

Insight Report

The Global Competitiveness Report 2014–2015

Klaus Schwab, World Economic Forum



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Full Data Edition

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The terms *country* and *nation* as used in this report do not in all cases refer to a territorial entity that is a state as understood by international law and practice. The terms cover well-defined, geographically self-contained economic areas that may not be states but for which statistical data are maintained on a separate and independent basis.

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Preface

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The Global Competitiveness Report 2014–2015 is being launched at a time when the global economy seems to be finally leaving behind the worst and longest-lasting financial and economic crisis of the last 80 years. However, this resurgence is moving at a less decisive pace than it has after previous downturns, and heightened risks looming on the horizon could derail the global recovery. Much of the growth in recent years has taken place because of the extraordinary and bold monetary policies in countries such as the United States, Japan, and the United Kingdom. As the economy improves in these countries, a normalization of monetary policy with tightening financial conditions could have an impact on both advanced and emerging economies. Moreover, the strained geopolitical scenarios with rising tensions in a number of regions can also have negative consequences for the global economic outlook. Finally, many countries are suffering from accelerating income inequalities; often these inequalities are lasting effects of the crisis that are creating domestic social tensions with potential global consequences.

Against this backdrop, policymakers as well as business and civil society leaders must work together in order to ensure robust economic growth that supports more-inclusive economies. Economic and social agendas must go hand in hand and focus on reforms that will render economies more productive and open up new and better job opportunities for all segments of the population. Better assigning available resources to productive activities is crucial and requires well-functioning markets. In addition, as indicated in previous editions of this *Report*, strong institutions, available talent, and a high capacity to innovate hold the key for the success of any economy. These elements will continue to be even more essential in the future.

For 35 years, this *Report* has shed light on the key factors and their mechanisms and interrelations that determine economic growth and the level of present and future prosperity in a country. In doing so, since its inception the *Report* has aimed to build a shared understanding of the main strengths and weaknesses of each of the economies covered, so that stakeholders can work together on shaping economic agendas that can address challenges and create enhanced opportunities.

In this context, policymakers, businesses, and citizens increasingly recognize the need for economic growth to be balanced by providing opportunities and benefits for all segments of the population and by being respectful of the environment. In sum, the social and environmental dimensions of an economy need to be fully considered in any growth or development agenda. Although the relationship between productivity, social development, and environmental stewardship is complex, the Forum has continued its research into how sustainability relates to competitiveness and economic performance. Chapter 1.2 of this *Report* presents the current thinking at the Forum on *sustainable competitiveness*, a concept introduced three years ago in our *Report* series, and one that aims to analyze how country competitiveness can be assessed once issues of social and environmental sustainability are taken into account.

This year's *Report* provides an overview of the competitiveness performance of 144 economies, and thus continues to be the most comprehensive assessment of its kind globally. It contains a detailed profile for each of the economies included in the study, as well as an extensive section of data tables with global rankings covering over 100 indicators. This *Report* is one of the flagship publications within the Forum's Global Competitiveness and Benchmarking Network, 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 such as competitiveness or global risks.

The Global Competitiveness Report 2014–2015 could not have been put together without the thought leadership of Professor Xavier Sala-i-Martin at Columbia University, who has provided ongoing intellectual support for our competitiveness research. Further, 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* as well as 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 our Executive Opinion Survey. We are grateful to the members of our Advisory Board on Competitiveness and Sustainability, who have provided their valuable time and knowledge to help us develop the framework on sustainability and competitiveness presented in this *Report*.

Appreciation also goes to colleagues at the World Economic Forum, namely Jennifer Blanke, Chief Economist; and Margareta Drzeniek Hanouz, Head of The Global Competitiveness and Benchmarking Network, as well as team members Beñat Bilbao-Osorio, Ciara Browne, Gemma Corrigan, Roberto Crotti, Attilio Di Batista, Gaëlle Dreyer, Caroline Galvan, Thierry Geiger, Tania Gutknecht, and Cecilia Serin.

