

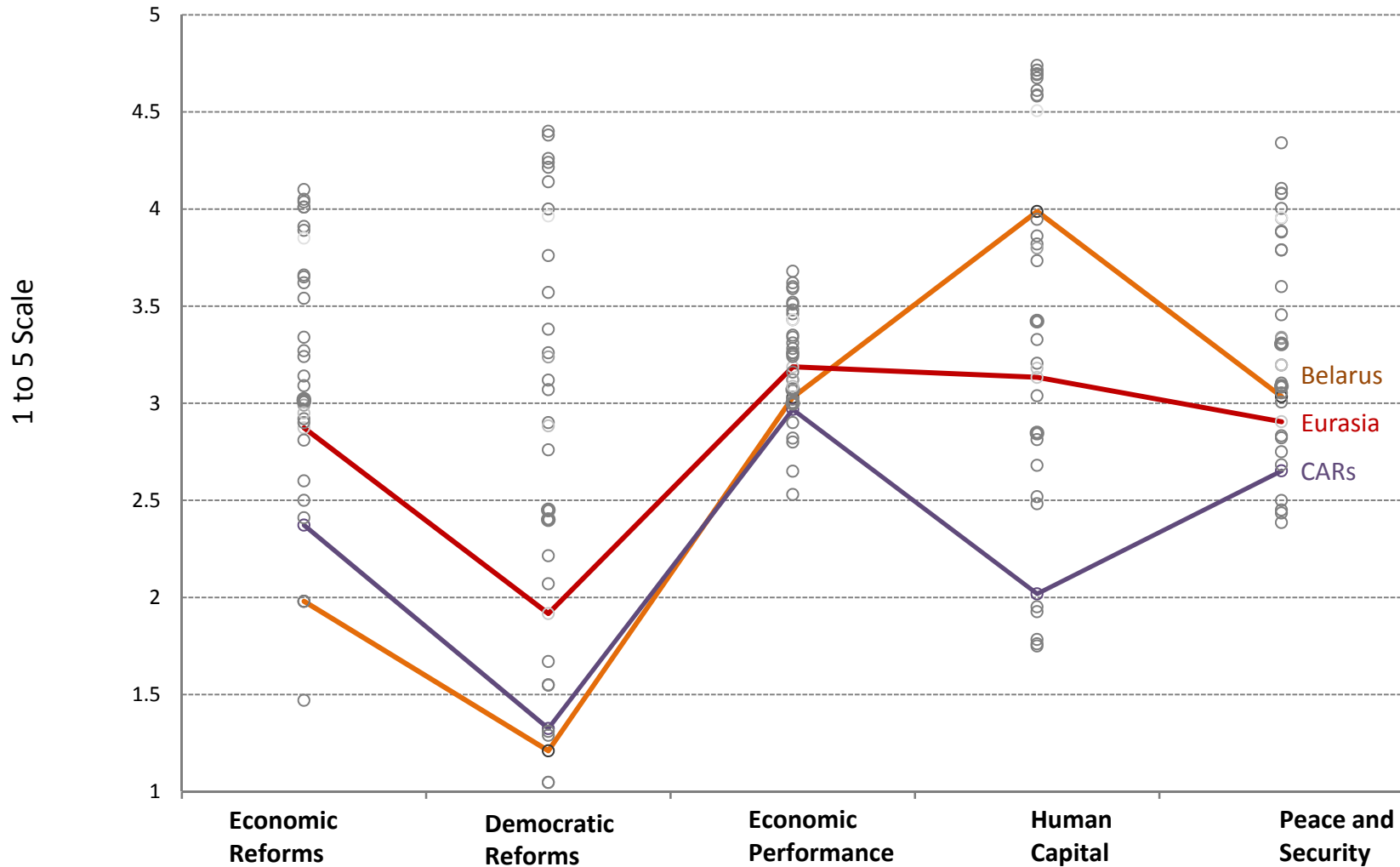


Belarus Gap Analysis: Economic Reforms, Economic Performance, and Human Capital

USAID
E&E Bureau
Strategic Planning and Analysis Division
July 2013

Figure 1

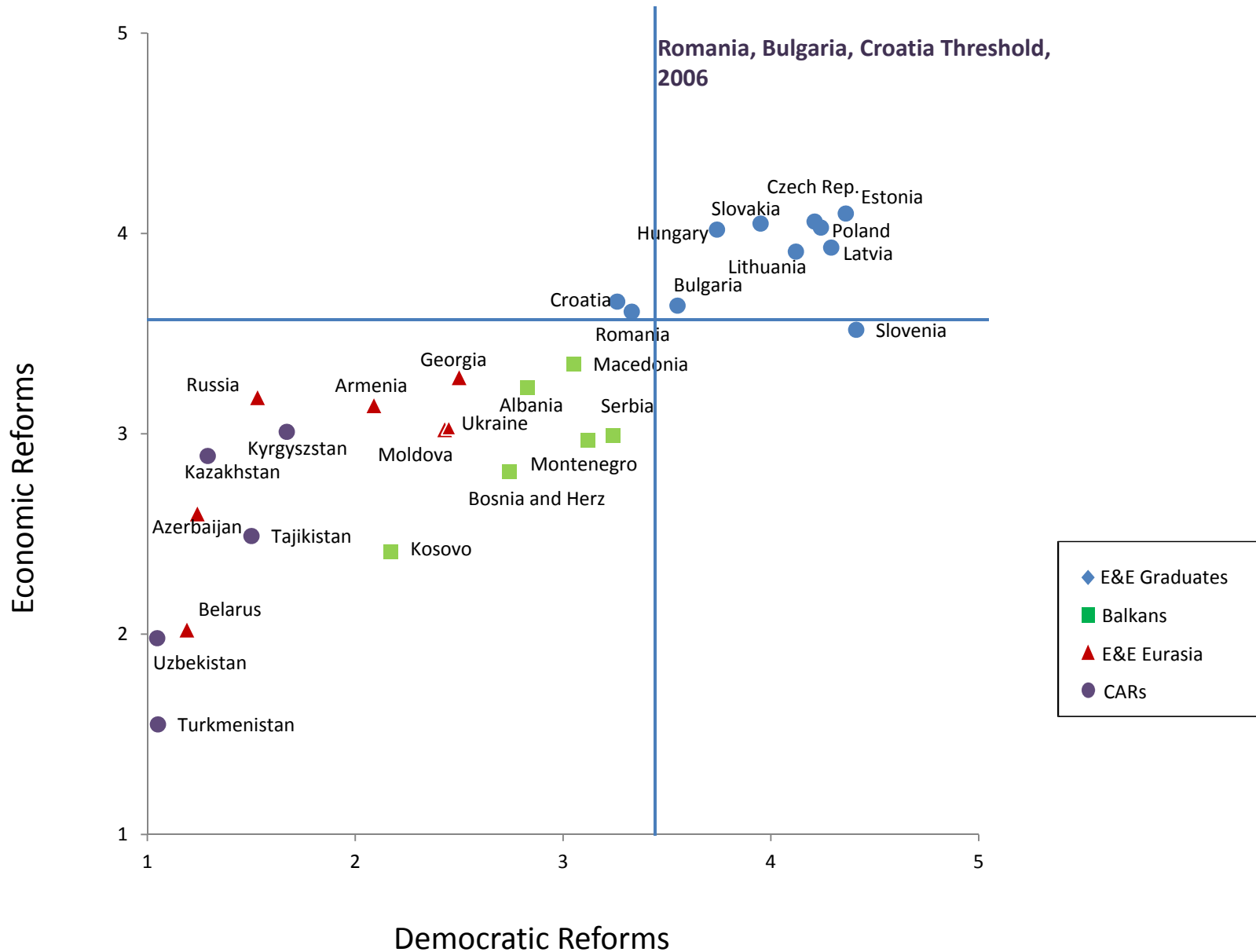
Belarus Development Profile vs. Eurasia



USAID, *Monitoring Country Progress (MCP)* system. E&E Graduates (n=11): Bulgaria; Croatia; Czech Republic; Estonia; Hungary; Latvia; Lithuania; Poland; Romania; Slovakia; and Slovenia. Balkans (n=6): Albania; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Kosovo; Macedonia; Montenegro; and Serbia.

Figure 2

Economic and Democratic Reforms, 2012

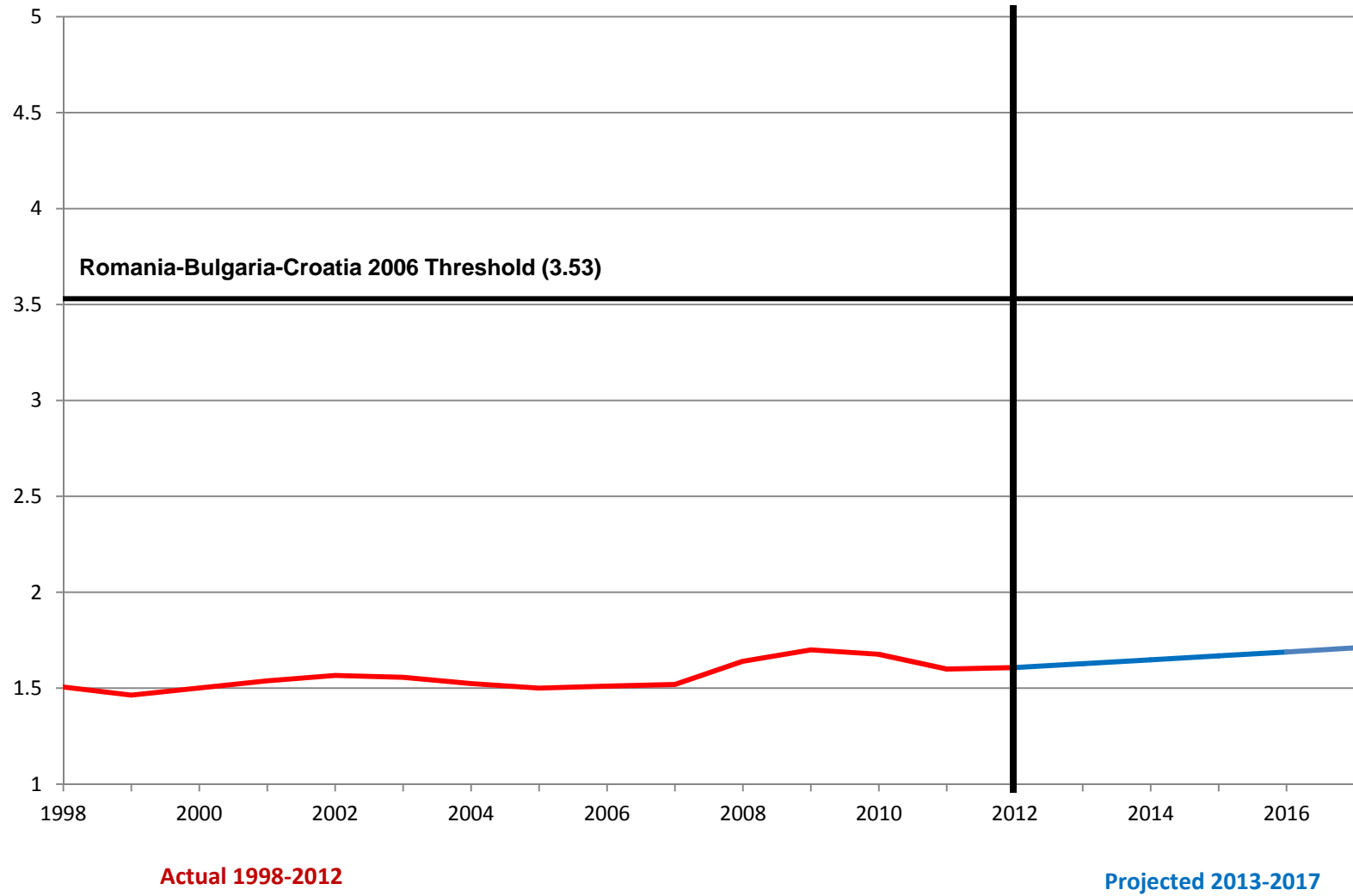


Ratings are based on a 1 to 5 scale, with 5 most advanced. Freedom House, *Nations in Transit* (June 2013), & EBRD, *Transition Report 2012* (November 2012).

Figure 3

Economic and Democratic Reforms

Belarus

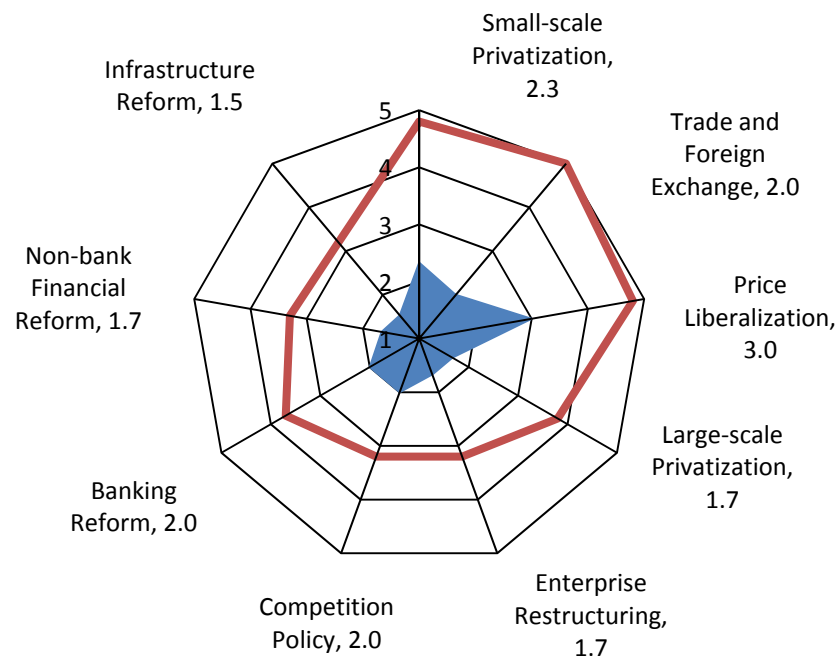


The projections are extrapolations from the average annual trends from 2008-2012. The economic reform data are drawn from the EBRD's annual *Transition Report*, and the democratic reform data are drawn from Freedom House's annual *Nations in Transit*.

