

# STRUCTURAL REFORM





This chapter presents the latest assessment of transition challenges in the EBRD regions, looking at whether economies are competitive, well governed, green, inclusive, resilient and integrated. Over the last year, scores in the areas of inclusion and integration have increased substantially on the back of previous reforms, while scores for governance have declined. Across all areas, improvements have been concentrated mainly in central Europe, the Baltic states and south-eastern Europe, while declines have mostly been observed in the southern and eastern Mediterranean region, and eastern Europe and the Caucasus.

## Introduction

This chapter presents the latest assessment of transition challenges in the EBRD regions, tracking progress in the area of structural reform. It focuses on six key qualities of a sustainable market economy, looking at whether economies are competitive, well governed, green, inclusive, resilient and integrated. For each quality, progress is assessed on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 denotes the worst possible performance and 10 corresponds to the standards of a sustainable market economy. Those “assessment of transition qualities” (ATQ) scores are based on a wide range of external and internal data sources and calculated in accordance with a detailed methodology (see Chart 5.1).<sup>1</sup>

Analysis of changes in ATQ scores over the last year points to a number of specific developments across the EBRD regions (see Table 5.1). Modest improvements have been made in the area of competitiveness, while scores for inclusion and integration have increased more substantially thanks to previous reforms. At the same time, scores for governance have declined over the past year.

Across the six qualities, increases in scores have been concentrated mainly in central Europe and the Baltic states (CEB) and south-eastern Europe (SEE), while declines have been observed primarily in the southern and eastern Mediterranean (SEMED) and eastern Europe and the Caucasus (EEC) regions.

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<sup>1</sup> See <https://2023.tr-ebd.com/structural-reform> for a detailed description of that methodology and <https://2023.tr-ebd.com/countries/> for a comprehensive overview of structural reforms over the past 12 months.

Many of the underlying datasets on which scores are based are updated irregularly or with time lags. For that reason, some ATQ scores may not capture recent reforms. Consequently, a medium-term perspective on the period 2016-23 gives a better indication of economies' trajectories in terms of reforms and structural changes. With that in mind, this chapter looks at changes in scores over the period 2016-23 as a whole, as well as looking at developments in the last year.

From 2016 to 2023, many economies have made progress in the area of competitiveness through improved access to finance for SMEs, as well as improvements in labour productivity and the quality of logistics services. Developments in the area of governance have been mixed, however: scores for indicators assessing participation in e-government services and frameworks for challenging regulations have increased, whereas scores for indicators measuring the effectiveness of courts and informality have gradually declined.

Green scores have improved in most economies, driven by the strengthening of emission reduction commitments and increased production of renewable energy. Inclusion scores have also tended to rise thanks to greater financial inclusion, continued human capital development, and improvements in trade and transport infrastructure. Improvements in the area of financial resilience have been driven by declining non-performing loan (NPL) ratios and progress with capital-market infrastructure and regulatory frameworks for the banking sector. Lastly, increases in integration scores reflect the upgrading of ICT infrastructure and improvements in the quality of transport and logistics services.

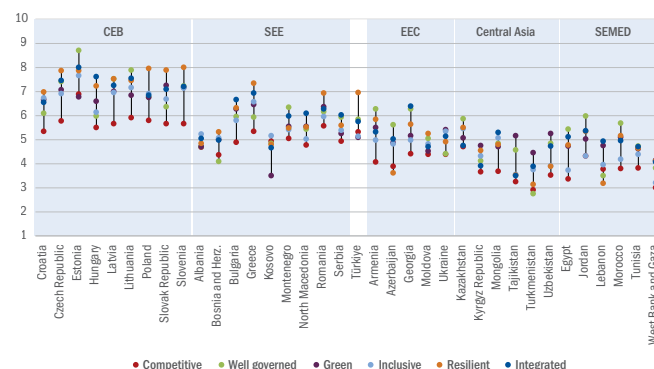
## Changes to scores since 2016

### Competitiveness

Competitiveness scores have improved modestly in many economies in the EBRD regions over the last year, with notable increases being observed in Egypt, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania and North Macedonia. This is primarily a result of further incremental improvements in labour productivity and the quality of logistics services. Meanwhile, minor deteriorations have been recorded in the Czech Republic and the Kyrgyz Republic, driven mainly by declines in labour productivity and a reduction in exports of advanced business services (including information, telecommunication and financial services).

