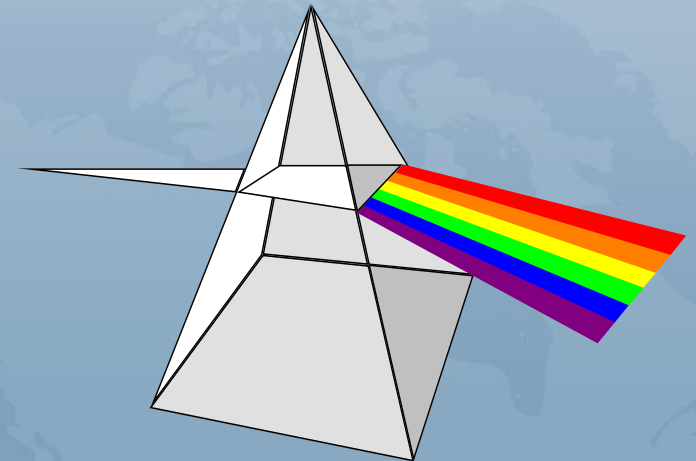


Economic Freedom of the World Release Presentation

September 15, 2016



What is the Economic Freedom of the World Index?



- An annual compilation of data representing factors which make a country economically free
- Authors: James Gwartney, Robert Lawson, and Joshua Hall
- A compendium of 42 government policies affecting economic freedom based on objective data or independent surveys
- A ranking of 156 countries plus Hong Kong, representing 95% of the world's population, according to the extent to which they permit their citizens to be economically free
- Now a collaboration of Institutes in 90 nations and territories

What is Economic Freedom



Individuals have economic freedom when property they acquire without the use of force, fraud, or theft is protected from physical invasions by others and they are free to use, exchange, or give their property as long as their actions do not violate the identical rights of others. An index of economic freedom should measure the extent to which rightly acquired property is protected and individuals are engaged in voluntary transactions.

James Gwartney et al. 1996

Components of the Economic Freedom of the World Index

- Size of government and taxation
- Private property and the rule of law
- Sound money
- Trade regulation and tariffs
- Regulation of business, labour and capital markets

Talk about making a difference ...



Member Institutes of Economic Freedom of The World Network

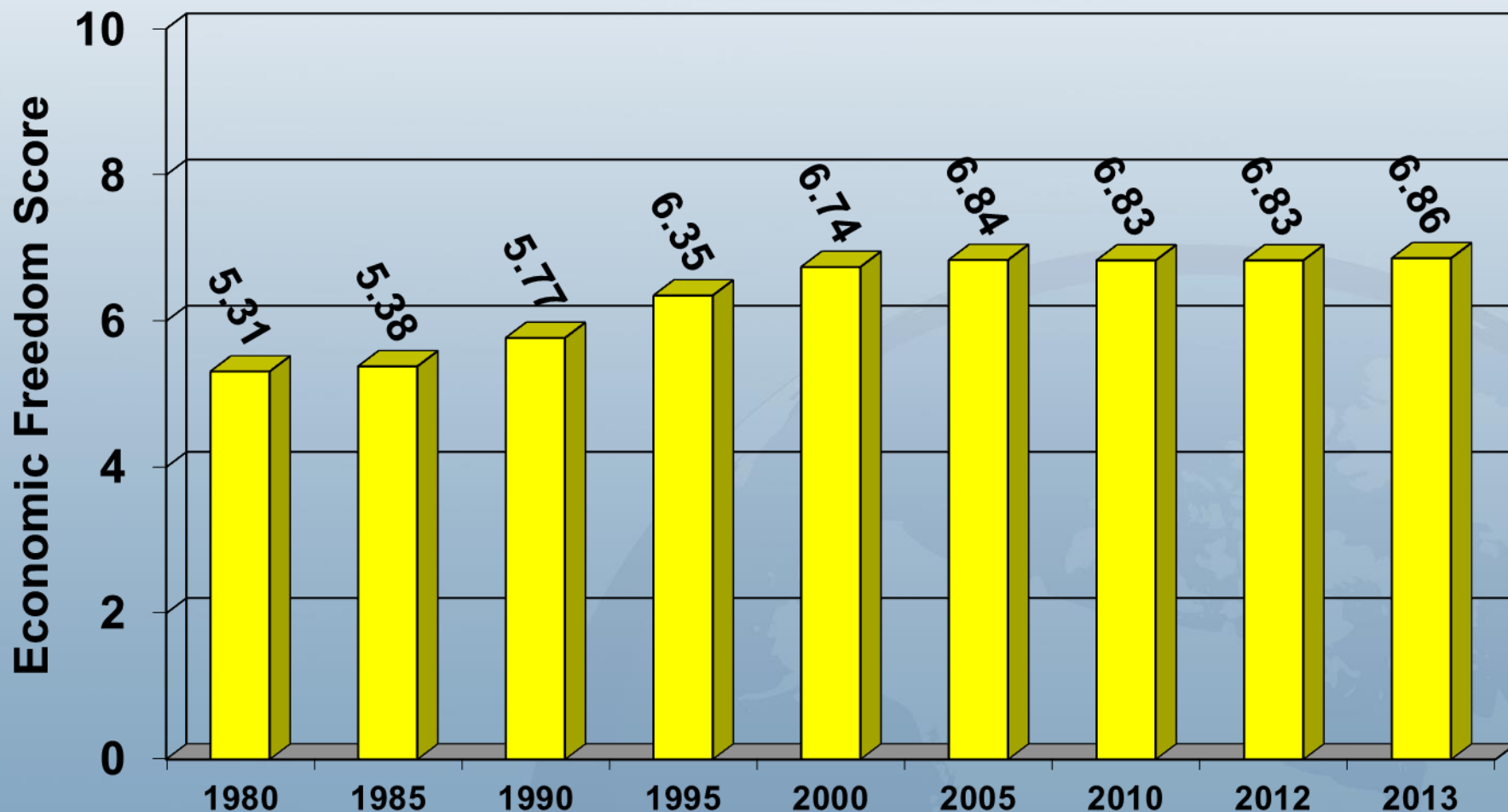


Afghanistan Economic and Legal Studies Organization (AELSO), Afghanistan
Albanian Center for Economic Research (ACER), Albania
Fundación Libertad, Argentina
Centre of Political, Legal and Economic Researches and Forecasting (PLERF), Armenia
Institute of Public Affairs, Australia
TIGRA®, Austria
Center for Economic and Political Research, Azerbaijan
The Nassau Institute, Bahamas
Making Our Economy Right (MOER), Bangladesh
Scientific Research Mises Center, Belarus
Centre for the New Europe, Belgium
Políticas Publicas para la Libertad (POPULI), Bolivia
Instituto Liberal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Institute for Market Economics, Bulgaria
Le Centre des Affaires Humaines (CEDAH), Burkina Faso
The Cambodia Institute of Development Study, Cambodia
Instituto Libertad y Desarrollo, Chile
Center for China & Globalization, China
Instituto de Ciencia Política, Colombia
Instituto para la Libertad y el Análisis de Políticas, Costa Rica
Audace Institut Afrique, Côte d'Ivoire
The Institute of Economics, Croatia
Liberální Institut, Czech Republic
Center for Politiske Studier (CEPOS), Denmark
Fundación Economía y Desarrollo Inc, Dominican Republic
Instituto Ecuatoriano de Economía Política, Ecuador
Institut Economique Molinari, France
Society for Disseminating Economic Knowledge: New Economic School, Georgia

Liberales Institut, Germany
The Institute of Economic Affairs, Ghana
Centro de Investigaciones Económicas Nacionales, Guatemala
InafEcon-Institute of African Economics, Guinea
Institut de Recherche pour la Liberté Economique et la Prospérité (IRLEP), Haiti
Centro de Investigaciones Economicas y Sociales (CIES), Honduras
Hong Kong Centre for Economic Research, Hong Kong
Szazadveg Foundation, Hungary
Centre for Social and Economic Research (RSE), Iceland
Centre for Civil Society, India
The Institute for Development of Economics and Finance, Indonesia
Open Republic Institute, Ireland
Jerusalem Institute for Market Studies, Israel
Centro Einaudi, Italy
Young Entrepreneurs Association, Jordan
Central Asian Free Market Institute, Kazakhstan
African Research Center for Public Policy and Market Process, Kenya
Center for Free Enterprise, Korea
Group for Legal and Political Studies, Kosovo
Economic Policy Institute-Bishkek Consensus, Kyrgyz Republic
Lithuanian Free Market Institute, Lithuania
D'Letzeburger Land, Luxembourg
Institute for Democracy and Economic Affairs (IDEAS), Malaysia
Centro de Investigación para el Desarrollo A.C., Mexico
Open Society Forum, Mongolia
The Center for Entrepreneurship and Economic Development, Montenegro
The Prosperity Foundation, Nepal
The New Zealand Business Roundtable, New Zealand

Initiative for Public Policy Analysis, Nigeria
Center for Business and Society Incorporated (Civita), Norway
International Research Foundation (IRF), Oman
Alternate Solutions Institute, Pakistan
Pal-Think for Strategic Studies, Palestine
Fundación Libertad, Panama
Centro de Investigación y Estudios Legales (CITEL), Peru
The Center for Research and Communication, Philippines
Centrum im. Adama Smitha, Poland
Causa Liberal, Portugal
Romania Think Tank, Romania
Institute of Economic Analysis, Russia
Free Market Center (FMC), Serbia
The F.A. Hayek Foundation, Slovak Republic
The Free Market Foundation of Southern Africa, South Africa
Fundacio Catalunya, Spain
Pathfinder Foundation, Sri Lanka
Nile Institute of Economic Studies, Sudan
Timbro, Sweden
Liberales Institut, Switzerland
Tajikistan Free Market Centre, Tajikistan
Arthur Lok Jack Graduate School of Business, The University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago
Association for Liberal Thinking, Turkey
The Ukrainian Center for Independent Political Research, Ukraine
The Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA), United Kingdom
CATO Institute, USA
The Centre for the Dissemination of Economic Knowledge (CEDICE), Venezuela
Research Center for Entrepreneurship Development, Vietnam
Zambia Institute for Public Policy Analysis (ZIPPA), Zambia

World Average Economic Freedom Over Time



Source: The Fraser Institute.