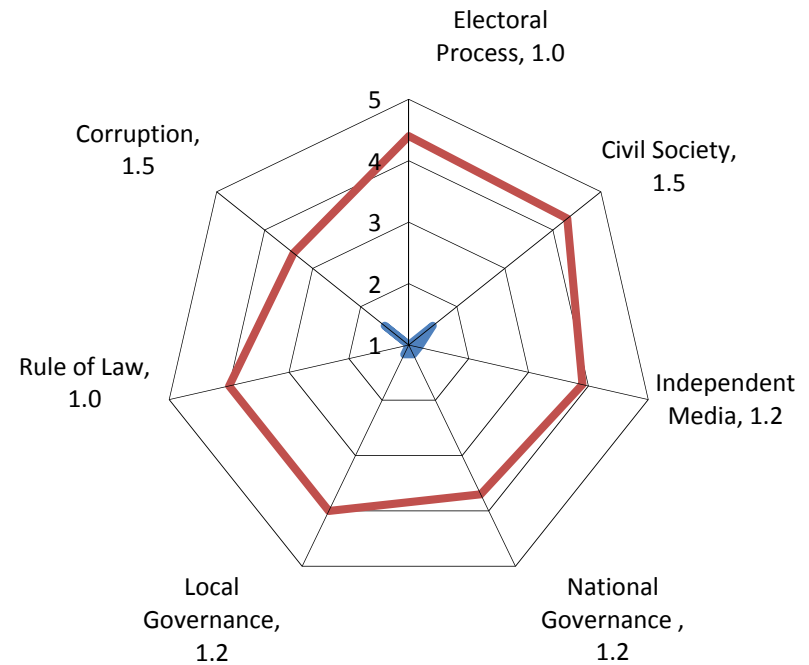
Figure 4

Belarus

Economic Reforms, 2011



Democratic Reforms, 2011



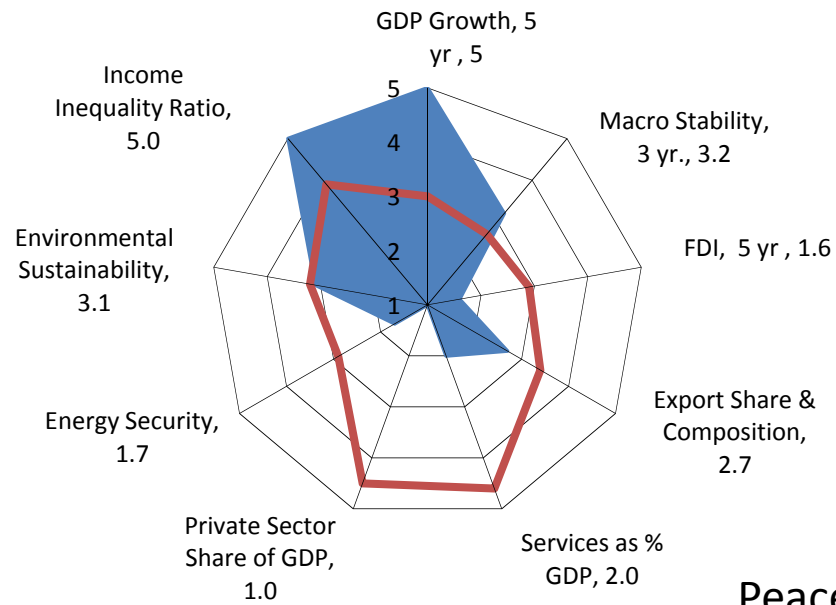
USAID Country Graduates

Country graduates = Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

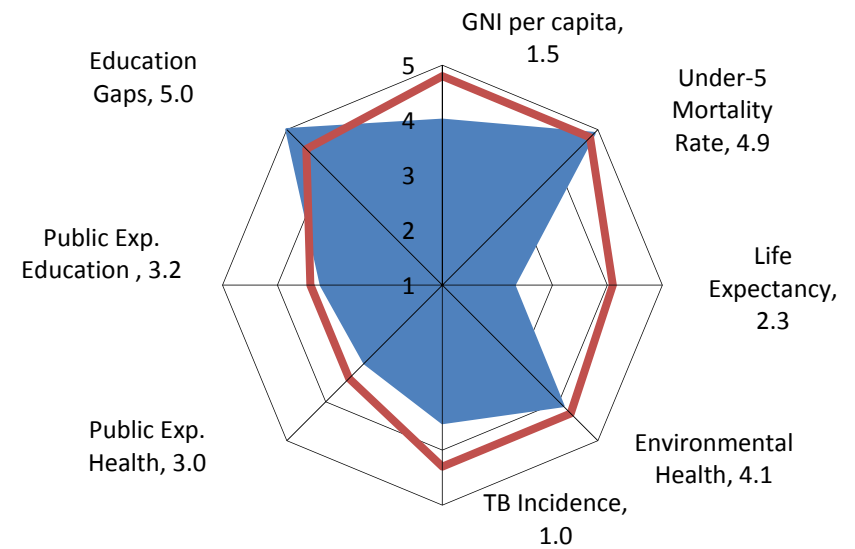
Figure 5

Belarus

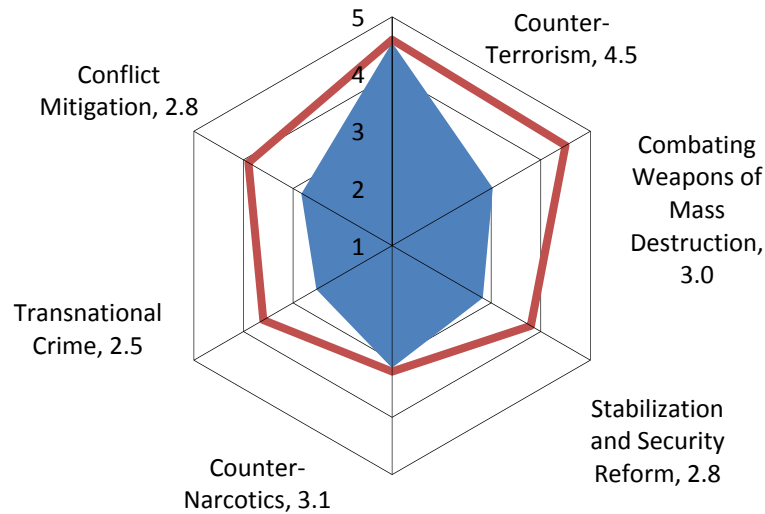
Economic Performance, 2009-2011



Human Capital, 2009-2011



Peace & Security

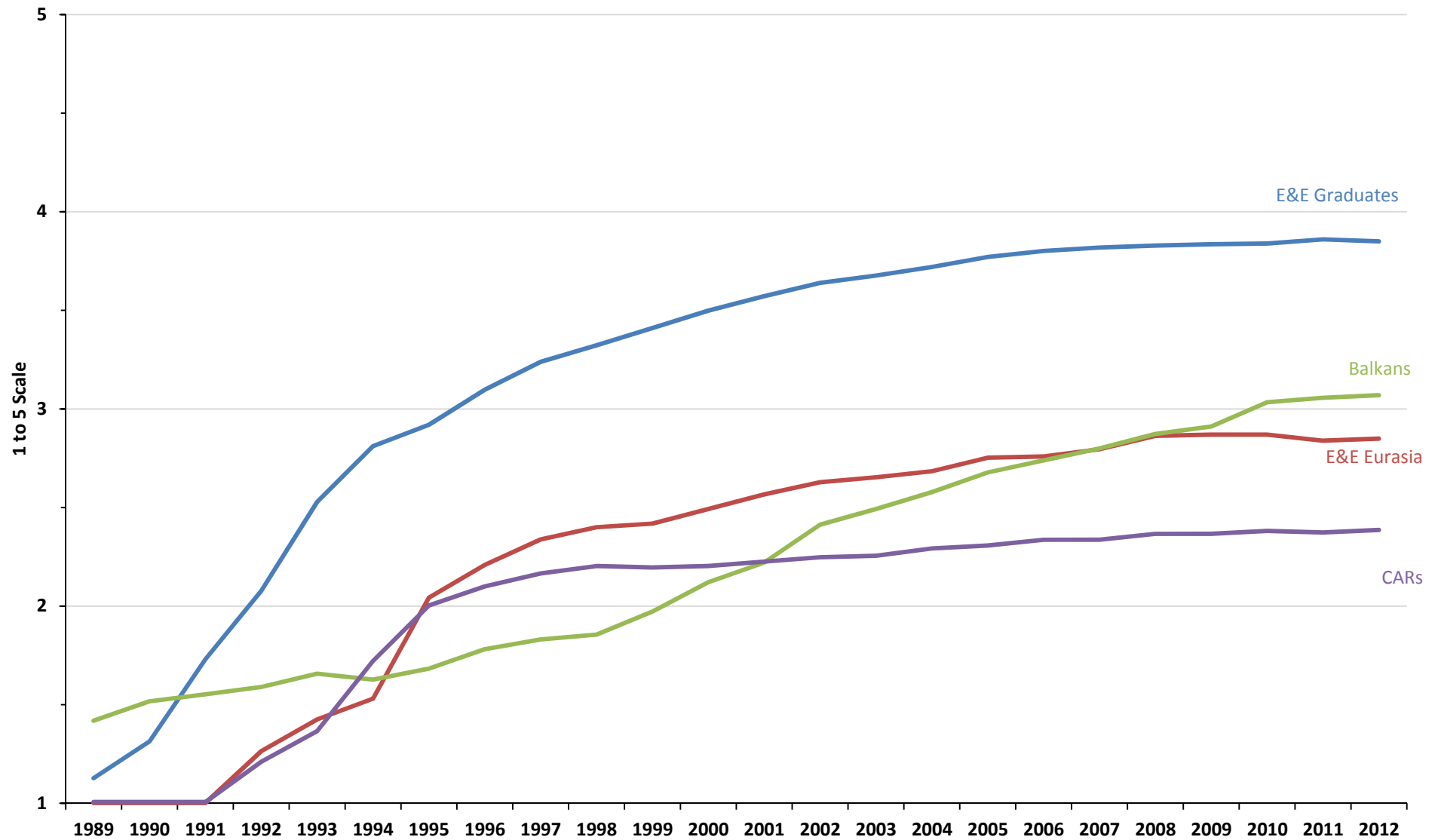


USAID Country Graduates

Country graduates = Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

Figure 6

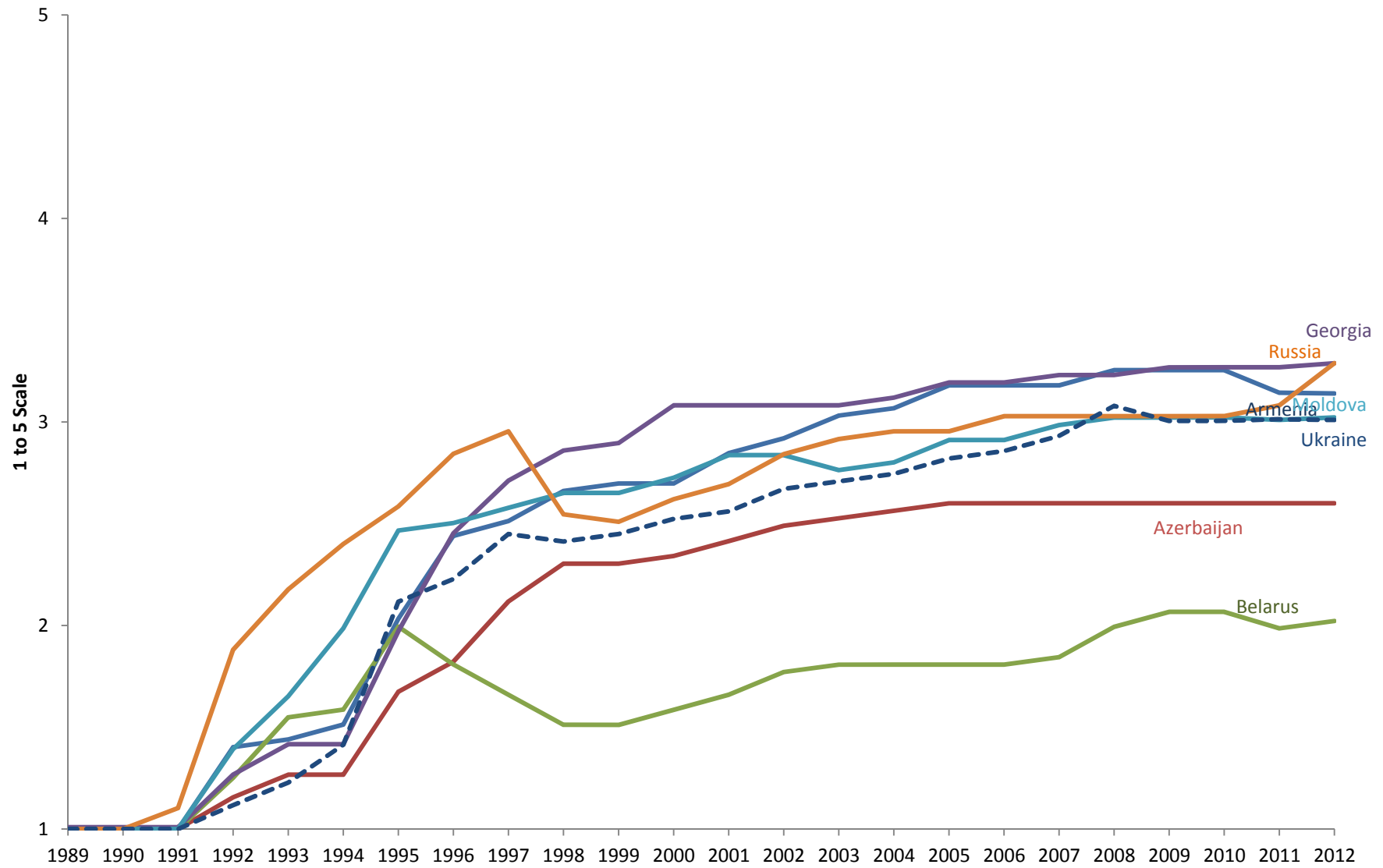
Economic Reforms in Eastern Europe & Eurasia



USAID MCP system. Drawn from the EBRD *Transition Report* series. The E&E Graduates (n=11) consist of Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Romania, Bulgaria, and Croatia. The Balkans (n=6): Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Macedonia, Kosovo, Serbia, and Montenegro. E&E Eurasia (n=7): Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine. The Central Asian Republics or the CARs (n=5): Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

Figure 7

Macroeconomic Reforms in E&E Eurasia



Drawn from the EBRD *Transition Report* (2011 and earlier editions).