Over the period 2016-23, the most significant improvements in competitiveness have been observed in the EEC region, the SEE region and Uzbekistan, driven mainly by a rise in the number of new businesses (as a proportion of the total population), improved logistics services, better access to finance for SMEs, improved skills, higher labour productivity and greater sophistication of service exports. In contrast, Greece's competitiveness score

**CHART 5.1.** ATQ scores for six key qualities of a sustainable market economy, 2023



**Source:** EBRD.  
**Note:** Scores are on a scale of 1 to 10, where 10 represents a synthetic frontier corresponding to the standards of a sustainable market economy. Chapter 5 treats Greece as part of the SEE region.

has fallen significantly, reflecting a decline in credit to the private sector as a percentage of GDP, a fall in labour productivity and an increase in government spending on subsidies. Similarly, the decline in Mongolia's score reflects a significant increase in government subsidies, a rise in tariff rates and a decline in credit to the private sector.

Overall, significant gaps continue to be observed vis-à-vis more advanced comparators in terms of competitiveness, with more pronounced gaps being seen in Central Asia and the SEMED region. Those gaps tend to be larger when it comes to exports of advanced business services, skills and productivity, the quality of transport and logistics services, access to finance, and the economic complexity of production and exports.

### Governance

Governance scores, in contrast, have mostly deteriorated over the last year. Declines have been driven mainly by reduced compliance with standards aimed at tackling money laundering and the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT standards), the erosion of press freedom and increases in perceived corruption. There have been a few exceptions, however – notably Latvia and Moldova, where the use of e-government services has increased.

Over the period 2016-23, notable improvements have been observed in Armenia, Egypt, Latvia, Lithuania and Moldova. Armenia has seen advances in the provision of public services online, perceptions of corruption, the framework for challenging regulations, judicial independence and the protection of property rights. In Egypt, the improvements relate to perceptions of political stability, corruption and the effectiveness of the courts. In Latvia