Part 1

Measuring Competitiveness

The Global Competitiveness Index 2014–2015: Accelerating a Robust Recovery to Create Productive Jobs and Support Inclusive Growth

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This new edition of *The Global Competitiveness Report* is launched at a time when the world seems to be finally emerging from the worst financial and economic crisis of the past 80 years and returning to a pre-crisis situation: large interest rate spreads for public debt in hard-hit countries are falling; banking systems seem more robust, even if financial reform has not yet been completed; and access to credit, while still limited, is slowly recovering.

Overall, growth prospects in advanced economies are better than they have been in recent years, albeit very unevenly distributed. The recovery in the United States seems to be comfortably grounded with strong output and employment figures. Japan's economy, while still needing to translate Abenomics into stronger private demand, seems to be waking up after two decades of stagnation. In Europe the picture is more mixed, with many countries now recording stronger growth and returning to trend growth rates, while some others continue to suffer from weak growth driven by protracted internal demand, high unemployment, and financial fragmentation. Emerging economies are forecasted to grow more modestly than they did in the past. After several years of doing very well and leading global growth, their performance may be affected by a changing environment characterized by greater difficulty accessing capital as well as lower prices for the commodities that fueled past growth—a trend that is also likely to affect many developing economies.

To a large extent, the improvement of the global economic outlook has been the result of bold monetary policies carried out by the Federal Reserve and Central Banks in countries such as the United Kingdom and Japan to substantially expand the amount of money available in the economy. As the economic situation improves, a normalization of the monetary policy with a tightening of the financial conditions for both advanced and, most notably, emerging economies could jeopardize the rather positive forecast, especially if productivity-enhancing investment levels do not manage to pick up. Investment and the recovery more broadly will also be influenced by the fact that low inflation, or even deflation, in key advanced economies remains a tangible risk that could derail recovery because real interest rates may rise, increasing the burden of public debt and leading to a stagnation of consumption and investment rates.

In addition, in recent months, a strained geopolitical situation has emerged. Tensions in Ukraine with implications for the relationship between Russia and much of the Western world, as well as between China and Japan, have become more evident. Although the implications of these tensions have not yet fully materialized, they could cause a great deal of disruption in the highly interdependent, global macroeconomic outlook. Finally, one of the legacies of the economic crisis is the acceleration of income inequality in many

countries, which can cause important economic and social tensions if not properly addressed.

Against this backdrop, it is clear that this is no time to be complacent. The risks to the global economic outlook remain very real. Past measures, mainly based on expansionary monetary policies, have helped to temporarily avoid a deeper recession and set the foundations for the global recovery in the short term. However, ensuring sustained growth in the long run will depend not on monetary policies, but on boosting the level of productivity of economies. In order to achieve higher levels of productivity, new actions in terms of engaging in much-needed structural reform and productivity-enhancing investments are required. These measures are not only important, as they have always been, but they are also becoming urgent if we are to solidify and accelerate the recovery to create new opportunities and new jobs for larger segments of the population.

For more than three decades, the World Economic Forum's annual *Global Competitiveness Report* has studied and benchmarked the many factors underpinning national competitiveness. From the onset, the goal has been to provide insight and stimulate discussion among all stakeholders about the best strategies and policies to help countries to overcome the obstacles to improving competitiveness. In the current economic context, this work is a critical reminder of the importance of sound structural economic fundamentals for sustained growth.

Since 2005, the World Economic Forum has based its competitiveness analysis on the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), a comprehensive tool that measures the microeconomic and macroeconomic foundations of national competitiveness.¹ Recognizing that competitiveness may also be analyzed at other geographical levels, the Forum—through its Global Agenda Council on Competitiveness—has engaged in a parallel strand of work to analyze the drivers of competitiveness at the level of the city. Box 1 presents some of the main conclusions of this work.

In addition, in order to better place the discussion of competitiveness into a societal and environmental context, the Forum has begun exploring the complex relationship between competitiveness and sustainability as measured by its social and environmental dimension. The work carried out to date on these important aspects of human and economic development is described in Chapter 1.2 of this *Report*.

The final objective of the Forum's work in this area is to inform a series of structured multi-stakeholder dialogues that can raise awareness and rally support geared toward the transformation of countries, regions, or cities to assist them to become more competitive, offer enhanced opportunities, and raise prosperity.

THE 12 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.

