	20	98.50	99	97	100.00	100	86	8.53	81.9	89.56	0.81
France	0.834	16.00	45342.40	0.891	1.5	66	19	19	88.20	92	84	88.90	88	69	8.02	51.9	87.79	0.76
Gabon	0.255	15.00	17875.80	0.702	6	56.7	7	5	22.20	19	17	24.50	20	31	5.99	37.6		0.45
Gambia, The	0.292	14.00	2612.00	0.466	4	56.3			38.40	27	28	36.10	39	37	5.99	44.8	52.9	0.4
Georgia	0.633	16.00	12004.60	0.786	3	77.1	9	9	56.20	74	83	63.90	76	56	7.74	30	71.34	0.61
Germany	0.930	16.00	53074.50	0.939	1	73.5	21	21	95.10	93	95	91.30	95	80	8.53	66.7	88.84	0.79
Ghana	0.443	16.00	4746.70	0.596	2	59.4	7	6	68.00	46	50	56.70	53	41	6.94	47.1	61.75	0.44
Greece	0.644	16.00	29592.20	0.872	1.5	59.9	9	8	75.40	66	64	59.10	56	48	7.33	50	82.48	0.68
Guatemala	0.356	16.00	8462.40	0.651	4	64	9	11	35.50	24	46	13.50	22	26	7.07	27.1	59.67	0.46
Guinea	0.154	14.00	2504.90	0.466	5	56.5			26.10	16	22	9.10	14	29	5.61	16.7	40.59	0.37
Guyana	0.429	14.00	8640.70	0.670	2.5	56.2			56.70	42	32	41.80	47	40	6.74	41	63.74	0.49
Haiti	0.160	13.00	1866.60	0.503	5	52.3			26.60	1	9	15.90	10	18	6.71	23.3		0.45
Honduras	0.324	16.00	5138.80	0.623	4	61.1	9	8	31.50	28	35	16.30	29	26	6.81	26.7	60.31	0.49
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.894	15.00	64596.60	0.939	4	89.1	20	18	62.10	98	100	95.20	92	76	8.81	74.8		0.82
Hungary	0.683	16.00	31102.50	0.845	3	66.4	13	9	58.60	70	73	72.10	60	44	7.65	73.3	78.77	0.7
Iceland	0.905	16.00	57303.10	0.938	1	77.1	16	16	94.60	91	90	93.30	94	78	8.41	96.7	89.29	0.74
India	0.466	16.00	7762.90	0.647	2.5	56.5	12	13	60.10	64	47	55.30	50	41	6.64	14.8	59.1	0.44
Indonesia	0.513	16.00	13079.60	0.707	3	67.2	13	13	52.20	59	51	42.80	46	40	6.83	27.6	65.52	0.53
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.257	15.00	21011.30	0.797	6	49.2		7	12.80	38	8	25.00	16	26	5.1	11	65.15	0.59
Iraq	0.139	14.00	17435.90	0.689	5.5		6	5	21.20	9	9	3.40	7	20	4.34	1.4		0.4
Ireland	0.915	16.00	83203.40	0.942	1	80.9	18	16	92.10	90	93	89.90	91	74	8.52	86.2	87.97	0.81
Israel	0.769	16.00	39919.20	0.906	2.5	74	18	17	70.00	86	87	80.80	79	60	7.61	15.2	81.44	0.76
Italy	0.747	16.00	41830.40	0.883	1	63.8	13	12	81.80	68	74	61.50	62	53	8.04	57.6	85.69	0.77
Jamaica	0.566	16.00	9326.70	0.726	2	68.5	8	7	69.00	71	63	46.20	50	43	7.2	62.9	72.58	0.54
Japan	0.885	16.00	42797.50	0.915	1	73.3	17	17	80.30	94	88	90.40	89	73	8.28	88.1	88.34	0.84
Jordan	0.492	16.00	9478.90	0.723	5	66	9	8	28.10	57	59	60.60	61	48	6.84	31.4	69.57	0.56
Kazakhstan	0.516	16.00	27879.80	0.817	6	69.6	12	12	15.80	54	60	35.60	36	34	6.9	45.7	68.2	0.75
Kenya	0.291	16.00	3467.60	0.579	4	55.3	6	7	35.00	39	44	38.00	19	28	6.85	12.4	53.51	0.52
Korea, Rep.	0.835	16.00	40111.80	0.906	2	74	19	19	73.90	84	82	86.10	72	59	8.2	65.2	85.61	0.84
Kuwait	0.574	15.00	72897.60	0.808	5	63.2	18	19	30.50	50	54	60.10	45	40	6.19	52.4		0.58
Kyrgyz Republic	0.334	15.00	3884.70	0.674	4.5	62.9		7	34.00	29	38	17.80	16	30	6.98	25.2	66.64	0.58
Lao PDR (Laos)	0.224	15.00	7439.60	0.604	6.5	55.5		6	4.40	25	21	18.80	15	29	6.2	60	49.34	0.45
Latvia	0.776	16.00	30304.90	0.854	1.5	71.9	17	15	74.90	80	86	79.30	64	56	8.29	61	80.42	0.72
Lebanon	0.290	16.00	13081.10	0.730	4.5	51.7	5	8	32.00	26	39	23.60	12	28	6.74	7.1	64.98	0.54
Lesotho	0.328	14.00	3219.50	0.518	3	54.5			50.70	18	33	41.30	54	40	6.54	38.6	48.44	0.37
Liberia	0.190	14.00	1308.60	0.465	3.5	49			43.30	9	14	16.80	20	28	6.54	40	46.67	0.32
Lithuania	0.810	16.00	35461.40	0.869	1	76.7	17	15	77.80	81	83	79.80	69	60	8.32	72.9	81.3	0.71
Luxembourg	0.939	16.00	113337.40	0.909	1	75.8	21	21	96.60	96	95	95.70	97	80	8.56	96.2	87.66	0.69
Macedonia, FYR (North)	0.527	15.00	16358.70	0.759	3	69.5	9		45.30	56	72	43.80	42	35	7.34	39.5	68.92	0.53
Madagascar	0.209	15.00	1891.30	0.521	3	60.5	6		36.50	11	24	21.20	15	24	6.32	28.1	43.58	0.37
Malawi	0.270	14.00	1311.00	0.485	3	52.8			42.40	22	26	39.90	25	31	6.6	34.3	50.52	0.41

