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Insight Report

The Global Competitiveness Report

2015–2016

Klaus Schwab, World Economic Forum

Insight Report

The Global Competitiveness Report 2015–2016

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Preface

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The Global Competitiveness Report 2015–2016 is being launched at a pivotal time for the global economy. On the one hand, economic development is characterized by the "new normal" of higher unemployment, lower productivity growth, and subdued economic growth that could still be derailed by uncertainties such as geopolitical tensions, the future path of emerging markets, energy prices, and currency changes. On the other hand, other recent developments show great promise—the so-called fourth industrial revolution and new ways of consuming such as the sharing economy could lead to another wave of significant innovations that drive growth. At the same time, across countries we are witnessing economic policymaking become increasingly people-centered and embedded in overall societal goals.

Whether economies get trapped in the new normal or harvest the benefits of the latest innovations for their societies will crucially depend on their levels of competitiveness. Policymakers, businesses, and civil society leaders must work together to ensure continued growth and more inclusive outcomes of economic development. Enhancing competitiveness requires not only well-functioning markets; other keys to success include strong institutions that ensure the ability to adapt, the availability of talent, and a high capacity to innovate. These essential ingredients will become even more important in the future because economies that are competitive are more resilient to risks and better equipped to adapt to a rapidly changing environment.

For over 35 years, the *Global Competitiveness Report* series has shed light on the key factors and their interrelations that determine economic growth and a country's level of present and future prosperity. By doing so, it aims to build a common understanding of the main strengths and weaknesses of an economy so stakeholders can work together to shape economic agendas that address challenges and enhance opportunities.

The Global Competitiveness Index has served to assess country performance since 2004, a time frame that has seen great changes in the global economic landscape and seen also an exploration of new avenues in how we think about economic growth. In order to maintain our cutting-edge value, we need to take into account the latest ideas about competitiveness. Chapter 1.2 of this *Report* therefore presents our current thinking about the drivers of competitiveness from a conceptual point of view and suggests a set of preliminary measurements toward an updated index. The chapter is the result of a multi-year research project of the World Economic Forum. Its goal is to provide a basis for discussing the evolving concepts and measurements of competitiveness. In the course of the coming year, we plan to validate the concepts and measures with experts, policymakers, and businesses.

This year's *Report* provides an overview of the competitiveness performance of 140 economies and thus continues to be the most comprehensive assessment of its kind. It contains a detailed profile of each of the economies included. This *Report* is one of the flagship publications of the Forum's Global Competitiveness and Risks Team, which produces a number of related research studies aimed at supporting countries in their transformation efforts and raising awareness about the need to adopt holistic and integrated frameworks for understanding complex phenomena related to competitiveness and global risks.

The Global Competitiveness Report 2015–2016 has benefitted from the thought leadership of Professor Xavier Sala-i-Martín at Columbia University, who has provided ongoing intellectual support for our competitiveness research and its future directions. Furthermore, this *Report* would have not been possible without the collaboration and dedication of our network of over 160 Partner Institutes worldwide. The Partner Institutes are instrumental in carrying out the Executive Opinion Survey, which provides the foundation data of this *Report,* and in imparting the results of the *Report* at the national level. We would also like to convey our sincere gratitude to all the business executives around the world who took the time to participate in the Survey.

Appreciation also goes to Professor Klaus Schwab, Executive Chairman, who developed the original concept back in 1979; Jennifer Blanke, Chief Economist; and Margareta Drzeniek Hanouz, Head of Global Competitiveness and Risks, as well as team members Ciara Browne, Roberto Crotti, Attilio Di Batista, Caroline Galvan, Thierry Geiger, Tania Gutknecht, and Gaëlle Marti.

The Global Competitiveness Index 2015–2016 Rankings

Rank	Economy	Score[1]	Prev.[2]	Trend[3]
1	Switzerland	5.76	1	
2	Singapore	5.68	2	
3	United States	5.61	3	
4	Germany	5.53	5	
5	Netherlands	5.50	8	
6	Japan	5.47	6	
7	Hong Kong SAR	5.46	7	
8	Finland	5.45	4	
9	Sweden	5.43	10	
10	United Kingdom	5.43	9	
11	Norway	5.41	11	
12	Denmark	5.33	13	
13	Canada	5.31	15	
14	Qatar	5.30	16	
15	Taiwan, China	5.28	14	
16	New Zealand	5.25	17	
17	United Arab Emirates	5.24	12	
18	Malaysia	5.23	20	
19	Belgium	5.20	18	
20	Luxembourg	5.20	19	
21	Australia	5.15	22	
22	France	5.13	23	
23	Austria	5.12	21	
24	Ireland	5.11	25	
25	Saudi Arabia	5.07	24	
26	Korea, Rep.	4.99	26	
27	Israel	4.98	27	
28	China	4.89	28	
29	Iceland	4.83	30	
30	Estonia	4.74	29	
31	Czech Republic	4.69	37	
32	Thailand	4.64	31	
33	Spain	4.59	35	
34	Kuwait	4.59	40	
35	Chile	4.58	33	
36	Lithuania	4.55	41	
37	Indonesia	4.52	34	
38	Portugal	4.52	36	
39	Bahrain	4.52	44	
40	Azerbaijan	4.50	38	
41	Poland	4.49	43	
42	Kazakhstan	4.49	50	
43	Italy	4.46	49	
44	Latvia	4.45	42	
45	Russian Federation	4.44	53	
46	Mauritius	4.43	39	
47	Philippines	4.39	52	
48	Malta	4.39	47	
49	South Africa	4.39	56	
50	Panama	4.38	48	
51	Turkey	4.37	45	
52	Costa Rica	4.33	51	
53	Romania	4.32	59	
54	Bulgaria	4.32	54	
55	India	4.31	71	
56	Vietnam	4.30	68	
57	Mexico	4.29	61	
58	Rwanda	4.29	62	
59	Slovenia	4.28	70	
60	Macedonia, FYR	4.28	63	
61	Colombia	4.28	66	
62	Oman	4.25	46	
63	Hungary	4.25	60	
64	Jordan	4.23	64	
65	Cyprus	4.23	58	
66	Georgia	4.22	69	
67	Slovak Republic	4.22	75	
68	Sri Lanka	4.21	73	
69	Peru	4.21	65	
70	Montenegro	4.20	67	
71	Botswana	4.19	74	
72	Morocco	4.17	72	
73	Uruguay	4.09	80	
74	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.09	83	
75	Brazil	4.08	57	
76	Ecuador	4.07	n/a	
77	Croatia	4.07	77	
78	Guatemala	4.05	78	
79	Ukraine	4.03	76	
80	Tajikistan	4.03	91	
81	Greece	4.02	81	
82	Armenia	4.01	85	
83	Lao PDR	4.00	93	
84	Moldova	4.00	82	
85	Namibia	3.99	88	
86	Jamaica	3.97	86	
87	Algeria	3.97	79	
88	Honduras	3.95	100	
89	Trinidad and Tobago	3.94	89	
90	Cambodia	3.94	95	
91	Côte d'Ivoire	3.93	115	
92	Tunisia	3.93	87	
93	Albania	3.93	97	
94	Serbia	3.89	94	
95	El Salvador	3.87	84	
96	Zambia	3.87	96	
97	Seychelles	3.86	92	
98	Dominican Republic	3.86	101	
99	Kenya	3.85	90	
100	Nepal	3.85	102	
101	Lebanon	3.84	113	
102	Kyrgyz Republic	3.83	108	
103	Gabon	3.83	106	
104	Mongolia	3.81	98	
105	Bhutan	3.80	103	
106	Argentina	3.79	104	
107	Bangladesh	3.76	109	
108	Nicaragua	3.75	99	
109	Ethiopia	3.75	118	
110	Senegal	3.73	112	
111	Bosnia & Herzegovina	3.71	n/a	
112	Cape Verde	3.70	114	
113	Lesotho	3.70	107	
114	Cameroon	3.69	116	
115	Uganda	3.66	122	
116	Egypt	3.66	119	
117	Bolivia	3.60	105	
118	Paraguay	3.60	120	
119	Ghana	3.58	111	
120	Tanzania	3.57	121	
121	Guyana	3.56	117	
122	Benin	3.55	n/a	
123	Gambia, The	3.48	125	
124	Nigeria	3.46	127	
125	Zimbabwe	3.45	124	
126	Pakistan	3.45	129	
127	Mali	3.44	128	
128	Swaziland	3.40	123	
129	Liberia	3.37	n/a	
130	Madagascar	3.32	130	
131	Myanmar	3.32	134	
132	Venezuela	3.30	131	
133	Mozambique	3.20	133	
134	Haiti	3.18	137	
135	Malawi	3.15	132	
136	Burundi	3.11	139	
137	Sierra Leone	3.06	138	
138	Mauritania	3.03	141	
139	Chad	2.96	143	
140	Guinea	2.84	144	

Advanced Economies · Middle East, North Africa, and Pakistan · Emerging and Developing Asia · Latin America and the Caribbean · Commonwealth of Independent States · Emerging and Developing Europe · Sub-Saharan Africa

Note: The Global Competitiveness Index captures the fundamentals of an economy. Recent developments, including currency (e.g., Switzerland) and commodity price fluctuations (e.g., Azerbaijan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia), geopolitical uncertainties (e.g., Ukraine), and security issues (e.g., Turkey) must be kept in mind when interpreting the results.

1 Scale ranges from 1 to 7.

2 This shows the rank out of the 144 economies in the GCI 2014–2015.

3 The trend line shows the evolution in percentile rank since 2007; breaks in the trend line reflect years when the economy was not included in the GCI.

Part 1

Measuring Competitiveness

CHAPTER 1.1

Reaching Beyond the New Normal: Findings from the Global Competitiveness Index 2015–2016

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Seven years after the global financial crisis, the world economy is evolving against the background of the "new normal" of lower economic growth, lower productivity growth, and high unemployment. Although overall prospects remain positive, growth is expected to remain below the levels recorded in previous decades in most developed economies and in many emerging markets.[1] Growth prospects could still be derailed by the uncertainty fueled by a slowdown in emerging markets, geopolitical tensions and conflicts around the world, as well as by the unfolding humanitarian crisis. At the same time, some positive developments—such as the rapid diffusion of information and communication technologies (ICTs) giving rise to new business models and revolutionizing industries—bear great promise for a future wave of innovations that could drive longer-term growth.

Geographical patterns of growth also continue to shift, with advanced economies gaining ground on emerging markets. In 2013 emerging markets grew almost four times as quickly as advanced economies (5 percent versus 1.3 percent); in 2015 they are projected to be growing less than twice as quickly (4.2 percent versus 2.1 percent).[2] In particular, the United States is recovering, despite moves toward the normalization of monetary policy and the strengthening of the dollar. The country's unemployment rate is at its lowest level since 2008.[3] In Europe, more sluggish growth prospects are somewhat counterbalanced by lower energy prices and a weakened euro, though doubts remain about the future of the eurozone following the bailout of Greece. In Japan, monetary policy and a weaker yen are supporting growth, although it remains subdued. Among emerging markets, meanwhile, oil and commodity exporters need to adjust to lower commodity price levels. In China, the move toward a more sustainable, less investment-driven growth model is expected to result in more moderate growth (see Box 4).

Rather than adjusting to this new normal, countries must step up their efforts to re-accelerate economic growth. There is evidence that, in addition to lower capital accumulation that results from reduced investments, productivity over the past decade has been stagnating and even declining, which could have contributed to the current situation. As a growing body of empirical literature shows, differences in productivity are the main determinants of cross-country prosperity levels.[4] Increasing productivity therefore needs to be at the core of the policy agendas of governments and international organizations. This makes the World Economic Forum's annual assessment of the drivers of productivity, the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), particularly relevant for policymakers seeking to identify priority areas for reforms.

At the same time, it should be acknowledged that the economic crisis has led to growth and

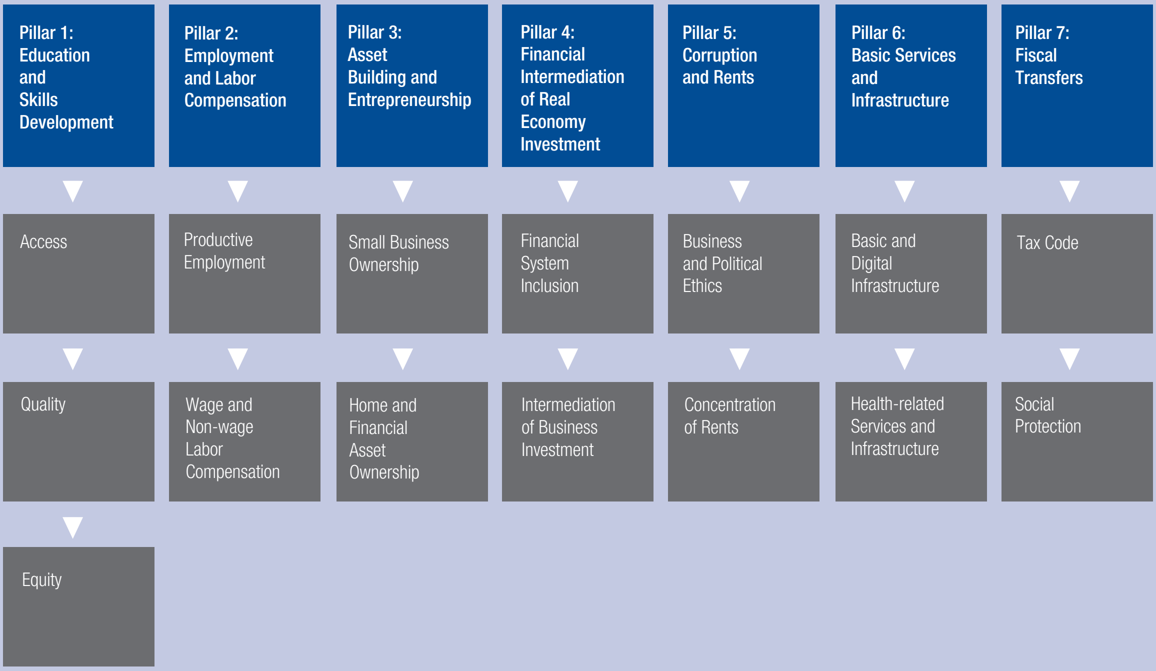
Box 1: *The Inclusive Growth and Development Report*

Many countries are facing the consequences of widening inequality, which has become particularly acute since the global financial crisis—and evidence is growing that social inclusion and growth in GDP per capita go hand in hand. There has consequently been much discussion about the need to ensure that growth translates into broad-based improvements in living standards that touch all citizens rather than a fortunate few. Yet there is little practical guidance about how countries can achieve both growth and equity.

To help fill this gap, the World Economic Forum recently released the inaugural *Inclusive Growth and Development Report*, which aims to identify countries' structural and institutional features that influence the extent to which growth translates into broad-based progress in living standards. It presents a framework and a corresponding set of indicators in seven principal policy domains (pillars) and 15 subdomains (subpillars) (Figure 1).

A broad spectrum of actions can foster inclusive growth.

Figure 1: Inclusive Growth and Development Framework



http://www.weforum.org/reports/inclusive-growth-and-development-report-2015

(Cont'd.)

productivity being increasingly seen less as ultimate goals and more as contributors to a larger goal of broad-based rises in living standards. Developing and advanced economies alike are subscribing more and more to the notion of inclusive growth, and there is growing debate about the relationship between competitiveness and inclusiveness. The World Economic Forum's first *Inclusive Growth and Development Report,* published in September 2015, further explores these issues and provides a first attempt at benchmarking the drivers of inclusive growth to complement our work on competitiveness (see Box 1).

The Global Competitiveness Report 2015–2016, the 36th edition in the series, presents the results of the latest iteration of the GCI. This chapter distills the key messages, analyzes the main global and regional results and recent trends, and briefly discusses the competitiveness performance of selected economies. Chapter 1.2 introduces the planned updates to the GCI, which we expect will replace the current methodology in the next edition of the *Report*. Chapter 1.3 describes the workings of the Executive Opinion Survey, the results of which feed into the GCI and other research by the Forum and various organizations.

METHODOLOGY

We define *competitiveness* as the *set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of an economy,* which in turn sets the level of prosperity that the country can earn.

Building on Klaus Schwab's original idea from 1979, since 2005 the World Economic Forum has published the Global Competitiveness Index
developed by Xavier Sala-i-Martín in collaboration with the Forum. Since an update in 2007, the methodology has remained largely unchanged. The GCI combines 113 indicators that capture concepts that matter for productivity. These indicators are grouped into 12 pillars (Figure 1): institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic environment, health and primary education, higher

Box 1: *The Inclusive Growth and Development Report* *(cont'd.)*

Six of the seven pillars in the framework focus on how inclusive outcomes can be delivered by market activity rather than subsequent transfers, a factor that is captured by the seventh pillar. This reflects the fact that most households rely on income from wages, self-employment, or small business ownership; therefore it is necessary for an inclusive growth strategy to reinforce—or at least not undermine—incentives to work, save, and invest. Although there is a place for fiscal transfers to address inequality, the inclusiveness of a society's growth should be measured primarily by the extent to which it produces broad gains in living standards before fiscal transfers are taken into account.

The Inclusive Growth and Development Report presents a database of cross-country statistical indicators that inform comparative economy profiles—in effect, diagnostic scans of the institutional enabling environment as it relates to encouraging socially inclusive growth—in 112 economies. It does not provide a definitive set of policy recommendations, but rather aims to start a conversation about how individual economies could tailor their responses to their particular contexts. The assumption is that different approaches and policy mixes will be appropriate for different economies depending on their historical, cultural, and political-economy circumstances. Nonetheless, six overall conclusions emerge from the report:

- **First, all countries have room for improvement.** There is considerable diversity in performance not only across but also within countries. No country scores above average for its peer group in all 15 subpillars, and only a few come close.
- **Second, it is possible to be pro-equity and pro-growth at the same time.** This is demonstrated by the fact that several of the strongest performers in the Forum's Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) are also relatively inclusive.
- **Third, fiscal transfers can be helpful—but so can other policies.** Many economies with high levels of tax and redistribution are highly competitive. However, greater use of the policy space in other areas could reduce the need for these levers.
- **Fourth, lower-income status is no bar to success.** In many subpillars—such as Business and Political Ethics, Financial System Inclusion, and Educational Quality and Equity—some developing countries outperform others with much higher incomes.
- **Fifth, there are significant regional similarities.** This suggests the strength of the role of shared culture, historical traditions, and political-economy reflexes in areas such as tax systems in Eastern Europe and educational inequity in Latin America.
- **Finally, the current debate on inequality needs to be widened.** The debate now typically focuses on redistribution and the upskilling of labor, but these are only a minority of the policy options available to "structurally adjust" an economy for inclusive growth.

Looking ahead, the Forum intends the framework and cross-country benchmarking data presented in *The Inclusive Growth and Development Report* to stimulate discussion not only about policy options in individual countries but also about the most meaningful ways to measure the enabling environment for inclusive growth and development. Research will continue to refine conceptual links as well as methodology, and will include investigating the relative significance of and relationships between the pillars, subpillars, and individual indicators. Last but not least, identifying appropriate data to measure the concepts of inclusion and equity remains a key concern.

education and training, goods market efficiency, labor market efficiency, financial market development, technological readiness, market size, business sophistication, and innovation. These are in turn organized into three subindexes, in line with three main stages of development: basic requirements, efficiency enhancers, and innovation and sophistication factors. The three subindexes are given different weights in the calculation of the overall Index, depending on each economy's stage of development, as proxied by its GDP per capita and the share of exports represented by raw materials.

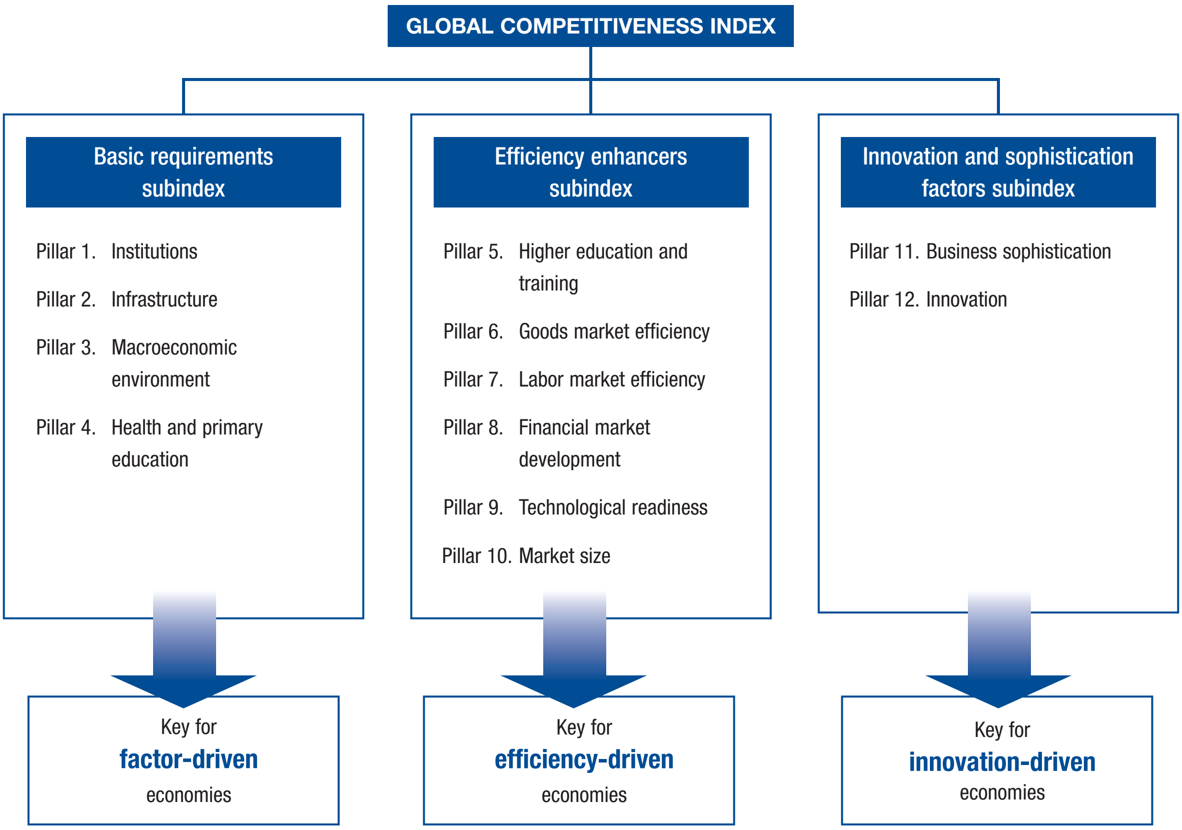
The GCI includes statistical data from internationally recognized agencies, notably the International Monetary Fund (IMF); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; and the World Health Organization. It also includes data from the World Economic Forum's annual Executive Opinion Survey to capture concepts that require a more qualitative assessment, or for which comprehensive and internationally comparable statistical data are not available.

This year the *Report* covers 140 economies. In this edition, because of absence of data, we could not include Angola, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Libya, Puerto Rico, Suriname, Timor-Leste, or Yemen. However, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, and Liberia, which could not be included in the last edition, are reinstated this year. Altogether, the combined output of the economies covered in the GCI represents 98.3 percent of world GDP.[5] The appendix contains a description of each pillar. It also presents a detailed structure of the GCI with all the indicators and explains how the Index is computed.

THE GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX 2015–2016

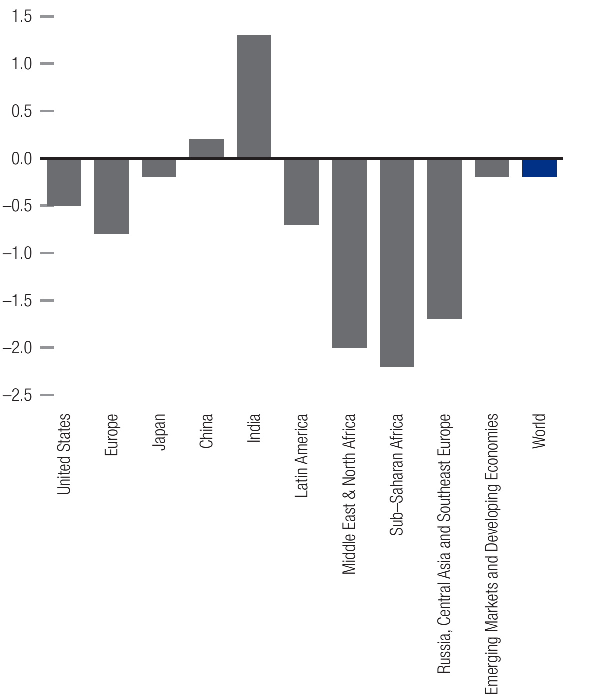
This section presents the main findings of the GCI 2015–2016, starting with an analysis of selected overarching topics and then drilling down into regions and selected countries. Tables 1–5 report the rankings for the overall GCI, the three subindexes, and their corresponding pillars. Detailed scorecards for all the economies in the sample are available in the data section of this *Report.*[6]

Figure 1: The Global Competitiveness Index framework



Note: See the appendix for the detailed structure of the GCI.

Figure 2: Difference in total factor productivity growth between the 1995–2004 and 2005–14 decades
Percentage points



Source: The Conference Board, *Total Economy Database*™ (May 2015).
Notes: Estimated as a Törnqvist index, log change. See https://www.conference-board.org/data/economydatabase/ for more information.

Not settling for the new normal

The collapse of Lehman Brothers in 2008 triggered a crisis of historical proportions, sending the global economy into freefall. Governments around the world resorted to short-term solutions to stabilize the economy and stimulate growth—but growth remains subdued seven years on, beyond the typical duration of a business cycle. In 2015, global growth is projected at 3.3 percent, its lowest rate since 2009—the trough of the crisis—and one of the lowest since 2000.[7] Unemployment, especially among youth, remains elevated. This suboptimal situation is often referred to as the *new normal.*

Although many possible explanations for this situation have been advanced—including Lawrence Summers' "secular stagnation" argument,[8] the aging of populations in most advanced economies and some emerging countries, and declining capital investment—slowing productivity growth is undoubtedly part of the story, especially in emerging markets.[9] In the last decade, productivity in most regions has grown more slowly than in the decade before (Figure 2).

There is no general agreement on the factors driving the slowdown in productivity growth. However, commonly suggested explanations include: technological

Table 1: The Global Competitiveness Index 2015–2016 rankings and 2014–2015 comparisons

	GCI 2015–2016			
Country/Economy	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)	Rank among 2014–2015 economies*	GCI 2014–2015 rank (out of 144)
Switzerland	1	5.76	1	1
Singapore	2	5.68	2	2
United States	3	5.61	3	3
Germany	4	5.53	4	5
Netherlands	5	5.50	5	8
Japan	6	5.47	6	6
Hong Kong SAR	7	5.46	7	7
Finland	8	5.45	8	4
Sweden	9	5.43	9	10
United Kingdom	10	5.43	10	9
Norway	11	5.41	11	11
Denmark	12	5.33	12	13
Canada	13	5.31	13	15
Qatar	14	5.30	14	16
Taiwan, China	15	5.28	15	14
New Zealand	16	5.25	16	17
United Arab Emirates	17	5.24	17	12
Malaysia	18	5.23	18	20
Belgium	19	5.20	19	18
Luxembourg	20	5.20	20	19
Australia	21	5.15	21	22
France	22	5.13	22	23
Austria	23	5.12	23	21
Ireland	24	5.11	24	25
Saudi Arabia	25	5.07	25	24
Korea, Rep.	26	4.99	26	26
Israel	27	4.98	27	27
China	28	4.89	28	28
Iceland	29	4.83	29	30
Estonia	30	4.74	30	29
Czech Republic	31	4.69	31	37
Thailand	32	4.64	32	31
Spain	33	4.59	33	35
Kuwait	34	4.59	34	40
Chile	35	4.58	35	33
Lithuania	36	4.55	36	41
Indonesia	37	4.52	37	34
Portugal	38	4.52	38	36
Bahrain	39	4.52	39	44
Azerbaijan	40	4.50	40	38
Poland	41	4.49	41	43
Kazakhstan	42	4.49	42	50
Italy	43	4.46	43	49
Latvia	44	4.45	44	42
Russian Federation	45	4.44	45	53
Mauritius	46	4.43	46	39
Philippines	47	4.39	47	52
Malta	48	4.39	48	47
South Africa	49	4.39	49	56
Panama	50	4.38	50	48
Turkey	51	4.37	51	45
Costa Rica	52	4.33	52	51
Romania	53	4.32	53	59
Bulgaria	54	4.32	54	54
India	55	4.31	55	71
Vietnam	56	4.30	56	68
Mexico	57	4.29	57	61
Rwanda	58	4.29	58	62
Slovenia	59	4.28	59	70
Macedonia, FYR	60	4.28	60	63
Colombia	61	4.28	61	66
Oman	62	4.25	62	46
Hungary	63	4.25	63	60
Jordan	64	4.23	64	64
Cyprus	65	4.23	65	58
Georgia	66	4.22	66	69
Slovak Republic	67	4.22	67	75
Sri Lanka	68	4.21	68	73
Peru	69	4.21	69	65
Montenegro	70	4.20	70	67
Botswana	71	4.19	71	74
Morocco	72	4.17	72	72
Uruguay	73	4.09	73	80
Iran, Islamic Rep.	74	4.09	74	83
Brazil	75	4.08	75	57
Ecuador	76	4.07	n/a	n/a
Croatia	77	4.07	76	77
Guatemala	78	4.05	77	78
Ukraine	79	4.03	78	76
Tajikistan	80	4.03	79	91
Greece	81	4.02	80	81
Armenia	82	4.01	81	85
Lao PDR	83	4.00	82	93
Moldova	84	4.00	83	82
Namibia	85	3.99	84	88
Jamaica	86	3.97	85	86
Algeria	87	3.97	86	79
Honduras	88	3.95	87	100
Trinidad and Tobago	89	3.94	88	89
Cambodia	90	3.94	89	95
Côte d'Ivoire	91	3.93	90	115
Tunisia	92	3.93	91	87
Albania	93	3.93	92	97
Serbia	94	3.89	93	94
El Salvador	95	3.87	94	84
Zambia	96	3.87	95	96
Seychelles	97	3.86	96	92
Dominican Republic	98	3.86	97	101
Kenya	99	3.85	98	90
Nepal	100	3.85	99	102
Lebanon	101	3.84	100	113
Kyrgyz Republic	102	3.83	101	108
Gabon	103	3.83	102	106
Mongolia	104	3.81	103	98
Bhutan	105	3.80	104	103
Argentina	106	3.79	105	104
Bangladesh	107	3.76	106	109
Nicaragua	108	3.75	107	99
Ethiopia	109	3.75	108	118
Senegal	110	3.73	109	112
Bosnia and Herzegovina	111	3.71	n/a	n/a
Cape Verde	112	3.70	110	114
Lesotho	113	3.70	111	107
Cameroon	114	3.69	112	116
Uganda	115	3.66	113	122
Egypt	116	3.66	114	119
Bolivia	117	3.60	115	105
Paraguay	118	3.60	116	120
Ghana	119	3.58	117	111
Tanzania	120	3.57	118	121
Guyana	121	3.56	119	117
Benin	122	3.55	n/a	n/a
Gambia, The	123	3.48	120	125
Nigeria	124	3.46	121	127
Zimbabwe	125	3.45	122	124
Pakistan	126	3.45	123	129
Mali	127	3.44	124	128
Swaziland	128	3.40	125	123
Liberia	129	3.37	n/a	n/a
Madagascar	130	3.32	126	130
Myanmar	131	3.32	127	134
Venezuela	132	3.30	128	131
Mozambique	133	3.20	129	133
Haiti	134	3.18	130	137
Malawi	135	3.15	131	132
Burundi	136	3.11	132	139
Sierra Leone	137	3.06	133	138
Mauritania	138	3.03	134	141
Chad	139	2.96	135	143
Guinea	140	2.84	136	144

Note: The Global Competitiveness Index captures the fundamentals of an economy. Recent developments, including currency (e.g., Switzerland) and commodity price fluctuations (e.g., Azerbaijan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia), geopolitical uncertainties (e.g., Ukraine), and security issues (e.g., Turkey) must be kept in mind when interpreting the results. See "Country highlights" on pages 23–32 for a more detailed description for selected economies.

* This column ranks all those economies for 2015–2016 that have been covered both in 2014–2015 and 2015–2016 editions, hence a constant sample of 136 economies. Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, and Liberia were not included in the analysis last year, and therefore appear as n/a.

Table 2: The Global Competitiveness Index 2015–2016

			SUBINDEXES					
	OVERALL INDEX		Basic requirements		Efficiency enhancers		Innovation and sophistication factors	
Country/Economy	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Switzerland	1	5.76	2	6.26	4	5.55	1	5.78
Singapore	2	5.68	1	6.36	2	5.70	11	5.19
United States	3	5.61	30	5.27	1	5.76	4	5.59
Germany	4	5.53	8	5.95	10	5.31	3	5.61
Netherlands	5	5.50	7	6.05	9	5.31	6	5.46
Japan	6	5.47	24	5.52	8	5.33	2	5.66
Hong Kong SAR	7	5.46	3	6.20	3	5.57	23	4.80
Finland	8	5.45	11	5.95	13	5.22	5	5.50
Sweden	9	5.43	13	5.90	12	5.24	7	5.45
United Kingdom	10	5.43	25	5.52	5	5.49	9	5.28
Norway	11	5.41	6	6.06	11	5.29	13	5.16
Denmark	12	5.33	12	5.91	16	5.15	10	5.25
Canada	13	5.31	16	5.77	6	5.45	24	4.77
Qatar	14	5.30	5	6.13	21	5.05	12	5.18
Taiwan, China	15	5.28	14	5.84	15	5.19	16	5.06
New Zealand	16	5.25	9	5.95	7	5.33	25	4.66
United Arab Emirates	17	5.24	4	6.17	17	5.11	21	4.83
Malaysia	18	5.23	22	5.59	22	5.01	17	5.05
Belgium	19	5.20	23	5.56	18	5.09	15	5.14
Luxembourg	20	5.20	10	5.95	23	5.00	18	5.04
Australia	21	5.15	15	5.79	14	5.21	26	4.61
France	22	5.13	26	5.48	19	5.08	20	4.97
Austria	23	5.12	20	5.61	24	4.89	14	5.16
Ireland	24	5.11	27	5.46	20	5.06	19	4.98
Saudi Arabia	25	5.07	17	5.70	30	4.69	29	4.18
Korea, Rep.	26	4.99	18	5.66	25	4.82	22	4.82
Israel	27	4.98	38	5.10	27	4.75	8	5.29
China	28	4.89	28	5.37	32	4.66	34	4.11
Iceland	29	4.83	19	5.66	33	4.65	27	4.58
Estonia	30	4.74	21	5.60	28	4.74	31	4.15
Czech Republic	31	4.69	31	5.27	26	4.78	32	4.14
Thailand	32	4.64	42	4.94	38	4.56	48	3.88
Spain	33	4.59	40	5.04	29	4.71	35	4.09
Kuwait	34	4.59	33	5.18	72	4.03	82	3.48
Chile	35	4.58	36	5.12	31	4.67	50	3.81
Lithuania	36	4.55	35	5.14	36	4.59	37	4.02
Indonesia	37	4.52	49	4.84	46	4.34	33	4.14
Portugal	38	4.52	41	4.94	37	4.56	30	4.16
Bahrain	39	4.52	32	5.21	35	4.60	43	3.92
Azerbaijan	40	4.50	43	4.92	69	4.05	66	3.59
Poland	41	4.49	44	4.91	34	4.64	57	3.70
Kazakhstan	42	4.49	46	4.87	45	4.36	78	3.53
Italy	43	4.46	53	4.80	43	4.39	28	4.35
Latvia	44	4.45	37	5.10	39	4.56	58	3.69
Russian Federation	45	4.44	47	4.87	40	4.53	76	3.54
Mauritius	46	4.43	39	5.04	61	4.17	51	3.79
Philippines	47	4.39	66	4.60	51	4.30	47	3.88
Malta	48	4.39	34	5.17	42	4.39	49	3.86
South Africa	49	4.39	85	4.32	41	4.51	36	4.06
Panama	50	4.38	54	4.74	52	4.29	44	3.91
Turkey	51	4.37	57	4.68	48	4.33	56	3.71
Costa Rica	52	4.33	64	4.63	57	4.20	38	4.01
Romania	53	4.32	70	4.55	44	4.37	84	3.48
Bulgaria	54	4.32	68	4.57	50	4.31	94	3.37
India	55	4.31	80	4.41	58	4.19	46	3.90
Vietnam	56	4.30	72	4.54	70	4.04	88	3.44
Mexico	57	4.29	73	4.53	53	4.27	52	3.78
Rwanda	58	4.29	65	4.60	85	3.84	55	3.74
Slovenia	59	4.28	45	4.90	56	4.21	39	3.99
Macedonia, FYR	60	4.28	60	4.65	64	4.11	62	3.62
Colombia	61	4.28	77	4.46	54	4.26	61	3.65
Oman	62	4.25	29	5.33	63	4.13	85	3.45
Hungary	63	4.25	59	4.67	49	4.31	69	3.57
Jordan	64	4.23	75	4.48	67	4.09	40	3.99
Cyprus	65	4.23	50	4.83	59	4.18	45	3.91
Georgia	66	4.22	51	4.83	77	3.96	118	3.10
Slovak Republic	67	4.22	56	4.73	47	4.34	59	3.68
Sri Lanka	68	4.21	67	4.60	76	3.96	41	3.95
Peru	69	4.21	76	4.48	60	4.18	106	3.28
Montenegro	70	4.20	58	4.67	75	3.97	86	3.45

(Cont'd.)

Table 2: The Global Competitiveness Index 2015–2016 *(cont'd.)*

	OVERALL INDEX		SUBINDEXES: Basic requirements		Efficiency enhancers		Innovation and sophistication factors	
Country/Economy	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Botswana	71	4.19	61	4.65	91	3.77	111	3.26
Morocco	72	4.17	55	4.73	82	3.86	92	3.42
Uruguay	73	4.09	48	4.85	66	4.09	83	3.48
Iran, Islamic Rep.	74	4.09	63	4.64	90	3.77	102	3.33
Brazil	75	4.08	103	4.07	55	4.23	64	3.62
Ecuador	76	4.07	71	4.54	86	3.82	87	3.44
Croatia	77	4.07	69	4.56	68	4.05	90	3.43
Guatemala	78	4.05	91	4.23	74	3.99	60	3.67
Ukraine	79	4.03	101	4.08	65	4.09	72	3.55
Tajikistan	80	4.03	84	4.32	104	3.60	71	3.56
Greece	81	4.02	74	4.49	62	4.13	77	3.54
Armenia	82	4.01	81	4.39	84	3.84	101	3.33
Lao PDR	83	4.00	86	4.30	106	3.58	103	3.32
Moldova	84	4.00	89	4.28	94	3.76	128	2.93
Namibia	85	3.99	79	4.43	97	3.72	79	3.52
Jamaica	86	3.97	94	4.16	79	3.89	63	3.62
Algeria	87	3.97	82	4.37	117	3.44	124	3.02
Honduras	88	3.95	98	4.12	93	3.76	53	3.75
Trinidad and Tobago	89	3.94	62	4.65	78	3.93	81	3.49
Cambodia	90	3.94	93	4.19	101	3.63	121	3.05
Côte d'Ivoire	91	3.93	102	4.08	96	3.74	73	3.55
Tunisia	92	3.93	78	4.43	98	3.65	110	3.26
Albania	93	3.93	87	4.29	89	3.78	115	3.21
Serbia	94	3.89	96	4.15	83	3.85	125	3.02
El Salvador	95	3.87	88	4.28	102	3.62	80	3.51
Zambia	96	3.87	110	3.92	87	3.81	68	3.58
Seychelles	97	3.86	52	4.80	108	3.54	70	3.57
Dominican Republic	98	3.86	100	4.10	92	3.76	97	3.36
Kenya	99	3.85	116	3.76	73	3.99	42	3.93
Nepal	100	3.85	97	4.14	111	3.48	127	2.99
Lebanon	101	3.84	121	3.70	71	4.03	67	3.58
Kyrgyz Republic	102	3.83	106	4.01	99	3.65	122	3.04
Gabon	103	3.83	83	4.34	123	3.35	129	2.92
Mongolia	104	3.81	112	3.84	80	3.88	107	3.28
Bhutan	105	3.80	90	4.25	116	3.45	105	3.29
Argentina	106	3.79	104	4.07	88	3.80	99	3.36
Bangladesh	107	3.76	109	3.93	105	3.58	123	3.04
Nicaragua	108	3.75	99	4.11	124	3.28	133	2.77
Ethiopia	109	3.75	108	3.95	114	3.45	95	3.37
Senegal	110	3.73	114	3.80	103	3.61	54	3.75
Bosnia and Herzegovina	111	3.71	95	4.15	112	3.48	120	3.05
Cape Verde	112	3.70	92	4.22	122	3.37	104	3.30
Lesotho	113	3.70	105	4.02	130	3.19	91	3.43
Cameroon	114	3.69	113	3.83	113	3.48	93	3.40
Uganda	115	3.66	117	3.76	109	3.54	100	3.35
Egypt	116	3.66	115	3.79	100	3.64	113	3.23
Bolivia	117	3.60	107	3.98	121	3.39	117	3.16
Paraguay	118	3.60	111	3.84	110	3.53	131	2.90
Ghana	119	3.58	127	3.48	95	3.76	65	3.60
Tanzania	120	3.57	123	3.69	120	3.41	112	3.23
Guyana	121	3.56	122	3.69	115	3.45	74	3.54
Benin	122	3.55	118	3.73	125	3.27	96	3.37
Gambia, The	123	3.48	126	3.51	118	3.44	75	3.54
Nigeria	124	3.46	136	3.19	81	3.87	114	3.22
Zimbabwe	125	3.45	120	3.70	134	3.11	130	2.90
Pakistan	126	3.45	131	3.37	107	3.57	89	3.44
Mali	127	3.44	124	3.56	126	3.27	109	3.27
Swaziland	128	3.40	119	3.71	128	3.24	126	3.02
Liberia	129	3.37	125	3.51	133	3.12	98	3.36
Madagascar	130	3.32	130	3.40	129	3.21	116	3.20
Myanmar	131	3.32	128	3.45	131	3.17	134	2.71
Venezuela	132	3.30	133	3.28	119	3.43	135	2.71
Mozambique	133	3.20	135	3.22	132	3.16	108	3.28
Haiti	134	3.18	132	3.29	135	3.07	139	2.54
Malawi	135	3.15	138	3.11	127	3.24	119	3.05
Burundi	136	3.11	129	3.43	140	2.62	136	2.68
Sierra Leone	137	3.06	137	3.13	136	2.98	132	2.82
Mauritania	138	3.03	134	3.26	139	2.72	140	2.47
Chad	139	2.96	139	3.08	138	2.82	137	2.59
Guinea	140	2.84	140	2.84	137	2.88	138	2.55

Note: Ranks out of 140 economies and scores measured on a 1-to-7 scale.

Table 3: The Global Competitiveness Index 2015–2016: Basic requirements

	BASIC REQUIREMENTS		PILLARS: 1. Institutions		2. Infrastructure		3. Macroeconomic environment		4. Health and primary education	
Country/Economy	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Albania	87	4.29	84	3.68	88	3.55	118	3.96	52	5.97
Algeria	82	4.37	99	3.49	105	3.08	38	5.35	81	5.58
Argentina	104	4.07	135	2.86	87	3.58	114	4.07	68	5.75
Armenia	81	4.39	76	3.78	82	3.72	72	4.71	95	5.35
Australia	15	5.79	19	5.31	16	5.66	28	5.62	9	6.54
Austria	20	5.61	21	5.19	15	5.71	45	5.13	19	6.41
Azerbaijan	43	4.92	64	3.94	65	4.15	10	6.35	102	5.22
Bahrain	32	5.21	26	4.92	29	5.10	82	4.60	35	6.20
Bangladesh	109	3.93	132	2.94	123	2.56	49	4.98	101	5.24
Belgium	23	5.56	22	5.17	21	5.55	65	4.79	3	6.73
Benin	118	3.73	90	3.62	130	2.26	88	4.45	117	4.58
Bhutan	90	4.25	33	4.60	92	3.41	126	3.60	89	5.39
Bolivia	107	3.98	110	3.34	107	3.07	63	4.81	109	4.71
Bosnia and Herzegovina	95	4.15	127	3.18	103	3.08	98	4.32	48	6.03
Botswana	61	4.65	37	4.43	96	3.25	9	6.46	119	4.46
Brazil	103	4.07	121	3.23	74	3.92	117	4.01	103	5.13
Bulgaria	68	4.57	107	3.39	72	4.00	53	4.94	53	5.97
Burundi	129	3.43	134	2.90	136	2.01	110	4.11	110	4.71
Cambodia	93	4.19	111	3.33	101	3.19	64	4.80	87	5.44
Cameroon	113	3.83	93	3.58	125	2.45	90	4.41	107	4.88
Canada	16	5.77	16	5.44	14	5.73	39	5.34	7	6.58
Cape Verde	92	4.22	66	3.94	94	3.33	124	3.61	51	5.99
Chad	139	3.08	137	2.80	140	1.73	113	4.07	132	3.72
Chile	36	5.12	32	4.64	45	4.60	29	5.61	74	5.64
China	28	5.37	51	4.15	39	4.73	8	6.52	44	6.09
Colombia	77	4.46	114	3.31	84	3.67	32	5.53	97	5.32
Costa Rica	64	4.63	49	4.17	71	4.03	94	4.37	55	5.94
Côte d'Ivoire	102	4.08	62	4.03	85	3.63	74	4.70	129	3.95
Croatia	69	4.56	89	3.63	46	4.59	107	4.19	63	5.85
Cyprus	51	4.83	43	4.28	50	4.46	109	4.16	17	6.42
Czech Republic	31	5.26	57	4.09	41	4.70	21	5.97	27	6.31
Denmark	12	5.91	15	5.45	22	5.54	11	6.29	21	6.36
Dominican Republic	100	4.09	118	3.27	100	3.21	57	4.85	104	5.04
Ecuador	71	4.54	105	3.42	67	4.14	75	4.70	59	5.91
Egypt	115	3.79	87	3.65	91	3.42	137	2.77	96	5.34
El Salvador	88	4.28	117	3.28	60	4.21	100	4.28	94	5.37
Estonia	21	5.60	25	5.03	33	4.87	15	6.15	22	6.34
Ethiopia	108	3.95	83	3.69	121	2.62	76	4.69	108	4.80
Finland	11	5.94	1	6.10	25	5.45	36	5.37	1	6.87
France	26	5.48	29	4.78	8	6.04	77	4.66	16	6.43
Gabon	83	4.34	78	3.76	110	2.93	18	6.01	111	4.66
Gambia, The	126	3.51	42	4.28	95	3.29	138	2.69	131	3.76
Georgia	50	4.83	40	4.38	61	4.20	51	4.95	65	5.79
Germany	8	5.95	20	5.22	7	6.12	20	5.98	13	6.48
Ghana	127	3.48	72	3.86	115	2.74	136	2.79	118	4.53
Greece	74	4.48	81	3.72	34	4.83	132	3.26	41	6.13
Guatemala	91	4.23	113	3.32	77	3.84	59	4.83	105	4.94
Guinea	140	2.84	136	2.83	139	1.79	129	3.51	138	3.26
Guyana	122	3.69	102	3.43	108	3.01	120	3.73	115	4.59
Haiti	132	3.29	138	2.80	137	1.92	102	4.22	125	4.24
Honduras	98	4.12	88	3.64	93	3.39	112	4.08	92	5.38
Hong Kong SAR	3	6.20	8	5.72	1	6.69	16	6.10	29	6.28
Hungary	59	4.67	97	3.52	48	4.51	52	4.94	72	5.71
Iceland	19	5.66	18	5.32	19	5.57	42	5.20	8	6.55
India	80	4.41	60	4.06	81	3.72	91	4.40	84	5.48
Indonesia	49	4.84	55	4.09	62	4.19	33	5.50	80	5.59
Iran, Islamic Rep.	63	4.64	94	3.58	63	4.16	66	4.78	47	6.05
Ireland	27	5.46	12	5.53	27	5.34	87	4.45	12	6.51
Israel	38	5.09	41	4.36	32	4.89	50	4.98	39	6.15
Italy	53	4.80	106	3.42	26	5.38	111	4.09	26	6.32
Jamaica	94	4.16	80	3.74	79	3.74	131	3.45	70	5.71
Japan	24	5.52	13	5.51	5	6.21	121	3.67	4	6.68
Jordan	75	4.48	36	4.45	70	4.05	130	3.45	54	5.97
Kazakhstan	46	4.87	50	4.16	58	4.25	25	5.72	93	5.37
Kenya	116	3.76	91	3.61	99	3.22	123	3.63	114	4.60
Korea, Rep.	18	5.66	69	3.90	13	5.82	5	6.58	23	6.34
Kuwait	33	5.18	56	4.09	54	4.32	3	6.72	79	5.60
Kyrgyz Republic	106	4.01	115	3.29	114	2.84	80	4.62	98	5.30
Lao PDR	86	4.30	71	3.87	98	3.23	70	4.73	90	5.39
Latvia	37	5.10	48	4.18	49	4.47	31	5.56	37	6.18

(Cont'd.)

Table 3: The Global Competitiveness Index 2015–2016: Basic requirements *(cont'd.)*

	BASIC REQUIREMENTS		PILLARS: 1. Institutions		2. Infrastructure		3. Macroeconomic environment		4. Health and primary education	
Country/Economy	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Lebanon	121	3.70	128	3.15	116	2.73	139	2.63	30	6.28
Lesotho	105	4.02	45	4.24	113	2.86	44	5.14	130	3.85
Liberia	125	3.51	68	3.92	122	2.61	105	4.20	136	3.30
Lithuania	35	5.14	53	4.12	42	4.68	30	5.56	36	6.19
Luxembourg	9	5.95	6	5.78	17	5.66	14	6.16	34	6.20
Macedonia, FYR	60	4.65	52	4.14	78	3.77	47	5.09	76	5.61
Madagascar	130	3.40	129	3.14	138	1.88	101	4.27	123	4.31
Malawi	138	3.11	92	3.60	135	2.04	140	2.44	121	4.38
Malaysia	22	5.59	23	5.13	24	5.51	35	5.41	24	6.33
Mali	124	3.56	98	3.52	106	3.07	86	4.47	139	3.17
Malta	34	5.17	35	4.52	43	4.66	43	5.18	25	6.33
Mauritania	134	3.26	139	2.64	124	2.47	95	4.35	134	3.59
Mauritius	39	5.04	34	4.53	37	4.80	73	4.71	42	6.11
Mexico	73	4.53	109	3.34	59	4.22	56	4.85	71	5.71
Moldova	89	4.28	123	3.20	83	3.69	55	4.86	91	5.39
Mongolia	112	3.84	95	3.56	112	2.86	133	3.22	69	5.72
Montenegro	58	4.67	70	3.89	73	3.98	79	4.62	33	6.21
Morocco	55	4.73	47	4.19	55	4.30	58	4.83	77	5.61
Mozambique	135	3.22	126	3.18	126	2.43	122	3.66	133	3.60
Myanmar	128	3.45	133	2.92	134	2.09	106	4.19	113	4.61
Namibia	79	4.43	44	4.27	66	4.14	71	4.72	116	4.59
Nepal	97	4.14	103	3.43	131	2.15	37	5.35	75	5.62
Netherlands	7	6.05	10	5.60	3	6.30	26	5.70	6	6.60
New Zealand	10	5.95	3	5.99	28	5.25	22	5.93	5	6.63
Nicaragua	99	4.11	125	3.18	102	3.18	62	4.81	99	5.28
Nigeria	136	3.19	124	3.19	133	2.10	81	4.61	140	2.86
Norway	6	6.06	5	5.85	31	5.03	1	6.83	10	6.53
Oman	29	5.33	31	4.73	36	4.81	19	5.99	66	5.78
Pakistan	131	3.37	119	3.27	117	2.71	128	3.51	127	4.00
Panama	54	4.73	73	3.85	40	4.73	60	4.83	82	5.54
Paraguay	111	3.84	131	2.95	118	2.70	48	5.07	112	4.66
Peru	76	4.48	116	3.28	89	3.49	23	5.86	100	5.28
Philippines	66	4.60	77	3.78	90	3.44	24	5.74	86	5.45
Poland	44	4.91	58	4.07	56	4.30	46	5.11	40	6.15
Portugal	41	4.94	39	4.39	23	5.53	127	3.57	31	6.28
Qatar	5	6.13	4	5.86	18	5.62	2	6.72	28	6.31
Romania	70	4.55	86	3.66	86	3.61	34	5.44	83	5.49
Russian Federation	47	4.87	100	3.46	35	4.81	40	5.29	56	5.94
Rwanda	65	4.60	17	5.39	97	3.24	92	4.40	88	5.39
Saudi Arabia	17	5.70	24	5.07	30	5.09	4	6.63	49	6.01
Senegal	114	3.80	63	3.99	109	3.00	103	4.22	128	4.00
Serbia	96	4.15	120	3.24	75	3.87	125	3.60	62	5.87
Seychelles	52	4.80	61	4.04	47	4.51	61	4.82	64	5.84
Sierra Leone	137	3.13	122	3.21	132	2.11	119	3.89	137	3.29
Singapore	1	6.36	2	6.01	2	6.49	12	6.21	2	6.74
Slovak Republic	56	4.73	104	3.43	57	4.28	41	5.21	50	6.01
Slovenia	45	4.90	67	3.93	38	4.79	89	4.45	15	6.44
South Africa	85	4.32	38	4.42	68	4.12	85	4.50	126	4.22
Spain	40	5.04	65	3.94	10	5.93	116	4.03	32	6.24
Sri Lanka	67	4.60	59	4.06	64	4.16	115	4.06	43	6.10
Swaziland	119	3.71	74	3.85	104	3.08	93	4.38	135	3.52
Sweden	13	5.90	11	5.58	20	5.56	17	6.08	20	6.39
Switzerland	2	6.26	7	5.77	6	6.20	6	6.54	11	6.53
Taiwan, China	14	5.84	27	4.86	12	5.87	13	6.16	14	6.47
Tajikistan	84	4.32	54	4.10	111	2.93	78	4.64	78	5.61
Tanzania	123	3.69	96	3.54	127	2.41	84	4.53	124	4.28
Thailand	42	4.94	82	3.69	44	4.62	27	5.68	67	5.76
Trinidad and Tobago	62	4.65	108	3.37	51	4.46	54	4.87	60	5.90
Tunisia	78	4.43	79	3.76	80	3.73	97	4.33	58	5.92
Turkey	57	4.68	75	3.84	53	4.43	68	4.75	73	5.69
Uganda	117	3.76	101	3.45	128	2.37	67	4.76	120	4.46
Ukraine	101	4.08	130	3.07	69	4.07	134	3.12	45	6.06
United Arab Emirates	4	6.17	9	5.71	4	6.30	7	6.53	38	6.15
United Kingdom	25	5.52	14	5.46	9	6.03	108	4.17	18	6.41
United States	30	5.27	28	4.82	11	5.87	96	4.35	46	6.05
Uruguay	48	4.85	30	4.74	52	4.44	99	4.31	57	5.93
Venezuela	133	3.28	140	2.09	119	2.63	135	2.92	85	5.48
Vietnam	72	4.54	85	3.68	76	3.84	69	4.74	61	5.89
Zambia	110	3.92	46	4.20	120	2.63	83	4.53	122	4.33
Zimbabwe	120	3.70	112	3.32	129	2.35	104	4.20	106	4.94

Note: Ranks out of 140 economies and scores measured on a 1-to-7 scale.

Table 4: The Global Competitiveness Index 2015–2016: Efficiency enhancers

	EFFICIENCY ENHANCERS		PILLARS: 5. Higher education and training		6. Goods market efficiency		7. Labor market efficiency		8. Financial market development		9. Technological readiness		10. Market size	
Country/Economy	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Albania	89	3.78	47	4.74	63	4.34	97	3.97	118	3.24	89	3.40	104	2.97
Algeria	117	3.44	99	3.75	134	3.51	135	3.23	135	2.77	126	2.63	37	4.75
Argentina	88	3.80	39	4.89	138	3.12	139	3.10	132	2.81	69	3.86	27	5.00
Armenia	84	3.84	72	4.26	50	4.46	58	4.30	94	3.53	75	3.67	116	2.81
Australia	14	5.21	8	5.84	27	4.79	36	4.51	7	5.36	21	5.65	22	5.13
Austria	24	4.89	16	5.58	24	4.89	40	4.47	47	4.21	24	5.62	42	4.59
Azerbaijan	69	4.05	89	3.90	66	4.31	30	4.57	114	3.33	57	4.26	67	3.90
Bahrain	35	4.60	44	4.82	18	5.04	24	4.73	33	4.42	34	5.29	92	3.27
Bangladesh	105	3.58	122	2.86	101	4.07	121	3.69	90	3.57	127	2.62	40	4.68
Belgium	18	5.09	5	5.94	14	5.14	54	4.35	36	4.40	14	5.91	34	4.80
Benin	125	3.27	121	2.93	122	3.83	59	4.30	103	3.43	130	2.49	122	2.62
Bhutan	116	3.45	103	3.58	107	4.02	23	4.76	86	3.62	111	2.89	136	1.83
Bolivia	121	3.39	101	3.70	132	3.51	129	3.39	104	3.43	110	2.89	84	3.41
Bosnia and Herzegovina	112	3.48	97	3.77	129	3.69	131	3.36	113	3.34	79	3.60	97	3.13
Botswana	91	3.77	100	3.73	95	4.14	39	4.49	63	3.96	91	3.34	105	2.97
Brazil	55	4.23	93	3.85	128	3.72	122	3.68	58	3.99	54	4.39	7	5.78
Bulgaria	50	4.31	64	4.48	61	4.35	68	4.23	59	3.98	38	4.87	65	3.91
Burundi	140	2.62	139	2.14	133	3.51	102	3.89	140	2.24	139	2.10	135	1.87
Cambodia	101	3.63	123	2.84	93	4.15	38	4.49	66	3.92	105	3.04	90	3.33
Cameroon	113	3.48	114	3.24	113	3.97	79	4.13	98	3.49	122	2.68	87	3.35
Canada	6	5.45	19	5.52	15	5.13	7	5.29	4	5.47	18	5.83	14	5.45
Cape Verde	122	3.37	81	4.08	99	4.07	125	3.59	111	3.37	77	3.64	138	1.50
Chad	138	2.82	138	2.19	139	3.11	106	3.82	130	2.83	140	2.05	111	2.91
Chile	31	4.67	33	5.03	40	4.62	63	4.29	21	4.65	39	4.85	44	4.56
China	32	4.66	68	4.33	58	4.37	37	4.50	54	4.08	74	3.70	1	6.98
Colombia	54	4.26	70	4.30	108	4.00	86	4.06	25	4.61	70	3.82	36	4.77
Costa Rica	57	4.20	35	4.97	67	4.31	70	4.23	85	3.65	49	4.59	83	3.43
Côte d'Ivoire	96	3.74	108	3.36	75	4.27	69	4.23	60	3.98	102	3.13	81	3.46
Croatia	68	4.05	51	4.62	105	4.05	105	3.83	88	3.59	43	4.65	79	3.59
Cyprus	59	4.18	41	4.88	28	4.76	34	4.55	108	3.41	45	4.64	112	2.87
Czech Republic	26	4.78	29	5.10	37	4.63	47	4.44	24	4.62	29	5.43	47	4.47
Denmark	16	5.15	9	5.79	20	5.01	10	5.11	22	4.64	9	6.11	55	4.26
Dominican Republic	92	3.76	96	3.80	97	4.09	108	3.81	93	3.53	84	3.52	70	3.83
Ecuador	86	3.82	67	4.33	126	3.77	112	3.76	92	3.54	83	3.54	63	4.00
Egypt	100	3.64	111	3.25	115	3.95	137	3.15	119	3.23	98	3.19	24	5.07
El Salvador	102	3.62	105	3.56	86	4.19	124	3.61	89	3.57	81	3.55	93	3.25
Estonia	28	4.74	20	5.50	22	4.93	15	5.00	23	4.63	32	5.32	98	3.09
Ethiopia	114	3.45	129	2.74	102	4.07	62	4.29	116	3.27	132	2.46	68	3.88
Finland	13	5.22	2	6.13	21	4.97	26	4.70	6	5.40	13	5.98	59	4.17
France	19	5.08	25	5.30	35	4.64	51	4.39	29	4.53	16	5.88	8	5.76
Gabon	123	3.35	125	2.78	124	3.78	71	4.22	97	3.49	112	2.88	110	2.91
Gambia, The	118	3.44	91	3.85	77	4.26	33	4.55	96	3.53	107	3.00	139	1.43
Georgia	77	3.96	87	4.00	48	4.48	32	4.56	68	3.87	72	3.81	99	3.05
Germany	10	5.31	17	5.57	23	4.92	28	4.64	18	4.71	12	6.01	5	6.02
Ghana	95	3.76	104	3.57	87	4.19	94	4.01	76	3.78	96	3.24	74	3.74
Greece	62	4.13	43	4.84	89	4.18	116	3.74	131	2.81	36	4.92	52	4.31
Guatemala	74	3.99	102	3.62	43	4.58	90	4.05	27	4.58	90	3.36	73	3.75
Guinea	137	2.88	137	2.19	135	3.49	91	4.04	137	2.75	134	2.38	128	2.42
Guyana	115	3.45	74	4.12	94	4.15	111	3.78	83	3.67	104	3.08	134	1.90
Haiti	135	3.07	107	3.39	137	3.19	76	4.16	136	2.75	136	2.34	125	2.57
Honduras	93	3.76	94	3.81	68	4.31	120	3.71	38	4.39	97	3.24	96	3.13
Hong Kong SAR	3	5.57	13	5.63	2	5.70	3	5.56	3	5.50	8	6.13	32	4.87
Hungary	49	4.31	57	4.56	72	4.29	77	4.15	65	3.93	48	4.60	51	4.32
Iceland	33	4.65	11	5.75	31	4.65	12	5.08	67	3.89	6	6.15	129	2.39
India	58	4.19	90	3.87	91	4.17	103	3.86	53	4.08	120	2.73	3	6.44
Indonesia	46	4.34	65	4.45	55	4.43	115	3.74	49	4.19	85	3.49	10	5.74
Iran, Islamic Rep.	90	3.77	69	4.31	109	3.99	138	3.15	134	2.77	99	3.17	19	5.24
Ireland	20	5.06	15	5.59	7	5.41	13	5.05	61	3.98	11	6.08	57	4.23
Israel	27	4.75	28	5.10	57	4.42	45	4.45	26	4.59	20	5.68	54	4.27
Italy	43	4.39	45	4.81	71	4.29	126	3.46	117	3.25	37	4.90	12	5.61
Jamaica	79	3.89	84	4.05	74	4.27	65	4.28	32	4.42	82	3.54	117	2.80
Japan	8	5.33	21	5.41	11	5.24	21	4.80	19	4.71	19	5.72	4	6.10
Jordan	67	4.09	50	4.70	39	4.63	93	4.03	71	3.84	76	3.65	76	3.66
Kazakhstan	45	4.36	60	4.53	49	4.48	18	4.90	91	3.56	61	4.19	46	4.51
Kenya	73	3.99	98	3.76	84	4.23	31	4.56	42	4.29	94	3.30	71	3.80
Korea, Rep.	25	4.82	23	5.36	26	4.81	83	4.08	87	3.60	27	5.50	13	5.56
Kuwait	72	4.03	85	4.01	98	4.08	117	3.73	73	3.82	56	4.33	58	4.20
Kyrgyz Republic	99	3.65	80	4.09	81	4.23	88	4.06	102	3.44	95	3.27	118	2.78
Lao PDR	106	3.58	112	3.24	76	4.27	44	4.45	74	3.81	119	2.76	109	2.92
Latvia	39	4.56	32	5.05	34	4.64	25	4.72	37	4.39	33	5.29	94	3.24

(Cont'd.)

Table 4: The Global Competitiveness Index 2015–2016: Efficiency enhancers *(cont'd.)*

	EFFICIENCY ENHANCERS		PILLARS: 5. Higher education and training		6. Goods market efficiency		7. Labor market efficiency		8. Financial market development		9. Technological readiness		10. Market size	
Country/Economy	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Lebanon	71	4.03	58	4.55	56	4.43	109	3.80	78	3.76	66	3.99	77	3.64
Lesotho	130	3.19	116	3.18	88	4.19	75	4.16	127	2.97	123	2.67	133	1.99
Liberia	133	3.12	126	2.77	78	4.25	61	4.30	109	3.38	135	2.36	137	1.67
Lithuania	36	4.59	24	5.35	36	4.64	53	4.35	57	3.99	22	5.63	78	3.61
Luxembourg	23	5.00	40	4.89	4	5.54	16	4.93	11	5.04	1	6.42	95	3.18
Macedonia, FYR	64	4.11	46	4.79	33	4.65	84	4.07	52	4.09	63	4.15	108	2.94
Madagascar	129	3.21	131	2.64	119	3.90	42	4.46	133	2.79	129	2.52	106	2.96
Malawi	127	3.24	133	2.53	117	3.94	29	4.60	100	3.47	133	2.38	127	2.52
Malaysia	22	5.01	36	4.97	6	5.42	19	4.86	9	5.16	47	4.63	26	5.05
Mali	126	3.27	127	2.76	110	3.98	113	3.76	105	3.42	114	2.85	113	2.83
Malta	42	4.39	42	4.85	42	4.59	55	4.34	40	4.37	23	5.62	123	2.61
Mauritania	139	2.72	140	2.13	136	3.37	136	3.18	139	2.40	121	2.68	124	2.58
Mauritius	61	4.17	52	4.62	25	4.85	57	4.31	34	4.42	65	4.06	119	2.78
Mexico	53	4.27	86	4.00	82	4.23	114	3.75	46	4.24	73	3.77	11	5.65
Moldova	94	3.76	79	4.09	103	4.06	85	4.07	115	3.28	53	4.39	121	2.68
Mongolia	80	3.88	62	4.50	79	4.24	41	4.46	125	3.04	67	3.98	100	3.04
Montenegro	75	3.97	54	4.58	70	4.30	74	4.18	44	4.26	55	4.33	131	2.20
Morocco	82	3.86	106	3.42	64	4.33	123	3.62	70	3.86	78	3.62	53	4.31
Mozambique	132	3.16	136	2.35	112	3.97	98	3.96	126	2.99	124	2.66	101	3.04
Myanmar	131	3.17	134	2.49	130	3.62	73	4.19	138	2.40	138	2.16	60	4.16
Namibia	97	3.72	109	3.30	85	4.20	49	4.41	50	4.18	87	3.42	114	2.82
Nepal	111	3.48	113	3.24	114	3.96	99	3.91	72	3.83	128	2.62	88	3.34
Netherlands	9	5.31	3	6.03	10	5.34	17	4.90	31	4.43	10	6.10	23	5.07
New Zealand	7	5.33	10	5.78	8	5.39	6	5.29	1	5.73	15	5.90	66	3.91
Nicaragua	124	3.28	119	3.07	125	3.77	119	3.71	112	3.34	116	2.81	107	2.95
Nigeria	81	3.87	128	2.75	100	4.07	35	4.55	79	3.75	106	3.03	25	5.07
Norway	11	5.29	7	5.85	19	5.01	9	5.12	8	5.21	7	6.14	49	4.41
Oman	63	4.13	88	3.90	52	4.45	89	4.06	45	4.24	62	4.18	64	3.94
Pakistan	107	3.57	124	2.82	116	3.95	132	3.34	99	3.47	113	2.88	28	4.96
Panama	52	4.29	77	4.10	41	4.59	80	4.13	15	4.91	52	4.44	80	3.54
Paraguay	110	3.53	115	3.21	90	4.17	110	3.78	80	3.75	109	2.97	91	3.33
Peru	60	4.18	82	4.07	60	4.36	64	4.29	30	4.53	88	3.40	48	4.44
Philippines	51	4.30	63	4.48	80	4.24	82	4.09	48	4.21	68	3.91	30	4.89
Poland	34	4.64	31	5.05	46	4.51	81	4.11	43	4.26	41	4.78	21	5.16
Portugal	37	4.56	26	5.19	32	4.65	66	4.27	107	3.41	26	5.54	50	4.33
Qatar	21	5.05	27	5.12	5	5.52	14	5.00	13	5.02	31	5.41	56	4.25
Romania	44	4.37	59	4.55	73	4.28	78	4.13	55	4.05	46	4.63	43	4.57
Russian Federation	40	4.53	38	4.96	92	4.16	50	4.40	95	3.53	60	4.22	6	5.93
Rwanda	85	3.84	120	3.05	44	4.57	8	5.21	28	4.54	103	3.12	126	2.53
Saudi Arabia	30	4.69	49	4.73	29	4.70	60	4.30	41	4.32	42	4.70	17	5.40
Senegal	103	3.61	110	3.25	69	4.30	72	4.19	75	3.80	100	3.15	103	3.00
Serbia	83	3.85	71	4.27	127	3.74	118	3.72	120	3.23	51	4.47	75	3.70
Seychelles	108	3.54	92	3.85	65	4.33	43	4.45	106	3.41	71	3.81	140	1.40
Sierra Leone	136	2.98	132	2.54	123	3.79	104	3.84	123	3.06	137	2.34	130	2.33
Singapore	2	5.70	1	6.20	1	5.72	2	5.71	2	5.57	5	6.20	35	4.78
Slovak Republic	47	4.34	53	4.62	54	4.43	100	3.90	35	4.41	44	4.64	62	4.03
Slovenia	56	4.21	22	5.41	47	4.50	95	4.00	128	2.85	35	5.14	85	3.39
South Africa	41	4.51	83	4.07	38	4.63	107	3.82	12	5.03	50	4.56	29	4.94
Spain	29	4.71	30	5.08	62	4.35	92	4.04	77	3.78	25	5.56	15	5.42
Sri Lanka	76	3.96	66	4.38	51	4.45	130	3.37	51	4.12	93	3.31	61	4.14
Swaziland	128	3.24	118	3.11	111	3.98	101	3.90	82	3.68	125	2.64	132	2.11
Sweden	12	5.24	12	5.67	17	5.08	20	4.82	14	4.99	4	6.24	41	4.64
Switzerland	4	5.55	4	6.00	9	5.38	1	5.80	10	5.10	2	6.31	39	4.69
Taiwan, China	15	5.19	14	5.60	13	5.19	22	4.77	17	4.82	28	5.49	20	5.24
Tajikistan	104	3.60	75	4.12	96	4.12	48	4.42	110	3.38	115	2.81	120	2.72
Tanzania	120	3.41	135	2.47	121	3.89	46	4.44	101	3.45	131	2.46	72	3.76
Thailand	38	4.56	56	4.57	30	4.69	67	4.23	39	4.38	58	4.24	18	5.25
Trinidad and Tobago	78	3.93	73	4.26	104	4.05	96	3.97	56	4.04	59	4.23	102	3.03
Tunisia	98	3.65	76	4.12	118	3.92	133	3.33	122	3.11	80	3.57	69	3.87
Turkey	48	4.33	55	4.58	45	4.53	127	3.46	64	3.93	64	4.08	16	5.41
Uganda	109	3.54	130	2.71	120	3.90	27	4.65	81	3.74	117	2.80	82	3.43
Ukraine	65	4.09	34	5.03	106	4.02	56	4.33	121	3.18	86	3.45	45	4.54
United Arab Emirates	17	5.11	37	4.97	3	5.59	11	5.10	20	4.70	30	5.43	31	4.89
United Kingdom	5	5.49	18	5.56	12	5.22	5	5.31	16	4.83	3	6.30	9	5.74
United States	1	5.76	6	5.87	16	5.10	4	5.40	5	5.45	17	5.85	2	6.91
Uruguay	66	4.09	48	4.74	59	4.37	128	3.41	69	3.86	40	4.81	86	3.36
Venezuela	119	3.43	61	4.52	140	2.81	140	2.59	129	2.84	101	3.14	38	4.70
Vietnam	70	4.04	95	3.80	83	4.23	52	4.38	84	3.65	92	3.32	33	4.84
Zambia	87	3.81	78	4.09	53	4.43	87	4.06	62	3.96	108	3.00	89	3.34
Zimbabwe	134	3.11	117	3.14	131	3.54	134	3.29	124	3.06	118	2.79	115	2.81

Note: Ranks out of 140 economies and scores measured on a 1-to-7 scale.

Table 5: The Global Competitiveness Index 2015–2016: Innovation and sophistication factors

Country/Economy	INNOVATION AND SOPHISTICATION FACTORS		PILLARS: 11. Business sophistication		PILLARS: 12. Innovation	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Albania	115	3.21	95	3.65	118	2.76
Algeria	124	3.02	128	3.29	119	2.76
Argentina	99	3.36	101	3.62	93	3.11
Armenia	101	3.33	97	3.65	107	3.02
Australia	26	4.61	27	4.70	23	4.53
Austria	14	5.16	8	5.43	17	4.90
Azerbaijan	66	3.59	73	3.86	61	3.33
Bahrain	43	3.92	32	4.43	56	3.41
Bangladesh	123	3.04	117	3.43	127	2.65
Belgium	15	5.14	12	5.33	16	4.96
Benin	96	3.37	109	3.52	82	3.21
Bhutan	105	3.29	99	3.63	111	2.94
Bolivia	117	3.16	116	3.43	114	2.89
Bosnia and Herzegovina	120	3.05	125	3.31	115	2.79
Botswana	111	3.26	111	3.48	102	3.04
Brazil	64	3.62	56	4.08	84	3.16
Bulgaria	94	3.37	98	3.64	94	3.11
Burundi	136	2.68	136	2.91	133	2.46
Cambodia	121	3.05	122	3.35	122	2.74
Cameroon	93	3.40	103	3.59	79	3.22
Canada	24	4.77	22	4.94	22	4.60
Cape Verde	104	3.30	106	3.54	100	3.06
Chad	137	2.59	139	2.73	135	2.45
Chile	50	3.81	53	4.14	50	3.47
China	34	4.11	38	4.32	31	3.89
Colombia	61	3.65	59	4.06	76	3.24
Costa Rica	38	4.01	37	4.34	39	3.68
Côte d'Ivoire	73	3.55	93	3.69	53	3.41
Croatia	90	3.43	84	3.74	92	3.13
Cyprus	45	3.91	47	4.21	44	3.60
Czech Republic	32	4.14	30	4.49	35	3.79
Denmark	10	5.25	9	5.39	10	5.11
Dominican Republic	97	3.36	76	3.81	112	2.92
Ecuador	87	3.44	87	3.73	86	3.15
Egypt	113	3.23	89	3.71	120	2.75
El Salvador	80	3.51	64	3.95	99	3.06
Estonia	31	4.15	43	4.26	29	4.03
Ethiopia	95	3.37	108	3.53	81	3.21
Finland	5	5.50	14	5.28	2	5.73
France	20	4.97	20	5.06	18	4.88
Gabon	129	2.92	129	3.21	129	2.63
Gambia, The	75	3.54	67	3.94	88	3.14
Georgia	118	3.10	112	3.48	123	2.71
Germany	3	5.61	3	5.70	6	5.51
Ghana	65	3.60	70	3.90	65	3.31
Greece	77	3.54	74	3.84	77	3.23
Guatemala	60	3.67	49	4.20	91	3.13
Guinea	138	2.55	137	2.85	139	2.25
Guyana	74	3.54	75	3.81	71	3.27
Haiti	139	2.54	138	2.80	138	2.28
Honduras	53	3.75	54	4.09	55	3.41
Hong Kong SAR	23	4.80	16	5.20	27	4.40
Hungary	69	3.57	90	3.70	51	3.44
Iceland	27	4.58	28	4.69	25	4.47
India	46	3.90	52	4.15	42	3.65
Indonesia	33	4.14	36	4.35	30	3.94
Iran, Islamic Rep.	102	3.33	110	3.52	90	3.14
Ireland	19	4.98	17	5.14	21	4.81
Israel	8	5.29	23	4.93	3	5.65
Italy	28	4.35	24	4.84	32	3.86
Jamaica	63	3.62	66	3.95	67	3.29
Japan	2	5.66	2	5.77	5	5.54
Jordan	40	3.99	40	4.31	40	3.67
Kazakhstan	78	3.53	79	3.79	72	3.27
Kenya	42	3.93	48	4.21	41	3.65
Korea, Rep.	22	4.82	26	4.80	19	4.83
Kuwait	82	3.48	63	3.98	109	2.99
Kyrgyz Republic	122	3.04	118	3.41	125	2.67
Lao PDR	103	3.32	96	3.65	108	2.99
Latvia	58	3.69	60	4.06	62	3.33
Lebanon	67	3.58	61	4.05	95	3.10
Lesotho	91	3.43	105	3.58	70	3.28
Liberia	98	3.36	92	3.69	104	3.03
Lithuania	37	4.02	39	4.32	36	3.73
Luxembourg	18	5.04	19	5.10	15	4.98
Macedonia, FYR	62	3.62	72	3.87	58	3.38
Madagascar	116	3.20	119	3.37	106	3.03
Malawi	119	3.05	121	3.37	121	2.74
Malaysia	17	5.05	13	5.29	20	4.82
Mali	109	3.27	115	3.43	96	3.10
Malta	49	3.86	46	4.22	49	3.50
Mauritania	140	2.47	140	2.72	140	2.23
Mauritius	51	3.79	34	4.36	78	3.23
Mexico	52	3.78	50	4.18	59	3.38
Moldova	128	2.93	127	3.29	130	2.56
Mongolia	107	3.28	113	3.46	97	3.10
Montenegro	86	3.45	102	3.62	69	3.28
Morocco	92	3.42	82	3.77	98	3.07
Mozambique	108	3.28	120	3.37	83	3.18
Myanmar	134	2.71	135	2.94	132	2.47
Namibia	79	3.52	77	3.81	74	3.24
Nepal	127	2.99	126	3.31	126	2.66
Netherlands	6	5.46	5	5.56	8	5.37
New Zealand	25	4.66	25	4.82	24	4.51
Nicaragua	133	2.77	133	3.12	137	2.42
Nigeria	114	3.22	94	3.65	117	2.78
Norway	13	5.16	11	5.34	13	4.99
Oman	85	3.45	71	3.87	103	3.04
Pakistan	89	3.44	86	3.73	89	3.14
Panama	44	3.91	45	4.23	45	3.59
Paraguay	131	2.90	124	3.34	134	2.46
Peru	106	3.28	81	3.79	116	2.78
Philippines	47	3.88	42	4.26	48	3.50
Poland	57	3.70	55	4.09	64	3.32
Portugal	30	4.16	41	4.27	28	4.05
Qatar	12	5.18	10	5.38	14	4.98
Romania	84	3.48	88	3.71	75	3.24
Russian Federation	76	3.54	80	3.79	68	3.29
Rwanda	55	3.74	69	3.91	46	3.57
Saudi Arabia	29	4.18	29	4.54	34	3.83
Senegal	54	3.75	65	3.95	47	3.55
Serbia	125	3.02	132	3.14	113	2.90
Seychelles	70	3.57	62	3.99	87	3.15
Sierra Leone	132	2.82	131	3.14	131	2.49
Singapore	11	5.19	18	5.13	9	5.24
Slovak Republic	59	3.68	57	4.07	66	3.29
Slovenia	39	3.99	51	4.15	33	3.83
South Africa	36	4.06	33	4.42	38	3.69
Spain	35	4.09	31	4.46	37	3.72
Sri Lanka	41	3.95	44	4.25	43	3.65
Swaziland	126	3.02	123	3.34	124	2.69
Sweden	7	5.45	7	5.44	7	5.46
Switzerland	1	5.78	1	5.79	1	5.76
Taiwan, China	16	5.06	21	5.01	11	5.10
Tajikistan	71	3.56	78	3.80	63	3.32
Tanzania	112	3.23	114	3.43	105	3.03
Thailand	48	3.88	35	4.36	57	3.41
Trinidad and Tobago	81	3.49	68	3.93	101	3.05
Tunisia	110	3.26	104	3.58	110	2.94
Turkey	56	3.71	58	4.07	60	3.35
Uganda	100	3.35	107	3.54	85	3.16
Ukraine	72	3.55	91	3.70	54	3.41
United Arab Emirates	21	4.83	15	5.25	26	4.41
United Kingdom	9	5.28	6	5.54	12	5.02
United States	4	5.59	4	5.60	4	5.58
Uruguay	83	3.48	83	3.75	80	3.21
Venezuela	135	2.71	134	2.98	136	2.43
Vietnam	88	3.44	100	3.63	73	3.25
Zambia	68	3.58	85	3.74	52	3.42
Zimbabwe	130	2.90	130	3.18	128	2.63

Note: Ranks out of 140 economies and scores measured on a 1-to-7 scale.

Box 2: The Case for Trade and Competitiveness

Trade and competitiveness are intimately connected. As demonstrated by the East Asian "miracle economies" (Hong Kong SAR, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan), trade and investment integration can improve competitiveness through two channels: first, by increasing the size of the market available to domestic firms; and second, by driving productivity and innovation by exposing firms to international competition, expertise, and technology. No country has developed successfully in modern times without opening its economy to international trade, investment, and the movement of people across borders.

Conversely, it is the competitiveness of economies—the level of productivity of continents, nations, subnational regions, and even cities—that determines how well they translate openness to trade and investment into opportunities for their firms, farms, and people.

Trade and competitiveness come together in global value chains (GVCs). Trade no longer means merely goods crossing borders; rather it is the international, interconnected flow of goods, services, investment, people, and ideas along a value chain. Production stages that previously took place in a single factory, or in a single country, are now dispersed across many factories in many countries. GVCs are the key drivers of employment, productivity, and growth in international trade. They create niches for developing countries to industrialize faster and better, and they enable developed countries to specialize in higher-value production in goods and services, thus improving wages and consumer choice.

Taking advantage of GVCs demands more than keeping borders open to trade and investment: a whole host of domestic non-tariff and regulatory barriers also need to be removed as well as a welcoming business climate provided. Unilateral measures can help countries take advantage of GVCs, but they work best when they are locked in by international agreements such as those negotiated by the World Trade Organization, bilateral investment treaties, and regional trade agreements.

Openness has non-economic benefits, too. Wider and deeper cross-border economic integration has contributed greatly to overall peace and stability since World War II. It has increased individuals' freedom to produce and consume in daily life, widening the life choices and chances of large numbers of ordinary people.

However, openness and the links between trade and competitiveness have fallen off the agenda in recent years. Since the 2008–09 crisis, policymakers have been in fire-fighting mode, focusing on fiscal and monetary macroeconomic stimulus and financial reregulation. This has arguably come at the expense of supply-side issues and structural reforms needed to address sluggish productivity growth. Supply-side constraints to growth—distortions in product and factor markets, education, skills, infrastructure—have not been sufficiently addressed; if anything, market distortions have increased since the crisis, undermining competitiveness. And although protectionism has not surged, there is evidence of creeping protectionism, especially with increasing non-tariff barriers to trade. Global trade growth is weaker than at any time in the last two decades.

Strengthening both global openness and domestic competitiveness has never been more important. To revive sluggish productivity and tap new sources of growth, innovation, job creation, and development, a trade-and-competitiveness agenda should be a priority for policymakers around the world.

Note

This box is based on a report prepared by the Global Agenda Councils on Competitiveness and Trade and FDI. For the full report, go to http://www.weforum.org/content/global-agenda-council-competitiveness-2014-2016-0.

inventions of the last decade, such as social networks and the sharing economy, having a more limited effect on productivity than the Internet revolution of the previous decade (and also creating value of a kind not captured in national accounts and hence not showing up in productivity data);[10] barriers to knowledge diffusion that prevent smaller companies from assimilating knowledge from larger firms;[11] and a slowdown in the growth of global trade, which is only partly explained by the slowing growth in GDP. Other structural factors at play include a slower pace of trade liberalization or even the introduction of trade barriers, and a slower expansion of cross-border value-chain trade.[12] Box 2 discusses the links between trade and competitiveness. Factors that contribute to the GCI can also help to explain the slowdown in productivity growth: these include lack of infrastructure, rigid labor and goods markets, underdeveloped financial markets, inefficient use of talent, lack of access to or poor quality of education, slow adoption of technologies, and low innovation rates.

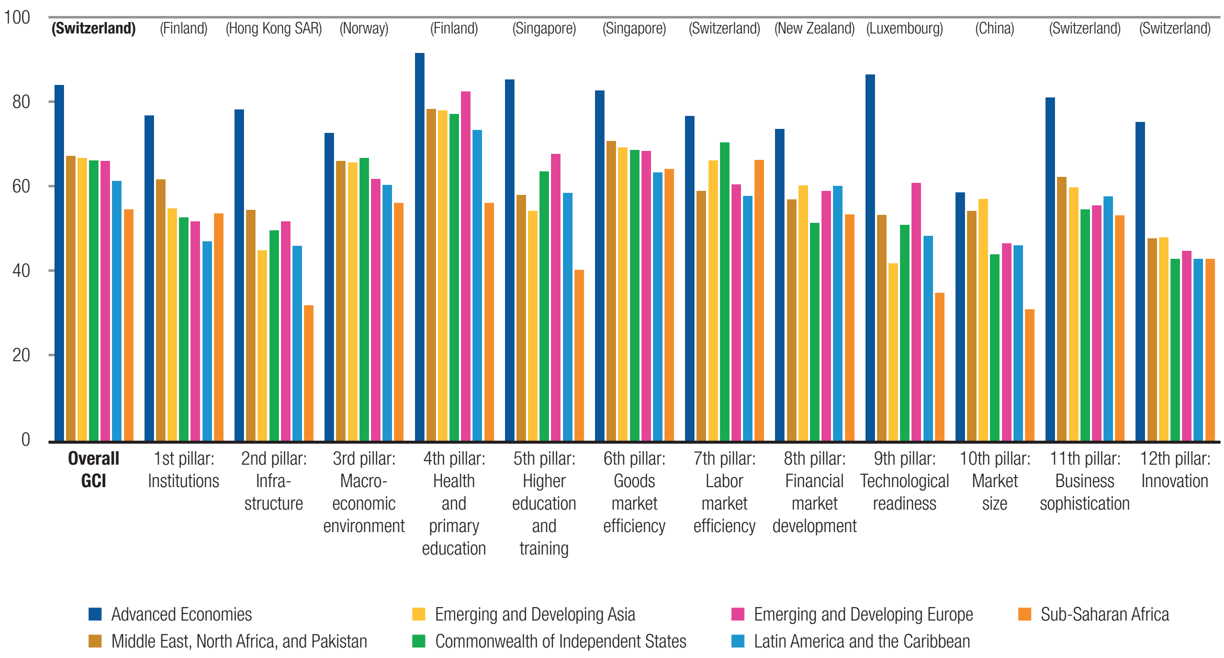
Raising productivity growth increases potential output and can contribute to boosting overall growth. In emerging markets and developing countries in particular, there is scope for raising productivity through structural reforms. The GCI results reveal that considerable room for improvement exists in every country in all areas that drive productivity (Figure 3), and in each instance this constitutes a potential source of productivity gain.

Another explanation for low economic growth, particularly in Europe, is that lending has not yet fully recovered since the financial crisis (Figure 4). Despite very low interest rates, banks are reluctant to lend because of the uncertain environment and, arguably, also because of much stricter regulations that were implemented in the wake of the financial crisis to stabilize the banking sector. Small- and medium-sized enterprises are being particularly affected.[13]

Competitiveness improves resilience

A number of risks, including geopolitical tensions and currency and commodity price fluctuations, could derail the still weak recovery, should they materialize. Trends since 2007 support the hypothesis that competitiveness

Figure 3: Distance to the best-performing economy in the GCI and pillars
Index value (0–100, 100 = best-performing economy listed in parentheses)



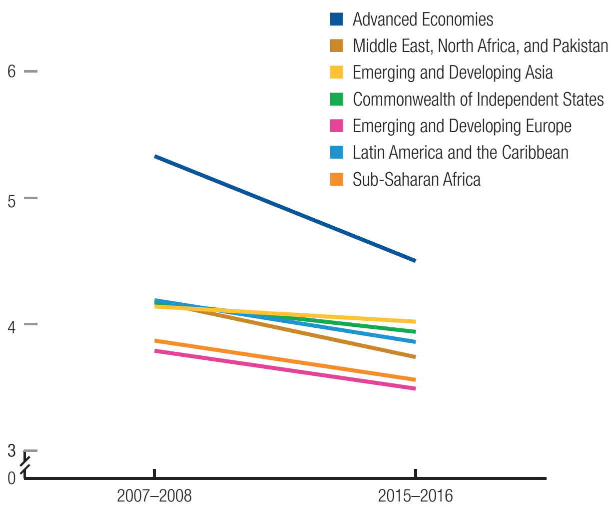
Note: The distance to the frontier is a group's average score (on a 1-to-7 scale) minus 1 divided by the score of the best-performing economy minus 1. See page xv for group composition.

contributes to an economy's resilience, providing another reason to prioritize productivity growth now.

Countries rated as more competitive before the crisis tended either to withstand it better (e.g., Germany, Switzerland) or bounce back more quickly. For example, the United States started growing again by 2010, while Greece took until 2014 to return to positive territory, its economy having contracted by 25 percent in the meantime. Figure 5 compares the growth trajectory of the five most and five least competitive advanced economies as identified in the 2007–2008 Global Competitiveness Index.[14] The growth differential between the two groups averaged around 4 percent between 2010 and 2013.

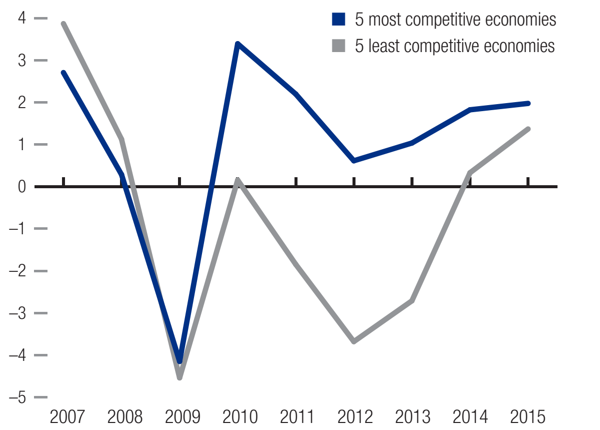
The contribution of competitiveness to resilience appears to hold for economies at most stages of development.[15] Figure 6 reports average growth over the period 2008–14 for the GCI 2007–2008's three most and least competitive economies in each of the five income groups. In each group, the most competitive economies have grown significantly more since the beginning of the crisis.

Figure 4: Financial development pillar
Evolution of average scores (1–7 scale), constant sample



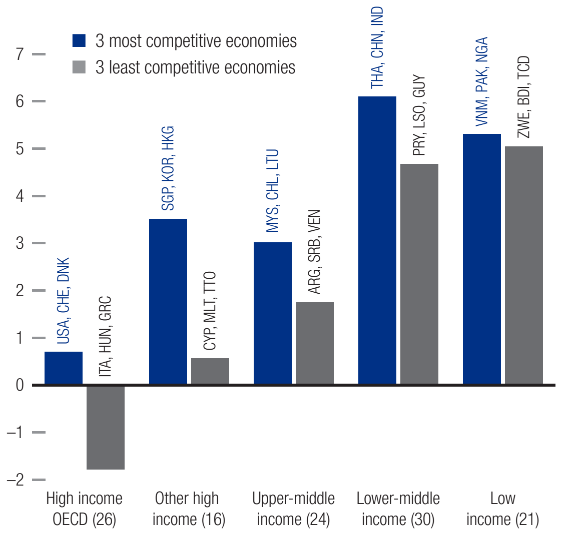
Note: See page xv for group composition.

Figure 5: Average GDP growth rate (%) of selected advanced economies



Sources: World Economic Forum; IMF 2015c.
Note: The five most competitive advanced economies in the GCI 2007–2008 were the United States, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, and Germany; the five least competitive were Slovenia, Portugal, Italy, Cyprus, and Greece. Data are given as the simple average of growth rates. Advanced economy status is as of April 2007.

Figure 6: Growth rates of the most and least competitive economies, by income group
Average annual growth rate, 2007–14



Sources: World Economic Forum; IMF 2015c.
Note: The number of economies included in each group is indicated in parentheses along the x axis. The GCI 2007–2008 rank is in parentheses in the following list: ARG = Argentina (85); BDI = Burundi (130); CHE = Switzerland (2); CHL = Chile (26); CHN = China (34); CYP = Cyprus (55); DNK = Denmark (3); GRC = Greece (65); GUY = Guyana (126); HKG = Hong Kong SAR (12); HUN = Hungary (47); IND = India (48); ITA = Italy (46); KOR = Korea, Rep. (11); LSO = Lesotho (124); LTU = Lithuania (38); MLT = Malta (56); MYS = Malaysia (21); NGA = Nigeria (95); PAK = Pakistan (92); PRY = Paraguay (121); SGP = Singapore (7); SRB = Serbia (91); TCD = Chad (131); THA = Thailand (28); TTO = Trinidad and Tobago (84); USA = United States (1); VEN = Venezuela (98); VNM = Vietnam (68); ZWE = Zimbabwe (129).

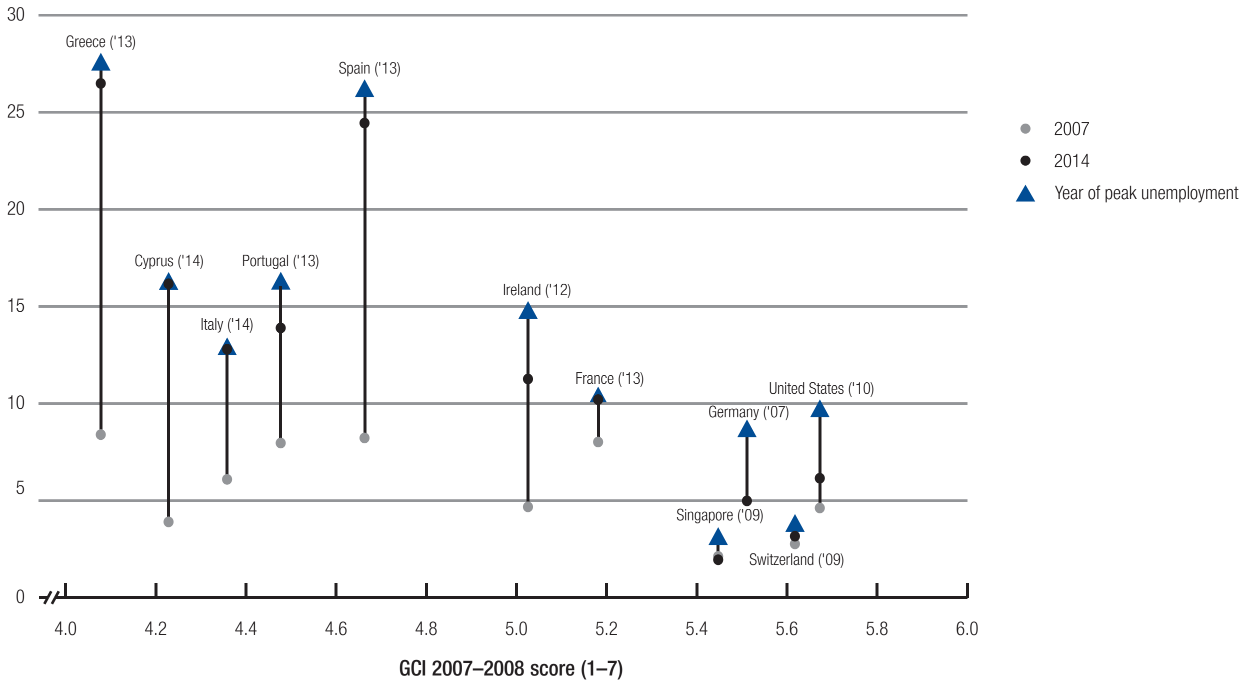
Leveraging the human factor

According to International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates, the global unemployment rate in 2014 was 5.9 percent—some 201 million people—with youth unemployment running at 13 percent.[16] Unemployment spiked in almost every country after the crisis, but individual countries have widely different trajectories. From a peak in 2010, the most competitive economies have managed to bring unemployment down toward pre-crisis levels. In less competitive countries, unemployment has remained well above pre-crisis levels.

Figure 7 depicts the evolution in unemployment rate over the period 2007–14 in selected advanced economies. At the left of the chart, for example, Greece's trajectory shows the unemployment rate soaring. In the bottom-right of the chart, by contrast, Switzerland's consistently high GCI results coincide with a relatively steady unemployment rate.

Although the relationship between unemployment and competitiveness is complex, both rely heavily on the adequacy of the education system and the efficiency of the labor market: by educating, training, and rewarding people appropriately, a country ensures that its workers have the skills to attain productive employment and that it can attract and retain talent. This is true for both advanced economies and developing ones, because talent generates ideas that in turn power innovation, and

Figure 7: Evolution of unemployment rate in selected advanced economies, 2007–14
Percent of total labor force



Sources: World Economic Forum; IMF 2015c.
Note: Year of peak unemployment indicated in parentheses.

Table 6: Performance of selected advanced economies on selected human capital–related indicators
Rank out of 140

Country/economy	Overall GCI	5.03 Quality of the education system	5.08 Extent of staff training	5.04 Quality of math and science education	12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	7.07 Reliance on professional management	7.06 Pay and productivity	7.03 Hiring and firing practices	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	7.09 Country capacity to attract talent
		INDICATORS										
Switzerland	1	1	1	4	23	6	4	2	1	16	1	1
Singapore	2	3	4	1	11	5	3	4	3	6	6	2
United States	3	18	14	44	4	9	8	10	31	19	2	6
Germany	4	10	13	16	15	15	13	107	20	132	13	19
Netherlands	5	8	9	7	22	4	46	89	8	131	11	13
Japan	6	27	6	9	3	18	14	123	5	7	29	78
United Kingdom	10	21	21	46	18	12	21	11	21	15	9	4
France	22	30	28	19	19	29	59	127	116	69	63	42
Ireland	24	9	20	21	9	7	7	19	15	56	19	9
Korea, Rep.	26	66	36	30	40	37	24	115	132	66	25	35
Estonia	30	34	32	14	73	25	10	13	28	1	93	86
Spain	33	85	104	84	16	49	115	121	84	97	94	98
Italy	43	65	132	41	26	119	131	132	127	134	113	115
Greece	81	114	91	61	6	101	103	91	107	115	111	131

Note: Color is coded according to rank: 1–20 | 21–40 | 41–60 | 61–80 | 81–100 | 101–120 | 121–140

because strong vocational skills remain an important source of comparative advantage.

Table 6 presents the performance of selected advanced economies on indicators of education and labor market efficiency. The world's three most competitive economies—Switzerland, Singapore, and the United States—score well in the vast majority of these indicators. Southern European countries where unemployment has spiked, such as Spain and Italy, perform poorly on most. Some countries with positive overall performance but shortcomings in at least one dimension—such as Germany, the Republic of Korea, and Japan—may still have positive unemployment trajectories, but they are also exposed to the risk of creating a two-tier labor market that discriminates between permanent employees and others.

While the shortcomings in advanced economies are most likely to center on higher education, the skills gap, as well as labor market and wage-setting rigidities, in less-developed countries the issues center on public health and basic education. Even in countries where primary and secondary education is almost universal, the quality of that education can be mediocre and curricula are not adapted to the needs of businesses. The difficulty of finding jobs in the formal sector reduces the incentives for workers to invest in their own education.

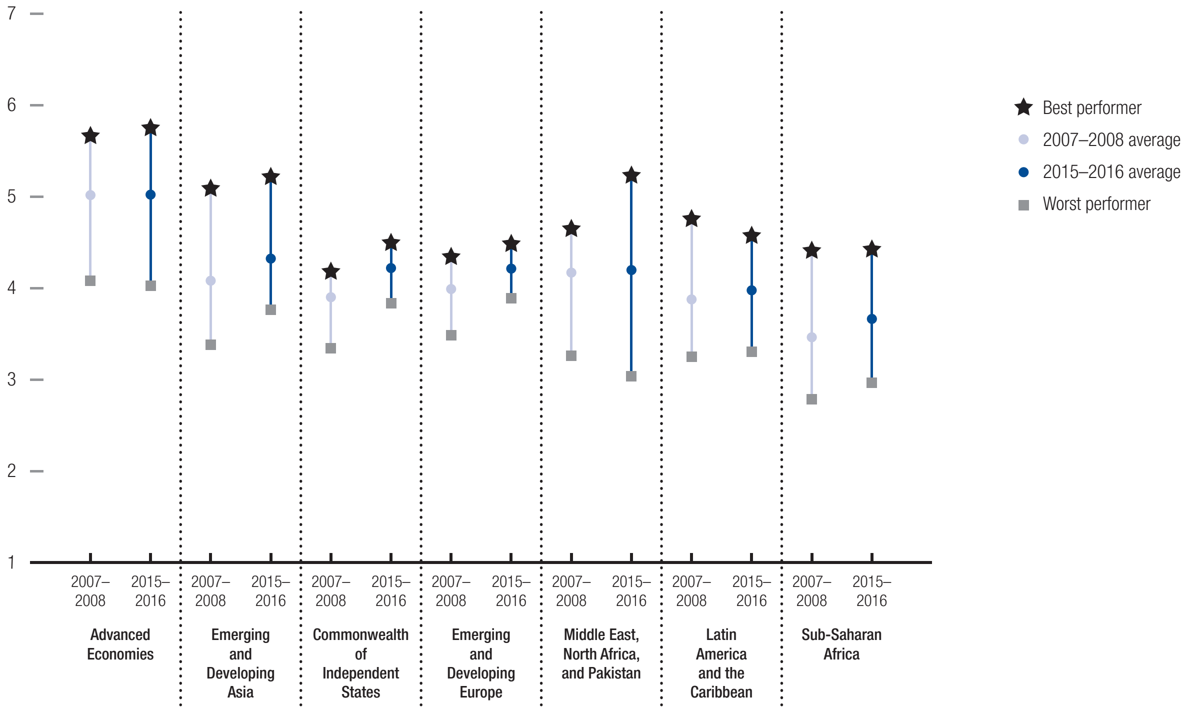
Results overview

This section presents an overview of the GCI results by region, identifies patterns, and puts them in context.[17] Figure 8 compares the range of results between advanced economies and others in different regions between 2007 and 2008 (before the economic crisis) and the current edition of the Index. In most cases the gap is large, with sub-Saharan Africa continuing to be furthest behind despite improving on average. The figure also shows the diversity of performance within each region, with the Middle East and North Africa showing the largest disparities between best and worst performers.

Most **advanced economies** have recovered to their pre-crisis level of competitiveness. As in previous years, they fill all the top positions in the rankings. Yet some disparity remains, with some Eastern and Southern European countries occupying the lowest rankings in this group: most notable is Greece, which at 81st place is the least competitive economy of this group.

Access to finance is still the main drag on growth in most of these economies, with the United States representing a positive exception—it is now close to pre-crisis levels in terms of access to finance. At the other end of the spectrum, in the eurozone finance is much more difficult to access than it was eight years ago, underscoring one of the most important factors slowing down growth on the continent.

Figure 8: Distribution of GCI scores



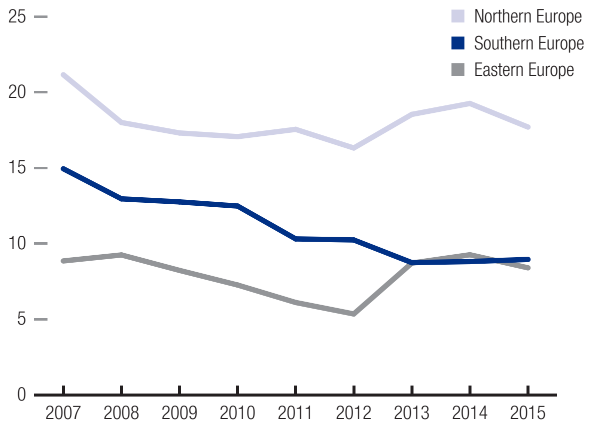
Note: Groups sorted according to average GCI 2015–2016 score. See page xv for group composition.

Analysis of other pillars provides a mixed picture. Almost a decade of economic instability and a double-dip recession have eroded trust in public institutions since 2007 in most advanced economies, especially in Southern Europe. At the same time, the quality of infrastructure improved in Southern Europe, with Italy showing the highest growth, especially in the railway sector, thanks to heavy investments and increased market competition. However, infrastructure quality deteriorated in the United States, Switzerland, and Northern Europe, with Germany and France displaced from top positions by Hong Kong SAR and Singapore. Firms in the eurozone responded to the sluggishness of recovery by doing the most to improve their level of innovation, with Southern European countries showing small signs of convergence with their northern counterparts.

There is further evidence of the emergence of a divide in Europe between reformist countries and the other countries. In France, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, and Spain, we observe significant improvement in the areas of market competition and labor market efficiency thanks to the reforms these countries have been implementing. By contrast, Cyprus and Greece have failed to improve in these pillars.

The analysis of the most problematic factors for doing business between 2007 and 2015 shows that the relative level of concern among firms around restrictive labor regulations has indeed progressively decreased in

Figure 9: Restrictive labor regulations as the most problematic factor for doing business
Average score*



Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey.
* See Box 3 for methodology.

Southern Europe (Figure 9). In most countries, access to finance has replaced labor regulations as the most problematic factor for doing business in those countries (Box 3 presents a trend analysis of these factors).

Emerging and Developing Asia has been the world's fastest-growing region since 2005 and looks set to retain this status in the medium term. The region now accounts for some 30 percent of global GDP, with China alone accounting for 16 percent.[18] This dynamism is reflected in the GCI results. Since the beginning of the

Box 3: The most problematic factors for doing business: Impacts of the global crisis

Respondents to the Executive Opinion Survey are asked every year to identify and rank the five most problematic factors for doing business in their country. The scores calculated on the basis of the 2015 data are presented in the country profiles at the end of this *Report.*

A comparative analysis of the results from 2007 and 2015 can help us understand how the global financial crisis has created new obstacles for doing business across the world, highlighted previously existing weaknesses, and changed the priorities of firms in countries at all stages of development (Table 1).

The most striking change is the surge of access to finance as one of the most serious problems for business in many countries, a consequence of the global financial crisis (Figure 1).

Because of deleveraging and stricter regulations in the banking sector, uncertain economic prospects, and despite extremely low interest rates, obtaining finance is still very difficult, especially for small- and medium-sized enterprises. In advanced economies, firms surveyed in 2015 indicate this factor as the 4th most pressing concern.[1] This has more than doubled since 2007, when it was only 7th.[2] Access to finance is now almost as problematic in advanced as in developing economies, where it has risen from 3rd in 2007 to become the number 1 priority (Table 1).

Table 1: The most problematic factors for doing business in 2007 and 2015

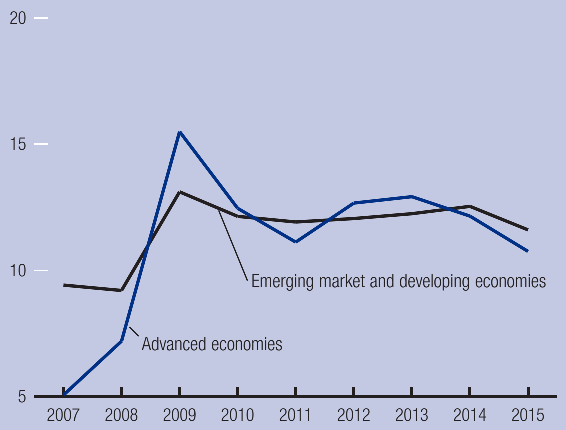
ADVANCED ECONOMIES			
2007		2015	
Factor	Score*	Factor	Score*
Government bureaucracy	13.6	Government bureaucracy	14.2
Restrictive labor regulations	13.6	Tax rates	13.1
Tax rates	11.9	Restrictive labor regulations	12.8
Complexity of tax regulations	10.7	Access to finance	10.8
Inadequately educated workforce	9.0	Complexity of tax regulations	8.8

EMERGING MARKET AND DEVELOPING ECONOMIES			
2007		2015	
Factor	Score*	Factor	Score*
Government bureaucracy	12.3	Access to finance	11.7
Corruption	11.4	Corruption	11.4
Access to finance	9.8	Government bureaucracy	11.3
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	8.9	Tax rates	8.1
Policy instability	8.1	Inadequate supply of infrastructure	8.0

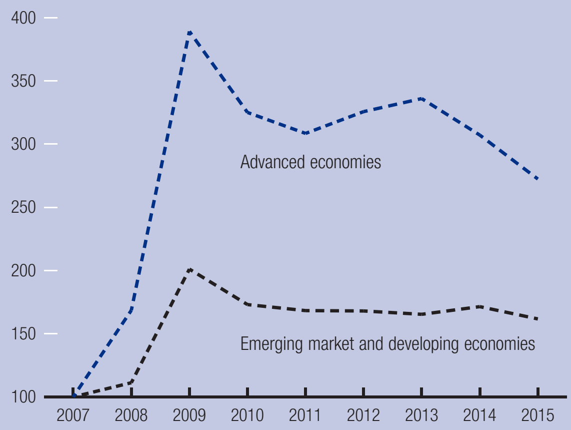
Sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2007 and 2015 editions.
* See Note 2 of this box.

Figure 1: Access to finance as the most problematic factor for doing business, 2007–15

1a: Absolute value



1b: Index = 100 (2007)



Sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2007 and 2015 editions.

Tax rates also climbed the priority list in both advanced and developing economies. In their quest for a reduction of debt and deficits, governments in many countries have implemented austerity measures that include new taxes that depressed business activity further.

The analysis also reveals the persistence of institutional factors as top priorities in most economies, showing how difficult it is for countries at all levels of development to improve their institutional framework. Government bureaucracy is still the top priority in advanced economies and remains one of the three most pressing issues in developing economies; corruption—another factor related to governance—ranks second on the list. Corruption has gained in prominence especially in countries where recent scandals have exposed its economic costs, such as Brazil, Hungary, Italy, Mexico, and Spain.

Notes

1 See page xv for group composition.

2 Respondents to the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The numbers presented in this box show the responses weighted according to their rankings. The historical scores have been adjusted to reflect the introduction of new factors to the list used in the Survey. For the list of problematic factors for each economy, refer to the Country/Economy Profiles at the end of the *Report.*

crisis, competitiveness trends have been mostly positive. However, regional averages conceal profound disparities across the region (Figure 10). China (28th) and most of the Southeast Asian countries are performing well, while South Asian countries and Mongolia (104th) continue to lag behind.

Behind Singapore (2nd), the five largest members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)—namely Malaysia (18th, up two), Thailand (32nd, down one), Indonesia (37th, down four), the Philippines (47, up five), and Vietnam (56th, up 12)—all rank in the top half of the overall GCI rankings. With the exception of Thailand, all five have improved their showing since 2007, most notably the Philippines, which has leapfrogged 17 places. Although ranked much lower, the three other ASEAN members—Lao PDR (83rd, up 10), Cambodia (90th, up five), and Myanmar (131st, up three)—all move up the ladder.

In contrast, no member of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) features in the top 50. India leads the way at 55th, followed by Sri Lanka (68th, up five). Nepal (100th, up two), Bhutan (105th, down two), Bangladesh (107th, up two), and Pakistan (126th, up three) all rank 100th or below. Although last year all SAARC countries except Bhutan posted small gains, since 2007 only Nepal has managed to progress significantly (14 places gained); Pakistan lost 34 places during that period and India, despite leapfrogging 16 places this year, still ranks seven notches lower than it did in 2007.

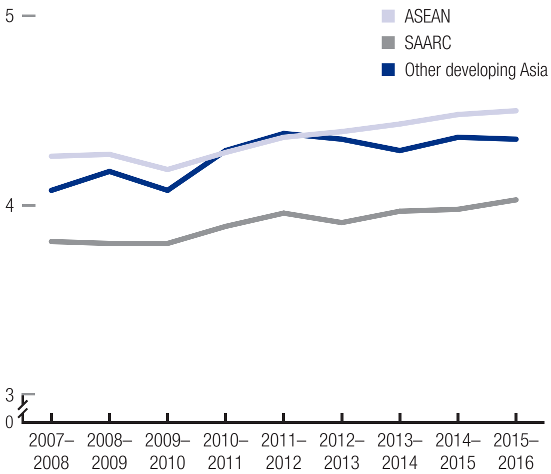
Despite the region's dynamism, it faces many challenges. Most countries have a gaping infrastructure deficit because investment has not kept up with rapid growth. The uptake of technology, in particular of ICTs, is also very low across the region. For middle-income countries, innovation capacity remains limited, which poses a risk to their growth in the long run. For instance, the results of the Executive Opinion Survey reveal that the difficulty of innovating has become the biggest concern of the business community in China (see Box 4).

Three factors had an impact on the regional economy in **Emerging Europe** in 2014–2015: some Balkan countries were hit by floods, which reduced agriculture yields, capital formation, and industry capacity; the recession in Russia reduced exports, particularly of the Baltic countries; and changes in monetary policy from both the European Central Bank and the Swiss National Bank have had double-edged effects by increasing the costs of mortgages denominated in Swiss francs on one hand and reducing interests rates on the other. Despite these difficulties, however, the region's growth is projected to remain steady, and only three countries fell in their GCI ranking.

The Baltic countries are generally doing better than those in Central and Southern Europe. Lithuania is the most competitive economy in the region (36th),

Figure 10: Emerging and Developing Asia competitiveness trends

Average GCI score (1–7), constant sample



Note: ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations; SAARC = South Asian Association for Cooperation.

only six positions behind Estonia.[19] Poland (41st) and Turkey (51st) take the second and third position in the region. Only Albania (93rd), Serbia (94th), and Bosnia and Herzegovina (111th) are outside the top 80. Gaps are particularly wide on technological readiness, with the Baltics outperforming Southern Europe. Lithuania leads the region in technological and ICT adoption and innovation, with less promising trends in countries such as Albania, Turkey, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

All countries need to continue implementing structural reforms to achieve higher levels of competitiveness. In particular, all would benefit from improving the flexibility of their labor markets (with the possible exception of Hungary), developing the financial sector, and reducing red tape, which is reported as one of the most problematic factors for doing business in the region.

Competitiveness has been slowly improving overall in the **Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)** in recent years, sustained by a positive macroeconomic environment, especially in energy-exporting countries, and slight progress in goods market efficiency and education. Innovation capacity has also improved, but only slightly and from a low base. However, the strong overall performance is under threat from expectations of prolonged low commodity prices and regional knock-on effects of recent geopolitical developments. Russia (45th) still faces economic sanctions, while the situation in the eastern part of Ukraine (79th) remains tense. Recession in both countries will necessarily affect the region's prospects.

The CIS region needs to diversify to become more competitive and resilient to commodity price and demand shocks, but it may be hampered by the reduced capacity of its financial sector to lend to non-oil sectors.

Efforts to shield the economy from shocks in the short term should not derail structural progress toward longer-term competiveness. Countries must step up efforts to improve economic fundamentals such as the efficiency of the goods and labor markets, financial development, competition policy, governance, and enterprise restructuring.

Performance across countries is more homogenous than in other regions, with the best performer (Azerbaijan, 40th) losing one position this year, while the poorest performer (Kyrgyz Republic, 102nd) registers the fastest recent improvement in the region. The largest gaps between countries are in technology readiness and ICTs (where Moldova is leading the group) and infrastructure (led by Russia).

The deceleration experienced in **Latin America and the Caribbean** since 2012 continues in 2015, with the IMF projecting growth of below 1 percent—down from 1.3 percent in 2014 and 2.9 percent in 2013.[20] Falling commodity prices add to the persisting challenge of low levels of trade, investment, and savings, and low productivity growth. As a result, the region has seen its performance on the GCI stagnate over the past five years. On a brighter note, some countries are likely to benefit from the US recovery, given their strong trade and investment links.

The region is heterogenous and the competitiveness divide among these countries remains wide. The top Latin American performer is Chile (35th), followed by Panama (50th) and Costa Rica (52nd). Mexico and Colombia are rapidly approaching the top three after improving four and five positions, respectively. Three Latin American countries experience dramatic declines this year: Bolivia, Brazil, and El Salvador. All three countries suffer from deteriorating institutions and low macroeconomic performance stability. At the bottom of the region are Venezuela (132nd) and Haiti (134th). Most countries from the region cluster toward the middle—that is, between 50th and 100th, with Argentina slightly outside this range at 106th.

To create sustainable long-term growth, the region must build resilience against external economic shocks. Infrastructure, skills, and innovation—areas in which the region performs relatively poorly—are among the fundamentals to be strengthened. Structural reforms and measures to improve the business environment and to foster innovation, coupled with a better-educated workforce—through more on-the-job training, for example—would increase resilience by diversifying the economy away from commodity price dependence and enable production with more value-added.[21]

There is a sense of urgency for the region to overcome its productivity challenges to enhance competitiveness, even in an environment of slower economic growth. The region needs not only to boost productivity but also to share the resulting prosperity, reducing and preserving social gains that might be at risk.

There are stark differences in competitiveness across the **Middle East and North Africa** region. Led by Qatar (14th), the United Arab Emirates (17th), Saudi Arabia (25th), and Bahrain (39th), many Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries are already fairly competitive and can build on past progress to improve further. However, the Levant and North Africa lag significantly behind, the best performers being Jordan (64th) and Morocco (72nd).

Although most of its countries have made progress in improving competitiveness, the region is marked by fragility and vulnerability to shocks. Rising geopolitical security concerns made it impossible to cover Yemen, Syria, or Libya in this year's *Report.* Spillovers from the Syrian war have affected security elsewhere in the Levant, while in North Africa, terrorist events in the Spring of 2015 undermined recent positive developments in Tunisia (92nd).

Despite the diversity of their economies, most of the region's countries share the major—and daunting—challenge of creating sufficient employment opportunities for their youthful populations.

More jobs can be achieved only by creating the right conditions for the private sector to grow. The region is also home to some of the world's biggest energy exporters; the recent drop in energy prices further demonstrates the need for economic diversification and developing a strong and vibrant private sector. The recent agreement with Iran on its nuclear program (73rd) may provide important growth opportunities if conditions for implementation are fulfilled.

Sub-Saharan Africa's solid growth rates—more than 5 percent over the past 15 years—bear witness to the region's impressive economic potential.[22] However, Africa's levels of productivity remain low. The recent fall in resource prices has affected many countries,[23] and the normalization of US monetary policy may lead to increased investor scrutiny of emerging market risk, undermining growth prospects. Both these developments emphasize the region's need to prioritize competitiveness-enhancing reforms.

The region's most pressing challenges are weak institutions, poor infrastructure, and insufficient health and education sectors. Improving education and the enabling environment for employment will largely determine whether or not the region will be able to reap the unprecedented growth opportunities of its growing labor force—the number of sub-Saharan Africans reaching working age (15–64) will exceed that of the rest of the world by 2035.[24] The region's comparatively efficient markets demonstrate its capacity for reform, as reflected in its rapidly improving goods market efficiency.[25] However, reforms to improve institutions and bridge the infrastructure and human capital gaps will take time to produce results.

There are wide regional disparities in competitiveness. The top performers are Mauritius (46th), South Africa (49th, and reversing its four-year downward trend), Rwanda (58th), and Botswana (71st). However, 15 out of the bottom 20 economies are sub-Saharan African, with Guinea propping up the list in 140th. The other two countries hardest hit by Ebola—Liberia (129th) and Sierra Leone (137th)—also rank low. Côte d'Ivoire (91st) and Ethiopia (109th) are this year's largest improvers: both have strengthened institutions, while Côte d'Ivoire has also improved its financial markets and domestic competition and Ethiopia has made progress in its goods and labor market as well as its business sophistication and innovation.

Country highlights

This section discusses performance highlights for selected economies, including the top 10 most competitive, the best performers in each main region, and G-20 economies outside the top 10. Economies are listed in rank order (see Table 7).

Switzerland tops the GCI for the seventh consecutive year. Switzerland leads the innovation pillar, thanks to its world-class research institutions (1st), high spending on research and development (R&D) by companies (1st), and strong cooperation between the academic world and the private sector (3rd). But many other factors contribute to Switzerland's innovation ecosystem, including the level of business sophistication (1st) and the country's capacity to nurture and attract talent. Switzerland boasts an excellent education system at all levels and is a pioneer of the dual education system. The labor market is highly efficient (1st), with high levels of collaboration between labor and employers (1st) and balancing employee protection with flexibility and business needs. Swiss public institutions are among the most effective and transparent in the world (6th), and competitiveness is further buttressed by excellent infrastructure and connectivity (6th) and highly developed financial markets (10th). Last but not least, Switzerland's macroeconomic environment is among the most stable worldwide (6th) at a time when many developed countries continue to struggle in this area.

These very strong economic fundamentals help to explain Switzerland's resilience throughout the crisis. Yet recent developments have created a number of downside risks and leave little policy space. These include the sluggish recovery in key trading partner countries; the appreciation of the Swiss franc following the exit of the exchange rate floor; near-zero inflation; and negative real interest rates. Uncertainty about future immigration policy following the referendum against "mass immigration" could undermine Switzerland's capacity to tap into the global talent pool needed to

Table 7: List of economies covered in this section
Rank out of 140

Economy	GCI rank	Page of description
Switzerland	1	23
Singapore	2	23
United States	3	24
Germany	4	24
Netherlands	5	24
Japan	6	24
Hong Kong SAR	7	24
Finland	8	25
Sweden	9	25
United Kingdom	10	25
Canada	13	25
Qatar	14	25
United Arab Emirates	17	26
Malaysia	18	26
Australia	21	26
France	22	26
Saudi Arabia	25	26
Korea, Rep.	26	27
China	28	27
Chile	35	27
Indonesia	37	27
Azerbaijan	40	27
Italy	43	27
Russian Federation	45	30
Mauritius	46	30
South Africa	49	30
Turkey	51	30
India	55	30
Mexico	57	31
Rwanda	58	31
Colombia	61	31
Brazil	75	31
Argentina	106	31
Egypt	116	32
Nigeria	124	32

power its economy. Switzerland must continue to sharpen its competitive edge to justify the high cost of doing business in the country.

Singapore ranks 2nd for the fifth year in a row, with one of the most consistent performances of all economies, being in the top 10 in nine out 12 pillars. Singapore remains the best performer when it comes to the overall efficiency of markets, and one of the two economies—together with Hong Kong SAR—ranking in the top three in goods, labor, and financial market efficiency. In particular, Singapore can rely on the most flexible and the second most attractive labor market in the world, although the participation of women in the workforce remains relatively low (75th). With the best higher education and training system in the world (1st, overtaking Finland), Singapore is well placed to increase technological adoption (5th, up two), business sophistication (18th, up one), and innovation (stable at 9th). The economy can rely on top-notch infrastructure (2nd), a transparent and efficient institutional framework (2nd), and a stable macroeconomic environment (12th). In particular, the government produced a large budget surplus equivalent to 4.2 percent of GDP in 2014 (6th largest).

The **United States** retains 3rd place. Although many risks arguably loom on the horizon, the country's recovery can build on improvements in institutions—public-sector performance is rated higher than in previous years—its macroeconomic environment, and the soundness of its financial markets. The United States' major strength is its unique combination of exceptional innovation capacity (4th), large market size (2nd), and sophisticated businesses (4th). The country's innovation capacity is driven by collaboration between firms and universities (2nd), human capital (4th on availability of scientists and engineers), and company spending on R&D (3rd). The United States also benefits from flexible labor markets (4th) and an overall well-developed financial sector (5th).

However, as accommodative monetary policy will slowly phase out and the US dollar has strengthened, the country will have to embark on a range of reforms to ensure that productivity growth picks up. These include improving the quality of education (18th), in particular at the primary level, and continuing to stabilize its macroeconomic environment (96th), which must include addressing high health and social security costs and ensuring continued strengthening of the financial system.[26] Last but not least, further improvements to the institutional environment (28th) would put growth on a more sustainable footing.

Germany climbs by one spot to 4th place this year on the back of strengthened labor and financial market efficiency (up seven places each to 28th and 18th, respectively) and a strengthened macroeconomic environment (up four places to 20th), reflecting its positive budget balance and reduction in government debt, which stands at 73 percent of GDP. Germany excels especially in the more complex areas of competitiveness: businesses are highly sophisticated (3rd), exerting a high degree of control of international distribution (3rd) and employing latest technologies in the production process (3rd). The country's innovation system (6th) is characterized by high levels of company spending on R&D (6th) and a supportive research environment, including business collaboration with universities (10th) and strong scientific research institutions (9th). This is supported by excellent on-the-job training (8th), ensuring that skills match businesses' needs; high readiness to adopt new technologies (16th); and successful use of ICTs (11th). The country uses its talent efficiently (11th), although more could be done to encourage greater participation of women in the labor force (43rd). Germany's economy could also be made more competitive by increasing flexibility in the labor market, which—despite gradual recent improvements—remains low (106th).

In 5th place, the **Netherlands** is up three and back to its highest position ever, last occupied three years ago. It experienced a small but generalized improvement and confirmed its strong performance in areas such as education (3rd), infrastructure (3rd) and institutions (10th). The Dutch economy remains one of the most sophisticated and innovative in the world (5th and 8th, respectively), with an open and efficient goods market. Although improving, the labor market is still a relative weakness (17th), especially when it comes to flexibility of wage determination (131th). Although its macroeconomic environment improved (up 13 places, at 26th),[27] the Netherlands has yet to recover from the bursting of its domestic real estate bubble in 2009, which left it with the highest household debt in the eurozone and GDP levels that still remain below 2008 levels. The financial market is still suffering, with the country's score in this area still one full point lower than it was in 2007.

Japan remains in 6th place this year, registering slight improvements in half of the pillars—most notably in the macroeconomic environment, thanks to the return of moderate inflation generated by the increase in the consumption tax. Japan benefits from excellent infrastructure and one of the world's healthiest workforces, with a life expectancy of over 80 years. The country performs well in the more complex areas of competitiveness: businesses are highly sophisticated (2nd), employing unique products and production processes (1st) with large control over international distribution (2nd) and benefitting from the world's best local suppliers (1st). Similarly, high-quality research institutions (7th) and company spending on R&D (2nd), coupled with an excellent availability of scientists and engineers (3rd), contribute to the country's overall highly innovative environment (5th). Japan's goods and financial markets have experienced a steady and gradual improvement over the past seven years, and are up to 11th and 19th place, respectively, this year, while institutions have been on a steady upward path to reach 13th this year.

In the future, it will be critical for the country to strengthen human capital (21st), where it lags behind many other advanced economies. For the first time this year, Japan is not among the top 10 in on-the-job-training. Although labor market flexibility has improved overall (15th), it could be further raised by easing hiring and firing practices (123rd), and a low share of female participation (83rd) shows that the country is failing to use its talent efficiently. Finally, the country remains an early and eager adopter of new technologies (13th) and boasts one of the highest penetration rates of smartphones (5th).

A member of the top 10 since the 2012–2013 edition, **Hong Kong SAR** has now placed 7th for three consecutive editions. Its performance—almost unchanged from last year—is remarkably consistent across the 12 pillars. It continues to lead in infrastructure, ahead of Singapore, reflecting the outstanding quality of its facilities across all modes of transportation. Although slipping from top place, its financial sector (3rd) remains very well developed, with a high level of sophistication, trustworthiness, and stability, and relatively good availability of credit. As with Singapore, the dynamism and efficiency of Hong Kong's goods market (2nd) and labor market (3rd) contribute to its excellent overall positioning. Hong Kong is also one of the top adopters of technology, in particular ICTs (8th). The challenge for Hong Kong is to evolve from one of the world's foremost financial hubs to an innovative powerhouse. Innovation is the weakest aspect of the economy's performance (27th, with a relatively low score of 4.4), and the business community consistently cites the capacity to innovate as their biggest concern.

Finland continues to slide down the rankings and is now 8th. Historically characterized by relatively low diversification of economic sectors and export destinations, the Finnish economy has suffered successive shocks to its main industries (information technology and paper) and one of its largest export markets (the Russia). Its trade balance turned negative in 2011, and in 2014 its GDP was still 6 percent smaller than in 2008. Yet robust fundamentals could help Finland to overcome the current crisis. Its public institutions are transparent and efficient (1st), its higher education and training system is among the best in the world (2nd), and its business sector is one of the most innovative (2nd overall and 4th for PCT patent applications per capita). To facilitate the recovery, Finland should fix long-standing rigidities in its labor market (26th), especially the centralized wage-bargaining system (140th, the most centralized in our rankings), which contributes to unemployment (currently at 9.5 percent). Although still one of the best among advanced economies, its macroeconomic environment has also deteriorated significantly during the crisis, with public debt increasing by 20 percentage points as a proportion of GDP since 2006 and public deficit further increasing in 2014 to 2.7 percent of GDP.

Sweden climbs one spot to overtake the United Kingdom in 9th place. Like the other Scandinavian countries, Sweden benefits from an efficient and transparent institutional framework (11th), which, paired with an excellent education system (12th), make it one of the world's top innovators (7th) with more than 300 PCT patents filed per million people (3rd). The innovation ecosystem in Sweden benefits from high levels of technological adoption and ICT usage (11th and 4th, respectively) and a sophisticated private sector (7th). Restrictive labor regulations are still identified as the most problematic factor for doing business, although this is mitigated by very cooperative employer-worker relations (7th) and efficient use of talent (9th). Although the total tax rate on profits decreased in 2013 to 49.4 percent, the first time below 50 percent and down from 57 percent in 2007, it remains high by international standards (112th), representing a potential source of distortion in otherwise competitive and open domestic markets.

The **United Kingdom** improves its performance across the board, but not enough to keep up with its peers, slipping down one place to 10th position. The country has created a good set of conditions for its vibrant service sector to develop and for London to become the epicenter of the European tech and start-up scene. It boasts solid public and private institutions (14th), strong property protection rights (5th), and an efficient judicial system. Thanks to its capacity to attract talent from abroad (4th) and some of the best universities in the world, the United Kingdom can count on a well-educated workforce, contributing to high levels of technological adoption (9th) and ICT penetration (2nd). Although still recovering from the global financial crisis, the UK financial market remains one of world's best developed, able to provide venture capital and equity financing to start-ups and entrepreneurs. In the long run, the country will have to continue efforts to improve its macroeconomic environment (108th); the government deficit is still very high (5.7 percent of GDP, ranked 118th) and its public debt has doubled since 2007, now accounting for almost 90 percent of GDP (123nd).

Canada improves from 15th to 13th position, mainly fueled by a lower budget deficit (based on 2014 data) and a more favorable assessment of its financial market development (4th). Canada's competitiveness is also built on highly efficient labor markets (7th), good outcomes in health and primary education (7th), and a solid institutional environment (16th), in particular for private institutions (8th). The country's banking system is considered sound, although exposure to a potentially overvalued housing market could become a risk in the near future.[28] To benefit more fully from the recovery in the United States and counter the effects of lower energy prices, Canada should continue to foster innovation at the company level. Company spending on R&D (26th) and capacity to innovate (23nd) are significantly below levels in the United States. Sophistication of businesses, which tend to be concentrated at the lower end of the value chain, will also need to be improved to maintain productivity.

Qatar leads the Middle East and North Africa region at 14th position. The country's main strength is its stable macroeconomic environment (2nd), which is driven by public budget surpluses and low government debt—the result of high windfall revenues from energy exports. However, the recent decline in the price of oil and gas, which is not captured in this year's edition because of the time lag in the data, may undermine the country's performance in future. Additional strengths include high efficiency in goods and services markets (5th) and a very high level of physical security (4th). Access to finance is world class (1st on ease of access to loans) and businesses and individuals use latest technologies, including the Internet, widely. To maintain its strong position, Qatar will have to invest its exceptional wealth in the types of innovation and transfer of technology and know-how that can translate into future economic growth. Currently government procurement plays a key role in promoting innovation (1st on government procurement of advanced technology products), yet the patenting rate of Qatari nationals remains low (29th). With imports standing at 30.77 percent of GDP, promoting inward trade and investment could contribute to bringing in new technologies and know-how and enhancing a culture of innovation.

The **United Arab Emirates (UAE)** ranks 17th this year. Its excellent macroeconomic environment, highly developed infrastructure (4th), and strong institutions (9th) provide a solid base, and the Emirati economy is significantly more diversified than other GCC countries. The UAE has benefitted from high levels of openness to trade and investment (5th on foreign competition), which ensure intense competition and high levels of innovation. Its business environment is welcoming to investment and characterized by regulations that are easy to comply with (3rd), a fairly efficient labor market (11th), and the presence of sophisticated businesses (15th). The drop in rank is a result of the new availability of an indicator on tertiary education, which led to a significant drop in the assessment of higher education and training.[29] The country will have to continue its gradual path of fiscal consolidation to ensure that its fiscal position remains strong despite the drop in oil prices; the recent decision to abolish energy subsidies is a step in the right direction. The UAE will also need to strengthen its capacity for innovation (26th), including by upgrading scientific research.

Up for the fourth consecutive edition, **Malaysia** (18th, up two) consolidates its position among the world's top 20 most competitive economies and remains the highest ranked among the developing Asian economies. It ranks in the top 50 of each of the 12 pillars, performing most strongly in goods market efficiency (6th) and financial market development (9th, although down five this year). The country improves in most pillars, notably by 13 places in technological readiness (47th), which nonetheless remains its weakest feature. Small gains in macroeconomic stability (35th, up nine) are mainly the result of a reduced budget deficit (3.7 percent of GDP), the lowest in six years, although the country has not managed to balance its budget in almost 20 years. Amid the good general assessment, the GCI points to specific areas for improvement, including the low participation rate of women in the labor force. The ratio—59 women for every 100 men—is one of the lowest (118th) outside the Arab world.

Reversing a four-year slide in the rankings, **Australia** is up one to 21st. The country's performance remains strong across all categories of the Index, particularly in education (9th in basic education and 8th in higher education) and financial market development (7th). Australia leapfrogs 20 places in the labor market efficiency pillar (36th), which has traditionally been its weakest aspect. Despite world-class education and universities, however, it continues to lag behind most advanced economies in innovation (23rd, up two). With global commodity prices set to remain low for the foreseeable future, along with the slowdown in China, the country must diversify further and move up the value chain.

France moves up to 22nd place, with encouraging improvements in past areas of weakness—labor and goods markets efficiency, and the macroeconomic environment. The labor market is perceived by the business community as more efficient than in previous years (51st, up 20 places since 2013), in particular on measures of flexibility, though absolute performance remains poor (96th). The country improves on measures of public-sector performance, red tape, and taxation, reflecting recent reform efforts to intensify domestic market competition. France's competitive edge remains centered on its solid innovative capacity (18th), buttressed by sophisticated businesses (20th), large market size (8th), and high-quality infrastructure (8th). Nonetheless, there is further scope to improve structural rigidities in goods (35rd) and labor (51th) markets: for example, addressing high youth unemployment by improving access to education (44th on the quantity of education), and further improving the effect of taxation on incentives to invest (122nd) and non-tariff barriers (76th). The current recovery—driven by lower oil prices, among other factors—provides a window of opportunity for further macroeconomic consolidation, which will be needed to reduce the persistent budget deficit (95th, at 4.2 percent of GDP, based on 2014 data).

Saudi Arabia drops one place to 25th. Its strong macroeconomic environment remains the country's most distinctive strength—although the recent oil price drop, which is not yet fully reflected in the data, may lead to a less favorable assessment in this respect. Increased spending has already seen the country move from a budgetary surplus in 2013 to a deficit in 2014, and an additional fiscal spending package of about 4 percent of GDP was announced in February.[30] It is estimated that Saudi Arabia needs the price of oil to be at about US$100 per barrel to achieve fiscal neutrality.[31] The lower oil price will also necessitate further efforts toward diversification and private-sector growth to create employment opportunities. Entrepreneurship and private-sector growth could be supported by reducing administrative barriers to entry (104th), further developing the financial sector (41st), and improving corporate governance standards (55th on efficacy of corporate boards). More focus on broad-based access to quality education (54th) and promoting access to and use of ICTs (56th) could also create employment opportunities.

The **Republic of Korea** remains in 26th place. For the first time in close to a decade, our data suggest an improvement in institutions (69th, up 13 places), an area where Korea remains one of the poorest performers among advanced economies. This improvement in the quality of institutions is driven by improved property rights, a more efficient legal system in challenging and settling disputes, and improved accountability of private institutions. However, policy instability remains a concern for doing business and is ranked as the most problematic factor in this respect. The country registers improvements in the efficiency of the goods market (up seven places to 26th) and domestic competition (up eight places to 34th). Overall, Korea benefits from a stable macroeconomic environment (5th), sound infrastructure (13th), and the highest enrollment rates in the world (1st). However, more needs to be done to leverage the country's human capital potential: the quality of education (35th) is low compared to other advanced economies, and a highly inflexible labor market (121st) impedes allocation of workers to their most productive uses. Restrictive labor relations rank as one of the most problematic factors for doing business in the country. The country is not fully leveraging its human capital potential, as evidenced by the low female participation in the labor force (91st). Although still high, the country's innovation potential (19th) has been gradually falling over the years. The financial market also continues to perform poorly (87th), as access to finance across all modes remains difficult.

China ranks 28th—unchanged from last year. Its overall performance has barely budged in the past six years. Faced with rising production costs, an aging population, and diminishing returns on the massive capital investments of the past three decades, China must now evolve to a model where productivity gains are generated through innovation and demand through domestic consumption. Box 4 details the performance of China in the GCI and highlights the priority areas on which it must focus to meet the challenges ahead.

Chile remains the most competitive country in Latin America and the Caribbean, although dropping two places to 35th. Its strengths include solid institutions (32nd), a stable macroeconomic environment (29th), well-functioning financial markets (21st), high technological readiness (39th), and widespread uptake of ICTs (47th). The data suggest a downward trend in the efficiency of the goods market (40th, down 6 places) and labor market (63rd, down 13 places), with increasingly rigid hiring and firing practices (110th, down 44 places). Restrictive labor regulation is identified as the most problematic factor for doing business in Chile. In its transformation toward a more diversified and knowledge-based economy, Chile will also need to address long-standing issues such as its education system, specifically the overall quality of primary education (108th) and math and science education (107th). Higher education and training is in much better shape (33rd), but Chile must do more to improve its capacity to innovate (85th) in areas such as R&D (92nd) to diversify and foster robust growth.

After leapfrogging 16 places in the past two years, **Indonesia** posts a performance almost unchanged from last year (37th, down three) and remaining uneven across the different categories of the Index. Under new leadership, Southeast Asia's largest economy still faces major challenges in the basic areas of competitiveness, including infrastructure (62th, down six) and institutions (53rd, down two). Our data suggest that efforts to tackle corruption—a priority for the previous as well as the current administration—are paying off, with Indonesia improving on almost all measures related to bribery and ethics. Another area of concern is public health (96th, up three), with the incidence of communicable diseases and the infant mortality rate among the highest outside sub-Saharan Africa. Lack of labor market efficiency remains the weakest aspect of the country's performance (115th, down five), the result of persisting rigidities in wage setting and hiring and firing procedures. The macroeconomic situation remains satisfactory (33rd, up one), thanks to a moderate government budget deficit of around 2 percent of GDP, low debt levels, and a high savings rate. The fiscal situation could worsen, though, because depressed energy prices lead to lower proceeds from oil exports.

Azerbaijan scores highest in its region (40th), having weathered the recent crisis better than neighboring economies, yet it declines two places. It benefits from a strong macroeconomic environment (10th), characterized by low inflation and favorable public finances. However, the recent decline in the price of oil and gas, which is not captured in this year's edition because of a time lag in the data, may have an impact on the public budget. The country also boasts a relatively efficient labor market (30th). On the less positive side, Azerbaijan faces two main challenges to further development. First, corruption is still the most problematic factor for doing business; and second, its financial sector is still underdeveloped (114th). This is particularly problematic for a country that needs private investments to diversify its economy. At a time when commodity prices are projected to remain relatively low, diversification and the implementation of market-based policies will be particularly important to achieve long-term growth.

Italy is in 43nd, up six positions. After a positive first quarter, it is forecast to return to growth for the current year, fueled by increasing domestic demand, expansionary monetary policy in the euro area, and

Box 4: China's new normal

China has come a long way since the 1978 election of President Deng Xiaoping heralded a new era of market-oriented reforms. From 1980 to 2010, its economy grew 18-fold, averaging 10 percent a year. It progressed from low-income to upper-middle income country status, lifting hundreds of millions out of poverty: by 2011 just 6 percent of people were in extreme poverty, compared with 61 percent in 1990.[1]

Recent developments—including the weakening of the yuan, the stock market crash, rapid credit growth, and a stalling property market—have cast some doubt on China's economic prospects. Yet a hard landing of the Chinese economy still seems unlikely, for three reasons.

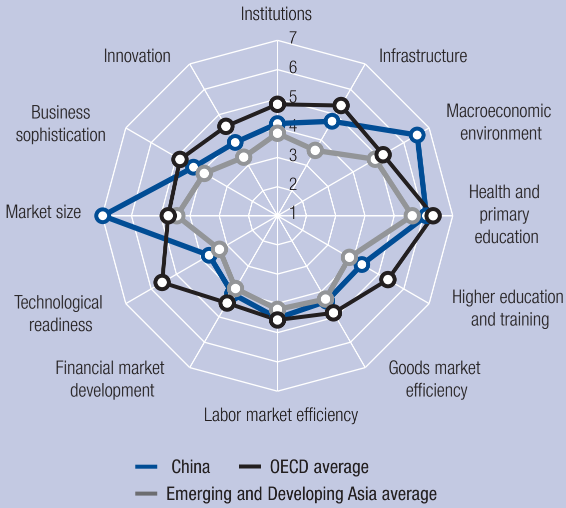
First, as the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) shows, China possesses strong economic foundations. The country ranks 28th out of 140 economies in the 2015–2016 edition. China has achieved near universal primary education and high levels of public health, invested massively in transport and energy infrastructure, and ensured a relatively stable macroeconomic environment. These successes not only have contributed to China's emergence as a manufacturing hub, they also represent assets on which to build. China's advantages are not shared by many neighboring economies at a similar stage of development, as shown by Figure 1.

Second, an eventual slowdown was inevitable, predictable, and entirely normal, given China's impressive growth trajectory over the past two decades. Figure 2 compares China's annual real growth rate since 1980 to the GDP-weighted average growth rate of other countries in the income group to which it belonged in each year. Since 1991, China has grown faster than its peers every year. For several years in the 1990s, the differential was almost 10 percentage points. Since achieving upper-middle-income status in 2010, the differential has been around 5 percentage points.

Third, even though it has not yet abandoned the official 7 percent target, there are signs that the government has been preparing for the economy's new phase and has been recalibrating its growth objectives from the quantitative to the qualitative. The 12th five-year plan, adopted in 2011 and covering 2010–15, had called for a rebalancing of the economy; more recently, President Xi referred to a "new normal" under which growth will be lower.

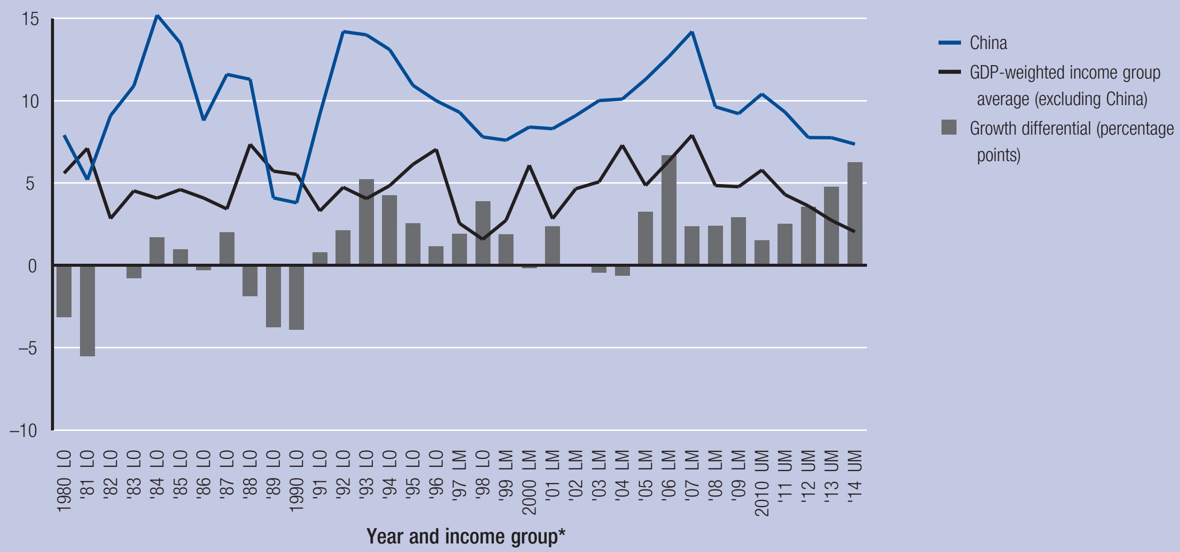
Even though the economy is unlikely to experience a hard landing, the challenges and downside risks are many. Under the new normal, productivity gains will be harder to achieve. This is reflected in China's stagnation in the GCI rankings for the past four years. The drivers that fueled China's growth—investment, low wages, urbanization—are yielding diminishing returns or even vanishing, as shown

Figure 1: China in the 12 pillars of the GCI
Score 1–7



Note: China's rank out of 140 economies appears in parentheses next to each pillar.

Figure 2: Real GDP growth
Percent

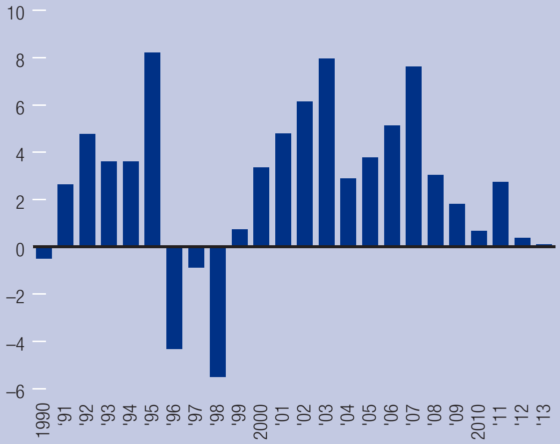


Sources: World Economic Forum's calculation; IMF 2015c; World Bank for classification (see http://go.worldbank.org/U9BK7IA1J0).
* LO = Low income; LM = Lower-middle income; UM = Upper-middle income.

(Cont'd.)

Box 4: China's new normal *(cont'd.)*

Figure 3: China's total factor productivity growth
Percentage points



Source: The Conference Board, *Total Economy Database*™ (May 2015).
Note: Estimated as a Törnqvist index, log change. See https://www.conference-board.org/data/economydatabase/ for more information.

by the downward trend of overall productivity since 2007 (Figure 3). Future gains will have to come through more market-oriented reforms that tackle remaining distortions, controls, and rigidities across the economy and that enable more efficient use of factors of production.