Why is Economic Freedom Important?

- Economic rights are fundamental rights in the sense that without them there can be no political freedom or civil freedoms
- They are a prerequisite for growth and development
- They are a prerequisite for broader human development

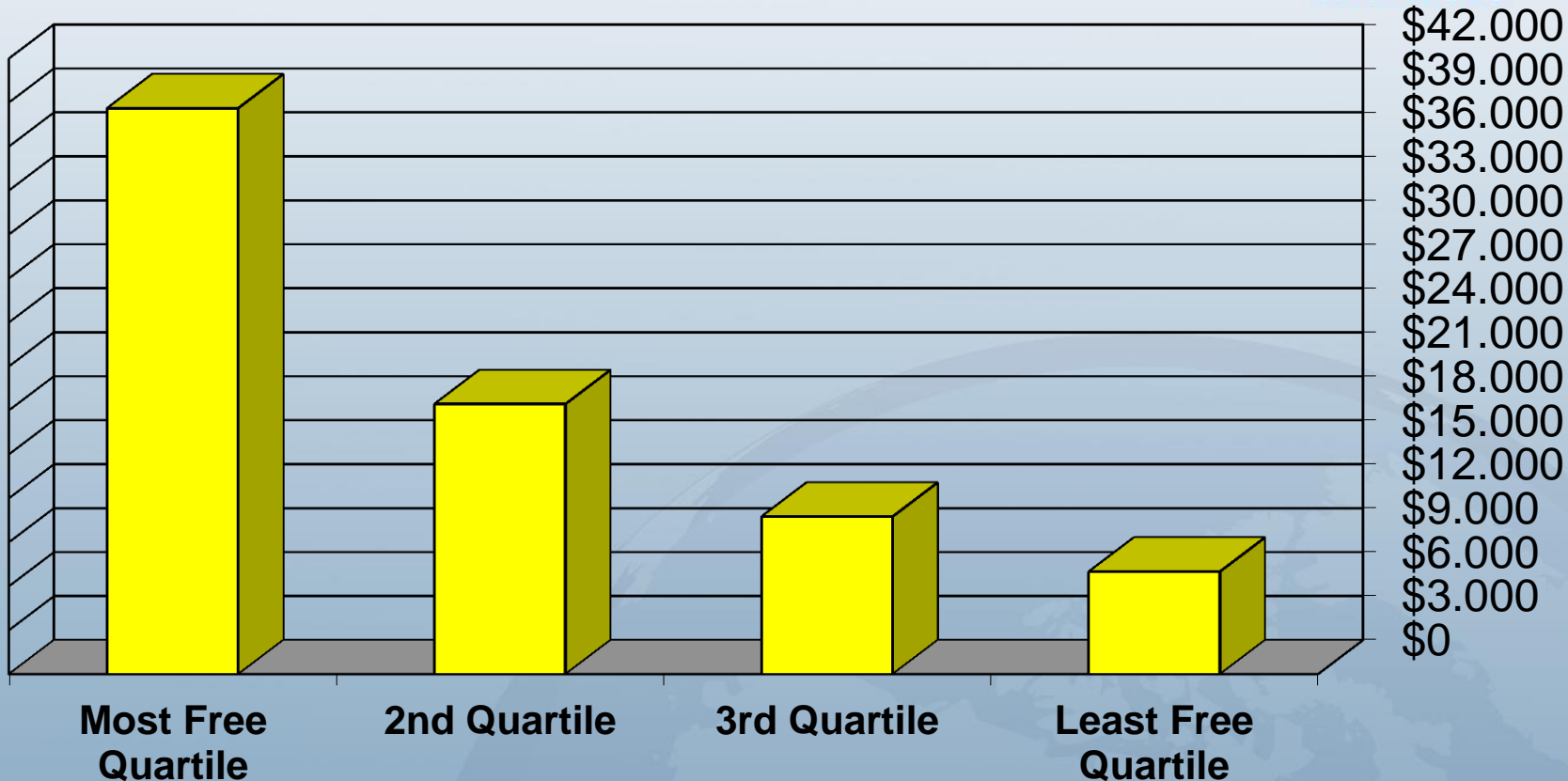
The impact on prosperity and development

A faint, light blue world map is visible in the background, centered behind the title text.

Per Capita Income and Economic Freedom Quartile



GDP Per Capita
(ppp), 2012

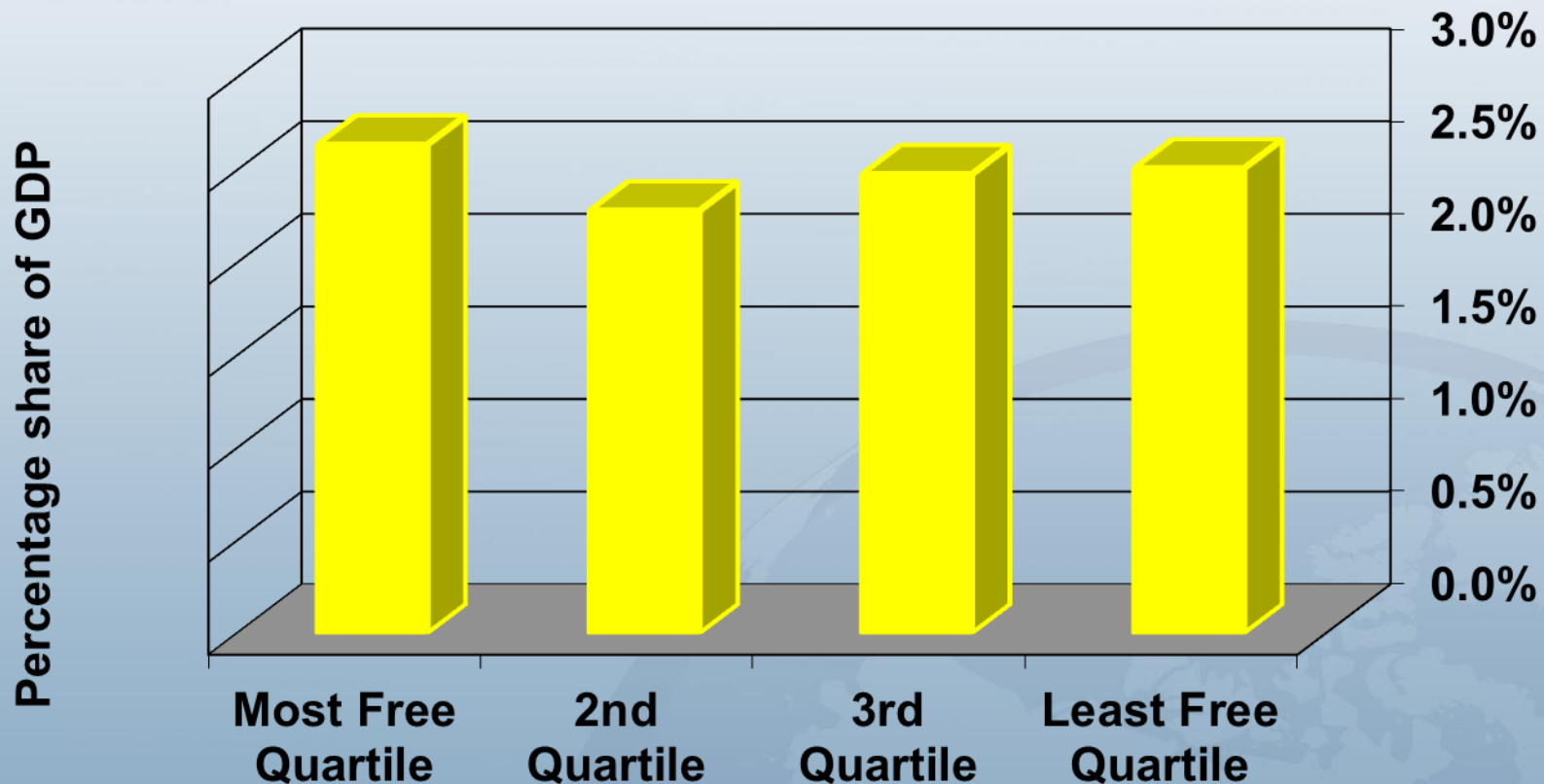


Most Free Least Free

Economic Freedom, the Poor, and Inequality

A faint, light blue world map is visible in the background, centered on the Atlantic Ocean, showing the continents of North and South America.