Malaysia	0.662	16.00	31782.20	0.804	4	74.7	15	15	41.40	81	74	74.50	64	53	6.52	54.3	74.17	0.62
Mali	0.185	15.00	2316.70	0.427	5	55.9	7		36.90	15	31	21.60	27	29	6.03	5.2	45.98	0.32
Malta	0.814	16.00	42581.10	0.885	1.5	69.5	15	16	83.70	79	89	82.20	72	54	8.37	93.8	82.63	0.7
Mauritania	0.184	14.00	4151.00	0.527	5	55.3			24.10	23	20	26.40	23	28	5.47	22.4	42.45	0.35
Mauritius	0.738	15.00	23751.00	0.796	1.5	74.9		14	72.40	77	82	76.90	63	52	7.52	79	74.88	0.63
Mexico	0.498	16.00	19844.60	0.767	3	66	14	14	45.80	48	61	27.40	19	29	6.65	25.7	71.51	0.61
Moldova	0.397	15.00	7271.60	0.711	3.5	62		6	40.90	36	52	37.00	26	32	6.93	32.9	67.58	0.58
Mongolia	0.488	16.00	13799.90	0.735	1.5	55.9	6	6	57.10	46	55	44.70	40	35	7.61	74.3	65.6	0.63
Montenegro	0.572	16.00	20690.00	0.816	3.5	61.5	8	8	50.20	58	66	57.70	58	45	7.43	51	71.16	0.62
Morocco	0.431	16.00	8586.60	0.676	5	63.3	12	11	29.60	47	43	49.50	48	41	6.18	33.8	66.04	0.5
Mozambique	0.149	16.00	1459.70	0.446	4.5	50.5	5	4	32.50	18	24	14.40	24	26	6.24	19	45.39	0.36
Myanmar	0.203	13.00	6674.00	0.584	5.5				23.60	13	23	15.40	30	29	5.44	10.5	52.65	0.47
Namibia	0.550	14.00	11101.80	0.645	2	60.9		10	63.10	56	51	61.10	65	52	6.75	68.1		0.43
Nepal	0.284	14.00	3089.60	0.579	3.5	54.2			39.40	17	23	33.70	27	34	6.51	23.8	60.23	0.49
Netherlands	0.951	16.00	56328.90	0.933	1	77	21	21	97.00	97	99	96.20	96	82	8.50	78.1	88.31	0.8
New Zealand	0.958	16.00	41005.40	0.921	1	84.1	19	21	99.50	94	99	98.10	100	87	8.88	99	88.93	0.77
Nicaragua	0.231	16.00	5533.60	0.651	5.5	57.2	6	6	18.70	19	25	14.90	13	22	6.86	18.1	58.97	0.53
Niger	0.188	14.00	1063.40	0.377	4	54.7			31.00	20	28	30.30	31	32	5.87	11.4	41.74	0.32
Nigeria	0.190	16.00	5990.90	0.534	4.5	57.2	6	7	33.50	15	17	18.30	14	26	6.38	4.3	49.2	0.34
Norway	0.960	16.00	65510.60	0.954	1	73.4	21	21	100.00	98	96	99.50	98	84	8.44	90.5	90.95	0.77
Oman	0.558	16.00	41859.90	0.834	5.5	63.6	9	10	19.70	60	65	68.30	63	52	5.98	68.6	69.08	0.62
Pakistan	0.201	16.00	5567.10	0.560	5	54.8	6	6	25.60	27	27	27.90	24	32	5.69	3.3	48.2	0.39
Panama	0.619	16.00	25553.70	0.795	1.5	67.2	14	14	68.50	52	66	52.40	32	36	7.69	56.2	73.96	0.53
Papua New Guinea	0.254	16.00	4336.20	0.543	3.5	58.4	6	7	48.80	24	31	23.10	18	28	6.6	22.9	38.59	0.38
Paraguay	0.444	16.00	13599.90	0.724	3	63	10	11	49.30	34	49	32.20	21	28	6.9	42.4	67.2	0.53
Peru	0.562	16.00	14418.10	0.759	2.5	67.9	14	15	55.20	44	71	32.70	35	36	7.55	37.1	71.31	0.59
Philippines	0.462	16.00	8951.10	0.712	3.5	64.5	14	13	47.80	55	57	34.10	34	34	6.88	12.9	63.4	0.55
Poland	0.761	16.00	31336.60	0.872	2	69.1	15	16	71.90	75	78	66.80	75	58	7.78	65.7	81.25	0.75
Portugal	0.812	16.00	33415.40	0.850	1	67	13	12	88.70	87	79	85.10	80	62	8.27	89.5	87.12	0.78
Qatar	0.667	16.00	126898.40	0.848	5.5	72.3	18	18	14.30	75	71	75.50	77	62	6.15	69	69.37	0.61
Romania	0.648	16.00	28206.40	0.816	2	69.7	12	12	61.60	43	67	63.50	52	44	8.11	48.6	74.81	0.6
Russian Federation	0.417	16.00	27147.30	0.824	6.5	61	12	12	19.20	51	32	20.70	21	28	6.34	29	69.71	0.73
Rwanda	0.419	16.00	2251.60	0.536	6	70.9	8	7	17.20	62	59	58.20	71	53	6.82	52.9	52.96	0.37
Saudi Arabia	0.526	16.00	55335.70	0.857	7	62.4	15	17	5.90	65	53	58.70	66	53	5.42	28.6	63.95	0.58
Senegal	0.419	16.00	3782.50	0.514	3	58	8	9	55.70	42	50	47.60	57	45	6.57	42.9	58.59	0.42
Serbia	0.565	16.00	17434.90	0.799	3.5	66	11	9	46.30	57	56	49.00	42	39	7.3	49.5	71.59	0.76
Seychelles	0.662	13.00	30557.10	0.801	3	64.3			54.20	71	48	59.60	76	66	7.16	69.5		0.68
Sierra Leone	0.219	14.00	1602.00	0.438	3	48			38.90	12	15	22.60	37	33	5.99	44.3	49.09	0.35
Singapore	0.899	16.00	101531.60	0.935	4	89.4	21	21	41.90	100	100	97.10	99	85	8.11	98.6	83.23	0.88
Slovak Republic	0.762	16.00	33736.40	0.857	1.5	66.8	17	16	76.80	76	76	70.20	66	50	8.02	72.4	80.43	0.69
Slovenia	0.822	16.00	38048.80	0.902	1	67.8	18	14	79.30	83	75	82.70	81	60	7.97	80	85.8	0.79
Solomon Islands	0.375	13.00	2422.80	0.557	2	52.9		6	65.00	14	19	47.10	58	42		57.1		0.44
South Africa	0.535	16.00	13686.90	0.705	2	58.8	9	11	70.40	66	62	51.00	57	44	7.08	36.2	67.44	0.41
Spain	0.795	16.00	39715.40	0.893	1	66.9	16	14	82.80	79	80	80.30	73	62	8.12	55.2	87.47	0.74
Sri Lanka	0.442	16.00	13473.70	0.780	4	57.4	7	7	46.80	45	47	55.80	43	38	6.41	40.5	69.09	0.58
Sudan	0.059	14.00	4767.70	0.507	6.5	45			3.00	4	4	10.60	6	16	4.32	5.7	41.59	0.38

