VALDAI DISCUSSION CLUB AND VCIOM JOINT PROJECT

Future Preparedness Index

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PROJECT PHILOSOPHY

Now there are a great many diverse ratings, rankings and indices in the world: indicators of economic, institutional, democratic advancement, etc. They all have one important restriction, though: development understood as mere quantitative growth does not lead to a qualitative transition from one level to the next level.

The vision of the future includes technological breakthroughs, cultural transformations, changes in public relations, new governance systems and other areas where changes over the horizon of 15–20 years can be decisive.

The project's objective is analyzing, on a regular basis, the preparedness of nations to answer to the challenges of tomorrow, their roles in scenarios of the future, their competitiveness measured by means of economic and political benchmarks, the development of industries and community infrastructure.

The project methodology and the first figures were presented in 2017. This report presents updated statistical indicators and expert ratings from May-June 2019.

METHODOLOGY

The composite index of preparedness for the future was calculated at several stages:

Identifying directions, having the greatest significance for the development trajectory of a nation. With this purpose we used the method of group expert discussions to identify the areas which would fully cover the potential sources of challenge for various nations, on the one hand, and would be concise enough to allow for calculation of the summary index, on the other hand. Eventually ten areas or sectors were identified.

Identifying relevant trends within the areas. At the second stage most relevant trends within each of the areas were articulated. Relevance

of a trend is defined by the degree to which it might change the current dynamics in any given area, i.e. by its transformation potential. Furthermore, the likelihood of the trend realization in the nearest future was taken into account. The key trends were articulated using the following methods: analyzing foresight surveys of the mid-term and long-term future as well as a series of expert discussions, with experts from one of the sectors identified at the first stage participating.

Operationalization of the trends. After the key changes in each of the areas were identified, quantifiable indicators were selected, which most accurately characterize conformity or nonconformity of any particular nation to the given trends. The search and selection of indicators was done in two stages. At the first stage a list of indicators to each trend in each particular area was compiled. After a preliminary list of indicators was drawn, the final list of quantitative indicators for each sector was determined.

Expert assessments. At the fourth stage Russian and international experts were polled, as part of the index, including experts in particular regions and nations, who rate (assess) one or several countries in all of the areas. Also included were experts in certain sectors, capable of estimating how things stand within these areas in several countries. This approach allows using the entire range of the expert's competences without outstepping the bounds of his or her knowledge and without forcing them to answer the questions where their professional competences were insufficient or absent. As part of the survey, each expert was proposed to rank different nations using a number of indicators. An expert was asked to pick several countries where the given indicator is at the lowest level. The survey is conducted until at least 10 expert opinions on each country are accumulated.

Data aggregation. At the last stage all data collected was aggregated into a common indicator. For this purpose all quantifiable indicators were weighed and converted to a direct or reverse scale, depending on the meaning of the indicator (positive or negative). The expert score for a given country on each sector was calculated as the normalized quotient of the average rating, based on the scores of all experts who rated the given country, and the dispersion of ratings. The summary index for a given sector in a particular country is calculated as the normalized sum of certain quantifiable indicators for a given country, added to the summary expert index for this country.

STRUCTURE OF THE INDEX

- TECHNOLOGIES
- CULTURE AND COMMUNICATIONS
- ECONOMY
- RESOURCES & ECOLOGY
- EDUCATION
- STATE CAPACITY
- SCIENCE
- GOVERNANCE
- SOCIETY
- INTERNATIONAL POWER

TECHNOLOGIES

The profile of technology in economic and social development is going up. Using contemporary technologies is a test of competitiveness for certain sectors and companies; the technology proliferation and availability influence the quality of healthcare and education, public services, transport mobility and other spheres.

SIGNIFICANT TRENDS

1. DEVELOPMENT OF MULTIFUNCTIONAL DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES

Trends: technological breakthrough, mass scale and accessibility of technologies for a wide circle of consumers; sustainable demand among consumers for innovative solutions; technological complexity – request for increased capacity and smaller size of gadgets.

2. DEVELOPMENT OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES

Innovations as a result of academic research in modern-day society is ever more closely associated with new (non-digital) technologies: additive, genetic, microbiological and suchlike. Their development and implementation in the national economy is a test of technological advancement.

3. TECHNOLOGICAL COMPLEXITY

The successful use of innovations in different areas determines the degree of their penetration into production and supply chains. The higher the implementation of innovations in manufacturing, the higher the technological complexity of the latter is, and the higher the national production potential is.

OPERATIONALIZATION OF TRENDS: INDICATORS

STATISTICAL INDICATORS

1. MOBILE CELLULAR TELEPHONE SUBSCRIPTIONS PER 100 INHABITANTS

Author: UN. Source: http://www.unpan.org

Unit of measurement: Subscriptions per 100 residents

2. THE VENTURE CAPITAL

Author: IESE business school. Source: http://blog.iese.edu/vcpeindex/ranking/

Unit of measurement: Points

3. INNOVATION OUTPUT

Author: Cornell University, INSEAD, and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO, an agency of the United Nations).

Source: https://www.globalinnovationindex.org

Unit of measurement: Index

4. ECONOMIC COMPLEXITY

Author: Center for International Development (CID).

Source: http://atlas.cid.harvard.edu/rankings/

Unit of measurement: Points

EXPERT RATINGS

1. HIGH GROWTH RATES OF THE PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOR

2. SUSTAINABILITY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

See supporting information on pages 30–31.

ECONOMY

The key FPI approach should be an attempt to synthesize the vision of the future hierarchy of national economies based on their dynamics and development potential, rather than looking back to the past of national economic systems, retrospectively. Almost all indicators included in the rankings are about the quality as opposed to solely quantitative description of economic development.

SIGNIFICANT TRENDS

1. AUTOMATION AND ROBOTICS

Repatriation of manufacturing capacity and reindustrialization of developed nations.

Deindustrialization of the periphery, widening technological divide and development gap.

Changes in the nature of employment and labor relations.

2. HIGHER TECHNOLOGICAL COMPLEXITY AND SCIENCE INTENSITY OF MANUFACTURE

Growing value of the human capital, competing for talent.

Growing productivity of labor.

Accelerating retardation of the periphery: the technology upgrading rate is too high for replication to bring any dividends.

3. NEW FORMAT OF CONSUMPTION

Reduced need for resources, cutting expenses on the disposal and conversion of the produced surpluses, release of capacity for technological development.

Sharp growth of general economic efficiency.

OPERATIONALIZATION OF TRENDS: INDICATORS

STATISTICAL INDICATORS

1. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE (% OF GDP)

Author: World Bank.

Source: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/GB.XPD.RSDV.GD.ZS

Unit of measurement: %

2. HIGH-TECH AND MEDIUM-HIGH-TECH OUTPUT AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MANUFACTURES OUTPUT

Author: Cornell University, INSEAD, World Intellectual Property Organization (UN).

Source: https://www.globalinnovationindex.org/analysis-indicator

Unit of measurement: Points

3. BUSINESS USAGE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Author: World Economic Forum.

Source: http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_NRI_2012-2015_Historical_Dataset.xlsx

Unit of measurement: Points

4. SERVICES, ETC., VALUE ADDED (% OF GDP)

Author: World Bank.

Source: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.SRV.TOTL.ZS

Unit of measurement: % of the GDP

5. HI-TECH EXPORTS (% OF MANUFACTURED EXPORTS)

Author: World Bank.

Source: http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/5.13#

Unit of measurement: % of the GDP

6. PLACE OF THE NATIONAL TEAM IN THE ASSOCIATION WORLDSKILLS

Author: WorldSkills.

Source: https://www.worldskills.org/what/competitions/

Unit of measurement: Points

7. GDP PER CAPITA, PPP

Author: World Bank.

Source: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD

Unit of measurement: $ per capita, PPP

EXPERT RATINGS

1. DIGITAL LITERACY (PEOPLE'S PREPAREDNESS TO USE HI-TECH PRODUCTS)

2. ORIENTATION TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIONS AND HI-TECH MANUFACTURING CAPACITY

See supporting information on pages 32–33.

EDUCATION

The role of education keeps growing year after year as it becomes one of the key factors of successful national development. In a society of the future education will be ongoing and uninterrupted; there will arise a system allowing to master new skills and competences, enlarging one's professional horizon and scope throughout the lifetime.

On the one hand, a developed education system must precipitate the implementation of new technologies. On the other hand, access to a modern education system is an important factor of a country's attractiveness for talented people who constitute the core of its human capital.

SIGNIFICANT TRENDS

1. CONTINUAL AND MOBILE EDUCATION, WITH PEOPLE LEARNING SOMETHING NEW DURING THEIR LIFETIME

The number of online courses and training programs keeps increasing. Accessibility of remote education programs for broad masses.

2. GENERATION, RECRUITMENT AND RETAINING OF THE TALENT

The capability to retain the talent due to creating an attractive environment for unlocking the creative potential.

3. THE SHARE OF PEOPLE WITH TERTIARY EDUCATION

In the knowledge-based economy those nations which have the highest number of top-skilled personnel gain the edge.

OPERATIONALIZATION OF TRENDS: INDICATORS

STATISTICAL INDICATORS

1. EXPECTED YEARS OF SCHOOLING

Author: United Nations Development Programme.

Source: http://hdr.undp.org/en/data

Unit of measurement: Number of years

2. ADULT EDUCATION LEVEL, TERTIARY, % OF 25-64 YEAR-OLDS

Author: OECD.

Source: https://data.oecd.org/eduatt/adult-education-level.htm

Unit of measurement: %

3. INBOUND MOBILITY RATE

Author: UNESCO.

Source: http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx?queryid=115

Unit of measurement: Headcount

4. ADULT LITERACY RATE,%

Author: United Nations Development Programme.

Source: http://hdr.undp.org/en/data#

Unit of measurement: %

5. EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

Author: UNESCO.

Source: http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx?queryid=115

Unit of measurement: % of the GDP

6. TOP-100 BEST WORLD UNIVERSITIES

Author: The World University Ranking.

Source: https://www. timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/2017/world-ranking#!/page/0/length/25/locations/GB/sort_by/rank/sort_order/asc/cols/scores

Unit of measurement: Entities

EXPERT RATINGS

1. NATIONAL MARKET OF EDUCATION SERVICES, EXPORT OF EDUCATION

2. THE ATTRACTION AND PRESERVATION OF THE TALENT

3. ACCESS TO EDUCATION THROUGHOUT THE LIFETIME

See supporting information on pages 34–35.

SCIENCE

The key world science development trends, as per the latest systemic OECD studies (2015, 2016), are: the growing scale of financing from all increasingly diverse sources; rationalization of the scientific research administration models for the purpose of improving the outcome of these activities, enhancement of national scientific system specialization and scientific inquiry privatization given the limited resources; intensification of international mobility, development of networking and creating new institutional science operation models, ongoing digitalization of science and making it more "open" including a better access to the results of fundamental and applied research.

SIGNIFICANT TRENDS

1. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CONTRIBUTION TO WORLD SCIENCE

Research workers have their articles published in national and international journals as they share their discoveries and developments with the scientific community.

2. GOVERNMENT SUPPORTING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

A significant part of the state budget is used to support science.

3. SCIENTIFIC BREAKTHROUGHS

The leadership of any country in economic and scientific realms is possible only in case of occasional breakthroughs in different fields.

OPERATIONALIZATION OF TRENDS: INDICATORS

STATISTICAL INDICATORS

1. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OUTPUTS

Author: UNESCO. Source: http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx?queryid=115

Unit of measurement: Headcount

2. R&D EXPENDITURE

Author: World Bank.

Source: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/GB.XPD.RSDV.GD.ZS

Unit of measurement: % of the GDP

3. NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS IN DIFFERENT SCIENCES FOR 20 RECENT YEARS

Author: The Nobel Committee.

Source: http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/lists/all/

Unit of measurement: Headcount

4. PATENT INTENSITY

Author: The World Intellectual Property Organization.

Source: http://ipstatsdb.wipo.org/ipstatv2/

Unit of measurement: Units

5. SHARES OF SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

Author: National Science Board.

Source: https://www.nsf.gov/statistics/2016/ nsb20161/#/report/chapter-5/highlights/highlights-outputs-of-s-e-researchpublications-and-patents

Unit of measurement: Units

6. R&D PERSONNEL PER THOUSAND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

Author: UNESCO.

Source: http://data.uis.unesco.org

Unit of measurement: Headcount

7. GROSS DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE ON R&D BY SECTOR OF PERFORMANCE AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

Author: UNESCO.