The GCI points to the structural weaknesses of China's financial sector: it ranks 78th for the soundness of its banks, which have accumulated many non-performing loans. The sector is dominated by large state-owned banks, and credit flows more to state-owned enterprises or large corporations with connections than to small- and medium-sized enterprises: access to finance is rated as the second most problematic factor for doing business in China (Figure 4). A rank of 58th on goods market efficiency highlights the need to create a level playing field in non-strategic economic sectors by reforming state-owned enterprises and subjecting them to fair domestic and foreign competition, and by tackling corruption (China ranks 67th for incidence of bribery) and bureaucracy (123rd for the time it takes to start a new company).

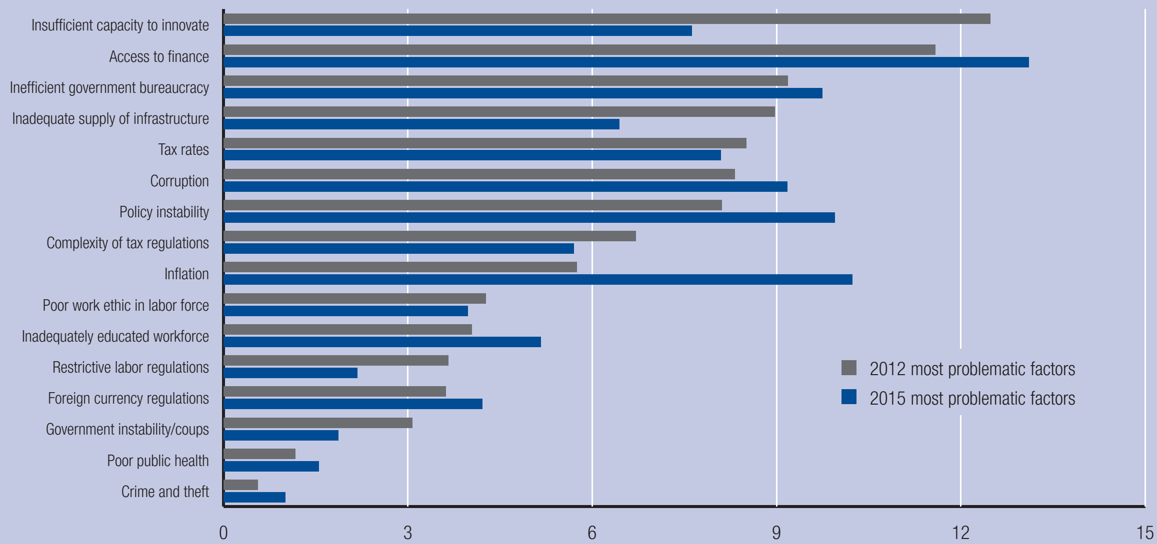
Moving beyond market efficiency, the list of the most problematic factors for doing business in China is topped by its lack of capacity to innovate, which has become a growing concern in recent years (Figure 4). Evolving from a manufacturing-based economy to an innovation powerhouse for design and R&D requires a holistic approach to the innovation ecosystem, including nurturing talent (China ranks 68th in higher education and training) and technological readiness (ranking 74th; technology is still far from universally available, let alone used).

The progress that China has already made in rebalancing its economy suggests its capacity to identify and rectify weaknesses in its growth model. Since 2005, the relative importance of manufacturing in China's economy has been declining steadily, and services now account for a bigger share of GDP.[1] Meanwhile, a fledgling social safety net consisting of a healthcare and pension system, along with rising incomes and lower exports, have initiated a rebalancing of demand toward domestic consumption. China's "new normal" will bring further challenges in improving productivity, but its strong performance elsewhere in the GCI indicates that the country is well positioned to meet them.

Note

1 World Bank, *World Development Indicators Database* (accessed September 9, 2015).

Figure 4: The most problematic factors for doing business in China
Score*



Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2012 and 2015.
* See Box 3 for methodology.

some progress in implementing structural reforms: it is up 10 places in efficiency of the labor market, although starting from a low base, and has put more emphasis on fostering companies' innovation (32st, up three places). Although Italy has begun to improve the fundamentals needed for long-term growth, its recovery is still brittle. It needs to continue implementing structural reforms to improve productivity, which remains low compared to other European countries as a result of long-standing constraints such as burdensome red tape (139th) and labor market inefficiency (126th). Access to finance remains difficult for firms, as financial efficiency continues to deteriorate (117th): banks are still under pressure because of nonaccrual assets, while the large public debt (136th) continues to impact financing conditions and crowd out private investments.

The **Russian Federation** improves eight places to 45th, although this is explained mostly by a major revision of purchasing power parity estimates by the IMF, which led to a 40 percent increase in Russia's GDP when valued at PPP. At the same time, the country improves on some market efficiency aspects, such as the regulatory business environment and domestic competition (96th), reflecting the government's efforts to improve domestic conditions for doing business.[32] Import tariffs have been significantly reduced as an effect of Russia's accession to the World Trade Organization in 2012. However, the recession following the 2014 currency crisis has already dented the country's macroeconomic environment, with rising inflation and worsening public finances. This rather pessimistic outlook is compounded by weakening domestic demand, economic sanctions on the part of certain countries, and the uncertainty regarding future prices for mineral commodities. Tackling structural weaknesses in institutions (100th), financial market development (95th), and goods market efficiency (92nd) will be necessary to achieve higher prosperity beyond the current downturn—for Russia itself and for the other economies in the region to which it is strongly connected.

The decade-long improvement of **Mauritius** comes to a halt this year with a fall of seven places to 46th. Small improvements in the basic factors for competitiveness—institutions (34th, up one), infrastructure (37th, up five), and higher education (52, up two) are offset by declines in the efficiency of labor (down by five places to 57th) and the financial market (down by eight places to 34th). Despite this, Mauritius remains sub-Saharan Africa's most competitive economy, ahead of South Africa in 49th. It boasts the region's best infrastructure (37th), most healthy and educated workforce (63rd on health and 52nd in higher education and training), and most efficient goods market (25th). Institutions are a further asset (34th). However, as the country transitions moves up the development ladder, more needs to be done to unlock the areas of competitiveness conducive to a knowledge-driven economy: higher education, especially its quality; the use of ICTs and ability to absorb new technologies (65th), where it has steadily declined over the past decade; the capacity to innovate, about which business leaders are particularly concerned; and an inadequately educated workforce.

South Africa climbs seven places to reach 49th, reversing its four-year downward trend thanks largely to increased uptake of ICTs—especially higher Internet bandwidth—and improvements in innovation (up by five places to 38th), which establish the economy as the region's most innovative. South Africa also hosts the continent's most efficient financial market (12th) and benefits from a sound goods market (38th), which is driven by strong domestic competition (28th) and an efficient transport infrastructure (29th). It further benefits from strong institutions (38th), particularly property rights (24th) and a robust and independent legal framework. Reducing corruption (76th) and the burden of government regulation (117th) and improving the security situation (102nd) would further improve institutions. The country also needs to address its inefficient electricity supply (116th) and inflexible labor market (107th). Even more worrisome are health (128th) and the quality of education (120th), where higher secondary enrollment rates will not be enough to create the skills needed for a competitive economy.

Turkey drops six places to 51st. This result has been driven by a general decline in almost all factors driving competitiveness, with 10 out of 12 pillars registering a lower score than in the past edition. The assessment of institutions experiences the most severe drop, falling to 75th. The country's delicate political phase (elections took place in June 2015) along with the geopolitical conflicts the country engaged in have set a climate of uncertainty that tends to hold back private investments, especially those coming from international investors, which are crucial for Turkey's development. Investments have also been restrained by the uncertainty linked to a high level of inflation (8.9 percent, well above policy targets) and by a slight decline in the efficiency and confidence in the local financial sector (64th). Inflation has been driven by loose monetary policy, which has attempted to make up for lack of progress on structural reforms. In particular, policy should address the excessive reliance on external financing and the rigidity and inefficiency of a labor market (127th) that has been a drag on productivity for a long time. The investments that have been made to improve the transport infrastructure (23rd) and the relative good performance in the efficiency of the goods market (45th) only partially offset the lack of structural reforms that are indeed crucial to sustain Turkey's long-term competitiveness.

After five years of decline, **India** jumps 16 ranks to 55th place. This dramatic reversal is largely attributable to the momentum initiated by the election of Narendra Modi, whose pro-business, pro-growth, and anti-corruption stance has improved the business community's sentiment toward the government. The quality of India's institutions is judged more favorably (60th, up 10), although business leaders still consider corruption to be the biggest obstacle to doing business in the country.

India's performance in the macroeconomic stability pillar has improved, although the situation remains worrisome (91st, up 10). Thanks to lower commodity prices, inflation eased to 6 percent in 2014, down from near double-digit levels the previous year. The government budget deficit has gradually dropped since its 2008 peak, although it still amounted to 7 percent of GDP in 2014, one of the world's highest (131st). Infrastructure has improved (81st, up six) but remains a major growth bottleneck—electricity in particular. The fact that the most notable improvements are in the basic drivers of competitiveness bodes well for the future, especially the development of the manufacturing sector. But other areas also deserve attention, including technological readiness: India remains one of the least digitally connected countries in the world (120th, up one). Fewer than one in five Indians access the Internet on a regular basis, and fewer than two in five are estimated to own even a basic cell phone.

Mexico progresses four places to 57th, despite some deterioration of the institutional environment, thanks to improvements in the efficiency of financial markets (up 17 places to 46th), business sophistication (up eight places to 50th), and fostering innovation (59th). The country's competitiveness also benefits from an efficient goods market with enhanced, albeit low, level of competition (99th) and a large market (11th)—Mexico is the second largest country in the region. These results signal that recent reforms are bearing fruit, but challenges remain. Despite some improvement in the labor market (up seven places to 114th), rigidities are still a problem, as are weak public (115th) and private (78th) institutions—which reflect the fact that corruption is considered the most problematic factor for doing business.

Rwanda continues its five-year upward trend, placing 58th and improving in seven out of 12 pillars. It has improved in business sophistication (up by 15 places to 69th) and financial markets (28th), with confidence increased by improved regulation of securities exchanges (46th) and the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws protect the rights of borrowers and lenders. The country benefits from strong public and private institutions (17th) and efficient markets: a flexible labor market (12th) and high female participation in the labor force (3rd) help Rwanda to rank 8th overall in labor market efficiency, though pay and productivity have to be better aligned (60th). However, basic weaknesses still need to be tackled: despite improvements, infrastructure (97th) is hampered especially by electricity and telephony (112th), while the workforce's health (108th) and higher education (120th) remain low.

Colombia rises in the rankings for the second consecutive year, gaining five places to rank 61st thanks largely to an impressive amelioration in financial market development (up 45 places to 25th). The country's performance is relatively stable across other pillars, with slight improvements on most dimensions compared to last year, including business sophistication (59th) and health and education, albeit at a low position (97th). Colombia benefits from a relatively large market size (36th) and good macroeconomic results (32nd) by regional standards. Nonetheless, further improvement in the quality of the education system, especially in math and science (117th), is crucial to deliver the capacity to innovate (93rd) and diversify the economy. Other areas for improvement are the country's institutional framework, especially public institutions (125th), with corruption (126th) and security (134th) remaining dire. Structural reforms to foster competition (127th) and improve infrastructure, specifically the overall quality of transport (98th), would further enhance competitiveness.

Brazil continues its downward trend, dropping to 75th amid low prospects of growth and deteriorating terms of trade.[33] The country's performance is uneven across the Index. Brazil's most important competitiveness strength is its extremely large market size (7th). It benefits from a relatively high level of technological readiness (54th), especially ICT use, along with sophisticated businesses (56th), and it registered a significant improvement in the quality of its air transport and infrastructure (95th, up 18 places). However, it deteriorated in nine out of the 12 pillars. With a large fiscal deficit and rising inflationary pressure, Brazil's weak macroeconomic performance (down to rank 117th) is negatively impacting the country's competitiveness. Corruption scandals have undermined trust in institutions, both public (122nd, down 18 places) and private (109th, down 38). Important reforms are also needed to provide higher-quality education (132nd).

Argentina drops two places to 106th with continuing poor performance across different dimensions of the Index. Exceptions are market size (27th), uptake of ICTs (52nd), and higher-level education and training (39th), which is among the best in the region; however, performance is poorer on the overall quality of education (108th) and the quality of math and science (113rd). A weak macroeconomic environment (114th) and inefficient financial sector (132nd) hold back investment, with business leaders considering inflation and foreign currency regulations to be the two most problematic factors for doing business in Argentina. The country faces a deep institutional crisis, scoring poorly on property rights (133rd), ethics and corruption (137th), undue influence (135th), public-sector performance (138th), and corporate ethics (138th). The quality of infrastructure (122nd) is also among the lowest in the region.

Egypt, at 116th, moves up in the rankings for the first time since the Arab Spring. This reflects a more positive assessment of the country's institutions (87th), in particular higher levels of physical security (up by seven places although still, at 133rd, an important hindrance to economic growth), a more efficient judiciary in settling business disputes (up by 23 places), and better protection of property rights (up by seven). Smaller improvements are registered on the macroeconomic environment (up four) and financial market development (up six). The upward movement reflects recent reforms, including a reduction of energy subsidies, tax reforms, and a strengthened business environment, as well as greater political stability after years of turmoil. Continued reforms are needed to create favorable conditions for private-sector growth, which will be crucial for job creation and hence social cohesion. These include more openness to trade and investment (130th on foreign competition), including reduction in tariff duties (132nd), non-tariff barriers (105th), and a more favorable environment for foreign direct investment. Continued efforts to strengthen the financial markets (119th) and investment in skills and education (111th) will further support private-sector growth.

Nigeria improves by three places to 124th. Last year's revision of GDP is reflected in an increase in market size (up by eight places to 25th), lower government deficit and debt, and decreased national savings. Improvements in property rights, the efficiency of the legal framework to settle and challenge disputes, and the accountability of the private sector lift the country's institutions up by five places, albeit remaining low overall (124th). The picture is mixed on efficiency of the goods market (100th), where a less competitive domestic environment outweighs improvements to encourage foreign competition; the financial market (79th), where banks are rated as relatively sound but access to finance remains problematic; and the labor market, which is one of the region's most flexible (18th) but is dragged down by an inefficient use of talent (68th) and a comparatively low female participation rate (87th). Priorities include investment in infrastructure (ranking 133rd and singled out as the most problematic factor for doing business) and human capital, where poor health in the workforce (134th) and inefficient higher education (128th) holds the country back from fulfilling its potential.

CONCLUSIONS

Seven years after the beginning of the financial crisis, its consequences are still being felt around the world. The recovery has been less robust, more uncertain, and taken longer than many expected, suggesting a "new normal" of low economic growth, low productivity, and high unemployment. Recent shocks—from the crisis in Ukraine to conflicts in the Middle East, terrorism, and the migrant crisis—have added to economic woes.

In the face of such fragile economic recovery and geopolitical turbulence, the analysis in this chapter has demonstrated the importance of competitiveness—understood as the drivers of higher productivity—in supporting growth and economic resilience. The historic proportions of the economic crisis and the relative performance of economies since its onset have shed light on how structural weaknesses can exacerbate shocks and make an economy ill-equipped to respond. The crisis is a forceful reminder that competitiveness matters: countries that were more competitive at the onset of the crisis are those that have weathered the crisis much better. In this context, productivity-enhancing reforms are the only way forward.

Most importantly, we cannot lose sight of the human angle. High unemployment figures are weighing heavily on societies, risking not only prolonged lower demand but also the de-skilling of a significant part of the labor force and growing discontent. Results presented here suggest that leveraging talent is at the heart of a competitive and resilient economy and countries that identify, nurture, use, and reward talent are those that enjoy more robust growth and swifter recovery. This holds even truer in these the post-crisis years, which are coinciding with a fundamental shift away from the traditional manufacturing industry to one where the continuously spreading use of ICTs is giving rise to entirely new and consumption models and industries, while disrupting others. Talent-driven economies are the best equipped to adapt to the changes brought about by this so-called fourth industrial revolution and reap their benefits.

Recovering growth in this unchartered territory will require the recognition that we need a shared assessment and understanding of the future sources of productivity. By reducing complexity and providing a tool to identify strengths and weaknesses and to track progress, the GCI framework serves as a useful means to inform this conversation and support policymakers, businesses, and civil society in their development of a shared long-term vision. Since its introduction in 2005, the GCI has been used by a growing number of countries and institutions to benchmark national competitiveness. It provides a platform for dialogue among government, businesses, and civil society that can serve as a catalyst for productivity-enhancing actions.

Building on the strengths of the GCI as a policy tool, the World Economic Forum is in the process of updating the GCI methodology. The objective is to provide a more refined assessment of the drivers of competitiveness, based on latest research and empirical evidence and using newly available datasets. Chapter 1.2 introduces the conceptual building blocks of the updated GCI framework.

NOTES

1 IMF 2015d.

2 IMF 2015d.

3 US Department of Labor 2015.

4 For example, Hall and Jones 1999; Caselli 2005; Gourinchas and Jeanne 2006.

5 IMF 2015c.

6 The rankings for all GCI components, including each individual indicator, are available at http://gcr.weforum.org.

7 IMF 2015d.

8 *Secular stagnation* describes an economy where aggregate demand is so low that it necessitates high borrowing and/or very low interest rates to absorb potential output.

9 In advanced economies, productivity has declined already before the crisis.

10 Gordon 2015.

11 OECD 2015b.

12 See IMF 2015c for a more detailed discussion on the factors driving the slowdown in global trade.

13 OECD 2015b.

14 The five most competitive advanced economies were the United States, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, and Germany. The five least competitive were Slovenia, Portugal, Italy, Cyprus, and Greece.

15 By considering income groups rather than regions, we control for catch-up growth—that is, the fact that less-developed economies tend to grow faster. Income group classification was adapted from the World Bank (status as of 2007).

16 ILO 2015.

17 For the purpose of the analysis and unless mentioned otherwise, we adopt the International Monetary Fund's regional classification of economies (see page xv).

18 IMF 2015c.

19 Estonia is now classified as an advanced economy, but we retain it in this geographical group for ease of comparison.

20 IMF 2015c.

21 The World Economic Forum is currently implementing a project intended to help close the skills and innovation gaps in Latin America: the Competitiveness Lab. For more information, visit http://www.weforum.org/reports/bridging-skills-and-innovation-gap-boost-productivity-latin-america-competitiveness-lab.

22 Authors' calculation, based on IMF 2015c.

23 Falling oil prices would benefit the region's 37 net oil importers. Yet many of these export other commodities, whose prices have equally declined.

24 To absorb this growing labor force, it is estimated that 18 million jobs will need to be created in sub-Saharan Africa per year until 2035. Growth opportunities are contingent on several factors, such as the critically important issue of the employment of the expanding workforce. Successfully extended employment opportunities would lead to greater economic output and labor income per household, and—among other aspects—would increase per capita investments in health, education, and infrastructure. It would also represent a move away from the informal to the formal sector. For a complete discussion, see also IMF 2015c, Chapter 2.

25 However, ease of entry and exit from low-wage, low-productivity jobs and an improving business environment alone will not lead to improved competitiveness and needs to be critically complemented by competitiveness-enhancing reforms in basic requirements.

26 IMF 2015b.

27 This is partially the result of a revision of public debt data by the International Monetary Fund.

28 Farugee and Lusinyan 2015.

29 It has to be noted however, that the indicator is likely to underestimate tertiary enrollment in the United Arab Emirates as well as in other GCC economies, because students who study abroad are not included.

30 IMF 2015a.

31 IMF 2015a.

32 Russia made starting a business easier by eliminating requirements to deposit charter capital before registering a company and the requirement to notify tax authorities of the opening of a bank account.

33 OECD 2015a.

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Appendix: Methodology and Computation of the Global Competitiveness Index 2015–2016

This appendix provides a short description of each pillar of the Global Competitiveness Index 2015–2016 (GCI) and of the application of the concept of stages of development to weight the Index. For a more detailed description and literature review for each pillar, refer to Chapter 1.1 in *The Global Competitiveness Report 2014–2015*.[a] The appendix also presents the detailed structure of the GCI and explains how the Index is computed.

THE TWELVE PILLARS OF COMPETITIVENESS

We define *competitiveness* as the *set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country.* The level of productivity, in turn, sets the level of prosperity that can be reached by an economy. The productivity level also determines the rates of return obtained by investments in an economy, which in turn are the fundamental drivers of its growth rates. In other words, a more competitive economy is one that is likely to grow faster over time.

This open-endedness is captured within the GCI by including a weighted average of many different components, each measuring a different aspect of competitiveness. The components are grouped into 12 categories, the pillars of competitiveness:

First pillar: Institutions

The institutional environment of a country depends on the efficiency and the behavior of both public and private stakeholders. The legal and administrative framework within which individuals, firms, and governments interact determines the quality of the public institutions of a country and has a strong bearing on competitiveness and growth. It influences investment decisions and the organization of production and plays a key role in the ways in which societies distribute the benefits and bear the costs of development strategies and policies. Good private institutions are also important for the sound and sustainable development of an economy. The 2007–08 global financial crisis, along with numerous corporate scandals, has highlighted the relevance of accounting and reporting standards and transparency for preventing fraud and mismanagement, ensuring good governance, and maintaining investor and consumer confidence.

Second pillar: Infrastructure

Extensive and efficient infrastructure is critical for ensuring the effective functioning of the economy. Effective modes of transport—including high-quality roads, railroads, ports, and air transport—enable entrepreneurs to get their goods and services to market in a secure and timely manner and facilitate the movement of workers to the most suitable jobs. Economies also depend on electricity supplies that are free from interruptions and shortages so that businesses and factories can work unimpeded. Finally, a solid and extensive telecommunications network allows for a rapid and free flow of information, which increases overall economic efficiency by helping to ensure that businesses can communicate and decisions are made by economic actors taking into account all available relevant information.

Third pillar: Macroeconomic environment

The stability of the macroeconomic environment is important for business and, therefore, is significant for the overall competitiveness of a country. Although it is certainly true that macroeconomic stability alone cannot increase the productivity of a nation, it is also recognized that macroeconomic disarray harms the economy, as we have seen in recent years, conspicuously in the European context. The government cannot provide services efficiently if it has to make high-interest payments on its past debts. Running fiscal deficits limits the government's future ability to react to business cycles. Firms cannot operate efficiently when inflation rates are out of hand. In sum, the economy cannot grow in a sustainable manner unless the macro environment is stable.

Fourth pillar: Health and primary education

A healthy workforce is vital to a country's competitiveness and productivity. Workers who are ill cannot function to their potential and will be less productive. Poor health leads to significant costs to business, as sick workers are often absent or operate at lower levels of efficiency. Investment in the provision of health services is thus critical for clear economic, as well as moral, considerations. In addition to health, this pillar takes into account the quantity and quality of the basic education received by the population, which is increasingly important in today's economy. Basic education increases the efficiency of each individual worker.

Fifth pillar: Higher education and training

Quality higher education and training is crucial for economies that want to move up the value chain beyond simple production processes and products. In particular, today's globalizing economy requires countries to nurture pools of well-educated workers who are able to perform complex tasks and adapt rapidly to their changing environment and the evolving needs of the production system. This pillar measures secondary and tertiary enrollment rates as well as the quality of education as evaluated by business leaders. The extent of staff training is also taken into consideration because of the importance of vocational and continuous on-the-job training—which is neglected in many economies—for ensuring a constant upgrading of workers' skills.

Sixth pillar: Goods market efficiency

Countries with efficient goods markets are well positioned to produce the right mix of products and services given their particular supply-and-demand conditions, as well as to ensure that these goods can be most effectively traded in the economy. Healthy market competition, both domestic and foreign, is important in driving market efficiency, and thus business productivity, by ensuring that the most efficient firms, producing goods demanded by the market, are those that thrive. Market efficiency also depends on demand conditions such as customer orientation and buyer sophistication. For cultural or historical reasons, customers may be more demanding in some countries than in others. This can create an important competitive advantage, as it forces companies to be more innovative and customer-oriented and thus imposes the discipline necessary for efficiency to be achieved in the market.

Seventh pillar: Labor market efficiency

The efficiency and flexibility of the labor market are critical for ensuring that workers are allocated to their most effective use in the economy and provided with incentives to give their best effort in their jobs. Labor markets must therefore have the flexibility to shift workers from one economic activity to another rapidly and at low cost, and to allow for wage fluctuations without much social disruption. Efficient labor markets must also ensure clear strong incentives for employees and promote meritocracy at the workplace, and they must provide equity in the business environment between women and men. Taken together these factors have a positive effect on worker performance and the attractiveness of the country for talent, two aspects of the labor market that are growing more important as talent shortages loom on the horizon.

Eighth pillar: Financial market development

An efficient financial sector allocates the resources saved by a nation's population, as well as those entering the economy from abroad, to the entrepreneurial or investment projects with the highest expected rates of return rather than to the politically connected. Business investment is critical to productivity. Therefore economies require sophisticated financial markets that can make capital available for private-sector investment from such sources as loans from a sound banking sector, well-regulated securities exchanges, venture capital, and other financial products. In order to fulfill all those functions, the banking sector needs to be trustworthy and transparent, and—as has been made so clear recently—financial markets need appropriate regulation to protect investors and other actors in the economy at large.

Ninth pillar: Technological readiness

The technological readiness pillar measures the agility with which an economy adopts existing technologies to enhance the productivity of its industries, with specific emphasis on its capacity to fully leverage information and communication technologies (ICTs) in daily activities and production processes for increased efficiency and enabling innovation for competitiveness. Whether the technology used has or has not been developed within national borders is irrelevant for its ability to enhance productivity. The central point is that the firms operating in the country need to have access to advanced products and blueprints and the ability to absorb and use them. Among the main sources of foreign technology, FDI often plays a key role, especially for countries at a less advanced stage of technological development.

Tenth pillar: Market size

The size of the market affects productivity since large markets allow firms to exploit economies of scale. Traditionally, the markets available to firms have been constrained by national borders. In the era of globalization, international markets have become a substitute for domestic markets, especially for small countries. Thus exports can be thought of as a substitute for domestic demand in determining the size of the market for the firms of a country. By including both domestic and foreign markets in our measure of market size, we give credit to export-driven economies and geographic areas (such as the European Union) that are divided into many countries but have a single common market.

Eleventh pillar: Business sophistication

Business sophistication concerns two elements that are intricately linked: the quality of a country's overall business networks and the quality of individual firms' operations and strategies. These factors are especially important for countries at an advanced stage of development when, to a large extent, the more basic sources of productivity improvements have been exhausted. The quality of a country's business networks and supporting industries, as measured by the quantity and quality of local suppliers and the extent of their interaction, is important for a variety of reasons. When companies and suppliers from a particular sector are interconnected in geographically proximate groups, called *clusters,* efficiency is heightened, greater opportunities for innovation in processes and products are created, and barriers to entry for new firms are reduced.

Twelfth pillar: Innovation

The final pillar of competitiveness focuses on technological innovation. Innovation is particularly important for economies as they approach the frontiers of knowledge, and the possibility of generating more value by merely integrating and adapting exogenous technologies tends to disappear. In these economies, firms must design and develop cutting-edge products and processes to maintain a competitive edge and move toward even higher value-added activities. This progression requires an environment that is conducive to innovative activity and supported by both the public and the private sectors. In particular, it means sufficient investment in research and development (R&D), especially by the private sector; the presence of high-quality scientific research institutions that can generate the basic knowledge needed to build the new technologies; extensive collaboration in research and technological developments between universities and industry; and the protection of intellectual property.

The interrelation of the 12 pillars

Although we report the results of the 12 pillars of competitiveness separately, it is important to keep in mind that they are not independent: they tend to reinforce each other, and a weakness in one area often has a negative impact in others. The detailed structure and methodology used to compute the GCI are presented at the end of this appendix.

STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT AND THE WEIGHTED INDEX

Although all of the pillars described above will matter to a certain extent for all economies, it is clear that they affect different economies in different ways.

In line with well-known economic theory of stages of development, the GCI assumes that, in the first stage, the economy is *factor-driven* and countries compete based on their factor endowments—primarily unskilled labor and natural resources.[b] Maintaining competitiveness at this stage of development hinges primarily on well-functioning public and private institutions (1st pillar), a well-developed infrastructure (2nd pillar), a stable macroeconomic environment (3rd pillar), and a healthy workforce that has received at least a basic education (4th pillar).

As a country becomes more competitive, productivity will increase and wages will rise with advancing development. Countries will then move into the *efficiency-driven* stage of development, when they must begin to develop more-efficient production processes and increase product quality because wages have risen and they cannot increase prices. At this point, competitiveness is increasingly driven by higher education and training (5th pillar), efficient goods markets (6th pillar), well-functioning labor markets (7th pillar), developed financial markets (8th pillar), the ability to harness the benefits of existing technologies (9th pillar), and a large domestic or foreign market (10th pillar).

Finally, as countries move into the *innovation-driven* stage, wages will have risen by so much that they are able to sustain those higher wages and the associated standard of living only if their businesses are able to compete using the most sophisticated production processes (11th pillar) and by innovating new ones (12th pillar).

The GCI takes the stages of development into account by attributing higher relative weights to those pillars that are more relevant for an economy given its particular stage of development. To implement this concept, the pillars are organized into three subindexes, each critical to a particular stage of development.

The *basic requirements subindex* groups those pillars most critical for countries in the factor-driven stage. The *efficiency enhancers subindex* includes those pillars critical for countries in the efficiency-driven stage. And the *innovation and sophistication factors subindex* includes the pillars critical to countries in the innovation-driven stage.

The weights attributed to each subindex in every stage of development are shown in Table 1.

Two criteria are used to allocate countries into stages of development. The first is the level of GDP per capita at market exchange rates. The thresholds used are also reported in Table 1. A second criterion is used to adjust for countries that, based on income, would have moved beyond stage 1, but where prosperity is based on the extraction of resources. This is measured by the share of exports of mineral goods in total exports (goods and services), and assumes that countries with more than 70 percent of their exports made up of mineral products (measured using a five-year average) are to a large extent factor driven.[c] Countries that are resource driven and significantly wealthier than economies at the technological frontier are classified in the innovation-driven stage.[d] Any countries falling between two of the three stages are considered to be "in transition." For these countries, the weights change smoothly as a country develops, reflecting the smooth transition from

Table 1: Subindex weights and income thresholds for stages of development

	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT				
	Stage 1: Factor-driven	Transition from stage 1 to stage 2	Stage 2: Efficiency-driven	Transition from stage 2 to stage 3	Stage 3: Innovation-driven
GDP per capita (US$) thresholds*	<2,000	2,000–2,999	3,000–8,999	9,000–17,000	>17,000
Weight for basic requirements	60%	40–60%	40%	20–40%	20%
Weight for efficiency enhancers	35%	35–50%	50%	50%	50%
Weight for innovation and sophistication factors	5%	5–10%	10%	10–30%	30%

Note: See individual country/economy profiles for the exact applied weights.
* For economies with a high dependency on mineral resources, GDP per capita is not the sole criterion for the determination of the stage of development. See text for details.

Table 2: Countries/economies at each stage of development

Stage 1: Factor-driven (35 economies)	Transition from stage 1 to stage 2 (16 economies)	Stage 2: Efficiency-driven (31 economies)	Transition from stage 2 to stage 3 (20 economies)	Stage 3: Innovation-driven (38 economies)
Bangladesh	Algeria	Albania	Argentina	Australia
Benin	Azerbaijan	Armenia	Brazil	Austria
Burundi	Bhutan	Bolivia	Chile	Bahrain
Cambodia	Botswana	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Costa Rica	Belgium
Cameroon	Gabon	Bulgaria	Croatia	Canada
Chad	Honduras	Cape Verde	Hungary	Cyprus
Côte d'Ivoire	Iran, Islamic rep.	China	Latvia	Czech Republic
Ethiopia	Kazakhstan	Colombia	Lebanon	Denmark
Gambia, The	Kuwait	Dominican Republic	Lithuania	Estonia
Ghana	Moldova	Ecuador	Malaysia	Finland
Guinea	Mongolia	Egypt	Mauritius	France
Haiti	Nigeria	El Salvador	Mexico	Germany
India	Philippines	Georgia	Oman	Greece
Kenya	Saudi Arabia	Guatemala	Panama	Hong Kong SAR
Kyrgyz Republic	Venezuela	Guyana	Poland	Iceland
Lao PDR	Vietnam	Indonesia	Romania	Ireland
Lesotho		Jamaica	Russian Federation	Israel
Liberia		Jordan	Seychelles	Italy
Madagascar		Macedonia, FYR	Turkey	Japan
Malawi		Montenegro	Uruguay	Korea, Rep.
Mali		Morocco		Luxembourg
Mauritania		Namibia		Malta
Mozambique		Paraguay		Netherlands
Myanmar		Peru		New Zealand
Nepal		Serbia		Norway
Nicaragua		South Africa		Portugal
Pakistan		Sri Lanka		Qatar
Rwanda		Swaziland		Singapore
Senegal		Thailand		Slovak Republic
Sierra Leone		Tunisia		Slovenia
Tajikistan		Ukraine		Spain
Tanzania				Sweden
Uganda				Switzerland
Zambia				Taiwan, China
Zimbabwe				Trinidad and Tobago
				United Arab Emirates
				United Kingdom
				United States

one stage of development to another. The classification of countries into stages of development is shown in Table 2.

STRUCTURE AND COMPUTATION OF THE INDEX

The computation of the GCI is based on successive aggregations of scores from the indicator level (i.e., the most disaggregated level) all the way up to the overall GCI score. Unless noted otherwise, we use an arithmetic mean to aggregate individual indicators within a category.[e] For the higher aggregation levels, we use the percentage shown next to each category. This percentage represents the category's weight within its immediate parent category. Reported percentages are rounded to the nearest integer, but exact figures are used in the calculation of the GCI. For example, the score a country achieves in the 11th pillar accounts for 50 percent of this country's score in the *innovation and sophistication factors* subindex, irrespective of the country's stage of development. Similarly, the score achieved on the subpillar *transport infrastructure* accounts for 50 percent of the score of the infrastructure pillar.

Unlike the case for the lower levels of aggregation, the weight put on each of the three subindexes (*basic requirements*, *efficiency enhancers*, and *innovation and sophistication factors*) is not fixed. Instead, it depends on each country's stage of development, as discussed in the chapter.[f] For instance, in the case of Burundi—a country in the first stage of development—the score in the *basic requirements* subindex accounts for 60 percent of its overall GCI score, while it represents just 20 percent of the overall GCI score of Sweden, a country in the third stage of development. For countries in transition between stages, the weighting applied to each subindex is reported in the corresponding profile at the end of this volume. For instance, in the case of Turkey, currently in transition from stage 2 to stage 3, the weight on each subindex is 36.3 percent, 50 percent, and 13.7 percent, respectively, as reported in the country profile on page 350.

Indicators that are not derived from the Executive Opinion Survey (the Survey) are identified by an asterisk (*) in the following list. The Technical Notes and Sources section at the end of the *Report* provides detailed information about each of these indicators. To make the aggregation possible, the indicators are converted to a 1-to-7 scale in order to align them with the Survey results. We apply a min-max transformation, which preserves the order of, and the relative distance between, country scores.[g]

Indicators that are followed by the designation "½" enter the GCI in two different pillars. In order to avoid double counting, we assign a half-weight to each instance.[h]

Weight (%) within immediate parent category

BASIC REQUIREMENTS ....20–60%[f]

1st pillar: Institutions..25%

A. Public institutions...75%

1. Property rights..20%
   - 1.01 Property rights
   - 1.02 Intellectual property protection½

2. Ethics and corruption..20%
   - 1.03 Diversion of public funds
   - 1.04 Public trust in politicians
   - 1.05 Irregular payments and bribes

3. Undue influence...20%
   - 1.06 Judicial independence
   - 1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials

4. Public-sector performance 20%
   - 1.08 Wastefulness of government spending
   - 1.09 Burden of government regulation
   - 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes
   - 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations
   - 1.12 Transparency of government policymaking

5. Security...20%
   - 1.13 Business costs of terrorism
   - 1.14 Business costs of crime and violence
   - 1.15 Organized crime
   - 1.16 Reliability of police services

B. Private institutions 25%

1. Corporate ethics 50%
   - 1.17 Ethical behavior of firms

2. Accountability 50%
   - 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards
   - 1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards
   - 1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests
   - 1.21 Strength of investor protection*

2nd pillar: Infrastructure...25%

A. Transport infrastructure...50%
   - 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure
   - 2.02 Quality of roads
   - 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure[i]
   - 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure
   - 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure
   - 2.06 Available airline seat kilometers*

B. Electricity and telephony infrastructure 50%
   - 2.07 Quality of electricity supply
   - 2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions* ½
   - 2.09 Fixed telephone lines* ½

3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment 25%
   - 3.01 Government budget balance*
   - 3.02 Gross national savings*
   - 3.03 Inflation*[j]
   - 3.04 Government debt*
   - 3.05 Country credit rating*

4th pillar: Health and primary education....................25%

A. Health 50%

4.01 Business impact of malaria[k]
4.02 Malaria incidence* [k]
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis[k]
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* [k]
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS[k]
4.06 HIV prevalence* [k]
4.07 Infant mortality*
4.08 Life expectancy*

B. Primary education 50%

4.09 Quality of primary education
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*

EFFICIENCY ENHANCERS ....35–50%[f]

5th pillar: Higher education and training....................17%

A. Quantity of education 33%

5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate*
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate*

B. Quality of education 33%

5.03 Quality of the educational system
5.04 Quality of math and science education
5.05 Quality of management schools
5.06 Internet access in schools

C. On-the-job training 33%

5.07 Local availability of specialized research and training services
5.08 Extent of staff training

6th pillar: Goods market efficiency 17%

A. Competition 67%

1. Domestic competition ....variable[l]

6.01 Intensity of local competition
6.02 Extent of market dominance
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest
6.05 Total tax rate*
6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business* [m]
6.07 Time required to start a business* [m]
6.08 Agricultural policy costs

2. Foreign competition variable[l]

6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers
6.10 Trade tariffs*
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI
6.13 Burden of customs procedures
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP* [n]

B. Quality of demand conditions 33%

6.15 Degree of customer orientation
6.16 Buyer sophistication

7th pillar: Labor market efficiency 17%

A. Flexibility 50%

7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination
7.03 Hiring and firing practices
7.04 Redundancy costs*
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work

B. Efficient use of talent 50%

7.06 Pay and productivity
7.07 Reliance on professional management[½]
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent
7.10 Female participation in labor force*

8th pillar: Financial market development...................17%

A. Efficiency 50%

8.01 Availability of financial services
8.02 Affordability of financial services
8.03 Financing through local equity market
8.04 Ease of access to loans
8.05 Venture capital availability

B. Trustworthiness and confidence 50%

8.06 Soundness of banks
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges
8.08 Legal rights index*

9th pillar: Technological readiness 17%

A. Technological adoption 50%

9.01 Availability of latest technologies
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption
9.03 FDI and technology transfer

B. ICT use 50%

9.04 Internet users*
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions*
9.06 Internet bandwidth*
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions*
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions* [½]
2.09 Fixed telephone lines* [½]

10th pillar: Market size...17%

A. Domestic market size 75%

10.01 Domestic market size index* [o]

B. Foreign market size 25%

10.02 Foreign market size index* [p]

INNOVATION AND SOPHISTICATION FACTORS ....5–30%[f]

11th pillar: Business sophistication 50%

11.01 Local supplier quantity
11.02 Local supplier quality
11.03 State of cluster development
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage
11.05 Value chain breadth
11.06 Control of international distribution
11.07 Production process sophistication
11.08 Extent of marketing
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority
7.07 Reliance on professional management[½]

12th pillar: R&D Innovation..50%

12.01 Capacity for innovation
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions
12.03 Company spending on R&D
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D
12.05 Government procurement of advanced technology products
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers
12.07 PCT patent applications*
1.02 Intellectual property protection[½]

NOTES

a World Economic Forum 2014.

b Probably the most famous theory of stages of development was developed by the American historian W. W. Rostow in the 1960s (see Rostow 1960). Here we adapt Michael Porter's theory of stages (see Porter 1990). See Chapter 1.1 of *The Global Competitiveness Report 2007–2008* for a complete description of how we have adapted Michael Porter's theory for the present application (Sala-i-Martín et al. 2007).

c In order to capture the resource intensity of the economy, we use as a proxy the exports of mineral products as a share of overall exports according to the sector classification developed by the International Trade Centre in their Trade Performance Index. In addition to crude oil and gas, this category also contains all metal ores and other minerals as well as petroleum products, liquefied gas, coal, and precious stones. The data used cover the years 2010 through 2014. Further information on these data can be found at http://www.intracen.org/menus/countries.htm

All countries with more than 70 percent of their exports made up of mineral products are considered to be to some extent factor driven. The stage of development for these countries is adjusted downward smoothly depending on the exact primary export share. The higher the minerals export share, the stronger the adjustment and the closer the country will move to stage 1. For example, a country that exports 95 percent of mineral exports and that, based on the income criteria, would be in stage 3 will be in transition between stages 1 and 2. The income and primary exports criteria are weighted identically. Stages of development are dictated solely by income for countries that export less than 70 percent minerals. Countries that export only primary products would automatically fall into the factor-driven stage (stage 1).

d In practice, this applies to countries where the GDP per capita at current market prices has, for the past five years, been above an average of that of economies at the technology frontier. Countries at the technology frontier are the 10 countries with the highest per capita patenting activity according, to Patent Cooperation Treaty data.

e Formally, for a category *i* composed of *K* indicators, we have:

$$\mathit{category}_i = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{K} \mathit{indicator}_k}{K}$$

f As described above, the weights are as specified in Table 1 of this appendix. Refer to individual country/economy profiles at the end of this *Report* for the exact weights used in the computation of each economy's GCI score.

g Formally, we have:

$$6 \times \left(\frac{\text{country score} - \text{sample minimum}}{\text{sample maximum} - \text{sample minimum}}\right) + 1$$

The *sample minimum* and *sample maximum* are, respectively, the lowest and highest country scores in the sample of economies covered by the GCI. In some instances, adjustments were made to account for extreme outliers. For those indicators for which a higher value indicates a worse outcome (e.g., disease incidence, government debt), the transformation formula takes the following form, thus ensuring that 1 and 7 still corresponds to the worst and best possible outcomes, respectively:

$$-6 \times \left(\frac{\text{country score} - \text{sample minimum}}{\text{sample maximum} - \text{sample minimum}}\right) + 7$$

h For those categories that contain one or several half-weight indicators, country scores are computed as follows:

$$\frac{(\text{sum of scores on full-weight variables}) + \frac{1}{2} \times (\text{sum of scores on half-weight variables})}{(\text{count of full-weight variables}) + \frac{1}{2} \times (\text{count of half-weight variables})}$$

i "N/Appl." is used for economies where there is no regular train service or where the network covers only a negligible portion of the territory. Assessment of the existence of a network was conducted by the World Economic Forum based on various sources.

j In order to capture the idea that both high inflation and deflation are detrimental, inflation enters the model in a U-shaped manner as follows: for values of inflation between 0.5 and 2.9 percent, a country receives the highest possible score of 7. Outside this range, scores decrease linearly as they move away from these values.

k The impact of malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS on competitiveness depends not only on their respective incidence rates but also on how costly they are for business. Therefore, in order to estimate the impact of each of the three diseases, we combine its incidence rate with the Survey question on its perceived cost to businesses. To combine these data we first take the ratio of each country's disease incidence rate relative to the highest incidence rate in the whole sample. The inverse of this ratio is then multiplied by each country's score on the related Survey question. This product is then normalized to a 1-to-7 scale. Note that countries with zero reported incidence receive a 7, regardless of their scores on the related Survey question. In the case of malaria, countries receive a 7 if the World Health Organization has classified them as malaria-free countries or included them in the supplementary list of areas where malaria has never existed or has disappeared without specific measures.

l The *competition* subpillar is the weighted average of two components: *domestic competition* and *foreign competition*. In both components, the included indicators provide an indication of the extent to which competition is distorted. The relative importance of these distortions depends on the relative size of domestic versus foreign competition. This interaction between the domestic market and the foreign market is captured by the way we determine the weights of the two components. Domestic competition is the sum of consumption (C), investment (I), government spending (G), and exports (X), while foreign competition is equal to imports (M). Thus we assign a weight of (C + I + G + X)/(C + I + G + X + M) to *domestic competition* and a weight of M/(C + I + G + X + M) to *foreign competition*.

m Indicators 6.06 and 6.07 combine to form one single indicator.

n For indicator 6.14, imports as a percentage of GDP, we first apply a log-transformation and then a min-max transformation.

o The size of the domestic market is constructed by taking the natural log of the sum of the gross domestic product valued at purchased power parity (PPP) (indicator 10.03) plus the total value (PPP estimates) of imports of goods and services (indicator 6.14), minus the total value (PPP estimates) of exports of goods and services (indicator 10.04). Data are then normalized on a 1-to-7 scale. PPP estimates of imports and exports are obtained by taking the product of exports as a percentage of GDP and GDP valued at PPP.

p The size of the foreign market is estimated as the natural log of the total value (PPP estimates) of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1-to-7 scale. PPP estimates of exports are obtained by taking the product of exports as a percentage of GDP (indicator 10.04) and GDP valued at PPP (10.03).

CHAPTER 1.2

Drivers of Long-Run Prosperity: Laying the Foundations for an Updated Global Competitiveness Index

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The World Economic Forum has been measuring the drivers of competitiveness for over three decades. Since its creation in 1979 by Professor Klaus Schwab, the index has evolved continuously to capture the changing needs of countries as well as the evolving nature of competitiveness. Since 2005 the main tool for benchmarking competitiveness has been the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), produced in collaboration with Professor Xavier Sala-i-Martín of Columbia University.[1]

The GCI represented the latest thinking on national competitiveness at the time of its introduction. However, in the last 10 years economic thinking has evolved and recent events have brought to light new elements that affect competitiveness, once again calling for a review. For example, the recent global financial crisis highlighted new channels through which a country's competitiveness can be affected by global financial fragilities; furthermore, the speed and modes of technological change have redefined how economists think about the innovation process. Recently the role of information technologies in how production is structured has changed and new consumption models, such as the "sharing economy," are emerging. In addition, new indicators have become available that can provide better measurements of established concepts.

To capture these developments, the World Economic Forum has embarked on a two-year process of reviewing and modernizing the index.[2] While most of the factors that were believed to determine competitiveness 10 years ago are still believed to do so today, to remain at the cutting edge the GCI methodology needs to be brought up to date with new elements and improved measurements. By doing so, the updated GCI will provide policymakers, businesses, and civil society with a better assessment of countries' economic performance.

This chapter therefore has two purposes. First, it restates the importance of those long-established drivers of productivity captured by the current GCI, providing an extensive literature review. Second, it introduces relevant new concepts that modernize our thinking on specific elements—mainly in the domains of innovation, education, and finance, the main components that will distinguish the updated GCI from the current version presented in Chapter 1.1 of this *Report.*

WHAT COMPETITIVENESS IS AND WHY IT MATTERS

Our conceptual definition of competitiveness remains unchanged. We continue to define *competitiveness* as *the set of institutions, policies, and factors that*

1 Sala-i-Martín and Artadi 2004.

2 The authors would like to thank a number of experts for their contribution to this chapter; they are listed in Appendix B.

determine the level of productivity of a country. We focus on productivity because growth models suggest that, in the long run, productivity is the most fundamental factor explaining the level of prosperity of a country and hence its citizens.

Since Adam Smith's work (1776), economists have identified, theoretically and empirically, dozens of possible factors—both within and outside firms—affecting the level and growth rates of productivity and prosperity across countries. These range from the institutional framework discussed by Smith, which allows for division of labor and exchange, to the most recent studies on connectivity as a source of business innovation. They include factors such as macroeconomic stability, corruption (or the absence of it), security, education (both basic and advanced), the health of the labor force, regulation, financial development, the efficient use of talent, the right incentives for firms to invest in research and development (R&D), market size, the participation of women in the workforce, and the use of modern production and distribution techniques.

Each proposed factor rests on solid theoretical grounds and is backed by empirical evidence. Because the development process is complex and economic theories are open ended, any effort to identify one single factor that matters above all others is misguided. Indeed, all of these factors could be in place at the same time.

Academic research since the 1950s has formalized several of these ideas in mathematical terms.[3] It has provided empirical evidence that capital accumulation is not sufficient to explain differences in countries' prosperity, and total factor productivity (TFP) is the main long-run engine of growth, living standards, and prosperity. The term *productivity* is widely used as shorthand for TFP.

To reflect the complexity of the economic development process, the GCI embraces a wide array of determinants of a country's productivity at both the macro- and microeconomic levels. Most of the suggested drivers of productivity are linked to one another, which makes any attempt to measure competitiveness more challenging. For the sake of clarity, simplicity, and intellectual organization, we divide the potential factors affecting competitiveness that we have identified into 12 categories that will translate into the 12 pillars of the updated GCI. This categorization is intended to provide guidance for policymakers in the form of a tool that gives information on the competitive strengths and weaknesses of their respective economies.

The 12 sections below offer a conceptual discussion to restate or update the relevance of each productivity factor in light of the current state of academic research. At the time of publication of this *Report,* the update of the GCI is still a work in progress, so what we present here is our current thinking on those factors that drive competitiveness; we expect to refine our approach in the coming year through a series of consultations with academics, practitioners, and policymakers. Despite improvements in measurements, some areas still suffer from a scarcity of reliable data that cover the large sample size of the GCI, so that the elements presented in each section may not necessarily be implemented in the final, updated GCI. In an attempt to stimulate discussion on relevant indicators to capture the concepts outlined above, we present potential indicators for each of the drivers of competitiveness that we have identified to date in Appendix A to this chapter.

INSTITUTIONS

A country's institutional environment has long been considered a determining factor of competitiveness, and will remain largely unchanged in the updated GCI. In the context of the current GCI, *institutions* are defined by two characteristics that reflect core features put forward by economic literature.[4] First, institutions set formal, legally binding constraints—such as rules, laws, and constitutions—along with their associated enforcement mechanisms.[5] Second, institutions include informal constraints such as norms of behavior, conventions, and self-imposed codes of conduct such as business ethics, and can be thought to include norms of corporate governance as well. By shaping the ways in which individuals organize themselves and their economic transactions, institutions form the backbone of societies.[6] The differences among institutions explain many of the underlying reasons for the differences in technology and in physical and human capital between countries, which

3 Since Solow's seminal 1956 paper "A Contribution to the Theory of Economic Growth," a large empirical literature based on aggregate production functions (Barro 1991) attributes differences among countries' income to the accumulation of physical capital, human capital, and productivity.

4 Our definition is loosely based on the work of North 1994. Hall and Jones 1998, for instance, follow a narrower definition and refer to institutions as social infrastructure that avoids diversion, which can be undertaken either by private agents (thievery, squatting, and mafia protection) or by public agents—that is, the government itself (e.g., expropriation, confiscatory taxes, and corruption).

5 The idea of an individual submitting either explicitly or implicitly to the authority of a ruler in exchange for protection of their remaining rights has been discussed in the concept of social contract, most prominently put forward by Thomas Hobbes (*Leviathan,* 1651), John Locke (*Second Treatise of Government,* 1689), and Jean-Jacques Rousseau (*Du contrat social,* 1762).

6 Adam Smith, in his *Wealth of Nations* (1776), was among the first to put forward the importance of institutions: "Commerce and manufactures can seldom flourish long in any state which does not enjoy a regular administration of justice, in which the people do not feel themselves secure in the possession of their property, in which the faith of contracts is not supported by law, and in which the authority of the state is not supposed to be regularly employed in enforcing the payment of debts from all those who are able to pay. Commerce and manufactures, in short, can seldom flourish in any state in which there is not a certain degree of confidence in the justice of government" (Book V, Chapter 3 "Of Public Debts," paragraph 7).

in turn explain a large part of cross-country differences in income.[7]

Ample empirical evidence has shown the importance of institutions for productivity,[8] suggesting that their fundamental role consists in setting the right incentives and lowering uncertainty so that citizens can be confident in engaging in economic activities.[9] Economic agents will invest only if they believe that they will reap expected benefits and returns on their work or investment without needing to spend excessive amounts of time and money protecting their property and monitoring the fulfillment of others' contractual obligations.[10] This depends, informally, on adequate levels of trust in society;[11] it also depends, formally, on the existence of institutions capable of ensuring a basic level of security and enforcing property rights. This in turn relies on the institutions' political set-up and power structure, characterized by (1) the incidence of transparency, (2) efficiency of the public sector, and (3) the existence of checks and balances.

Economic literature has documented the importance of enforceable property rights for the economy[12]—that is, the right of control over an asset and the returns it may generate provides incentives to invest (in physical or human capital or technology), create, innovate, trade, and maintain. If physical or financial property cannot be acquired and sold with confidence that the authorities will endorse the transaction over the long run, economic growth will be undermined. An absence of property rights also drives people out of formal markets into the informal sector. De Soto suggests that no nation can have a strong market economy without adequate participation in a framework that enforces legal ownership of property and records economic activity, because they are the prerequisites to obtaining credit, selling properties, and seeking legal remedies to conflicts in court.[13] Ensuring the protection of property rights is therefore a key role of the state.

Another fundamental role of the state is guaranteeing the security of its citizens, which is a minimal requirement for incentivizing economic activity. Violence, racketeering, organized crime, and terrorism all constitute substantial disincentives to private investment and economic transactions. Empirical research provides evidence that homicides, robbery, extortion, and kidnapping can crowd out investment;[14] and organized crime can generate misallocation of capital and labor and act as a barrier to enter a market.[15]

Although the two roles of the state provide a *raison d'être* for formal constraints, their implementation depends on the quality of institutions. Research shows that three characteristics of institutions determine

7 See Acemoglu 2009 for an exhaustive discussion on institutions and the fundamental causes of economic growth. According to Acemoglu, potential fundamental causes of economic growth may be (1) luck, leading to divergent paths among societies with identical opportunities, preferences, and market structures; (2) geographic differences that affect the environment in which individuals live and that influence the productivity of agriculture, the availability of natural resources, certain constraints on individual behavior, and even individual attitudes; (3) institutional differences that affect the laws and regulations under which individuals and firms function and thus shape the incentives they have for accumulation, investment, and trade; and (4) cultural differences that determine individuals' values, preferences, and beliefs.

8 For example, North and Thomas 1973 discuss a system of property rights as the key to growth. Hall and Jones 1998 find that differences in capital accumulation and productivity, and therefore output per worker, are driven by differences in institutions and government policies. Acemoglu et al. 2001 show that institutions are robustly related to present-day differences in per-capita incomes. Rodrik et al. 2002 find that property rights are more important than either geography or trade in determining income levels around the world.

9 North explains, "[t]he major role of institutions in a society is to reduce uncertainty by establishing a stable (but not necessarily efficient) structure to human interaction. The overall stability of an institutional framework makes complex exchange possible across both time and space" (North 1990, p. 6).

10 The notion of investment here is intended in a broad sense. It includes investments in capital but also comprises investments in time, energy, work, ideas, and education.

11 Trust within society reduces transaction costs of economic activities. Franke and Nadler 2008 define a nation's ethical attitude as people's "cognitive, affective, and behavioural predispositions to react to issues and activities involving social standards for what is morally proper and virtuous" and show that it significantly predicts economic performance.

12 For example, Acemoglu et al. 2001 focus on the expropriation risk that current and potential investors face. Examples from literature in support of these ideas include Banerjee and Iyer 2005, who analyze the colonial land revenue institutions set up by the British in India and show that differences in historical property rights institutions lead to sustained differences in economic outcomes; De Soto 2000, who shows that owners of land, corporate shares, and even intellectual property are unwilling to invest in the improvement and upkeep of their property if their rights as owners are insecure; Acemoglu et al. 2005, who discuss the detrimental effects on growth in the Middle Ages and early Modern Period from of the lack of property rights for landowners, merchants, and proto-industrialists on growth in the Middle Ages and early Modern Period; and Knack and Keefer 1995, who show that security of property rights affects the efficiency with which inputs are allocated by inhibiting activities (rent-seeking, theft, arbitrary confiscation, and/or excessive taxation) that reduce individual incentives.

13 De Soto's influential book *The Other Path: The Invisible Revolution in the Third World* (1990) has significantly impacted economic development policies and led to the creation of the World Bank Doing Business framework.

14 See, for example, Detotto and Otranto 2010; Detotto and Pulina 2013.

15 For example, Pinotti 2014 explores the various channels through which organized crime stifles growth. Mafia rackets lead to misallocation of capital and labor by forcing firms to purchase overpriced inputs or hire individuals based on their connections to the organization; they may prevent new entrepreneurs from entering the market; and their influence on politicians and public officials can divert public investments and interfere with the selection of public officials.

their quality. The first is an absence of corruption and undue influence. Broadly understood as the misuse of public power for private gain, corruption interferes with the allocation of resources to their most efficient uses and undermines growth in five main ways: (1) it diminishes incentives to invest, because economic agents view corruption as a species of tax; (2) it leads to a misallocation of human capital, because talent is incentivized to engage in rent-seeking activities rather than productive work;[16] (3) it results in loss of tax revenue; (4) it pushes inappropriate public spending, because government officials are tempted to allocate expenditures less on the basis of promoting public welfare than on the opportunity they provide for extorting bribes;[17] and (5) it lowers the quality of infrastructure and public services through the misallocation of public procurement contracts.[18]

The second determinant of institutional quality is efficiency in the public sector, which has two aspects: efficient administrative services and a stable policy environment. Administrative efficiency implies a lack of unnecessary red tape in business processes such as the collection of taxes, compliance with regulations, obtaining permits, and the judicial system; there is empirical evidence that burdensome bureaucracy decreases investments and firms' efficiency.[19] Policy stability may affect productivity by reducing uncertainty about the future and consequently expanding the time horizon of society's preferences; this may lead to better resource allocation, including more R&D investments and hence faster technological progress.[20]

Finally, quality institutions are endogenous—that is, the rules governing human interactions are the result of choices made by those in power, selected on the basis of the rules they set. Separation of powers, and especially the independence of the judiciary,[21] has long been recognized as pivotal to preventing those in power from arrogating absolute power or shaping economic institutions to benefit themselves at the expense of the rest of the society.[22] Branches of governance represented by the separate powers should be able to hold each other reciprocally accountable for the discharge of the powers apportioned to them by law.[23] It is the extent to which this actually happens in practice—not merely that it is provided for in principle in a country's constitution—that matters.[24]

In addition to the quality of public institutions, corporate ethics and governance standards determine incentives for companies, investors, and society to engage in economic activities. Strong corporate governance standards contribute to productivity in two ways. First, they enable shareholders to exert control over firms, and shareholder value in turn is maximized by raising the firm's productivity. Second, by aligning incentives of firms' managers and owners, they limit risks to investors, incentivizing higher levels of investment and reducing costs of capital for the firm. Key to corporate governance is the transparent access of shareholders to timely and accurate information, accountability of management to strong and independent corporate boards, and auditor independence.[25] In addition to formal standards, informal behavioral norms also play a crucial role in the way businesses are run. High ethical standards among business leaders can contribute to building trust, thereby reducing the cost of capital and compliance.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND CONNECTIVITY

Throughout history, better-connected villages and cities have been more prosperous. From the ancient cities of Mesopotamia to the Phoenician and Greek harbors around the Mediterranean, from the Roman paved roads to the Silk Road that connected China to Europe, and from the railroad systems built in Europe and North America in the 19th century to the interstate highway system of the 1950s in the United States and to the current global Internet network, human progress has been associated with the infrastructures that facilitate the exchange of products and ideas.

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16 See also the discussion on health for the relationship between human capital and economic growth.

17 Shleifer and Vishny 1993 show that the structure of government institutions and of the political process are important determinants of the level of corruption and that the illegality of corruption makes it much more distortionary and costly than taxation. Mauro 1997 presents evidence that corruption distorts public expenditures away from growth-promoting areas such as education and health toward other types of projects.

18 Tanzi and Davoodi 1997 find that corruption diverts public funds to areas where bribes are easiest to collect and toward low-productivity projects—for example, new construction rather than maintenance of existing infrastructure—resulting in rising public investment but lower social welfare and reduced impact on productivity.

19 Ayal and Karras 1996 construct a measure of bureaucracy for OECD countries and show that higher levels of bureaucracy are negatively related to economic growth. Loayza et al. 2005 conclude that a heavier regulatory burden—particularly in product and labor markets—reduces growth and induces informality.

20 Aisen and Veiga 2013. Also, Alesina et al. 1996 show that growth is significantly lower in countries where the propensity of a government to collapse is high. Jong-A-Pin 2009 uses a measure of multidimensional instability of the political regime to show that it has a robust and significant negative effect on economic growth.

21 Notably revived from Roman institutional set-up and developed by Montesquieu in *The Spirits of Law* (1748), the system of checks and balances is most famously represented in the US constitution.

22 Acemoglu et al. 2005.

23 Henisz 2000; Chong and Calderón 2000; Dollar and Kraay 2002; World Bank 2005.

24 Feld and Voigt 2003 show that, for a sample of 66 countries between 1980 and 1998, the factually ascertainable degree of judicial independence positively influenced GDP growth, but no such impact was found when looking only at the legal foundations of judicial independence. Their findings show the importance of de facto versus de jure on economic growth (only first one is significant).

25 Kroszner 2004.

The concepts captured in the infrastructure and connectivity category of the updated GCI are essentially similar to those captured in the first version of the GCI. The only novelty is that, in addition to assessing the quality of the transport infrastructure, the pillar also measures the quality of domestic and international transport networks. Well-developed physical and digital infrastructures affect productivity directly by connecting economic agents, reducing transaction costs, easing the effects of distance and time, facilitating the flow of information, and facilitating integration of markets into global value chains. Information and communication technologies (ICTs) are becoming increasingly important: there is a growing empirical literature on how ICTs facilitate innovation and impact firm and country productivity by giving decision makers more complete information.[26]

Indirectly, physical and digital infrastructures impact productivity by enabling and improving access to basic services such as sanitation, education, and healthcare, and therefore contributing to a healthier and more skilled workforce.[27] Transport and—increasingly—digital infrastructures enable deeper social interaction, which contributes to creativity and innovation and, in turn, to productivity.

These links are well established empirically,[28] providing substantial evidence of the importance for productivity of both the quantity and quality of surface and air transport, energy, ICTs, and connectivity.

MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

A stable macroeconomic environment does not drive economic growth, but it is a necessary condition to promote productivity.[29] Uncertainty about the future economic outlook, associated with volatile inflation and doubts about the sustainability of public finances or recessions caused by financial crises, can dramatically reduce investments. Fischer (1993) defines a stable macroeconomic framework as being characterized by low and predictable inflation and sustainable fiscal policy,[30] and shows that both these factors increase capital accumulation and productivity growth. Recent financial crises have brought to light additional factors affecting the stability of the economic environment: the composition of public finance, its dynamic interaction with the financial sector, and the detrimental effect of recessions resulting from financial meltdown.

The first ingredient for a stable macroeconomic environment is low inflation. In principle it is volatility of prices that affects productivity rather than high levels of inflation per se, but empirical research has found that in practice high levels of inflation are by nature volatile.[31] When inflation is high, future prices are less certain so returns are less predictable and long-term projects become riskier, reducing the willingness of firms and investors to invest. Deflation or near-zero inflation also has negative effects on the economy: it increases the real value of debt; it may also generate unemployment, because wages remain artificially above market level; it discourages investment by increasing real interest rates; and it can lead to a self-reinforcing cycle of consumers holding back spending in expectation of further price decreases. For these reasons, most central banks target moderate and stable inflation.

The second component of macroeconomic stability is the avoidance of uncertainty about public finances.[32] Such uncertainty may cause potential investors to hold back from committing to new projects,[33] or to prefer short-term projects to longer-term ones that would have higher returns and more impact on productivity growth.[34] The need to deal with high public debt may also diminish a government's effective political independence, including its flexibility to pursue policies that would promote productivity-enhancing investments.[35] If governments increase taxes to service the debt, this can introduce market distortions that affect productivity.[36]

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26 Among others, see Franklin et al. 2009 on the impact of ICT use on firm performance in 13 EU economies; UNCTAD 2008 about ICT impact on Thailand's manufacturing sector productivity; Brynjolfsson et al. 2011 on the impact of data on firm performance.

27 As highlighted by Calderón and Servén 2014, additional indirect effects accrue through changes in the usage of other production factors as a result of complementarities with infrastructures and positive externalities.

28 For example, Aschauer 1989 finds a large effect of public infrastructure on productivity in the United States and links the decline in productivity observed in the 1970s to the lack of infrastructure investment, though this was probably an overestimate resulting from methodological and data issues. Subsequent empirical research has typically found the impact to be smaller yet positive in most cases. A meta-analysis by Straub 2008 finds a significant positive effect of various infrastructure measures on productivity in two-thirds of cases. On separate but related issues, see also Canning and Pedroni 2008; Pritchett 2000; and Tanzi and Davoodi 1997; also see Keefer and Knack 2007 about the importance of governance, corruption and clientelism for public expenditure and consequential better quality of infrastructures.

29 In the context of the GCI, macroeconomic stability is assessed by its impacts on productivity rather than with respect to fiscal and monetary policies that affect economic growth by supporting aggregate demand.

30 Fischer 1993 also mentions appropriate interest rates, appropriate and predictable real exchange rates, and a viable balance of payments. However, we believe that interest and exchange rates are partially captured by the financial development pillar and partially endogenous to fiscal policy.

31 The empirical evidence finds a nonlinear relationship between growth and inflation; see Fischer 1993; Little et al. 1993; Omay and Öznur Kan 2010; Ibarra and Trupkin 2011; Seleteng et al. 2013. Inflation is positively related with growth up to certain threshold, and then it becomes significantly negative after this level.

32 Uncertainty can either be due to the policy measures that will need to be implemented to achieve budget balance, or to a high likelihood of default.

33 Pindyck and Solimano 1993.

34 Fosu 1996; Serven 1997.

35 Elmendorf and Mankiw 1999.

36 Krugman 1988; Sachs 1989.

On the other hand, if governments borrow to service the debt, they need to offer higher interest rates to compensate for perceived higher risk, which can crowd out private investment.

In addition, some studies suggest that the *composition* of debt may matter: Gros (2011) argues that public debt owed to foreigners is much riskier than domestic public debt, because governments cannot tax non-citizens. Debt owed in foreign currency also exposes a country to the risk that depreciating exchange rates will add to the debt burden.[37] Higher interest rate spreads on foreign currency debt amplify the crowding out effect.[38]

With respect to foreign currency exposure, private debt can also have destabilizing effects on the economy: countries whose firms hold a large amount of foreign currency–denominated debt may run the risk of a crisis since sudden stops and currency volatility can produce a chain of private-sector defaults.[39]

When countries with high levels of public debt run budget deficits, this fuels perceptions of instability by indicating that unsustainable debt levels will be reached at a faster rate.[40] The recent financial crisis has highlighted that concerns about the unsustainability of public debt can be self-reinforcing:[41] high public debt forces up interest rates, making it more difficult for governments to service the debt, which adds to concerns about the debt's unsustainability.

The second lesson from the recent recession is that financial crises, although originating in the financial sector, can have macroeconomic effects, generating an unstable economic outlook. Recessions associated with financial crises can harm long-term productivity through a phenomenon called *hysteresis,* which may explain why the global economy failed to return to previous levels of growth after the crisis.[42] Financial crises cause banks to restrict credit, reducing investment and increasing unemployment.[43] Before credit lines can be re-established some firms go bankrupt, losing intangible assets, while unemployed workers lose skills.

HEALTH

Health will remain as important in the updated GCI as it is in the current GCI. The availability of new indicators could lead to improvements in the measurement of the health status of the population, especially with respect to non-communicable diseases.

According to the World Health Organization's definition, *health* is a *state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.*[44]

It is commonly understood that higher income typically leads to better health, for example by enabling a country to afford better nutrition, sanitation, and healthcare services. A substantial body of research now points to causality also flowing in the other direction: better health leads to higher income by improving productivity.[45] A healthy workforce forms the backbone of economic activity.

Better health directly affects productivity in two main ways. First, healthy workers have the physical and mental energy to perform better.[46] Second, they are less likely to take time off work as a result of illness (either because of their own illness or to take care of a sick family member). In that sense, productivity can be affected by the health not only of the current workforce but also that of the population as a whole.

We intend to capture the impact on productivity of two broad categories: non-communicable diseases and communicable diseases. Communicable diseases such as HIV, malaria, and tuberculosis drag down productivity because infected workers are weaker and tend to be more often absent from work than healthy workers.[47] However, the global disease burden is shifting from communicable to non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases, and diabetes.[48] These are of growing concern because they reduce the quality and quantity of the labor force and therefore negatively impact productivity.[49]

In addition to the two direct channels described above, there are three main indirect ways in which better health translates into greater productivity, with effects becoming apparent only in the medium to long run. First, healthy children tend to attend school more

37 Hausmann et al. 2013 point out that this is because developing countries cannot borrow abroad in their own currency and sometimes cannot borrow long-term domestically. This phenomenon is referred to as "original sin" by Eichengreen et al. 2003.

38 Du and Schreger 2013.

39 Aghion et al. 2004 suggest that if domestic prices do not adjust fully to exchange rate changes, a currency depreciation driven by a rapid capital outflow (a "sudden stop") increases the debt burden of such firms, reducing their profits and in turn their ability to invest; in the worst cases they go bankrupt.

40 Fischer 1993.

41 This is a case of "multiple equilibria," in which the self-reinforcing cycle could also go in the other direction: if the markets expect that the government can pay, risk premium will be low and hence there will be no default (Gros 2012).

42 The concept of hysteresis was originally discussed by Blanchard and Summers 1986.

43 Franz 1990.

44 This definition is based on the preamble to the World Health Organization's Constitution. See WHO 1946.

45 See, for instance, Bloom and Canning 2000, 2008; Cole and Neumayer 2006; Tompa 2002; UNIDO 2007; WHO 2001.

46 For the arguments on how a healthy workforce impacts productivity, see, for instance: Bloom and Canning 2008; WHO 2001.

47 For instance, on the link between productivity and HIV, see ILO 2010 and UNAIDS 2015; for the link between productivity and tuberculosis, see Laxminarayan et al. 2007; and for the link between productivity and malaria, see World Economic Forum and Harvard School of Public Health 2006 and WHO 2001.

48 Murray et al. 2012.

49 World Economic Forum and Harvard School of Public Health 2011; WHO 2014; Engelgau et al. 2011.

regularly, stay in school for longer, and develop higher levels of cognitive ability, thus improving the overall level of education of the future workforce. The importance of education for productivity is described further below.

Second, healthier individuals live longer, and individuals with longer life expectancies are likely to invest more in building their human capital through education because they can expect higher returns on their investment. And third, healthier individuals are likely to spend less on medical expenses, enabling them to save more. With a longer life expectancy, an individual may be motivated to save more for retirement. This will increase the amounts available to fund investments; investments that businesses are also more likely to make when they know they can rely on a healthy workforce.

EDUCATION

Education can be defined as *the stock of skills, competencies, and other productivity-enhancing characteristics embedded in labor,* or in other words the efficiency units of labor embedded in raw labor hours.[50] In general, education—as a critical component of a country's human capital—increases the efficiency of each individual worker and helps economies to move up the value chain beyond manual tasks or simple production processes. Since Schultz (1961), human capital has been considered the "most distinctive feature of the economic system,"[51] and further work has proven the impact of education on productivity growth empirically.[52]

Three channels have been suggested through which education affects a country's productivity. First, it increases the collective ability of the workforce to carry out existing tasks more quickly. Second, secondary and tertiary education especially facilitate the transfer of knowledge about new information, products, and technologies created by others.[53] Finally, by increasing creativity it boosts a country's own capacity to create new knowledge, products, and technologies—as discussed further in the last two categories below.

Education concerns not only the quantity of schooling—the percentage of the population that completed primary, secondary, or tertiary education—but also, critically, its quality. Hanushek and Kimko (2000), for example, find that it is not merely years of schooling but the quality of schooling (which may be reflected in international examinations) that has a significant relationship with economic growth.[54]

Although traditional areas of education such as literacy and numeracy remain important drivers of productivity, the GCI needs to be updated to place greater emphasis on the delivery of education that meets 21st century demands such as knowledge diffusion and innovation. Current debates on the relationship between the quality of education and productivity center on softer skills such as the extent to which educational institutions equip their students with the ability to think critically and creatively, and how extensively and effectively these institutions foster and support students' curiosity. This has two important implications for delivering education. First, research suggests that teaching creativity and curiosity involves complementing the focus on numeracy and literacy with concepts of intelligence in areas such as the arts, music, interpersonal relations, control of the body (as needed, for example, for dancing and theater), and intrapersonal knowledge.[55] Second, it requires a reassessment of our current methods of teaching: departing from the assumption that all children learn equally, it suggests the need for a tailor-made learning experience based on an individual analysis of the way a child absorbs knowledge, thereby allowing the teacher to properly assess a child's progress.[56]

PRODUCT AND SERVICE MARKET EFFICIENCY

When markets for goods and services function efficiently, each factor of production is allocated to its most productive use. That means businesses produce the goods and services most desired by customers and sell them for the lowest possible price. The efficiency of product markets can be reduced by lack of competition and distortionary fiscal policies and regulations. For the most part, aspects related to these topics are already

50 Acemoglu 2009, Chapter 3.

51 Schultz 1961, p. 1. Schultz explores the role of human capital to explain three findings that were seemingly perplexing at the time of writing: (1) there was a fall in share of the capital-income ratio despite it hitherto being believed that the share of capital should increase with economic growth; (2) income in the United States had increased at a higher rate than the combined amount of land, number of man-hours worked, and stock of reproducible capital used to produce the income; and (3) there was an unexplained large increase in real earnings per worker. Schultz concentrates on (1) health facilities and services, broadly conceived to include all expenditures that affect the life expectancy, strength, and stamina, vigor, and vitality of people; (2) on–the-job-training; (3) formally organized education; (4) study programs for adults that are not organized by firms; and (5) migration of individuals and families to adjust to changing job opportunities.

52 For example, according to Barro 2001, an additional year of secondary schooling for boys raises the economic growth rate by 0.44 percent per year. Barro and Lee 2010 find that, holding all else constant, output for the world economy would increase by around 2 percent for every additional year of schooling. Standards models have also been developed by Becker 1965, Mincer 1981, and Ben-Porath 1976. See Acemoglu 2009 for a detailed discussion.

53 This role of human capital in adapting to change and implementing new technologies was first suggested by Schultz 1964 and also pioneered by Nelson and Phelps 1966. On the link with secondary and tertiary education in particular, see Barro and Lee 2010.

54 Hanushek and Kimko 2000 find that scores on international examinations (indicators of the quality of schooling capital) matter more than years of attainment for subsequent economic growth. Labor force quality has a consistent, stable, and strong relationship with economic growth.

55 Gardner and Hatch 1989; Robinson 2001, 2009.

56 Lazear 1992.

captured in the current GCI. In the updated GCI, we plan to also include the effects of bankruptcy law on competition and market efficiency.

Industries where competition is more intense are more efficient and produce more innovation, thus improving productivity.[57] Competition-enhancing policies enable the market to select the best firms, thereby creating incentives for firms to reduce costs and for new, more efficient firms to enter the market.[58] The presence of dominant players in a market—for example, in oligopolies and monopolies—drives up prices but also, importantly, can decrease the level of innovation. Effective antitrust policies should avoid the creation of such dominant positions while preserving economies of scale and incentives for innovation, especially in resource-intensive and high-tech sectors.

In most cases,[59] opening a market to foreign competition forces the least-productive companies to exit the market and rewards the most productive;[60] removing domestic barriers to entry into and exit from markets can increase productivity through the "creative destruction" of less-productive firms.[61] When firms can easily enter and exit markets, resources can be reallocated to emerging sectors and capital reinvested in new technologies with higher productivity.

The legal and regulatory environment can directly impact the entry and exit of firms. An efficient framework for settling bankruptcy is necessary to ensure that investors can close a failing entrepreneurial experience and move on to new challenges. Barriers to entry include licensing (especially of professional or public services), public monopolies, and administered prices.[62] There is evidence that reforms to market regulation policies in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries intended to promote competition tend to also boost productivity.[63] These specific factors are not fully captured in the current GCI, but they will be reflected in the updated competitiveness index.

Beyond lack of competition and restrictive regulations, fiscal policies can also reduce the efficiency of product markets by distorting investment choices and artificially favoring sectors based on political selection.[64] Although there can be arguments for such interventions, in many cases they have negative effects on a country's overall productivity—for example, by subsidizing traditional but declining industries at the expense of new and more vibrant sectors.

It is well established that taxation in general affects productivity by reducing investment, because it effectively increases the cost of investment capital.[65] Specific tax structures can exacerbate the effect: for example, Fatica (2013) finds that the structure of tax incentives for capital investment in advanced economies has led to a significantly higher share of investment in machinery and equipment and a significantly lower share in ICTs.

LABOR MARKET EFFICIENCY

Efficient labor markets match workers with the most suitable jobs for their skillset. Efficient labor markets also incentivize both employees and employers to act in ways that promote the productivity of human capital: workers to work as efficiently as possible and employers to provide the right incentives.

The first way in which efficient labor markets promote productivity—allocating a country's human resources to its most productive sectors—points to the importance of labor market flexibility. Employment protection policies, such as rules and regulations for firing workers, have been shown to lead to a decrease in employment, consumption, and productivity.[66] Flexible

57 Blundell et al. 1999 find that industries characterized by more intense competition produce more innovation and that firms with higher market share tend to have a more intense patent activity. For the sake of completeness, some economists have also pointed out that competition may discourage firms from entering the market by driving down post-entry rents (Dasgupta and Stiglitz 1980), or reduce innovation as dominant firms innovate more (Scherer 1967) since they can overcome financial market failures resorting to internal cash flows (Bhattacharya and Ritter 1985). Market competition can discourage investments in innovation by reducing the rents generated by successful innovation (Aghion and Howitt 1992).

58 Aghion and Schankerman 2004. The effect on productivity of market selection among firms has been confirmed by empirical studies such as Nickell 1996 and Buccirossi et al. 2011. Nickell 1996 finds that increased competition, measured as lower rents or a higher number of competitors, is associated with significantly higher TFP growth. Buccirossi et al. 2011 find that better competition policy fosters TFP growth, especially in countries that lag further behind the technological frontier and where the overall regulatory environment and the judicial system work better.

59 Although openness and international competition is beneficial in most cases, there might be cases for which the protection of the infant industry can increase welfare. Melitz 2005 provides a model for optimal infant industry protection and argues that the decision to protect the industry should depend on the industry's learning potential, the shape of the learning curve, and the degree of substitutability between domestic and foreign goods. In terms of methods of protection, he argues that quotas achieve a higher welfare than tariffs.

60 Melitz 2003. Moreover, trade reallocates market share toward more productive firms and reduces mark-ups, which implies increased competition; see Melitz and Ottaviano 2008.

61 Schumpeter 1942.

62 Blanchard and Giavazzi 2003.

63 Nicoletti and Scarpetta 2003.

64 We focus on the distortionary effect of taxes on productivity rather than their redistribution effect.

65 This finding stretches back to Jorgenson and Hall 1967. More recently, Vartia 2008 finds that corporate tax rates negatively affect TFP by reducing company profitability. Similarly, Arnold and Schwellnus 2008 find a negative effect of corporate taxation on both firm-level TFP and investment, especially in sectors with higher average profitability and in firms that lag more behind the technological frontier. An analysis of the link between taxation and private investment (the crowding-out effect) should also take into account the efficiency of public spending and preferences in public supply of good and services. However, such a discussion is beyond the scope of this work.

66 Hopenhayn and Rogerson 1993.

labor markets allow workers to shift from declining firms and enable companies and the economy as a whole to respond to external shocks.[67]

Greater labor market flexibility also increases the ability of a country to reallocate production to emerging segments and adapt the workforce to the new needs of high-tech sectors.[68] As technology advances, firms that fall behind the technological frontier have to reduce their workforce—and if firing costs are high, entrepreneurs will be more inclined to invest in sectors with a slower pace of technological change.[69] This implies that countries with more flexible labor market legislation would tend to specialize more in industries with a faster pace of technological change.

Flexibility works best when complemented by some form of unemployment insurance, because workers who benefit from unemployment insurance are more patient in their job searches and tend to look for riskier, more productive, and higher-wage jobs; employers also tend to create more of these good-quality jobs. Acemoglu and Shimer (2000) find that, while moderate levels of unemployment insurance benefits—such as those in the United States—may slightly increase the level and duration of unemployment, they could boost productivity overall by improving the quality of jobs. Recent research has also pointed to active labor market policies as a means to improve the matching between workers and vacant jobs and reduce long-term unemployment.[70] The importance of these policies is not captured in the current Index but will be taken into account in the updated GCI.

The second way in which efficient labor markets can stimulate productivity is by promoting the accumulation of human capital and the use of talent at its full potential. This means attracting and retaining the best talent in the country, increasing workers' efforts, and increasing employers' willingness to train employees. Performance-related pay is one policy with proven benefits for productivity.[71]

Beyond monetary rewards, dualities in labor markets—when some permanent employees enjoy strong labor protection, while others are on flexible temporary contracts—have been shown to reduce productivity in two ways: by demotivating workers and by reducing firms' investments in training.[72]

FINANCIAL MARKET EFFICIENCY

An efficient financial market is characterized by prices that reflect all available public information, a lack of bubbles, the capacity to manage risks through hedging, and the tendency to allocate savings to their most productive investment uses.[73] Such efficiency is achieved only when financial markets are both developed and stable.[74] Although these concepts are already defined in the current GCI, the measurement of some of their elements has improved and the 2008–09 financial crisis has reconfirmed the importance of achieving stability. Both these developments will be better reflected in the updated version of the Index.

Financial development is defined here as the depth of the intermediation system, including the availability and liquidity of credit, equity, debt, insurances, and other financial products. Given financial stability, financial development promotes productivity in four main ways.[75] First, developed financial markets enable risks to be pooled. This allows for investments in larger and riskier projects that tend to be more productive: without the capacity to pool risks, individual investors would prefer smaller and lower-risk but also lower-return projects.[76] It also makes it easier for individual investors to diversify, improving access to finance for small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which tend to be more risky than larger firms but also more dynamic and innovative, increasing a country's productivity.[77]

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67 Mortensen and Pissarides 1994 were the first to provide a model to analyze the matching process between jobs and workers and to study the impact of labor market policies on adjusting to shocks.

68 Bassanini et al. 2009 found that firing restrictions affect the TFP of industries with a higher rate of job turnover more negatively.

69 Samaniego 2006.

70 See, for example, Pissarides 1992; Camfors 1994.

71 For example, Lazear 2000 finds that in one company, performance-related pay boosted average output per worker by about 44 percent, through both increasing the productivity of existing workers and attracting new and more qualified employees. Booth and Frank 1999 found that performance-related pay raised earnings in firms, in line with net productivity gains.

72 Boeri and Garibaldi 2007 show how the presence of such dualities negatively affects the productivity of labor. Dolado et al. 2012 show that duality leads employees to decrease their efforts and firms to reduce investments in training.

73 This characterization is based on Tobin's 1984 definition of financial efficiency. In more technical terms, these characteristics are (1) information arbitrage efficiency, (2) fundamental valuation efficiency, (3) full insurance efficiency, and (4) functional efficiency.

74 Omitted in the neoclassical growth model, the role of financial markets for economic growth was raised by Schumpeter 1911, Goldsmith 1969, and King and Levine 1993. The importance of this issue rests on the question of causality: is financial intermediation the result of economic growth, or does it also spur economic growth? Lucas 1988 argued that finance merely responds to changing demands from the "real sector." However, more recent evidence suggests that financial development precedes economic growth. For example, King and Levine 1993 show a strong relationship between the initial level of financial development and growth, and Rajan and Zingales 1998 show that industrial sectors that are relatively more capital intensive develop much more in countries where financial markets are already developed.

75 Levine 2005.

76 Acemoglu and Zilibotti 1997 show that, since large investment projects require a large amount of capital, in the absence of financial institutions that collect and allocate capital it would not be possible to finance such large projects because there could be no single investor with sufficient capital or willing to invest in such projects.

77 King and Levine 1993; Norden 2015.

Second, the development of financial markets improves the allocation of capital to entrepreneurs and investment opportunities by enabling investors to find information about investment opportunities that have the best chance of improving productivity.[78] Third, large financial intermediaries are more able than individual investors to develop long-run relationships with the firms to which they lend, and monitor those firms, incentivizing borrowers to invest the borrowed money productively.[79] And fourth, by providing an efficient payment system, the banking sector reduces the transaction costs associated with the exchange of goods and services, which generates productivity gains.[80]

Without sound financial institutions and stability, however, excessive financial development can lead to costly financial crises. Rousseau and Wachtel (2011) show that the financial crises neutralized the growth-enhancing effect of financial deepening that had taken place in previous periods. Financial sectors that grow "too large" relative to the rest of the economy appear to be associated with risks of financial instability, through promoting excessive risk taking and producing political capture.[81]

Given the possibly permanent effects that financial crises may have on the growth trajectory of an economy,[82] policymakers have started to consider preventive macro-prudential policies;[83] however, the debate on how such policies should balance the development and stability of financial sectors is still ongoing.[84] Therefore the updated GCI will focus on improving the measurement of the concepts of financial development and stability, but will not provide indications of what specific banking regulations would be optimal.

TECHNOLOGICAL ADOPTION

In today's globalized world, technology is increasingly essential for firms to compete and prosper. The technological adoption category assesses the agility with which an economy adopts existing technologies. Compared with the current GCI, the updated pillar does not include measures of ICT use. This concept is now part of the infrastructure and connectivity pillar.[85]

Technology is understood as a broad concept covering not only products such as machinery, equipment, and material, but also processes and organization methods, all linked by the common factor of enhancing efficiency in production. In addition, technology adoption contributes to a conducive innovation ecosystem (see below).

The literature identifies two sources of technology adoption: local firms can invest to bring in technology from abroad or from other sectors or companies, and a country can exploit spillovers from the foreign direct investment (FDI) of international companies.

Turning first to investment by local firms, the wider the gap between foreign technology and the technology already available in the country—and the longer the gap between invention and adoption—the more difficult it is to import new technologies. Disparity in these barriers to technology adoption accounts for a large portion of income disparity across countries.[86]

Such barriers are not merely financial. Research shows that countries' endowment in human capital, institutions, geographic distance, and openness to trade can affect the extent of these barriers,[87] requiring specific organizational adjustments, management skills, and time-consuming accumulation of technical knowledge. There is a role for investments in human capital to overcome these barriers, and for local and industry-level policies to promote technology adoption.

As for FDI, a large theoretical and empirical literature shows spillovers on growth in the recipient country through three channels: contagion effects, imitation, and movement of labor.[88] Contagion occurs through personal contacts between domestic and foreign firms; the transfer of knowledge is proportional to the presence of foreign investment in the industry and to the relative backwardness of the country.[89] Imitation happens when

78 Galetovic 1996; Blackburn and Hung 1998; Morales 2003.

79 Diamond 1984; Bencivenga and Smith 1991.

80 Greenwood and Smith 1997.

81 On the concept of "too large," see Arcand et al. 2012. On risk taking, see Beck 2011. On political capture, see Johnson 2009.

82 The concept of hysteresis has been discussed in the context of the macroeconomic environment since, although financial crises are produced in the financial sector, when they take place they impact the stability of the economy at large.

83 Macro-prudential policies have been defined as the use of primarily prudential tools (i.e., caps on loan-to-value ratios, limits on credit growth and sheets restrictions, capital and reserve requirements and surcharges, and taxes) to limit systemic risk—the risk of disruptions to the provision of financial services that is caused by an impairment of all or parts of the financial system, and that can cause serious negative consequences for the real economy. For further discussion, see IMF 2013 and Claessens 2014.

84 The discussion about how to best implement regulation is therefore outside the scope of our analysis and we assume that the regulation is effective as long as financial markets are deep and stable.

85 In the current GCI, two ICT measures appear in both the infrastructure and technological readiness pillars and each occurrence is assigned half-weight. In an effort to streamline and simplify the framework, the updated GCI will not use half-weight indicators.

86 Parente and Prescott 1994; Barro and Sala-i-Martín 1997; Comin and Hobijn 2010.

87 See, for example, Comin and Hobijn 2004. See also the human capital, institutions, and openness sections for a more complete review of these factors. Since they are already taken into account in other pillars of the Index, they are not considered in this context.

88 The literature is divided between research focusing on spillovers from horizontal FDI (intra-industry, between foreign firms and their local competitors); and research studying spillovers from vertical FDI (inter-industry, among foreign firms and their local buyers and suppliers).

89 See Findlay 1978. Another type of contagion occurs in vertical FDI through the relationship between international firm and local suppliers (Rodriguez-Clare 1996).

domestic firms copy foreign production, starting at a lower level and gradually reducing the technological gap.[90] Finally, foreign firms may transfer know-how by training their local workers.[91]

Recent research has tested these theories empirically and found that, although FDI fosters growth in general, the net effect may depend on the conditions of the local economy. Such conditions include the availability of good suppliers, local human capital, financial development, the sector involved, and the capacity of international companies to work with local suppliers.[92]

MARKET SIZE

Historically, the size of an economy has coincided with its domestic market. However, in a globalized world, a country's market may or may not coincide with its political borders. *Market size* is therefore defined as a combination of country size and foreign markets.

Economic research, in line with the current GCI, suggests two ways through which market size affects productivity: economies of scale in production and incentives for innovation.

In general, market size produces efficiency gains by allowing for specialization—an idea that remains as true today as when Adam Smith proposed it in 1776. Furthermore, large markets can take advantage of economies of scale in the production of goods and services. Public goods tend to have high fixed costs and low marginal costs, and consequently the per capita cost of services such as justice, defense, and infrastructure decreases in places where a greater number of taxpayers pay for them.[93] Similarly, firms may also attain increasing returns to scale that enable them to produce more output with proportionally less input by using larger and more efficient capital equipment.[94] As argued by Balassa (1967) and Kravis (1971) and modeled by Krugman (1979), economies of scale play a crucial role in explaining the postwar growth in trade, since extending the market through trade allows exploitation of economies of scale in production.[95]

The second driver of productivity is perhaps even more important: larger markets create substantially bigger incentives for generating new ideas. Larger stocks of resources increase the likelihood of finding new ways to use those resources, and a single idea can make more profit when it is sold in larger markets.[96] On the same note, larger markets create positive externalities in the accumulation of human capital and transmission of knowledge because of increasing returns to scale embedded in technology or knowledge creation.[97]

IDEAS ECOSYSTEM

The way economists and practitioners think about innovation has evolved considerably in the past decade. From coming up with new ideas, innovation is now seen as an "ecosystem" conducive to the generation of ideas and the "implementation" of these ideas in the form of new products, services, and processes in the marketplace. Some elements of the ecosystem promote competitiveness in their own right (education, the availability of finance, competition, technology) while supporting the innovation ecosystem. This section focuses only on aspects specific to innovation and leaves the discussion of the other relevant but more general factors to the previous sections. Building on the current GCI, which focused primarily on technological innovation, the new framework attempts to capture this broader notion of innovation.

We define *idea generation* as the capacity of a country to produce new inventions—solutions to specific technological or business problems—that change consumption patterns and models, whether this takes the form of addressing new needs or new ways to perform tasks. The generation of ideas is, however, just the first step toward innovation, which also requires bringing products, processes, or business models to market or concretely implementing them in the economy, as explored below. Opportunities and incentives to create new ideas translate into more innovation and hence higher productivity.[98] Although economic literature focuses more on system incentives to spur idea generation at the aggregate level, business literature

90 Glass and Saggi 1998.

91 Glass and Saggi 1999.

92 For example, Potter et al. 2003 find that buyer-supplier linkages are important for productivity spillovers. Borensztein et al. 1998 and Xu 2000 show that FDI affects a host country's technology and growth only in the presence of a sufficient stock of human capital, while Alfaro et al. 2004, Durham 2004, and Hermes and Lensink 2003 provide evidence that well-developed financial markets are necessary to gain significantly from FDI.

93 See Alesina et al. 2005b.

94 In other words, the cost of a producing one additional unit of output diminishes when the total amount of production increases. Economies of scale are often productivity enhancing; however, for sake of completeness, it is sometimes possible to attain diseconomies of scale. This happens when the marginal cost of production is higher than the average cost, in which case there is a trade-off between the size of the economy and its efficiency.

95 Similarly, Matsuyama 1991 models industrialization by considering a manufacturing sector subject to increasing returns.

96 Romer 1996 uses US time series to show that techniques of mass production emerged in the United States in the first half of the 19th century. He chose the United States because the larger market and larger stocks of resources create substantially bigger incentives for discovering new ways to use the resources.

97 Jones 1999 shows that, because ideas are non-rivalrous and can be used for each unit simultaneously, the total production of new products (i.e., novels, computer games, and automobiles) is characterized by increasing returns once the fixed cost of creating the idea is taken into account. A similar concept is also presented by Lucas 1988 and Grossman and Helpman 1991.

98 See, for example, Romer 1990.

suggests that, since a relevant part of innovation happens or is implemented in firms, it is important to identify the factors that generate innovative companies and/or motivate them to innovate. Therefore both streams of literature need to be considered to provide a complete picture of the innovation environment.

Some models of endogenous growth focus only on the link between productivity and formal R&D,[99] highlighting the importance of legal environments (such as the patent system) and the effect on competition of the race for new ideas. In these models, factors that lead economies to employ more researchers and invest more capital resources in research will produce more new ideas, will be more competitive, and will grow faster.

However, recent studies show that non-R&D forms of innovation are also important: in types of innovations that do not require fixed costs (such as research costs) and/or that may allow for a "first mover advantage," the inventors may be able to maintain a competitive advantage for a sufficient interval of time to have an incentive to innovate. For example, innovations in managerial and organizational techniques, personnel, accounting, work practices, finance, and branding can increase the efficiency with which a good or service is produced.[100] In this case, the benefits of innovating are not associated with selling the innovation, but instead are seen in the increase of profits through efficiency gains.

Ideas are by nature "non-rival" (that is, they can be "consumed" by several users at same time). Some ideas are also non-excludable—that is, the author cannot prevent others from using them, either because they cannot be protected by patent laws or because of their nature. For example, it would be impossible to prevent people from using the Pythagorean theorem, even if it were patented. Some ideas, on the other hand, are temporarily excludable: the authors can prevent others from using them. This can happen if the idea is patented or if the idea is hard to duplicate so the author has a first mover advantage while competitors figure out how to copy it. If ideas are non-excludable, inventors will not be able to reap the benefit of their inventions. In this case, only few ideas will be generated.[101]

As noted above, not all ideas are generated by scientific R&D; they can also result from other activities, when certain conditions align. Therefore, providing an innovation-conducive environment can increase the likelihood that this kind of "softer" innovation takes place. The literature shows that ecosystems and networks encourage collaboration, connectivity, critical and creative thinking, diversity, and confrontation across different visions and angles;[102] these systems increase the likelihood that new ideas will be generated.[103]

In some cases the development of creativity and collaboration skills is related to educational opportunities, as discussed in the education section. For example Dyer et al. (2011) propose that—beyond technical inventions—the ultimate drivers of innovation are related to human capital factors such as curiosity and the capacity to observe, understand, and use ideas from different fields.[104]

IDEAS IMPLEMENTATION

Although ideas are the engine of growth, they do not create economic benefits until they are incorporated into actual products, services, and processes that reach the marketplace. This helps to explain why national investments in R&D are not always strongly correlated with average incomes. Understanding the causes that result in a lack of implementation and commercialization of new ideas, whether patented or not, is at the core of economic research on innovation.

This focus on microeconomic drivers of growth—that is, on how dynamics in the business world affect the creation of new products or companies—is at the cutting edge of innovation research and has not yet generated many firm conclusions. However, in principle the link between company-level innovation and national productivity is straightforward. By bringing new products and services to market, companies foster productivity though the technology embedded in those new products and provide efficiency gains associated with their use.

The innovation process is a function of two aspects of a company. The first is its corporate culture: the extent to which it promotes the vision and capacity to manage

99 See, for example, Romer 1990; Barro and Sala-i-Martín 2004; Howitt and Aghion 1998; Dinopoulos and Thompson 1998.

100 See Comin and Mulani 2006.

101 The literature also suggests that there are externalities in R&D production that have three consequences: (1) since inventors (monopolists) cannot do perfect price discrimination, even with patent protection uniform pricing will generate some consumer surplus; (2) the introduction of new technologies makes old technologies obsolete and therefore harms the investors in these technologies; and (3) inventors earn private returns in goods production but not in knowledge production, and therefore they are incentivized to produce inventions only if they can market them.

102 Ridley 2010 argues that, in a historical perspective, prosperity relates to "how human beings bring together their brains and enable their ideas to combine and recombine, to meet and, indeed, to mate."

103 For example, Coto-Millán et al. 2011 show theoretically that the chance of achieving scientific discoveries increases in the presence of collaborative relationships between universities, private companies, and public administration. McGregor and Chi 2002 show that collaborative problem solving involves the active exchange and interaction of ideas between two or more people and such interactive exchanges can result in the joint production of co-constructed ideas, some of which may be novel. Huang et al. 2010 show that collaboration is important for both R&D and non-R&D innovation but each type uses different networks: R&D product innovation involves sourcing information from clients, universities, and research institutions, while non-R&D innovation uses information from suppliers and competitors. Finally, Barahona and Pentland 2006 show that diffusion of ideas depends on time, communication channels, and a social structure to support it; idea generation is therefore fostered by stronger communication channels and intensity of human connections.

104 Dyer et al. 2011.

new technologies, develop new business models, and exploit old technologies in new ways.[105] Openness to new, unconventional, and disruptive ideas has a first-order impact on creative innovations that break new ground in knowledge creation.[106] Such openness is influenced by society's prevailing norms, such as the degree of risk aversion.[107]

The second aspect is business execution, some important elements of which are already captured in other pillars. For example, one of the effects of the availability of venture capital and other financial resources—as reflected in the financial development section—is to permit an organization to bear the costs of implementing new ideas and absorb failure.[108] Similarly, ideas may not be implemented because of a lack of human capital, an issue already addressed in the education pillar.[109]

The effectiveness of marketing influences the degree to which new ideas are implemented because marketing activities complement product innovation by making newly developed products seem appealing. The more a company is able to create product differentiation through strong branding, thereby reducing the sense that a firm's products are substitutable by those of its competitors, the more willing it will be to bear the risks associated with introducing innovative new products.[110]

Other, softer aspects that may prevent a firm from transforming an idea into a product are not yet fully assessed by the literature. For example, commercialization of ideas may be held back by inadequate internal processes and misalignment of different departments.[111]

CONCLUSIONS

This chapter has reviewed the main drivers of competitiveness with the dual purpose of restating the long-established factors already captured in the current GCI and presenting the World Economic Forum's updated thinking in some areas, with special emphasis on innovation, education, and financial markets, in light of the most recent evidence and economic research. This conceptual discussion will serve as a basis for discussion leading to the updated version of the GCI, which will be launched in the next edition of *The Global Competitiveness Report.*

Importantly, this effort represents work in progress and presents our current thinking on the concepts that underpin the GCI. The World Economic Forum will continue to update and deepen the understanding of those factors that have evolved in terms of their impact on competitiveness. In the coming year, these concepts will continue to be validated and appropriate measures identified to capture both the new and existing drivers of competitiveness.

This review, together with ongoing consultations with experts, is meant to provide a base for the modernization of the GCI methodology to reflect the latest developments in the economic thinking and the latest available indicators for their measurement.

105 This idea is derived from the concept of disruptive innovation in Christensen 1997. According to Christensen, "disruptive" innovation is defined as "innovations that create new markets by discovering new categories of customers" while "sustaining" innovation simply improves existing products or processes.

106 Acemoglu et al. 2014.

107 According to Kihlstrom and Laffont 1979, less risk-averse individuals become entrepreneurs while more risk adverse individuals become their employees.

108 Ramsey et al. 2008.

109 Peansupap and Walker 2006.

110 Kaiser 2001.

111 McKinsey 2010.

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Appendix A:
Measurement of Key Concepts and Preliminary Index Structure

The links between productivity and each of the 12 categories explained in this chapter are translated into pillars of the updated GCI and measured through variables and proxies detailed in Table 1 below.

In general, the objective of this framework is to measure current outcomes at pillar level, which are inputs for competiveness. Therefore we focus on measuring the current quality and quantity of each of the 12 pillars and on identifying bottlenecks and areas of strength. For example, in the infrastructure pillar we measure whether the current provision of transport, energy, and ICT infrastructures and connectivity meet the needs of a country's economy by combining quantitative and qualitative measures.

Although they are relevant for policymaking, we tend to exclude input measures—such as expenditures, investment regimes, and partnership models—for two reasons. First, mixing input and output measures risks double counting. Second, ample evidence shows that input measures, including monetary investment, are poor indicators of either quantity or quality of the dimension measured.

There are, of course, some limitations: as is often the case, data gaps force us to rely on proxy measures to capture certain concepts. For instance, in the case of ICT infrastructure, we use ICT uptake among the population to approximate uptake among businesses.

The structure presented here is preliminary, as some of the indicators have yet to be tested and calibrated.

Table 1: Preliminary index structure

Indicator	Indicator description (Question and answers if derived from EOS)	Comments	Existing/New*	Type†	Main source(s) (if available)
1st pillar: Institutions					
A. Property rights					
Property rights	In your country, to what extent are property rights, including financial assets, protected? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Intellectual property protection	In your country, to what extent is intellectual property protected? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
B. Security					
Business costs of crime and violence	In your country, to what extent does the incidence of crime and violence impose costs on businesses? [1 = to a great extent; 7 = not at all]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Homicide rate	Number of homicides per 100,000 population		New	Non-EOS	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Business cost of organized crime	In your country, to what extent does organized crime (mafia-oriented racketeering, extortion) impose costs on businesses? [1 = to a great extent; 7 = not at all]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Index of terrorism incidence	Simple average of the number of terrorism-related casualties (injuries and fatalities) and the number of terrorist attacks, each normalized on a scale of 1 to 7		New	Non-EOS	World Economic Forum's calculations; National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START)

* Existing: indicator included in the current GCI methodology; New: new indicator considered for inclusion in the updated GCI methodology.
† EOS = Executive Opinion Survey; Non-EOS = other sources.

Table 1: Preliminary index structure *(cont'd.)*

Indicator	Indicator description (Question and answers if derived from EOS)	Comments	Existing/New*	Type†	Main source(s) (if available)
1st pillar: Institutions *(cont'd.)*					
B. Security *(cont'd.)*					
Reliability of police services	In your country, to what extent can police services be relied upon to enforce law and order? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
C. Undue influence and corruption					
Irregular payments and bribes	Average score across the five components of the following Executive Opinion Survey question: In your country, how common is it for firms to make undocumented extra payments or bribes in connection with (1) imports and exports; (2) public utilities; (3) annual tax payments; (4) awarding of public contracts and licenses; (5) obtaining favorable judicial decisions? In each case, the answer ranges from 1 [very common] to 7 [never occurs]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Diversion of public funds	In your country, how common is illegal diversion of public funds to companies, individuals, or groups? [1 = very commonly occurs; 7 = never occurs]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Judicial independence	In your country, how independent is the judicial system from influences of the government, individuals, or companies? [1 = not independent at all; 7 = entirely independent)		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Favoritism in decisions of government officials	In your country, to what extent do government officials show favoritism to well-connected firms and individuals when deciding upon policies and contracts? [1 = show favoritism to a great extent; 7 = do not show favoritism at all]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
D. Checks and balances					
Consistency of judicial system	In your country, to what extent can individuals, institutions (civil society), and businesses obtain justice through the judicial system in the face of arbitrary government decisions? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]		New	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
World Press Freedom Index	The World Press Freedom Index aims to measure the freedom of information. It reflects the degree of freedom that journalists, news media, and Internet citizens enjoy in each country, and the efforts made by the authorities to respect and ensure respect for this freedom		New	Non-EOS	Reporters Without Borders
E. Public-sector performance					
Burden of government regulation	In your country, how burdensome is it for companies to comply with public administration's requirements (e.g., permits, regulations, reporting)? [1 = extremely burdensome; 7 = not burdensome at all]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Government Online Service Index	The Government Online Service Index assesses the quality of government's delivery of online services		New	Non-EOS	United Nations, *E-Government Development Database*
Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	In your country, how efficient are the legal and judicial systems for companies in settling disputes? [1 = extremely inefficient; 7 = extremely efficient]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Efficiency in provision of public goods and services.	In your country, how efficient is the government in providing public goods and services? [1 = extremely inefficient; 7 = extremely efficient]		New	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Effectiveness of law-making bodies	How effective is the legislative process in your country? [1 = not effective at all – it is deadlocked; 7 = extremely effective]		New	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Government ensuring policy stability	In your country, to what extent does the government ensure a stable policy environment for doing business? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]		New	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

* Existing: indicator included in the current GCI methodology; New: new indicator considered for inclusion in the updated GCI methodology.
† EOS = Executive Opinion Survey; Non-EOS = other sources.

Table 1: Preliminary index structure *(cont'd.)*

Indicator	Indicator description (Question and answers if derived from EOS)	Comments	Existing/New*	Type†	Main source(s) (if available)
1st pillar: Institutions *(cont'd.)*					
F. Corporate ethics and governance					
Ethical behavior of firms	In your country, how do you rate the corporate ethics of companies (ethical behavior in interactions with public officials, politicians, and other firms)? [1 = extremely poor—among the worst in the world; 7 = excellent—among the best in the world]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Strength of auditing and accounting standards	In your country, how strong are financial auditing and reporting standards? [1 = extremely weak; 7 = extremely strong]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Efficacy of corporate boards	In your country, to what extent is management accountable to investors and boards of directors? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Extent of conflict of interest regulation index	The extent of conflict of interest regulation index measures the protection of shareholders against directors' misuse of corporate assets for personal gain		New	Non-EOS	World Bank/IFC, The Doing Business project
Extent of shareholder governance index	The extent of shareholder governance index measures shareholders' rights in corporate governance by distinguishing three dimensions of good governance: shareholders' rights and role in major corporate decisions; governance safeguards protecting shareholders from undue board control and entrenchment; and corporate transparency on ownership stakes, compensation, audits, and financial prospects		New	Non-EOS	World Bank/IFC, The Doing Business project
Pillar 2: Infrastructure and connectivity					
A. Transport infrastructure					
Road quality index	The road quality index will combine different measures of quality and connectivity of the domestic road network		New	Non-EOS	World Economic Forum's calculations
Quality of roads	In your country, how do you assess the quality of the roads? [1 = extremely underdeveloped—among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient—among the best in the world]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Air Connectivity Index	Based on a gravity-like model, the Air Connectivity Index captures the full range of interactions among all network nodes, even when there is no direct flight connection between them		New	Non-EOS	Arvis, J. F. and B. Shepherd. 2011. *The Air Connectivity Index: Measuring Integration in the Global Air Transport Network.* June.
Quality of air transport infrastructure	In your country, how do you assess the quality of air transport? [1 = extremely underdeveloped – among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient – among the best in the world]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Liner Shipping Connectivity Index	The Liner Shipping Connectivity Index captures how well countries are connected to global shipping networks. It is based on five components of the maritime transport sector: number of ships, their container-carrying capacity, maximum vessel size, number of services, and number of companies that deploy container ships in a country's ports		New	Non-EOS	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Quality of port infrastructure	In your country, how do you assess the quality of seaports (for landlocked countries, assess access to seaports) [1 = extremely underdeveloped—among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient—among the best in the world]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Quality of railroad infrastructure	In your country, how would you assess the quality of the railroad system? [1 = extremely underdeveloped—among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient—among the best in the world]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

* Existing: indicator included in the current GCI methodology; New: new indicator considered for inclusion in the updated GCI methodology.
† EOS = Executive Opinion Survey; Non-EOS = other sources.

Table 1: Preliminary index structure *(cont'd.)*

Indicator	Indicator description (Question and answers if derived from EOS)	Comments	Existing/New*	Type†	Main source(s) (if available)
Pillar 2: Infrastructure and connectivity *(cont'd.)*					
B. Energy infrastructure					
Electrification rate	Share of population with access to electricity		New	Non-EOS	World Bank/International Energy Agency
Quality of electricity supply	In your country, how reliable is the electricity supply (lack of interruptions and lack of voltage fluctuations)? [1 = extremely unreliable; 7 = extremely reliable]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
C. ICT infrastructure					
Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions	Number of mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 population		Existing	Non-EOS	International Telecommunication Union
Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions	Number of fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 population		Existing	Non-EOS	International Telecommunication Union
Wireless-broadband subscriptions	Number of wireless-broadband subscriptions per 100 population. This covers satellite broadband, terrestrial fixed wireless broadband, and active mobile-broadband subscriptions to the Internet		New	Non-EOS	International Telecommunication Union
Internet users	Percentage of individuals using the Internet		Existing	Non-EOS	International Telecommunication Union
Pillar 3: Macroeconomic stability					
Debt coverage ratio	General government gross debt as a percentage of government revenue		New	Non-EOS	World Economic Forum's calculations; International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook*
Government budget balance	General government budget balance, calculated as general government revenue minus total expenditure, as a percentage of GDP		Existing	Non-EOS	International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook*
Gross national savings	Public- and private-sector savings as a percentage of nominal GDP		Existing	Non-EOS	International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook*
Inflation	Annual percent change in consumer price index		Existing	Non-EOS	International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook*
Foreign debt	Gross external debt position (current US$) or total external debt stocks (disbursed and outstanding debt, current US$) as a percentage of GNI. The external debt position includes both public and private debt		New	Non-EOS	World Bank and International Monetary Fund, *Quarterly External Debt Statistics*
Hysteresis indicator	Variable that takes on a value of 1 whenever a financial crisis is ongoing; a value of 7 when there is no financial crisis; and a value between 1 and 7 when a country is recovering from a financial crisis: a value of 2.2 in the year after the end of the crisis, of 3.4 in the second year after the crisis, 4.6 in the third year, and 5.8 in the fourth year. In the fifth year after the end of the crisis, the recovery is deemed complete and the value is 7 (i.e., no crisis)	Proxy measure of the hysteresis phenomenon at play during and after a financial crisis that translates into deleveraging and de-skilling	New	Non-EOS	World Economic Forum's calculations; International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook*
Pillar 4: Health					
Years of life lost (YLLs): Non-communicable diseases	*YLLs* are years lost due to premature mortality caused by non-communicable diseases, communicable diseases, and injuries. YLLs are calculated by subtracting the age at death from the longest possible life expectancy for a person at that age		New	Non-EOS	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation
YLLs: Communicable diseases			New	Non-EOS	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation
YLLs: Injuries			New	Non-EOS	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

* Existing: indicator included in the current GCI methodology; New: new indicator considered for inclusion in the updated GCI methodology.
† EOS = Executive Opinion Survey; Non-EOS = other sources.

Table 1: Preliminary index structure *(cont'd.)*

Indicator	Indicator description (Question and answers if derived from EOS)	Comments	Existing/New*	Type†	Main source(s) (if available)
Pillar 4: Health *(cont'd.)*					
Years lived with disability (YLDs): Non-communicable diseases	*YLDs* are years lived in less than ideal health due to a condition. YLDs are measured by taking, for each condition, the prevalence of that condition multiplied by the disability weight for that condition. Disability weights reflect the severity of different conditions and are developed through surveys of the general public		New	Non-EOS	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation
YLDs: Communicable diseases			New	Non-EOS	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation
YLDs: Injuries			New	Non-EOS	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation
Infant mortality	Number of infants dying before reaching one year of age per 1,000 live births in a given year	Proxy measure of the overall quality of the healthcare system	Existing	Non-EOS	World Bank, *World Development Indicators Database*
Pillar 5: Education					
A. Skills of the current workforce					
Primary attainment rate	*Educational attainment* is defined as the highest grade completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. Cumulative attainment rate is the sum of the percentage of population aged 25 years and older that have the specified level of education	Proxy measures of the level of education of the current workforce	New	Non-EOS	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Secondary attainment rate			New	Non-EOS	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Tertiary attainment rate			New	Non-EOS	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Extent of staff training	In your country, to what extent do companies invest in training and employee development? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum
B. Skills of the future workforce					
School life expectancy (SLE): Primary level	Number of years a person of school entrance age can expect to spend within the specified level of education	Proxy measures of the level of education of the future workforce	New	Non-EOS	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
SLE: Secondary level			New	Non-EOS	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
SLE: Tertiary level			New	Non-EOS	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Quality of the education system	This indicator will capture the overall quality of the education system and the extent it teaches the relevant skills		New	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Quality of vocational training	In your country, how do you assess the quality of vocational training [1 = extremely poor—among the worst in the world; 7 = excellent—among the best in the world]		New	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Classroom connectivity	This indicator will capture the concept of a "flipped classroom"—that is, the idea that reverses the traditional educational arrangement by delivering instructional content, often online, outside of the classroom and moves activities, including those that may have traditionally been considered homework, into the classroom		New	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Encouragement to creativity	This indicator will measure the extent to which the education system encourages and forms the students' creativity		New	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

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† EOS = Executive Opinion Survey; Non-EOS = other sources.

Table 1: Preliminary index structure *(cont'd.)*

Indicator	Indicator description (Question and answers if derived from EOS)	Comments	Existing/New*	Type†	Main source(s) (if available)
Pillar 6: Goods market efficiency					
A. Domestic competition					
Extent of market dominance	In your country, how do you characterize corporate activity? [1 = dominated by a few business groups; 7 = spread among many firms]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	In your country, how effective are anti-monopoly policies at ensuring fair competition? [1 = not effective at all; 7 = extremely effective]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Competition in professional services	*To be determined*		New	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Competition in public services	*To be determined*		New	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Cost required to start a business	Cost is recorded as a percentage of the economy's income per capita. It includes all official fees and fees for legal or professional services if such services are required by law	Proxy measures of the barriers to the free entry and exit of actors to and from the market	New	Non-EOS	World Bank/IFC, The Doing Business project
Time required to start a business	Number of days required to start a business		Existing	Non-EOS	World Bank/IFC, The Doing Business project
Bankruptcy proceedings costs	The average cost of bankruptcy proceedings. The cost of the proceedings is recorded as a percentage of the estate's value		New	Non-EOS	World Bank/IFC, The Doing Business project
Strength of insolvency framework index	The Strength of insolvency framework index evaluates the adequacy and integrity of the legal framework applicable to liquidation and reorganization proceedings. It is based on four other indexes: the Commencement of proceedings index, the Management of debtor's assets index, the Reorganization proceedings index, and the Creditor participation index		New	Non-EOS	World Bank/IFC, The Doing Business project
Total tax rate	This variable is a combination of profit tax (% of profits), labor tax and contribution (% of profits), and other taxes (% of profits)		Existing	Non-EOS	World Bank/IFC, The Doing Business project
Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies	In your country, to what extent do government subsidies distort competition? [1 = distort competition to a great extent; 7 = do not distort competition at all]		New	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
B. Foreign competition					
Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	In your country, to what extent do non-tariff barriers (e.g., health and product standards, technical and labeling requirements, etc.) limit the ability of imported goods to compete in the domestic market? [1 = strongly limit; 7 = do not limit at all]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Trade tariffs	Trade-weighted average tariff rate. An *applied tariff* is a customs duty that is levied on imports of merchandise goods. This indicator is calculated as a weighted average of all the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that a country applies to the rest of the world. The weights are the trade patterns of the importing country's reference group		Existing	Non-EOS	International Trade Centre
Complexity of tariffs index	The Complexity of tariffs index measures the complexity of a country's tariff regime based on three criteria: tariff dispersion, the prevalence of tariff peak and specific tariffs, and the number of distinct tariffs		New	Non-EOS	International Trade Centre
Burden of customs procedures	In your country, how efficient are customs procedures (related to the entry and exit of merchandise)? [1 = extremely inefficient; 7 = extremely efficient]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

* Existing: indicator included in the current GCI methodology; New: new indicator considered for inclusion in the updated GCI methodology.
† EOS = Executive Opinion Survey; Non-EOS = other sources.

Table 1: Preliminary index structure *(cont'd.)*

Indicator	Indicator description (Question and answers if derived from EOS)	Comments	Existing/New*	Type†	Main source(s) (if available)
Pillar 7: Labor market efficiency					
A. Flexibility and matching					
Redundancy costs	This variable estimates the cost of advance notice requirements, severance payments, and penalties due when terminating a redundant worker, expressed in weekly wages		Existing	Non-EOS	World Bank/IFC, The Doing Business project
Hiring and firing practices	In your country, to what extent do regulations allow flexible hiring and firing of workers? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Cooperation in labor-employer relations	In your country, how do you characterize labor-employer relations? [1 = generally confrontational; 7 = generally cooperative]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Flexibility of wage determination	In your country, how are wages generally set? [1 = by a centralized bargaining process; 7 = by each individual company]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Ease of finding skilled employees	In your country, to what extent can companies find employees with the skills required to meet their needs? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]		New	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Ease of hiring foreign labor	In your country, how restrictive are regulations related to the hiring of foreign labor? [1 = highly restrictive; 7 = not restrictive at all]		New	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Active labor market policies	This index will measure the quality of active labor market policies		New	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
B. Use of talent and reward					
Pay and productivity	In your country, to what extent is pay related to employee productivity? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Reliance on professional management	In your country, who holds senior management positions? [1 = usually relatives or friends without regard to merit; 7 = mostly professional managers chosen for merit and qualifications]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Female participation in labor force	This measure is the percentage of women aged 25–64 participating in the labor force	These indicators measure the incentives for and the actual participation of the population in the labor force	New	Non-EOS	International Labour Organization
Male participation in labor force	This measure is the percentage of men aged 25–64 participating in the labor force		New	Non-EOS	International Labour Organization
Salary tax wedge	This indicator reflects the tax wedge for an average country-specific industrial worker and is defined as the difference between the salary costs of a single "average worker" to his/her employer and the amount of net income (take-home pay) that the worker receives		New	Non-EOS	Egger, P. and N. Strecker. 2015. "A Tour of Income Tax in the World, 1980–2012." Mimeo.
Pillar 8: Financial market efficiency					
A. Efficiency and depth					
Availability of financial services	In your country, to what extent does the financial sector provide the products and services that meet the needs of businesses? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]	Measures of the depth of the banking sector in its capacity to provide credit to private sector, pooling risks, and selecting the most productive investments	Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	*Domestic credit to private sector* refers to financial resources provided to the private sector by financial corporations, such as through loans, purchases of nonequity securities, and trade credits and other accounts receivable, that establish a claim for repayment		New	Non-EOS	The World Bank, *World Development Indicators Database*

* Existing: indicator included in the current GCI methodology; New: new indicator considered for inclusion in the updated GCI methodology.
† EOS = Executive Opinion Survey; Non-EOS = other sources.

Table 1: Preliminary index structure *(cont'd.)*

Indicator	Indicator description (Question and answers if derived from EOS)	Comments	Existing/New*	Type†	Main source(s) (if available)
Pillar 8: Financial market efficiency *(cont'd.)*					
A. Efficiency and depth *(cont'd.)*					
Financing of SMEs	In your country, to what extent can small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) access the finance they need for their business operations through the financial system? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]		New	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Venture capital availability	In your country, how easy is it for start-up entrepreneurs with innovative but risky projects to obtain equity funding? [1 = extremely difficult; 7 = extremely easy]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Bank overhead costs	Operating expenses of a bank as a share of the value of all assets held. Total assets include total earning assets, cash and due from banks, foreclosed real estate, fixed assets, goodwill, other intangibles, current tax assets, deferred tax assets, discontinued operations, and other assets	Proxy measure of the cost-efficiency of the banking sector in providing financial services	New	Non-EOS	World Bank, *Global Financial Development Database*
Depth of credit information index	The Depth of credit information index measures rules and practices affecting the coverage, scope, and accessibility of credit information available through either a public credit registry or a private credit bureau	Measure of the availability of credit information as a means to reduce asymmetries and improve capital allocation	New	Non-EOS	World Bank/IFC, The Doing Business project
Financing through the local equity market	In your country, to what extent can companies raise money by issuing shares and/or bonds on the capital market? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]	Measures of the size and liquidity of the equity market, to proxy the extent to which companies can leverage it to finance their operations	Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Market capitalization of listed companies (% of GDP)	*Market capitalization* (also known as *market value*) is the share price multiplied by the number of shares outstanding. Listed domestic companies are the domestically incorporated companies listed on the country's stock exchanges at the end of the year. Listed companies do not include investment companies, mutual funds, or other collective investment vehicles		New	Non-EOS	World Bank, *World Development Indicators Database*
Money supply (% of GDP)	Money and quasi money comprise the sum of currency outside banks; demand deposits other than those of the central government; and the time, savings, and foreign currency deposits of resident sectors other than the central government. This definition of *money supply* is frequently called *M2;* it corresponds to lines 34 and 35 in the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) *International Financial Statistics* (IFS)	Proxy measure of the depth and breadth of services offered by the financial sector	New	Non-EOS	World Bank, *World Development Indicators Database*
B. Stability					
Soundness of banks	In your country, how do you assess the soundness of banks? [1 = extremely low—banks may require recapitalization; 7 = extremely high—banks are generally healthy with sound balance sheets]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Bank nonperforming loans	Bank nonperforming loans to total gross loans are the value of nonperforming loans divided by the total value of the loan portfolio		New	Non-EOS	World Bank, *World Development Indicators Database*
Bank Z-score	The Z-score compares the buffer of a country's banking system (capitalization and returns) with the volatility of those returns		New	Non-EOS	World Bank, *Global Financial Development Database*
Regulation of securities exchanges	In your country, to what extent do regulators ensure the stability of the financial market? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Stock price volatility	Stock price volatility is the average of the 360-day volatility of the national stock market index		New	Non-EOS	World Bank, *Global Financial Development Database*

* Existing: indicator included in the current GCI methodology; New: new indicator considered for inclusion in the updated GCI methodology.
† EOS = Executive Opinion Survey; Non-EOS = other sources.

Table 1: Preliminary index structure *(cont'd.)*

Indicator	Indicator description (Question and answers if derived from EOS)	Comments	Existing/New*	Type†	Main source(s) (if available)
Pillar 9: Technology adoption					
Availability of latest technologies	In your country, to what extent are the latest technologies available? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Firm-level technology absorption	In your country, to what extent do businesses adopt new technology? [1 = not at all; 7 = adopt extensively]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
FDI and technology transfer	To what extent does foreign direct investment (FDI) bring new technology into your country? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
FDI stock	Cumulated value of greenfield investments, as a percentage of GDP		New	Non-EOS	Financial Times FDImarket
Local supplier quality	In your country, how do you assess the quality of local suppliers? [1 = extremely poor quality; 7 = extremely high quality]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Pillar 10: Market size					
Domestic market size index	Sum of gross domestic product plus value of imports of goods and services, minus value of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1–7 (best) scale		Existing	Non-EOS	International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook*
Exports as a percentage of GDP	Exports of goods and services as a percentage of gross domestic product		Existing	Non-EOS	International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook*
Potential market	*To be determined*		New	Non-EOS	
Pillar 11: Innovation ecosystem					
Quality of scientific research institutions	In your country, how do you assess the quality of scientific research institutions? [1 = extremely poor—among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely good—among the best in the world]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Number of researchers in R&D per capita	Researchers in R&D are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods, or systems and in the management of the projects concerned. Postgraduate PhD students (ISCED97 level 6) engaged in R&D are included		New	Non-EOS	World Bank, *World Development Indicators Database*
Availability of scientists and engineers	In your country, to what extent are scientists and engineers available? [1 = not at all; 7 = widely available]		New	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Number of scientific and technical journal articles per capita	*Scientific and technical journal articles* refer to the number of scientific and engineering articles published in the following fields: physics, biology, chemistry, mathematics, clinical medicine, biomedical research, engineering and technology, and earth and space sciences		New	Non-EOS	World Bank, *World Development Indicators Database*
PCT patent applications	Number of applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) per million population		Existing	Non-EOS	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
Cooperation and Interaction	Average score across the four components of the following Executive Opinion Survey question: In your country, to what extent do people collaborate and share ideas (1) inside the company; (2) between domestic companies; (3) between domestic and international companies; and (4) between companies and universities/research institutions. In each case, the answer ranges from 1 [not at all] to 7 [to a great extent]		New	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Encouragement to idea generation	In your country, to what extent do companies encourage employees to generate new ideas? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]		New	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Diversity in patents applicants	*To be determined*		New	Non-EOS	
Diversity in company workforce	In your country, to what extent do companies seek diversity of the workforce (e.g. gender, ethnicity, social group, age, religion, culture, sexual orientation, disabilities)? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]		New	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

* Existing: indicator included in the current GCI methodology; New: new indicator considered for inclusion in the updated GCI methodology.
† EOS = Executive Opinion Survey; Non-EOS = other sources.

Table 1: Preliminary index structure *(cont'd.)*

Indicator	Indicator description (Question and answers if derived from EOS)	Comments	Existing/New*	Type†	Main source(s) (if available)
Pillar 12: Innovation implementation					
Capacity to commercialize new products	In your country, to what extent do companies turn ideas into commercially successful new products, services, or business models? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]		New	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Charges for the use of intellectual property	Charges for the use of intellectual property are payments and receipts between residents and nonresidents for the authorized use of proprietary rights and for the use, through licensing agreements, of produced originals or prototypes and related rights		New	Non-EOS	World Bank, *World Development Indicators Database*
Post-incubation performance	Availability and performance of incubators as a tool to support commercialization of new innovative business ideas		New	Non-EOS	UBI Global
Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk	In your country, to what extent do people have an appetite for entrepreneurial risk? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]		New	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Companies embracing disruptive ideas	In your country, to what extent do companies embrace risky or disruptive business ideas? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]		New	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Willingness to delegate authority	In your country, to what extent does senior management delegate authority to subordinates? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Extent of marketing	In your country, how successful are companies in using marketing to differentiate their products and services? [1 = not successful at all; 7 = extremely successful]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey
Buyer sophistication	In your country, on what basis do buyers make purchasing decisions? [1 = based solely on the lowest price; 7 = based on sophisticated performance attributes]		Existing	EOS	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

* Existing: indicator included in the current GCI methodology; New: new indicator considered for inclusion in the updated GCI methodology.
† EOS = Executive Opinion Survey; Non-EOS = other sources.

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The information and views set out in this chapter lie entirely with the authors and do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the experts and entities listed above.

CHAPTER 1.3

The Executive Opinion Survey: The Voice of the Business Community

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World Economic Forum

Since its first publication in 1979, *The Global Competitiveness Report* has been used by policymakers, business executives, and academics as a development tool that contributes a valuable portrait of an economy's productivity and its ability to achieve sustained levels of prosperity and growth. Key to this study, the Executive Opinion Survey (the Survey) is the longest-running and most extensive survey of its kind, capturing the opinions of business leaders around the world on a broad range of topics for which data sources are scarce or, frequently, nonexistent on a global scale. Hence the Survey aims to capture data in particular domains—such as the appetite for entrepreneurial risk, the extent of collaboration within a company or with external entities, and the level of corruption—which makes it an essential complement to the more traditional data provided by international organizations and national statistical offices.

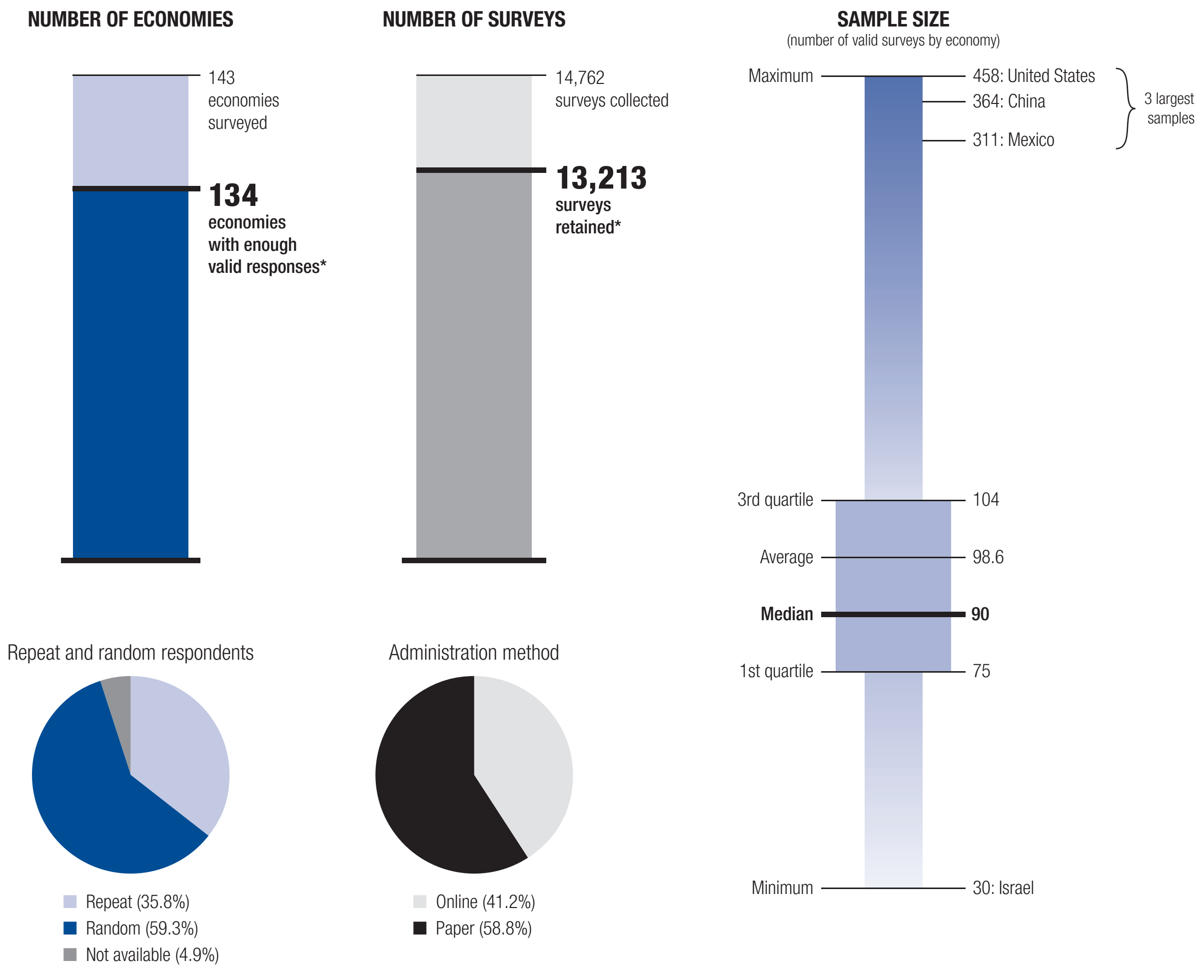
The indicators derived from the Survey are used in the calculation of the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) and other World Economic Forum indexes and reports, including the Networked Readiness Index, the Enabling Trade Index, the Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index, the Gender Gap Index, and the Human Capital Index as well as in *The Inclusive Economic Growth and Development Report* and a number of regional competitiveness studies.

A truly unique source of data, the Survey has also long been used by a number of international and nongovernmental organizations, think tanks, and academia for empirical and policy work. For example, Transparency International has been using the Survey data for the elaboration of its Corruption Perceptions Index. Institutions such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the World Bank, the Mo Ibrahim Foundation, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) also refer to the Forum's Survey data in their publications, as do a number of academic publications. Finally, an increasing number of countries publish national competitiveness reports that draw on, or refer to, the Survey data.

THE SURVEY IN NUMBERS

The Executive Opinion Survey 2015 captured the opinions of over 14,000 business leaders in 144 economies between February and June 2015 (see Figure 1). Because of issues of data quality or quantity, the results from this year's edition of the Survey were used for 134 economies. Data from previous years were used for 6 additional countries, for a total 140 economies covered in the GCR (see the data treatment section below for further details). The Survey is available in 41 languages (see Table 1), of which 21 are available online. This year over 40 percent of participants took the Survey online. In 27 economies the Survey was administered entirely online, while in a further 11 over 90 percent of respondents completed online (see Table 2 for statistics about the method of administration).

Figure 1: Descriptive statistics of the Executive Opinion Survey 2015



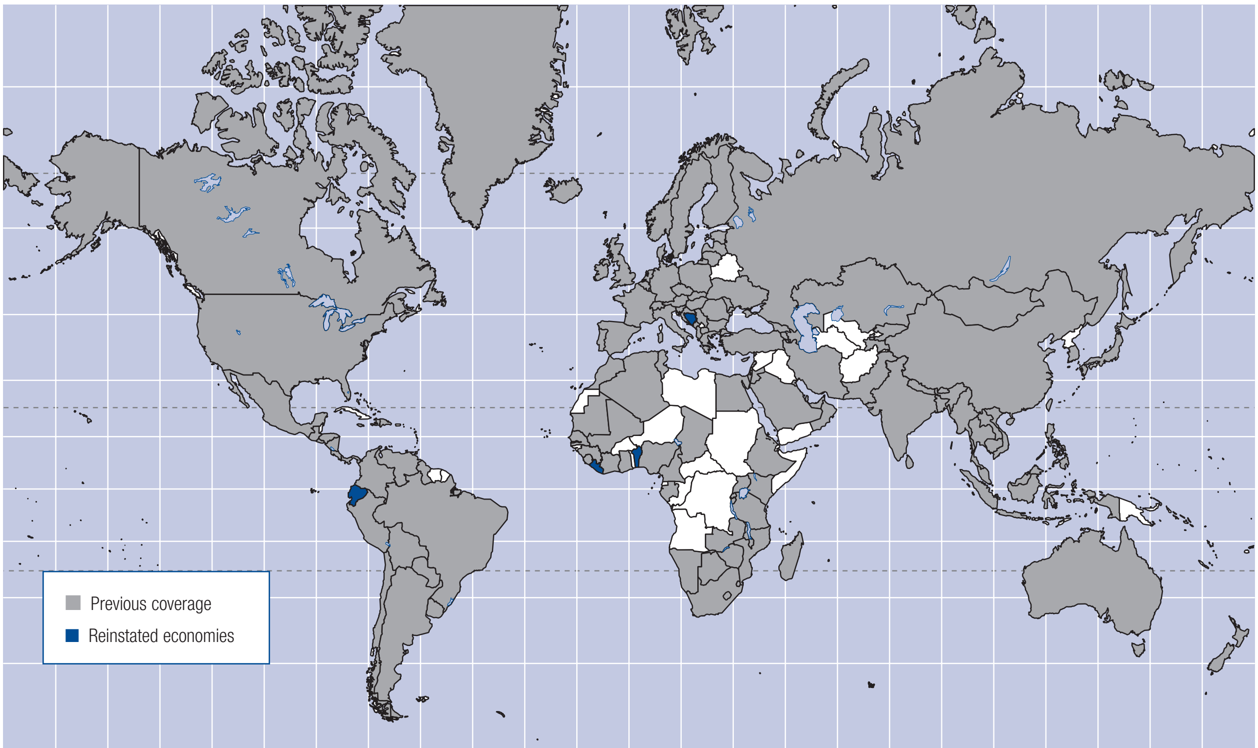
Source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook* database, April 2015 edition.
Note: Not all charts are drawn to scale.
* Following data treatment. See text for details.

Table 1: The 41 languages in which the 2015 Survey was available

Albanian	Croatian*	Italian	Montenegrin	Spanish*
Arabic*	Czech*	Japanese	Persian*	Thai
Armenian	Danish	Khmer	Polish*	Turkish*
Azeri	English*	Korean	Portuguese*	Urdu
Bosnian	Estonian*	Lao	Romanian	Vietnamese
Bulgarian	French*	Latvian*	Russian*	
Burmese	German*	Lithuanian*	Serbian	
Chinese*	Greek*	Macedonian	Slovak*	
Chinese traditional*	Hungarian*	Mongolian	Slovenian*	

* Language also available in the online Survey tool (21 languages).

Figure 2: Coverage of the Executive Opinion Survey



Geographic coverage

Following a year of non-inclusion, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, and Liberia are reinstated in the 2015 edition. However, the Survey was not administered this year in Angola, Burkina Faso, or Timor-Leste and was not completed to minimum requirements in Barbados or Suriname. In the cases of Libya and Yemen, the uncertain security situation did not allow the Survey to be conducted. Furthermore, because of missing data from international sources and the resulting impossibility of ensuring international comparability, Puerto Rico was not included this year in the calculation of the Survey results. No new economy was added this year (Figure 2); however, the Forum's Global Competitiveness and Risks Team will continue its efforts to reinstate economies and increase country coverage year on year.

SURVEY STRUCTURE, ADMINISTRATION, AND METHODOLOGY

The Survey is divided into 15 sections:

- **I. About Your Company**
- **II. Most Problematic Factors for Doing Business**
- **III. Infrastructure**
- **IV. Technology**
- **V. Financial Environment**
- **VI. Foreign Trade and Investment**
- **VII. Domestic Competition**
- **VIII. Business Operations and Innovation**
- **IX. Security**
- **X. Governance**
- **XI. Education and Human Capital**
- **XII. Health**
- **XIII. Travel and Tourism**
- **XIV. Environment**
- **XV. Risks**

Most questions in the Survey ask respondents to evaluate, on a scale of 1 to 7, one particular aspect of their operating environment. At one end of the scale, 1 represents the worst possible situation; at the other end of the scale, 7 represents the best (see Box 1 for an example).

The administration of the Survey could not be carried out without the network of over 160 Partner Institutes worldwide. Partner Institutes are recognized research or academic institutes, business organizations, national competitiveness councils, or other established professional entities and, in some cases, survey consultancies, that have the network and capacity to reach out to the business community, are reputable organizations, and have a firm commitment to improving the competitiveness conditions of their economies (for the full list, see the Partner Institutes section at the beginning of this *Report*).[1]

In administering the Survey, Partner Institutes are asked to follow detailed sampling guidelines to ensure that the sample of respondents is the most representative possible and comparable across the

Box 1: Example of a typical Survey question

In your country, to what extent is intellectual property protected?

Not at all < 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 > To a great extent

Circling 1... means you agree completely with the answer on the left-hand side

Circling 2... means you largely agree with the left-hand side

Circling 3... means you somewhat agree with the left-hand side

Circling 4... means your opinion is indifferent between the two answers

Circling 5... means you somewhat agree with the right-hand side

Circling 6... means you largely agree with the right-hand side

Circling 7... means you agree completely with the answer on the right-hand side

globe and in a specific timeframe. The sampling guidelines were developed based on best practices in the field of survey administration and on discussions with survey experts. In view of comparability across countries and time, the sampling guidelines have remained the same since their revision and the improvements implemented in 2012. The Survey sampling guidelines specify that the Partner Institute build a "sample frame"—that is, a list of potential business executives from small- and medium-sized enterprises and large companies—from the various sectors of activity, as detailed below. It then applies a dual stratification procedure based on these two criteria of company size and sector. Specifically, the Partner Institutes are asked to carry out the following steps:

1. Prepare a "sample frame," or large list of potential respondents, which includes firms representing the main sectors of the economy (agriculture, manufacturing industry, non-manufacturing industry, and services).

2. Separate the frame into two lists: one that includes only large firms, and one that includes all other firms (both lists representing the various economic sectors).[2]

3. Based on these lists, and in view of reducing survey bias, choose a random selection of these firms from both lists to receive the Survey.

Furthermore, the sampling guidelines specify that the Partner Institute should aim to collect a combination of random respondents with some repeat respondents for further comparative analysis.[3] The Survey is administered in a variety of formats, including face-to-face or telephone interviews with business executives, mailed paper forms, and online surveys. For energy, time, and cost considerations, the Forum encourages the use of the online survey tool. However, deciding which of these differing methodologies to use may be based on the particular country's infrastructure, distance between cities, cultural preferences, and other such issues.

The Partner Institutes also play an active and essential role in disseminating the findings of *The Global Competitiveness Report* and other reports published by the World Economic Forum by holding press events and workshops to highlight the results at the national level to the business community, the public sector, and other stakeholders.

Striving for excellence

The World Economic Forum has, over the years, always given great importance to reflecting the newest thinking in matters of development and measurement of economic growth as well as to applying surveying best practices. To this end, it has undertaken two audits since 2008 as well as yearly reviews of the Survey.

An initial audit by a team of survey experts from Gallup was performed in 2008, following which a number of recommendations were implemented. A second audit was conducted in 2012 by Gallup, during which the Survey instrument, the sampling guidelines, and the administration process underwent a thorough review. The review took a twofold approach, analyzing the recommendations and their impact on the process as well as keeping up to date on best practices in the field of surveying. Overall, the outcomes of both reviews were very positive. The Executive Opinion Survey process has implemented all the needed improvements with regard to the Survey tool, translations, and sampling quality as well as following international best practices in surveying. Box 2 presents some statistics about the Survey's demographics and reveals that the sample of respondents is very diverse.

The 2012 audit addressed an important aspect related to the impact of national culture—the so-called cultural bias—that may impact interviewee responses. The Global Competitiveness and Risks Team recognizes this as a possibility; nonetheless, following international best practices and upon Gallup's recommendation, it was decided not to re-weight the data using vignettes because of the limited effectiveness of such a procedure and to prevent introducing additional noise into the data that can occur with such an approach. In view of aiming to prevent national bias, the Partner Institutes are reminded to complete the survey according to guidelines and to ask the respondents to answer the survey in view

Box 2: Insights from the Executive Opinion Survey 2015

The sampling guidelines for the Executive Opinion Survey aim to reflect in the composition of surveyed companies the economic structure of the country while maintaining a 50 percent share of respondents from previous years. Figure 1 summarizes respondent demographics from the 2015 edition, demonstrating the relative success of the Partner Institutes in following the sampling guidelines.

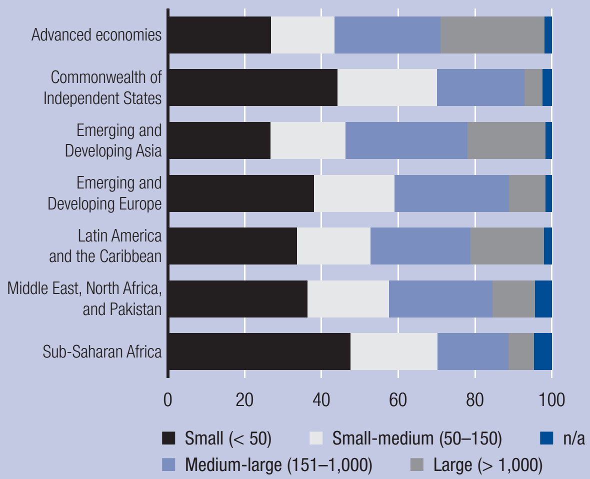
Because small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) account for a large share of economic activity in most countries, Partner Institutes are asked to collect the opinions from SMEs as well as from large companies (Figure 1a). In 2015, small enterprises, defined here as those with fewer than 50 employees, account for 27 percent of the sample in *Advanced Economies* and *Emerging and Developing Asia* and for 47 percent in *Sub-Saharan Africa,* reflecting the respective economic structure of these regions.

In order to maintain a panel of constant respondents and improve the comparability of data across years, almost 4 questionnaires out of 10 have been filled by executives who have previously taken part in the Survey (Figure 1b).

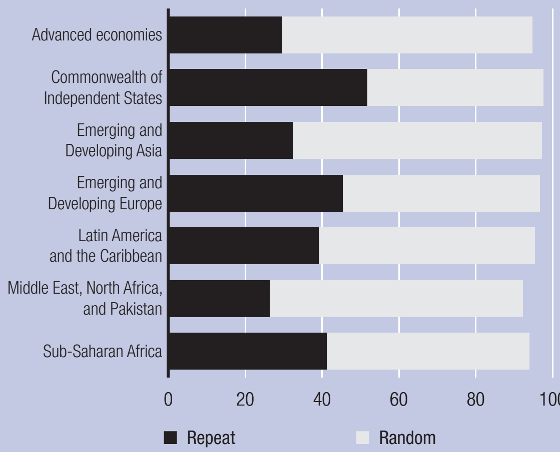
The Survey also aims to capture the diversity of companies in terms of ownership and economic sector (Figure 1c). On average, 18 percent of the surveyed companies' equity is owned by foreigners (as either minority or majority shareholders). This number increases to 22 percent and 21 percent in *Sub-Saharan Africa* and *Advanced Economies,* respectively. The share of foreign ownership also varies according to the economic sector. The manufacturing sector is the one with highest presence of foreign-owned companies in most regions, except for *Sub-Saharan Africa* and *Latin America and the Caribbean,* where it is preceded by other industrial activities (including mining), and the *Commonwealth of Independent States,* where the service sector comes in first. The agriculture sector is the one with lowest share of foreign ownership—around 10 percent across regions—with a peak of 17 percent in *Sub-Saharan Africa* and a minimum of 7.5 percent in the *Commonwealth of Independent States* and *Middle East, North Africa, and Pakistan.*

Figure 1: Executive Opinion Survey: Respondent profile

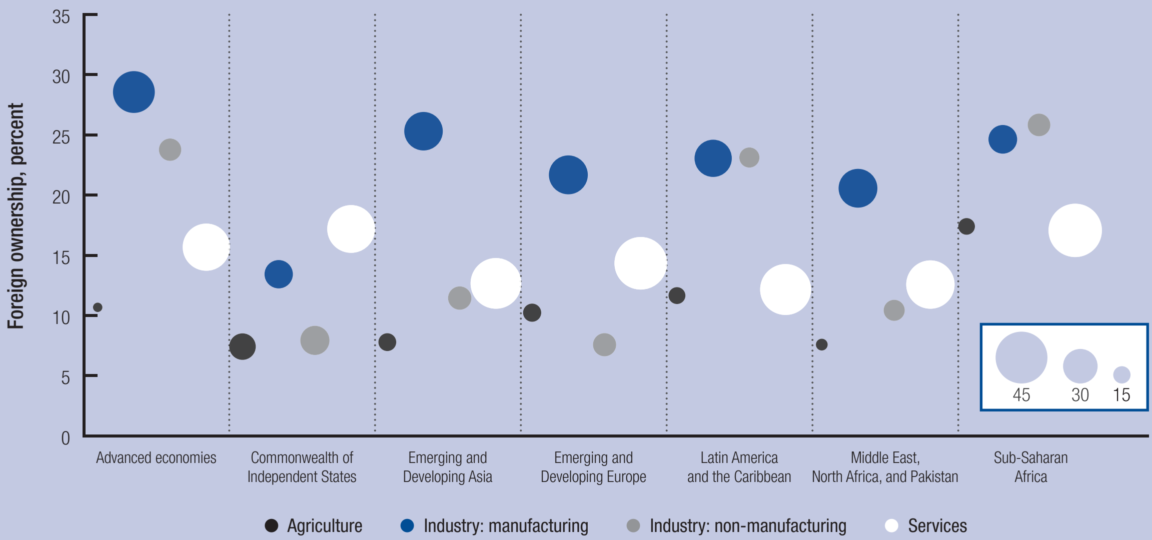
1a: Company size by number of employees, percent



1b: Repeat and random respondents, percent



1c: Foreign ownership and sector distribution



Note: The size of the bubble reflects the share of the total respondents for the region falling within that sector.