Suriname	0.433	15.00	15510.50	0.724	2	49.5	5	6	58.10	26	29	51.90	48	44	7.48	49	67.27	
Sweden	0.955	16.00	53208.90	0.937	1	74.9	21	21	97.50	96	98	98.60	98	85	8.5	80.5	89.45	0.8
Switzerland	0.975	16.00	68060.90	0.946	1	82	21	21	99.00	100	97	99.00	97	85	8.82	95.2	89.89	0.77
Tajikistan	0.149	16.00	3449.80	0.656	6.5	52.2	6	6	4.90	12	13	7.70	6	25	5.77	20	54.92	0.53
Tanzania	0.295	15.00	3227.00	0.528	5	61.7		8	34.50	21	29	31.30	39	37	6.26	26.2	52.69	0.4
Thailand	0.511	16.00	19051.30	0.765	5	69.4	14	14	20.20	67	60	54.80	41	36	6.55	19.5	67.47	0.6
Timor-Leste	0.344	14.00	7658.40	0.626	2.5	45.9			59.60	16	21	10.10	39	38	6.76	56.7	55.8	0.43
Togo	0.208	15.00	1773.90	0.513	4.5	54.1	7		27.10	13	27	29.80	26	29	6.31	14.3	48.58	0.41
Trinidad and Tobago	0.579	15.00	32014.80	0.799	2	58.3	12	11	68	61	55	51	44	40	6.62	54.8		0.61
Tunisia	0.441	16.00	12502.80	0.739	2.5	55.8	8	7	54	49	36	56	56	43	6.08	16.2	72.33	0.51
Turkey	0.442	16.00	28068.90	0.806	5.5	64.4	8	8	25	54	52	42	44	39	6.21	10	67.49	0.63
Uganda	0.259	15.00	2038.10	0.528	5.5	59.5	7	7	29	30	42	43	14	28	6.61	21.4		0.38
Ukraine	0.332	16.00	9233.20	0.750	3	54.9	7	5	45	39	44	24	18	30	6.26	6.2	66.97	0.65
United Arab Emirates	0.701	16.00	75075.30	0.866	6.5	76.2	19	19	18	90	80	77	84	71	6.13	71.4	69.84	0.66
United Kingdom	0.894	16.00	45973.60	0.920	1	79.3	19	19	94	88	96	92	93	77	8.47	48.1	87.98	0.78
United States	0.882	16.00	62794.60	0.920	1.5	76.6	20	21	81	92	92	89	89	69	8.46	61.9	83.62	0.76
Uruguay	0.755	16.00	23572.20	0.808	1	69.1	13	13	89	73	70	74	88	71	7.74	87.6	77.77	0.6
Venezuela, RB	0.108	14.00	12640.70	0.726	6.5	25.2	3	7	10	5	1	0	5	16	3.8	9		
Vietnam	0.411	15.00	7447.80	0.693	6	58.8	10	9	9	53	37	54	38	37	6.29	53.8		0.67
Zambia	0.301	14.00	4223.90	0.591	4	53.5	5		36	33	35	41	28	34	6.49	53.3		0.4
Zimbabwe	0.129	14.00	3029.80	0.563	5	43.1			17	11	4	8	10	24	5.65	20.5	46.58	0.44
Count		158.00	158.00	158.00	158.00	156.00	125.00	128.00	158.00	158.00	158.00	158.00	158.00	156.00	156.00	157.00	140.00	147.00
%			100%	100%	100%	99%	79%	81%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	99%	99%	89%	93%
Countries with less than 13 data points																		
Countries	SCI	#	PPP	HD	FREE	EF	S&P	Moody's	VA	GE	RQ	RL	CC	CP	CFIW	PS	SPI	HCI
Abkhazia		1.00			5													
American Samoa		6.00							80.75	73	41	88.00	94			92.4		
Andorra		9.00		0.857	1		13		83.25	99	85	90.90	87			97.6		
Antigua and Barbuda		9.00	26868.10	0.776	2				69.50	53	67	65.40	64			70.5		
Aruba		8.00	39454.60				14		91.63	80	78	87.00	87			95.7		
Bermuda		9.00	52547.30				17	19	80.75	89	77	78.80	87			91		
Brunei Darussalam		12.00	80920.00	0.845	5.5	66.6			24.60	87	75	75.00	80	60	5.69	91.9		
Burma		1.00				54												
Cayman Islands		9.00	72607.60					18	64.00	86	81	76.40	68	26		90		
Crimea		1.00			6.5													
Cuba		12.00		0.778	6.5	26.9		4	9.90	45	6	35.10	61	48		67.6	67.42	
Curacao		1.00	27743.10															
Djibouti		12.00	2744.30	0.495	6	52.9			11.30	17	25	17.30	26	30		41.4	48.05	
Dominica		11.00	11129.90	0.724	1	60.8			74.40	41	58	74.00	70	55		89		
Eastern Donbas		1.00			7													
Equatorial Guinea		11.00	22743.80	0.588	7	48.3			2.50	10	5	6.70	2	16		43.8		
Eritrea		12.00	2103.00	0.434	7	38.5			0.50	2	2	5.30	9	23		24.8	31.61	
French Guiana		6.00							91.60	89	88	85.60	81			63.8		
Gaza		1.00			6.5													