Source: http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx?queryid=76

Unit of measurement: $ (PPP, prices of 2010)

EXPERT RATINGS

1. NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC POTENTIAL

2. IMPLEMENTATION OF SCIENTIFI C ACHIEVEMENTS IN MANUFACTURE

See supporting information on pages 36–37.

SOCIETY

In the society of the future where life quality and expectancy are very high, an individual is the key value. Healthy lifestyle will be the main religion and key trend in the society of the future, with health being its absolute value. The long and healthy life is the key benchmark of socio-economic success of any individual and developed statehood.

Most successful nations of the future will make a breakthrough due to considerable investments in medicine, biology and pharmacology

SIGNIFICANT TRENDS

1. HIGH HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY

The long and healthy life expectancy is the key test of socio-economic development

2. SOCIAL EQUALITY

Material well-being is not an absolute, but important quality of life. Material well-being is largely a prerequisite for realizing other criteria of life quality.

3. MATERIAL WELL-BEING OF RESIDENTS

Equal access to resources, information, main social benefits and services is an integral and mandatory criterion of the modern state. Unequal access to benefits spawns acute social and political problems, capable of ruining the state and society.

4. HIGH LEVEL OF SUBJECTIVE SATISFACTION

Compliance with formal “standards” is not enough to ensure the high quality of life. The perception by the local community aggregated in their subjective satisfaction with life is extremely important as well.

OPERATIONALIZATION OF TRENDS: INDICATORS

STATISTICAL INDICATORS

1. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

Author: World Bank.

Source: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.LE00.IN

Unit of measurement: Years

2. HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY (YEARS)

Author: WHO.

Source: http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.HALEXv

Unit of measurement: Years

3. HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY AT 60

Author: Help Age International.

Source: http://www.helpage.org/global-agewatch/

Unit of measurement: Points

4. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

Author: World Bank.

Source: http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/GDP-ranking-table

Unit of measurement: $ per capita, PPP

5. MORTALITY RATE, INFANT (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)

Author: World Bank.

Source: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.IMRT.IN

Unit of measurement: per 1000 live births

6. LIFE SATISFACTION

Author: OECD. Source: http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/

Unit of measurement: Points

7. EMIGRATION RATE IN POPULATION

Author: UN.

Source: http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates15.shtml

Unit of measurement: %

EXPERT RATINGS

1. CULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE ADVANCEMENT

2. AFFORDABILITY OF COMMUNICATION CHANNELS AND MEANS

See supporting information on pages 38–39.

CULTURE AND COMMUNICATIONS

At the present moment mankind has reached the stage where communications have gone global, indirectly influencing all forms of life-sustaining activities.

The higher the level of communications, the stronger and more resilient the society will be in 15 years from now. Theoretically it will depend on how literate and educated people are in any particular country, and on how great their contribution to communications is.

SIGNIFICANT TRENDS

1. ACCESS OF THE POPULATION TO PRODUCTS OF CULTURE

Consumers inside the country must have access to various aspects of culture. The higher the diversity of accessible forms of culture, the higher its effect upon public and economic relations.

2. CREATIVE ECONOMY

Products of culture already now are articles of consumption. Building comfortable infrastructure for managing the economy of culture will determine the success of culture per se.

3. WORLD CULTURE PRODUCTS RECOGNITION

Products of culture will be getting ever more attractive for both the local citizens and foreigners, with each passing year.

OPERATIONALIZATION OF TRENDS: INDICATORS

STATISTICAL INDICATORS

1. IDI: ASSES SUB-INDEX

Author: International Telecommunication Union.

Source: https://www.itu.int/net4/ITU-D/idi/2017/index.html

Unit of measurement: Points

2. ENGAGEMENT OF CITIZENS IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS (IDI: USE SUB-INDEX)

Author: International Telecommunication Union.

Source: https://www.itu.int/net4/ITU-D/idi/2017/index.html

Unit of measurement: Points

3. INTERNET USERS, % OF POPULATION

Author: Human Development Report.

Source: http://hdr.undp.org/en/data#

Unit of measurement: % of the population

4. ECONOMIC OUTPUTS OF CULTURE

Author: ComRes (PR consulting).

Source: https://softpower30.com/

Unit of measurement: Points

5. INTERNATIONAL TOURISM, NUMBER OF ARRIVALS

Author: World Bank.

Source: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ST.INT.ARVL

Unit of measurement: Individuals

6. TOTAL VALUE OF CREATIVE GOODS EXPORTS, NET OF RE-EXPORTS

Author: Global Innovation Index.

Source: https://www.globalinnovationindex.org/

Unit of measurement: Points

EXPERT RATINGS

1. BROAD ACCESS OF ALL POPULATION STRATA TO HI-TECH MEDICINE

2. A LARGE NUMBER OF DEVELOPED MEGACITIES

3. ENGAGEMENT IN SOCIAL NETWORKING: USING NEW MEDIA, ONLINE SHOPPING, REMOTE WORK, ETC.

See supporting information on pages 40–41.

RESOURCES AND ECOLOGY

The problem of energy sufficiency is central to the provision of resources.

Requisite energy is needed for any economy and any social structure. Accordingly, the central issue in future preparedness in the area of resources is whether a country has the ample amount of energy.

It is advisable to use the principle of openness to the future, when analyzing the preparedness of countries for possible scenarios in their energy sector. Each state may devise its own energy configuration for meeting future needs.

SIGNIFICANT TRENDS

1. AVAILABILITY OF KEY RESOURCES

This indicator allows to take into account the national resource wealth which may serve as the foundation of national economic or environmental prosperity.

2. CREATING A TOTAL WASTE RECYCLING SYSTEM

Under growing consumption the development of waste disposal and recycling systems inside a country becomes an essential condition of nation's survival. A future state will be forced to dispose or recycle already existing and newly created waste, to minimize the given hazard.

3. RATIONAL USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Global environmental problems require both the stemming of the negative impact and reparation of the already done damage. The state of the future must ensure environmental remediation in its territory.

OPERATIONALIZATION OF TRENDS: INDICATORS

STATISTICAL INDICATORS

1. SHARE OF WIND AND SOLAR POWER

Author: Enerdata.

Source: https://yearbook.enerdata.ru/

Unit of measurement: %

2. ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDEX (EPI)

Author: Yale и Columbia Universities.

Source: http://epi.yale.edu/

Unit of measurement: Points

3. THE RESOURCE GOVERNANCE INDEX (RGI)

Author: Natural Resource Governance Institute (USA).

Source: https://resourcegovernanceindex.org/

Unit of measurement: Points

4. NATURAL RESOURCE DEPLETION

Author: World Bank.

Source: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.ADJ.DRES.GN.ZS?locations=CN

Unit of measurement: % (reserves excess over consumption over the horizon of 25 years)

EXPERT RATINGS

1. ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF ENERGY

2. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

See supporting information on pages 42–43

STATE CAPACITY

The state of the future leans on three pillars:

1. Strong military power, capable of expeditious response to any threats, bringing their negative consequences to minimum, including the ability to respond to such external challenges as international terrorism and local conflicts
2. Economically developed state, capable of wielding economic and political influence on other countries.
3. Social state granting equal rights and opportunities to all and ensuring high living standards.

SIGNIFICANT TRENDS

1. THE CAPACITY OF ARMED FORCES TO REPULSE THE AGGRESSION FROM ANY POTENTIAL ADVERSARY

The armed forces of the future shall have the ability to withstand the aggression of any potential foe, ensuring the security of citizens and national sovereignty.

2. THE CAPACITY OF POLICE TO ENFORCE LAW WITHIN THE STATE

In the future police is to be capable of law enforcement within the country under any conditions.

3. THE CAPACITY TO MINIMIZE DAMAGE DONE BY TERRORIST ATTACKS

The state of the future is capable of responding to any threats and averting them, bringing their negative fallout to minimum.

OPERATIONALIZATION OF TRENDS: INDICATORS

STATISTICAL INDICATORS

1. MILITARY POTENTIAL

Author: Global Firepower Index.

Source: http://www.globalfirepower.com/countries-listing.asp

Unit of measurement: Points

2. NUMBER OF POLICE AND INTERNAL SECURITY OFFICERS PER 100,000 PEOPLE

Author: UNODC — Crime Trends Survey.

Source: https://dataunodc.un.org/crime/CJP

Unit of measurement: Headcount per 1000 residents

3. CRIMINAL JUSTICE EFFECTIVENESS

Source: World Justice Project.
Source: http://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index

Unit of measurement: Points

4. POLICE CREDIBILITY

Author: The International Police Science Association.

Source: http://www.ipsa-police.org/ProjectInfoDetails/world-internal-security-and-police-index

Unit of measurement: Points

5. DELIBERATE MURDERS PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

Author: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

Source: https://dataunodc.un.org/crime/intentional-homicide-victims

Unit of measurement: Victims per 100,000 residents

6. TERRORISM INDEX

Author: Institute for economic and peace.

Source: http://economicsandpeace.org/reports/

Unit of measurement: Points

7. SUBJECTIVE TAKE ON PERSONAL SECURITY AND SAFETY

Author: The International Police Science Association.

Source: http://www.ipsa-police.org/ProjectInfoDetails/world-internal-security-and-police-index

Unit of measurement: Points

EXPERT RATINGS

1. FLEXIBILITY OF GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS

2. STATE CAPACITY TO MOBILIZE PEOPLE AND RESOURCES

See supporting information on pages 44–45.

GOVERNANCE

In the future nations will have to deal with a more complicated geopolitical scene in an increasingly more interdependent, multipolar and multispeed world, where major powers or groups of countries will contest the influence using all methods at hand: economic, political, information, military and where home problems are more closely tied up with foreign ones.

In addition to global challenges like climate change, mass migration, unbridled proliferation of technologies that carry a threat of mass destruction, nations will have to address a number of serious internal social problems caused by profound society transformation.

SIGNIFICANT TRENDS

1. HIGHER EFFICIENCY OF ADMINISTRATION

In the future the administrative staff will get close to its classical ideal: rational, functional and maximally efficient bureaucracy.

2. COMPUTERIZED PUBLIC SERVICES

In the future most public services will be provided remotely via the Internet. This will slash the costs of services and increase their speed.

3. COUNTERACTING CORRUPTION

The main obstacle for raising the administration effectiveness is corruption, so its stifl ing is one of the key challenges and priorities.

4. RESILIENT INSTITUTES

The development of institutes functioning as autonomous systems of conduct models and rules do not only ensure the effectiveness of the public administration system, but also its resilience in times of instability.

OPERATIONALIZATION OF TRENDS: INDICATORS

STATISTICAL INDICATORS

1. WORLDWIDE GOVERNANCE INDICATORS

Author: World Bank.

Source: http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home

Unit of measurement: Points

2. ONLINE SERVICE INDEX (OSI)

Author: E-Government knowledge DataBase UN.

Source: https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2016

Unit of measurement: Points

3. GLOBAL OPEN DATA INDEX

Author: Open Data International.

Source: http://index.okfn.org/

Unit of measurement: %

4. DOING BUSINESS

Author: World Bank.

Source: http://russian.doingbusiness.org/

Unit of measurement: Rankings

5. CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS

Author: Transparency international.

Source: http://www.transparency.org/cpi2015/#results-table

Unit of measurement: Points

EXPERT RATINGS

1. THE CAPACITY TO USE MILITARY FORCE TO DEFEND NATIONAL INTERESTS AND CITIZENS

2. THE POLICE POTENTIAL TO MAINTAIN SECURITY INSIDE THE COUNTRY

See supporting information on pages 46–47.

INTERNATIONAL POWER

The international clout is the nation's ability to convey its values, culture and influence beyond its territory. The influence of future states will be determined by their international status, the country's prestige on the international scene, and its competitiveness, which can be achieved due to economic resilience and development as well as the country's appeal to investors. A special status of the state makes it capable of wielding its influence, acting as the mediator in the settlement of conflicts in hotbeds of tension.

SIGNIFICANT TRENDS

1. INTERNATIONAL STATUS

Against the backdrop of growing signifi cance of international engagements, the importance of the state's legal status in the international arena also keeps rising. The more rights any state possesses, the more gain it can amass from interaction with international institutions.

2. COUNTRY'S PRESTIGE

Besides the legal status, the country's clout at regional and global levels is also important. The state's capacity to wield infl uence by way of its prestige may signifi cantly cut the costs of interstate engagements and enlarge the country's potential.

3. GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS

This indicator allows the assessment of a country's economic development, personal incomes, the dynamics of economic growth and the development of a country at large.