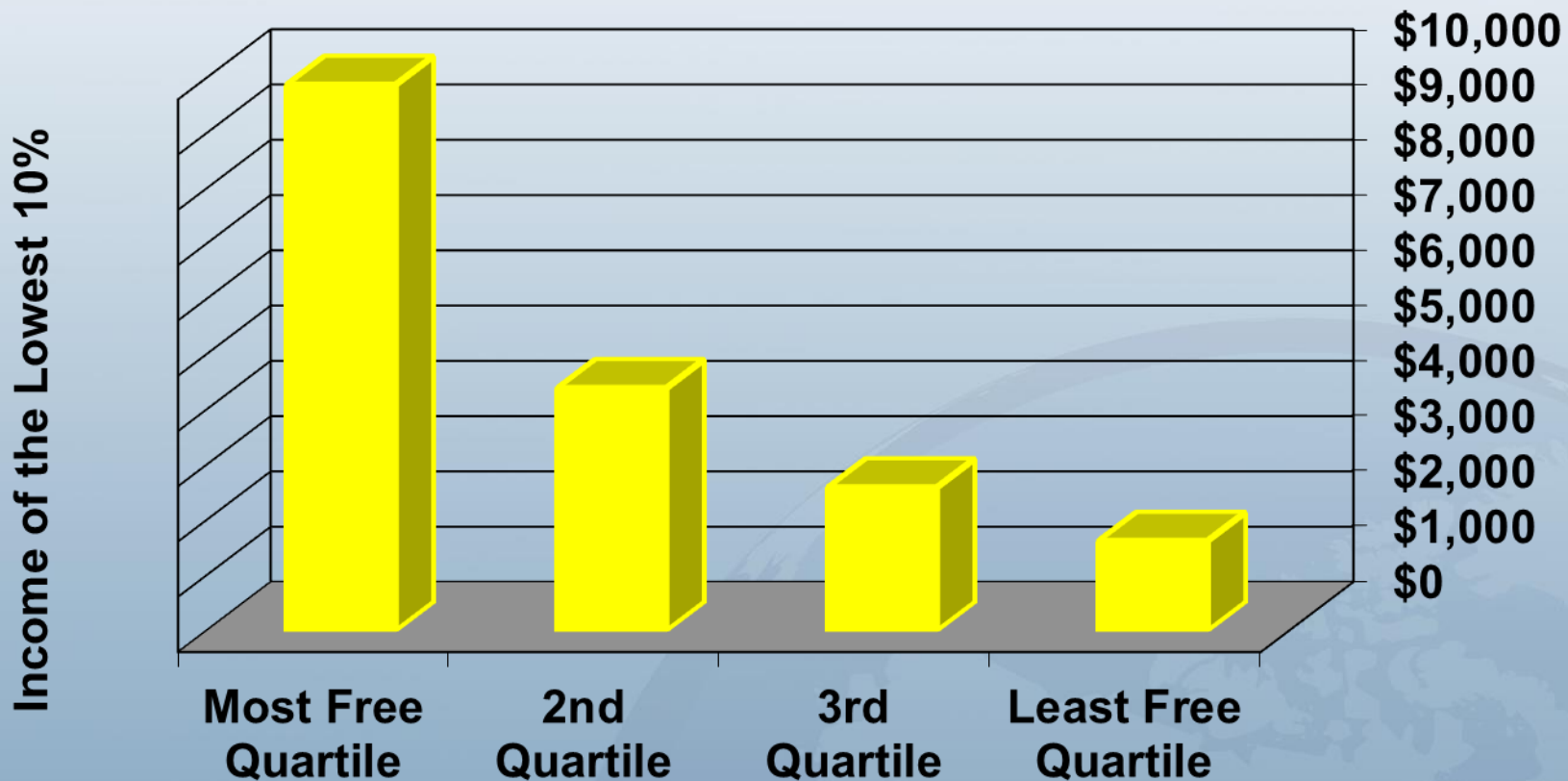
Income Share of the Poorest 10% and Economic Freedom



Most Free Least Free

Sources: The Fraser Institute; The World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2013.

Income of the Poorest 10% and Economic Freedom



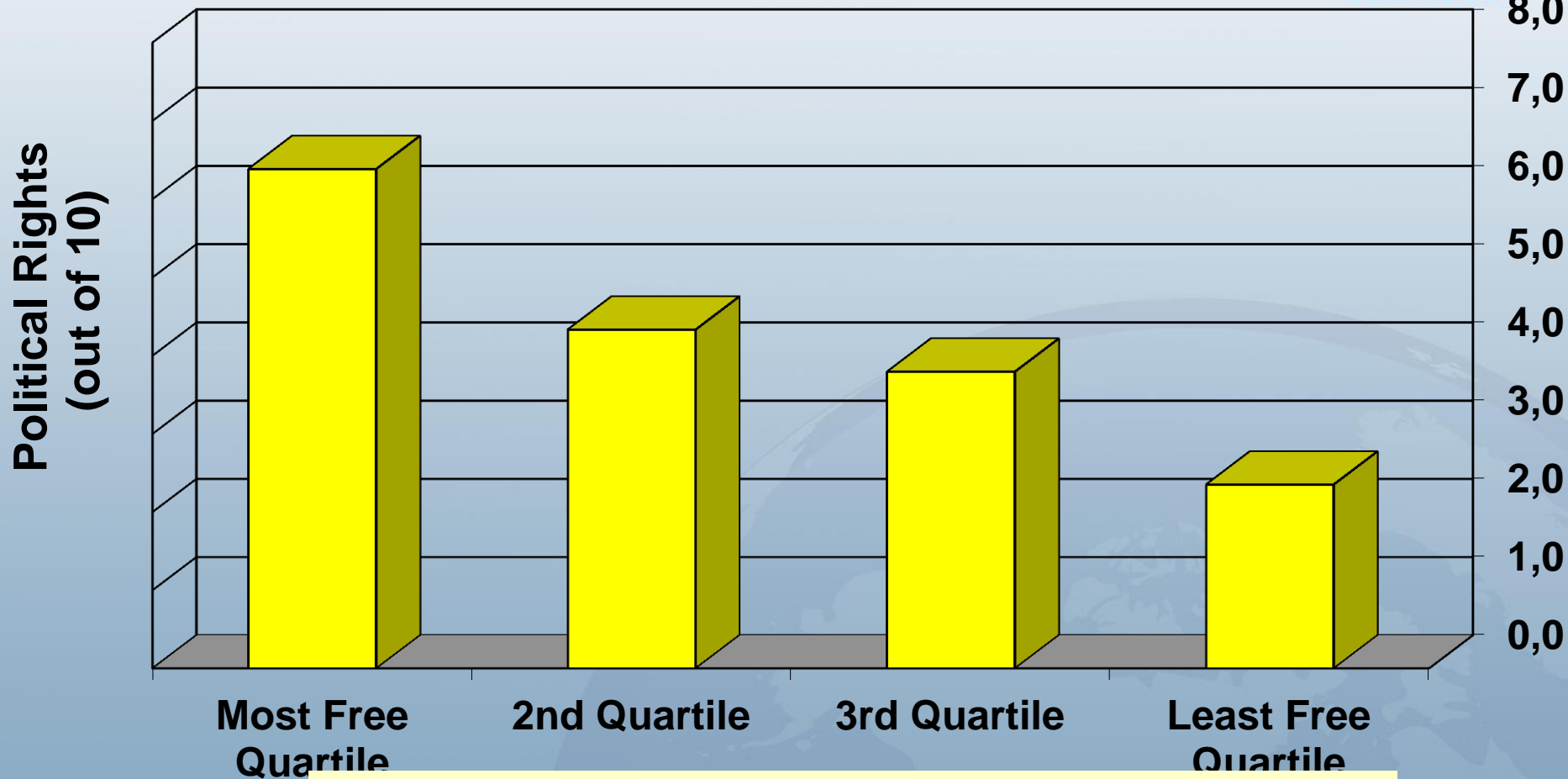
Most Free Least Free

Sources: The Fraser Institute; The World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2013.

Economic Freedom, Governance, and Democracy

A faint, light blue background image of a globe, showing the continents of North and South America, positioned behind the title text.