Greenland		6.00							91.60	77	90	94.20	84			100		
Grenada		11.00	15557.50	0.763	1.5		9		65.50	44	40	62.50	67	53		85.2		
Guam		6.00							72.30	64	58	88.00	87			67.1		
Guinea-Bissau		12.00	1799.10	0.461	4.5	53.3			29.10	7	10	8.70	3	18	6.07	21.9		
Indian Kashmir		1.00			5.5													
Ivory coast		1.00					9											
Jersey, Channel Islands		6.00							91.60	88	76	94.20	83			93.3		
Kiribati		11.00	2293.90	0.623	1	45.2			87.70	41	22	69.70	65			86.7		0.48
Korea, Dem. Rep.		10.00			7	4.2			0.00	5	0	4.80	2	17		32.4	46.95	
Kosovo		11.00	11348.40		3.5	67.4			39.90	38	41	40.40	36	36		24.3		0.56
Libya		12.00	20764.20	0.708	6.5		10		6.90	2	1	2.40	3	18	4.64	1.9		
Liechtenstein		9.00		0.917	1.5		21		92.60	95	91	92.30	96			98.1		
Macao SAR, China		10.00	123892.20			70.3	18		42.90	86	93	81.30	77			92.9		0.76
Maldives		12.00	15307.70	0.719	4.5	56.5	7		30.00	35	34	31.70	17	29		50.5		
Marshall Islands		9.00	3989.00	0.698	1				87.70	6	10	52.90	55			77.6		
Martinique		5.00								83	85	78.80	87			84.3		
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.		10.00	3553.10	0.614	1	52			87.70	48	15	53.80	76			94.8		
Monaco		4.00			2				71.40			79.34				99.5		
Montserrat		1.00					12											
Nagorno-Karabakh		1.00			5													
Nauru		8.00	16504.30		2.5				71.40	51	53	25.50	34			63.3		
Northern Cyprus		1.00			2													
Pakistani Kashmir		1.00			5.5													
Palau		9.00	18510.20	0.814	1				87.70	52	56	62.00	34			77.6		
Palestine		1.00		0.69														
Puerto Rico		9.00	39540.60				11		64.00	47	79	73.10	59	63		59		
Réunion		5.00								83	85	84.60	74			55.7		
Samoa		10.00	6483.50	0.707	2	62.1			72.90	74	49	77.90	75			91.4		
San Marino		5.00	63037.10		1				87.70			79.34				77.6		
Sao Tome and Principe		12.00	3418.60	0.609	2	56.2			51.70	26	18	26.00	62	46		64.3	61.42	
Sint Maarten		1.00	31776.40															
Somalia		8.00			7				3.40	1	1	0.50	0	9		3.8		
Somaliland		1.00			5													
South Ossetia		1.00			6.5													
South Sudan		11.00	1920.60		7				1.50	0	2	1.40	1	12		2.4	24.44	0.3
St. Kitts and Nevis		9.00	30207.80	0.777	1				77.30	73	70	71.20	68			70		
St. Lucia		11.00	13881.40	0.745	1	68.2			75.90	62	64	72.60	70	55		85.7		
St. Vincent and the Grenadines		12.00	12288.00	0.728	1	66.8	6		76.40	62	62	67.30	79	59		76.2		
Syrian Arab Republic		10.00		0.549	7				2.00	3	3	1.00	1	13	3.79	1		
Taiwan		12.00			1	77.1	18	18	78.80	89	89	83.20	82	65	8.4	75.7		
Tibet		1.00			7													
Tonga		11.00	6419.60	0.717	2	58.8			67	59	38	64.90	55			79.5		0.51
Transnistria		1.00			6													
Turkmenistan		12.00	19304.10	0.710	7	46.5			1	14	3	6	8	19		45.2	55.57	
Turks and Caicos Islands		1.00	25370.70															
Tuvalu		9.00	4049.60		1				88	23	30	71	59			97.6		0.55