Figure 8

Macroeconomic Reforms in Belarus in 2012

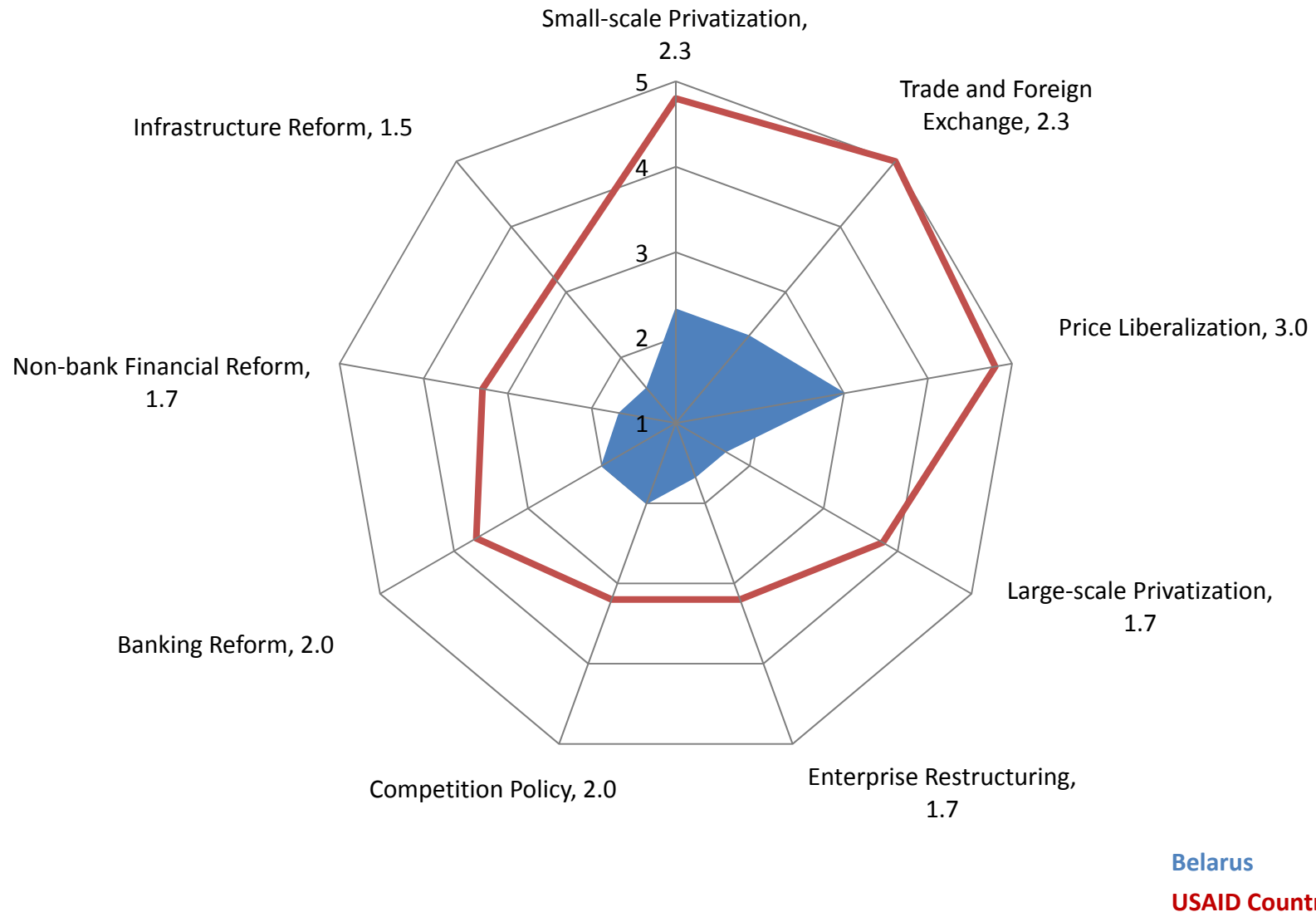
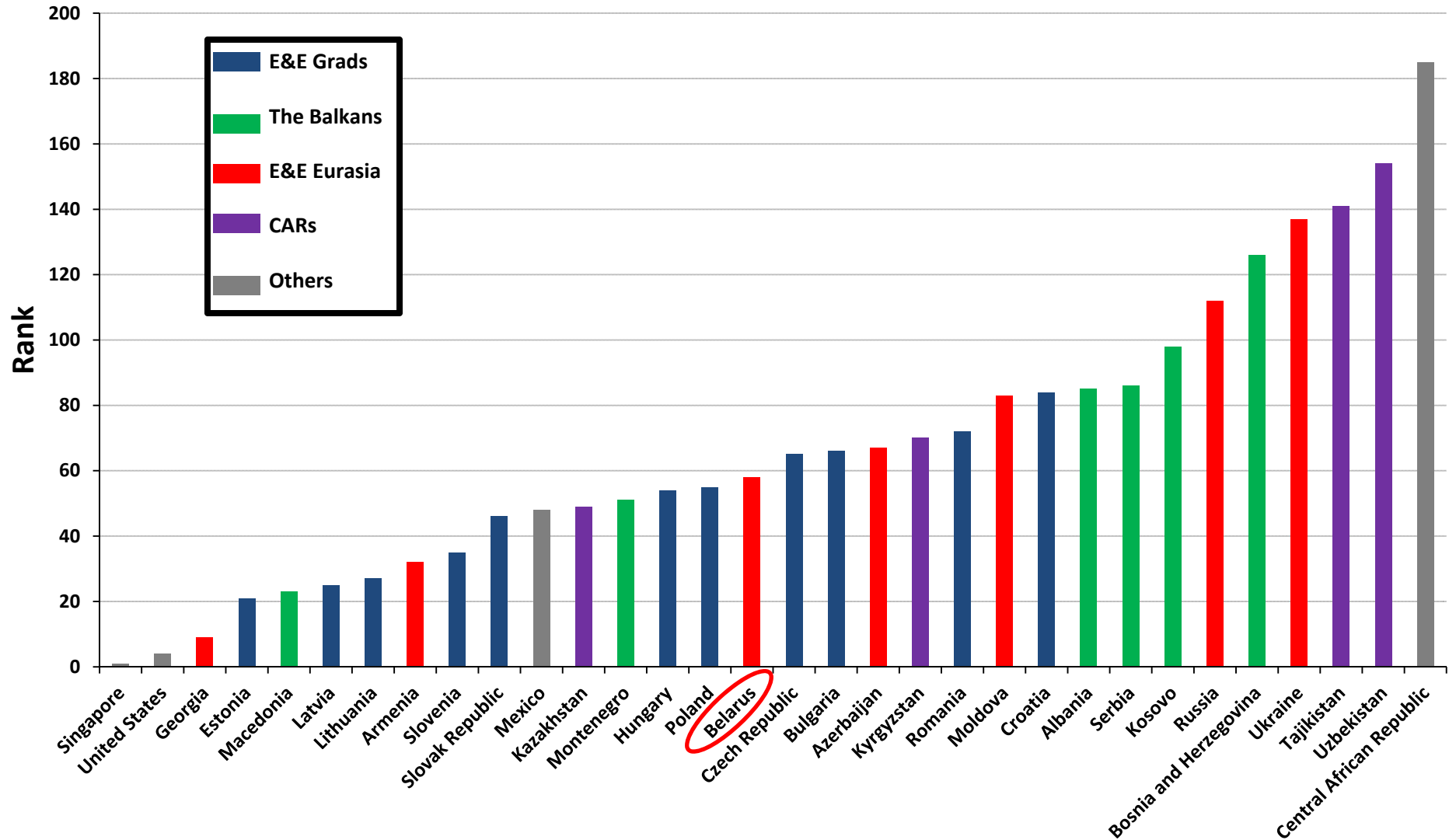


Figure 9

Business Environment in 2012



World Bank, *Doing Business* (2013), 185 countries are included in the analysis. The business environment is gauged based on 10 aspects: starting a business; dealing with construction permits; getting electricity; registering a property; getting credit; protecting investors; paying taxes; trading across borders; enforcing contracts; and resolving insolvency.

Figure 10: Microeconomic Reforms: The Business Environment in Eurasia vs. E&E Graduates

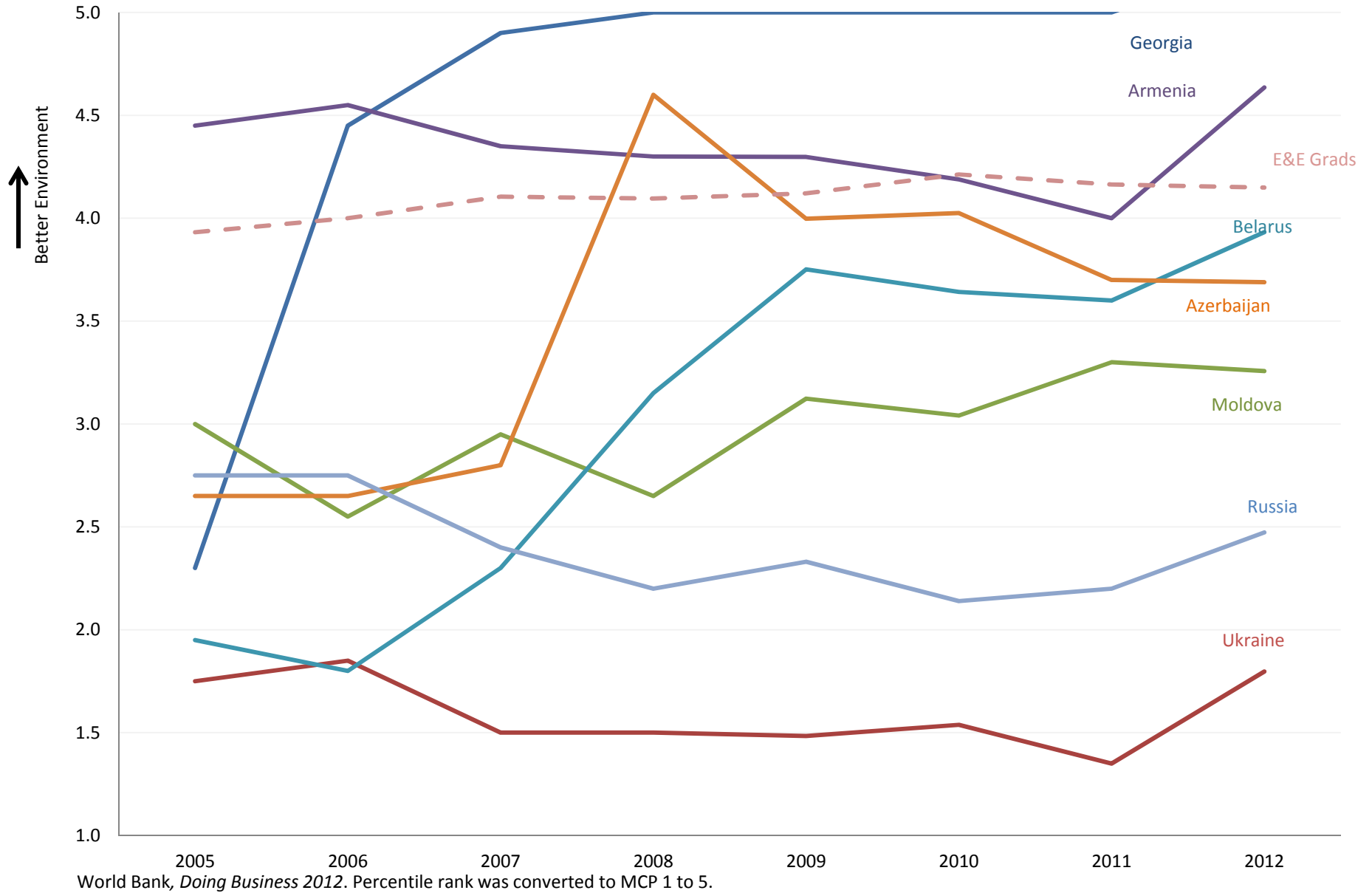
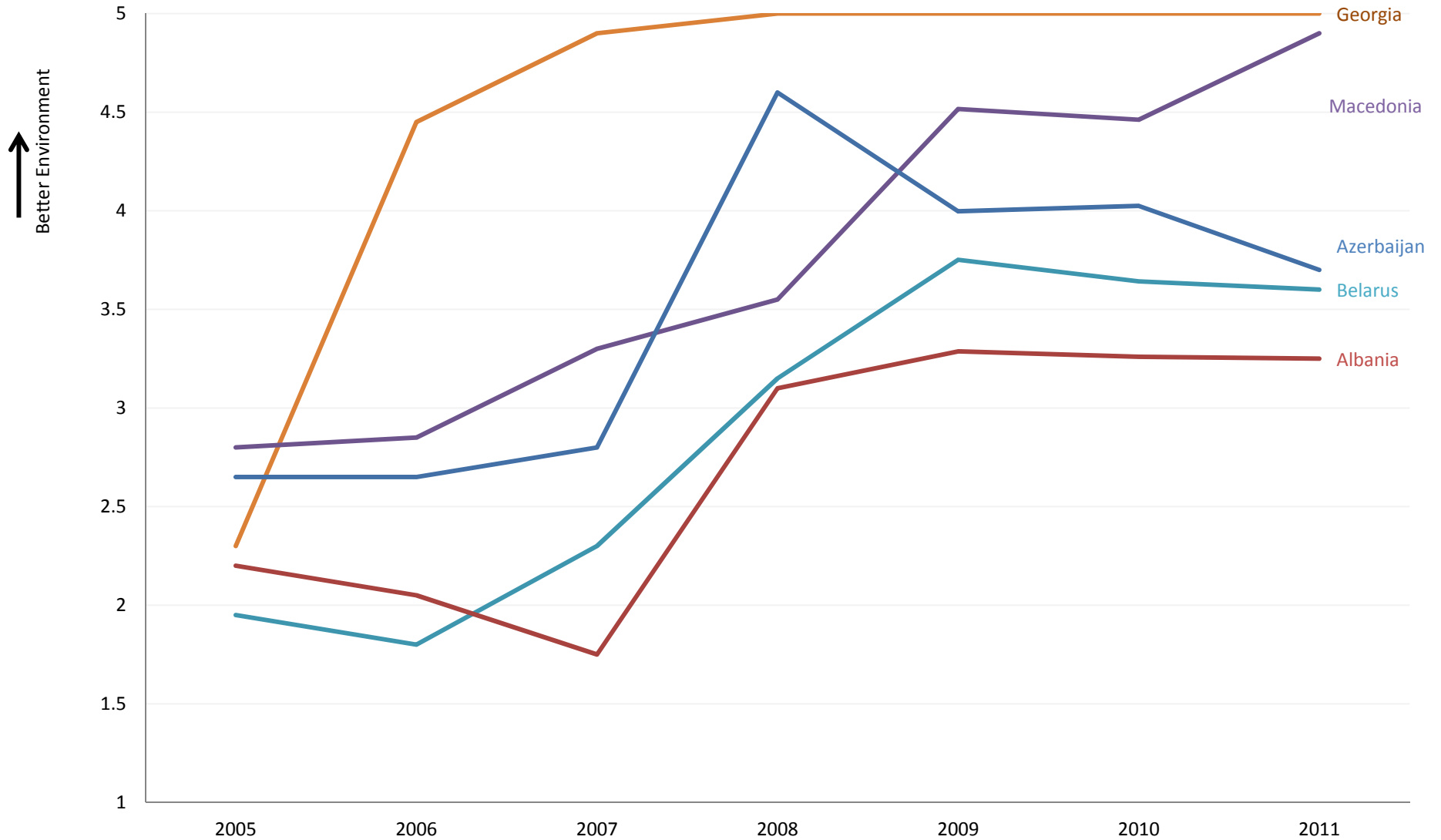