OPERATIONALIZATION OF TRENDS: INDICATORS

STATISTICAL INDICATORS

1. INDEX OF GLOBALIZATION

Author: KOF Swiss Economic Institute.

Source: https://kof.ethz.ch/en/forecasts-and-indicators/indicators/kof-globalisation-index.html

Unit of measurement: Points

2. THE COUNTRY REPUTATION

Author: Reputation Institute.

Source: https://www.reputationinstitute.com/sites/default/files/pdfs/2018-Country-RepTrak.pdf

Unit of measurement: Points

3. GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS

Author: World Economic Forum

Source: http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-index/

Unit of measurement: Points

EXPERT RATINGS

1. COUNTRY'S INTERNATIONAL CLOUT (PRESTIGE AND STATUS)

2. INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL BUSINESS

See supporting information on pages 48–49.

AGGREGATE FUTURE PREPAREDNESS INDEX FOR G-20

The Future Preparedness Index is based on statistical data as well as expert polls and analyzes the state of things in 10 areas.

1. Technologies
2. Economy
3. Education
4. Science
5. Society
6. Culture and communications
7. Resources and ecology
8. State capacity
9. Governance
10. International power

The general structure of the ratings has remained the same over the past two years — the dynamics are about 6.6 percentage points on average, while 10 of 20 countries have improved their performance. The leaders are stable: the United States, Germany, the UK and Japan.

The United States, the first line in the general rankings, leads four of 10 areas: Education, Science, Governance and International power. It is second in three areas: Economy, Technologies and Society. Its worst result is fifth in Resources and ecology.

Germany leads in Economy and Resources and ecology. It is second in two other criteria. Germany is not among the top three leaders in only three areas: Education (fifth), Science (fifth) and State capacity (ranked fourth).

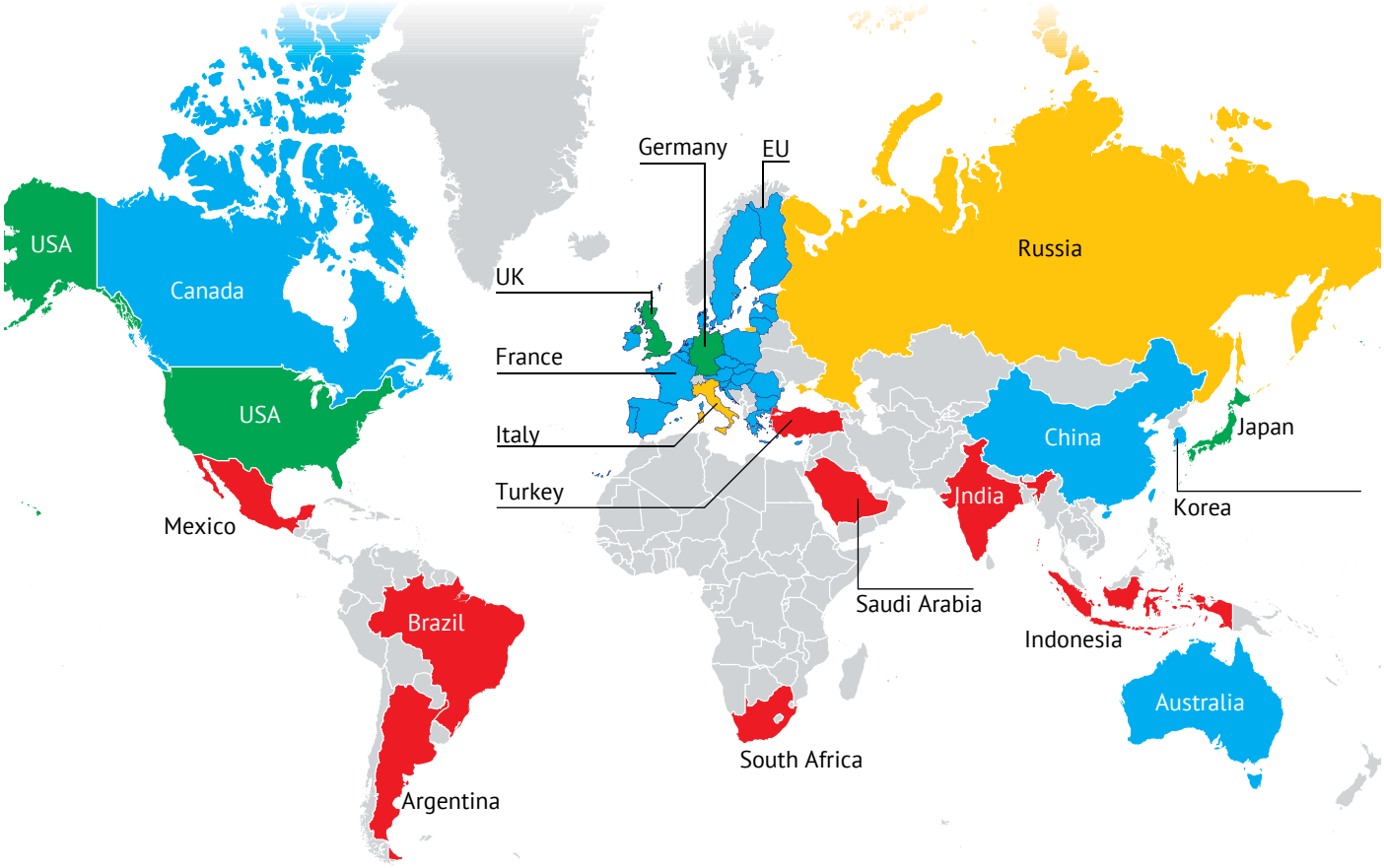
The UK leads in Culture and communications. It also has an index of over 0.90 points in Resources and ecology (0.97 points), International power (0.96 points) and Governance (0.90 points).

Russia is ranked twelfth (0.38 points) in the summary index. It has the most points in State capacity (0.72 points); zero points in Resources and ecology and a mere 0.18 points in Economy.

Indonesia (0.13 points), Mexico (0.12 points) and South Africa (0 points) are on the last lines of the summary index.

RANKING OF COUNTRIES (BY THE RESULTS OF CALCULATION OF THE INDEX), POINTS			
	COUNTRY	2019	2017
1	USA	1.00	0.96
2	Germany	0.93	1.00
3	UK	0.88	0.94
4	Japan	0.87	0.90
5	Korea	0.74	0.75
6	EU	0.74	0.75
7	Canada	0.71	0.71
8	France	0.70	0.62
9	Australia	0.66	0.68
10	China	0.63	0.57
11	Italy	0.48	0.45
12	**Russia**	**0.38**	0.33
13	Turkey	0.23	0.14
14	Argentina	0.18	0.10
15	Brazil	0.17	0.10
16	Saudi Arabia	0.16	0.11
17	India	0.15	0.17
18	Indonesia	0.13	0.00
19	Mexico	0.12	0.16
20	South Africa	0.00	0.07

AGGREGATE FUTURE PREPAREDNESS INDEX FOR G-20



Rankings

Two scales – the top one with figures for 2019 and the bottom one with figures for 2017 are presented for each country below.

1.00–0.75 | 0.75–0.50 | 0.50–0.25 | 0.25–0.00

USA	**1.00** 0.96		Italy	**0.48** 0.45	
Germany	**0.93** 1.00		**Russia**	**0.38** 0.33	
UK	**0.88** 0.94		Turkey	**0.23** 0.14	
Japan	**0.87** 0.90		Argentina	**0.18** 0.10	
Korea	**0.74** 0.75		Brazil	**0.17** 0.10	
EU	**0.74** 0.75		Saudi Arabia	**0.16** 0.11	
Canada	**0.71** 0.71		India	**0.15** 0.17	
France	**0.70** 0.62		Indonesia	**0.13** 0.00	
Australia	**0.66** 0.68		Mexico	**0.12** 0.16	
China	**0.63** 0.57		South Africa	**0.00** 0.07	

FINAL INDEX

COUNTRY	STATISTICS		COUNTRY	EXPERTS	
	2019	2017		**2019**	2017
USA	**1.00**	1.00	Germany	**1.00**	1.00
UK	**0.96**	0.97	USA	**0.95**	0.83
Germany	**0.95**	0.93	Japan	**0.92**	0.87
Japan	**0.90**	0.87	EU	**0.83**	0.71
Canada	**0.79**	0.80	China	**0.81**	0.72
France	**0.77**	0.78	UK	**0.77**	0.84
Australia	**0.77**	0.81	France	**0.65**	0.68
Korea	**0.76**	0.75	Canada	**0.63**	0.57
EU	**0.69**	0.75	Korea	**0.63**	0.52
Italy	**0.52**	0.58	**Russia**	**0.50**	0.43
China	**0.45**	0.43	Australia	**0.49**	0.37
Russia	**0.25**	0.27	Italy	**0.35**	0.30
Turkey	**0.17**	0.19	India	**0.28**	0.43
Argentina	**0.16**	0.16	Turkey	**0.20**	0.11
Mexico	**0.15**	0.23	Saudi Arabia	**0.14**	0.11
Brazil	**0.14**	0.22	Indonesia	**0.13**	0.00
Saudi Arabia	**0.07**	0.15	Argentina	**0.13**	0.07
Indonesia	**0.07**	0.06	Mexico	**0.12**	0.17
South Africa	**0.00**	0.05	Brazil	**0.11**	0.02
India	**0.00**	0.00	South Africa	**0.00**	0.17