Uzbekistan		12.00	8556.10	0.710	7	57.2			6	34	12	13	13	25		35.7	59.83	
Vanuatu		12.00	3221.10	0.597	2	60.7			66	35	34	64	51	46		75.2		0.47
Virgin Islands (U.S.)		6.00							72	76	77	85	74			84.3		
West Bank and Gaza		10.00	5157.60	0.641	6				23	21	57	33	49			6.7		0.55
Western Sahara		1.00			7													
Yemen, Rep.		12.00	2575.10	0.463	6.5				4	1	5	2	1	15	4.3	0		0.37

Principles for Living in Times of Pandemics and Civil Disturbance

Rich Broderick

The Covid-19 pandemic and now the eruption of protests, riots, and demands for radical change in the wake of the killing in broad daylight of an unarmed black man, Floyd George, at the hands of members of the Minneapolis police department are confronting the world with a series of challenges that, while perhaps not completely unprecedented, seem inching close to the unmanageable.

No one, or at least not many of us, feels particularly safe these days, with the still uncharted course of the pandemic threatening health and human safety and the eruption of protests and riots following the killing in Minneapolis straining the very capacity of governments and civilian organizations to lead effectively – or even lead at all. At a time when there is, above all, a need for unity in the face of hardship, and public order in the face of the radically centrifugal forces of fear and anger, sanity and the rule of law face all-but-overwhelming odds.

Over the past quarter century, the Caux Round Table has enunciated a series of principles for the enactment of responsible business, government, citizenship and more. They are one of our organization's hallmark achieves, the product of long and careful thought among representatives of many nations. Though these principles were formulated in a period that, in retrospect, seems almost ideally peaceful, with time for discussion, reflection, and consensus, the CRT principles are perhaps more relevant today than at any time in the past 25 years.

Below, we are listing these principles, in many cases adding commentary on why they are now perhaps more pressing than ever before.