Figure 11

The Greatest Advances in the Business Environment since 2005



World Bank, *Doing Business 2012*. Percentile rank was converted to MCP 1 to 5. The greatest advances from among the Balkans (n=6) and E&E Eurasia (n=7).

Figure 12: Economic Performance in Belarus

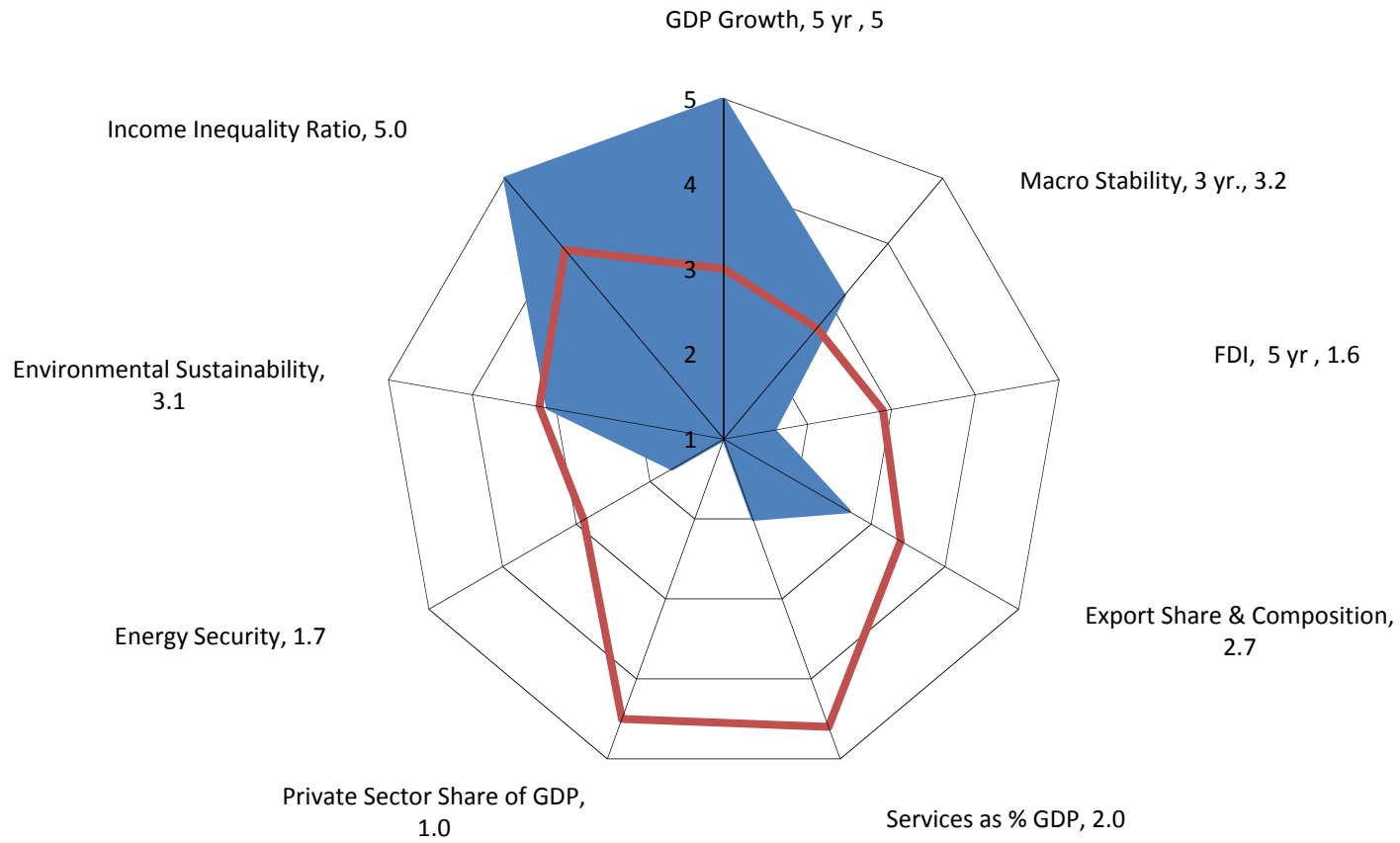
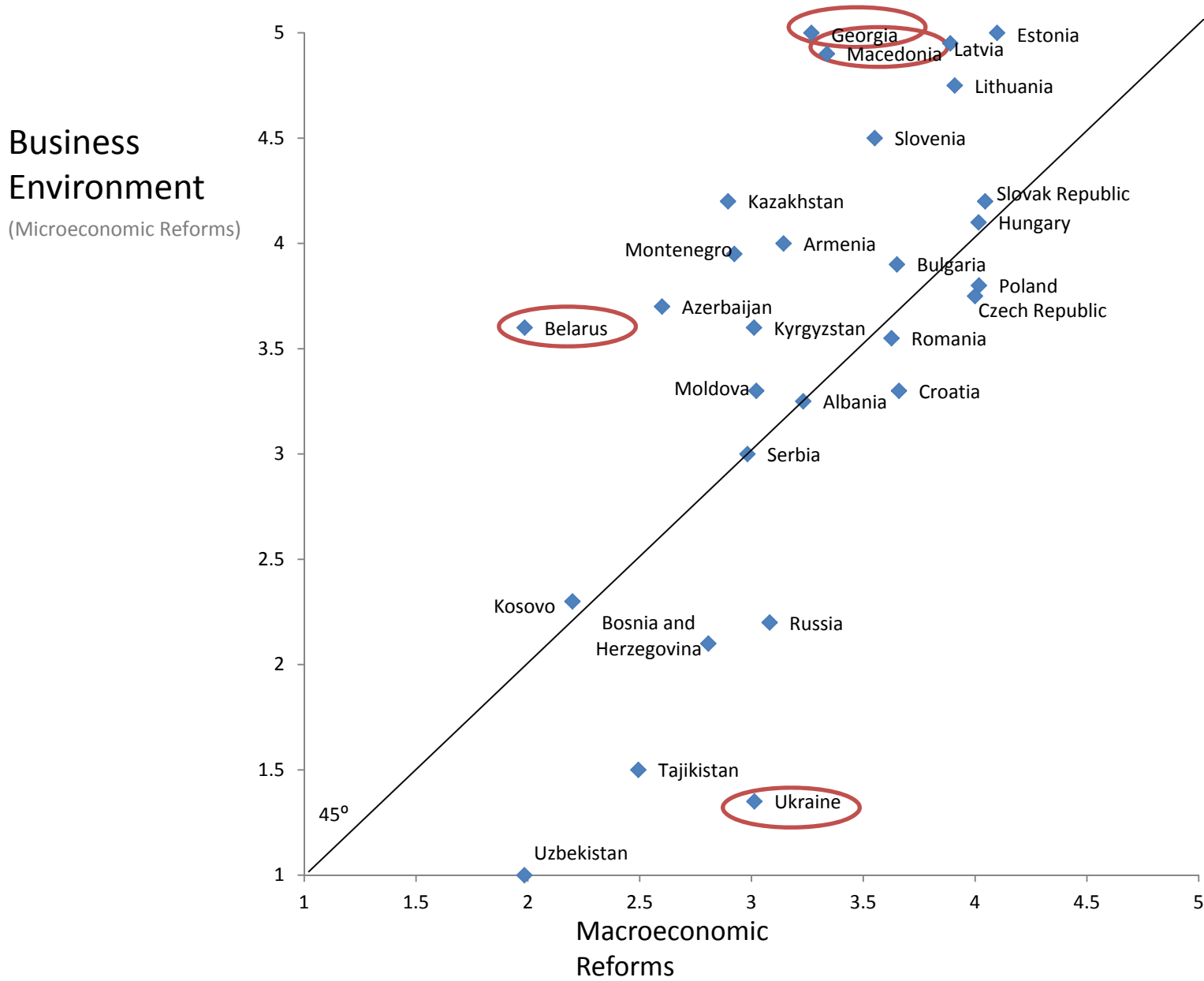


Figure 13

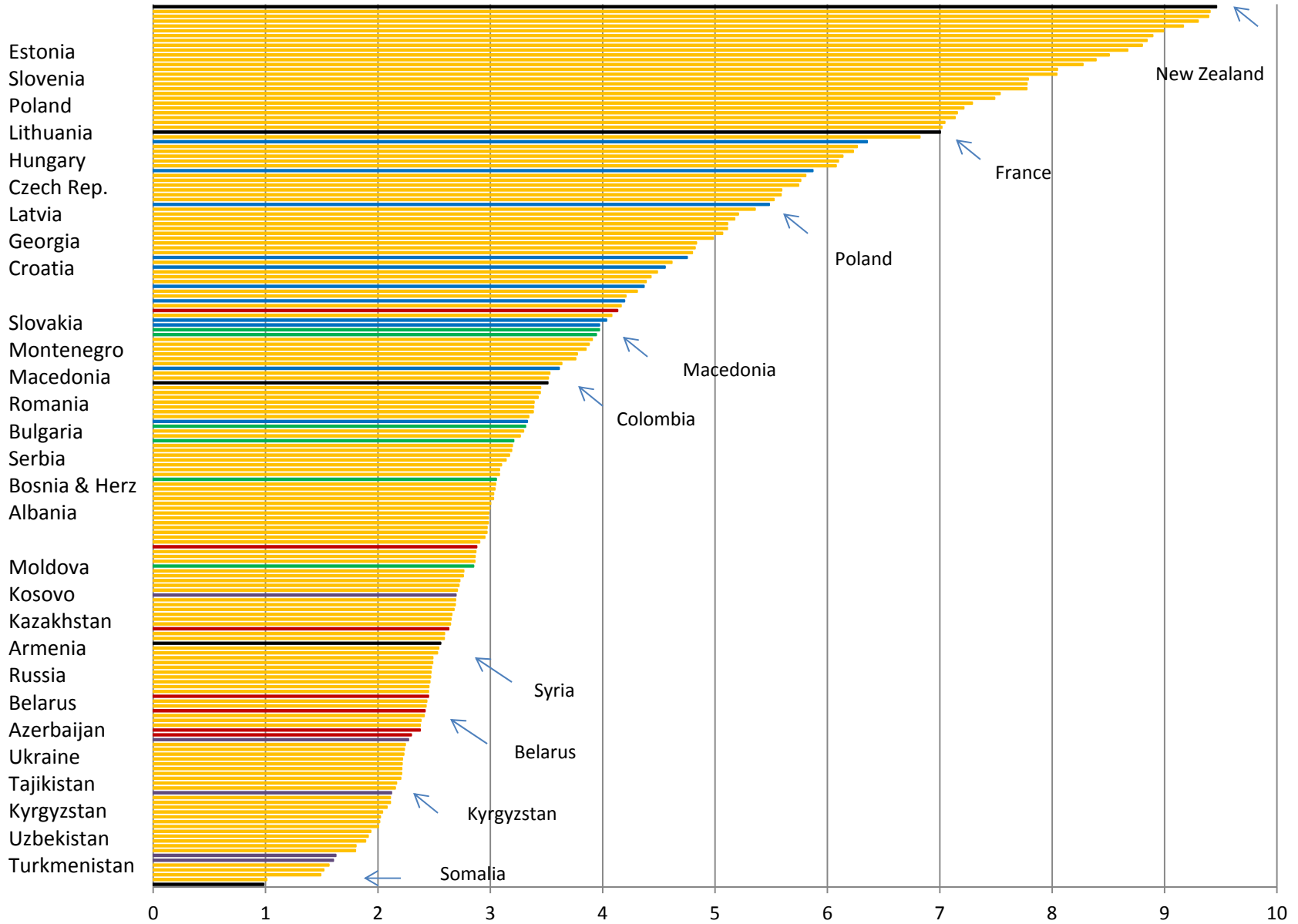
Microeconomic Reforms vs. Macroeconomic Reforms



World Bank, *Doing Business 2012* and EBRD *Transition Report 2011*.