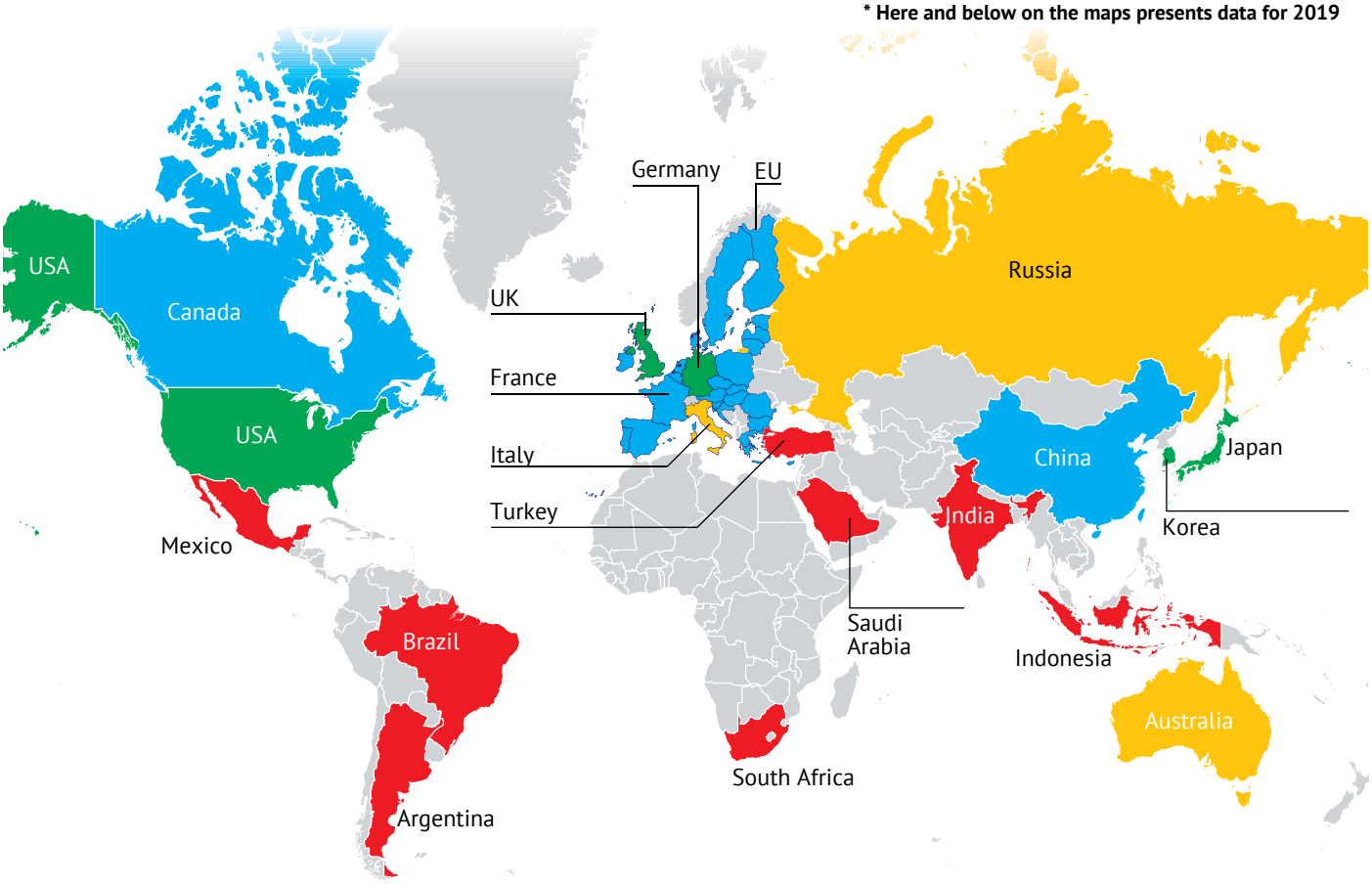
RATING BY FIELD

	COUNTRY	TECHNOLOGIES	ECONOMY	EDUCATION	SCIENCE	SOCIETY
1	USA	0.94	0.97	1.00	1.00	0.96
2	Germany	0.89	1.00	0.72	0.71	0.90
3	UK	0.76	0.68	0.82	0.56	0.81
4	Japan	1.00	0.88	0.59	0.75	1.00
5	Korea	0.85	0.86	0.60	0.73	0.73
6	EU	0.55	0.58	0.95	0.70	0.84
7	Canada	0.51	0.65	0.70	0.45	0.84
8	France	0.52	0.64	0.64	0.50	0.75
9	Australia	0.42	0.62	0.77	0.40	0.74
10	China	0.71	0.79	0.41	0.82	0.64
11	Italy	0.43	0.34	0.39	0.32	0.65
12	**Russia**	0.36	0.18	0.49	0.36	0.47
13	Turkey	0.07	0.23	0.28	0.12	0.32
14	Argentina	0.06	0.00	0.34	0.10	0.37
15	Brazil	0.00	0.32	0.25	0.10	0.37
16	India	0.15	0.29	0.00	0.21	0.16
17	Saudi Arabia	0.11	0.23	0.22	0.00	0.28
18	Mexico	0.07	0.17	0.20	0.03	0.38
19	Indonesia	0.15	0.25	0.09	0.02	0.19
20	South Africa	0.11	0.09	0.15	0.00	0.00

	COUNTRY	CULTURE AND COMMUNICA-TIONS	RESOURCES AND ECOLOGY	STATE CAPACITY	GOVERNANCE	INTERNATIONAL POWER	FINAL INDEX
1	USA	0.88	0.76	1.00	0.94	1.00	**1.00**
2	Germany	0.88	1.00	0.81	0.96	0.99	**0.93**
3	UK	1.00	0.97	0.88	0.90	0.96	**0.88**
4	Japan	0.77	0.77	0.75	1.00	0.83	**0.87**
5	Korea	0.71	0.52	0.76	0.83	0.53	**0.74**
6	EU	0.95	0.89	0.16	0.76	0.73	**0.74**
7	Canada	0.61	0.84	0.71	0.89	0.70	**0.71**
8	France	0.81	0.62	0.74	0.77	0.75	**0.70**
9	Australia	0.61	0.70	0.66	0.86	0.62	**0.66**
10	China	0.51	0.32	0.83	0.49	0.59	**0.63**
11	Italy	0.57	0.57	0.61	0.39	0.51	**0.48**
12	**Russia**	0.58	0.00	0.72	0.45	0.34	**0.38**
13	Turkey	0.21	0.23	0.62	0.32	0.20	**0.23**
14	Argentina	0.25	0.35	0.41	0.27	0.01	**0.18**
15	Brazil	0.19	0.42	0.21	0.14	0.08	**0.17**
16	India	0.03	0.16	0.44	0.22	0.30	**0.16**
17	Saudi Arabia	0.20	0.01	0.50	0.22	0.13	**0.15**
18	Mexico	0.24	0.29	0.01	0.24	0.09	**0.13**
19	Indonesia	0.04	0.27	0.54	0.00	0.08	**0.12**
20	South Africa	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.09	0.00	**0.00**

TECHNOLOGIES: INTEGRATED INDEX*

* Here and below on the maps presents data for 2019



Rankings

Two scales – the top one with figures for 2019 and the bottom one with figures for 2017 are presented for each country below.

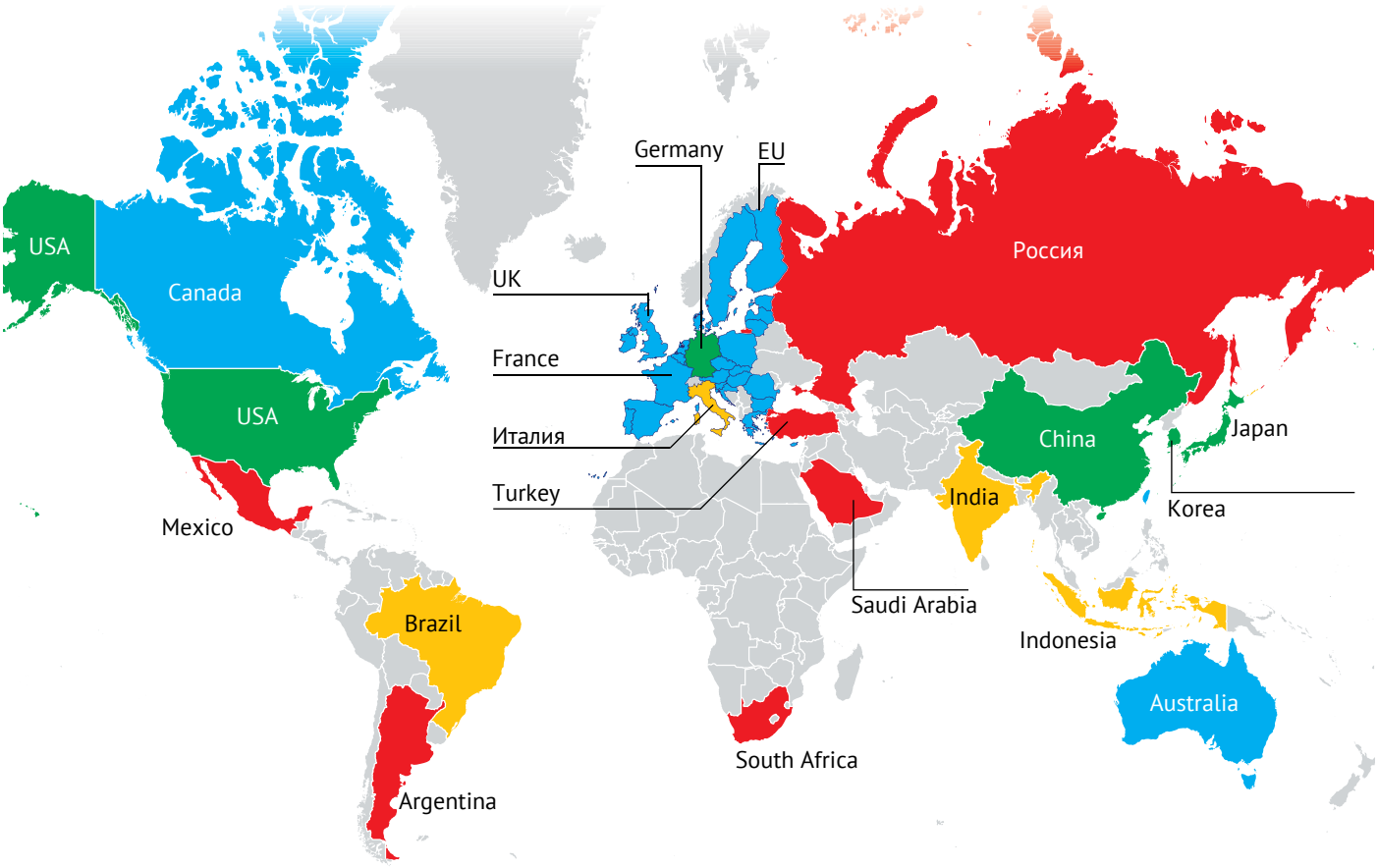
1.00–0.75 | 0.75–0.50 | 0.50–0.25 | 0.25–0.00

Japan	1.00	1.00	Australia	0.42	0.55
USA	0.94	0.95	**Russia**	0.36	0.41
Germany	0.89	0.99	Indonesia	0.15	0.00
Korea	0.85	0.86	India	0.15	0.24
UK	0.76	0.93	South Africa	0.11	0.23
China	0.71	0.61	Saudi Arabia	0.11	0.24
EU	0.55	0.68	Turkey	0.07	0.00
France	0.52	0.64	Mexico	0.07	0.11
Canada	0.51	0.60	Argentina	0.06	0.10
Italy	0.43	0.46	Brazil	0.00	0.06

TECHNOLOGIES

COUNTRY	STATISTICS		EXPERTS	
	2019	2017	**2019**	2017
Japan	**1.00**	1.00	**1.00**	1.00
USA	**0.96**	1.00	**0.94**	0.90
Germany	**0.96**	0.97	**0.83**	1.00
Korea	**0.80**	0.86	**0.91**	0.86
UK	**0.89**	1.00	**0.64**	0.86
China	**0.58**	0.51	**0.85**	0.74
EU	**0.66**	0.69	**0.67**	0.69
France	**0.61**	0.65	**0.46**	0.65
Canada	**0.51**	0.58	**0.53**	0.64
Italy	**0.59**	0.64	**0.31**	0.31
Australia	**0.43**	0.57	**0.43**	0.56
Russia	**0.35**	0.33	**0.41**	0.53
Indonesia	**0.24**	0.07	**0.11**	0.00
India	**0.04**	0.00	**0.31**	0.53
Saudi Arabia	**0.11**	0.44	**0.17**	0.09
South Africa	**0.27**	0.25	**0.00**	0.26
Mexico	**0.09**	0.14	**0.09**	0.14
Turkey	**0.10**	0.14	**0.08**	0.03
Argentina	**0.03**	0.10	**0.13**	0.16
Brazil	**0.00**	0.12	**0.05**	0.06

ECONOMY: INTEGRATED INDEX



Rankings

Two scales – the top one with figures for 2019 and the bottom one with figures for 2017 are presented for each country below.

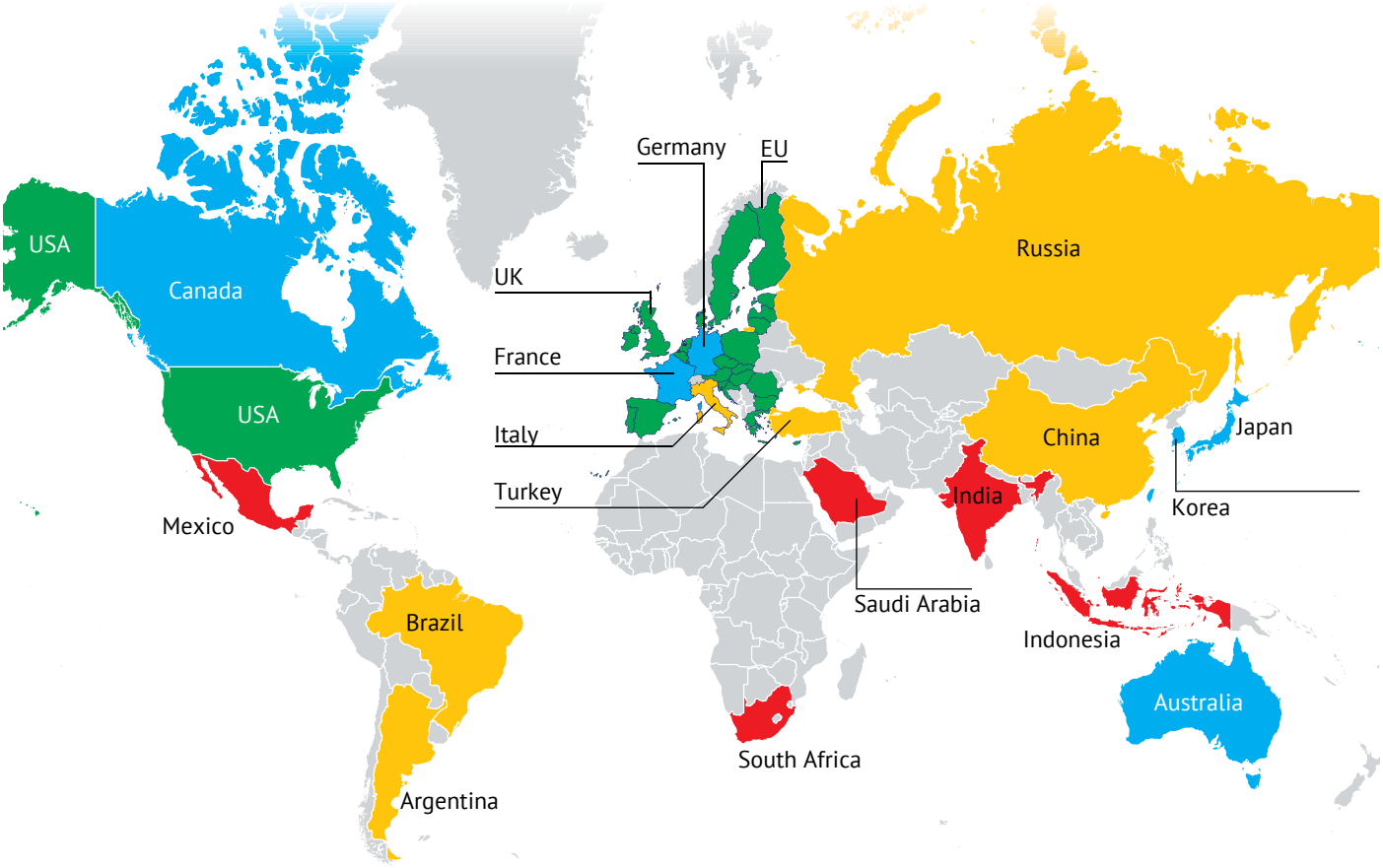
1.00–0.75 | 0.75–0.50 | 0.50–0.25 | 0.25–0.00