Table 2: Executive Opinion Survey: Descriptive statistics and weightings

	Period 1			Period 2			
Country/Economy	Survey edition	No. of respondents	Weight (%)*	Survey edition	No. of respondents	Weight (%)*	Online (%) 2015 only
Albania	2014	79	47.62	2015	64	52.38	—
Algeria	2014	97	45.13	2015	96	54.87	—
Argentina	2014	104	46.00	2015	96	54.00	100.00
Armenia	2014	76	45.17	2015	75	54.83	1.33
Australia	2014	66	38.44	2015	113	61.56	21.24
Austria	2014	71	40.64	2015	101	59.36	41.58
Azerbaijan	2013	85	44.57	2014	88	55.43	n/a
Bahrain	2014	51	45.25	2015	50	54.75	—
Bangladesh	2014	76	48.79	2015	56	51.21	—
Belgium	2014	64	44.81	2015	65	55.19	100.00
Benin	—	—	—	2015	67	100.00	—
Bhutan	2014	73	35.47	2015	163	64.53	—
Bolivia	2014	110	53.33	2015	55	46.67	100.00
Bosnia and Herzegovina	—	—	—	2015	104	100.00	—
Botswana	2014	123	50.15	2015	81	49.85	25.93
Brazil	2014	114	38.33	2015	197	61.67	100.00
Bulgaria	2014	104	43.74	2015	115	56.26	—
Burundi	2013	110	46.96	2014	94	53.04	n/a
Cambodia	2014	79	45.16	2015	78	54.84	—
Cameroon	2014	82	42.53	2015	100	57.47	—
Canada	2014	79	42.32	2015	98	57.68	100.00
Cape Verde	2014	84	45.45	2015	81	54.55	19.75
Chad	2014	68	42.52	2015	83	57.48	—
Chile	2014	143	45.35	2015	139	54.65	72.66
Colombia	2014	162	45.00	2015	162	55.00	37.04
Costa Rica	2014	59	37.05	2015	114	62.95	97.37
Côte d'Ivoire	2014	76	43.90	2015	83	56.10	—
Croatia	2014	82	45.31	2015	80	54.69	—
Cyprus	2014	52	42.81	2015	62	57.19	—
Czech Republic	2014	77	42.38	2015	95	57.62	100.00
Denmark	2014	89	40.51	2015	128	59.49	0.78
Dominican Republic	2014	62	42.30	2015	77	57.70	—
Ecuador	—	—	—	2015	116	100.00	—
Egypt	2014	100	53.56	2015	49	46.44	2.04
El Salvador	2014	49	38.42	2015	84	61.58	100.00
Estonia	2014	89	45.14	2015	88	54.86	100.00
Ethiopia	2014	100	46.04	2015	92	53.96	—
Finland	2014	49	44.75	2015	50	55.25	100.00
Macedonia, FYR	2014	78	44.53	2015	81	55.47	—
France	2014	184	52.28	2015	101	47.72	54.46
Gabon	2014	40	45.97	2015	37	54.03	2.70
Gambia, The	2014	85	44.15	2015	91	55.85	—
Georgia	2014	51	45.50	2015	49	54.50	100.00
Germany	2014	99	39.96	2015	149	60.04	90.60
Ghana	2014	93	44.09	2015	100	55.91	7.00
Greece	2014	85	44.85	2015	86	55.15	94.19
Guatemala	2014	83	46.10	2015	76	53.90	—
Guinea	2013	56	40.90	2014	78	59.10	n/a
Guyana	2014	73	53.49	2015	36	46.51	—
Haiti	2014	39	46.35	2015	35	53.65	—
Honduras	2014	108	45.59	2015	103	54.41	—
Hong Kong SAR	2014	63	41.72	2015	82	58.28	64.63
Hungary	2014	99	53.90	2015	47	46.10	—
Iceland	2014	85	44.71	2015	87	55.29	100.00
India	2014	211	43.60	2015	236	56.40	0.42
Indonesia	2014	90	43.94	2015	98	56.06	—
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2014	152	38.23	2015	265	61.77	100.00
Ireland	2014	52	47.37	2015	43	52.63	100.00
Israel	2014	32	45.81	2015	30	54.19	100.00
Italy	2014	87	44.44	2015	91	55.56	4.40
Jamaica	2014	41	36.67	2015	82	63.33	—
Japan	2014	64	40.65	2015	91	59.35	8.79
Jordan	2014	117	45.32	2015	114	54.68	—
Kazakhstan	2014	124	48.57	2015	93	51.43	—
Kenya	2014	113	46.04	2015	104	53.96	—
Kuwait	2014	42	42.83	2015	50	57.17	30.00
Kyrgyz Republic	2014	97	44.49	2015	101	55.51	—
Lao PDR	2014	77	45.33	2015	75	54.67	—
Latvia	2014	81	45.63	2015	77	54.37	100.00
Lebanon	2014	40	35.15	2015	92	64.85	100.00

(Cont'd.)

Table 2: Executive Opinion Survey: Descriptive statistics and weightings *(cont'd.)*

	Period 1			Period 2			
Country/Economy	Survey edition	No. of respondents	Weight (%)*	Survey edition	No. of respondents	Weight (%)*	Online (%) 2015 only
Lesotho	2014	85	43.35	2015	97	56.65	—
Liberia	—	—	—	2015	80	100.00	—
Lithuania	2014	146	47.65	2015	118	52.35	59.32
Luxembourg	2014	69	49.24	2015	49	50.76	100.00
Madagascar	2014	99	46.90	2015	85	53.10	—
Malawi	2014	58	46.36	2015	52	53.64	21.15
Malaysia	2014	96	44.37	2015	101	55.63	45.54
Mali	2014	85	44.71	2015	87	55.29	—
Malta	2014	52	44.76	2015	53	55.24	71.70
Mauritania	2014	98	46.49	2015	87	53.51	—
Mauritius	2014	56	44.14	2015	60	55.86	86.67
Mexico	2014	340	46.11	2015	311	53.89	96.78
Moldova	2014	134	45.48	2015	129	54.52	—
Mongolia	2014	81	45.00	2015	81	55.00	—
Morocco	2014	47	36.79	2015	93	63.21	100.00
Mozambique	2014	107	47.16	2015	90	52.84	—
Myanmar	2014	86	47.56	2015	70	52.44	1.43
Namibia	2014	77	45.33	2015	75	54.67	—
Nepal	2014	84	43.46	2015	95	56.54	—
Netherlands	2014	88	45.73	2015	83	54.27	100.00
New Zealand	2014	41	43.56	2015	46	56.44	97.83
Nicaragua	2014	36	36.67	2015	72	63.33	98.61
Nigeria	2014	106	45.48	2015	102	54.52	—
Norway	2014	86	54.13	2015	40	45.87	52.50
Oman	2014	95	47.30	2015	79	52.70	100.00
Pakistan	2014	56	36.47	2015	114	63.53	17.54
Panama	2014	131	44.53	2015	136	55.47	36.76
Paraguay	2014	59	42.35	2015	73	57.65	31.51
China	2014	362	44.93	2015	364	55.07	—
Peru	2014	85	44.15	2015	91	55.85	32.97
Philippines	2014	120	44.00	2015	130	56.00	—
Poland	2014	200	44.15	2015	214	55.85	98.60
Portugal	2014	140	41.21	2015	190	58.79	88.95
Qatar	2014	103	44.88	2015	104	55.12	3.85
Korea, Rep.	2014	100	45.00	2015	100	55.00	—
Montenegro	2014	95	46.54	2015	84	53.46	—
Serbia	2014	100	45.13	2015	99	54.87	—
Romania	2014	72	40.11	2015	107	59.89	—
Russian Federation	2013	294	45.79	2014	276	54.21	n/a
Rwanda	2013	81	41.54	2015	107	58.46	100.00
Saudi Arabia	2014	181	51.42	2015	107	48.58	54.21
Senegal	2014	100	46.32	2015	90	53.68	—
Seychelles	2013	31	36.49	2014	63	63.51	n/a
Sierra Leone	2014	92	44.21	2015	98	55.79	—
Singapore	2014	163	44.85	2015	165	55.15	57.58
Slovak Republic	2014	85	46.90	2015	73	53.10	98.63
Slovenia	2014	84	42.95	2015	99	57.05	49.49
South Africa	2014	58	46.85	2015	50	53.15	100.00
Spain	2014	76	43.75	2015	84	56.25	95.24
Sri Lanka	2014	97	44.62	2015	100	55.38	—
Swaziland	2014	32	45.00	2015	32	55.00	68.75
Sweden	2014	62	43.85	2015	68	56.15	98.53
Switzerland	2014	73	45.52	2015	70	54.48	100.00
Taiwan, China	2014	83	41.73	2015	108	58.27	51.85
Tajikistan	2014	97	44.49	2015	101	55.51	—
Tanzania	2014	96	45.00	2015	96	55.00	—
Thailand	2014	101	43.93	2015	110	56.07	99.09
Trinidad and Tobago	2014	165	46.61	2015	145	53.39	100.00
Tunisia	2014	85	44.57	2015	88	55.43	89.77
Turkey	2014	88	45.73	2015	83	54.27	30.12
Uganda	2014	90	44.19	2015	96	55.81	—
Ukraine	2014	105	45.00	2015	105	55.00	0.95
United Arab Emirates	2012	169	45.92	2014	157	54.08	n/a
United Kingdom	2014	79	44.23	2015	84	55.77	100.00
United States	2014	369	42.31	2015	458	57.69	100.00
Uruguay	2014	99	46.47	2015	88	53.53	60.23
Venezuela	2014	40	40.83	2015	56	59.17	100.00
Vietnam	2014	95	42.09	2015	120	57.91	8.33
Zambia	2014	67	42.79	2015	80	57.21	—
Zimbabwe	2014	46	43.47	2015	52	56.53	46.15

Note: Bold typeface identifies economies where the Survey was conducted entirely online. All statistics are computed following the editing of the data; see text for details. "n/a" indicates that this information is not provided for economies for which 2015 data are not available; "—" indicates that there was no online administration of the Survey.
* Weight applied to the country score in that edition of the Survey; see Box 3 for details.

of the country they are assessing based on international comparison.

In the context of the GCI revision (see Chapter 1.2), the Survey was entirely reviewed in the Fall of 2014, resulting in a streamlined and shortened questionnaire that also aims to better capture the concepts included in the GCI.

With such ongoing efforts in the realm of survey administration best practice, the Forum's competitiveness team continues to improve processes to achieve greater data accuracy and heightened comparability across economies. Further details about the Survey's statistics and weightings can be seen in Table 2.

DATA TREATMENT AND SCORE COMPUTATION

This section details the process whereby individual responses are edited and aggregated in order to produce the scores of each economy on each individual question of the Survey. These results, together with other indicators obtained from other sources, feed into the GCI and other research projects.[4]

Data editing

Prior to aggregation, the respondent-level data are subjected to a careful editing process. A first series of tests is run to identify and exclude those surveys whose patterns of answers demonstrate a lack of sufficient focus on the part of the respondents. Surveys with at least 80 percent of the same answers are excluded. Surveys with a completion rate inferior to 50 percent are excluded.[5] The very few cases of duplicate surveys—which can occur, for example, when a completed survey is both completed online and mailed in—are also excluded in this phase.

In a second step, a multivariate test is applied to the data using the Mahalanobis distance method. This test estimates the probability that an individual survey in a specific country "belongs" to the sample of that country by comparing the pattern of answers of that survey against the average pattern of answers in the country sample.

More specifically, the Mahalanobis distance test estimates the likelihood that one particular point of N dimensions belongs to a set of such points. One single survey made up of N answers can be viewed as the point of N dimensions, while a particular country sample c is the set of points. The Mahalanobis distance is used to compute the probability that any individual survey i does not belong to the sample c. If the probability is high enough—we use 99.9 percent as the threshold—we conclude that the survey is a clear outlier and does not "belong" to the sample. The implementation of this test requires that the number of responses in a country be greater than the number of answers, N, used in the test. The test uses 50 core questions, selected by their relevance and placement in the Survey instrument.

A univariate outlier test is then applied at the country level for each question of each survey. We use the standardized score—or "z-score"—method, which indicates by how many standard deviations any one individual answer deviates from the mean of the country sample. Individual answers with a standardized score $z_{i,q,c}$ greater than 3 are dropped.

Aggregation and computation of country averages

We use a simple average to compute scores of all countries.[6] Therefore, every individual response carries the same implicit weight.

Formally, the country average of a Survey indicator i for country c, denoted $q_{i,c}$, is computed as follows:

$$q_{i,c} = \frac{\sum_{j}^{N_{i,c}} q_{i,c,j}}{N_{i,c}}$$

where

$q_{i,c,j}$ is the answer to question i in country c from respondent j; and

$N_{i,c}$ is the number of respondents to question i in country c.

Moving average and computation of country scores

As a final step, the country averages for 2015 are combined with the 2014 averages to produce the country scores that are used for the computation of the GCI 2015–2016 and for other projects.

This moving average technique, introduced in 2007, consists of taking a weighted average of the most recent year's Survey results together with a discounted average of the previous year. There are several reasons for doing this. First, it makes results less sensitive to the specific point in time when the Survey is administered. Second, it increases the amount of available information by providing a larger sample size. Additionally, because the Survey is carried out during the first quarter of the year, the average of the responses in the first quarter of 2014 and first quarter of 2015 better aligns the Survey data with many of the data indicators from sources other than the Survey, which are often year-average data.

To calculate the moving average, we use a weighting scheme composed of two overlapping elements. On one hand, we want to give each response an equal weight and, therefore, place more weight on the year with the larger sample size. At the same time, we would like to give more weight to the most recent responses because they contain more updated information. That is, we also "discount the past." Table 2 reports the exact weights used in the computation of the scores of each country, while Box 3 details the methodology and provides a clarifying example.

Box 3: Score calculation

This box presents the method applied to compute the country scores for the vast majority of economies included in *The Global Competitiveness Report 2015–2016* (see text for exceptions).

For any given Survey question *i,* country *c*'s final score, $q_{i,c}^{2014\text{–}15}$, is given by:

$$q_{i,c}^{2014\text{–}15} = w_c^{2014} \times q_{i,c}^{2014} + w_c^{2015} \times q_{i,c}^{2015} \qquad (1)$$

where

$q_{i,c}^{t}$ is country *c*'s score on question *i* in year *t*, with *t* = 2014, 2015, as computed following the approach described in the text; and

w_c^{t} is the weight applied to country *c*'s score in year *t* (see below).

The weights for each year are determined as follows:

$$w_c^{2014} = \frac{(1-\alpha) + \dfrac{N_c^{2014}}{N_c^{2014} + N_c^{2015}}}{2} \quad \text{(2a)} \qquad \text{and} \qquad w_c^{2015} = \frac{\alpha + \dfrac{N_c^{2015}}{N_c^{2014} + N_c^{2015}}}{2} \quad \text{(2b)}$$

where N_c^{t} is the sample size (i.e., the number of respondents) for country *c* in year *t*, with *t* = 2014, 2015. α is a discount factor. Its value is set at 0.6. That is, the 2014 score of country *c* is given 2/3 of the weight given to the 2015 score.

Plugging Equations (2a) and (2b) into (1) and rearranging yields:

$$q_{i,c}^{2014\text{–}15} = \frac{1}{2} \times \underbrace{\Big[(1-\text{[redacted]} \times q_{i,c}^{2015}\Big]}_{\text{discounted-past weighted average}} + \frac{1}{2} \times \underbrace{\Big[\frac{N_c^{2014}}{N_c^{2014} + \text{[redacted]}} \times q_{i,c}^{2014} + \frac{N_c^{2015}}{N_c \text{[redacted]}} \times q_{i,c}^{2015}\Big]}_{\text{sample-size weighted average}}. \qquad (3)$$

In Equation (3), the first component of the weighting scheme is the discounted-past weighted average. The second component is the sample-size weighted average. The two components are given half-weight each. One additional characteristic of this approach is that it prevents a country sample that is much larger in one year from overwhelming the smaller sample from the other year.

The formula is easily generalized. For any two consecutive editions t_1 and t_2 of the Survey, country *c*'s final score on question *i* is computed as follows:

$$q_{i,c}^{t_1\text{–}t_2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \left[(1-\alpha) \times q_{i,c}^{t_1} + \alpha \times q_{i,c}^{t_2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} \times \left[\frac{N_c^{t_1}}{N_c^{t_1} + N_c^{t_2}} \times q_{i,c}^{t_1} + \frac{N_c^{t_2}}{N_c^{t_1} + N_c^{t_2}} \times q_{i,c}^{t_2}\right]. \qquad (4)$$

(Cont'd.)

Trend analysis and exceptions

The two tests described above address variability issues among individual responses in a country. Yet they were not designed to track the evolution of country scores across time. We therefore carry out an analysis to assess the reliability and consistency of the Survey data over time. As part of this analysis, we run an inter-quartile range test, or IQR test, to identify large swings—positive and negative—in the country scores. More specifically, for each country we compute the year-on-year difference, *d*, in the average score of a core set of 66 Survey questions. We then compute the inter-quartile range (i.e., the difference between the 25th percentile and the 75th percentile), denoted *IQR*, of the sample of 140 economies. Any value *d* lying outside the range bounded by the 25th percentile minus 1.5 times *IQR* and the 75th percentile plus 1.5 times *IQR* is identified as a potential outlier. Formally, we have:

$$\begin{cases} \text{lower bound} = Q1 - 1.5 \times IQR \\ \text{upper bound} = Q3 - 1.5 \times IQR \end{cases}$$

where

Q1 and Q3 correspond to the 25th and 75th percentiles of the sample, respectively, and

IQR is the difference between these two values.

This test allows for the identification of potentially problematic countries, which display large upward or downward swings or repeated and significant changes over several editions. The IQR test is complemented by a series of additional empirical tests, including an analysis of five-year trends and a comparison of changes in the Survey results with changes in other indicators capturing similar concepts. We also conduct interviews of local experts and consider the latest developments in

Box 3: Score calculation *(cont'd.)*

Exceptions

As described in the text, there are a number of exceptions to the approach described above. In describing them below, we use actual years—rather than letters—in equations for the sake of concreteness.

In the case of Survey questions that were introduced in 2015, where, by definition, no past data exist, the weight applied to the 2014 score is $w_c^{2014} = 0$ and the weight applied to the 2015 score is $w_c^{2015} = 1$. Equation (1) simply is $q_{i,c}^{2014–15} = q_{i,c}^{2015}$. The same is true for the countries that were reinstated in 2015, namely Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, and Liberia. In this case, we have $q_{i,c}^{2014–15} = q_{i,c}^{2015}$.

In the case of countries for which the 2015 data was discarded, we rely on the results from last year's edition as a proxy.[1] They were calculated using Equation (1), but instead of using the 2014 and 2015 editions of the Survey, they were derived from the 2013 and 2014 editions, respectively. Therefore, we have $q_{i,c}^{2013,\,2014} = w_c^{2013} \times q_{i,c}^{2013} + w_c^{2014} \times q_{i,c}^{2014}$.

Finally, in the case of countries whose data failed the inter-year robustness check last year and for which the 2014 data were discarded, we use the Survey data from 2013 instead, and combine them with those of 2015 to compute the scores. Equation (1) then becomes: $q_{i,c}^{2013,\,2015} = w_c^{2013} \times q_{i,c}^{2013} + w_c^{2015} \times q_{i,c}^{2015}$.

Example of score computation

For this example, we compute the score of the United States for indicator 12.08 Quality of research institutions, which is derived from the following Survey question: "In your country, how do you assess the quality of scientific research institutions? [1 = extremely poor—among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely good—among the best in the world]." This question is *not* a new Survey question and the United States did not fail the inter-year robustness test either this year or last year. Therefore, we apply the normal treatment, using Equation (1). The United States' score was 6.14 in 2014 and 6.07 in 2015. The weighting scheme described above indicates how the two scores are combined. In the United States, the size of the sample was 369 in 2014 and 458 in 2015. Using $\alpha = 0.6$ and applying Equations (2a) and (2b) yields weights of 42.3 percent for 2014 and 57.7 percent for 2015 (see Table 2). The final country score for this question is therefore:

$$\underbrace{0.423 \times 6.14}_{2014} + \underbrace{0.577 \times 6.07}_{2015} = 6.10.$$

This is the final score used in the computation of the GCI. Although numbers are rounded to two decimal places in this example and to one decimal place in the United States' country profile on page 360 exact figures are used in all calculations.

Note

1 This represents a change from the past. Until now, in this situation, only the results from the previous edition of the *Report* would be used.

a country in order to assess the plausibility of the Survey results.

Based on the result of this test and additional qualitative analysis, and in light of the developments in these respective countries, it was decided to not use the data collected in Azerbaijan, Burundi, Guinea, the Russian Federation, Seychelles, and the United Arab Emirates. In those cases, we use the results from last year, which were derived from the results of the 2013 and 2014 editions, or the previous year (see the exceptions section in Box 3). Although this remains a remedial measure, we will continue to investigate the situation over the coming months in an effort to improve the reliability of the Survey data in these countries.

Last year, the same analysis resulted in the Survey data of Rwanda being dismissed. This year, as an intermediate step toward the re-establishment of the standard computation method, we used a weighted average of the Survey data of 2013 and 2015 for Rwanda.

CONCLUSIONS

The first of the World Economic Forum's *Global Competitiveness Report*s was launched in 1979. That first report also relied on survey data for complementing information not otherwise available. Today, the Executive Opinion Survey—also known as the "Voice of the Business Community"—has become one of the largest executive polls of its kind, collecting the perceptions of over 14,000 business executives in more than 140 countries worldwide. As described in this chapter, the insight into critical drivers of a country's development provided by the survey is not available from other sources. Drawing on investment decision makers of each country allows for a relevant and unique portrait of the business operating environment of each economy covered in this *Report.* As with all perception data, it is crucial to employ stringent processes while administering the survey in each country in order to collect a representative sample of the country's economic structure as well as minimizing the risk of cultural bias. For this reason, the Forum works closely with its network of over 160 Partner Institutes to carry out the Survey at a national level. Therefore, along with the data-editing measures described in the second part of this chapter, the strong collaboration with the Partner Institutes and their commitment to following the guidelines is essential. Together these allow us to deliver this unique and strong dataset feeding into *The Global Competitiveness Report 2015–2016.*

NOTES

1 The World Economic Forum's Competitiveness and Risks Team would like to acknowledge Research Now for carrying out the Executive Opinion Survey 2015 in the United States, following the detailed sampling guidelines. Furthermore, Research Now supplemented a sample in Germany.

2 *Company size* is defined as the number of employees of the firm in the country of the Survey respondent. The company size value used for delineating the large and small company sample frames varies across countries. The size value tracks closely with the overall size of the economy. Adjustments were made to the value based on searches in company directories and data gathered through the administration of the Survey in past years.

3 In order to reach the required number of surveys in each country (80 for most economies and 300 for the BRICS countries and the United States), a Partner Institute uses the response rate from previous years.

4 The *results* are the scores obtained by each economy in the various questions of the Survey. The two terms are used interchangeably throughout the text.

5 The *completion rate* is the proportion of answered questions among a subset of questions in the survey instrument. These 117 core questions are all numerical questions of sections III through XI.

6 Until 2013, we used a sector-weighted average was used for computing country scores. Since 2014, we have used a simple average. Refer to Chapter 1.3 of *The Global Competitiveness Report 2014–2015* for a detailed discussion about this evolution of the methodology.

REFERENCE

Browne, C., A. Di Battista, T. Geiger, and T. Gutknecht. 2014. "The Executive Opinion Survey: The Voice of the Business Community." *The Global Competitiveness Report 2014–2015.* Geneva: World Economic Forum. 85–96.

Part 2

Country/Economy Profiles

How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles

The Country/Economy Profiles section presents a two-page profile for each of the 140 economies covered in *The Global Competitiveness Report 2015–2016.*

PAGE 1

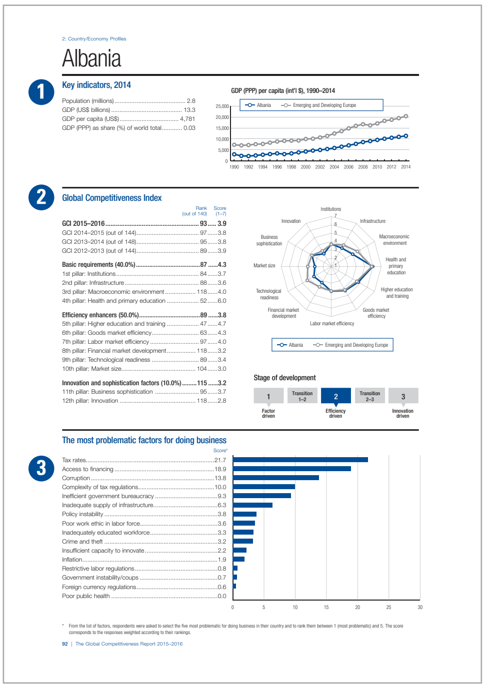
1 Key indicators

The first section presents a selection of key indicators for the economy under review. All data in this section are sourced from the April 2015 edition of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)'s *World Economic Outlook (WEO) Database*:

- Population (in millions).
- Gross domestic product (GDP) in billions and GDP per capita, both expressed in US dollars and valued at current prices.
- The chart on the upper right-hand side displays the evolution of GDP per capita at purchasing power parity (PPP) from 1990 through 2014 (or the period for which data are available) for the economy under review (blue line). The gray line plots the GDP-weighted average of GDP per capita of the group of economies to which the economy under review belongs. We draw on the IMF's classification (as defined in the April 2015 edition of the WEO), which divides the world into six regions: Emerging and Developing Europe; the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), which includes Georgia although it is not a CIS member; Emerging and Developing Asia; Middle East, North Africa, and Pakistan region (MENAP);[1] Sub-Saharan Africa; and Latin America and the Caribbean. Finally, advanced economies form a group of their own. For more information regarding the classification and the data, visit www.imf.org/weo.

2 Global Competitiveness Index

This section details the economy's performance on the main components of the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI). The first column shows the country's rank among the 140 economies included in the Index, while the second column presents its score. The percentage contribution to the overall GCI score of each subindex



score is reported next to the subindex name. These weights vary depending on the country's stage of development. For more information on the methodology of the GCI, refer to Chapter 1.1.

On the right-hand side, a chart shows the country's performance in the 12 pillars of the GCI (blue line) measured against the average scores across all the economies at the same stage of development (gray line).

3 The most problematic factors for doing business

This chart summarizes those factors seen by business executives as the most problematic for doing business in their economy. The information is drawn from the 2015 edition of the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey (the Survey), with the exception of Azerbaijan, Burundi, Guinea, Seychelles, the Russian Federation, and the United Arab Emirates, for which responses from the 2014 Survey have been used. From a list of 16 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic and rank them from 1 (most problematic) to 5. The results were then tabulated and weighted according to the ranking assigned by respondents. See Chapter 1.3 for details.

PAGE 2

❹ The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

This page details the country's performance on each of the indicators entering the composition of the GCI. Indicators are organized by pillar. For indicators entering the GCI in two different pillars, only the first instance is shown on this page.

- **INDICATOR, UNITS:** This column contains the title of each indicator and, where relevant, the unit in which it is measured—for example, "days" or "% GDP." Indicators that are not derived from the Survey are identified by an asterisk (*). Indicators derived from the Survey are always expressed as scores on a 1–7 scale, with 7 being the most desirable outcome.

- **VALUE:** This column reports the country's score on each of the variables that compose the GCI.

- **RANK/140:** This column reports the country's position among the 140 economies covered by the GCI 2014–2015. The ranks of those indicators that constitute a notable competitive advantage are highlighted in blue bold typeface (except for inflation). Competitive advantages are defined as follows:

  - For those economies ranked in the top 10 in the overall GCI, individual indicators ranked from 1 through 10 are considered to be advantages. For instance, in the case of Germany—which is ranked 4th overall—its 5th rank on indicator 12.01 *Capacity for innovation* makes this indicator a competitive advantage.

  - For those economies ranked from 11 through 50 in the overall GCI, variables ranked higher than the economy's own rank are considered to be advantages. In the case of Iceland, ranked 29th overall, its rank of 11 on indicator 7.10 *Female participation in the labor force* makes this indicator a competitive advantage.

  - For those economies ranked lower than 50th in the overall GCI, any individual indicators with a rank of 50 or better are considered to be advantages. For Cambodia, ranked 90th overall, indicator 2.08 *Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions*, where the country ranks 19th, constitutes a competitive advantage.

ONLINE DATA PORTAL

In addition to the analysis presented in this *Report*, an interactive data platform can be accessed via www.weforum.org/gcr. The platform offers a number of analytical and visualization tools, including sortable rankings, scatter plots, bar charts, and maps, as well as the option of downloading portions of the GCI data set.

NOTE

1 The IMF refers to this region as "Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan, and Pakistan." However, because Afghanistan is not covered in this *Report*, the shorter formulation was adopted.

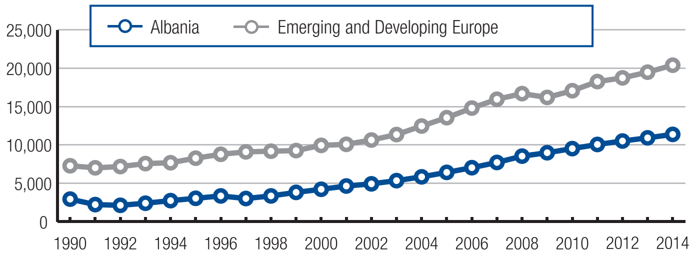
Index of Country/Economy Profiles

Albania

Key indicators, 2014

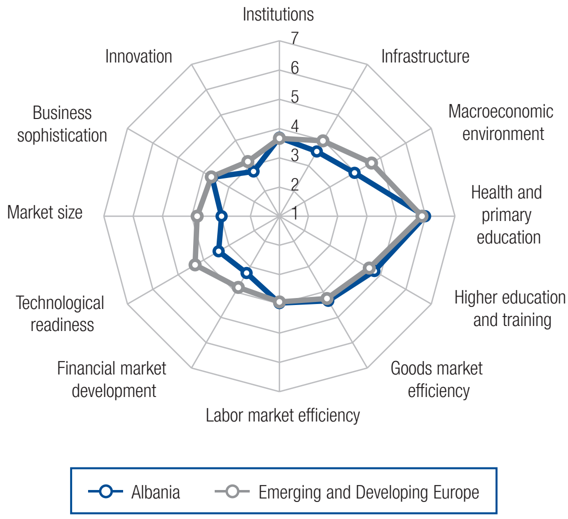
Population (millions)	2.8
GDP (US$ billions)	13.3
GDP per capita (US$)	4,781
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.03

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**93**	**3.9**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	97	3.8
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	95	3.8
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	89	3.9
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**87**	**4.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	84	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	88	3.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	118	4.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	52	6.0
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**89**	**3.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	47	4.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	63	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	97	4.0
8th pillar: Financial market development	118	3.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	89	3.4
10th pillar: Market size	104	3.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**115**	**3.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	95	3.7
12th pillar: Innovation	118	2.8

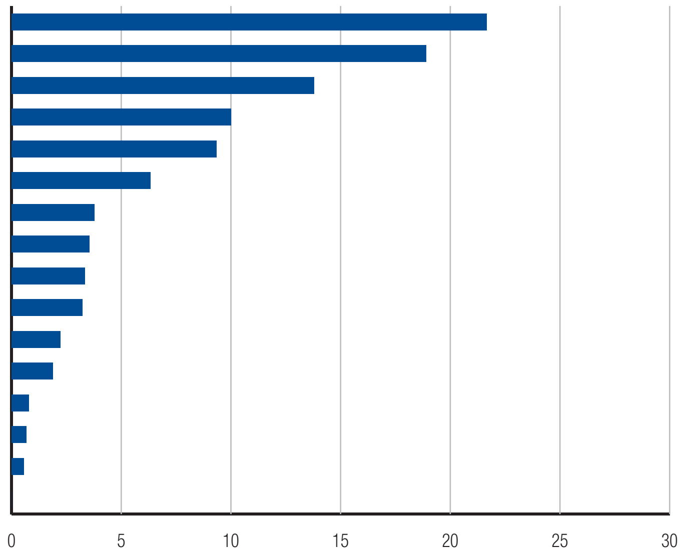


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	**2**	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		**Efficiency driven**		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Tax rates	21.7
Access to financing	18.9
Corruption	13.8
Complexity of tax regulations	10.0
Inefficient government bureaucracy	9.3
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	6.3
Policy instability	3.8
Poor work ethic in labor force	3.6
Inadequately educated workforce	3.3
Crime and theft	3.2
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.2
Inflation	1.9
Restrictive labor regulations	0.8
Government instability/coups	0.7
Foreign currency regulations	0.6
Poor public health	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Albania

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.0	130
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.2	110
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.2	75
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.6	92
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.7	79
1.06	Judicial independence	2.6	120
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.4	51
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.3	64
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.5	9
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.8	121
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.9	108
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.3	53
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.7	48
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.8	63
1.15	Organized crime	4.4	94
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.7	94
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.9	70
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.1	103
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.9	59
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.1	67
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	7.3	6
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.9	75
2.02	Quality of roads	4.3	52
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.3	107
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.2	62
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.7	56
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	18.8	124
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.7	71
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	105.5	86
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	7.8	95
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–5.6	117
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	17.0	94
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.6	1
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	72.6	112
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	36.0	87
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	18.0	39
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.2	40
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.3	28
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	13.3	70
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	77.5	38
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.8	32
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.2	92
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	82.4	89
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	55.5	48
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.5	29
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.8	28
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.3	61
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.8	45
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.2	66
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.3	37
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.0	134
6.02	Extent of market dominance	2.8	130
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.2	112
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.2	105
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	30.7	40

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	38
6.07	No. days to start a business*	4.5	14
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.6	15
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	3.8	119
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	2.4	38
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.4	122
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.4	78
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.5	98
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	56.8	51
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.4	23
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.0	103
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.0	27
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.4	108
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.7	84
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	20.8	95
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.6	91
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.4	36
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.1	80
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.8	109
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.5	123
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.70	96
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.7	116
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.7	103
8.03	Financing through local equity market	1.5	140
8.04	Ease of access to loans	1.9	127
8.05	Venture capital availability	1.9	133
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.6	80
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	2.7	133
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	7	24
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.9	115
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.1	112
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.5	66
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	60.1	57
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	6.6	78
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	26.1	78
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	30.9	85
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	102
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.7	106
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	31.6	107
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	38.3	72
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.3	87
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.9	99
11.03	State of cluster development	2.9	131
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.6	57
11.05	Value chain breadth	2.8	138
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.4	100
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.0	59
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.1	87
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.8	67
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.6	103
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.3	137
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.9	106
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.3	134
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.8	31
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.2	118
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.2	93

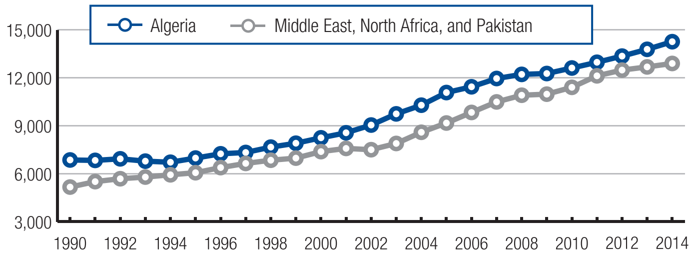
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Algeria

Key indicators, 2014

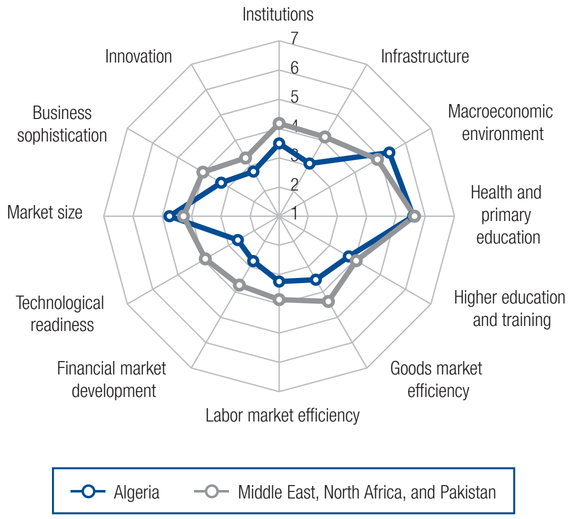
Population (millions)	38.7
GDP (US$ billions)	214.1
GDP per capita (US$)	5,532
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.51

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**87**	**4.0**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	79	4.1
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	100	3.8
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	110	3.7
Basic requirements (58.9%)	**82**	**4.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	99	3.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	105	3.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	38	5.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	81	5.6
Efficiency enhancers (35.8%)	**117**	**3.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	99	3.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	134	3.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	135	3.2
8th pillar: Financial market development	135	2.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	126	2.6
10th pillar: Market size	37	4.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.3%)	**124**	**3.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	128	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation	119	2.8

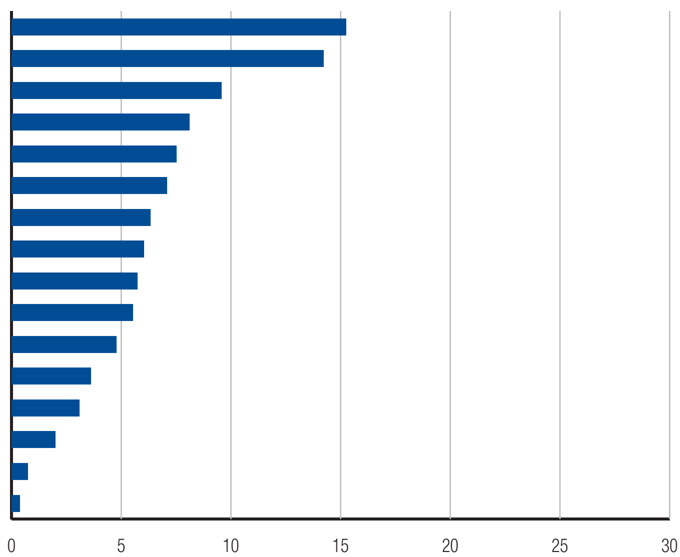


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	15.3
Inefficient government bureaucracy	14.2
Corruption	9.6
Tax rates	8.1
Complexity of tax regulations	7.5
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	7.1
Inadequately educated workforce	6.3
Restrictive labor regulations	6.0
Poor work ethic in labor force	5.7
Foreign currency regulations	5.5
Inflation	4.8
Policy instability	3.6
Insufficient capacity to innovate	3.1
Crime and theft	2.0
Government instability/coups	0.7
Poor public health	0.4



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Algeria

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.7	106
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.3	105
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.0	86
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.9	75
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.1	110
1.06	Judicial independence	3.3	95
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.1	72
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.1	76
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.3	83
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.4	85
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.3	85
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.4	122
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.2	122
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.3	83
1.15	Organized crime	4.5	89
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.1	73
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.6	102
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.2	135
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	3.5	139
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.7	98
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.5	110
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.4	101
2.02	Quality of roads	3.2	105
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.7	65
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.0	111
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.0	123
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	183.6	67
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.0	90
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	93.3	106
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	7.7	96
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–6.2	125
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	40.2	7
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.9	44
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	8.8	5
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	50.8	69
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.2	10
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.5	47
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	81.0	84
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.0	127
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.3	115
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	21.6	89
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	71.0	90
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.9	115
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.3	36
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	97.6	46
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	31.5	76
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.3	91
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.3	105
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.4	117
5.06	Internet access in schools	2.8	128
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.2	124
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.3	127
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	3.7	138
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.3	109
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.3	110
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.4	95
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	72.7	136

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	13	134
6.07	No. days to start a business*	22.0	102
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.2	116
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	3.5	129
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	13.8	130
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.3	131
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.3	130
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.2	118
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	32.5	104
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.8	122
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.1	100
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.6	128
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.4	106
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.4	103
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	17.3	77
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.5	96
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.3	122
7.07	Reliance on professional management	2.9	134
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.5	125
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.4	128
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.21	140
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.0	133
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.1	134
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.5	124
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.8	73
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.6	79
8.06	Soundness of banks	3.4	128
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	2.8	130
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	2	106
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.6	129
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.4	137
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.8	116
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	18.1	106
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	4.0	89
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	12.5	94
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	20.8	98
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.6	33
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.2	44
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	551.8	33
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	31.0	92
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.0	108
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.3	131
11.03	State of cluster development	3.2	108
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.0	101
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.3	119
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.4	102
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.0	121
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.5	132
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.1	125
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.3	126
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.0	112
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.6	122
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.3	136
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.1	92
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.9	74
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.2	92

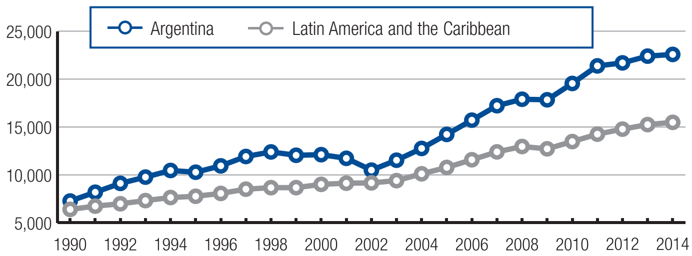
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Argentina

Key indicators, 2014

Population (millions)	42.0
GDP (US$ billions)	540.2
GDP per capita (US$)	12,873
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.88

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



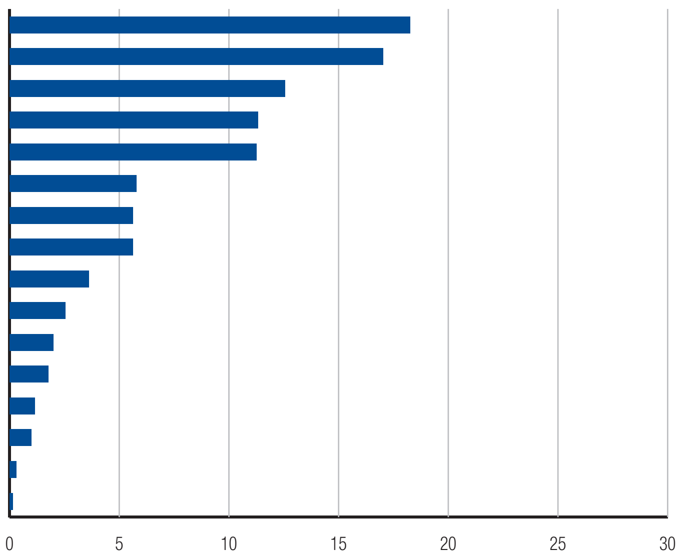
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**106**	**3.8**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	104	3.8
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	104	3.8
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	94	3.9
Basic requirements (30.3%)	**104**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	135	2.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	87	3.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	114	4.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	68	5.8
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**88**	**3.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	39	4.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	138	3.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	139	3.1
8th pillar: Financial market development	132	2.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	69	3.9
10th pillar: Market size	27	5.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (19.7%)	**99**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	101	3.6
12th pillar: Innovation	93	3.1

Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inflation	18.3
Foreign currency regulations	17.0
Access to financing	12.6
Tax rates	11.3
Corruption	11.2
Inefficient government bureaucracy	5.8
Policy instability	5.6
Restrictive labor regulations	5.6
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	3.6
Complexity of tax regulations	2.5
Crime and theft	2.0
Inadequately educated workforce	1.8
Poor work ethic in labor force	1.2
Insufficient capacity to innovate	1.0
Government instability/coups	0.3
Poor public health	0.2



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Argentina

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	2.9	134
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.0	125
1.03	Diversion of public funds	1.9	136
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.6	137
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.9	120
1.06	Judicial independence	2.4	129
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	1.7	139
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	1.5	138
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.2	135
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.7	129
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.3	134
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.0	131
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.7	**46**
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.3	121
1.15	Organized crime	4.0	115
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.7	131
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	2.8	138
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.8	115
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	92
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.3	123
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.8	55
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.0	122
2.02	Quality of roads	3.1	108
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.9	93
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.8	81
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.8	92
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	863.2	**31**
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2.6	124
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	158.7	**13**
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	22.6	**47**
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–2.7	64
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	18.8	80
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	n/a	n/a
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	48.6	81
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	22.8	122
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.0	7
4.02	Business impact of malaria	6.7	2
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	24.0	52
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.4	**30**
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	74
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.7	62
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	11.9	62
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	76.2	**50**
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.3	98
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.4	55
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	107.3	**18**
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	80.3	**11**
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.1	108
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.1	113
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.8	**35**
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.1	75
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.4	53
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.8	88
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.3	123
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.4	96
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.0	129
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	1.9	139
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	137.3	140

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	14	136
6.07	No. days to start a business*	25.0	105
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	2.7	137
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	3.2	139
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.2	118
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.3	84
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	2.6	138
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	2.1	139
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	15.1	138
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.8	121
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.4	60
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.6	126
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	2.8	135
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.5	135
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	30.3	125
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.2	140
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.0	130
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.3	61
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.5	68
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.5	120
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.67	100
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.1	132
8.02	Affordability of financial services	2.9	137
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.5	125
8.04	Ease of access to loans	1.7	132
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.0	126
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.5	87
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.0	125
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	2	106
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.7	126
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.0	115
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.0	138
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	64.7	**48**
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	14.7	53
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	48.1	54
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	53.6	51
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.0	**25**
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.1	**47**
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	947.6	**24**
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	15.8	134
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.9	115
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.8	108
11.03	State of cluster development	3.1	116
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.8	114
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.6	87
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.4	101
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.7	76
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.4	62
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.5	94
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.9	74
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.4	**38**
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.9	99
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.6	66
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.5	135
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.5	100
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.3	65

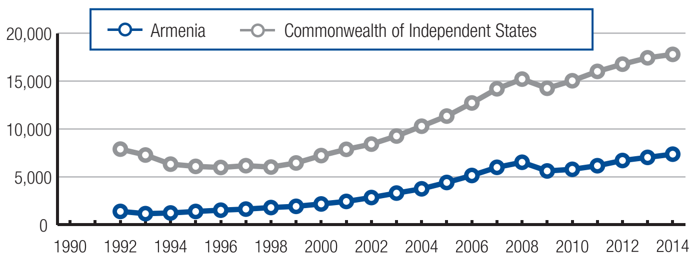
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Armenia

Key indicators, 2014

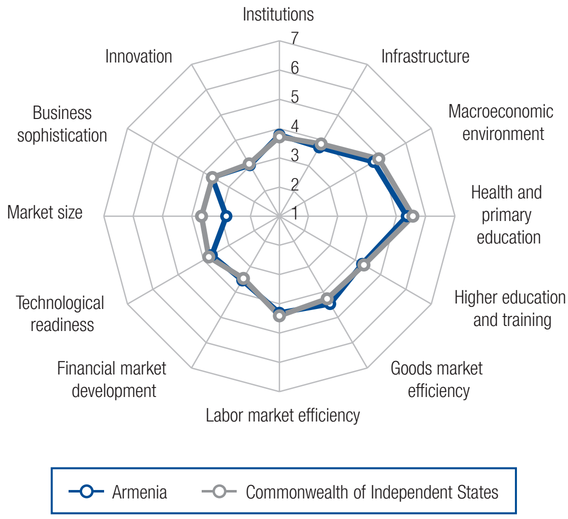
Population (millions)	3.3
GDP (US$ billions)	10.3
GDP per capita (US$)	3,121
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.02

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

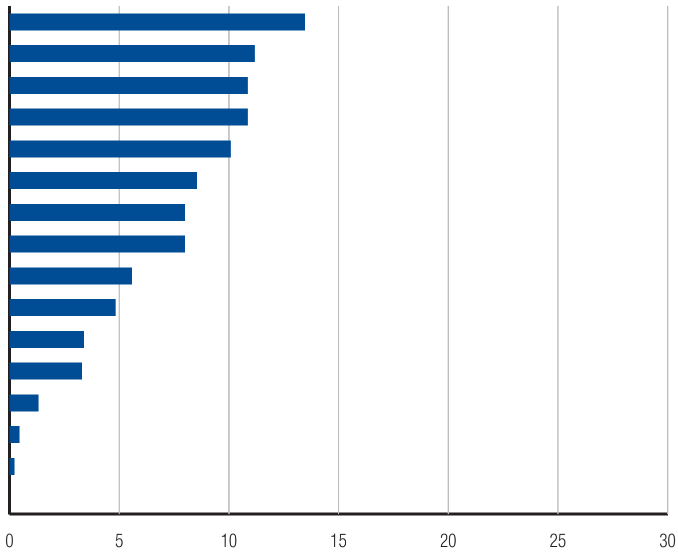
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**82**	**4.0**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	85	4.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	79	4.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	82	4.0
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**81**	**4.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	76	3.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	82	3.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	72	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	95	5.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**84**	**3.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	72	4.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	50	4.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	58	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market development	94	3.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	75	3.7
10th pillar: Market size	116	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**101**	**3.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	97	3.7
12th pillar: Innovation	107	3.0



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	13.5
Inefficient government bureaucracy	11.2
Foreign currency regulations	10.8
Inadequately educated workforce	10.8
Corruption	10.1
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	8.5
Tax rates	8.0
Complexity of tax regulations	8.0
Inflation	5.6
Insufficient capacity to innovate	4.8
Policy instability	3.4
Poor work ethic in labor force	3.3
Restrictive labor regulations	1.3
Government instability/coups	0.4
Poor public health	0.2
Crime and theft	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Armenia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.0	90
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.5	93
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.2	77
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.8	79
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.9	73
1.06	Judicial independence	3.0	106
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.1	71
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.0	78
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.5	56
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.3	89
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.8	115
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.3	51
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.8	**40**
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.5	**25**
1.15	Organized crime	5.1	57
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.0	79
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.6	96
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.4	78
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	94
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.6	108
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	**48**
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.3	58
2.02	Quality of roads	3.8	75
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.6	71
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.1	132
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.0	86
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	41.2	102
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.8	69
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	115.9	64
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	18.9	59
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–2.1	51
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	13.0	113
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	3.1	56
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	44.2	71
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	35.1	88
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	49.0	68
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.7	70
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.1	**38**
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	14.0	74
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.5	64
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.9	76
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	84.1	122
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	96.6	**49**
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	46.1	59
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.5	84
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.4	**47**
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.4	115
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.2	70
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.6	104
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.4	117
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.8	85
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.6	79
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.6	88
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.5	76
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	20.4	**13**

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	2	**3**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	3.0	**8**
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.7	81
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.5	54
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	2.9	**45**
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.0	101
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.9	109
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.5	105
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	59.4	**44**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.7	60
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.3	72
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.6	**44**
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	**40**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.6	**15**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	11.0	**41**
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.5	101
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.1	61
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.8	93
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.6	119
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.6	111
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.77	82
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.3	73
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.0	79
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.6	120
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.5	97
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.5	90
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.6	83
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.6	112
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	5	63
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.4	87
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.1	113
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.3	79
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	46.3	75
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	9.1	71
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	44.5	58
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	34.2	78
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.6	112
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.4	120
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	24.3	115
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	30.4	96
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.3	89
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.0	91
11.03	State of cluster development	3.2	105
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.8	**49**
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.6	89
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.4	104
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.6	85
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.6	121
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	106
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.8	87
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.2	105
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.8	109
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.1	111
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.8	109
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.1	59
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	3.7	**49**

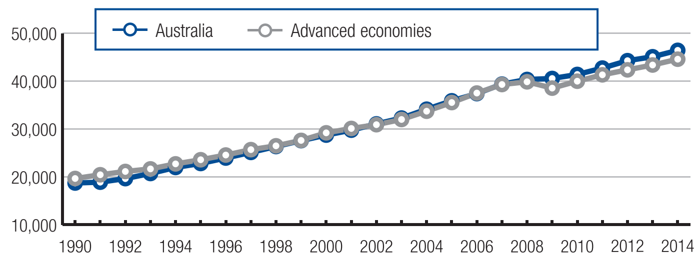
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Australia

Key indicators, 2014

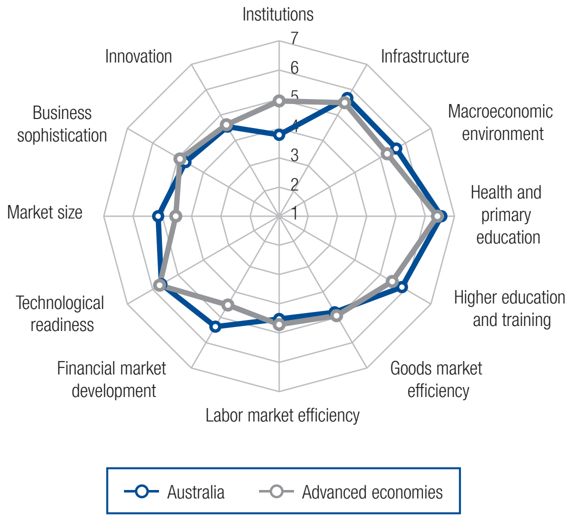
Population (millions)	23.6
GDP (US$ billions)	1,444.2
GDP per capita (US$)	61,219
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	1.02

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

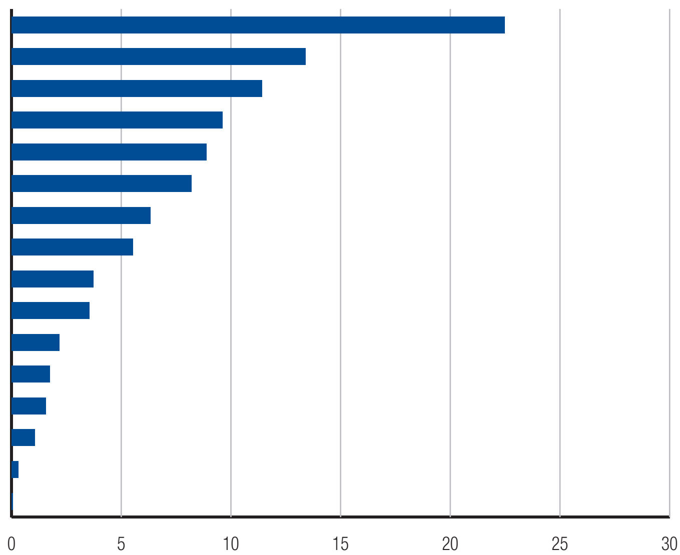
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**21**	**5.1**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	22	5.1
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	21	5.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	20	5.1
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**15**	**5.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	19	5.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	16	5.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	28	5.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	9	6.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**14**	**5.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	8	5.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	27	4.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	36	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market development	7	5.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	21	5.6
10th pillar: Market size	22	5.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**26**	**4.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	27	4.7
12th pillar: Innovation	23	4.5



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Restrictive labor regulations	22.5
Tax rates	13.4
Inefficient government bureaucracy	11.4
Complexity of tax regulations	9.6
Poor work ethic in labor force	8.9
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	8.2
Insufficient capacity to innovate	6.3
Policy instability	5.5
Access to financing	3.7
Inadequately educated workforce	3.5
Government instability/coups	2.2
Foreign currency regulations	1.7
Inflation	1.6
Corruption	1.1
Poor public health	0.3
Crime and theft	0.1



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Australia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	5.9	16
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.8	13
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.5	16
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.4	25
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	6.0	16
1.06	Judicial independence	6.2	13
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.1	27
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.5	53
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.3	80
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.9	22
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.7	23
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.9	24
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.5	58
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.3	35
1.15	Organized crime	5.8	29
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.1	14
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.7	13
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.1	9
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.9	9
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.1	18
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.7	69
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.9	35
2.02	Quality of roads	4.7	41
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.9	34
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.0	32
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.5	27
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	4,533.8	7
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.3	22
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	131.2	43
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	38.9	23
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–3.6	83
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	24.0	46
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.5	1
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	34.3	48
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	89.6	12
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	6.2	14
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.7	14
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.4	24
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.4	22
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	82.2	8
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.4	12
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.4	34
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	135.5	1
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	86.3	5
5.03	Quality of the education system	5.1	13
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.8	27
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.3	19
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.1	6
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	5.7	10
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.7	24
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.9	9
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.9	47
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.3	32
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.4	91
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	47.3	101

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	3	9
6.07	No. days to start a business*	2.5	4
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.6	18
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.9	12
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	2.3	37
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.5	14
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.8	49
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.2	19
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	20.7	134
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.3	24
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.8	37
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	70
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.1	117
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.9	126
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	11.7	45
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.3	110
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.1	66
7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.8	14
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.5	24
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.8	16
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.85	55
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.6	19
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.2	24
8.03	Financing through local equity market	5.0	14
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.3	39
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.1	40
8.06	Soundness of banks	6.6	3
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.7	10
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	11	4
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.9	24
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.6	22
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.8	43
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	84.6	19
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	25.8	33
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	75.1	37
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	112.2	10
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.1	19
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.3	33
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	1,095.4	19
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	20.4	122
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.7	48
11.02	Local supplier quality	5.3	18
11.03	State of cluster development	4.1	40
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.6	26
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.8	61
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.1	40
11.07	Production process sophistication	5.0	29
11.08	Extent of marketing	5.1	23
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.9	17
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.8	25
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.8	8
12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.1	27
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.8	21
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	70
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.9	17
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	76.9	21

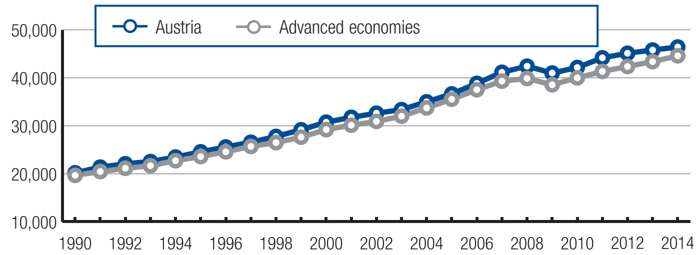
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Austria

Key indicators, 2014

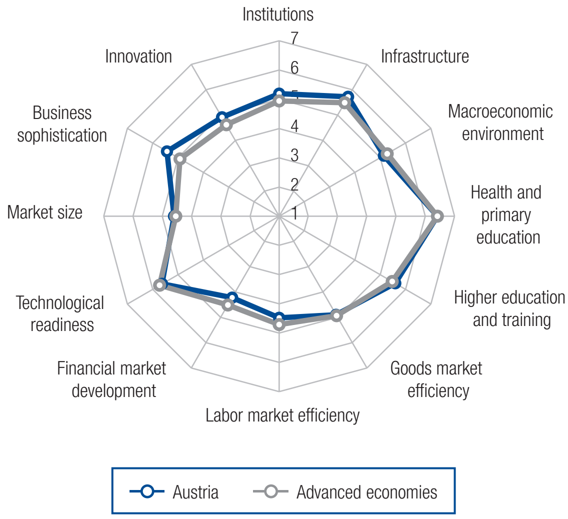
Population (millions)	8.5
GDP (US$ billions)	437.1
GDP per capita (US$)	51,307
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.37

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

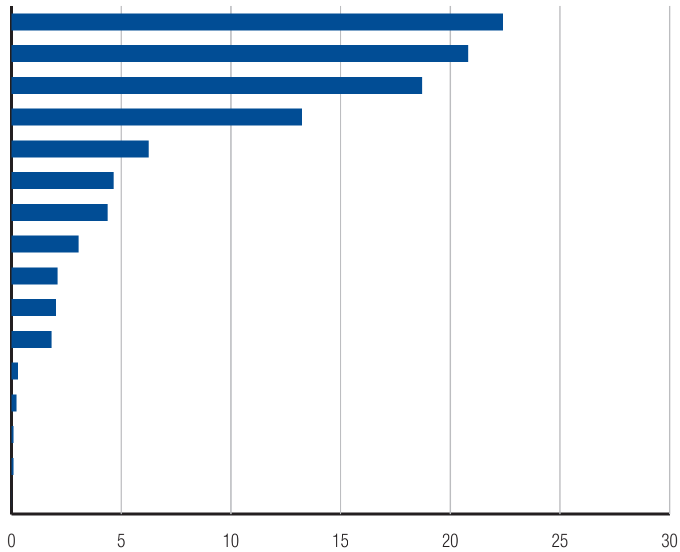
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**23**	**5.1**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	21	5.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	16	5.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	16	5.2
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**20**	**5.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	21	5.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	15	5.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	45	5.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	19	6.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**24**	**4.9**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	16	5.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	24	4.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	40	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market development	47	4.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	24	5.6
10th pillar: Market size	42	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**14**	**5.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	8	5.4
12th pillar: Innovation	17	4.9



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Tax rates	22.4
Restrictive labor regulations	20.8
Inefficient government bureaucracy	18.7
Complexity of tax regulations	13.2
Insufficient capacity to innovate	6.2
Inadequately educated workforce	4.6
Access to financing	4.4
Policy instability	3.1
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	2.1
Corruption	2.0
Poor work ethic in labor force	1.8
Poor public health	0.3
Foreign currency regulations	0.2
Government instability/coups	0.1
Inflation	0.1
Crime and theft	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Austria

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	5.9	15
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.7	19
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.7	30
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.9	33
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.7	22
1.06	Judicial independence	5.2	27
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.9	33
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.4	55
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.4	70
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.0	21
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.7	20
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.0	21
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.3	13
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	6.0	10
1.15	Organized crime	6.4	8
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.9	18
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.5	19
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.8	16
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.8	10
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.9	23
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.3	32
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	6.0	8
2.02	Quality of roads	6.1	6
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	5.3	12
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.0	68
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.4	32
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	477.5	45
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.6	11
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	151.9	21
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	38.3	24
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–3.3	74
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	25.0	43
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.5	1
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	86.8	121
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	89.0	13
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	8.4	23
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.8	5
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	74
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.7	8
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.2	16
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	80.9	21
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.9	30
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.2	23
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	97.7	44
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	72.4	23
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.3	37
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.6	37
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.9	32
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.3	33
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	5.9	6
5.08	Extent of staff training	5.1	15
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.7	15
6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.2	6
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.8	22
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.1	115
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	52.0	117

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	8	93
6.07	No. days to start a business*	22.0	102
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.2	35
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.5	37
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.2	5
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.0	36
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.1	26
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.1	21
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	53.7	54
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.9	3
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.8	35
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.7	6
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	2.4	139
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.5	101
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	2.0	4
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.6	134
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.2	49
7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.4	22
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.4	27
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.0	30
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.87	47
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.4	23
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.3	22
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.3	32
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.9	67
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.9	58
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.8	68
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.6	51
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	5	63
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.1	19
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.7	17
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.7	51
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	81.0	25
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	27.5	25
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	79.6	35
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	67.2	33
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.3	44
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.3	34
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	395.5	44
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	55.9	32
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.3	12
11.02	Local supplier quality	6.0	3
11.03	State of cluster development	4.9	16
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	6.1	4
11.05	Value chain breadth	5.5	6
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.9	11
11.07	Production process sophistication	6.0	8
11.08	Extent of marketing	5.4	11
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.7	22
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.4	8
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.1	25
12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.9	14
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.7	24
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.4	66
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.5	37
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	167.5	10

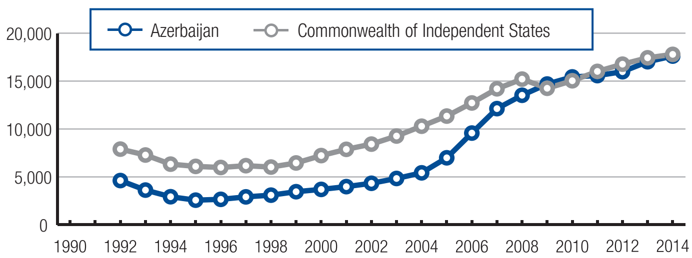
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Azerbaijan

Key indicators, 2014

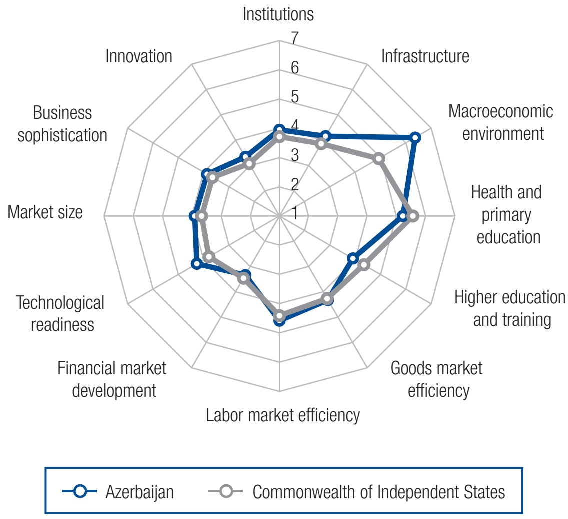
Population (millions)	9.4
GDP (US$ billions)	74.1
GDP per capita (US$)	7,902
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.15

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

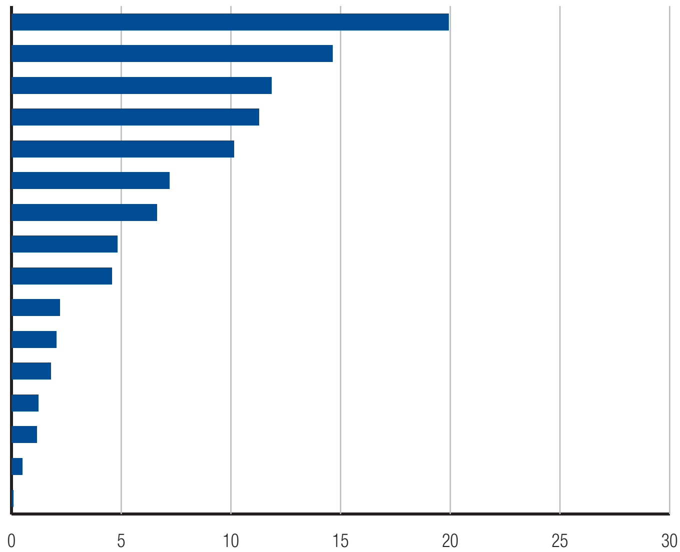
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**40**	**4.5**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	38	4.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	39	4.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	46	4.4
Basic requirements (55.9%)	**43**	**4.9**
1st pillar: Institutions	64	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	65	4.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	10	6.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	102	5.2
Efficiency enhancers (38.1%)	**69**	**4.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	89	3.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	66	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	30	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market development	114	3.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	57	4.3
10th pillar: Market size	67	3.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (6.0%)	**66**	**3.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	73	3.9
12th pillar: Innovation	61	3.3



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Corruption	19.9
Access to financing	14.6
Tax rates	11.8
Inadequately educated workforce	11.3
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	10.1
Insufficient capacity to innovate	7.2
Poor work ethic in labor force	6.6
Inefficient government bureaucracy	4.8
Complexity of tax regulations	4.6
Restrictive labor regulations	2.2
Inflation	2.0
Poor public health	1.8
Crime and theft	1.2
Foreign currency regulations	1.1
Government instability/coups	0.5
Policy instability	0.1



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Azerbaijan

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.8	101
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.5	92
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.1	82
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.4	47
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.6	87
1.06	Judicial independence	3.2	101
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.3	58
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.5	54
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.9	**31**
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.8	63
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.5	62
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.3	55
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.7	42
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.7	**21**
1.15	Organized crime	5.5	43
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.1	70
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.0	60
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.2	92
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	91
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.9	83
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.9	50
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.8	**39**
2.02	Quality of roads	4.0	70
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.8	39
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.3	59
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.0	41
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	94.1	83
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.9	63
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	110.9	78
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	18.9	60
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	0.4	**16**
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	39.2	**8**
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.4	**1**
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	16.4	**14**
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	48.9	70
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.0	8
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.8	14
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	85.0	85
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.4	79
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.6	69
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	29.9	99
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	70.7	94
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.1	106
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	89.1	105
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	100.3	**33**
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	20.4	91
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.1	107
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.3	104
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.3	121
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.3	68
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.0	82
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.7	90
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.3	120
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.5	85
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.2	113
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.6	74
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	39.8	79

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	3	**9**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	5.0	**18**
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.7	85
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.4	60
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	7.4	88
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.8	111
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.3	89
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.2	122
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	26.3	125
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.6	70
6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.0	**25**
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	74
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.4	**34**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.4	**27**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	21.7	100
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.4	104
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.4	**37**
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.8	92
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.5	64
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.0	**32**
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.93	**22**
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.1	91
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.1	75
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.1	96
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.7	79
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.7	71
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.3	103
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	98
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	2	106
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.0	54
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.7	62
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.7	50
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	61.0	54
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	19.8	45
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	32.2	70
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	46.8	62
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	70
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.7	64
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	165.3	63
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	43.9	55
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.4	79
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.1	79
11.03	State of cluster development	3.4	97
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.1	97
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.7	77
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.1	46
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.0	55
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.3	75
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	77
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.1	53
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.4	89
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.2	71
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	103
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.2	**12**
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	54
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.7	75

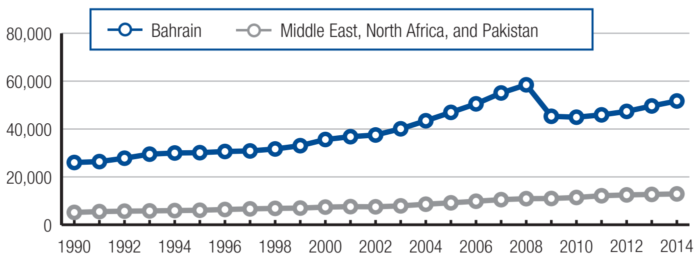
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Bahrain

Key indicators, 2014

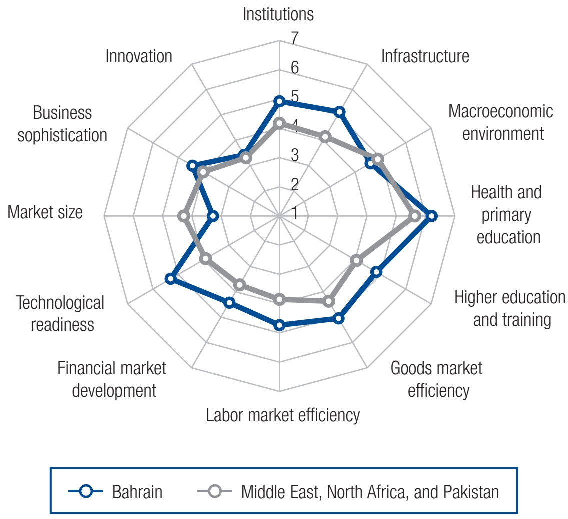
Population (millions)	1.2
GDP (US$ billions)	33.9
GDP per capita (US$)	28,272
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.06

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**39**	**4.5**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	44	4.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	43	4.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	35	4.6
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**32**	**5.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	26	4.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	29	5.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	82	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	35	6.2
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**35**	**4.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	44	4.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	18	5.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	24	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market development	33	4.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	34	5.3
10th pillar: Market size	92	3.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**43**	**3.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	32	4.4
12th pillar: Innovation	56	3.4

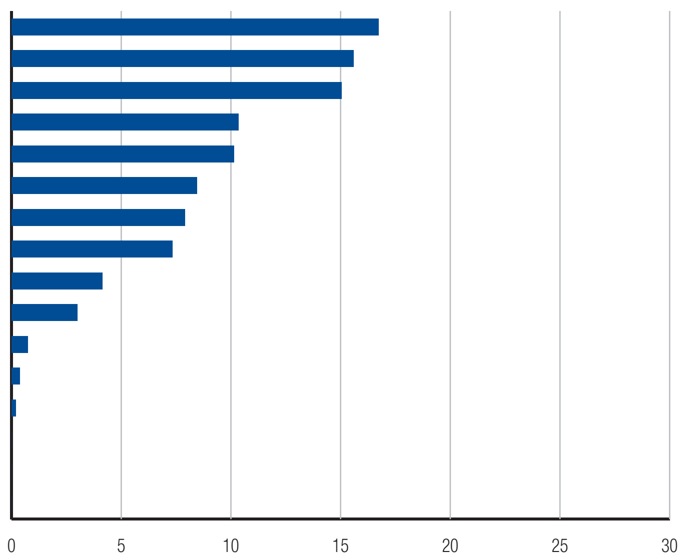


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	**3**
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		**Innovation driven**

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Restrictive labor regulations	16.7
Insufficient capacity to innovate	15.6
Inefficient government bureaucracy	15.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	10.3
Poor work ethic in labor force	10.2
Inadequately educated workforce	8.5
Access to financing	7.9
Policy instability	7.3
Government instability/coups	4.1
Corruption	3.0
Poor public health	0.8
Inflation	0.4
Crime and theft	0.2
Foreign currency regulations	0.0
Tax rates	0.0
Complexity of tax regulations	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Bahrain

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	5.3	**29**
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.8	**31**
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.9	**24**
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.4	**24**
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.8	**21**
1.06	Judicial independence	4.7	41
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.2	**22**
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.3	**17**
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.5	**10**
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.5	**33**
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.4	**28**
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.8	**27**
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.6	106
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.0	54
1.15	Organized crime	6.2	**18**
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.0	**36**
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.1	**24**
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.8	**18**
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.4	**27**
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.0	**20**
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	90
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.3	**25**
2.02	Quality of roads	5.4	**22**
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.4	**23**
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.0	44
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	163.1	71
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.2	**25**
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	173.3	**6**
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	21.2	53
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–5.7	119
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	18.8	81
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.5	**1**
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	43.8	70
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	56.4	57
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	18.0	39
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.9	58
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.2	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.9	56
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	5.2	**35**
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	76.7	45
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.7	**38**
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	96.5	48
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	95.5	53
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	33.5	73
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.6	**26**
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.6	42
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.6	43
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.3	**34**
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.9	**31**
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.8	**22**
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.3	47
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.0	40
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.6	**24**
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	6.6	**1**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	13.5	**4**

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	7	76
6.07	No. days to start a business*	9.0	50
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.2	**33**
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.9	**13**
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.1	57
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.4	**18**
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.6	**8**
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.9	**27**
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	48.6	66
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.0	**37**
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.9	**29**
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.4	**17**
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.8	**13**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.4	**24**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4.3	**7**
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	5.9	**4**
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.8	**11**
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.9	**30**
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.8	**17**
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	5.0	**12**
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.46	127
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.7	**15**
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.5	**15**
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.8	51
8.04	Ease of access to loans	4.2	**8**
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.6	**23**
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.8	**29**
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.6	**13**
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	1	129
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.7	**29**
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.3	**33**
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.9	**30**
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	91.0	**10**
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	21.4	42
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	49.1	50
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	126.2	**4**
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.9	94
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	71
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	61.9	88
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	73.9	**19**
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.7	47
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.6	44
11.03	State of cluster development	4.5	**27**
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.6	59
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.2	41
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.6	**21**
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.6	**32**
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.9	**28**
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.0	46
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.9	70
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.5	87
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.0	87
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.3	90
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.1	**15**
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.3	42
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.9	56

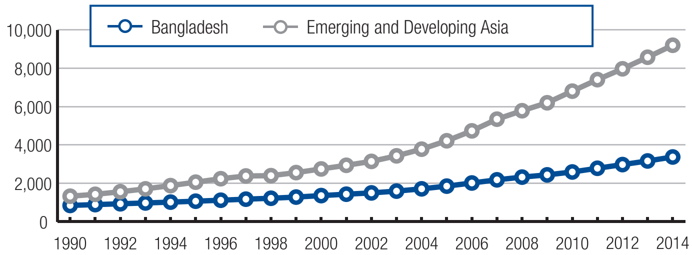
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Bangladesh

Key indicators, 2014

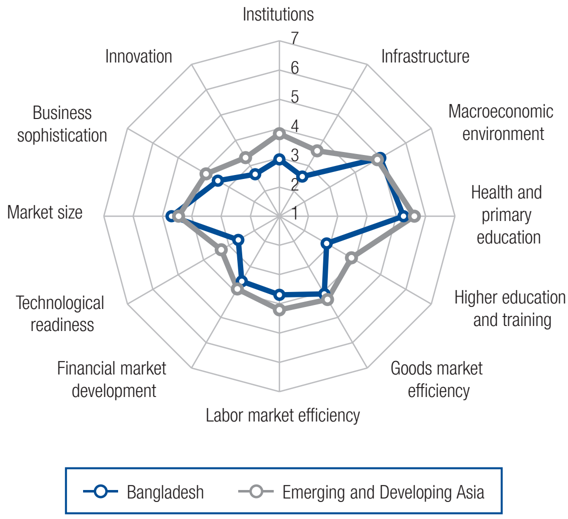
Population (millions)	158.2
GDP (US$ billions)	185.4
GDP per capita (US$)	1,172
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.50

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

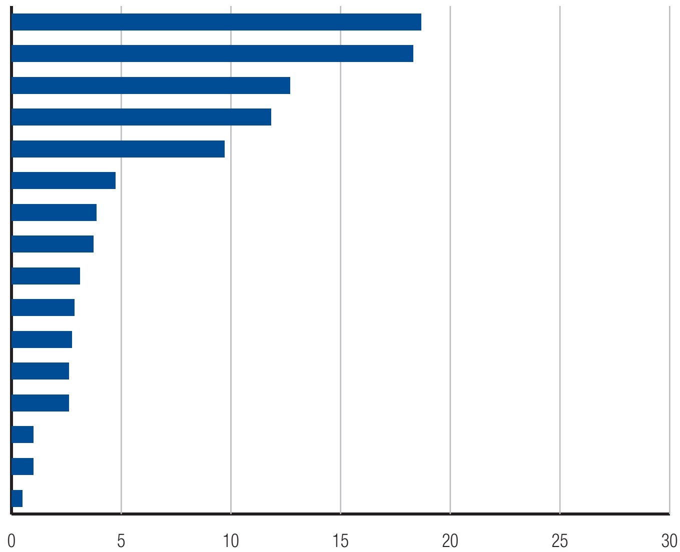
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**107**	**3.8**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	109	3.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	110	3.7
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	118	3.6
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**109**	**3.9**
1st pillar: Institutions	132	2.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	123	2.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	49	5.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	101	5.2
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**105**	**3.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	122	2.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	101	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	121	3.7
8th pillar: Financial market development	90	3.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	127	2.6
10th pillar: Market size	40	4.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**123**	**3.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	117	3.4
12th pillar: Innovation	127	2.7



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Corruption	18.7
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	18.3
Government instability/coups	12.7
Inefficient government bureaucracy	11.8
Access to financing	9.7
Policy instability	4.7
Inadequately educated workforce	3.9
Tax rates	3.7
Complexity of tax regulations	3.1
Crime and theft	2.9
Foreign currency regulations	2.7
Inflation	2.6
Poor work ethic in labor force	2.6
Insufficient capacity to innovate	1.0
Restrictive labor regulations	1.0
Poor public health	0.5



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Bangladesh

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.5	119
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.6	135
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.7	108
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.7	136
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.1	139
1.06	Judicial independence	2.4	130
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.2	128
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.6	106
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.0	107
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.6	131
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.7	117
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.4	117
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.3	120
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.4	119
1.15	Organized crime	4.0	110
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.6	136
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.0	135
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.3	134
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	3.9	135
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.1	131
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.1	42
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.8	124
2.02	Quality of roads	2.9	113
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.5	75
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.6	93
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.2	121
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	259.2	59
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2.7	120
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	75.9	119
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.7	128
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–3	66
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	30.0	22
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	7.0	117
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	33.9	46
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	31.7	96
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	394.3	41
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.6	19
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	224.0	120
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.5	75
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.0	50
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	33.2	105
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	70.7	93
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.0	111
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.5	87
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	53.6	116
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	13.2	105
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.4	87
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.3	106
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.7	105
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.2	121
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.1	132
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.2	130
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.0	75
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.2	114
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.3	111
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.5	79
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	32.5	49

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	9	104
6.07	No. days to start a business*	19.5	98
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.3	29
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.5	44
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	13.5	128
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.8	113
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	65
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.2	123
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	26.7	123
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.0	113
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.4	69
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.0	102
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.8	85
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.3	36
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	31.0	127
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.9	55
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.5	107
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.5	113
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.7	115
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.5	122
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.70	97
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.1	94
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.9	88
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.1	39
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.4	102
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.1	122
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.0	116
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.4	117
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	6	44
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.0	106
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.1	108
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.7	118
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	9.6	126
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.2	105
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	5.9	114
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	6.4	122
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.6	32
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	58
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	533.7	35
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	17.2	125
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.6	65
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.9	93
11.03	State of cluster development	3.8	62
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.1	139
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.4	102
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.2	119
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.3	104
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.9	107
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	2.6	136
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.4	117
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.7	123
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.5	126
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.6	131
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.6	130
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.8	83
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	111

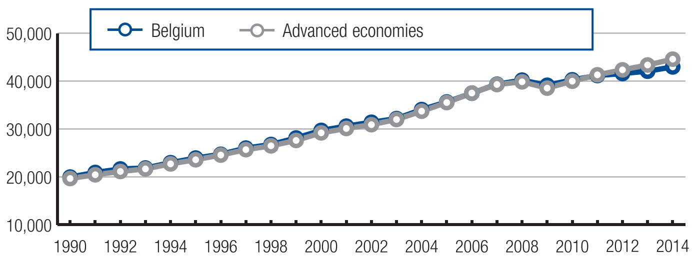
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Belgium

Key indicators, 2014

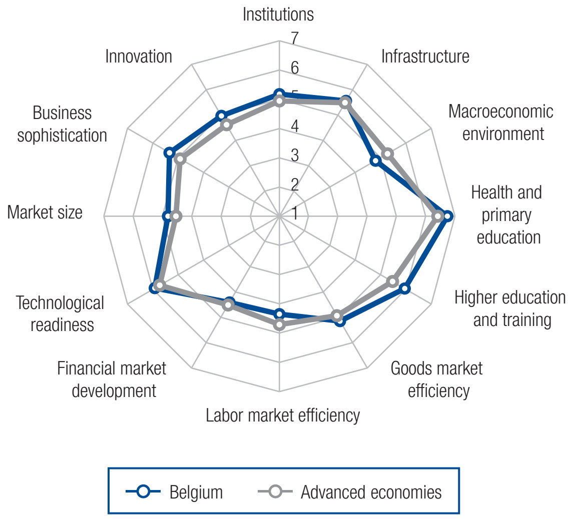
Population (millions)	11.2
GDP (US$ billions)	534.7
GDP per capita (US$)	47,722
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.45

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**19**	**5.2**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	18	5.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	17	5.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	17	5.2
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**23**	**5.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	22	5.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	21	5.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	65	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	3	6.7
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**18**	**5.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	5	5.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	14	5.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	54	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market development	36	4.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	14	5.9
10th pillar: Market size	34	4.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**15**	**5.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	12	5.3
12th pillar: Innovation	16	5.0

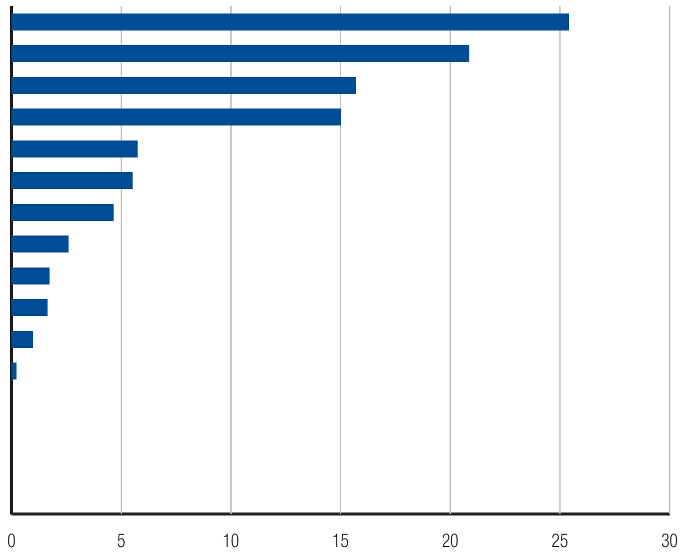


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	**3**
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		**Innovation driven**

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Tax rates	25.4
Restrictive labor regulations	20.9
Complexity of tax regulations	15.7
Inefficient government bureaucracy	15.0
Access to financing	5.7
Insufficient capacity to innovate	5.5
Policy instability	4.6
Inadequately educated workforce	2.6
Poor work ethic in labor force	1.7
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	1.6
Inflation	1.0
Government instability/coups	0.2
Corruption	0.0
Crime and theft	0.0
Foreign currency regulations	0.0
Poor public health	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Belgium

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	5.4	26
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.7	18
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.4	17
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.6	20
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.8	20
1.06	Judicial independence	5.8	16
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.3	20
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.3	60
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.8	119
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.5	34
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.7	22
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.4	49
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.7	47
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.4	32
1.15	Organized crime	5.8	26
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.7	23
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.6	15
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.6	24
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.8	14
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.0	19
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.2	39
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.4	22
2.02	Quality of roads	5.1	30
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.9	17
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	6.3	6
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.8	17
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	674.9	36
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.2	27
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	114.3	70
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	42.1	17
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–3.2	72
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	23.5	50
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.5	1
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	105.6	130
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	82.1	18
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	9.1	27
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.7	13
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	63
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.5	23
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.5	23
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	80.4	25
4.09	Quality of primary education	6.2	2
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.3	19
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	107.3	19
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	70.8	25
5.03	Quality of the education system	5.5	5
5.04	Quality of math and science education	6.0	3
5.05	Quality of management schools	6.0	2
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.6	25
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	6.1	3
5.08	Extent of staff training	5.2	11
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	6.0	6
6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.2	8
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.1	15
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.0	118
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	57.8	120

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	3	9
6.07	No. days to start a business*	4.0	10
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.2	36
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.5	41
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.2	5
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.4	17
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.9	36
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.0	23
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	106.1	6
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.6	11
6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.3	16
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.7	41
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	3.8	129
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.0	125
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	19.7	89
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.5	135
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.2	51
7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.9	11
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.6	20
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.2	23
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.86	50
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.9	12
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.5	13
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.4	26
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.3	36
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.5	28
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.9	65
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.9	32
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	4	80
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.2	15
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.6	19
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.1	21
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	85.0	18
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	36.0	8
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	263.9	11
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	57.8	49
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.5	38
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.8	21
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	481.5	37
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	111.0	5
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.3	11
11.02	Local supplier quality	5.8	5
11.03	State of cluster development	4.6	22
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	5.9	10
11.05	Value chain breadth	5.1	17
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.6	20
11.07	Production process sophistication	6.0	10
11.08	Extent of marketing	5.4	13
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	5.1	12
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.3	13
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	6.0	5
12.03	Company spending on R&D	5.1	10
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.6	6
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.5	58
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.6	31
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	111.1	16

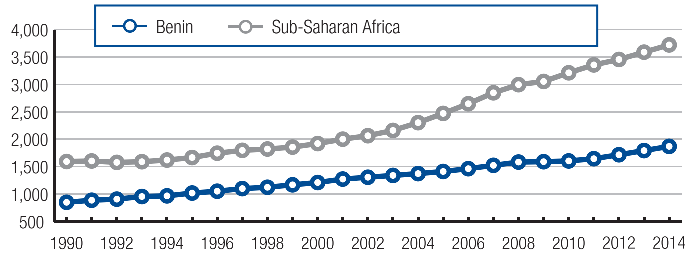
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Benin

Key indicators, 2014

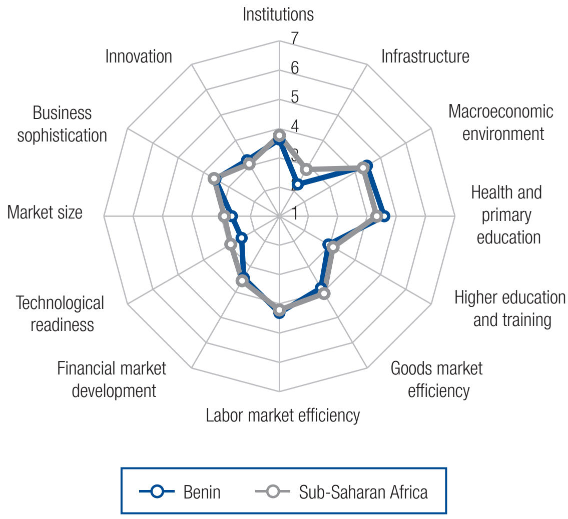
Population (millions)	10.6
GDP (US$ billions)	8.7
GDP per capita (US$)	822
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.02

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

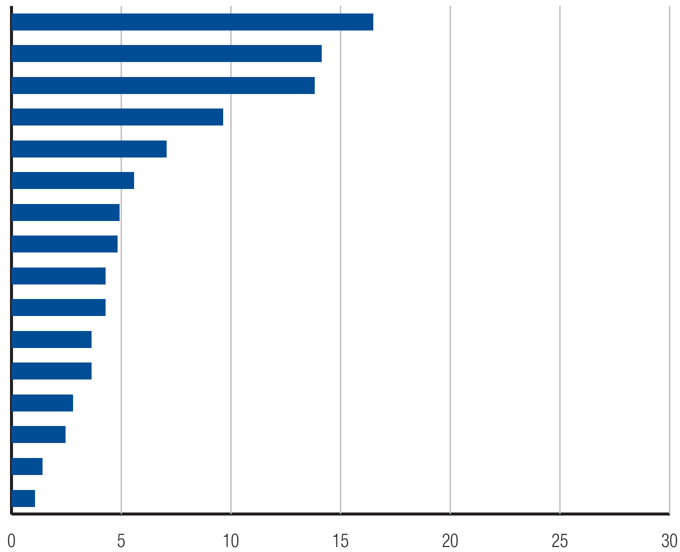
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**122**	**3.5**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	n/a	n/a
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	130	3.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	119	3.6
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**118**	**3.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	90	3.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	130	2.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	88	4.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	117	4.6
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**125**	**3.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	121	2.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	122	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	59	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market development	103	3.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	130	2.5
10th pillar: Market size	122	2.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**96**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	109	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation	82	3.2



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	16.5
Corruption	14.1
Tax rates	13.8
Complexity of tax regulations	9.6
Inefficient government bureaucracy	7.1
Inflation	5.6
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	4.9
Inadequately educated workforce	4.8
Foreign currency regulations	4.3
Poor work ethic in labor force	4.3
Crime and theft	3.6
Insufficient capacity to innovate	3.6
Policy instability	2.8
Restrictive labor regulations	2.5
Government instability/coups	1.4
Poor public health	1.1



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Benin

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.9	99
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.8	78
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.8	102
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.0	63
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.4	135
1.06	Judicial independence	3.5	87
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.3	57
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.2	68
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.4	71
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.2	101
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.2	89
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.6	110
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.1	81
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.6	70
1.15	Organized crime	4.4	92
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.4	55
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.5	104
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.7	123
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	60
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.8	91
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.4	113
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.5	132
2.02	Quality of roads	2.7	124
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.5	102
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.4	99
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.8	129
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	17.6	125
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	1.7	136
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	101.7	95
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	1.8	117
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–1.9	**49**
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	10.2	127
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	–1.0	91
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	30.9	**36**
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	23.2	120
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	28,853.7	72
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.4	65
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	70.0	81
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	3.9	130
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.1	108
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.9	128
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	56.2	129
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	59.3	123
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.8	123
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	94.9	64
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	54.2	114
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	12.4	107
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.4	135
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.2	109
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.3	119
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.3	115
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.8	91
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.5	111
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.9	81
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.8	60
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.0	130
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.5	135
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	63.3	125

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	7	76
6.07	No. days to start a business*	12.0	68
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.4	106
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	3.5	132
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.4	109
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.8	108
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.2	96
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.3	116
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	46.5	72
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.9	**48**
6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.3	134
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	68
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	**41**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.4	108
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	11.6	**44**
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.0	52
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.5	105
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.3	126
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.9	103
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.0	92
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.88	**40**
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.3	130
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.2	128
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.6	66
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.2	115
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.2	114
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.2	109
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.6	107
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	6	**44**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.5	132
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.0	117
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.4	131
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	5.3	132
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.4	113
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	2.8	129
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	2.8	131
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.4	123
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.3	124
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	19.8	120
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	28.5	103
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.0	114
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.1	85
11.03	State of cluster development	3.4	96
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.3	86
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.7	79
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.3	111
11.07	Production process sophistication	2.8	129
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.4	65
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.1	128
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.9	**22**
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.7	73
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.3	58
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.7	126
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.8	112
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.7	91
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	119

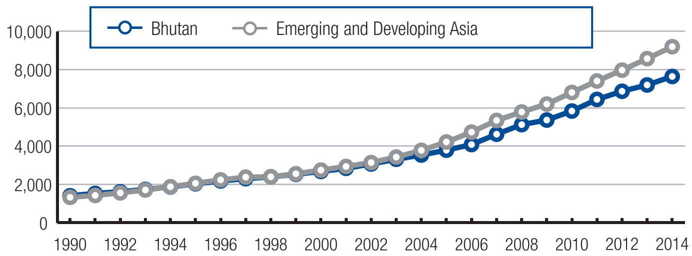
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Bhutan

Key indicators, 2014

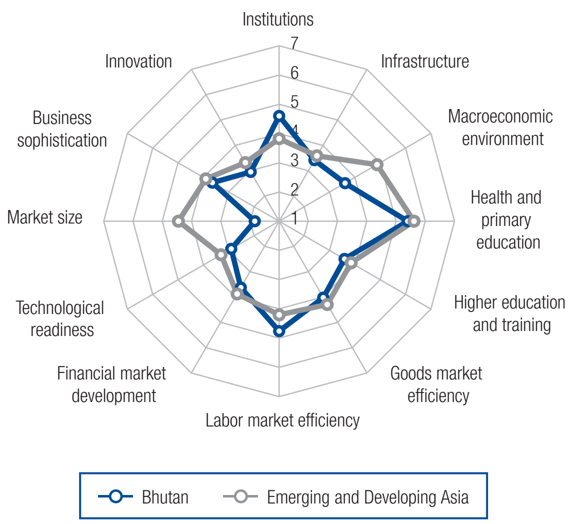
Population (millions)	0.8
GDP (US$ billions)	2.1
GDP per capita (US$)	2,730
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.01

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

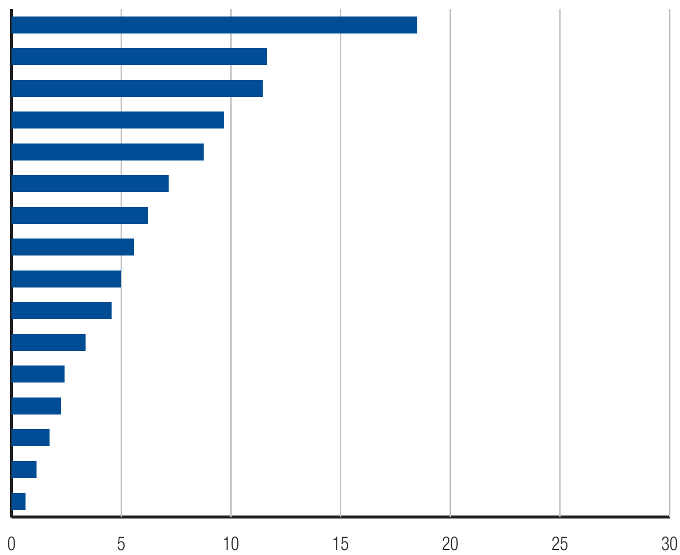
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**105**	**3.8**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	103	3.8
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	109	3.7
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements (45.4%)	**90**	**4.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	33	4.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	92	3.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	126	3.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	89	5.4
Efficiency enhancers (45.9%)	**116**	**3.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	103	3.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	107	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	23	4.8
8th pillar: Financial market development	86	3.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	111	2.9
10th pillar: Market size	136	1.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (8.6%)	**105**	**3.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	99	3.6
12th pillar: Innovation	111	2.9



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	18.5
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	11.6
Restrictive labor regulations	11.4
Inadequately educated workforce	9.7
Foreign currency regulations	8.8
Inefficient government bureaucracy	7.1
Poor work ethic in labor force	6.2
Tax rates	5.6
Policy instability	5.0
Insufficient capacity to innovate	4.5
Inflation	3.4
Complexity of tax regulations	2.4
Corruption	2.3
Government instability/coups	1.7
Crime and theft	1.1
Poor public health	0.6



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Bhutan

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.5	**47**
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.1	54
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.7	**29**
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.2	**27**
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.8	**39**
1.06	Judicial independence	4.9	**35**
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.7	**38**
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.5	**15**
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.6	**50**
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.5	**30**
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.0	**43**
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.1	68
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.9	**35**
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.8	**12**
1.15	Organized crime	6.3	**12**
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.9	**39**
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.5	**34**
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.8	60
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.1	**43**
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.2	59
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	90
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.0	72
2.02	Quality of roads	4.0	67
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	1.8	136
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.5	109
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	3.0	137
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.8	**37**
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	82.1	114
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	3.1	107
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–3.8	87
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	22.1	57
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	7.7	122
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	107.5	132
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	26.0	114
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	20.2	21
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.5	46
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	169.0	111
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.4	109
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.6	105
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	29.7	98
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	68.3	101
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.3	51
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	88.1	107
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	77.7	94
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	9.4	116
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.0	51
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.8	83
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.8	98
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.8	92
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.3	123
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.8	86
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.6	102
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.1	117
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.9	61
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.8	**45**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	38.7	72

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	8	93
6.07	No. days to start a business*	17.0	89
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.6	**14**
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.1	94
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	22.4	139
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	2.6	139
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.6	119
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.4	51
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	49.0	65
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.3	96
6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.9	117
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.8	**33**
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	**42**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.0	60
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	8.3	**19**
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.1	**40**
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.2	52
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.5	**48**
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.0	**37**
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.6	58
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.87	**46**
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.9	100
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.0	77
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.7	57
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.5	98
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.6	83
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.4	93
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.2	67
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	4	80
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.1	105
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.9	120
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.6	126
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	34.4	94
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	3.3	92
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	2.5	130
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	28.2	90
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.6	136
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	135
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	5.9	134
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	32.8	86
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.1	104
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.7	111
11.03	State of cluster development	3.5	86
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.0	**39**
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.4	107
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.2	115
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.3	106
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.4	133
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	83
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.8	88
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.7	125
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.1	82
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.7	125
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.7	**41**
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.0	128
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	119

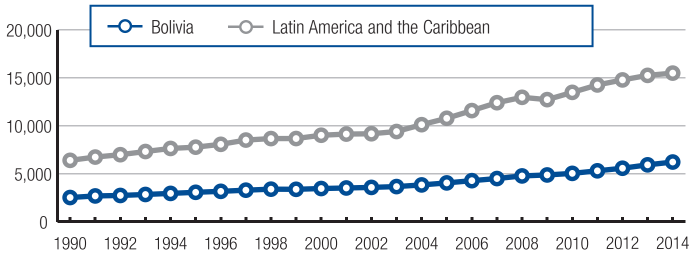
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Bolivia

Key indicators, 2014

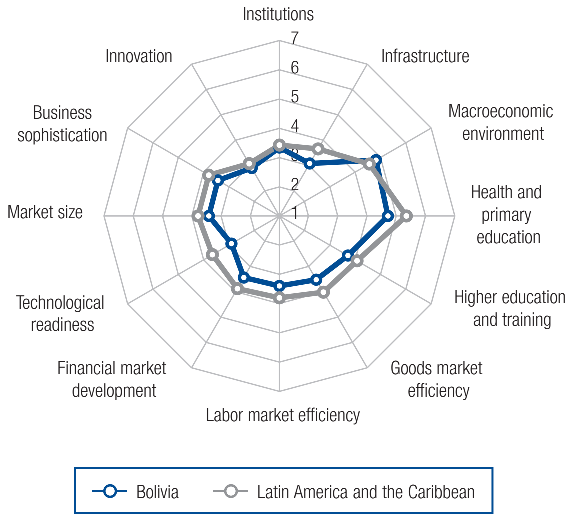
Population (millions)	11.2
GDP (US$ billions)	34.4
GDP per capita (US$)	3,061
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.07

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

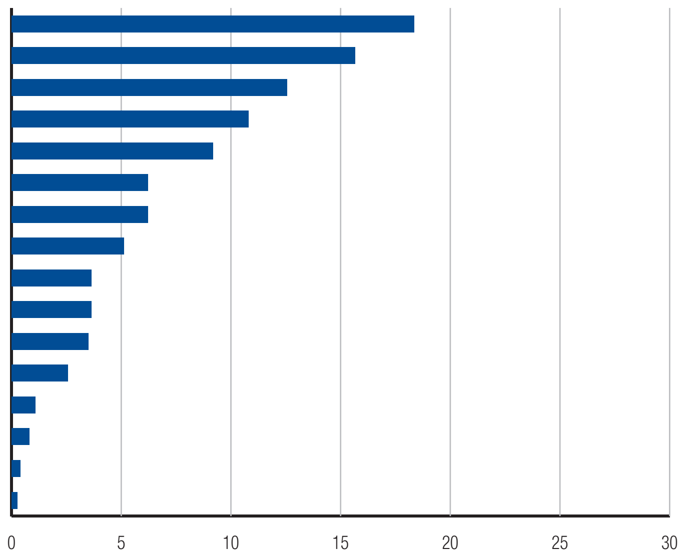
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**117**	**3.6**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	105	3.8
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	98	3.8
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	104	3.8
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**107**	**4.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	110	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	107	3.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	63	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	109	4.7
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**121**	**3.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	101	3.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	132	3.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	129	3.4
8th pillar: Financial market development	104	3.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	110	2.9
10th pillar: Market size	84	3.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**117**	**3.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	116	3.4
12th pillar: Innovation	114	2.9



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inefficient government bureaucracy	18.4
Corruption	15.7
Restrictive labor regulations	12.6
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	10.8
Inadequately educated workforce	9.2
Access to financing	6.2
Policy instability	6.2
Tax rates	5.1
Insufficient capacity to innovate	3.6
Poor work ethic in labor force	3.6
Complexity of tax regulations	3.5
Poor public health	2.6
Crime and theft	1.1
Foreign currency regulations	0.8
Government instability/coups	0.4
Inflation	0.3



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Bolivia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.4	121
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.2	107
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.9	99
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.6	90
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.7	129
1.06	Judicial independence	2.6	126
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.9	83
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.3	63
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.1	95
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.2	103
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.7	119
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.7	104
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.8	96
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.1	90
1.15	Organized crime	4.5	86
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.5	108
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.3	122
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3	90
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	116
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.7	97
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.1	126
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.3	105
2.02	Quality of roads	3.1	109
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.2	87
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.1	134
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.4	110
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	88.3	86
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.4	82
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	96.3	100
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	8.1	91
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–3.2	73
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	22.7	54
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	5.8	102
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	32.4	**42**
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	38.3	80
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	104.8	34
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.9	55
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	123.0	97
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	3.5	137
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	63
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.2	137
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	31.2	101
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	67.2	105
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.8	121
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	81.6	125
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	80.0	91
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	37.7	68
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.1	105
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.8	125
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.1	129
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.5	107
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.6	103
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.3	124
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.3	127
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.4	90
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.2	117
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.5	85
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	83.7	139

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	15	137
6.07	No. days to start a business*	49.0	127
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.6	91
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	3.6	124
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	8.8	95
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.3	129
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.6	123
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.4	109
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	39.0	89
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.6	131
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.3	80
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.6	124
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.1	116
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.0	124
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	not possible	139
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.5	98
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.5	108
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.5	117
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.3	82
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.1	90
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.80	72
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.8	104
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.7	104
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.3	83
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.6	**24**
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.1	**41**
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.8	69
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.2	68
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	0	139
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.8	124
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.7	131
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.5	130
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	39.0	91
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.6	101
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	15.5	89
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	28.1	91
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.2	87
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.2	85
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	70.0	85
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	39.5	67
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.8	121
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.7	114
11.03	State of cluster development	3.1	111
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.8	115
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.2	120
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.4	99
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.3	107
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.9	106
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.5	92
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.3	124
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.8	120
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.9	100
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.5	72
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	72
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.2	120
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.1	99

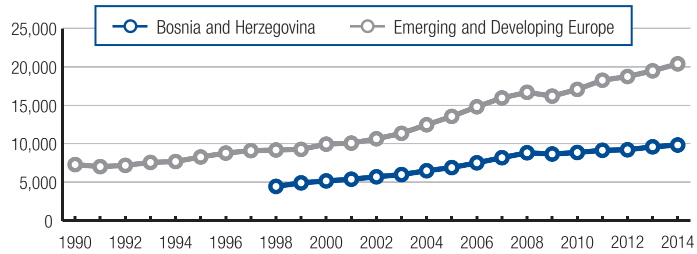
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Key indicators, 2014

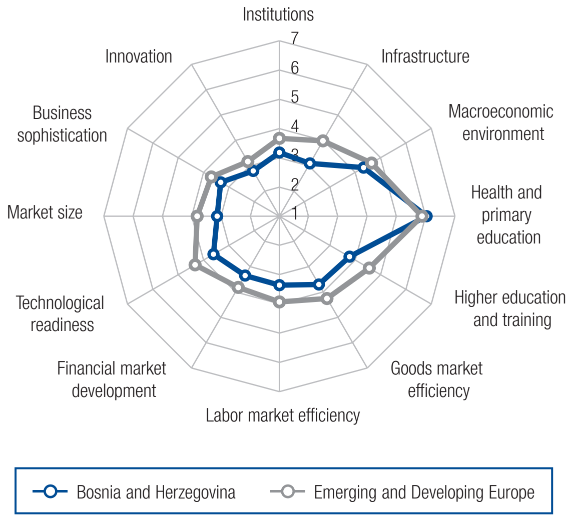
Population (millions)	3.9
GDP (US$ billions)	18.0
GDP per capita (US$)	4,644
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.04

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

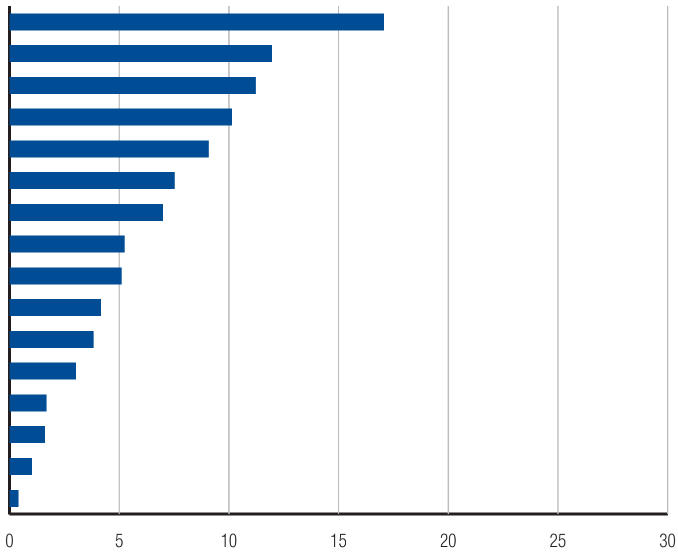
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**111**	**3.7**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	n/a	n/a
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	87	4.0
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	88	3.9
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**95**	**4.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	127	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	103	3.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	98	4.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	48	6.0
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**112**	**3.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	97	3.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	129	3.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	131	3.4
8th pillar: Financial market development	113	3.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	79	3.6
10th pillar: Market size	97	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**120**	**3.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	125	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation	115	2.8



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inefficient government bureaucracy	17.1
Corruption	12.0
Tax rates	11.2
Policy instability	10.1
Government instability/coups	9.1
Complexity of tax regulations	7.5
Access to financing	7.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	5.2
Crime and theft	5.1
Inadequately educated workforce	4.2
Poor work ethic in labor force	3.8
Restrictive labor regulations	3.0
Inflation	1.7
Insufficient capacity to innovate	1.6
Poor public health	1.0
Foreign currency regulations	0.4



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.1	127
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.9	131
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.8	101
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.1	116
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.1	108
1.06	Judicial independence	2.9	110
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.5	108
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	1.7	137
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.5	130
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.7	128
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.8	116
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	2.9	133
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.4	65
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.0	97
1.15	Organized crime	4.0	113
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.4	**27**
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.0	134
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.5	131
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	3.9	132
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	2.7	139
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.4	77
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.1	118
2.02	Quality of roads	2.6	129
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.0	92
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.0	135
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.4	138
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	12.6	128
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.3	85
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	91.3	108
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	22.2	**49**
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–3.0	70
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	11.1	123
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	–0.9	89
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	44.9	72
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	29.5	106
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	46.0	64
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.8	**7**
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.9	**2**
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	5.7	**39**
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	76.3	**48**
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.7	82
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.4	**16**
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	89.0	73
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	37.0	70
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.4	136
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.6	92
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.3	120
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.9	83
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.1	130
5.08	Extent of staff training	2.9	137
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.4	117
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.1	115
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.1	122
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.8	127
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	23.3	**21**

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	11	123
6.07	No. days to start a business*	37.0	123
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	2.9	128
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.2	88
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.9	67
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.3	127
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.3	128
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.3	112
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	64.1	**35**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.1	107
6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.1	139
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.5	133
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.1	62
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.1	122
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	9.2	**28**
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.6	133
7.06	Pay and productivity	2.9	132
7.07	Reliance on professional management	2.9	135
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.0	136
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	1.8	137
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.63	109
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.8	106
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.7	106
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.5	122
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.0	125
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.3	106
8.06	Soundness of banks	3.8	122
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.1	124
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	7	**24**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.2	103
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.4	83
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.3	135
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	60.8	56
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	14.1	55
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	43.0	60
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	27.8	93
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.9	95
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.9	98
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	38.1	98
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	42.7	58
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.1	99
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.9	96
11.03	State of cluster development	3.0	122
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.8	116
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.1	123
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.1	124
11.07	Production process sophistication	2.9	126
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.4	134
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	86
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.0	134
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.1	106
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.5	124
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.3	**35**
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.4	138
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.1	125
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	2.4	55

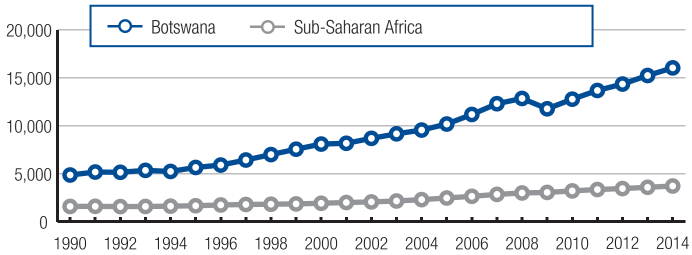
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Botswana

Key indicators, 2014

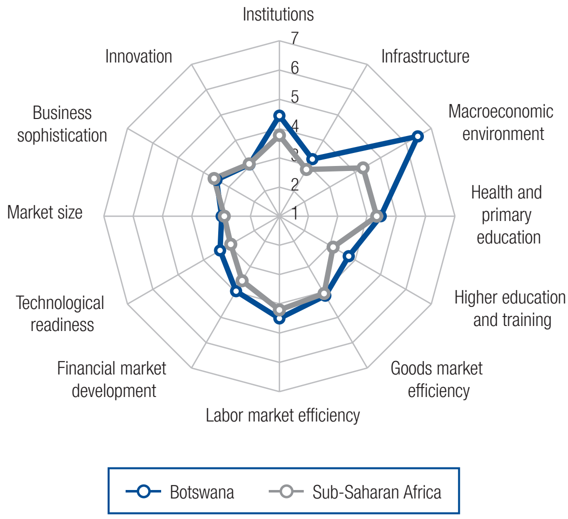
Population (millions)	2.1
GDP (US$ billions)	15.8
GDP per capita (US$)	7,505
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.03

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**71**	**4.2**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	74	4.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	74	4.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	79	4.1
Basic requirements (51.8%)	**61**	**4.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	37	4.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	96	3.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	9	6.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	119	4.5
Efficiency enhancers (41.2%)	**91**	**3.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	100	3.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	95	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	39	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market development	63	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	91	3.3
10th pillar: Market size	105	3.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (7.1%)	**111**	**3.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	111	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation	102	3.0

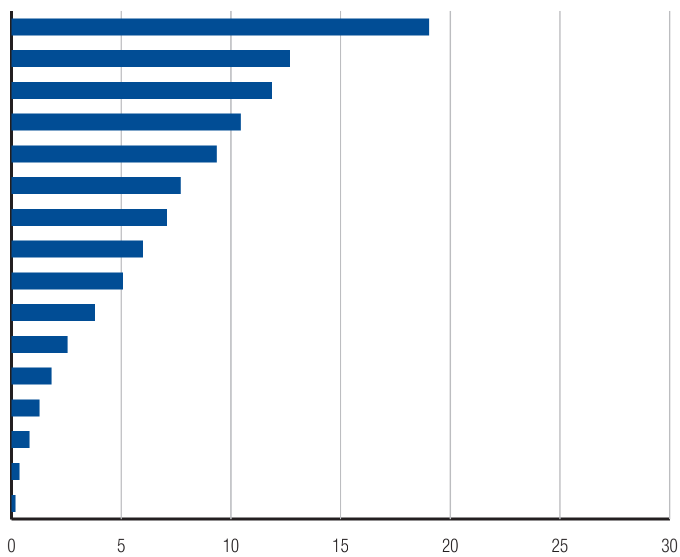


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Poor work ethic in labor force	19.0
Inefficient government bureaucracy	12.7
Restrictive labor regulations	11.9
Access to financing	10.4
Inadequately educated workforce	9.3
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	7.7
Corruption	7.1
Insufficient capacity to innovate	6.0
Crime and theft	5.1
Tax rates	3.8
Inflation	2.5
Policy instability	1.8
Complexity of tax regulations	1.3
Poor public health	0.8
Government instability/coups	0.4
Foreign currency regulations	0.2



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Botswana

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.9	**38**
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.3	**47**
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.2	**38**
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.7	**40**
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.7	**44**
1.06	Judicial independence	4.8	**36**
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.4	**49**
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.1	**26**
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.2	88
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.5	**32**
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.2	**33**
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.4	**48**
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.1	**23**
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.2	85
1.15	Organized crime	5.4	**45**
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.3	62
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.4	**37**
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.9	56
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.9	56
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.4	**39**
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.9	92
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.8	83
2.02	Quality of roads	4.0	71
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.0	54
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.7	118
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.6	103
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	6.8	133
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2.7	119
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	167.3	**8**
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	8.3	89
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	0.4	**17**
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	48.0	**4**
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	3.9	81
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	14.5	**11**
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	60.6	**47**
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	29.9	27
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.8	39
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	414.0	133
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	3.7	135
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	21.9	138
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.2	136
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	36.3	107
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	47.4	139
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.7	85
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	90.3	99
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	81.7	90
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	17.9	96
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.6	77
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.5	95
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.5	112
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.3	116
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.7	98
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.1	51
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.0	72
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.2	111
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.8	71
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.6	**20**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	25.3	**24**

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	10	116
6.07	No. days to start a business*	60.0	131
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.0	**49**
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.3	69
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.3	79
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.2	**29**
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	66
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.2	58
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	52.0	56
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.6	130
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.1	97
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	79
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.1	65
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.7	82
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	21.7	99
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.5	**20**
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.7	91
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.7	**36**
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.5	67
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.9	**39**
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.91	**29**
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.4	70
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.2	65
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.6	64
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.0	55
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.6	80
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.2	56
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.4	57
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	5	63
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.2	98
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.3	92
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.0	98
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	18.5	105
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.6	100
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	16.4	88
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	49.7	56
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	106
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.9	97
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	33.7	105
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	52.7	**40**
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.7	124
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.5	123
11.03	State of cluster development	3.3	102
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.2	89
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.3	113
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.0	131
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.3	105
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.9	108
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	99
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.6	102
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.3	99
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.8	112
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.1	104
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.5	54
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.4	109
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.3	86

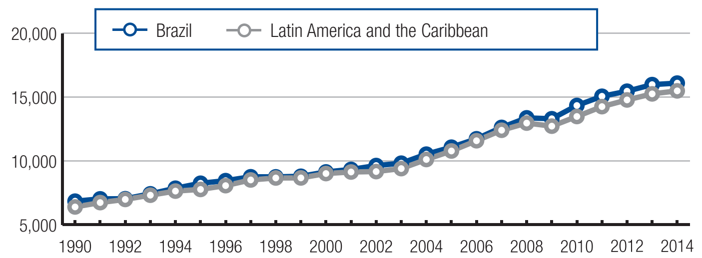
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Brazil

Key indicators, 2014

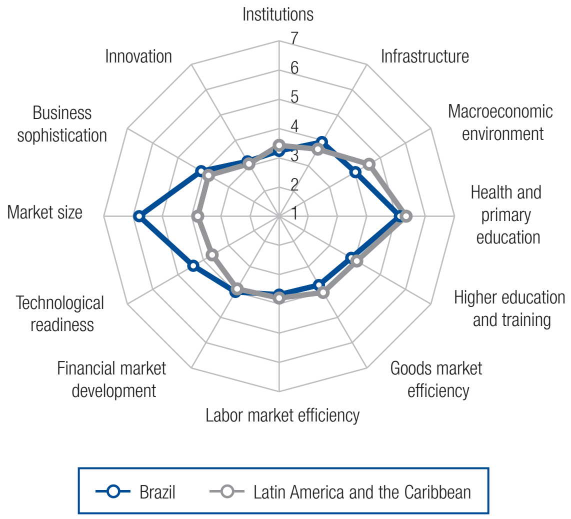
Population (millions)	202.8
GDP (US$ billions)	2,353.0
GDP per capita (US$)	11,604
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	3.02

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

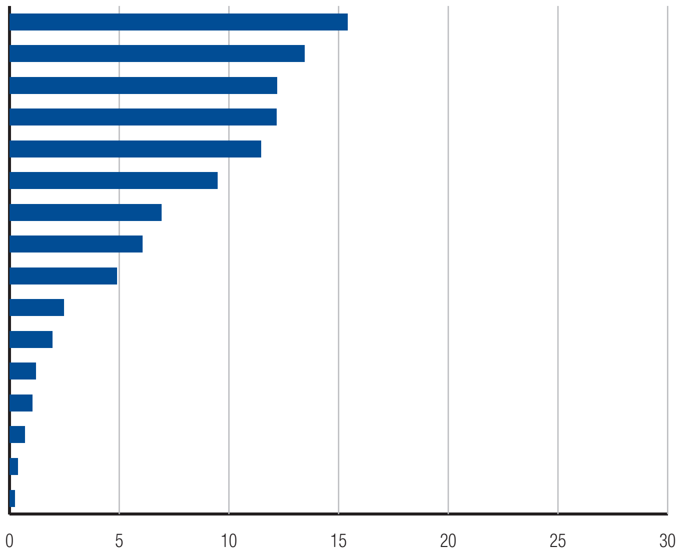
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**75**	**4.1**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	57	4.3
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	56	4.3
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	48	4.4
Basic requirements (33.5%)	**103**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	121	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	74	3.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	117	4.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	103	5.1
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**55**	**4.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	93	3.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	128	3.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	122	3.7
8th pillar: Financial market development	58	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	54	4.4
10th pillar: Market size	7	5.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (16.5%)	**64**	**3.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	56	4.1
12th pillar: Innovation	84	3.2



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Tax rates	15.4
Restrictive labor regulations	13.5
Corruption	12.2
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	12.2
Inefficient government bureaucracy	11.5
Complexity of tax regulations	9.5
Inadequately educated workforce	6.9
Access to financing	6.0
Policy instability	4.9
Inflation	2.5
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.0
Poor work ethic in labor force	1.2
Government instability/coups	1.0
Poor public health	0.7
Crime and theft	0.4
Foreign currency regulations	0.2



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Brazil

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.9	95
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.7	83
1.03	Diversion of public funds	1.8	139
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.4	138
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.1	112
1.06	Judicial independence	3.4	92
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.0	135
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	1.9	133
1.09	Burden of government regulation	1.7	139
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.8	124
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.9	106
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.1	129
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.3	**11**
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	2.9	128
1.15	Organized crime	3.8	121
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.9	81
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.0	133
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.5	70
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.6	79
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.9	78
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.3	**32**
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.9	123
2.02	Quality of roads	2.7	121
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.7	98
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.7	120
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.8	95
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	3,877.8	**10**
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.8	96
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	139.0	**37**
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	21.8	**50**
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–6.2	126
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	16.2	95
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	6.3	113
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	65.2	104
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	64.5	**44**
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	156.0	35
4.02	Business impact of malaria	6.3	5
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	46.0	64
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.2	**41**
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.6	92
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.7	63
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	12.3	64
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	73.9	78
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.4	132
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	87.2	112
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	99.4	**35**
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	25.5	84
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.4	132
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.5	134
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.0	84
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.6	97
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.7	101
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.0	61
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.4	**41**
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.9	**45**
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.7	73
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.0	138
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	69.0	134

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	12	128
6.07	No. days to start a business*	83.6	135
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.9	57
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	3.9	117
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.6	120
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.2	91
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.9	108
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	2.9	133
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	13.8	140
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.3	90
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.4	67
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.6	129
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.0	123
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.3	137
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	15.4	68
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.3	138
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.5	109
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.4	57
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.7	52
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.0	94
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.76	88
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.2	**32**
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.0	**35**
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.4	75
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.7	85
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.5	92
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.8	**27**
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.9	**36**
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	2	106
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.5	85
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.8	57
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.6	58
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	57.6	58
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	11.5	64
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	43.0	61
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	78.1	**24**
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.8	**6**
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.6	**27**
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	3,263.8	**7**
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	11.2	138
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.7	**43**
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.3	72
11.03	State of cluster development	4.2	**36**
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.9	105
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.8	67
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.8	69
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.0	58
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.7	**38**
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.1	**39**
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.8	80
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.6	80
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.3	60
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.8	54
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.1	94
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.3	115
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	3.5	51

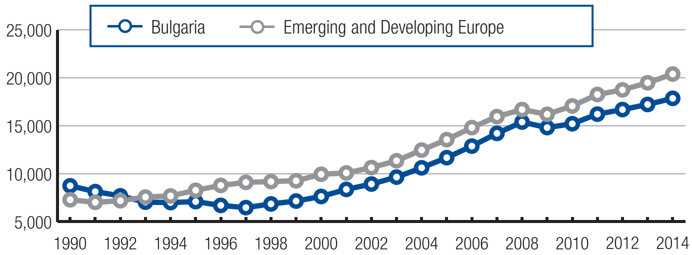
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Bulgaria

Key indicators, 2014

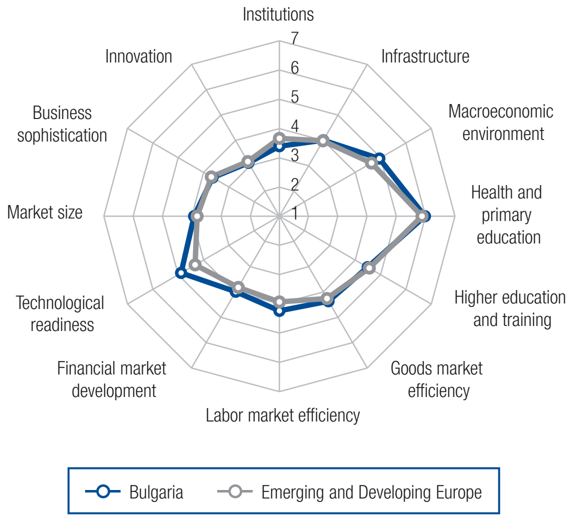
Population (millions)	7.2
GDP (US$ billions)	55.8
GDP per capita (US$)	7,753
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.12

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

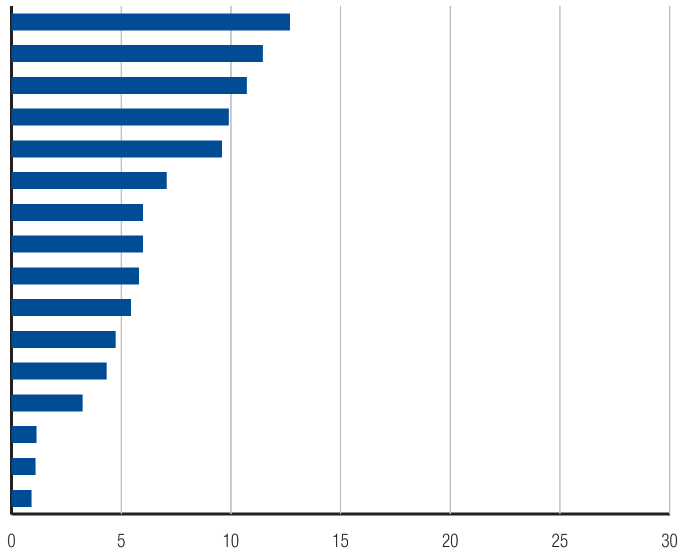
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**54**	**4.3**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	54	4.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	57	4.3
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	62	4.3
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**68**	**4.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	107	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	72	4.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	53	4.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	53	6.0
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**50**	**4.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	64	4.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	61	4.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	68	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market development	59	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	38	4.9
10th pillar: Market size	65	3.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**94**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	98	3.6
12th pillar: Innovation	94	3.1



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	12.7
Corruption	11.4
Inefficient government bureaucracy	10.7
Inadequately educated workforce	9.9
Policy instability	9.6
Government instability/coups	7.1
Poor work ethic in labor force	6.0
Restrictive labor regulations	6.0
Tax rates	5.8
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	5.4
Insufficient capacity to innovate	4.7
Inflation	4.3
Complexity of tax regulations	3.2
Poor public health	1.1
Crime and theft	1.1
Foreign currency regulations	0.9



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Bulgaria

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.6	113
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.1	117
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.7	104
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.2	110
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.8	76
1.06	Judicial independence	2.7	116
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.3	122
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.6	97
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.2	94
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.9	116
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.8	114
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.4	120
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.8	94
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.2	86
1.15	Organized crime	3.9	118
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.3	111
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.6	94
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.6	69
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.5	86
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.7	103
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.8	14
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.7	89
2.02	Quality of roads	3.3	99
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.1	49
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.9	77
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.1	84
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	95.6	82
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.3	84
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	137.7	38
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	25.3	42
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–3.7	86
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	21.6	62
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	–1.6	98
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	26.9	27
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	54.9	62
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	29.0	55
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.0	54
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.0	45
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	10.1	57
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.5	65
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.3	54
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.0	61
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	93.1	63
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	62.7	34
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.3	93
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.2	62
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.6	111
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.7	50
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.4	118
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.4	118
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.6	104
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.4	91
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.6	91
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.8	56
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	27.0	29

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	4	22
6.07	No. days to start a business*	18.0	91
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	2.9	127
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.1	98
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.2	5
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.0	102
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.8	115
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.8	78
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	73.4	30
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.7	61
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.2	86
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.0	106
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.0	72
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.6	86
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	8.6	20
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.6	89
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.9	77
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.5	118
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.1	133
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.2	132
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.89	34
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.2	83
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.0	84
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.1	92
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.0	54
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.8	62
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.5	92
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	103
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	9	11
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.6	73
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.4	85
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.4	70
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	55.5	61
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	20.7	44
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	138.3	21
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	66.4	35
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	72
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	61
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	128.6	70
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	70.4	22
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.2	97
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.4	55
11.03	State of cluster development	3.2	109
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.9	108
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.6	85
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.9	57
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.6	82
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.8	117
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.2	120
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.8	79
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.7	72
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.1	78
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.0	112
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.1	86
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.7	90
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	6.9	45

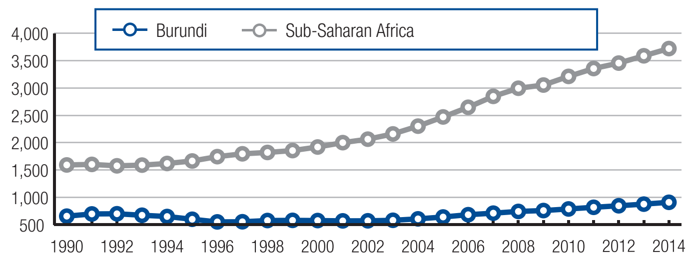
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Burundi

Key indicators, 2014

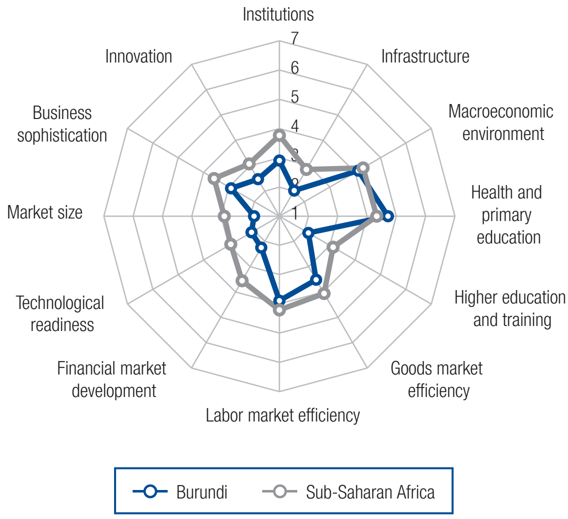
Population (millions)	9.2
GDP (US$ billions)	3.1
GDP per capita (US$)	336
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.01

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**136**	**3.1**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	139	3.1
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	146	2.9
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	144	2.8
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**129**	**3.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	134	2.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	136	2.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	110	4.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	110	4.7
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**140**	**2.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	139	2.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	133	3.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	102	3.9
8th pillar: Financial market development	140	2.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	139	2.1
10th pillar: Market size	135	1.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**136**	**2.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	136	2.9
12th pillar: Innovation	133	2.5

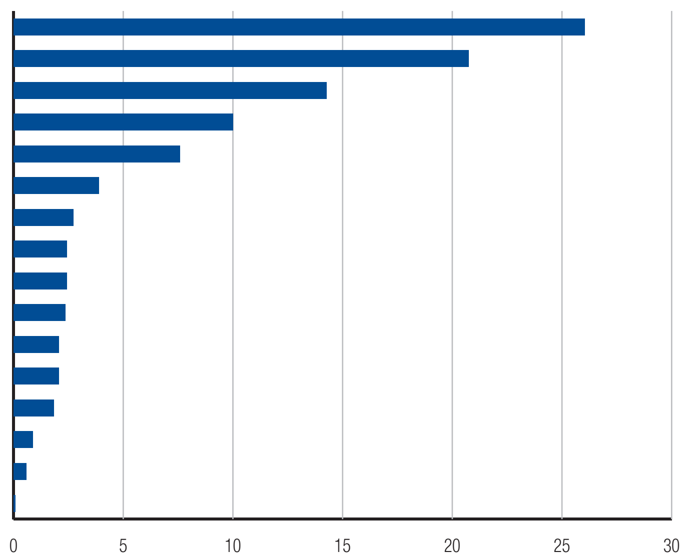


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Corruption	26.0
Access to financing	20.8
Policy instability	14.3
Inflation	10.0
Tax rates	7.6
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	3.9
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.7
Inefficient government bureaucracy	2.4
Complexity of tax regulations	2.4
Inadequately educated workforce	2.4
Foreign currency regulations	2.1
Government instability/coups	2.1
Crime and theft	1.8
Restrictive labor regulations	0.9
Poor work ethic in labor force	0.6
Poor public health	0.1



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Burundi

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	2.8	135
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.6	136
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.2	130
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.3	103
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.9	124
1.06	Judicial independence	1.6	139
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.4	113
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.3	121
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.1	96
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.9	117
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.9	110
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.2	128
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.6	103
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.5	114
1.15	Organized crime	3.8	120
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.2	139
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.1	129
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.6	128
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	102
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.1	129
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.2	85
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.8	126
2.02	Quality of roads	3.2	100
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.8	117
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.6	131
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	2.1	138
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2.1	128
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	30.5	140
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.2	137
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–3.4	76
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	2.4	134
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	4.4	92
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	30.5	35
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	17.5	133
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	8,528.3	55
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.3	67
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	128.0	99
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	3.9	128
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.0	107
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.9	124
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	54.8	125
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	54.1	132
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.5	130
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	94.8	67
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	33.1	133
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	3.2	132
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.6	127
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.5	98
5.05	Quality of management schools	2.6	138
5.06	Internet access in schools	1.7	139
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	2.8	137
5.08	Extent of staff training	2.9	138
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	3.9	136
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.4	95
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.1	124
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.6	133
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	45.7	100

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	3	9
6.07	No. days to start a business*	5.0	18
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	2.8	133
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	3.5	133
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	9.5	101
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	2.8	135
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.3	131
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	2.9	134
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	37.9	91
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.3	138
6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.2	136
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.4	135
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.1	58
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.3	113
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	15.9	71
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.7	131
7.06	Pay and productivity	2.6	139
7.07	Reliance on professional management	2.8	137
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.0	135
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	1.9	136
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	1.02	4
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	2.8	139
8.02	Affordability of financial services	2.7	140
8.03	Financing through local equity market	1.8	138
8.04	Ease of access to loans	1.8	130
8.05	Venture capital availability	1.9	131
8.06	Soundness of banks	2.9	136
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	1.9	140
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	2	106
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.1	137
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.2	139
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.3	134
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	1.4	140
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	136
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	6.9	109
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.5	135
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.9	132
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.8	140
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	8.4	133
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	4.6	140
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.6	135
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.3	133
11.03	State of cluster development	2.7	135
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.7	122
11.05	Value chain breadth	2.9	133
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.1	123
11.07	Production process sophistication	2.4	137
11.08	Extent of marketing	2.6	139
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	2.8	135
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	2.8	138
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.4	134
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.2	136
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.8	121
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.7	127
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.3	114
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	119

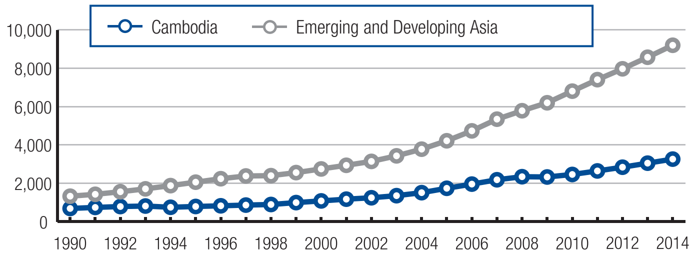
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Cambodia

Key indicators, 2014

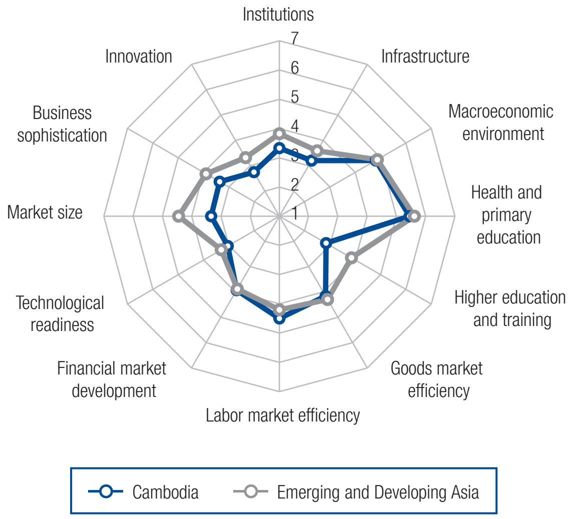
Population (millions)	15.3
GDP (US$ billions)	16.6
GDP per capita (US$)	1,081
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.05

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**90**	**3.9**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	95	3.9
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	88	4.0
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	85	4.0
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**93**	**4.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	111	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	101	3.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	64	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	87	5.4
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**101**	**3.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	123	2.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	93	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	38	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market development	66	3.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	105	3.0
10th pillar: Market size	90	3.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**121**	**3.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	122	3.4
12th pillar: Innovation	122	2.7

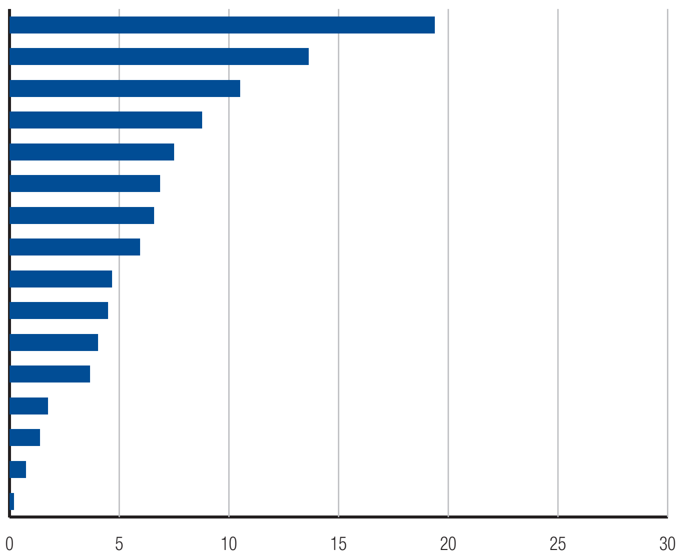


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Corruption	19.4
Inadequately educated workforce	13.6
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	10.5
Inefficient government bureaucracy	8.8
Poor work ethic in labor force	7.5
Access to financing	6.9
Poor public health	6.6
Policy instability	5.9
Insufficient capacity to innovate	4.7
Complexity of tax regulations	4.5
Inflation	4.0
Tax rates	3.7
Government instability/coups	1.7
Crime and theft	1.4
Restrictive labor regulations	0.7
Foreign currency regulations	0.2



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Cambodia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.6	114
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.8	132
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.0	89
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.8	78
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.9	117
1.06	Judicial independence	2.5	128
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.8	93
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.5	109
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.4	69
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.8	120
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.6	124
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.2	127
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.6	107
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.1	93
1.15	Organized crime	4.4	93
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.9	122
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.8	78
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.5	132
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	118
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.5	113
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	81
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.4	102
2.02	Quality of roads	3.3	94
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.6	100
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.7	83
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.7	100
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	93.6	84
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.1	108
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	155.1	**19**
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	2.8	111
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–0.8	**31**
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	11.2	122
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	3.9	79
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	29.5	**31**
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	30.6	100
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	1,076.4	42
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.5	45
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	400.0	131
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.2	119
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.7	98
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.4	110
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	32.5	103
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	71.7	86
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.9	114
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.4	**17**
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	45.0	122
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	15.8	101
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.2	100
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.2	112
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.2	124
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.5	106
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.5	117
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.7	95
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.7	97
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.4	93
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.9	58
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.7	65
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	21.0	**15**

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	11	123
6.07	No. days to start a business*	101.0	139
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.7	71
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.2	83
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	9.2	97
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.7	59
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	58
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.1	128
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	93.6	**9**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.5	75
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.4	71
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	76
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.4	107
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.5	**22**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	19.3	87
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.0	53
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.2	57
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.7	99
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.5	65
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.5	63
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.93	**19**
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.1	90
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.9	91
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.3	131
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.7	80
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.7	74
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.4	97
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.2	120
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	11	**4**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.2	101
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.3	97
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.6	59
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	9.0	127
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.2	118
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	9.4	100
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	14.0	105
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.0	92
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	73
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	50.0	94
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	89.0	**12**
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.6	131
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.4	128
11.03	State of cluster development	3.7	65
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.6	126
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.3	116
11.06	Control of international distribution	2.9	135
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.0	125
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.0	92
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	104
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.5	113
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.8	122
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.0	91
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.0	114
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.8	115
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.1	127
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	114

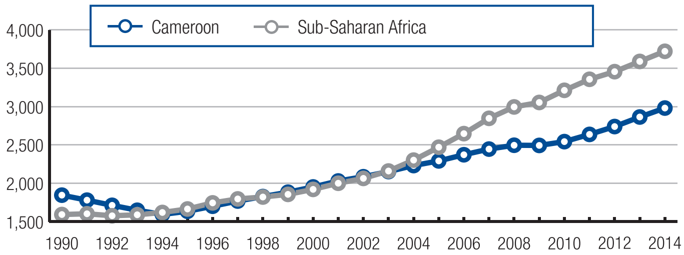
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Cameroon

Key indicators, 2014

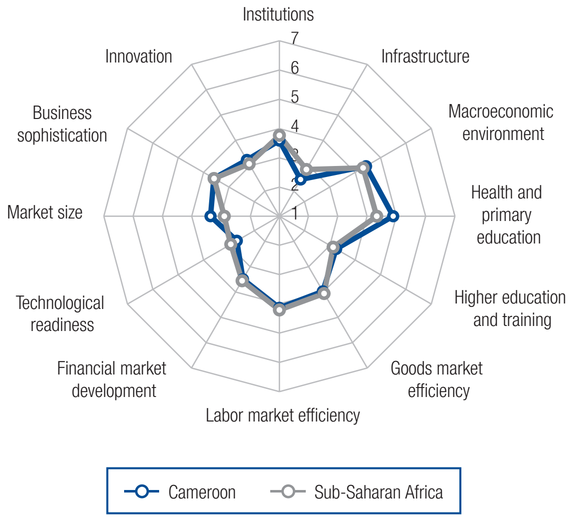
Population (millions)	22.5
GDP (US$ billions)	31.7
GDP per capita (US$)	1,405
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.06

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**114**	**3.7**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	116	3.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	115	3.7
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	112	3.7
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**113**	**3.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	93	3.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	125	2.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	90	4.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	107	4.9
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**113**	**3.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	114	3.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	113	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	79	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market development	98	3.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	122	2.7
10th pillar: Market size	87	3.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**93**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	103	3.6
12th pillar: Innovation	79	3.2

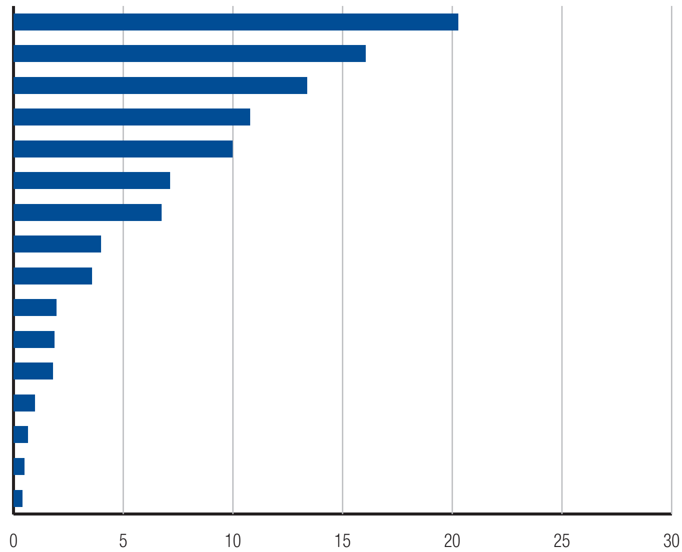


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Corruption	20.3
Tax rates	16.1
Access to financing	13.4
Complexity of tax regulations	10.8
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	10.0
Inefficient government bureaucracy	7.1
Poor work ethic in labor force	6.7
Inadequately educated workforce	4.0
Insufficient capacity to innovate	3.6
Foreign currency regulations	1.9
Inflation	1.9
Restrictive labor regulations	1.8
Poor public health	1.0
Government instability/coups	0.6
Crime and theft	0.5
Policy instability	0.4



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Cameroon

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.9	94
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.9	69
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.5	116
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.9	74
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.1	111
1.06	Judicial independence	3.1	103
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.9	82
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.8	88
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.3	78
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.6	73
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.4	73
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.0	73
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.4	115
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.4	79
1.15	Organized crime	4.6	81
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.3	61
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.5	108
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.7	122
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	70
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.8	87
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.7	100
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.1	117
2.02	Quality of roads	2.8	116
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.7	64
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.3	101
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.0	122
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	52.3	96
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2.4	126
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	75.7	120
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	4.6	105
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–5.1	110
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	17.9	88
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.9	**1**
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	23.9	**20**
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	31.7	97
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	17,051.0	56
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.8	58
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	235.0	123
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.1	123
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	4.3	128
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.0	121
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	60.8	130
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	55.0	130
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.0	70
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	94.9	63
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	50.4	119
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	11.9	110
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.6	72
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.1	66
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.3	57
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.4	114
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.0	80
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.0	70
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.6	106
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.7	66
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.6	89
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.2	100
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	48.8	107

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	**38**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	15.0	83
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.5	92
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	3.6	127
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	14.1	133
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.5	72
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.3	86
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.4	108
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	31.3	109
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.3	95
6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.8	119
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	99
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.8	81
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.1	51
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	19.9	90
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.1	**42**
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.6	99
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.5	121
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.8	110
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.8	102
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.85	57
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.8	105
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.7	110
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.1	90
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.5	93
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.3	108
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.3	102
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.4	118
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	6	**44**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.8	123
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.4	84
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.0	104
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	11.0	121
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	131
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	1.8	135
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	138
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.2	84
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.8	103
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	67.2	86
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	21.6	121
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.3	85
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.9	95
11.03	State of cluster development	3.3	99
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.0	102
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.6	83
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.3	110
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.2	113
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.3	70
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	108
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.3	**46**
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.4	90
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.2	68
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.4	82
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	75
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.6	95
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	118

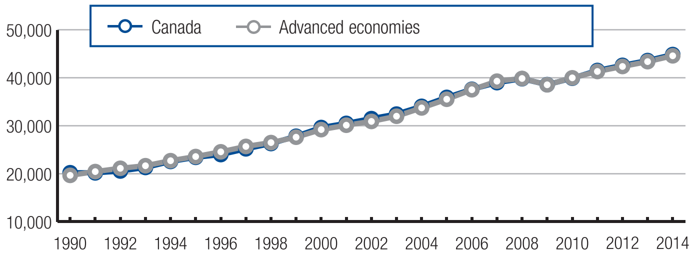
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Canada

Key indicators, 2014

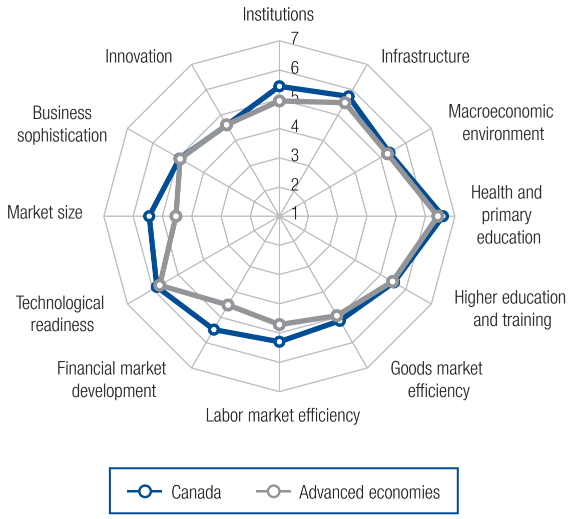
Population (millions)	35.5
GDP (US$ billions)	1,788.7
GDP per capita (US$)	50,398
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	1.48

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

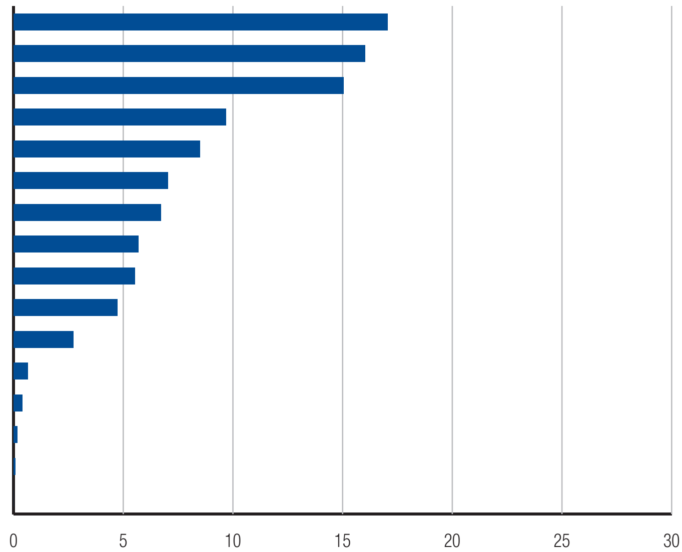
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**13**	**5.3**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	15	5.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	14	5.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	14	5.3
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**16**	**5.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	16	5.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	14	5.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	39	5.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	7	6.6
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**6**	**5.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	19	5.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	15	5.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	7	5.3
8th pillar: Financial market development	4	5.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	18	5.8
10th pillar: Market size	14	5.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**24**	**4.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	22	4.9
12th pillar: Innovation	22	4.6



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Insufficient capacity to innovate	17.1
Access to financing	16.0
Inefficient government bureaucracy	15.1
Tax rates	9.7
Complexity of tax regulations	8.5
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	7.0
Restrictive labor regulations	6.7
Inadequately educated workforce	5.7
Poor work ethic in labor force	5.5
Policy instability	4.7
Corruption	2.7
Inflation	0.6
Foreign currency regulations	0.4
Poor public health	0.2
Government instability/coups	0.1
Crime and theft	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Canada

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	6.0	**11**
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.8	**12**
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.3	19
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.7	17
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.9	19
1.06	Judicial independence	6.2	**11**
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.3	21
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.1	23
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.8	37
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.2	17
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	5.0	14
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.3	18
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.4	64
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.4	29
1.15	Organized crime	5.4	48
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.1	**11**
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.6	14
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.3	**4**
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.9	**8**
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.4	**8**
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	7.3	**6**
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.4	23
2.02	Quality of roads	5.2	26
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.7	19
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.5	21
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.8	16
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	3,542.6	13
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.5	13
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	83.0	111
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	46.6	13
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–1.8	44
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	21.9	60
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.9	**1**
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	86.5	120
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	93.7	**6**
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	5.0	**4**
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.6	20
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	63
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.3	27
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	4.6	33
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	81.4	16
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.6	**10**
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	99.1	**8**
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	103.4	22
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	58.9	42
5.03	Quality of the education system	5.1	14
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.1	18
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.8	**5**
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.0	13
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	5.5	16
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.7	25
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.6	24
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.4	25
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.9	21
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.1	29
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	21.0	15

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	1	**1**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	5.0	18
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.3	30
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.3	72
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	2.6	40
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.6	**12**
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.7	52
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.0	26
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	32.5	103
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.5	16
6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.3	18
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.1	25
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.4	33
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.5	21
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	10.0	33
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.4	25
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.8	15
7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.9	13
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.9	14
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	5.3	**10**
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.91	25
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	6.1	**5**
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.8	**8**
8.03	Financing through local equity market	5.1	**11**
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.8	18
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.7	20
8.06	Soundness of banks	6.7	**1**
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.9	**6**
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	9	**11**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.2	**11**
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.4	29
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.9	27
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	87.1	14
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	34.4	**12**
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	129.2	22
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	59.8	43
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.3	15
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.8	23
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	1,591.6	15
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	31.3	91
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.1	20
11.02	Local supplier quality	5.4	15
11.03	State of cluster development	4.8	20
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.1	36
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.2	38
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.6	22
11.07	Production process sophistication	5.5	18
11.08	Extent of marketing	5.3	19
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	5.1	**11**
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.9	23
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.4	18
12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.1	26
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.9	19
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.5	55
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5.2	**10**
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	86.7	19

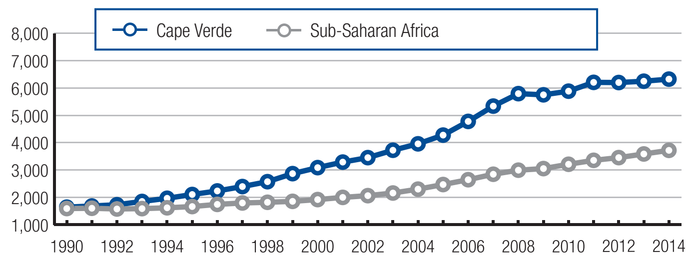
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section “How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles” on page 89.