PRINCIPLES FOR RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS

Seven core principles underlie the Caux Round Table's approach to responsible business practices. They are rooted in the recognition that neither the law nor market forces alone are sufficient to ensure positive and productive – in every sense of the term – conduct, especially in times of crises. To those legal and monetary forces must be applied an ethical dimension that elevates capitalism into what the Caux Round Table identifies as “Moral Capitalism,” a precept that rejects the nearly universal compartmentalization of our individual and social lives into areas where accepted ethics are applied on the one hand and all-too-often are ignored in the pursuit of cash and power.

Principle 1: Respect stakeholders beyond shareholders. A responsible business has responsibilities beyond its investors and managers. While the principle of profit-above-all has experienced a heyday since the end of the Cold War, it is just as true now as it always has been that responsible businesses, whether corporate or privately owned, serve a range of stakeholders, including employees, the communities where businesses operate, natural resources and the ecosystem that is critical to all of us. In initiating the era of corporate capitalism, society essentially struck a deal with business – in return for the creation of wealth and accumulation of power, corporations receive benefits that enhance their ability to prosper

in return for a wide sharing of the wealth, both material and social, with the rest of society.

Principle 2: Contribute to economic and social development. If there is one dimension where business needs to lead, it is in this category. A sound, progressive society cannot succeed where the inherent value of citizens, including the owners and managers of business, are governed by a “winner take all” ethical mode. Business “success” cannot be gained by opening up vast disparities of wealth, happiness and life expectancy between business and the rest of society. Those disparities include inequities that include respect for the rights of workers, women, and members of every race and creed.

Principle 3: Build trust by going beyond the letter of the law. In business, as in private life, we must assess our behavior not on the narrow grounds of “Is it legal?” but on the much broader basis of “Is it the right thing to do?” Almost without exception human beings are endowed with the ability to ask both those questions and act in ways that benefit all stakeholders not just the stock portfolio of shareholders. The abdication of that judgment opens the way to a near anarchy in which societies are unable to manage crises that can impact everything from healthcare to racial justice.

Principle 4: Respect rules and conventions.

Principle 5: Support responsible globalization. C-19 recognizes no international boundaries. Neither does the negative effects of bias of any kind, racial, ethnic, sectarian, gender-based and more. It is a triumph of extreme shortsightedness that justifies accumulating prosperity at the expense of exporting poverty and strife to other countries. The world is a very small place – and getting smaller all the time. What happens on the other side of the planet will sooner or later spread to the other half.

Principle 6: Respect the environment.

Principle 7: Avoid illicit activities. By engaging in illicit activities, whether at home or abroad, we open a rupture in the social contract and encourage the pursuit of illegal acts at home and abroad.

Principles of Business STAKEHOLDER MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

These guidelines supplement the Principles for Business. They provide specific standards for engaging with key shareholder constituencies. These constituencies are a key to business success and sustainability. In turn, they are the principle beneficiaries of ethical business practices.

Key Stakeholders

Customers: A responsible business treats its customers with respect and dignity.

Employees: This key body of stakeholders owes its wellbeing to the way employers treat them. Living wages, respect for health and safety and fair wages are all key to a company’s long-term success.

Shareholders: A responsible business acts with care and loyalty toward its shareholders.

Suppliers: A responsible business must treat its suppliers with respect and truthfulness. This includes fairness and directness in pricing, licensing and payment.

Competitors: Fair competition is a key to increasing the wealth and stability of an economy. Businesses must promote socially and environmentally responsible behavior with all parties, while avoiding anti-competitive arrangements, respecting tangible and property rights and refusing to acquire commercial information through unethical means.

Communities: Businesses affect public policy and human rights in which they operate. They must do what they can to promote human rights, work with initiatives designed to promote community improvement and sustainable development and support social diversity.

PRINCIPLES FOR GOVERNMENT

Bad government is a shortcut to poverty, poor distribution of wealth and chronic civic unrest. We believe better government will attract increased private investment and create more wealth, both tangible and intangible, for more people.

Principle 1: Public Power is held in trust for the community. The state is the servant of and subordinate to society. Governments that abuse their power lose their authority and may be removed from office. In the meantime, they may also spawn circumstances that set one segment of society against another and any real concern for the future is squandered in the race to collect riches whatever the cost.

Principle 2: Discourse should guide the application of public power. However allocated, public power must abide by the communities of rules, written and/or understood, that guide civil discussion and open decision-making.

Principle 3: Public power constitutes a civic order for the safety and common good of society.

Principle 4: The state shall protect and restore all principles and institutions that sustain the moral integrity and civic identity of citizens. Corruption may not be condoned. It is essential that we recognize corruption as something far more significant than just the improper division of money. It poses a threat to the very fabric of a fair and equitable world.

Principle 5: Security of persons, individual liberty and ownership of property are the foundation of individual justice.

Principle 6: Justice shall be provided impartially. One law for the rich, another for everybody else corrodes the overall faith of a population in its government, in its court system, and especially in the agents tasked with keeping order in the streets. In turn this makes it vastly more difficult if not all but impossible for government to carry out its vital roles of peacekeeping and acting in an effective and timely fashion when confronted by crises.