Germany	1.00 1.00		Италия	0.34 0.31	
USA	0.97 0.87		Brazil	0.32 0.20	
Japan	0.88 0.81		India	0.29 0.49	
Korea	0.86 0.76		Indonesia	0.25 0.26	
China	0.79 0.67		Saudi Arabia	0.23 0.17	
UK	0.68 0.68		Turkey	0.23 0.14	
Canada	0.65 0.54		**Россия**	0.18 0.12	
France	0.64 0.65		Mexico	0.17 0.41	
Australia	0.62 0.46		South Africa	0.09 0.28	
EU	0.58 0.51		Argentina	0.00 0.00	

ECONOMY

COUNTRY	STATISTICS		EXPERTS	
	2019	2017	**2019**	2017
Germany	**0.94**	0.97	**1.00**	1.00
USA	**1.00**	1.00	**0.88**	0.73
Japan	**0.93**	0.97	**0.80**	0.64
Korea	**0.87**	0.98	**0.82**	0.53
China	**0.58**	0.54	**0.97**	0.82
UK	**0.83**	0.82	**0.52**	0.55
Canada	**0.63**	0.61	**0.66**	0.49
France	**0.84**	0.87	**0.43**	0.45
Australia	**0.65**	0.65	**0.59**	0.30
EU	**0.56**	0.64	**0.61**	0.41
Italy	**0.49**	0.51	**0.23**	0.18
Brazil	**0.40**	0.47	**0.29**	0.00
India	**0.15**	0.15	**0.47**	0.87
Indonesia	**0.14**	0.12	**0.42**	0.47
Saudi Arabia	**0.36**	0.33	**0.17**	0.08
Turkey	**0.20**	0.21	**0.32**	0.16
Russia	**0.30**	0.32	**0.12**	0.00
Mexico	**0.27**	0.37	**0.15**	0.49
South Africa	**0.26**	0.28	**0.00**	0.34
Argentina	**0.00**	0.00	**0.10**	0.10

EDUCATION: INTEGRATED INDEX



Rankings

Two scales – the top one with figures for 2019 and the bottom one with figures for 2017 are presented for each country below.

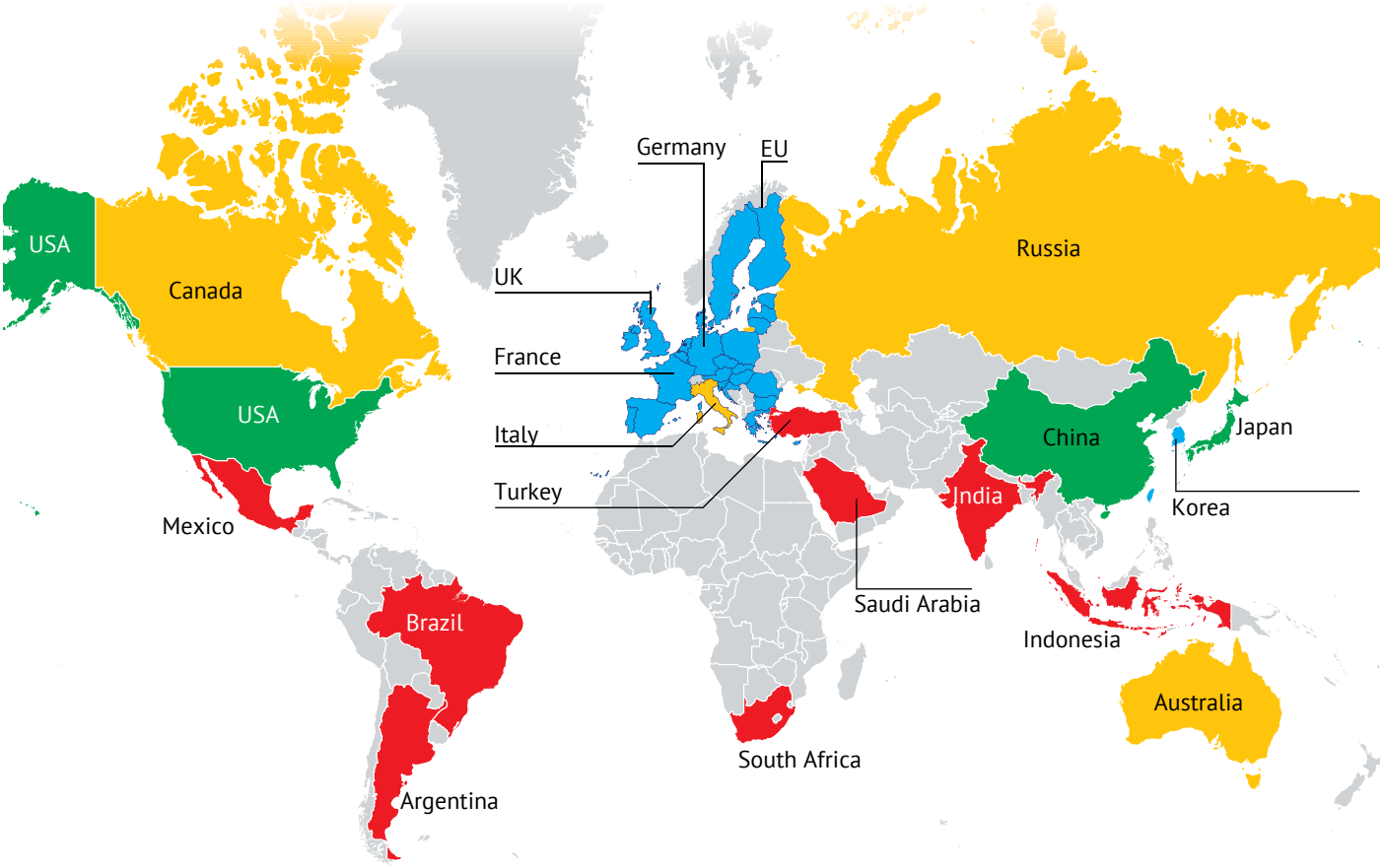
1.00–0.75 | 0.75–0.50 | 0.50–0.25 | 0.25–0.00

USA	**1.00** 1.00		China	**0.41** 0.34	
EU	**0.95** 0.96		Italy	**0.39** 0.36	
UK	**0.82** 0.95		Argentina	**0.34** 0.29	
Australia	**0.77** 0.68		Turkey	**0.28** 0.18	
Germany	**0.72** 0.88		Brazil	**0.25** 0.19	
Canada	**0.70** 0.74		Saudi Arabia	**0.22** 0.22	
France	**0.64** 0.75		Mexico	**0.20** 0.26	
Korea	**0.60** 0.61		South Africa	**0.15** 0.32	
Japan	**0.59** 0.63		Indonesia	**0.09** 0.00	
Russia	**0.49** 0.40		India	**0.00** 0.06	

EDUCATION

COUNTRY	STATISTICS		EXPERTS	
	2019	2017	**2019**	2017
USA	**0.95**	0.96	**1.00**	0.84
EU	**1.00**	1.00	**0.86**	0.73
UK	**0.78**	0.77	**0.84**	0.95
Australia	**0.85**	0.78	**0.69**	0.51
Germany	**0.59**	0.60	**0.85**	1.00
Canada	**0.72**	0.70	**0.69**	0.68
France	**0.62**	0.62	**0.68**	0.77
Korea	**0.64**	0.61	**0.11**	0.23
Japan	**0.49**	0.49	**0.73**	0.71
Russia	**0.56**	0.52	**0.47**	0.30
China	**0.23**	0.29	**0.65**	0.45
Italy	**0.39**	0.40	**0.45**	0.37
Argentina	**0.56**	0.54	**0.19**	0.10
Turkey	**0.37**	0.38	**0.28**	0.09
Brazil	**0.48**	0.47	**0.11**	0.02
Saudi Arabia	**0.33**	0.47	**0.19**	0.06
Mexico	**0.39**	0.38	**0.59**	0.56
South Africa	**0.40**	0.39	**0.00**	0.30
Indonesia	**0.19**	0.18	**0.10**	0.00
India	**0.00**	0.00	**0.14**	0.28

SCIENCE: INTEGRATED INDEX



Rankings

Two scales – the top one with figures for 2019 and the bottom one with figures for 2017 are presented for each country below.

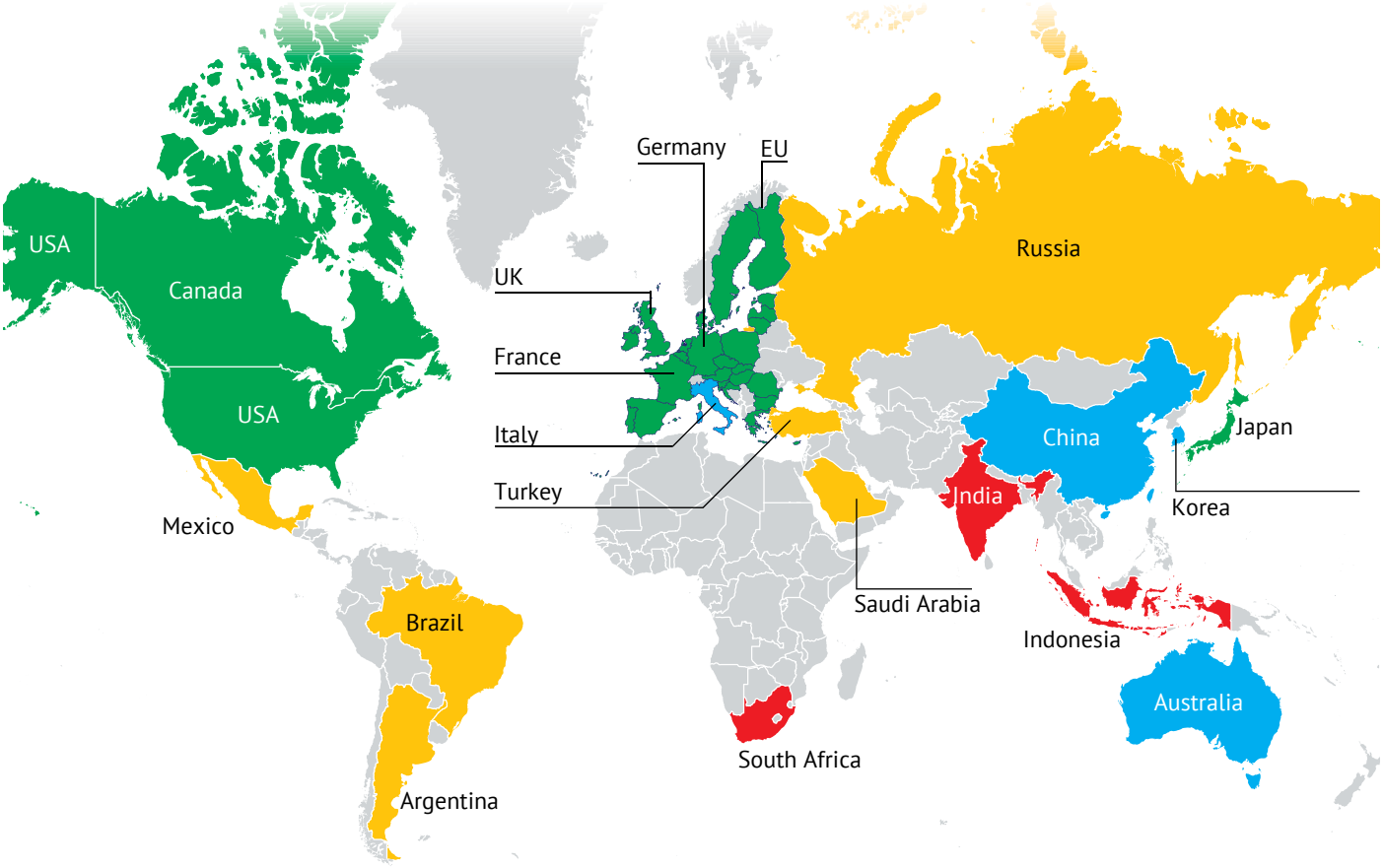
1.00–0.75 | 0.75–0.50 | 0.50–0.25 | 0.25–0.00