Cape Verde

Key indicators, 2014

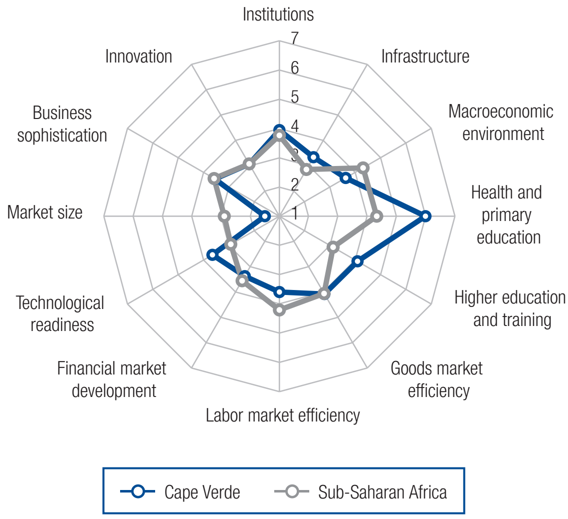
Population (millions)	0.5
GDP (US$ billions)	1.9
GDP per capita (US$)	3,663
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.00

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**112**	**3.7**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	114	3.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	122	3.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	122	3.5
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**92**	**4.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	66	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	94	3.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	124	3.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	51	6.0
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**122**	**3.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	81	4.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	99	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	125	3.6
8th pillar: Financial market development	111	3.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	77	3.6
10th pillar: Market size	138	1.5
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**104**	**3.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	106	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation	100	3.1

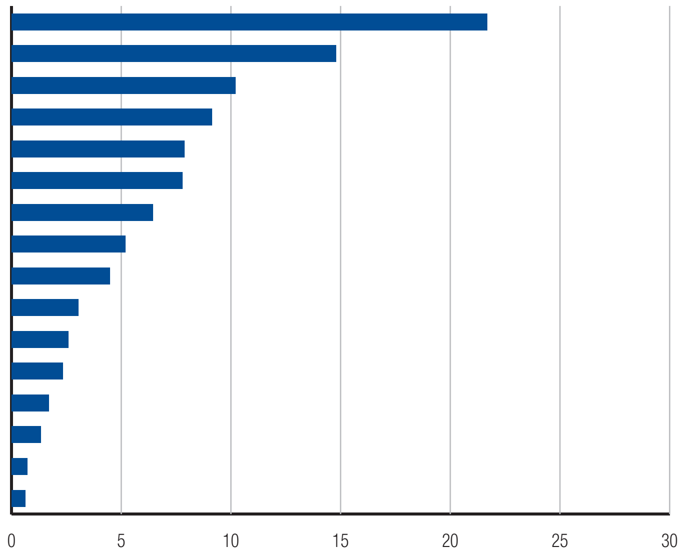


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	**2**	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	21.7
Tax rates	14.8
Inefficient government bureaucracy	10.2
Complexity of tax regulations	9.1
Inadequately educated workforce	7.9
Restrictive labor regulations	7.8
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	6.5
Insufficient capacity to innovate	5.2
Crime and theft	4.5
Corruption	3.0
Poor work ethic in labor force	2.6
Inflation	2.3
Policy instability	1.7
Poor public health	1.3
Foreign currency regulations	0.7
Government instability/coups	0.6



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Cape Verde

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.0	84
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.4	97
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.0	**44**
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.4	**48**
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.2	54
1.06	Judicial independence	4.3	**48**
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.5	**47**
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.6	**44**
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.6	53
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.3	93
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.4	78
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.1	67
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.3	74
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.0	100
1.15	Organized crime	4.5	88
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.4	54
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.1	57
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.0	104
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	103
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.8	89
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.5	131
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.6	92
2.02	Quality of roads	4.0	68
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.7	84
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.6	104
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	44.4	100
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.2	105
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	121.8	55
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	11.6	82
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–8.3	133
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	28.8	**29**
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	–0.2	76
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	112.2	134
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	31.6	99
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	22.2	22
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.5	20
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	143.0	103
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.3	80
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.5	86
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.4	74
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	21.9	91
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.9	59
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.2	59
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.1	**25**
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	92.7	66
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	22.8	88
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.0	55
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.0	77
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.0	76
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.1	74
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.9	86
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.6	100
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.4	114
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.9	**50**
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.7	76
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.9	123
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	36.5	66

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	7	76
6.07	No. days to start a business*	10.0	53
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.1	**39**
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.2	85
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	9.4	98
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.5	69
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.4	79
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.5	100
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	60.0	**43**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.7	128
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.1	99
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.9	111
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.8	83
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.5	102
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	29.5	123
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.4	103
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.4	110
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.5	114
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.6	60
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.4	67
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.64	107
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.7	120
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.8	99
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.3	80
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.5	100
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.7	75
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.6	85
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.0	80
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	2	106
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.6	75
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.6	67
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.6	60
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	40.3	87
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	3.8	90
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	12.3	95
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	51.3	54
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.2	138
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.4	139
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	3.3	138
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	37.2	74
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.7	125
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.7	116
11.03	State of cluster development	3.5	89
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.4	71
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.7	74
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.3	108
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.4	97
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.8	109
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.3	110
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.6	99
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.3	94
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.9	95
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	97
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.6	**45**
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.5	103
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	119

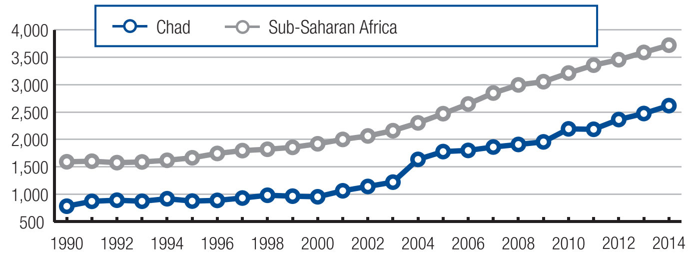
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Chad

Key indicators, 2014

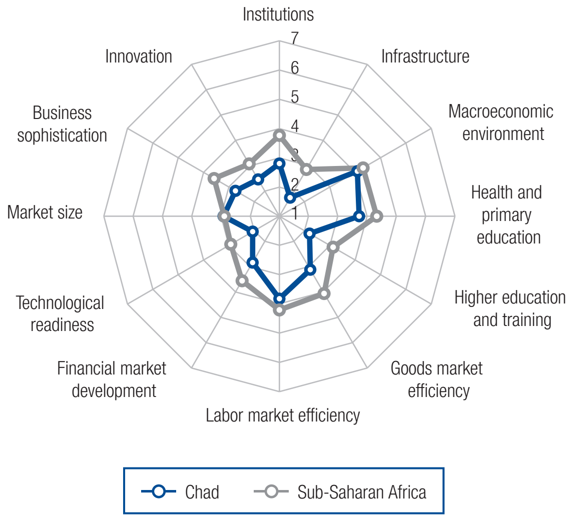
Population (millions)	11.3
GDP (US$ billions)	13.9
GDP per capita (US$)	1,236
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.03

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

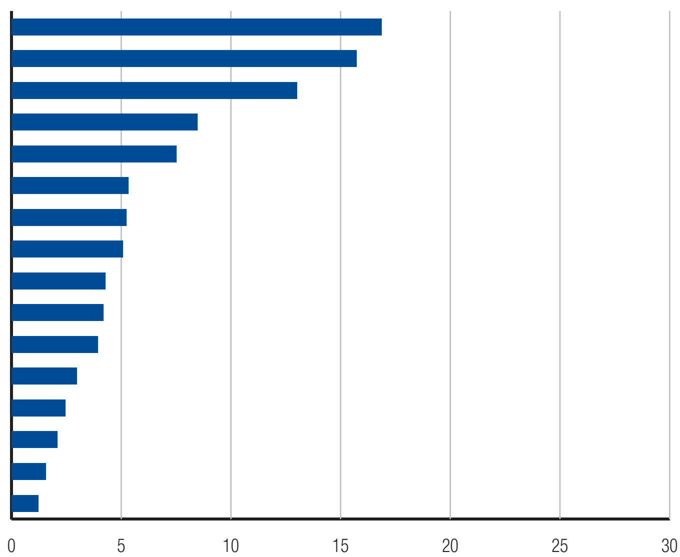
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**139**	**3.0**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	143	2.8
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	148	2.9
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	139	3.1
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**139**	**3.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	137	2.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	140	1.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	113	4.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	132	3.7
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**138**	**2.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	138	2.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	139	3.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	106	3.8
8th pillar: Financial market development	130	2.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	140	2.1
10th pillar: Market size	111	2.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**137**	**2.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	139	2.7
12th pillar: Innovation	135	2.5



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	16.9
Corruption	15.7
Tax rates	13.0
Inadequately educated workforce	8.5
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	7.5
Complexity of tax regulations	5.3
Poor work ethic in labor force	5.2
Insufficient capacity to innovate	5.1
Policy instability	4.3
Inefficient government bureaucracy	4.2
Crime and theft	3.9
Inflation	3.0
Government instability/coups	2.4
Restrictive labor regulations	2.1
Foreign currency regulations	1.6
Poor public health	1.2



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Chad

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	2.9	133
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.8	133
1.03	Diversion of public funds	1.8	137
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.5	97
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.4	136
1.06	Judicial independence	2.4	131
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.2	124
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.6	104
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.0	104
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.9	119
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.6	125
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	2.9	134
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	3.0	134
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.2	123
1.15	Organized crime	3.4	126
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.6	132
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.0	132
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.2	136
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	3.8	137
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.2	128
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.3	116
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.4	134
2.02	Quality of roads	3.0	112
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	1.4	140
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.7	130
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	10.6	130
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	1.7	135
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	39.8	136
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.2	138
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–4.2	96
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	–6.1	137
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.7	1
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	25.0	22
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	16.1	136
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	26,509.9	64
4.02	Business impact of malaria	2.8	74
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	151.0	105
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	3.4	138
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	2.5	123
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.4	135
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	88.5	139
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	51.2	134
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.6	126
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	85.9	116
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	22.8	140
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	2.3	134
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.7	124
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.0	120
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.1	127
5.06	Internet access in schools	1.6	140
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	2.9	135
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.0	134
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	3.7	139
6.02	Extent of market dominance	2.3	140
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	2.7	137
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.6	132
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	63.5	127

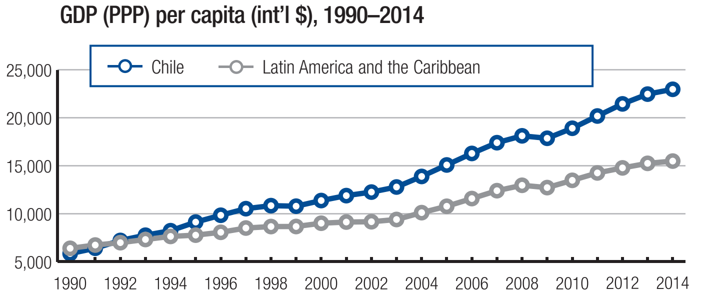
	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	9	104
6.07	No. days to start a business*	60.0	131
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.4	101
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	3.4	135
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	13.8	129
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.2	133
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.2	132
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	2.4	137
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	50.8	58
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.2	139
6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.2	137
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.7	119
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.9	77
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.5	96
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	13.0	54
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.5	102
7.06	Pay and productivity	2.7	137
7.07	Reliance on professional management	2.3	139
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.6	120
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.0	91
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.82	68
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	2.6	140
8.02	Affordability of financial services	2.9	138
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.2	134
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.1	122
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.0	127
8.06	Soundness of banks	3.4	129
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	2.5	136
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	6	44
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	2.9	139
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.3	138
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.1	137
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	2.5	136
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	130
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	0.7	138
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	138
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	105
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.5	113
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	29.5	109
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	31.5	90
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.8	122
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.1	137
11.03	State of cluster development	2.7	133
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.5	131
11.05	Value chain breadth	2.8	139
11.06	Control of international distribution	2.3	140
11.07	Production process sophistication	2.1	140
11.08	Extent of marketing	2.9	137
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	2.4	138
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.2	129
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.6	127
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.4	128
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.2	138
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.6	129
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	2.9	134
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	119

Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Chile

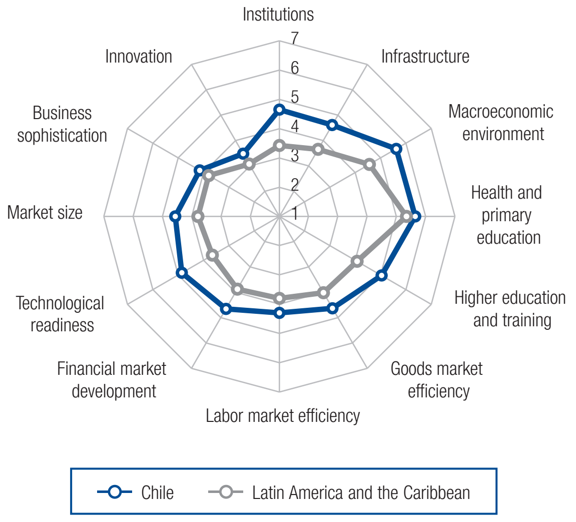
Key indicators, 2014

Population (millions)	17.8
GDP (US$ billions)	258.0
GDP per capita (US$)	14,477
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.38



Global Competitiveness Index

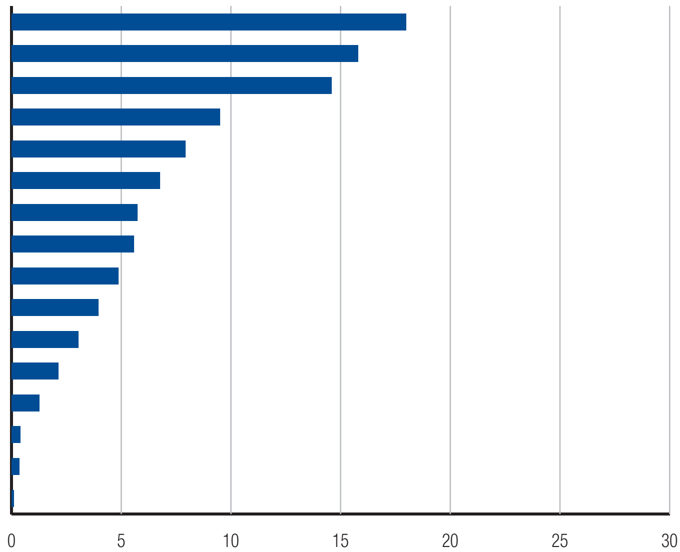
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**35**	**4.6**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	33	4.6
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	34	4.6
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	33	4.6
Basic requirements (26.3%)	**36**	**5.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	32	4.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	45	4.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	29	5.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	74	5.6
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**31**	**4.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	33	5.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	40	4.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	63	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market development	21	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	39	4.8
10th pillar: Market size	44	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (23.7%)	**50**	**3.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	53	4.1
12th pillar: Innovation	50	3.5



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Restrictive labor regulations	18.0
Inadequately educated workforce	15.8
Inefficient government bureaucracy	14.6
Insufficient capacity to innovate	9.5
Complexity of tax regulations	7.9
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	6.8
Tax rates	5.7
Access to financing	5.6
Policy instability	4.9
Poor work ethic in labor force	4.0
Crime and theft	3.0
Poor public health	2.1
Corruption	1.3
Government instability/coups	0.4
Inflation	0.4
Foreign currency regulations	0.1



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Chile

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	5.1	35
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.2	49
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.6	**31**
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.3	53
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.5	**28**
1.06	Judicial independence	5.0	**31**
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.6	42
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.2	**21**
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.7	45
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.0	47
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.0	42
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.9	**26**
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.6	52
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.6	71
1.15	Organized crime	5.6	42
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.3	**4**
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.5	**32**
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.2	36
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.2	40
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.4	42
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.8	55
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.6	48
2.02	Quality of roads	4.9	35
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.4	79
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.9	35
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.2	36
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	619.0	38
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.5	46
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	133.3	40
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	19.2	57
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–1.4	38
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	20.3	70
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	4.4	90
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	13.9	**10**
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	78.5	**22**
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	16.0	35
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.6	**19**
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	63
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.0	47
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	7.1	46
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	79.8	**32**
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.0	108
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	92.0	84
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	89.0	72
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	74.4	**19**
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.4	86
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.3	107
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.3	**21**
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.8	49
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.7	36
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.1	52
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.6	**22**
6.02	Extent of market dominance	2.9	129
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.4	**29**
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.7	64
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	27.9	**30**

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	7	76
6.07	No. days to start a business*	5.5	**24**
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.6	**19**
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.9	**14**
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.6	65
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.4	**16**
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.2	**24**
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.9	**29**
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	33.6	97
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.4	82
6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.0	**28**
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.5	55
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.8	**12**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.3	110
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	27.4	117
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.6	**19**
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.2	54
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.6	42
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.8	**16**
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.2	**22**
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.69	98
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.5	**21**
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.9	41
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.5	**24**
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.7	**20**
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.3	**32**
8.06	Soundness of banks	6.3	**9**
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.4	**19**
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	4	80
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.6	**33**
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.2	38
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.2	**14**
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	72.4	36
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	14.1	56
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	73.1	39
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	50.5	55
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	41
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.1	49
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	409.3	42
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	33.7	85
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.4	80
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.7	43
11.03	State of cluster development	3.7	72
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.3	82
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.9	58
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.1	39
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.4	40
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.8	**30**
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.7	71
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.8	85
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.1	48
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.0	92
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.2	39
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.1	89
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.6	**32**
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	7.1	43

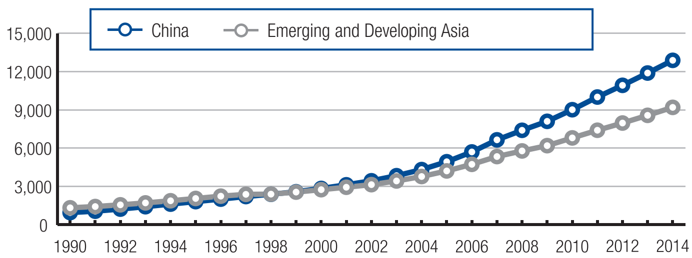
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

China

Key indicators, 2014

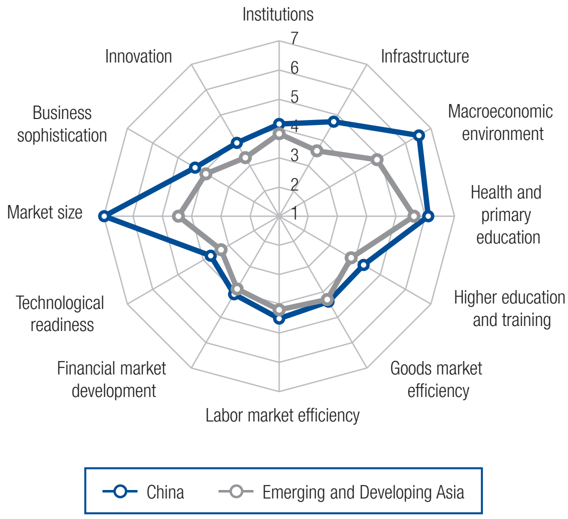
Population (millions)	1,367.8
GDP (US$ billions)	10,380.4
GDP per capita (US$)	7,589
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	16.32

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

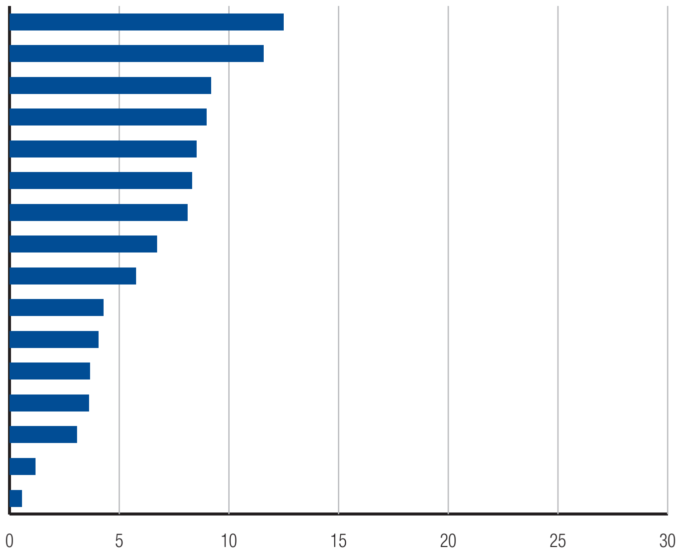
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**28**	**4.9**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	28	4.9
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	29	4.8
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	29	4.8
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**28**	**5.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	51	4.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	39	4.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	8	6.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	44	6.1
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**32**	**4.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	68	4.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	58	4.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	37	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market development	54	4.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	74	3.7
10th pillar: Market size	1	7.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**34**	**4.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	38	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation	31	3.9



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Insufficient capacity to innovate	12.5
Access to financing	11.6
Inefficient government bureaucracy	9.2
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	9.0
Tax rates	8.5
Corruption	8.3
Policy instability	8.1
Complexity of tax regulations	6.7
Inflation	5.8
Poor work ethic in labor force	4.3
Inadequately educated workforce	4.0
Restrictive labor regulations	3.7
Foreign currency regulations	3.6
Government instability/coups	3.1
Poor public health	1.2
Crime and theft	0.6



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

China

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.4	51
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.0	63
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.8	50
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.0	28
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.0	67
1.06	Judicial independence	3.9	67
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.0	29
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.1	**24**
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.0	**26**
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.0	50
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.5	66
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.5	36
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.0	86
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.9	60
1.15	Organized crime	4.8	76
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.3	60
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.0	61
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.4	80
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	105
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.1	71
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.5	110
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.5	51
2.02	Quality of roads	4.7	42
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	5.0	16
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.5	50
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.8	51
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	15,491.1	**2**
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.3	53
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	92.3	107
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	17.9	63
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–1.1	34
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	48.9	**3**
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.0	**1**
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	41.1	66
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	77.0	**26**
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.5	15
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.0	32
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	70.0	81
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.9	93
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.0	86
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	10.9	59
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	75.4	53
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.2	55
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.3	**20**
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	89.0	74
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	26.7	83
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.9	56
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.4	49
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.9	85
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.8	47
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.2	63
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.2	50
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.4	36
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.2	28
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.2	36
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.8	50
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	64.6	128

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	11	123
6.07	No. days to start a business*	31.4	117
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.6	**16**
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.2	78
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.0	117
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.4	74
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	61
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.2	56
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	22.6	131
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.6	68
6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.2	**21**
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.4	62
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.0	73
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.6	**17**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	27.4	117
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.9	58
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.6	**20**
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.4	55
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.2	30
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.2	**27**
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.84	60
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.5	61
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.4	48
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.0	44
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.7	**21**
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.8	**16**
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.7	78
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.5	52
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	4	80
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.3	95
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.7	66
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.4	69
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	49.3	70
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	13.6	57
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	5.0	119
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	41.8	71
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	7.0	**2**
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	7.0	**1**
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	17,617.3	**1**
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	24.8	110
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.2	**15**
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.3	63
11.03	State of cluster development	4.5	**24**
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.8	48
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.2	43
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.3	29
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.1	49
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.4	64
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	48
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.2	49
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.2	42
12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.2	**23**
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.4	32
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.3	**9**
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.5	36
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	13.4	32

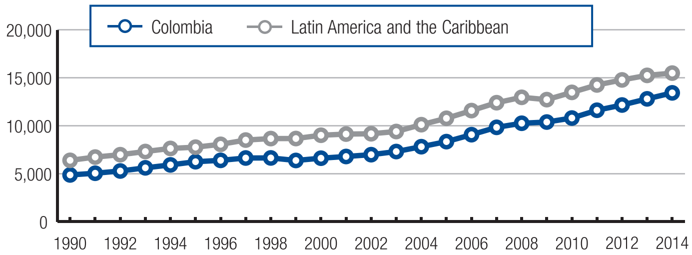
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Colombia

Key indicators, 2014

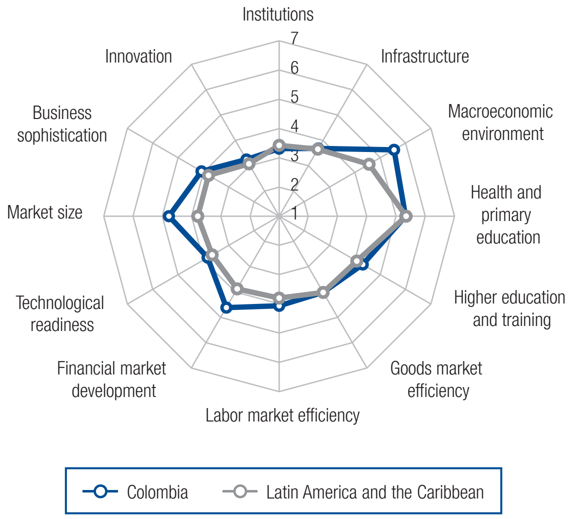
Population (millions)	47.7
GDP (US$ billions)	384.9
GDP per capita (US$)	8,076
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.59

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

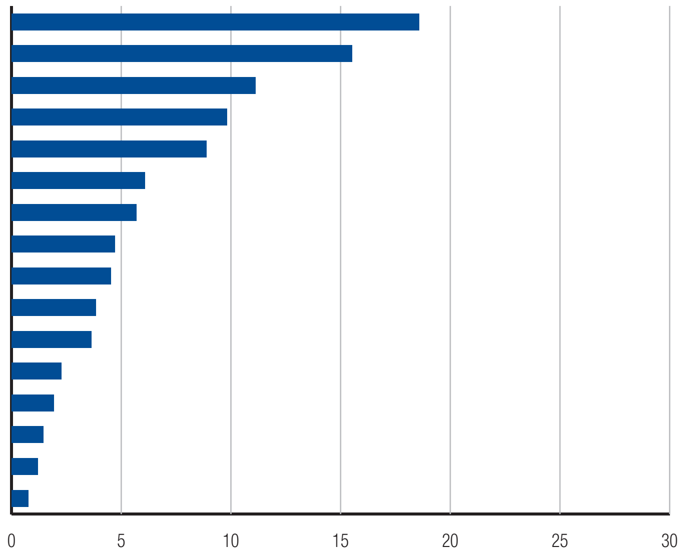
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**61**	**4.3**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	66	4.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	69	4.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	69	4.2
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**77**	**4.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	114	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	84	3.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	32	5.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	97	5.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**54**	**4.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	70	4.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	108	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	86	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market development	25	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	70	3.8
10th pillar: Market size	36	4.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**61**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	59	4.1
12th pillar: Innovation	76	3.2



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Tax rates	18.6
Corruption	15.5
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	11.1
Inefficient government bureaucracy	9.8
Complexity of tax regulations	8.9
Access to financing	6.1
Inadequately educated workforce	5.7
Crime and theft	4.7
Restrictive labor regulations	4.5
Insufficient capacity to innovate	3.8
Policy instability	3.6
Poor work ethic in labor force	2.3
Foreign currency regulations	1.9
Inflation	1.5
Poor public health	1.2
Government instability/coups	0.8



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Colombia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.1	83
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.7	79
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.2	131
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.8	131
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.4	97
1.06	Judicial independence	2.7	114
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.4	115
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.6	100
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.6	126
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.1	106
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.0	100
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.9	86
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	2.9	136
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	2.7	132
1.15	Organized crime	2.8	135
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.0	76
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.5	109
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.6	66
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.3	**30**
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.2	62
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	7.2	**10**
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.2	110
2.02	Quality of roads	2.7	126
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.4	106
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.6	85
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.2	74
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	641.8	**37**
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.0	59
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	113.1	72
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	14.7	72
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–1.4	**37**
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	19.4	76
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.9	**1**
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	38.0	61
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	66.3	**42**
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	203.3	38
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.3	26
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	32.0	58
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.3	81
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.5	86
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.9	89
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	14.5	77
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.0	76
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.2	105
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	87.7	109
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	93.0	64
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	48.3	53
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.1	102
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.1	117
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.0	79
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.1	77
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.9	85
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.7	93
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.4	**35**
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.3	108
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.8	63
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.7	131
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	75.4	137

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	8	93
6.07	No. days to start a business*	11.0	59
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	2.8	134
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.0	109
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.4	83
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.5	70
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.5	68
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.5	95
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	20.1	135
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.1	**35**
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.2	85
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.6	**45**
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	**45**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.6	92
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	16.7	75
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.2	113
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.7	94
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.3	68
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.3	83
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.2	87
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.72	93
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.8	51
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.6	114
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.5	73
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.8	77
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.7	70
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.8	**24**
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.4	58
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	12	**1**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.5	82
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.4	89
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.6	57
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	52.6	66
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	10.3	67
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	35.0	67
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	45.1	66
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.7	**31**
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.9	54
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	640.1	**31**
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	16.0	132
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.9	**28**
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.7	**41**
11.03	State of cluster development	3.7	66
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.4	73
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.0	51
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.8	70
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.7	75
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.3	68
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	53
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.7	93
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.7	74
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.9	96
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.9	**49**
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	68
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.8	87
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.4	63

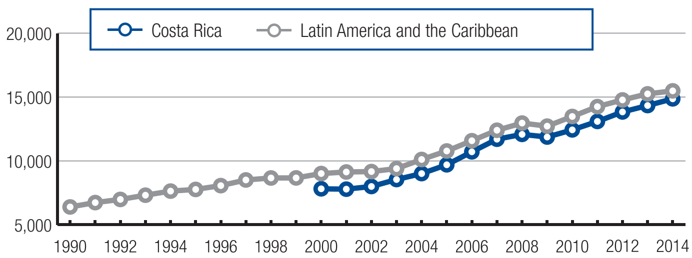
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Costa Rica

Key indicators, 2014

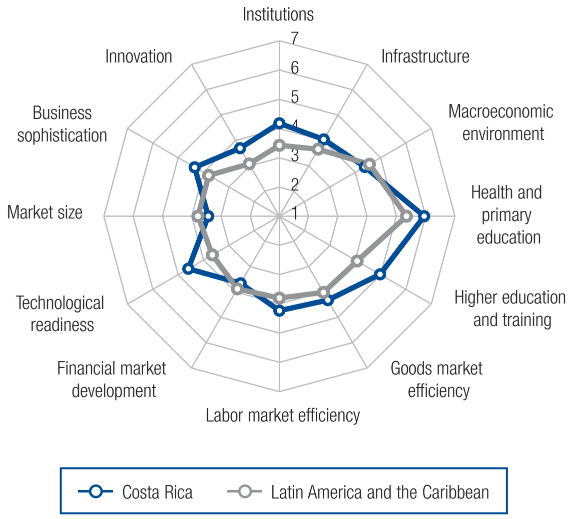
Population (millions)	4.8
GDP (US$ billions)	48.1
GDP per capita (US$)	10,083
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.07

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

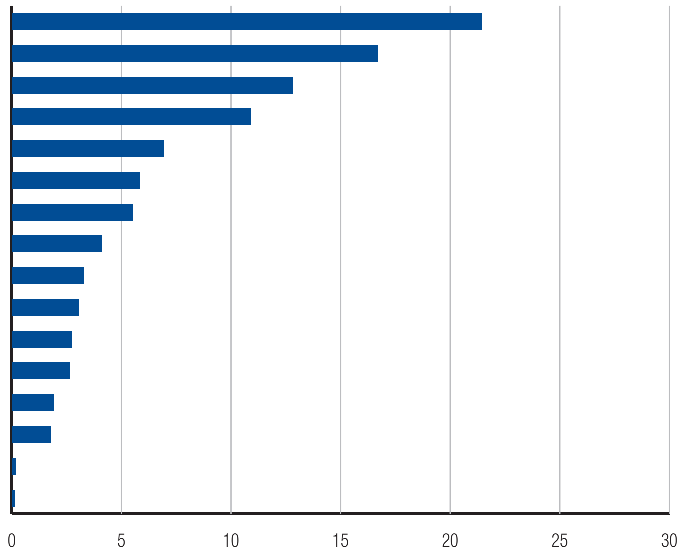
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**52**	**4.3**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	51	4.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	54	4.3
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	57	4.3
Basic requirements (37.3%)	**64**	**4.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	49	4.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	71	4.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	94	4.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	55	5.9
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**57**	**4.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	35	5.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	67	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	70	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market development	85	3.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	49	4.6
10th pillar: Market size	83	3.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (12.7%)	**38**	**4.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	37	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation	39	3.7



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inefficient government bureaucracy	21.4
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	16.7
Tax rates	12.8
Access to financing	10.9
Restrictive labor regulations	6.9
Complexity of tax regulations	5.8
Corruption	5.5
Inflation	4.1
Insufficient capacity to innovate	3.3
Policy instability	3.0
Inadequately educated workforce	2.7
Poor work ethic in labor force	2.7
Foreign currency regulations	1.9
Crime and theft	1.8
Government instability/coups	0.2
Poor public health	0.1



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Costa Rica

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.6	**44**
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.3	**44**
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.4	65
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.0	72
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.3	51
1.06	Judicial independence	5.1	**30**
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.2	63
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.4	118
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.9	118
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.5	79
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.3	**32**
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.4	**45**
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.1	**24**
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.2	87
1.15	Organized crime	5.2	55
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.0	**38**
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.2	**50**
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.0	**50**
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.1	**42**
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.4	**41**
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	2.8	138
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.3	103
2.02	Quality of roads	2.9	115
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.8	95
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.1	109
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.6	60
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	126.7	76
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.6	**41**
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	143.8	**34**
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	17.8	64
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–6.0	124
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	14.3	105
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	3.2	61
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	39.8	64
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	53.9	65
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.2	9
4.02	Business impact of malaria	6.5	4
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	11.0	**28**
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.4	**29**
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.0	**49**
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	8.4	52
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	79.9	**31**
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.6	**39**
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	90.0	101
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	108.9	**14**
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	47.6	56
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.5	**28**
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.3	55
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.1	**27**
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.7	53
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	5.1	**25**
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.5	**31**
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.2	55
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.2	**32**
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.0	55
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.3	97
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	58.0	121

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	9	104
6.07	No. days to start a business*	24.0	104
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.3	111
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	3.9	114
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.6	**50**
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.1	**33**
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.9	**44**
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.8	79
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	40.1	86
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.0	**38**
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.4	66
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.3	**18**
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.7	92
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.4	**28**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	18.7	82
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.8	65
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.3	**43**
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.6	**44**
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.4	**26**
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.8	**45**
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.61	115
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.4	68
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.1	66
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.7	114
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.2	117
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.3	112
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.7	**32**
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.8	**42**
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	2	106
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.9	64
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.0	**44**
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.3	**13**
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	49.4	69
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	10.4	65
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	45.3	56
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	86.9	**20**
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.2	86
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.1	86
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	71.0	83
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	37.6	73
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.4	83
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.5	53
11.03	State of cluster development	4.0	**42**
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.5	**27**
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.4	**28**
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.7	75
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.6	**34**
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.5	**50**
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.4	**28**
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.4	**40**
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.6	**36**
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.5	**47**
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.4	**33**
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.9	103
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.7	**30**
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.4	64

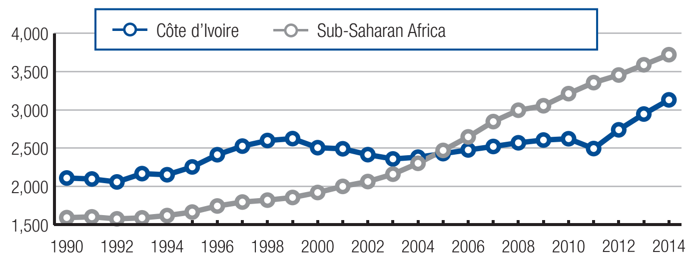
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Côte d’Ivoire

Key indicators, 2014

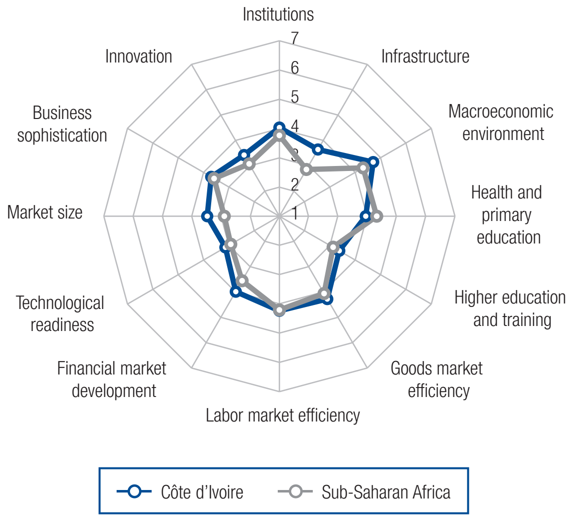
Population (millions)	22.7
GDP (US$ billions)	34.0
GDP per capita (US$)	1,495
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.07

GDP (PPP) per capita (int’l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**91**	**3.9**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	115	3.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	126	3.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	131	3.4
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**102**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	62	4.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	85	3.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	74	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	129	3.9
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**96**	**3.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	108	3.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	75	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	69	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market development	60	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	102	3.1
10th pillar: Market size	81	3.5
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**73**	**3.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	93	3.7
12th pillar: Innovation	53	3.4

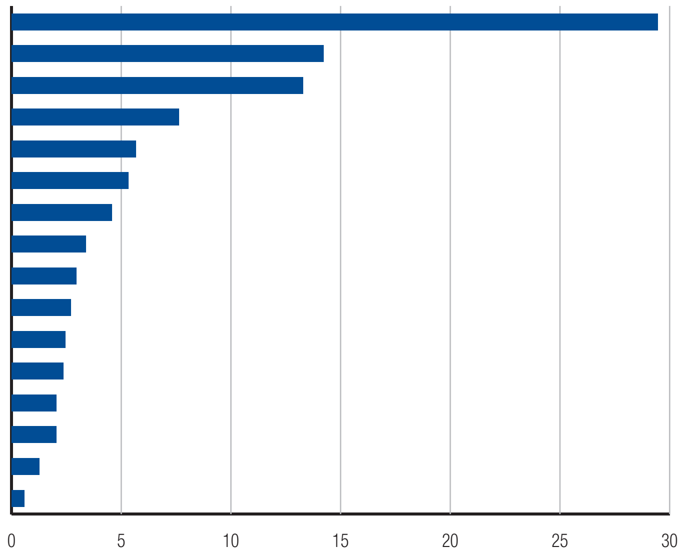


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	29.5
Tax rates	14.2
Corruption	13.3
Inefficient government bureaucracy	7.6
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	5.7
Inadequately educated workforce	5.3
Government instability/coups	4.6
Poor work ethic in labor force	3.4
Policy instability	3.0
Crime and theft	2.7
Poor public health	2.5
Complexity of tax regulations	2.4
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.0
Restrictive labor regulations	2.0
Inflation	1.3
Foreign currency regulations	0.6



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Côte d’Ivoire

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.2	66
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.9	67
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.5	60
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.7	**38**
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.2	55
1.06	Judicial independence	4.0	65
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.5	**43**
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.7	**39**
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.2	**14**
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.6	**29**
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.1	**38**
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.4	**50**
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.4	69
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.5	113
1.15	Organized crime	3.4	127
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.8	90
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.0	59
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3	84
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.0	**47**
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders’ interests	4.2	55
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.3	116
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.5	**50**
2.02	Quality of roads	4.8	**40**
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.7	69
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.2	**28**
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.3	**34**
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	48.8	98
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.9	95
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	106.2	83
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	1.2	119
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–2.3	56
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	13.7	106
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.4	**47**
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	36.4	53
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	28.9	108
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	20,665.6	61
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.6	41
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	170.0	112
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.1	121
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	2.7	124
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.5	108
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	71.3	135
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	50.8	135
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.9	75
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	76.8	130
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	39.1	127
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	9.1	118
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.1	**48**
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.2	**17**
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.6	**42**
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.0	80
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.7	**35**
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.1	56
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.6	105
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.6	72
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.0	56
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.3	99
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	51.9	116

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont’d.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	4	**22**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	7.0	**40**
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.4	**24**
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	3.6	126
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.4	112
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.9	51
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.4	74
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.1	64
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	49.2	64
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.5	74
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.3	82
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.5	54
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.9	76
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.3	**39**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	13.1	56
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.4	**26**
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.8	82
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.3	65
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.9	**41**
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.9	**36**
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.65	105
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.7	114
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.9	92
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.1	**41**
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.1	**45**
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.0	**44**
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.0	64
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.2	71
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	6	**44**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.8	66
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.6	71
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.2	86
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	14.6	117
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.3	116
9.06	Int’l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	5.2	117
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	24.6	95
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.2	83
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.2	80
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	71.1	82
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	45.2	51
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.3	88
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.3	62
11.03	State of cluster development	2.9	129
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.1	94
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.8	72
11.06	Control of international distribution	2.8	137
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.7	78
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.5	56
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	84
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.3	**44**
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.0	55
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.5	51
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.3	86
12.05	Gov’t procurement of advanced tech products	3.7	**44**
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.9	76
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	119

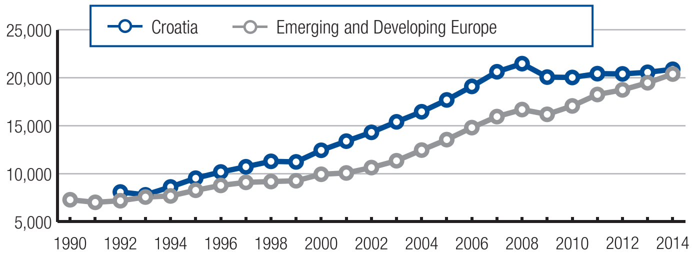
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section “How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles” on page 89.

Croatia

Key indicators, 2014

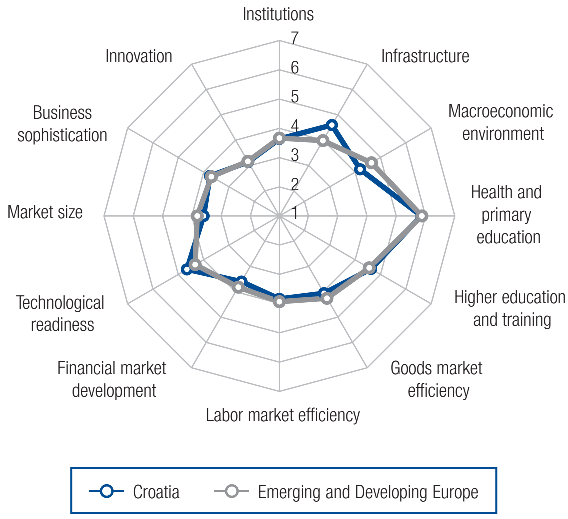
Population (millions)	4.2
GDP (US$ billions)	57.2
GDP per capita (US$)	13,494
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.08

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**77**	**4.1**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	77	4.1
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	75	4.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	81	4.0
Basic requirements (28.8%)	**69**	**4.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	89	3.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	46	4.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	107	4.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	63	5.8
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**68**	**4.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	51	4.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	105	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	105	3.8
8th pillar: Financial market development	88	3.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	43	4.6
10th pillar: Market size	79	3.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (21.2%)	**90**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	84	3.7
12th pillar: Innovation	92	3.1

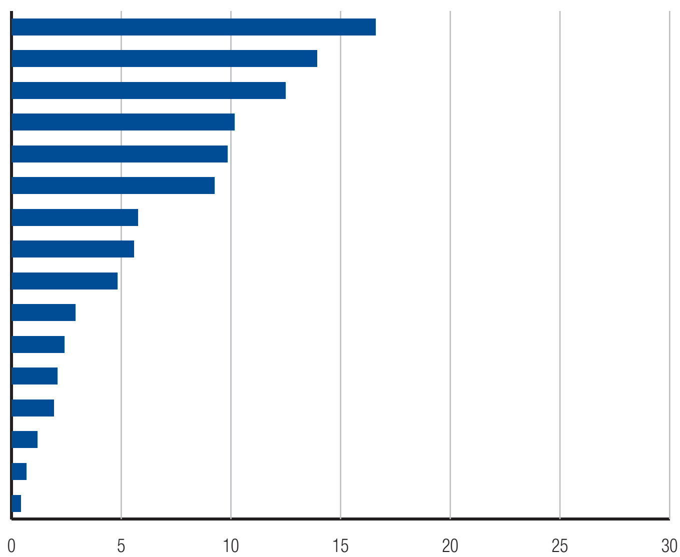


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	**Transition 2–3**	3
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inefficient government bureaucracy	16.6
Policy instability	13.9
Tax rates	12.5
Access to financing	10.2
Restrictive labor regulations	9.8
Complexity of tax regulations	9.3
Inadequately educated workforce	5.8
Corruption	5.6
Poor work ethic in labor force	4.8
Crime and theft	2.9
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	2.4
Government instability/coups	2.1
Insufficient capacity to innovate	1.9
Foreign currency regulations	1.2
Inflation	0.7
Poor public health	0.4



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Croatia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.8	102
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.6	87
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.1	84
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.0	122
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.0	66
1.06	Judicial independence	3.2	99
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.7	100
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.2	126
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.1	137
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.3	137
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.3	133
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.5	113
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.4	**4**
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.4	**30**
1.15	Organized crime	5.3	51
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.4	53
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.8	80
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.2	98
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	95
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.5	111
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.8	55
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.6	**46**
2.02	Quality of roads	5.6	**19**
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.7	68
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.5	**49**
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.2	76
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	84.0	87
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.6	**40**
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	104.4	88
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	36.7	**28**
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–5.0	108
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	18.5	83
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	–0.2	74
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	80.9	117
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	53.2	66
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	13.0	**31**
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.7	**17**
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.8	**6**
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.8	**29**
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	77.1	**41**
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.5	**46**
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	89.3	104
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	98.4	**40**
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	61.6	**39**
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.1	103
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.8	**31**
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.0	80
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.6	55
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.1	77
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.3	123
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.9	83
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.2	113
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.5	100
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.4	137
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	18.8	**11**

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	7	76
6.07	No. days to start a business*	15.0	83
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	2.5	138
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.9	**16**
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.2	**5**
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.0	104
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.1	134
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.6	**40**
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	46.7	71
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.7	59
6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.6	126
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.6	130
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	57
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.8	129
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	15.1	66
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.4	136
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.0	74
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.6	104
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.1	134
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	1.9	135
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.84	59
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.3	76
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.8	100
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.9	105
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.4	105
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.3	109
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.8	67
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.8	92
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	5	63
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.0	57
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.6	70
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.8	114
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	68.6	**43**
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	23.0	**38**
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	58.0	**46**
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	68.5	**31**
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.3	80
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	76
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	88.5	76
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	48.0	**46**
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.6	62
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.5	**48**
11.03	State of cluster development	3.0	118
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.6	60
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.6	91
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.5	96
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.5	92
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.9	99
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	98
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.3	122
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.0	52
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.1	85
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.4	81
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.7	125
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.9	78
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	10.3	**37**

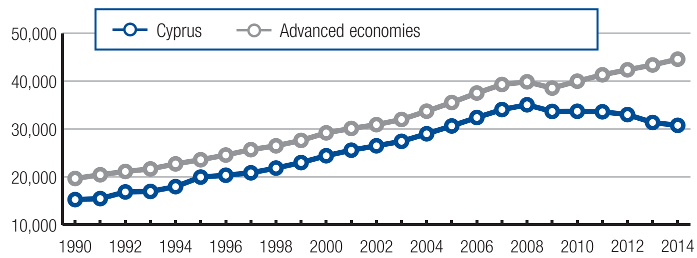
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Cyprus

Key indicators, 2014

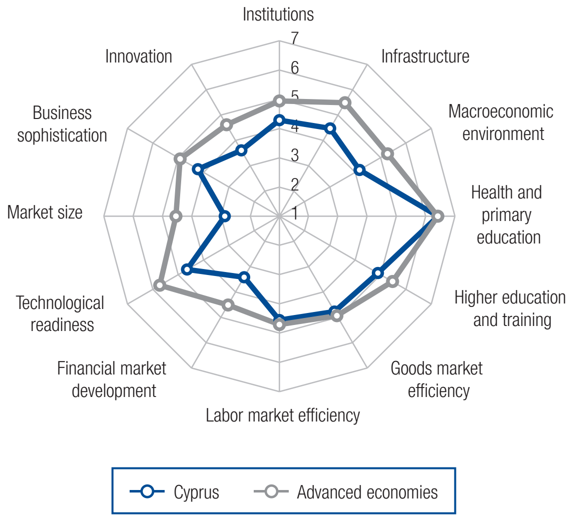
Population (millions)	0.9
GDP (US$ billions)	23.3
GDP per capita (US$)	26,115
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.03

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**65**	**4.2**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	58	4.3
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	58	4.3
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	58	4.3
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**51**	**4.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	43	4.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	50	4.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	109	4.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	17	6.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**59**	**4.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	41	4.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	28	4.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	34	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market development	108	3.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	45	4.6
10th pillar: Market size	112	2.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**45**	**3.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	47	4.2
12th pillar: Innovation	44	3.6

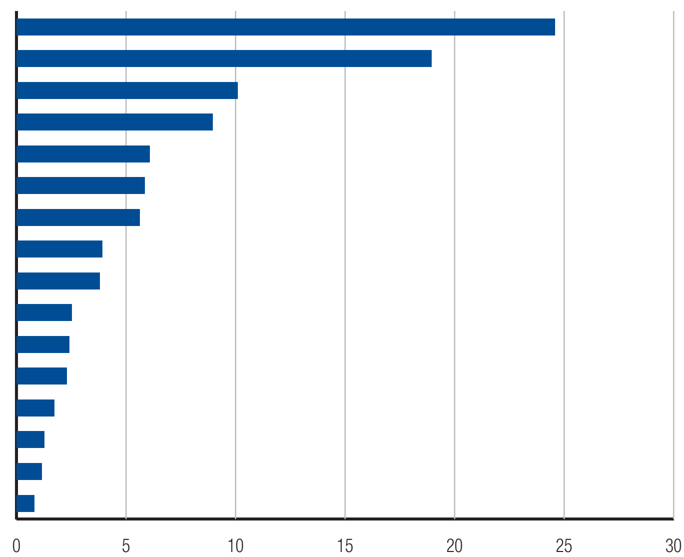


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	**3**
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		**Innovation driven**

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	24.6
Inefficient government bureaucracy	18.9
Corruption	10.1
Insufficient capacity to innovate	9.0
Restrictive labor regulations	6.1
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	5.9
Government instability/coups	5.6
Poor work ethic in labor force	3.9
Policy instability	3.8
Tax rates	2.5
Inadequately educated workforce	2.4
Foreign currency regulations	2.3
Inflation	1.7
Poor public health	1.3
Complexity of tax regulations	1.1
Crime and theft	0.8



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Cyprus

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.5	**50**
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.4	**43**
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.0	**45**
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.6	88
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.8	**38**
1.06	Judicial independence	4.7	**42**
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.8	91
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.4	58
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.0	**25**
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.7	68
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.9	**45**
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.4	**42**
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.0	**32**
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.8	**17**
1.15	Organized crime	5.6	**38**
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.7	**43**
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.9	64
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.0	**49**
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	122
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.3	53
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.8	**14**
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.6	**44**
2.02	Quality of roads	5.0	**31**
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.4	54
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.7	57
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	197.1	65
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.4	**48**
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	96.3	101
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	28.4	**37**
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–0.1	**23**
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	10.1	128
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	–0.3	77
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	107.1	131
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	36.1	86
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	5.8	**9**
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.2	**39**
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.0	51
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	2.8	**11**
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	79.8	**33**
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.0	**25**
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.9	**28**
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	95.3	55
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	45.9	60
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.9	**17**
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.0	**22**
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.7	**36**
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.0	**38**
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.6	**39**
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.1	55
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.3	**46**
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.0	**43**
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.2	**37**
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.7	**17**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	23.2	**20**

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
6.07	No. days to start a business*	8.0	**42**
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.0	**46**
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.8	**19**
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.2	**5**
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.2	90
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.9	**43**
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.6	**37**
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	57.2	**49**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.8	55
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.7	**45**
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.7	**39**
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.6	98
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.1	**46**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	5.7	**13**
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.7	**17**
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.0	72
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.8	95
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.7	**49**
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.2	84
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.83	62
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.7	55
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.4	**49**
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.3	130
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.4	108
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.3	107
8.06	Soundness of banks	2.7	139
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.6	106
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	7	**24**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.2	**44**
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.1	**39**
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.2	83
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	69.3	**42**
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	21.1	**43**
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	75.1	**38**
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	42.1	70
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.6	118
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.8	104
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	27.4	112
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	50.9	**42**
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.6	58
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.6	**46**
11.03	State of cluster development	3.9	53
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.4	**28**
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.1	**49**
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.9	59
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.1	51
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.6	**44**
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.0	**45**
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.7	90
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.1	**46**
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.2	70
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.2	**40**
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	71
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.9	**20**
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	10.6	**35**

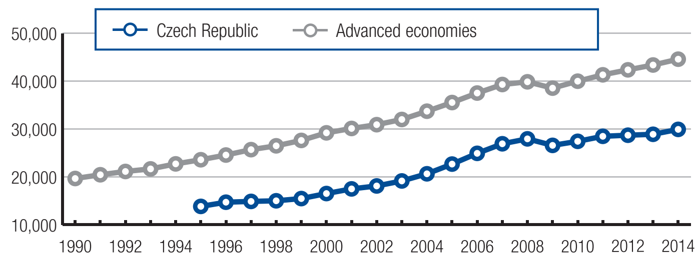
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Czech Republic

Key indicators, 2014

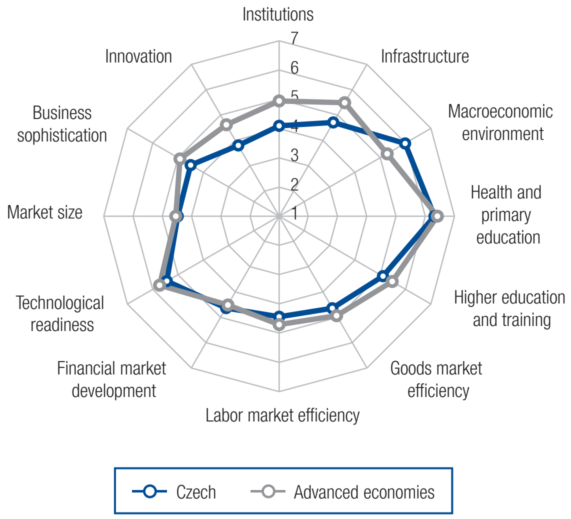
Population (millions)	10.5
GDP (US$ billions)	205.7
GDP per capita (US$)	19,563
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.29

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

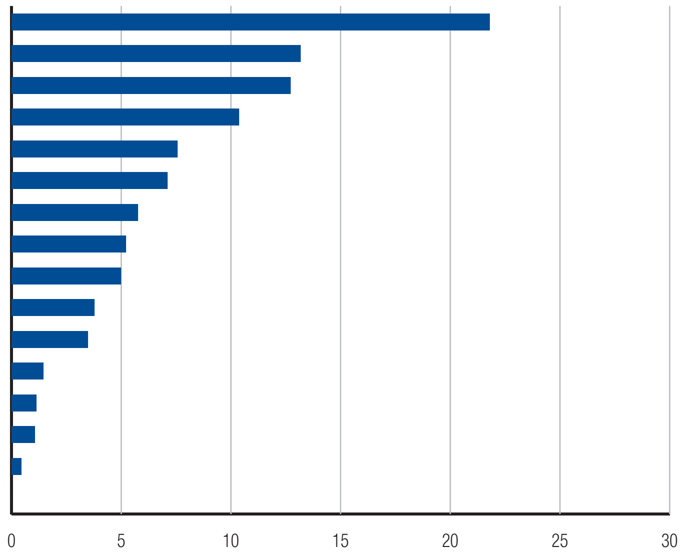
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**31**	**4.7**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	37	4.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	46	4.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	39	4.5
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**31**	**5.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	57	4.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	41	4.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	21	6.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	27	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**26**	**4.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	29	5.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	37	4.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	47	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market development	24	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	29	5.4
10th pillar: Market size	47	4.5
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**32**	**4.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	30	4.5
12th pillar: Innovation	35	3.8



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inefficient government bureaucracy	21.8
Corruption	13.2
Policy instability	12.7
Complexity of tax regulations	10.4
Restrictive labor regulations	7.6
Inadequately educated workforce	7.1
Tax rates	5.7
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	5.2
Poor work ethic in labor force	5.0
Insufficient capacity to innovate	3.8
Access to financing	3.5
Foreign currency regulations	1.4
Government instability/coups	1.1
Crime and theft	1.1
Poor public health	0.5
Inflation	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Czech Republic

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.4	54
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.6	34
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.9	92
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.3	107
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.4	48
1.06	Judicial independence	4.3	50
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.8	94
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	5.0	**7**
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.8	120
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.3	90
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.4	76
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.9	88
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.0	**29**
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.2	40
1.15	Organized crime	5.6	41
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.1	74
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.8	77
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.3	33
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.2	34
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.3	50
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.4	77
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.9	36
2.02	Quality of roads	4.0	69
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.5	22
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.6	88
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.4	**29**
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	198.5	64
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.4	**19**
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	130.0	45
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	17.6	65
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–1.0	32
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	25.9	36
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.4	52
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	41.6	68
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	77.2	**24**
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	5.5	**6**
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.7	67
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.5	73
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	2.9	**12**
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	78.3	36
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.6	40
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.6	**11**
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	96.6	50
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	64.2	32
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.8	60
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.3	57
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.3	63
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.4	**29**
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	5.1	**26**
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.3	39
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.7	**14**
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.5	**21**
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.1	39
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.8	58
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	48.5	105

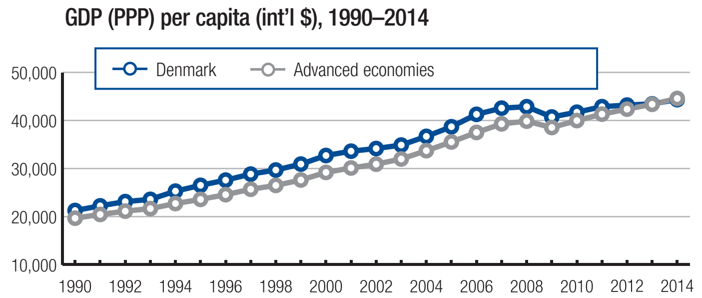
	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	9	104
6.07	No. days to start a business*	19.0	94
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.7	82
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.7	**27**
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.2	**5**
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	6.0	**6**
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.0	32
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.6	35
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	85.2	**16**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.9	47
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.1	93
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.7	40
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.8	**17**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.5	98
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	20.3	92
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.3	108
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.7	**18**
7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.1	**27**
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.6	58
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.2	85
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.81	71
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.1	37
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.1	**30**
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.7	62
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.3	37
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.3	31
8.06	Soundness of banks	6.1	**13**
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.9	37
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	7	**24**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.6	32
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.0	48
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.0	**22**
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	79.7	**27**
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	27.6	**24**
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	116.8	**25**
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	62.8	39
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.1	52
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.5	**29**
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	314.6	50
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	97.0	**9**
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.9	32
11.02	Local supplier quality	5.3	**25**
11.03	State of cluster development	3.9	55
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.0	41
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.2	40
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.9	56
11.07	Production process sophistication	5.1	**27**
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.8	32
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.1	41
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.8	**26**
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.7	34
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.9	**30**
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.0	42
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.2	83
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.0	66
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	19.4	**28**

Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Denmark

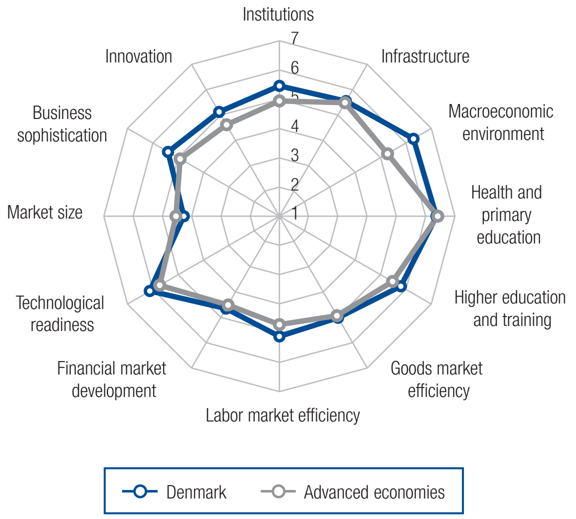
Key indicators, 2014

Population (millions)	5.6
GDP (US$ billions)	340.8
GDP per capita (US$)	60,564
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.23



Global Competitiveness Index

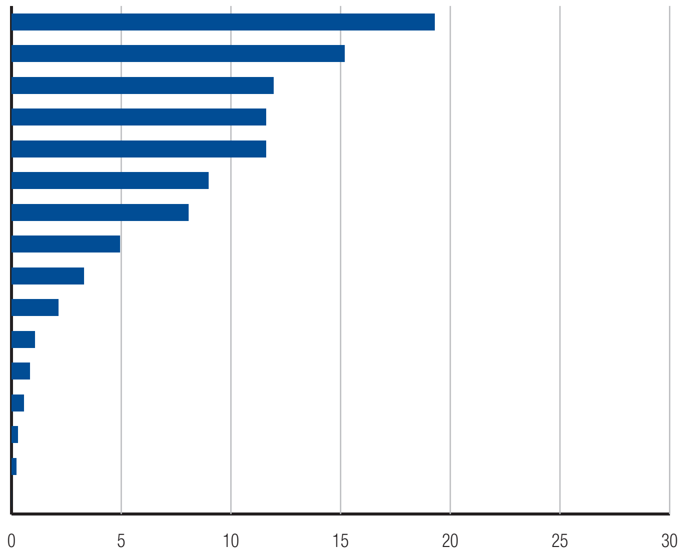
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**12**	**5.3**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	13	5.3
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	15	5.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	12	5.3
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**12**	**5.9**
1st pillar: Institutions	15	5.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	22	5.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	11	6.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	21	6.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**16**	**5.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	9	5.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	20	5.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	10	5.1
8th pillar: Financial market development	22	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	9	6.1
10th pillar: Market size	55	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**10**	**5.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	9	5.4
12th pillar: Innovation	10	5.1



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Tax rates	19.3
Complexity of tax regulations	15.2
Inefficient government bureaucracy	11.9
Access to financing	11.6
Restrictive labor regulations	11.6
Inadequately educated workforce	9.0
Poor work ethic in labor force	8.1
Insufficient capacity to innovate	4.9
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	3.3
Policy instability	2.1
Crime and theft	1.1
Foreign currency regulations	0.8
Government instability/coups	0.6
Inflation	0.3
Corruption	0.2
Poor public health	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Denmark

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	5.7	18
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.6	21
1.03	Diversion of public funds	6.0	7
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.9	13
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	6.4	6
1.06	Judicial independence	6.3	5
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.7	14
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.8	37
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.3	82
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.0	19
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.1	37
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.8	29
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.0	85
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.3	37
1.15	Organized crime	5.8	27
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.0	15
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	6.2	3
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.7	21
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.8	13
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.0	22
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.8	14
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.8	12
2.02	Quality of roads	5.6	16
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.6	20
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.8	9
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.6	23
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	524.6	44
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.7	4
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	126.0	50
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	33.3	32
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	1.8	12
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	25.6	38
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.6	1
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	42.6	69
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	91.1	9
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	7.0	17
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.9	3
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.8	4
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	2.9	12
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	80.3	27
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.7	37
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.2	22
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	124.7	4
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	79.6	13
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.9	16
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.8	29
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.4	17
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.9	15
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	5.6	13
5.08	Extent of staff training	5.1	16
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.3	45
6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.3	5
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.0	16
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.1	112
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	26.0	27

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	4	22
6.07	No. days to start a business*	5.5	24
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.3	32
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.4	62
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.2	5
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.4	20
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.2	25
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.1	22
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	47.9	67
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.6	13
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.6	48
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	6.1	2
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.4	105
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	5.4	5
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	0.0	1
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.7	130
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.5	31
7.07	Reliance on professional management	6.0	8
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.3	28
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.9	37
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.94	16
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.3	31
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.0	33
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.3	31
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.9	61
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.7	72
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.3	53
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.5	17
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	8	17
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.0	23
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.7	15
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.9	29
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	96.0	3
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	41.4	2
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	341.7	9
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	115.8	8
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.0	56
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.0	50
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	249.5	56
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	53.7	38
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.9	31
11.02	Local supplier quality	5.6	7
11.03	State of cluster development	4.5	25
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	6.4	2
11.05	Value chain breadth	5.2	13
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.8	16
11.07	Production process sophistication	5.8	13
11.08	Extent of marketing	5.1	25
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	6.1	1
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.3	11
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.5	16
12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.9	15
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.9	20
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.4	65
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.6	35
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	215.4	8

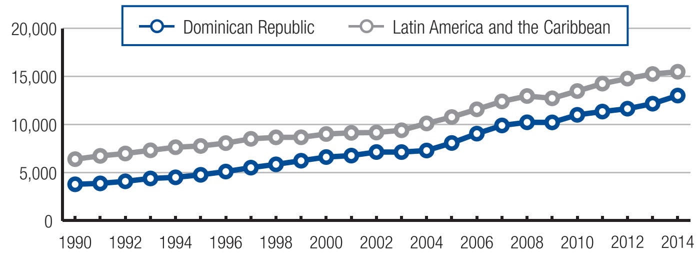
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Dominican Republic

Key indicators, 2014

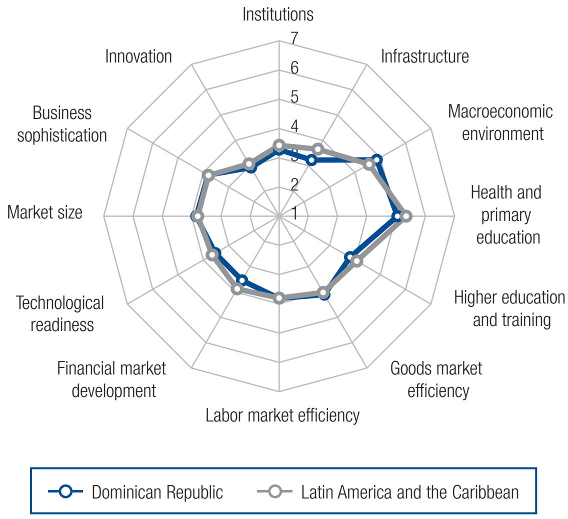
Population (millions).. 10.6
GDP (US$ billions)... 64.1
GDP per capita (US$).................................. 6,044
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total........... 0.13

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

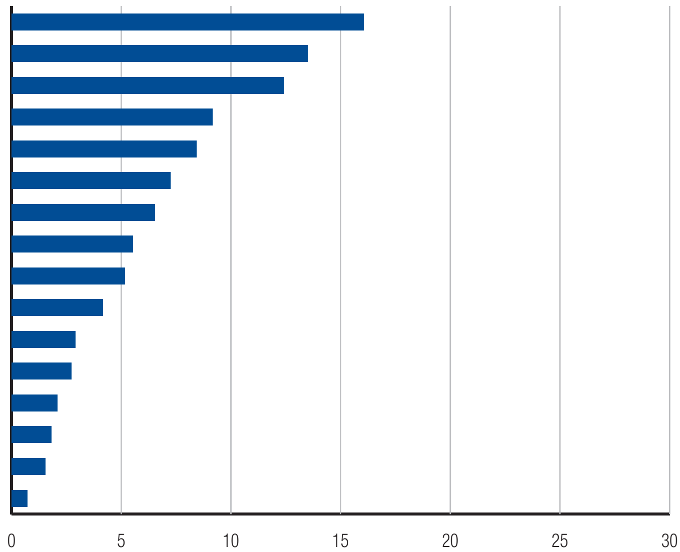
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**98**	**3.9**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	101	3.8
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	105	3.8
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	105	3.8
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**100**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	118	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	100	3.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	57	4.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	104	5.0
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**92**	**3.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	96	3.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	97	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	108	3.8
8th pillar: Financial market development	93	3.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	84	3.5
10th pillar: Market size	70	3.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**97**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	76	3.8
12th pillar: Innovation	112	2.9



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Tax rates	16.0
Corruption	13.5
Inadequately educated workforce	12.4
Inefficient government bureaucracy	9.2
Access to financing	8.4
Crime and theft	7.3
Restrictive labor regulations	6.5
Poor work ethic in labor force	5.5
Complexity of tax regulations	5.2
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	4.2
Inflation	2.9
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.7
Policy instability	2.1
Poor public health	1.8
Foreign currency regulations	1.5
Government instability/coups	0.7



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Dominican Republic

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.0	87
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.6	86
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.1	134
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.9	125
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.3	105
1.06	Judicial independence	2.6	124
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.2	126
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.4	116
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.1	100
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.2	100
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.9	107
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.2	62
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.0	84
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.3	122
1.15	Organized crime	4.0	112
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.6	137
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.1	130
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.5	71
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	61
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.9	84
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.4	77
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.5	100
2.02	Quality of roads	4.3	53
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.5	51
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.7	54
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	408.7	**50**
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2.6	123
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	78.9	116
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	11.6	81
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–3.0	68
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	18.1	86
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	3.0	**50**
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	35.1	51
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	37.9	81
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	12.7	20
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.2	27
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	60.0	74
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.0	91
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.7	98
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.8	93
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	23.6	93
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	73.5	82
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.6	125
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	86.5	114
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	75.9	95
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	46.4	58
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.6	126
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.2	138
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.7	103
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.5	108
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.9	88
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.6	103
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.3	**44**
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.1	120
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.2	114
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.2	102
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	43.4	94

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	7	76
6.07	No. days to start a business*	19.5	98
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.8	67
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.3	68
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.9	77
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.1	**35**
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	57
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.3	53
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	31.5	107
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.4	83
6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.9	114
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	73
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	**46**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.7	81
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	26.2	113
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.7	79
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.4	112
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.5	120
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.4	78
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.4	66
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.67	101
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.8	**50**
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.8	98
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.1	94
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.8	75
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.5	95
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.4	**49**
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.2	72
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	1	129
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.9	63
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.5	75
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.7	**45**
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	49.6	68
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	5.7	81
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	24.9	81
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	30.1	87
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.7	68
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.3	78
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	138.0	68
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	26.1	107
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.7	**46**
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.3	73
11.03	State of cluster development	3.5	83
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.6	125
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.9	60
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.7	78
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.6	88
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.5	**49**
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.7	74
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.7	92
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.9	118
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.6	117
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.3	94
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.2	78
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.3	110
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.4	83

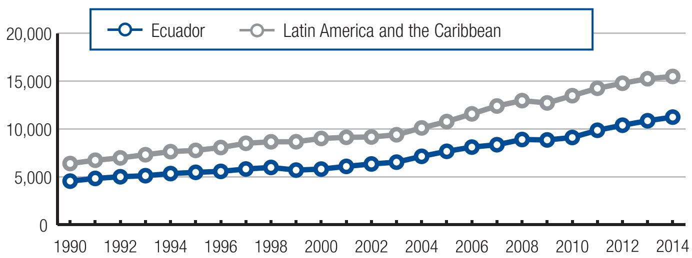
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Ecuador

Key indicators, 2014

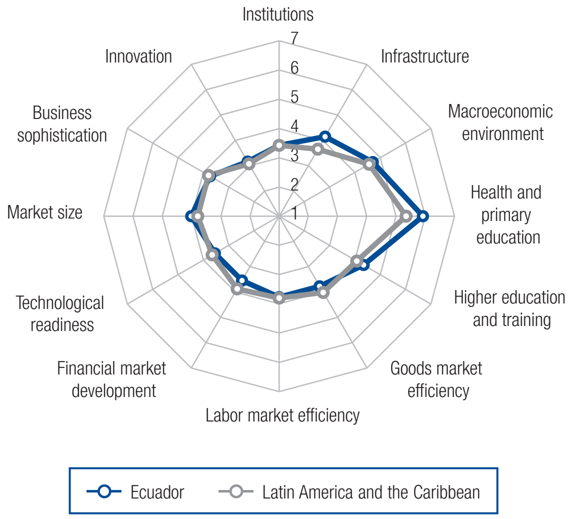
Population (millions)	16.0
GDP (US$ billions)	100.8
GDP per capita (US$)	6,286
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.17

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

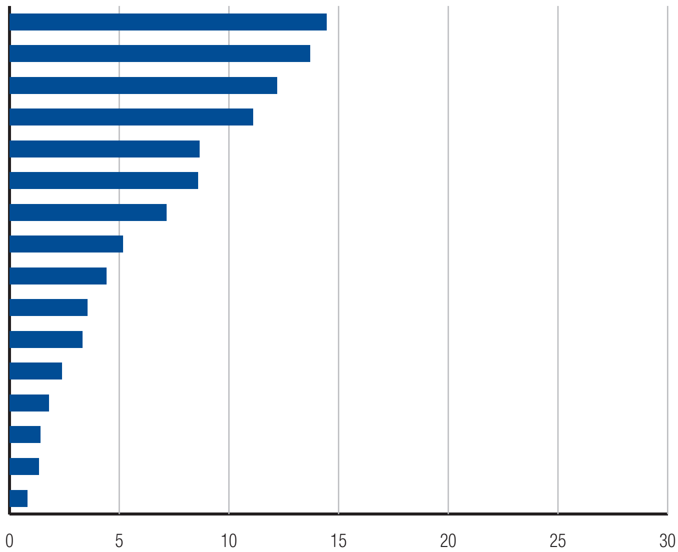
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**76**	**4.1**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	n/a	n/a
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	71	4.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	86	3.9
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**71**	**4.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	105	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	67	4.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	75	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	59	5.9
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**86**	**3.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	67	4.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	126	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	112	3.8
8th pillar: Financial market development	92	3.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	83	3.5
10th pillar: Market size	63	4.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**87**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	87	3.7
12th pillar: Innovation	86	3.2



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Restrictive labor regulations	14.5
Tax rates	13.7
Complexity of tax regulations	12.2
Inefficient government bureaucracy	11.1
Access to financing	8.7
Corruption	8.6
Inadequately educated workforce	7.1
Policy instability	5.2
Foreign currency regulations	4.4
Poor work ethic in labor force	3.5
Insufficient capacity to innovate	3.3
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	2.4
Crime and theft	1.8
Government instability/coups	1.4
Inflation	1.3
Poor public health	0.8



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Ecuador

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.9	93
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.8	77
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.7	109
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.0	123
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.9	68
1.06	Judicial independence	2.1	133
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.3	119
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.6	42
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.2	134
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.1	109
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.0	139
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.4	116
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.6	53
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.7	109
1.15	Organized crime	4.7	77
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.6	100
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.4	113
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.2	38
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.2	33
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.7	96
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.7	100
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.6	45
2.02	Quality of roads	5.2	25
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.8	40
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.0	42
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	164.0	70
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.6	77
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	103.9	90
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	15.3	69
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–5.2	111
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	27.2	32
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	3.6	73
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	29.8	32
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	28.5	110
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	4.1	19
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.2	29
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	56.0	73
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.1	89
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	74
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.8	95
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	19.1	87
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	76.5	46
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.8	78
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.0	40
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	103.3	23
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	40.5	67
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.6	71
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.8	85
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.3	65
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.1	76
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.1	75
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.7	94
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.0	76
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.0	121
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.3	108
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.6	134
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	33.0	53

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	13	134
6.07	No. days to start a business*	55.5	130
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.4	108
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	3.0	140
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	9.7	102
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.5	119
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.2	133
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.9	74
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	30.9	111
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.4	81
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.1	98
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.5	56
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	44
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.5	134
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	31.8	128
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.8	63
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.1	64
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.9	88
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.5	72
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.4	69
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.68	99
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.2	84
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.0	80
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.4	77
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.4	33
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.3	105
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.1	58
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.2	66
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	1	129
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.5	80
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.5	76
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.7	120
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	43.0	82
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	7.8	76
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	48.3	53
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	30.9	86
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.8	63
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.5	69
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	180.2	62
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	27.7	106
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.2	95
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.0	89
11.03	State of cluster development	3.4	98
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.2	88
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.6	92
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.1	125
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.5	91
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.5	48
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.8	60
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.9	69
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.4	91
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.9	104
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.9	47
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	74
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.3	111
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.5	81

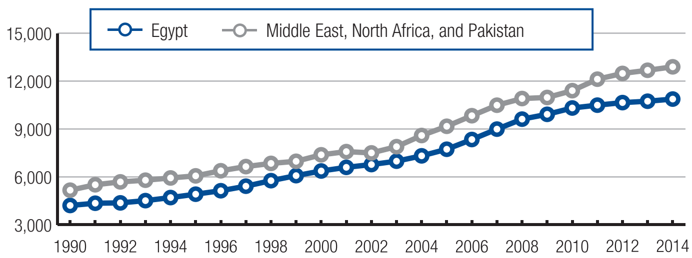
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Egypt

Key indicators, 2014

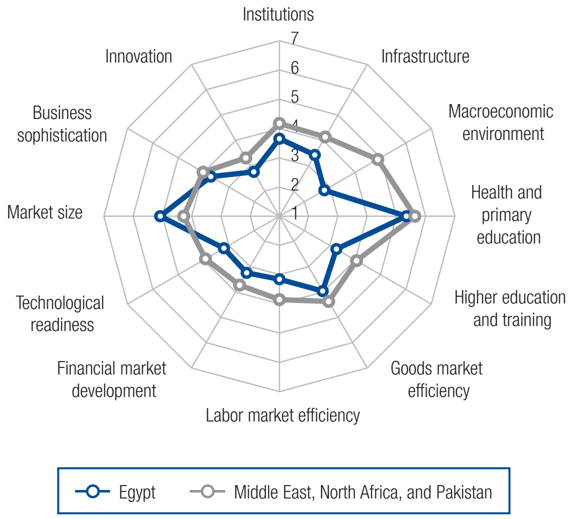
Population (millions)	86.7
GDP (US$ billions)	286.4
GDP per capita (US$)	3,304
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.87

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

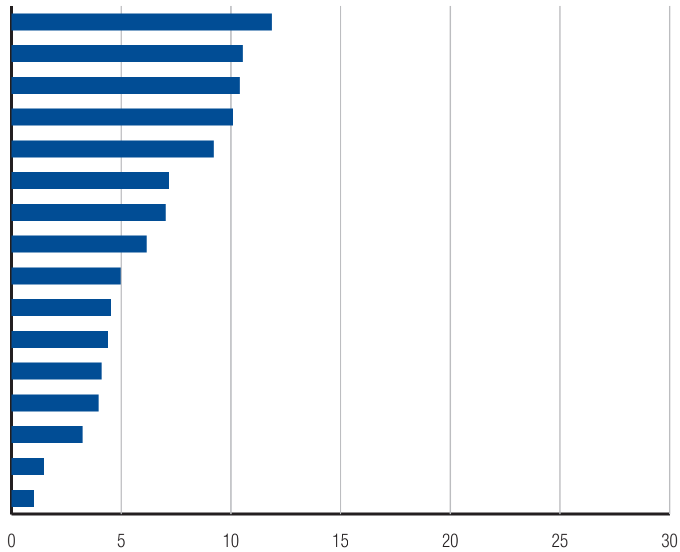
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**116**	**3.7**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	119	3.6
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	118	3.6
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	107	3.7
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**115**	**3.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	87	3.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	91	3.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	137	2.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	96	5.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**100**	**3.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	111	3.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	115	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	137	3.2
8th pillar: Financial market development	119	3.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	98	3.2
10th pillar: Market size	24	5.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**113**	**3.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	89	3.7
12th pillar: Innovation	120	2.7



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Policy instability	11.8
Inefficient government bureaucracy	10.5
Poor work ethic in labor force	10.4
Inadequately educated workforce	10.1
Access to financing	9.2
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	7.2
Foreign currency regulations	7.0
Government instability/coups	6.1
Inflation	5.0
Crime and theft	4.5
Restrictive labor regulations	4.4
Corruption	4.1
Complexity of tax regulations	3.9
Tax rates	3.2
Insufficient capacity to innovate	1.5
Poor public health	1.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Egypt

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.9	92
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.2	108
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.5	61
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.8	83
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.1	60
1.06	Judicial independence	4.5	**45**
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.1	**25**
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.2	127
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.5	60
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.4	82
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.4	70
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.7	99
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	2.7	138
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	2.9	127
1.15	Organized crime	3.7	122
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.3	110
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.8	81
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3	88
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	3.9	133
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.9	82
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.4	113
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.1	114
2.02	Quality of roads	3.0	110
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.6	70
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.3	55
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.8	53
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	686.1	**35**
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.5	101
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	114.3	69
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	7.6	97
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–13.6	139
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	13.2	110
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	10.1	133
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	90.5	124
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	29.5	105
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.0	1
4.02	Business impact of malaria	6.8	1
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	16.0	**35**
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.7	**16**
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.9	**1**
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	18.6	82
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	71.1	88
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.1	139
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.1	59
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	86.3	80
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	30.1	77
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.1	139
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.6	131
5.05	Quality of management schools	2.5	139
5.06	Internet access in schools	2.6	132
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	2.7	139
5.08	Extent of staff training	2.7	139
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.2	128
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.3	99
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.6	92
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.4	90
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	45.0	98

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	7	76
6.07	No. days to start a business*	8.0	**42**
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	2.9	129
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.0	105
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	14.0	132
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.4	125
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.8	113
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.8	80
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	29.4	119
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.9	**46**
6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.8	121
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	92
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.0	70
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.9	65
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	36.9	130
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.4	105
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.2	126
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.1	133
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.9	101
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.7	108
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.33	135
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.4	129
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.3	126
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.8	55
8.04	Ease of access to loans	1.9	128
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.5	91
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.8	70
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	102
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	2	106
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.9	120
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.8	126
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.4	75
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	31.7	95
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	3.7	91
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	9.3	101
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	43.5	68
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.0	**20**
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.1	**46**
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	943.1	**25**
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	16.5	131
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.5	68
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.8	109
11.03	State of cluster development	4.3	**32**
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.2	90
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.7	73
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.0	133
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.2	108
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.8	113
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.2	**34**
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.1	133
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.6	128
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.4	133
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.4	132
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.2	80
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.3	**45**
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.6	77

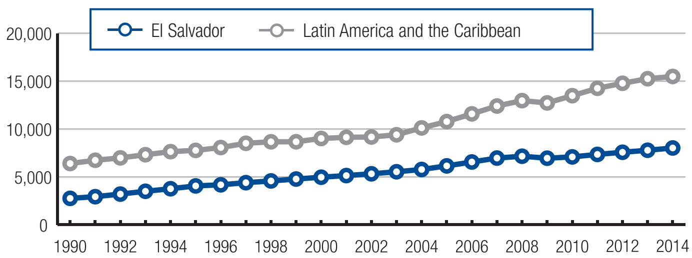
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

El Salvador

Key indicators, 2014

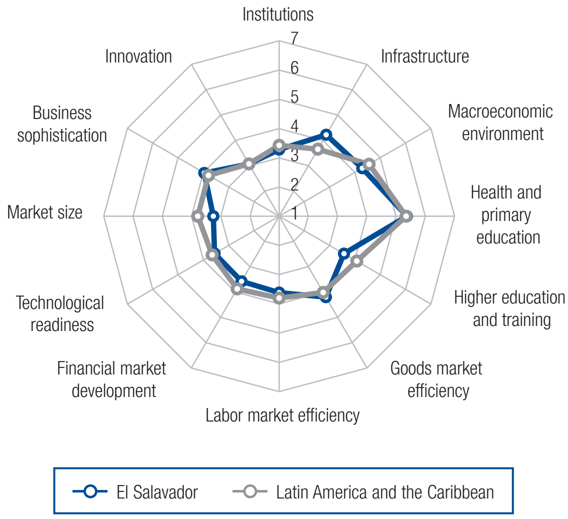
Population (millions)	6.4
GDP (US$ billions)	25.3
GDP per capita (US$)	3,988
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.05

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

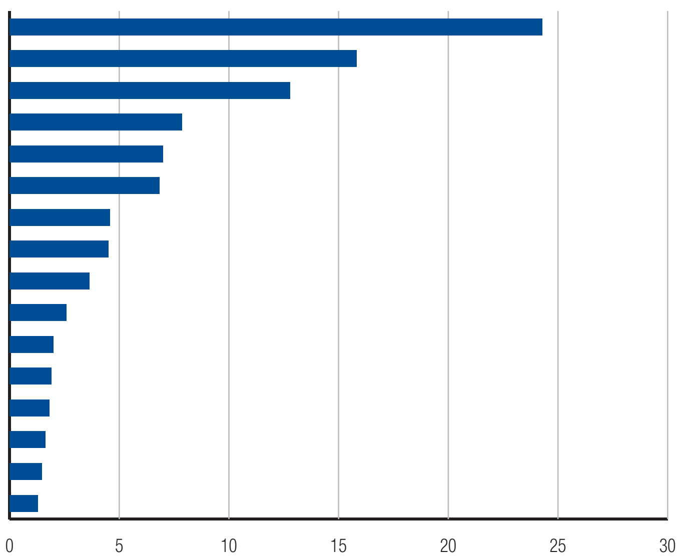
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**95**	**3.9**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	84	4.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	97	3.8
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	101	3.8
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**88**	**4.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	117	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	60	4.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	100	4.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	94	5.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**102**	**3.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	105	3.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	86	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	124	3.6
8th pillar: Financial market development	89	3.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	81	3.5
10th pillar: Market size	93	3.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**80**	**3.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	64	4.0
12th pillar: Innovation	99	3.1



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Crime and theft	24.3
Inefficient government bureaucracy	15.8
Policy instability	12.8
Access to financing	7.9
Corruption	7.0
Inadequately educated workforce	6.8
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	4.6
Tax rates	4.5
Insufficient capacity to innovate	3.6
Complexity of tax regulations	2.6
Inflation	2.0
Government instability/coups	1.9
Restrictive labor regulations	1.8
Poor public health	1.6
Foreign currency regulations	1.5
Poor work ethic in labor force	1.3



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

El Salvador

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.7	110
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.4	98
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.7	106
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.3	109
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.6	89
1.06	Judicial independence	3.4	90
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.7	103
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.2	67
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.9	113
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.0	111
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.0	103
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.5	114
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	3.6	127
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	2.3	137
1.15	Organized crime	2.4	140
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.7	95
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.4	114
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.4	83
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	72
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.6	107
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.2	121
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.0	69
2.02	Quality of roads	4.2	57
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.0	69
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.8	48
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	101.3	80
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.9	62
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	144.0	33
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	14.9	71
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–3.5	80
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	9.5	130
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.1	1
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	56.5	91
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	39.9	76
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.3	12
4.02	Business impact of malaria	6.0	11
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	39.0	61
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.3	113
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.5	86
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.3	116
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	13.5	73
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	72.3	83
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.8	119
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.0	96
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	70.2	101
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	25.5	85
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.9	116
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.0	119
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.9	90
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.6	99
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.0	79
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.7	97
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.1	62
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.5	83
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.6	85
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.2	103
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	38.7	72

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	8	93
6.07	No. days to start a business*	16.5	88
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	2.9	126
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	3.8	121
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.2	62
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.3	83
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.1	102
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.5	103
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	47.2	69
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.9	49
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.1	91
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	89
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.7	90
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.8	71
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	22.9	104
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.6	90
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.3	123
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.6	106
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.0	97
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.8	101
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.62	111
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.1	89
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.0	85
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.1	89
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.0	53
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.6	89
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.9	66
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.0	83
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	3	93
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.3	93
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.4	81
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.0	105
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	29.7	96
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	4.5	86
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	50.3	48
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	34.4	77
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.1	90
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.8	102
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	50.9	93
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	29.4	101
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.4	78
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.3	70
11.03	State of cluster development	3.7	71
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.4	76
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.9	57
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.8	72
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.8	67
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.4	63
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.1	40
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.0	59
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.1	107
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.1	80
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.8	53
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.0	97
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.1	123
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.1	101

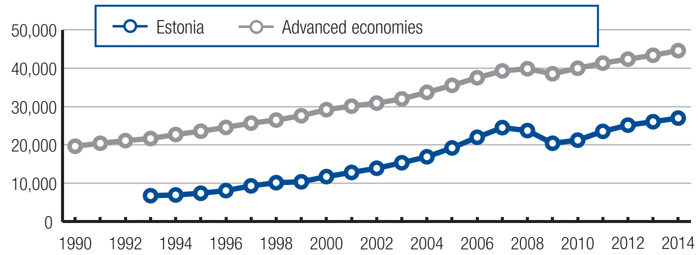
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Estonia

Key indicators, 2014

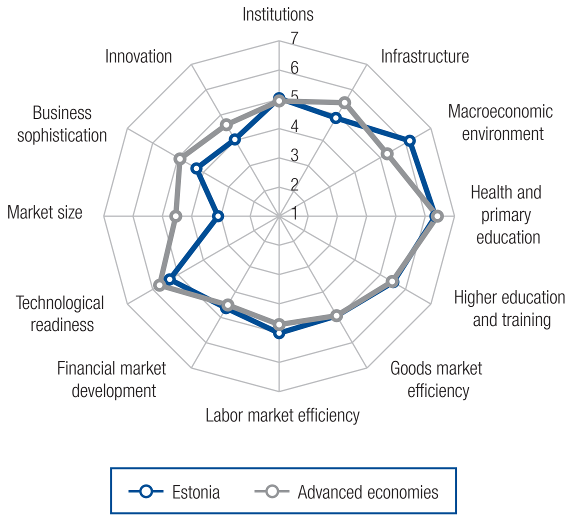
Population (millions)	1.3
GDP (US$ billions)	26.0
GDP per capita (US$)	19,671
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.03

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**30**	**4.7**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	29	4.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	32	4.7
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	34	4.6
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**21**	**5.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	25	5.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	33	4.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	15	6.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	22	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**28**	**4.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	20	5.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	22	4.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	15	5.0
8th pillar: Financial market development	23	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	32	5.3
10th pillar: Market size	98	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**31**	**4.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	43	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation	29	4.0

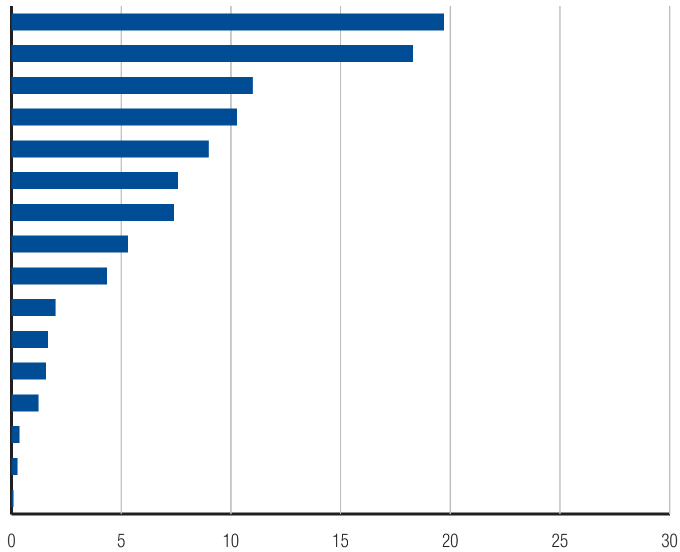


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	**3**
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		**Innovation driven**

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inadequately educated workforce	19.7
Tax rates	18.3
Access to financing	11.0
Inefficient government bureaucracy	10.3
Insufficient capacity to innovate	9.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	7.6
Poor work ethic in labor force	7.4
Complexity of tax regulations	5.3
Restrictive labor regulations	4.4
Poor public health	2.0
Policy instability	1.7
Corruption	1.6
Inflation	1.2
Foreign currency regulations	0.3
Crime and theft	0.3
Government instability/coups	0.1



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Estonia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	5.4	27
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.2	26
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.8	26
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.8	34
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.9	17
1.06	Judicial independence	5.7	21
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.2	23
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.3	19
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.0	23
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.3	39
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.5	25
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.0	23
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.2	20
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.5	26
1.15	Organized crime	6.4	9
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.3	32
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.9	28
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.6	25
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.4	24
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.3	47
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.8	55
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.0	28
2.02	Quality of roads	4.5	48
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.9	38
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.5	17
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.7	96
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	27.0	113
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.6	42
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	160.7	12
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	31.7	33
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	0.4	18
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	25.8	37
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.5	1
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	9.7	6
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	76.7	28
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	22.0	50
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.4	33
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.3	115
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.0	43
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	2.7	10
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	76.4	47
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.5	11
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	94.8	65
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	107.1	20
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	76.7	17
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.4	34
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.2	14
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.7	37
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.1	8
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	5.0	28
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.5	32
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.6	20
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.1	33
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.6	25
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.7	15
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	49.3	110

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	4	22
6.07	No. days to start a business*	4.5	14
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.4	23
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.6	30
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.2	5
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.8	8
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.4	13
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.3	14
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	88.8	12
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.2	29
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.2	84
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.0	28
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	6.2	1
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.7	13
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	12.9	50
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.0	47
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.9	10
7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.4	25
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.1	93
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.2	86
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.91	27
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.2	35
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.9	37
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.8	50
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.3	41
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.5	26
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.8	26
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.1	29
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	7	24
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.8	26
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.4	31
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.8	35
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	84.2	21
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	27.4	26
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	28.7	75
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	117.0	6
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	104
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.2	81
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	35.6	100
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	88.0	13
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.6	52
11.02	Local supplier quality	5.1	27
11.03	State of cluster development	3.8	63
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.7	56
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.6	86
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.0	49
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.1	47
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.4	67
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.5	24
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.7	27
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.2	22
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.8	34
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.4	34
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.9	20
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.9	73
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	22.4	27

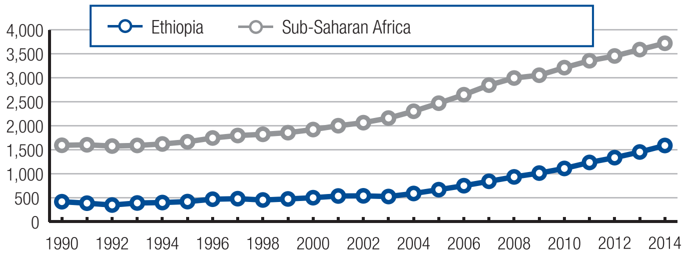
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Ethiopia

Key indicators, 2014

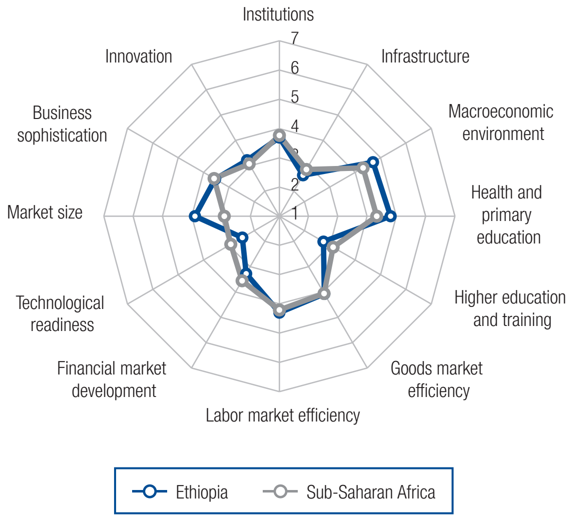
Population (millions)	91.0
GDP (US$ billions)	52.3
GDP per capita (US$)	575
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.13

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

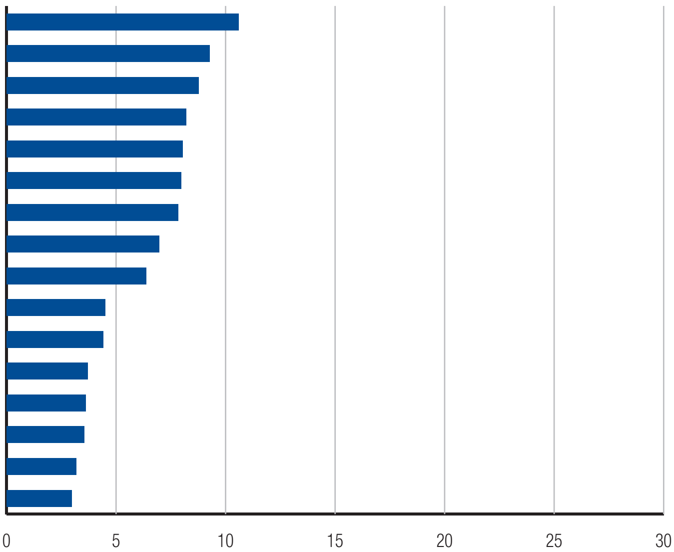
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**109**	**3.7**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	118	3.6
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	127	3.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	121	3.6
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**108**	**3.9**
1st pillar: Institutions	83	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	121	2.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	76	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	108	4.8
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**114**	**3.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	129	2.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	102	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	62	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market development	116	3.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	132	2.5
10th pillar: Market size	68	3.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**95**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	108	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation	81	3.2



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	10.6
Inefficient government bureaucracy	9.3
Foreign currency regulations	8.8
Corruption	8.2
Tax rates	8.0
Policy instability	8.0
Restrictive labor regulations	7.8
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	7.0
Inflation	6.4
Poor work ethic in labor force	4.5
Crime and theft	4.4
Insufficient capacity to innovate	3.7
Government instability/coups	3.6
Inadequately educated workforce	3.6
Complexity of tax regulations	3.2
Poor public health	3.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Ethiopia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.7	107
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.3	103
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.7	55
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.3	55
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.4	100
1.06	Judicial independence	3.4	93
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.6	**40**
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.4	56
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.4	74
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.7	66
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.1	96
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.2	126
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.6	108
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.5	75
1.15	Organized crime	5.0	61
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.8	91
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	91
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.0	106
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	123
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.8	86
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.2	121
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.2	111
2.02	Quality of roads	3.7	79
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.7	67
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.2	105
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.3	69
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	334.3	52
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.1	109
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	31.6	138
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.8	125
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–2.6	62
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	25.2	**42**
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	7.4	120
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	21.9	**18**
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	20.4	126
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	4,578.7	49
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.0	33
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	224.0	120
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.3	115
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.2	113
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.2	118
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	44.4	118
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	63.6	113
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.4	91
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	85.4	120
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	28.9	137
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	5.4	125
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.7	68
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.7	87
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.7	99
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.7	96
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.6	110
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.4	113
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.3	126
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.7	70
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.0	52
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.6	68
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	31.8	**44**

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	9	104
6.07	No. days to start a business*	15.0	83
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.3	**31**
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	3.5	131
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	12.7	125
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.5	120
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.9	105
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.2	119
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	44.6	76
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.7	127
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.4	61
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.0	103
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.8	80
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.7	79
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	19.1	86
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.7	82
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.8	80
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.6	110
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.5	62
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.4	65
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.90	**33**
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.7	118
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.6	112
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.4	78
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.1	121
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.7	76
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.2	111
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.6	109
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	3	93
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.9	119
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.8	128
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.0	97
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	2.9	135
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.5	112
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	5.0	118
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	7.5	120
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.9	62
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.0	94
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	144.6	67
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	13.7	135
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.7	127
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.5	124
11.03	State of cluster development	3.3	103
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.1	96
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.8	71
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.1	**43**
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.4	99
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.5	127
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	109
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.5	112
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.6	79
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.5	**49**
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.5	78
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.6	**49**
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.8	81
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	117

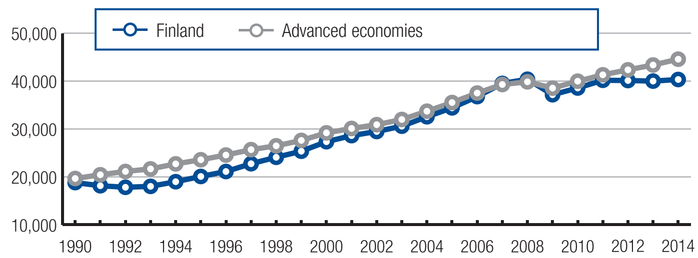
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Finland

Key indicators, 2014

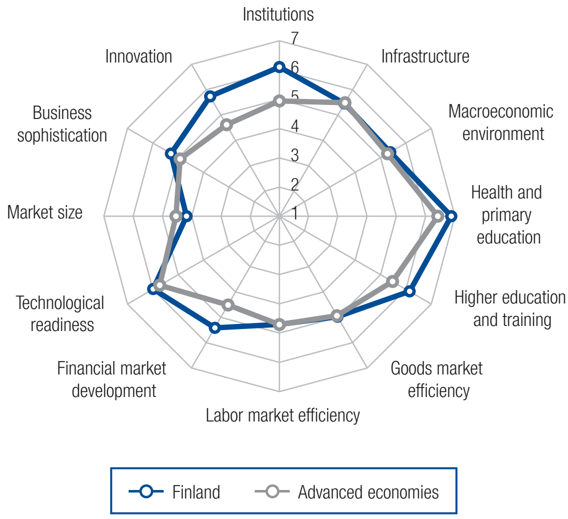
Population (millions)	5.5
GDP (US$ billions)	271.2
GDP per capita (US$)	49,497
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.21

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**8**	**5.5**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	4	5.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	3	5.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	3	5.5
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**11**	**5.9**
1st pillar: Institutions	1	6.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	25	5.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	36	5.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	1	6.9
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**13**	**5.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	2	6.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	21	5.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	26	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market development	6	5.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	13	6.0
10th pillar: Market size	59	4.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**5**	**5.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	14	5.3
12th pillar: Innovation	2	5.7

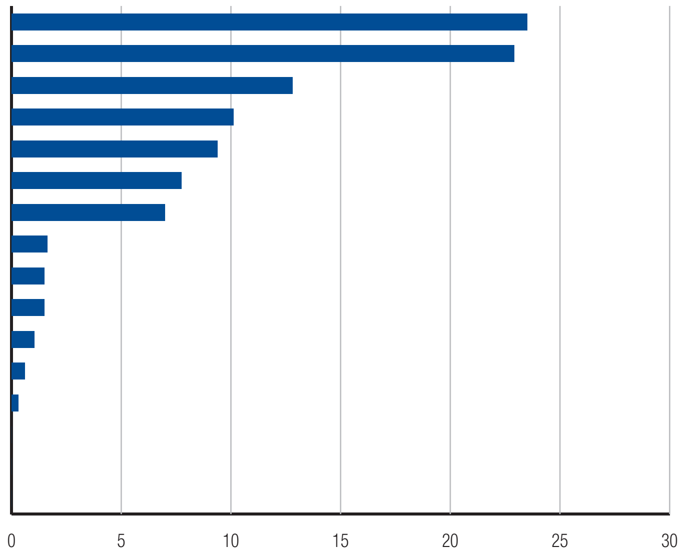


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	**3**
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		**Innovation driven**

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Tax rates	23.5
Restrictive labor regulations	22.9
Complexity of tax regulations	12.8
Inefficient government bureaucracy	10.1
Access to financing	9.4
Policy instability	7.7
Insufficient capacity to innovate	7.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	1.6
Inadequately educated workforce	1.5
Poor work ethic in labor force	1.5
Government instability/coups	1.0
Corruption	0.6
Foreign currency regulations	0.3
Crime and theft	0.0
Inflation	0.0
Poor public health	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Finland

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	6.4	1
1.02	Intellectual property protection	6.3	1
1.03	Diversion of public funds	6.3	2
1.04	Public trust in politicians	5.7	5
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	6.7	1
1.06	Judicial independence	6.6	2
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5.4	4
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.8	9
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.2	15
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.8	3
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	5.8	1
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.9	5
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.7	1
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	6.5	2
1.15	Organized crime	6.8	1
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.7	1
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	6.3	1
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.5	2
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	6.1	5
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	6.1	1
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.6	72
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	6.2	6
2.02	Quality of roads	5.8	12
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	5.8	5
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	6.4	4
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	6.1	9
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	448.6	47
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.7	6
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	139.7	36
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	11.7	79
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–2.7	65
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	19.6	74
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.2	1
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	59.6	96
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	90.8	10
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	5.7	7
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	7.0	1
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.9	3
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	2.1	4
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	80.8	22
4.09	Quality of primary education	6.7	1
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	99.1	9
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	107.7	16
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	93.7	4
5.03	Quality of the education system	5.7	4
5.04	Quality of math and science education	6.1	2
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.4	13
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.0	12
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	6.0	4
5.08	Extent of staff training	5.2	10
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.8	89
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.9	51
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.4	4
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.6	70
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	40.0	81

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	3	9
6.07	No. days to start a business*	14.0	79
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.1	45
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	5.1	8
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.2	5
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.9	50
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.5	12
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.9	4
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	38.6	90
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.3	26
6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.5	11
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.1	22
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	2.2	140
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.6	87
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	10.1	34
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.3	109
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.3	42
7.07	Reliance on professional management	6.2	3
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	5.3	7
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.5	61
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.95	13
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	6.0	10
8.02	Affordability of financial services	6.0	3
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.7	19
8.04	Ease of access to loans	4.0	12
8.05	Venture capital availability	4.5	6
8.06	Soundness of banks	6.7	2
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	6.2	1
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	7	24
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.6	1
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.8	10
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.4	73
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	92.4	7
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	32.3	15
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	218.7	14
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	138.5	3
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.0	57
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	63
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	221.0	60
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	36.9	75
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.2	96
11.02	Local supplier quality	5.4	13
11.03	State of cluster development	4.9	17
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	6.1	6
11.05	Value chain breadth	5.0	20
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.9	13
11.07	Production process sophistication	6.2	4
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.7	39
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	5.6	5
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.6	6
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.8	10
12.03	Company spending on R&D	5.5	4
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	6.0	1
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.8	33
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	6.1	1
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	294.0	4

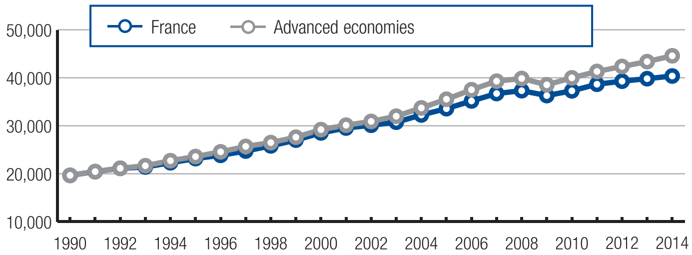
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

France

Key indicators, 2014

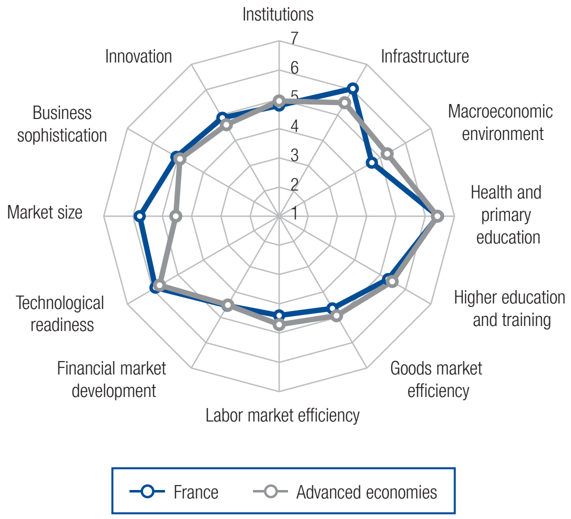
Population (millions)	63.9
GDP (US$ billions)	2,846.9
GDP per capita (US$)	44,538
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	2.39

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

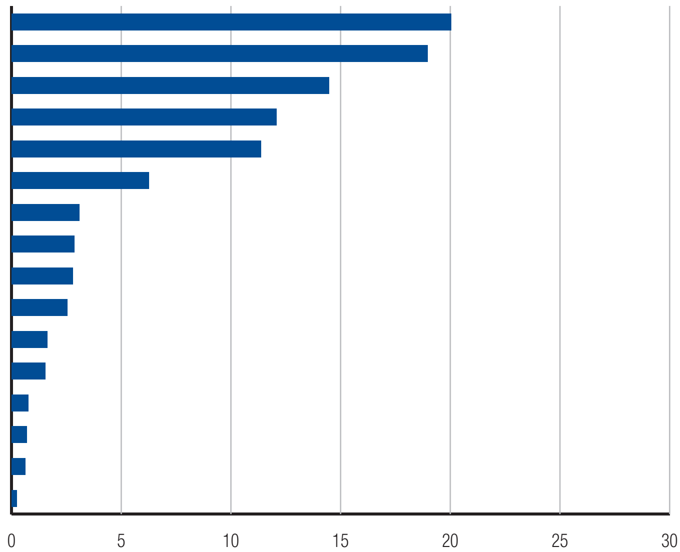
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**22**	**5.1**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	23	5.1
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	23	5.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	21	5.1
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**26**	**5.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	29	4.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	8	6.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	77	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	16	6.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**19**	**5.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	25	5.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	35	4.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	51	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market development	29	4.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	16	5.9
10th pillar: Market size	8	5.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**20**	**5.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	20	5.1
12th pillar: Innovation	18	4.9



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Restrictive labor regulations	20.0
Tax rates	19.0
Complexity of tax regulations	14.5
Inefficient government bureaucracy	12.1
Access to financing	11.4
Insufficient capacity to innovate	6.3
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	3.1
Inadequately educated workforce	2.9
Poor work ethic in labor force	2.8
Foreign currency regulations	2.6
Corruption	1.6
Policy instability	1.5
Inflation	0.8
Crime and theft	0.7
Government instability/coups	0.6
Poor public health	0.2



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

France

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	5.6	**21**
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.8	**14**
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.8	27
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.6	42
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.2	30
1.06	Judicial independence	5.1	29
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.0	30
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.1	74
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.9	115
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.6	28
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.4	27
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.4	44
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.5	109
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.5	72
1.15	Organized crime	5.0	60
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.3	30
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.0	26
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.5	28
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.6	**21**
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.5	36
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.8	**14**
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.9	**10**
2.02	Quality of roads	6.1	**7**
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	5.8	6
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.3	26
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.8	**15**
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	3,922.0	**8**
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.5	**14**
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	100.4	96
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	60.0	**3**
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–4.2	95
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	20.9	66
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.6	**1**
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	95.1	125
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	83.3	**16**
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	8.8	26
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.4	34
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	74
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.0	48
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.5	23
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	82.0	**10**
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.9	28
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.5	**13**
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	109.7	**13**
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	58.3	43
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.5	30
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.1	**19**
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.5	**11**
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.9	40
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	5.4	**18**
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.6	28
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.5	29
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.4	24
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.0	**17**
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.9	122
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	66.6	132

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	38
6.07	No. days to start a business*	4.5	**14**
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.1	42
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.3	76
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.2	**5**
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.4	**19**
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.5	70
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.8	31
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	32.5	102
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.1	34
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.9	30
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.8	116
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.0	69
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.9	127
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	11.9	46
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.0	122
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.2	59
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.9	29
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.5	63
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.8	42
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.88	35
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.3	29
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.2	27
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.7	**18**
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.8	**17**
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.4	29
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.5	40
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.2	23
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	4	80
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.0	**21**
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.5	26
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.9	25
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	83.8	23
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	40.2	**4**
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	221.7	**12**
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	66.2	36
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.7	**9**
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.0	**12**
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	2,580.8	**9**
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	29.8	100
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.1	**19**
11.02	Local supplier quality	5.4	**14**
11.03	State of cluster development	4.5	26
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	5.5	**18**
11.05	Value chain breadth	5.3	**10**
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.9	**14**
11.07	Production process sophistication	5.6	**16**
11.08	Extent of marketing	5.4	**10**
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	51
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.1	**20**
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.6	**13**
12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.9	**16**
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.6	29
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.0	**19**
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.9	**19**
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	121.9	**15**

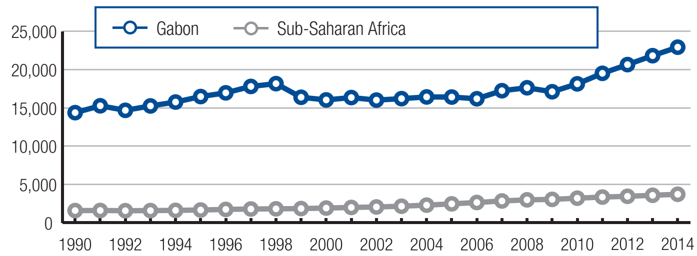
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Gabon

Key indicators, 2014

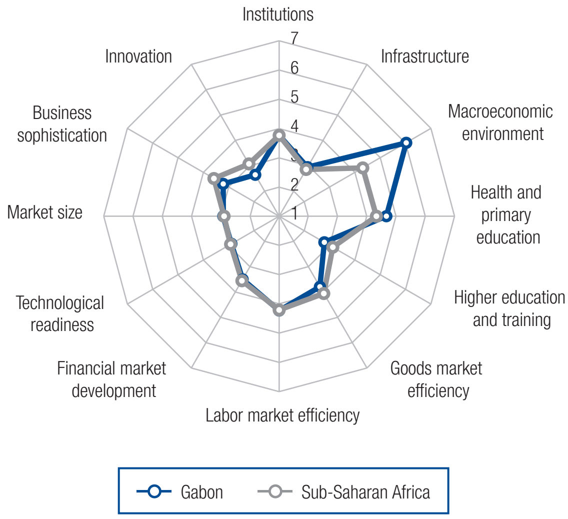
Population (millions)	1.6
GDP (US$ billions)	17.2
GDP per capita (US$)	10,836
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.03

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

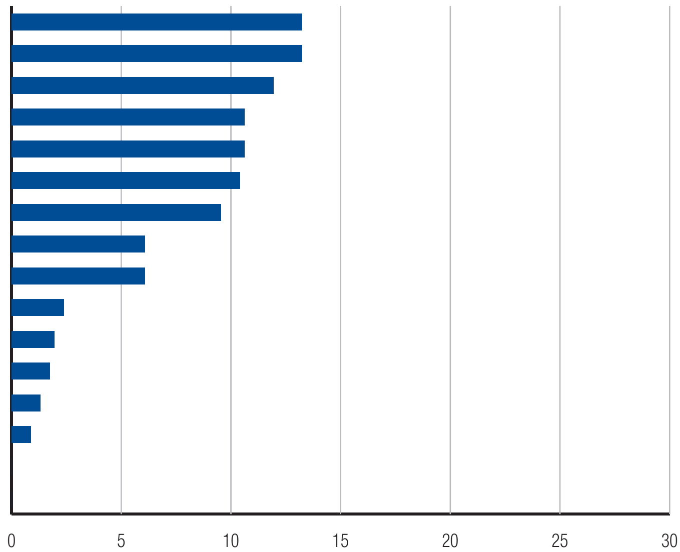
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**103**	**3.8**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	106	3.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	112	3.7
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	99	3.8
Basic requirements (51.7%)	**83**	**4.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	78	3.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	110	2.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	18	6.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	111	4.7
Efficiency enhancers (41.2%)	**123**	**3.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	125	2.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	124	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	71	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market development	97	3.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	112	2.9
10th pillar: Market size	110	2.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (7.1%)	**129**	**2.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	129	3.2
12th pillar: Innovation	129	2.6



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Corruption	13.2
Inadequately educated workforce	13.2
Tax rates	11.9
Access to financing	10.6
Inefficient government bureaucracy	10.6
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	10.4
Restrictive labor regulations	9.5
Poor work ethic in labor force	6.1
Complexity of tax regulations	6.1
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.4
Policy instability	2.0
Poor public health	1.7
Inflation	1.3
Foreign currency regulations	0.9
Crime and theft	0.0
Government instability/coups	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Gabon

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.2	71
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.5	94
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.0	87
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.0	68
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.7	83
1.06	Judicial independence	3.0	104
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.0	73
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.2	66
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.3	79
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.5	80
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.0	104
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.9	78
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.5	63
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.7	65
1.15	Organized crime	4.9	63
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.5	106
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.9	68
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.2	99
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.4	**25**
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.2	58
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.3	116
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.1	116
2.02	Quality of roads	2.6	130
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.5	76
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.2	106
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.3	113
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	31.5	111
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2.5	125
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	210.4	**3**
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	1.0	121
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	3.0	**8**
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	36.8	**10**
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	4.5	94
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	27.8	**28**
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	37.8	82
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	25,113.7	63
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.2	70
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	423.0	134
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.4	106
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	3.9	127
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.1	119
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	39.1	110
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	63.4	114
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.3	96
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	92.1	83
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	53.9	115
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	8.5	119
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.8	120
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.3	108
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.6	110
5.06	Internet access in schools	2.5	134
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.0	134
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.6	99
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.1	133
6.02	Extent of market dominance	2.8	131
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.4	107
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.7	63
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	40.6	84
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	7	76
6.07	No. days to start a business*	50.0	128
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.0	125
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	3.6	125
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	13.1	127
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.3	**23**
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.4	73
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.5	99
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	35.2	93
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.0	112
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.0	111
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	96
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.7	89
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.5	95
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	18.8	83
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.4	**23**
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.4	114
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.8	91
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.4	74
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.3	74
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.86	**49**
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.5	128
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.3	127
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.1	98
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.7	83
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.2	117
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.5	91
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	105
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	6	**44**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.9	116
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.4	86
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.0	107
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	9.8	125
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.6	111
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	19.7	87
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	138
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.5	119
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.0	92
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	36.3	99
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	56.7	**31**
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.6	134
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.5	126
11.03	State of cluster development	2.7	136
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.3	84
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.0	130
11.06	Control of international distribution	2.8	136
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.0	124
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.5	125
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.2	122
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.4	116
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.0	113
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.4	131
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.6	129
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.7	126
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.0	131
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.3	87

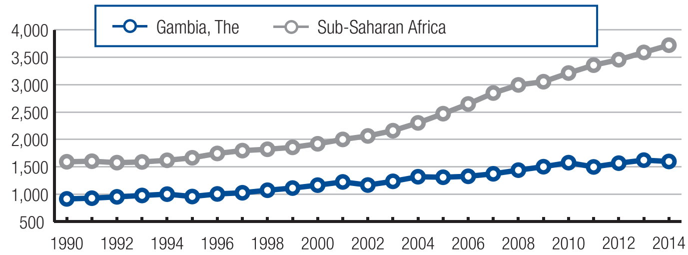
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Gambia, The

Key indicators, 2014

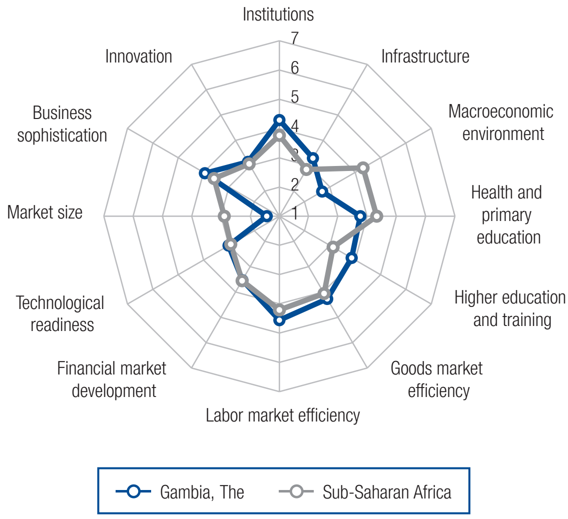
Population (millions)	1.9
GDP (US$ billions)	0.8
GDP per capita (US$)	428
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.00

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

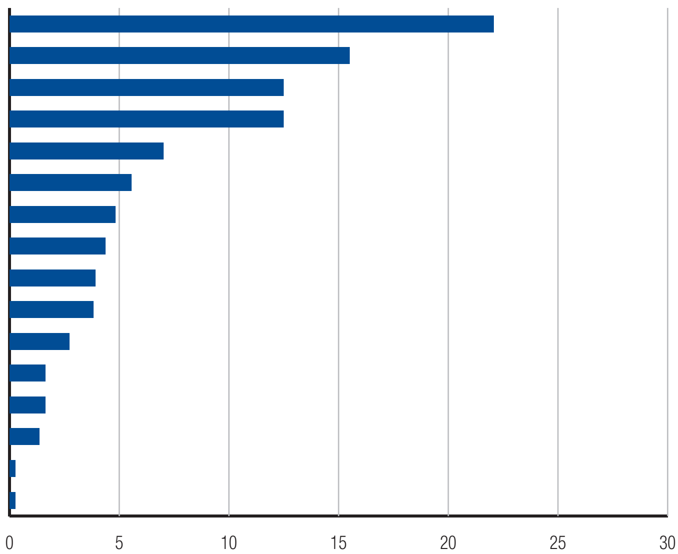
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**123**	**3.5**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	125	3.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	116	3.7
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	98	3.8
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**126**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	42	4.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	95	3.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	138	2.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	131	3.8
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**118**	**3.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	91	3.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	77	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	33	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market development	96	3.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	107	3.0
10th pillar: Market size	139	1.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**75**	**3.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	67	3.9
12th pillar: Innovation	88	3.1



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	22.1
Tax rates	15.5
Foreign currency regulations	12.5
Inflation	12.5
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	7.0
Complexity of tax regulations	5.6
Inadequately educated workforce	4.8
Poor work ethic in labor force	4.4
Corruption	3.9
Inefficient government bureaucracy	3.8
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.7
Policy instability	1.6
Restrictive labor regulations	1.6
Government instability/coups	1.4
Crime and theft	0.3
Poor public health	0.3



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Gambia, The

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.1	76
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.9	66
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.2	**37**
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.8	**36**
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.1	59
1.06	Judicial independence	3.7	75
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.0	**28**
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.0	**27**
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.0	**22**
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.4	**35**
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.7	54
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.5	**38**
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.6	51
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.4	**33**
1.15	Organized crime	5.8	**28**
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.6	**48**
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.2	**49**
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.6	68
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.0	**46**
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.4	**46**
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.9	127
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.9	79
2.02	Quality of roads	4.1	62
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.1	65
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.3	67
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	6.1	134
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.0	114
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	119.6	59
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	2.9	110
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–8.9	135
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	10.7	125
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	6.3	112
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	100.2	128
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	18.1	132
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	29,030.4	73
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.8	57
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	173.0	114
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.1	86
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.2	113
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.3	78
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	49.4	120
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	58.8	125
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.1	65
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	68.7	136
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	57.5	113
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	n/a	n/a
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.3	**39**
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.6	93
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.3	64
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.8	93
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.2	64
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.0	69
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.7	93
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.9	**49**
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.1	**42**
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.4	89
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	63.3	125

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	7	76
6.07	No. days to start a business*	26.0	106
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.9	**8**
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.5	53
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	14.6	135
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.0	**38**
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.0	**33**
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.5	**45**
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	54.9	52
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.7	65
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.2	88
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.6	**43**
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.6	**26**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.2	**41**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	26.0	111
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.9	54
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.2	55
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.7	**31**
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.6	59
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.0	**31**
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.88	**39**
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.1	95
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.0	86
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.8	107
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.5	95
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.4	97
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.8	72
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.9	88
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	4	80
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.5	81
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.5	74
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.2	80
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	15.6	114
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	125
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	10.9	97
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	8.0	117
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.1	139
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.4	138
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	3.1	139
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	40.2	64
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.6	63
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.3	67
11.03	State of cluster development	3.8	60
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.5	63
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.7	76
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.8	73
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.4	100
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.1	86
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	**49**
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.0	67
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.3	97
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.1	83
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.3	87
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.8	**30**
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.1	126
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.1	96

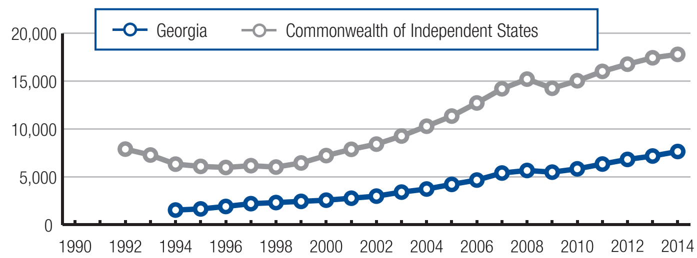
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Georgia

Key indicators, 2014

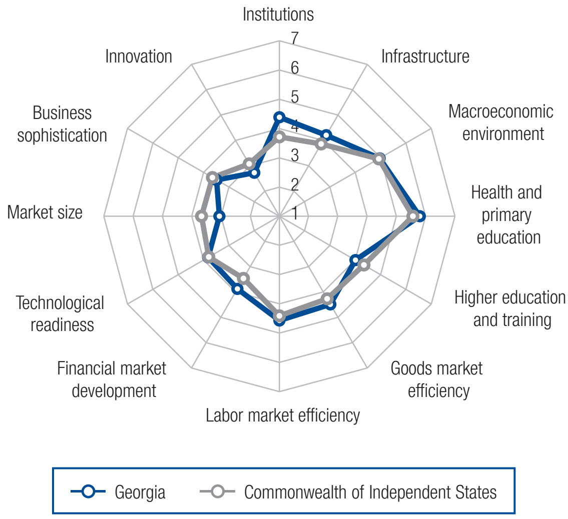
Population (millions)	4.5
GDP (US$ billions)	16.5
GDP per capita (US$)	3,699
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.03

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**66**	**4.2**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	69	4.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	72	4.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	77	4.1
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**50**	**4.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	40	4.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	61	4.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	51	5.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	65	5.8
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**77**	**4.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	87	4.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	48	4.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	32	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market development	68	3.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	72	3.8
10th pillar: Market size	99	3.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**118**	**3.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	112	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation	123	2.7

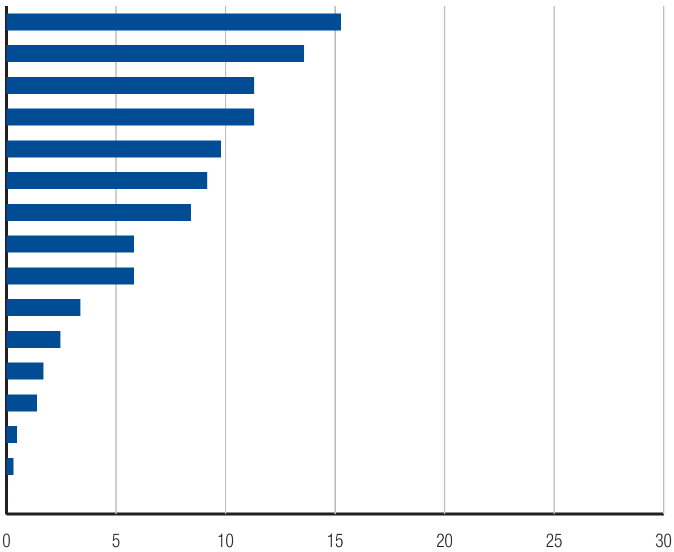


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	**2**	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inadequately educated workforce	15.3
Access to financing	13.6
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	11.3
Inflation	11.3
Policy instability	9.8
Inefficient government bureaucracy	9.2
Insufficient capacity to innovate	8.4
Poor work ethic in labor force	5.8
Complexity of tax regulations	5.8
Foreign currency regulations	3.4
Tax rates	2.4
Government instability/coups	1.7
Restrictive labor regulations	1.4
Poor public health	0.5
Corruption	0.3
Crime and theft	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Georgia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.3	58
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.3	101
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.5	33
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.8	77
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.7	23
1.06	Judicial independence	4.1	56
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.4	48
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.2	69
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.7	7
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.9	54
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.7	55
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.7	31
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.2	14
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.8	18
1.15	Organized crime	6.2	17
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.4	28
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.1	51
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.6	65
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.6	84
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.8	88
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.1	42
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.2	61
2.02	Quality of roads	3.9	73
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.9	35
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.0	73
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.9	90
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	44.7	99
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.9	60
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	124.9	51
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	25.4	41
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–1.8	45
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	15.6	96
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	3.1	53
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	35.1	50
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	37.3	84
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.0	1
4.02	Business impact of malaria	6.3	6
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	116.0	95
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.7	66
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	63
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.0	44
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	11.7	61
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.1	73
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.4	90
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	96.5	47
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	100.6	30
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	33.1	74
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.1	101
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.5	97
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.8	97
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.5	61
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.5	116
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.4	119
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.7	91
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.4	88
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.2	116
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.8	13
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	16.4	9

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	2	3
6.07	No. days to start a business*	2.0	2
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.7	72
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	5.2	6
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.0	106
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.2	21
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.5	9
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	61.5	40
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.0	114
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.0	104
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.4	65
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.9	10
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.8	12
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	8.6	20
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.8	15
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.1	63
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.4	60
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.9	102
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.5	117
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.77	84
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.1	88
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.1	73
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.2	133
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.4	109
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.2	119
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.2	57
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.6	110
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	9	11
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.3	97
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.2	103
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.8	109
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	48.9	72
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	12.2	60
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	71.0	42
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	21.8	97
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.8	98
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.7	107
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	34.2	103
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	35.2	80
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.4	137
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.7	117
11.03	State of cluster development	3.0	120
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.4	75
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.4	108
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.5	95
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.2	110
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.1	89
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.2	118
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.4	121
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.8	119
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.5	127
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.6	128
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.0	95
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.3	113
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.6	60

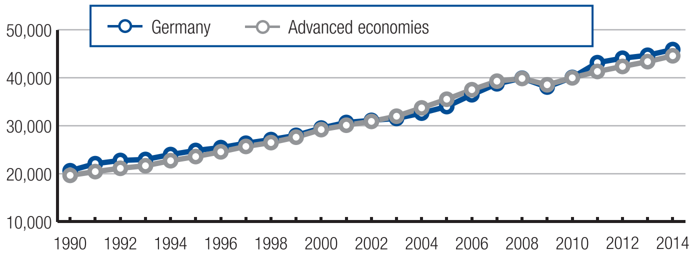
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Germany

Key indicators, 2014

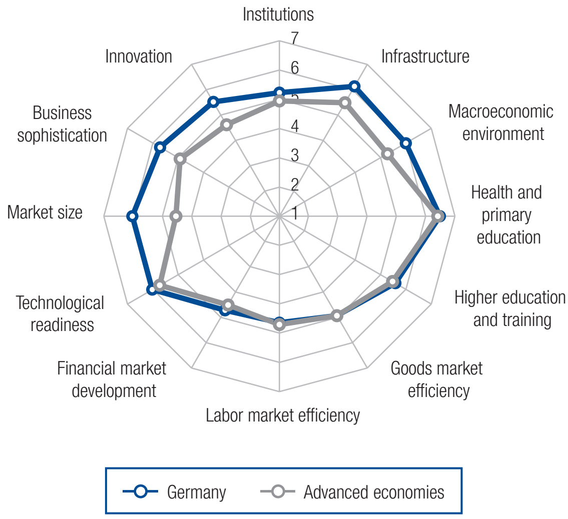
Population (millions)	81.1
GDP (US$ billions)	3,859.5
GDP per capita (US$)	47,590
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	3.45

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

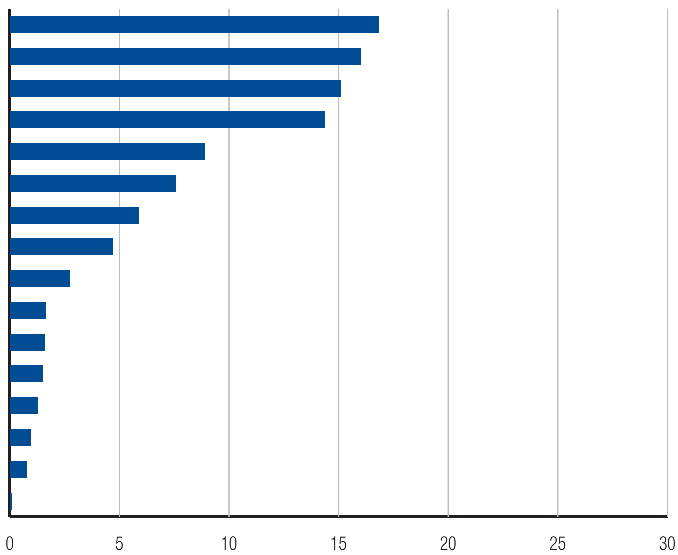
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**4**	**5.5**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	5	5.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	4	5.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	6	5.5
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**8**	**6.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	20	5.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	7	6.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	20	6.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	13	6.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**10**	**5.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	17	5.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	23	4.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	28	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market development	18	4.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	12	6.0
10th pillar: Market size	5	6.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**3**	**5.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	3	5.7
12th pillar: Innovation	6	5.5



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Complexity of tax regulations	16.8
Inefficient government bureaucracy	16.0
Tax rates	15.1
Restrictive labor regulations	14.4
Access to financing	8.9
Inadequately educated workforce	7.6
Insufficient capacity to innovate	5.9
Poor work ethic in labor force	4.7
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	2.8
Foreign currency regulations	1.6
Policy instability	1.6
Corruption	1.5
Crime and theft	1.3
Poor public health	1.0
Inflation	0.8
Government instability/coups	0.1



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Germany

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	5.8	17
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.7	20
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.1	22
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.7	15
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.5	27
1.06	Judicial independence	5.8	17
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.5	17
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.2	20
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.9	34
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.3	16
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	5.2	11
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.1	19
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.1	82
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.0	55
1.15	Organized crime	5.3	50
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.9	19
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.3	21
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.8	17
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.6	19
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.7	33
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.9	50
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.9	11
2.02	Quality of roads	5.7	13
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	5.6	9
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.6	14
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	6.0	11
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	5,119.1	**6**
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.4	20
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	120.4	57
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	56.9	**5**
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	0.6	13
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	26.3	34
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.8	**1**
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	73.1	113
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	94.0	**4**
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	5.8	**9**
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.5	26
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.3	30
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.2	16
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	81.0	18
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.2	19
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.7	30
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	101.3	27
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	61.7	38
5.03	Quality of the education system	5.4	**10**
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.2	16
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.2	25
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.0	39
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	5.9	**5**
5.08	Extent of staff training	5.1	13
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	6.0	**7**
6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.4	**3**
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.1	14
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.8	54
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	48.8	107

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	9	104
6.07	No. days to start a business*	14.5	82
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.3	27
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.3	64
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.2	**5**
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.9	48
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.9	42
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.7	33
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	40.0	87
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.3	27
6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.1	22
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.2	20
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	3.6	132
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.4	107
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	21.6	97
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.6	95
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.8	13
7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.7	15
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.9	13
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.7	19
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.87	43
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.6	18
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.5	14
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.8	17
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.3	35
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.5	25
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.4	46
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.2	26
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	6	44
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.2	12
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.7	13
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.0	24
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	86.2	16
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	35.8	**10**
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	146.0	20
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	63.6	38
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.9	**5**
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.5	**4**
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	3,721.6	**5**
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	46.0	49
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.8	**2**
11.02	Local supplier quality	6.0	**4**
11.03	State of cluster development	5.5	**3**
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	6.1	**7**
11.05	Value chain breadth	5.9	**3**
11.06	Control of international distribution	5.5	**3**
11.07	Production process sophistication	6.2	**3**
11.08	Extent of marketing	5.5	**7**
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.9	19
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.6	**5**
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.8	**9**
12.03	Company spending on R&D	5.5	**6**
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.3	**10**
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.3	**10**
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5.0	15
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	225.2	**6**

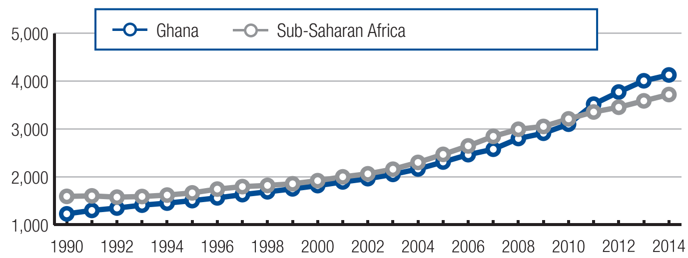
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Ghana

Key indicators, 2014

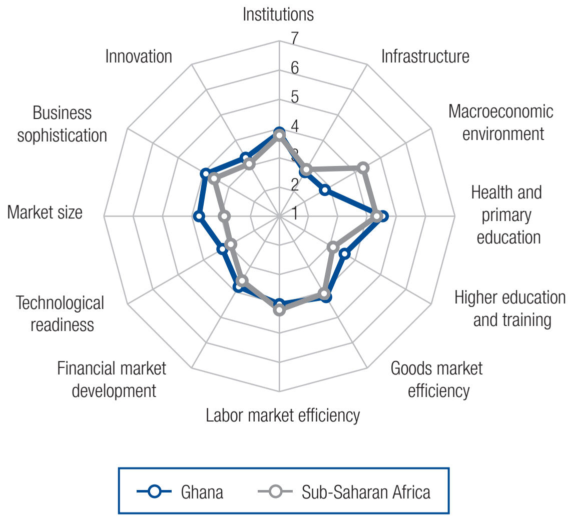
Population (millions)	26.2
GDP (US$ billions)	38.6
GDP per capita (US$)	1,474
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.10

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**119**	**3.6**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	111	3.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	114	3.7
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	103	3.8
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**127**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	72	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	115	2.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	136	2.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	118	4.5
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**95**	**3.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	104	3.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	87	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	94	4.0
8th pillar: Financial market development	76	3.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	96	3.2
10th pillar: Market size	74	3.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**65**	**3.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	70	3.9
12th pillar: Innovation	65	3.3

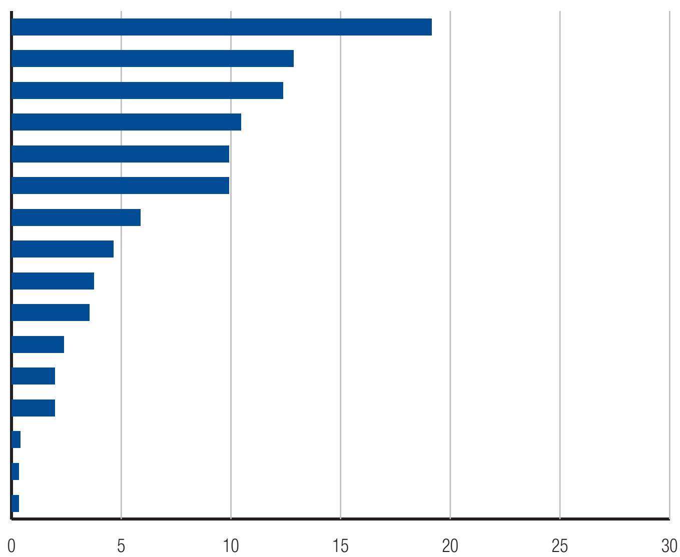


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	19.2
Inflation	12.9
Foreign currency regulations	12.4
Tax rates	10.5
Corruption	9.9
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	9.9
Inefficient government bureaucracy	5.9
Policy instability	4.7
Complexity of tax regulations	3.8
Poor work ethic in labor force	3.6
Inadequately educated workforce	2.4
Crime and theft	2.0
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.0
Restrictive labor regulations	0.4
Government instability/coups	0.3
Poor public health	0.3



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Ghana

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.2	72
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.9	74
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.3	72
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.1	61
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.1	109
1.06	Judicial independence	4.3	49
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.0	77
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.5	49
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.5	67
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.2	43
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.8	47
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.9	87
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.6	101
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.1	95
1.15	Organized crime	4.3	98
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.1	71
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.9	71
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.0	108
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.6	81
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.1	68
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.8	55
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.0	120
2.02	Quality of roads	3.2	101
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.2	86
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.5	94
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.9	88
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	110.9	78
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2.2	127
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	114.8	67
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	1.0	123
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–9.8	136
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	15.5	97
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	15.5	136
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	67.6	106
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	32.4	95
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	27,201.3	66
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.7	59
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	66.0	78
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.6	100
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.3	115
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.9	90
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	52.3	121
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	61.1	120
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.2	104
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	88.9	106
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	67.1	107
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	12.2	108
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.6	76
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.0	72
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.5	48
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.5	105
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.1	72
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.0	64
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.8	86
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.8	59
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.6	86
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.8	53
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	33.3	54

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	8	93
6.07	No. days to start a business*	14.0	79
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.5	97
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.2	84
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	9.7	104
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.5	66
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.3	84
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.6	93
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	47.6	68
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.3	86
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.1	92
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	91
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	3.9	128
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.0	59
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	49.8	133
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.3	31
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.7	90
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.4	51
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.6	54
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.3	73
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.96	10
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.0	98
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.8	96
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.8	53
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.9	59
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.6	81
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.2	106
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	104
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	7	24
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.9	121
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.3	95
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.1	90
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	18.9	104
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.3	117
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	3.6	125
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	59.8	45
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.5	74
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	75
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	108.3	74
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	39.3	70
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.2	92
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.8	103
11.03	State of cluster development	3.6	76
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.4	68
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.9	54
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.7	76
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.7	74
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.4	61
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	57
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.1	56
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.6	77
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.6	44
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.5	77
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.5	56
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.6	97
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.1	103

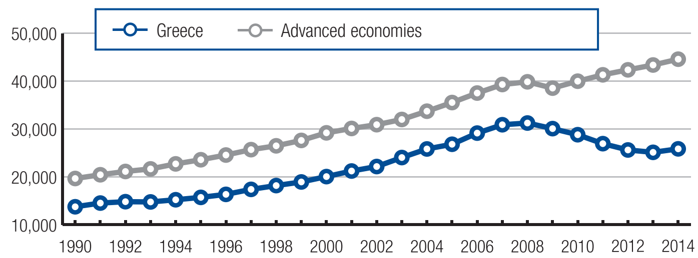
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Greece

Key indicators, 2014

Population (millions)	11.0
GDP (US$ billions)	238.0
GDP per capita (US$)	21,653
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.26

