

Real benefits come when managers begin to understand the profound difference between 'cost cutting' and 'eliminating the causes of costs'

## Resource intensity

## Resource Efficiency

Resource management is the ability to manage available resource (natural capital, human capital, financial capital) efficiently – regardless of whether the capital is scarce or abundant. Whether a country does or does not possess resources within its boundaries (natural and other resources), efficiency in using resources – whether domestic or imported - is a cost factor, affecting the competitiveness and thus wealth of nations. Over-exploitation of existing natural resources also affects the natural capital of the country, i.e. the ability of a country to support its population and economy with the required resources into the future.

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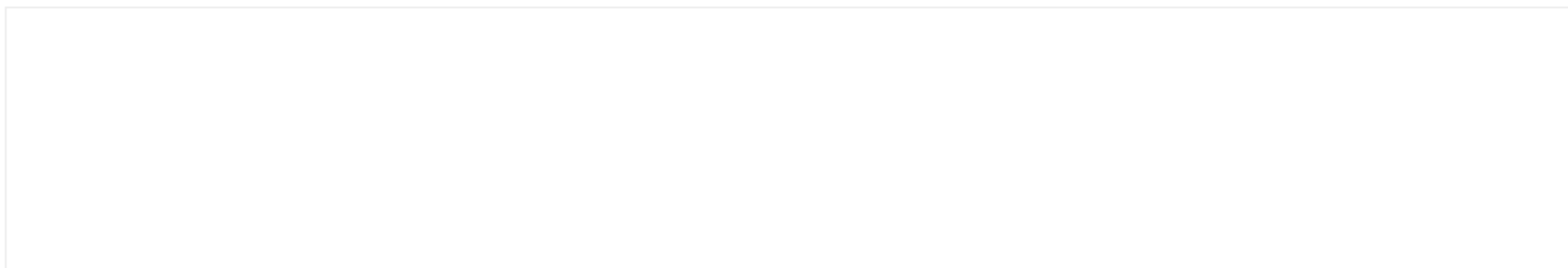
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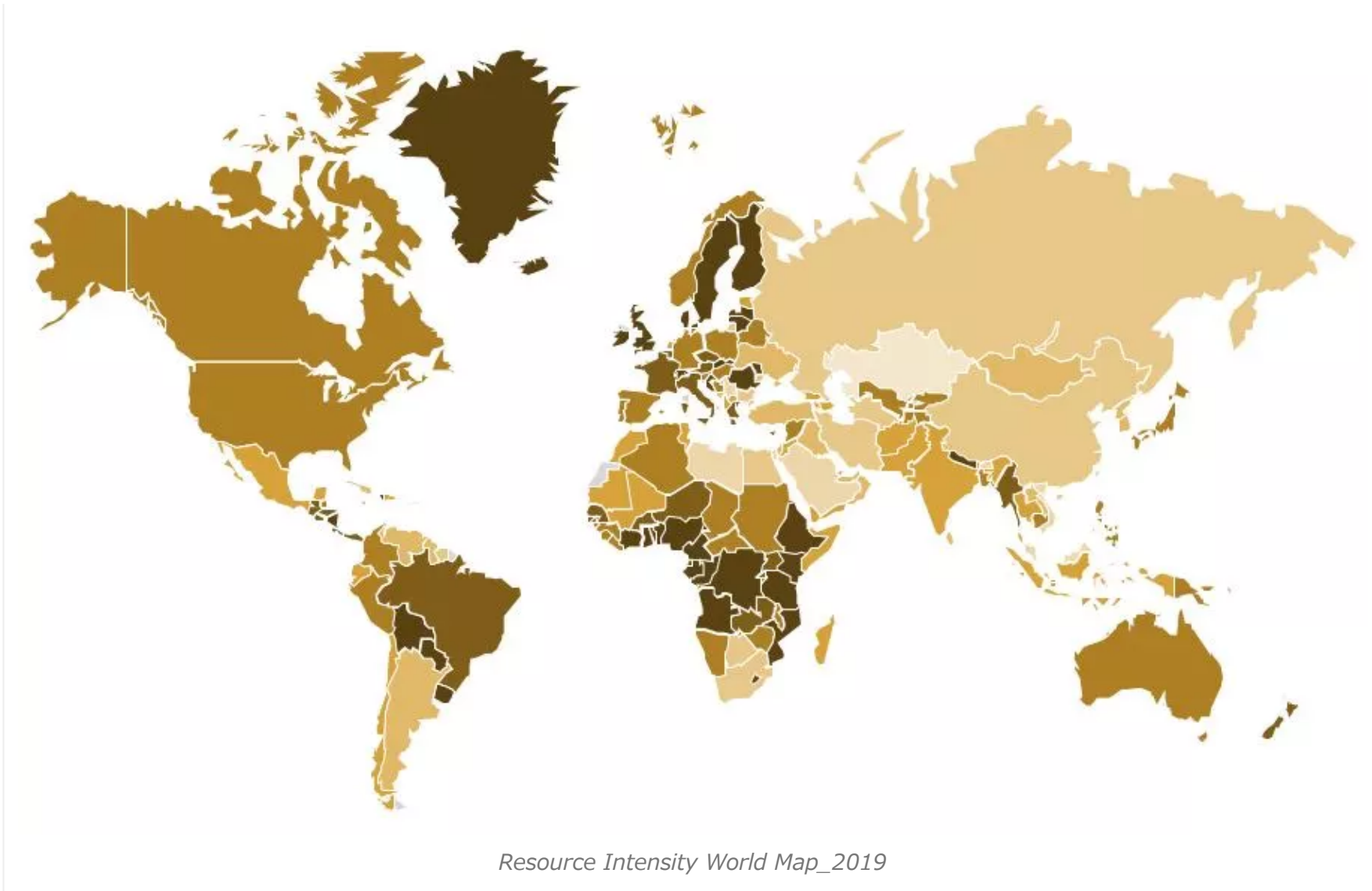
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## Resource Management World Map