The concept of competitiveness thus involves static and dynamic components. Although the productivity of a country determines its ability to sustain a high *level* of income, it is also one of the central determinants of its return on investment, which is one of the key factors explaining an economy's *growth potential*.

Many determinants drive productivity and competitiveness. Understanding the factors behind this process has occupied the minds of economists for hundreds of years, engendering theories ranging from Adam Smith's focus on specialization and the division of labor to neoclassical economists' emphasis on investment in physical capital and infrastructure,² and, more recently, to interest in other mechanisms such as education and training, technological progress, macroeconomic stability, good governance, firm sophistication, and market efficiency, among others. While all of these factors are likely to be important for competitiveness and growth, they are not mutually exclusive—two or more of them can be significant at the same time, and in fact that is what has been shown in the economic literature.³

This open-endedness is captured within the GCI by including a weighted average of many different components, each measuring a different aspect of competitiveness. In addition, Appendix A assesses statistically the robustness of the GCI as an appropriate estimate of the level of productivity and competitiveness of an economy.

The components are grouped into 12 pillars of competitiveness:

First pillar: Institutions

The institutional environment is determined by the legal and administrative framework within which individuals, firms, and governments interact to generate wealth. The importance of a sound and fair institutional environment has become all the more apparent during the recent economic and financial crisis and is especially crucial for further solidifying the fragile recovery, given the increasing role played by the state at the international level and for the economies of many countries.

The quality of institutions has a strong bearing on competitiveness and growth.⁴ It influences investment decisions and the organization of production and plays a key role in the ways in which societies distribute the

Box 1: The competitiveness of cities: A taxonomy of drivers and success factors

by the Global Agenda Council on Competitiveness

More than ever, cities are the lifeblood of the global economy. Increasingly they determine the wealth of nations, which is why the World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Council on Competitiveness has recently published a study on the competitiveness of cities.¹ "Competitiveness" hinges on the productivity of the city—that is, its ability to use available inputs efficiently to drive sustainable economic growth and prosperity.

Never before has the world urbanized at the speed and scale that it is doing today. As of 2010, for the first time in history, over half the world's population lives in cities. Urban dwellers already account for over 80 percent of global GDP. According to the United Nations,² globally, an additional 2.5 billion people will move to urban areas by 2050. For the foreseeable future, rapid urbanization will be an almost-exclusively non-Western affair: 94 percent of those who will move to cities in the next few decades will come from the developing world. McKinsey Global Institute estimates that, by 2025, the developing world's top 443 cities will account for close to half of global GDP growth and 18 percent of global GDP.³ These cities will contain the bulk of about 1 billion new middle-class consumers.

Through 33 case studies of cities around the world—including cities with different endowments, at different stages of development, and with different levels of success—the Forum's study extracts key lessons for city competitiveness and offers the following checklist of four items, which constitute a "what-to-reform, how-to-reform" agenda:

- First, think institutions—the decision-making framework of the city. Leadership and vision—a clear, far-sighted view of where cities should head, and a single-minded practical will to ensure they get there—show the power of city leaders as CEOs.
- Second, think of the regulatory framework for the city's business climate. "Getting the basics right"—which involves stable and prudent fiscal policies, including efficient and simple taxation; a flexible labor market; openness to trade and foreign investment; simple and transparent business regulation—is the primary lesson for good public policy, at both national and municipal levels. Cities should develop their own foreign economic policies on trade, foreign investment, tourism, and attracting foreign talent, and go global as far as they can.
- Third, think "hard connectivity"—the city's core physical infrastructure. Cities need a mix of planning and organic growth, which are complements of one another, not substitutes for each other. Manhattan is a great example, given both its street grid and the organic expansion it has experienced over the past two centuries.
- Fourth, think "soft connectivity"—the city's social capital. Education is the ultimate soft connectivity. US cities such as Boston, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis have escaped post-industrial decline and specialized in knowledge-intensive niches by capitalizing on their strengths in education. Next, cities need to facilitate digital infrastructure to support human-computing interfaces that empower individuals. And making cities more liveable—improving the quality of urban life—must become a higher priority for upper-middle-income and high-income cities.