Figure 14

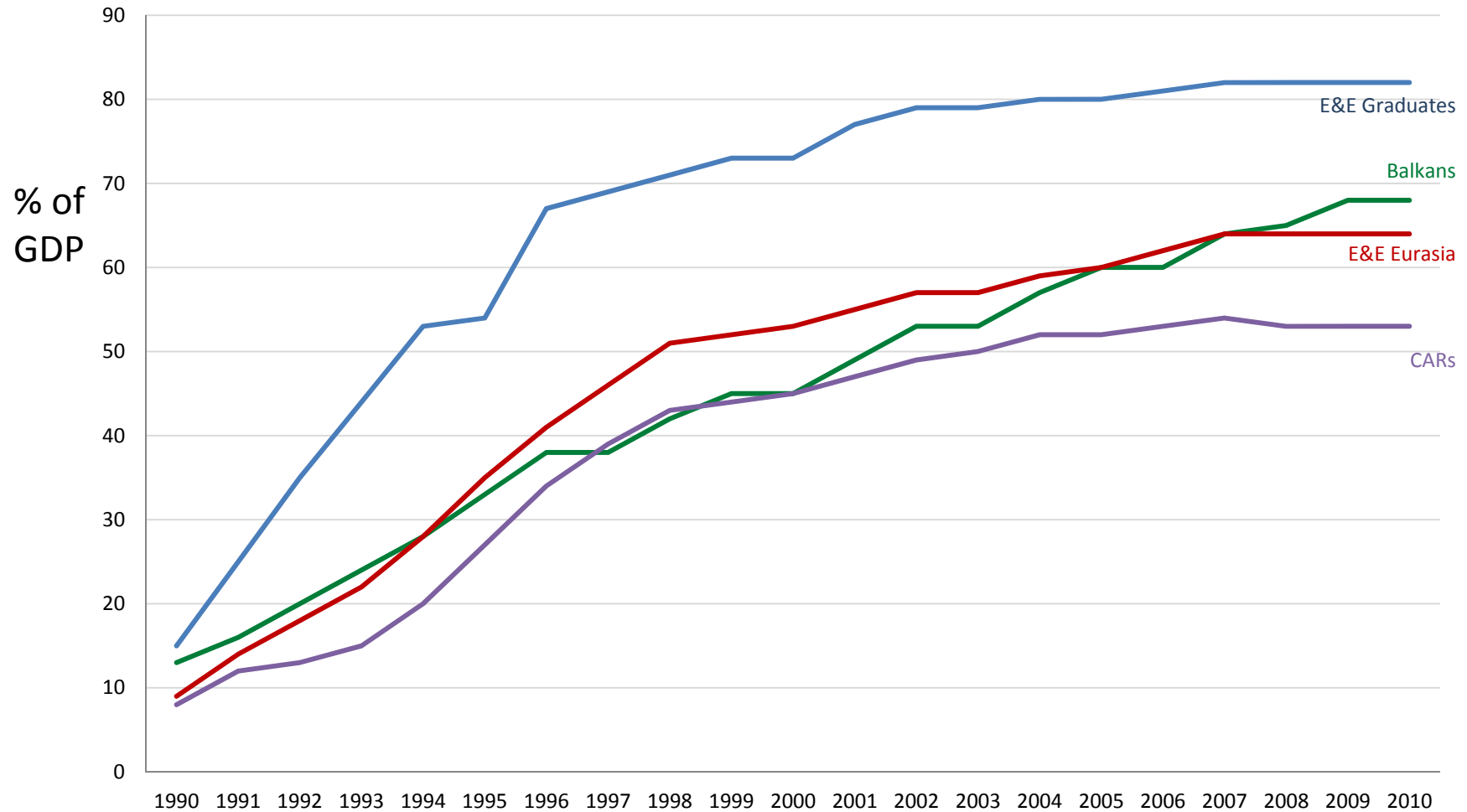
Corruption Perceptions Index



Transparency International, *Corruption Perceptions Index*, 2011. Scores are based from 0 (highly corrupt) to 10 (very clean).

Figure 15

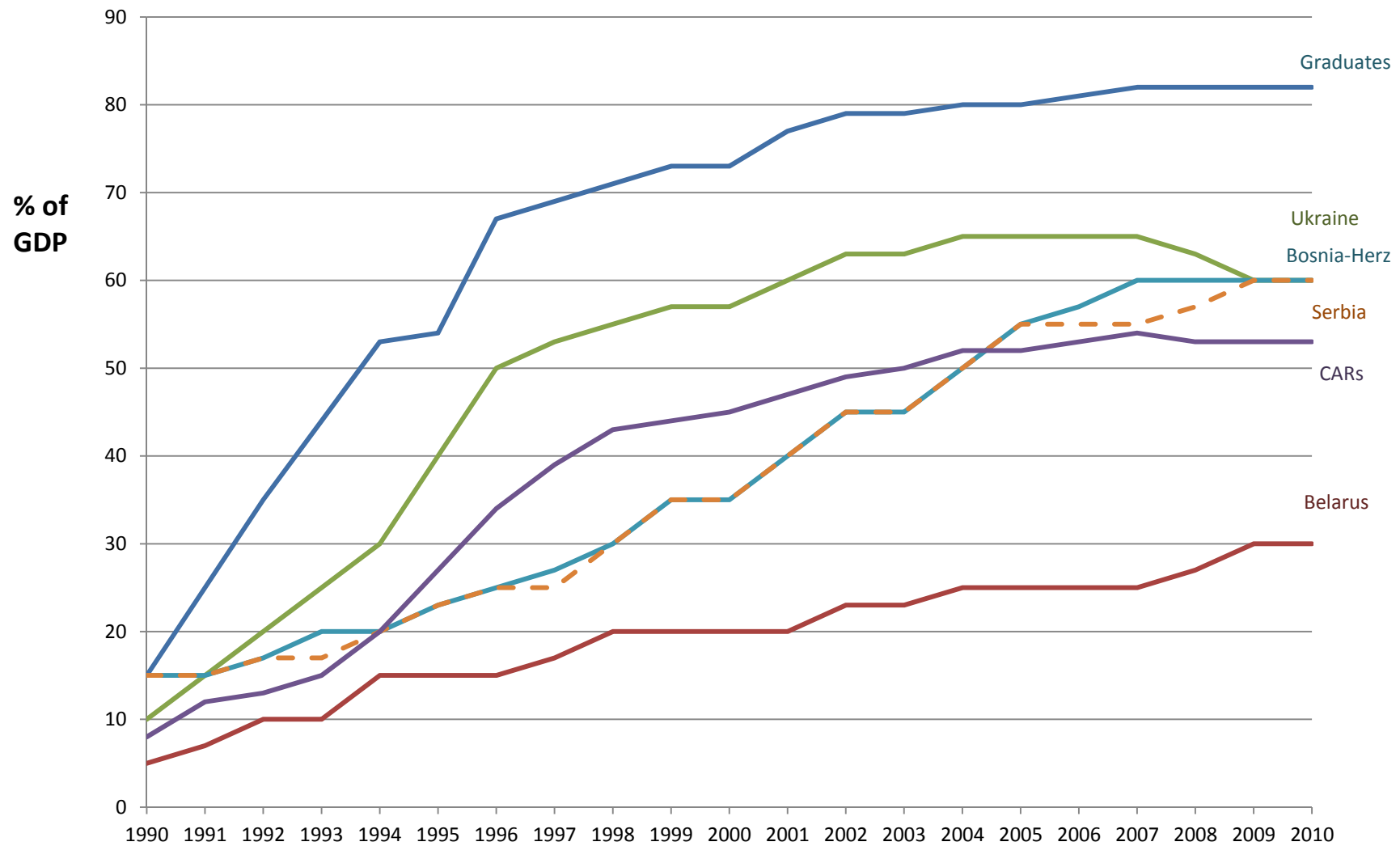
Economic Structural Change: Private Sector Share of GDP



EBRD, *Transition Report* (2011 and earlier editions). The E&E Graduates are Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Romania, Bulgaria, and Croatia. The Balkans are Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Macedonia, Kosovo, Serbia, and Montenegro. The E&E Eurasia countries are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine. The Central Asian Republics are Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

Figure 16

The Lagging Economies in Economic Structural Change: Private Sector Share of GDP



EBRD, *Transition Report* (2011 and earlier editions). The lagging economies from among the Balkans (n=6) and the E&E Eurasian countries (n=7).

Figure 17

Economic Growth and Contraction: E&E Eurasia, Belarus, and the World, 2004 - 2013

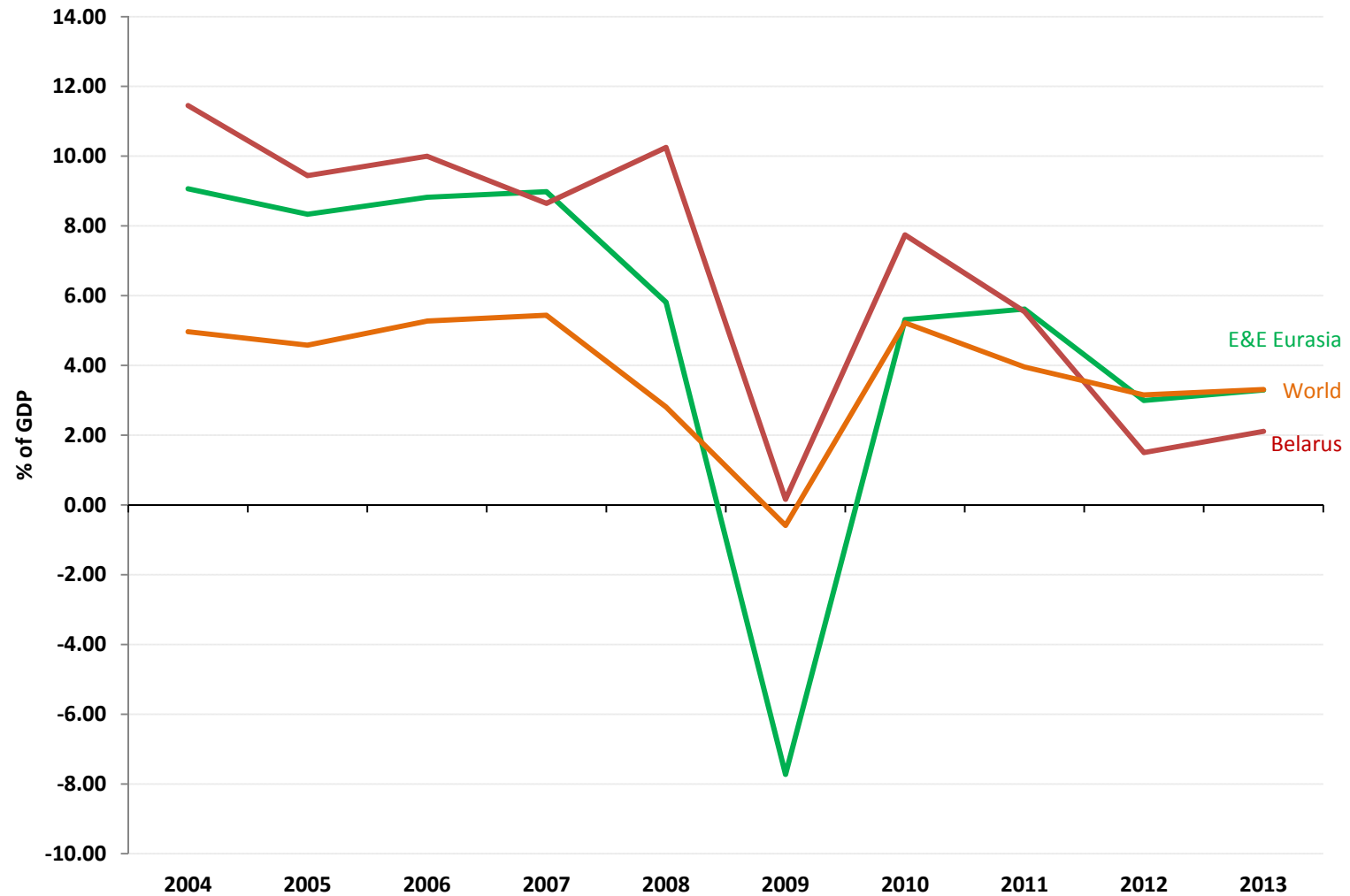


Figure 18

Economic Growth and Contraction: E&E Eurasia, Belarus, and the Euro Area, 2004 - 2013