**TABLE 5.1.** ATQ scores for six key qualities of a sustainable market economy

	Competitive			Well governed			Green			Inclusive			Resilient			Integrated		
	2023	2022	2016	2023	2022	2016	2023	2022	2016	2023	2022	2016	2023	2022	2016	2023	2022	2016
<b>Central Europe and the Baltic States</b>																		
Croatia	5.35	5.26	5.38	6.08	6.13	6.21	6.67	6.44	5.83	6.73	6.71	6.42	6.97	6.99	6.41	6.54	6.39	5.95
Czech Republic	5.78	5.89	5.88	7.41	7.36	7.00	7.07	6.83	6.46	6.91	6.99	6.68	7.87	7.86	7.90	7.44	7.87	7.77
Estonia	6.88	6.80	6.72	8.70	8.69	8.52	6.77	6.52	6.04	7.66	7.53	7.19	7.87	7.80	7.67	8.00	7.76	7.24
Hungary	5.51	5.57	5.34	5.97	6.04	5.78	6.60	6.35	5.99	6.14	5.96	5.82	7.23	7.26	6.90	7.62	7.63	7.28
Latvia	5.67	5.45	5.62	7.52	7.36	6.84	7.01	6.75	6.10	6.96	6.84	6.44	7.53	7.50	7.31	7.26	6.89	7.28
Lithuania	5.90	5.78	5.94	7.89	7.89	7.28	6.84	6.57	6.23	7.17	6.94	6.92	7.46	7.46	7.03	7.54	7.38	6.81
Poland	5.80	5.79	5.80	6.77	6.90	7.36	6.74	6.50	6.37	6.91	6.82	6.63	7.95	7.97	7.78	6.83	6.76	6.52
Slovak Republic	5.66	5.60	5.59	6.36	6.36	6.23	7.24	7.00	6.68	6.69	6.67	6.41	7.89	7.93	7.78	7.10	7.02	7.25
Slovenia	5.65	5.64	5.68	7.22	7.30	7.19	7.15	6.93	6.52	7.13	7.06	6.77	8.01	7.99	7.61	7.21	7.08	6.82
<b>South-eastern Europe</b>																		
Albania	4.68	4.74	4.60	4.71	4.74	5.28	4.71	4.71	4.71	5.22	5.08	4.63	4.85	4.88	4.60	5.05	5.14	4.90
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.37	4.32	4.38	4.09	4.17	4.68	5.01	4.81	4.55	5.07	5.03	4.85	5.32	5.30	5.23	4.97	4.84	4.48
Bulgaria	4.88	4.82	4.82	5.95	6.14	5.83	6.27	6.03	5.42	5.80	5.64	5.45	6.31	6.33	6.16	6.66	6.49	6.51
Greece	5.34	5.18	5.69	5.93	6.02	5.70	6.46	6.20	5.79	6.57	6.56	6.48	7.33	7.26	6.93	6.93	6.58	5.81
Kosovo	4.92	4.88	4.64	4.85	4.87	4.92	3.49	3.52	3.38	5.16	5.06	5.14	4.80	4.81	4.41	4.66	4.65	4.20
Montenegro	5.05	5.05	4.87	6.34	6.32	5.93	5.56	5.35	4.90	5.41	5.37	4.98	5.48	5.50	5.29	5.98	5.90	5.36
North Macedonia	4.78	4.65	4.62	5.44	5.43	5.76	5.55	5.16	4.75	5.01	4.91	4.80	5.53	5.51	5.17	6.08	5.69	5.18
Romania	5.56	5.54	5.34	6.16	6.24	5.99	6.35	6.12	5.78	5.96	5.89	5.84	6.94	6.94	6.70	6.27	6.19	5.88
Serbia	4.93	4.94	4.82	5.94	5.96	5.72	5.25	5.14	4.89	5.39	5.42	5.11	5.58	5.60	5.44	6.03	6.01	5.55
<b>Türkiye</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>5.84</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>5.09</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>4.88</b>	<b>6.96</b>	<b>6.93</b>	<b>6.98</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>5.71</b>
<b>Eastern Europe and the Caucasus</b>																		
Armenia	4.07	4.13	3.86	6.26	6.34	5.80	5.51	5.51	5.15	4.97	4.94	4.69	5.84	5.87	5.36	5.32	5.35	4.95
Azerbaijan	3.89	3.91	3.95	5.62	5.79	5.19	4.87	4.88	4.58	4.82	4.89	4.75	3.61	3.80	3.59	5.02	5.33	5.35
Georgia	4.42	4.36	4.21	6.28	6.34	6.46	5.15	5.17	4.80	4.98	4.99	4.75	5.63	5.60	4.75	6.39	6.24	5.93
Moldova	4.38	4.40	4.18	5.04	4.96	4.52	4.52	4.43	4.07	4.81	4.82	4.76	5.24	5.08	4.66	4.70	4.70	4.60
Ukraine	4.38	4.42	4.45	4.40	4.44	4.10	5.40	5.34	5.00	5.33	5.38	5.23	4.92	5.06	4.36	5.14	5.31	4.97