Principle 7: General welfare contemplates improving the health, security, and well-being of individual citizens. Transparency of government ensures accountability. The more open, the more honest. The more honest, the more legitimate the governing process is viewed by citizens.

Principle 8: Global cooperation advances national welfare. Competition is a vital ingredient – but only one – among countries, as it is among companies.

PRINCIPLES FOR GOOD CITIZENSHIP

Human beings can only thrive in community. But that community must be healthy, balanced, fair and equitable with clear rules acknowledged and observed by all members, no matter what their social status. We need the values and courage to live for ourselves and for others in the right balance. True justice is the expression of honest citizenship living in community.

This difficult balancing act is entirely up to our own willingness to learn and live by those principles, even when we personally are not the immediate beneficiary. If we make room for a successful and accomplished life by one, we make room for a successful and accomplished life by all.

Principle 1: I will learn. The key to personal growth is to learn from our mistakes (and others). If we conscientiously follow that path than, however imperfect we may always be as mere mortals, we lay a groundwork for a life that lifts not just ourselves but all those with whom we come in contact.

Principle 2: I will reflect and deliberate on what I've learned. A life of action cannot succeed without an equally focused life deliberately what we'd learned. Some of us make mistakes – sometimes dramatic ones – but if we but apply our native intelligence, our very human capacity for reflection, our track will rise to the mountains, not bump along on the same treacherous road.

Principle 3: I will tell the truth about what I know. Not rumors, not stories that someone you know was told by someone you do.

Principle 4: I will not try to hide my ideas and feelings. We have a choice between living trapped by fear or animated by longing. The latter is the key to self-discovery.

Principle 5: I will use my powers wisely. Each of us, every human being is connected to every other human being. We all have the power to make things a little better for everyone or retreat into a shadow world where we make things worse, especially for ourselves. Remember: there are two kinds of power. The first is driven by the craving to gather all power to ourselves; the latter by wish to empower ourselves by empowering others.

Principle 6: I will try hard to make the most of my life.

Principle 7: I will not be afraid.

Principle 8: I will care about others.

Principle 9: I will find happiness not in money but in doing what is right.

Principle 10: I will be thankful for all the good I have experienced and brave in times of difficulty and frustration. Often those are simultaneous tasks, each feeding and nourishing the other.

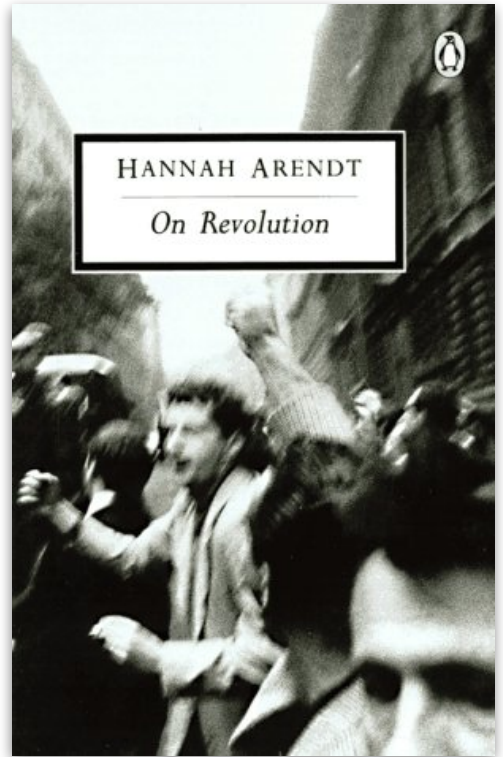
Revolutionary Success Versus Revolutionary Failure: On Revolution

by Rich Broderick

It would be difficult to imagine a writer or philosopher of the 20th century who played as critical a role in shaping public discourse as Hannah Arendt. Albert Camus, perhaps. Isaiah Berlin with his observation of the two personality types – the hedgehog, who knows one thing, but knows it in the profoundest way and the fox, who knows many things, but maybe not quite so well. George Orwell. Simone Weil on a more limited scale.

Hannah Arendt is famous for many books and essays, including *The Origins of Totalitarianism*, published not long after World War II, from whose death grip the Jewish Arendt barely escaped. This book forever defined the fundamental differences between a dictatorship, which is bad enough, and totalitarianism, a far deadlier and robust (if that's the right word) form of governance in which every aspect of human life is placed under the direct control of a single entity – the fascists in Italy, Germany and Spain, the Communist Party in the Soviet Empire.

These were a novel form of political control, born of the crippling dichotomies in 19th century Western culture, governed by men of little personal distinction beyond the lust for power. Being singled out as an “enemy of the people” (a term coined during the later part of the French Revolution) is a death sentence, not in retaliation for any particular act, but for being part of a class or ethnic identity – the bourgeoisie in Russia, a Jew or Roma in Nazi Germany – whose mere existence threatens the “unity” of the state.