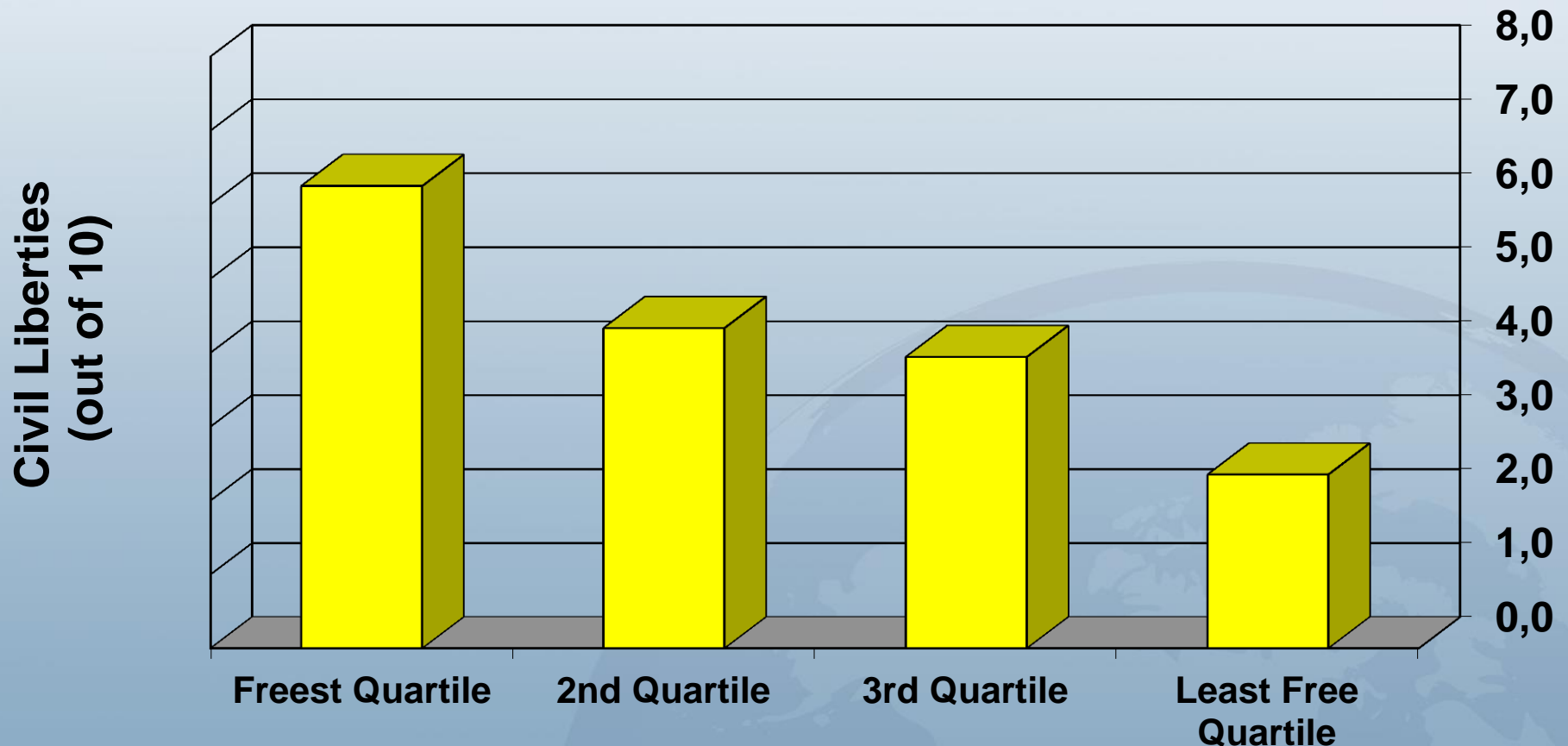
Economic Freedom and Political Rights



Most Free Least Free

Sources: The Fraser Institute; Freedom House, Freedom in the World Country Ratings, 2012, available at <http://www.freedomhouse.org/>.

Economic Freedom and Civil Rights



Most Free Least Free

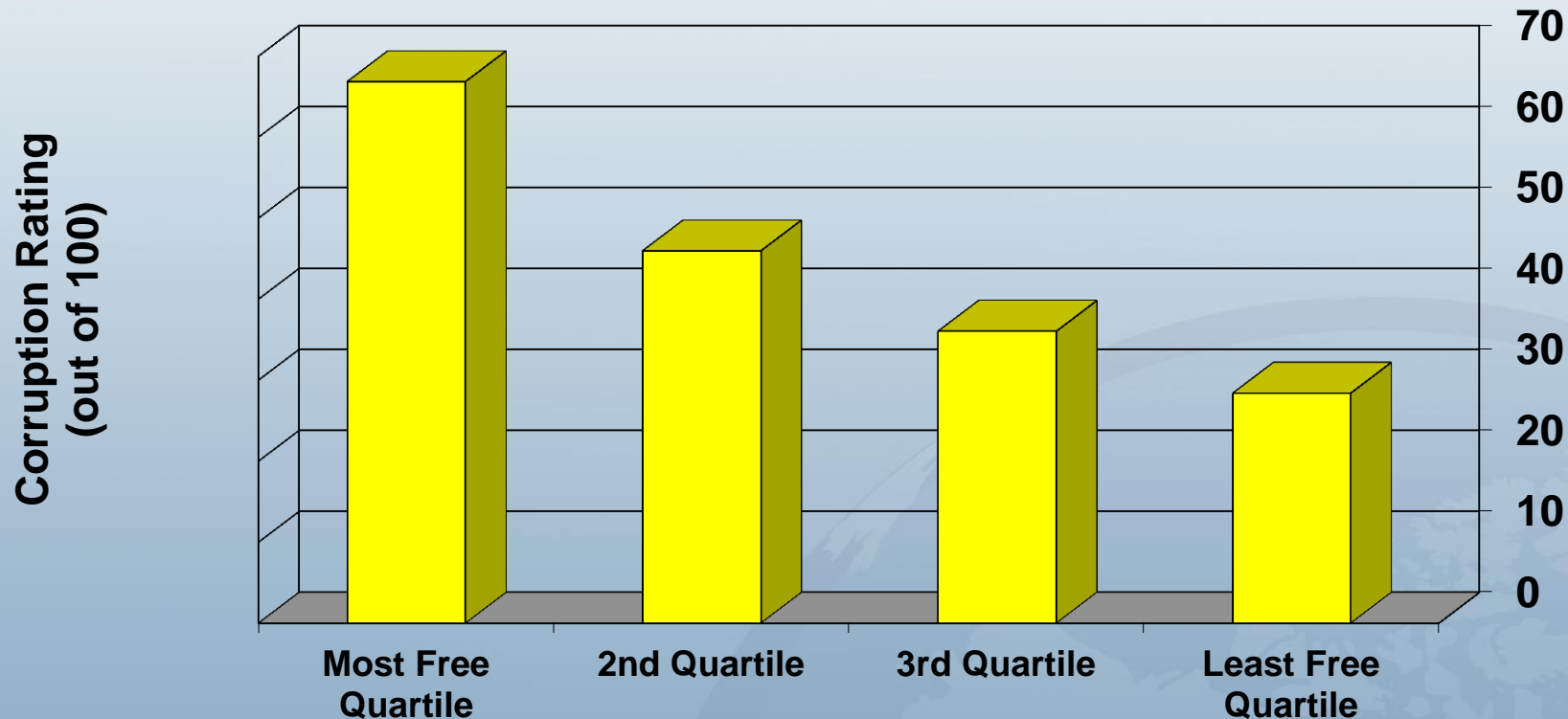
Sources: The Fraser Institute; Freedom House, Freedom in the World Country Ratings, 2012, available at <http://www.freedomhouse.org/>.

The impact of Economic Freedom on other indicators of well-being

A faint, light blue world map is visible in the background, centered on the Atlantic Ocean, showing the continents of North and South America.

Economic Freedom and Corruption

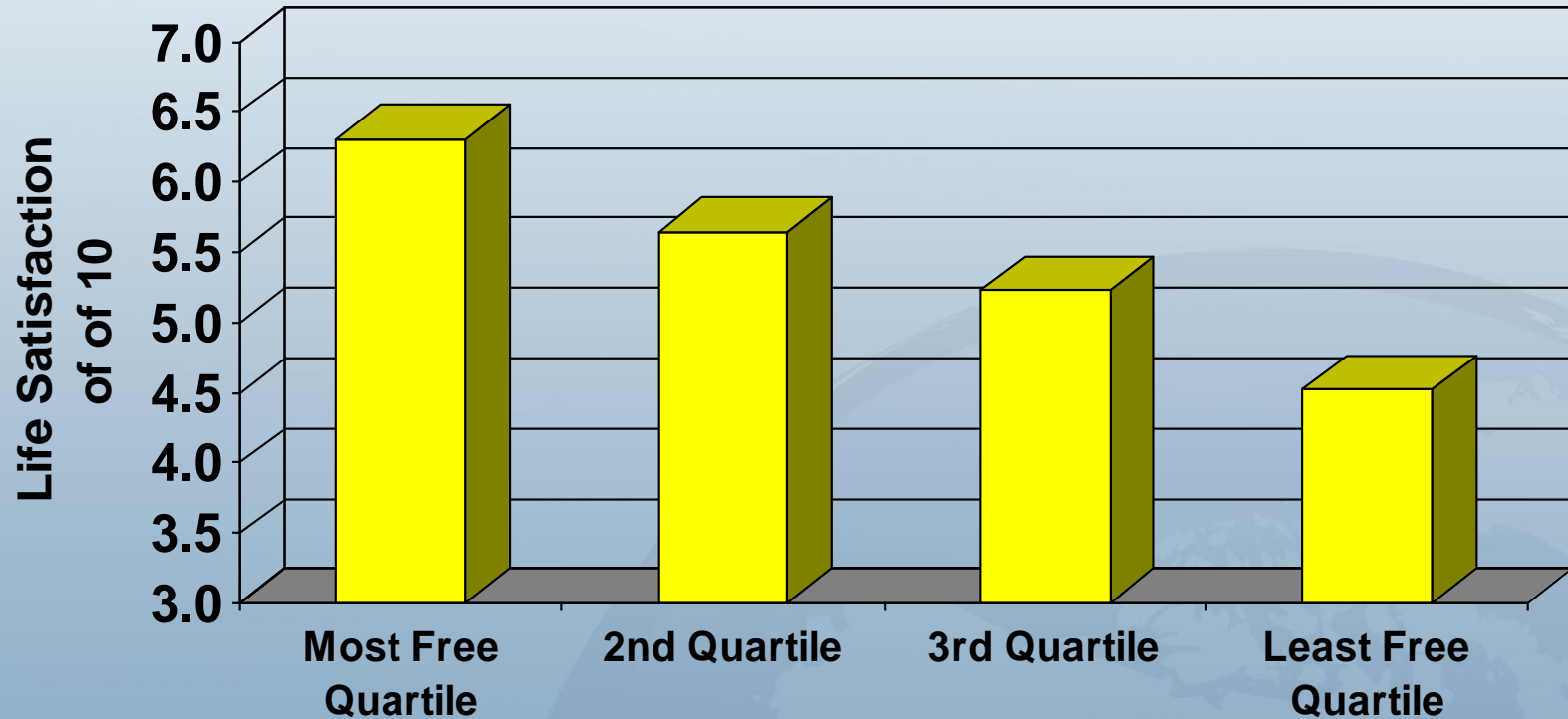
High scores indicate low corruption



Most Free Least Free

Sources: The Fraser Institute; Transparency International, Corruption Perceptions Index, 2014 available at <http://www.transparency.org>.