<b>Central Asia</b>																		
Kazakhstan	4.71	4.74	4.66	5.87	5.92	5.61	5.08	5.09	4.62	5.47	5.34	5.04	5.50	5.53	5.39	4.74	4.94	4.78
Kyrgyz Republic	3.65	3.74	3.47	4.11	4.28	4.24	4.75	4.76	4.35	4.31	4.27	4.19	4.54	4.45	4.56	3.91	3.95	4.09
Mongolia	3.68	3.63	3.98	4.84	4.88	5.33	4.71	4.69	4.62	5.06	4.93	4.62	4.79	4.79	4.57	5.29	5.32	4.89
Tajikistan	3.24	3.19	3.12	4.56	4.60	4.10	5.16	5.17	5.01	3.54	3.48	3.35	3.51	3.51	3.10	3.51	3.59	3.06
Turkmenistan	2.92	2.92	3.12	2.75	2.71	2.69	4.46	4.46	4.52	3.75	3.71	3.55	3.14	3.13	3.10	3.88	3.97	3.99
Uzbekistan	3.52	3.50	3.14	4.85	4.86	4.60	5.24	5.25	4.72	3.91	3.83	3.63	3.88	3.83	3.45	4.73	4.68	3.82
<b>Southern and eastern Mediterranean</b>																		
Egypt	3.36	3.25	3.41	5.44	5.54	4.77	4.73	4.73	4.24	3.72	3.73	3.71	4.77	4.76	4.33	5.12	5.27	4.57
Jordan	4.33	4.32	4.31	5.97	5.90	5.95	5.03	5.03	5.25	4.32	4.38	3.98	5.34	5.34	4.93	5.36	5.36	5.72
Lebanon	3.77	3.79	3.89	3.51	3.57	3.92	4.75	4.75	4.70	3.96	3.67	4.01	3.18	3.18	4.25	4.93	4.86	5.08
Morocco	3.79	3.80	3.69	5.67	5.82	5.44	5.08	5.10	5.04	4.19	4.19	3.97	5.17	5.17	4.95	4.95	4.94	4.77
Tunisia	3.83	3.83	3.77	4.72	4.89	5.09	4.62	4.62	4.42	4.38	4.38	4.29	4.64	4.64	4.24	4.69	4.69	4.39
West Bank and Gaza	2.99	3.00	2.84	3.81	3.90	3.75	4.14	4.14	3.91	3.21	3.21	3.39	4.12	4.12	3.84	4.07	4.03	3.85
<b>Advanced comparators</b>																		
Canada	6.67	6.44	6.70	8.71	8.72	9.02	6.93	6.92	6.34	8.15	8.11	8.07	8.17	8.18	8.06	7.14	7.01	7.14
Cyprus	5.71	5.69	6.10	7.29	7.42	7.09	6.78	6.54	5.82	7.27	7.29	6.99	6.03	6.02	5.40	7.46	7.74	7.25
France	6.86	6.86	7.02	8.68	8.69	8.97	7.78	7.53	7.64	8.53	8.51	8.36	8.38	8.35	8.31	7.89	7.94	7.71
Germany	6.79	6.76	6.74	8.34	8.35	8.21	7.30	7.05	7.21	8.14	8.12	8.04	8.29	8.29	8.18	7.86	7.73	7.47
Japan	7.27	7.29	7.23	9.11	9.12	9.32	7.78	7.54	7.61	8.59	8.62	8.51	8.07	8.02	7.88	7.58	7.69	7.70
Sweden	7.66	7.77	7.77	8.66	8.69	9.11	7.34	7.10	7.12	8.19	7.99	8.19	8.25	8.24	8.12	7.59	7.94	7.81
United Kingdom	6.51	6.55	6.54	8.75	8.77	8.68	7.18	7.17	7.14	8.18	8.18	7.96	7.71	7.71	7.75	6.76	6.95	6.81
United States of America	7.38	7.26	7.49	8.71	8.73	8.75	5.92	5.69	6.40	7.93	7.96	7.81	9.02	8.99	8.92	6.87	6.95	7.08
<b>Other comparators</b>																		
Bangladesh	3.37	3.39	3.33	5.65	5.74	5.53	3.77	3.77	3.73	3.30	3.20	3.15	5.94	5.95	5.66	3.94	3.95	3.88
Belarus	4.33	4.31	4.02	4.55	4.79	4.60	5.54	5.48	5.40	6.02	5.98	6.06	3.67	3.67	3.49	5.62	5.59	5.05
Brazil	4.36	4.29	4.18	5.84	5.87	5.89	5.38	5.36	5.36	5.05	4.98	5.10	6.30	6.33	6.02	4.79	4.63	4.53
Colombia	4.09	4.25	4.02	6.08	6.20	6.22	5.36	5.35	5.22	4.56	4.54	4.60	6.18	6.28	5.97	5.22	5.23	4.93
Mexico	4.42	4.47	4.29	6.09	6.16	6.21	5.40	5.38	5.26	4.59	4.57	4.45	6.24	6.26	5.89	5.49	5.60	5.46
Russia	4.81	4.86	4.75	5.52	5.69	5.38	5.61	5.61	5.04	5.48	5.52	5.36	6.27	6.30	5.93	4.78	4.98	5.01
South Africa	5.04	5.01	4.92	6.94	6.90	6.58	4.92	4.87	4.61	4.67	4.62	4.46	6.03	6.05	5.80	5.79	5.72	5.31
Thailand	5.44	5.34	5.41	7.30	7.42	7.87	4.19	4.25	4.32	4.21	4.16	4.21	5.87	5.88	5.41	5.34	5.24	5.49