In the early 1960s, Arendt took a step further in elucidating the toxic nature of totalitarianism in her book about the trial and execution of Adolf Eichmann, which took place in Israel in 1961-62. In that work, she coined the still controversial term “banality of evil” to describe the way otherwise mediocre and non-fanatical, non-entities like Eichmann could enlist in the commission of atrocities (in Eichmann’s case, the Holocaust) without any reservations or sense of guilt, so powerful is totalitarian’s absorption of the minds and souls of its subjects.

Heavy stuff. But in *On Revolution*, a book released after her dark musings on totalitarianism and the nature of evil, Arendt struck a more positive note. In a work that weaves together several interrelated themes, she examines why the American Revolution was a “success,” whereas the French and Russian Revolutions descended into ongoing violence, finally brought to heel by authoritarian regimes born of the ashes of the wild hope and ongoing chaos triggered by the latter revolutions.

The American Revolution succeeded, she argues, largely because it took place in a society where effective governing institutions already existed and formed the foundation of a stable, relatively free national government. From town halls to county authorities to colonial militia and colonial assemblies, Americans had created a limited, albeit effective system of representative institutions under the relatively light touch of English rule.

By the time the Founding Fathers gathered to write the U.S. Constitution, the now American public had already benefited from effective political institutions almost from the very beginning. Arendt cites the Mayflower Covenant, whose signatories vowed to work in common, despite differences in viewpoints and opinion to create a successful colony, as a forerunner of the American Constitution. All that was necessary was to graft a national government onto the firm foundation of self-rule and then, essentially, for America to set aside the revolutionary ideas and struggles that gave birth to the United States and pursue a decidedly conservative, non-radical path. Whether consciously intended or not, this choice would prevent the kind of mounting violence and class struggles that doomed the revolutions in Europe.



No such institutions giving all members of society a say in governance existed in either 18th century France or 20th century Russia. Despite the creation of a weak parliament in St. Petersburg following the failed 1905 revolt, both countries were essentially under control of an absolute monarch with the assistance of an equally unaccountable aristocracy. Neither country had the kind of thriving middle class that existed in what became the United States.

In both societies, a majority of subjects lived in abject poverty and, in the case of Russia, were oppressed by a system of feudalism in everything but name that continued to limit personal choices about where to work and how to increase income right up to 1917. A fiery brew of toxic resentment and class hatred both triggered the French and Russian Revolutions and ultimately swept away the very revolutions that resentment and class hatred had triggered. In France, *les malheureux* were transformed during the Terror into *les enragés* and then, when the revolution was crushed, into *les misérables* and the whole cycle repeated itself, over and over.

In America, the colonies and later the republic had their own class of malheureux. But by and large, this segment of the population consisted of slaves deprived of any say in the American Revolution or its aftermath.

Still, even taking this bitter anomaly into account, Arendt cites the cultural and political institutions of colonial America as the basis of which, until the fall of the Soviet empire, was the only successful revolution in modern Western History.

At the same time, Arendt identifies one of the more unexpected reasons for guarded optimism – a phenomenon common to the revolution in 1792 in France, the 1848 uprisings, the Russian Revolution and even the short-lived Paris commune. It is a phenomenon that has also appeared in the mostly peaceful proto-revolution in Hungary in 1956, the rise of the Solidarity Movement in Poland in the next two decades and in countries throwing off the yoke of Soviet domination after the fall of Russia in 1992.

And what do all these historical movements have in common? The spontaneous appearance of a complex of citizen-driven clubs, local societies, salons and a host of other small organizations that coalesce around the will of ordinary people to create an avenue for exercising a critical degree of self-government. Paris in the early years of the revolution was essentially governed by such groups prior to the rise of the Jacobins and Robespierre's determination to use mass public executions to rid France of "enemies of the people."

And the word "Soviet" in the title "Soviet Union?" A cynical co-opting of the "soviets" – workers associations that demonstrated great skill in directing the course of the revolution before being crushed by the Bolsheviks. In post-WWI Germany, such organizations also sprang up to form republics in Bavaria and in the region around Berlin. The Freikorps, military units made up of jobless veterans, not only crushed these republics, but also went on to form the basis of the SA – Hitler's brownshirts.

In the newly born United States, no such repression occurred. The Founders were themselves shaped by the country's unique history and once the Constitution was enacted, those same Founders turned their backs on revolution. Men inspired by Thomas Paine's Common Sense now embraced the kind of political liberalism and cultural conservatism espoused by Edmund Burke. The American victory in the revolution surprised Europe. It did not surprise the leaders of the uprising, nor did the colonies' relative success in establishing a stable republic. Both victories were rooted in a 250-year experience of political self-rule.

This, Arendt contends, was the experience that "guided the men of the Revolution...but [also] the people who had delegated and 'so betrustrusted' them..."

Unfortunately, this experience was "without parallel in any other part of the world," Arendt notes. And it is an experience – and its lessons – that the world has continued to relearn over the course of the past 244 years.



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