



Overall performance

Fiji has shown consistent economic growth and high infrastructure deal activity, closing several recent deals with foreign equity sponsorship. To improve the efficiency of infrastructure projects, Fiji could look to shorten the duration of procurement processes and minimise cost and risk. Weak domestic production levels in key sectors and the potential economic fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic all present challenges to Fiji's ability to fund infrastructure investment.

Drivers	Score(/100)	Score change (2017-20)	Emerging	Aspiring	Contender	Top performer	Global leader
Governance	59	—	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Grey	Grey
Regulatory frameworks	50	↑ 1	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Grey
Permits	51	↑ 2	Blue	Blue	Blue	Grey	Grey
Planning	60	—	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey
Procurement	74	↑ 2	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Grey
Activity	58	↑ 8	Teal	Teal	Teal	Grey	Grey
Funding capacity	26	↑ 1	Orange	Orange	Grey	Grey	Grey
Financial markets	43	—	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Grey	Grey

Fiji at a glance



\$6,380
GDP per capita
(USD, 2019)



0.9 million
Population
(2019)



—
Infrastructure investment
(2019 estimate)



—
Infrastructure gap
(2019 estimate)



—
Infrastructure quality
(0-100, 100 is best, 2019)



—
Private infrastructure investment
(5-year average, USD, 2019)

Top performing metrics



100/100

Value of closed infrastructure deals with foreign equity sponsorship

Fiji has one of the highest values of closed infrastructure deals with foreign equity sponsorship at 0.54% of GDP. A high value may reflect favourable trade conditions and lower barriers to foreign investment, but the COVID-19 pandemic may impact international capital flows.



88.6/100

Financial stability

Fiji's financial stability is satisfactory and equal to the Upper Middle Income Countries average, supported by foreign reserves. A stable financial system facilitates the smooth flow of funds between infrastructure assets and investors. The long-term impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic is a concern.



70.9/100

Cost to start a business

According to the World Bank, the cost to start a business in Fiji is 14.5% of income per capita. Low business start-up costs could ease the entry of new firms.

Opportunities to grow



No

Published project pipeline

Fiji does not currently publish an infrastructure pipeline of projects. The addition of a pipeline could help provide infrastructure participants with a clear indication of prospective and confirmed infrastructure activity.



30.5/100

Long term GDP growth trend

Fiji's long-term GDP growth has averaged 3.2%, similar to the average for Upper Middle Income Countries. Long-term growth signals a country's capacity to fund infrastructure from future growth. The COVID-19 pandemic may impact this GDP growth.



42.2/100

Average procurement duration – transaction RFP

At 37 months, Fiji has a higher than average period of time from announcement of a tender to contract award. Lengthy procurement processes add costs, risks and down time for infrastructure contractors.

For guidance on how to improve these metrics, please see the [Fiji Country Page](#) on the InfraCompass website.



ECONOMY OVERVIEW

GDP (\$US billion, 2019)	5.7	Population (million, 2019)	0.9	Unemployment rate (2019)	4.2%
GDP per capita (\$US, 2019)	6,380	Urbanisation ratio (2018)	56.0%	Inflation rate (2019)	3.5%
GDP growth rate (annual, 2019)	2.7%	Gross Government Debt (% of GDP, 2019)	47.0%	Digital Adoption Index (0-1 best, 2016)	0.46
GDP per capita growth rate (annual, 2019)	2.8%	Sovereign risk rating (2019)	37	Gini coefficient (0-100 worst, 2013)	36.7

METRIC SCORES

The below metrics are normalised so that they all range from 0 to 100. For original metrics and data sources, please see <https://infracompass.github.org/>

GOVERNANCE		REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS		PERMITS	
Post-completion reviews?	Yes -	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	41.1 [^] ↓	Cost to start a business	70.9 ↑
Infrastructure or PPP unit/agency?	Yes -	Prevalence of foreign ownership	56.7 [^] ↓	Dealing with construction permits	55.3 -
Recovery rate	46.5 ↑	Product market regulation, network sectors	46.9 [^] -	Quality of land administration	65 -
Rule of law	47.4 ↑	Regulatory (including competition) quality	45.6 ↑	Registering property	38.4 -
Shareholder governance	33.3 -	Strength of insolvency framework	37.5 -	Time required to start a business	11.6 -
Political stability and absence of violence	62.4 ↓	Investment promotion agency?	Yes -		
PLANNING		PROCUREMENT		ACTIVITY	
Published project pipeline?	No -	Average procurement duration – transaction RFP	42.2 [^] ↓	Infrastructure investment	48.4 [^] ↑
Published infrastructure plan?	Yes -	Degree of transparency in public procurement	56.9 [^] ↑	Private infrastructure investment	17.8 ↓
Preparation of PPPs	55 [^] ↓	Published procurement guidelines?	Yes -	Value of closed PPP infrastructure deals	64.1 [^] ↑
Economic analysis assessment?	Yes -	Procurement of PPPs	64.3 [^] -	Value of closed infrastructure deals with foreign equity sponsorship	100 -
Market sounding and/or assessment?	Yes -	PPP contract management	64.6 [^] -		
Environmental impact analysis?	Yes -				
FUNDING CAPACITY		FINANCIAL MARKETS		Drawing on data from: International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, World Economic Forum, IJ Global, CEPII, Oxford Economics, Trading Economics, and Deloitte.	
GDP per capita	8.1 ↑	Domestic credit to private sector	45 ↑		
Gross government debt	63.4 ↓	Financing through local equity market	44.7 [^] ↑		
Long term GDP growth trend	30.5 ↑	Stocks traded	28.5 [^] ↓		
Summary credit rating	37 -	Financial depth	42.7 [^] ↑		
		Financial stability	88.6 [^] ↑		

Metric key:

↑ Increase from InfraCompass 2017 ↓ Decrease from InfraCompass 2017 - No change from InfraCompass 2017

Note:

'Top performing metrics' are the metrics with the highest score out of 100.

'Opportunities to grow' are generally the metrics with the lowest weighted score out of 100.

[^]Denotes interpolated metric data. See Technical Appendix for further explanation on the interpolation techniques.