The resource intensity ranking is topped by less developed countries, with no OECD nation or developed economy in the top 20. Ireland and Sweden, the highest ranking of the developed economies, are placed 21 & 26, followed by Latvia (33), and Luxembourg (35). The UK, thanks to a near-complete de-industrialisation ranks 39. World's economic powerhouses score comparable low: Germany is ranked 149, Japan 162, and the USA at 161. Brazil is positioned the highest among the large emerging economies (66), while India (138), China (166) and Russia (152) have a distinctive potential for improving their sustainable competitiveness through improving resource intensity and resource management – i.e. reducing costs, at the end of the day.





Dark areas indicate high resource efficiency, lighter high resource intensity

## Global Resource Intensity Rankings

The resource intensity ranking is topped by Kenya, followed by Togo and Ethiopia – mainly due to low resource consumption. However, also highly developed economies achieve high rankings – Sweden (5), Luxembourg (6)

and the UK (8) are all ranked within the top ten. However, the World's economic powerhouses are ranked significantly lower – Germany on 77, Japan on 96, the US on 102, and China on 160. The low rankings indicate a distinctive potential for improving sustainable competitiveness through reducing resource intensity and resource management – i.e. reducing costs, at the end of the day.



Country	Rank	Score	Country	Rank	Score	Country	Rank	Score	Country	Rank	Score
Kenya	1	66.3	Niger	46	53.1	Belarus	91	49.0	Azerbaijan	136	44.1
Togo	2	65.6	France	47	53.1	Bangladesh	92	48.7	India	137	44.0
Ethiopia	3	64.4	Uganda	48	53.0	Namibia	93	48.7	Guyana	138	43.6
Nigeria	4	63.8	Sao Tome and Principe	49	53.0	Algeria	94	48.7	Israel	139	43.6
Sweden	5	63.8	Zambia	50	53.0	Central African Republic	95	48.4	Iraq	140	43.3
Luxembourg	6	63.5	South Sudan	51	52.9	Japan	96	48.3	Trinidad and Tobago	141	43.0
Benin	7	63.3	Guatemala	52	52.9	Syria	97	48.0	Montenegro	142	43.0
United Kingdom	8	62.5	Rwanda	53	52.7	Tajikistan	98	48.0	Venezuela	143	42.8
Tanzania	9	61.4	El Salvador	54	52.7	Papua New Guinea	99	47.8	Laos	144	42.7
Democratic Republic of Congo	10	61.1	New Zealand	55	52.7	Peru	100	47.8	Argentina	145	42.7
Latvia	11	61.1	Burma	56	52.4	Tonga	101	47.5	Vanuatu	146	42.3
Republic of Congo	12	60.9	Gambia	57	52.3	USA	102	47.5	Ukraine	147	42.2