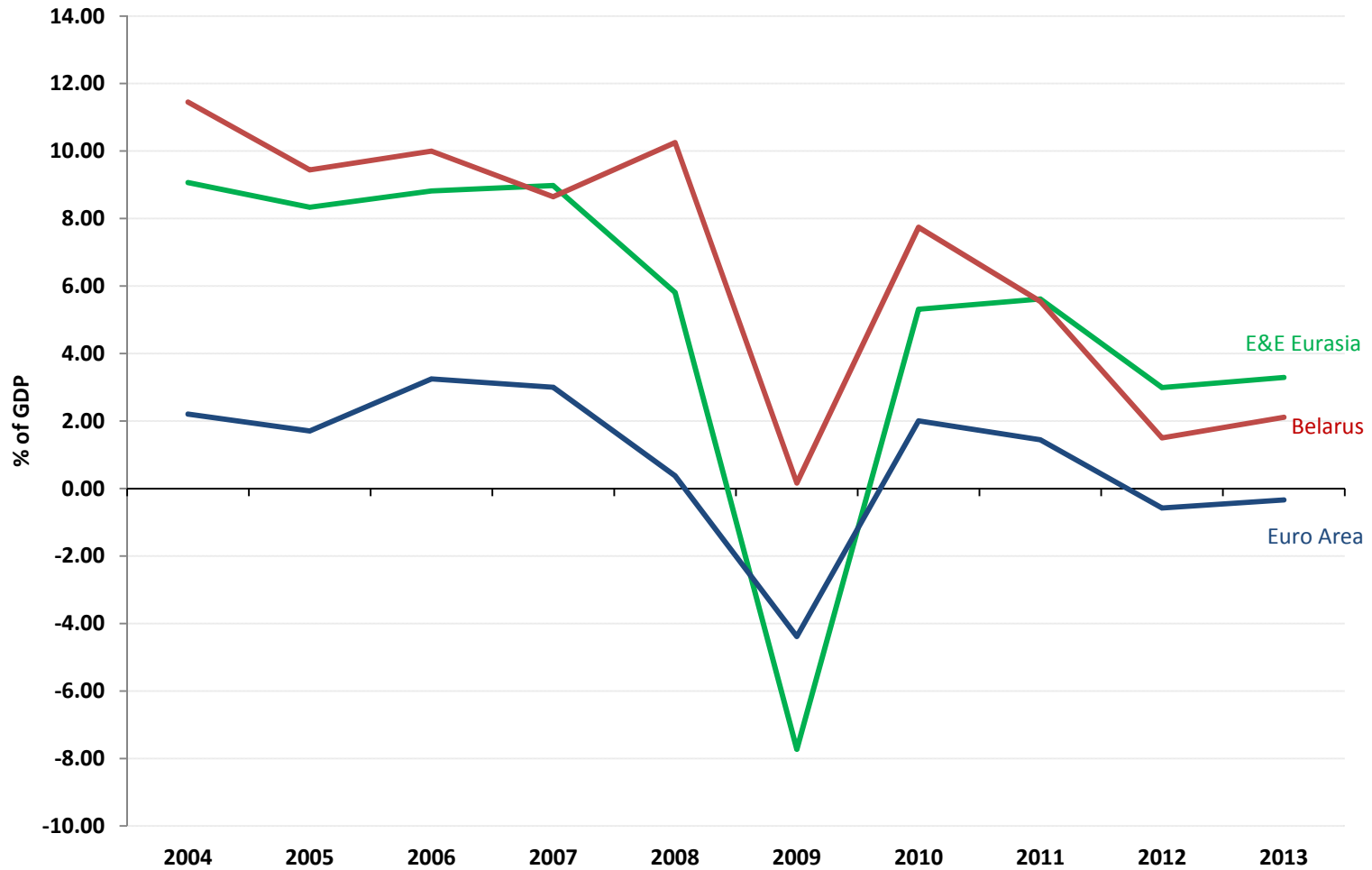
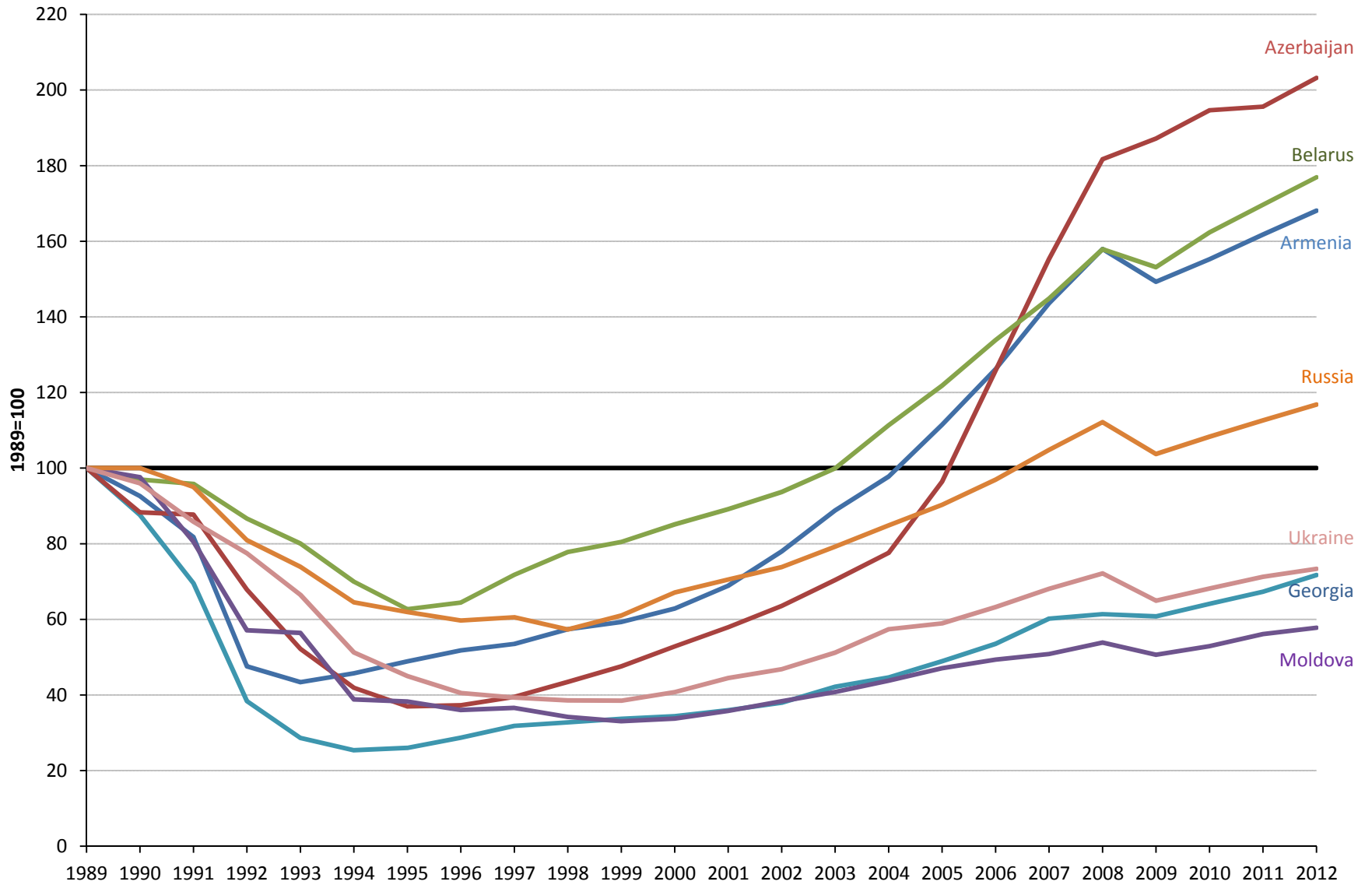


Figure 19

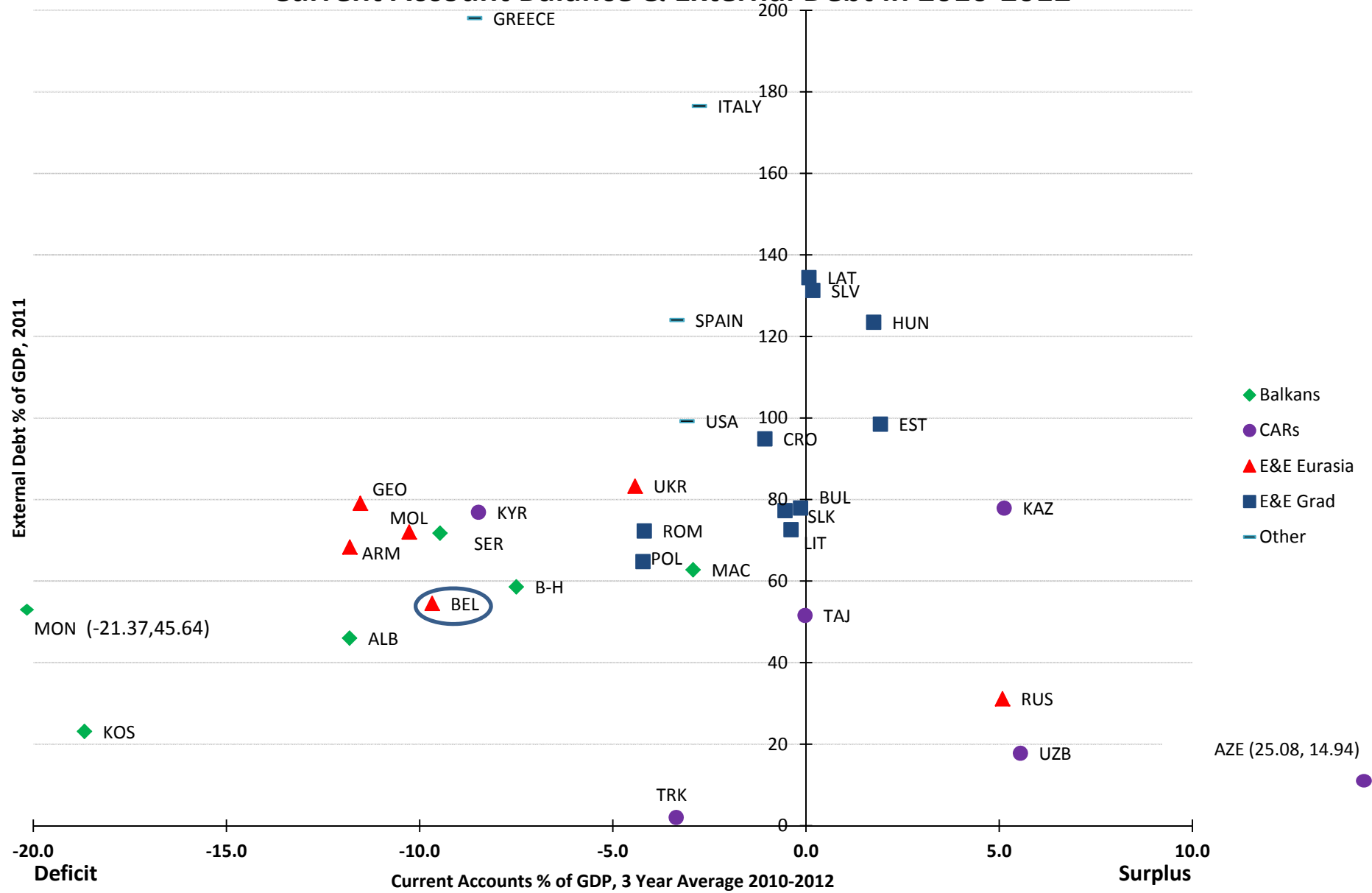
Real GDP as a % of 1989 GDP in Georgia vs. E&E Eurasia Countries



EBRD, *Transition Report* (2012).

Figure 20

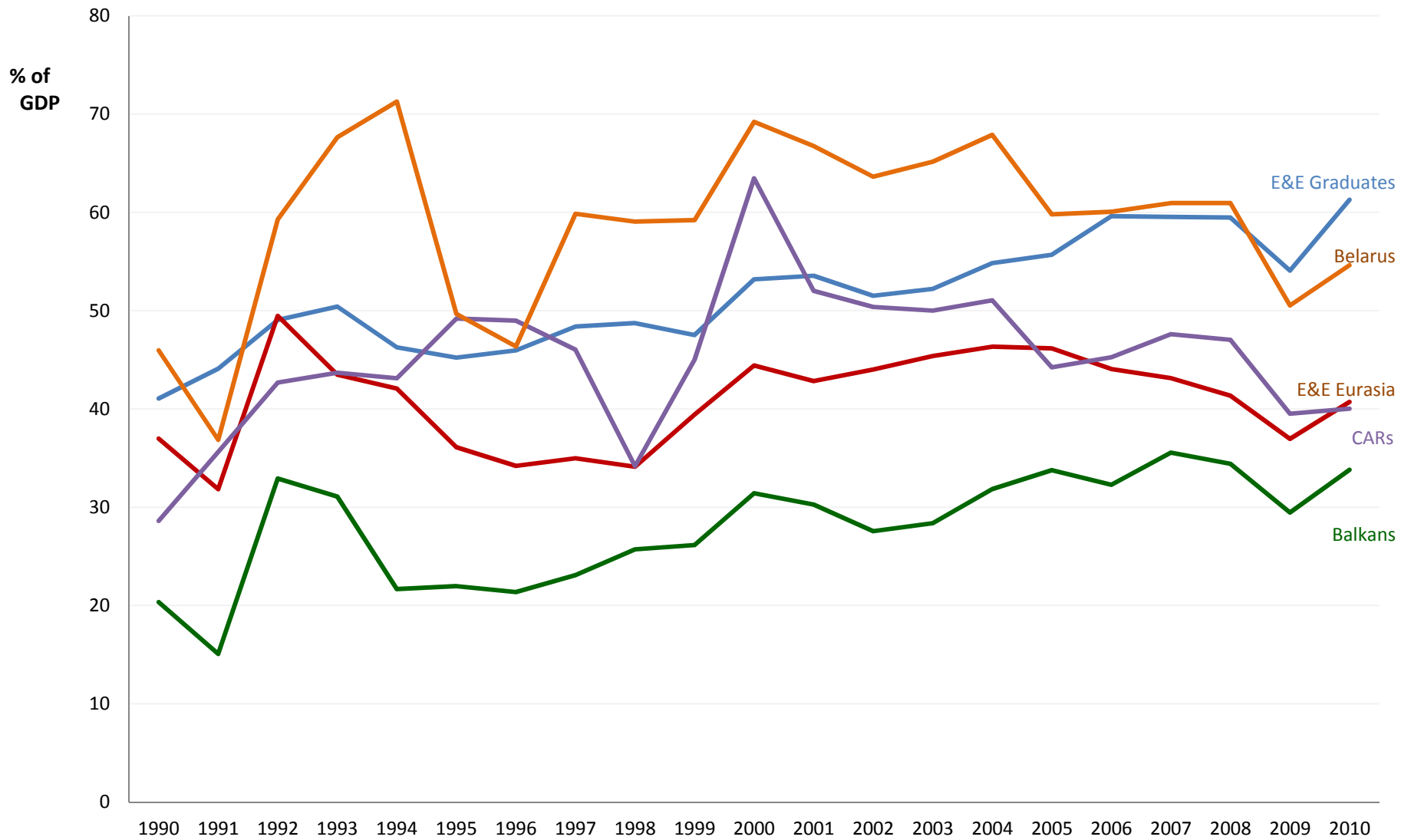
Current Account Balance & External Debt in 2010-2012



EBRD, Transition Report 2010 and Transition Report 2012 and IMF, World Economic Outlook (2013).