The study also draws a set of concluding observations that need to be taken into account when engaging in reform process: First, successful cities are those that are flexible and adapt quickly to changing conditions. That observation is borne out by the case studies of successful cities in the study. The alternative is to get stuck in mono-industrial, mono-cultural decline. Second, the right mix of priorities requires tailoring to specific conditions and stages of city development. Most obviously, priorities for a Western city with a stable population, facing sluggish growth, unemployment, and an aging population will be quite different from those of an emerging-market city with lower income levels, high growth potential, a quickly expanding population, and big gaps in infrastructure. And finally, reforms at the municipal level are usually more feasible than at the national level, even when the same reforms seem impossible in national capitals. Urbanization trends enlarge these possibilities. Cities should grasp this opportunity, experiment with new rules, and put reforms on a fast track.

Notes

- 1 The World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Council on Competitiveness seeks to raise awareness of the importance of competitiveness for economic growth and to identify ways countries can systematically transform their economies. It monitors key trends, identifies global risks, charts relationships, addresses gaps in knowledge and recommends ways to address global challenges.

Members of the Global Agenda Council on Competitiveness (2012–2014) are: Razeen Sally, Visiting Associate Professor, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore, Singapore (Chair); Clément Gignac, Chief Economist and Senior Vice-President, Industrial Alliance Insurance and Financial Services, Canada (Vice Chair); Deborah L. Wince-Smith, President, Council on Competitiveness, USA (Vice Chair); Orlando Ayala, Chairman, Emerging Markets, Microsoft Corporation, USA; Jon Azua, President and Chief Executive Officer, Enovatinglab, Spain; Catalina Crane, High Presidential Adviser for Public and Private Affairs, Office of the President of Colombia, Colombia; Mohamed El Dahshan, Regional Economist, African Development Bank; Janamitra Devan, Independent Adviser, Strategy and Leadership, USA; Gao Changlin, Deputy Director-General, Exchange, Development and Service Center for Science and Technology (STTC), People's Republic of China; Amina Ghanem, Executive Director, Egyptian National Competitiveness Council, Egypt; Arancha Gonzalez Laya, Executive Director, International Trade Centre (ITC), Geneva; Ghassan Hasbani, Chief Executive Officer, Graycoats, Lebanon; Marie-Gabrielle Ineichen-Fleisch, State Secretary for Economic Affairs of Switzerland; Kevin X. Murphy, President and Chief Executive Officer, J.E. Austin Associates (JAA), USA; Arvind Panagariya, Jagdish Bhagwati Professor of Indian Political Economy, School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA), Columbia University, USA; Xavier Sala-i-Martin, Professor, Economics Department, Columbia University, USA; Tong Jiadong, Vice-President, Nankai University, People's Republic of China; and Jose Antonio Torre Medina, Director, Urbanism and Infrastructure, Monterrey Institute of Technology and Higher Education (ITESM), Mexico.

- 2 United Nations 2014.

- 3 Dobbs et al. 2012, p. 5.

benefits and bear the costs of development strategies and policies. For example, owners of land, corporate shares, or intellectual property are unwilling to invest in the improvement and upkeep of their property if their rights as owners are not protected.⁵

The role of institutions goes beyond the legal framework. Government attitudes toward markets and freedoms and the efficiency of its operations are also very important: excessive bureaucracy and red tape,⁶ overregulation, corruption, dishonesty in dealing with public contracts, lack of transparency and trustworthiness, inability to provide appropriate services for the business sector, and political dependence of the judicial system impose significant economic costs to businesses and slow the process of economic development.

In addition, the proper management of public finances is critical for ensuring trust in the national business environment. Indicators capturing the quality of government management of public finances are therefore included here to complement the measures of macroeconomic stability captured in pillar 3.