Source: EBRD.

Note: Scores are on a scale of 1 to 10, where 10 represents a synthetic frontier corresponding to the standards of a sustainable market economy. Scores for years prior to 2023 have been updated following methodological changes, so they may differ from those published in previous *Transition Reports*. Owing to lags in the availability of underlying data, ATQ scores for 2023 and 2022 may not fully correspond to developments in those calendar years.

and Lithuania, improved scores reflect the strengthening of corporate governance as regards internal control, transparency, disclosure and the composition of boards. And in Moldova, improvements relate to the roll-out of e-government services, a decline in perceived corruption, less burdensome regulations, greater transparency and the enhancement of corporate disclosure standards. At the same time, notable deteriorations have been observed in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lebanon, Mongolia and Poland, although in the case of Poland this decline has been from a higher score relative to the other four countries. Those deteriorations primarily reflect declines in indicators measuring the effectiveness of the courts and judicial independence (in Poland, for instance),<sup>2</sup> informality, perceived corruption, media freedom (in Lebanon and Mongolia), frameworks for challenging regulations and transparency regarding budgets.

Overall, gaps persist relative to advanced comparators when it comes to the protection of intellectual property rights, corruption, the rule of law, the effectiveness of government policymaking, and transparency and disclosure standards, especially in Central Asia.

## Green economy

Green scores have improved somewhat over the last year, reflecting increased production of renewable energy in many economies in emerging Europe, greater protection of land and maritime areas, and a reduction in fossil fuel subsidies in the CEB region. Meanwhile, small declines have been observed in Georgia, Kosovo, the Kyrgyz Republic and Morocco, driven by increases in fossil fuel subsidies and a reduction in the production of renewable energy.

Over the period 2016-23, green scores have improved in almost all economies in the EBRD regions. Those improvements have been driven mainly by reduced emissions from agriculture and the heating of buildings (notably in Bulgaria and North Macedonia), greater uptake of renewable energy, and more ambitious nationally determined contributions (NDCs) aimed at meeting the targets set out in the Paris Agreement on climate change. The most significant improvements have been observed in Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Greece, Latvia and North Macedonia, driven by stronger commitments in intended NDCs, the inclusion of adaptation considerations in NDCs, progress on a fair transition and increased production of renewable energy (with the exception of Croatia and North Macedonia). At the same time, Jordan's green score has declined on account of a failure to comply with the latest guidance on best practices for carbon-pricing mechanisms, a reduction in the size of its maritime conservation area and increases in greenhouse gas emissions from transport and industrial activities.

Most economies in the EBRD regions exhibit gaps relative to more advanced economies when it comes to a fair transition, vehicle emission standards, the implementation of carbon-pricing mechanisms and greenhouse gas emissions from industrial activities.

## Inclusion

Over the last year, inclusion scores have improved in many economies – particularly Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Lebanon, Lithuania and Mongolia. Those improvements have mainly been due to increased labour force participation (including for women), declines in the percentage of young people who are not in employment, education or training, and increases in the quality of trade and transport infrastructure. In Lebanon and Mongolia, those better scores have been driven mainly by the greater affordability of fixed broadband.

In contrast, notable deteriorations have been recorded in Azerbaijan, the Czech Republic, Jordan and Türkiye, driven primarily by the reduced affordability of fixed broadband services. In Jordan and Türkiye, those declines also stem from the worsening of national frameworks for ensuring equal treatment and preventing discrimination.

Over the period 2016-23, nearly all economies in the EBRD regions have improved their inclusion scores, with the most significant improvements being seen in Albania, Estonia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Mongolia and Montenegro. In Albania and Montenegro, those increases have been driven primarily by greater access to internet services and digital skills. In Estonia and Latvia, they stem from improved access to training through employment, greater financial inclusion and improvements in the quality of transport-related services. In Kazakhstan and Mongolia, improvements in inclusion scores reflect greater financial inclusion, a decline in the cost of fixed broadband and increased social spending, with Mongolia also seeing the adoption of legislation aimed at improving opportunities for women.

Only Lebanon and the West Bank and Gaza have seen their inclusion scores fall over the period 2016-23. In Lebanon, the level of financial inclusion has continued to decline against the backdrop of the country's deep economic and financial crisis. In the West Bank and Gaza, new legislation has allowed for gender-based discrimination, while the quality of trade and transport infrastructure has declined. The gender gap in labour force participation has also widened, and the percentage of the population with standard ICT skills has declined.

Economies across the EBRD regions lag behind advanced economies when it comes to financial inclusion, penetration levels for standard ICT skills, access to affordable fixed broadband and attitudes regarding the role of women in the economy.

<sup>2</sup> Over the period from 2016 to 2023, Poland's score for the effectiveness of courts (based on data sourced from the EBRD-EIB-World Bank Group Enterprise Surveys) deteriorated from 8.13 to 6.14. Meanwhile, the country's judicial independence score (based on data sourced from World Economic Forum (2016; 2019)) decreased from 4.78 to 2.44.