USA	1.00	1.00	**Russia**	0.36	0.40
China	0.82	0.76	Italy	0.32	0.29
Japan	0.75	0.82	India	0.21	0.30
Korea	0.73	0.62	Turkey	0.12	0.08
Germany	0.71	0.82	Argentina	0.10	0.09
EU	0.70	0.71	Brazil	0.10	0.04
UK	0.56	0.64	Mexico	0.03	0.00
France	0.50	0.58	Indonesia	0.02	0.00
Canada	0.45	0.44	Saudi Arabia	0.00	0.11
Australia	0.40	0.36	South Africa	0.00	0.03

SCIENCE

COUNTRY	STATISTICS		EXPERTS	
	2019	2017	**2019**	2017
USA	**1.00**	1.00	**1.00**	0.87
China	**0.76**	0.71	**0.88**	0.71
Japan	**0.66**	0.68	**0.87**	0.86
Korea	**0.72**	0.70	**0.75**	0.47
Germany	**0.59**	0.54	**0.85**	1.00
EU	**0.73**	0.76	**0.70**	0.58
UK	**0.46**	0.44	**0.70**	0.77
France	**0.48**	0.45	**0.56**	0.64
Canada	**0.40**	0.38	**0.54**	0.46
Australia	**0.41**	0.41	**0.42**	0.28
Russia	**0.31**	0.30	**0.46**	0.46
Italy	**0.29**	0.27	**0.39**	0.29
India	**0.06**	0.10	**0.40**	0.49
Turkey	**0.14**	0.13	**0.15**	0.04
Argentina	**0.10**	0.10	**0.15**	0.00
Brazil	**0.08**	0.13	**0.18**	0.06
Mexico	**0.04**	0.04	**0.09**	0.00
Indonesia	**0.01**	0.02	**0.10**	0.03
Saudi Arabia	**0.00**	0.00	**0.07**	0.08
South Africa	**0.07**	0.07	**0.00**	0.17

SOCIETY: INTEGRATED INDEX



Rankings

Two scales – the top one with figures for 2019 and the bottom one with figures for 2017 are presented for each country below.

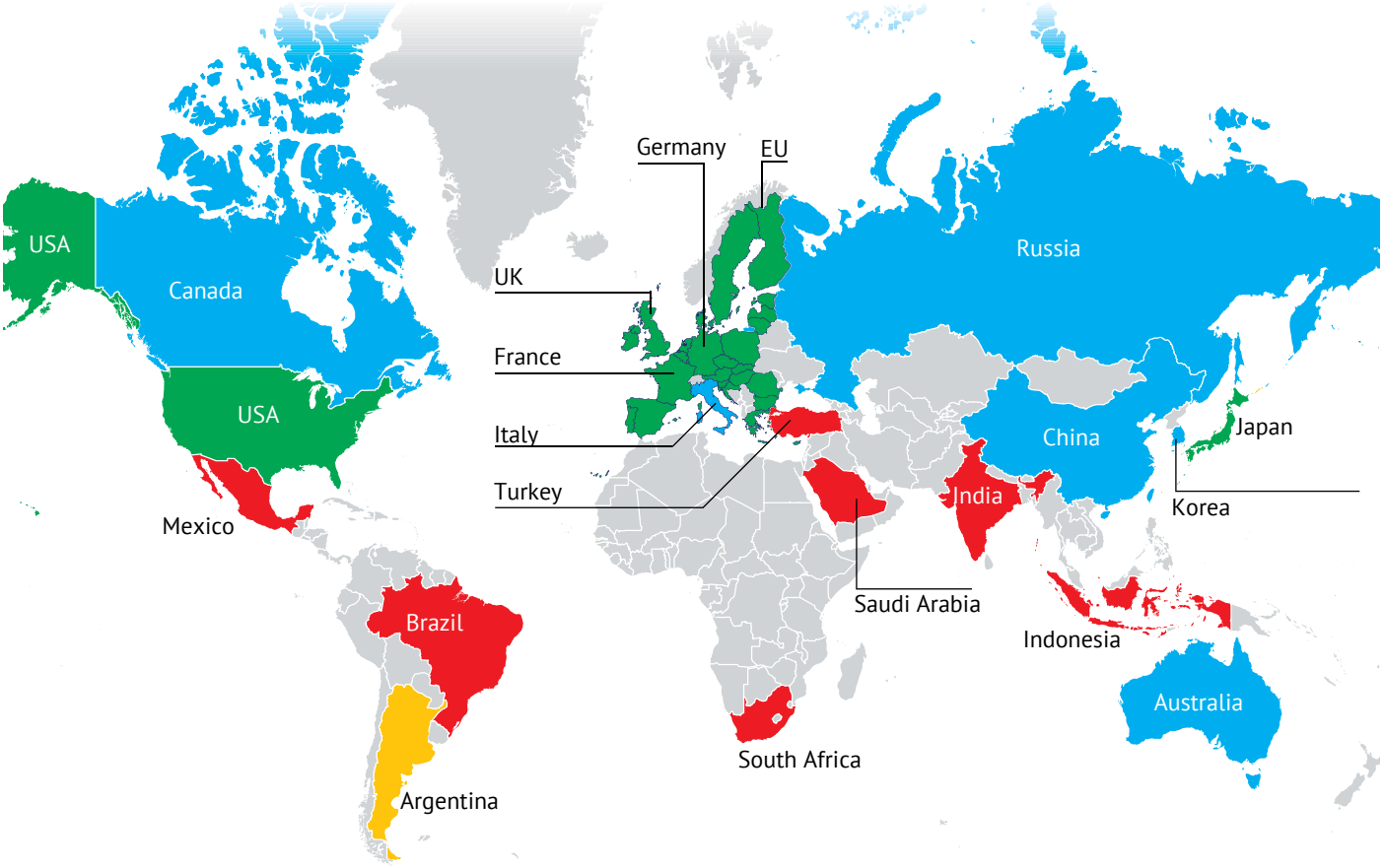
1.00–0.75 | 0.75–0.50 | 0.50–0.25 | 0.25–0.00

Japan	1.00	1.00	China	0.64	0.53
USA	0.96	0.88	**Russia**	0.47	0.44
Germany	0.90	0.96	Mexico	0.38	0.53
EU	0.84	0.87	Argentina	0.37	0.48
Canada	0.84	0.86	Brazil	0.37	0.42
UK	0.81	0.91	Turkey	0.32	0.34
France	0.75	0.84	Saudi Arabia	0.28	0.32
Australia	0.74	0.75	Indonesia	0.19	0.16
Korea	0.73	0.70	India	0.16	0.13
Italy	0.65	0.67	South Africa	0.00	0.00

SOCIETY

COUNTRY	STATISTICS		EXPERTS	
	2019	2017	**2019**	2017
Japan	**1.00**	1.00	**1.00**	1.00
USA	**0.92**	0.95	**1.00**	0.73
Germany	**0.98**	0.98	**0.82**	0.90
EU	**0.77**	0.88	**0.91**	0.84
Canada	**0.99**	0.96	**0.70**	0.69
UK	**0.93**	0.93	**0.69**	0.89
France	**0.91**	0.90	**0.60**	0.73
Australia	**0.93**	0.88	**0.55**	0.48
Korea	**0.78**	0.78	**0.67**	0.53
Italy	**0.80**	0.80	**0.50**	0.40
China	**0.51**	0.52	**0.77**	0.60
Russia	**0.44**	0.48	**0.51**	0.43
Mexico	**0.64**	0.68	**0.13**	0.21
Argentina	**0.53**	0.59	**0.21**	0.25
Brazil	**0.55**	0.58	**0.18**	0.09
Turkey	**0.44**	0.50	**0.20**	0.05
Saudi Arabia	**0.30**	0.39	**0.26**	0.16
Indonesia	**0.21**	0.26	**0.17**	0.00
India	**0.10**	0.13	**0.21**	0.31
South Africa	**0.00**	0.00	**0.00**	0.20

CULTURE AND COMMUNICATIONS: INTEGRATED INDEX



Rankings

Two scales – the top one with figures for 2019 and the bottom one with figures for 2017 are presented for each country below.

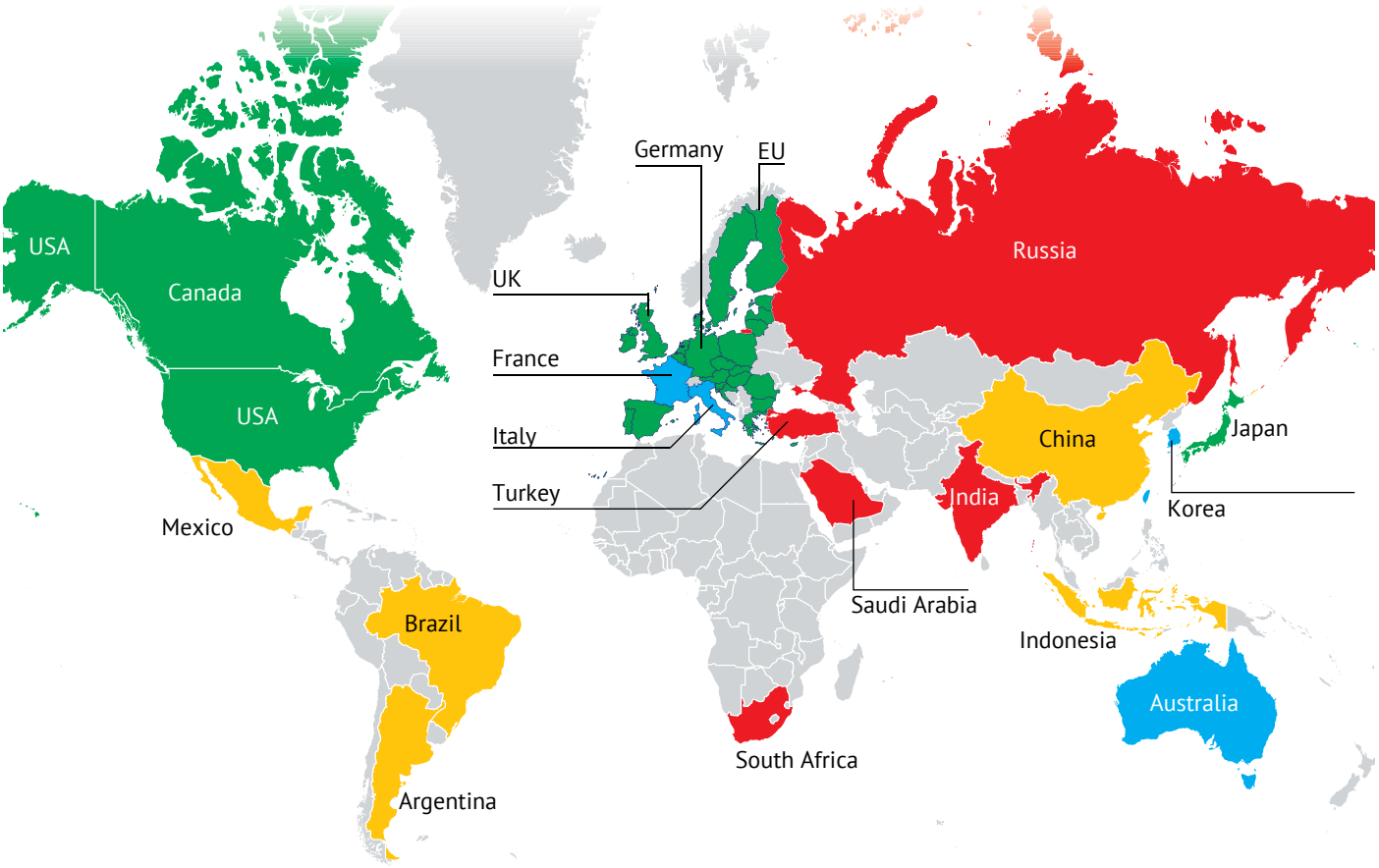
1.00–0.75 | 0.75–0.50 | 0.50–0.25 | 0.25–0.00