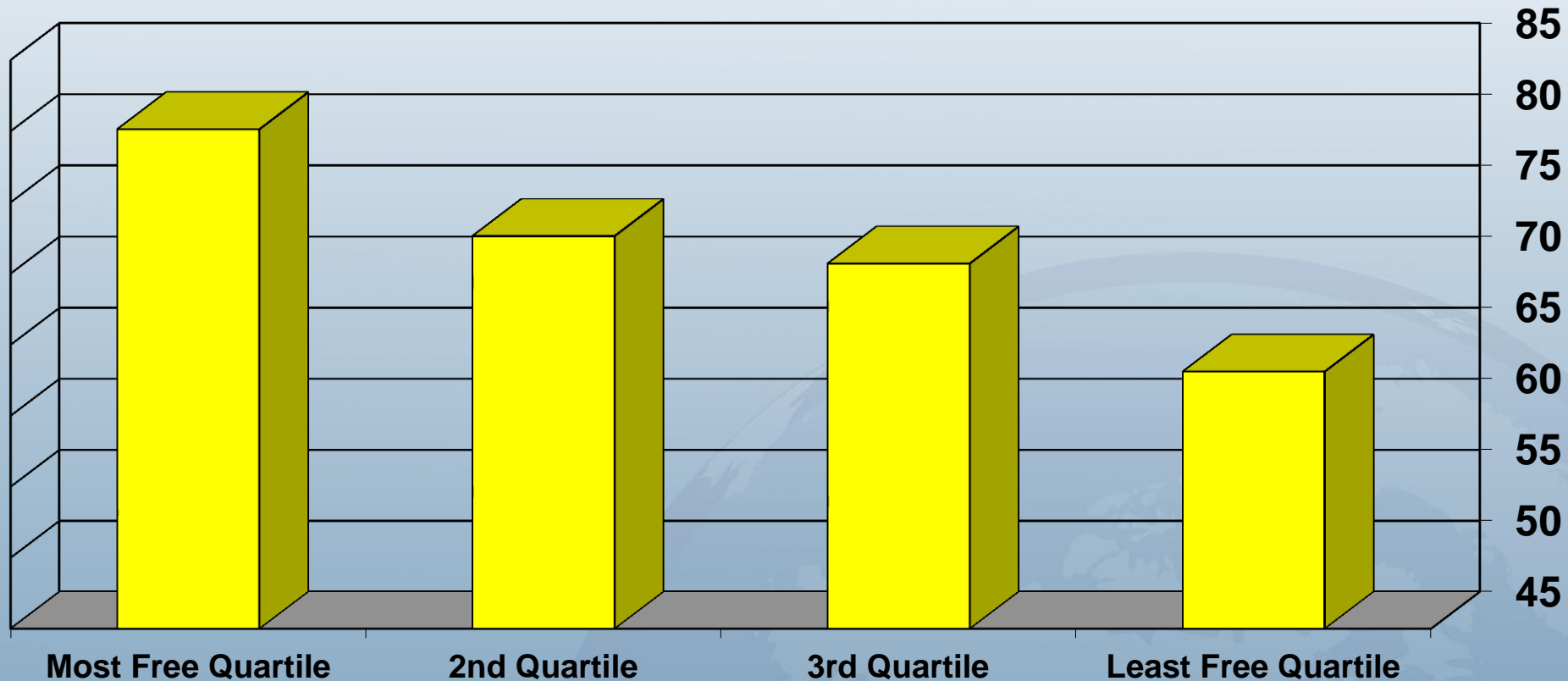
Economic Freedom and Life Satisfaction



Most Free Least Free

Sources: The Fraser Institute; Happy Planet Index 2014

Life Expectancy at Birth and Economic Freedom Quartiles



Most Free Least Free

Sources: The Fraser Institute; The World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2013.

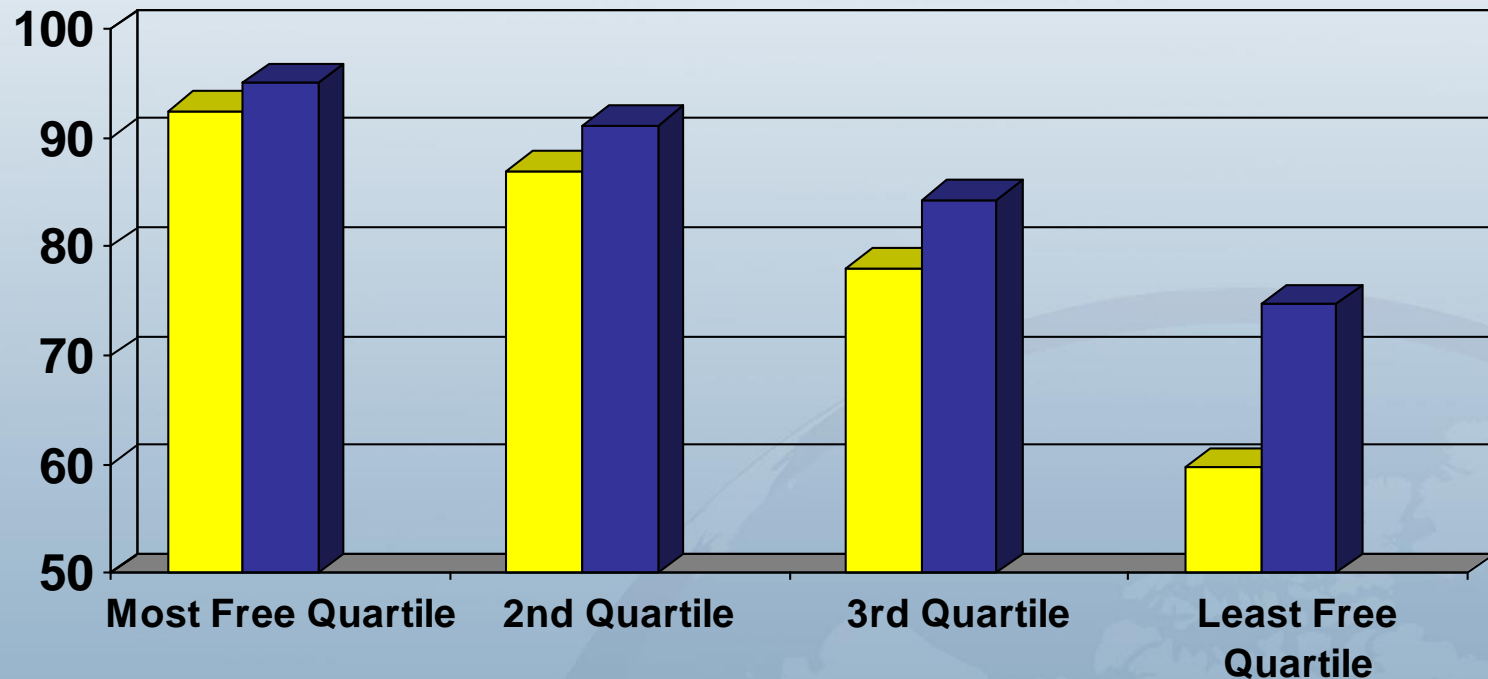
Literacy (% of population)