Figure 21

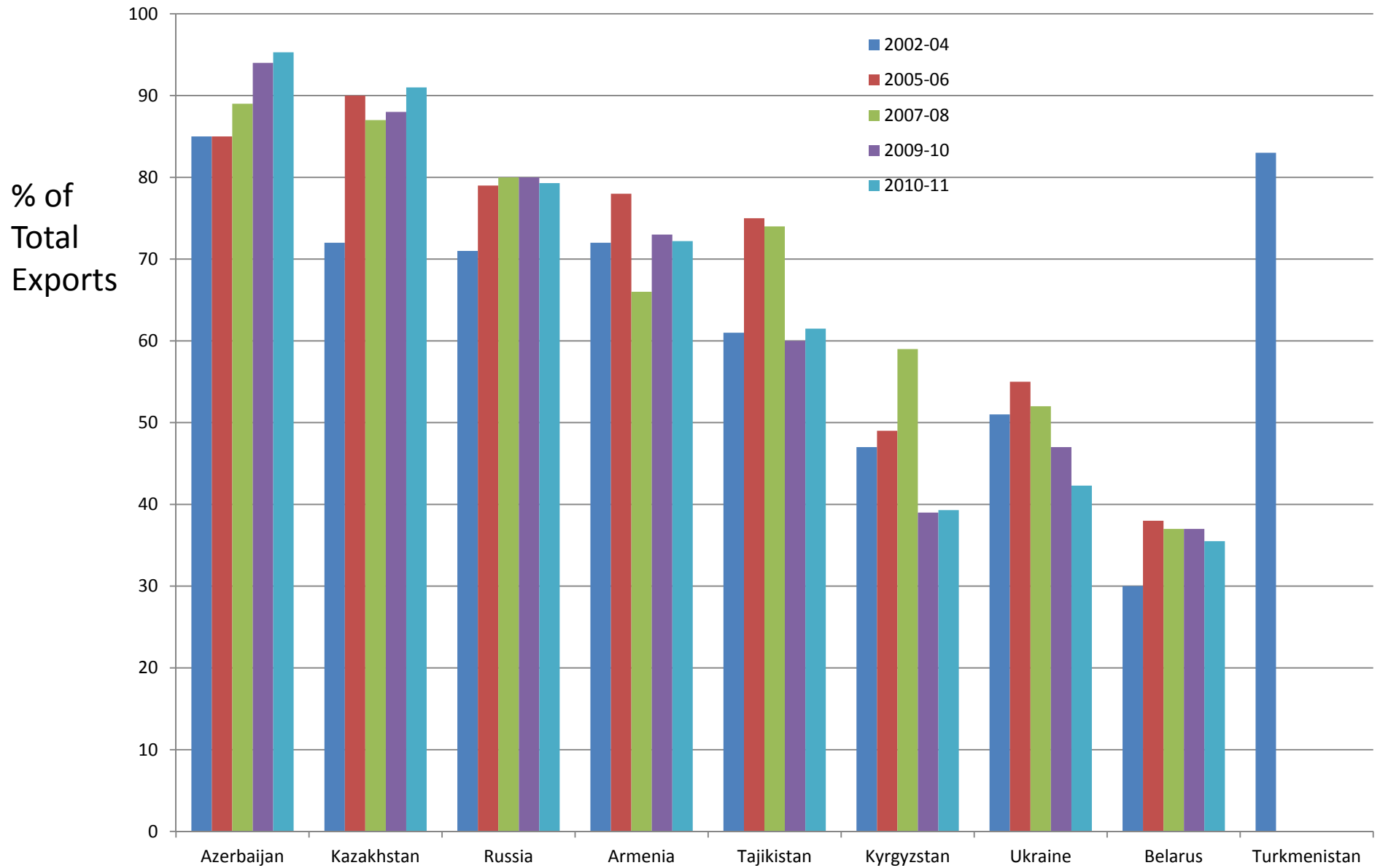
Exports as a Percentage of GDP



World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (2011); International Monetary Fund (2011).

Figure 22

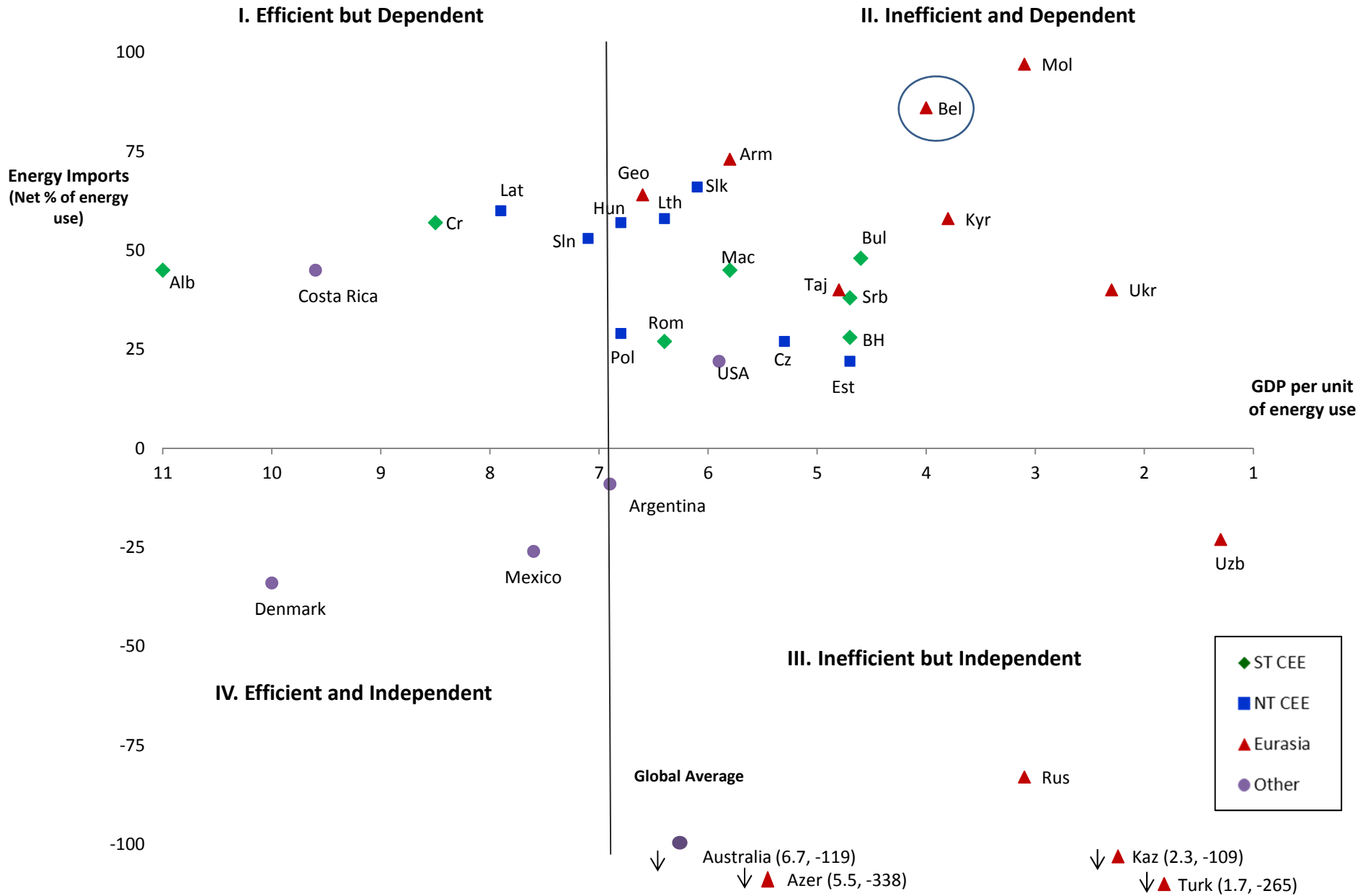
Exports of Fuels, Metals, and Precious Stones in Eurasia



Economist Intelligence Unit, individual country reports.

Figure 23

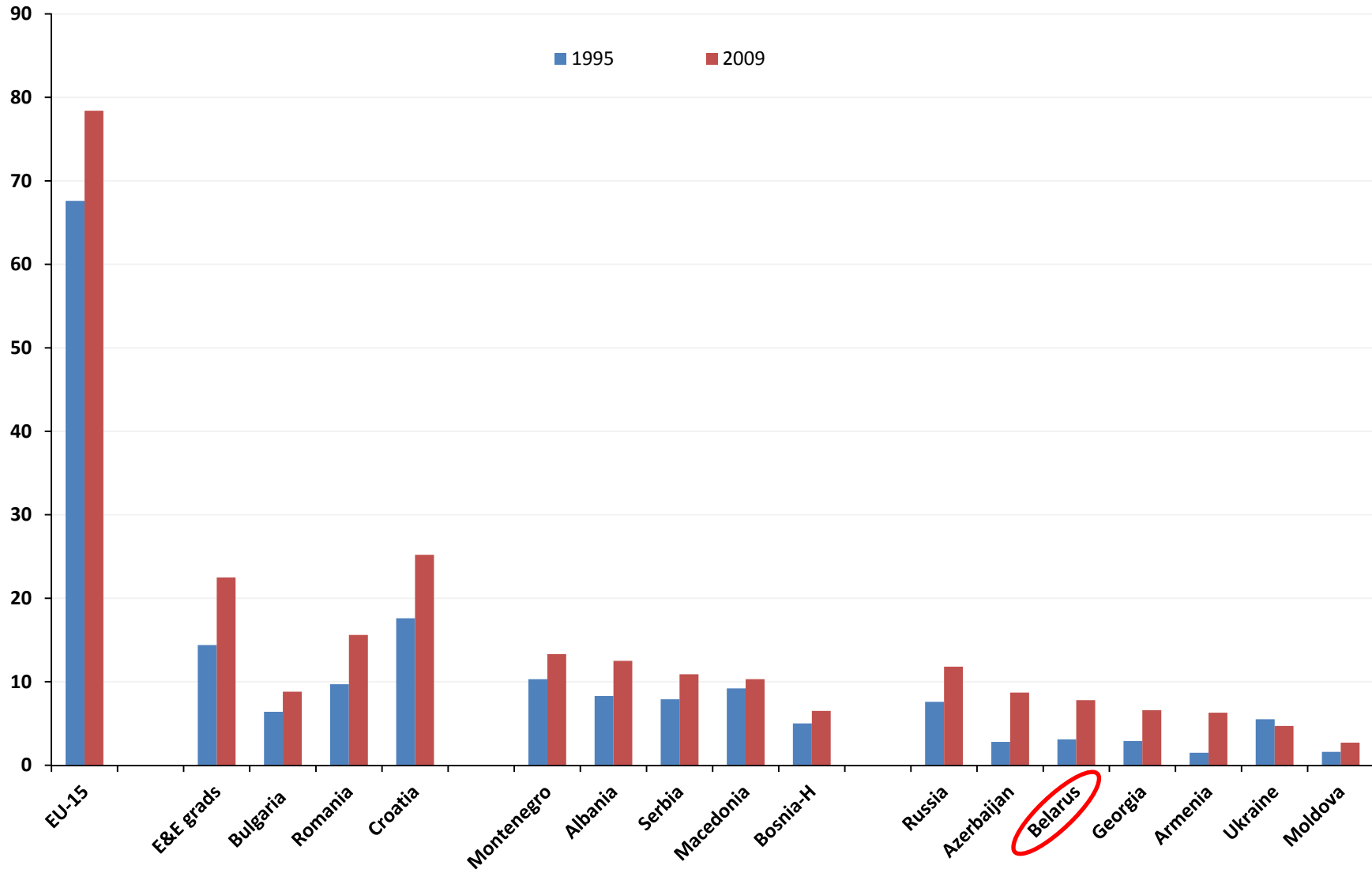
Energy Security, 2010



World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (2011).