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



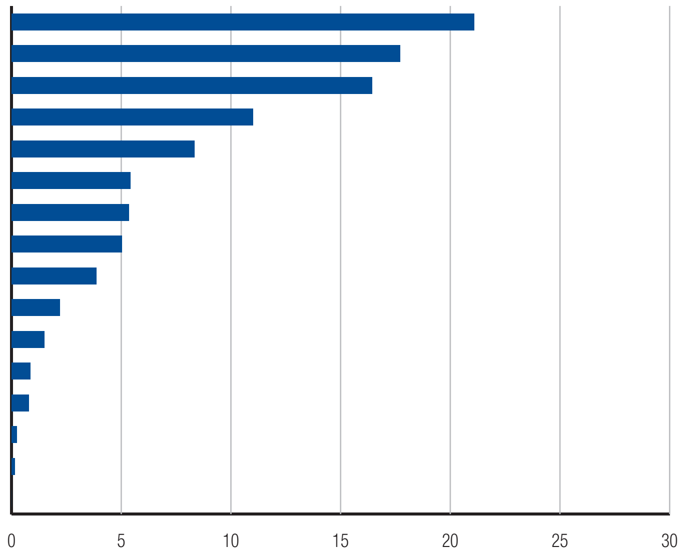
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**81**	**4.0**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	81	4.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	91	3.9
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	96	3.9
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**74**	**4.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	81	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	34	4.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	132	3.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	41	6.1
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**62**	**4.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	43	4.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	89	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	116	3.7
8th pillar: Financial market development	131	2.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	36	4.9
10th pillar: Market size	52	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**77**	**3.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	74	3.8
12th pillar: Innovation	77	3.2

Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	21.1
Inefficient government bureaucracy	17.7
Policy instability	16.4
Complexity of tax regulations	11.0
Tax rates	8.3
Corruption	5.4
Restrictive labor regulations	5.4
Government instability/coups	5.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	3.9
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.2
Poor work ethic in labor force	1.5
Poor public health	0.9
Inadequately educated workforce	0.8
Inflation	0.2
Foreign currency regulations	0.2
Crime and theft	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Greece

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.0	86
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.1	60
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.2	78
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.4	101
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.9	71
1.06	Judicial independence	3.8	70
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.8	88
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.2	128
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.4	131
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.6	132
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.3	86
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.4	118
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.4	70
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.0	52
1.15	Organized crime	5.3	52
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.4	57
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	90
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.1	101
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.0	128
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.1	74
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.8	55
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.3	57
2.02	Quality of roads	4.3	56
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.8	59
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.6	48
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.1	37
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	689.7	34
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.2	57
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	115.0	66
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	46.9	12
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–2.7	63
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	11.5	121
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	–1.4	96
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	177.2	139
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	32.8	91
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	5.0	4
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.3	36
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.1	42
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.7	28
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	80.6	24
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.8	80
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	99.8	4
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	108.5	15
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	116.6	1
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.9	114
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.3	61
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.9	88
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.9	86
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.8	97
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.7	91
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.1	68
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.8	62
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.4	104
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.5	136
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	49.9	113

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	38
6.07	No. days to start a business*	13.0	74
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.1	119
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.6	31
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.2	5
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.3	88
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.4	126
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.1	62
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	33.0	99
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.8	52
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.3	73
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.0	107
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.1	115
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.6	91
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	15.9	72
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.8	128
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.5	103
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.7	101
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.8	111
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.2	131
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.76	89
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.8	110
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.6	118
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.4	128
8.04	Ease of access to loans	1.7	134
8.05	Venture capital availability	1.9	136
8.06	Soundness of banks	3.0	134
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.5	116
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	3	93
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.0	56
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.5	72
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.1	96
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	63.2	51
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	28.4	22
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	99.5	28
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	41.0	72
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.1	49
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	57
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	284.3	51
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	32.5	89
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.5	72
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.3	69
11.03	State of cluster development	2.9	125
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.9	44
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.7	75
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.8	74
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.8	65
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.1	84
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	91
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.5	111
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.8	66
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.8	113
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.1	110
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.6	133
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5.3	6
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	9.2	38

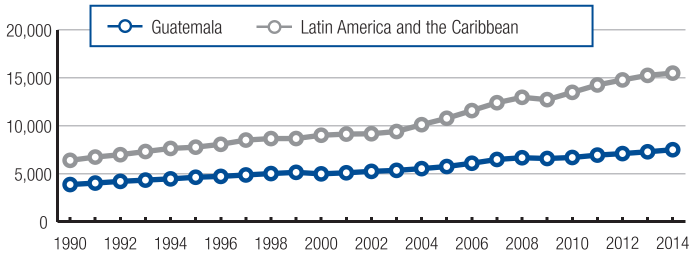
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Guatemala

Key indicators, 2014

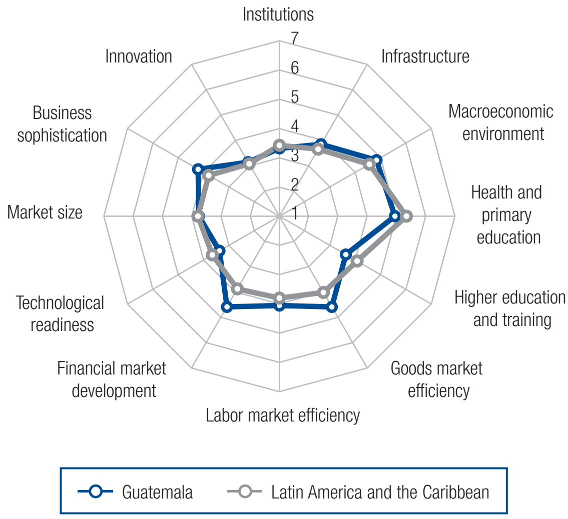
Population (millions)	15.9
GDP (US$ billions)	60.4
GDP per capita (US$)	3,807
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.11

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**78**	**4.1**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	78	4.1
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	86	4.0
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	83	4.0
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**91**	**4.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	113	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	77	3.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	59	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	105	4.9
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**74**	**4.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	102	3.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	43	4.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	90	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market development	27	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	90	3.4
10th pillar: Market size	73	3.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**60**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	49	4.2
12th pillar: Innovation	91	3.1

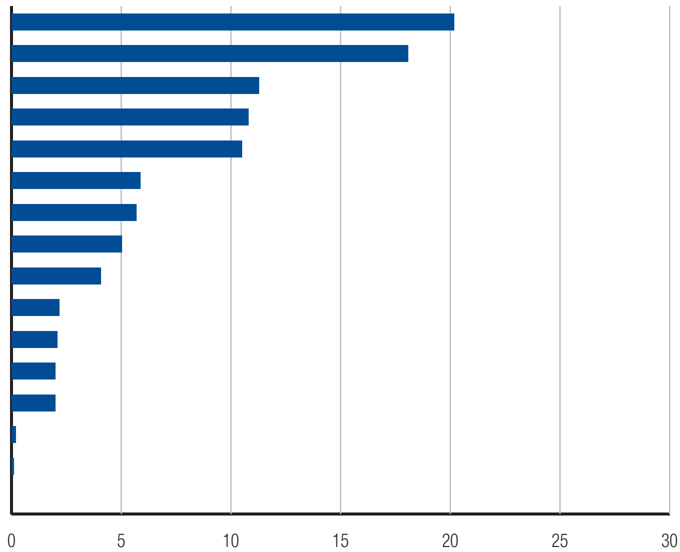


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	**2**	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Crime and theft	20.2
Corruption	18.1
Inadequately educated workforce	11.3
Inefficient government bureaucracy	10.8
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	10.5
Restrictive labor regulations	5.9
Policy instability	5.7
Complexity of tax regulations	5.0
Access to financing	4.1
Poor work ethic in labor force	2.2
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.1
Poor public health	2.0
Tax rates	2.0
Foreign currency regulations	0.2
Inflation	0.1
Government instability/coups	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Guatemala

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.2	68
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.5	91
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.2	128
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.7	133
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.7	78
1.06	Judicial independence	3.0	105
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.3	121
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.3	125
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.6	52
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.0	110
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.3	82
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.2	63
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.7	99
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	2.1	138
1.15	Organized crime	2.5	138
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.9	123
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	86
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.9	55
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.2	**36**
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.7	101
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.2	133
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.0	70
2.02	Quality of roads	3.6	87
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.9	79
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.1	80
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	43.7	101
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.4	**49**
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	106.6	82
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	10.8	83
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–1.9	**47**
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	11.7	119
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	3.4	65
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	23.7	**19**
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	42.8	72
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	57.7	32
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.9	13
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	60.0	74
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.0	53
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.6	92
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.7	66
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	25.8	95
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	72.0	85
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.5	129
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	85.5	119
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	65.3	110
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	18.7	95
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.7	123
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.4	135
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.6	**41**
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.6	98
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.8	**34**
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.4	**34**
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.5	**28**
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.2	**29**
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.5	97
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.0	**36**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	39.9	80

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
6.07	No. days to start a business*	18.5	92
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.1	**43**
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.3	67
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.4	**49**
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.8	55
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.8	**45**
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.5	104
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	35.2	94
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.2	**28**
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.6	51
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.1	**24**
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.6	**24**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.4	**31**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	27.0	114
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.1	**41**
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.2	**48**
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.4	59
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.0	**35**
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.3	71
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.57	120
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.3	**28**
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.0	**32**
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.6	119
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.1	**48**
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.9	56
8.06	Soundness of banks	6.0	**17**
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.6	**50**
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	9	**11**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.3	**42**
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.0	**45**
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.7	**46**
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	23.4	101
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	2.4	97
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	8.1	106
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	9.4	115
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	71
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.1	87
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	119.1	73
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	22.2	119
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.8	**36**
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.8	**37**
11.03	State of cluster development	3.8	58
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.5	66
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.1	**45**
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.8	66
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.1	54
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.7	**36**
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.0	**43**
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.3	**43**
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.3	100
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.2	67
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.6	68
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.6	131
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.7	94
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.1	98

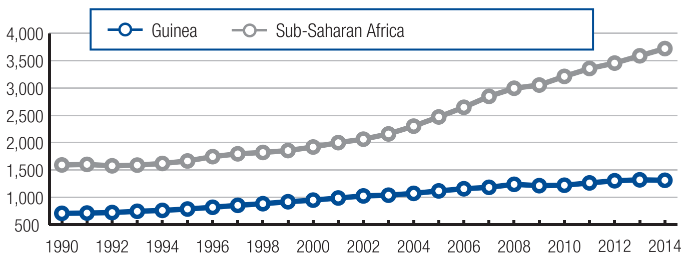
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Guinea

Key indicators, 2014

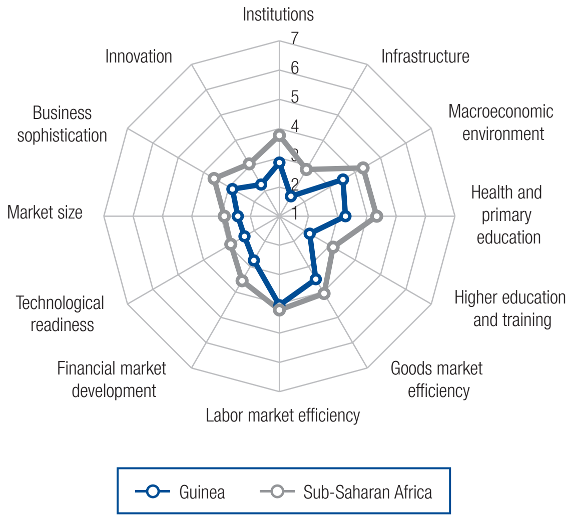
Population (millions)	11.4
GDP (US$ billions)	6.5
GDP per capita (US$)	573
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.01

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

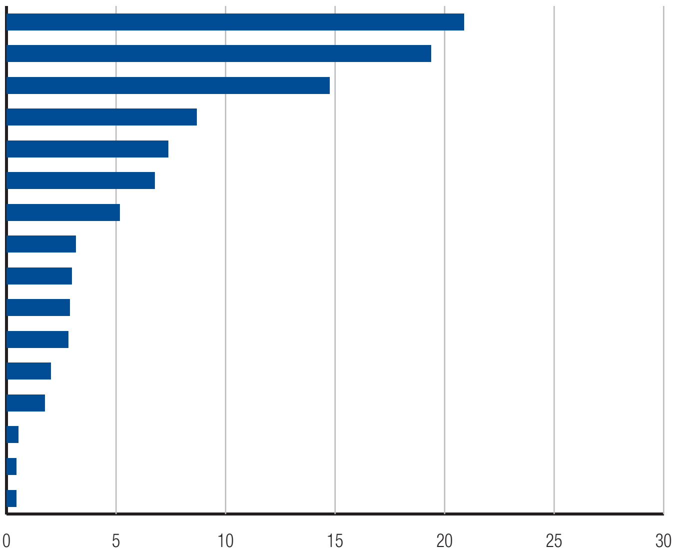
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**140**	**2.8**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	144	2.8
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	147	2.9
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	141	2.9
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**140**	**2.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	136	2.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	139	1.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	129	3.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	138	3.3
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**137**	**2.9**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	137	2.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	135	3.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	91	4.0
8th pillar: Financial market development	137	2.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	134	2.4
10th pillar: Market size	128	2.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**138**	**2.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	137	2.9
12th pillar: Innovation	139	2.2



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	20.9
Corruption	19.4
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	14.7
Policy instability	8.7
Inadequately educated workforce	7.4
Inefficient government bureaucracy	6.8
Crime and theft	5.2
Foreign currency regulations	3.2
Poor work ethic in labor force	3.0
Restrictive labor regulations	2.9
Inflation	2.8
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.0
Government instability/coups	1.8
Complexity of tax regulations	0.5
Poor public health	0.4
Tax rates	0.4



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Guinea

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	2.6	136
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.2	138
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.0	135
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.3	104
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.1	138
1.06	Judicial independence	2.0	136
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.0	134
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.6	96
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.5	62
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.3	136
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.4	131
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.0	132
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.5	62
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.6	112
1.15	Organized crime	4.1	106
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.0	118
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.1	131
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.1	137
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.2	113
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.0	133
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.9	127
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.1	140
2.02	Quality of roads	1.9	140
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.4	105
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.9	113
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.5	136
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	8.5	132
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	1.3	140
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	72.1	126
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.0	140
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–4.3	101
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	–8.8	138
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	9.7	131
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	37.4	55
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	10.8	139
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	38,423.7	74
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.2	68
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	177.0	115
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.5	102
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.7	119
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.6	104
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	64.9	132
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	56.1	128
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.3	135
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	75.1	131
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	38.1	130
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	9.9	114
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.4	133
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.1	115
5.05	Quality of management schools	2.3	140
5.06	Internet access in schools	1.8	138
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	2.8	138
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.2	128
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.2	130
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.3	102
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	2.9	131
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.5	75
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	68.3	133

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
6.07	No. days to start a business*	8.0	**42**
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.3	110
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.0	103
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.3	119
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.5	118
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.4	127
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.3	114
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	43.6	79
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.4	136
6.16	Buyer sophistication	1.9	140
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.7	120
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	**39**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.4	105
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	7.9	**18**
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.8	68
7.06	Pay and productivity	2.8	134
7.07	Reliance on professional management	2.8	136
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.5	124
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.7	107
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.85	58
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	2.9	136
8.02	Affordability of financial services	2.8	139
8.03	Financing through local equity market	1.6	139
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.4	104
8.05	Venture capital availability	1.9	132
8.06	Soundness of banks	3.6	127
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	1.9	139
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	6	**44**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.3	135
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.7	133
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.8	113
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	1.7	139
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	138
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	2.4	132
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	2.2	132
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.2	127
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.0	130
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	15.0	126
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	22.5	116
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.8	123
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.1	139
11.03	State of cluster development	3.0	119
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.6	128
11.05	Value chain breadth	2.9	132
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.0	132
11.07	Production process sophistication	2.3	138
11.08	Extent of marketing	2.7	138
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	2.3	140
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	2.7	139
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.3	136
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.0	140
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.2	139
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.6	128
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	2.9	133
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	119

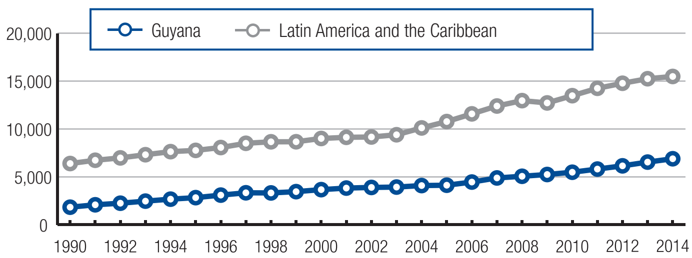
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Guyana

Key indicators, 2014

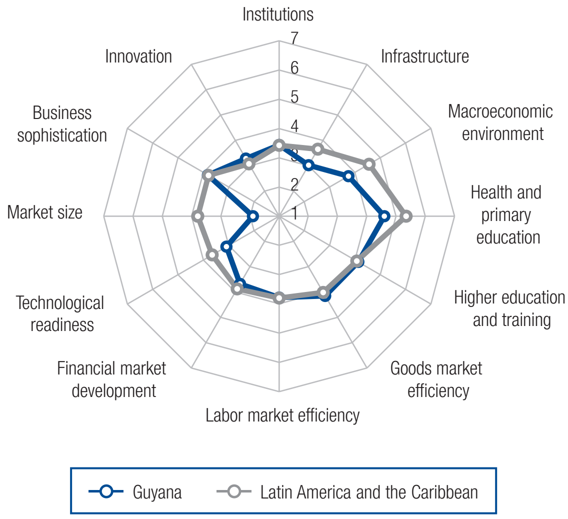
Population (millions) 0.8
GDP (US$ billions) 3.0
GDP per capita (US$) 3,748
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total 0.01

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

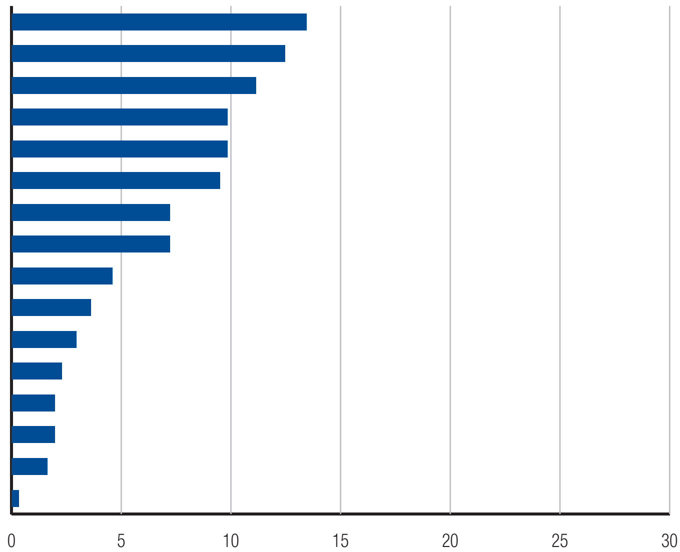
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**121**	**3.6**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	117	3.6
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	102	3.8
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	109	3.7
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**122**	**3.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	102	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	108	3.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	120	3.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	115	4.6
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**115**	**3.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	74	4.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	94	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	111	3.8
8th pillar: Financial market development	83	3.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	104	3.1
10th pillar: Market size	134	1.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**74**	**3.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	75	3.8
12th pillar: Innovation	71	3.3



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inefficient government bureaucracy	13.4
Corruption	12.5
Access to financing	11.1
Crime and theft	9.8
Tax rates	9.8
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	9.5
Policy instability	7.2
Poor work ethic in labor force	7.2
Poor public health	4.6
Inadequately educated workforce	3.6
Government instability/coups	3.0
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.3
Restrictive labor regulations	2.0
Complexity of tax regulations	2.0
Foreign currency regulations	1.6
Inflation	0.3



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Guyana

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.7	109
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.3	106
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.1	81
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.1	60
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.9	119
1.06	Judicial independence	3.3	97
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.7	104
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.1	73
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.4	73
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.5	77
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.4	69
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.7	102
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.0	88
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.6	111
1.15	Organized crime	4.2	104
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.8	129
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.3	121
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.8	119
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	106
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.7	99
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.4	113
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.6	94
2.02	Quality of roads	3.2	104
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.6	87
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.8	93
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	12.6	127
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.0	113
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	70.5	127
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	19.9	54
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–5.2	113
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	3.5	133
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.0	**1**
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	65.8	105
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	28.2	111
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	7,920.9	52
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.9	35
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	109.0	93
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.8	94
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.4	117
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.7	101
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	29.9	99
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	66.2	108
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.6	**41**
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	71.5	135
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	101.0	**28**
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	12.9	106
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.9	59
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.1	70
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.6	**44**
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.1	78
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.2	67
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.2	**49**
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.5	110
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.5	82
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.5	101
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.8	51
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	32.3	**47**

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	8	93
6.07	No. days to start a business*	19.0	94
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.7	80
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.2	80
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	12.0	123
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.4	75
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.4	72
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.6	91
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	74.7	**27**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.9	117
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.4	62
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.2	83
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.8	86
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.0	54
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	16.6	73
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.8	72
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.6	100
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.6	108
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.6	53
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.9	**38**
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.54	121
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.1	87
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.1	74
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.6	65
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.3	**38**
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.3	**34**
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.8	73
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	96
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	3	93
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.5	86
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.4	79
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.0	100
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	37.4	92
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	5.6	82
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	10.0	99
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.2	136
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.6	135
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.8	133
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	5.5	135
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	43.9	54
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.6	60
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.4	56
11.03	State of cluster development	3.6	80
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.3	81
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.4	103
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.8	67
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.7	77
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.8	110
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.7	68
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.9	76
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.5	83
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.6	**41**
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.8	58
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.4	62
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.8	89
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	119

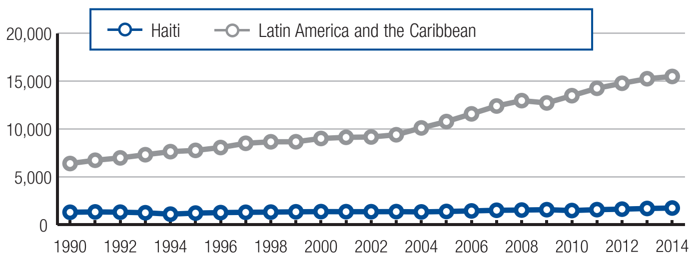
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Haiti

Key indicators, 2014

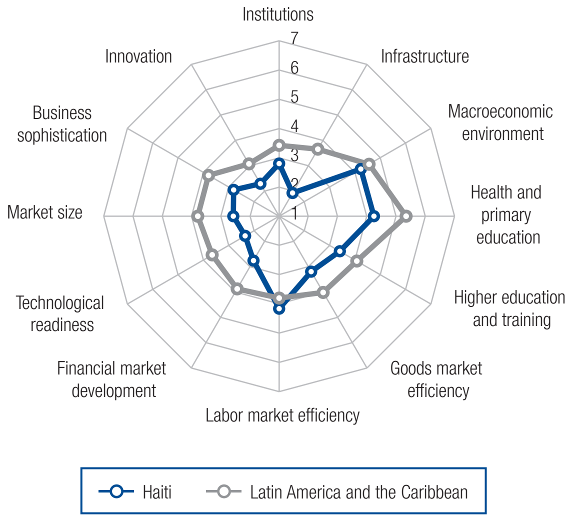
Population (millions)	10.5
GDP (US$ billions)	8.7
GDP per capita (US$)	833
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.02

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

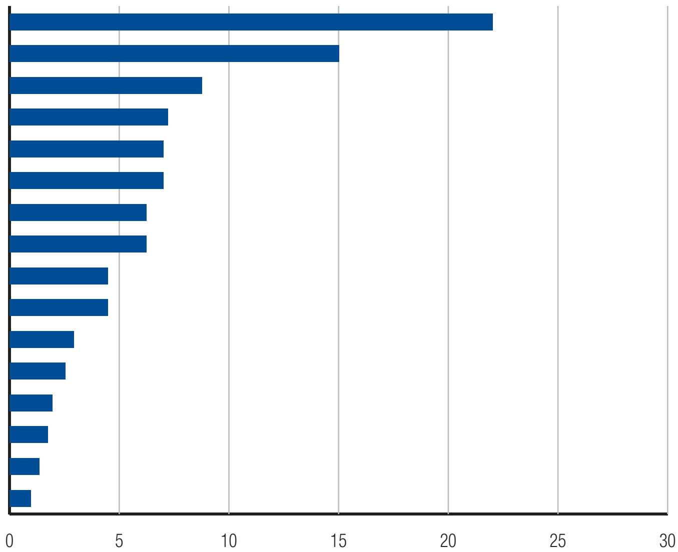
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**134**	**3.2**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	137	3.1
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	143	3.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	142	2.9
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**132**	**3.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	138	2.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	137	1.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	102	4.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	125	4.2
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**135**	**3.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	107	3.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	137	3.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	76	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market development	136	2.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	136	2.3
10th pillar: Market size	125	2.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**139**	**2.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	138	2.8
12th pillar: Innovation	138	2.3



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	22.0
Policy instability	15.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	8.8
Inflation	7.2
Government instability/coups	7.0
Tax rates	7.0
Corruption	6.2
Inadequately educated workforce	6.2
Crime and theft	4.5
Poor work ethic in labor force	4.5
Inefficient government bureaucracy	2.9
Foreign currency regulations	2.5
Complexity of tax regulations	1.9
Insufficient capacity to innovate	1.8
Poor public health	1.4
Restrictive labor regulations	1.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Haiti

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	2.6	137
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.3	137
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.4	120
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.9	126
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.6	131
1.06	Judicial independence	2.7	118
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.4	116
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.5	107
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.1	102
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.7	127
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.2	137
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	2.7	138
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.2	79
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.0	126
1.15	Organized crime	3.2	131
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.0	119
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	2.9	136
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.6	125
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	124
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	2.9	136
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	2.0	140
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.2	139
2.02	Quality of roads	2.3	135
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.6	124
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.9	127
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	24.3	115
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	1.6	138
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	64.7	131
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.4	131
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–6.4	128
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	25.4	**40**
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	3.9	83
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	26.7	**26**
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	14.8	138
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	1,277.8	43
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.1	50
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	206.0	119
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.2	118
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	2.0	122
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.3	113
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	54.7	124
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	63.1	116
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.9	118
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	77.2	128
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	68.1	106
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	n/a	n/a
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.4	134
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.8	124
5.05	Quality of management schools	2.9	135
5.06	Internet access in schools	2.7	130
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	2.7	140
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.0	133
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	3.9	137
6.02	Extent of market dominance	2.3	139
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	2.4	139
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.3	98
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	40.3	83

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	12	130
6.07	No. days to start a business*	97.0	138
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	2.8	136
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	3.4	134
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.6	74
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.0	134
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.7	117
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	2.4	138
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	50.3	61
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.2	140
6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.4	132
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.7	121
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	**48**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.1	**49**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	10.1	**34**
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.1	**39**
7.06	Pay and productivity	2.9	133
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.2	132
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.1	132
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.7	106
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.88	**41**
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.0	134
8.02	Affordability of financial services	2.9	136
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.2	132
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.3	110
8.05	Venture capital availability	1.9	135
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.2	107
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	2.8	128
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	2	106
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.4	133
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.5	134
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.4	133
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	11.4	120
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	139
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	0.1	140
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.2	137
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.4	121
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.0	131
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	18.3	123
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	17.9	124
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.1	139
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.2	135
11.03	State of cluster development	2.5	137
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.3	136
11.05	Value chain breadth	2.7	140
11.06	Control of international distribution	2.9	134
11.07	Production process sophistication	2.2	139
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.5	128
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	2.6	137
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.2	128
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.2	139
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.2	138
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.3	135
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.5	136
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	2.6	139
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	119

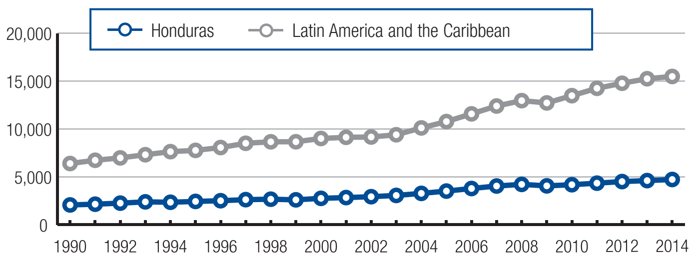
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Honduras

Key indicators, 2014

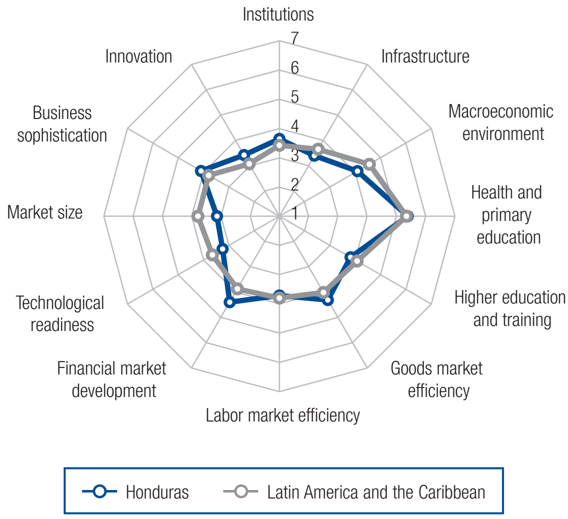
Population (millions)	8.3
GDP (US$ billions)	19.5
GDP per capita (US$)	2,361
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.04

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**88**	**4.0**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	100	3.8
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	111	3.7
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	90	3.9
Basic requirements (52.8%)	**98**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	88	3.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	93	3.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	112	4.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	92	5.4
Efficiency enhancers (40.4%)	**93**	**3.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	94	3.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	68	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	120	3.7
8th pillar: Financial market development	38	4.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	97	3.2
10th pillar: Market size	96	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (6.8%)	**53**	**3.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	54	4.1
12th pillar: Innovation	55	3.4

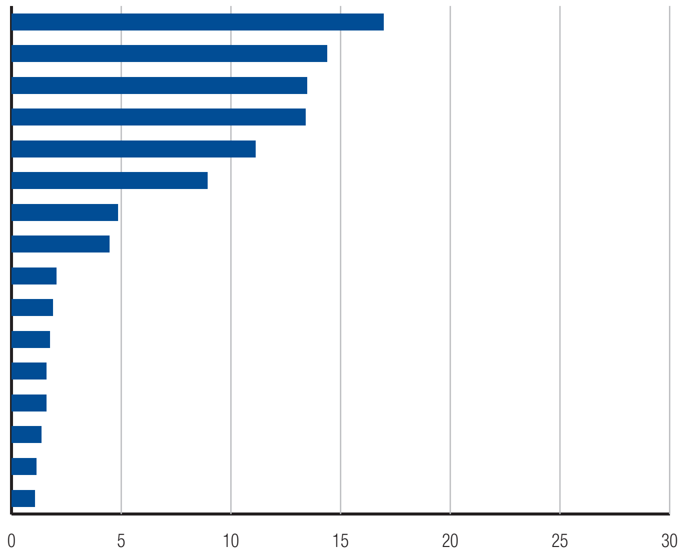


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Crime and theft	17.0
Tax rates	14.4
Inefficient government bureaucracy	13.5
Corruption	13.4
Complexity of tax regulations	11.1
Access to financing	8.9
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	4.8
Inadequately educated workforce	4.5
Restrictive labor regulations	2.0
Inflation	1.9
Policy instability	1.7
Poor public health	1.6
Poor work ethic in labor force	1.6
Insufficient capacity to innovate	1.4
Government instability/coups	1.1
Foreign currency regulations	1.1



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Honduras

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.1	77
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.2	51
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.0	90
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.8	82
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.8	75
1.06	Judicial independence	3.3	94
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.1	67
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.3	124
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.2	91
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.7	64
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.7	57
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.2	57
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.7	98
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	2.7	133
1.15	Organized crime	2.9	134
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.2	114
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.9	73
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.2	37
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.2	32
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.2	54
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.2	133
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.7	88
2.02	Quality of roads	3.9	72
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.6	46
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.3	70
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	24.8	114
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.0	93
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	93.5	105
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	6.4	99
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–4.3	100
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	14.4	103
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	6.1	110
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	46.1	78
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	28.1	112
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	163.8	36
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.4	25
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	54.0	71
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.4	76
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.5	86
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.0	83
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	18.9	84
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	73.8	79
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.3	101
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	89.3	103
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	71.0	99
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	21.1	90
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.5	79
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.4	101
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.0	82
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.9	82
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.2	61
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.5	29
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.0	74
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.6	77
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.9	59
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.2	108
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	43.0	92

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	12	130
6.07	No. days to start a business*	14.0	79
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.9	61
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.2	87
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.9	54
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.7	58
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.5	71
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.5	96
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	65.6	33
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.8	51
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.3	77
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.9	29
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.8	84
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.0	57
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	30.3	125
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.6	92
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.1	62
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.1	74
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.7	47
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.5	62
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.53	124
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.1	40
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.2	56
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.7	115
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.9	63
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.9	53
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.9	22
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.3	63
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	9	11
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.9	62
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.8	58
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.8	36
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	19.1	103
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.4	102
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	21.8	84
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	16.3	101
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.8	96
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.0	91
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	39.1	97
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	54.5	36
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.5	67
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.6	45
11.03	State of cluster development	4.0	48
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.3	80
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.0	52
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.0	54
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.0	57
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.6	42
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.7	70
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.4	39
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.4	93
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.4	56
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.9	48
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.6	47
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.8	84
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	119

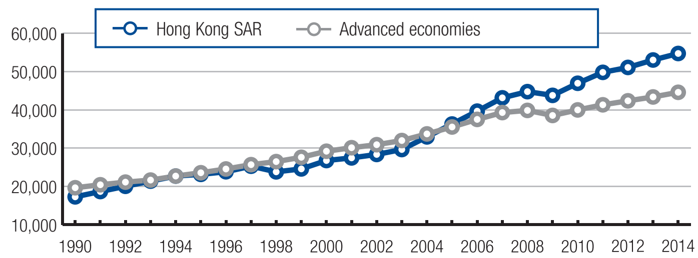
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Hong Kong SAR

Key indicators, 2014

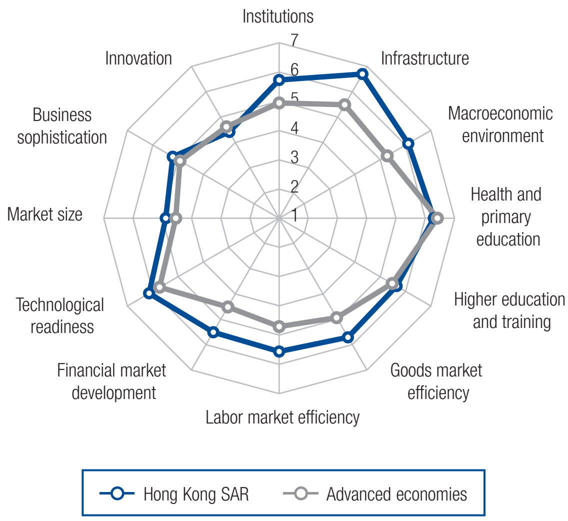
Population (millions)	7.3
GDP (US$ billions)	289.6
GDP per capita (US$)	39,871
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.37

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

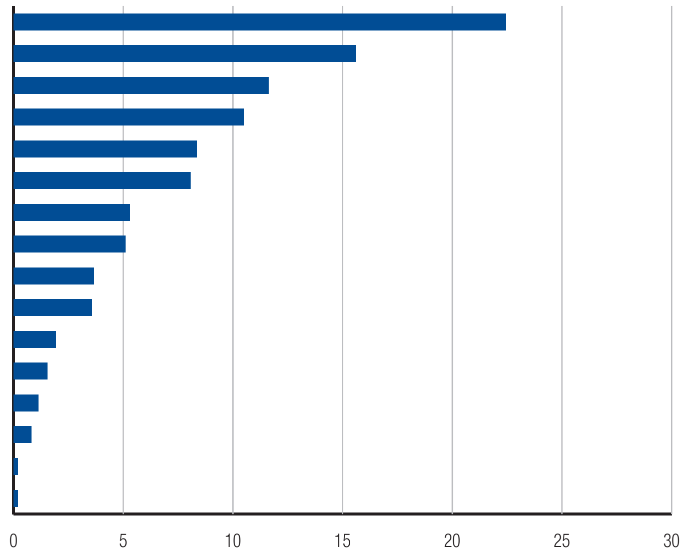
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**7**	**5.5**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	7	5.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	7	5.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	9	5.4
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**3**	**6.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	8	5.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	1	6.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	16	6.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	29	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**3**	**5.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	13	5.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	2	5.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	3	5.6
8th pillar: Financial market development	3	5.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	8	6.1
10th pillar: Market size	32	4.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**23**	**4.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	16	5.2
12th pillar: Innovation	27	4.4



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Insufficient capacity to innovate	22.4
Inefficient government bureaucracy	15.6
Inadequately educated workforce	11.6
Inflation	10.5
Restrictive labor regulations	8.4
Policy instability	8.1
Poor work ethic in labor force	5.3
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	5.1
Access to financing	3.7
Government instability/coups	3.6
Complexity of tax regulations	1.9
Tax rates	1.5
Foreign currency regulations	1.1
Poor public health	0.8
Corruption	0.2
Crime and theft	0.2



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Hong Kong SAR

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	6.2	6
1.02	Intellectual property protection	6.0	9
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.9	10
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.6	19
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	6.3	10
1.06	Judicial independence	6.3	4
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.6	16
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.5	14
1.09	Burden of government regulation	5.2	3
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	6.0	2
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	5.6	4
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	6.0	3
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.2	18
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	6.1	8
1.15	Organized crime	6.0	21
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.2	6
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.5	16
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.2	6
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.4	26
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.4	11
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	8.1	2
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	6.4	3
2.02	Quality of roads	6.2	5
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	6.4	3
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	6.4	5
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	6.6	3
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	2,643.2	17
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.8	2
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	239.3	1
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	61.1	1
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	5.3	5
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	25.3	41
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	4.4	93
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	6.9	3
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	82.5	17
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	76.0	83
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.0	50
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.8	58
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	1.7	3
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	83.8	1
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.0	24
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	93.8	72
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	99.3	37
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	66.8	30
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.8	20
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.5	8
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.6	10
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.0	10
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	5.5	15
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.8	23
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	6.2	2
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.5	22
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.4	28
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	6.0	4
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	22.8	18

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	3	9
6.07	No. days to start a business*	2.5	4
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.1	41
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	5.5	3
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.0	1
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	6.0	7
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	6.4	2
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	6.2	1
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	233.5	1
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.7	7
6.16	Buyer sophistication	5.0	3
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.5	12
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	6.2	3
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	5.7	1
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	5.7	14
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	5.9	5
7.06	Pay and productivity	5.5	2
7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.4	23
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	5.2	10
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	5.4	8
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.77	85
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	6.2	3
8.02	Affordability of financial services	6.0	4
8.03	Financing through local equity market	5.6	2
8.04	Ease of access to loans	4.5	5
8.05	Venture capital availability	4.3	9
8.06	Soundness of banks	6.5	7
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	6.1	4
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	7	24
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.0	22
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.6	18
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.3	12
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	74.6	34
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	31.2	18
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	3,345.1	2
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	104.5	14
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.5	37
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.1	7
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	397.5	43
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	217.5	1
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.7	3
11.02	Local supplier quality	5.6	8
11.03	State of cluster development	5.0	15
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	5.3	19
11.05	Value chain breadth	5.1	15
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.9	12
11.07	Production process sophistication	5.2	26
11.08	Extent of marketing	5.4	12
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.5	25
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.7	29
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.8	29
12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.0	29
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.6	28
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.8	38
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.3	41
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	n/a	n/a

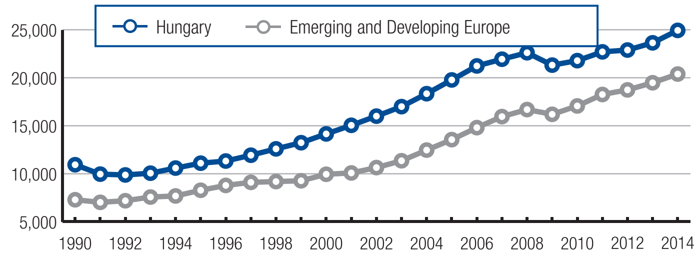
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Hungary

Key indicators, 2014

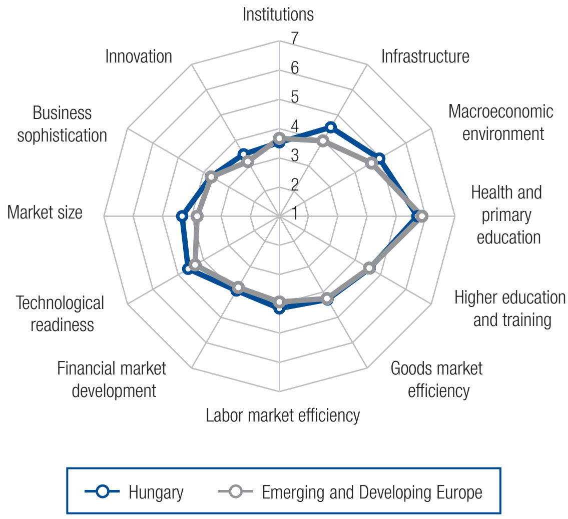
Population (millions)	9.9
GDP (US$ billions)	137.1
GDP per capita (US$)	13,881
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.23

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

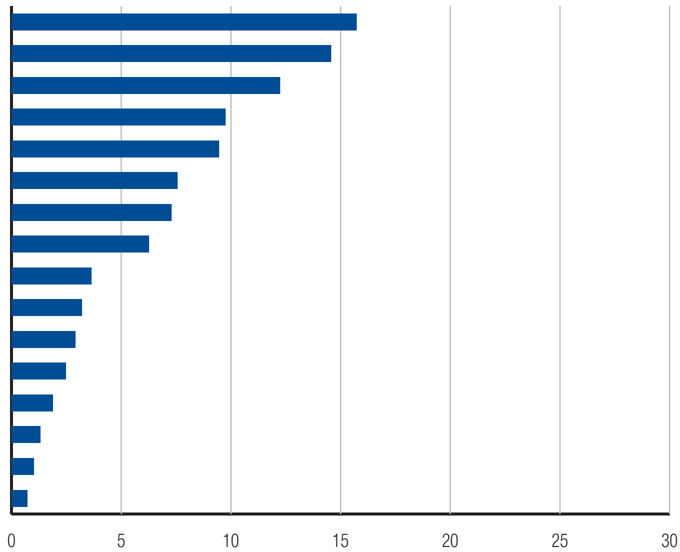
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**63**	**4.2**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	60	4.3
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	63	4.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	60	4.3
Basic requirements (27.8%)	**59**	**4.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	97	3.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	48	4.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	52	4.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	72	5.7
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**49**	**4.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	57	4.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	72	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	77	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market development	65	3.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	48	4.6
10th pillar: Market size	51	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (22.2%)	**69**	**3.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	90	3.7
12th pillar: Innovation	51	3.4



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Policy instability	15.7
Corruption	14.6
Inefficient government bureaucracy	12.2
Tax rates	9.8
Complexity of tax regulations	9.5
Inadequately educated workforce	7.6
Poor work ethic in labor force	7.3
Access to financing	6.3
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	3.6
Crime and theft	3.2
Poor public health	2.9
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.5
Restrictive labor regulations	1.9
Inflation	1.3
Foreign currency regulations	1.0
Government instability/coups	0.7



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Hungary

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.4	120
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.7	80
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.5	119
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.0	120
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.2	53
1.06	Judicial independence	3.6	79
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.2	125
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.6	95
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.6	128
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.2	96
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.7	120
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.4	119
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.2	15
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.0	51
1.15	Organized crime	4.6	82
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.1	65
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.4	116
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.7	63
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.2	112
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.8	90
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.8	95
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.7	41
2.02	Quality of roads	4.2	58
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.8	40
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.4	98
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.2	72
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	156.8	72
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.7	39
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	118.1	60
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	30.3	35
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–2.6	61
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	26.2	35
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	–0.3	78
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	76.9	116
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	52.9	67
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	18.0	39
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.4	32
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.5	18
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	5.2	35
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	75.3	54
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.8	79
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	90.8	97
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	101.6	25
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	59.6	41
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.2	99
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.0	75
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.1	73
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.9	42
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.0	81
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.4	114
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.1	63
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.5	86
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.5	95
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.0	120
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	48.0	103

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	4	22
6.07	No. days to start a business*	5.0	18
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.5	93
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.5	36
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.2	5
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.3	26
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	56
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.7	34
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	89.2	11
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.3	94
6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.6	127
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.2	82
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.0	68
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.3	35
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	13.4	57
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.1	117
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.8	87
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.6	107
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.5	123
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.5	121
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.83	63
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.5	60
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.8	97
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.0	102
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.0	124
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.4	101
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.4	94
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	101
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	10	8
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.1	46
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.7	63
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.9	32
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	76.1	31
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	27.3	27
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	37.0	65
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	34.0	79
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.0	58
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.4	31
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	246.4	57
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	98.4	8
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.3	84
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.5	52
11.03	State of cluster development	3.6	75
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.3	87
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.4	105
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.6	85
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.8	70
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.9	105
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.0	131
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.1	131
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.8	28
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.9	97
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.3	36
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.9	104
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	51
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	24.8	26

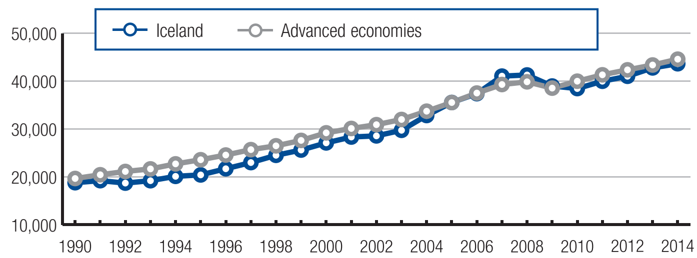
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Iceland

Key indicators, 2014

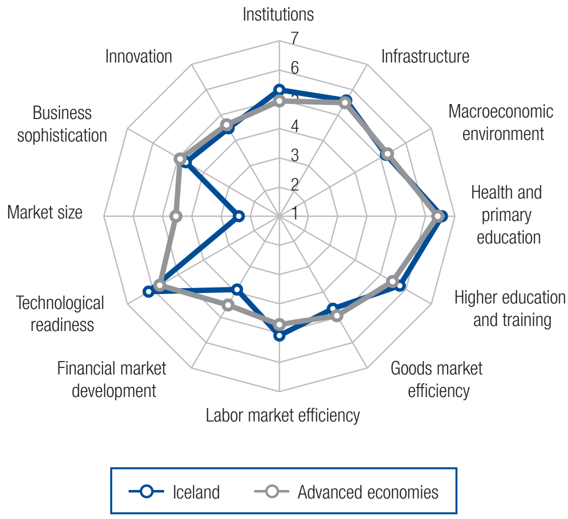
Population (millions).. 0.3
GDP (US$ billions).. 16.7
GDP per capita (US$)............................... 51,262
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total........... 0.01

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

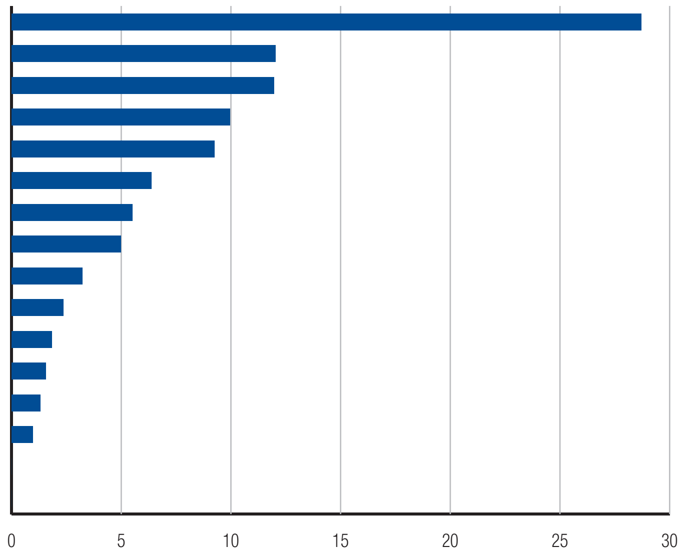
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**29**	**4.8**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	30	4.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	31	4.7
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	30	4.7
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**19**	**5.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	18	5.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	19	5.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	42	5.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	8	6.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**33**	**4.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	11	5.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	31	4.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	12	5.1
8th pillar: Financial market development	67	3.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	6	6.2
10th pillar: Market size	129	2.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**27**	**4.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	28	4.7
12th pillar: Innovation	25	4.5



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Foreign currency regulations	28.7
Tax rates	12.0
Access to financing	12.0
Inflation	9.9
Inefficient government bureaucracy	9.2
Policy instability	6.4
Government instability/coups	5.5
Complexity of tax regulations	5.0
Insufficient capacity to innovate	3.2
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	2.4
Corruption	1.8
Restrictive labor regulations	1.6
Inadequately educated workforce	1.3
Poor work ethic in labor force	1.0
Crime and theft	0.0
Poor public health	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Iceland

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	5.5	23
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.3	25
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.3	20
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.3	26
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	6.5	5
1.06	Judicial independence	5.7	19
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.9	31
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.8	36
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.1	18
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.0	20
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	5.1	13
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.1	20
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.4	6
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	6.3	5
1.15	Organized crime	6.6	3
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.1	10
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.5	17
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.3	31
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.4	29
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.8	31
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.5	28
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	6.0	9
2.02	Quality of roads	4.8	38
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	6.0	8
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.9	13
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	151.1	74
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.7	5
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	111.1	77
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	51.5	9
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	1.8	11
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	20.7	69
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.0	1
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	82.1	118
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	56.3	58
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	3.6	3
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.8	8
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.6	14
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	1.6	1
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	83.1	3
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.2	18
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.1	26
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	112.0	9
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	81.4	10
5.03	Quality of the education system	5.0	15
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.8	33
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.3	18
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.5	1
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	5.0	27
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.9	17
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.8	84
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.6	73
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.3	30
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.8	57
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	29.7	37

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	38
6.07	No. days to start a business*	4.0	10
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.1	122
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.1	91
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	2.8	42
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.4	124
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.3	129
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.1	20
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	50.5	60
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.4	22
6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.0	24
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.4	16
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.0	119
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	5.5	3
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	10.1	34
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.8	64
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.5	32
7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.4	21
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.6	22
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.7	52
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.95	11
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.4	65
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.2	63
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.0	46
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.8	74
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.1	38
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.3	101
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.5	55
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	5	63
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.4	6
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	6.2	1
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.0	106
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	98.2	1
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	35.9	9
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	519.9	6
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	85.3	21
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.0	129
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.5	117
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	14.2	127
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	55.8	33
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.1	101
11.02	Local supplier quality	5.1	29
11.03	State of cluster development	4.0	47
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.4	30
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.3	30
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.7	18
11.07	Production process sophistication	5.4	20
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.9	27
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	5.0	15
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.5	34
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.1	23
12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.2	25
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.6	25
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.6	46
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.8	24
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	100.2	17

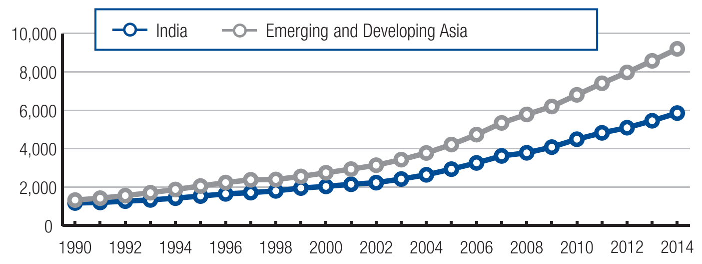
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

India

Key indicators, 2014

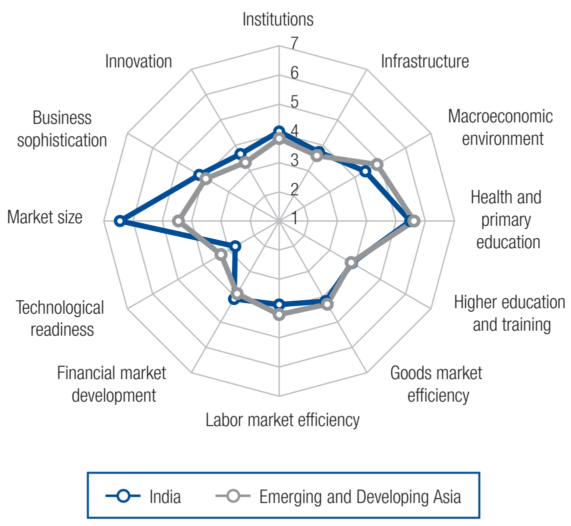
Population (millions)	1,259.7
GDP (US$ billions)	2,049.5
GDP per capita (US$)	1,627
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	6.84

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

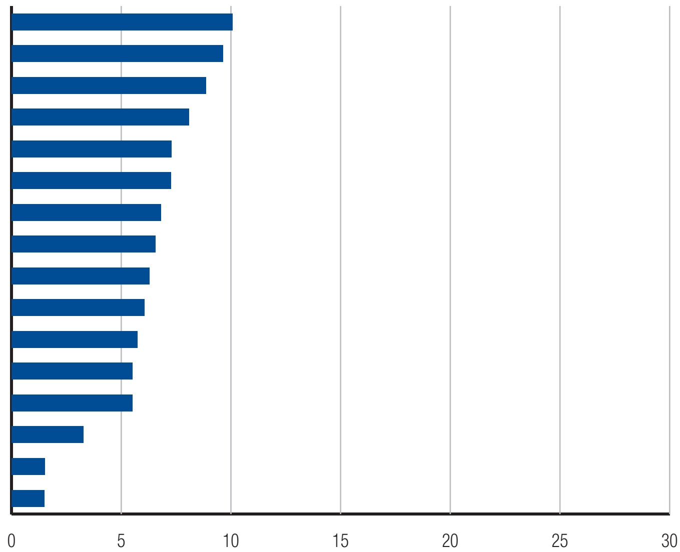
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**55**	**4.3**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	71	4.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	60	4.3
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	59	4.3
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**80**	**4.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	60	4.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	81	3.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	91	4.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	84	5.5
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**58**	**4.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	90	3.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	91	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	103	3.9
8th pillar: Financial market development	53	4.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	120	2.7
10th pillar: Market size	3	6.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**46**	**3.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	52	4.2
12th pillar: Innovation	42	3.6



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Corruption	10.1
Policy instability	9.6
Inflation	8.9
Access to financing	8.1
Government instability/coups	7.3
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	7.3
Tax rates	6.8
Inefficient government bureaucracy	6.6
Complexity of tax regulations	6.3
Insufficient capacity to innovate	6.1
Foreign currency regulations	5.7
Inadequately educated workforce	5.5
Restrictive labor regulations	5.5
Poor public health	3.3
Poor work ethic in labor force	1.5
Crime and theft	1.5



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

India

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.8	103
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.2	**50**
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.1	**40**
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.0	**31**
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.1	63
1.06	Judicial independence	4.0	64
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.9	**32**
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.5	51
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.0	**27**
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.2	**42**
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.1	**39**
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.2	58
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	3.8	126
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.0	98
1.15	Organized crime	3.9	119
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.8	86
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.2	**44**
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.2	95
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	96
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.1	69
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	7.3	**6**
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.0	74
2.02	Quality of roads	4.1	61
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.1	29
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.2	60
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.3	71
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	3,726.6	**11**
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.7	98
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	74.5	121
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	2.1	116
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–7.2	131
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	30.0	**23**
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	6.0	105
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	65.0	103
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	59.5	**50**
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	1,536.4	44
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.6	60
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	171.0	113
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	3.7	132
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	63
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.7	130
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	41.4	114
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	66.5	107
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.3	52
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	93.1	77
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	68.5	105
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	24.8	86
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.2	**43**
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.2	63
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.4	55
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.6	100
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.2	68
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.2	**48**
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.6	101
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.0	**41**
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.1	**41**
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.0	**38**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	61.7	123

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	12	129
6.07	No. days to start a business*	28.4	110
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.0	53
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.2	82
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	12.7	124
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.1	96
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.3	92
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.3	54
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	29.8	116
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.3	97
6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.0	**26**
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.2	86
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.0	120
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.4	**25**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	15.7	70
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.2	**36**
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.2	**47**
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.9	86
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.9	**40**
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.8	**40**
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.35	132
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.2	81
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.1	71
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.0	**45**
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.6	**29**
8.05	Venture capital availability	4.0	**13**
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.3	100
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.2	69
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	6	**44**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.0	108
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.2	102
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.1	95
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	18.0	107
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.2	104
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	5.7	116
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	5.5	124
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.4	**3**
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.5	**3**
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	7,375.9	**3**
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	23.3	114
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.6	54
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.3	66
11.03	State of cluster development	4.4	**29**
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.8	**47**
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.4	**29**
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.0	**48**
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.9	61
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.2	82
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	56
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.2	**50**
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.1	**45**
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.9	**31**
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.9	**50**
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.9	**26**
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	**49**
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.6	61

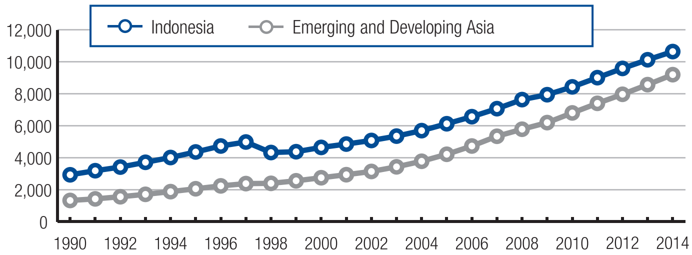
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Indonesia

Key indicators, 2014

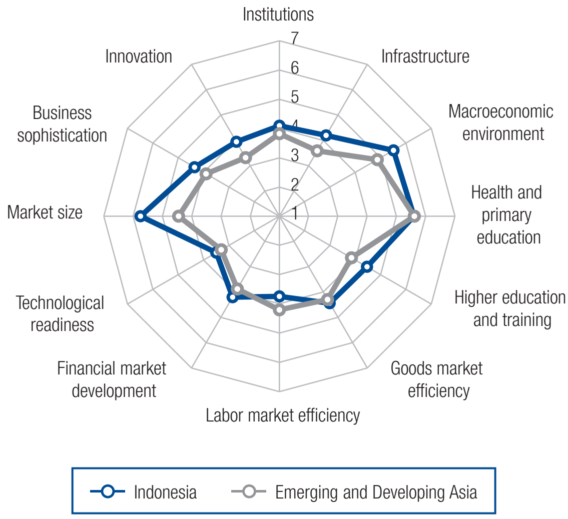
Population (millions)	251.5
GDP (US$ billions)	888.6
GDP per capita (US$)	3,534
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	2.48

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

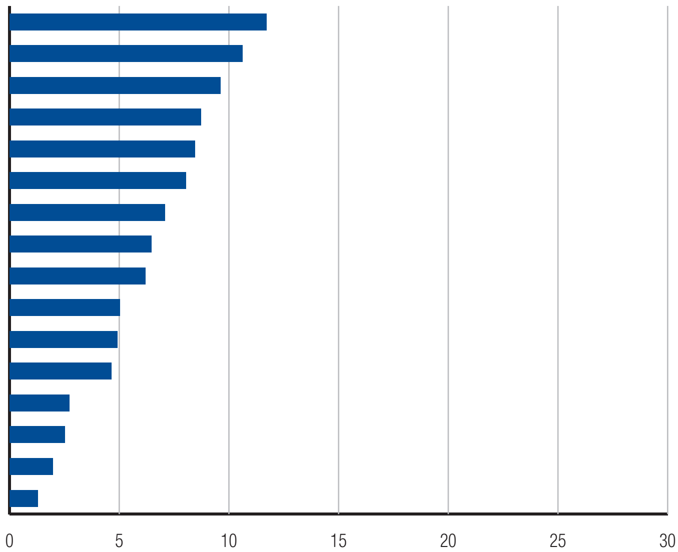
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**37**	**4.5**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	34	4.6
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	38	4.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	50	4.4
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**49**	**4.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	55	4.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	62	4.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	33	5.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	80	5.6
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**46**	**4.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	65	4.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	55	4.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	115	3.7
8th pillar: Financial market development	49	4.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	85	3.5
10th pillar: Market size	10	5.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**33**	**4.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	36	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation	30	3.9



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Corruption	11.7
Inefficient government bureaucracy	10.6
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	9.6
Policy instability	8.7
Access to financing	8.4
Tax rates	8.0
Inflation	7.1
Complexity of tax regulations	6.5
Poor work ethic in labor force	6.2
Foreign currency regulations	5.0
Government instability/coups	4.9
Crime and theft	4.6
Inadequately educated workforce	2.7
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.5
Restrictive labor regulations	2.0
Poor public health	1.3



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Indonesia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.3	63
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.3	48
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.6	56
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.7	41
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.7	86
1.06	Judicial independence	4.0	63
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.8	**34**
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.9	**30**
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.8	41
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.9	53
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.9	46
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.1	66
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.3	118
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.9	104
1.15	Organized crime	4.1	107
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.1	66
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.3	42
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3	85
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	67
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.3	49
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.1	42
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.8	81
2.02	Quality of roads	3.7	80
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.6	43
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.8	82
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.4	66
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	2,842.6	**15**
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.1	86
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	126.2	49
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	11.7	80
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–2.2	53
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	30.9	**19**
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	6.4	114
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	25.0	**23**
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	56.5	56
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	2,268.5	47
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.3	48
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	183.0	117
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.1	124
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.5	86
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.9	127
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	24.5	94
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	70.8	92
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.2	57
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	92.2	80
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	82.5	88
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	31.5	75
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.3	41
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.4	52
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.4	49
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.8	43
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.5	47
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.4	**33**
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.1	65
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.8	56
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.0	49
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.1	**31**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	31.4	42

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	10	116
6.07	No. days to start a business*	52.5	129
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.0	52
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	3.9	113
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.6	64
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.5	67
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.3	87
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.9	72
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	23.8	129
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.0	41
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.9	**32**
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.6	49
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.3	112
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.3	**34**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	57.8	135
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.0	43
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.5	**33**
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.7	**32**
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.1	**33**
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.1	**28**
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.62	112
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.9	45
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.9	40
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.2	**34**
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.9	**15**
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.8	**17**
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.8	74
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.4	61
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	4	80
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.8	68
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.1	41
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.6	54
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	17.1	113
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.2	106
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	6.2	111
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	34.7	76
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.7	**8**
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.9	**19**
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	2,676.1	**8**
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	22.4	117
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.7	39
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.2	74
11.03	State of cluster development	4.4	**28**
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.7	51
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.3	**31**
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.2	**36**
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.1	48
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.8	**35**
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.5	**27**
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.7	**30**
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.3	41
12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.2	**24**
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.5	**30**
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.2	**13**
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.6	**34**
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.1	102

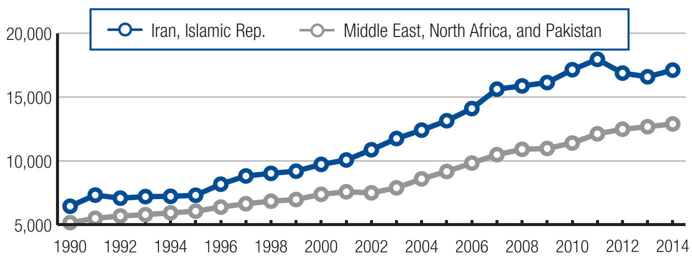
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Iran, Islamic Rep.

Key indicators, 2014

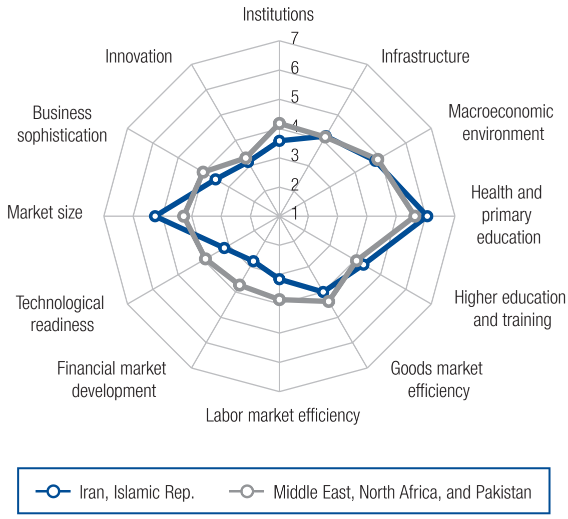
Population (millions)	78.0
GDP (US$ billions)	404.1
GDP per capita (US$)	5,183
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	1.24

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

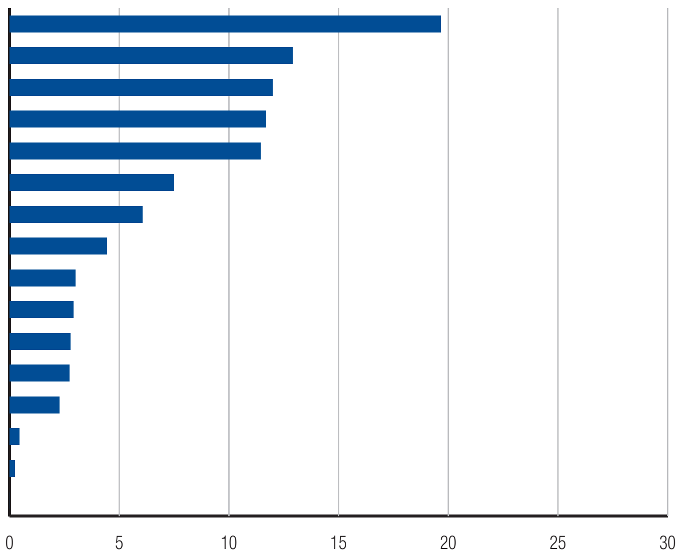
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**74**	**4.1**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	83	4.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	82	4.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	66	4.2
Basic requirements (40.9%)	**63**	**4.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	94	3.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	63	4.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	66	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	47	6.0
Efficiency enhancers (49.4%)	**90**	**3.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	69	4.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	109	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	138	3.2
8th pillar: Financial market development	134	2.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	99	3.2
10th pillar: Market size	19	5.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (9.8%)	**102**	**3.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	110	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation	90	3.1



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	19.6
Policy instability	12.9
Inefficient government bureaucracy	12.0
Inflation	11.7
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	11.4
Foreign currency regulations	7.5
Corruption	6.0
Restrictive labor regulations	4.4
Tax rates	3.0
Complexity of tax regulations	2.9
Inadequately educated workforce	2.8
Poor work ethic in labor force	2.7
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.3
Government instability/coups	0.4
Crime and theft	0.2
Poor public health	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Iran, Islamic Rep.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.9	91
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.9	130
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.2	73
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.4	**49**
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.6	93
1.06	Judicial independence	3.6	80
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.3	53
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.9	84
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.0	105
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.5	81
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.9	112
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.4	115
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.2	121
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.1	94
1.15	Organized crime	4.2	103
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.0	78
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.6	100
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.8	116
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.0	130
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.4	120
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.2	121
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.9	76
2.02	Quality of roads	4.1	63
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.4	45
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.9	78
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.2	118
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	282.3	56
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.0	58
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	87.8	110
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	39.0	**22**
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–1.4	**36**
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	35.3	**11**
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	15.5	137
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	12.2	**9**
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	24.9	116
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	1.2	17
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.7	17
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	21.0	**45**
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.6	73
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.3	77
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	14.4	76
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.1	74
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.2	60
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.5	**14**
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	86.3	82
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	55.2	**49**
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.2	95
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.6	**36**
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.9	91
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.2	120
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.1	76
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.2	129
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.3	121
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.6	75
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.1	**46**
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.5	84
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	44.1	96

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
6.07	No. days to start a business*	12.0	68
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.4	104
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.1	99
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	27.3	140
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	2.1	140
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.1	135
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.3	117
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	16.2	137
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.9	116
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.6	**50**
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.7	122
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	3.9	126
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.6	90
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	23.1	105
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.7	78
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.3	119
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.2	130
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.6	121
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	1.9	134
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.23	139
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	2.9	135
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.1	130
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.0	104
8.04	Ease of access to loans	1.6	138
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.0	125
8.06	Soundness of banks	3.8	121
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.2	122
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	2	106
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.0	111
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.7	132
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.0	102
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	39.4	90
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	9.5	70
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	6.1	113
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	10.7	113
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.1	**18**
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.5	**28**
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	1,334.3	**18**
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	24.1	112
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.5	73
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.6	121
11.03	State of cluster development	3.6	82
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.0	104
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.3	112
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.7	81
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.7	79
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.5	126
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	2.9	132
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.6	104
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.0	56
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.9	105
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	102
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.2	82
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.3	**43**
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.1	104

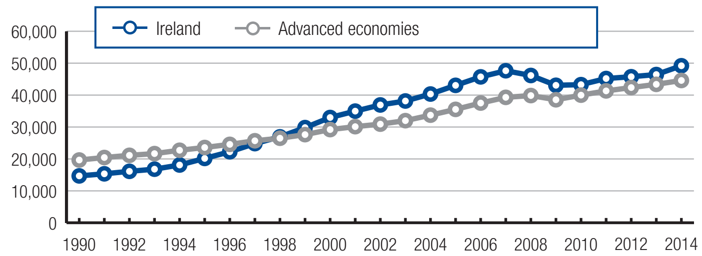
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Ireland

Key indicators, 2014

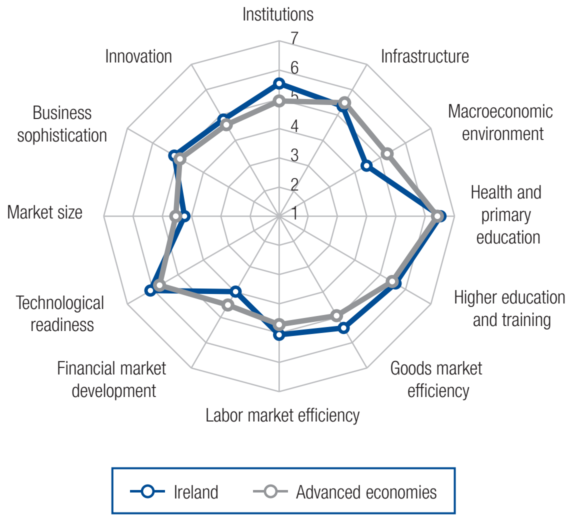
Population (millions)	4.6
GDP (US$ billions)	246.4
GDP per capita (US$)	53,462
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.21

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

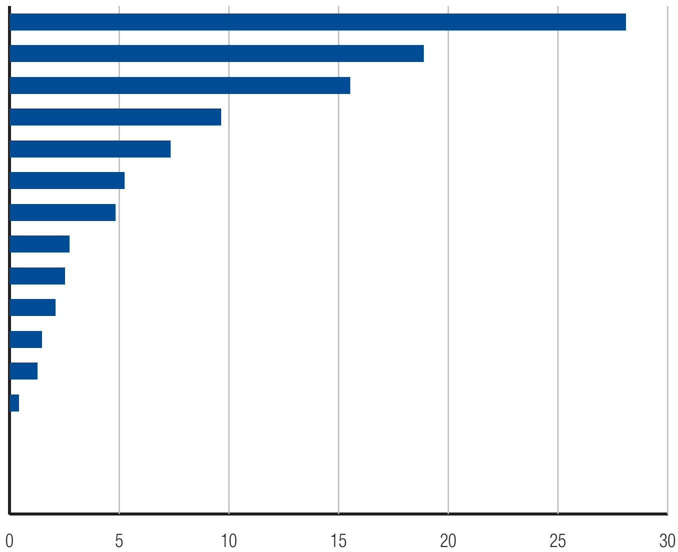
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**24**	**5.1**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	25	5.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	28	4.9
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	27	4.9
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**27**	**5.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	12	5.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	27	5.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	87	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	12	6.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**20**	**5.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	15	5.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	7	5.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	13	5.1
8th pillar: Financial market development	61	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	11	6.1
10th pillar: Market size	57	4.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**19**	**5.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	17	5.1
12th pillar: Innovation	21	4.8



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	28.1
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	18.9
Tax rates	15.5
Insufficient capacity to innovate	9.6
Inefficient government bureaucracy	7.3
Restrictive labor regulations	5.2
Inadequately educated workforce	4.8
Policy instability	2.7
Complexity of tax regulations	2.5
Inflation	2.1
Poor public health	1.5
Corruption	1.3
Poor work ethic in labor force	0.4
Crime and theft	0.0
Foreign currency regulations	0.0
Government instability/coups	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Ireland

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	6.1	**9**
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.9	**10**
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.9	**9**
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.7	**18**
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	6.4	**9**
1.06	Judicial independence	6.3	**8**
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.9	**11**
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.8	32
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.3	**13**
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.9	24
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	5.0	**16**
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.5	**11**
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.3	**9**
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.5	24
1.15	Organized crime	6.1	**19**
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.1	**12**
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.5	**18**
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.8	59
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.7	**18**
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.8	30
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	7.3	**6**
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.9	32
2.02	Quality of roads	5.3	24
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.0	30
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.3	24
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.8	**20**
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	530.8	43
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.4	**17**
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	104.3	89
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	43.2	**15**
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–3.9	89
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	23.6	49
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.3	55
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	109.5	133
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	68.0	37
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	8.5	24
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.5	**22**
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	63
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.5	**17**
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.2	**16**
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	81.0	**18**
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.8	**8**
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.3	56
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	119.1	**6**
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	71.2	24
5.03	Quality of the education system	5.4	**9**
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.0	**21**
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.4	**14**
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.3	31
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	5.3	**21**
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.8	**20**
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.1	67
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.7	**19**
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.9	**20**
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.7	**18**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	25.9	26

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	4	**22**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	6.0	28
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.8	**10**
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	5.2	**7**
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.2	**5**
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	6.3	**1**
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	6.6	**1**
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.7	**6**
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	86.3	**14**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.4	**19**
6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.6	**9**
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.5	**15**
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	56
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.6	**19**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	14.3	60
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.7	77
7.06	Pay and productivity	5.1	**7**
7.07	Reliance on professional management	6.0	**7**
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.6	**19**
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	5.3	**9**
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.81	69
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.9	48
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.7	45
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.8	56
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.2	116
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.2	37
8.06	Soundness of banks	3.6	126
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.5	53
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	7	24
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.1	**17**
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.6	24
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	6.3	**1**
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	79.7	28
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	26.9	29
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	161.0	**16**
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	81.0	**22**
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.9	60
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.3	32
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	226.8	59
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	101.8	**6**
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.7	45
11.02	Local supplier quality	5.3	**22**
11.03	State of cluster development	4.9	**18**
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	5.6	**17**
11.05	Value chain breadth	5.0	**18**
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.3	33
11.07	Production process sophistication	5.8	**12**
11.08	Extent of marketing	5.3	**14**
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.9	**18**
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.2	**17**
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.5	**15**
12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.7	**19**
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.2	**13**
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.6	51
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5.2	**9**
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	86.7	**20**

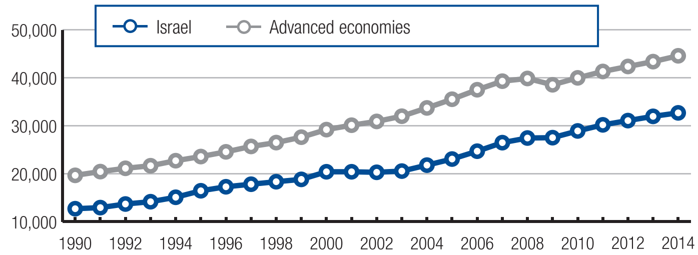
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Israel

Key indicators, 2014

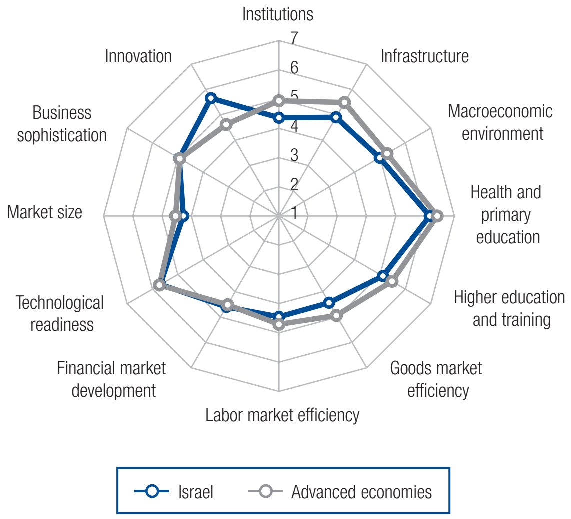
Population (millions)	8.2
GDP (US$ billions)	303.8
GDP per capita (US$)	36,991
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.25

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

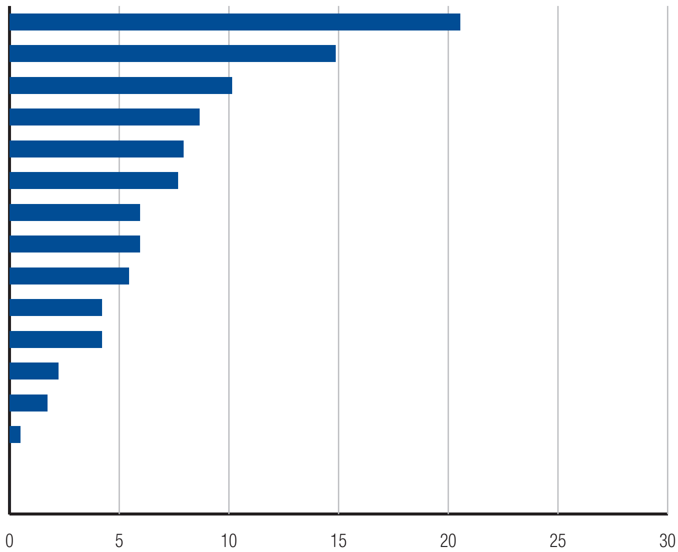
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**27**	**5.0**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	27	4.9
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	27	4.9
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	26	5.0
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**38**	**5.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	41	4.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	32	4.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	50	5.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	39	6.2
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**27**	**4.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	28	5.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	57	4.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	45	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market development	26	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	20	5.7
10th pillar: Market size	54	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**8**	**5.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	23	4.9
12th pillar: Innovation	3	5.6



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inefficient government bureaucracy	20.5
Tax rates	14.9
Access to financing	10.1
Policy instability	8.7
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	7.9
Inadequately educated workforce	7.7
Government instability/coups	5.9
Poor work ethic in labor force	5.9
Restrictive labor regulations	5.4
Foreign currency regulations	4.2
Complexity of tax regulations	4.2
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.2
Corruption	1.7
Crime and theft	0.5
Inflation	0.0
Poor public health	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Israel

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	5.1	36
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.0	29
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.0	42
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.7	84
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.0	35
1.06	Judicial independence	5.8	18
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.9	81
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.0	79
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.1	98
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.1	44
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.2	34
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.2	60
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	3.3	130
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.9	58
1.15	Organized crime	4.8	71
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.1	68
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.2	48
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.7	22
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.6	80
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.9	28
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	7.1	11
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.3	60
2.02	Quality of roads	4.6	46
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.0	55
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.0	70
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.1	39
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	545.2	41
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.1	33
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	121.5	56
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	37.1	27
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–3.6	81
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	21.9	59
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.5	45
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	68.8	109
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	71.3	33
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	5.8	9
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.8	11
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.6	9
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.2	16
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	82.1	9
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.0	74
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	96.9	44
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	101.4	26
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	67.9	29
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.0	52
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.1	68
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.0	29
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.4	28
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.5	46
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.2	43
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.4	116
6.02	Extent of market dominance	2.8	133
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.7	81
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.9	41
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	30.1	39

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	38
6.07	No. days to start a business*	13.0	74
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.0	48
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.4	55
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	2.9	46
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.0	41
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.7	54
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.3	52
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	31.9	106
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.5	76
6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.0	27
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.5	51
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.0	74
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.4	30
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	27.4	117
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.8	71
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.1	68
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.7	33
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.0	36
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.6	57
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.88	36
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.2	36
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.2	57
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.2	36
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.0	52
8.05	Venture capital availability	4.5	4
8.06	Soundness of banks	6.0	19
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.9	38
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	6	44
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.4	8
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	6.0	5
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.4	8
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	71.5	39
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	26.2	32
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	98.4	29
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	52.2	53
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.1	53
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	60
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	268.5	54
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	33.8	84
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.5	77
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.9	33
11.03	State of cluster development	4.3	30
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	6.1	5
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.9	22
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.7	17
11.07	Production process sophistication	5.6	17
11.08	Extent of marketing	5.3	17
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.2	32
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.9	3
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	6.2	3
12.03	Company spending on R&D	5.5	5
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.5	7
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.4	8
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5.2	8
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	239.1	5

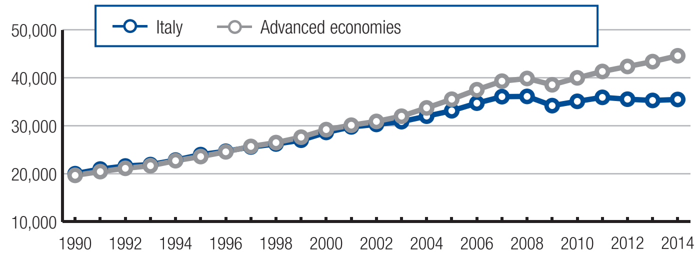
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Italy

Key indicators, 2014

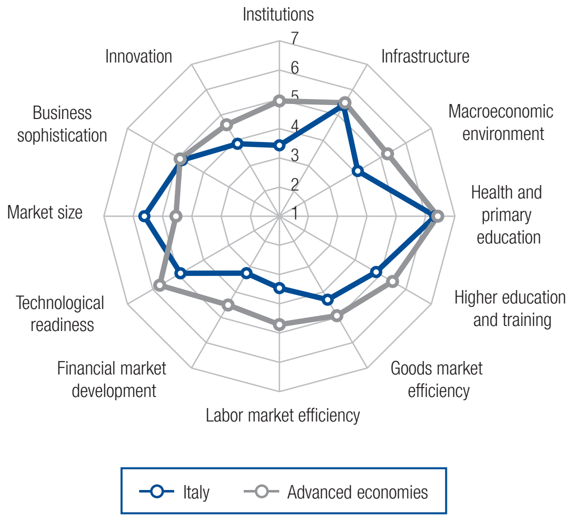
Population (millions)....................................... 60.0
GDP (US$ billions)................................... 2,148.0
GDP per capita (US$)............................... 35,823
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total........... 1.97

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

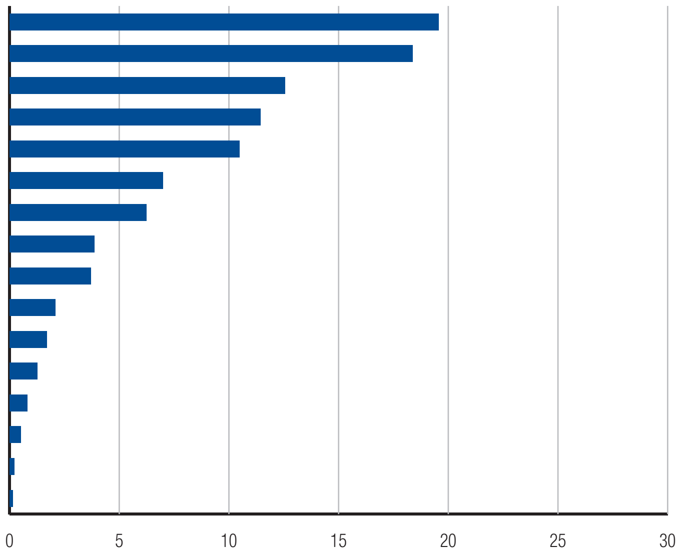
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**43**	**4.5**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	49	4.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	49	4.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	42	4.5
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**53**	**4.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	106	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	26	5.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	111	4.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	26	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**43**	**4.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	45	4.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	71	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	126	3.5
8th pillar: Financial market development	117	3.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	37	4.9
10th pillar: Market size	12	5.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**28**	**4.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	24	4.8
12th pillar: Innovation	32	3.9



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inefficient government bureaucracy	19.6
Tax rates	18.4
Access to financing	12.6
Complexity of tax regulations	11.4
Restrictive labor regulations	10.5
Corruption	7.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	6.2
Insufficient capacity to innovate	3.9
Policy instability	3.7
Inadequately educated workforce	2.1
Poor work ethic in labor force	1.7
Crime and theft	1.3
Foreign currency regulations	0.8
Government instability/coups	0.5
Inflation	0.2
Poor public health	0.1



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Italy

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.1	82
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.1	58
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.7	103
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.8	129
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.1	62
1.06	Judicial independence	3.6	81
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.2	127
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	1.9	135
1.09	Burden of government regulation	1.9	138
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.1	139
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.4	130
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	2.8	137
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.3	73
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.1	96
1.15	Organized crime	3.3	130
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.8	**42**
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.5	103
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.2	97
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.0	131
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.5	115
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.7	**21**
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.1	66
2.02	Quality of roads	4.4	49
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.0	32
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.3	56
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.5	63
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	2,462.5	**18**
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.9	**34**
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	154.2	**20**
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	33.7	**31**
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–3.0	69
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	18.3	84
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.2	59
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	132.1	136
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	66.8	**40**
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	5.7	**7**
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.6	**21**
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	63
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.3	**29**
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.0	**14**
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	82.3	**7**
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.7	**35**
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	96.4	49
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	99.2	**38**
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	62.5	**35**
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.7	65
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.6	**41**
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.1	**28**
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.9	88
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.9	**30**
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.2	132
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.3	53
6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.0	**14**
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.7	78
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	1.9	140
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	65.4	129

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	**38**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	5.0	**18**
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.5	96
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.5	48
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.2	**5**
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.7	115
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.6	120
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.0	68
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	27.2	122
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.0	43
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.6	47
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.6	127
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	3.2	134
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.7	132
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4.5	**12**
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.4	137
7.06	Pay and productivity	2.9	131
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.5	119
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.7	113
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.6	115
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.72	92
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.3	75
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.0	81
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.4	76
8.04	Ease of access to loans	1.6	136
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.1	124
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.4	96
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.9	89
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	2	106
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.1	49
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.2	106
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.7	119
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	62.0	52
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	23.0	**39**
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	92.5	**32**
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	70.9	**29**
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.5	**12**
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.9	**17**
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	2,127.7	**12**
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	30.0	98
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.3	**10**
11.02	Local supplier quality	5.3	**23**
11.03	State of cluster development	5.5	**4**
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	6.0	**9**
11.05	Value chain breadth	5.2	**14**
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.3	**32**
11.07	Production process sophistication	5.2	**24**
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.5	55
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.1	127
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.5	**37**
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.7	**35**
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.8	**35**
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	59
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.8	114
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.8	**26**
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	55.2	**24**

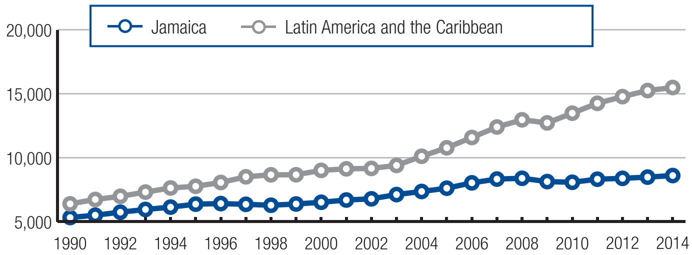
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Jamaica

Key indicators, 2014

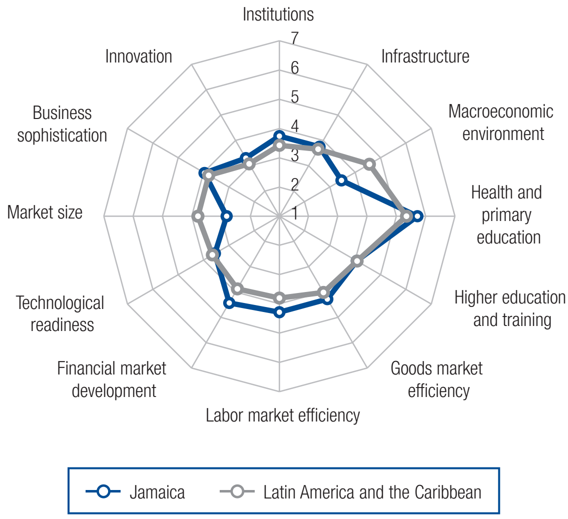
Population (millions)	2.8
GDP (US$ billions)	13.8
GDP per capita (US$)	4,926
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.02

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

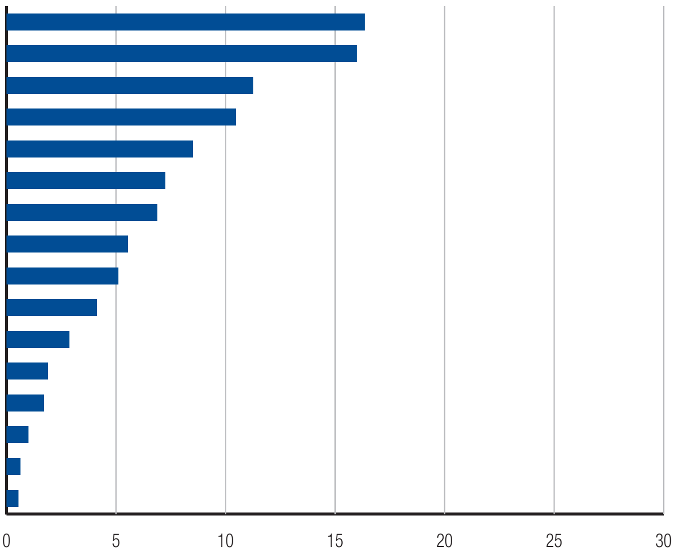
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**86**	**4.0**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	86	4.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	94	3.9
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	97	3.8
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**94**	**4.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	80	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	79	3.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	131	3.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	70	5.7
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**79**	**3.9**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	84	4.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	74	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	65	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market development	32	4.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	82	3.5
10th pillar: Market size	117	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**63**	**3.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	66	4.0
12th pillar: Innovation	67	3.3



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inefficient government bureaucracy	16.4
Crime and theft	16.0
Tax rates	11.3
Corruption	10.5
Access to financing	8.5
Inflation	7.2
Poor work ethic in labor force	6.9
Inadequately educated workforce	5.5
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	5.1
Policy instability	4.1
Complexity of tax regulations	2.9
Insufficient capacity to innovate	1.9
Restrictive labor regulations	1.7
Foreign currency regulations	1.0
Poor public health	0.6
Government instability/coups	0.5



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Jamaica

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.5	**49**
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.2	53
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.2	80
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.3	106
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.7	82
1.06	Judicial independence	4.8	**40**
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.7	102
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.3	122
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.0	106
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.4	84
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.5	67
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.8	91
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.5	57
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	1.9	139
1.15	Organized crime	2.6	137
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.6	104
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.9	67
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.1	**45**
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.9	51
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.3	**48**
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.7	69
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.0	73
2.02	Quality of roads	3.6	85
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.7	**45**
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.9	**46**
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	147.5	75
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.5	79
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	102.9	92
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	9.1	86
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–0.4	**25**
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	13.0	112
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	7.1	119
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	140.6	138
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	24.9	117
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	6.5	**15**
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.9	61
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.8	121
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.7	97
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	14.3	75
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	73.5	81
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.0	71
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	92.1	82
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	77.8	93
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	28.7	79
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.7	70
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.5	96
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.5	**46**
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.2	73
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.3	57
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.0	67
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.4	**39**
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.3	105
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.9	62
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.1	113
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	39.3	77

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	2	**3**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	15.0	83
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.8	66
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	5.1	**10**
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	9.0	96
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.0	**45**
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.9	**35**
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.6	87
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	57.6	**47**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.8	118
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.3	74
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	75
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	53
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.7	80
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	14.0	59
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.9	56
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.4	111
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.6	**45**
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.9	105
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.2	83
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.83	65
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.6	59
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.0	78
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.3	**30**
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.2	118
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.1	121
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.4	**50**
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.9	**34**
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	10	**8**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.2	**43**
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.7	59
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.5	65
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	40.5	86
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	5.4	83
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	14.2	91
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	33.1	80
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.6	115
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.4	119
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	24.1	116
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	30.8	93
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.6	56
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.2	75
11.03	State of cluster development	3.5	93
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.9	**45**
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.7	78
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.6	88
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.6	87
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.6	**46**
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	75
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.2	51
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.1	51
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.2	74
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.8	56
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.9	107
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.5	99
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.4	82

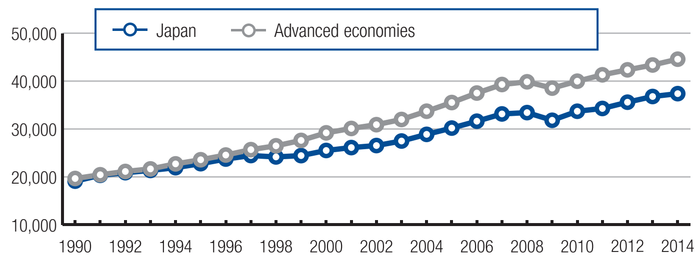
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Japan

Key indicators, 2014

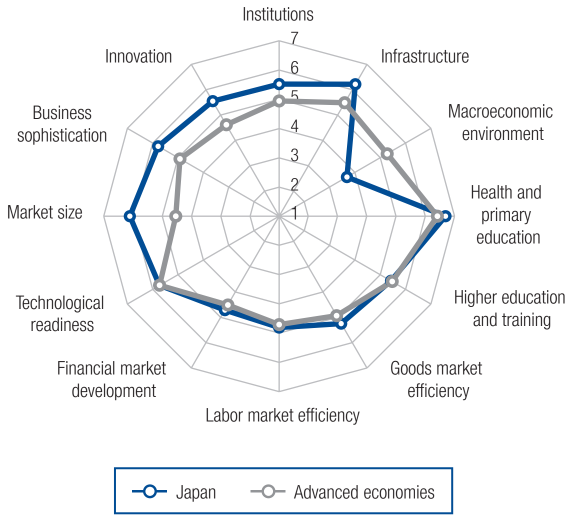
Population (millions)	127.1
GDP (US$ billions)	4,616.3
GDP per capita (US$)	36,332
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	4.40

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

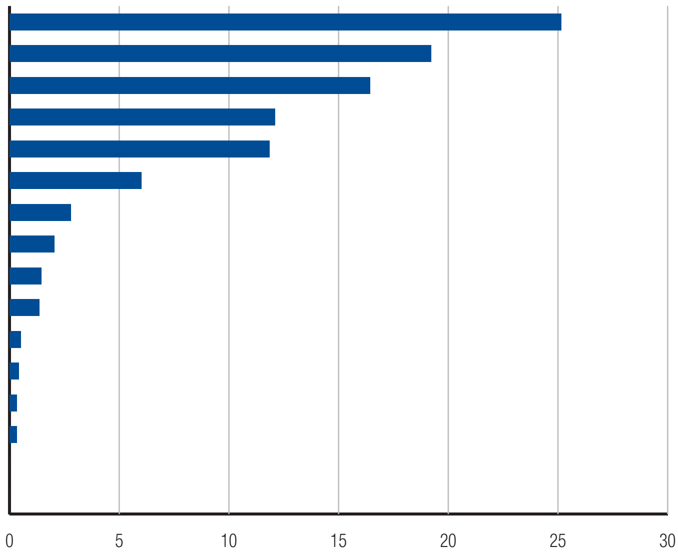
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**6**	**5.5**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	6	5.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	9	5.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	10	5.4
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**24**	**5.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	13	5.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	5	6.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	121	3.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	4	6.7
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**8**	**5.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	21	5.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	11	5.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	21	4.8
8th pillar: Financial market development	19	4.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	19	5.7
10th pillar: Market size	4	6.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**2**	**5.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	2	5.8
12th pillar: Innovation	5	5.5



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Tax rates	25.1
Restrictive labor regulations	19.2
Insufficient capacity to innovate	16.4
Inefficient government bureaucracy	12.1
Complexity of tax regulations	11.9
Policy instability	6.0
Inadequately educated workforce	2.8
Access to financing	2.0
Government instability/coups	1.4
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	1.4
Foreign currency regulations	0.5
Poor work ethic in labor force	0.4
Crime and theft	0.3
Inflation	0.3
Corruption	0.0
Poor public health	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Japan

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	6.2	7
1.02	Intellectual property protection	6.1	6
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.6	14
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.5	21
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	6.3	12
1.06	Judicial independence	6.2	12
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5.1	7
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.1	22
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.6	54
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.4	13
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.6	24
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.5	12
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.2	77
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.4	31
1.15	Organized crime	5.4	47
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.0	17
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.9	9
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.0	14
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.6	22
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.3	14
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.3	32
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	6.2	7
2.02	Quality of roads	6.0	8
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	6.7	1
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.4	22
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.6	25
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	5,781.1	4
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.4	21
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	120.2	58
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	50.1	10
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–7.7	132
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	22.4	56
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.7	1
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	246.4	140
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	81.7	19
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	18.0	39
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.2	43
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.1	36
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	2.1	4
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	83.3	2
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.8	7
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	100.0	2
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	101.8	24
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	61.5	40
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.5	27
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.3	9
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.4	51
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.0	37
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	5.4	19
5.08	Extent of staff training	5.4	6
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	6.3	1
6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.9	2
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.4	3
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.8	49
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	51.3	114

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	8	93
6.07	No. days to start a business*	10.7	58
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.1	120
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	3.9	115
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	2.1	36
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.3	22
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.8	46
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.0	24
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	21.9	133
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	6.3	1
6.16	Buyer sophistication	5.2	2
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.7	5
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	6.0	7
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.0	123
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4.3	7
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.1	38
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.8	14
7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.6	18
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.2	29
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.3	78
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.77	83
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.3	26
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.1	28
8.03	Financing through local equity market	5.1	12
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.7	19
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.6	21
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.8	28
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.7	11
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	4	80
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.2	16
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	6.1	2
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.8	41
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	90.6	11
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	29.3	21
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	48.6	52
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	121.4	5
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.1	4
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.1	6
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	4,750.8	4
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	18.2	123
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	6.2	1
11.02	Local supplier quality	6.2	1
11.03	State of cluster development	5.3	10
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	6.4	1
11.05	Value chain breadth	6.2	1
11.06	Control of international distribution	5.5	2
11.07	Production process sophistication	6.4	2
11.08	Extent of marketing	5.3	20
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.7	20
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.3	14
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.8	7
12.03	Company spending on R&D	5.7	2
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.0	16
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.1	14
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5.6	3
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	334.9	1

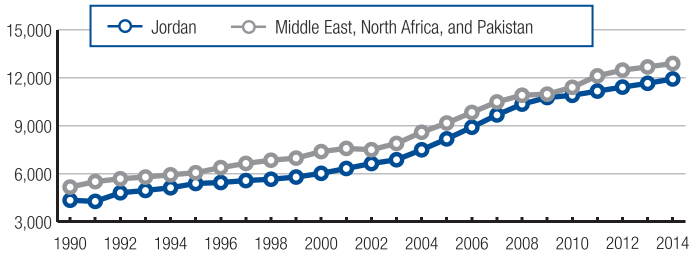
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Jordan

Key indicators, 2014

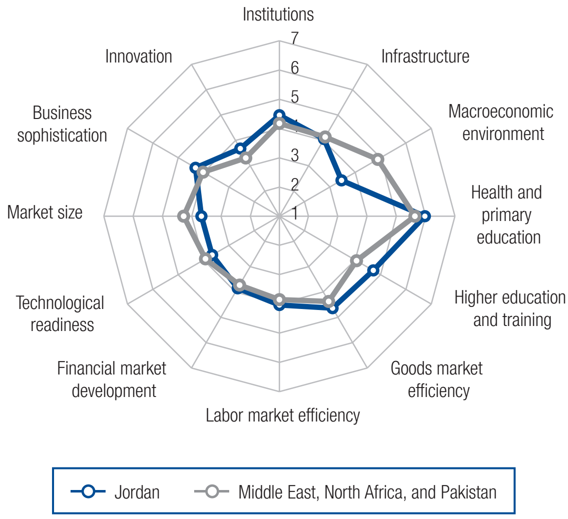
Population (millions)	6.7
GDP (US$ billions)	35.8
GDP per capita (US$)	5,358
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.07

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

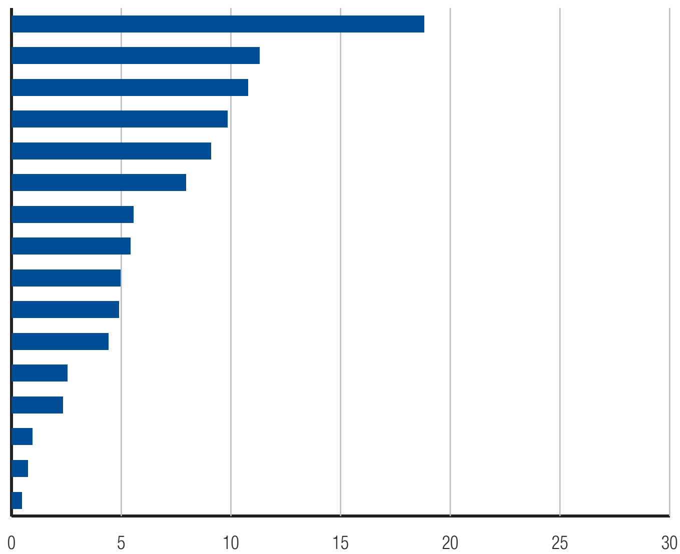
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**64**	**4.2**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	64	4.3
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	68	4.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	64	4.2
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**75**	**4.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	36	4.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	70	4.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	130	3.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	54	6.0
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**67**	**4.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	50	4.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	39	4.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	93	4.0
8th pillar: Financial market development	71	3.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	76	3.7
10th pillar: Market size	76	3.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**40**	**4.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	40	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation	40	3.7



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	18.8
Inadequately educated workforce	11.3
Policy instability	10.8
Tax rates	9.8
Restrictive labor regulations	9.1
Inefficient government bureaucracy	8.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	5.6
Complexity of tax regulations	5.4
Insufficient capacity to innovate	4.9
Corruption	4.9
Poor work ethic in labor force	4.4
Government instability/coups	2.5
Inflation	2.3
Foreign currency regulations	0.9
Crime and theft	0.7
Poor public health	0.5



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Jordan

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.8	39
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.6	35
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.5	32
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.8	37
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.4	47
1.06	Judicial independence	4.6	44
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.8	35
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.8	33
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.0	28
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.4	36
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.3	30
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.3	52
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.3	119
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.4	78
1.15	Organized crime	5.1	58
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.3	31
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.7	30
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.9	54
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	88
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.4	40
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.2	121
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.4	53
2.02	Quality of roads	3.9	74
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.5	74
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.0	72
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.5	62
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	188.3	66
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.3	54
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	147.8	26
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	5.0	104
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–10.0	137
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	14.3	104
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.9	1
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	89.3	122
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	39.1	78
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	5.8	9
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.7	65
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.2	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.7	68
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	16.0	80
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	73.9	77
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.0	69
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.1	39
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	87.8	77
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	46.6	57
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.4	32
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.2	64
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.4	50
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.6	56
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.5	50
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.3	38
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.2	57
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.3	27
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.3	31
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.8	59
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	29.0	33

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	7	76
6.07	No. days to start a business*	12.0	68
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.0	47
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.1	96
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	7.5	89
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.5	71
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.3	83
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.5	46
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	76.5	25
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.8	57
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.7	42
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.5	52
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.8	79
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.2	40
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4.3	7
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.7	76
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.4	40
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.2	71
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.8	44
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.7	48
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.24	138
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.7	56
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.5	46
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.2	35
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.6	25
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.7	19
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.0	62
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.6	49
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	0	139
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.1	47
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.3	35
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.7	49
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	44.0	79
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	4.7	84
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	7.9	107
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	19.1	99
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.5	75
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.3	79
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	79.6	79
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	41.4	60
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.7	42
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.4	60
11.03	State of cluster development	4.3	31
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.1	35
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.1	48
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.2	35
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.3	44
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.4	60
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.4	30
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.3	47
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.0	57
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.7	37
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.8	52
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.7	42
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.8	25
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.7	73

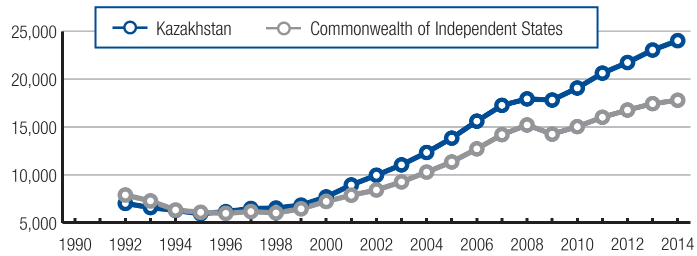
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Kazakhstan

Key indicators, 2014

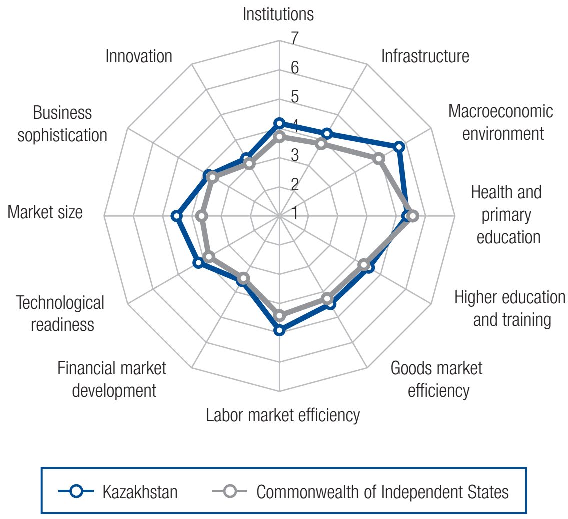
Population (millions)	17.4
GDP (US$ billions)	212.3
GDP per capita (US$)	12,184
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.39

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

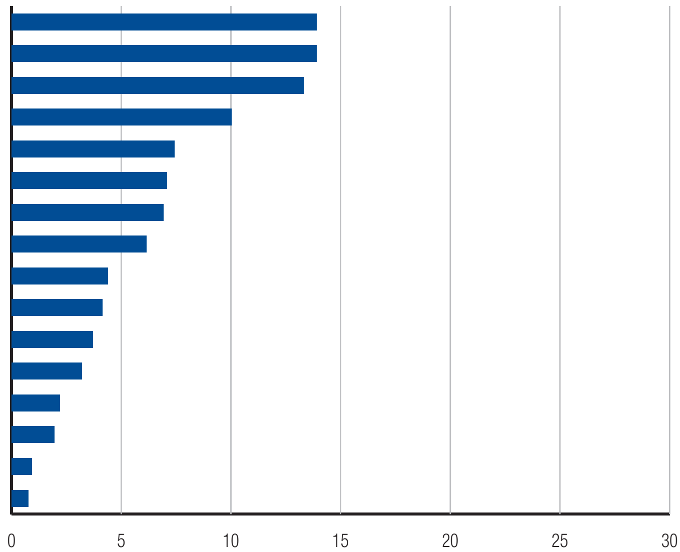
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**42**	**4.5**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	50	4.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	50	4.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	51	4.4
Basic requirements (40.2%)	**46**	**4.9**
1st pillar: Institutions	50	4.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	58	4.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	25	5.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	93	5.4
Efficiency enhancers (49.9%)	**45**	**4.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	60	4.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	49	4.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	18	4.9
8th pillar: Financial market development	91	3.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	61	4.2
10th pillar: Market size	46	4.5
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**78**	**3.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	79	3.8
12th pillar: Innovation	72	3.3



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	13.9
Corruption	13.9
Inflation	13.3
Tax rates	10.0
Inadequately educated workforce	7.4
Complexity of tax regulations	7.1
Inefficient government bureaucracy	6.9
Insufficient capacity to innovate	6.2
Poor work ethic in labor force	4.4
Foreign currency regulations	4.1
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	3.7
Restrictive labor regulations	3.2
Policy instability	2.2
Poor public health	1.9
Crime and theft	0.9
Government instability/coups	0.8



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Kazakhstan

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

1st pillar: Institutions

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
1.01	Property rights	4.2	67
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.9	70
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.6	59
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.0	**29**
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.0	64
1.06	Judicial independence	3.8	72
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.4	50
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.7	**41**
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.7	46
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.0	48
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.7	52
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.7	**30**
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.4	66
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.1	47
1.15	Organized crime	4.9	64
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.8	89
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.2	43
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.5	74
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.9	58
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.3	52
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.6	**25**

2nd pillar: Infrastructure

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.2	62
2.02	Quality of roads	3.1	107
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.2	27
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.9	114
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.0	85
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	274.8	57
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.6	74
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	168.6	**7**
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	26.1	**40**

3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	1.9	**10**
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	27.3	**31**
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	6.7	115
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	15.1	**12**
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	57.8	54

4th pillar: Health and primary education

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	139.0	101
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.4	107
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.2	80
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	14.6	78
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	70.5	95
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.1	63
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	85.6	118

5th pillar: Higher education and training

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	97.7	42
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	44.5	61
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.7	67
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.1	71
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.7	101
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.9	**41**
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.4	55
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.9	76

6th pillar: Goods market efficiency

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.7	94
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.8	57
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.8	68
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.1	**28**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	28.6	**31**

6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
6.07	No. days to start a business*	10.0	53
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.8	70
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.5	45
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.5	73
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.1	97
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.3	85
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.2	55
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	25.4	126
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.6	69
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.9	**31**

7th pillar: Labor market efficiency

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.5	53
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.6	**22**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.4	**29**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	8.6	**20**
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.3	**29**
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.6	**22**
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.1	79
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.6	57
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.8	43
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.91	**26**

8th pillar: Financial market development

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.5	63
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.3	53
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.1	91
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.2	44
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.9	59
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.2	110
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.9	87
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	3	93

9th pillar: Technological readiness

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.4	89
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.4	90
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.0	103
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	54.9	62
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	12.9	58
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	51.5	47
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	59.8	44

10th pillar: Market size

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.3	47
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.2	45
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	418.5	**41**
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	39.8	66

11th pillar: Business sophistication

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.1	102
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.0	88
11.03	State of cluster development	3.1	114
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.4	77
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.4	106
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.9	60
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.8	66
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.3	71
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	54

12th pillar: Innovation

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.0	68
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.6	81
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.4	55
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.3	88
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.4	63
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.0	70
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.0	68

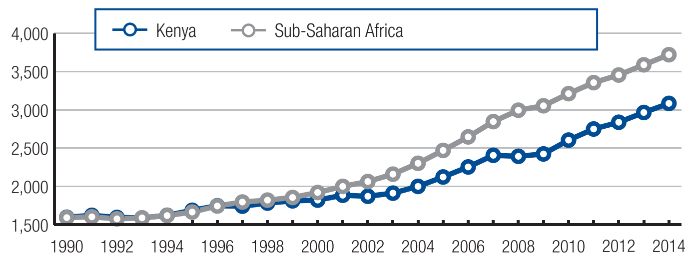
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Kenya

Key indicators, 2014

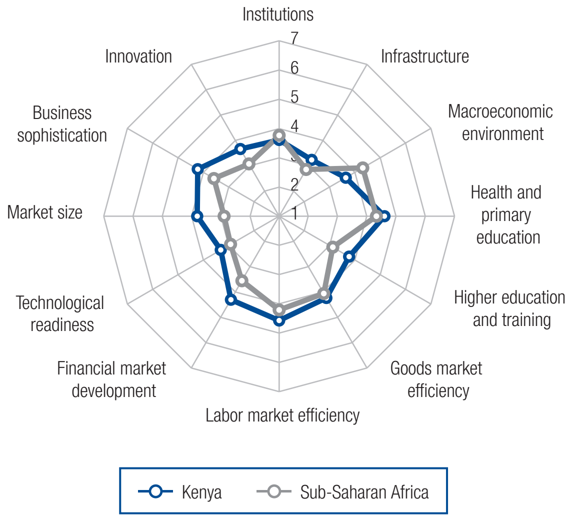
Population (millions)	42.9
GDP (US$ billions)	60.8
GDP per capita (US$)	1,416
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.12

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

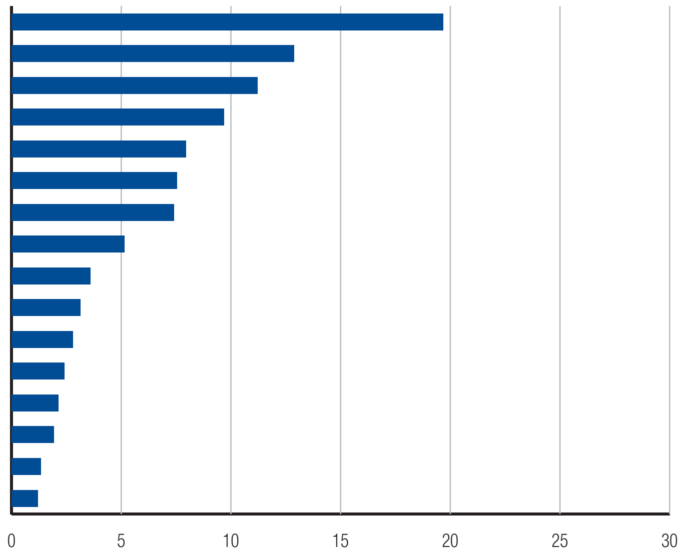
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**99**	**3.9**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	90	3.9
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	96	3.8
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	106	3.7
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**116**	**3.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	91	3.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	99	3.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	123	3.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	114	4.6
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**73**	**4.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	98	3.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	84	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	31	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market development	42	4.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	94	3.3
10th pillar: Market size	71	3.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**42**	**3.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	48	4.2
12th pillar: Innovation	41	3.7



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Corruption	19.7
Access to financing	12.9
Tax rates	11.2
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	9.7
Inefficient government bureaucracy	7.9
Inflation	7.5
Crime and theft	7.4
Complexity of tax regulations	5.1
Insufficient capacity to innovate	3.6
Policy instability	3.1
Poor work ethic in labor force	2.8
Restrictive labor regulations	2.4
Foreign currency regulations	2.1
Inadequately educated workforce	1.9
Poor public health	1.3
Government instability/coups	1.2



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Kenya

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

1st pillar: Institutions

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
1.01	Property rights	4.2	70
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.7	81
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.9	93
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.0	69
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.9	118
1.06	Judicial independence	4.1	61
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.8	89
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.3	62
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.7	**44**
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.0	52
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.0	**44**
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.2	61
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	2.5	140
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	2.7	134
1.15	Organized crime	3.3	129
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.9	83
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	88
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.5	73
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.9	**50**
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.2	61
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.6	105

2nd pillar: Infrastructure

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.2	63
2.02	Quality of roads	4.2	60
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.6	72
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.2	63
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.8	**49**
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	256.7	60
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.7	97
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	73.8	122
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.4	130

3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–6.8	129
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	13.3	108
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	6.9	116
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	48.6	82
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	36.7	85

4th pillar: Health and primary education

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	8,106.0	53
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.5	44
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	268.0	124
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.6	99
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	6.0	130
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.0	122
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	47.5	119
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	61.7	117
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.7	84
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	83.6	123

5th pillar: Higher education and training

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	67.0	109
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	4.0	130
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.3	**36**
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.9	78
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.4	56
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.9	91
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.6	**43**
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.2	**46**

6th pillar: Goods market efficiency

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.6	**23**
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.9	53
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.9	60
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.6	71
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	38.1	70

6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	10	116
6.07	No. days to start a business*	30.0	112
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.9	59
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.1	95
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	9.8	105
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.4	77
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.4	75
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.6	92
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	34.7	95
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.7	58
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.0	108

7th pillar: Labor market efficiency

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.0	101
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	54
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.1	**45**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	6.4	**15**
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.7	75
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.9	78
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.4	54
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.5	66
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.7	**49**
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.86	**48**

8th pillar: Financial market development

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.7	54
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.2	62
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.4	**28**
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.4	**34**
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.9	54
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.1	61
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.5	54
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	7	**24**

9th pillar: Technological readiness

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.1	**50**
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.8	54
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.6	56
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	43.4	80
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.2	120
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	25.2	80
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	9.1	116

10th pillar: Market size

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.7	65
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.0	89
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	132.4	69
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	16.7	130

11th pillar: Business sophistication

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.1	**21**
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.4	58
11.03	State of cluster development	4.1	**37**
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.7	54
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.2	**44**
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.8	68
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.9	62
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.5	51
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.1	**37**

12th pillar: Innovation

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.3	**42**
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.2	**44**
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.8	**33**
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.2	**37**
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.8	**37**
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	55
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.2	90

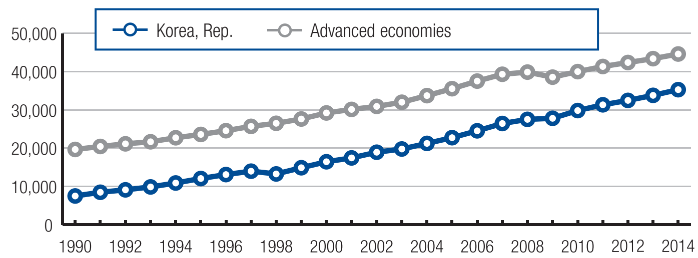
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Korea, Rep.

Key indicators, 2014

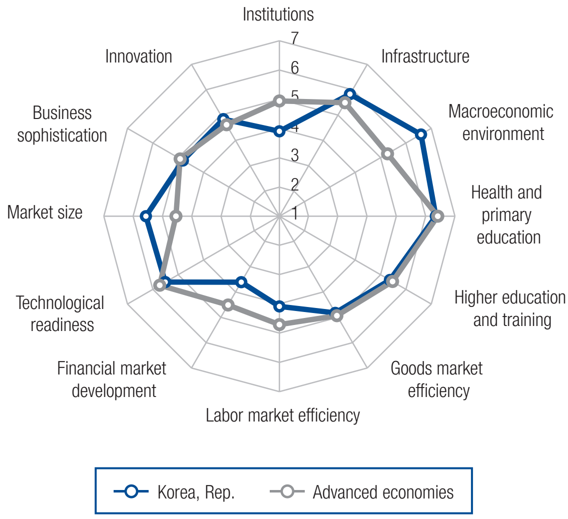
Population (millions)	50.4
GDP (US$ billions)	1,416.9
GDP per capita (US$)	28,101
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	1.65

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**26**	**5.0**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	26	5.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	25	5.0
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	19	5.1
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**18**	**5.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	69	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	13	5.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	5	6.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	23	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**25**	**4.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	23	5.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	26	4.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	83	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market development	87	3.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	27	5.5
10th pillar: Market size	13	5.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**22**	**4.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	26	4.8
12th pillar: Innovation	19	4.8

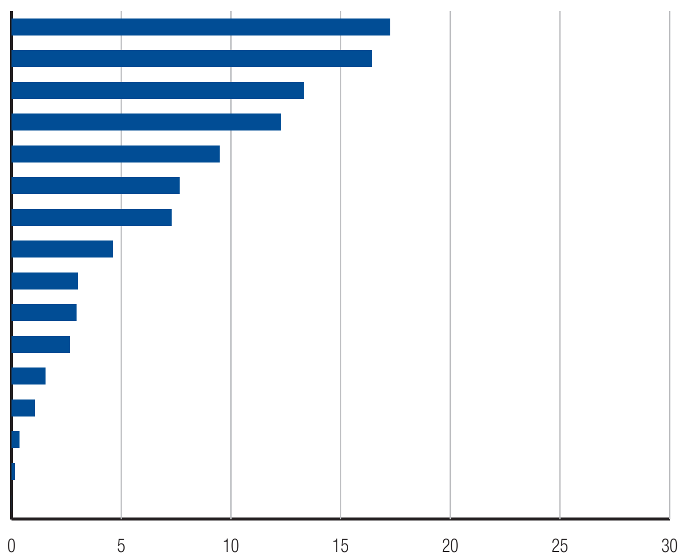


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Policy instability	17.3
Inefficient government bureaucracy	16.4
Restrictive labor regulations	13.3
Access to financing	12.3
Insufficient capacity to innovate	9.5
Complexity of tax regulations	7.6
Tax rates	7.3
Poor work ethic in labor force	4.6
Corruption	3.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	2.9
Inadequately educated workforce	2.7
Inflation	1.5
Foreign currency regulations	1.1
Government instability/coups	0.4
Poor public health	0.1
Crime and theft	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Korea, Rep.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.6	45
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.2	52
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.4	66
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.5	94
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.5	46
1.06	Judicial independence	3.8	69
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.9	80
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.2	70
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.1	97
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.9	57
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.4	74
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.3	123
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.8	93
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.6	68
1.15	Organized crime	4.6	83
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.6	47
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.6	95
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.5	72
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	120
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.7	95
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.7	21
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.6	20
2.02	Quality of roads	5.6	17
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	5.6	10
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.2	27
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.5	28
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	2,446.0	19
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.7	38
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	115.5	65
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	59.5	4
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	0.3	19
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	35.1	14
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.3	1
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	35.7	52
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	81.5	20
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	2.7	18
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.5	22
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	97.0	89
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.2	85
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.2	79
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.2	16
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	81.5	13
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.7	36
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.7	31
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	97.2	48
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	98.4	2
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.7	66
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.8	30
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.3	59
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.8	19
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.5	48
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.3	36
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.8	13
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.4	97
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.3	33
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.5	78
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	32.4	48

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	3	9
6.07	No. days to start a business*	4.0	10
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.8	69
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.1	97
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.8	85
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.2	92
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.1	98
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.5	43
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	45.1	74
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.3	25
6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.6	8
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.5	132
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.1	66
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.3	115
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	27.4	117
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.5	99
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.6	24
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.7	37
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.5	25
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.9	35
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.73	91
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.0	99
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.9	89
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.9	47
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.2	119
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.6	86
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.1	113
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.1	78
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	5	63
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.6	31
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.4	27
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.5	67
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	84.3	20
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	38.8	5
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	45.2	57
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	108.6	12
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.4	13
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.1	8
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	1,778.8	13
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	47.9	47
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.0	23
11.02	Local supplier quality	5.1	28
11.03	State of cluster development	4.5	23
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	5.2	20
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.9	21
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.8	15
11.07	Production process sophistication	5.2	23
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.8	33
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.8	62
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.8	24
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.8	27
12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.6	21
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.6	26
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.9	24
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.4	40
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	220.7	7

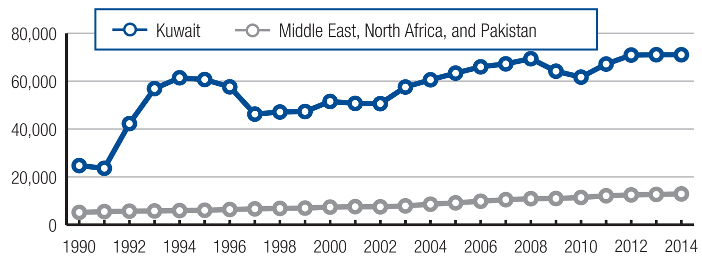
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Kuwait

Key indicators, 2014

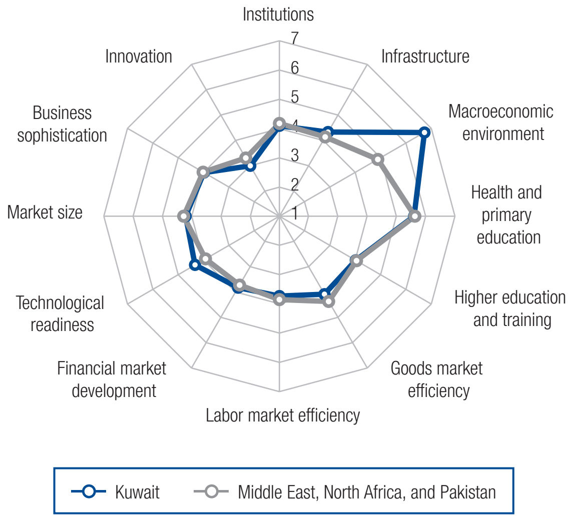
Population (millions)	4.0
GDP (US$ billions)	172.4
GDP per capita (US$)	43,103
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.26

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

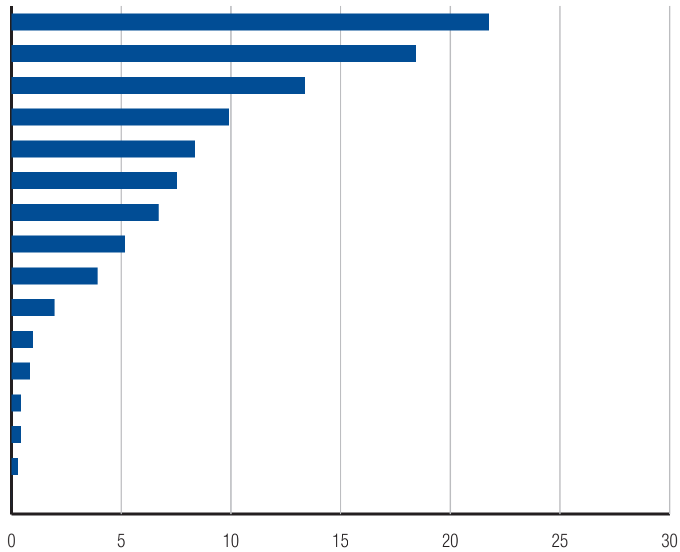
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**34**	**4.6**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	40	4.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	36	4.6
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	37	4.6
Basic requirements (51.7%)	**33**	**5.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	56	4.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	54	4.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	3	6.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	79	5.6
Efficiency enhancers (41.2%)	**72**	**4.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	85	4.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	98	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	117	3.7
8th pillar: Financial market development	73	3.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	56	4.3
10th pillar: Market size	58	4.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (7.1%)	**82**	**3.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	63	4.0
12th pillar: Innovation	109	3.0



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inefficient government bureaucracy	21.8
Restrictive labor regulations	18.4
Access to financing	13.4
Inadequately educated workforce	9.9
Corruption	8.4
Policy instability	7.5
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	6.7
Poor work ethic in labor force	5.2
Insufficient capacity to innovate	3.9
Government instability/coups	2.0
Foreign currency regulations	1.0
Tax rates	0.8
Inflation	0.4
Complexity of tax regulations	0.4
Poor public health	0.3
Crime and theft	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Kuwait

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.3	59
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.7	84
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.6	58
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.0	65
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.2	56
1.06	Judicial independence	4.9	34
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.9	86
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.8	93
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.7	125
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.1	45
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.1	36
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.8	96
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.5	59
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.3	34
1.15	Organized crime	5.7	31
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.4	56
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.0	58
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.4	81
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	3.9	134
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.1	65
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.1	42
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.1	67
2.02	Quality of roads	4.5	47
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.0	74
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.9	89
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	284.7	55
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.3	55
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	218.4	2
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	14.2	74
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	25.5	1
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	51.9	2
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.9	46
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	7.1	4
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	76.8	27
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	24.0	52
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.2	37
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.2	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.4	26
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	8.1	50
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.5	67
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.3	103
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	92.1	81
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	100.3	32
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	28.5	80
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.4	88
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.4	99
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.9	86
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.0	81
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.6	112
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.8	84
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.0	69
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.3	107
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.1	126
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.5	22
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	12.8	3

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	12	130
6.07	No. days to start a business*	31.0	116
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	2.8	135
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.0	104
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.2	60
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	2.8	136
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	2.9	137
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.5	102
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	31.2	110
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.4	85
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.5	58
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.6	48
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.4	35
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.0	53
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	28.1	122
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.8	16
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.6	101
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.4	123
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.4	80
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.3	72
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.53	123
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.4	66
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.4	50
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.1	38
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.1	46
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.9	51
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.6	37
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.0	85
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	2	106
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.8	67
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.7	60
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.4	132
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	78.7	29
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.4	103
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	50.1	49
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	139.8	2
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.9	61
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.2	41
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	284.0	52
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	63.8	26
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.8	37
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.1	86
11.03	State of cluster development	3.8	61
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.7	53
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.5	96
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.2	34
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.6	81
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.2	80
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.1	38
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.6	101
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.3	96
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.9	102
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.1	107
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.9	102
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.8	85
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.3	88

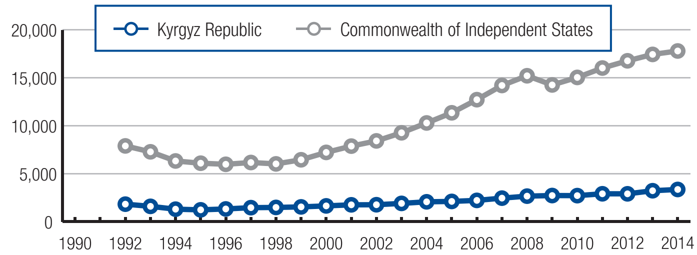
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Kyrgyz Republic

Key indicators, 2014

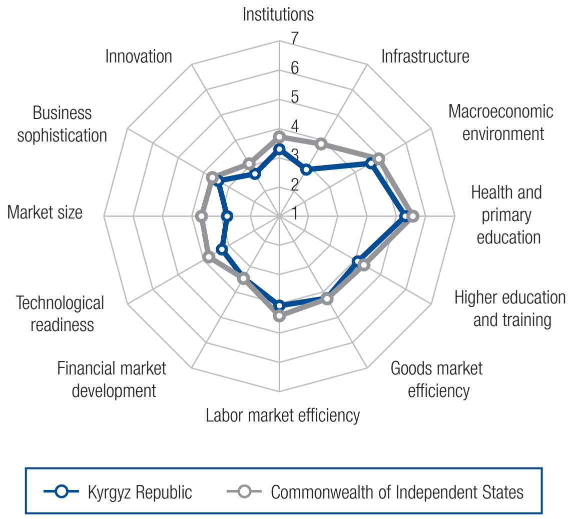
Population (millions)	5.7
GDP (US$ billions)	7.4
GDP per capita (US$)	1,299
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.02

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

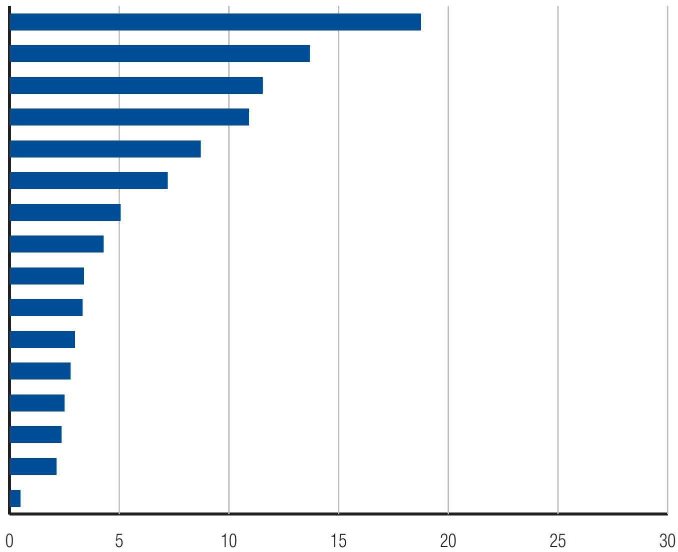
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**102**	**3.8**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	108	3.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	121	3.6
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	127	3.4
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**106**	**4.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	115	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	114	2.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	80	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	98	5.3
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**99**	**3.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	80	4.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	81	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	88	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market development	102	3.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	95	3.3
10th pillar: Market size	118	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**122**	**3.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	118	3.4
12th pillar: Innovation	125	2.7



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Corruption	18.7
Inflation	13.7
Policy instability	11.5
Government instability/coups	10.9
Inefficient government bureaucracy	8.7
Access to financing	7.2
Complexity of tax regulations	5.0
Tax rates	4.3
Inadequately educated workforce	3.4
Foreign currency regulations	3.3
Poor work ethic in labor force	3.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	2.8
Crime and theft	2.5
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.3
Restrictive labor regulations	2.1
Poor public health	0.5



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Kyrgyz Republic

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.3	124
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.1	114
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.0	88
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.7	85
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.6	130
1.06	Judicial independence	2.9	109
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.7	101
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.4	119
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.5	68
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.0	113
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.0	99
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.8	95
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.4	116
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.1	89
1.15	Organized crime	3.9	116
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.1	117
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.5	110
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.6	129
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.2	108
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.3	126
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.3	32
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.3	104
2.02	Quality of roads	2.6	131
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.4	77
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	1.5	138
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.9	126
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	74.5	89
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2.9	115
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	134.5	39
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	7.9	93
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	0.2	20
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	13.3	109
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	7.5	121
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	53.0	87
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	30.6	101
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.0	1
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.1	31
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	141.0	102
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.2	120
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.8	92
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	21.6	89
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	70.2	96
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.0	109
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.2	93
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	88.2	76
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	47.6	55
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.0	112
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.0	118
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.1	131
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.9	87
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.7	100
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.6	101
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.4	115
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.3	101
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.2	115
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.4	87
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	29.0	33

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	2	3
6.07	No. days to start a business*	8.0	42
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.2	117
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.3	77
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.9	116
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.8	109
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.9	106
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.5	97
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	93.9	8
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.3	87
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.5	59
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.2	81
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.7	18
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.0	61
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	17.3	77
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.7	81
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.4	35
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.2	129
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.5	126
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.3	130
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.72	95
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.8	108
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.7	107
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.8	108
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.3	113
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.6	84
8.06	Soundness of banks	3.6	125
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	2.9	126
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	8	17
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.6	130
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.9	118
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.6	122
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	28.3	97
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	4.2	88
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	8.2	104
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	68.5	32
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.6	114
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.4	122
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	19.2	121
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	34.3	82
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.1	106
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.8	106
11.03	State of cluster development	2.9	128
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.1	91
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.3	118
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.2	114
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.1	116
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.9	98
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	107
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.6	98
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.7	126
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.5	123
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.6	130
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.8	116
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.2	121
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.1	97

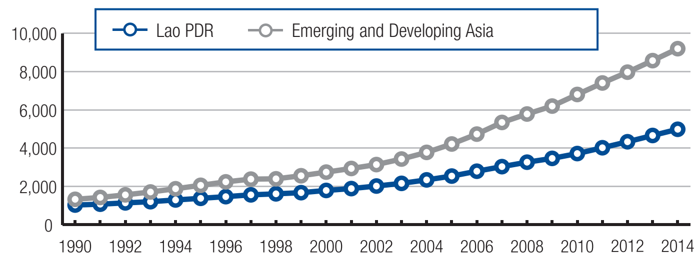
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Lao PDR

Key indicators, 2014

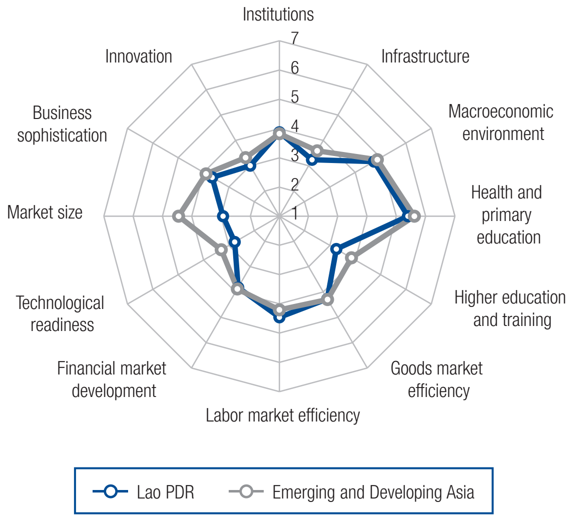
Population (millions)	6.9
GDP (US$ billions)	11.7
GDP per capita (US$)	1,693
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.03

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

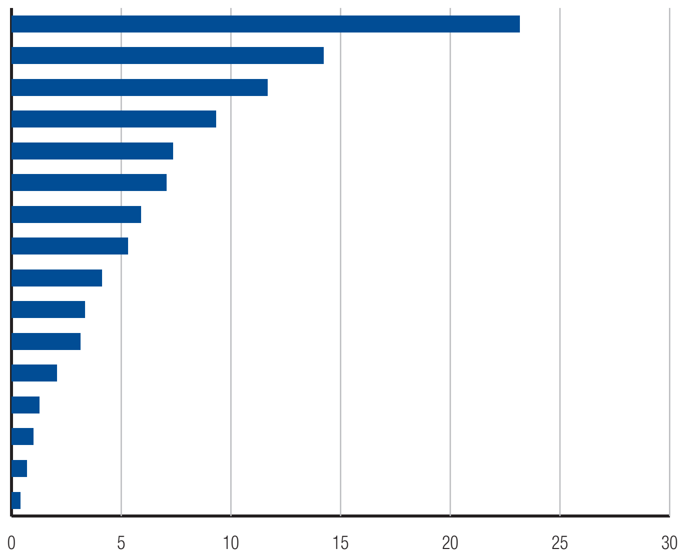
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**83**	**4.0**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	93	3.9
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	81	4.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**86**	**4.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	71	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	98	3.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	70	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	90	5.4
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**106**	**3.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	112	3.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	76	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	44	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market development	74	3.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	119	2.8
10th pillar: Market size	109	2.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**103**	**3.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	96	3.7
12th pillar: Innovation	108	3.0



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inadequately educated workforce	23.2
Access to financing	14.2
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	11.7
Poor work ethic in labor force	9.3
Complexity of tax regulations	7.4
Tax rates	7.1
Corruption	5.9
Inefficient government bureaucracy	5.3
Insufficient capacity to innovate	4.1
Restrictive labor regulations	3.3
Policy instability	3.1
Foreign currency regulations	2.1
Inflation	1.3
Poor public health	1.0
Crime and theft	0.7
Government instability/coups	0.4



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Lao PDR

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.6	115
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.4	100
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.5	64
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.7	**39**
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.3	101
1.06	Judicial independence	3.7	78
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.7	**36**
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.1	**25**
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.9	**32**
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.1	**46**
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.4	68
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.6	107
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.2	80
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.1	**48**
1.15	Organized crime	4.9	66
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.2	63
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.9	72
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.6	126
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	63
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.2	60
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	2.9	135
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.9	78
2.02	Quality of roads	3.6	83
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.2	130
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.8	94
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	23.3	117
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.7	72
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	67.0	130
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	13.4	75
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–3.8	88
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	32.3	**17**
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	4.1	86
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	62.5	98
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	21.4	125
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	1,655.2	45
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.0	52
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	197.0	118
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.0	126
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.2	117
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	53.8	123
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	68.2	102
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.3	95
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.3	**37**
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	50.5	118
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	17.7	97
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.8	62
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.6	90
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.9	92
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.6	101
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.9	89
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.0	59
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.3	122
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.2	**31**
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.8	65
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.0	**37**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	25.8	**25**

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
6.07	No. days to start a business*	92.0	137
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.4	**26**
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.4	63
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	8.2	93
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.5	73
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.2	93
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.0	69
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	32.8	101
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.4	78
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.7	**43**
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.8	**38**
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.5	**30**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.1	**50**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	47.1	132
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.4	**24**
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.7	**16**
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.0	84
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.8	**43**
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.2	80
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.99	**6**
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.3	77
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.2	55
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.9	106
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.8	72
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.6	87
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.5	86
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.8	95
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	7	**24**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.9	117
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.3	96
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.1	91
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	14.3	118
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.2	123
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	2.8	128
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	4.6	126
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	103
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	111
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	34.4	102
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	28.0	105
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.9	118
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.6	119
11.03	State of cluster development	3.9	51
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.8	113
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.3	114
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.6	91
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.2	112
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.1	85
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.2	**33**
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.7	89
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.2	103
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.2	72
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.5	76
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.1	85
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.0	129
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	115

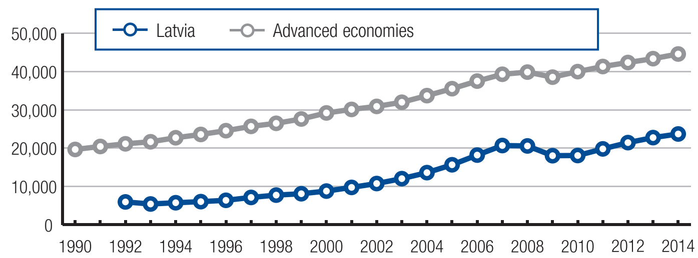
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Latvia

Key indicators, 2014

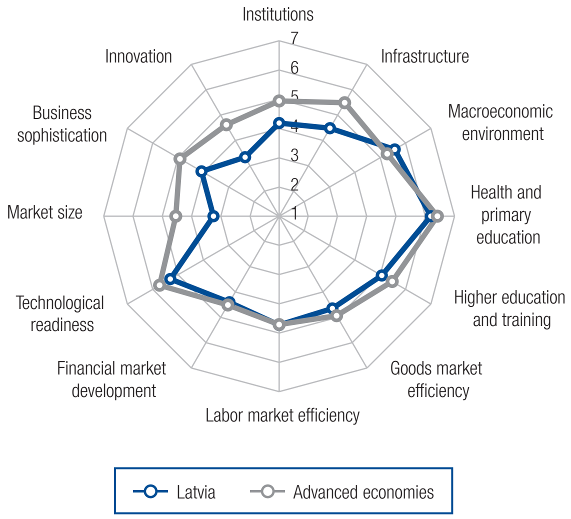
Population (millions)	2.0
GDP (US$ billions)	32.0
GDP per capita (US$)	15,729
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.05

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

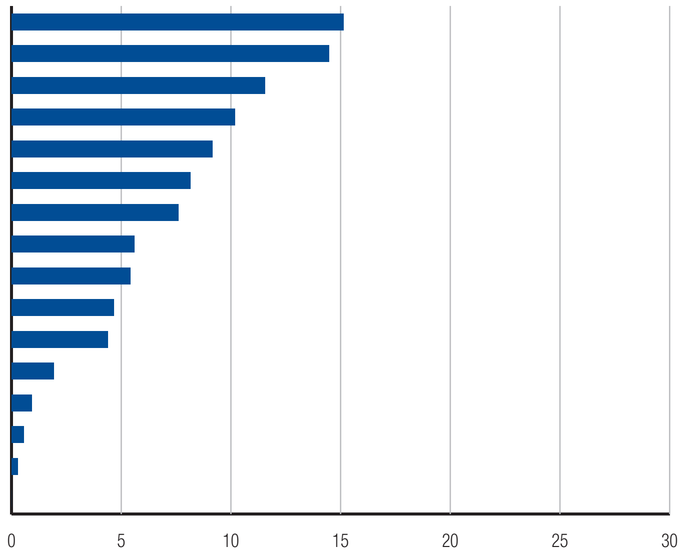
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**44**	**4.5**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	42	4.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	52	4.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	55	4.3
Basic requirements (23.2%)	**37**	**5.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	48	4.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	49	4.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	31	5.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	37	6.2
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**39**	**4.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	32	5.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	34	4.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	25	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market development	37	4.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	33	5.3
10th pillar: Market size	94	3.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (26.8%)	**58**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	60	4.1
12th pillar: Innovation	62	3.3



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Tax rates	15.1
Inefficient government bureaucracy	14.5
Access to financing	11.5
Complexity of tax regulations	10.2
Inadequately educated workforce	9.2
Insufficient capacity to innovate	8.2
Policy instability	7.6
Poor work ethic in labor force	5.6
Corruption	5.4
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	4.7
Restrictive labor regulations	4.4
Government instability/coups	1.9
Inflation	0.9
Crime and theft	0.5
Poor public health	0.3
Foreign currency regulations	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Latvia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.7	**40**
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.3	45
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.3	71
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.6	87
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.8	**41**
1.06	Judicial independence	4.2	55
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.8	87
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.0	81
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.5	59
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.0	112
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.3	81
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.5	**40**
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.1	**27**
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.3	**36**
1.15	Organized crime	6.1	**20**
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.6	45
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.1	56
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.0	48
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.0	44
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.9	80
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	48
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.8	**38**
2.02	Quality of roads	3.3	96
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.0	31
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.2	**30**
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.4	**31**
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	73.0	91
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.6	**43**
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	124.2	52
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	19.0	58
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–1.7	**42**
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	20.8	67
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.7	**1**
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	37.8	59
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	67.6	**38**
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	50.0	70
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.2	44
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.7	98
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.0	46
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	7.4	48
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.0	75
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.8	**31**
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	96.5	46
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	97.7	**43**
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	65.1	**31**
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.7	64
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.6	**40**
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.5	45
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.7	**20**
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.4	54
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.3	**42**
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.4	**38**
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.8	61
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.0	51
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.8	48
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	35.0	60

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	4	**22**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	12.5	73
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.0	56
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.7	**24**
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.2	**5**
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.2	**28**
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.1	**28**
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.6	**38**
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	63.9	**36**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.0	**39**
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.0	101
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.9	**30**
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	6.2	**2**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.9	63
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	13.0	51
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.3	107
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.6	**23**
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.7	**38**
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.9	104
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.6	110
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.93	**21**
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.1	**39**
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.1	**31**
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.0	99
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.5	96
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.9	52
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.3	52
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.4	62
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	9	**11**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.8	**27**
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.0	46
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.8	**40**
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	75.8	**32**
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	24.7	**34**
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	93.7	**31**
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	71.7	**28**
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.9	93
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.2	82
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	48.2	95
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	61.4	**27**
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.1	105
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.8	**39**
11.03	State of cluster development	3.6	78
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.5	62
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.6	82
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.0	47
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.1	52
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.5	58
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.0	44
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.0	61
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.1	50
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.1	81
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	63
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.0	100
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.5	101
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	13.8	**30**

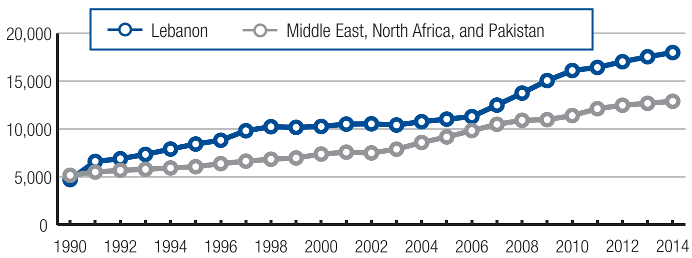
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Lebanon

Key indicators, 2014

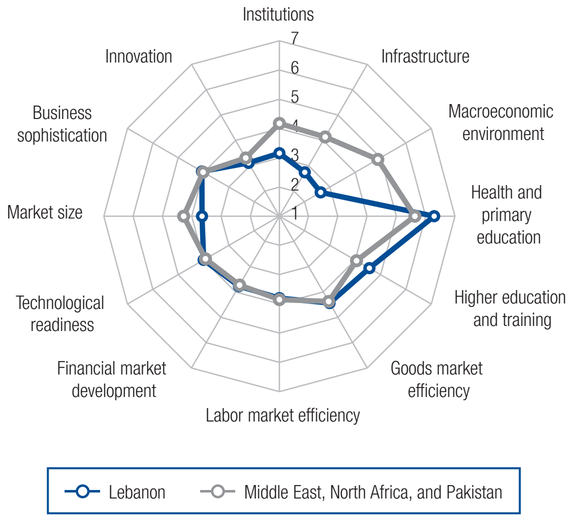
Population (millions)	4.5
GDP (US$ billions)	49.9
GDP per capita (US$)	11,068
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.08