Male



Female



Most Free Least Free


Sources: The Fraser Institute; World Development Indicators 2013

Economic Freedom Audits

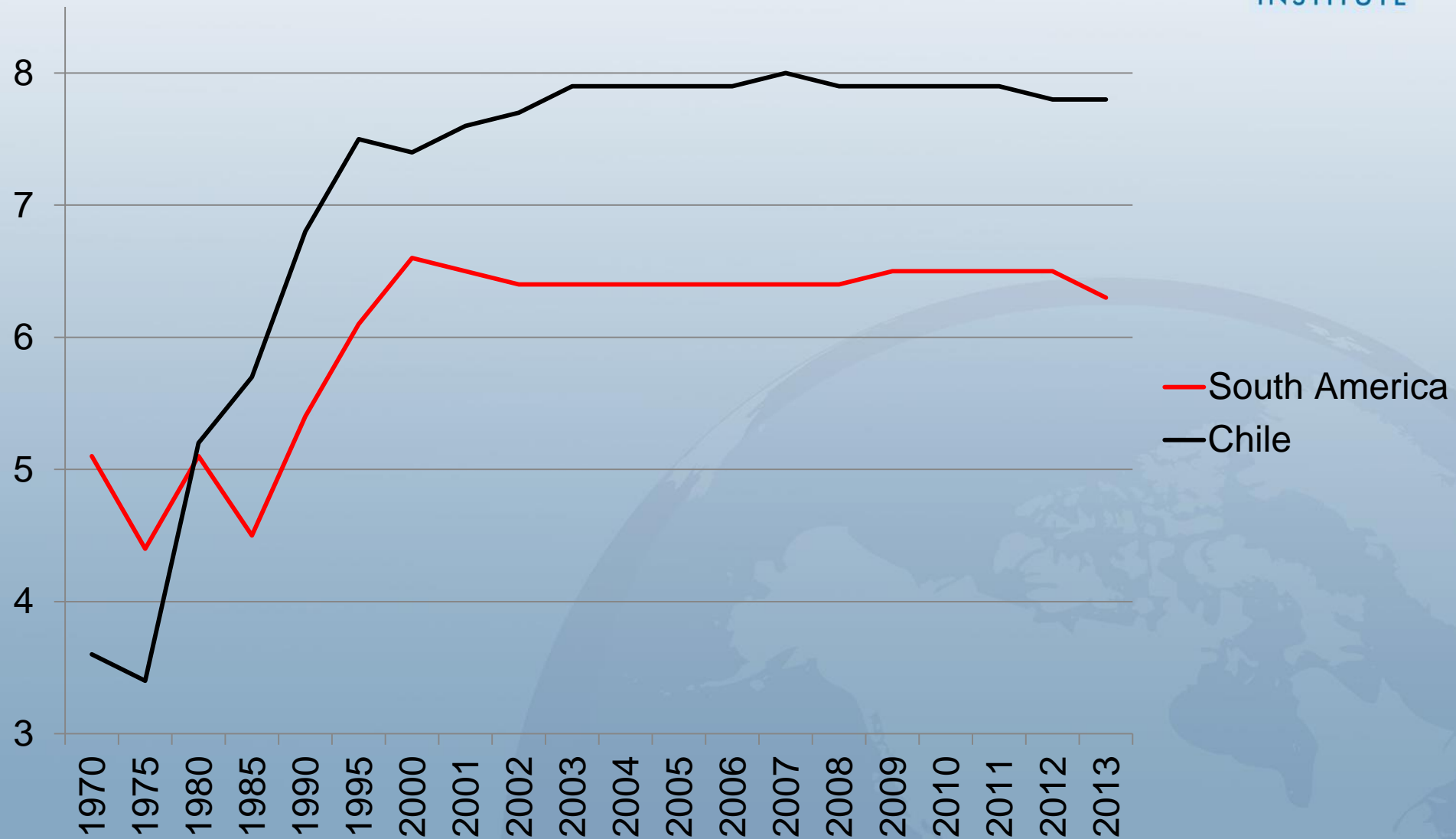


- Slovenia
 - Venezuela
 - Nepal
 - Kyrgyz Republic
 - Oman
 - Jordan
 - Tunisia
 - Lebanon
 - Malaysia
 - Côte d'Ivoire
 - Central America
 - Egypt
- Upcoming
- Greece
 - Turkey
 - Serbia
 - Uruguay

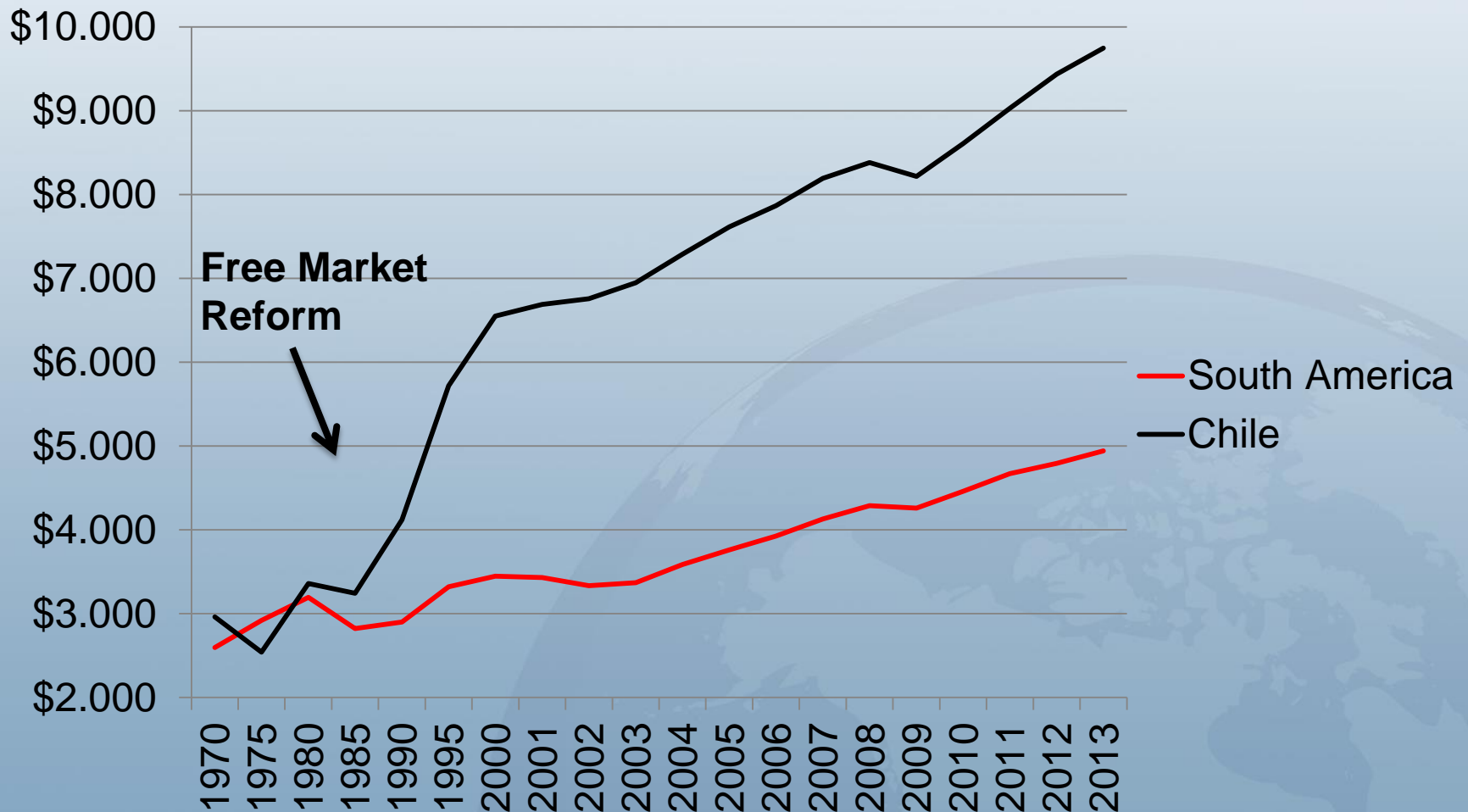
Some of the great longer-term successes

A faint, light blue world map is visible in the background, centered on the Atlantic Ocean, showing the continents of North and South America.