UK	**1.00** 1.00		Italy	**0.57** 0.54	
EU	**0.95** 0.98		China	**0.51** 0.50	
Germany	**0.88** 0.81		Argentina	**0.25** 0.14	
USA	**0.88** 0.84		Mexico	**0.24** 0.19	
France	**0.81** 0.78		Turkey	**0.21** 0.09	
Japan	**0.77** 0.83		Saudi Arabia	**0.20** 0.11	
Korea	**0.71** 0.65		Brazil	**0.19** 0.12	
Australia	**0.61** 0.54		Indonesia	**0.04** 0.00	
Canada	**0.61** 0.60		India	**0.03** 0.11	
Russia	**0.58** 0.47		South Africa	**0.00** 0.11	

CULTURE AND COMMUNICATIONS

COUNTRY	STATISTICS		EXPERTS	
	2019	2017	**2019**	2017
UK	**1.00**	1.00	**1.00**	1.00
EU	**0.92**	0.97	**0.99**	0.99
Germany	**0.87**	0.82	**0.91**	0.88
USA	**0.84**	0.84	**0.95**	0.82
France	**0.87**	0.84	**0.78**	0.75
Japan	**0.77**	0.76	**0.80**	0.93
Korea	**0.83**	0.75	**0.64**	0.60
Australia	**0.67**	0.70	**0.61**	0.47
Canada	**0.63**	0.65	**0.65**	0.62
Russia	**0.45**	0.48	**0.78**	0.56
Italy	**0.56**	0.61	**0.66**	0.56
China	**0.56**	0.51	**0.55**	0.57
Argentina	**0.32**	0.33	**0.31**	0.10
Mexico	**0.45**	0.41	**0.16**	0.10
Turkey	**0.36**	0.33	**0.19**	0.01
Saudi Arabia	**0.35**	0.38	**0.19**	0.00
Brazil	**0.31**	0.30	**0.21**	0.10
Indonesia	**0.12**	0.11	**0.11**	0.07
India	**0.00**	0.00	**0.23**	0.38
South Africa	**0.17**	0.18	**0.00**	0.19

RESOURCES AND ECOLOGY: INTEGRATED INDEX



Rankings

Two scales – the top one with figures for 2019 and the bottom one with figures for 2017 are presented for each country below.

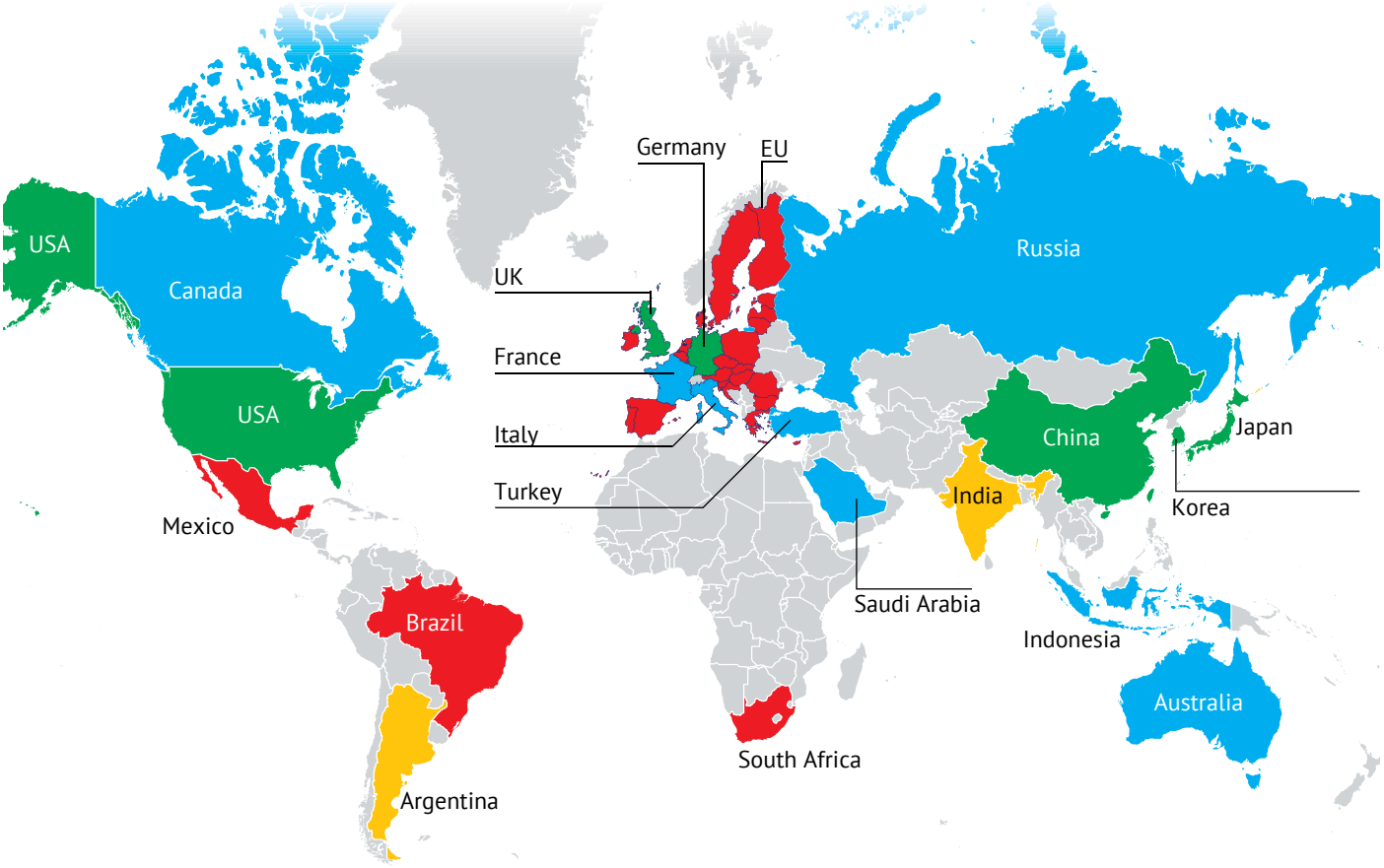
1.00–0.75 | 0.75–0.50 | 0.50–0.25 | 0.25–0.00

Germany	**1.00** 0.98		Brazil	**0.42** 0.52	
UK	**0.97** 1.00		Argentina	**0.35** 0.52	
EU	**0.89** 0.85		China	**0.32** 0.48	
Canada	**0.84** 0.93		Mexico	**0.29** 0.42	
Japan	**0.77** 0.84		Indonesia	**0.27** 0.24	
USA	**0.76** 0.76		Turkey	**0.23** 0.31	
Australia	**0.70** 0.78		India	**0.16** 0.36	
France	**0.62** 0.77		South Africa	**0.10** 0.37	
Italy	**0.57** 0.61		Saudi Arabia	**0.01** 0.00	
Korea	**0.52** 0.55		**Russia**	**0.00** 0.13	

RESOURCES AND ECOLOGY

COUNTRY	STATISTICS		EXPERTS	
	2019	2017	**2019**	2017
Germany	**0.75**	0.76	**1.00**	0.95
UK	**1.00**	1.00	**0.71**	0.75
EU	**0.60**	0.65	**0.97**	0.86
Canada	**0.76**	0.76	**0.75**	0.88
Japan	**0.50**	0.49	**0.89**	1.00
USA	**0.80**	0.83	**0.58**	0.53
Australia	**0.67**	0.76	**0.61**	0.64
France	**0.56**	0.57	**0.61**	0.81
Italy	**0.66**	0.71	**0.43**	0.41
Mexico	**0.37**	0.53	**0.15**	0.29
Brazil	**0.63**	0.67	**0.22**	0.31
Argentina	**0.45**	0.54	**0.29**	0.37
China	**0.48**	0.45	**0.22**	0.53
Korea	**0.50**	0.34	**0.64**	0.68
Indonesia	**0.49**	0.52	**0.13**	0.00
Turkey	**0.41**	0.39	**0.15**	0.25
India	**0.45**	0.45	**0.00**	0.27
South Africa	**0.32**	0.42	**0.03**	0.31
Saudi Arabia	**0.00**	0.00	**0.22**	0.14
Russia	**0.19**	0.30	**0.01**	0.05

STATE CAPACITY: INTEGRATED INDEX



Rankings

Two scales – the top one with figures for 2019 and the bottom one with figures for 2017 are presented for each country below.

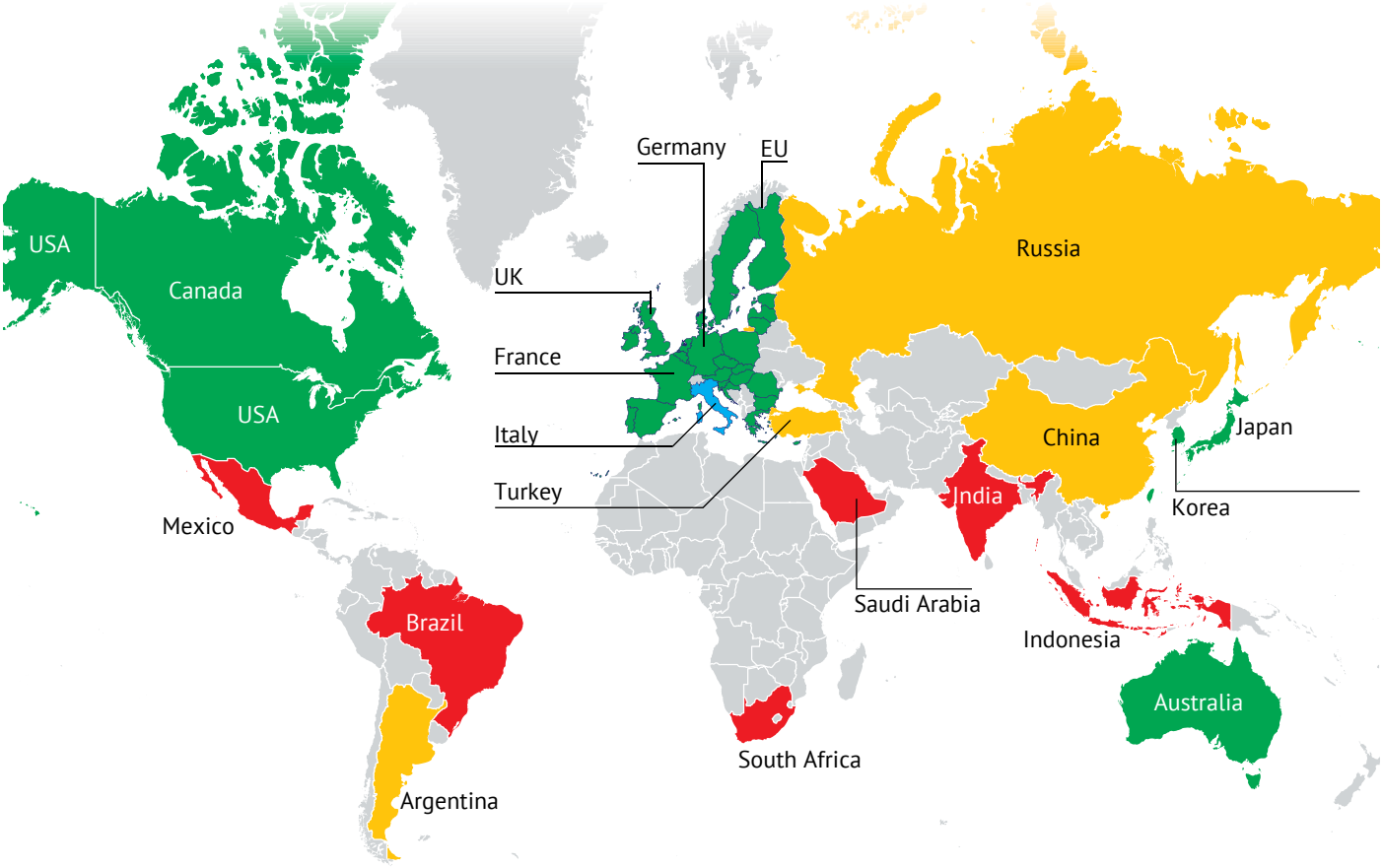
1.00–0.75 | 0.75–0.50 | 0.50–0.25 | 0.25–0.00