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

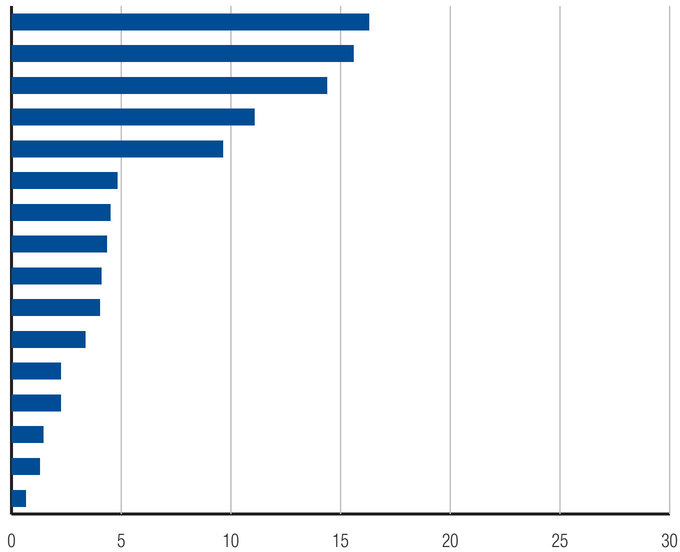
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**101**	**3.8**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	113	3.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	103	3.8
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	91	3.9
Basic requirements (34.8%)	**121**	**3.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	128	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	116	2.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	139	2.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	30	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**71**	**4.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	58	4.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	56	4.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	109	3.8
8th pillar: Financial market development	78	3.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	66	4.0
10th pillar: Market size	77	3.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (15.2%)	**67**	**3.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	61	4.1
12th pillar: Innovation	95	3.1



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Government instability/coups	16.3
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	15.6
Inefficient government bureaucracy	14.4
Policy instability	11.1
Corruption	9.6
Access to financing	4.8
Poor work ethic in labor force	4.5
Tax rates	4.3
Inflation	4.1
Restrictive labor regulations	4.0
Inadequately educated workforce	3.4
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.2
Complexity of tax regulations	2.2
Crime and theft	1.4
Foreign currency regulations	1.3
Poor public health	0.6



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Lebanon

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.1	80
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.1	122
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.7	105
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.8	127
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.8	127
1.06	Judicial independence	2.7	113
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.4	114
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	1.4	139
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.9	114
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.1	104
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.8	113
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.1	130
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	2.8	137
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.8	106
1.15	Organized crime	4.5	90
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.8	130
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.3	124
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.4	76
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	119
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.9	79
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.9	92
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.4	138
2.02	Quality of roads	2.8	119
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.9	80
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.3	68
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	154.2	73
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	1.6	137
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	88.3	109
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	19.4	56
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–7.1	130
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	–2.1	136
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.9	**1**
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	134.4	137
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	30.0	102
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	16.0	**35**
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.3	**35**
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.2	**35**
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	7.8	**49**
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	80.1	**29**
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.4	**14**
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	93.4	74
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	75.0	97
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	47.9	54
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.9	**19**
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.6	**6**
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.5	**12**
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.9	85
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.4	51
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.6	108
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.4	**34**
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.8	58
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.2	118
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.9	**44**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	29.9	**38**

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	**38**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	9.0	**50**
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	2.9	130
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.3	75
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.0	69
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.8	110
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.3	91
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.0	129
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	67.8	**31**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.8	**50**
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.6	53
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	78
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	**43**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.8	73
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	8.7	**24**
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.3	**32**
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.0	71
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.8	90
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.6	122
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.4	127
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.34	134
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.6	58
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.1	70
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.8	109
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.8	76
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.1	**42**
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.9	**23**
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.3	64
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	2	106
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.4	90
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.3	94
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.5	128
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	74.7	**33**
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	22.8	**40**
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	24.0	82
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	53.5	52
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.5	76
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.2	83
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	81.1	77
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	36.2	77
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.0	**25**
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.2	77
11.03	State of cluster development	3.7	69
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.9	**42**
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.1	**47**
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.2	**37**
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.7	72
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.7	**41**
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.2	121
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.3	**45**
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.3	98
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.9	103
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.9	118
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.6	132
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.8	**27**
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.7	59

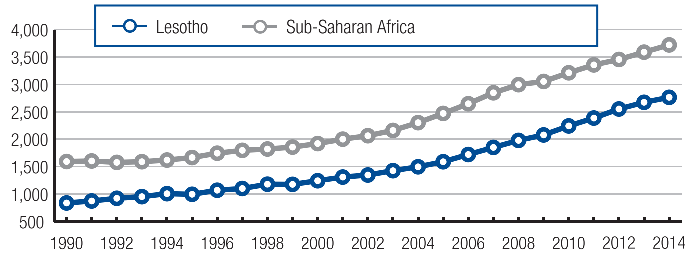
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Lesotho

Key indicators, 2014

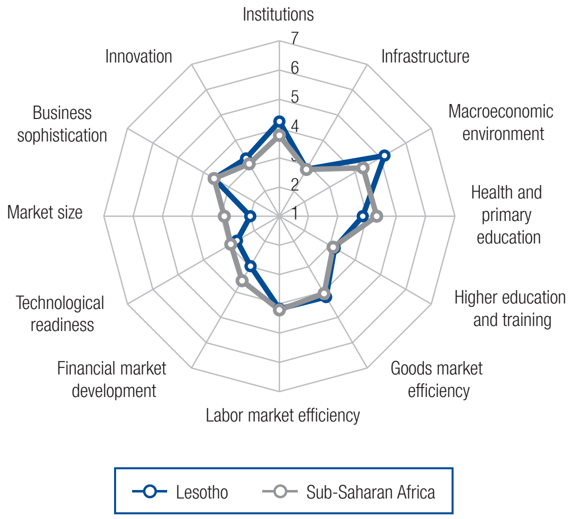
Population (millions).. 1.9
GDP (US$ billions)... 2.2
GDP per capita (US$).................................. 1,130
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total........... 0.01

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**113**	**3.7**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	107	3.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	123	3.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	137	3.2
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**105**	**4.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	45	4.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	113	2.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	44	5.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	130	3.8
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**130**	**3.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	116	3.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	88	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	75	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market development	127	3.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	123	2.7
10th pillar: Market size	133	2.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**91**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	105	3.6
12th pillar: Innovation	70	3.3

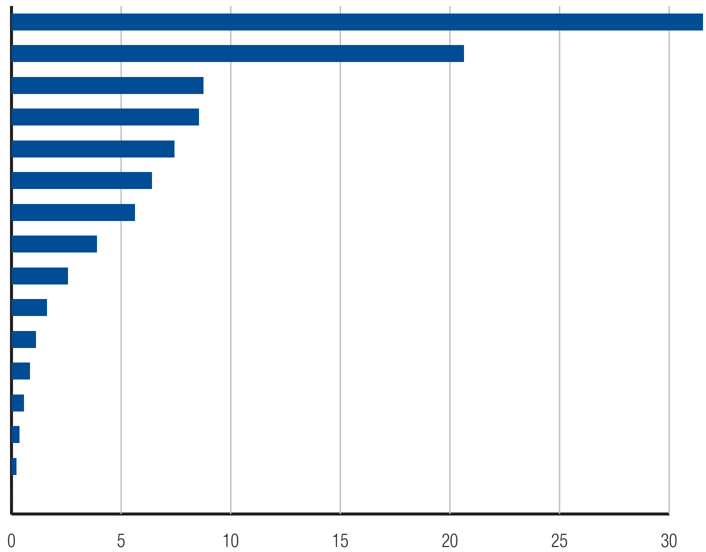


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	31.5
Corruption	20.6
Policy instability	8.8
Crime and theft	8.5
Insufficient capacity to innovate	7.4
Inefficient government bureaucracy	6.4
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	5.6
Poor work ethic in labor force	3.9
Inadequately educated workforce	2.6
Tax rates	1.6
Government instability/coups	1.1
Restrictive labor regulations	0.8
Inflation	0.6
Poor public health	0.3
Complexity of tax regulations	0.2
Foreign currency regulations	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Lesotho

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.4	52
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.1	57
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.4	36
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.4	51
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.3	102
1.06	Judicial independence	4.8	38
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.6	39
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.7	40
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.4	11
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.7	71
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.6	60
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.8	92
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.0	31
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.8	15
1.15	Organized crime	5.9	24
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.7	44
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.5	33
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.0	138
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	3.6	138
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.1	130
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.9	92
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.8	84
2.02	Quality of roads	3.6	84
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.7	119
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	1.5	140
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	0.3	139
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.7	100
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	101.9	94
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	2.4	113
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–2.4	58
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	26.6	33
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	3.9	80
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	45.9	76
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	35.0	89
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	916.0	139
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.2	84
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	22.9	139
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.4	111
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	73.0	136
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	49.3	137
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.1	67
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	79.6	127
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	53.3	117
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	10.8	112
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.2	44
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.4	100
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.6	108
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.4	113
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.9	90
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.9	75
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.4	119
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.5	80
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.4	105
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.8	52
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	13.6	5

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	7	76
6.07	No. days to start a business*	29.0	111
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.7	79
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	3.3	136
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.4	82
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.8	112
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.1	100
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.4	110
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	111.6	5
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.7	125
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.7	41
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.8	115
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	3.9	127
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.9	62
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	15.0	65
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.9	62
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.0	75
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.5	115
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.6	56
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.8	44
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.81	70
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.2	131
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.4	125
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.7	113
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.9	64
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.4	98
8.06	Soundness of banks	2.8	138
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	2.7	131
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	5	63
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.6	128
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.5	135
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.5	129
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	11.0	121
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	128
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	2.4	131
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	32.8	81
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.8	133
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	134
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	5.3	136
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	39.5	68
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.9	119
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.8	107
11.03	State of cluster development	3.7	70
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.5	65
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.5	95
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.5	97
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.6	84
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.7	119
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.0	129
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.7	94
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.9	64
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.6	42
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	99
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.4	61
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.8	88
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	119

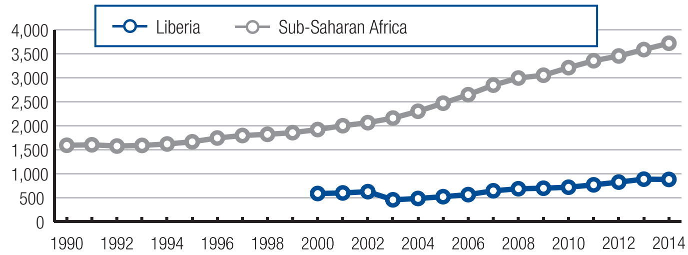
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Liberia

Key indicators, 2014

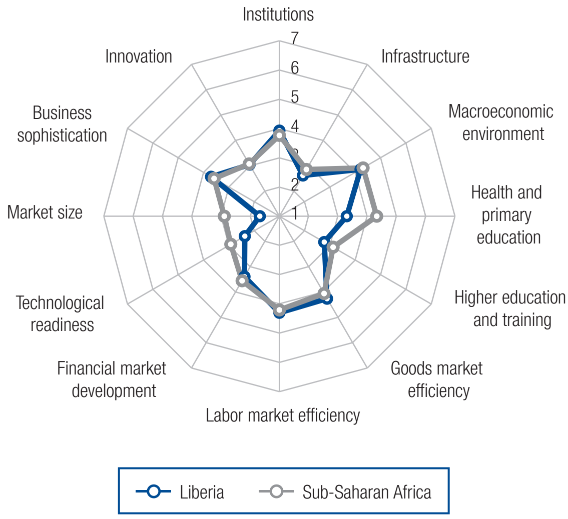
Population (millions)	4.2
GDP (US$ billions)	2.0
GDP per capita (US$)	484
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.00

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

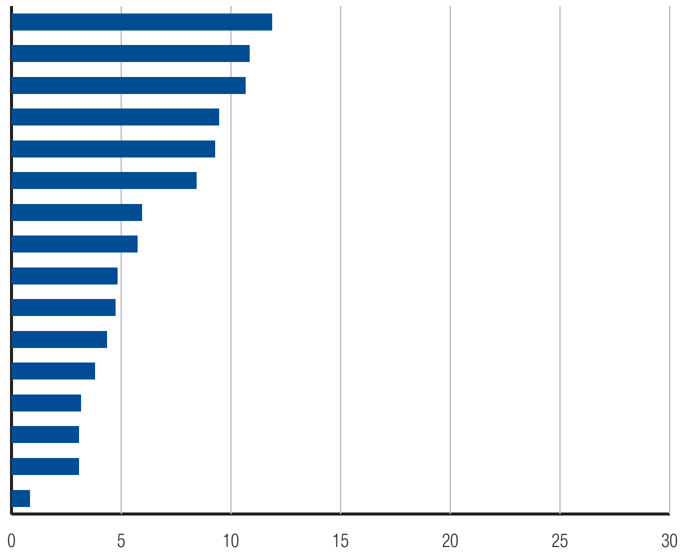
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**129**	**3.4**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	n/a	n/a
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	128	3.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	111	3.7
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**125**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	68	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	122	2.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	105	4.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	136	3.3
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**133**	**3.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	126	2.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	78	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	61	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market development	109	3.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	135	2.4
10th pillar: Market size	137	1.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**98**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	92	3.7
12th pillar: Innovation	104	3.0



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	11.9
Access to financing	10.8
Corruption	10.7
Poor work ethic in labor force	9.5
Restrictive labor regulations	9.3
Inefficient government bureaucracy	8.4
Insufficient capacity to innovate	5.9
Crime and theft	5.7
Poor public health	4.8
Inadequately educated workforce	4.7
Policy instability	4.4
Government instability/coups	3.8
Complexity of tax regulations	3.2
Foreign currency regulations	3.1
Tax rates	3.1
Inflation	0.8



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Liberia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.4	55
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.9	73
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.8	51
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.8	**35**
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.7	80
1.06	Judicial independence	4.2	53
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.5	**45**
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.9	**29**
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.0	**24**
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.8	59
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.0	**41**
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.8	93
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.5	110
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.3	84
1.15	Organized crime	4.4	91
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.7	98
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.8	75
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.7	121
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	115
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.6	105
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	2.8	138
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.0	119
2.02	Quality of roads	2.7	127
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.7	66
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.6	90
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.2	117
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	4.6	135
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.1	110
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	73.4	123
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.2	136
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–4.5	102
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	n/a	n/a
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	9.9	132
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	33.2	**44**
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	18.1	131
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	28,636.6	71
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.4	63
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	308.0	127
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	3.6	136
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.1	108
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.5	107
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	53.6	122
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	60.5	121
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.3	102
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	37.7	139
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	37.9	131
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	11.6	111
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.5	83
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.5	94
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.2	126
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.0	123
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.8	96
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.9	78
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.1	132
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.8	55
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.6	87
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.9	**42**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	33.3	54

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	4	**22**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	4.5	**14**
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.7	86
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	3.8	118
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.6	114
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.4	79
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.8	112
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.6	89
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	85.1	**17**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.8	119
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.7	**46**
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.8	118
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.1	118
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.0	55
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	25.6	110
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.0	**48**
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.0	70
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.0	83
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.7	**46**
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.0	**33**
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.91	**24**
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.8	112
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.7	108
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.4	74
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.5	92
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.0	**45**
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.0	117
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.5	115
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	4	80
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.2	136
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.8	130
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.6	125
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	5.4	131
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	126
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	6.3	110
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	7.6	119
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.4	137
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.6	136
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	3.7	137
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	47.6	**48**
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.0	113
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.0	92
11.03	State of cluster development	3.5	90
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.7	52
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.4	110
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.7	83
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.5	96
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.0	94
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.5	96
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.7	96
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.8	121
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.4	52
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.9	117
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.8	**36**
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.2	119
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	119

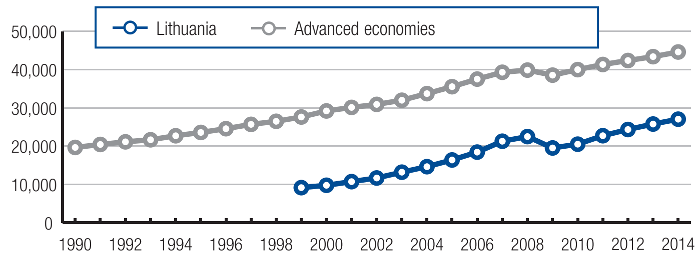
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Lithuania

Key indicators, 2014

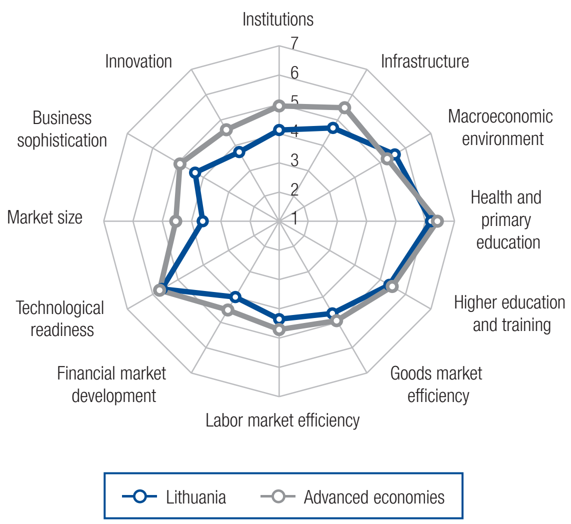
Population (millions)	2.9
GDP (US$ billions)	48.2
GDP per capita (US$)	16,386
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.07

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

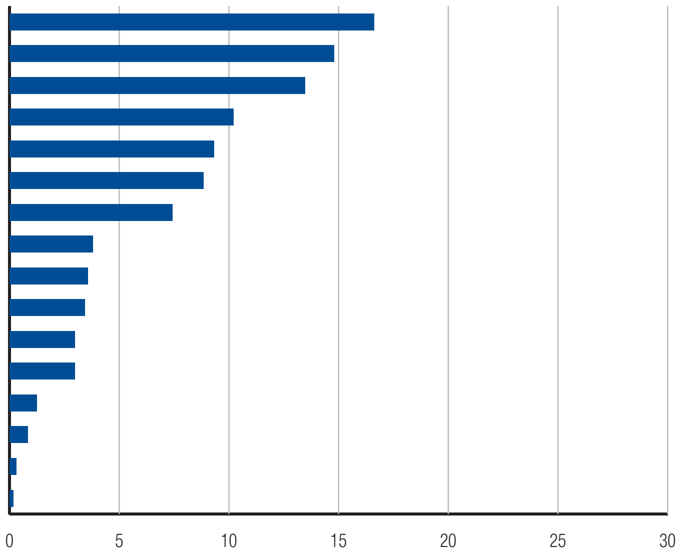
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**36**	**4.5**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	41	4.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	48	4.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	45	4.4
Basic requirements (21.5%)	**35**	**5.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	53	4.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	42	4.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	30	5.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	36	6.2
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**36**	**4.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	24	5.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	36	4.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	53	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market development	57	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	22	5.6
10th pillar: Market size	78	3.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (28.5%)	**37**	**4.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	39	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation	36	3.7



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inefficient government bureaucracy	16.6
Tax rates	14.8
Restrictive labor regulations	13.5
Complexity of tax regulations	10.2
Inadequately educated workforce	9.3
Corruption	8.8
Access to financing	7.4
Poor work ethic in labor force	3.8
Policy instability	3.6
Government instability/coups	3.4
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	3.0
Insufficient capacity to innovate	3.0
Inflation	1.2
Crime and theft	0.8
Foreign currency regulations	0.3
Poor public health	0.2



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Lithuania

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.3	65
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.1	55
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.5	63
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.0	67
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.7	42
1.06	Judicial independence	3.9	68
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.2	64
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.8	92
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.1	103
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.7	67
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.1	93
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.5	**35**
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.4	67
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.0	53
1.15	Organized crime	5.2	53
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.3	59
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.4	39
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.0	47
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.4	**28**
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.8	85
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.5	74
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.9	**30**
2.02	Quality of roads	5.0	**33**
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.4	23
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.9	38
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.1	81
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	60.8	95
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.6	44
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	147.0	**29**
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	19.5	55
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–0.7	**29**
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	17.5	90
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.2	58
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	37.7	58
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	67.4	39
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	65.0	77
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.6	71
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.2	**34**
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	4.0	**31**
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.2	72
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.0	**22**
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.3	57
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	105.9	**21**
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	73.9	**21**
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.0	53
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.1	**20**
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.4	53
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.0	**11**
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.9	**29**
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.4	**35**
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.6	**18**
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.7	68
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.0	54
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.5	83
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	42.6	91

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	3	**9**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	3.5	**9**
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.8	64
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.1	93
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.2	**5**
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.4	80
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.4	81
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.5	42
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	84.7	**18**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.1	**32**
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.2	83
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	72
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.8	**11**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.1	120
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	24.6	109
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.0	123
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.5	**27**
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.5	47
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.8	108
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.6	116
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.94	**15**
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.9	44
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.9	38
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.5	71
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.6	91
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.0	48
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.6	84
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.1	76
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	6	44
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.8	**28**
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.4	**32**
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.3	**9**
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	72.1	37
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	31.5	**17**
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	125.5	**23**
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	58.6	47
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.3	81
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.6	65
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	79.6	78
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	83.3	**17**
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.2	**16**
11.02	Local supplier quality	5.1	**30**
11.03	State of cluster development	3.5	87
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.5	64
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.2	37
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.3	**30**
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.5	37
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.7	37
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.8	65
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.6	**31**
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.7	**32**
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.5	46
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.6	**27**
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.1	93
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.1	61
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	10.8	**34**

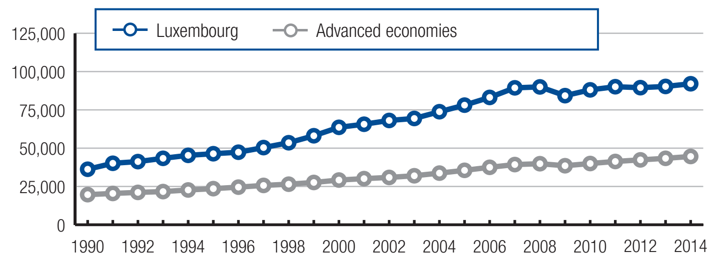
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Luxembourg

Key indicators, 2014

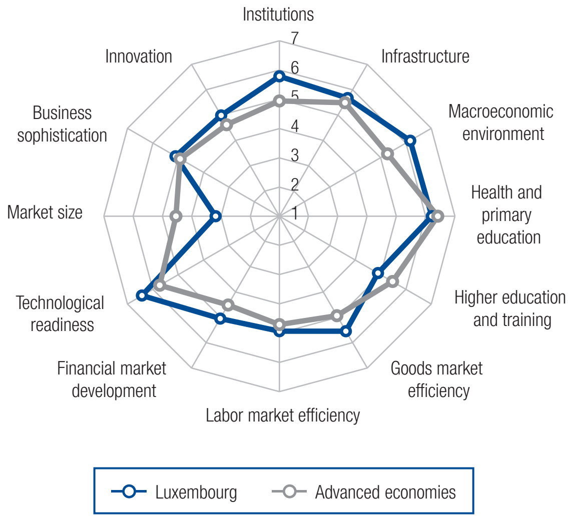
Population (millions)	0.6
GDP (US$ billions)	62.4
GDP per capita (US$)	111,716
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.05

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

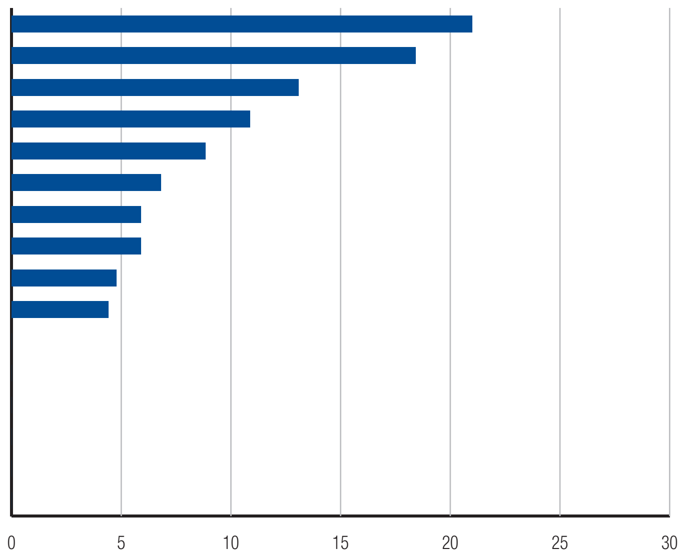
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**20**	**5.2**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	19	5.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	22	5.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	22	5.1
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**9**	**6.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	6	5.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	17	5.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	14	6.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	34	6.2
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**23**	**5.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	40	4.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	4	5.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	16	4.9
8th pillar: Financial market development	11	5.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	1	6.4
10th pillar: Market size	95	3.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**18**	**5.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	19	5.1
12th pillar: Innovation	15	5.0



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inadequately educated workforce	21.0
Restrictive labor regulations	18.4
Inefficient government bureaucracy	13.1
Access to financing	10.9
Insufficient capacity to innovate	8.8
Tax rates	6.8
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	5.9
Inflation	5.9
Poor work ethic in labor force	4.8
Complexity of tax regulations	4.4
Corruption	0.0
Crime and theft	0.0
Foreign currency regulations	0.0
Government instability/coups	0.0
Policy instability	0.0
Poor public health	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Luxembourg

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	6.2	5
1.02	Intellectual property protection	6.3	2
1.03	Diversion of public funds	6.1	3
1.04	Public trust in politicians	5.6	6
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	6.4	8
1.06	Judicial independence	6.2	9
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.9	12
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.5	16
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.4	12
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.5	9
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	5.4	8
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.9	4
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.1	25
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	6.0	11
1.15	Organized crime	6.2	15
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.1	9
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	6.0	7
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.1	8
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	6.1	4
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.5	7
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.7	100
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.6	17
2.02	Quality of roads	5.6	20
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	5.1	14
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.7	44
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.4	30
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	31.7	109
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.6	12
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	148.4	25
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	49.6	11
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	0.5	15
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	21.1	65
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.7	1
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	24.6	21
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	92.8	8
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	8.7	25
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.7	15
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	63
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.5	21
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	1.6	1
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	81.8	11
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.0	23
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	92.3	79
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	100.0	34
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	19.7	92
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.7	23
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.8	32
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.9	34
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.6	24
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	5.2	22
5.08	Extent of staff training	5.5	2
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.1	61
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.8	17
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.3	8
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	5.3	7
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	20.2	12

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
6.07	No. days to start a business*	18.5	92
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	5.1	4
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	5.0	11
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.2	5
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	6.3	2
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.9	4
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.6	7
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	149.9	4
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.7	10
6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.8	6
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.6	10
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.7	94
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.8	67
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	21.7	98
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	5.1	10
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.5	26
7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.6	17
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	5.0	12
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	5.5	7
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.83	64
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	6.3	2
8.02	Affordability of financial services	6.1	2
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.9	16
8.04	Ease of access to loans	4.4	6
8.05	Venture capital availability	4.3	8
8.06	Soundness of banks	6.1	12
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	6.0	5
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	3	93
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.2	14
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	6.0	8
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.5	7
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	94.7	4
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	33.3	14
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	6,887.7	1
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	111.3	11
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.6	111
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.9	56
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	51.4	92
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	188.6	2
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.0	109
11.02	Local supplier quality	5.4	17
11.03	State of cluster development	5.1	14
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	5.8	13
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.9	23
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.4	25
11.07	Production process sophistication	5.7	15
11.08	Extent of marketing	5.3	16
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	5.0	14
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.4	9
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.1	24
12.03	Company spending on R&D	5.0	12
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.9	18
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.7	5
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	52
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	131.3	13

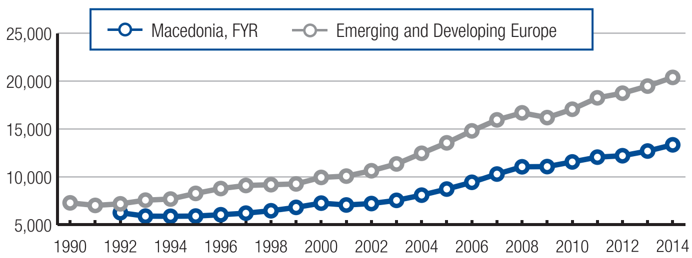
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Macedonia, FYR

Key indicators, 2014

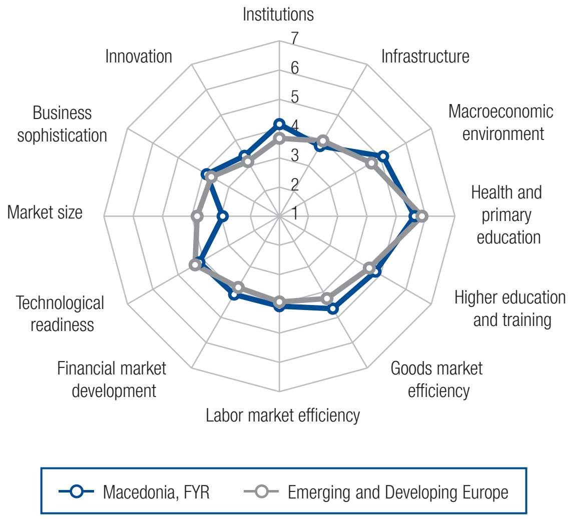
Population (millions)	2.1
GDP (US$ billions)	11.3
GDP per capita (US$)	5,481
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.03

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**60**	**4.3**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	63	4.3
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	73	4.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	80	4.0
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**60**	**4.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	52	4.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	78	3.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	47	5.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	76	5.6
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**64**	**4.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	46	4.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	33	4.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	84	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market development	52	4.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	63	4.2
10th pillar: Market size	108	2.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**62**	**3.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	72	3.9
12th pillar: Innovation	58	3.4



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	18.4
Inadequately educated workforce	10.7
Poor work ethic in labor force	10.1
Inefficient government bureaucracy	9.4
Complexity of tax regulations	7.7
Corruption	7.0
Insufficient capacity to innovate	7.0
Policy instability	6.8
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	6.1
Tax rates	4.5
Government instability/coups	2.8
Inflation	2.7
Restrictive labor regulations	2.3
Crime and theft	2.0
Poor public health	1.8
Foreign currency regulations	0.9

* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Macedonia, FYR

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.4	56
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.0	64
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.9	**47**
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.1	58
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.1	**33**
1.06	Judicial independence	3.3	98
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.3	60
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.8	**31**
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.9	**35**
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.9	58
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.2	88
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.6	**32**
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.4	68
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.9	59
1.15	Organized crime	4.7	79
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.5	52
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.2	**47**
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.6	64
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	62
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.1	73
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.7	**21**
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.9	77
2.02	Quality of roads	3.5	88
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.2	85
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.6	91
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.8	**50**
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	20.2	121
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.8	66
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	109.1	79
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	18.6	61
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–4.2	97
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	29.2	**27**
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	–0.1	69
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	38.0	60
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	40.4	75
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	17.0	**38**
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.9	60
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.9	54
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	5.8	**40**
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	75.2	55
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.2	58
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	86.5	113
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	82.8	87
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	n/a	n/a
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.8	61
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.3	60
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.0	81
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.2	**35**
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.0	83
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.7	96
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.5	**31**
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.7	67
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.0	57
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.6	**21**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	7.4	**1**

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	2	**3**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	2.0	**2**
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.3	**28**
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.3	66
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.2	71
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.1	100
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.3	**15**
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.6	**36**
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	74.7	**28**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.9	**44**
6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.6	125
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.4	58
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.7	91
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.6	**16**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	13.0	51
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.3	**28**
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.4	**34**
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.7	102
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.4	129
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.1	133
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.66	103
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.3	74
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.3	52
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.3	84
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.0	56
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.9	**49**
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.5	**45**
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.4	60
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	6	**44**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.0	52
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.2	105
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.4	76
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	68.1	**44**
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	16.2	**49**
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	41.8	63
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	47.7	60
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.6	110
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.9	100
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	27.6	111
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	58.4	**30**
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.9	**33**
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.5	**47**
11.03	State of cluster development	3.7	73
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.7	123
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.8	62
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.8	63
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.9	63
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.2	77
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.3	113
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.7	91
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.9	59
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.3	62
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	60
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.9	**22**
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.8	86
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.6	79

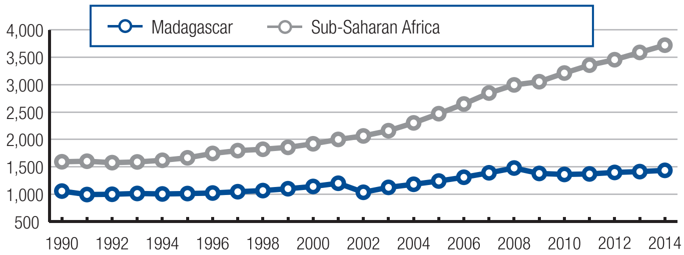
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Madagascar

Key indicators, 2014

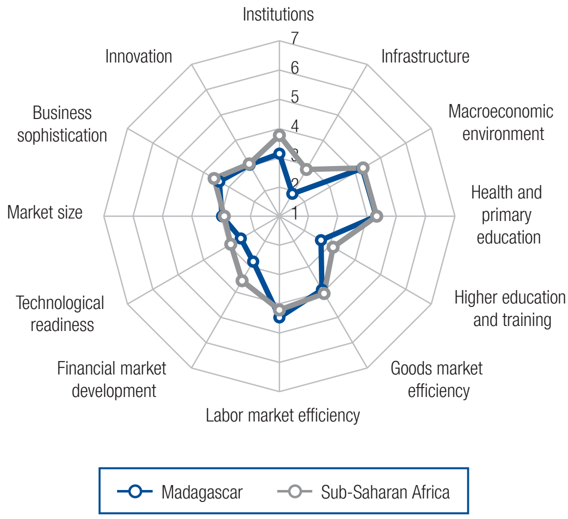
Population (millions)	23.6
GDP (US$ billions)	10.6
GDP per capita (US$)	449
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.03

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

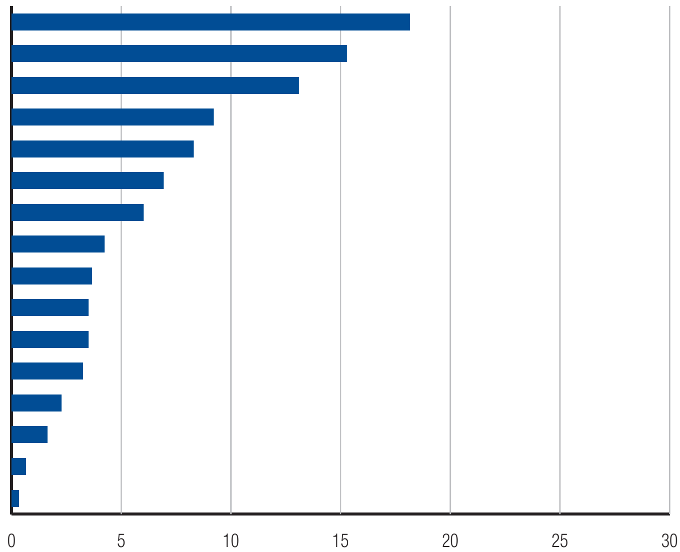
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**130**	**3.3**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	130	3.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	132	3.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	130	3.4
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**130**	**3.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	129	3.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	138	1.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	101	4.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	123	4.3
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**129**	**3.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	131	2.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	119	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	42	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market development	133	2.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	129	2.5
10th pillar: Market size	106	3.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**116**	**3.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	119	3.4
12th pillar: Innovation	106	3.0



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Policy instability	18.1
Access to financing	15.3
Corruption	13.1
Tax rates	9.2
Government instability/coups	8.3
Complexity of tax regulations	6.9
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	6.0
Crime and theft	4.2
Inefficient government bureaucracy	3.7
Inadequately educated workforce	3.5
Poor work ethic in labor force	3.5
Inflation	3.3
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.3
Foreign currency regulations	1.6
Restrictive labor regulations	0.7
Poor public health	0.3



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Madagascar

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.1	129
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.0	127
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.5	117
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.2	114
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.9	123
1.06	Judicial independence	2.5	127
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.7	95
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.4	115
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.2	89
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.8	123
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.4	129
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	2.9	135
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.8	95
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.8	107
1.15	Organized crime	4.0	111
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.8	128
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.5	107
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.8	118
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	89
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.0	132
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	81
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.6	129
2.02	Quality of roads	2.2	139
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.7	99
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.2	104
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.2	119
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	40.3	103
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	1.9	134
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	38.2	137
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	1.1	120
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–2.4	59
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	12.9	114
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	6.1	109
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	34.9	**49**
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	15.8	137
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	5,831.2	51
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.4	64
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	233.0	122
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.4	108
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	74
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.0	85
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	39.6	111
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	64.7	110
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.9	117
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	77.1	129
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	38.4	128
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	4.1	129
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.9	115
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.6	91
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.8	96
5.06	Internet access in schools	2.8	126
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.3	122
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.6	105
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.6	109
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.1	118
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.1	127
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.1	110
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	35.1	62

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	4	**22**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	8.0	**42**
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.3	114
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	3.5	130
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	7.5	90
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.1	98
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.0	104
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.0	130
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	42.0	81
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.4	80
6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.3	135
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.2	88
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.9	75
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.8	70
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	12.2	**49**
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.5	100
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.7	93
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.8	94
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.0	96
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.2	81
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.97	**8**
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.5	127
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.1	132
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.3	129
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.7	78
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.6	85
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.0	118
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	2.7	132
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	1	129
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.0	114
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.4	87
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.8	111
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	3.7	134
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	129
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	0.3	139
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	6.1	123
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	100
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	110
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	33.9	104
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	29.9	99
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.2	91
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.7	112
11.03	State of cluster development	3.0	123
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.5	132
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.3	111
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.1	128
11.07	Production process sophistication	2.9	127
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.8	114
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	81
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.8	78
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.3	101
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.9	98
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.3	93
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.8	111
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.1	58
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	106

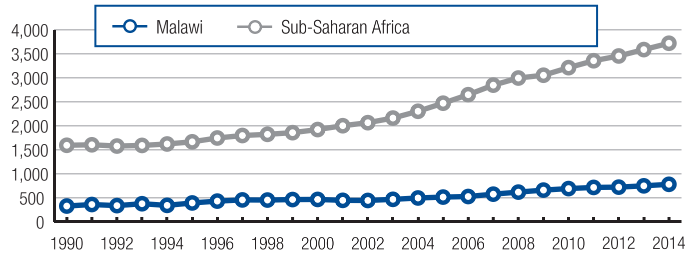
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Malawi

Key indicators, 2014

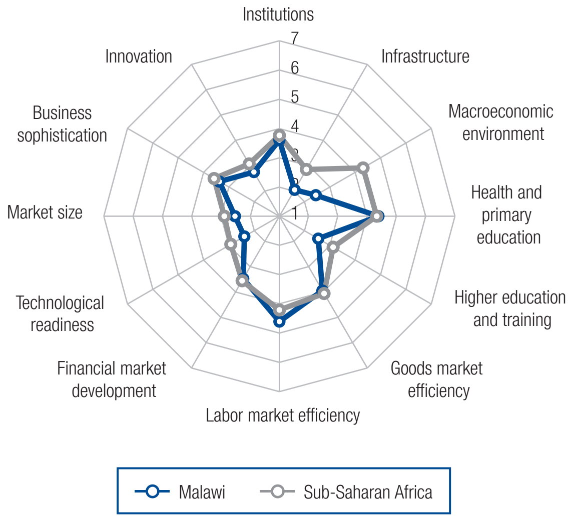
Population (millions)	17.6
GDP (US$ billions)	4.3
GDP per capita (US$)	242
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.01

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**135**	**3.2**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	132	3.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	136	3.3
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	129	3.4
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**138**	**3.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	92	3.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	135	2.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	140	2.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	121	4.4
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**127**	**3.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	133	2.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	117	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	29	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market development	100	3.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	133	2.4
10th pillar: Market size	127	2.5
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**119**	**3.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	121	3.4
12th pillar: Innovation	121	2.7

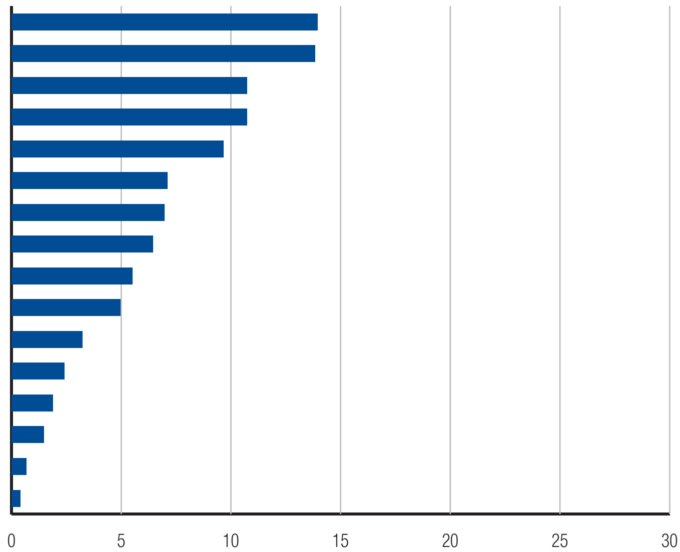


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	14.0
Corruption	13.8
Crime and theft	10.7
Tax rates	10.7
Inflation	9.7
Inefficient government bureaucracy	7.1
Policy instability	7.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	6.4
Foreign currency regulations	5.5
Poor work ethic in labor force	5.0
Inadequately educated workforce	3.2
Complexity of tax regulations	2.4
Insufficient capacity to innovate	1.9
Government instability/coups	1.5
Poor public health	0.7
Restrictive labor regulations	0.4



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Malawi

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.2	73
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.1	118
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.2	129
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.2	111
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.4	99
1.06	Judicial independence	4.1	60
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.2	123
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.6	105
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.4	72
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.2	98
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.4	77
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.7	103
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.0	**30**
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.2	124
1.15	Organized crime	4.8	74
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.0	80
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	85
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.7	61
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.9	52
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.0	77
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.5	110
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.8	125
2.02	Quality of roads	3.2	102
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.8	97
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.2	128
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.5	135
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	9.0	131
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2.7	121
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	30.5	139
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.4	132
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–5.8	120
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	10.3	126
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	23.8	138
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	62.0	97
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	22.9	121
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	27,661.7	67
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.1	71
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	156.0	106
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	3.7	134
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	10.3	132
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.1	139
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	44.2	117
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	55.2	129
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.4	131
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	96.9	**43**
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	36.6	132
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	0.8	137
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.1	104
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.7	128
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.1	130
5.06	Internet access in schools	2.5	133
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.3	121
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.0	66
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.1	66
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.0	125
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.5	96
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.8	128
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	35.5	63

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	8	93
6.07	No. days to start a business*	38.0	124
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.3	112
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.9	**15**
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	9.7	103
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.7	57
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.3	88
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.8	83
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	79.9	**20**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.0	110
6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.4	131
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.2	85
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.6	**25**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.7	83
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	16.6	73
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.4	106
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.8	85
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.7	**34**
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.2	85
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.2	82
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	1.05	**1**
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.8	113
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.1	133
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.2	85
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.3	112
8.05	Venture capital availability	1.8	138
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.7	76
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.1	75
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	5	63
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.6	131
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.8	125
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.8	112
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	5.8	130
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	133
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	4.2	120
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	4.1	128
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.3	125
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.2	127
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	13.7	129
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	34.5	81
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.1	100
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.4	130
11.03	State of cluster development	3.2	107
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.7	124
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.1	126
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.1	129
11.07	Production process sophistication	2.7	131
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.8	111
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	85
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.4	114
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.0	110
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.7	116
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.8	119
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.7	121
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.3	112
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	116

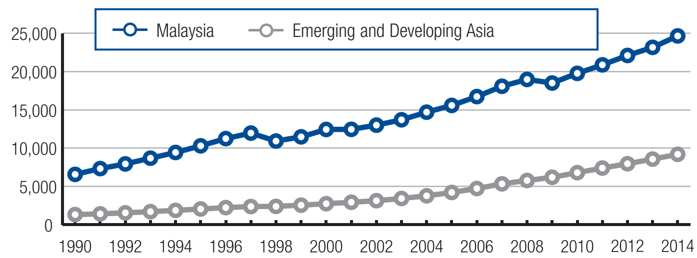
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Malaysia

Key indicators, 2014

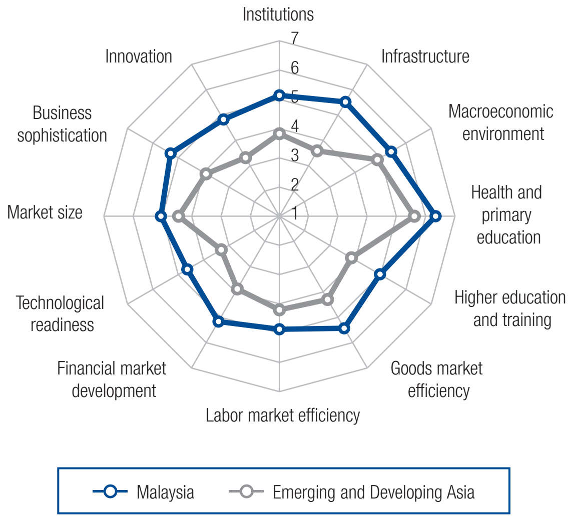
Population (millions)	30.3
GDP (US$ billions)	326.9
GDP per capita (US$)	10,804
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.69

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

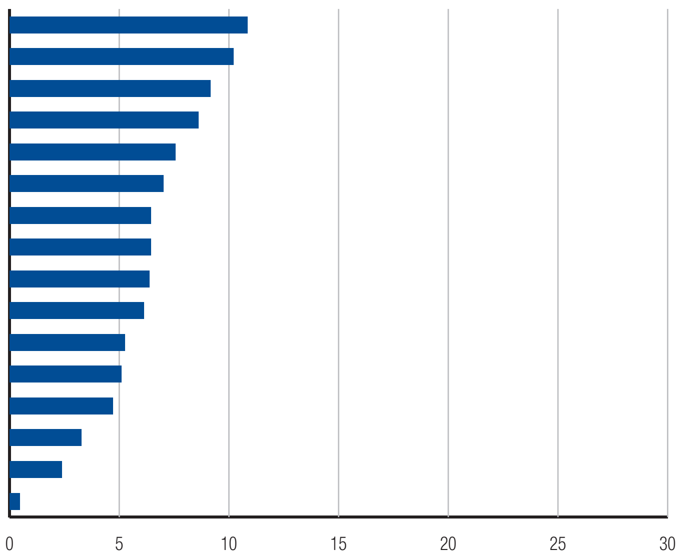
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**18**	**5.2**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	20	5.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	24	5.0
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	25	5.1
Basic requirements (35.5%)	**22**	**5.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	23	5.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	24	5.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	35	5.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	24	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**22**	**5.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	36	5.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	6	5.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	19	4.9
8th pillar: Financial market development	9	5.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	47	4.6
10th pillar: Market size	26	5.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (14.5%)	**17**	**5.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	13	5.3
12th pillar: Innovation	20	4.8



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inefficient government bureaucracy	10.8
Access to financing	10.2
Insufficient capacity to innovate	9.2
Corruption	8.6
Inadequately educated workforce	7.6
Poor work ethic in labor force	7.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	6.5
Tax rates	6.5
Policy instability	6.4
Complexity of tax regulations	6.1
Restrictive labor regulations	5.3
Inflation	5.1
Crime and theft	4.7
Foreign currency regulations	3.3
Government instability/coups	2.4
Poor public health	0.5



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Malaysia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	5.4	28
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.4	23
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.8	25
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.8	**14**
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.9	37
1.06	Judicial independence	5.0	33
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.6	**15**
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.9	**8**
1.09	Burden of government regulation	5.0	**6**
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.3	**15**
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	5.0	**15**
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.3	**17**
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.3	72
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.0	49
1.15	Organized crime	5.2	54
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.1	35
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.2	23
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.5	27
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.6	20
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.3	**12**
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	7.4	**5**
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.6	**16**
2.02	Quality of roads	5.7	**15**
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	5.1	13
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.6	**16**
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.7	21
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	1,974.2	22
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.8	36
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	148.8	24
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	14.6	73
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–3.7	85
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	29.8	24
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	3.1	57
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	57.0	92
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	72.0	32
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	33.5	29
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.5	21
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	99.0	90
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.3	82
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	74
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.1	81
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	7.2	47
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	75.0	58
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.3	**15**
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.0	41
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	70.8	100
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	37.2	69
5.03	Quality of the education system	5.4	**6**
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.3	**12**
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.2	22
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.5	26
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	5.6	**12**
5.08	Extent of staff training	5.5	**3**
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.4	37
6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.1	**12**
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.9	18
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	5.2	**10**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	39.2	76

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	3	**9**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	5.5	24
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	5.1	**3**
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	5.1	**9**
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.6	63
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.2	30
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.3	18
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.2	18
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	77.6	24
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.6	**14**
6.16	Buyer sophistication	5.0	**4**
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.5	**11**
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.5	31
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	5.3	**6**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	23.9	107
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	5.2	**8**
7.06	Pay and productivity	5.4	**5**
7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.7	**16**
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	5.3	**8**
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	5.3	**11**
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.59	118
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.6	**17**
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.6	**12**
8.03	Financing through local equity market	5.0	**13**
8.04	Ease of access to loans	4.8	**2**
8.05	Venture capital availability	4.8	**2**
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.5	43
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.4	20
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	7	24
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.7	30
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.6	23
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.5	**5**
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	67.5	45
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	10.1	68
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	27.2	77
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	58.3	48
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	28
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.9	18
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	746.1	28
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	83.7	**16**
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.4	**6**
11.02	Local supplier quality	5.3	19
11.03	State of cluster development	5.3	**6**
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.8	23
11.05	Value chain breadth	5.2	**11**
11.06	Control of international distribution	5.2	**7**
11.07	Production process sophistication	5.3	22
11.08	Extent of marketing	5.5	**6**
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	5.2	**10**
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.5	**7**
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.3	20
12.03	Company spending on R&D	5.3	**8**
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.3	**12**
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	5.3	**3**
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5.4	**5**
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	11.6	33

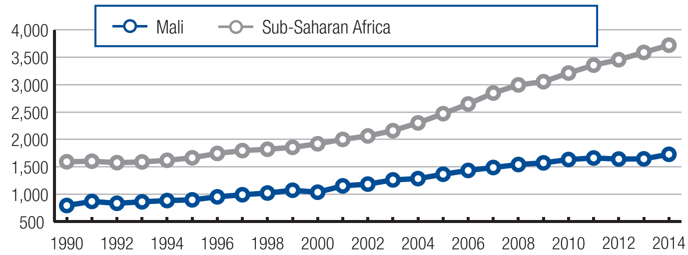
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Mali

Key indicators, 2014

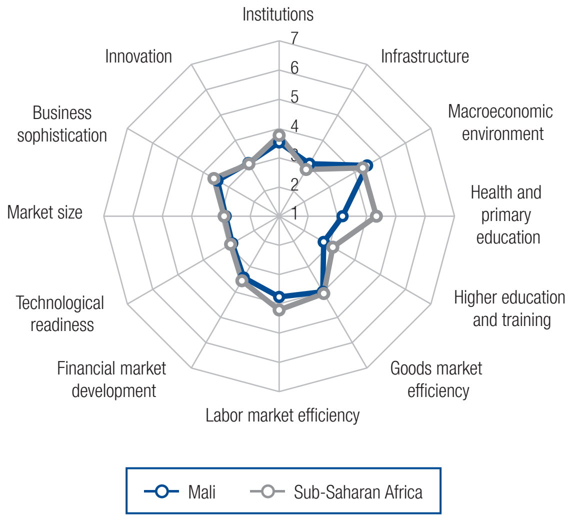
Population (millions)	15.8
GDP (US$ billions)	11.9
GDP per capita (US$)	755
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.03

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**127**	**3.4**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	128	3.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	135	3.3
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	128	3.4
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**124**	**3.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	98	3.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	106	3.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	86	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	139	3.2
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**126**	**3.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	127	2.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	110	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	113	3.8
8th pillar: Financial market development	105	3.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	114	2.8
10th pillar: Market size	113	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**109**	**3.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	115	3.4
12th pillar: Innovation	96	3.1

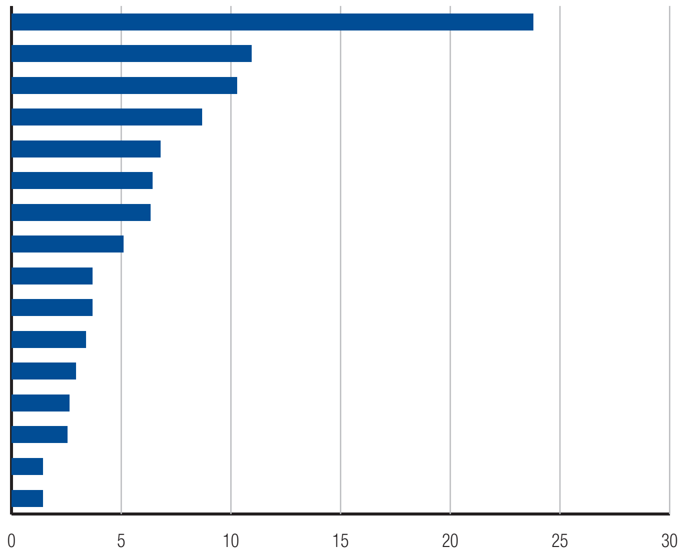


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	23.8
Corruption	10.9
Policy instability	10.3
Inadequately educated workforce	8.7
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	6.8
Government instability/coups	6.4
Insufficient capacity to innovate	6.3
Inefficient government bureaucracy	5.1
Restrictive labor regulations	3.7
Tax rates	3.7
Complexity of tax regulations	3.4
Crime and theft	2.9
Poor work ethic in labor force	2.6
Foreign currency regulations	2.5
Inflation	1.4
Poor public health	1.4



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Mali

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.7	105
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.6	89
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.2	79
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.3	52
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.8	126
1.06	Judicial independence	3.8	73
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.3	56
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.2	71
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.4	76
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.8	61
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.7	58
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.8	94
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	3.1	132
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.4	117
1.15	Organized crime	3.6	123
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.8	88
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	83
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.4	133
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.0	129
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.4	117
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.3	116
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.2	109
2.02	Quality of roads	3.2	106
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.1	88
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.5	127
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.3	114
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	32.1	108
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.2	104
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	149.0	**23**
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	1.0	122
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–4.0	93
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	18.2	85
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.9	**1**
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	31.5	**39**
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	18.4	130
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	20,197.2	60
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.2	69
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	60.0	74
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.0	125
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.9	106
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.9	125
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	77.6	138
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	55.0	131
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.8	120
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	64.4	137
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	44.9	123
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	7.5	121
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.1	109
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.2	110
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.6	109
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.5	104
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.6	108
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.2	131
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.5	113
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.2	**30**
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.8	69
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.5	81
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	48.3	104

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	**38**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	11.0	59
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.7	77
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	3.3	137
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.4	110
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.7	114
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.7	118
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.2	124
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	45.3	73
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.0	109
6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.7	124
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	77
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.0	122
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.0	56
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	13.6	58
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.8	69
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.2	128
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.2	128
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.4	81
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.3	79
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.63	108
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.5	126
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.6	113
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.7	111
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.7	84
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.6	77
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.1	114
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.3	119
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	6	**44**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.0	113
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.1	107
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.0	101
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	7.0	128
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	135
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	1.9	134
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	11.3	111
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.6	108
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.4	121
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	27.3	113
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	24.5	111
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.2	98
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.8	104
11.03	State of cluster development	3.7	67
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.3	83
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.1	124
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.2	116
11.07	Production process sophistication	2.7	130
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.7	120
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.3	114
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.3	123
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.7	76
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.0	90
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	100
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.5	57
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.8	79
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	119

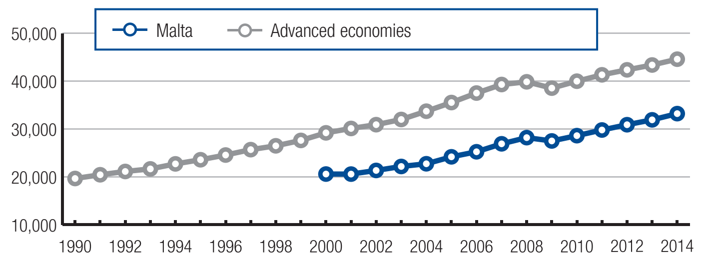
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Malta

Key indicators, 2014

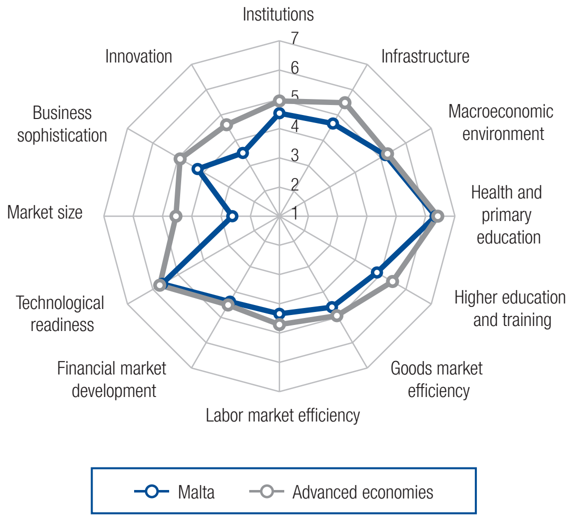
Population (millions)	0.4
GDP (US$ billions)	10.6
GDP per capita (US$)	24,876
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.01

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

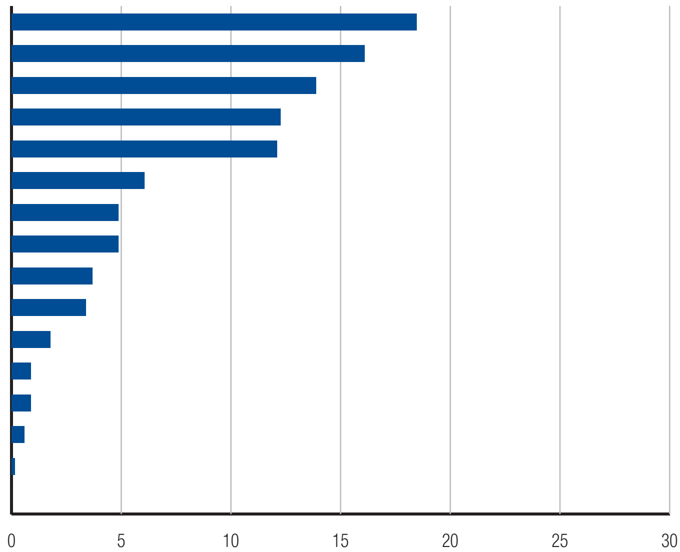
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**48**	**4.4**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	47	4.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	41	4.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	47	4.4
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**34**	**5.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	35	4.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	43	4.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	43	5.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	25	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**42**	**4.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	42	4.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	42	4.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	55	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market development	40	4.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	23	5.6
10th pillar: Market size	123	2.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**49**	**3.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	46	4.2
12th pillar: Innovation	49	3.5



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inefficient government bureaucracy	18.5
Access to financing	16.1
Insufficient capacity to innovate	13.9
Inadequately educated workforce	12.3
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	12.1
Corruption	6.1
Restrictive labor regulations	4.9
Tax rates	4.9
Complexity of tax regulations	3.7
Poor work ethic in labor force	3.4
Policy instability	1.8
Crime and theft	0.9
Government instability/coups	0.9
Inflation	0.6
Poor public health	0.1
Foreign currency regulations	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Malta

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.9	**37**
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.6	**33**
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.2	**39**
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.6	**43**
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.4	49
1.06	Judicial independence	4.8	**37**
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.1	68
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.8	**35**
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.5	63
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.8	60
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.8	49
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.5	**34**
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.7	**44**
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.7	**20**
1.15	Organized crime	6.0	**22**
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.3	**33**
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.3	**40**
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.7	**20**
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.6	82
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.9	**29**
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.9	50
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.4	54
2.02	Quality of roads	3.4	91
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.2	**29**
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.2	**35**
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	82.1	88
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.5	81
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	127.0	48
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	53.6	**7**
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–2.2	54
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	21.3	63
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.8	**1**
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	68.1	107
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	70.8	**35**
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	11.0	**28**
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.2	**38**
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.1	**37**
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	5.3	**38**
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	80.7	**23**
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.1	**20**
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.1	60
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	86.3	81
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	41.2	64
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.7	**22**
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.0	**23**
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.7	**39**
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.6	**23**
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.8	**33**
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.2	**44**
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.8	**12**
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.8	54
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.3	**35**
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.6	**19**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	41.6	87

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	11	123
6.07	No. days to start a business*	34.5	121
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.5	**21**
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.6	**35**
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.2	**5**
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.8	53
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.2	**20**
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.5	**41**
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	153.3	**3**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.1	105
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.4	64
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.8	**37**
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.1	64
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.8	76
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	7.3	**16**
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.6	**18**
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.2	56
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.1	75
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.1	**32**
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.3	**21**
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.61	116
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.4	**25**
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.2	**23**
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.3	**33**
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.8	**16**
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.9	55
8.06	Soundness of banks	6.0	**15**
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.2	**25**
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	2	106
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.4	**40**
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.2	**37**
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.1	**19**
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	73.2	**35**
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	35.2	**11**
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	1,178.8	**3**
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	49.7	57
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.2	128
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.0	95
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	14.1	128
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	139.0	**4**
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.0	**26**
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.3	71
11.03	State of cluster development	4.0	49
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.2	**32**
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.2	**33**
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.8	64
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.5	**36**
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.2	79
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	55
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.9	73
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.9	60
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.3	64
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.9	51
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.6	50
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.0	68
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	10.5	**36**

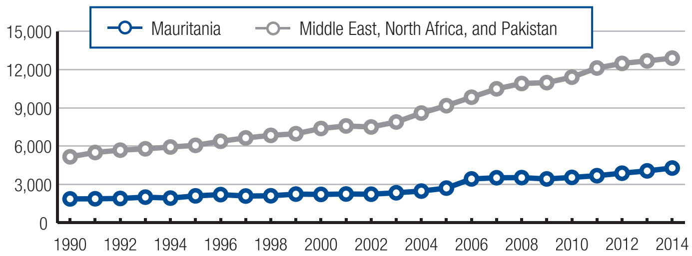
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Mauritania

Key indicators, 2014

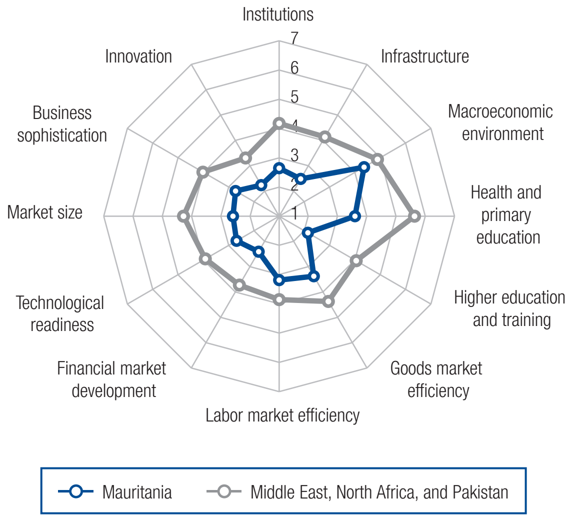
Population (millions)	3.6
GDP (US$ billions)	5.1
GDP per capita (US$)	1,403
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.01

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

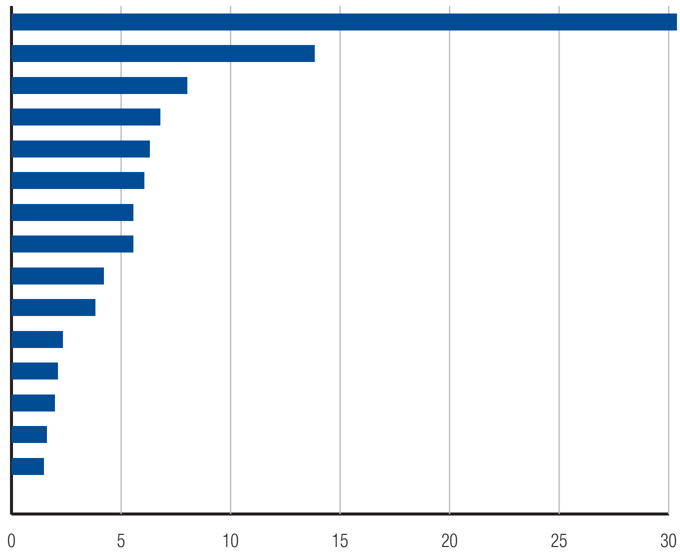
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**138**	**3.0**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	141	3.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	141	3.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	134	3.3
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**134**	**3.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	139	2.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	124	2.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	95	4.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	134	3.6
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**139**	**2.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	140	2.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	136	3.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	136	3.2
8th pillar: Financial market development	139	2.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	121	2.7
10th pillar: Market size	124	2.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**140**	**2.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	140	2.7
12th pillar: Innovation	140	2.2



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	30.4
Corruption	13.8
Inflation	8.0
Inefficient government bureaucracy	6.8
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	6.3
Inadequately educated workforce	6.0
Government instability/coups	5.6
Policy instability	5.6
Poor work ethic in labor force	4.2
Tax rates	3.8
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.3
Foreign currency regulations	2.1
Poor public health	2.0
Complexity of tax regulations	1.6
Crime and theft	1.5
Restrictive labor regulations	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Mauritania

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	2.5	138
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.1	139
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.1	133
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.3	102
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.1	140
1.06	Judicial independence	2.0	135
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.5	110
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.6	99
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.2	93
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.5	133
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.3	135
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	2.7	139
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	3.9	125
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.4	82
1.15	Organized crime	4.4	96
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.0	120
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	2.4	140
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	2.8	139
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	2.4	140
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	2.5	140
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.8	129
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.4	136
2.02	Quality of roads	2.3	134
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.1	91
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.7	121
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.5	137
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	11.6	129
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.1	112
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	94.2	104
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	1.3	118
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–3.6	84
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	20.0	72
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	3.5	68
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	59.1	95
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	19.6	129
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	17,649.5	58
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.0	53
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	115.0	94
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	3.4	139
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	74
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.7	131
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	67.1	133
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	61.5	118
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.1	137
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	73.1	133
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	29.5	136
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	5.4	124
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.5	131
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.9	123
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.2	125
5.06	Internet access in schools	2.1	137
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	2.9	136
5.08	Extent of staff training	2.6	140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.0	135
6.02	Extent of market dominance	2.5	136
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	2.5	138
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.0	119
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	71.3	135

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	7	76
6.07	No. days to start a business*	9.0	**50**
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.1	121
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	3.2	138
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.4	108
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	2.7	137
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.0	136
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.1	125
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	78.3	**23**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.6	134
6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.1	138
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.8	117
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.5	104
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.3	112
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	10.4	**38**
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.9	57
7.06	Pay and productivity	2.2	140
7.07	Reliance on professional management	2.1	140
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.3	130
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.6	112
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.37	129
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	2.9	137
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.2	129
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.1	137
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.0	123
8.05	Venture capital availability	1.9	134
8.06	Soundness of banks	3.0	133
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	2.2	138
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	2	106
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.4	91
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.2	104
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.2	136
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	10.7	123
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.2	119
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	1.5	137
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	14.4	104
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.3	126
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.5	116
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	15.5	125
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	55.4	**34**
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.5	136
11.02	Local supplier quality	2.8	140
11.03	State of cluster development	2.4	138
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.3	135
11.05	Value chain breadth	2.9	136
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.2	113
11.07	Production process sophistication	2.8	128
11.08	Extent of marketing	2.4	140
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	2.4	139
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	2.6	140
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.4	132
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.1	139
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.0	140
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.7	124
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	2.8	135
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	119

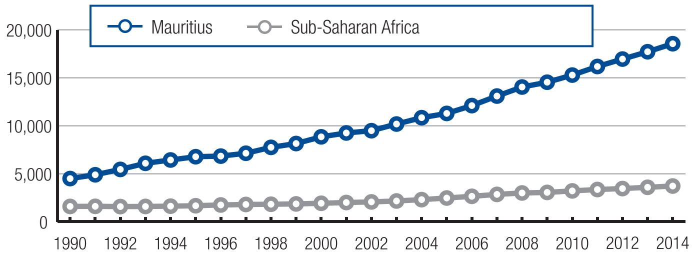
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Mauritius

Key indicators, 2014

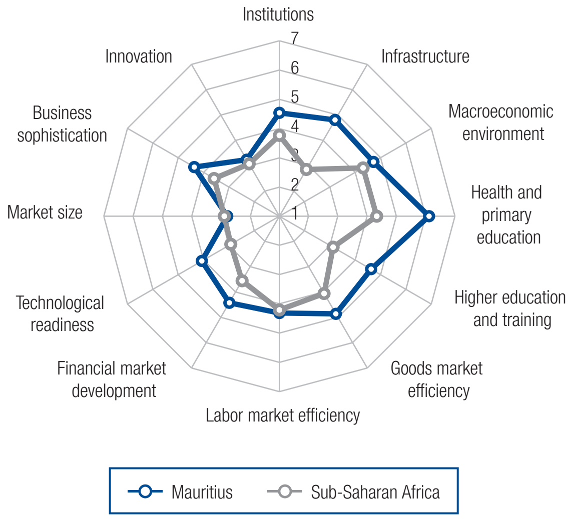
Population (millions)	1.3
GDP (US$ billions)	13.2
GDP per capita (US$)	10,517
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.02

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

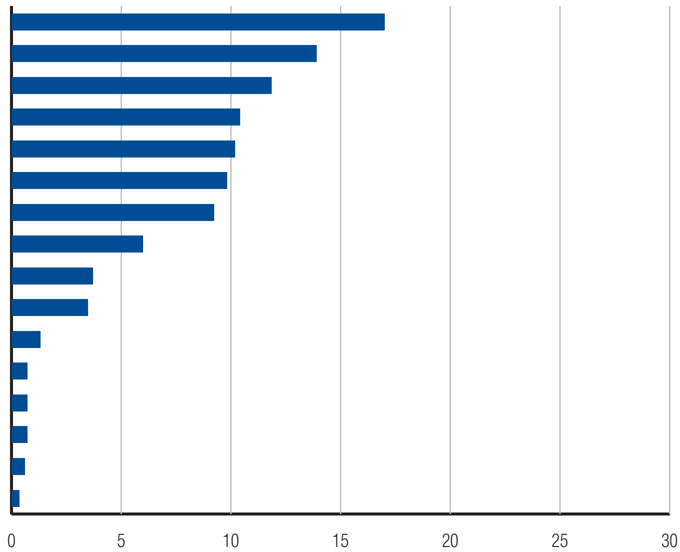
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**46**	**4.4**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	39	4.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	45	4.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	54	4.4
Basic requirements (36.2%)	**39**	**5.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	34	4.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	37	4.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	73	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	42	6.1
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**61**	**4.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	52	4.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	25	4.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	57	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market development	34	4.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	65	4.1
10th pillar: Market size	119	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (13.8%)	**51**	**3.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	34	4.4
12th pillar: Innovation	78	3.2



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inefficient government bureaucracy	17.0
Insufficient capacity to innovate	13.9
Inadequately educated workforce	11.9
Access to financing	10.4
Poor work ethic in labor force	10.2
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	9.8
Corruption	9.2
Restrictive labor regulations	6.0
Inflation	3.7
Policy instability	3.5
Foreign currency regulations	1.3
Crime and theft	0.7
Government instability/coups	0.7
Tax rates	0.7
Complexity of tax regulations	0.6
Poor public health	0.4



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Mauritius

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	5.1	**32**
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.4	**41**
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.8	49
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.9	73
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.7	**43**
1.06	Judicial independence	5.0	**32**
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.9	85
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.6	46
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.9	**29**
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.9	**23**
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.3	**31**
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.8	**28**
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.1	**26**
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.2	**43**
1.15	Organized crime	6.0	**23**
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.5	50
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.4	**36**
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.1	**42**
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.1	**41**
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.7	**32**
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.5	**28**
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.6	47
2.02	Quality of roads	4.8	**39**
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.7	**42**
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.1	**40**
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	171.7	69
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.5	**45**
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	132.2	**41**
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	29.8	**36**
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–3.4	76
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	14.8	102
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	3.0	49
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	52.8	86
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	55.6	60
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	21.0	**45**
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.0	52
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.1	108
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.6	70
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	12.5	65
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.5	68
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.4	48
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.1	**24**
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	95.9	52
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	41.2	65
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.1	49
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.4	50
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.3	66
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.2	71
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.3	60
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.5	**30**
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.5	**32**
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.3	106
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.1	**45**
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	5.3	**9**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	24.5	**23**

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	**38**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	6.0	**28**
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.2	**37**
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.4	58
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.7	**3**
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.6	64
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.3	**17**
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.7	**32**
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	60.8	**41**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.9	**45**
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.7	**39**
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.8	**32**
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.6	100
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.2	**43**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	10.6	**39**
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	5.2	**9**
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.2	50
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.3	66
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.4	73
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.0	**34**
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.61	114
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.2	**33**
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.9	**39**
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.0	**42**
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.5	**31**
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.8	63
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.5	**41**
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.7	**43**
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	6	**44**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.0	53
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.0	**43**
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.4	68
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	41.4	85
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	14.6	54
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	33.0	69
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	31.8	82
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.5	120
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.7	108
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	23.4	118
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	48.6	**43**
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.9	**29**
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.5	51
11.03	State of cluster development	4.0	**44**
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.0	**40**
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.4	**26**
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.4	**28**
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.4	**41**
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.6	**45**
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.1	**42**
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.1	58
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.4	92
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.2	69
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	101
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.4	60
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.7	93
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.5	62

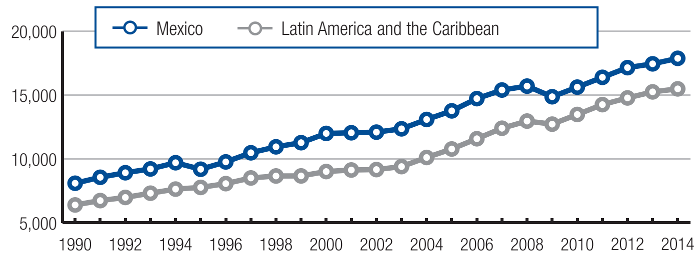
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Mexico

Key indicators, 2014

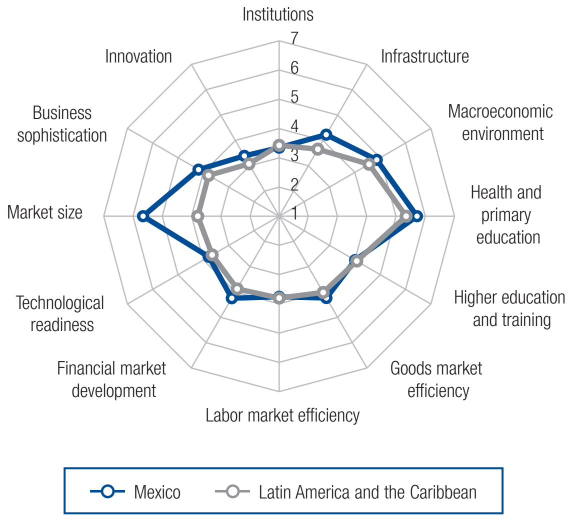
Population (millions)	119.7
GDP (US$ billions)	1,282.7
GDP per capita (US$)	10,715
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	1.98

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

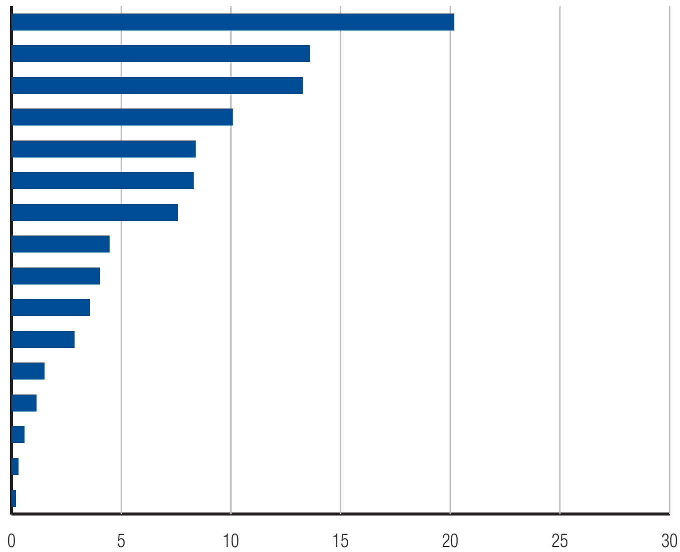
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**57**	**4.3**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	61	4.3
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	55	4.3
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	53	4.4
Basic requirements (35.7%)	**73**	**4.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	109	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	59	4.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	56	4.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	71	5.7
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**53**	**4.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	86	4.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	82	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	114	3.8
8th pillar: Financial market development	46	4.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	73	3.8
10th pillar: Market size	11	5.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (14.3%)	**52**	**3.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	50	4.2
12th pillar: Innovation	59	3.4



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Corruption	20.2
Inefficient government bureaucracy	13.6
Crime and theft	13.3
Tax rates	10.1
Complexity of tax regulations	8.4
Access to financing	8.3
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	7.6
Restrictive labor regulations	4.5
Insufficient capacity to innovate	4.0
Inadequately educated workforce	3.6
Policy instability	2.9
Poor work ethic in labor force	1.5
Inflation	1.1
Foreign currency regulations	0.6
Government instability/coups	0.3
Poor public health	0.2



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Mexico

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.0	88
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.8	76
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.3	125
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.0	124
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.3	103
1.06	Judicial independence	3.2	100
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.4	117
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.6	98
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.8	123
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.1	105
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.0	102
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.1	72
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.8	92
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	2.7	135
1.15	Organized crime	2.6	136
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.8	127
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.5	111
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.0	51
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	69
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.2	56
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.8	55
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.1	65
2.02	Quality of roads	4.3	54
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.8	61
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.3	57
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.7	55
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	2,115.4	**21**
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.7	73
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	82.5	112
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	17.0	66
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–4.6	105
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	19.9	73
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	4.0	84
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	50.1	84
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	70.8	**34**
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.8	16
4.02	Business impact of malaria	6.5	3
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	21.0	**45**
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.2	**42**
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.7	64
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	12.5	65
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	77.4	**39**
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.9	116
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	96.1	**50**
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	85.7	84
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	29.0	78
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.8	117
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.8	126
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.2	68
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.9	90
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.3	59
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.9	79
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.2	59
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.3	103
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.8	67
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.1	114
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	51.8	115

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
6.07	No. days to start a business*	6.3	**35**
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.0	124
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.3	70
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	8.5	94
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.3	**27**
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.9	**41**
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.0	70
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	34.6	96
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.8	53
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.4	65
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.6	**46**
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.1	63
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.5	94
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	22.0	101
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.2	114
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.8	84
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.2	69
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.5	69
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.4	68
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.58	119
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.3	71
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.7	105
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.6	63
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.4	106
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.8	65
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.5	**44**
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.8	**41**
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	8	**17**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.0	58
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.6	68
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.1	**20**
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	44.4	78
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	11.6	62
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	20.9	85
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	37.5	74
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.5	**11**
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.0	**16**
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	2,140.6	**11**
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	32.6	87
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.6	**50**
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.7	**42**
11.03	State of cluster development	4.2	**34**
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.3	79
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.2	**36**
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.0	52
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.3	**42**
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.5	57
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.8	66
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.0	66
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.1	**47**
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.2	73
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.0	**43**
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.1	88
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.1	63
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.9	57

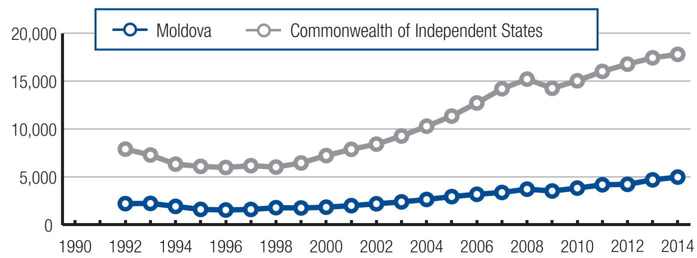
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Moldova

Key indicators, 2014

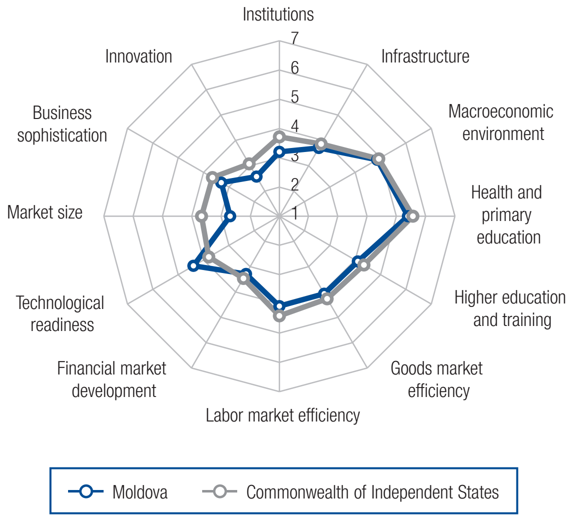
Population (millions)	3.6
GDP (US$ billions)	7.9
GDP per capita (US$)	2,233
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.02

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

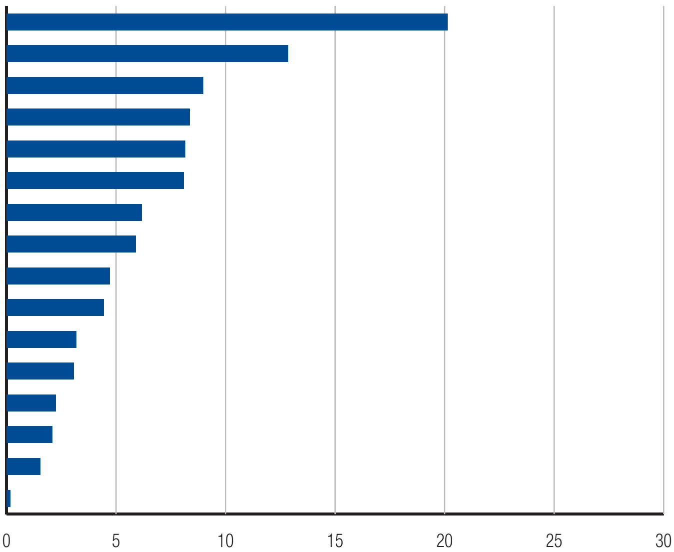
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**84**	**4.0**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	82	4.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	89	3.9
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	87	3.9
Basic requirements (55.3%)	**89**	**4.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	123	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	83	3.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	55	4.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	91	5.4
Efficiency enhancers (38.5%)	**94**	**3.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	79	4.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	103	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	85	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market development	115	3.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	53	4.4
10th pillar: Market size	121	2.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (6.2%)	**128**	**2.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	127	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation	130	2.6



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Corruption	20.1
Policy instability	12.8
Inefficient government bureaucracy	9.0
Government instability/coups	8.4
Access to financing	8.1
Inadequately educated workforce	8.1
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	6.2
Inflation	5.9
Complexity of tax regulations	4.7
Tax rates	4.4
Poor work ethic in labor force	3.2
Foreign currency regulations	3.1
Restrictive labor regulations	2.2
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.1
Crime and theft	1.5
Poor public health	0.2



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Moldova

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.2	126
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.1	116
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.3	126
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.1	117
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.0	113
1.06	Judicial independence	2.1	134
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.2	131
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.6	101
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.0	108
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.5	134
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.3	136
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.9	81
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.7	45
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.9	57
1.15	Organized crime	4.6	84
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.1	115
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.3	120
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.9	113
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	97
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.3	127
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.8	55
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.5	97
2.02	Quality of roads	2.4	133
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.7	63
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.2	129
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.8	91
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	31.6	110
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.4	83
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	108.0	80
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	35.2	30
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–1.7	43
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	19.1	77
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	5.1	100
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	31.5	40
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	28.6	109
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	159.0	108
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.1	87
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.6	92
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.9	53
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	13.3	70
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	68.8	98
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.9	77
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	87.9	108
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	88.3	75
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	41.3	63
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.2	97
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.9	80
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.3	118
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.5	59
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.5	115
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.3	121
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.6	103
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.0	124
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	2.8	135
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.4	92
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	39.7	78

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	38
6.07	No. days to start a business*	6.0	28
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	2.9	131
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.3	71
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.2	48
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.6	117
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.2	95
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.7	84
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	79.1	21
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.1	101
6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.9	113
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	93
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.5	29
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.5	100
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	22.6	103
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.2	111
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.2	58
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.6	111
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	1.9	137
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	1.7	138
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.90	32
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.8	109
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.7	102
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.5	121
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.4	103
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.1	123
8.06	Soundness of banks	3.1	132
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	2.8	129
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	8	17
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.4	92
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.1	109
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.0	99
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	46.6	74
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	14.7	52
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	152.4	18
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	49.4	59
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.4	122
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.4	118
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	17.7	124
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	43.2	56
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.7	126
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.7	115
11.03	State of cluster development	2.3	140
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.6	130
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.5	97
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.3	112
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.1	114
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.9	103
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	100
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.4	115
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.7	124
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.3	135
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.7	123
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.5	134
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	2.9	132
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.2	67

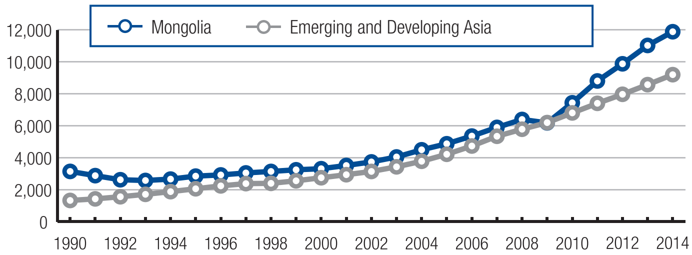
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Mongolia

Key indicators, 2014

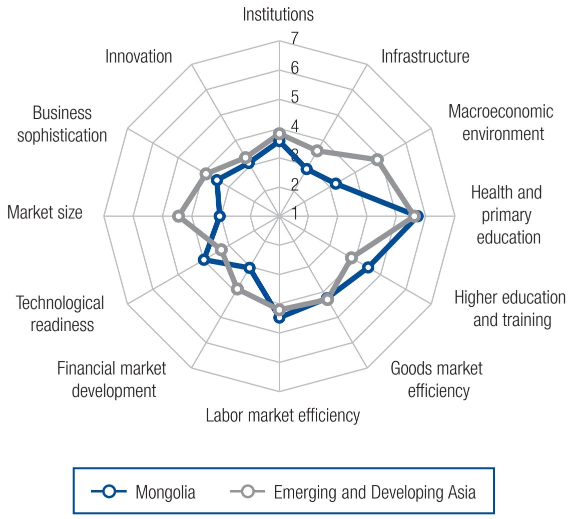
Population (millions)	2.9
GDP (US$ billions)	12.0
GDP per capita (US$)	4,096
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.03

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

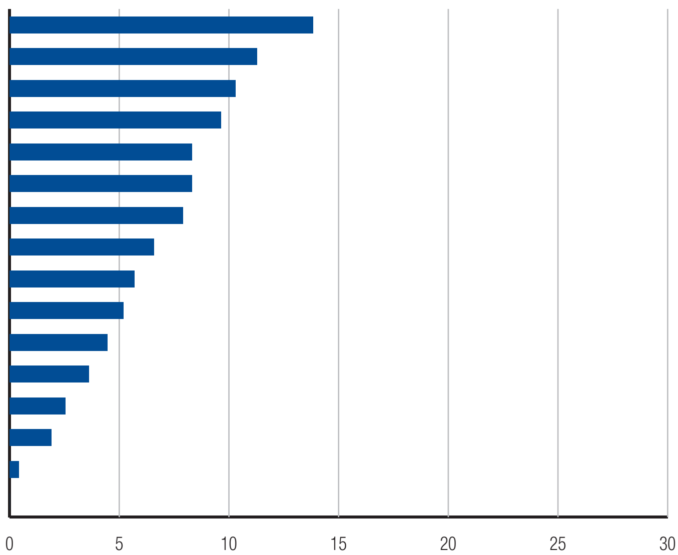
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**104**	**3.8**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	98	3.8
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	107	3.7
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	93	3.9
Basic requirements (49.8%)	**112**	**3.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	95	3.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	112	2.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	133	3.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	69	5.7
Efficiency enhancers (42.6%)	**80**	**3.9**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	62	4.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	79	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	41	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market development	125	3.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	67	4.0
10th pillar: Market size	100	3.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (7.5%)	**107**	**3.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	113	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation	97	3.1



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Government instability/coups	13.8
Inefficient government bureaucracy	11.3
Access to financing	10.3
Inflation	9.6
Inadequately educated workforce	8.3
Policy instability	8.3
Foreign currency regulations	7.9
Corruption	6.6
Tax rates	5.7
Complexity of tax regulations	5.2
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	4.4
Poor work ethic in labor force	3.6
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.6
Restrictive labor regulations	1.9
Poor public health	0.4
Crime and theft	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Mongolia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.7	111
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.2	109
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.9	95
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.0	121
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.8	77
1.06	Judicial independence	3.1	102
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.2	129
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.3	120
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.2	92
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.4	86
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.0	98
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.1	69
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.4	**5**
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.2	**45**
1.15	Organized crime	5.4	**46**
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.7	92
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.6	97
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.6	127
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	3.8	136
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.3	125
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.8	**14**
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.3	107
2.02	Quality of roads	2.8	118
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.5	73
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	1.4	139
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.2	120
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	24.1	116
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.7	99
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	105.1	87
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	7.9	92
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–11.0	138
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	24.3	**44**
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	12.9	135
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	76.5	115
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	32.5	93
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	181.0	116
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.4	78
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.8	57
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	26.4	97
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	67.5	103
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.3	**50**
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	94.7	68
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	91.6	68
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	62.3	**36**
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.0	111
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.7	**34**
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.0	133
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.7	51
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.2	125
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.9	80
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.0	78
6.02	Extent of market dominance	2.5	137
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.1	120
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.8	55
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	24.4	**22**

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	**38**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	11.0	59
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.7	84
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.4	56
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.0	55
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.4	81
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.1	103
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.7	86
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	61.6	**39**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.3	88
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.1	90
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	67
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.9	**9**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.0	58
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	8.6	**20**
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.5	97
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.4	**39**
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.7	100
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.8	112
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.8	104
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.83	61
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.8	111
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.5	119
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.8	110
8.04	Ease of access to loans	1.5	139
8.05	Venture capital availability	1.8	137
8.06	Soundness of banks	3.9	119
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	2.9	127
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	5	63
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.4	88
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.7	64
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.3	78
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	27.0	99
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	6.8	77
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	90.0	**34**
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	57.6	**50**
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	101
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.9	96
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	34.8	101
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	53.0	**39**
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.7	128
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.7	118
11.03	State of cluster development	2.9	130
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.4	69
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.3	115
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.1	122
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.4	98
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.3	69
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.3	116
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.0	64
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.0	108
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.3	61
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.0	113
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.2	79
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.1	60
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.7	74

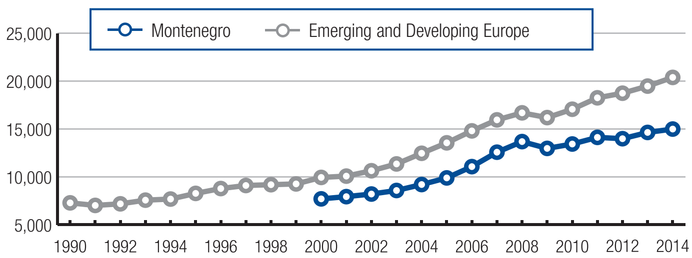
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Montenegro

Key indicators, 2014

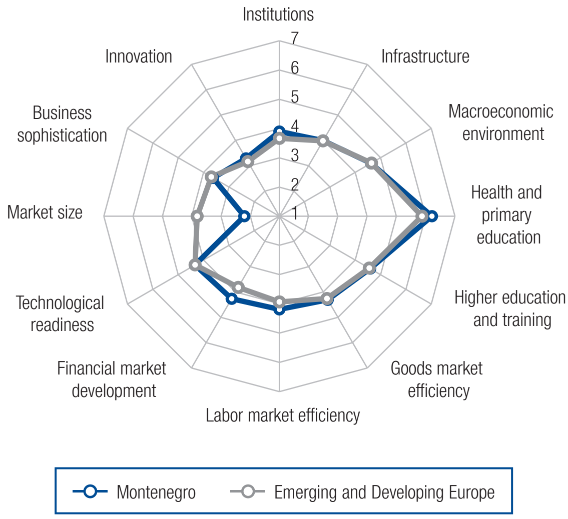
Population (millions)	0.6
GDP (US$ billions)	4.5
GDP per capita (US$)	7,149
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.01

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**70**	**4.2**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	67	4.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	67	4.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	72	4.1
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**58**	**4.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	70	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	73	4.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	79	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	33	6.2
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**75**	**4.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	54	4.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	70	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	74	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market development	44	4.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	55	4.3
10th pillar: Market size	131	2.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**86**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	102	3.6
12th pillar: Innovation	69	3.3

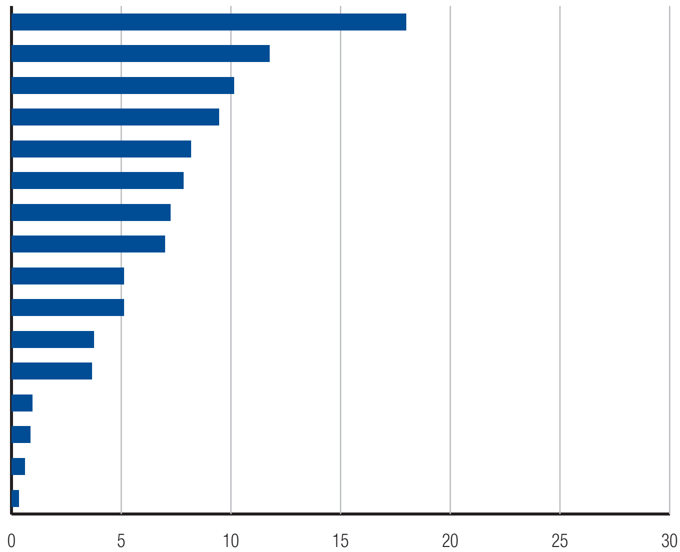


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	**2**	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	18.0
Inefficient government bureaucracy	11.8
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	10.1
Tax rates	9.5
Corruption	8.2
Poor work ethic in labor force	7.8
Inadequately educated workforce	7.2
Insufficient capacity to innovate	7.0
Restrictive labor regulations	5.1
Complexity of tax regulations	5.1
Policy instability	3.8
Crime and theft	3.7
Foreign currency regulations	0.9
Inflation	0.9
Poor public health	0.6
Government instability/coups	0.3



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Montenegro

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.1	81
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.7	85
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.6	57
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.3	56
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.2	57
1.06	Judicial independence	3.4	88
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.3	59
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.4	57
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.6	48
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.5	75
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.3	84
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.2	56
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.5	60
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.5	74
1.15	Organized crime	4.5	85
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.3	58
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.9	69
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.0	110
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.0	126
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.7	102
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.1	42
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.5	96
2.02	Quality of roads	3.2	103
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.8	58
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.2	61
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.2	73
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	19.1	122
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.0	91
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	163.0	9
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	26.5	39
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–0.8	30
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	2.3	135
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	–0.7	87
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	58.4	93
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	37.7	83
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	21.0	45
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.9	62
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.0	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.9	55
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	4.9	34
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.8	62
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.5	44
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.4	18
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	90.9	69
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	55.5	47
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.9	58
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.6	39
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.4	54
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.3	69
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.7	99
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.6	98
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.2	131
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.4	89
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.6	93
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.9	43
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	22.3	17

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
6.07	No. days to start a business*	10.0	53
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.1	40
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.4	61
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.1	47
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.3	87
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.2	94
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.0	66
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	62.7	38
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.2	98
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.0	102
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.9	113
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.1	61
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.8	72
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	11.2	42
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.8	67
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.8	79
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.6	112
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.2	92
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.8	103
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.79	76
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.1	93
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.0	76
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.3	79
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.0	50
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.8	64
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.2	108
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.0	84
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	12	1
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.6	74
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.4	88
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.4	72
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	61.0	54
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	15.2	51
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	77.0	36
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	31.0	84
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.9	131
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.0	128
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	9.4	131
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	40.7	63
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.0	110
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.9	94
11.03	State of cluster development	2.9	126
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.3	78
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.7	80
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.7	79
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.4	102
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.9	101
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.7	73
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.6	100
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.8	65
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.1	77
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.9	46
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.2	77
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.0	65
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.8	71

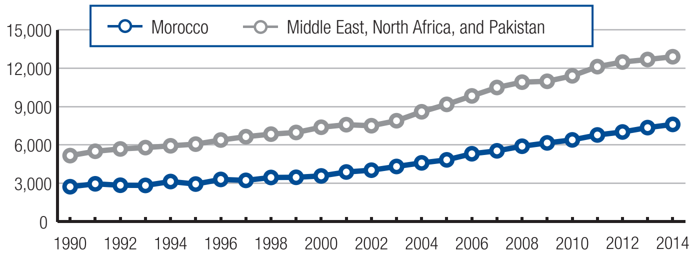
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Morocco

Key indicators, 2014

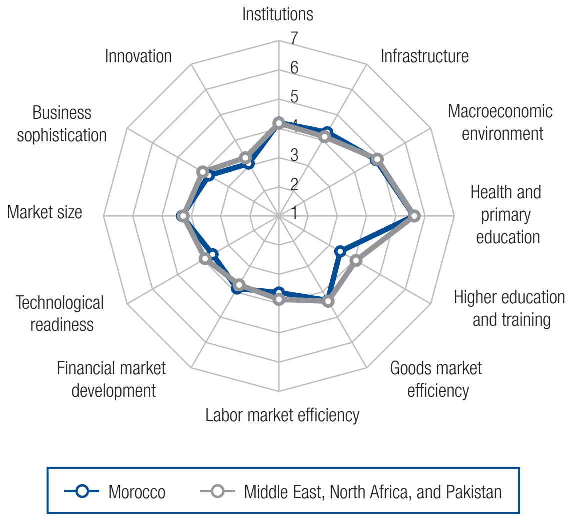
Population (millions)....................................... 33.2
GDP (US$ billions)....................................... 109.2
GDP per capita (US$).................................. 3,291
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total........... 0.23

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**72**	**4.2**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	72	4.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	77	4.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	70	4.1
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**55**	**4.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	47	4.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	55	4.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	58	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	77	5.6
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**82**	**3.9**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	106	3.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	64	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	123	3.6
8th pillar: Financial market development	70	3.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	78	3.6
10th pillar: Market size	53	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**92**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	82	3.8
12th pillar: Innovation	98	3.1



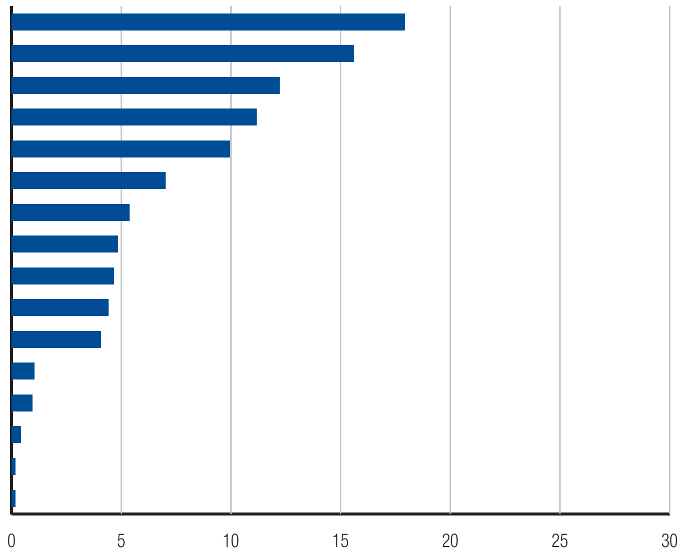
Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	**2**	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		**Efficiency driven**		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

Score*

Access to financing..17.9
Inefficient government bureaucracy..................................15.6
Corruption..12.2
Inadequately educated workforce....................................11.2
Tax rates...10.0
Insufficient capacity to innovate..7.0
Restrictive labor regulations...5.4
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....................................4.8
Complexity of tax regulations...4.7
Poor work ethic in labor force...4.4
Foreign currency regulations...4.1
Inflation...1.0
Poor public health 1.0
Crime and theft 0.4
Government instability/coups 0.2
Policy instability 0.2



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Morocco

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

1st pillar: Institutions

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
1.01	Property rights	4.7	**42**
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.0	61
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.9	**46**
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.4	**50**
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.1	58
1.06	Judicial independence	3.5	83
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.5	**46**
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.6	**43**
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.5	58
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.6	72
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.5	64
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.4	**43**
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.8	**39**
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.4	**27**
1.15	Organized crime	5.8	**30**
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.9	**41**
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.0	63
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.7	62
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.6	83
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.3	51
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.6	105

2nd pillar: Infrastructure

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.4	55
2.02	Quality of roads	4.3	55
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.9	33
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.8	**41**
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.6	58
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	475.1	**46**
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.4	51
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	131.7	**42**
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	7.4	98

3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–4.9	107
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	28.1	**30**
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.4	**48**
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	63.9	100
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	52.7	68

4th pillar: Health and primary education

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	104.0	92
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.7	68
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.7	61
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	26.1	96
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	70.9	91
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.0	110
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.3	**21**

5th pillar: Higher education and training

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	68.9	104
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	16.2	100
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.8	122
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.0	74
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.1	72
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.5	110
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.0	84
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.4	120

6th pillar: Goods market efficiency

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.0	73
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.6	74
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.7	80
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.1	**34**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	49.3	110

6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	**38**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	11.0	59
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.6	**13**
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	3.8	120
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.1	107
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.8	54
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.2	**22**
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.2	57
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	49.3	63
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.5	73
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.1	96

7th pillar: Labor market efficiency

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.9	114
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.4	**38**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.5	99
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	20.7	94
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.0	**49**
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.5	106
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.1	78
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.4	76
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.6	59
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.34	133

8th pillar: Financial market development

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.6	57
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.2	61
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.9	**49**
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.1	**47**
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.7	68
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.2	54
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.9	**35**
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	2	106

9th pillar: Technological readiness

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.1	51
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.5	73
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.6	55
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	56.8	60
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	3.0	94
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	10.8	98
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	26.8	94

10th pillar: Market size

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.1	**50**
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	59
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	252.4	55
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	36.3	76

11th pillar: Business sophistication

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.6	55
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.1	83
11.03	State of cluster development	3.4	95
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.9	109
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.8	68
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.7	77
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.5	94
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.1	88
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	82

12th pillar: Innovation

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.5	108
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.2	102
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.8	110
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	96
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.0	96
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.1	56
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.0	69

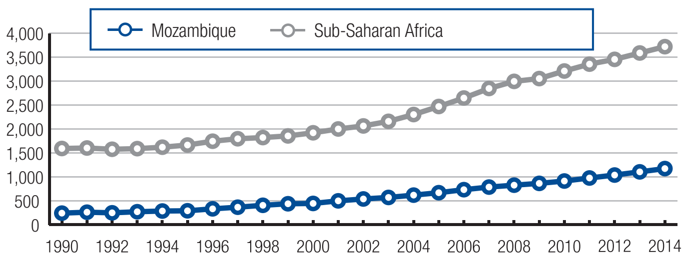
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Mozambique

Key indicators, 2014

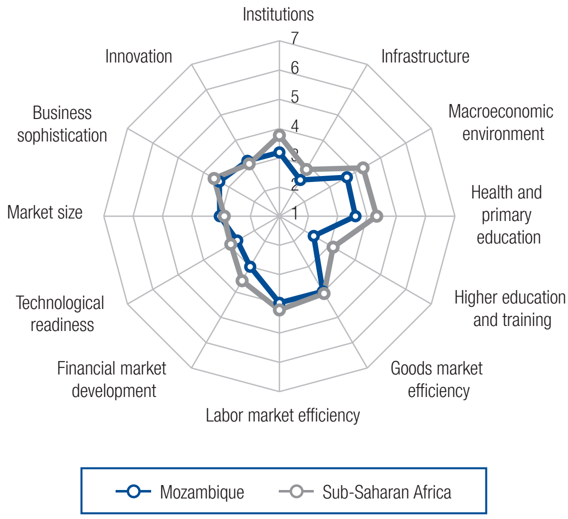
Population (millions)	26.5
GDP (US$ billions)	16.7
GDP per capita (US$)	630
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.03

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

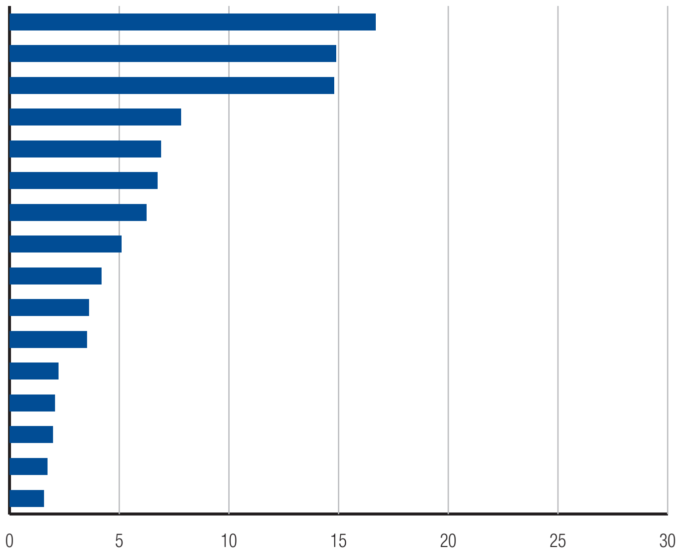
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**133**	**3.2**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	133	3.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	137	3.3
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	138	3.2
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**135**	**3.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	126	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	126	2.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	122	3.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	133	3.6
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**132**	**3.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	136	2.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	112	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	98	4.0
8th pillar: Financial market development	126	3.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	124	2.7
10th pillar: Market size	101	3.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**108**	**3.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	120	3.4
12th pillar: Innovation	83	3.2



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	16.7
Inefficient government bureaucracy	14.9
Corruption	14.8
Inadequately educated workforce	7.8
Tax rates	6.9
Restrictive labor regulations	6.7
Policy instability	6.2
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	5.1
Crime and theft	4.2
Complexity of tax regulations	3.6
Poor work ethic in labor force	3.5
Government instability/coups	2.2
Foreign currency regulations	2.1
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.0
Inflation	1.7
Poor public health	1.6



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Mozambique

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.5	116
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.0	126
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.4	123
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.6	91
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.0	114
1.06	Judicial independence	2.6	122
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.6	106
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.7	94
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.4	75
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.3	94
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.9	111
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.5	111
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.3	117
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.4	118
1.15	Organized crime	3.4	125
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.9	124
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.2	126
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.9	111
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	107
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.4	119
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.2	85
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.7	128
2.02	Quality of roads	2.3	137
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.3	82
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.6	89
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.2	116
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	39.8	104
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2.9	117
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	69.7	128
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.3	135
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–8.4	134
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	12.4	116
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.3	**1**
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	55.4	90
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	29.1	107
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	27,774.0	69
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.6	62
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	552.0	135
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.1	122
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	10.8	133
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.6	132
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	61.5	131
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	50.2	136
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.1	138
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	87.4	111
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	26.0	139
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	5.2	127
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.8	119
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.5	133
5.05	Quality of management schools	2.8	136
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.1	122
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.2	129
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.3	125
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.6	108
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.3	100
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.1	123
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.5	82
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	36.6	68

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	9	104
6.07	No. days to start a business*	13.0	74
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.3	109
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.2	89
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	7.4	87
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.6	63
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	60
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.5	106
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	74.2	**29**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.7	126
6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.8	120
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.7	123
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	3.9	125
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.5	93
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	37.5	131
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.9	60
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.0	129
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.4	124
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.5	71
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.7	51
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	1.04	**2**
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.7	119
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.6	117
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.7	116
8.04	Ease of access to loans	1.9	126
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.2	116
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.4	95
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.6	111
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	1	129
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.9	118
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.2	99
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.2	82
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	5.9	129
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	134
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	7.8	108
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	3.0	130
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.8	97
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	109
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	31.1	108
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	35.2	79
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.9	120
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.3	132
11.03	State of cluster development	3.5	92
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.8	117
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.3	117
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.3	105
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.0	120
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.0	95
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.2	119
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.5	110
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.0	109
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.0	89
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.3	89
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	73
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.1	124
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	n/a	n/a

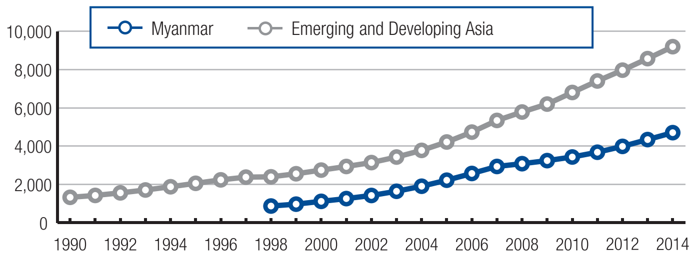
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Myanmar

Key indicators, 2014

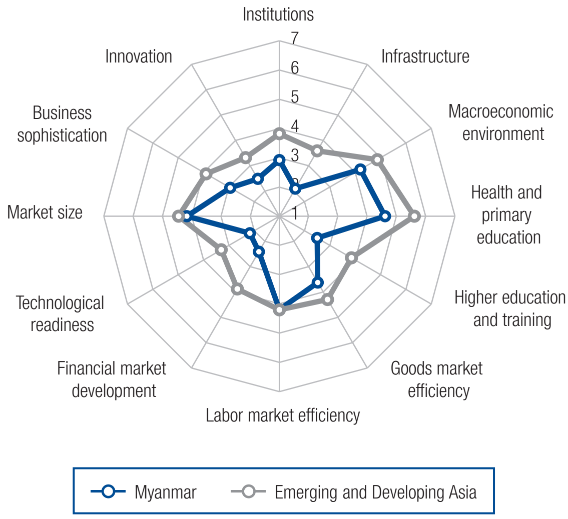
Population (millions)	51.4
GDP (US$ billions)	62.8
GDP per capita (US$)	1,221
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.22

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

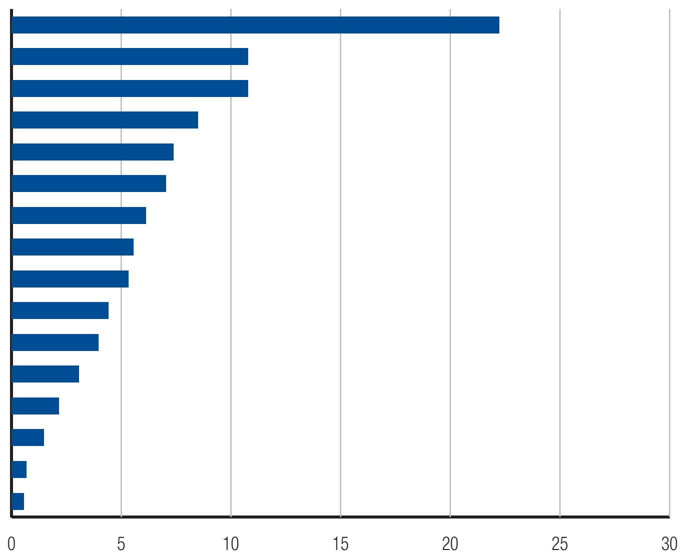
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**131**	**3.3**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	134	3.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	139	3.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**128**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	133	2.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	134	2.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	106	4.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	113	4.6
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**131**	**3.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	134	2.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	130	3.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	73	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market development	138	2.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	138	2.2
10th pillar: Market size	60	4.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**134**	**2.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	135	2.9
12th pillar: Innovation	132	2.5



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	22.2
Inadequately educated workforce	10.8
Policy instability	10.8
Corruption	8.5
Complexity of tax regulations	7.4
Inefficient government bureaucracy	7.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	6.1
Tax rates	5.6
Government instability/coups	5.3
Poor work ethic in labor force	4.4
Inflation	4.0
Foreign currency regulations	3.1
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.2
Restrictive labor regulations	1.5
Crime and theft	0.7
Poor public health	0.6



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Myanmar

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.0	131
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.8	134
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.4	121
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.0	71
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.5	133
1.06	Judicial independence	2.6	121
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.3	120
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.0	80
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.9	111
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.7	126
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.6	126
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	2.8	136
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	3.2	131
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.4	120
1.15	Organized crime	3.5	124
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.9	125
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.3	118
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	2.5	140
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	117
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	2.8	137
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	2.9	135
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.4	135
2.02	Quality of roads	2.3	136
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.8	96
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.6	123
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.6	132
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	105.3	79
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2.7	118
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	49.5	135
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	1.0	124
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–4.3	99
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	18.6	82
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	5.9	104
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	39.7	63
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	17.0	134
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	2,651.6	48
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.5	43
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	373.0	130
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	3.8	131
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.6	92
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.3	114
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	39.8	112
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	65.1	109
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.4	133
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	86.4	115
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	50.2	120
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	13.4	104
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.5	128
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.8	127
5.05	Quality of management schools	2.8	137
5.06	Internet access in schools	2.3	135
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.0	133
5.08	Extent of staff training	2.9	136
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.4	118
6.02	Extent of market dominance	2.3	138
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	2.9	132
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.3	**25**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	47.7	102

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	11	123
6.07	No. days to start a business*	72.0	134
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.8	68
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.0	102
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.8	53
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	2.6	138
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.5	124
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.0	131
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	23.8	128
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.1	104
6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.7	123
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	100
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.4	**37**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.8	69
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	20.2	91
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.8	74
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.0	73
7.07	Reliance on professional management	2.7	138
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	1.9	138
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.7	109
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.93	**20**
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	2.8	138
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.0	135
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.1	135
8.04	Ease of access to loans	1.4	140
8.05	Venture capital availability	1.8	139
8.06	Soundness of banks	3.4	130
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	2.4	137
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	2	106
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	2.7	140
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	2.9	140
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.6	127
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	2.1	137
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.2	121
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	28.7	74
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	14.9	102
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.0	54
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.6	66
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	242.0	58
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	23.7	113
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.2	138
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.1	138
11.03	State of cluster development	2.9	127
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.6	127
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.0	129
11.06	Control of international distribution	2.6	139
11.07	Production process sophistication	2.6	134
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.5	131
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.1	126
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	2.9	137
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.4	133
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.7	114
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.2	137
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.8	118
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.2	122
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	119

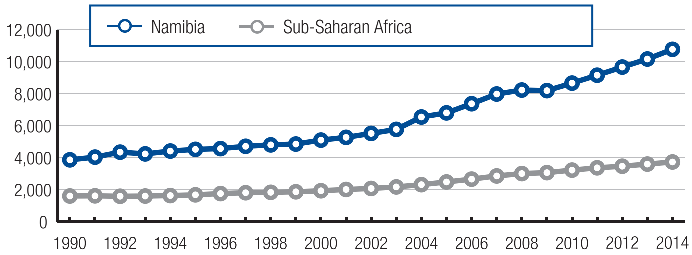
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Namibia

Key indicators, 2014

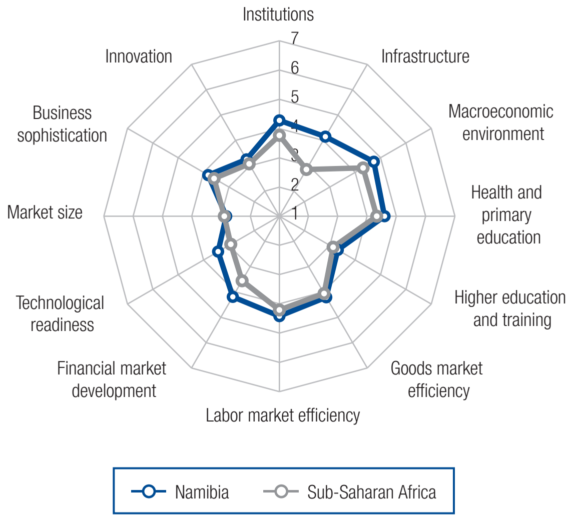
Population (millions)	2.2
GDP (US$ billions)	13.4
GDP per capita (US$)	6,095
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.02

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**85**	**4.0**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	88	4.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	90	3.9
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	92	3.9
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**79**	**4.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	44	4.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	66	4.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	71	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	116	4.6
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**97**	**3.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	109	3.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	85	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	49	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market development	50	4.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	87	3.4
10th pillar: Market size	114	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**79**	**3.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	77	3.8
12th pillar: Innovation	74	3.2

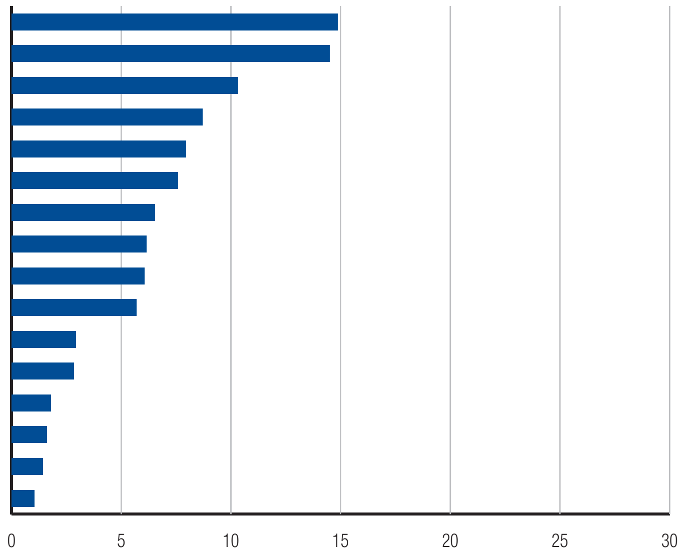


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	**2**	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		**Efficiency driven**		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inadequately educated workforce	14.9
Access to financing	14.5
Poor work ethic in labor force	10.3
Inefficient government bureaucracy	8.7
Corruption	8.0
Insufficient capacity to innovate	7.6
Crime and theft	6.5
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	6.2
Restrictive labor regulations	6.1
Tax rates	5.7
Complexity of tax regulations	2.9
Inflation	2.8
Policy instability	1.8
Foreign currency regulations	1.6
Poor public health	1.4
Government instability/coups	1.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Namibia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	5.1	**34**
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.6	**36**
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.4	68
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.3	54
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.0	65
1.06	Judicial independence	4.8	**39**
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.9	79
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.2	72
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.6	**47**
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.5	**31**
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.4	**29**
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.4	**47**
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.0	**28**
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.0	99
1.15	Organized crime	4.9	67
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.9	82
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.1	53
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.4	**30**
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.7	75
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.9	**26**
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	81
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.7	**42**
2.02	Quality of roads	5.2	**28**
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.1	50
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.2	**31**
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.6	59
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	36.3	106
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.4	52
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	113.8	71
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	7.8	94
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–5.2	112
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	23.4	51
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	5.3	101
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	25.2	**24**
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	54.0	64
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	23.0	23
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.6	42
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	651.0	137
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	3.9	129
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	14.3	135
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.4	134
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	35.2	106
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	64.3	111
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.3	99
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	87.7	110
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	64.8	111
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	9.3	117
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.2	96
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.9	121
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.5	114
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.5	102
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.7	102
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.3	**40**
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.6	100
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.4	92
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.1	**40**
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.1	**33**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	20.7	**14**

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	10	116
6.07	No. days to start a business*	66.0	133
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.0	51
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.5	**40**
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.4	81
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.1	**34**
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.5	67
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.1	63
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	65.2	**34**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.6	133
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.5	56
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	94
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.5	103
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.2	118
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	9.6	**32**
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.3	**27**
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.6	98
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.3	67
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.7	**50**
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.6	53
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.87	**45**
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.7	52
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.4	**47**
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.7	59
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.8	69
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.6	82
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.7	**33**
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.9	**31**
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	5	63
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.1	**48**
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.9	52
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.5	62
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	14.8	116
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.8	99
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	8.2	105
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	35.5	75
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.6	117
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	112
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	23.6	117
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	40.9	61
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.6	132
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.1	84
11.03	State of cluster development	3.9	57
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.7	55
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.7	81
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.6	90
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.7	73
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.0	91
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	76
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.9	71
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.5	88
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.4	53
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.5	79
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.4	64
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.4	107
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.2	94

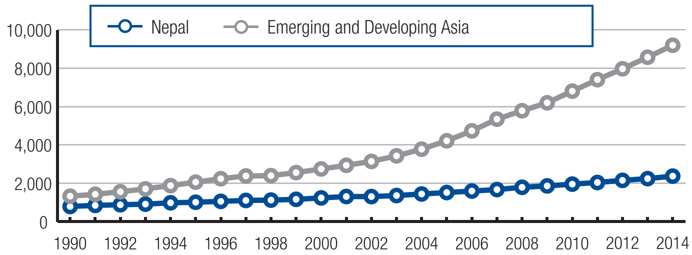
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Nepal

Key indicators, 2014

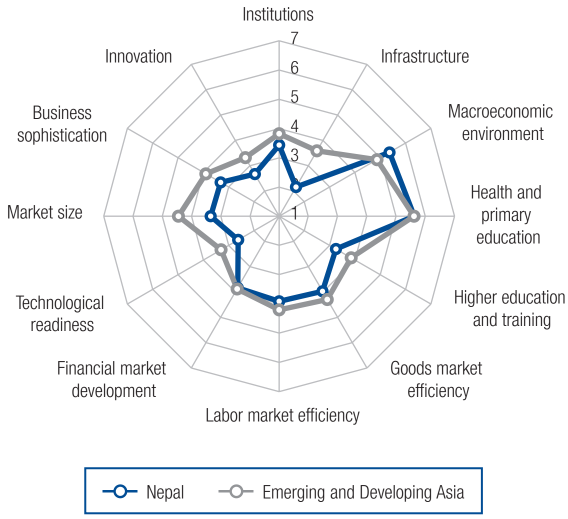
Population (millions)	28.1
GDP (US$ billions)	19.6
GDP per capita (US$)	699
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.06

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

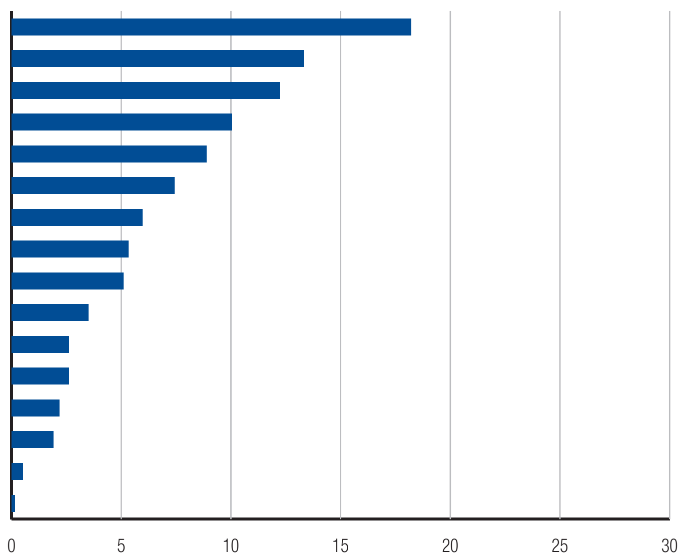
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**100**	**3.9**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	102	3.8
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	117	3.7
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	125	3.5
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**97**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	103	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	131	2.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	37	5.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	75	5.6
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**111**	**3.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	113	3.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	114	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	99	3.9
8th pillar: Financial market development	72	3.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	128	2.6
10th pillar: Market size	88	3.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**127**	**3.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	126	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation	126	2.7



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Government instability/coups	18.2
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	13.3
Policy instability	12.2
Corruption	10.1
Inefficient government bureaucracy	8.9
Poor work ethic in labor force	7.4
Access to financing	6.0
Restrictive labor regulations	5.3
Inadequately educated workforce	5.1
Tax rates	3.5
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.6
Complexity of tax regulations	2.6
Inflation	2.2
Foreign currency regulations	1.9
Crime and theft	0.5
Poor public health	0.1



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Nepal

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.7	108
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.1	115
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.1	83
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.0	119
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.0	115
1.06	Judicial independence	3.7	77
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.8	92
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.5	110
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.0	110
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.1	107
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.1	95
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.5	112
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.5	111
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.9	102
1.15	Organized crime	4.2	105
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.8	85
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.3	119
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.0	109
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	90
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.5	114
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.7	69
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.7	127
2.02	Quality of roads	2.8	117
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	1.6	137
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.8	128
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	115.0	77
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	1.9	130
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	82.5	113
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	3.0	109
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	2.2	**9**
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	33.5	**15**
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	9.0	130
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	26.3	**25**
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	20.4	127
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	61.9	33
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.2	28
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	156.0	106
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.7	97
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.7	98
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	32.2	102
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	68.4	100
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.4	92
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.5	**12**
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	67.0	108
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	14.5	102
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.7	69
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.7	88
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.6	107
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.5	109
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.2	126
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.3	126
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.9	82
6.02	Extent of market dominance	2.9	126
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.5	99
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.6	73
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	29.5	**36**

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	7	76
6.07	No. days to start a business*	17.0	89
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.5	98
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.2	79
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	17.1	136
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.3	128
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.9	110
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.3	115
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	43.9	78
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.0	111
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.1	94
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.5	134
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.3	110
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.2	116
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	27.2	115
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.8	70
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.4	118
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.5	116
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.9	107
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.5	119
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.93	**18**
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.2	82
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.1	72
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.2	**37**
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.3	114
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.6	88
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.3	104
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.8	91
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	7	**24**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.7	125
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.9	123
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.6	124
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	15.4	115
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.8	109
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	3.1	127
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	17.4	100
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.3	78
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.4	123
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	66.8	87
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	9.8	139
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.3	86
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.5	125
11.03	State of cluster development	3.2	106
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.8	120
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.2	121
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.2	120
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.1	117
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.6	124
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	2.9	133
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.3	125
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.5	130
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.6	118
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.6	127
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.9	108
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.5	102
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	112

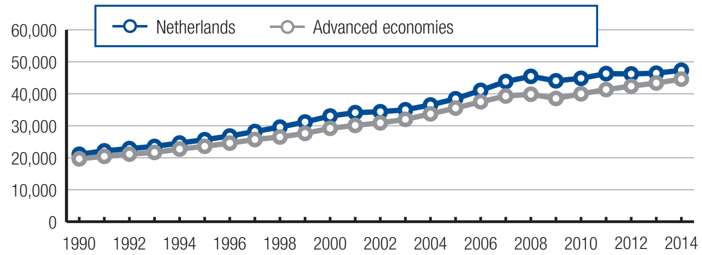
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Netherlands

Key indicators, 2014

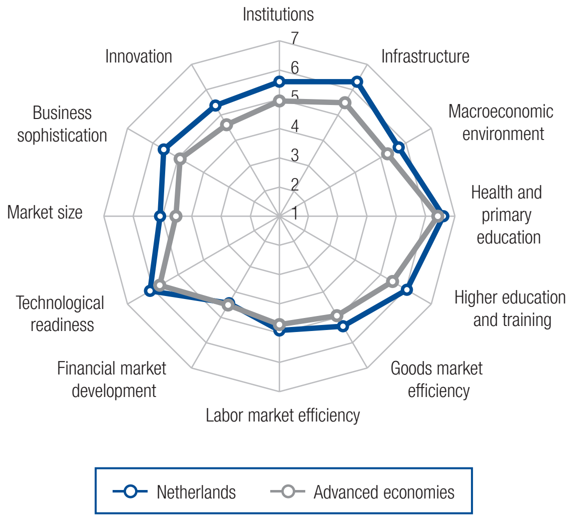
Population (millions)	16.9
GDP (US$ billions)	866.4
GDP per capita (US$)	51,373
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.74

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**5**	**5.5**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	8	5.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	8	5.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	5	5.5
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**7**	**6.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	10	5.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	3	6.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	26	5.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	6	6.6
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**9**	**5.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	3	6.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	10	5.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	17	4.9
8th pillar: Financial market development	31	4.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	10	6.1
10th pillar: Market size	23	5.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**6**	**5.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	5	5.6
12th pillar: Innovation	8	5.4

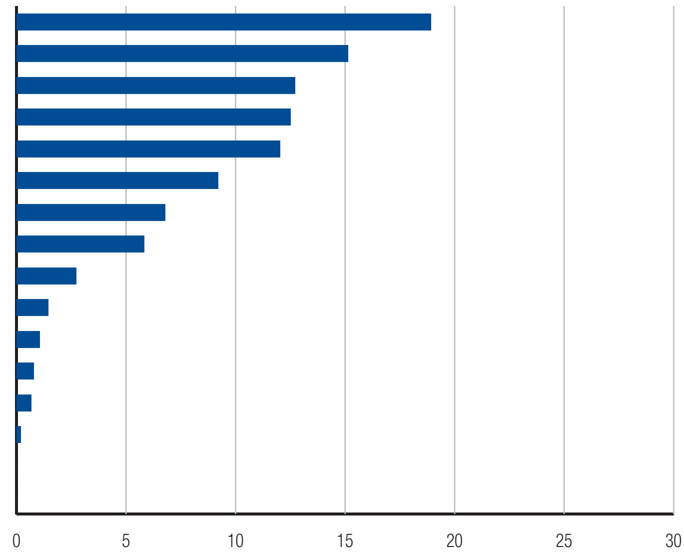


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Restrictive labor regulations	18.9
Access to financing	15.1
Complexity of tax regulations	12.7
Tax rates	12.5
Inefficient government bureaucracy	12.0
Insufficient capacity to innovate	9.2
Inadequately educated workforce	6.8
Policy instability	5.8
Poor work ethic in labor force	2.7
Foreign currency regulations	1.5
Inflation	1.1
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	0.8
Government instability/coups	0.7
Crime and theft	0.2
Corruption	0.0
Poor public health	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Netherlands

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	6.0	10
1.02	Intellectual property protection	6.0	8
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.8	12
1.04	Public trust in politicians	5.4	11
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	6.1	14
1.06	Judicial independence	6.3	7
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5.1	8
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.3	18
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.9	30
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.5	10
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	5.5	6
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.5	10
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.5	61
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.2	42
1.15	Organized crime	5.9	25
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.0	16
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.8	11
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.0	12
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.9	7
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.3	13
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.2	85
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	6.3	5
2.02	Quality of roads	6.2	2
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	5.7	7
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	6.8	1
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	6.4	4
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	1,876.0	23
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.6	8
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	116.4	63
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	42.4	16
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–2.3	55
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	29.0	28
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.3	54
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	68.3	108
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	90.3	11
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	6.1	13
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.8	10
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.6	11
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.3	21
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	81.1	17
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.8	6
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.0	42
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	129.9	3
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	77.3	16
5.03	Quality of the education system	5.4	8
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.5	7
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.7	8
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.1	5
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	6.2	2
5.08	Extent of staff training	5.2	9
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.9	11
6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.2	10
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.5	2
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.4	24
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	39.0	75

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	4	22
6.07	No. days to start a business*	4.0	10
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	5.0	7
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.7	25
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.2	5
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.5	15
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.4	14
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.5	8
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	85.9	15
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.4	18
6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.3	17
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.6	8
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	3.7	131
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.6	89
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	8.7	24
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.7	86
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.3	46
7.07	Reliance on professional management	6.1	4
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	5.1	11
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	5.0	13
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.88	37
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.9	11
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.5	17
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.6	22
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.1	49
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.5	24
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.1	60
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.5	18
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	3	93
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.3	10
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.6	20
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.2	16
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	93.2	5
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	41.0	3
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	281.1	10
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	69.1	30
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	30
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.0	10
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	798.6	27
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	99.1	7
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.2	17
11.02	Local supplier quality	5.6	6
11.03	State of cluster development	5.2	11
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	5.9	12
11.05	Value chain breadth	5.4	8
11.06	Control of international distribution	5.0	9
11.07	Production process sophistication	6.1	6
11.08	Extent of marketing	5.7	4
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	5.7	3
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.2	16
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	6.0	6
12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.8	18
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.4	9
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.9	21
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.8	22
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	208.9	9

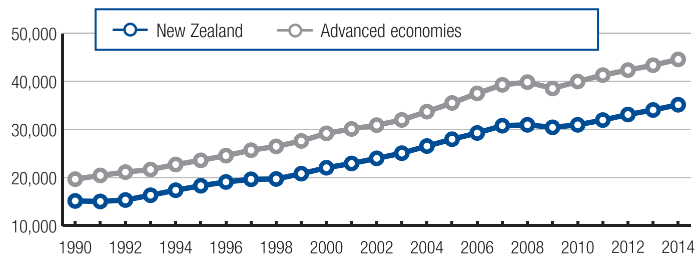
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

New Zealand

Key indicators, 2014

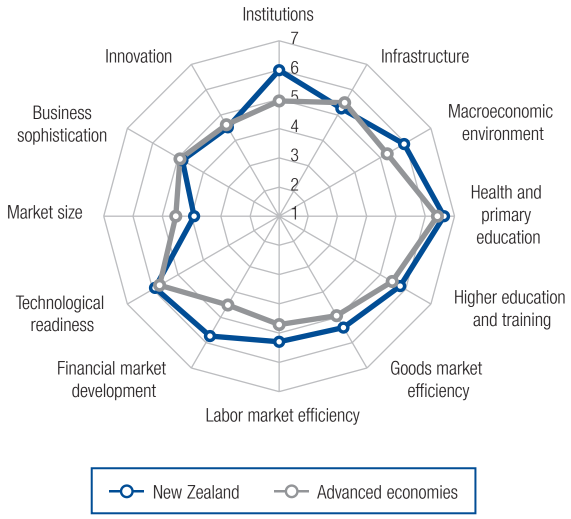
Population (millions)	4.5
GDP (US$ billions)	198.1
GDP per capita (US$)	43,837
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.15

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**16**	**5.3**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	17	5.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	18	5.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	23	5.1
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**10**	**6.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	3	6.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	28	5.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	22	5.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	5	6.6
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**7**	**5.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	10	5.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	8	5.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	6	5.3
8th pillar: Financial market development	1	5.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	15	5.9
10th pillar: Market size	66	3.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**25**	**4.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	25	4.8
12th pillar: Innovation	24	4.5

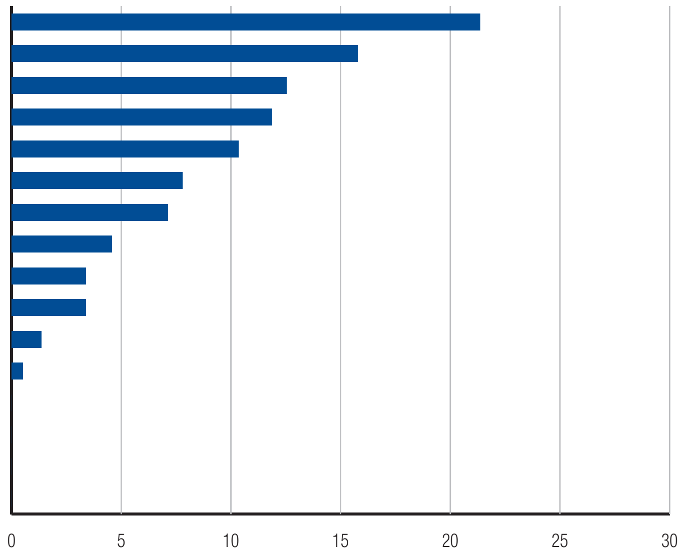


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	**3**
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	21.4
Inefficient government bureaucracy	15.8
Insufficient capacity to innovate	12.5
Inadequately educated workforce	11.9
Restrictive labor regulations	10.3
Access to financing	7.8
Policy instability	7.1
Poor work ethic in labor force	4.6
Tax rates	3.4
Complexity of tax regulations	3.4
Inflation	1.4
Poor public health	0.5
Corruption	0.0
Crime and theft	0.0
Foreign currency regulations	0.0
Government instability/coups	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

New Zealand

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	6.1	**8**
1.02	Intellectual property protection	6.1	**5**
1.03	Diversion of public funds	6.4	**1**
1.04	Public trust in politicians	5.5	**7**
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	6.6	**2**
1.06	Judicial independence	6.7	**1**
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5.4	**3**
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	5.1	**5**
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.9	36
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.7	**5**
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	5.5	**5**
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	6.0	**2**
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.8	37
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.5	23
1.15	Organized crime	6.3	**11**
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.5	**2**
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	6.3	**2**
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.4	**3**
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	6.3	**1**
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.9	**5**
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	8.2	**1**
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.0	29
2.02	Quality of roads	4.7	43
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.5	44
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.5	20
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.8	18
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	747.2	33
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.1	30
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	112.1	74
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	40.6	18
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–0.6	28
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	20.0	71
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.2	**1**
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	34.0	47
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	86.0	**15**
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	7.3	19
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.8	**9**
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.8	**7**
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	5.2	35
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	81.4	**15**
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.8	**5**
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.9	29
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	119.5	**5**
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	79.8	**12**
5.03	Quality of the education system	5.4	**7**
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.3	**10**
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.2	23
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.9	**14**
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	5.2	24
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.9	18
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.7	16
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.4	26
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.6	**1**
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.8	**14**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	34.4	59

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	1	**1**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	0.5	**1**
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	5.9	**1**
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	5.3	**5**
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.5	34
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.6	**13**
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.8	47
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.9	**5**
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	28.0	121
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.8	**4**
6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.2	20
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.5	**13**
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.6	23
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.3	33
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	0.0	**1**
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.9	**12**
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.8	**12**
7.07	Reliance on professional management	6.4	**1**
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.1	31
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.7	17
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.87	44
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.7	**14**
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.7	**9**
8.03	Financing through local equity market	5.4	**6**
8.04	Ease of access to loans	4.0	**11**
8.05	Venture capital availability	4.1	**11**
8.06	Soundness of banks	6.5	**4**
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.8	**8**
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	12	**1**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.9	25
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.8	**11**
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.9	26
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	85.5	17
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	30.5	19
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	95.1	30
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	92.7	19
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.7	64
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	72
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	158.9	65
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	28.3	104
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.5	69
11.02	Local supplier quality	5.5	**12**
11.03	State of cluster development	4.0	46
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.1	34
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.2	34
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.4	27
11.07	Production process sophistication	5.2	25
11.08	Extent of marketing	5.2	21
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	5.5	**6**
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.3	**15**
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.4	19
12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.1	28
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.9	17
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	69
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.6	33
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	74.6	22

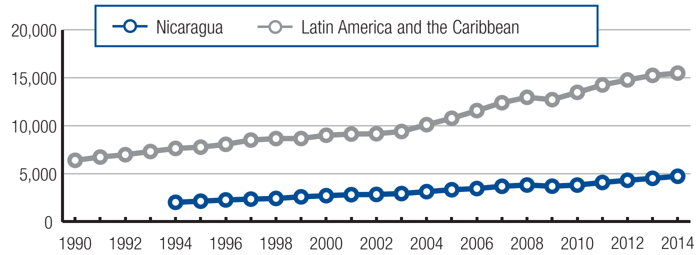
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Nicaragua

Key indicators, 2014

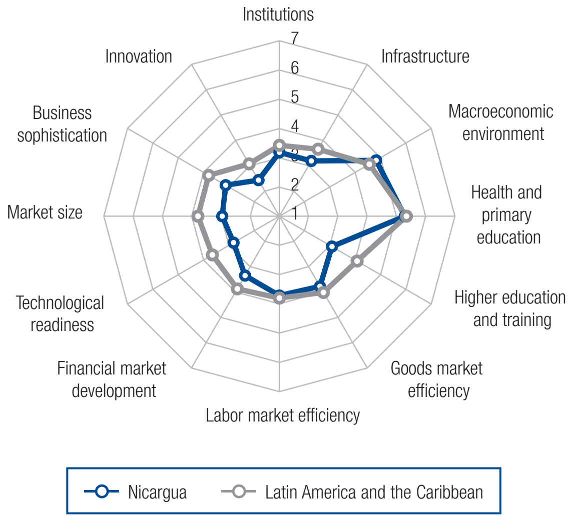
Population (millions)	6.2
GDP (US$ billions)	11.7
GDP per capita (US$)	1,881
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.03

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**108**	**3.8**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	99	3.8
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	99	3.8
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	108	3.7
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**99**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	125	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	102	3.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	62	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	99	5.3
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**124**	**3.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	119	3.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	125	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	119	3.7
8th pillar: Financial market development	112	3.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	116	2.8
10th pillar: Market size	107	3.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**133**	**2.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	133	3.1
12th pillar: Innovation	137	2.4

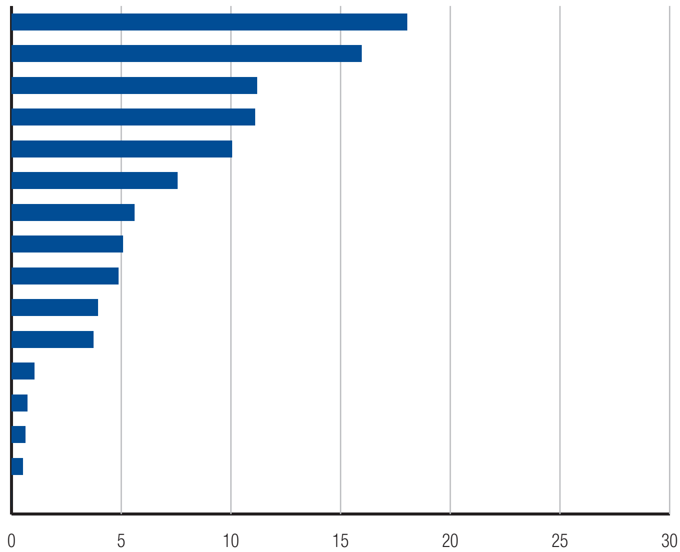


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inefficient government bureaucracy	18.0
Corruption	16.0
Inadequately educated workforce	11.2
Tax rates	11.1
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	10.1
Access to financing	7.6
Policy instability	5.6
Poor work ethic in labor force	5.1
Complexity of tax regulations	4.9
Insufficient capacity to innovate	3.9
Restrictive labor regulations	3.7
Government instability/coups	1.0
Poor public health	0.7
Crime and theft	0.6
Inflation	0.5
Foreign currency regulations	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Nicaragua

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.2	125
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.0	128
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.5	118
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.7	135
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.1	107
1.06	Judicial independence	1.7	138
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.0	136
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.0	82
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.8	121
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.9	118
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.1	138
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.3	124
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.3	**12**
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.1	**46**
1.15	Organized crime	5.7	**34**
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.7	96
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.2	128
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.4	77
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	93
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.4	122
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.3	132
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.2	108
2.02	Quality of roads	3.6	86
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.8	115
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.6	107
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	22.1	119
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.0	94
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	114.6	68
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	5.5	101
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–1.1	**33**
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	18.8	79
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	6.0	106
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	32.2	**41**
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	22.0	124
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	38.4	30
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.7	18
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	55.0	72
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.9	56
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.5	72
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	20.0	88
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.8	61
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.3	134
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.8	86
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	68.9	103
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	19.0	94
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.3	137
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.3	136
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.7	104
5.06	Internet access in schools	2.7	129
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.1	131
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.5	110
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.7	96
6.02	Extent of market dominance	2.7	135
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.0	128
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.0	116
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	65.8	131

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
6.07	No. days to start a business*	13.0	74
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.7	75
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.0	111
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.8	52
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.4	76
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.8	**48**
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	2.4	136
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	67.1	**32**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.6	129
6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.5	129
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.4	66
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.8	82
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.3	**37**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	14.9	64
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.1	116
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.4	113
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.2	127
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.9	100
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.8	100
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.60	117
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.7	117
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.8	95
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.7	112
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.8	68
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.1	120
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.2	55
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.2	70
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	1	129
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.0	110
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.8	124
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.1	92
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	17.6	110
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	2.5	96
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	23.0	83
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.4	133
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.6	107
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.9	99
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	29.5	110
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	54.9	**35**
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.7	129
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.4	129
11.03	State of cluster development	3.1	113
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	1.9	140
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.0	128
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.0	130
11.07	Production process sophistication	2.7	132
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.8	118
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	101
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.0	135
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.3	135
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.2	137
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.0	115
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.4	137
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	2.8	137
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.2	95

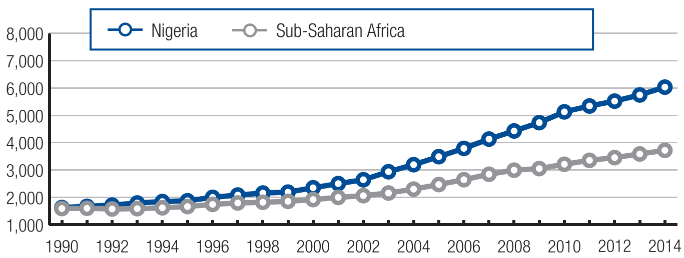
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Nigeria

Key indicators, 2014

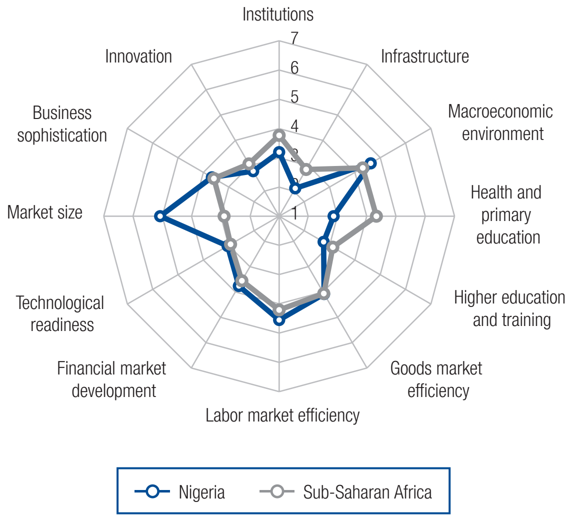
Population (millions)	173.9
GDP (US$ billions)	573.7
GDP per capita (US$)	3,298
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.97