Economic Freedom

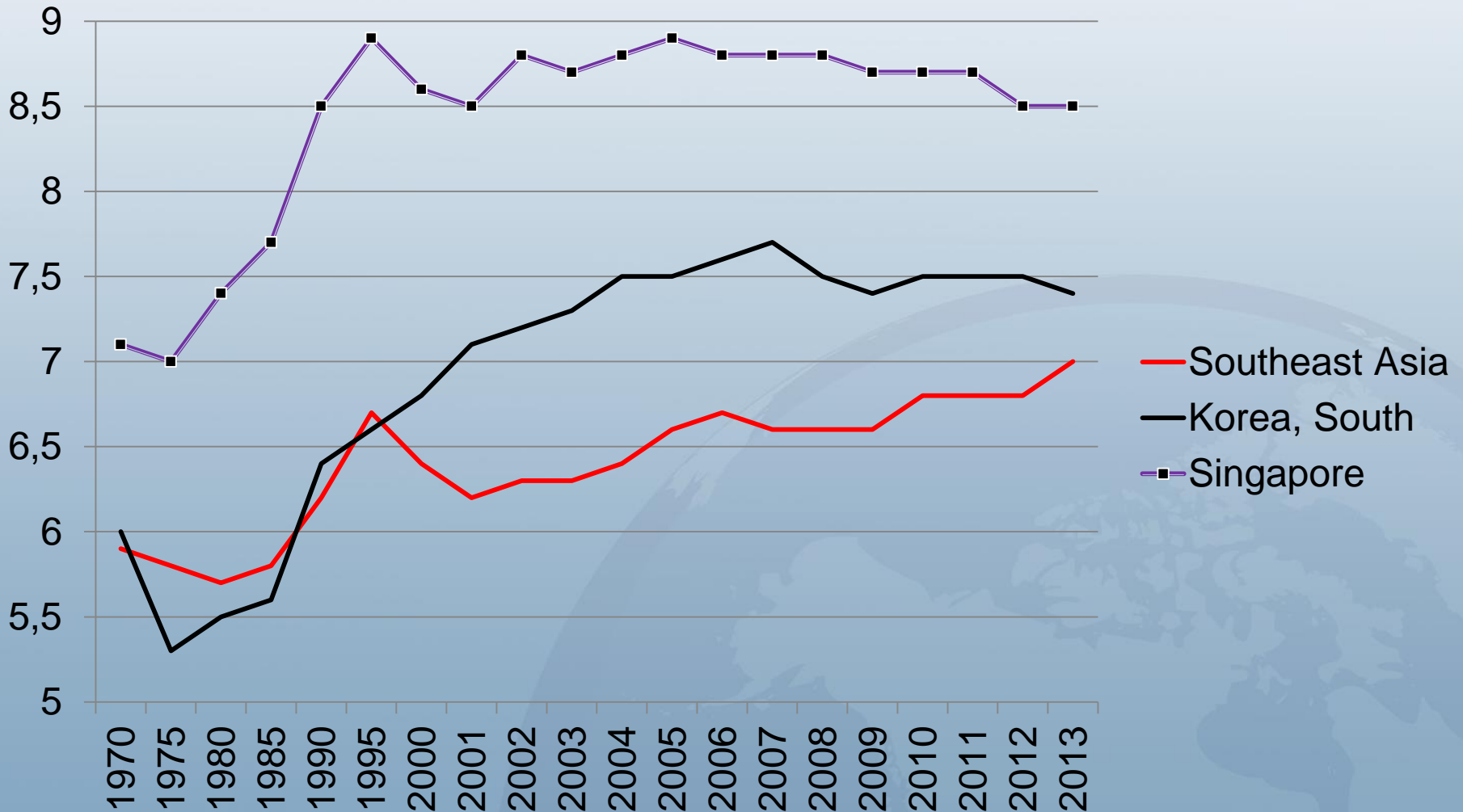


Per Capital GDP

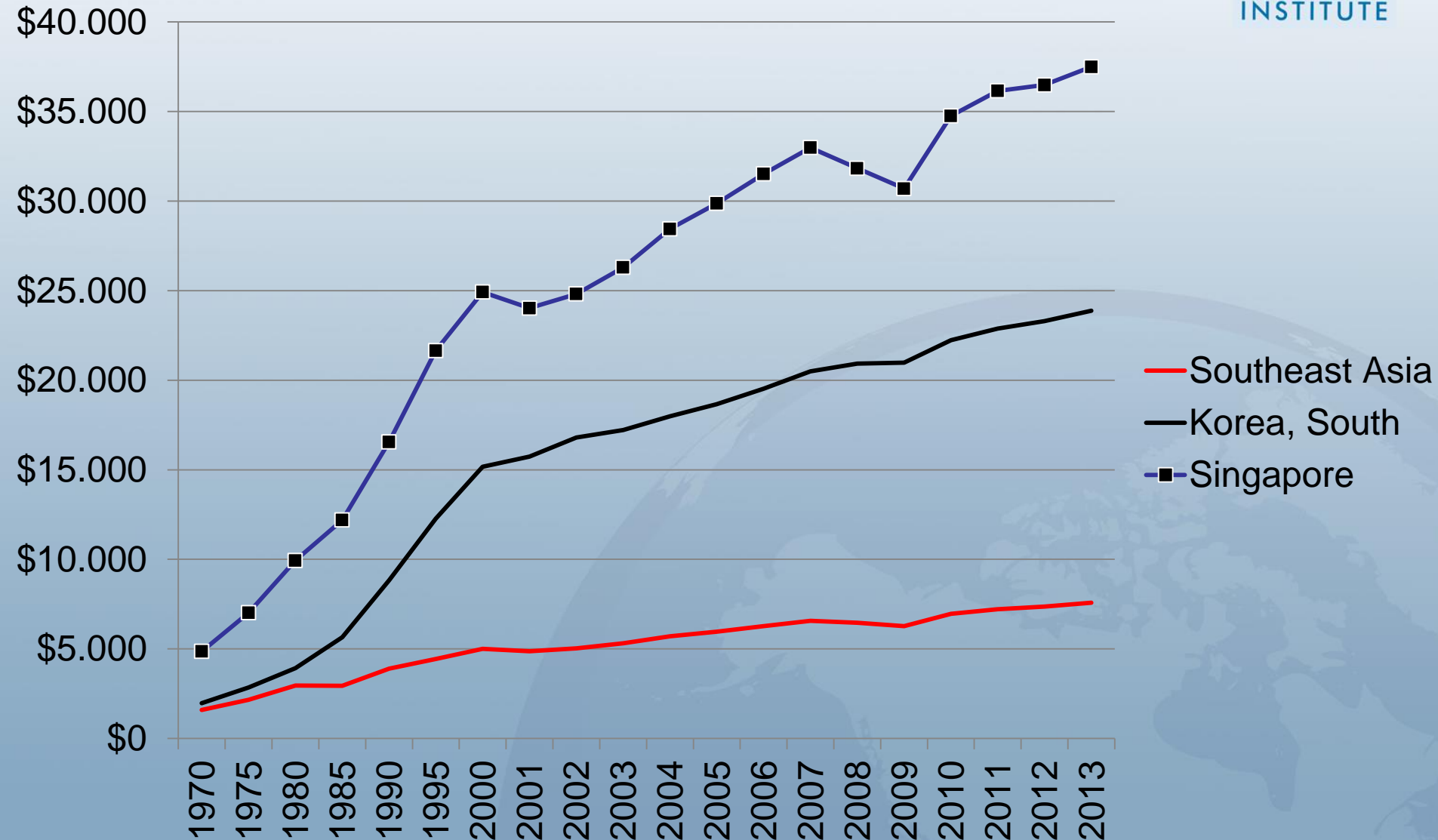


Asia

Economic Freedom Scores

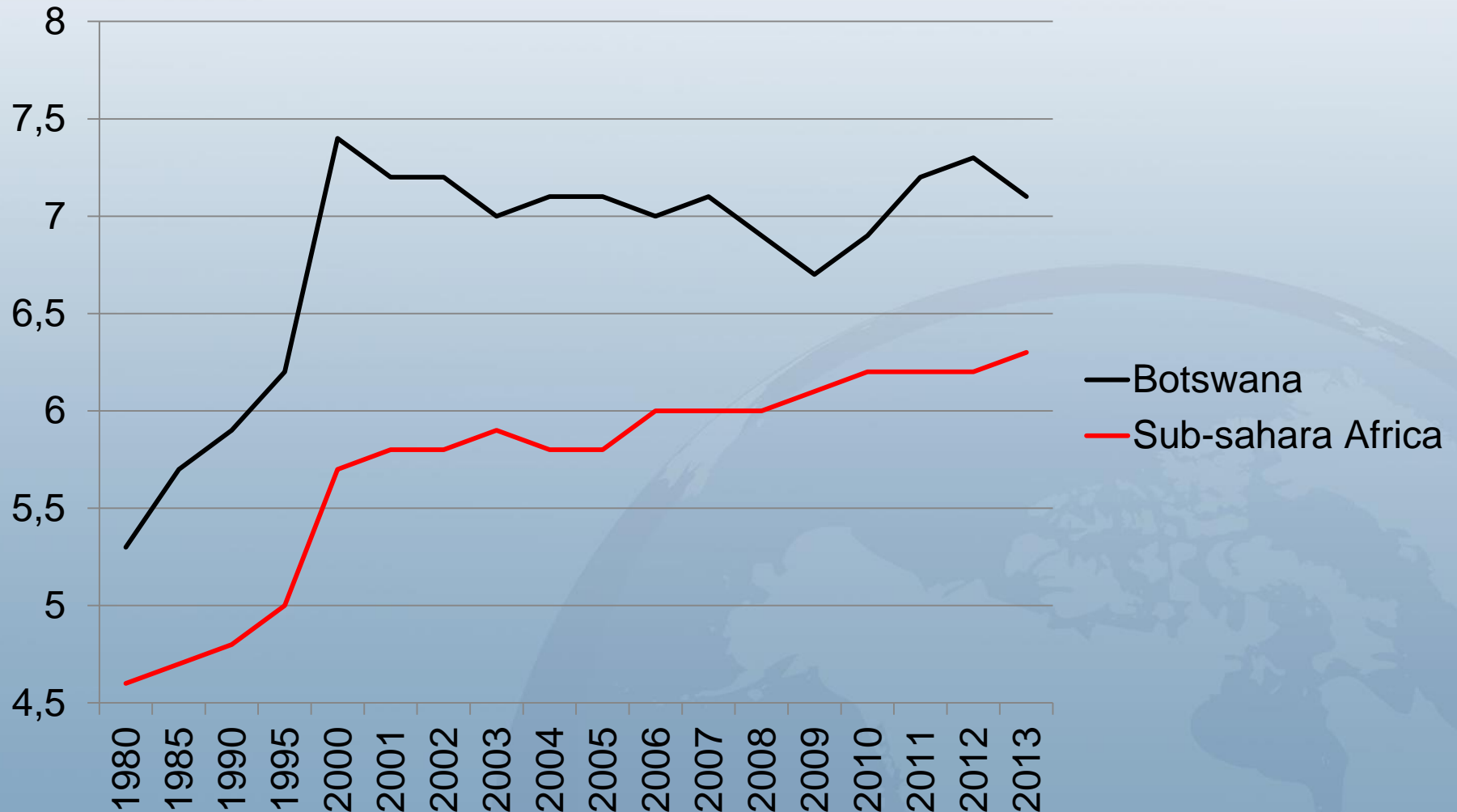


Per Capital GDP

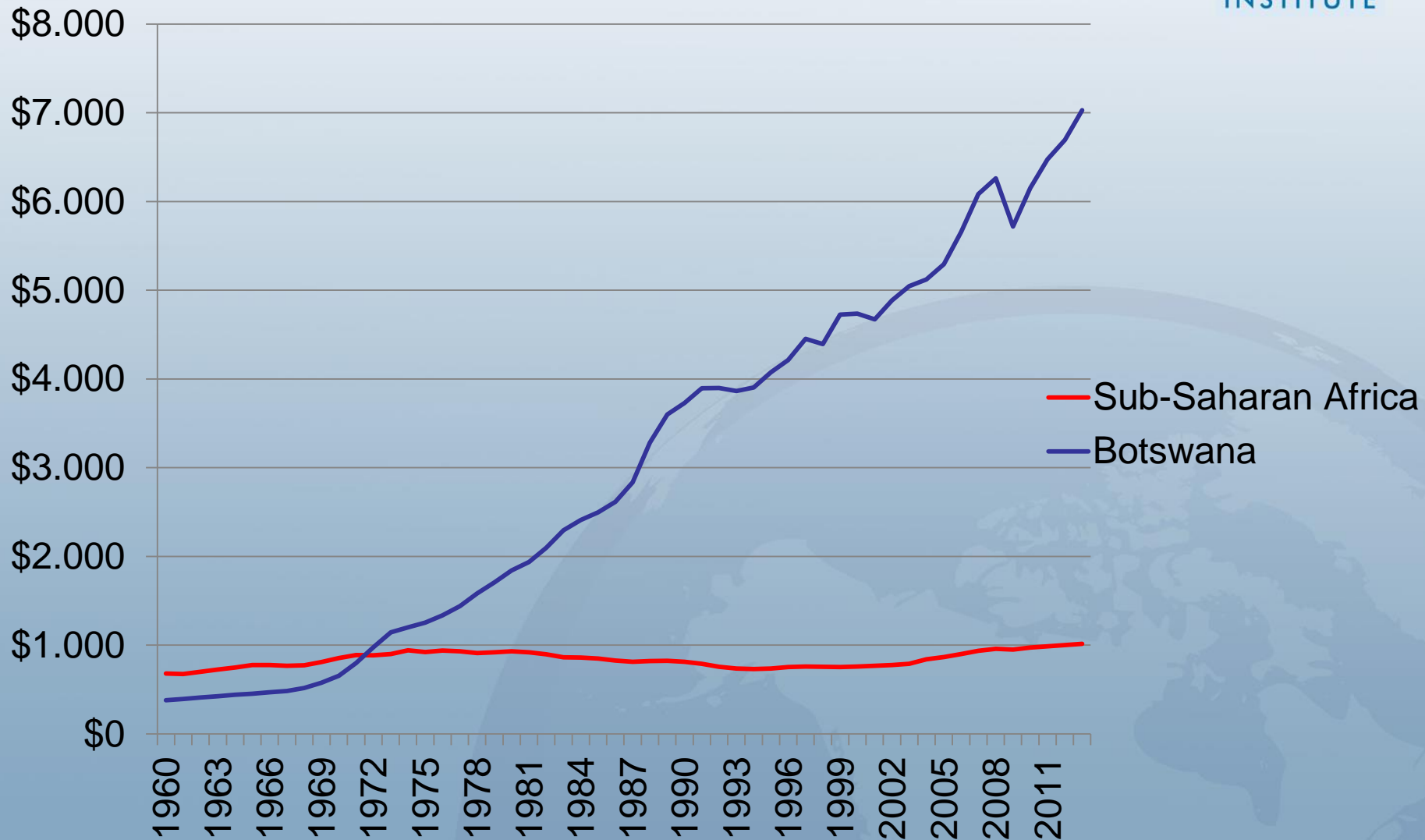


Sub-Saharan Africa

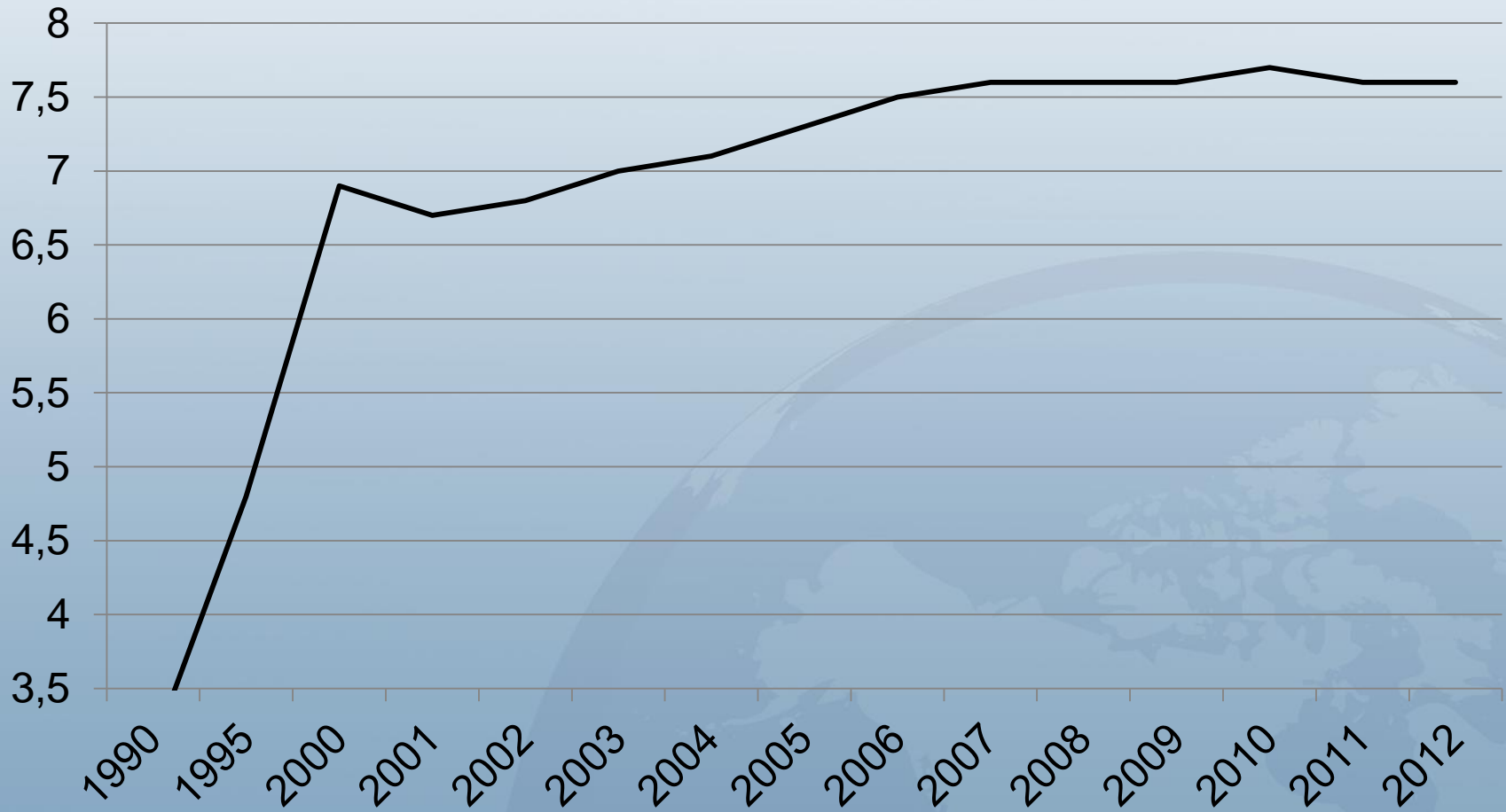