Although the economic literature has focused mainly on public institutions, private institutions are also an important element in the process of creating wealth. The 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. An economy is well served by businesses that are run honestly, where managers abide by strong ethical practices in their dealings with the government, other firms, and the public at large.⁷ Private-sector transparency is indispensable to business; it can be brought about through the use of standards as well as auditing and accounting practices that ensure access to information in a timely manner.⁸

Second pillar: Infrastructure

Extensive and efficient infrastructure is critical for ensuring the effective functioning of the economy, as it is an important factor in determining the location of economic activity and the kinds of activities or sectors that can develop within a country. Well-developed infrastructure reduces the effect of distance between regions, integrating the national market and connecting it at low cost to markets in other countries and regions. In addition, the quality and extensiveness of infrastructure networks significantly impact economic growth and reduce income inequalities and poverty in a variety of ways.⁹ A well-developed transport and communications infrastructure network is a prerequisite for the access of less-developed communities to core economic activities and services.

Effective modes of transport—including 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.¹⁰ 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. Macroeconomic stability captured the attention of the public most recently when some advanced economies, notably the United States and some European countries, needed to take urgent action to prevent macroeconomic instability when their public debt reached unsustainable levels in the wake of the global financial crisis.

It is important to note that this pillar evaluates the stability of the macroeconomic environment, so it does not directly take into account the way in which public accounts are managed by the government. This qualitative dimension is captured in the institutions pillar described above.

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.¹¹

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. Moreover, often workers who have received little formal education can carry out only simple manual tasks and find it much more difficult to adapt to more advanced production processes and techniques, and therefore they contribute less to devising or executing innovations. In other words, lack of basic education can become a constraint on business development, with firms finding it difficult to move up the value chain by producing more sophisticated or value-intensive products.

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.¹²

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. The best possible environment for the exchange of goods requires a minimum of government intervention that impedes business activity. For example, competitiveness is hindered by distortionary or burdensome taxes and by restrictive and discriminatory rules on foreign direct investment (FDI)—which limit foreign ownership—as well as on international trade. The recent economic crisis has highlighted the high degree of interdependence of economies worldwide and the degree to which growth depends on open markets. Protectionist measures are counterproductive as they reduce aggregate economic activity.

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.¹³ The importance of the latter has been dramatically highlighted by events in Arab countries, where rigid labor markets were an important cause of high youth unemployment. Youth unemployment continues to be high in a number of European countries as well, where important barriers to entry into the labor market remain in place.

Efficient labor markets must also ensure clear strong incentives for employees and efforts to 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 that are growing more important as talent shortages loom on the horizon.

Eighth pillar: Financial market development

The financial and economic crisis has highlighted the central role of a sound and well-functioning financial sector for economic activities. An efficient financial sector allocates the resources saved by a nation's citizens, as well as those entering the economy from abroad, to their most productive uses. It channels resources to those entrepreneurial or investment projects with the highest expected rates of return rather than to the politically connected. A thorough and proper assessment of risk is therefore a key ingredient of a sound financial market.

Business investment is also 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

In today's globalized world, technology is increasingly essential for firms to compete and prosper. 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.¹⁴ ICTs have evolved into the “general purpose technology” of our time,¹⁵ given their critical spillovers to other economic sectors and their role as industry-wide enabling infrastructure. Therefore ICT access and usage are key enablers of countries’ overall technological readiness.

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. It is important to note that, in this context, the level of technology available to firms in a country needs to be distinguished from the country’s ability to conduct blue-sky research and develop new technologies for innovation that expand the frontiers of knowledge. That is why we separate technological readiness from innovation, captured in the 12th pillar, described below.

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. Vast empirical evidence shows that trade openness is positively associated with growth. Even if some recent research casts doubts on the robustness of this relationship, there is a general sense that trade has a positive effect on growth, especially for countries with small domestic markets.¹⁶

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.¹⁷ 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

There is no doubt that sophisticated business practices are conducive to higher efficiency in the production of goods and services. 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