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

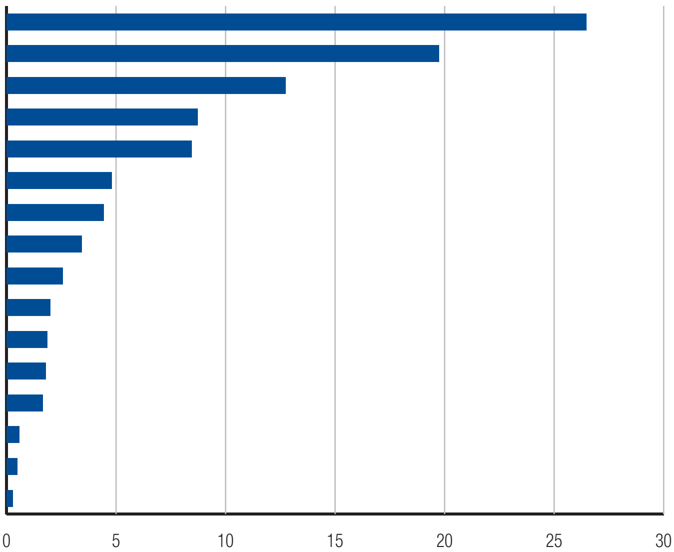
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**124**	**3.5**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	127	3.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	120	3.6
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	115	3.7
Basic requirements (54.1%)	**136**	**3.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	124	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	133	2.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	81	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	140	2.9
Efficiency enhancers (39.5%)	**81**	**3.9**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	128	2.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	100	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	35	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market development	79	3.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	106	3.0
10th pillar: Market size	25	5.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (6.5%)	**114**	**3.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	94	3.7
12th pillar: Innovation	117	2.8



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	26.5
Corruption	19.7
Access to financing	12.7
Policy instability	8.7
Inefficient government bureaucracy	8.4
Foreign currency regulations	4.8
Inadequately educated workforce	4.4
Inflation	3.4
Poor work ethic in labor force	2.6
Tax rates	2.0
Complexity of tax regulations	1.9
Insufficient capacity to innovate	1.8
Crime and theft	1.6
Restrictive labor regulations	0.6
Poor public health	0.5
Government instability/coups	0.3



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Nigeria

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.8	100
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.1	119
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.1	132
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.7	132
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.6	132
1.06	Judicial independence	3.3	96
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.1	132
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.2	131
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.0	109
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.4	83
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.2	91
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.4	121
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	3.0	135
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.1	125
1.15	Organized crime	4.1	109
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.6	134
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.3	123
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.8	57
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.9	**49**
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.1	64
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.8	55
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.4	133
2.02	Quality of roads	2.7	125
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.5	103
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.0	112
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.4	111
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	321.5	53
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	1.4	139
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	77.8	117
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.1	139
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–2.3	57
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	17.4	91
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	8.1	125
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	10.5	**7**
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	39.6	77
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	28,430.3	70
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.6	61
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	338.0	129
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.0	90
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	3.2	126
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.5	106
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	74.3	137
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	52.5	133
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.5	128
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	63.9	138
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	43.8	125
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	10.4	113
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.7	125
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.6	132
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.7	102
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.0	124
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.6	106
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.0	62
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.2	60
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.6	78
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.1	119
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.1	**32**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	32.7	51

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	9	103
6.07	No. days to start a business*	30.8	115
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.5	**20**
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.8	**18**
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	12.9	126
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.8	56
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.9	**34**
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	2.8	135
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	14.4	139
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.8	123
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.0	105
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.4	63
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	**47**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	5.0	**9**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	15.4	67
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.9	**13**
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.0	69
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.7	**39**
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.2	90
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.7	**50**
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.76	87
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.1	86
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.5	122
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.0	**43**
8.04	Ease of access to loans	1.6	135
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.0	128
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.7	77
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.6	**47**
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	6	**44**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.2	99
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.3	91
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.4	71
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	42.7	84
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	137
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	3.1	126
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	11.7	110
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.0	**21**
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.2	**42**
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	1,049.1	**21**
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	17.2	126
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.7	**44**
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.8	102
11.03	State of cluster development	3.5	85
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.6	129
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.5	99
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.3	109
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.2	109
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.2	76
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	89
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.8	82
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.5	129
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.8	108
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.8	122
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.8	117
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.6	98
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	113

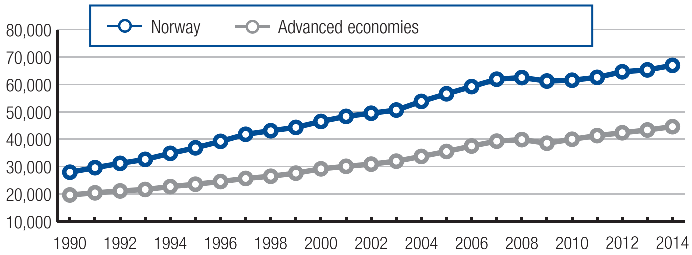
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Norway

Key indicators, 2014

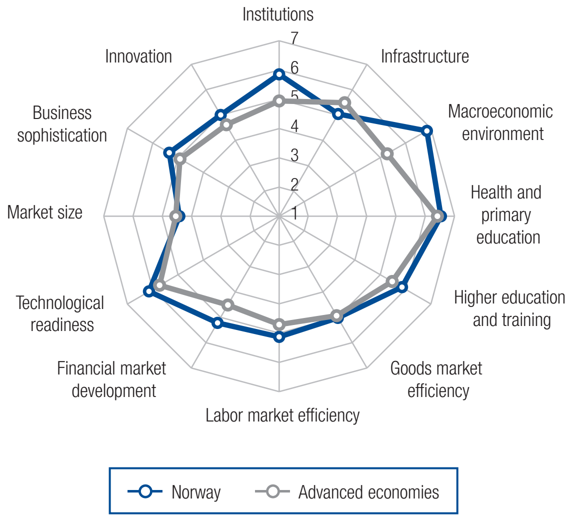
Population (millions)	5.2
GDP (US$ billions)	500.2
GDP per capita (US$)	97,013
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.32

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

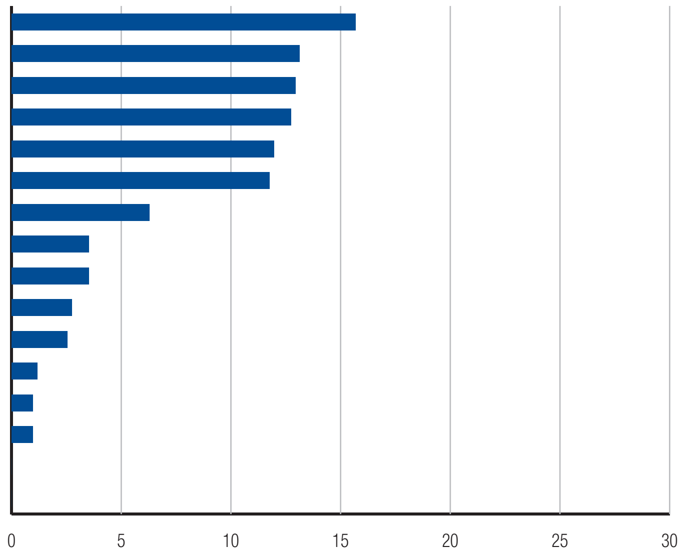
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**11**	**5.4**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	11	5.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	11	5.3
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	15	5.3
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**6**	**6.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	5	5.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	31	5.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	1	6.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	10	6.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**11**	**5.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	7	5.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	19	5.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	9	5.1
8th pillar: Financial market development	8	5.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	7	6.1
10th pillar: Market size	49	4.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**13**	**5.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	11	5.3
12th pillar: Innovation	13	5.0



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Restrictive labor regulations	15.7
Insufficient capacity to innovate	13.1
Tax rates	12.9
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	12.7
Inefficient government bureaucracy	12.0
Access to financing	11.8
Complexity of tax regulations	6.3
Foreign currency regulations	3.5
Inadequately educated workforce	3.5
Poor work ethic in labor force	2.7
Policy instability	2.5
Corruption	1.2
Government instability/coups	1.0
Inflation	1.0
Crime and theft	0.0
Poor public health	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Norway

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	6.0	12
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.8	17
1.03	Diversion of public funds	6.0	6
1.04	Public trust in politicians	6.0	4
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	6.5	4
1.06	Judicial independence	6.5	3
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5.3	6
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.6	13
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.1	19
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.6	7
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	5.4	7
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.7	7
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.5	56
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.8	19
1.15	Organized crime	6.2	14
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.1	13
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	6.1	5
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.3	5
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	6.1	2
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	6.0	2
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	12
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.0	27
2.02	Quality of roads	4.0	65
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.7	41
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.5	18
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	6.0	10
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	604.4	39
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.7	7
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	116.5	62
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	22.7	46
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	8.8	3
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	37.2	9
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.0	1
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	30.1	33
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	95.0	2
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	8.2	22
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.9	2
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.8	5
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	2.3	7
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	81.5	14
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.3	17
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	99.7	5
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	111.1	11
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	74.1	20
5.03	Quality of the education system	5.3	11
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.9	24
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.4	15
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.3	3
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	5.7	9
5.08	Extent of staff training	5.3	7
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.3	50
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.8	16
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.2	11
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.8	46
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	40.7	85

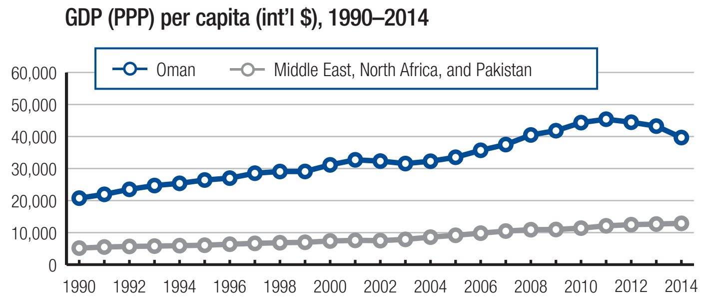
	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	4	22
6.07	No. days to start a business*	5.0	18
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.9	58
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.7	26
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	2.9	44
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.3	21
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.1	29
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.3	15
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	29.1	120
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.4	20
6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.5	13
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	6.0	4
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	3.8	130
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.3	109
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	8.7	24
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.2	37
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.4	41
7.07	Reliance on professional management	6.3	2
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	5.5	4
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.6	20
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.95	12
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	6.0	9
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.9	5
8.03	Financing through local equity market	5.3	9
8.04	Ease of access to loans	4.3	7
8.05	Venture capital availability	4.2	10
8.06	Soundness of banks	6.5	6
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.8	9
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	5	63
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.5	3
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	6.1	4
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.8	39
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	96.3	2
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	38.1	6
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	203.9	15
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	93.0	18
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.2	48
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.0	51
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	345.2	48
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	38.7	71
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.5	74
11.02	Local supplier quality	5.5	11
11.03	State of cluster development	5.2	12
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	5.7	14
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.8	24
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.6	23
11.07	Production process sophistication	6.0	9
11.08	Extent of marketing	5.3	15
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	6.0	2
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.2	18
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.4	17
12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.7	20
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.0	15
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.1	16
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5.0	12
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	138.4	12

Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Oman

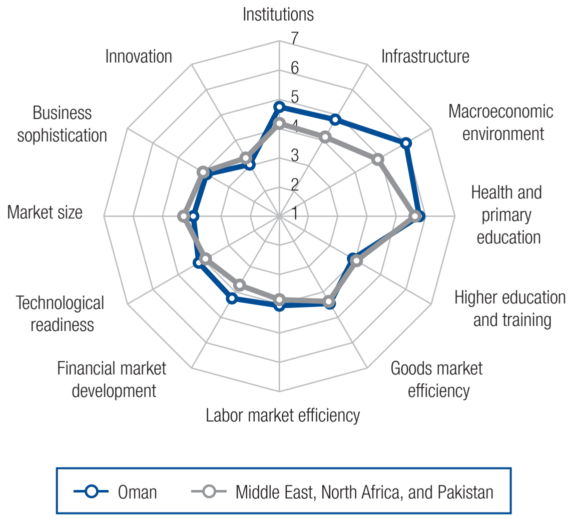
Key indicators, 2014

Population (millions)	4.1
GDP (US$ billions)	77.8
GDP per capita (US$)	19,002
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.15



Global Competitiveness Index

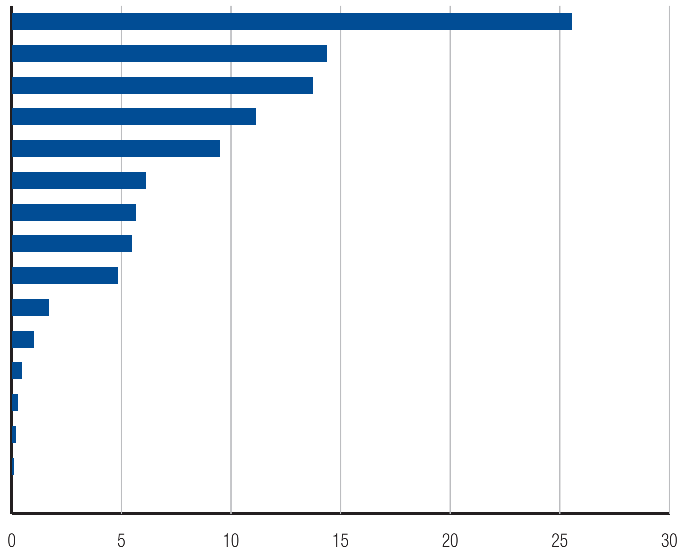
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**62**	**4.2**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	46	4.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	33	4.6
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	32	4.7
Basic requirements (24.4%)	**29**	**5.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	31	4.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	36	4.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	19	6.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	66	5.8
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**63**	**4.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	88	3.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	52	4.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	89	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market development	45	4.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	62	4.2
10th pillar: Market size	64	3.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (25.6%)	**85**	**3.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	71	3.9
12th pillar: Innovation	103	3.0



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Restrictive labor regulations	25.6
Inefficient government bureaucracy	14.3
Inadequately educated workforce	13.7
Poor work ethic in labor force	11.1
Insufficient capacity to innovate	9.5
Corruption	6.1
Policy instability	5.7
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	5.5
Access to financing	4.8
Inflation	1.7
Foreign currency regulations	1.0
Government instability/coups	0.4
Crime and theft	0.3
Poor public health	0.2
Complexity of tax regulations	0.1
Tax rates	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Oman

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

1st pillar: Institutions

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
1.01	Property rights	5.1	**33**
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.4	**40**
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.4	**35**
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.4	**23**
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.0	**34**
1.06	Judicial independence	4.5	**46**
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.7	**37**
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	5.1	**6**
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.5	61
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.3	**40**
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.7	53
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.3	54
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.2	**19**
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	6.2	**6**
1.15	Organized crime	6.6	**4**
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.6	**26**
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.5	**35**
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.2	**35**
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.0	**48**
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.9	**27**
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.6	105

2nd pillar: Infrastructure

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.9	**34**
2.02	Quality of roads	5.6	**18**
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.9	**37**
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.8	52
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	262.2	58
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.1	**29**
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	157.8	**16**
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	9.6	85

3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–1.5	**41**
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	30.6	**21**
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.0	**1**
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	5.1	**2**
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	69.2	**36**

4th pillar: Health and primary education

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.0	1
4.02	Business impact of malaria	6.0	12
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	11.0	**28**
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.8	63
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.7	65
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	9.8	56
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	76.9	**43**
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.5	88
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	93.7	73

5th pillar: Higher education and training

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	93.5	62
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	28.1	82
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.1	106
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.3	102
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.1	128
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.9	84
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.4	119
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.0	68

6th pillar: Goods market efficiency

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.7	95
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.0	123
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.6	90
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	5.4	**6**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	23.0	**19**

6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	**38**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	7.0	**40**
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.1	**38**
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.4	59
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.1	56
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.0	105
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.4	80
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.4	**50**
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	52.5	55
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.3	91
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.2	89

7th pillar: Labor market efficiency

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.4	60
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	55
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.8	130
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4.3	**7**
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	5.6	**6**
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.6	102
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.4	53
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.0	**38**
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.2	**24**
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.36	131

8th pillar: Financial market development

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.9	**46**
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.2	**26**
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.4	**27**
8.04	Ease of access to loans	4.1	**9**
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.3	**36**
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.6	**38**
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.3	**22**
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	1	129

9th pillar: Technological readiness

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.8	65
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.8	56
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.2	84
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	70.2	**41**
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	4.5	85
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	33.7	68
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	73.7	**27**

10th pillar: Market size

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	73
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.0	52
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	162.4	64
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	72.3	**20**

11th pillar: Business sophistication

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.0	111
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.1	82
11.03	State of cluster development	3.6	79
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.4	72
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.6	84
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.9	58
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.0	60
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.8	112
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.2	**36**

12th pillar: Innovation

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.4	119
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.9	116
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.6	120
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.6	69
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.7	**43**
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.4	108
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.6	76

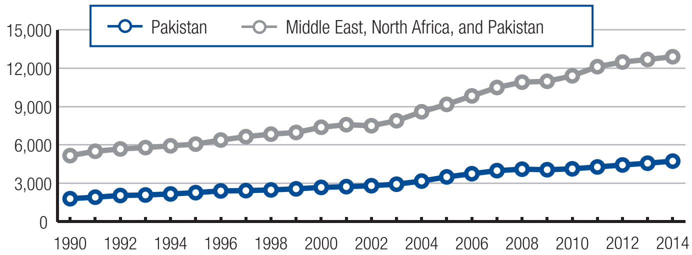
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Pakistan

Key indicators, 2014

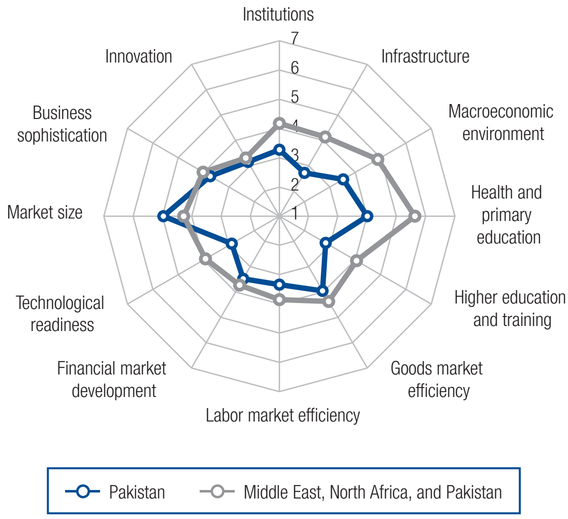
Population (millions)	186.3
GDP (US$ billions)	250.1
GDP per capita (US$)	1,343
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.82

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

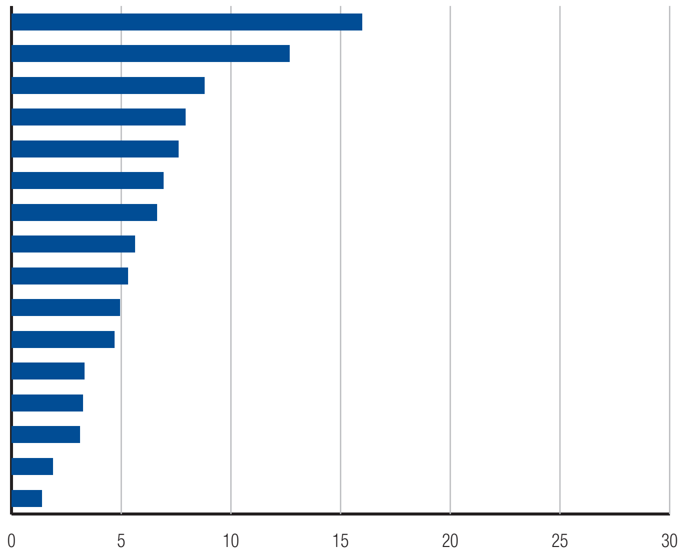
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**126**	**3.4**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	129	3.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	133	3.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	124	3.5
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**131**	**3.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	119	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	117	2.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	128	3.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	127	4.0
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**107**	**3.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	124	2.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	116	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	132	3.3
8th pillar: Financial market development	99	3.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	113	2.9
10th pillar: Market size	28	5.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**89**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	86	3.7
12th pillar: Innovation	89	3.1



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Corruption	16.0
Tax rates	12.7
Inflation	8.8
Access to financing	7.9
Inefficient government bureaucracy	7.6
Government instability/coups	6.9
Policy instability	6.6
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	5.6
Inadequately educated workforce	5.3
Crime and theft	4.9
Poor work ethic in labor force	4.7
Foreign currency regulations	3.3
Complexity of tax regulations	3.2
Restrictive labor regulations	3.1
Insufficient capacity to innovate	1.9
Poor public health	1.4



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Pakistan

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.5	118
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.2	112
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.1	85
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.4	99
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.0	116
1.06	Judicial independence	3.6	82
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.0	75
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.6	102
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.3	86
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.1	108
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.0	101
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.3	125
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	2.6	139
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	2.8	130
1.15	Organized crime	3.1	132
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.8	126
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.6	98
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.8	117
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	121
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.5	112
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.7	21
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.5	98
2.02	Quality of roads	3.8	77
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.8	60
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.1	66
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.1	79
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	439.0	48
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2.1	129
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	73.3	124
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	2.6	112
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–4.7	106
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	12.8	115
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	8.6	127
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	64.2	101
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	25.3	115
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	1,953.6	46
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.2	49
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	275.0	125
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.4	104
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.8	94
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	69.0	134
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	66.6	106
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.0	112
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	71.9	134
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	38.3	129
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	9.8	115
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.6	75
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.6	89
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.1	70
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.5	103
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.8	94
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.3	122
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.7	98
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.3	110
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.4	106
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.7	66
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	32.6	50

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	10	116
6.07	No. days to start a business*	19.0	94
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.4	103
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.0	106
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	17.5	137
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.6	116
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.8	111
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.4	111
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	22.1	132
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.1	106
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.3	78
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.5	131
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.1	114
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.1	48
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	27.2	115
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.7	84
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.7	95
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.5	122
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.5	70
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.9	96
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.30	136
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.2	80
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.0	83
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.6	69
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.6	90
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.6	78
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.4	99
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.8	93
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	3	93
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.6	79
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.4	82
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.3	77
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	13.8	119
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.1	107
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	5.7	115
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	5.1	125
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.0	23
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.9	55
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	882.3	26
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	11.3	137
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.6	53
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.9	98
11.03	State of cluster development	3.7	68
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.1	99
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.8	64
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.8	62
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.6	86
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.9	100
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.3	115
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.7	95
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.2	104
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.0	88
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	98
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.6	52
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.3	44
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	109

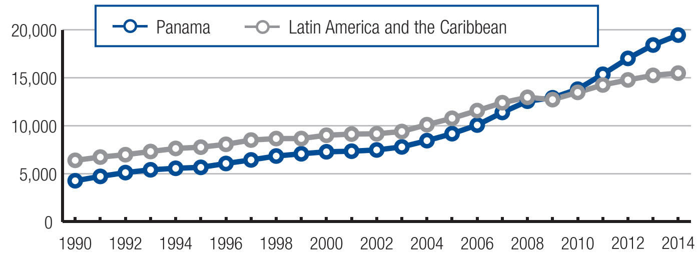
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Panama

Key indicators, 2014

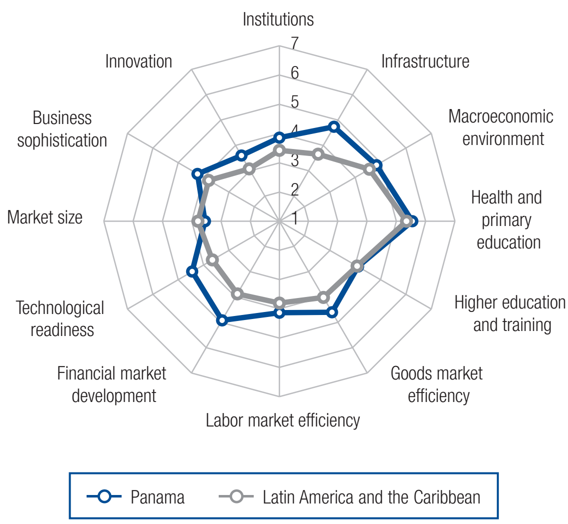
Population (millions) 3.9
GDP (US$ billions) 43.8
GDP per capita (US$) 11,147
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total 0.07

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

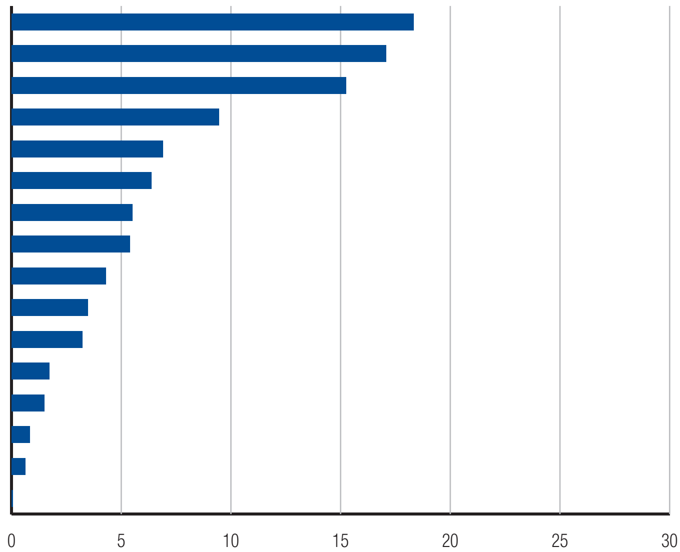
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**50**	**4.4**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	48	4.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	40	4.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	40	4.5
Basic requirements (34.6%)	**54**	**4.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	73	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	40	4.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	60	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	82	5.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**52**	**4.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	77	4.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	41	4.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	80	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market development	15	4.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	52	4.4
10th pillar: Market size	80	3.5
Innovation and sophistication factors (15.4%)	**44**	**3.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	45	4.2
12th pillar: Innovation	45	3.6



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inefficient government bureaucracy	18.3
Inadequately educated workforce	17.1
Corruption	15.3
Restrictive labor regulations	9.4
Access to financing	6.9
Poor work ethic in labor force	6.4
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	5.5
Crime and theft	5.4
Insufficient capacity to innovate	4.3
Tax rates	3.5
Complexity of tax regulations	3.2
Poor public health	1.7
Policy instability	1.5
Inflation	0.8
Government instability/coups	0.6
Foreign currency regulations	0.1



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Panama

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.7	**43**
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.5	**37**
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.7	112
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.5	95
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.7	84
1.06	Judicial independence	2.6	119
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.7	96
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.3	59
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.8	**38**
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.3	95
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.2	87
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.4	**46**
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.7	**49**
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.4	81
1.15	Organized crime	4.9	68
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.5	51
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	84
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.2	**39**
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	64
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.4	**44**
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.6	72
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.8	**40**
2.02	Quality of roads	4.6	**45**
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.9	36
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	6.3	**7**
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	6.2	**6**
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	417.2	**49**
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.8	65
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	158.1	**15**
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	15.0	70
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–4.3	98
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	17.8	89
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.6	**1**
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	45.6	73
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	59.8	**48**
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	26.3	25
4.02	Business impact of malaria	6.0	9
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	48.0	67
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.9	59
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.7	98
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.7	99
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	15.4	79
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	77.6	**37**
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.3	97
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	90.7	98
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	73.0	98
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	43.5	62
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.3	94
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.1	114
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.9	89
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.7	52
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.1	71
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.2	**45**
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.3	52
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.0	**38**
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.0	**48**
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.7	**16**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	37.2	69

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	**38**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	6.0	**28**
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.1	118
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.5	50
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.8	66
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.6	**11**
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.6	**9**
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.1	61
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	59.1	**45**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.3	93
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.7	**44**
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.6	**42**
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.7	93
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.6	88
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	18.1	81
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.3	**33**
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.8	88
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.0	82
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.7	**18**
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	5.0	**14**
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.62	113
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.7	**16**
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.5	**18**
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.1	**40**
8.04	Ease of access to loans	4.0	**13**
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.6	**22**
8.06	Soundness of banks	6.2	**11**
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.1	**28**
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	7	**24**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.5	**35**
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.3	**34**
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.5	**6**
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	44.9	77
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	7.9	74
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	72.7	**40**
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	29.5	88
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.3	82
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	77
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	76.4	81
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	54.4	**37**
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.6	66
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.5	50
11.03	State of cluster development	4.0	**41**
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.4	**29**
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.2	**42**
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.0	50
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.0	56
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.8	**34**
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.7	72
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.2	**48**
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.0	54
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.5	**48**
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.0	**41**
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.0	**18**
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.9	77
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.9	58

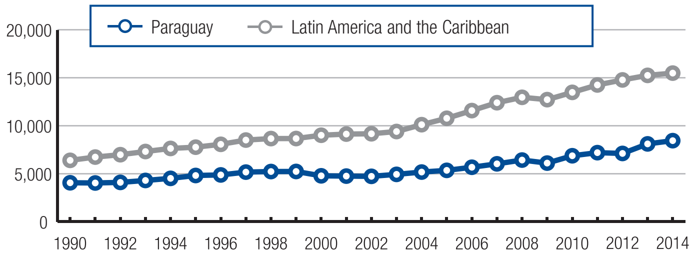
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Paraguay

Key indicators, 2014

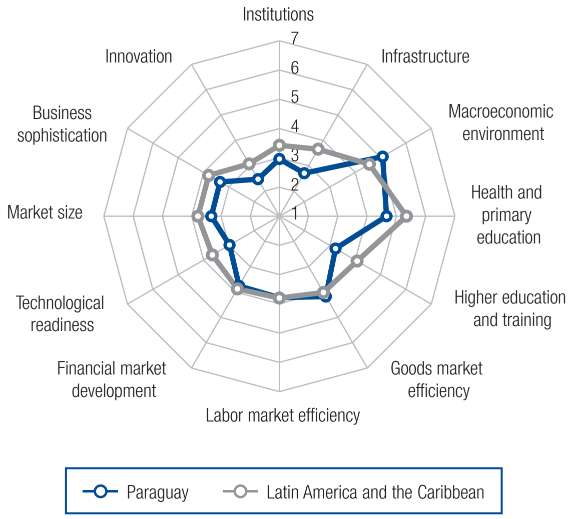
Population (millions)	6.9
GDP (US$ billions)	29.7
GDP per capita (US$)	4,305
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.05

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**118**	**3.6**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	120	3.6
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	119	3.6
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	116	3.7
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**111**	**3.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	131	3.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	118	2.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	48	5.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	112	4.7
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**110**	**3.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	115	3.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	90	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	110	3.8
8th pillar: Financial market development	80	3.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	109	3.0
10th pillar: Market size	91	3.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**131**	**2.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	124	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation	134	2.5

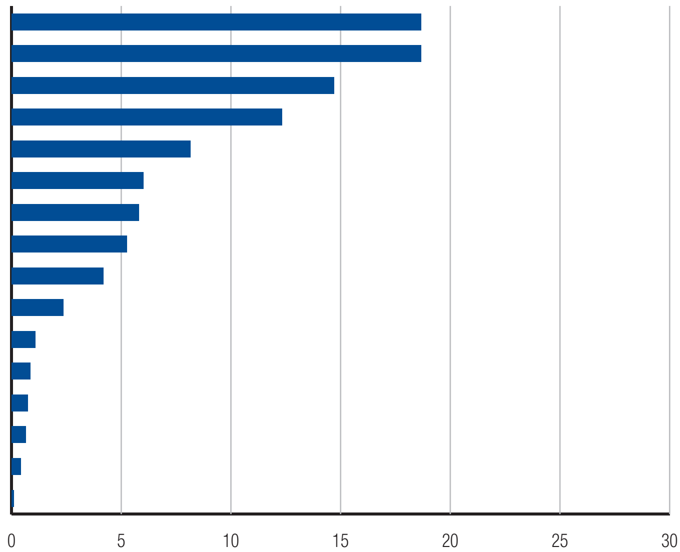


Stage of development

1 — Factor driven | Transition 1–2 | **2 — Efficiency driven** | Transition 2–3 | 3 — Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Corruption	18.7
Inadequately educated workforce	18.7
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	14.7
Inefficient government bureaucracy	12.3
Access to financing	8.2
Insufficient capacity to innovate	6.0
Restrictive labor regulations	5.8
Poor work ethic in labor force	5.3
Crime and theft	4.2
Poor public health	2.4
Policy instability	1.1
Foreign currency regulations	0.9
Government instability/coups	0.8
Inflation	0.6
Tax rates	0.4
Complexity of tax regulations	0.1



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Paraguay

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.6	112
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.0	123
1.03	Diversion of public funds	1.8	138
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.4	139
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.7	128
1.06	Judicial independence	2.0	137
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.2	130
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	1.9	136
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.8	42
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.4	135
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.6	122
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.0	75
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.7	97
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.7	110
1.15	Organized crime	4.4	95
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.3	138
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	2.8	137
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.2	94
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.2	109
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.6	110
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.8	129
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.5	131
2.02	Quality of roads	2.2	138
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.1	110
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.6	133
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	22.7	118
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.3	102
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	105.6	85
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	5.4	102
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–0.5	27
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	15.3	99
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	5.0	99
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	21.4	17
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	41.9	73
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.0	1
4.02	Business impact of malaria	6.1	8
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	44.0	63
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.9	57
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	74
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.8	59
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	18.7	83
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	72.3	84
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.0	140
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	80.6	126
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	69.6	102
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	34.5	72
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.1	140
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.1	139
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.0	134
5.06	Internet access in schools	2.9	125
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.2	128
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.4	115
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.0	79
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.1	119
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.1	125
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	5.0	11
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	35.0	60

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	7	76
6.07	No. days to start a business*	35.0	122
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.6	88
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.6	34
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.6	84
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.3	85
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.9	39
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.8	77
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	44.6	77
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.3	92
6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.9	116
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.4	59
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.5	32
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.4	104
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	26.1	112
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.4	22
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.3	124
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.3	125
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.2	88
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.9	95
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.67	102
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.3	78
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.7	109
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.8	54
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.0	58
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.5	94
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.5	42
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.7	45
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	2	106
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.0	109
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.1	114
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.1	89
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	43.0	82
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	2.3	98
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	12.6	93
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	4.2	127
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.1	88
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.0	93
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	58.3	91
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	35.3	78
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.3	90
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.0	90
11.03	State of cluster development	2.8	132
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.4	134
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.1	125
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.3	106
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.2	111
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.0	90
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.0	130
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.4	120
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.2	140
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.4	130
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.7	124
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.7	122
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	2.6	140
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	108

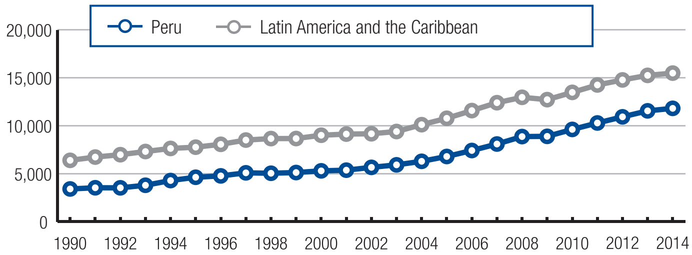
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Peru

Key indicators, 2014

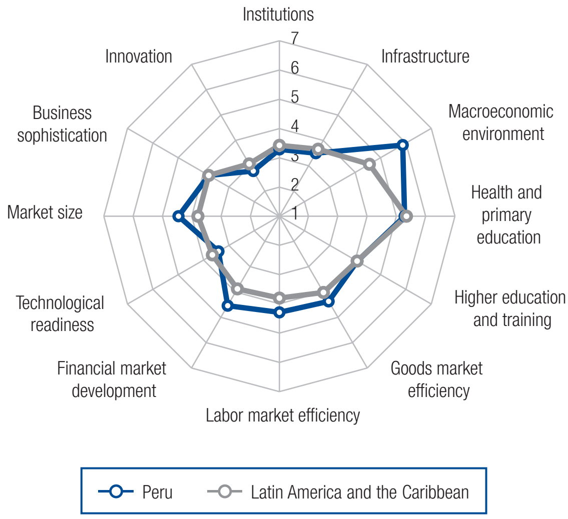
Population (millions)	31.4
GDP (US$ billions)	202.9
GDP per capita (US$)	6,458
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.34

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

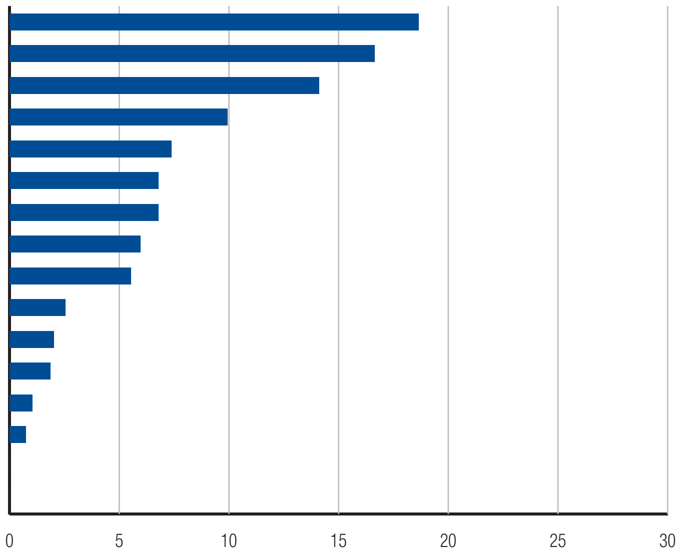
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**69**	**4.2**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	65	4.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	61	4.3
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	61	4.3
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**76**	**4.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	116	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	89	3.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	23	5.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	100	5.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**60**	**4.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	82	4.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	60	4.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	64	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market development	30	4.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	88	3.4
10th pillar: Market size	48	4.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**106**	**3.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	81	3.8
12th pillar: Innovation	116	2.8



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inefficient government bureaucracy	18.7
Restrictive labor regulations	16.6
Corruption	14.1
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	9.9
Policy instability	7.4
Crime and theft	6.8
Inadequately educated workforce	6.8
Complexity of tax regulations	6.0
Tax rates	5.5
Access to financing	2.5
Poor work ethic in labor force	2.0
Insufficient capacity to innovate	1.9
Poor public health	1.0
Government instability/coups	0.7
Foreign currency regulations	0.0
Inflation	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Peru

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.8	104
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.3	104
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.5	114
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.8	130
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.9	72
1.06	Judicial independence	2.8	112
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.5	109
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.4	117
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.4	133
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.6	130
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.7	118
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.9	82
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.2	123
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	2.9	129
1.15	Organized crime	3.0	133
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.6	135
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.5	106
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.1	**41**
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.2	**39**
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.2	57
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.2	**39**
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.2	112
2.02	Quality of roads	3.0	111
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.9	94
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.6	86
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.1	82
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	533.3	**42**
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.7	70
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	102.9	93
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	9.9	84
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–0.1	**24**
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	22.7	53
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	3.2	62
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	20.7	**16**
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	66.3	**41**
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	190.1	37
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.8	15
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	124.0	98
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.0	92
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	74
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.4	76
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	12.9	67
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.8	60
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.2	136
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.8	85
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	94.0	59
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	40.6	66
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.5	130
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.2	137
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.1	71
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.7	95
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.1	73
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.7	92
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.2	58
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.5	84
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.8	64
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.4	88
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	36.0	65

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
6.07	No. days to start a business*	26.0	106
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.7	83
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.1	101
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.8	**35**
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.0	**46**
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.9	**40**
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.8	76
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	24.6	127
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.8	56
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.5	55
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	69
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.7	**21**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.7	133
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	11.4	**43**
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.2	112
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.8	83
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.3	64
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.8	**42**
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.7	**47**
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.80	74
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.7	53
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.1	68
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.7	58
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.2	**43**
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.1	**43**
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.7	**30**
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.1	**27**
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	8	**17**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.5	84
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.5	77
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.9	**33**
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	40.2	88
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	5.7	80
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	36.4	66
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	13.7	106
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.3	**45**
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	62
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	371.3	**46**
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	22.2	120
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.7	**49**
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.3	61
11.03	State of cluster development	3.2	104
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.8	112
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.4	104
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.6	92
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.6	89
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.4	59
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.8	64
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.6	105
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.9	117
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.7	115
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.1	108
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.7	123
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.2	117
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.3	84

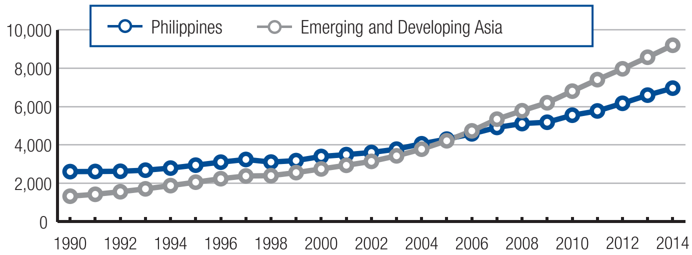
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Philippines

Key indicators, 2014

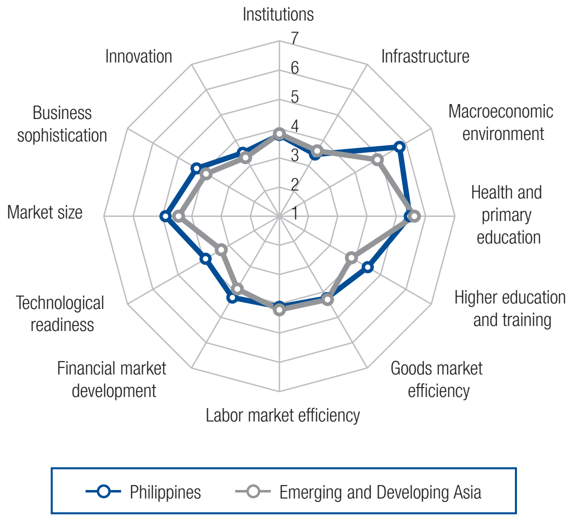
Population (millions)	99.4
GDP (US$ billions)	284.9
GDP per capita (US$)	2,865
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.64

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

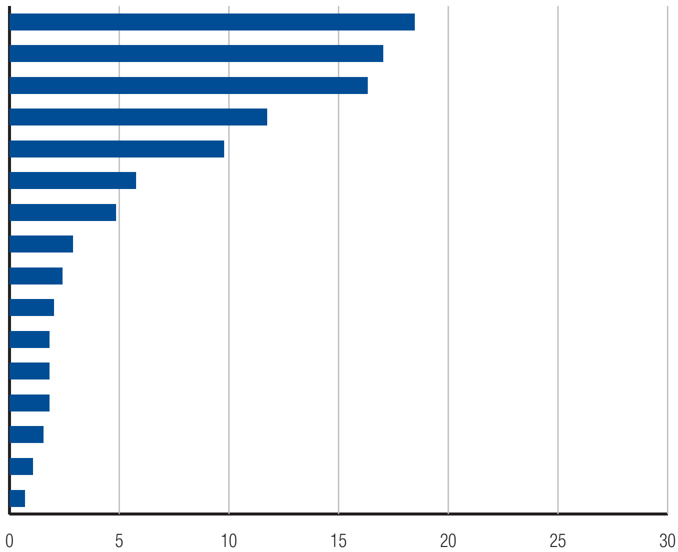
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**47**	**4.4**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	52	4.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	59	4.3
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	65	4.2
Basic requirements (42.7%)	**66**	**4.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	77	3.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	90	3.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	24	5.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	86	5.5
Efficiency enhancers (48.0%)	**51**	**4.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	63	4.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	80	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	82	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market development	48	4.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	68	3.9
10th pillar: Market size	30	4.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (9.3%)	**47**	**3.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	42	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation	48	3.5



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inefficient government bureaucracy	18.5
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	17.0
Corruption	16.3
Complexity of tax regulations	11.7
Tax rates	9.8
Policy instability	5.8
Restrictive labor regulations	4.9
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.9
Inadequately educated workforce	2.4
Poor work ethic in labor force	2.0
Access to financing	1.8
Crime and theft	1.8
Inflation	1.8
Government instability/coups	1.5
Foreign currency regulations	1.1
Poor public health	0.7



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Philippines

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.1	78
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.9	71
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.9	100
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.6	89
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.5	95
1.06	Judicial independence	3.7	76
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.0	74
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.3	61
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.1	101
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.3	87
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.3	80
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.9	85
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.4	113
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.1	92
1.15	Organized crime	4.5	87
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.6	101
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.1	52
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.0	46
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.3	31
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.4	45
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.2	121
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.3	106
2.02	Quality of roads	3.3	97
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.2	84
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.2	103
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.7	98
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	1,206.5	27
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.0	89
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	111.2	76
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	3.1	108
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	0.5	14
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	23.9	48
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	4.2	88
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	37.2	54
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	55.9	59
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	23.8	24
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.9	34
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	292.0	126
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.4	110
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.9	91
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	23.5	92
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	68.7	99
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.1	61
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	90.2	100
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	84.6	86
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	28.2	81
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.5	31
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.1	67
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.7	40
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.5	58
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.6	45
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.7	26
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.2	56
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.4	87
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.7	74
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.6	72
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	42.5	90

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	16	139
6.07	No. days to start a business*	34.0	119
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.5	94
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.5	43
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.6	51
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.8	52
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.5	69
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.5	107
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	30.6	113
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.2	31
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.6	49
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.1	26
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.7	96
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.8	74
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	27.4	117
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.0	46
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.6	19
7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.0	28
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.8	45
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.3	70
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.65	106
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.0	41
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.8	42
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.4	29
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.5	30
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.1	39
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.4	47
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.8	39
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	3	93
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.6	78
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.1	40
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.8	42
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	39.7	89
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	23.2	37
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	27.7	76
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	28.0	92
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	29
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.3	38
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	692.2	30
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	30.5	95
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.6	64
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.3	64
11.03	State of cluster development	4.0	45
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.3	85
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.2	39
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.1	44
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.1	50
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.8	31
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.7	23
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.6	33
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.7	69
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.8	36
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.8	55
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.5	59
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.0	67
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.3	85

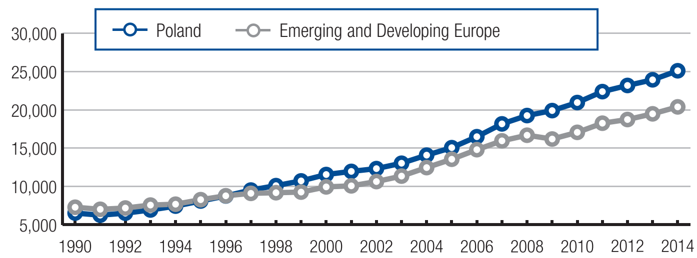
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Poland

Key indicators, 2014

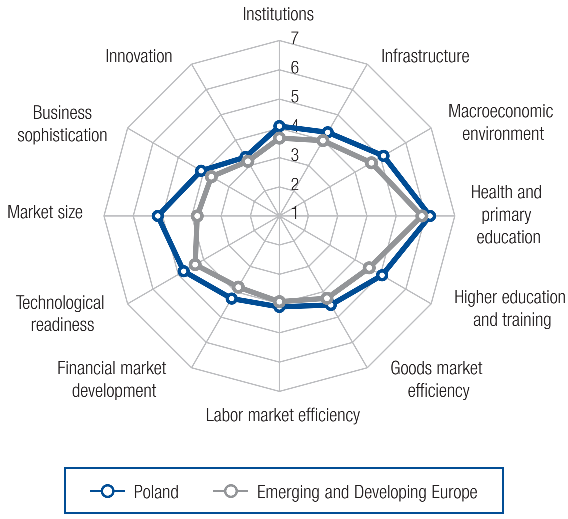
Population (millions)	38.0
GDP (US$ billions)	546.6
GDP per capita (US$)	14,379
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.88

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

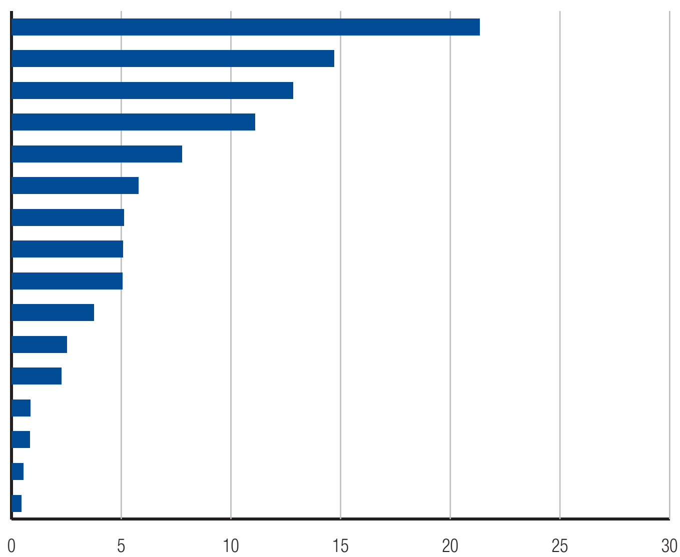
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**41**	**4.5**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	43	4.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	42	4.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	41	4.5
Basic requirements (26.6%)	**44**	**4.9**
1st pillar: Institutions	58	4.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	56	4.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	46	5.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	40	6.1
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**34**	**4.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	31	5.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	46	4.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	81	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market development	43	4.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	41	4.8
10th pillar: Market size	21	5.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (23.4%)	**57**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	55	4.1
12th pillar: Innovation	64	3.3



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Complexity of tax regulations	21.3
Restrictive labor regulations	14.7
Tax rates	12.8
Inefficient government bureaucracy	11.1
Access to financing	7.8
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	5.8
Policy instability	5.1
Inadequately educated workforce	5.1
Insufficient capacity to innovate	5.1
Poor work ethic in labor force	3.7
Poor public health	2.5
Corruption	2.3
Government instability/coups	0.9
Crime and theft	0.8
Inflation	0.5
Foreign currency regulations	0.4



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Poland

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.3	64
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.0	65
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.9	48
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.4	100
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.8	40
1.06	Judicial independence	4.2	54
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.1	69
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.9	87
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.8	122
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.7	70
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.1	97
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.6	106
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.7	43
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.2	39
1.15	Organized crime	5.4	49
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.1	75
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.1	55
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.0	52
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	66
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.1	63
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.3	32
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.1	68
2.02	Quality of roads	3.8	76
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.1	51
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.0	67
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.1	83
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	391.0	51
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.5	47
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	156.4	17
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	13.2	77
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–3.5	78
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	19.0	78
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.0	66
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	48.8	83
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	73.4	31
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	22.0	50
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.1	47
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.1	40
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	4.5	32
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	76.8	44
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.3	49
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	96.8	45
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	97.7	45
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	73.2	22
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.6	73
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.4	51
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.1	75
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.8	46
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.9	32
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.0	65
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.3	48
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.7	18
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.0	50
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.3	96
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	38.7	72

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	4	22
6.07	No. days to start a business*	30.0	112
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.5	95
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.3	65
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.2	5
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.0	37
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	64
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.4	49
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	46.7	70
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.0	42
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.2	87
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	97
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.6	28
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.5	97
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	18.8	83
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.1	115
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.1	65
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.3	63
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.7	116
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.4	126
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.82	67
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.9	43
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.8	43
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.6	68
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.6	89
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.5	96
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.4	48
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.6	48
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	7	24
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.6	72
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.2	101
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.5	63
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	66.6	46
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	23.8	36
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	90.4	33
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	62.3	40
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.0	26
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.7	24
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	954.5	23
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	48.4	45
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.1	22
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.9	36
11.03	State of cluster development	3.6	81
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.0	100
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.9	59
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.6	87
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.2	45
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.5	47
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.8	59
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.9	72
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.9	63
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.1	84
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.5	73
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.1	91
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	53
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	8.6	40

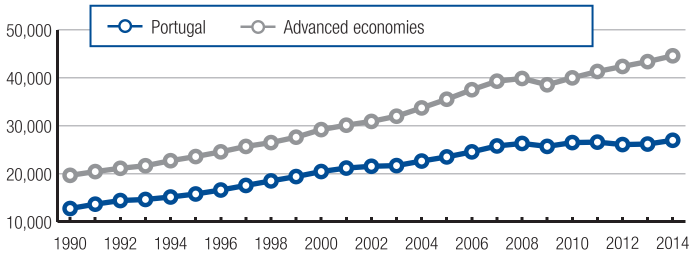
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Portugal

Key indicators, 2014

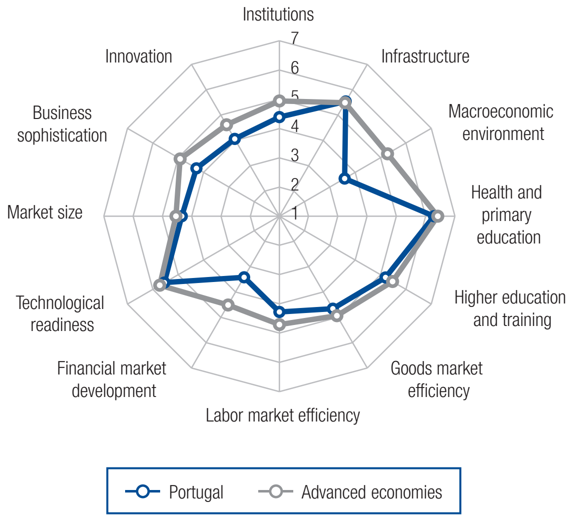
Population (millions)	10.4
GDP (US$ billions)	230.0
GDP per capita (US$)	22,130
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.26

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

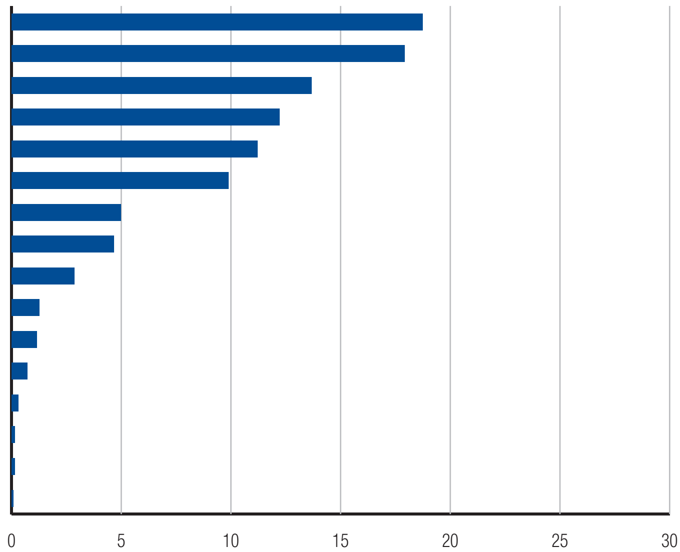
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**38**	**4.5**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	36	4.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	51	4.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	49	4.4
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**41**	**4.9**
1st pillar: Institutions	39	4.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	23	5.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	127	3.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	31	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**37**	**4.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	26	5.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	32	4.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	66	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market development	107	3.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	26	5.5
10th pillar: Market size	50	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**30**	**4.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	41	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation	28	4.0



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Tax rates	18.7
Inefficient government bureaucracy	17.9
Access to financing	13.7
Restrictive labor regulations	12.2
Complexity of tax regulations	11.2
Policy instability	9.9
Inadequately educated workforce	5.0
Insufficient capacity to innovate	4.7
Corruption	2.9
Poor work ethic in labor force	1.3
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	1.2
Inflation	0.7
Foreign currency regulations	0.3
Government instability/coups	0.1
Poor public health	0.1
Crime and theft	0.1



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Portugal

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.7	41
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.7	**32**
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.0	43
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.1	59
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.2	**31**
1.06	Judicial independence	4.6	43
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.3	54
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.8	90
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.9	112
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.0	114
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.4	71
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.0	74
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.3	**10**
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	6.0	**9**
1.15	Organized crime	6.3	**13**
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.3	**29**
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.3	41
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.4	79
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.5	85
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.1	75
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.9	50
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.7	**15**
2.02	Quality of roads	6.2	**4**
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.3	25
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.3	**25**
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.6	**24**
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	847.3	**32**
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.1	**31**
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	111.8	75
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	43.2	**14**
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–4.5	103
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	15.5	98
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	–0.2	70
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	130.2	135
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	54.7	63
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	26.0	54
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.5	**28**
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.7	98
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.2	**33**
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.1	**15**
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	80.4	**26**
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.8	**33**
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.7	52
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	112.9	**8**
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	68.9	**28**
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.3	40
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.5	45
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.2	**26**
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.4	**30**
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.7	38
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.1	54
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.3	54
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.1	**35**
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.0	47
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.0	117
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	42.4	89

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	3	**9**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	2.5	**4**
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.0	55
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	5.3	**4**
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.2	**5**
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.6	65
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.1	**27**
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.0	**25**
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	40.7	84
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.1	**33**
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.5	54
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.5	50
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.8	88
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.3	114
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	17.0	76
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.9	127
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.8	89
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.1	76
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.4	77
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.3	75
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.91	**28**
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.9	42
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.2	59
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.2	87
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.4	107
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.8	61
8.06	Soundness of banks	3.9	120
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.1	77
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	2	106
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.1	**18**
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.6	**21**
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.2	**15**
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	64.6	49
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	26.7	**30**
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	218.9	**13**
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	45.3	65
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.1	51
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.0	53
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	280.4	53
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	40.9	62
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.8	38
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.9	**35**
11.03	State of cluster development	4.2	**35**
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.9	43
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.2	**35**
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.9	61
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.6	**35**
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.5	54
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	78
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.5	**35**
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.2	**21**
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.7	40
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.7	**23**
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.6	48
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.9	**21**
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	13.7	**31**

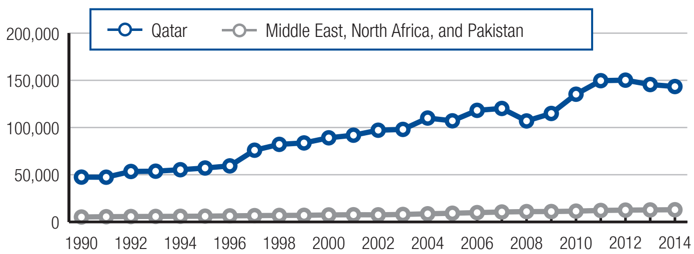
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Qatar

Key indicators, 2014

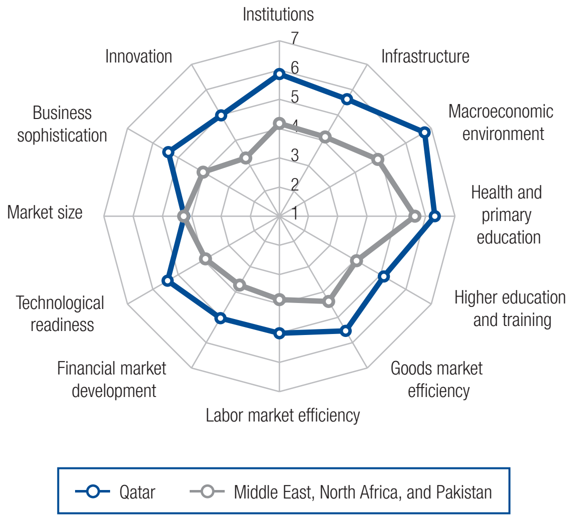
Population (millions)	2.2
GDP (US$ billions)	210.0
GDP per capita (US$)	93,965
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.30

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**14**	**5.3**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	16	5.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	13	5.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	11	5.4
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**5**	**6.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	4	5.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	18	5.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	2	6.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	28	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**21**	**5.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	27	5.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	5	5.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	14	5.0
8th pillar: Financial market development	13	5.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	31	5.4
10th pillar: Market size	56	4.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**12**	**5.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	10	5.4
12th pillar: Innovation	14	5.0

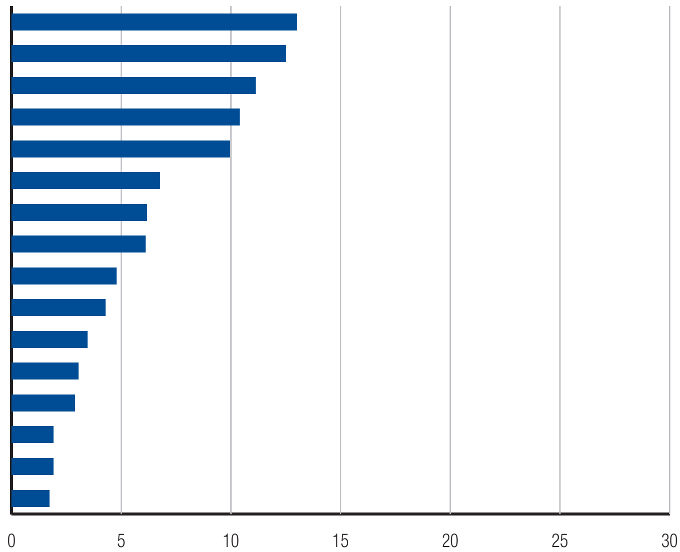


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	**3**
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		**Innovation driven**

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Restrictive labor regulations	13.0
Inadequately educated workforce	12.5
Inefficient government bureaucracy	11.1
Inflation	10.4
Poor work ethic in labor force	10.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	6.8
Access to financing	6.2
Tax rates	6.1
Poor public health	4.8
Foreign currency regulations	4.3
Corruption	3.5
Insufficient capacity to innovate	3.0
Policy instability	2.9
Government instability/coups	1.9
Complexity of tax regulations	1.9
Crime and theft	1.7



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Qatar

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	6.0	**13**
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.9	**11**
1.03	Diversion of public funds	6.1	**5**
1.04	Public trust in politicians	6.0	**3**
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	6.1	**13**
1.06	Judicial independence	5.9	15
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5.6	**1**
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	6.0	**1**
1.09	Burden of government regulation	5.3	**2**
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.7	**4**
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	5.7	**2**
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.7	**8**
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.1	22
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	6.3	**3**
1.15	Organized crime	6.4	**7**
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.3	**3**
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.8	**12**
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.0	**10**
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.7	17
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	6.0	**4**
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.6	105
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.6	18
2.02	Quality of roads	5.4	21
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.6	15
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	6.2	**7**
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	1,387.6	25
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.4	18
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	145.8	30
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	18.4	62
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	14.5	**2**
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	59.4	**1**
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	3.0	51
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	31.5	38
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	77.8	23
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	40.0	62
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.5	27
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.5	19
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	7.0	44
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	78.6	35
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.7	**9**
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	92.4	78
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	111.6	**10**
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	14.3	103
5.03	Quality of the education system	5.9	**2**
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.7	**5**
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.7	**7**
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.9	18
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	5.5	17
5.08	Extent of staff training	5.4	**5**
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.5	25
6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.2	**7**
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.3	**6**
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	6.1	**3**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	11.3	**2**

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	8	93
6.07	No. days to start a business*	8.5	49
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	5.3	**2**
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.7	23
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.1	59
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.0	42
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.3	16
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.4	**10**
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	30.8	112
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.7	**6**
6.16	Buyer sophistication	5.2	**1**
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.6	**9**
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.9	**8**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	5.3	**7**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	23.2	106
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	6.1	**2**
7.06	Pay and productivity	5.5	**1**
7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.6	19
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	5.7	**3**
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	5.9	**5**
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.54	122
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.8	**13**
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.9	**6**
8.03	Financing through local equity market	5.5	**4**
8.04	Ease of access to loans	5.1	**1**
8.05	Venture capital availability	5.1	**1**
8.06	Soundness of banks	6.3	**10**
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.9	**7**
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	1	129
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.1	20
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.8	**12**
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.7	**4**
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	91.5	**9**
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	9.9	69
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	67.5	43
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	106.3	**13**
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.9	59
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.3	35
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	320.5	49
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	68.8	24
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.5	**5**
11.02	Local supplier quality	5.3	21
11.03	State of cluster development	5.3	**9**
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	5.1	21
11.05	Value chain breadth	5.4	**9**
11.06	Control of international distribution	5.5	**1**
11.07	Production process sophistication	5.5	19
11.08	Extent of marketing	5.5	**9**
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	5.3	**7**
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.3	**12**
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.6	14
12.03	Company spending on R&D	5.3	**9**
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.4	**8**
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	5.6	**1**
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5.6	**2**
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	17.7	29

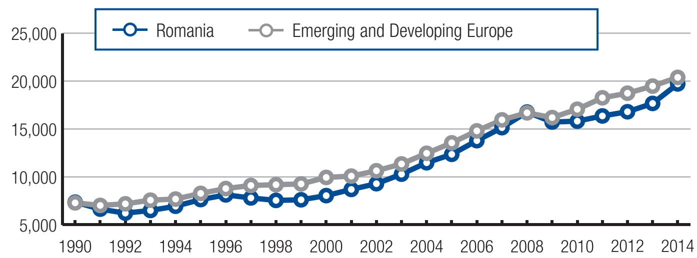
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Romania

Key indicators, 2014

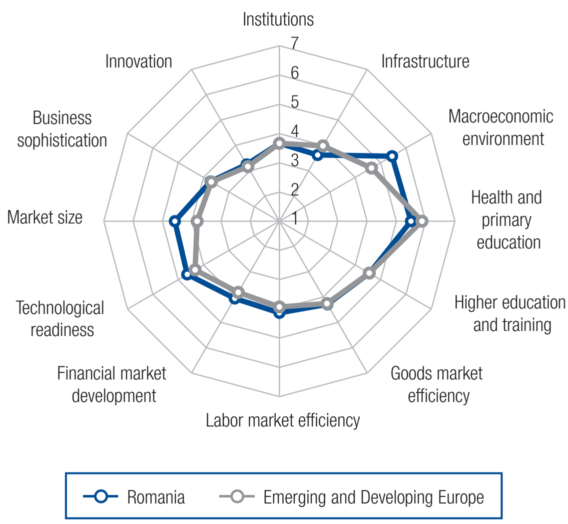
Population (millions)	19.9
GDP (US$ billions)	200.0
GDP per capita (US$)	10,035
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.36

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**53**	**4.3**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	59	4.3
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	76	4.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	78	4.1
Basic requirements (37.4%)	**70**	**4.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	86	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	86	3.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	34	5.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	83	5.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**44**	**4.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	59	4.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	73	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	78	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market development	55	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	46	4.6
10th pillar: Market size	43	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (12.6%)	**84**	**3.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	88	3.7
12th pillar: Innovation	75	3.2

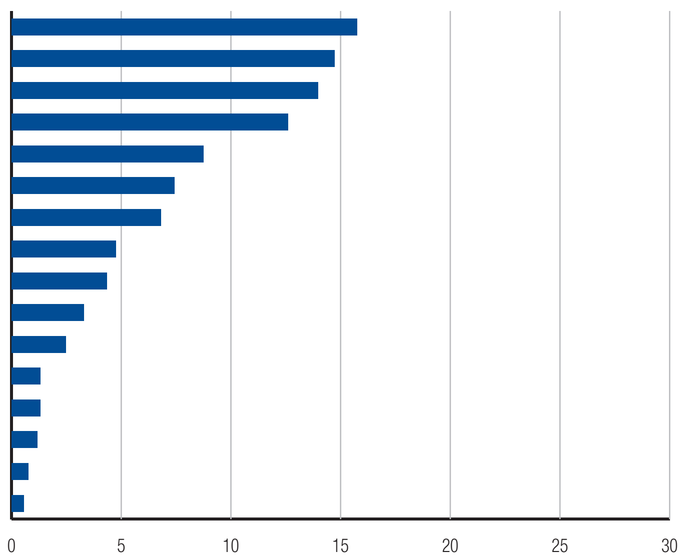


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	**Transition 2–3**	3
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Tax rates	15.8
Inefficient government bureaucracy	14.7
Access to financing	14.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	12.6
Corruption	8.7
Complexity of tax regulations	7.4
Inadequately educated workforce	6.8
Restrictive labor regulations	4.7
Poor work ethic in labor force	4.3
Policy instability	3.3
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.5
Inflation	1.3
Poor public health	1.3
Foreign currency regulations	1.2
Crime and theft	0.8
Government instability/coups	0.6



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Romania

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.9	98
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.9	72
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.9	97
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.2	112
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.6	90
1.06	Judicial independence	4.0	66
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.4	111
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.5	114
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.1	99
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.3	91
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.3	83
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.9	84
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.2	76
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.9	56
1.15	Organized crime	4.6	80
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.2	64
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.4	112
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3	86
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	100
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.7	93
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.2	39
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.6	91
2.02	Quality of roads	2.8	120
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.8	62
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.4	96
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.6	106
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	219.6	62
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.5	78
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	105.9	84
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	21.3	52
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–1.9	48
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	22.5	55
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.1	1
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	40.4	65
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	55.3	61
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	87.0	86
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.1	88
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.9	88
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	10.5	58
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.5	66
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.1	62
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	85.8	117
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	95.0	57
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	51.6	51
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.3	90
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.8	26
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.9	94
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.8	48
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.9	87
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.8	89
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.5	112
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.6	71
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.7	82
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.9	126
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	43.2	93

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	38
6.07	No. days to start a business*	8.0	42
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.0	54
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.5	47
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.2	5
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.3	86
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.7	55
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.0	65
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	44.9	75
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.8	54
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.0	106
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	90
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.1	59
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.7	77
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4.0	6
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.1	118
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.1	67
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.8	96
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.3	131
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.6	113
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.78	78
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.1	92
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.2	64
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.0	100
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.9	60
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.4	103
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.6	82
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	99
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	10	8
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.6	71
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.4	80
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.7	44
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	54.1	64
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	18.5	46
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	153.8	17
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	49.4	58
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	42
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.2	43
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	392.8	45
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	44.8	52
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.1	103
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.2	78
11.03	State of cluster development	3.6	74
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.1	92
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.5	93
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.6	93
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.7	80
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.0	93
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	80
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.0	63
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.7	70
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.9	94
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.6	71
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.9	105
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.1	57
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	2.7	54

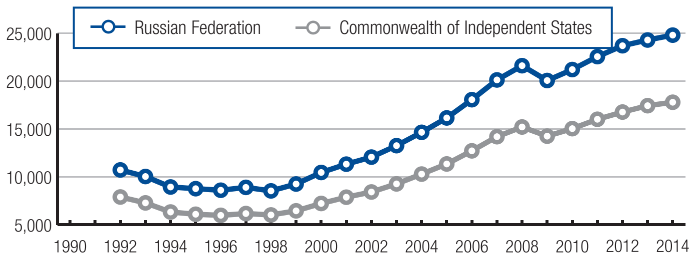
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Russian Federation

Key indicators, 2014

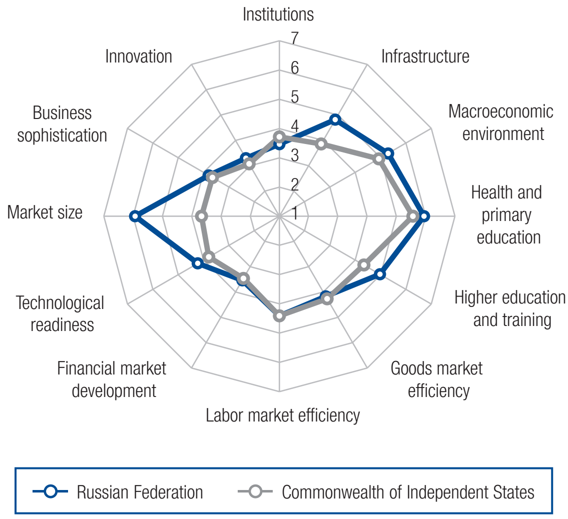
Population (millions)	143.7
GDP (US$ billions)	1,857.5
GDP per capita (US$)	12,926
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	3.30

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

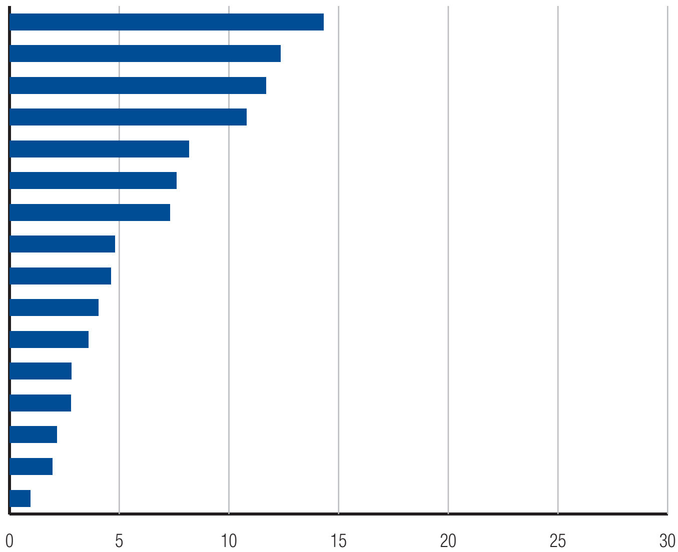
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**45**	**4.4**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	53	4.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	64	4.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	67	4.2
Basic requirements (30.2%)	**47**	**4.9**
1st pillar: Institutions	100	3.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	35	4.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	40	5.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	56	5.9
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**40**	**4.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	38	5.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	92	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	50	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market development	95	3.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	60	4.2
10th pillar: Market size	6	5.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (19.8%)	**76**	**3.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	80	3.8
12th pillar: Innovation	68	3.3



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Corruption	14.3
Tax rates	12.3
Access to financing	11.7
Complexity of tax regulations	10.8
Inefficient government bureaucracy	8.2
Inflation	7.6
Inadequately educated workforce	7.3
Poor work ethic in labor force	4.8
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	4.6
Insufficient capacity to innovate	4.0
Restrictive labor regulations	3.6
Crime and theft	2.8
Policy instability	2.8
Foreign currency regulations	2.2
Government instability/coups	2.0
Poor public health	1.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Russian Federation

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.3	122
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.0	124
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.7	110
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.0	70
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.4	98
1.06	Judicial independence	2.9	108
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.8	90
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.8	89
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.9	116
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.2	102
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.9	109
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.0	77
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.6	102
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.5	76
1.15	Organized crime	4.2	102
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.2	113
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.9	66
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.1	102
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.6	78
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.5	116
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.1	88
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.1	64
2.02	Quality of roads	2.7	123
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.3	24
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.9	75
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.1	77
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	3,650.1	12
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.8	67
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	155.1	18
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	27.7	38
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–1.2	35
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	23.0	52
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	7.8	123
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	17.9	15
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	59.8	49
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	89.0	87
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.5	74
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.1	108
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.8	60
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	8.6	53
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	71.1	89
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.2	56
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	96.1	51
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	95.3	56
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	76.1	18
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.5	82
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.3	58
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.7	100
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.1	36
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.3	56
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.8	83
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.0	77
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.7	69
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.7	83
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.1	111
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	48.9	109

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	4	37
6.07	No. days to start a business*	11.2	65
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.1	123
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.0	108
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.7	76
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.4	123
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.7	116
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.6	88
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	23.0	130
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.4	84
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.7	38
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	95
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.6	27
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.2	42
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	17.4	80
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.0	120
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.6	25
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.0	85
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.9	99
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.1	89
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.87	42
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.4	69
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.1	67
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.1	88
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.0	57
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.7	66
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.0	115
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	97
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	4	80
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.2	100
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.2	98
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.8	115
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	70.5	40
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	17.5	48
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	29.9	72
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	65.9	37
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.8	7
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.2	5
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	3,564.5	6
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	30.3	97
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.4	81
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.1	81
11.03	State of cluster development	3.1	110
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.4	74
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.5	94
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.0	53
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.5	93
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.3	74
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	79
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.8	84
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.0	58
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.2	75
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.6	67
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	67
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.1	64
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	7.7	41

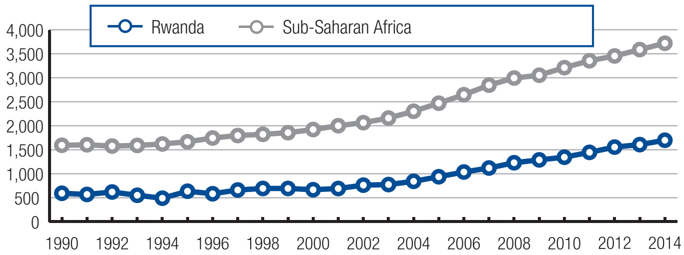
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Rwanda

Key indicators, 2014

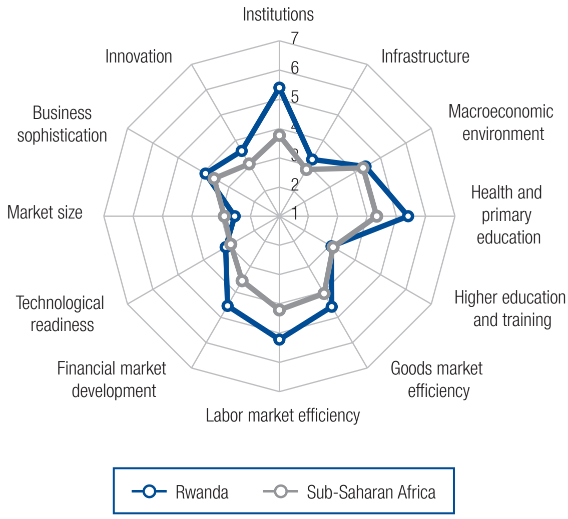
Population (millions)	11.1
GDP (US$ billions)	8.0
GDP per capita (US$)	722
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.02

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

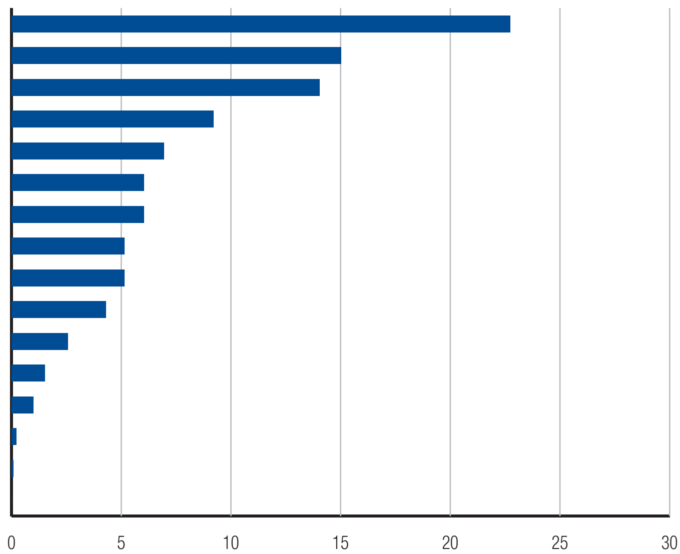
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**58**	**4.3**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	62	4.3
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	66	4.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	63	4.2
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**65**	**4.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	17	5.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	97	3.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	92	4.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	88	5.4
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**85**	**3.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	120	3.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	44	4.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	8	5.2
8th pillar: Financial market development	28	4.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	103	3.1
10th pillar: Market size	126	2.5
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**55**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	69	3.9
12th pillar: Innovation	46	3.6



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	22.7
Inadequately educated workforce	15.0
Tax rates	14.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	9.2
Insufficient capacity to innovate	6.9
Poor work ethic in labor force	6.0
Complexity of tax regulations	6.0
Foreign currency regulations	5.1
Inflation	5.1
Restrictive labor regulations	4.3
Inefficient government bureaucracy	2.6
Corruption	1.5
Policy instability	1.0
Crime and theft	0.2
Poor public health	0.1
Government instability/coups	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Rwanda

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	5.6	20
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.1	28
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.4	18
1.04	Public trust in politicians	5.5	8
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.7	24
1.06	Judicial independence	5.2	26
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5.0	10
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	5.7	4
1.09	Burden of government regulation	5.2	4
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.4	12
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	5.0	18
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.6	9
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.2	17
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	6.3	4
1.15	Organized crime	6.5	6
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.8	21
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.2	22
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.1	43
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.2	37
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.9	25
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.7	100
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.5	52
2.02	Quality of roads	4.9	37
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.3	100
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.5	64
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	19.1	123
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.0	88
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	64.0	132
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.4	129
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–3.6	82
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	13.2	111
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.8	1
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	28.0	29
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	23.3	119
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	5,673.0	50
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.8	38
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	69.0	80
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.3	83
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	2.9	125
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.7	96
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	37.1	109
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	64.0	112
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.1	64
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	93.4	75
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	32.6	135
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	6.9	122
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.2	45
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.3	59
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.1	74
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.4	66
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.8	93
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.1	57
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.0	70
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.1	37
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.6	26
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.1	27
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	33.5	56

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	8	93
6.07	No. days to start a business*	6.5	36
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.9	9
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.3	74
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	9.4	99
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.3	82
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.8	6
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.3	16
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	37.9	92
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.5	71
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.3	79
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.1	23
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.4	36
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.5	20
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	13.0	51
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.9	14
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.2	60
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.7	35
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.5	23
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.8	15
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	1.02	3
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.4	67
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.3	54
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.5	72
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.2	42
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.4	30
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.7	75
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.7	46
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	11	4
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.2	45
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.0	47
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.9	31
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	10.6	124
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	127
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	8.5	102
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	11.1	112
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.4	124
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.9	132
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	18.8	122
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	15.8	133
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.2	93
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.2	76
11.03	State of cluster development	4.0	43
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.8	50
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.8	65
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.6	89
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.5	95
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.0	96
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.8	63
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.0	62
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.8	68
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.3	65
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	64
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.6	6
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.0	71
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	119

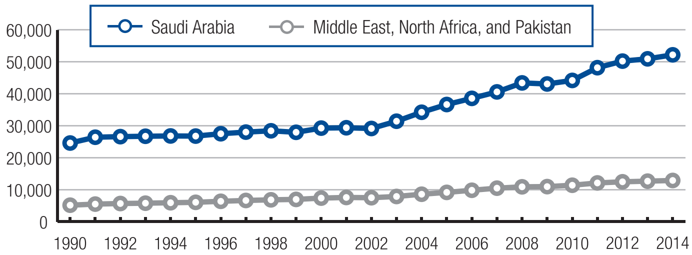
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Saudi Arabia

Key indicators, 2014

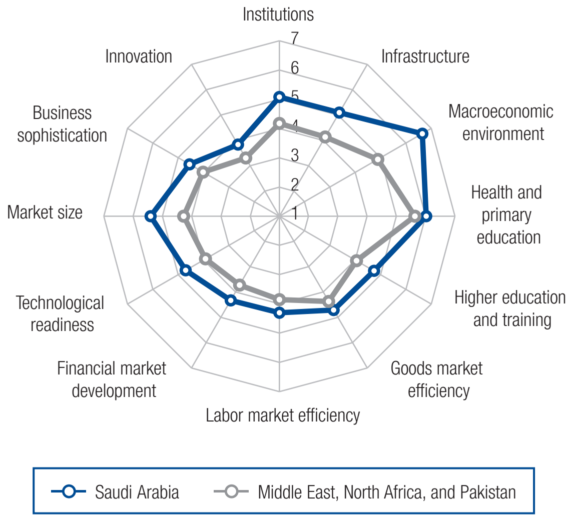
Population (millions)	30.8
GDP (US$ billions)	752.5
GDP per capita (US$)	24,454
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	1.49

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

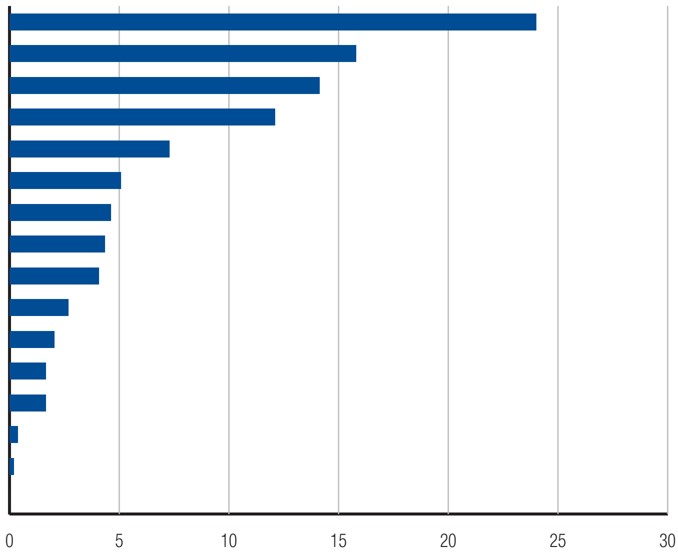
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**25**	**5.1**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	24	5.1
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	20	5.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	18	5.2
Basic requirements (41.9%)	**17**	**5.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	24	5.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	30	5.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	4	6.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	49	6.0
Efficiency enhancers (48.5%)	**30**	**4.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	49	4.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	29	4.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	60	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market development	41	4.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	42	4.7
10th pillar: Market size	17	5.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (9.5%)	**29**	**4.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	29	4.5
12th pillar: Innovation	34	3.8



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Restrictive labor regulations	24.0
Inadequately educated workforce	15.8
Inefficient government bureaucracy	14.1
Access to financing	12.1
Poor work ethic in labor force	7.3
Insufficient capacity to innovate	5.1
Policy instability	4.6
Tax rates	4.3
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	4.1
Foreign currency regulations	2.7
Complexity of tax regulations	2.0
Corruption	1.7
Inflation	1.7
Poor public health	0.4
Government instability/coups	0.2
Crime and theft	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Saudi Arabia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	5.3	30
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.0	30
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.2	**21**
1.04	Public trust in politicians	5.2	**12**
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.6	25
1.06	Judicial independence	5.3	25
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.4	**19**
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.7	**12**
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.8	39
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.7	27
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.4	26
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.5	37
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.6	54
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.8	**14**
1.15	Organized crime	6.3	**10**
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.2	34
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.0	25
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.4	29
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.9	55
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.0	**21**
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.8	55
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.9	31
2.02	Quality of roads	5.0	32
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.0	56
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.8	39
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.0	43
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	1,552.9	**24**
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.2	**23**
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	179.6	**4**
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	13.4	76
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–0.5	26
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	40.8	**6**
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.7	**1**
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	1.6	**1**
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	76.0	29
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.4	13
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.7	16
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	14.0	34
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.7	69
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.2	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.6	71
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	13.4	72
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	75.7	52
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.0	72
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.4	35
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	116.2	**7**
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	57.5	44
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.1	47
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.1	69
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.3	62
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.4	63
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.1	74
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.1	53
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.4	40
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.4	**23**
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.5	27
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.9	**12**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	14.5	**6**

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	9	104
6.07	No. days to start a business*	20.5	100
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.6	**17**
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.5	51
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.2	61
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.9	107
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.9	107
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.4	47
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	29.5	118
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.6	66
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.8	36
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.8	36
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.7	**20**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.4	32
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	19.5	88
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.9	**11**
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.5	29
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.7	41
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.6	**21**
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.7	**18**
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.27	137
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.9	47
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.1	29
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.5	25
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.6	27
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.5	27
8.06	Soundness of banks	6.0	**18**
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.0	30
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	2	106
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.4	39
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.4	30
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.1	**18**
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	63.7	50
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	10.4	66
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	30.5	71
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	99.0	**15**
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.2	**17**
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.0	**11**
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	1,605.7	**14**
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	48.6	44
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.0	**24**
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.5	54
11.03	State of cluster development	4.6	**21**
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.1	38
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.4	27
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.6	**19**
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.7	31
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.6	43
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.4	29
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.1	57
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.1	49
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.7	38
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.2	38
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.5	**7**
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.5	38
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	7.0	44

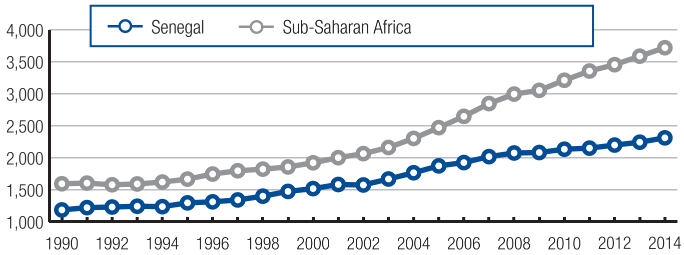
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Senegal

Key indicators, 2014

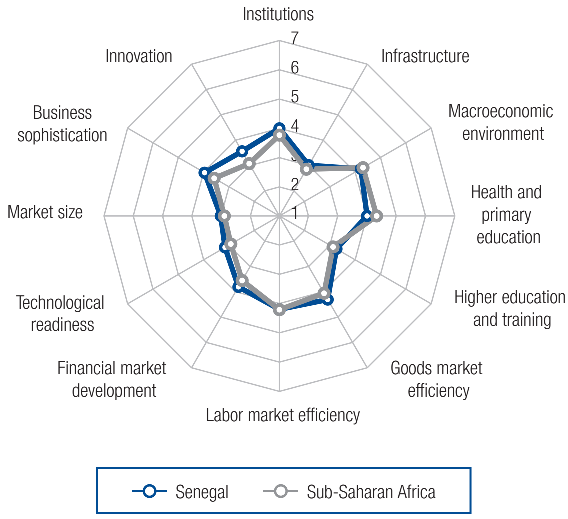
Population (millions)	14.5
GDP (US$ billions)	15.6
GDP per capita (US$)	1,072
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.03

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**110**	**3.7**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	112	3.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	113	3.7
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	117	3.7
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**114**	**3.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	63	4.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	109	3.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	103	4.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	128	4.0
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**103**	**3.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	110	3.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	69	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	72	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market development	75	3.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	100	3.1
10th pillar: Market size	103	3.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**54**	**3.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	65	4.0
12th pillar: Innovation	47	3.5

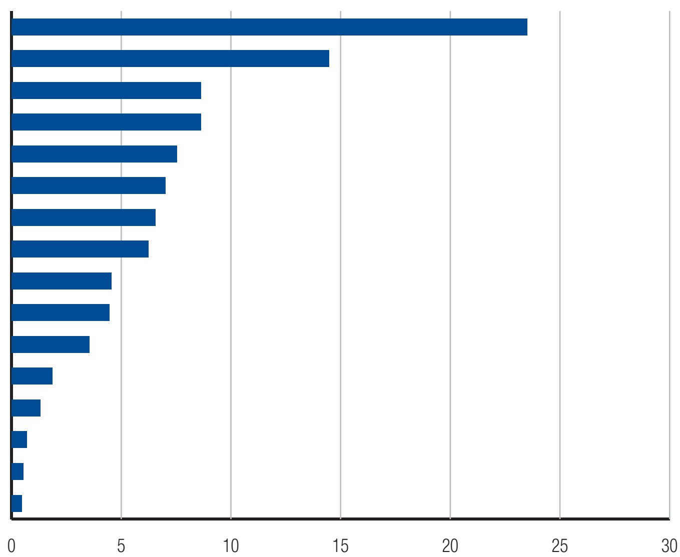


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	23.5
Tax rates	14.5
Restrictive labor regulations	8.6
Complexity of tax regulations	8.6
Corruption	7.6
Inadequately educated workforce	7.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	6.5
Inefficient government bureaucracy	6.2
Insufficient capacity to innovate	4.5
Poor work ethic in labor force	4.5
Foreign currency regulations	3.5
Inflation	1.8
Crime and theft	1.3
Poor public health	0.7
Government instability/coups	0.5
Policy instability	0.5



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Senegal

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.2	74
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.9	68
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.5	62
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.2	57
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.6	91
1.06	Judicial independence	3.8	74
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.4	52
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.6	**47**
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.8	**40**
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.3	**38**
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.1	**40**
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.2	59
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.9	91
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.7	64
1.15	Organized crime	4.8	73
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.6	**46**
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.0	62
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.1	100
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.6	76
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.1	72
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.6	105
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.8	86
2.02	Quality of roads	3.7	78
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.3	81
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.1	64
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.6	101
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	88.7	86
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.1	107
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	98.8	98
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	2.1	115
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–5.1	109
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	17.4	92
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	–0.5	82
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	50.7	85
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	32.4	94
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	27,684.6	68
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.9	54
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	136.0	100
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.6	98
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.5	86
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.6	102
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	43.9	116
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	63.4	115
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.6	87
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	73.4	132
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	41.0	126
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	7.6	120
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.8	63
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.9	82
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.7	**38**
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.4	65
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.6	**44**
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.9	77
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.9	80
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.0	**39**
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.8	72
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.5	86
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	45.1	99
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	4	**22**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	6.0	**28**
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.7	78
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	3.7	122
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.4	111
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.6	62
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.1	97
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.1	60
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	54.5	53
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.7	63
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.1	95
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.4	64
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.6	99
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.8	66
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	14.8	63
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.0	**50**
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.9	76
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.2	72
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.2	86
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.5	64
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.75	90
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.7	115
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.7	101
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.7	61
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.9	62
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.9	**50**
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.6	81
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.9	86
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	6	**44**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.6	77
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.0	**42**
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.1	94
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	17.7	109
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.7	110
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	8.3	103
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	23.7	96
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.8	99
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.5	115
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	33.6	106
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	26.0	108
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.5	75
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.3	65
11.03	State of cluster development	3.6	77
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.6	61
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.0	53
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.7	84
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.8	69
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.5	52
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	88
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.4	**38**
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.3	**40**
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.6	**43**
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.6	65
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.8	**35**
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.0	72
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	105

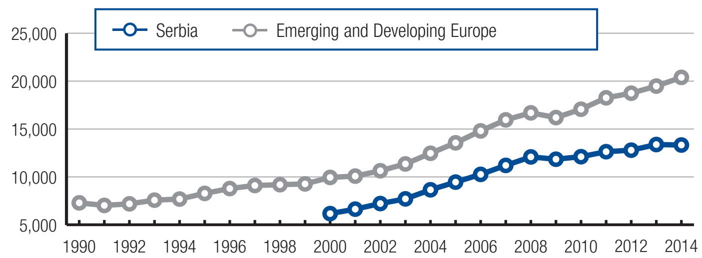
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Serbia

Key indicators, 2014

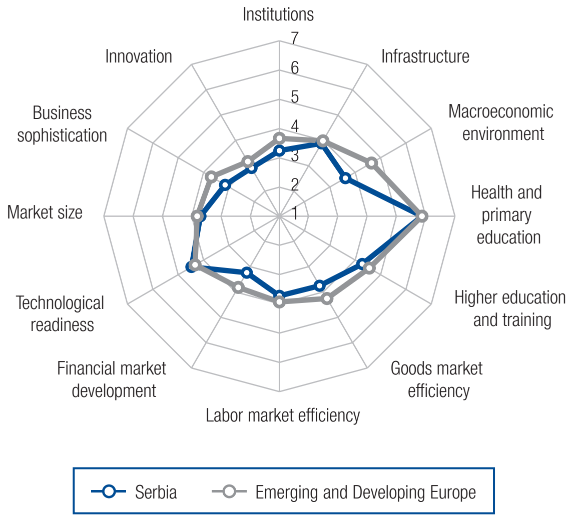
Population (millions)	7.2
GDP (US$ billions)	43.9
GDP per capita (US$)	6,123
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.09

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

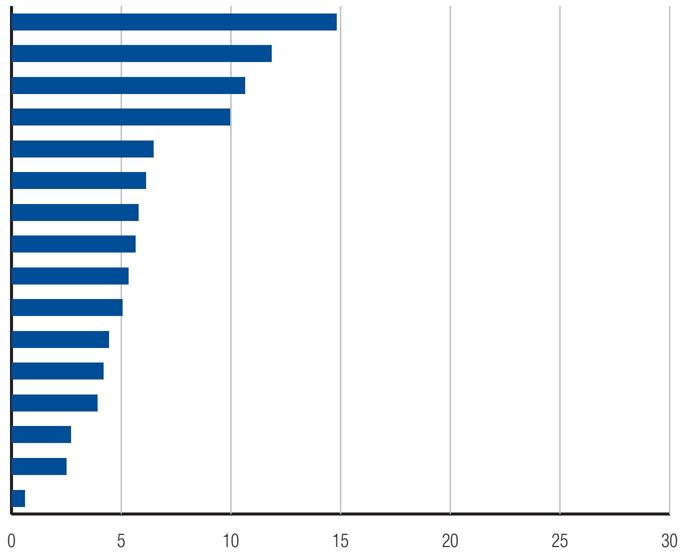
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**94**	**3.9**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	94	3.9
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	101	3.8
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	95	3.9
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**96**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	120	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	75	3.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	125	3.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	62	5.9
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**83**	**3.9**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	71	4.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	127	3.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	118	3.7
8th pillar: Financial market development	120	3.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	51	4.5
10th pillar: Market size	75	3.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**125**	**3.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	132	3.1
12th pillar: Innovation	113	2.9



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	14.8
Inefficient government bureaucracy	11.9
Policy instability	10.6
Corruption	10.0
Poor work ethic in labor force	6.5
Government instability/coups	6.1
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	5.8
Tax rates	5.7
Inadequately educated workforce	5.3
Complexity of tax regulations	5.1
Crime and theft	4.4
Foreign currency regulations	4.2
Restrictive labor regulations	3.9
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.7
Inflation	2.5
Poor public health	0.6



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Serbia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.1	128
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.0	129
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.7	107
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.1	115
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.7	85
1.06	Judicial independence	2.6	123
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.4	112
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.2	129
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.2	136
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.7	125
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.6	127
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.6	108
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.4	71
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.4	80
1.15	Organized crime	4.3	100
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.8	87
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.4	115
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.0	107
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.2	111
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	2.8	138
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.3	**32**
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.1	113
2.02	Quality of roads	2.9	114
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.1	90
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.7	122
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.7	99
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	73.4	90
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.6	76
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	122.1	54
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	37.3	**25**
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–6.3	127
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	9.5	129
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.1	**1**
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	72.4	111
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	38.9	79
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	18.0	**39**
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.4	**31**
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.5	**15**
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	5.8	**40**
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	75.1	57
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.7	81
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	94.8	66
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	94.4	58
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	56.4	**45**
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.1	110
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.4	**48**
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.4	116
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.9	89
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.6	107
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.0	135
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.3	125
6.02	Extent of market dominance	2.7	134
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.1	121
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.9	124
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	38.6	71

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
6.07	No. days to start a business*	12.0	68
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	2.9	132
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.2	81
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.0	70
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.1	99
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.6	121
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.5	94
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	56.9	**50**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.8	120
6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.3	133
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.4	136
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	**50**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.3	111
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	7.7	**17**
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.8	129
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.4	117
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.2	131
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	1.7	140
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	1.6	139
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.77	81
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.0	97
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.7	111
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.4	126
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.2	120
8.05	Venture capital availability	1.9	130
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.1	112
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.2	121
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	5	63
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.0	107
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.8	127
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.8	110
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	53.5	65
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	15.6	**50**
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	112.4	**26**
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	61.1	**41**
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.5	77
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	74
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	95.5	75
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	45.3	**50**
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.9	116
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.8	100
11.03	State of cluster development	3.1	112
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.2	138
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.1	127
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.1	126
11.07	Production process sophistication	2.7	133
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.4	135
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	2.9	134
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.1	132
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.8	67
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.4	129
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	95
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.8	110
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.8	82
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	3.0	53

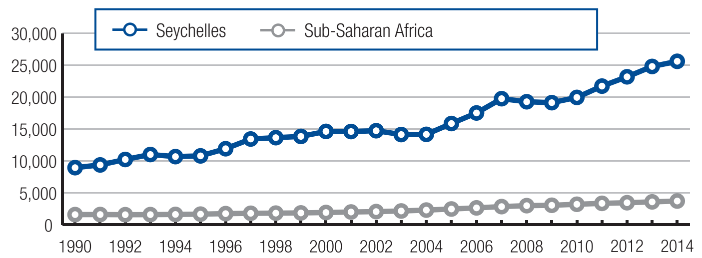
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Seychelles

Key indicators, 2014

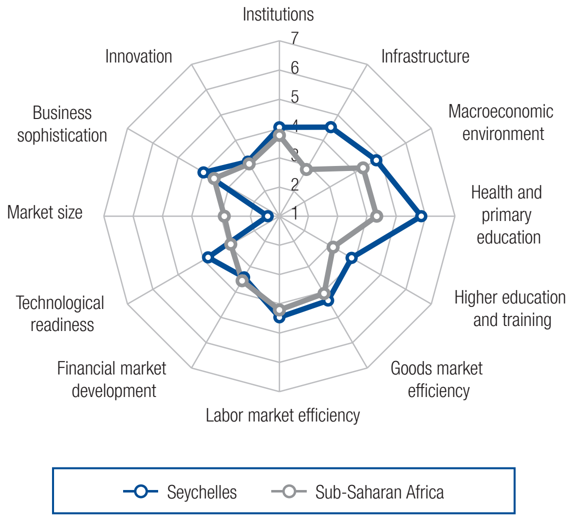
Population (millions)	0.1
GDP (US$ billions)	1.4
GDP per capita (US$)	15,115
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.00

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

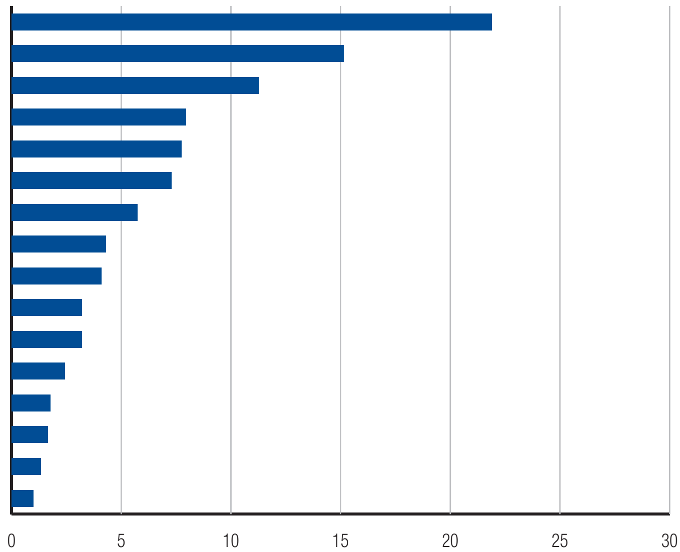
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**97**	**3.9**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	92	3.9
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	80	4.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	76	4.1
Basic requirements (24.7%)	**52**	**4.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	61	4.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	47	4.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	61	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	64	5.8
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**108**	**3.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	92	3.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	65	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	43	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market development	106	3.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	71	3.8
10th pillar: Market size	140	1.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (25.3%)	**70**	**3.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	62	4.0
12th pillar: Innovation	87	3.2



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	21.9
Poor work ethic in labor force	15.1
Inadequately educated workforce	11.3
Inefficient government bureaucracy	8.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	7.7
Restrictive labor regulations	7.3
Corruption	5.7
Policy instability	4.3
Foreign currency regulations	4.1
Crime and theft	3.2
Tax rates	3.2
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.4
Poor public health	1.8
Complexity of tax regulations	1.7
Inflation	1.3
Government instability/coups	1.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Seychelles

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.2	75
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.8	75
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.7	53
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.4	**46**
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.1	61
1.06	Judicial independence	4.1	57
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.2	61
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.5	**50**
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.2	**16**
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.0	**49**
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.4	75
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.1	70
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.6	105
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.2	88
1.15	Organized crime	4.9	65
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.1	67
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.1	54
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3	89
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.9	57
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.4	**43**
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.8	55
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.7	**43**
2.02	Quality of roads	4.2	59
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.0	**34**
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.9	**47**
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	37.8	105
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.8	68
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	162.2	**10**
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	22.7	**45**
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	3.3	**7**
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	15.0	100
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.4	**1**
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	64.6	102
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	26.3	113
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	30.0	56
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.4	105
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.8	105
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.1	120
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	12.2	63
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.2	71
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.6	**42**
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.1	95
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	79.5	92
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	1.3	136
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.3	**38**
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.3	56
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.3	60
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.2	72
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.6	105
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.0	60
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.2	129
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.9	**48**
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.1	**43**
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.9	**39**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	31.7	**43**
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	9	104
6.07	No. days to start a business*	38.0	124
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.9	63
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.4	57
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	2.6	**39**
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.4	78
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.1	101
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.8	75
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	97.9	**7**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.9	115
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.6	52
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.0	104
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.9	78
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.6	85
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	11.9	**47**
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.9	59
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.5	104
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.4	56
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.1	95
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.0	**29**
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.91	**30**
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.9	102
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.9	94
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.1	93
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.0	51
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.7	67
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.5	90
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.0	79
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	2	106
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.9	60
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.7	61
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.2	87
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	54.3	63
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	12.7	59
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	28.9	73
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	12.7	109
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.0	140
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.6	137
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	2.4	140
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	71.6	**21**
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.0	112
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.8	101
11.03	State of cluster development	3.9	54
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.7	**25**
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.9	55
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.8	65
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.9	64
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.9	97
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.7	69
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.9	75
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.6	78
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.1	76
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.4	80
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.7	**40**
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	2.8	136
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	5.4	**47**

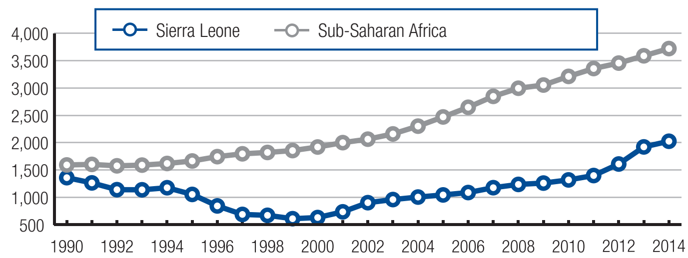
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Sierra Leone

Key indicators, 2014

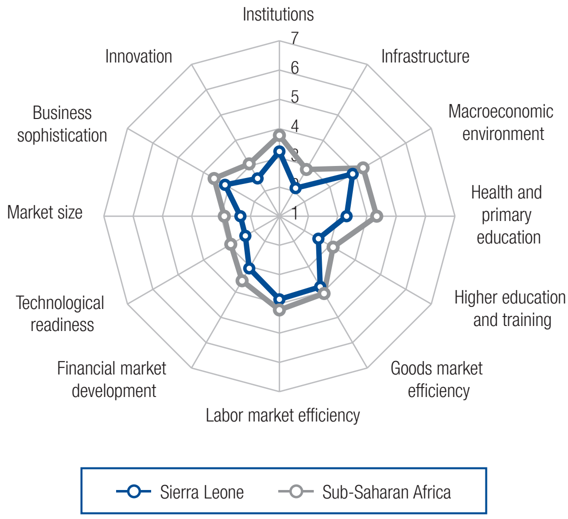
Population (millions)	6.2
GDP (US$ billions)	5.0
GDP per capita (US$)	808
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.01

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**137**	**3.1**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	138	3.1
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	144	3.0
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	143	2.8
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**137**	**3.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	122	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	132	2.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	119	3.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	137	3.3
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**136**	**3.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	132	2.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	123	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	104	3.8
8th pillar: Financial market development	123	3.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	137	2.3
10th pillar: Market size	130	2.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**132**	**2.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	131	3.1
12th pillar: Innovation	131	2.5

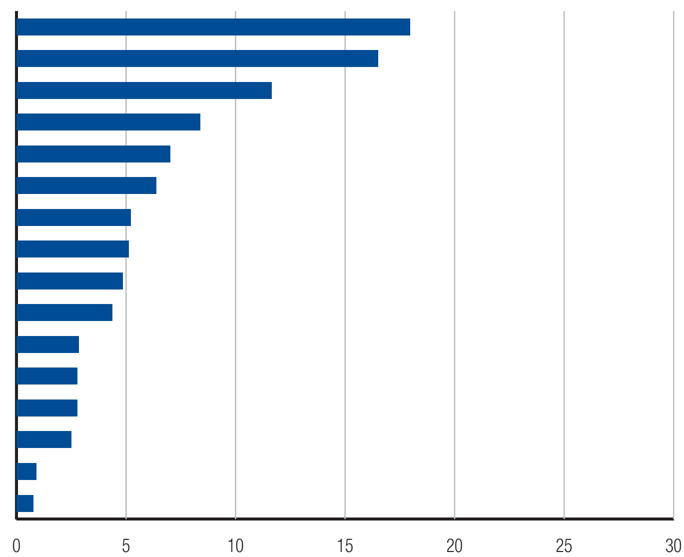


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	18.0
Corruption	16.5
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	11.7
Tax rates	8.4
Inadequately educated workforce	7.0
Poor work ethic in labor force	6.4
Foreign currency regulations	5.2
Inflation	5.1
Poor public health	4.9
Inefficient government bureaucracy	4.4
Crime and theft	2.8
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.8
Policy instability	2.8
Complexity of tax regulations	2.5
Restrictive labor regulations	0.9
Government instability/coups	0.8



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Sierra Leone

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.3	123
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.1	121
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.5	115
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.5	96
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.3	137
1.06	Judicial independence	2.7	117
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.3	118
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.0	77
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.6	55
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.2	99
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.5	128
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.6	109
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.9	89
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.8	105
1.15	Organized crime	4.1	108
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.4	109
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.2	127
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.9	112
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	98
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.3	124
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.8	55
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.4	137
2.02	Quality of roads	2.7	122
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.8	116
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.4	139
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	4.3	136
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	1.9	133
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	76.7	118
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.3	134
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–3.1	71
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	3.8	132
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	8.3	126
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	38.8	62
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	16.8	135
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	18,398.6	59
4.02	Business impact of malaria	2.9	73
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	313.0	128
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.2	117
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.6	118
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.3	112
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	107.2	140
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	45.6	140
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.8	122
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	n/a	n/a
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	44.7	124
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	2.0	135
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.8	118
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.6	129
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.0	132
5.06	Internet access in schools	2.3	136
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.2	127
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.6	109
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.3	124
6.02	Extent of market dominance	2.9	128
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	2.9	133
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.4	94
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	31.0	**41**

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
6.07	No. days to start a business*	12.0	68
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.4	105
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.0	110
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	13.9	131
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.0	**39**
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.4	77
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.2	121
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	49.4	62
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.6	132
6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.5	128
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.0	108
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.8	87
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.1	52
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	78.3	137
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.7	87
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.2	125
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.6	105
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.7	117
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.3	76
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.97	**7**
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.6	124
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.4	124
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.5	123
8.04	Ease of access to loans	1.8	129
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.0	129
8.06	Soundness of banks	3.7	123
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.2	123
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	5	63
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.0	138
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.5	136
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.6	121
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	2.1	137
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	n/a	n/a
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	2.0	133
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	13.0	107
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.0	130
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.2	125
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	12.6	130
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	43.0	57
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.0	107
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.3	134
11.03	State of cluster development	3.0	117
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.8	118
11.05	Value chain breadth	2.9	134
11.06	Control of international distribution	2.7	138
11.07	Production process sophistication	2.5	135
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.4	136
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.3	111
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.3	127
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.2	138
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.3	134
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.4	133
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.0	101
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.0	130
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	107

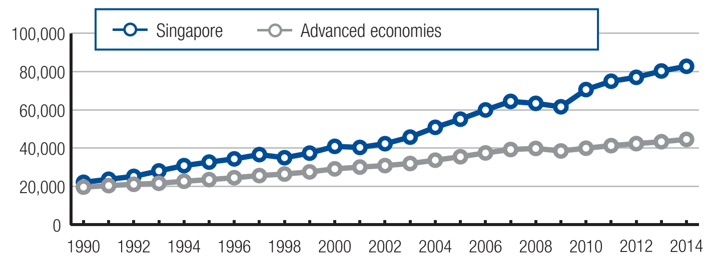
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Singapore

Key indicators, 2014

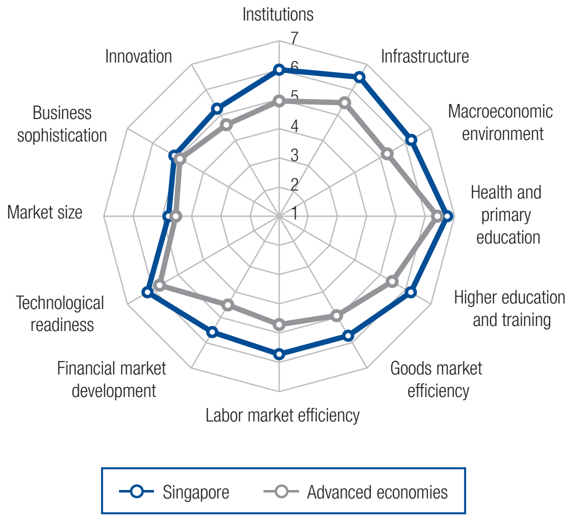
Population (millions)	5.5
GDP (US$ billions)	308.1
GDP per capita (US$)	56,319
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.42

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

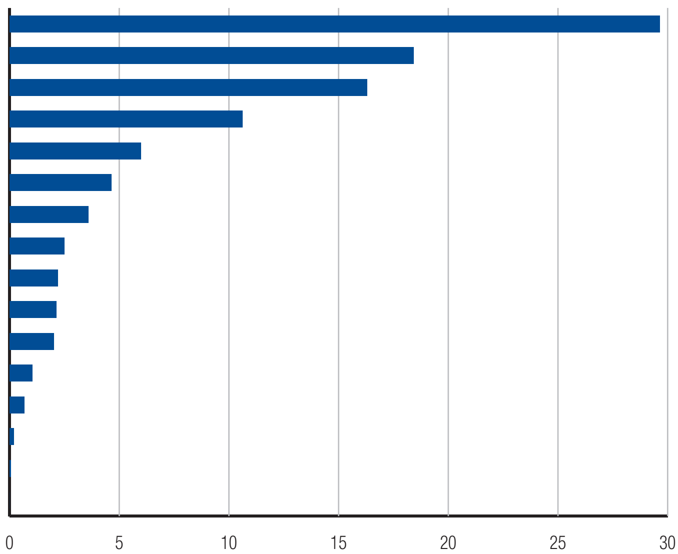
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**2**	**5.7**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	2	5.6
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	2	5.6
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	2	5.7
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**1**	**6.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	2	6.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	2	6.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	12	6.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	2	6.7
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**2**	**5.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	1	6.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	1	5.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	2	5.7
8th pillar: Financial market development	2	5.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	5	6.2
10th pillar: Market size	35	4.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**11**	**5.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	18	5.1
12th pillar: Innovation	9	5.2



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Restrictive labor regulations	29.7
Insufficient capacity to innovate	18.4
Inflation	16.3
Inadequately educated workforce	10.6
Poor work ethic in labor force	6.0
Access to financing	4.6
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	3.6
Complexity of tax regulations	2.5
Tax rates	2.2
Inefficient government bureaucracy	2.1
Foreign currency regulations	2.0
Policy instability	1.0
Corruption	0.7
Poor public health	0.2
Crime and theft	0.1
Government instability/coups	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Singapore

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	6.3	4
1.02	Intellectual property protection	6.2	4
1.03	Diversion of public funds	6.1	4
1.04	Public trust in politicians	6.3	1
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	6.6	3
1.06	Judicial independence	5.5	23
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5.5	2
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	5.9	3
1.09	Burden of government regulation	5.4	1
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	6.2	1
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	5.2	10
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	6.2	1
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.7	41
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	6.2	7
1.15	Organized crime	6.5	5
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.2	8
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	6.1	4
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.2	7
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	6.0	6
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.6	6
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	8.0	3
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	6.4	4
2.02	Quality of roads	6.2	3
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	5.7	8
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	6.7	2
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	6.8	1
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	2,349.1	20
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.7	3
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	158.1	14
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	35.5	29
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	4.2	6
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	46.7	5
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.0	1
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	98.8	127
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	93.1	7
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	47.0	66
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.1	48
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.1	39
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	2.2	6
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	82.3	6
4.09	Quality of primary education	6.1	3
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	100.0	1
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	107.6	17
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	82.7	9
5.03	Quality of the education system	5.8	3
5.04	Quality of math and science education	6.4	1
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.9	4
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.3	2
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	5.7	8
5.08	Extent of staff training	5.4	4
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.6	21
6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.1	13
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.4	5
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	5.8	5
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	18.4	10

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	3	9
6.07	No. days to start a business*	2.5	4
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	5.0	6
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	5.6	1
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.0	2
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	6.1	4
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	6.2	3
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	6.2	2
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	164.8	2
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.7	9
6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.6	7
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	6.0	3
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	6.0	6
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	5.4	4
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	3.0	5
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	6.0	3
7.06	Pay and productivity	5.4	3
7.07	Reliance on professional management	6.1	5
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	5.4	6
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	6.0	2
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.79	75
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	6.1	8
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.9	7
8.03	Financing through local equity market	5.3	8
8.04	Ease of access to loans	4.5	4
8.05	Venture capital availability	4.6	3
8.06	Soundness of banks	6.5	5
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	6.1	3
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	8	17
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.2	13
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.7	16
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	6.0	2
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	82.0	24
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	27.8	23
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	616.5	4
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	156.1	1
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	43
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.1	9
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	452.7	39
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	178.5	3
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.5	71
11.02	Local supplier quality	5.1	26
11.03	State of cluster development	5.1	13
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	5.6	15
11.05	Value chain breadth	5.2	12
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.4	24
11.07	Production process sophistication	5.7	14
11.08	Extent of marketing	5.3	18
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.7	21
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.1	19
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.6	12
12.03	Company spending on R&D	5.0	11
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.6	5
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	5.0	4
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5.1	11
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	127.0	14

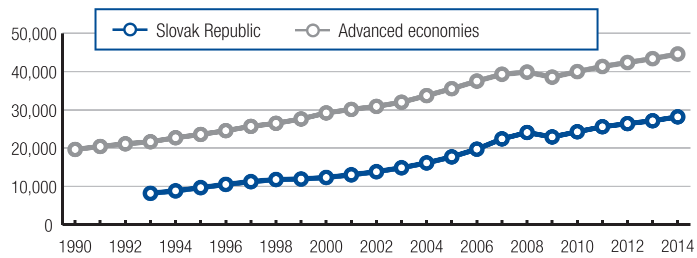
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Slovak Republic

Key indicators, 2014

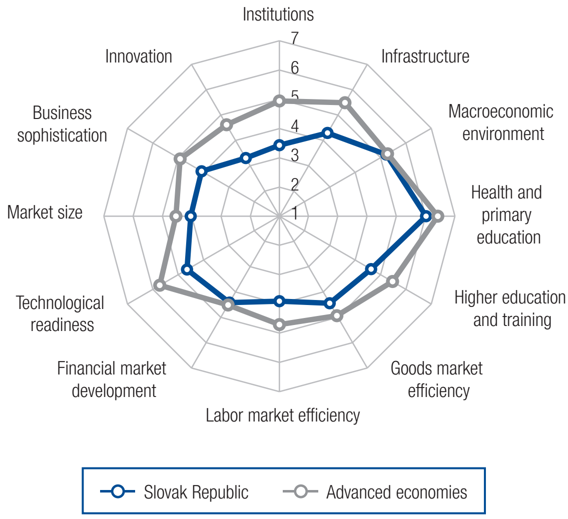
Population (millions).. 5.4
GDP (US$ billions)...................................... 100.0
GDP per capita (US$)............................... 18,454
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total........... 0.14

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**67**	**4.2**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	75	4.1
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	78	4.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	71	4.1
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**56**	**4.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	104	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	57	4.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	41	5.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	50	6.0
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**47**	**4.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	53	4.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	54	4.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	100	3.9
8th pillar: Financial market development	35	4.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	44	4.6
10th pillar: Market size	62	4.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**59**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	57	4.1
12th pillar: Innovation	66	3.3

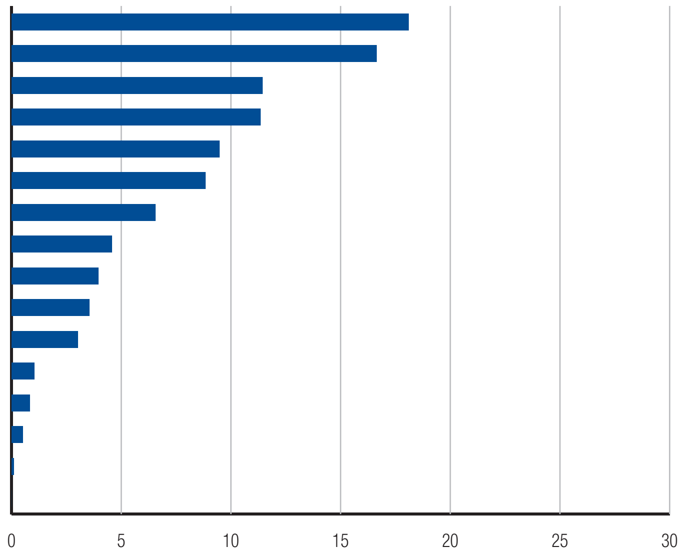


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	**3**
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		**Innovation driven**

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Corruption	18.1
Inefficient government bureaucracy	16.6
Tax rates	11.4
Restrictive labor regulations	11.3
Complexity of tax regulations	9.5
Policy instability	8.8
Inadequately educated workforce	6.6
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	4.6
Insufficient capacity to innovate	4.0
Access to financing	3.5
Poor work ethic in labor force	3.0
Crime and theft	1.0
Poor public health	0.8
Government instability/coups	0.5
Foreign currency regulations	0.1
Inflation	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Slovak Republic

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.0	89
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.1	56
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.3	127
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.2	113
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.5	94
1.06	Judicial independence	2.6	125
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	1.9	138
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.3	123
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.4	132
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.2	138
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.4	132
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.9	79
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.8	38
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.8	62
1.15	Organized crime	4.8	70
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.6	105
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.3	117
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.3	32
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	73
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.7	92
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.1	88
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.5	49
2.02	Quality of roads	4.0	66
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.6	21
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.2	107
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.5	108
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	30.2	112
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.2	26
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	116.9	61
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	16.8	67
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–3.0	67
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	21.2	64
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	–0.1	67
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	54.0	89
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	74.7	30
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	7.7	21
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.5	23
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.6	13
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	6.0	43
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	76.3	49
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.3	53
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	94.5	69
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	93.9	60
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	55.1	50
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.8	121
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.0	76
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.8	95
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.3	32
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.3	58
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.9	82
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.5	27
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.6	76
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.6	94
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.2	107
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	48.6	106

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	7	76
6.07	No. days to start a business*	11.5	66
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.4	107
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.6	32
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.2	5
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	6.0	5
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.0	30
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.5	44
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	90.7	10
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.7	62
6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.8	118
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	98
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.5	102
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.9	128
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	18.8	85
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.7	132
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.4	38
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.3	62
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.5	127
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.3	129
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.80	73
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.1	38
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.2	25
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.2	86
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.3	40
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.9	57
8.06	Soundness of banks	6.0	14
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.1	73
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	7	24
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.5	37
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.8	55
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.3	10
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	80.0	26
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	21.8	41
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	11.5	96
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	59.5	46
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.7	66
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.1	48
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	152.6	66
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	95.2	10
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.6	57
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.8	40
11.03	State of cluster development	3.9	56
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.1	98
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.0	50
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.5	94
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.6	33
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.5	53
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.5	93
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.8	77
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.9	62
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.3	63
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.4	84
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.1	87
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.8	80
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	9.2	39

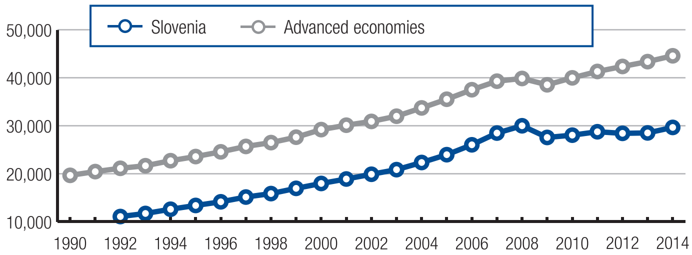
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Slovenia

Key indicators, 2014

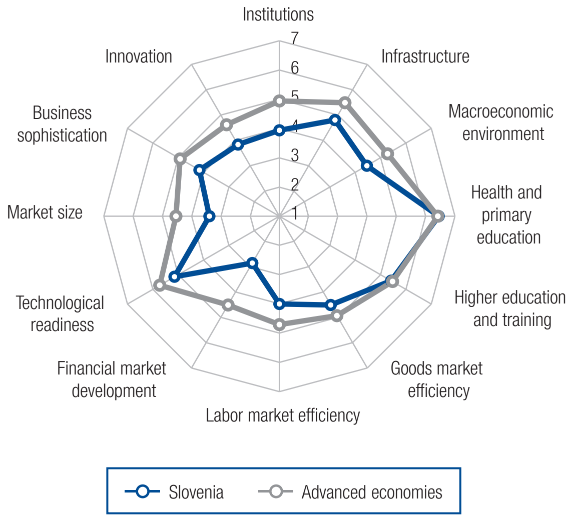
Population (millions) 2.1
GDP (US$ billions) 49.5
GDP per capita (US$) 24,019
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total 0.06

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**59**	**4.3**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	70	4.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	62	4.3
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	56	4.3
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**45**	**4.9**
1st pillar: Institutions	67	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	38	4.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	89	4.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	15	6.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**56**	**4.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	22	5.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	47	4.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	95	4.0
8th pillar: Financial market development	128	2.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	35	5.1
10th pillar: Market size	85	3.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**39**	**4.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	51	4.2
12th pillar: Innovation	33	3.8

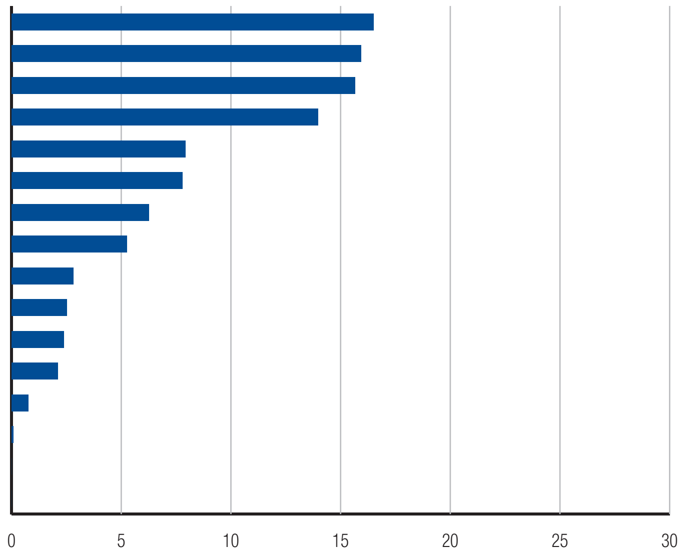


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Restrictive labor regulations	16.5
Inefficient government bureaucracy	15.9
Tax rates	15.7
Access to financing	14.0
Complexity of tax regulations	7.9
Policy instability	7.8
Corruption	6.3
Government instability/coups	5.3
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.8
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	2.5
Poor work ethic in labor force	2.4
Inadequately educated workforce	2.1
Poor public health	0.8
Crime and theft	0.1
Foreign currency regulations	0.0
Inflation	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Slovenia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

1st pillar: Institutions

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
1.01	Property rights	4.3	61
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.5	**39**
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.3	70
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.3	105
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.0	**36**
1.06	Judicial independence	3.5	85
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.7	97
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.2	130
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.6	127
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.9	115
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.0	105
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.1	71
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.3	**8**
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.6	**22**
1.15	Organized crime	5.5	**44**
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.9	**40**
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.8	82
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3	87
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.2	110
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.4	121
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.8	**14**

2nd pillar: Infrastructure

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.9	**37**
2.02	Quality of roads	4.7	**44**
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.2	47
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.0	**33**
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.4	65
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	16.8	126
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.1	**32**
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	112.1	73
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	37.1	**26**

3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–5.8	121
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	25.5	**39**
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.2	60
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	82.9	119
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	63.3	**45**

4th pillar: Health and primary education

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	7.5	**20**
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.7	**12**
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.6	**10**
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	2.3	**7**
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	80.3	**28**
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.1	**21**
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.2	**38**

5th pillar: Higher education and training

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	97.6	**47**
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	86.0	**6**
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.1	**50**
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.3	**13**
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.5	**47**
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.7	**21**
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.6	**40**
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.0	58

6th pillar: Goods market efficiency

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.1	64
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.9	52
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.8	66
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.7	130
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	32.0	**45**

6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	2	**3**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	6.0	**28**
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.4	100
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.5	**49**
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.2	**5**
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.3	130
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.4	125
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.9	**28**
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	78.9	**22**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.0	**40**
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.3	81

7th pillar: Labor market efficiency

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.0	105
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.0	124
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.5	136
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	10.7	**40**
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.3	139
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.8	81
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.0	81
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.0	98
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.5	118
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.91	**31**

8th pillar: Financial market development

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.6	125
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.5	120
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.7	117
8.04	Ease of access to loans	1.6	137
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.4	104
8.06	Soundness of banks	2.9	137
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.5	114
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	3	93

9th pillar: Technological readiness

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.5	**38**
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.9	**49**
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.1	93
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	71.6	**38**
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	26.6	**31**
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	121.1	**24**
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	46.7	64

10th pillar: Market size

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.0	91
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.5	68
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	61.1	89
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	87.8	**14**

11th pillar: Business sophistication

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.5	76
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.9	**34**
11.03	State of cluster development	3.5	94
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.2	**33**
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.8	66
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.0	51
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.4	**38**
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.3	73
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	52

12th pillar: Innovation

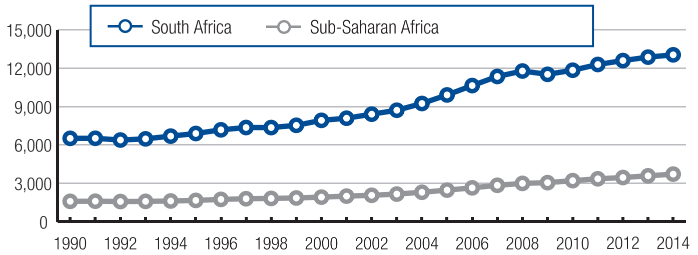
	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.4	**41**
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.8	**31**
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.7	**39**
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.0	**44**
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.7	120
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.1	62
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	62.3	**23**

Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

South Africa

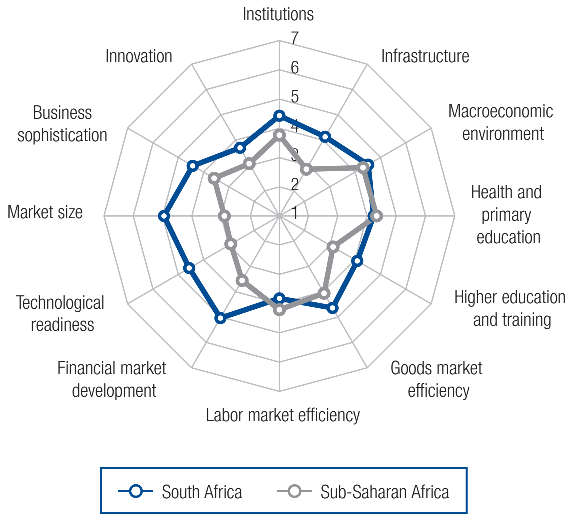
Key indicators, 2014

Population (millions)	54.0
GDP (US$ billions)	350.1
GDP per capita (US$)	6,483
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.65



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**49**	**4.4**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	56	4.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	53	4.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	52	4.4
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**85**	**4.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	38	4.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	68	4.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	85	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	126	4.2
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**41**	**4.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	83	4.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	38	4.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	107	3.8
8th pillar: Financial market development	12	5.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	50	4.6
10th pillar: Market size	29	4.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**36**	**4.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	33	4.4
12th pillar: Innovation	38	3.7

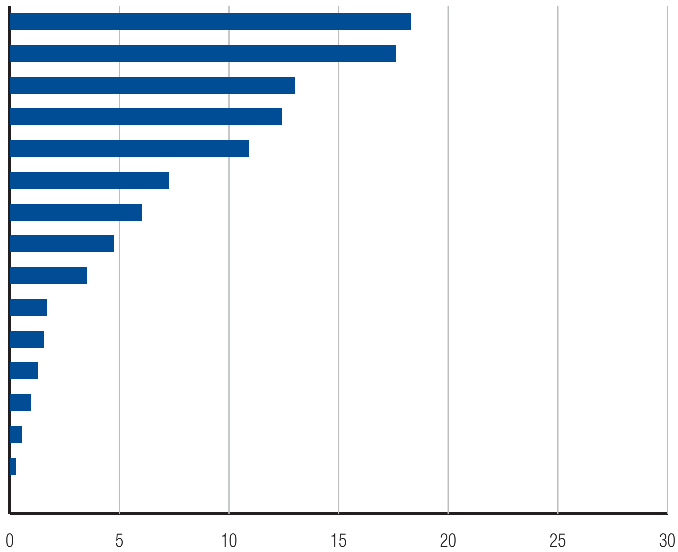


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	**2**	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		**Efficiency driven**		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Restrictive labor regulations	18.3
Inefficient government bureaucracy	17.6
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	13.0
Policy instability	12.4
Inadequately educated workforce	10.9
Crime and theft	7.3
Corruption	6.0
Poor work ethic in labor force	4.7
Access to financing	3.5
Insufficient capacity to innovate	1.7
Tax rates	1.5
Foreign currency regulations	1.3
Complexity of tax regulations	1.0
Inflation	0.6
Poor public health	0.3
Government instability/coups	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

South Africa

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	5.5	**24**
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.4	**24**
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.9	94
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.4	98
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.3	50
1.06	Judicial independence	5.4	**24**
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.6	105
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.8	91
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.9	117
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.3	**14**
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	5.0	**17**
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.5	**39**
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.7	50
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	2.8	131
1.15	Organized crime	4.3	99
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.6	102
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.4	**38**
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.6	**1**
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	6.1	**3**
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	6.0	**3**
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.8	**14**
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.3	59
2.02	Quality of roads	5.0	**34**
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.6	42
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.9	**36**
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.9	**14**
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	1,174.7	**28**
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2.9	116
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	149.7	**22**
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	8.1	90
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–4.1	94
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	14.9	101
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	6.1	108
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	45.9	75
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	58.5	51
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	32.5	28
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.1	30
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	860.0	138
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	3.7	133
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	19.1	137
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.4	133
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	32.8	104
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	56.7	127
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.5	127
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	89.6	102
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	110.8	**12**
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	19.7	93
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.2	138
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.0	140
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.2	**24**
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.2	119
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.6	**41**
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.9	**19**
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.4	**43**
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.9	**46**
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.1	**13**
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.9	**40**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	28.8	**32**

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	**38**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	19.0	94
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.7	73
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.6	**33**
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.2	78
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.0	**47**
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.1	99
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.9	71
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	39.6	88
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.6	67
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.8	**34**
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	2.5	140
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	2.7	137
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.2	138
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	9.3	**29**
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.3	**30**
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.2	127
7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.4	**24**
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.6	61
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.8	**46**
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.77	86
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	6.1	**6**
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.3	**21**
8.03	Financing through local equity market	5.6	**1**
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.5	**32**
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.0	**47**
8.06	Soundness of banks	6.4	**8**
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	6.1	**2**
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	5	63
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.3	**41**
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.4	**28**
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.5	64
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	49.0	71
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	3.2	93
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	149.5	**19**
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	46.7	63
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	**27**
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.3	**36**
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	704.5	**29**
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	30.7	94
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.6	51
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.8	**38**
11.03	State of cluster development	4.2	**33**
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.4	70
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.9	56
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.3	**31**
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.4	**39**
11.08	Extent of marketing	5.1	**24**
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.5	**26**
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.6	**32**
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.7	**33**
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.8	**32**
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.5	**31**
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.8	119
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.4	106
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	6.9	**46**

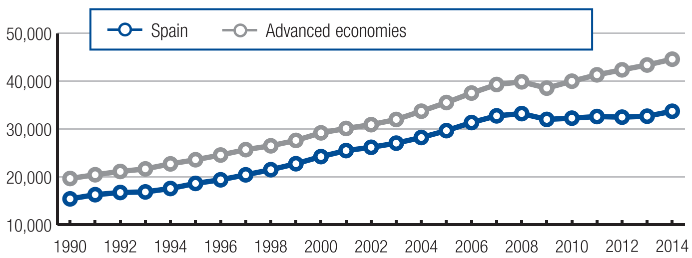
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Spain

Key indicators, 2014

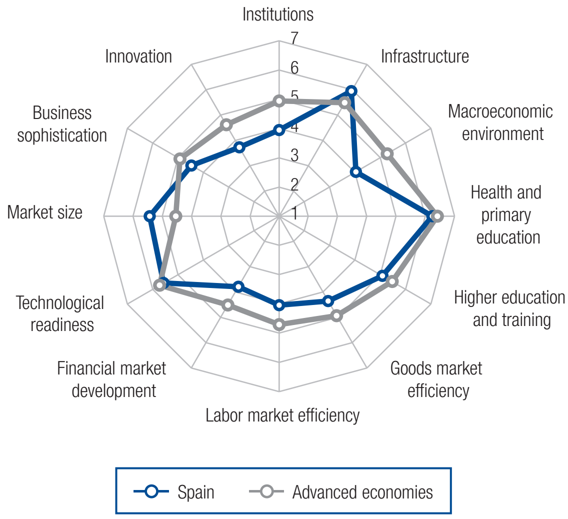
Population (millions)	46.5
GDP (US$ billions)	1,406.9
GDP per capita (US$)	30,278
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	1.45

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

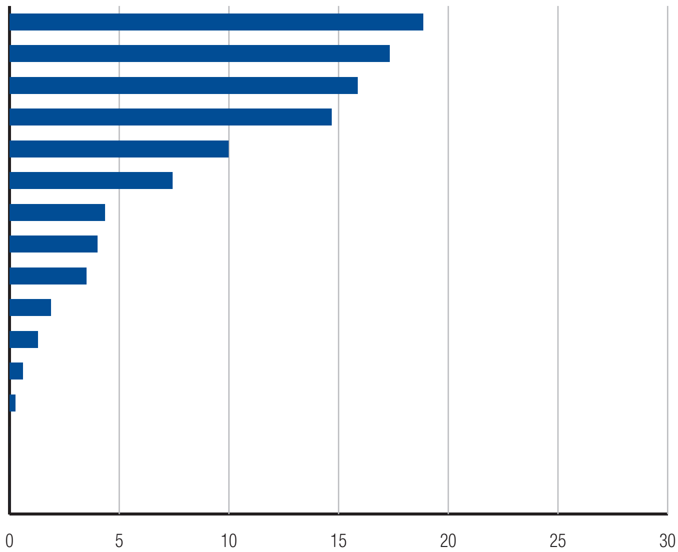
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**33**	**4.6**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	35	4.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	35	4.6
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	36	4.6
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**40**	**5.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	65	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	10	5.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	116	4.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	32	6.2
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**29**	**4.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	30	5.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	62	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	92	4.0
8th pillar: Financial market development	77	3.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	25	5.6
10th pillar: Market size	15	5.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**35**	**4.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	31	4.5
12th pillar: Innovation	37	3.7



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	18.9
Tax rates	17.3
Inefficient government bureaucracy	15.9
Restrictive labor regulations	14.7
Insufficient capacity to innovate	10.0
Corruption	7.4
Complexity of tax regulations	4.4
Inadequately educated workforce	4.0
Policy instability	3.5
Poor work ethic in labor force	1.9
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	1.3
Poor public health	0.6
Foreign currency regulations	0.3
Crime and theft	0.0
Government instability/coups	0.0
Inflation	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Spain

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.3	60
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.0	62
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.9	98
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.3	108
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.5	45
1.06	Judicial independence	3.5	84
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.9	78
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.5	111
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.7	124
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.3	88
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.5	65
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.0	76
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.2	78
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.2	38
1.15	Organized crime	5.6	39
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.8	**20**
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.8	79
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.6	67
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.9	54
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.7	94
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.4	**30**
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.7	**14**
2.02	Quality of roads	5.8	**11**
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	5.9	**4**
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.7	**12**
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.9	**12**
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	3,880.3	**9**
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.2	**24**
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	107.8	81
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	40.6	**19**
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–5.8	122
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	19.6	75
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	–0.2	71
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	97.7	126
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	65.4	43
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	13.0	**31**
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.8	**6**
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	74
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.5	**16**
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.6	**25**
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	82.4	**5**
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.1	66
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.4	**15**
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	130.8	**2**
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	84.6	**7**
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.4	85
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.8	84
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.8	**6**
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.3	67
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.2	62
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.6	104
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.6	**19**
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.1	34
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.2	38
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.0	121
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	58.2	122

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
6.07	No. days to start a business*	13.0	74
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.7	76
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.2	86
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.2	**5**
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.0	44
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	59
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.6	39
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	30.4	114
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.7	64
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.3	76
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.2	84
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.6	97
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.1	121
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	17.4	79
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.0	124
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.4	115
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.5	49
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.1	94
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.8	98
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.85	53
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.9	49
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.2	60
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.3	82
8.04	Ease of access to loans	1.7	131
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.7	69
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.7	79
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.4	59
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	5	63
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.5	34
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.9	50
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.8	38
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	76.2	**30**
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	27.3	**28**
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	111.5	**27**
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	77.1	**25**
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.3	**16**
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.8	**22**
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	1,566.4	**16**
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	32.6	88
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.1	**18**
11.02	Local supplier quality	5.1	**31**
11.03	State of cluster development	3.9	50
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.1	37
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.7	**25**
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.4	**26**
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.7	**30**
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.7	40
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.5	95
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.1	55
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.4	37
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.3	59
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.8	57
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.2	84
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5.0	**16**
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	38.2	**25**

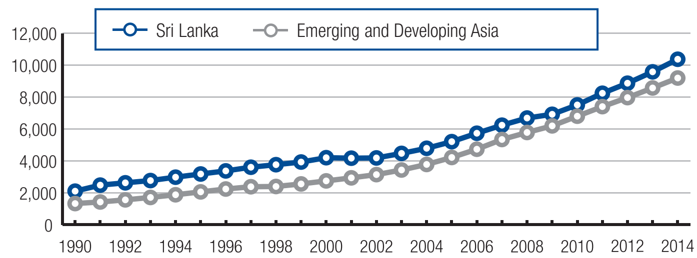
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Sri Lanka

Key indicators, 2014

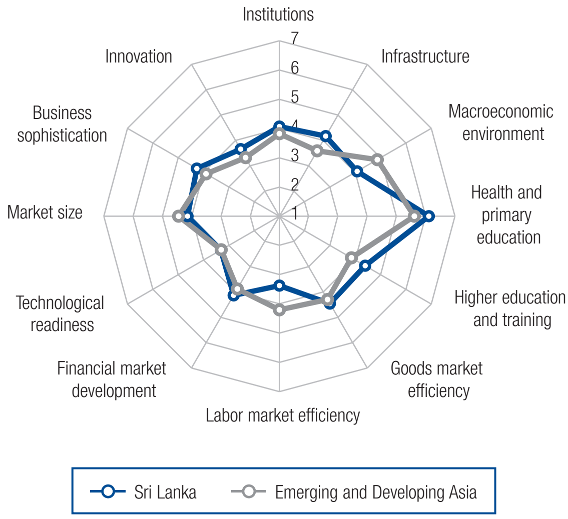
Population (millions)	21.0
GDP (US$ billions)	74.6
GDP per capita (US$)	3,558
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.20

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**68**	**4.2**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	73	4.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	65	4.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	68	4.2
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**67**	**4.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	59	4.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	64	4.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	115	4.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	43	6.1
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**76**	**4.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	66	4.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	51	4.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	130	3.4
8th pillar: Financial market development	51	4.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	93	3.3
10th pillar: Market size	61	4.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**41**	**4.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	44	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation	43	3.6

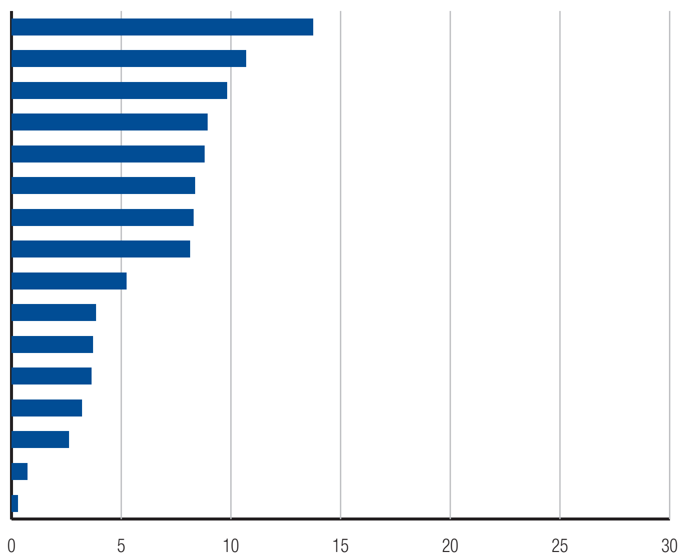


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inefficient government bureaucracy	13.7
Access to financing	10.7
Restrictive labor regulations	9.8
Poor work ethic in labor force	8.9
Policy instability	8.8
Corruption	8.4
Tax rates	8.3
Complexity of tax regulations	8.1
Inadequately educated workforce	5.2
Insufficient capacity to innovate	3.9
Inflation	3.7
Government instability/coups	3.6
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	3.2
Foreign currency regulations	2.6
Crime and theft	0.7
Poor public health	0.3



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Sri Lanka

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.3	62
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.4	42
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.2	74
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.6	93
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.6	88
1.06	Judicial independence	4.2	52
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.7	98
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.5	52
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.5	64
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.7	26
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.7	51
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.9	80
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.1	21
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.2	41
1.15	Organized crime	5.1	59
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.7	99
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.9	65
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.9	53
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.0	45
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.5	37
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.9	50
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.1	26
2.02	Quality of roads	5.2	27
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.9	37
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.3	58
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.9	45
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	311.4	54
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.9	61
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	103.2	91
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	12.5	78
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–5.9	123
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	23.9	47
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	3.3	63
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	75.9	114
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	31.7	98
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.4	14
4.02	Business impact of malaria	6.0	10
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	66.0	78
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.0	55
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.9	52
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	8.2	51
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.2	70
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.0	26
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	94.1	70
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	99.3	36
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	17.0	98
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.7	24
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.8	25
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.9	31
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.0	79
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.7	37
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.0	63
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.7	17
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.1	36
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.1	44
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.8	47
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	55.6	119

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	9	104
6.07	No. days to start a business*	11.0	59
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.9	60
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.1	92
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	20.0	138
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.6	61
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.9	38
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.2	59
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	33.5	98
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.2	30
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.8	33
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.8	35
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	49
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.2	117
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	58.5	136
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.0	45
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.5	30
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.7	40
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.4	75
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.6	114
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.48	126
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.3	30
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.7	44
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.6	23
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.9	66
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.8	60
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.6	35
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.4	56
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	3	93
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.9	61
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.9	51
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.7	53
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	25.8	100
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	2.6	95
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	12.7	92
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	13.0	108
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.0	55
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.5	70
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	217.4	61
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	22.6	115
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.2	14
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.9	32
11.03	State of cluster development	3.8	64
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.4	67
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.1	46
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.1	45
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.7	71
11.08	Extent of marketing	5.0	26
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.8	58
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.5	36
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.3	39
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.5	50
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.1	109
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.8	32
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5.0	13
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.6	78

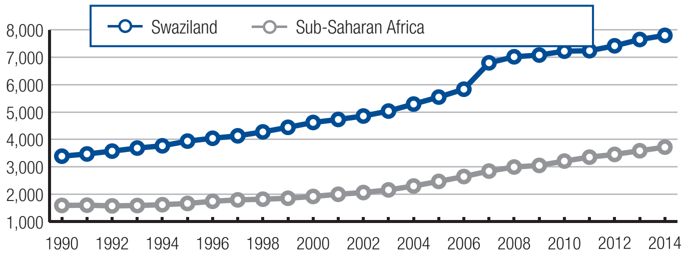
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Swaziland