Figure 24

Labor productivity in E&E vs. EU-15 (constant 2005 US\$, thousands)



I. Gill and M. Raiser, *Golden Growth: Restoring the Luster of the European Economic Model*, World Bank (2012).

Fig. 25: Innovation: R&D Expenditures, Public and Private, 2005-2010

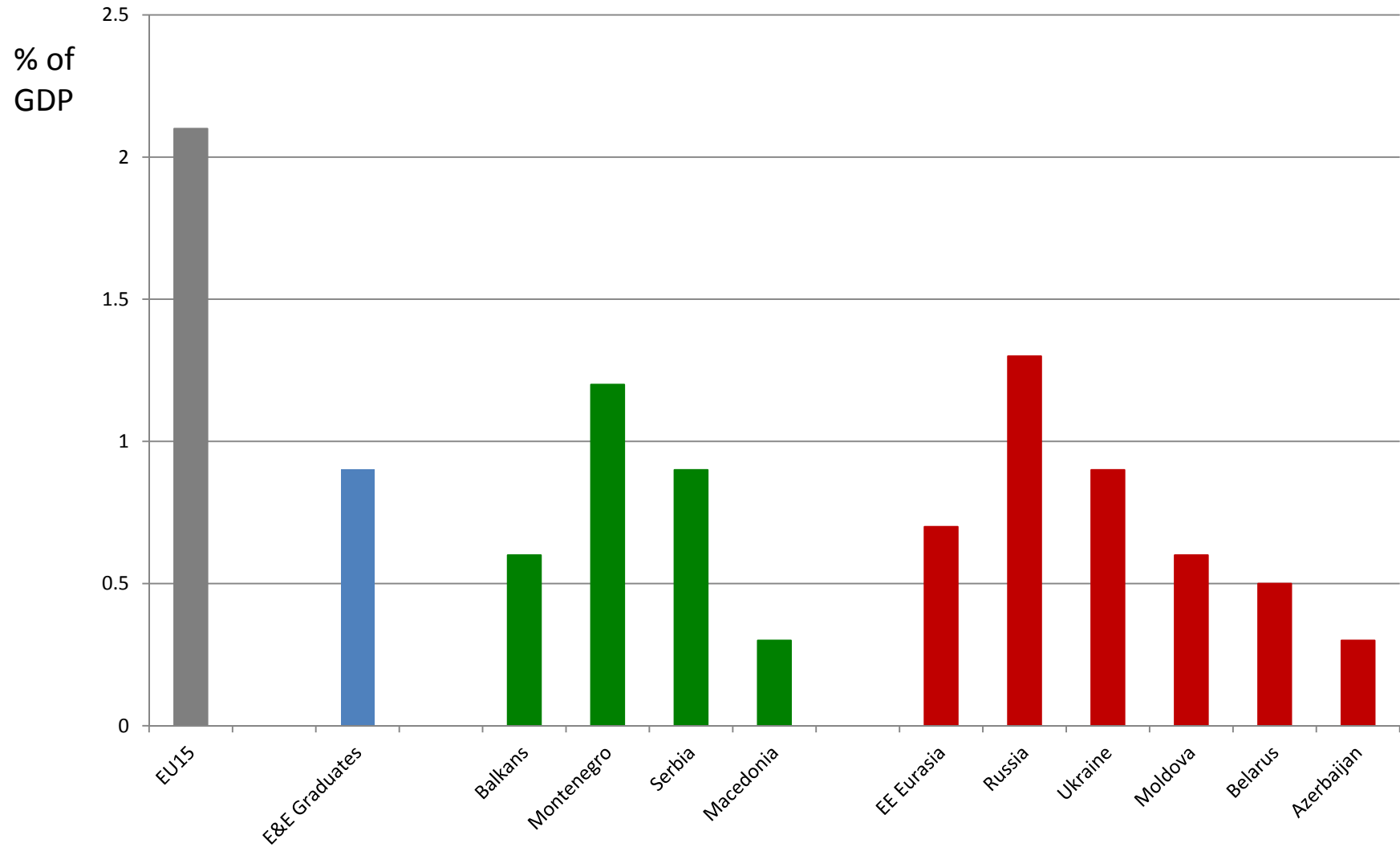
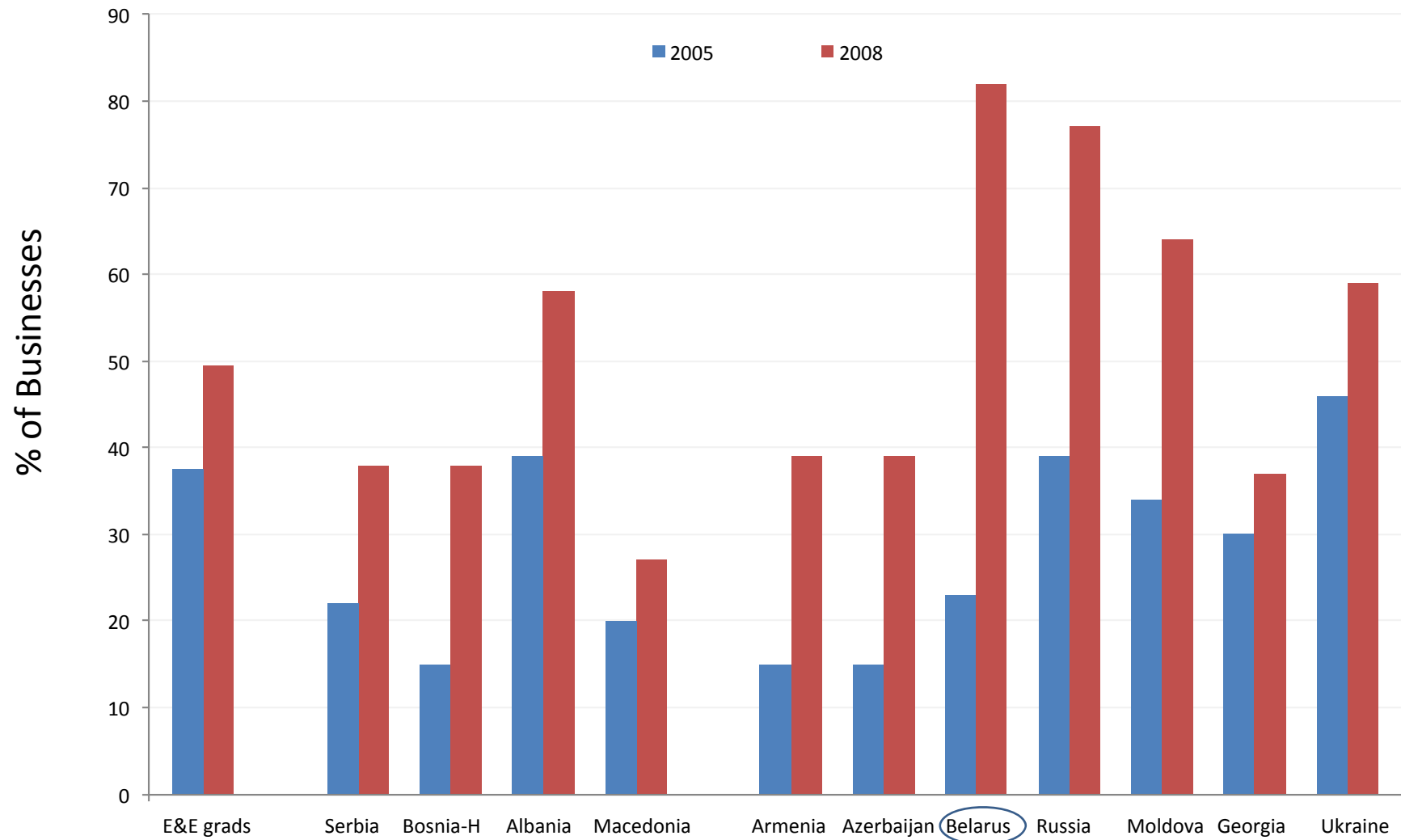


Figure 26

Skills and Education of the Workforce as a Business Constraint



World Bank and EBRD, *Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey* (2009). The percentage of businesses which perceives labor skills to be a significant business constraint.

Figure 27

Life Expectancy Gender Gap

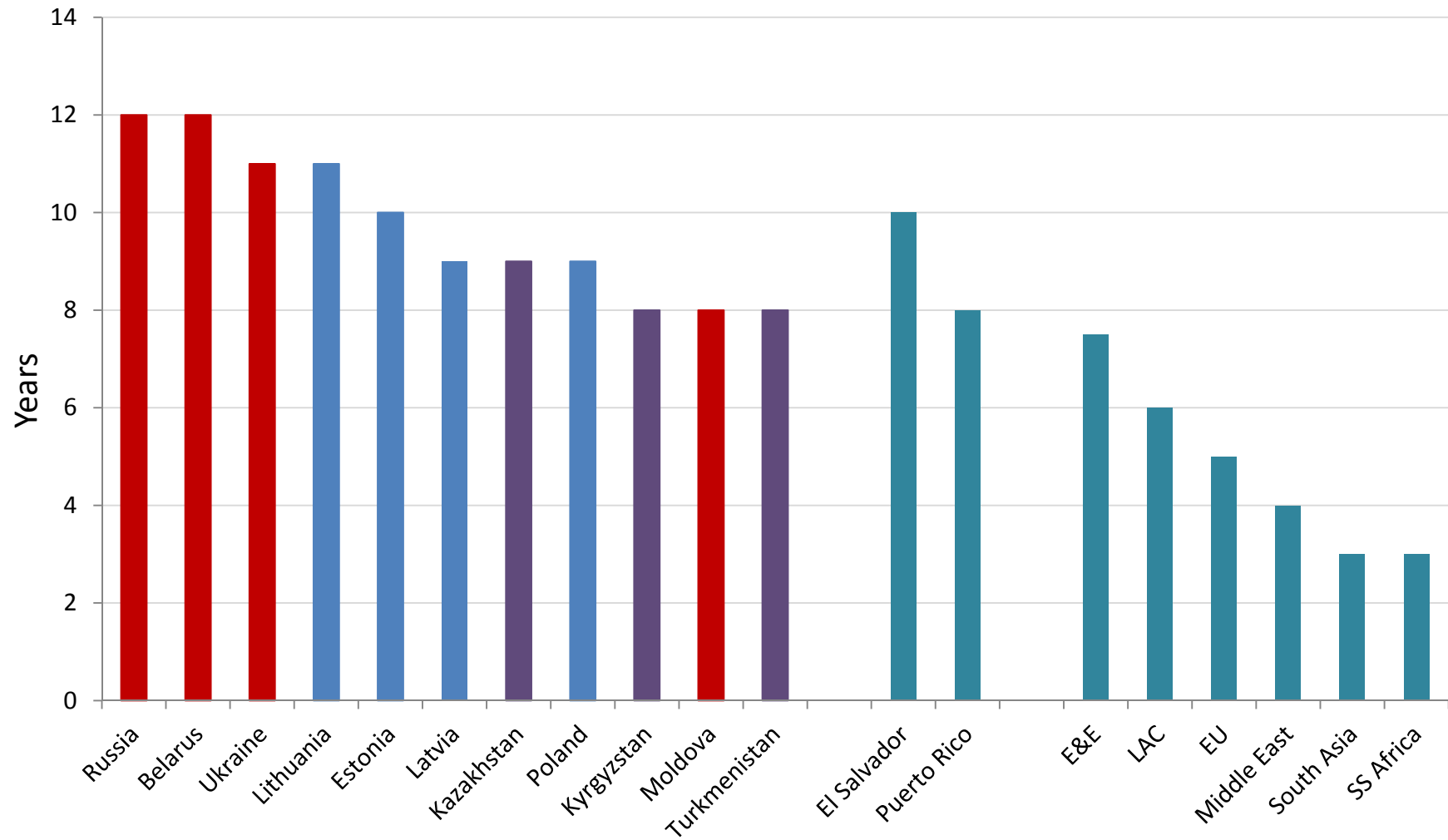
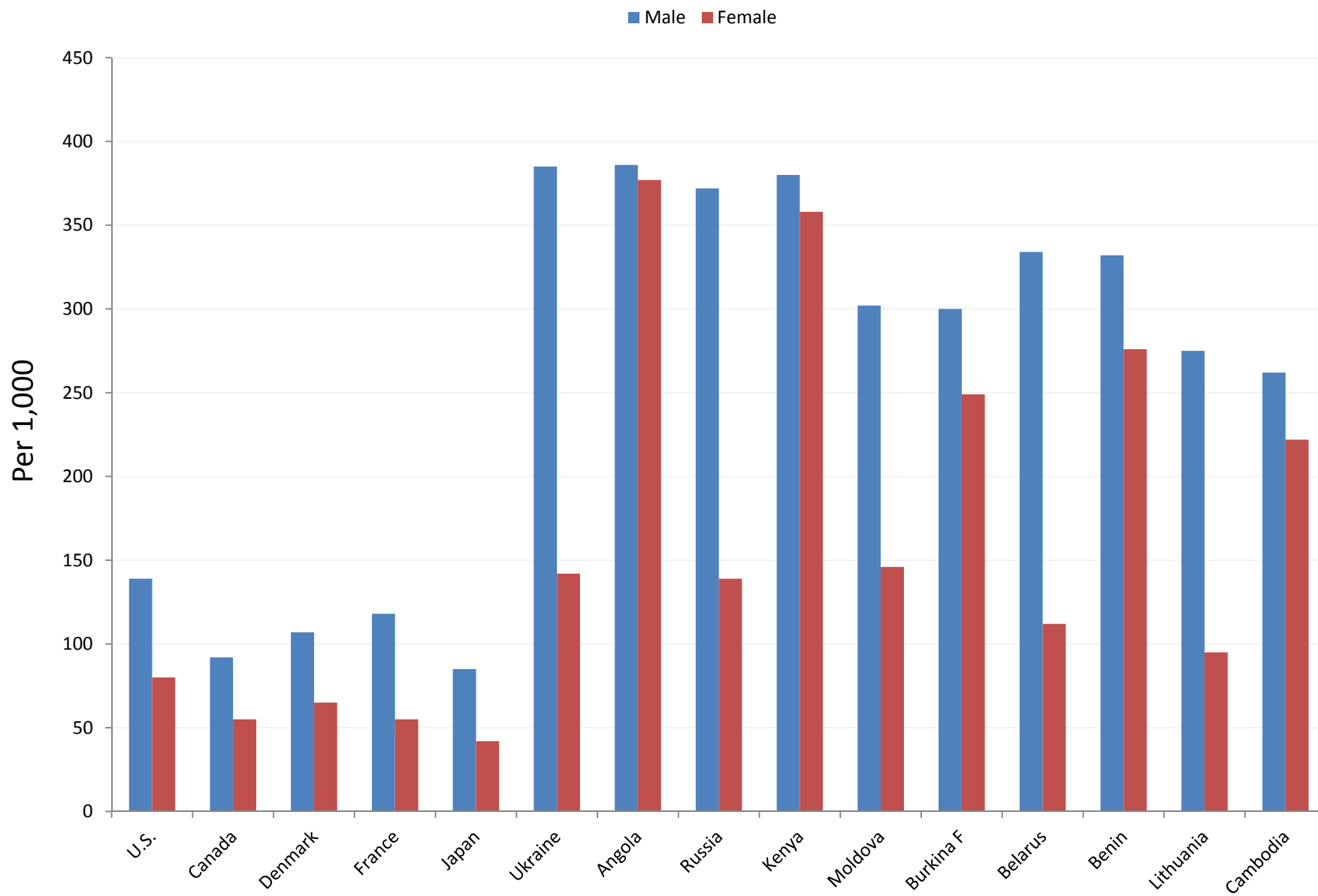


Figure 28

Male and Female Adult Mortality Rates



World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (2012).