Economic Freedom Scores



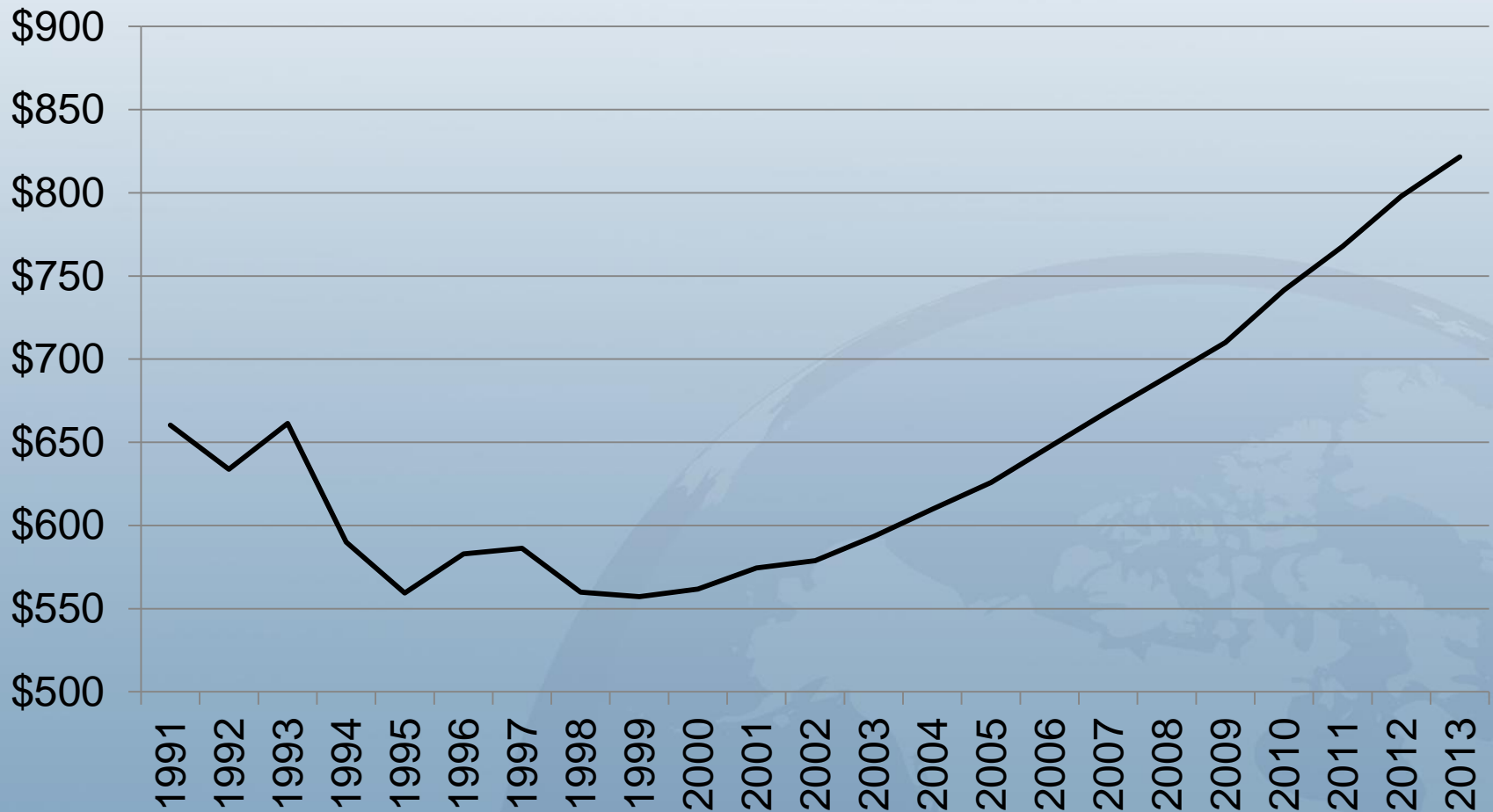
Per Capital GDP



Zambia: Economic Freedom



Zambia: Per capita GDP



Economic Freedom

- Increases prosperity for all
- Reduces poverty
- Increases other freedoms
- Improves quality of life

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www.fraserinstitute.org