## Resilience

ATQ scores for resilience cover issues pertaining to (i) energy security and (ii) financial stability. Energy resilience scores have only changed very modestly over the last year, with the exception of Ukraine (where the operations of the state-owned gas company have been negatively impacted by the war).

Financial resilience scores have improved in most economies in the EBRD regions over the past 12 months, with notable improvements being observed in Estonia, Greece, the Kyrgyz Republic and Moldova. Those improvements have been driven mainly by higher capital adequacy ratios (in Greece, the Kyrgyz Republic and Moldova), increased provisioning for NPLs (in Estonia, Greece and Moldova) and lower NPL ratios (in Greece). At the same time, financial resilience scores have fallen in Azerbaijan and Ukraine. In Azerbaijan, this is a result of reduced provisioning for NPLs, an increase in the percentage of total loans that are denominated in foreign currency and a decline in capital adequacy ratios. In Ukraine, it stems from an increase in NPL ratios, reduced provisioning for NPLs and a decline in the return on assets.

Over the period 2016-23, marked improvements in energy resilience have been observed in Croatia, Estonia, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. In Croatia, higher scores reflect the diversification of gas supplies, while Ukraine has undertaken various reforms in its gas sector (including the unbundling of the state owned gas company). In Uzbekistan, those increased scores reflect continued efforts to improve the regulatory environment and the unbundling of the power sector. At the same time, declines have been observed in the Kyrgyz Republic and Moldova, where necessary reforms in the energy sector have been delayed.

Notable increases in financial resilience have been observed in Armenia, Georgia and Moldova over the period 2016-23, reflecting improved provisioning for NPLs, lower NPL ratios, declines in the percentages of loans denominated in foreign currency, increases in the activities of non-bank financial institutions, and improvements to legal and regulatory frameworks governing the banking sector. In Georgia, those improved scores also reflect the upgrading of capital market infrastructure. In Lebanon and Türkiye, meanwhile, financial resilience scores have fallen. In Lebanon, this stems from lower levels of liquidity in the financial system, greater market concentration, a sharp increase in NPLs, and the reversal of earlier reforms to regulatory frameworks and banking supervision. In Türkiye, the decline in the financial resilience score stems mainly from greater concentration in the banking sector, a fall in credit to the private sector as a percentage of GDP and a decline in the assets of non-bank financial institutions as a proportion of GDP.

Gaps between the EBRD regions and higher-income economies in terms of financial stability stem from the lower levels of development in money markets and local capital markets (as reflected in the absence of money market benchmarks, the relative lack of bond issuance in local currencies by financial institutions and firms, and lower levels of activity by non-bank financial institutions).

## Integration

Over the last year, integration scores have increased significantly in Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania and North Macedonia, driven mainly by improvements in the quality of transport and logistics services. In contrast, notable deteriorations have been seen in Azerbaijan, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Kazakhstan and Ukraine. In Azerbaijan, that lower score reflects a decline in FDI inflows as a percentage of GDP. In the Czech Republic and Kazakhstan, lower scores reflect deterioration in the quality of transport and logistics services and a reduction in portfolio inflows (with the Czech Republic's integration score remaining relatively high, despite that recent downward adjustment). In Egypt, portfolio inflows have declined, while the price of mobile broadband has increased. And in Ukraine, transport and trade infrastructure have been adversely impacted by the war, as have trade volumes.

Most economies in the EBRD regions have improved their integration scores over 2016-23. The largest improvements have been seen in Greece, North Macedonia and Uzbekistan, driven by better mobile and fixed broadband coverage, improvements in the quality of transport and logistics services, and increased trade volumes. In Greece and Uzbekistan, those increased scores also reflect greater financial openness and larger portfolio inflows. The most notable deteriorations have been observed in Azerbaijan, the Czech Republic and Jordan. In Azerbaijan and the Czech Republic, those deteriorations mostly reflect developments over the last year, as described above. In Jordan, the conditions for international trade and direct investment have worsened, as have logistics services.

Economies in the EBRD regions continue to lag behind advanced comparators in this area, especially when it comes to transport and logistics services, the quality of transport infrastructure and electricity. In most Central Asian economies, there are also significant gaps in the area of digital infrastructure, especially when it comes to mobile internet coverage.

## References

### WEF (2016)

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### WEF (2019)

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