USA	1.00 1.00		Turkey	0.62 0.62	
UK	0.88 0.93		Italy	0.61 0.59	
China	0.83 0.81		Indonesia	0.54 0.45	
Germany	0.81 0.97		Saudi Arabia	0.50 0.61	
Korea	0.76 0.70		India	0.44 0.40	
Japan	0.75 0.87		Argentina	0.41 0.39	
France	0.74 0.78		Brazil	0.21 0.11	
Russia	0.72 0.79		EU	0.16 0.22	
Canada	0.71 0.74		Mexico	0.01 0.05	
Australia	0.66 0.62		South Africa	0.00 0.00	

STATE CAPACITY

COUNTRY	STATISTICS		EXPERTS	
	2019	2017	**2019**	2017
USA	**0.82**	0.88	**1.00**	0.80
UK	**0.93**	0.94	**0.66**	0.63
China	**0.62**	0.55	**0.90**	0.81
Germany	**1.00**	1.00	**0.47**	0.63
Korea	**0.84**	0.80	**0.53**	0.39
Japan	**0.93**	0.93	**0.44**	0.53
France	**0.85**	0.83	**0.49**	0.49
Russia	**0.34**	0.34	**0.96**	1.00
Canada	**0.93**	0.99	**0.36**	0.27
Australia	**0.89**	0.89	**0.31**	0.17
Turkey	**0.48**	0.49	**0.65**	0.56
Italy	**0.85**	0.86	**0.25**	0.15
Indonesia	**0.76**	0.76	**0.22**	0.03
Saudi Arabia	**0.51**	0.55	**0.40**	0.49
India	**0.47**	0.45	**0.32**	0.25
Argentina	**0.53**	0.59	**0.21**	0.10
Brazil	**0.22**	0.22	**0.17**	0.00
EU*	**–**	–	**0.30**	0.41
Mexico	**0.01**	0.06	**0.01**	0.08
South Africa	**0.00**	0.00	**0.00**	0.05

GOVERNANCE: INTEGRATED INDEX



Rankings

Two scales – the top one with figures for 2019 and the bottom one with figures for 2017 are presented for each country below.

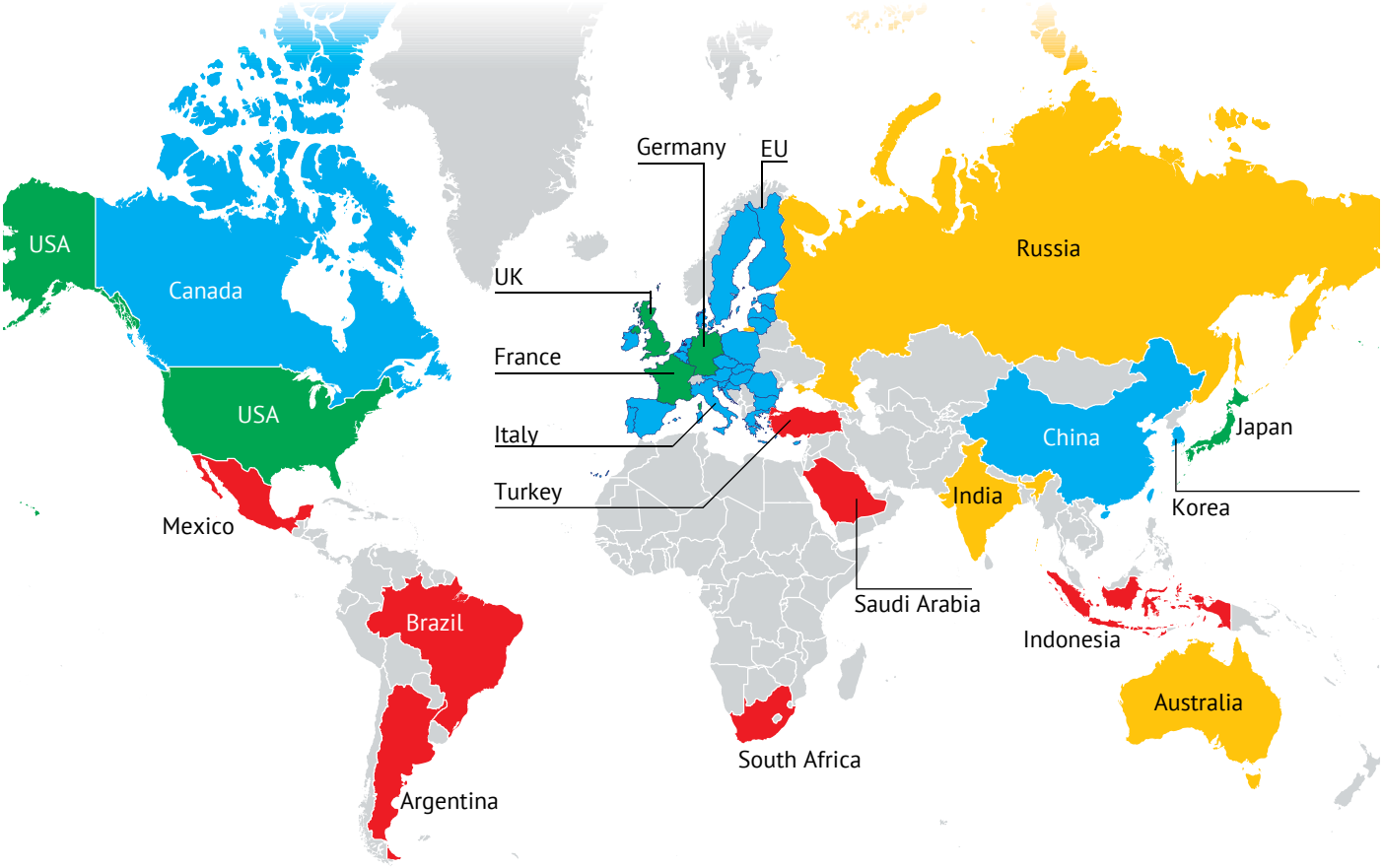
1.00–0.75 | 0.75–0.50 | 0.50–0.25 | 0.25–0.00

Japan	1.00 0.96		**Russia**	0.45 0.41
Germany	0.96 0.95		Italy	0.39 0.55
USA	0.94 0.96		Turkey	0.32 0.28
UK	0.90 1.00		Argentina	0.27 0.13
Canada	0.89 0.89		Mexico	0.24 0.44
Australia	0.86 0.96		India	0.22 0.19
Korea	0.83 0.89		Saudi Arabia	0.22 0.11
France	0.77 0.83		Brazil	0.14 0.23
EU	0.76 0.81		South Africa	0.09 0.18
China	0.49 0.51		Indonesia	0.00 0.00

GOVERNANCE

COUNTRY	STATISTICS		EXPERTS	
	2019	2017	**2019**	2017
Japan	**0.83**	0.77	**1.00**	1.00
Germany	**0.87**	0.82	**0.89**	0.93
USA	**0.90**	0.87	**0.82**	0.90
UK	**1.00**	1.00	**0.65**	0.85
Canada	**0.92**	0.85	**0.72**	0.80
Australia	**0.97**	0.93	**0.60**	0.85
Korea	**0.75**	0.70	**0.77**	0.95
France	**0.84**	0.79	**0.58**	0.75
EU	**0.76**	0.76	**0.65**	0.73
China	**0.16**	0.13	**0.75**	0.80
Russia	**0.28**	0.18	**0.56**	0.58
Italy	**0.49**	0.46	**0.26**	0.55
Turkey	**0.26**	0.21	**0.35**	0.30
Argentina	**0.20**	0.06	**0.33**	0.18
Mexico	**0.23**	0.32	**0.25**	0.50
India	**0.11**	0.05	**0.33**	0.30
Saudi Arabia	**0.15**	0.16	**0.30**	0.05
Brazil	**0.13**	0.14	**0.18**	0.28
Южная Африка	**0.21**	0.19	**0.00**	0.13
Indonesia	**0.00**	0.00	**0.05**	0.00

INTERNATIONAL POWER: INTEGRATED INDEX



Rankings

Two scales – the top one with figures for 2019 and the bottom one with figures for 2017 are presented for each country below.

1.00–0.75 | 0.75–0.50 | 0.50–0.25 | 0.25–0.00

USA	1.00	0.86	Italy	0.51	0.50
Germany	0.99	1.00	**Russia**	0.34	0.38
UK	0.96	0.84	India	0.30	0.36
Japan	0.83	0.78	Turkey	0.20	0.27
France	0.75	0.76	Saudi Arabia	0.13	0.20
EU	0.73	0.76	Mexico	0.09	0.12
Canada	0.70	0.69	Brazil	0.08	0.14
Australia	0.62	0.54	Indonesia	0.08	0.13
China	0.59	0.59	Argentina	0.01	0.00
Korea	0.53	0.43	South Africa	0.00	0.20

INTERNATIONAL POWER

COUNTRY	STATISTICS		EXPERTS	
	2019	2017	**2019**	2017
USA	**0.81**	0.70	**1.00**	0.86
Germany	**0.99**	0.93	**0.80**	1.00
UK	**1.00**	0.94	**0.75**	0.69
Japan	**0.89**	0.79	**0.64**	0.71
France	**0.86**	0.86	**0.54**	0.60
EU	**0.72**	0.83	**0.65**	0.63
Canada	**0.95**	1.00	**0.37**	0.34
Australia	**0.89**	0.92	**0.30**	0.13
China	**0.20**	0.21	**0.95**	0.94
Korea	**0.58**	0.39	**0.47**	0.45
Italy	**0.67**	0.65	**0.33**	0.31
Russia	**0.11**	0.09	**0.63**	0.65
India	**0.14**	0.09	**0.53**	0.61
Turkey	**0.16**	0.20	**0.35**	0.33
Saudi Arabia	**0.08**	0.20	**0.31**	0.40
Mexico	**0.21**	0.15	**0.13**	0.08
Brazil	**0.00**	0.10	**0.32**	0.18
Indonesia	**0.21**	0.19	**0.11**	0.06
Argentina	**0.11**	0.00	**0.10**	0.00
Южная Африка	**0.19**	0.22	**0.00**	0.16

PROJECT HISTORY IN PHOTOS

The Valdai Club and VCIOM begin discussing their joint project at the 13th annual meeting of the club, October 2016.

The first expert discussion entitled, “The State in the Middle of the 21st Century: What are the Strengths?” devoted to the joint project at the Gaidar Forum in Moscow, January 13, 2017.

A joint panel discussion of the club and VCIOM at the Russian Investment Forum in Sochi, February 28, 2017.

The project was a subject of television debates on Rossiya 24 Channel and the Valdai Club at the St Petersburg International Economic Forum on June 1, 2017.

A special session, “Future Preparedness Index,” held in Sochi on October 18, 2017 as part of the 14th annual meeting of the Valdai Discussion Club. The participants presented the results of their work.

The 2017 rankings are published on the Valdai Club and VCIOM websites:

http://valdaiclub.com/a/highlights/future-preparedness-index-innovative-project/?sphrase_id=848558

https://wciom.com/index.php?id=61&uid=1472

The Valdai International Discussion Club

Valdai is an international organization created to promote dialogue on urgent issues. Since its creation in 2004, the Valdai Club has been a venue for discussing major international issues.

In 2011, the nonprofit Foundation for Development and Support of the Valdai Discussion Club was established to further expand its activities, including research and outreach work, and to develop regional and thematic programs.

Today, the Valdai Club conducts a qualified and unbiased analysis of global socio-political and socio-economic trends. It holds annual meetings with the participation of President of Russia Vladimir Putin, regional conferences, events in Moscow and special sessions at the St Petersburg International Economic Forum, the Eastern Economic Forum and the Russian Business Week organized by the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (RSPP).

Russian Public Opinion Research Center (VCIOM)

VCIOM 30 YEARS Since 1987

has been one of Russia's leading poling companies for over 30 years. Every day it conducts full cycle social, political, economic and market research — from developing concepts and instruments to preparing analytical reports and presenting results. The center renders comprehensive services in conducting telephone, door-to-door and online surveys and focus group discussions. VCIOM is involved in publishing and research. It is a member of the Transparency Initiative of the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) and submits the results of its research to the international data base of the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research at Cornell University in the US. The Director-General of VCIOM is a member of the European Society of Marketing Research Professionals.

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СОВЕТ ПО ВНЕШНЕЙ И ОБОРОННОЙ ПОЛИТИКЕ

РСМД
Российский совет
по международным
делам

МГИМО
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

ВЫСШАЯ ШКОЛА ЭКОНОМИКИ
НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