Key indicators, 2014

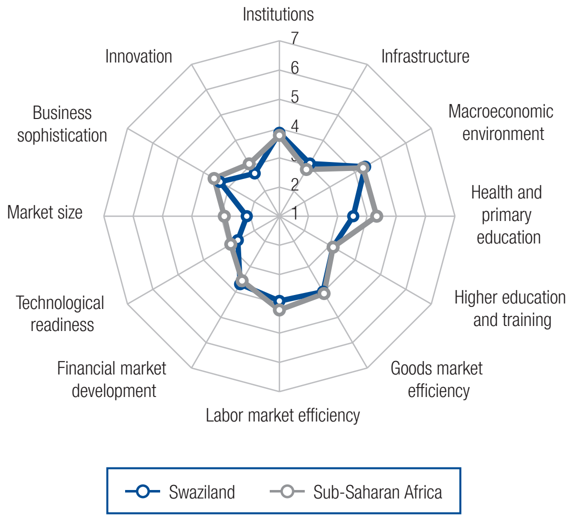
Population (millions)	1.1
GDP (US$ billions)	3.7
GDP per capita (US$)	3,325
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.01

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

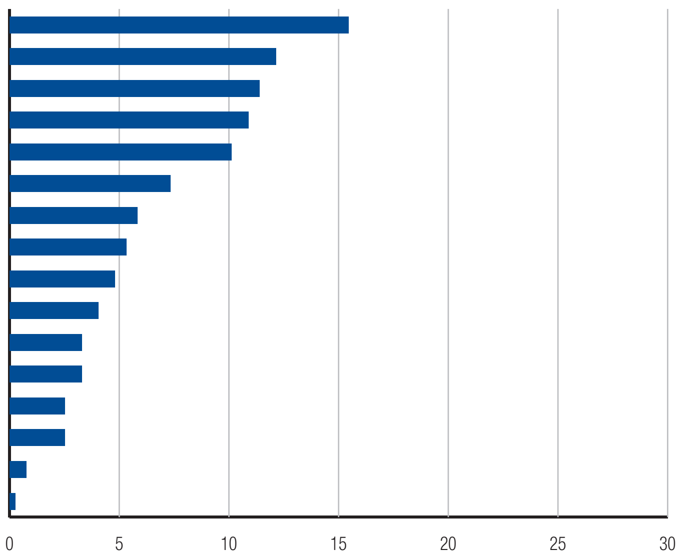
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**128**	**3.4**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	123	3.6
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	124	3.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	135	3.3
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**119**	**3.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	74	3.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	104	3.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	93	4.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	135	3.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**128**	**3.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	118	3.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	111	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	101	3.9
8th pillar: Financial market development	82	3.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	125	2.6
10th pillar: Market size	132	2.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**126**	**3.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	123	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation	124	2.7



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inefficient government bureaucracy	15.4
Tax rates	12.2
Corruption	11.4
Access to financing	10.9
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	10.1
Insufficient capacity to innovate	7.3
Poor work ethic in labor force	5.8
Policy instability	5.3
Complexity of tax regulations	4.8
Inadequately educated workforce	4.1
Crime and theft	3.3
Poor public health	3.3
Foreign currency regulations	2.5
Restrictive labor regulations	2.5
Government instability/coups	0.8
Inflation	0.3



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Swaziland

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.5	48
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.5	95
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.2	76
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.8	81
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.9	70
1.06	Judicial independence	2.9	111
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.1	70
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.0	83
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.5	66
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.5	78
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.1	92
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.7	101
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.5	55
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.7	67
1.15	Organized crime	5.1	56
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.6	49
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.9	74
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.8	58
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	65
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.1	76
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.8	95
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.8	80
2.02	Quality of roads	4.4	50
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.1	52
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.4	95
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.6	105
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	0.3	140
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.0	92
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	72.3	125
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	3.5	106
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–2.0	50
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	12.2	117
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	5.8	103
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	16.2	13
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	20.3	128
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	43.1	31
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.1	51
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	1,382.0	140
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	2.4	140
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	27.4	140
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	2.1	140
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	55.9	128
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	48.9	138
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.0	73
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	84.7	121
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	60.7	112
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	5.3	126
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.5	80
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.7	86
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.3	122
5.06	Internet access in schools	2.6	131
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.3	120
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.0	71
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.8	87
6.02	Extent of market dominance	2.9	127
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	2.9	134
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.4	93
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	35.6	64

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	12	130
6.07	No. days to start a business*	30.0	112
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.6	89
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.7	22
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.4	80
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.0	43
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.4	76
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.5	101
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	63.7	37
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.1	108
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.0	110
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.5	57
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.3	109
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.9	64
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	14.6	62
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.7	80
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.7	92
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.4	52
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.2	89
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.1	88
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.62	110
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.4	64
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.2	58
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.1	97
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.7	81
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.2	113
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.1	59
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.0	82
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	4	80
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.9	122
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.9	119
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.6	123
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	27.1	98
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.3	114
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	1.7	136
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	8.0	118
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.7	134
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.2	126
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	8.6	132
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	59.6	29
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.7	130
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.6	120
11.03	State of cluster development	3.1	115
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.8	121
11.05	Value chain breadth	2.9	135
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.1	127
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.1	115
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.5	130
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.8	61
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.4	118
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.5	131
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.6	121
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.3	85
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.0	99
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	2.6	138
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.6	80

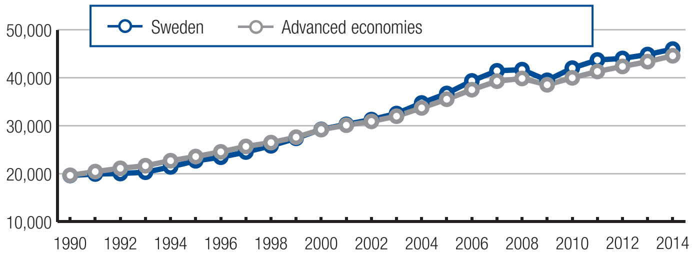
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Sweden

Key indicators, 2014

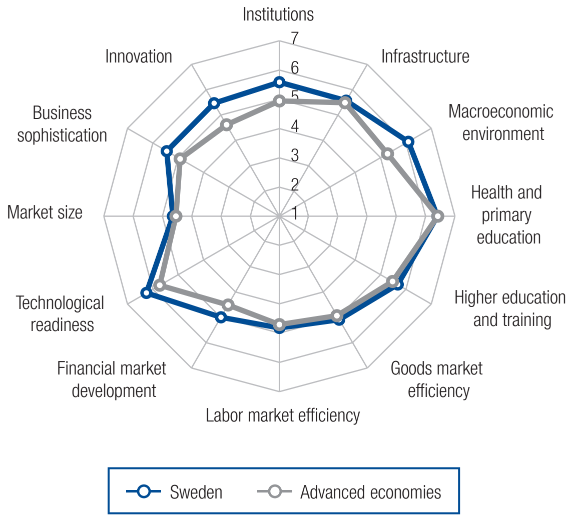
Population (millions)	9.7
GDP (US$ billions)	570.1
GDP per capita (US$)	58,491
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.42

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

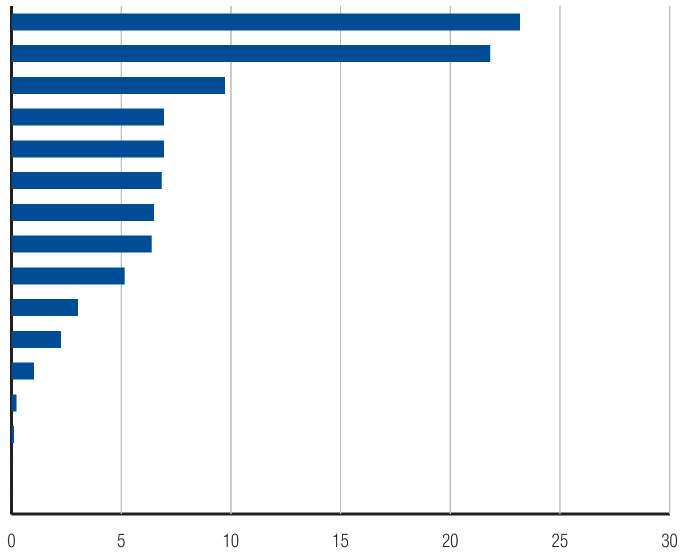
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**9**	**5.4**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	10	5.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	6	5.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	4	5.5
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**13**	**5.9**
1st pillar: Institutions	11	5.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	20	5.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	17	6.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	20	6.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**12**	**5.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	12	5.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	17	5.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	20	4.8
8th pillar: Financial market development	14	5.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	4	6.2
10th pillar: Market size	41	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**7**	**5.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	7	5.4
12th pillar: Innovation	7	5.5



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Restrictive labor regulations	23.2
Tax rates	21.8
Complexity of tax regulations	9.7
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	6.9
Insufficient capacity to innovate	6.9
Inadequately educated workforce	6.8
Access to financing	6.5
Policy instability	6.4
Inefficient government bureaucracy	5.1
Government instability/coups	3.0
Poor work ethic in labor force	2.2
Inflation	1.0
Foreign currency regulations	0.2
Crime and theft	0.1
Corruption	0.0
Poor public health	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Sweden

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	5.9	14
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.8	16
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.7	13
1.04	Public trust in politicians	5.4	10
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.9	18
1.06	Judicial independence	5.9	14
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5.0	9
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.8	10
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.1	21
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.4	11
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	5.1	12
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.4	14
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.8	36
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.4	28
1.15	Organized crime	5.7	35
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.7	24
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.9	8
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.0	13
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.8	11
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.4	9
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.3	32
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.6	19
2.02	Quality of roads	5.4	23
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.2	26
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.6	13
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.6	22
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	590.1	40
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.5	15
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	127.8	47
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	39.7	21
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–2.1	52
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	29.6	25
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	–0.2	71
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	41.5	67
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	94.2	3
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	7.2	18
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.6	18
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.5	20
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	2.4	9
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	81.7	12
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.7	34
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	99.3	7
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	98.4	41
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	70.0	26
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.6	25
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.5	43
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.4	16
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.3	4
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	5.6	14
5.08	Extent of staff training	5.3	8
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.5	33
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.6	20
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.2	9
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.7	62
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	49.4	112

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	3	9
6.07	No. days to start a business*	16.0	87
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.7	12
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.7	29
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.2	5
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.1	32
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.5	10
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.3	13
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	40.2	85
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.6	12
6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.4	15
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.7	7
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	3.6	133
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.4	106
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	14.4	61
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.6	94
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.3	44
7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.9	10
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.9	15
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.2	25
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.94	14
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.6	20
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.5	16
8.03	Financing through local equity market	5.0	15
8.04	Ease of access to loans	4.1	10
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.8	15
8.06	Soundness of banks	6.0	16
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.5	15
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	6	44
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.5	4
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	6.0	9
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.7	48
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	92.5	6
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	34.2	13
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	527.4	5
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	116.3	7
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	39
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.2	40
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	448.2	40
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	42.3	59
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.6	59
11.02	Local supplier quality	5.5	9
11.03	State of cluster development	4.8	19
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	5.9	11
11.05	Value chain breadth	5.6	4
11.06	Control of international distribution	5.0	10
11.07	Production process sophistication	6.2	5
11.08	Extent of marketing	5.5	8
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	5.6	4
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.7	4
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.7	11
12.03	Company spending on R&D	5.4	7
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.3	11
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.9	23
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5.0	14
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	312.5	3

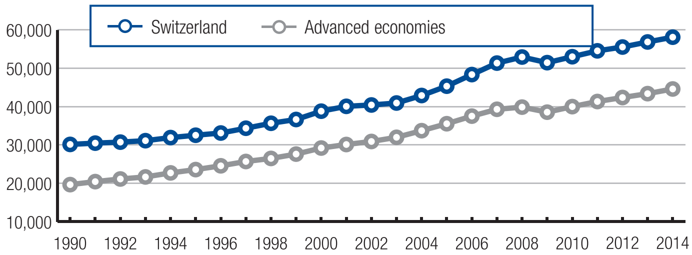
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Switzerland

Key indicators, 2014

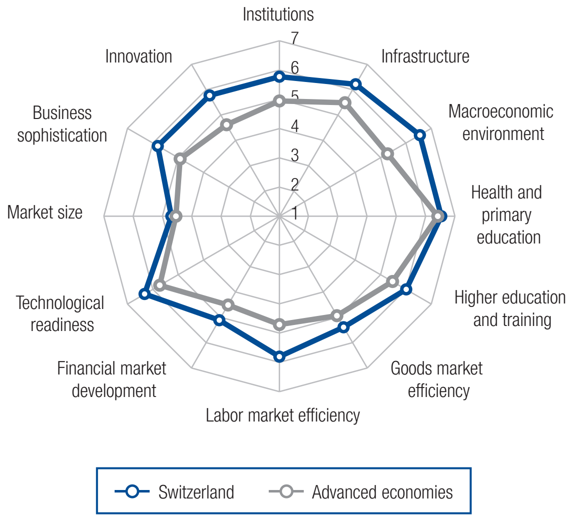
Population (millions) 8.1
GDP (US$ billions) 712.1
GDP per capita (US$) 87,475
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total 0.44

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

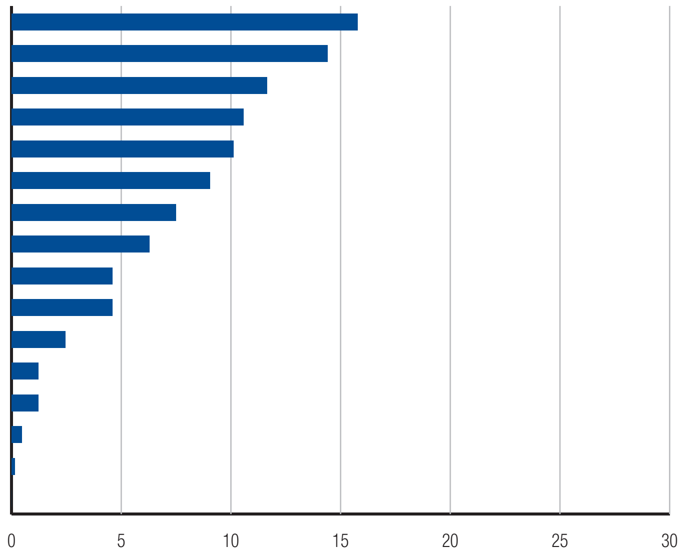
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**1**	**5.8**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	1	5.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	1	5.7
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	1	5.7
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**2**	**6.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	7	5.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	6	6.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	6	6.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	11	6.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**4**	**5.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	4	6.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	9	5.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	1	5.8
8th pillar: Financial market development	10	5.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	2	6.3
10th pillar: Market size	39	4.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**1**	**5.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	1	5.8
12th pillar: Innovation	1	5.8



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inefficient government bureaucracy	15.8
Restrictive labor regulations	14.4
Complexity of tax regulations	11.6
Access to financing	10.6
Inadequately educated workforce	10.1
Insufficient capacity to innovate	9.0
Policy instability	7.5
Tax rates	6.3
Foreign currency regulations	4.6
Poor work ethic in labor force	4.6
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	2.5
Government instability/coups	1.2
Inflation	1.2
Corruption	0.5
Crime and theft	0.2
Poor public health	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Switzerland

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	6.3	2
1.02	Intellectual property protection	6.2	3
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.8	11
1.04	Public trust in politicians	5.5	9
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	6.3	11
1.06	Judicial independence	6.3	6
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.9	13
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.8	11
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.5	8
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.6	8
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	5.6	3
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.9	6
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.0	34
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.8	13
1.15	Organized crime	6.2	16
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.2	5
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	6.0	6
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.0	11
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.8	12
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.9	24
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.5	74
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	6.5	1
2.02	Quality of roads	5.9	9
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	6.6	2
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.6	47
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	6.1	8
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	1,013.6	29
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.8	1
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	140.5	35
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	53.6	6
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	0.2	21
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	32.4	16
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.0	64
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	46.1	77
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	95.9	1
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	6.5	15
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.8	4
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	74
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.6	12
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.6	25
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	82.7	4
4.09	Quality of primary education	6.1	4
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	93.4	76
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	96.3	51
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	55.6	46
5.03	Quality of the education system	6.1	1
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.9	4
5.05	Quality of management schools	6.3	1
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.9	16
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	6.5	1
5.08	Extent of staff training	5.7	1
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.5	30
6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.9	1
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.9	19
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	5.3	8
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	29.0	33

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
6.07	No. days to start a business*	10.0	53
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.7	74
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.1	90
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	2.7	41
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.3	24
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.2	23
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.2	17
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	51.7	57
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	6.0	2
6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.9	5
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	6.1	1
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.8	16
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	5.7	2
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	10.1	37
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	5.2	7
7.06	Pay and productivity	5.4	4
7.07	Reliance on professional management	6.0	6
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	5.8	1
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	6.1	1
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.88	38
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	6.5	1
8.02	Affordability of financial services	6.1	1
8.03	Financing through local equity market	5.2	10
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.6	28
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.7	18
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.9	20
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.6	12
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	6	44
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.4	7
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	6.0	6
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.3	11
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	87.0	15
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	46.0	1
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	352.2	8
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	76.6	26
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	40
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.5	30
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	472.8	38
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	59.6	28
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.3	9
11.02	Local supplier quality	6.0	2
11.03	State of cluster development	5.3	7
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	6.3	3
11.05	Value chain breadth	6.0	2
11.06	Control of international distribution	5.4	4
11.07	Production process sophistication	6.5	1
11.08	Extent of marketing	5.9	3
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	5.3	8
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	6.0	1
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	6.4	1
12.03	Company spending on R&D	6.0	1
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.8	3
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.0	17
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.8	23
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	320.8	2

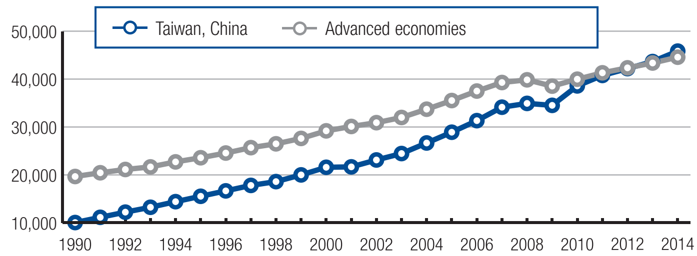
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Taiwan, China

Key indicators, 2014

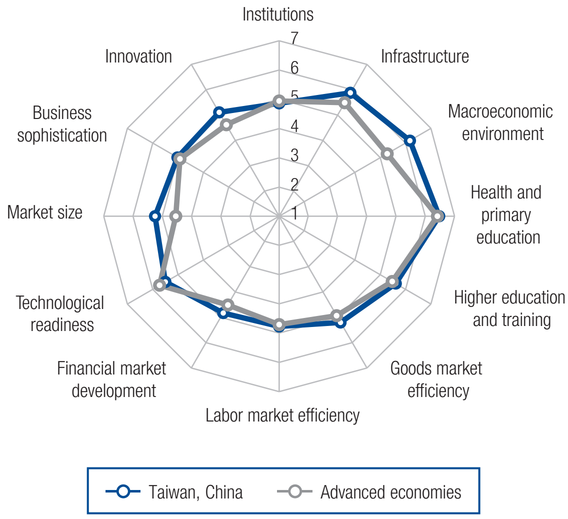
Population (millions)	23.4
GDP (US$ billions)	529.6
GDP per capita (US$)	22,598
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	1.00

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

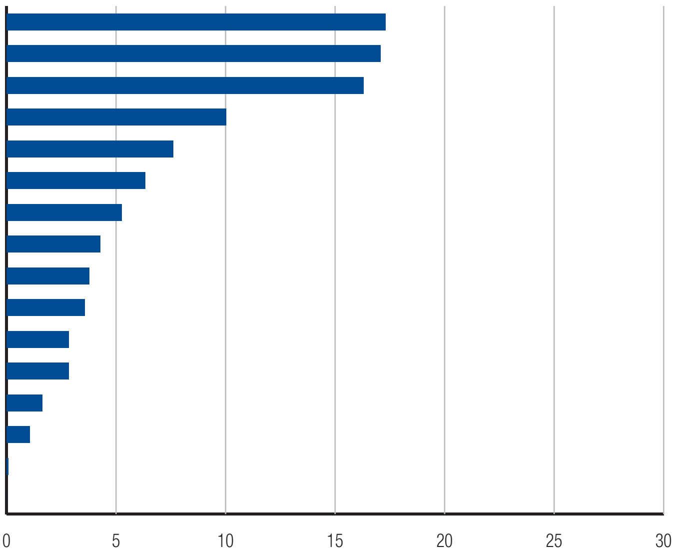
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**15**	**5.3**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	14	5.3
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	12	5.3
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	13	5.3
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**14**	**5.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	27	4.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	12	5.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	13	6.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	14	6.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**15**	**5.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	14	5.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	13	5.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	22	4.8
8th pillar: Financial market development	17	4.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	28	5.5
10th pillar: Market size	20	5.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**16**	**5.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	21	5.0
12th pillar: Innovation	11	5.1



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Policy instability	17.3
Inefficient government bureaucracy	17.1
Insufficient capacity to innovate	16.3
Restrictive labor regulations	10.0
Complexity of tax regulations	7.6
Tax rates	6.3
Access to financing	5.3
Poor work ethic in labor force	4.3
Foreign currency regulations	3.8
Inadequately educated workforce	3.6
Government instability/coups	2.8
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	2.8
Corruption	1.6
Inflation	1.1
Poor public health	0.1
Crime and theft	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Taiwan, China

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	5.7	19
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.2	27
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.5	34
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.9	32
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.4	29
1.06	Judicial independence	4.4	47
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.1	24
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.6	45
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.1	20
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.9	56
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.5	63
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.4	15
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.0	33
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.8	16
1.15	Organized crime	5.7	32
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.0	37
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.7	31
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.7	19
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.2	35
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.2	16
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.4	30
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.5	21
2.02	Quality of roads	5.8	**10**
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	5.5	11
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.5	19
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.5	26
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	1,248.7	26
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.2	28
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	130.2	44
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	60.2	**2**
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–2.5	60
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	35.2	**12**
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.2	**1**
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	37.6	56
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	81.4	21
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	49.4	69
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.1	46
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.4	25
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.6	25
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	80.0	30
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.3	16
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.6	32
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	100.4	31
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	83.8	**8**
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.1	46
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.2	15
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.9	33
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.4	27
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	5.2	23
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.6	27
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	6.0	**5**
6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.3	**4**
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.7	23
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.2	26
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	34.2	58

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	3	**9**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	10.0	53
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.1	44
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.8	17
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.0	68
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.9	49
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.8	50
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.4	**12**
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	60.3	42
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.8	**5**
6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.3	19
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.3	19
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.8	**14**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.7	**14**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	22.6	102
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.5	21
7.06	Pay and productivity	5.0	**9**
7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.4	26
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.0	39
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.6	56
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.78	79
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.4	24
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.6	**11**
8.03	Financing through local equity market	5.5	**3**
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.6	26
8.05	Venture capital availability	4.1	**12**
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.8	25
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.6	**14**
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	4	80
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.5	36
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.5	25
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.8	37
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	84.0	22
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	31.9	16
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	60.4	45
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	66.9	34
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.0	24
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.0	**13**
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	1,074.5	20
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	70.0	23
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.2	**13**
11.02	Local supplier quality	5.3	20
11.03	State of cluster development	5.4	**5**
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	5.1	22
11.05	Value chain breadth	5.0	19
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.1	38
11.07	Production process sophistication	5.3	21
11.08	Extent of marketing	5.1	22
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.3	31
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.9	21
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.1	26
12.03	Company spending on R&D	5.0	**13**
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.1	**14**
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.9	29
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.7	28
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	n/a	n/a

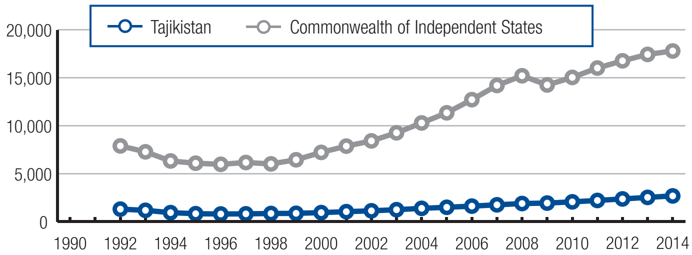
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Tajikistan

Key indicators, 2014

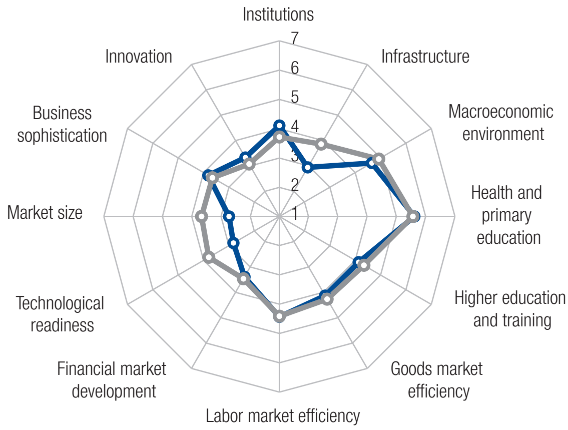
Population (millions)	8.3
GDP (US$ billions)	9.2
GDP per capita (US$)	1,113
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.02

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

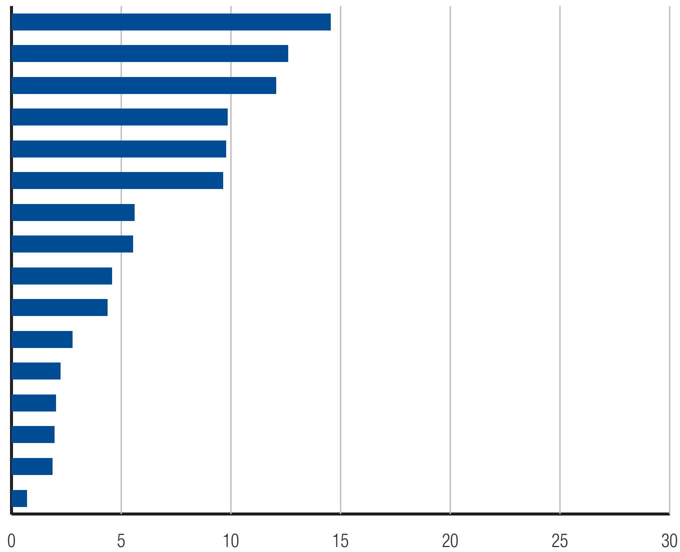
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**80**	**4.0**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	91	3.9
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	n/a	n/a
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	100	3.8
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**84**	**4.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	54	4.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	111	2.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	78	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	78	5.6
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**104**	**3.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	75	4.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	96	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	48	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market development	110	3.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	115	2.8
10th pillar: Market size	120	2.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**71**	**3.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	78	3.8
12th pillar: Innovation	63	3.3



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	14.5
Complexity of tax regulations	12.6
Tax rates	12.0
Corruption	9.8
Foreign currency regulations	9.8
Inflation	9.6
Restrictive labor regulations	5.6
Inefficient government bureaucracy	5.5
Poor work ethic in labor force	4.6
Inadequately educated workforce	4.4
Policy instability	2.8
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	2.2
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.0
Crime and theft	1.9
Poor public health	1.9
Government instability/coups	0.7



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Tajikistan

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.2	69
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.1	59
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.1	**41**
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.0	**30**
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.9	69
1.06	Judicial independence	4.1	58
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.6	**41**
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.9	**28**
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.2	**17**
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.2	**41**
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.8	**50**
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.2	65
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.6	100
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.5	73
1.15	Organized crime	4.7	78
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.9	84
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.2	**46**
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.9	114
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	99
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.7	100
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.8	55
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.8	85
2.02	Quality of roads	3.6	82
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.4	46
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.1	133
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.1	78
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	69.4	92
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.2	106
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	95.1	102
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	5.2	103
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	0.1	**22**
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	5.3	131
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	6.1	107
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	28.2	**30**
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	22.2	123
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.2	11
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.9	37
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	100.0	91
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.6	101
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	63
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.0	87
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	40.9	113
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	67.4	104
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.0	68
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.6	53
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	87.0	78
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	22.5	89
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.9	57
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.0	73
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.0	78
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.4	64
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.1	69
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.9	81
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.6	107
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.7	65
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.7	79
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.2	104
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	80.9	138

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	4	**22**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	39.0	126
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.2	**34**
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.0	112
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.7	75
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.5	121
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.8	114
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.9	73
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	57.2	**48**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.4	77
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.7	**40**
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.6	**47**
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.1	60
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.3	**38**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	15.5	69
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.8	66
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.5	**28**
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.8	97
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.7	**48**
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.6	55
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.77	80
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.0	96
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.0	82
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.0	101
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.6	**22**
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.3	**35**
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.5	89
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.5	113
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	1	129
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.3	94
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.0	116
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.1	88
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	17.5	111
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	132
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	3.9	123
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	9.5	114
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.6	113
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.0	129
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	22.3	119
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	17.0	127
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.7	**40**
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.4	57
11.03	State of cluster development	3.0	121
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.6	58
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.5	98
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.8	71
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.6	90
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.8	115
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	**50**
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.0	60
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.7	75
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.0	86
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.3	91
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.9	**27**
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.0	69
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	119

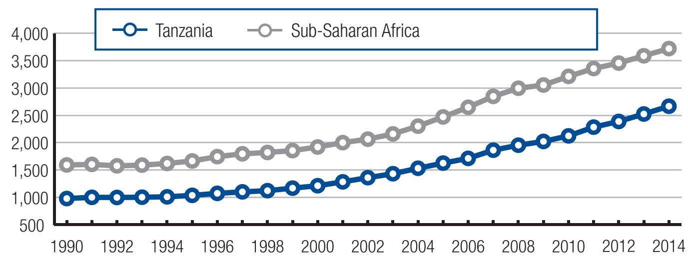
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Tanzania

Key indicators, 2014

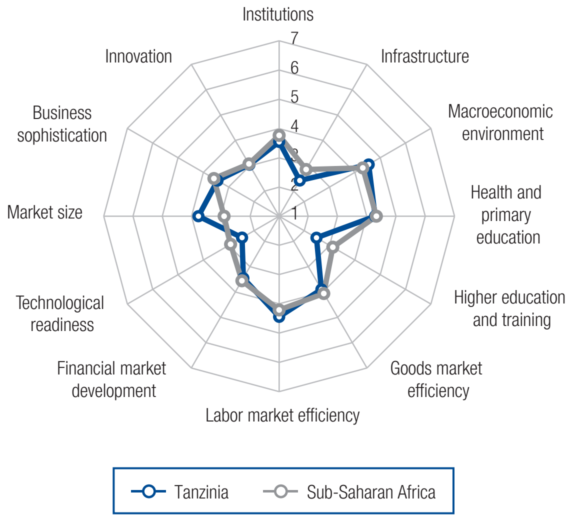
Population (millions).. 47.7
GDP (US$ billions)... 47.9
GDP per capita (US$)................................. 1,006
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total........... 0.12

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**120**	**3.6**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	121	3.6
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	125	3.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	120	3.6
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**123**	**3.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	96	3.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	127	2.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	84	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	124	4.3
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**120**	**3.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	135	2.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	121	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	46	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market development	101	3.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	131	2.5
10th pillar: Market size	72	3.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**112**	**3.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	114	3.4
12th pillar: Innovation	105	3.0

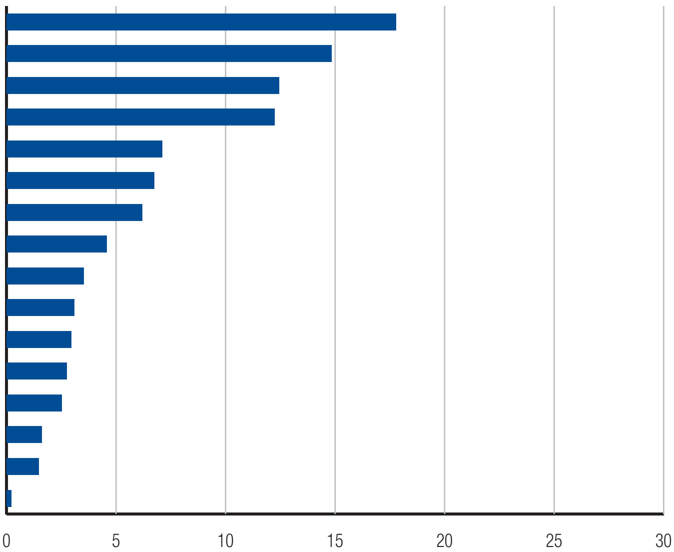


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	17.8
Corruption	14.8
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	12.4
Tax rates	12.2
Inefficient government bureaucracy	7.1
Inflation	6.7
Complexity of tax regulations	6.2
Inadequately educated workforce	4.6
Poor work ethic in labor force	3.5
Crime and theft	3.1
Insufficient capacity to innovate	3.0
Policy instability	2.7
Restrictive labor regulations	2.5
Poor public health	1.6
Foreign currency regulations	1.5
Government instability/coups	0.2



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Tanzania

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.5	117
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.2	111
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.9	91
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.0	66
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.9	121
1.06	Judicial independence	3.4	89
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.2	66
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.9	86
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.5	57
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.7	65
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.4	72
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.9	83
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.6	104
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.1	91
1.15	Organized crime	4.8	72
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.5	107
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	92
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.8	120
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.2	114
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.7	104
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.3	116
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.1	115
2.02	Quality of roads	3.3	92
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.1	89
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.4	97
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.0	125
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	99.9	81
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2.6	122
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	62.8	133
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.3	133
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–3.9	90
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	21.6	61
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	6.1	111
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	33.2	**43**
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	30.0	103
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	17,370.2	57
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.0	72
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	164.0	109
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.2	116
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	5.0	129
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.8	129
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	36.4	108
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	61.5	119
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.8	124
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	83.5	124
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	33.0	134
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	3.9	131
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.2	98
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.6	130
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.2	123
5.06	Internet access in schools	2.8	127
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.5	114
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.4	116
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.5	111
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.4	94
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.6	84
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.2	101
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	44.3	97

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	9	104
6.07	No. days to start a business*	26.0	106
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.4	102
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.0	107
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.0	106
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.1	95
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.3	90
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.2	120
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	31.3	108
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.1	103
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.0	112
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.0	109
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.7	95
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.8	68
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	9.3	**29**
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.1	119
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.3	120
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.9	89
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.2	91
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.5	60
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.99	**5**
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.7	122
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.6	116
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.1	95
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.7	86
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.4	99
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.2	105
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	100
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	5	63
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.7	127
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.8	129
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.9	108
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	4.9	133
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.2	122
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	6.1	112
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	3.0	129
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.7	67
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.0	90
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	127.1	71
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	16.8	129
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.2	94
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.7	113
11.03	State of cluster development	3.5	91
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.9	106
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.2	122
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.3	107
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.0	118
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.5	129
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	105
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.5	107
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.5	86
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.9	101
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.4	83
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	76
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.6	96
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	119

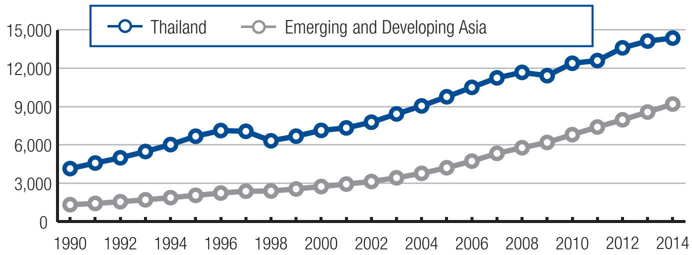
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Thailand

Key indicators, 2014

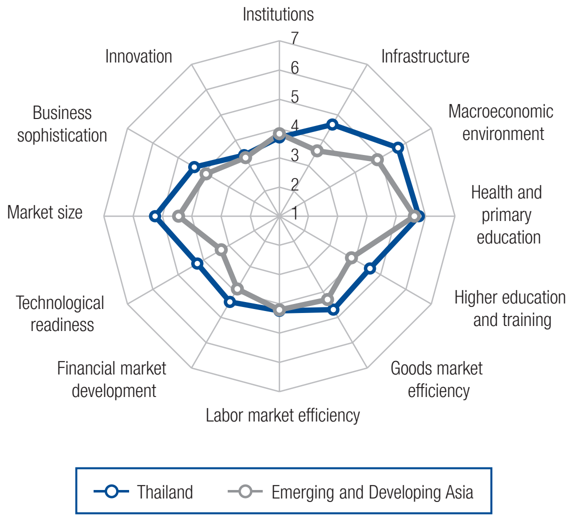
Population (millions)	68.7
GDP (US$ billions)	373.8
GDP per capita (US$)	5,445
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.91

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**32**	**4.6**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	31	4.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	37	4.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	38	4.5
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**42**	**4.9**
1st pillar: Institutions	82	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	44	4.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	27	5.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	67	5.8
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**38**	**4.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	56	4.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	30	4.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	67	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market development	39	4.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	58	4.2
10th pillar: Market size	18	5.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**48**	**3.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	35	4.4
12th pillar: Innovation	57	3.4

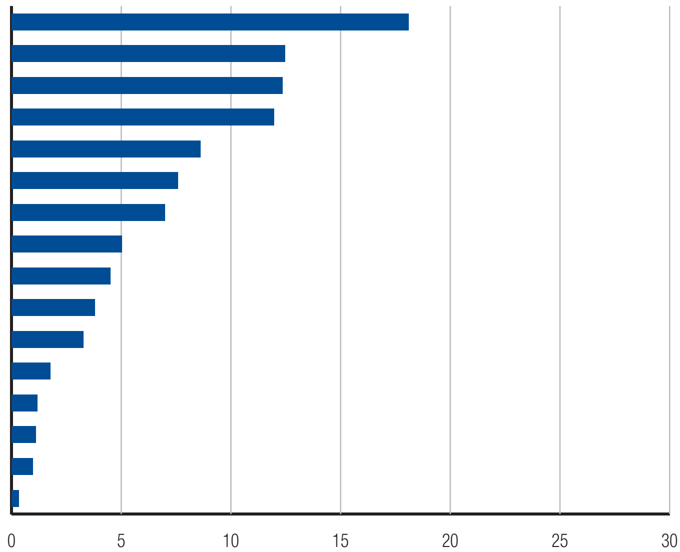


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	**2**	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		**Efficiency driven**		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Government instability/coups	18.1
Corruption	12.5
Inefficient government bureaucracy	12.3
Policy instability	12.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	8.6
Insufficient capacity to innovate	7.6
Inadequately educated workforce	7.0
Complexity of tax regulations	5.0
Poor work ethic in labor force	4.5
Access to financing	3.8
Tax rates	3.3
Restrictive labor regulations	1.8
Foreign currency regulations	1.2
Inflation	1.1
Crime and theft	1.0
Poor public health	0.3



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Thailand

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.1	79
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.2	113
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.9	96
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.0	118
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.7	81
1.06	Judicial independence	4.1	59
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.0	76
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.5	113
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.3	81
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.9	55
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.7	56
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.8	97
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.0	124
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.9	103
1.15	Organized crime	4.2	101
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.2	112
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	89
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.1	44
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	71
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.7	34
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.6	25
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.0	71
2.02	Quality of roads	4.4	51
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.4	78
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.5	52
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.1	38
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	2,866.9	14
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.2	56
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	144.4	31
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	8.5	88
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–1.8	46
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	29.4	26
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.9	1
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	47.2	79
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	58.3	52
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	209.6	39
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.4	24
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	119.0	96
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.7	96
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.1	108
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.6	103
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	11.3	60
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.4	69
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.5	89
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.6	54
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	87.0	79
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	51.2	52
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.6	74
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.9	79
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.0	77
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.6	54
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.1	70
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.3	41
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.4	42
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.5	81
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.8	70
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.8	61
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	26.9	28

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	4	22
6.07	No. days to start a business*	27.5	109
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.2	115
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.3	73
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	7.8	91
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.7	60
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.9	37
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.7	85
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	75.1	26
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.4	17
6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.1	23
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.8	34
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.3	111
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.5	23
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	36.0	129
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.9	61
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.2	53
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.5	46
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.0	34
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.8	41
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.83	66
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.3	27
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.0	34
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.7	20
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.6	23
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.3	33
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.7	31
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.9	33
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	3	93
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.7	70
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.9	53
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.9	28
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	34.9	93
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	8.2	73
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	46.8	55
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	79.9	23
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.0	22
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.0	14
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	985.5	22
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	75.6	18
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.8	34
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.4	59
11.03	State of cluster development	4.1	39
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.3	31
11.05	Value chain breadth	4.3	32
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.1	42
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.1	53
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.9	29
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.2	35
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.1	54
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.0	53
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.5	45
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.0	45
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.1	90
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.3	47
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.3	66

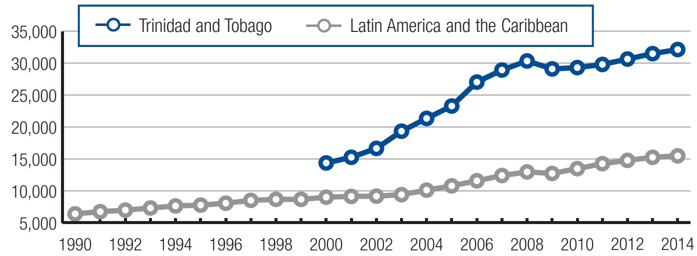
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Trinidad and Tobago

Key indicators, 2014

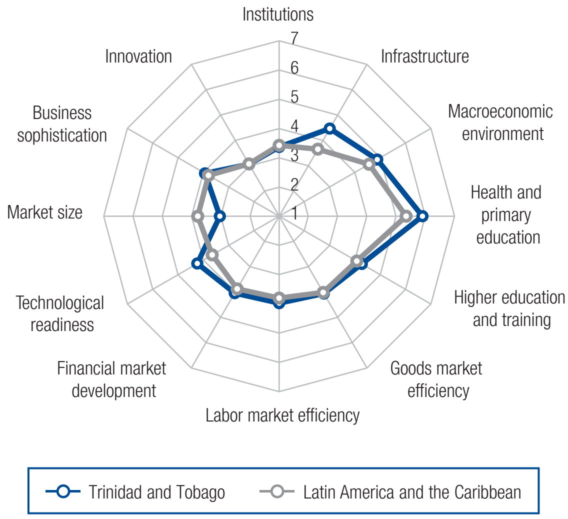
Population (millions)	1.4
GDP (US$ billions)	28.8
GDP per capita (US$)	21,311
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.04

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

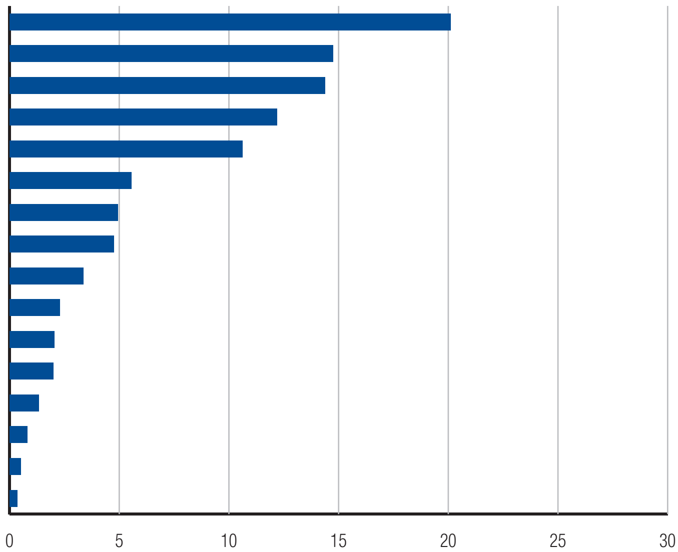
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**89**	**3.9**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	89	4.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	92	3.9
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	84	4.0
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**62**	**4.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	108	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	51	4.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	54	4.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	60	5.9
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**78**	**3.9**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	73	4.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	104	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	96	4.0
8th pillar: Financial market development	56	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	59	4.2
10th pillar: Market size	102	3.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**81**	**3.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	68	3.9
12th pillar: Innovation	101	3.1



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Poor work ethic in labor force	20.1
Corruption	14.7
Inefficient government bureaucracy	14.4
Crime and theft	12.2
Access to financing	10.6
Foreign currency regulations	5.6
Insufficient capacity to innovate	4.9
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	4.7
Inadequately educated workforce	3.4
Tax rates	2.3
Policy instability	2.0
Restrictive labor regulations	2.0
Inflation	1.3
Complexity of tax regulations	0.8
Government instability/coups	0.5
Poor public health	0.4



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trinidad and Tobago

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.0	85
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.4	99
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.4	124
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.8	128
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.3	104
1.06	Judicial independence	4.3	51
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	1.9	137
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.5	112
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.3	77
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.2	97
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.1	94
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.8	90
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.3	75
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	2.4	136
1.15	Organized crime	3.9	117
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.1	116
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.2	125
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3	91
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	101
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.4	118
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.8	55
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.3	56
2.02	Quality of roads	4.1	64
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.0	71
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.6	61
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	65.3	93
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.4	**50**
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	147.3	**27**
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	21.4	51
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–4.0	92
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	22.1	58
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	7.0	118
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	37.6	57
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	63.0	**46**
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	21.0	**45**
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.7	64
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.7	119
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.7	100
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	19.0	85
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	69.9	97
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.5	**43**
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.2	58
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	85.5	85
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	12.0	109
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.4	**33**
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.7	**35**
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.9	**30**
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.5	60
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.6	**42**
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.2	**47**
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.3	**49**
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.2	112
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.3	109
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.1	**30**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	32.0	**45**

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	7	76
6.07	No. days to start a business*	11.5	66
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.3	113
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.8	**20**
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.9	122
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.5	68
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.8	51
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.1	127
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	40.9	83
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.4	137
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.3	75
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.3	137
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.6	101
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.8	75
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	20.5	93
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.0	**44**
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.6	96
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.4	58
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.6	55
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.6	54
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.72	93
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.5	62
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.3	51
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.6	67
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.5	101
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.2	118
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.6	**34**
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.8	90
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	7	**24**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.0	59
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.6	69
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.4	74
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	65.1	**47**
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	17.5	**47**
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	48.9	51
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	28.3	89
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.6	109
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.2	84
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	43.4	96
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	65.4	**25**
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.9	**30**
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.3	68
11.03	State of cluster development	3.5	84
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.1	95
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.6	90
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.0	55
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.2	**46**
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.1	83
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.5	97
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.5	106
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.7	71
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.6	119
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.1	105
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.9	106
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.3	**46**
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.0	70

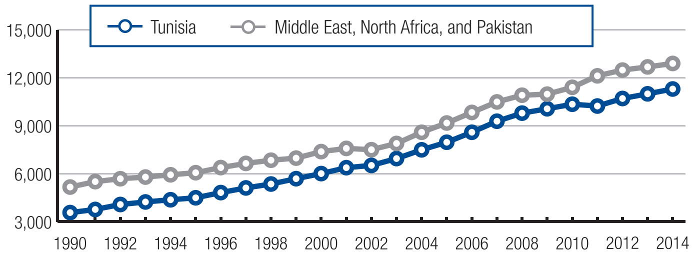
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Tunisia

Key indicators, 2014

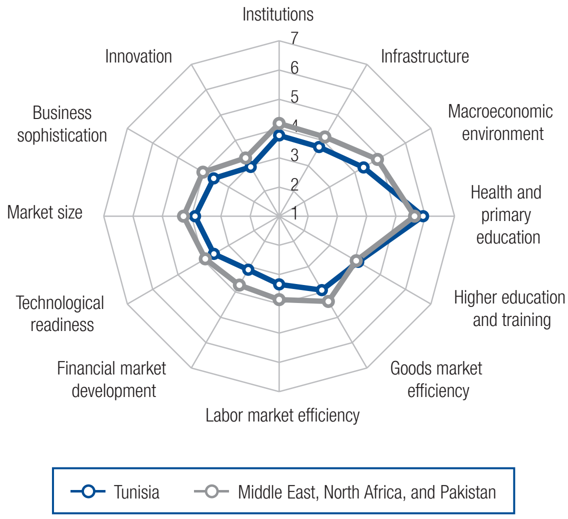
Population (millions)	11.0
GDP (US$ billions)	48.6
GDP per capita (US$)	4,415
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.12

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

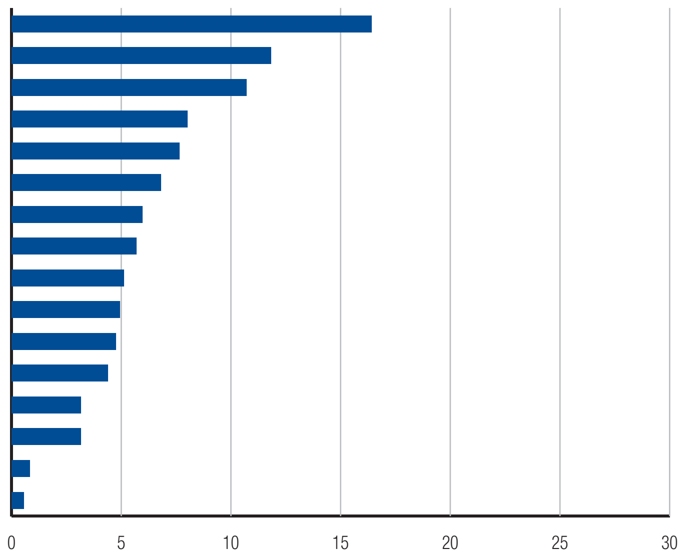
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**92**	**3.9**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	87	4.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	83	4.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**78**	**4.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	79	3.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	80	3.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	97	4.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	58	5.9
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**98**	**3.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	76	4.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	118	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	133	3.3
8th pillar: Financial market development	122	3.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	80	3.6
10th pillar: Market size	69	3.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**110**	**3.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	104	3.6
12th pillar: Innovation	110	2.9



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Inefficient government bureaucracy	16.4
Access to financing	11.8
Policy instability	10.7
Corruption	8.0
Complexity of tax regulations	7.6
Tax rates	6.8
Foreign currency regulations	6.0
Poor work ethic in labor force	5.7
Inadequately educated workforce	5.1
Restrictive labor regulations	4.9
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	4.8
Insufficient capacity to innovate	4.4
Government instability/coups	3.2
Inflation	3.2
Poor public health	0.8
Crime and theft	0.6



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Tunisia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.4	57
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.5	90
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.7	52
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.0	64
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.6	92
1.06	Judicial independence	3.8	71
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.3	55
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.3	65
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.3	84
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.6	74
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.6	61
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.7	100
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	3.4	128
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.0	101
1.15	Organized crime	4.4	97
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.1	69
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	87
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.2	96
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	104
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.9	81
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.5	74
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.7	90
2.02	Quality of roads	3.5	89
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.0	57
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.6	92
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.9	87
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	201.9	63
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.8	64
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	128.5	**46**
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	8.5	87
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–3.5	79
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	11.7	120
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	4.9	97
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	47.5	80
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	41.3	74
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	32.0	58
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.6	72
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.7	67
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	13.1	69
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	73.6	80
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.6	86
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.7	**10**
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	90.6	70
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	35.2	71
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.3	89
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.4	53
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.2	69
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.4	112
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.5	113
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.6	106
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.7	90
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.3	104
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.4	103
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.8	60
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	62.4	124

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	10	116
6.07	No. days to start a business*	11.0	59
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.4	99
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	3.7	123
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.9	115
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.2	89
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.3	82
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.1	126
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	57.6	**46**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.2	100
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.0	107
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.6	125
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.0	121
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.2	119
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	12.1	**48**
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.6	93
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.3	121
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.7	98
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.7	118
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.5	124
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.36	130
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.7	121
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.9	90
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.5	70
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.8	71
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.3	111
8.06	Soundness of banks	3.2	131
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.8	94
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	2	106
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.5	83
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.5	78
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.2	85
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	46.2	76
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	4.4	87
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	26.0	79
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	47.6	61
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.7	69
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.5	67
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	124.3	72
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	43.9	53
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.4	82
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.9	97
11.03	State of cluster development	3.3	100
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.8	119
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.6	88
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.7	82
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.4	103
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.8	116
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	103
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.5	109
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.0	111
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.8	111
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.9	116
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.8	113
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.3	**48**
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.8	72

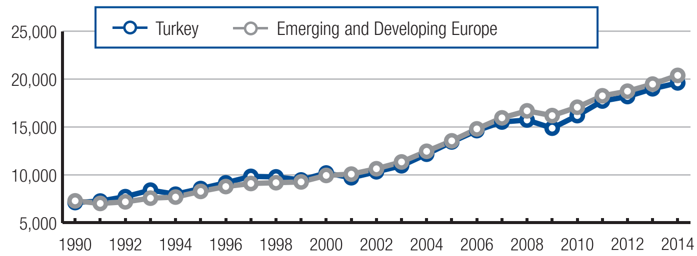
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Turkey

Key indicators, 2014

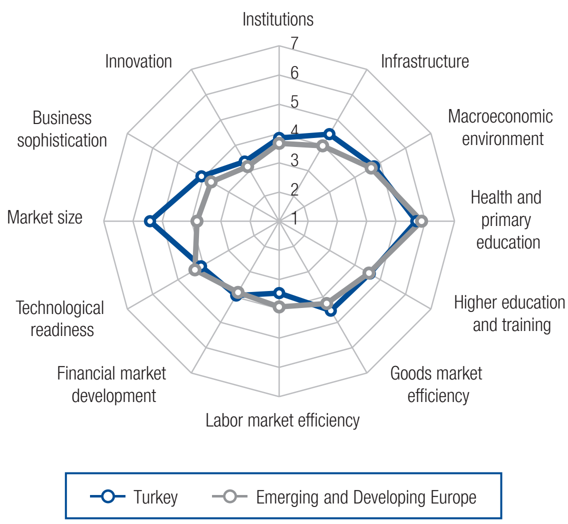
Population (millions)	76.9
GDP (US$ billions)	806.1
GDP per capita (US$)	10,482
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	1.40

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

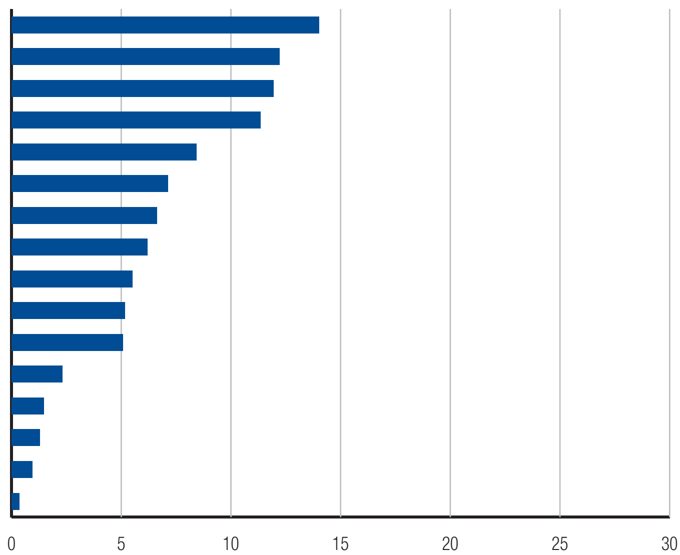
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**51**	**4.4**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	45	4.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	44	4.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	43	4.5
Basic requirements (36.3%)	**57**	**4.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	75	3.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	53	4.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	68	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	73	5.7
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**48**	**4.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	55	4.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	45	4.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	127	3.5
8th pillar: Financial market development	64	3.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	64	4.1
10th pillar: Market size	16	5.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (13.7%)	**56**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	58	4.1
12th pillar: Innovation	60	3.4



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Tax rates	14.0
Access to financing	12.2
Inadequately educated workforce	12.0
Foreign currency regulations	11.3
Complexity of tax regulations	8.4
Inefficient government bureaucracy	7.1
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	6.6
Policy instability	6.2
Insufficient capacity to innovate	5.5
Restrictive labor regulations	5.2
Inflation	5.1
Poor work ethic in labor force	2.3
Corruption	1.5
Government instability/coups	1.3
Poor public health	0.9
Crime and theft	0.3



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Turkey

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.4	53
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.7	82
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.7	54
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.8	76
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.2	52
1.06	Judicial independence	3.0	107
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.9	84
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.7	38
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.5	65
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.5	76
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.2	90
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.4	41
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.5	112
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.8	61
1.15	Organized crime	4.9	69
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.6	103
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.6	99
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.4	82
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.7	74
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.1	66
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.9	13
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.9	33
2.02	Quality of roads	4.9	36
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.1	53
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.5	53
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.3	33
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	2,778.3	16
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.5	80
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	94.8	103
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	16.5	68
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–1.5	40
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	13.3	107
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	8.9	128
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	33.5	45
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	57.3	55
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.0	1
4.02	Business impact of malaria	6.2	7
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	20.0	44
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.1	49
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.1	41
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	16.5	81
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	75.2	56
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.3	100
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	94.9	62
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	86.1	83
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	69.4	27
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.3	92
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.3	103
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.7	106
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.4	62
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.2	65
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.6	102
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.9	10
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.9	44
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.3	34
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.5	77
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	40.1	82

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	7	76
6.07	No. days to start a business*	6.5	36
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.7	87
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.5	42
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.4	72
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.2	94
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	62
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.8	82
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	32.9	100
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.1	36
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.5	57
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.9	112
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	52
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.7	78
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	29.8	124
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.7	85
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.8	86
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.2	70
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.3	84
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.7	105
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.43	128
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.2	34
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.9	36
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.7	60
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.9	65
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.5	93
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.3	51
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.2	65
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	3	93
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.0	55
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.2	36
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.7	52
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	51.0	67
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	11.7	61
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	42.9	62
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	42.7	69
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.3	14
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.6	26
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	1,508.1	17
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	25.7	109
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.9	27
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.5	49
11.03	State of cluster development	3.9	52
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.0	103
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.8	63
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.1	41
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.3	43
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.4	66
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	87
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.8	83
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.6	82
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.1	79
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	61
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.7	39
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	50
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	7.5	42

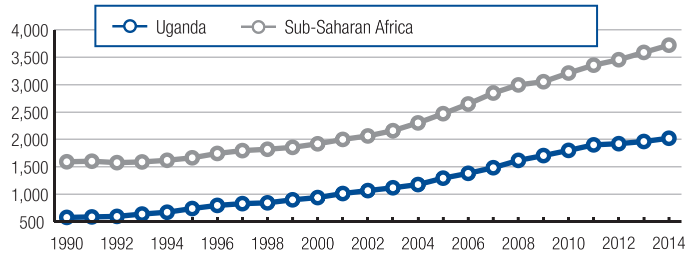
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Uganda

Key indicators, 2014

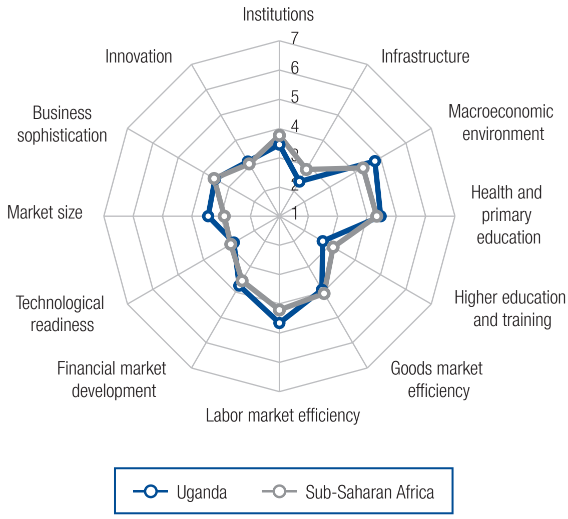
Population (millions)	38.0
GDP (US$ billions)	27.6
GDP per capita (US$)	726
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.07

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

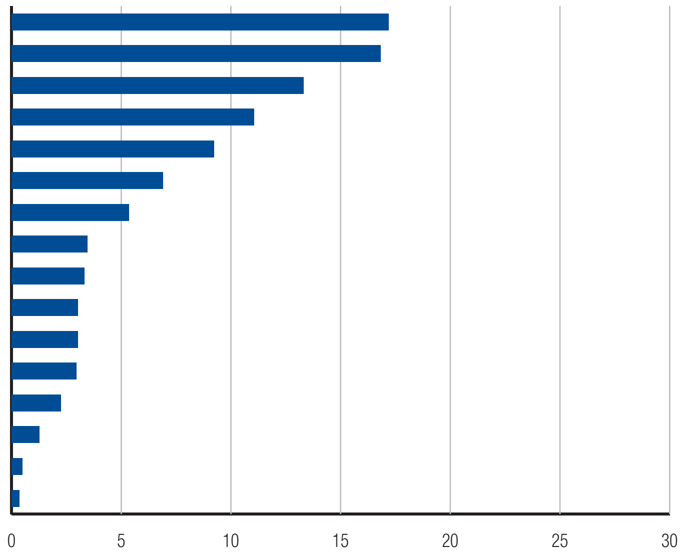
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**115**	**3.7**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	122	3.6
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	129	3.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	123	3.5
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**117**	**3.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	101	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	128	2.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	67	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	120	4.5
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**109**	**3.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	130	2.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	120	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	27	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market development	81	3.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	117	2.8
10th pillar: Market size	82	3.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**100**	**3.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	107	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation	85	3.2



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Corruption	17.2
Tax rates	16.8
Access to financing	13.3
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	11.1
Inflation	9.2
Poor work ethic in labor force	6.9
Inefficient government bureaucracy	5.4
Policy instability	3.5
Insufficient capacity to innovate	3.3
Crime and theft	3.0
Inadequately educated workforce	3.0
Complexity of tax regulations	3.0
Poor public health	2.3
Foreign currency regulations	1.3
Restrictive labor regulations	0.5
Government instability/coups	0.4



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Uganda

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.9	97
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.3	102
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.4	122
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.6	86
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.8	125
1.06	Judicial independence	3.4	91
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.6	107
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.5	108
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.7	43
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.8	62
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.6	59
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.2	64
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	3.4	129
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.5	115
1.15	Organized crime	4.0	114
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.7	93
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.6	93
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.0	105
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.9	53
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.6	106
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.8	95
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.5	95
2.02	Quality of roads	3.4	90
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.5	101
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.5	126
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.0	124
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	51.3	97
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.1	111
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	52.4	134
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.8	126
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–3.9	91
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	24.3	45
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	4.7	95
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	30.4	34
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	32.7	92
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	24,487.0	62
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.3	66
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	166.0	110
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.3	111
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	7.4	131
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.1	138
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	43.8	115
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	59.2	124
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.0	113
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.5	88
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	26.9	138
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	4.4	128
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.5	81
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.2	111
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.9	93
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.2	118
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.8	95
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.6	107
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.3	51
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.0	122
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.7	75
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.2	106
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	36.5	66

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	15	137
6.07	No. days to start a business*	32.0	118
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.8	65
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.5	46
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	9.5	100
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.3	25
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.0	31
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.0	67
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	32.2	105
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.2	99
6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.5	130
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.2	80
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	6.1	5
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.4	26
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	8.7	24
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.6	88
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.4	116
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.9	87
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.9	106
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.0	93
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.96	9
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.1	85
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.5	121
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.3	81
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.5	94
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.4	100
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.8	71
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.1	74
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	6	44
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.2	102
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.1	110
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.5	61
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	17.7	108
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.3	115
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	4.0	122
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	14.7	103
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.3	79
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.7	105
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	76.9	80
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	17.0	128
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.8	35
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.6	122
11.03	State of cluster development	3.5	88
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.9	111
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.5	101
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.4	103
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.0	122
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.9	102
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.1	124
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.8	86
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.5	84
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.8	107
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	62
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.5	53
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.7	92
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	110

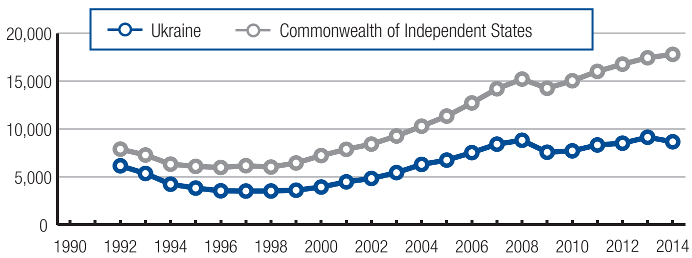
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Ukraine

Key indicators, 2014

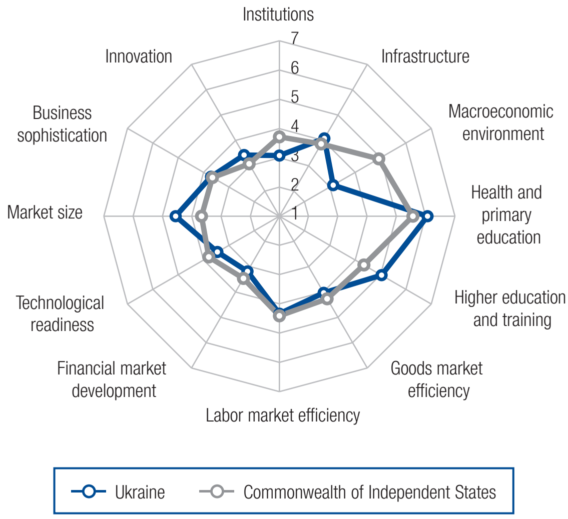
Population (millions)	42.8
GDP (US$ billions)	130.7
GDP per capita (US$)	3,055
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.34

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**79**	**4.0**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	76	4.1
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	84	4.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	73	4.1
Basic requirements (40.0%)	**101**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	130	3.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	69	4.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	134	3.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	45	6.1
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**65**	**4.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	34	5.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	106	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	56	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market development	121	3.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	86	3.4
10th pillar: Market size	45	4.5
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	**72**	**3.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	91	3.7
12th pillar: Innovation	54	3.4

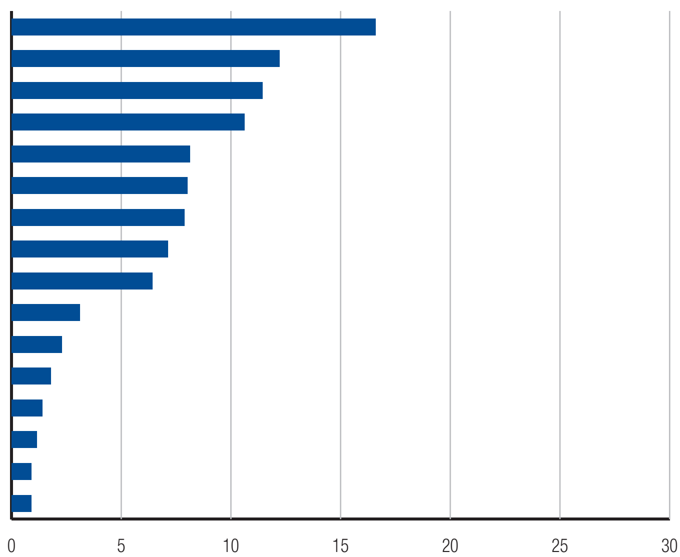


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	3
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Corruption	16.6
Access to financing	12.2
Inflation	11.5
Policy instability	10.6
Tax rates	8.1
Inefficient government bureaucracy	8.0
Complexity of tax regulations	7.9
Foreign currency regulations	7.1
Government instability/coups	6.4
Restrictive labor regulations	3.1
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.3
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	1.8
Crime and theft	1.4
Poor public health	1.1
Inadequately educated workforce	0.9
Poor work ethic in labor force	0.9



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Ukraine

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	2.9	132
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.1	120
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.7	111
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.8	80
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.9	122
1.06	Judicial independence	2.3	132
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.7	99
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	1.9	134
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.3	87
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.8	122
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.6	123
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.7	98
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	3.1	133
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.4	116
1.15	Organized crime	3.4	128
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.6	133
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.8	76
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.6	124
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	125
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	2.9	134
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.8	95
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.8	82
2.02	Quality of roads	2.4	132
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.2	28
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.2	108
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.7	97
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	253.9	61
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.6	75
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	144.1	**32**
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	24.6	**44**
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–4.5	104
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	10.8	124
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	12.1	134
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	71.2	110
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	23.8	118
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	96.0	88
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.8	95
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.8	104
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.0	84
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	8.6	53
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	71.2	87
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.5	**45**
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.4	**33**
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	98.9	**39**
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	79.0	**14**
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.0	54
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.6	**38**
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.9	87
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.8	**44**
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.0	78
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.9	74
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.7	99
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.4	98
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	2.7	136
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.7	129
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	52.9	118

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
6.07	No. days to start a business*	21.0	101
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.6	90
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	3.9	116
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	2.9	**43**
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.3	126
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.6	122
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.3	113
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	50.6	59
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.5	72
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.4	68
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.2	87
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.0	71
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.1	**47**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	13.0	54
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.0	121
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.7	**17**
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.7	103
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.7	114
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.8	97
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.85	54
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.9	101
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.5	123
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.6	118
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.6	87
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.4	102
8.06	Soundness of banks	2.6	140
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	2.5	135
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	8	**17**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.3	96
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.2	100
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.8	117
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	43.4	80
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	8.4	72
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	40.7	64
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	7.5	121
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.3	**46**
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.3	**39**
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	370.8	**47**
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	52.6	**41**
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.6	61
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.1	80
11.03	State of cluster development	3.0	124
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.1	93
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.8	70
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.6	86
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.8	68
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.2	81
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.2	123
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.2	52
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.2	**43**
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.4	54
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.5	74
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.0	98
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.7	**29**
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	3.6	**50**

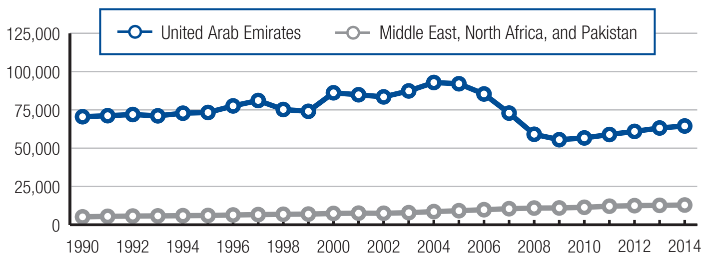
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

United Arab Emirates

Key indicators, 2014

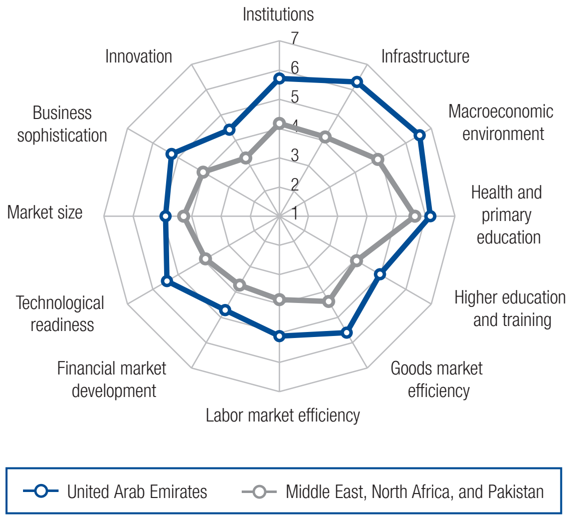
Population (millions) 9.3
GDP (US$ billions) 401.6
GDP per capita (US$) 43,180
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total 0.56

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

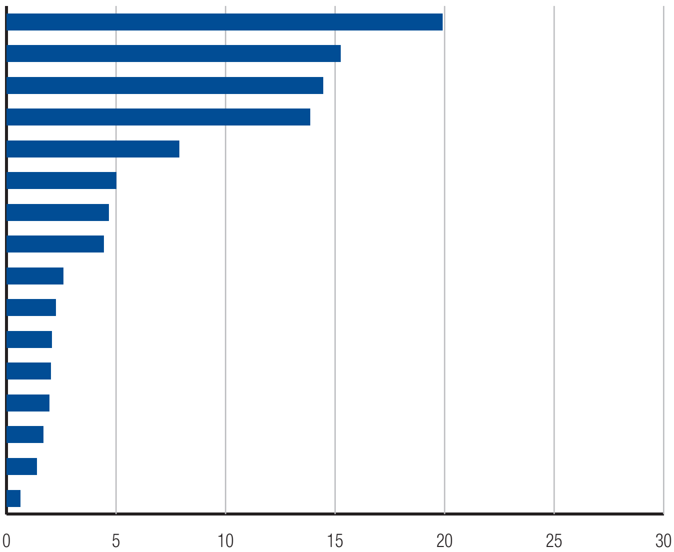
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**17**	**5.2**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	12	5.3
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	19	5.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	24	5.1
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**4**	**6.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	9	5.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	4	6.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	7	6.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	38	6.2
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**17**	**5.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	37	5.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	3	5.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	11	5.1
8th pillar: Financial market development	20	4.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	30	5.4
10th pillar: Market size	31	4.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**21**	**4.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	15	5.3
12th pillar: Innovation	26	4.4



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Restrictive labor regulations	19.9
Inflation	15.2
Inadequately educated workforce	14.4
Access to financing	13.9
Poor work ethic in labor force	7.9
Insufficient capacity to innovate	5.0
Inefficient government bureaucracy	4.7
Policy instability	4.4
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	2.6
Foreign currency regulations	2.2
Corruption	2.1
Crime and theft	2.0
Government instability/coups	2.0
Poor public health	1.7
Complexity of tax regulations	1.4
Tax rates	0.6



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

United Arab Emirates

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	5.5	25
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.5	22
1.03	Diversion of public funds	6.0	**8**
1.04	Public trust in politicians	6.0	**2**
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	6.4	**7**
1.06	Judicial independence	5.6	22
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5.3	**5**
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	6.0	**2**
1.09	Burden of government regulation	5.2	**5**
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.2	18
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.7	21
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.4	**16**
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.4	**7**
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	6.5	**1**
1.15	Organized crime	6.8	**2**
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.2	**7**
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.8	**10**
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.5	26
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.5	23
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.3	**15**
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.1	42
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	6.4	**2**
2.02	Quality of roads	6.6	**1**
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	6.5	**3**
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	6.7	**2**
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	5,458.7	**5**
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.6	**10**
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	178.1	**5**
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	22.3	48
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	6.0	**4**
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	35.1	**13**
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.3	**1**
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	12.1	**8**
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	77.1	25
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	1.8	**1**
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.2	45
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.2	**1**
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.3	31
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	7.0	44
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	77.1	40
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.4	**13**
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.2	94
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	92.3	67
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	16.8	99
5.03	Quality of the education system	5.3	**12**
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.3	**11**
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.3	20
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.0	**9**
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	5.4	20
5.08	Extent of staff training	5.1	**12**
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	6.0	**8**
6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.2	**9**
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.3	**7**
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	6.3	**2**
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	14.8	**7**

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
6.07	No. days to start a business*	8.0	42
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	5.0	**5**
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	5.5	**2**
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.1	58
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.7	**10**
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.7	**7**
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	6.0	**3**
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	82.7	19
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.7	**8**
6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.5	**12**
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.5	**14**
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	6.1	**4**
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	5.1	**8**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4.3	**7**
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	6.2	**1**
7.06	Pay and productivity	5.2	**6**
7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.5	20
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	5.5	**5**
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	5.9	**3**
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.51	125
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.5	22
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.4	20
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.7	21
8.04	Ease of access to loans	4.7	**3**
8.05	Venture capital availability	4.4	**7**
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.9	21
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.5	**16**
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	2	106
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.3	**9**
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	6.0	**7**
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.8	**3**
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	90.4	**12**
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	11.5	63
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	44.5	59
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	114.0	**9**
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.6	34
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.9	20
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	599.8	32
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	94.6	**11**
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.4	**8**
11.02	Local supplier quality	5.3	24
11.03	State of cluster development	5.5	**1**
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.8	24
11.05	Value chain breadth	5.1	**16**
11.06	Control of international distribution	5.3	**5**
11.07	Production process sophistication	5.1	28
11.08	Extent of marketing	5.6	**5**
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	5.0	**13**
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.7	28
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.8	30
12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.3	22
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.7	22
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	5.4	**2**
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5.2	**7**
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	5.0	48

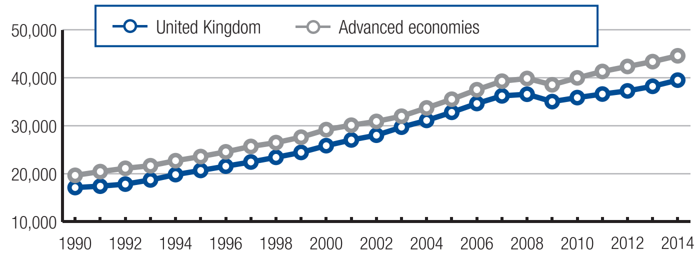
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

United Kingdom

Key indicators, 2014

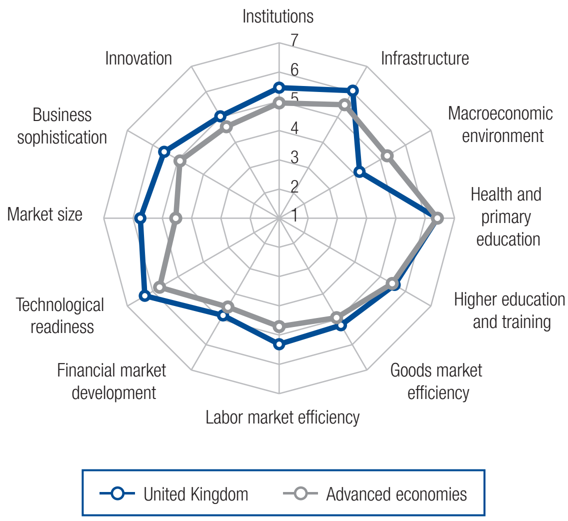
Population (millions)	64.5
GDP (US$ billions)	2,945.1
GDP per capita (US$)	45,653
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	2.36

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

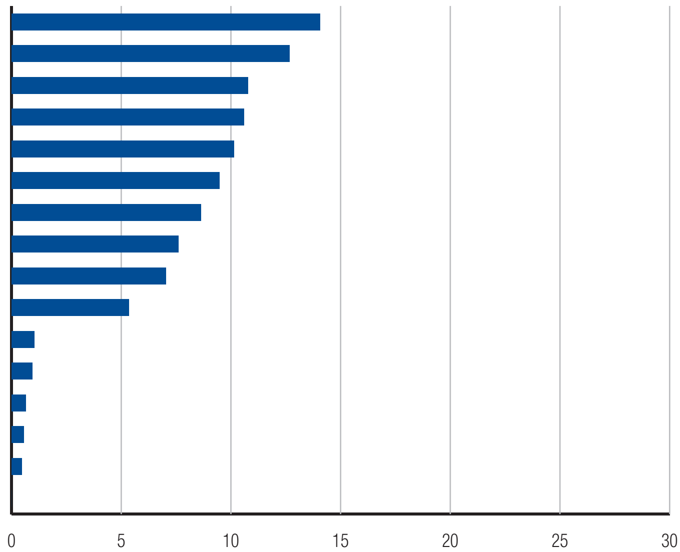
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**10**	**5.4**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	9	5.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	10	5.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	8	5.4
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**25**	**5.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	14	5.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	9	6.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	108	4.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	18	6.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**5**	**5.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	18	5.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	12	5.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	5	5.3
8th pillar: Financial market development	16	4.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	3	6.3
10th pillar: Market size	9	5.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**9**	**5.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	6	5.5
12th pillar: Innovation	12	5.0



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	14.1
Inadequately educated workforce	12.7
Tax rates	10.8
Complexity of tax regulations	10.6
Inefficient government bureaucracy	10.1
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	9.5
Insufficient capacity to innovate	8.6
Policy instability	7.6
Restrictive labor regulations	7.0
Poor work ethic in labor force	5.3
Poor public health	1.0
Inflation	0.9
Crime and theft	0.7
Government instability/coups	0.6
Foreign currency regulations	0.5
Corruption	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

United Kingdom

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	6.3	3
1.02	Intellectual property protection	6.0	7
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.6	15
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.5	22
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	6.0	15
1.06	Judicial independence	6.2	10
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.5	18
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.8	34
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.9	33
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.7	6
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	5.3	9
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.5	13
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.1	83
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.2	44
1.15	Organized crime	5.7	33
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.6	25
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.5	20
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.9	15
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.7	16
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.4	10
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	7.8	4
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.3	24
2.02	Quality of roads	5.2	29
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.8	18
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.7	11
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.8	19
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	6,888.2	3
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.6	9
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	123.6	53
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	52.4	8
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–5.7	118
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	12.2	118
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.5	1
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	89.5	123
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	88.0	14
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	13.0	31
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.5	25
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	63
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.5	22
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.9	30
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	81.0	20
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.9	27
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	99.9	3
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	95.4	54
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	61.9	37
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.7	21
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.4	46
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.9	3
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.1	7
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	5.8	7
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.8	21
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	6.0	3
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.9	15
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.2	12
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.4	23
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	33.7	57

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
6.07	No. days to start a business*	6.0	28
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.5	22
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.7	28
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.2	5
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	6.2	3
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.9	5
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.4	11
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	29.9	115
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.4	21
6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.6	10
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.2	21
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.8	15
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.8	11
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	9.3	29
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.2	34
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.6	21
7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.9	12
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	5.3	9
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	5.9	4
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.86	51
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	6.1	7
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.5	19
8.03	Financing through local equity market	5.4	7
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.7	82
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.9	14
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.0	63
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.4	21
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	7	24
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.5	5
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.7	14
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.2	17
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	91.6	8
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	37.4	7
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	429.8	7
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	98.7	16
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.7	10
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.0	15
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	2,548.9	10
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	28.6	102
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.6	4
11.02	Local supplier quality	5.4	16
11.03	State of cluster development	5.3	8
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	6.0	8
11.05	Value chain breadth	5.5	5
11.06	Control of international distribution	5.0	8
11.07	Production process sophistication	5.9	11
11.08	Extent of marketing	6.0	2
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	5.0	16
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.4	10
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	6.3	2
12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.9	17
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.7	4
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.8	34
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.9	18
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	89.9	18

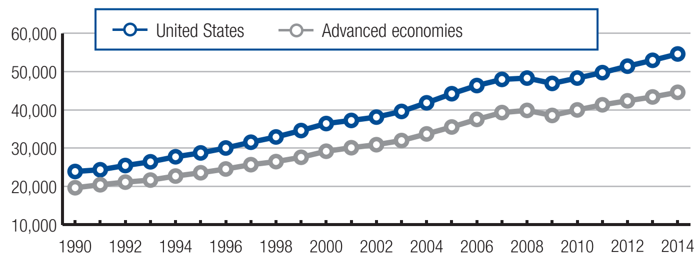
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

United States

Key indicators, 2014

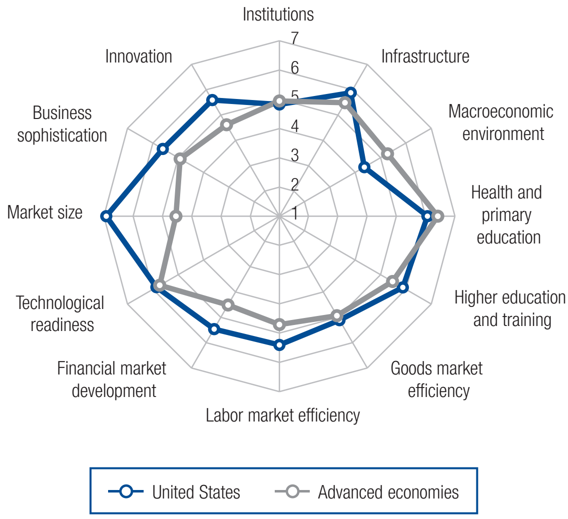
Population (millions)....................................... 319.0
GDP (US$ billions)....................................... 17,418.9
GDP per capita (US$)....................................... 54,597
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.......... 16.14

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**3**	**5.6**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	3	5.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	5	5.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	7	5.5
Basic requirements (20.0%)	**30**	**5.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	28	4.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	11	5.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	96	4.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	46	6.1
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**1**	**5.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	6	5.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	16	5.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	4	5.4
8th pillar: Financial market development	5	5.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	17	5.8
10th pillar: Market size	2	6.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	**4**	**5.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	4	5.6
12th pillar: Innovation	4	5.6

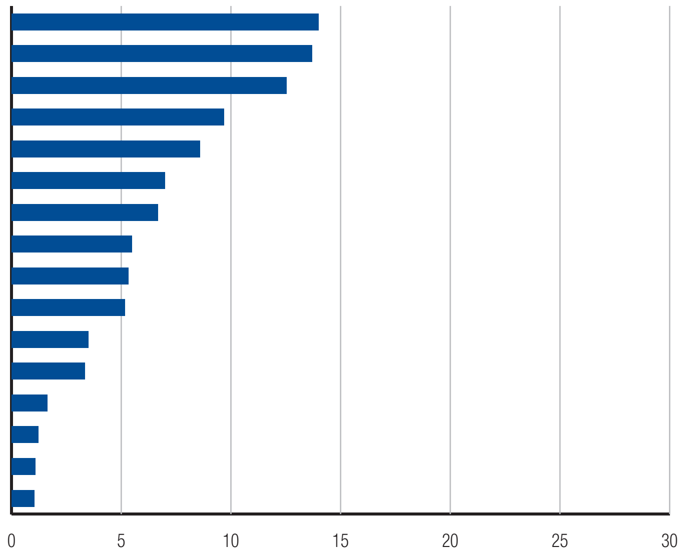


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	Transition 2–3	**3**
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		**Innovation driven**

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Tax rates	14.0
Inefficient government bureaucracy	13.7
Complexity of tax regulations	12.5
Restrictive labor regulations	9.7
Inadequately educated workforce	8.6
Poor work ethic in labor force	7.0
Access to financing	6.7
Insufficient capacity to innovate	5.5
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	5.3
Policy instability	5.2
Inflation	3.5
Foreign currency regulations	3.3
Poor public health	1.6
Government instability/coups	1.2
Crime and theft	1.1
Corruption	1.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

United States

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	5.5	22
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.8	15
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.7	28
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.5	44
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.1	32
1.06	Judicial independence	5.2	28
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.5	44
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.1	75
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.6	51
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.9	25
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.8	19
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.0	22
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.4	114
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.5	77
1.15	Organized crime	4.9	62
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.7	22
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.9	27
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.7	23
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.8	15
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.1	17
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.6	25
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.8	13
2.02	Quality of roads	5.7	14
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	5.0	15
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.7	10
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	6.2	5
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	35,949.7	1
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.4	16
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	98.4	99
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	40.1	20
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–5.3	114
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	17.9	87
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.6	1
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	104.8	129
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	93.8	5
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	3.3	2
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.0	51
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.6	92
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.4	75
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	5.9	42
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	78.8	34
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.9	29
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.4	91
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	93.7	61
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	94.3	3
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.9	18
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.5	44
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.7	9
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.9	17
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	5.6	11
5.08	Extent of staff training	5.1	14
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	6.0	4
6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.1	11
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.2	10
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.0	35
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	43.8	95

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
6.07	No. days to start a business*	5.6	27
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.4	25
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.5	52
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.4	33
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.0	40
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.7	53
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.9	30
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	16.4	136
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.6	15
6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.5	14
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.8	31
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.7	19
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	5.0	10
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	0.0	1
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.2	35
7.06	Pay and productivity	5.1	8
7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.9	9
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	5.7	2
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	5.8	6
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.86	52
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	6.2	4
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.7	10
8.03	Financing through local equity market	5.5	5
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.9	14
8.05	Venture capital availability	4.5	5
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.6	39
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.2	24
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	11	4
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.5	2
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	6.1	3
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.9	34
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	87.4	13
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	30.4	20
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	71.0	41
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	97.9	17
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	7.0	1
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.6	2
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	17,418.9	2
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	13.3	136
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.4	7
11.02	Local supplier quality	5.5	10
11.03	State of cluster development	5.5	2
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	5.6	16
11.05	Value chain breadth	5.5	7
11.06	Control of international distribution	5.3	6
11.07	Production process sophistication	6.1	7
11.08	Extent of marketing	6.0	1
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	5.2	9
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.9	2
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	6.1	4
12.03	Company spending on R&D	5.6	3
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.8	2
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.3	11
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5.4	4
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	160.3	11

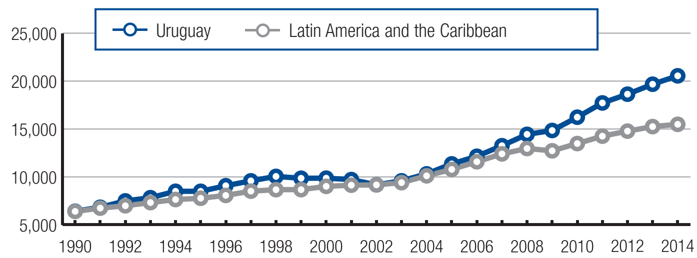
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Uruguay

Key indicators, 2014

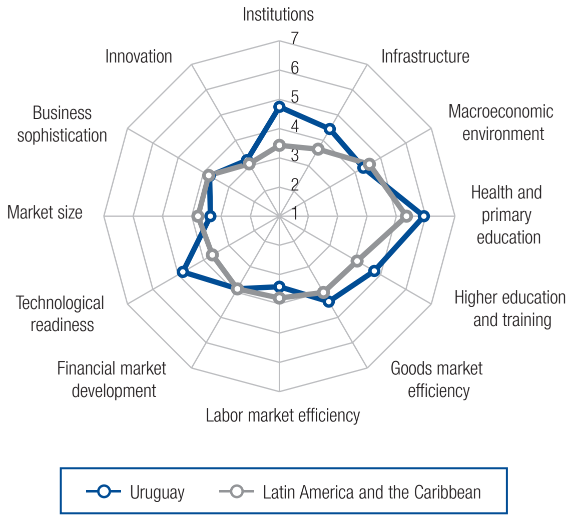
Population (millions)	3.4
GDP (US$ billions)	55.1
GDP per capita (US$)	16,199
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.07

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**73**	**4.1**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	80	4.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	85	4.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	74	4.1
Basic requirements (22.0%)	**48**	**4.9**
1st pillar: Institutions	30	4.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	52	4.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	99	4.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	57	5.9
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	**66**	**4.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	48	4.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	59	4.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	128	3.4
8th pillar: Financial market development	69	3.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	40	4.8
10th pillar: Market size	86	3.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (28.0%)	**83**	**3.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	83	3.8
12th pillar: Innovation	80	3.2

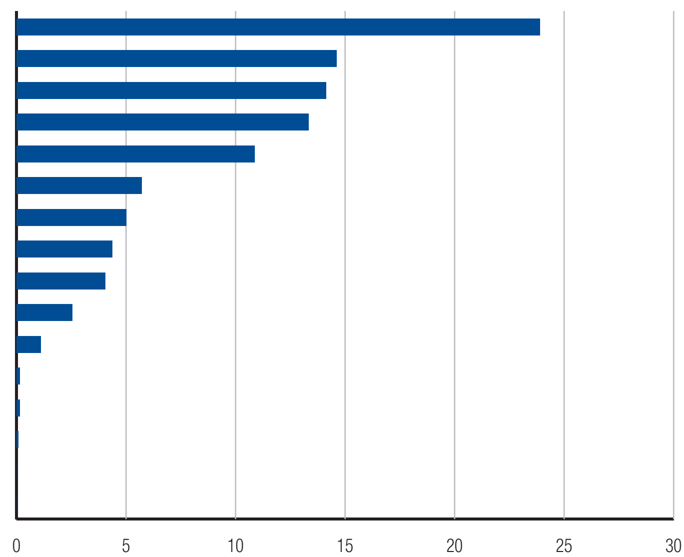


Stage of development

1	Transition 1–2	2	**Transition 2–3**	3
Factor driven		Efficiency driven		Innovation driven

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Restrictive labor regulations	23.9
Tax rates	14.6
Inefficient government bureaucracy	14.1
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	13.3
Inadequately educated workforce	10.9
Inflation	5.7
Poor work ethic in labor force	5.0
Access to financing	4.4
Insufficient capacity to innovate	4.0
Complexity of tax regulations	2.5
Crime and theft	1.1
Policy instability	0.2
Poor public health	0.2
Foreign currency regulations	0.1
Corruption	0.0
Government instability/coups	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Uruguay

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	5.1	**31**
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.5	**38**
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.0	**23**
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.7	**16**
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.5	**26**
1.06	Judicial independence	5.7	**20**
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.1	**26**
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.6	103
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.3	85
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.0	51
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.2	**35**
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.9	**25**
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.5	**3**
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.7	108
1.15	Organized crime	5.6	**36**
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.1	72
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.9	**29**
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.2	**34**
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	68
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.6	**35**
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.8	95
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.7	87
2.02	Quality of roads	3.3	95
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.3	108
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.7	**43**
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.6	102
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	61.3	94
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.8	**35**
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	160.8	**11**
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	31.7	**34**
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–3.4	75
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	17.3	93
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	8.9	129
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	62.8	99
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	58.2	53
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	30.0	56
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.5	**24**
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.7	98
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.2	**32**
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	9.5	55
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	77.1	**42**
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.4	94
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	99.5	**6**
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	90.3	71
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	63.2	**33**
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.0	113
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.9	122
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.4	52
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.7	**22**
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.5	**49**
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.8	85
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.7	92
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.8	63
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.5	102
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.6	67
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	41.8	88

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	**38**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	6.5	**36**
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.8	**11**
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.5	**39**
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	8.1	92
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.2	**31**
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.5	**11**
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.4	**48**
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	26.5	124
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.3	89
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.4	63
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.3	138
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	2.5	138
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.7	131
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	20.8	96
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.9	126
7.06	Pay and productivity	2.8	135
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.1	77
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.4	79
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.8	99
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.79	77
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.2	79
8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.1	69
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.4	127
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.8	70
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.7	73
8.06	Soundness of banks	5.6	**36**
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.8	**40**
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	4	80
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.8	69
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.3	93
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.0	**23**
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	61.5	53
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	24.6	**35**
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	60.8	**44**
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	59.8	**42**
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.2	85
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.8	101
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	70.0	84
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	22.4	118
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.9	117
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.1	87
11.03	State of cluster development	3.3	101
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.8	**46**
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.8	69
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.5	98
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.6	83
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.2	78
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	102
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.6	97
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.9	61
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.0	93
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.6	70
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.2	81
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.4	105
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	3.3	52

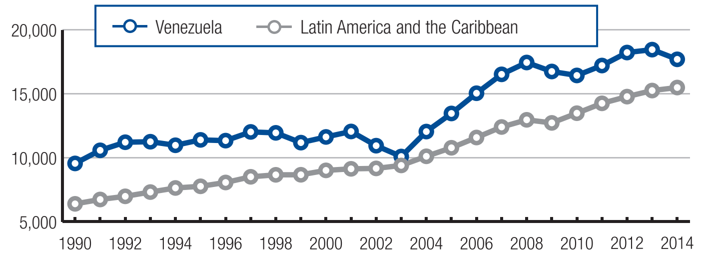
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Venezuela

Key indicators, 2014

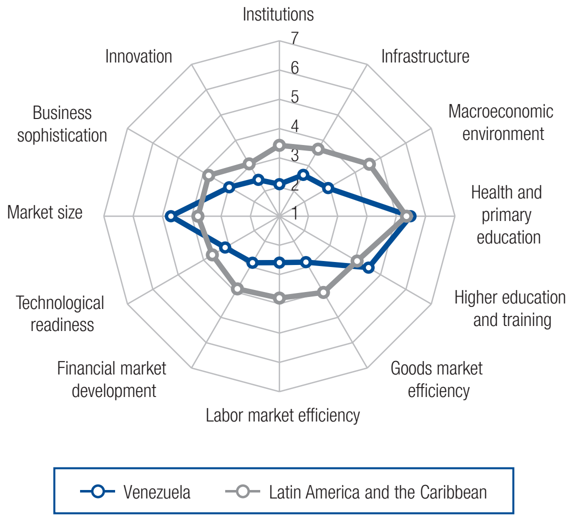
Population (millions)	30.5
GDP (US$ billions)	205.8
GDP per capita (US$)	6,757
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.50

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

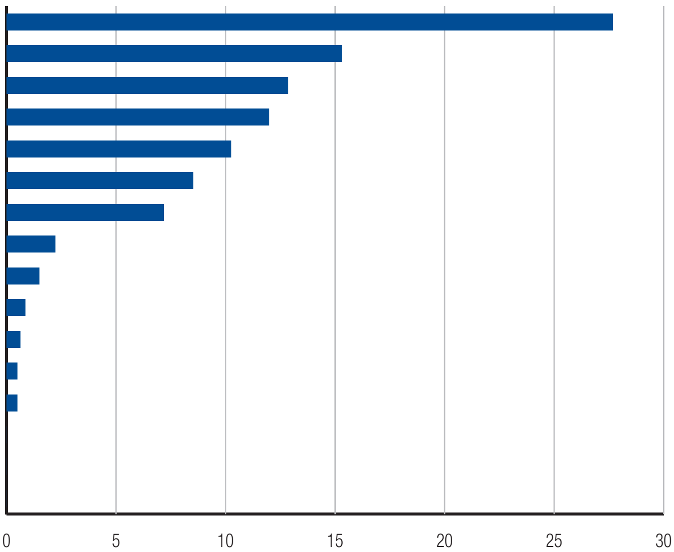
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**132**	**3.3**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	131	3.3
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	134	3.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	126	3.5
Basic requirements (46.5%)	**133**	**3.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	140	2.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	119	2.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	135	2.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	85	5.5
Efficiency enhancers (45.1%)	**119**	**3.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	61	4.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	140	2.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	140	2.6
8th pillar: Financial market development	129	2.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	101	3.1
10th pillar: Market size	38	4.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (8.4%)	**135**	**2.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	134	3.0
12th pillar: Innovation	136	2.4



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Foreign currency regulations	27.7
Inflation	15.3
Inefficient government bureaucracy	12.9
Restrictive labor regulations	12.0
Policy instability	10.3
Corruption	8.5
Crime and theft	7.2
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	2.2
Tax rates	1.5
Access to financing	0.9
Complexity of tax regulations	0.6
Government instability/coups	0.5
Insufficient capacity to innovate	0.5
Inadequately educated workforce	0.0
Poor public health	0.0
Poor work ethic in labor force	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Venezuela

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	1.6	140
1.02	Intellectual property protection	1.7	140
1.03	Diversion of public funds	1.2	140
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.3	140
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.4	134
1.06	Judicial independence	1.1	140
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	1.4	140
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	1.2	140
1.09	Burden of government regulation	1.3	140
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	1.5	140
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	1.3	140
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	1.8	140
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.9	90
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	1.6	140
1.15	Organized crime	2.5	139
1.16	Reliability of police services	1.7	140
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	2.8	139
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.2	93
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.6	77
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	2.9	135
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	2.9	135
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.6	130
2.02	Quality of roads	2.7	128
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.5	104
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.6	125
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.6	134
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	178.2	68
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	1.9	131
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	99.0	97
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	25.3	**43**
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–14.8	140
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	20.8	68
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	62.2	139
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	45.6	74
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	29.8	104
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	287.1	40
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.4	23
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	33.0	60
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.4	77
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.6	92
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.1	82
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	12.9	67
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.6	63
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.0	107
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.4	89
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	93.0	65
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	77.9	**15**
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.5	129
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.1	116
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.3	67
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.5	111
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.6	109
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.4	112
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	2.7	140
6.02	Extent of market dominance	2.8	132
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	2.3	140
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.9	125
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	65.5	130

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	17	140
6.07	No. days to start a business*	144.0	140
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	1.8	140
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	3.6	128
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.9	121
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.2	132
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	2.1	139
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	1.9	140
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	29.6	117
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.5	135
6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.7	122
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.2	139
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.2	113
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	1.4	140
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	not possible	139
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.0	125
7.06	Pay and productivity	2.7	138
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.2	73
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	1.7	139
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	1.4	140
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.66	104
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.6	123
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.9	87
8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.1	136
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.3	111
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.3	110
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.4	98
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	2.6	134
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	1	129
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.3	134
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.9	122
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	2.7	140
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	57.0	59
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	7.8	75
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	14.4	90
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	43.9	67
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.5	**36**
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.3	**37**
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	538.9	**34**
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	39.9	65
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	2.4	140
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.2	136
11.03	State of cluster development	2.3	139
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.3	137
11.05	Value chain breadth	2.9	131
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.2	117
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.0	123
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.6	122
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.3	117
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	2.9	136
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.0	114
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.5	125
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.1	106
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	1.6	140
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.2	116
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.3	89

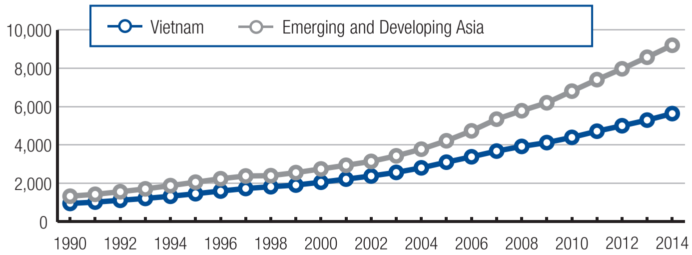
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Vietnam

Key indicators, 2014

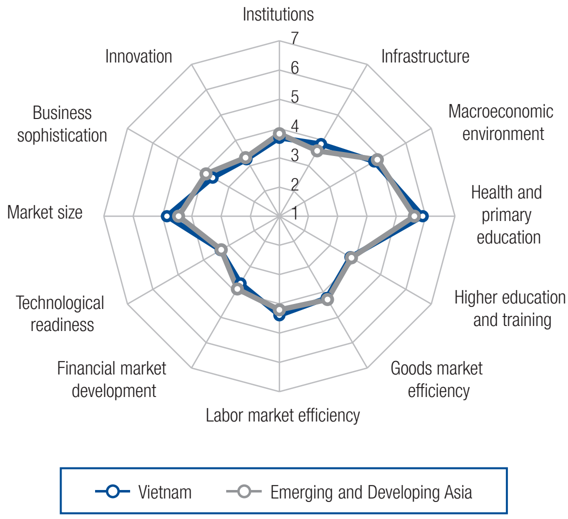
Population (millions)	90.6
GDP (US$ billions)	186.0
GDP per capita (US$)	2,053
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.47

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

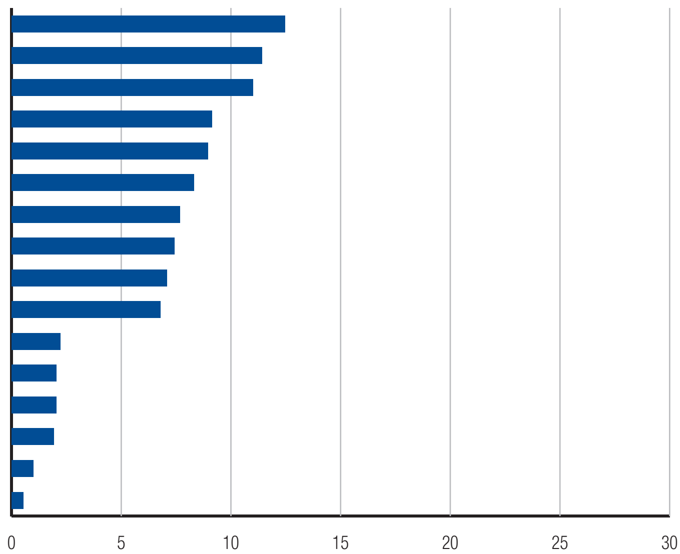
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**56**	**4.3**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	68	4.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	70	4.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	75	4.1
Basic requirements (58.9%)	**72**	**4.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	85	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	76	3.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	69	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	61	5.9
Efficiency enhancers (35.8%)	**70**	**4.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	95	3.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	83	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	52	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market development	84	3.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	92	3.3
10th pillar: Market size	33	4.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.3%)	**88**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	100	3.6
12th pillar: Innovation	73	3.2



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	12.5
Policy instability	11.4
Inadequately educated workforce	11.0
Poor work ethic in labor force	9.1
Corruption	9.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	8.3
Complexity of tax regulations	7.7
Inefficient government bureaucracy	7.4
Inflation	7.1
Tax rates	6.8
Foreign currency regulations	2.2
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.0
Restrictive labor regulations	2.0
Crime and theft	1.9
Government instability/coups	1.0
Poor public health	0.5



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Vietnam

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.9	96
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.6	88
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.4	67
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.5	**45**
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.2	106
1.06	Judicial independence	3.5	86
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.2	65
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.9	85
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.2	90
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.7	69
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.4	79
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.8	89
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.0	87
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.6	69
1.15	Organized crime	4.8	75
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.7	97
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.6	101
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.6	130
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.0	127
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.6	109
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.7	100
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.5	99
2.02	Quality of roads	3.3	93
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.2	48
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.9	76
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.2	75
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	917.7	**30**
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.1	87
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	147.1	**28**
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	6.0	100
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–5.4	115
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	31.1	**18**
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	4.1	85
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	58.7	94
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	44.0	71
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	29.7	26
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.7	40
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	144.0	104
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.5	103
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	74
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.5	109
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	19.0	85
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	75.8	51
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.7	83
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.0	**27**
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	75.2	96
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	24.6	87
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.5	78
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.2	65
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.5	113
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.6	57
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.6	111
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.9	73
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.0	71
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.8	64
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.7	77
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.6	69
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	40.8	86

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	10	116
6.07	No. days to start a business*	34.0	119
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.0	**50**
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.1	100
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	7.4	86
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.2	93
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	63
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.6	90
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	87.9	**13**
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.1	102
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.4	70
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	71
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.0	67
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.2	**44**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	24.6	108
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.7	83
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.3	**45**
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.6	109
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.2	87
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.3	77
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.92	**23**
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.9	103
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.6	115
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.9	**48**
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.6	88
8.05	Venture capital availability	3.0	**46**
8.06	Soundness of banks	3.7	124
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.6	108
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	7	**24**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.0	112
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.9	121
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.2	81
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	48.3	73
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	6.5	79
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	20.7	86
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	31.0	83
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.5	**35**
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.7	**25**
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	510.7	**36**
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	86.7	**15**
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.5	70
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.8	105
11.03	State of cluster development	3.8	59
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.9	107
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.4	109
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.7	80
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.4	101
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.9	104
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.3	112
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.8	81
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.3	95
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.3	57
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.3	92
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.9	**28**
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.9	75
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.2	91

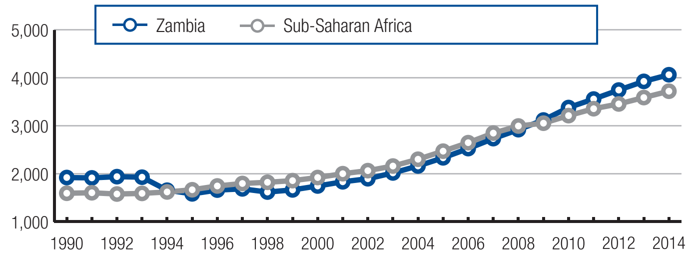
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Zambia

Key indicators, 2014

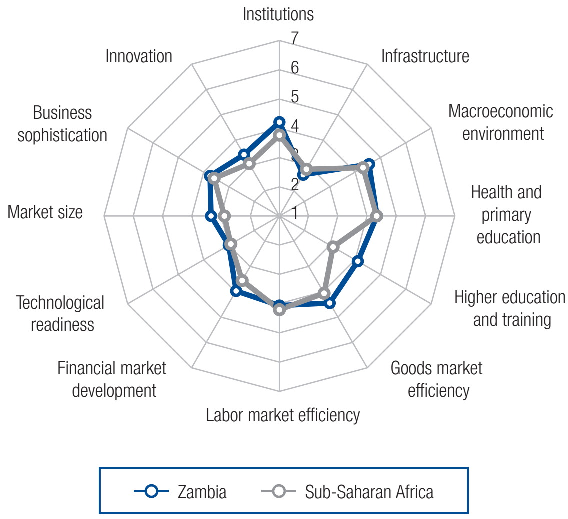
Population (millions)	15.0
GDP (US$ billions)	26.8
GDP per capita (US$)	1,781
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.06

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

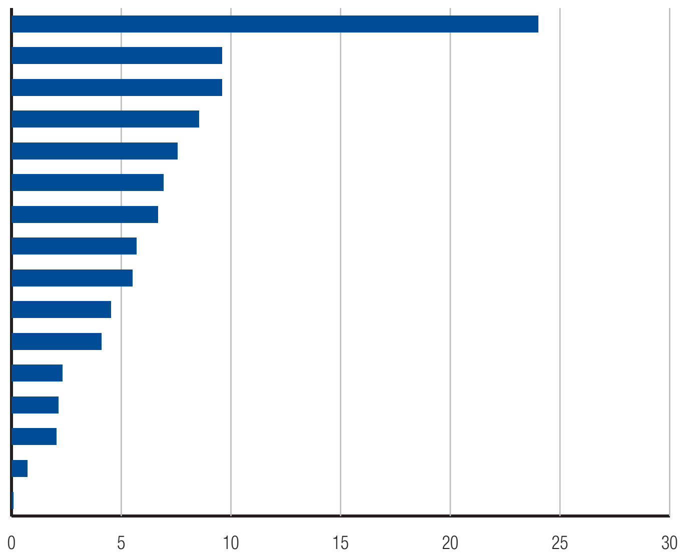
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**96**	**3.9**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	96	3.9
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	93	3.9
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	102	3.8
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**110**	**3.9**
1st pillar: Institutions	46	4.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	120	2.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	83	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	122	4.3
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**87**	**3.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	78	4.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	53	4.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	87	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market development	62	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	108	3.0
10th pillar: Market size	89	3.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**68**	**3.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	85	3.7
12th pillar: Innovation	52	3.4



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	24.0
Corruption	9.6
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	9.6
Tax rates	8.5
Inefficient government bureaucracy	7.6
Policy instability	6.9
Inflation	6.7
Poor work ethic in labor force	5.7
Insufficient capacity to innovate	5.5
Inadequately educated workforce	4.5
Complexity of tax regulations	4.1
Restrictive labor regulations	2.3
Poor public health	2.1
Foreign currency regulations	2.0
Crime and theft	0.7
Government instability/coups	0.1



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Zambia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.5	**46**
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.3	**46**
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.3	69
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.0	62
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.8	74
1.06	Judicial independence	4.0	62
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.2	62
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.6	**48**
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.6	**49**
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.3	**37**
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.8	**48**
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.6	**33**
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.2	**16**
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.0	**50**
1.15	Organized crime	5.6	**40**
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.0	77
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.2	**45**
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.4	75
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.2	**38**
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.5	**38**
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.4	77
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.6	93
2.02	Quality of roads	3.7	81
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.3	80
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.2	131
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.4	112
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	32.4	111
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.3	103
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	67.3	129
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.8	127
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–5.6	116
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	30.6	**20**
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	7.9	124
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	31.1	**37**
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	34.8	90
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	26,650.2	65
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.9	56
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	410.0	132
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.3	112
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	12.5	134
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.9	126
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	55.8	127
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	58.1	126
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.4	93
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.4	90
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	100.8	**29**
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	2.4	133
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.3	**35**
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.9	81
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.3	58
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.8	94
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	4.4	52
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.0	72
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.5	**26**
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.0	**42**
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.0	53
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.5	80
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	14.8	**7**
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	**38**
6.07	No. days to start a business*	6.5	**36**
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.9	62
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.8	**21**
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.5	113
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.7	**9**
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.3	**19**
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.8	81
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	41.6	82
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.4	79
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.0	109
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.4	61
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	51
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.6	**18**
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	50.5	134
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.0	51
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.6	97
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.4	**50**
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.7	51
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.2	**26**
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.85	56
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	4.3	72
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.9	93
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.8	52
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.5	99
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.2	115
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.5	88
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.7	**44**
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	7	**24**
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.6	76
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.7	65
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.7	**47**
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	17.3	112
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	124
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	4.2	121
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.0	134
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.1	89
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.1	88
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	61.0	90
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	39.4	69
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.7	**41**
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.7	110
11.03	State of cluster development	4.1	**38**
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.9	110
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.5	100
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.1	121
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.0	119
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.3	72
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.0	**47**
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.0	65
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.5	85
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.2	66
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.5	75
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.9	**25**
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.4	**39**
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	119

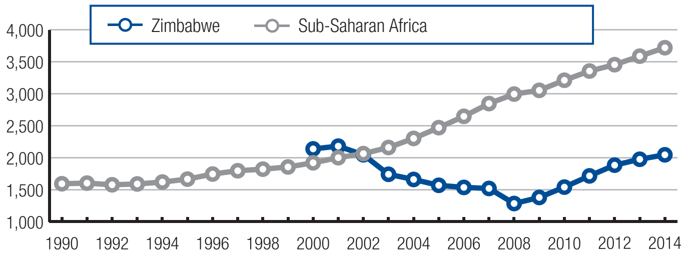
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Zimbabwe

Key indicators, 2014

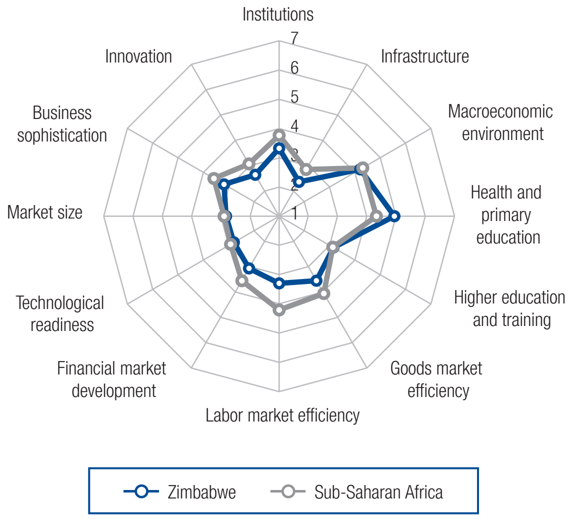
Population (millions).. 13.3
GDP (US$ billions).. 13.7
GDP per capita (US$).................................. 1,031
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total........... 0.03

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2014



Global Competitiveness Index

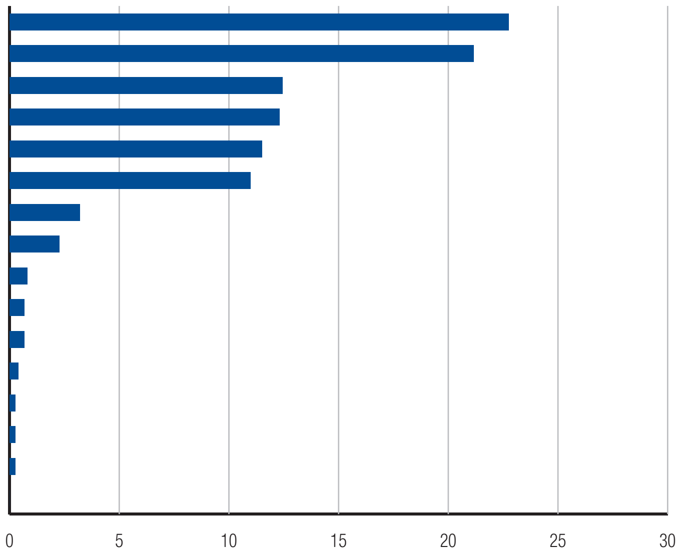
	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	**125**	**3.5**
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	124	3.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	131	3.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	132	3.3
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**120**	**3.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	112	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	129	2.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	104	4.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	106	4.9
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**134**	**3.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	117	3.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	131	3.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	134	3.3
8th pillar: Financial market development	124	3.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	118	2.8
10th pillar: Market size	115	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**130**	**2.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	130	3.2
12th pillar: Innovation	128	2.6



Stage of development

The most problematic factors for doing business

	Score*
Access to financing	22.8
Policy instability	21.2
Restrictive labor regulations	12.4
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	12.3
Inefficient government bureaucracy	11.5
Corruption	11.0
Tax rates	3.2
Government instability/coups	2.3
Inadequately educated workforce	0.8
Foreign currency regulations	0.7
Poor work ethic in labor force	0.7
Complexity of tax regulations	0.4
Crime and theft	0.3
Insufficient capacity to innovate	0.3
Poor public health	0.3
Inflation	0.0



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Zimbabwe

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	2.4	139
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.4	96
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.6	113
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.7	134
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.4	96
1.06	Judicial independence	2.7	115
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.1	133
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.1	132
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.6	129
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.3	92
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.7	121
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.6	105
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.5	2
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.7	66
1.15	Organized crime	5.6	37
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.0	121
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.5	105
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.1	40
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	87
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.1	70
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	81
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.0	121
2.02	Quality of roads	3.3	98
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.2	83
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.2	102
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.3	115
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	21.8	120
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	1.9	132
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	80.8	115
2.09	Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	2.3	114
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	–1.5	39
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	–9.0	139
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	–0.2	75
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	54.0	88
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	5.9	140
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	8,452.6	54
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.9	36
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	552.0	135
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.3	114
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	15.0	136
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.9	123
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	55.0	126
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	59.8	122
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.5	47
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	93.9	71
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	47.2	121
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	5.8	123
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.2	42
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.4	54
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.0	83
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.2	117
5.07	Availability of specialized training services	3.8	92
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.8	87
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.8	88
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.1	116
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.5	98
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.2	109
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	32.8	52

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	9	104
6.07	No. days to start a business*	90.0	136
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	2.2	139
6.09	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.5	38
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	14.4	134
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.0	103
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	2.0	140
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.0	132
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	43.0	80
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.7	124
6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.9	115
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.9	110
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	2.8	136
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.0	139
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	82.3	138
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.8	73
7.06	Pay and productivity	2.7	136
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.6	43
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.4	128
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.4	125
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.93	17
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.8	107
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.1	131
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.0	103
8.04	Ease of access to loans	1.7	133
8.05	Venture capital availability	1.5	140
8.06	Soundness of banks	2.9	135
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.0	81
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	5	63
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.1	104
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.1	111
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	2.8	139
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	19.9	102
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.0	108
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	3.9	124
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	39.2	73
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.6	116
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.5	114
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	27.1	114
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	34.0	83
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.6	133
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.4	127
11.03	State of cluster development	2.7	134
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.5	133
11.05	Value chain breadth	2.8	137
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.2	118
11.07	Production process sophistication	2.5	136
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.6	123
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	90
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.2	130
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.0	115
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.4	132
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.8	120
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.2	139
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.5	104
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.1	100

Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Technical Notes and Sources

The data in this *Report* represent the best available estimates from various national authorities, international agencies, and private sources at the time the *Report* was prepared. It is possible that some data will have been revised or updated by the sources after publication. The following notes provide sources for all the indicators listed in the Country/Economy Profiles. The title of each indicator appears on the first line, preceded by its number to allow for quick reference. The numbering is consistent with the one adopted in the appendix of Chapter 1.1. Below is a description of each indicator or, in the case of Executive Opinion Survey data, the full question and associated answers. If necessary, additional information is provided underneath.

Pillar 1: Institutions

1.01 Property rights

In your country, to what extent are property rights, including financial assets, protected? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

1.02 Intellectual property protection

In your country, to what extent is intellectual property protected? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

1.03 Diversion of public funds

In your country, how common is illegal diversion of public funds to companies, individuals, or groups? [1 = very commonly occurs; 7 = never occurs] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

1.04 Public trust in politicians

In your country, how do you rate the ethical standards of politicians? [1 = extremely low; 7 = extremely high] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

1.05 Irregular payments and bribes

Average score across the five components of the following Executive Opinion Survey question: In your country, how common is it for firms to make undocumented extra payments or bribes connected with (a) imports and exports; (b) public utilities; (c) annual tax payments; (d) awarding of public contracts and licenses; (e) obtaining favorable judicial decisions? In each case, the answer ranges from 1 [very common] to 7 [never occurs] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

1.06 Judicial independence

In your country, how independent is the judicial system from influences of the government, individuals, or companies? [1 = not independent at all; 7 = entirely independent) | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials

In your country, to what extent do government officials show favoritism to well-connected firms and individuals when deciding upon policies and contracts? [1 = show favoritism to a great extent; 7 = do not show favoritism at all) | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

1.08 Wastefulness of government spending

In your country, how efficiently does the government spend public revenue? [1 = extremely inefficient; 7 = extremely efficient in providing goods and services] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

1.09 Burden of government regulation

In your country, how burdensome is it for companies to comply with public administration's requirements (e.g., permits, regulations, reporting)? [1 = extremely burdensome; 7 = not burdensome at all] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes

In your country, how efficient are the legal and judicial systems for companies in settling disputes? [1 = extremely inefficient; 7 = extremely efficient] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

1.11 **Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations**
In your country, to what extent can individuals, institutions (civil society), and businesses obtain justice through the judicial system against arbitrary government decisions? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

1.12 **Transparency of government policymaking**
In your country, how easy is it for companies to obtain information about changes in government policies and regulations affecting their activities? [1 = extremely difficult; 7 = extremely easy) | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

1.13 **Business costs of terrorism**
In your country, to what extent does the threat of terrorism impose costs on businesses? [1 = to a great extent; 7 = not at all] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

1.14 **Business costs of crime and violence**
In your country, to what extent does the incidence of crime and violence impose costs on businesses? [1 = to a great extent; 7 = not at all] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

1.15 **Organized crime**
In your country, to what extent does organized crime (mafia-oriented racketeering, extortion) impose costs on businesses? [1 = to a great extent; 7 = not at all] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

1.16 **Reliability of police services**
In your country, to what extent can police services be relied upon to enforce law and order? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

1.17 **Ethical behavior of firms**
In your country, how do you rate the corporate ethics of companies (ethical behavior in interactions with public officials, politicians, and other firms)? [1 = extremely poor—among the worst in the world; 7 = excellent—among the best in the world] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

1.18 **Strength of auditing and reporting standards**
In your country, how strong are financial auditing and reporting standards? [1 = extremely weak; 7 = extremely strong] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

1.19 **Efficacy of corporate boards**
In your country, to what extent is management accountable to investors and boards of directors? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

1.20 **Protection of minority shareholders' interests**
In your country, to what extent are the interests of minority shareholders protected by the legal system? [1 = not protected at all; 7 = fully protected] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

1.21 **Strength of investor protection**
Strength of Investor Protection Index on a 0–10 (best) scale | 2014
This variable is a combination of the Extent of disclosure index (transparency of transactions), the Extent of director liability index (liability for self-dealing), and the Ease of shareholder suit index (shareholders' ability to sue officers and directors for misconduct). For more details about the methodology employed and the assumptions made to compute this indicator, visit http://www.doingbusiness.org/methodologysurveys/.

Source: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2015: Going Beyond Efficiency*

Pillar 2: Infrastructure

2.01 **Quality of overall infrastructure**
How do you assess the general state of infrastructure (e.g., transport, communications, and energy) in your country? [1 = extremely underdeveloped—among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient—among the best in the world] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

2.02 **Quality of roads**
In your country, how do you assess the quality of the roads? [1 = extremely underdeveloped—among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient—among the best in the world] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

2.03 **Quality of railroad infrastructure**
In your country, how would you assess the quality of the railroad system? [1 = extremely underdeveloped—among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient—among the best in the world] | 2014–15 weighted average
In the Country/Economy Profiles, *N/Appl.* is used for economies where there is no regular train service or where the network covers only a negligible portion of the territory. Assessment of the existence of a network was conducted by the World Economic Forum based on various sources.

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

2.04 **Quality of port infrastructure**
In your country, how do you assess the quality of seaports (for landlocked countries, assess access to seaports) [1 = extremely underdeveloped—among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient—among the best in the world] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

2.05 **Quality of air transport infrastructure**
In your country, how do you assess the quality of air transport? [1 = extremely underdeveloped—among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient—among the best in the world] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

2.06 Available airline seat kilometers

Airline seat kilometers (in millions) available on all flights (domestic and international service) originating in country per week (year average) | 2015

This indicator measures the total passenger-carrying capacity of all scheduled flights, including domestic flights, originating in a country. It is computed by multiplying the number of seats available on each flight by the flight distance in kilometers and summing the result across all scheduled flights in a week. The final value represents the weekly average for the year (Jan–Dec), taking into account flights scheduled beforehand by airline companies.

Source: International Air Transport Association, SRS Analyser

2.07 Quality of electricity supply

In your country, how reliable is the electricity supply (lack of interruptions and lack of voltage fluctuations)? [1 = extremely unreliable; 7 = extremely reliable] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

2.08 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions

Number of mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 population | 2014

Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions refers to the number of subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service that provides access to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) using cellular technology. It includes both the number of postpaid subscriptions and the number of active prepaid accounts (i.e., that have been active during the past three months). It includes all mobile-cellular subscriptions that offer voice communications. It excludes subscriptions via data cards or USB modems; subscriptions to public mobile data services; and private trunked mobile radio, telepoint, radio paging, and telemetry services.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2015* (June 2015 edition)

2.09 Fixed-telephone lines

Number of fixed-telephone lines per 100 population | 2014

Fixed-telephone subscriptions refers to the sum of active analogue fixed-telephone lines, voice over IP (VoIP) subscriptions, fixed wireless local loop (WLL) subscriptions, ISDN voice-channel equivalents, and fixed-public payphones. It includes all accesses over fixed infrastructure supporting voice telephony using copper wire, voice services using Internet Protocol (IP) delivered over fixed (wired)-broadband infrastructure (e.g., DSL, fiber optic), and voice services provided over coaxial-cable television networks (cable modem). It also includes fixed wireless local loop (WLL) connections, which are defined as services provided by licensed fixed-line telephone operators that provide last-mile access to the subscriber using radio technology, when the call is then routed over a fixed-line telephone network (and not a mobile-cellular network). In the case of VoIP, it refers to subscriptions that offer the ability to place and receive calls at any time and do not require a computer. VoIP is also known as voice-over-broadband (VoB), and includes subscriptions through fixed-wireless, DSL, cable, fiber optic, and other fixed-broadband platforms that provide fixed telephony using IP.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2015* (June 2015 edition)

Pillar 3: Macroeconomic environment

3.01 Government budget balance

General government budget balance as a percentage of GDP | 2014

General government budget balance is calculated as general government revenue minus total expenditure. This is a core Government Finance Statistics (GFS) balance that measures the extent to which the general government is either putting financial resources at the disposal of other sectors in the economy and nonresidents (net lending), or utilizing the financial resources generated by other sectors and nonresidents (net borrowing). This balance may be viewed as an indicator of the financial impact of general government activity on the rest of the economy and nonresidents. Revenue consists of taxes, social contributions, grants receivable, and other revenue. Revenue increases a government's net worth, which is the difference between its assets and liabilities. General government total expenditure consists of total expenses and the net acquisition of nonfinancial assets.

Source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2015 edition)

3.02 Gross national savings

Gross national savings as a percentage of GDP | 2014

Aggregate national savings is defined as public- and private-sector savings as a percentage of nominal GDP. National savings equals gross domestic investment plus the current-account balance.

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2015 edition); Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), *The World Factbook* (accessed June 22, 2015)

3.03 Inflation

Annual percent change in consumer price index (year average) | 2014

Source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2015 edition)

3.04 Government debt

Gross general government debt as a percentage of GDP | 2014

Gross debt consists of all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest and/or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future. This includes debt liabilities in the form of special drawing rights, currency and deposits, debt securities, loans, insurance, pensions and standardized guarantee schemes, and other accounts payable. Thus, all liabilities in the *Government Finance Statistics Manual (GFSM) 2001* system are debt, except for equity and investment fund shares, financial derivatives, and employee stock options. For Australia, Belgium, Canada, Hong Kong SAR, Iceland, New Zealand, and Sweden, government debt coverage also includes insurance technical reserves, following the GFSM 2001 definition.

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2015 edition) and *Public Information Notices* (various issues)

3.05 Country credit rating

Institutional Investor's Country Credit Ratings™ assessing the probability of sovereign debt default on a 0–100 (lowest probability) scale | March 2015

Institutional Investor's Country Credit Ratings™ developed by Institutional Investor are based on information provided by senior economists and sovereign-debt analysts at leading global banks and money management and security firms. Twice a year, the respondents grade each country on a scale of 0 to 100, with 100 representing the least chance of default.

Source: Institutional Investor's "Country Credit Ratings" is a trademark of Institutional Investor, LLC. No further copying or transmission of this material is allowed without the express written permission of Institutional Investor publisher@institutionalinvestor.com. Copyright © Institutional Investor, LLC 2015

Pillar 4: Health and primary education

4.01 Malaria incidence

Estimated number of malaria cases per 100,000 population | 2012 or most recent year available

In the Country/Economy Profiles, *M.F.* indicates that the economy was declared free of malaria by the World Health Organization (WHO), except in the case of Hong Kong SAR, for which malaria assessment by CDC was used. *S.L.* means the economy was added to the WHO's supplementary list of areas where malaria has never existed or has disappeared without specific measures.

Sources: The World Health Organization, *World Malaria Report 2013*; United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Malaria Information and Prophylaxis information (accessed July 11, 2014)

4.02 Business impact of malaria

How serious an impact do you consider malaria will have on your company in the next five years (e.g., death, disability, medical and funeral expenses, productivity and absenteeism, recruitment and training expenses, revenues)? [1 = a serious impact; 7 = no impact at all] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

4.03 Tuberculosis incidence

Estimated number of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population | 2013

Incidence of tuberculosis is the estimated number of new pulmonary, smear positive, and extra-pulmonary tuberculosis cases.

Sources: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (accessed May 8, 2015); national sources

4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis

How serious an impact do you consider tuberculosis will have on your company in the next five years (e.g., death, disability, medical and funeral expenses, productivity and absenteeism, recruitment and training expenses, revenues)? [1 = a serious impact; 7 = no impact at all] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

4.05 HIV prevalence

HIV prevalence as a percentage of adults aged 15–49 years | 2013 or most recent year available

HIV prevalence refers to the percentage of people aged 15–49 who are infected with HIV at a particular point in time, no matter when infection occurred.

Sources: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (accessed June 18, 2014, and May 18, 2015); UNAIDS, *Global Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic* (2008, 2010, 2012, and 2013 editions); national sources

4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS

How serious an impact do you consider HIV/AIDS will have on your company in the next five years (e.g., death, disability, medical and funeral expenses, productivity and absenteeism, recruitment and training expenses, revenues)? [1 = a serious impact; 7 = no impact at all] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

4.07 Infant mortality

Infant (children aged 0–12 months) mortality per 1,000 live births | 2013 or most recent year available

Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Sources: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (accessed May 8, 2015); national sources

4.08 Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth (years) | 2013

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Sources: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (accessed May 11, 2015); national sources

4.09 Quality of primary education

In your country, how do you assess the quality of primary schools? [1 = extremely poor—among the worst in the world; 7 = excellent—among the best in the world] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

4.10 Primary education enrollment rate

Net primary education enrollment rate | 2013 or most recent year available

The reported value corresponds to the ratio of children of official primary school age (as defined by the national education system) who are enrolled in primary school. Primary education (ISCED level 1) provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

Sources: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Data Centre* (accessed July 2, 2015); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *Education at a Glance 2014*; Sistema de Información de tendencias Educativas de América Latina (SITEAL); The World Bank *Education Statistics*; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); UNICEF; national sources

Pillar 5: Higher education and training

5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate

Gross secondary education enrollment rate | 2013 or most recent year available

The reported value corresponds to the ratio of total secondary enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the secondary education level. Secondary education (ISCED levels 2 and 3) completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims to lay the foundations for lifelong learning and human development by offering more subject- or skills-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

Sources: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Data Centre* (accessed May 6, 2015) and *Education for All Global Monitoring Monitor 2013/4*; UNICEF, *Education Statistics*; Sistema de Información de tendencias Educativas de América Latina (SITEAL); national sources

5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate

Gross tertiary education enrollment rate | 2013 or most recent year available

The reported value corresponds to the ratio of total tertiary enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the tertiary education level. Tertiary education (ISCED levels 5 and 6), whether or not leading to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level.

Sources: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Data Centre* (accessed June 21, 2014 and May 6, 2015); UNICEF; national sources

5.03 Quality of the education system

In your country, how well does the education system meet the needs of a competitive economy? [1 = not well at all; 7 = extremely well] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

5.04 Quality of math and science education

In your country, how do you assess the quality of math and science education? [1 = extremely poor—among the worst in the world; 7 = excellent—among the best in the world] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

5.05 Quality of management schools

In your country, how do you assess the quality of business schools? [1 = extremely poor—among the worst in the world; 7 = excellent—among the best in the world] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

5.06 Internet access in schools

In your country, to what extent is the Internet used in schools for learning purposes? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

5.07 Local availability of specialized training services

In your country, how available are high-quality, professional training services? [1 = not available at all; 7 = widely available] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

5.08 Extent of staff training

In your country, to what extent do companies invest in training and employee development? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

Pillar 6: Goods market efficiency

6.01 Intensity of local competition

In your country, how intense is competition in the local markets? [1 = not intense at all; 7 = extremely intense] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

6.02 Extent of market dominance

In your country, how do you characterize corporate activity? [1 = dominated by a few business groups; 7 = spread among many firms] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy

In your country, how effective are anti-monopoly policies at ensuring fair competition? [1 = not effective at all; 7 = extremely effective] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest

In your country, to what extent do taxes reduce the incentive to invest? [1 = to a great extent; 7 = not at all] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

6.05 Total tax rate

This variable is a combination of profit tax (% of profits), labor tax and contribution (% of profits), and other taxes (% of profits) | 2013

The total tax rate measures the amount of taxes and mandatory contributions payable by a business in the second year of operation, expressed as a share of commercial profits. The total amount of taxes is the sum of five different types of taxes and contributions payable after accounting for deductions and exemptions: profit or corporate income tax, social contributions and labor taxes paid by the employer, property taxes, turnover taxes, and other small taxes. For more details about the methodology employed and the assumptions made to compute this indicator, visit http://www.doingbusiness.org/methodologysurveys/.

Source: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2015: Paying Taxes*

6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business

Number of procedures required to start a business | 2014

For details about the methodology employed and the assumptions made to compute this indicator, visit http://www.doingbusiness.org/methodologysurveys/.

Source: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2015: Going Beyond Efficiency*

6.07 Time required to start a business

Number of days required to start a business | 2014

For details about the methodology employed and the assumptions made to compute this indicator, visit http://www.doingbusiness.org/methodologysurveys/.

Source: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2015: Going Beyond Efficiency*

6.08 Agricultural policy costs

In your country, how do you assess the agricultural policy? [1 = excessively burdensome for the economy; 7 = balances well the interests of taxpayers, consumers, and producers) | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

6.09 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers

In your country, to what extent do non-tariff barriers (e.g. health and product standards, technical and labeling requirements, etc.) limit the ability of imported goods to compete in the domestic market? [1 = strongly limit; 7 = do not limit at all) | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

6.10 Trade tariffs

Trade-weighted average tariff rate | 2014 or most recent year available

An *applied tariff* is a customs duty that is levied on imports of merchandise goods. This indicator is calculated as a weighted average of all the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that a country applies to the rest of the world. The weights are the trade patterns of the importing country's reference group.

Source: International Trade Centre

6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership

In your country, how prevalent is foreign ownership of companies? [1 = extremely rare; 7 = extremely prevalent] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI

In your country, how restrictive are rules and regulations on foreign direct investment (FDI)? [1 = extremely restrictive; 7 = not restrictive at all] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

6.13 Burden of customs procedures

In your country, how efficient are customs procedures (related to the entry and exit of merchandise)? [1 = extremely inefficient; 7 = extremely efficient] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP

Imports of goods and services as a percentage of gross domestic product | 2014 or most recent year available

Total imports is the sum of total imports of merchandise and commercial services.

Sources: World Trade Organization, *Statistical Database: Time Series on Merchandise and Commercial Services* (accessed May 11, 2015); International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2015 edition)

6.15 Degree of customer orientation

In your country, how well do companies treat customers? [1 = poorly – mostly indifferent to customer satisfaction; 7 = extremely well – highly responsive to customers and seek customer retention] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

6.16 Buyer sophistication

In your country, on what basis do buyers make purchasing decisions? [1 = based solely on the lowest price; 7 = based on sophisticated performance attributes] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

Pillar 7: Labor market efficiency

7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations

In your country, how do you characterize labor-employer relations? [1 = generally confrontational; 7 = generally cooperative] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

7.02 Flexibility of wage determination

In your country, how are wages generally set? [1 = by a centralized bargaining process; 7 = by each individual company] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

7.03 Hiring and firing practices

In your country, to what extent do regulations allow flexible hiring and firing of workers? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

7.04 Redundancy costs

Redundancy costs in weeks of salary | 2014

This variable estimates the cost of advance notice requirements, severance payments, and penalties due when terminating a redundant worker, expressed in weekly wages. For more details about the methodology employed and the assumptions made to compute this indicator, visit http://www.doingbusiness.org/methodologysurveys/.

Sources: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2015: Going Beyond Efficiency*; World Economic Forum's calculations

7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work

In your country, to what extent do taxes and social contributions reduce the incentive to work? [1 = to a great extent; 7 = not at all] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

7.06 Pay and productivity

In your country, to what extent is pay related to employee productivity? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

7.07 Reliance on professional management

In your country, who holds senior management positions? [1 = usually relatives or friends without regard to merit; 7 = mostly professional managers chosen for merit and qualifications] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

7.08 Country capacity to retain talent

To what extent does your country retain talented people? [1 = not at all—the best and brightest leave to pursue opportunities abroad; 7 = to a great extent—the best and brightest stay and pursue opportunities in the country) | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

7.09 Country capacity to attract talent

To what extent does your country attract talented people from abroad? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent – attracts the best and brightest from around the world] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

7.10 Female participation in the labor force

Ratio of women to men in the labor force* | 2013 or most recent year available

This measure is the percentage of women aged 15–64 participating in the labor force divided by the percentage of men aged 15–64 participating in the labor force.

Sources: International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Markets, 8th Edition*; national sources

Pillar 8: Financial market development

8.01 Availability of financial services

In your country, to what extent does the financial sector provide a wide range of financial products and services to businesses? [1 = not at all; 7 = provides a wide variety] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

8.02 Affordability of financial services

In your country, to what extent are financial services affordable for businesses? [1 = not affordable at all; 7 = affordable] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

8.03 Financing through local equity market

In your country, to what extent can companies raise money by issuing shares and/or bonds on the capital market? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

8.04 Ease of access to loans

In your country, how easy is it to obtain a bank loan with only a good business plan and no collateral? [1 = extremely difficult; 7 = extremely easy] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

8.05 Venture capital availability

In your country, how easy is it for start-up entrepreneurs with innovative but risky projects to obtain equity funding? [1 = extremely difficult; 7 = extremely easy] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

8.06 Soundness of banks

In your country, how do you assess the soundness of banks? [1 = extremely low—banks may require recapitalization; 7 = extremely high—banks are generally healthy with sound balance sheets] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges

In your country, to what extent do regulators ensure the stability of the financial market? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

8.08 Legal rights index

Degree of legal protection of borrowers' and lenders' rights on a 0–12 (best) scale | 2014

This index measures the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws protect borrowers' and lenders' rights and thus facilitate lending. For more details about the methodology employed and the assumptions made to compute this indicator, visit http://www.doingbusiness.org/methodologysurveys/.

Source: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2015: Going Beyond Efficiency*

Pillar 9: Technological readiness

9.01 Availability of latest technologies

In your country, to what extent are the latest technologies available? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

9.02 Firm-level technology absorption

In your country, to what extent do businesses adopt new technology? [1 = not at all; 7 = adopt extensively] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

9.03 FDI and technology transfer

To what extent does foreign direct investment (FDI) bring new technology into your country? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

9.04 Internet users

Percentage of individuals using the Internet | 2014

Individuals using the Internet refers to people who used the Internet from any location and for any purpose, irrespective of the device and network used, in the last three months. It can be via a computer (i.e., desktop computer, laptop computer or tablet, or similar handheld computer), mobile phone, games machine, digital TV, etc.). Access can be via a fixed or mobile network.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2014* (June 2015 edition)

9.05 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions

Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 population | 2014 or most recent year available

Fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions refers to the number of subscriptions for high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection). *Highspeed access* is defined as downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s. Fixed (wired)-broadband includes cable modem, DSL, fiber, and other fixed (wired)-broadband technologies—such as Ethernet LAN, and broadband over powerline (BPL) communications. Subscriptions with access to data communications (including the Internet) via mobile-cellular networks are excluded.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2015* (June 2015 edition)

9.06 Internet bandwidth

International Internet bandwidth (kb/s) per Internet user | 2014 or most recent year available

International Internet bandwidth refers to the total used capacity of international Internet bandwidth, in megabits per second (Mbit/s). It is measured as the sum of used capacity of all Internet exchanges offering international bandwidth. If capacity is asymmetric, then the incoming capacity is used. *International Internet bandwidth (kbit/s)* per Internet user is calculated by converting to kilobits per second and dividing by the total number of Internet users.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2015* (June 2015 edition)

9.07 Mobile-broadband subscriptions

Active mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 population | 2014

Active mobile-broadband subscriptions refers to the sum of standard mobile-broadband subscriptions and dedicated mobile-broadband data subscriptions to the public Internet. It covers actual subscribers, not potential subscribers, even though the latter may have broadband-enabled handsets. *Standard mobile-broadband subscriptions* refers to active mobile-cellular subscriptions with advertised data speeds of 256 kbit/s or greater that allow access to the greater Internet via HTTP and that have been used to set up an Internet data connection using Internet Protocol (IP) in the past three months. Standard SMS and MMS messaging do not count as an active Internet data connection, even if the messages are delivered via IP. *Dedicated mobile-broadband data subscriptions* refers to subscriptions to dedicated data services (over a mobile network) that allow access to the greater Internet and that are purchased separately from voice services, either as a standalone service (e.g., using a data card such as a USB modem/dongle) or as an add-on data package to voice services that requires an additional subscription. All dedicated mobile-broadband subscriptions with recurring subscription fees are included regardless of actual use. Prepaid mobile-broadband plans require use if there is no monthly subscription. This indicator could also include mobile WiMAX subscriptions.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2015* (June 2015 edition)

Pillar 10: Market size

10.01 Domestic market size index

Sum of gross domestic product plus value of imports of goods and services, minus value of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1–7 (best) scale | 2014

The size of the domestic market is calculated as the natural log of the sum of the gross domestic product valued at PPP plus the total value (PPP estimates) of imports of goods and services, minus the total value (PPP estimates) of exports of goods and services. Data are then normalized on a 1–7 scale. PPP estimates of imports and exports are obtained by taking the product of exports as a percentage of GDP and GDP valued at PPP.

Source: World Economic Forum. For more details, refer to the appendix of Chapter 1.1 of *The Global Competitiveness Report 2015–2016*

10.02 Foreign market size index

Value of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1–7 (best) scale | 2014

The size of the foreign market is estimated as the natural log of the total value (PPP estimates) of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1–7 scale. PPP estimates of exports are obtained by taking the product of exports as a percentage of GDP and GDP valued at PPP.

Source: World Economic Forum. For more details, refer to the appendix of Chapter 1.1 of *The Global Competitiveness Report 2015–2016*

10.03 GDP (PPP)

Gross domestic product valued at purchasing power parity in billions of international dollars | 2014

Source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2015 edition)

10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP

Exports of goods and services as a percentage of gross domestic product | 2014 or most recent year available

Total exports is the sum of total exports of merchandise and commercial services.

Sources: World Trade Organization, *Statistical Database: Time Series on Merchandise and Commercial Services* (accessed May 11, 2015); International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2015 edition).

Pillar 11: Business sophistication

11.01 Local supplier quantity

In your country, how numerous are local suppliers? [1 = largely nonexistent; 7 = extremely numerous] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

11.02 Local supplier quality

In your country, how do you assess the quality of local suppliers? [1 = extremely poor quality; 7 = extremely high quality] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

11.03 State of cluster development

In your country, how widespread are well-developed and deep clusters (geographic concentrations of firms, suppliers, producers of related products and services, and specialized institutions in a particular field)? [1 = nonexistent; 7 = widespread in many fields] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

11.04 Nature of competitive advantage

On what is the competitive advantage of your country's companies in international markets based? [1 = primarily low-cost labor or natural resources; 7 = primarily unique products and processes] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

11.05 Value chain breadth

In your country, how broad is companies' presence in the value chain? [1 = narrow, primarily involved in individual steps of the value chain (e.g., resource extraction or production); 7 = broad, present across the entire value chain (e.g., including production and marketing, distribution, design, etc.)] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

11.06 Control of international distribution

In your country, to what extent do domestic companies control the international distribution of their products? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

11.07 Production process sophistication

In your country, how sophisticated are production processes? [1 = not at all—production uses labor-intensive processes; 7 = highly—production uses latest technologies] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

11.08 Extent of marketing

In your country, how successful are companies in using marketing to differentiate their products and services? [1 = not successful at all; 7 = extremely successful] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

11.09 Willingness to delegate authority

In your country, how do you assess the willingness to delegate authority to subordinates? [1 = not willing at all—senior management takes all important decisions; 7 = very willing—authority is mostly delegated to business unit heads and other lower-level managers] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

Pillar 12: Innovation

12.01 Capacity for innovation

In your country, to what extent do companies have the capacity to innovate? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions

In your country, how do you assess the quality of scientific research institutions? [1 = extremely poor—among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely good—among the best in the world] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

12.03 Company spending on R&D

In your country, to what extent do companies invest in research and development (R&D)? [1 = do not invest at all in R&D; 7 = invest heavily in R&D] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D

In your country, to what extent do business and universities collaborate on research and development (R&D)? [1 = do not collaborate at all; 7 = collaborate extensively] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

12.05 Government procurement of advanced technology products

In your country, to what extent do government purchasing decisions foster innovation? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers

In your country, to what extent are scientists and engineers available? [1 = not at all; 7 = widely available] | 2014–15 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*

12.07 PCT patent applications

Number of applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) per million population | 2011–2012 average

This indicator measures the total count of applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), by priority date and inventor nationality, using fractional count if an application is filed by multiple inventors. The average count of applications filed in 2011 and 2012 is divided by population figures for 2012.

In the absence of reliable data on PCT applications for Taiwan (China) and Hong Kong SAR, two advanced economies that are not signatories of the Treaty, the number of applications is estimated as follows: first, we compute the average number of all utility patent applications filed with the United States Patents and Trademarks Office (USPTO) for 2011 and 2012. We then compute the average number of PCT applications for 2011 and 2012, before computing the ratio of the two averages (1.59). For the computation of the two averages, only economies with a two-year average number of at least 100 USPTO applications and 50 PCT applications are considered. Taiwan and Hong Kong are excluded in both cases. We then divide the 2011-2012 average number of USPTO applications filed by residents of Taiwan (19,951.5) and Hong Kong (1,061.5), respectively, by the ratio above in order to produce estimates for PCT applications. As a final step, we compute the estimates per million population—that is, 537.2 for Taiwan and 90.3 for Hong Kong. The estimates are used in the computation of the respective Innovation pillar scores of the two economies.

Sources: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *Patent Database*, (situation as of June 2015); For population: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2015 edition); World Economic Forum's calculations

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