Denmark	13	59.8	Italy	58	52.1	Hungary	103	47.4	United Arab Emirates	148	42.1
Croatia	14	59.8	West Bank and Gaza	59	51.9	Bosnia and Herzegovina	104	47.3	Sri Lanka	149	42.1
Nepal	15	59.3	Burkina Faso	60	51.9	Kyrgyzstan	105	47.3	Cuba	150	42.0
Slovakia	16	58.8	Comoros	61	51.6	Netherlands	106	46.9	Samoa	151	41.9
Cameroon	17	58.7	Cyprus	62	51.4	Pakistan	107	46.7	Turkey	152	41.8
Ireland	18	58.4	Greece	63	51.3	Madagascar	108	46.7	Oman	153	41.6
Moldova	19	58.3	Djibouti	64	51.2	Yemen	109	46.7	Mongolia	154	41.1
Cote d'Ivoire	20	57.9	Panama	65	51.1	Solomon Islands	110	46.6	South Korea	155	41.0
Nicaragua	21	57.7	Malta	66	50.8	Estonia	111	46.5	Botswana	156	40.9
Angola	22	57.7	Jamaica	67	50.7	Tunisia	112	46.5	Swaziland	157	40.6
Ghana	23	57.7	Portugal	68	50.6	Mali	113	46.0	Bulgaria	158	40.4
Mozambique	24	57.5	Cambodia	69	50.6	Brunei	114	45.9	South Africa	159	39.7
Switzerland	25	57.4	Burundi	70	50.5	Georgia	115	45.8	China	160	39.7
Gabon	26	57.1	Poland	71	50.4	Maldives	116	45.6	Russia	161	39.6
Lithuania	27	56.8	Guinea-Bissau	72	50.3	Ecuador	117	45.6	Mauritius	162	39.3
Uruguay	28	56.5	Norway	73	50.3	Macedonia	118	45.6	Iran	163	39.2
Iceland	29	56.0	Zimbabwe	74	50.2	Jordan	119	45.5	Suriname	164	39.1
Romania	30	55.7	Sierra Leone	75	50.1	Timor-Leste	120	45.5	Egypt	165	38.8
Finland	31	55.6	Colombia	76	50.1	Afghanistan	121	45.4	Singapore	166	38.7
Bolivia	32	55.4	Germany	77	50.1	Albania	122	45.4	Turkmenistan	167	38.6
Lesotho	33	55.4	Dominica	78	50.0	Morocco	123	45.3	Malaysia	168	37.9
Haiti	34	55.2	Philippines	79	49.9	Mexico	124	45.3	Bhutan	169	37.8
Paraguay	35	55.1	Canada	80	49.9	Fiji	125	45.1	St. Kitts and Nevis	170	37.7

Honduras	36	54.5	Malawi	81	49.9	Mauritania	126	44.9	Bahrain	171	37.6
Belgium	37	54.5	Liberia	82	49.8	Qatar	127	44.8	Libya	172	37.3
Brazil	38	54.4	Belize	83	49.4	Kiribati	128	44.7	Vietnam	173	36.4
Equatorial Guinea	39	54.3	Slovenia	84	49.3	Indonesia	129	44.4	Serbia	174	36.4
Senegal	40	54.2	Spain	85	49.2	Lebanon	130	44.4	Saudi Arabia	175	35.7
Liechtenstein	41	53.8	Uzbekistan	86	49.2	Chile	131	44.4	Grenada	176	34.2
Austria	42	53.5	Sudan	87	49.2	Armenia	132	44.4	Kazakhstan	177	33.6
Costa Rica	43	53.5	Chad	88	49.1	Dominican Republic	133	44.2	Kuwait	178	30.6
Eritrea	44	53.4	Guinea	89	49.1	Thailand	134	44.1	Seychelles	179	27.6
Czech Republic	45	53.3	Australia	90	49.0	Cape Verde	135	44.1	Bahamas	180	27.0

*Resource Intensity Rankings 2019*



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