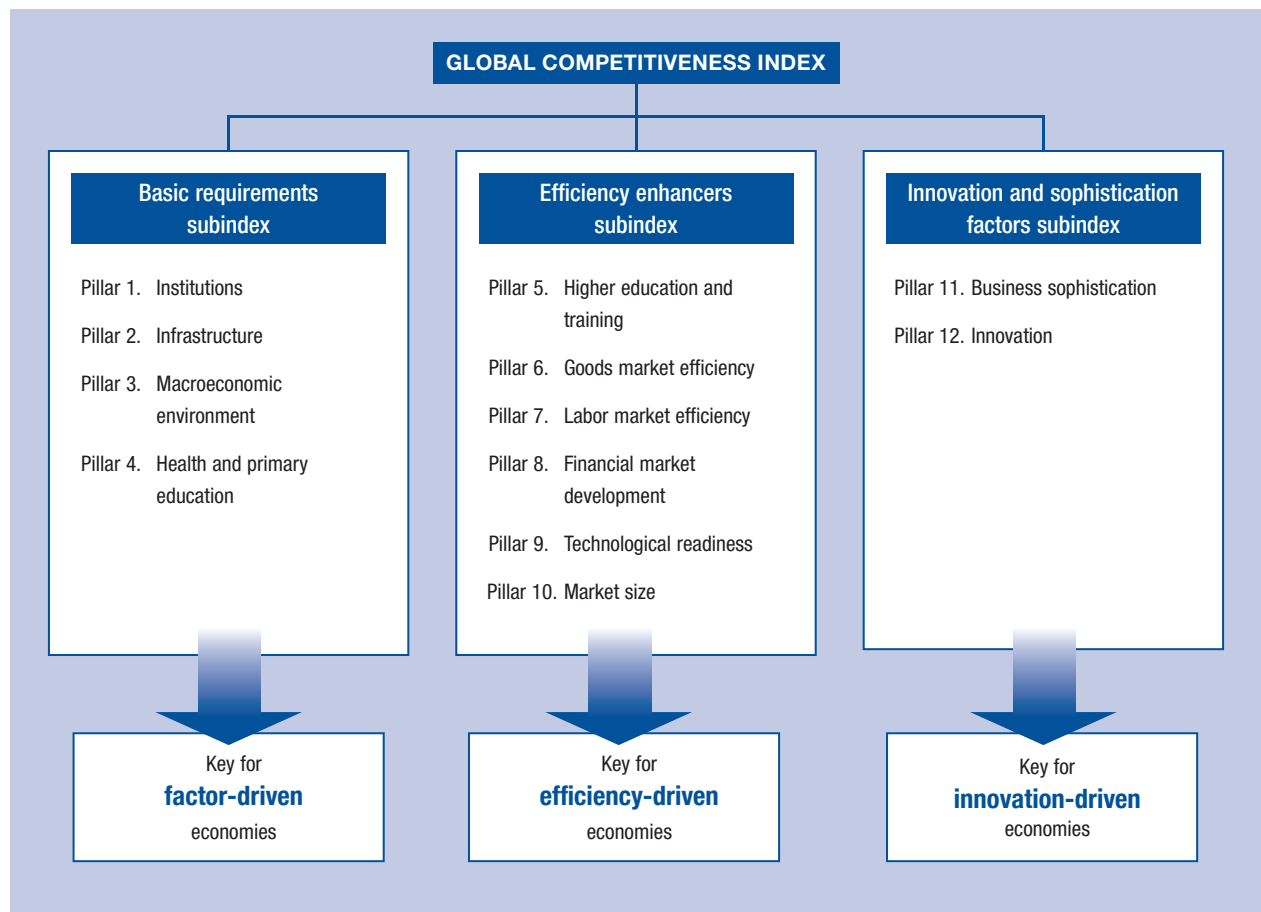
stage of development when, to a large extent, the more basic sources of productivity improvements have been exhausted. The quality of a country’s business networks and supporting industries, as measured by the quantity and quality of local suppliers and the extent of their interaction, is important for 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. Individual firms’ advanced operations and strategies (branding, marketing, distribution, advanced production processes, and the production of unique and sophisticated products) spill over into the economy and lead to sophisticated and modern business processes across the country’s business sectors.

Twelfth pillar: Innovation

Innovation can emerge from new technological and non-technological knowledge. Non-technological innovations are closely related to the know-how, skills, and working conditions that are embedded in organizations and are therefore largely covered by the eleventh pillar of the GCI. The final pillar of competitiveness focuses on technological innovation. Although substantial gains can be obtained by improving institutions, building infrastructure, reducing macroeconomic instability, or improving human capital, all these factors eventually run into diminishing returns. The same is true for the efficiency of the labor, financial, and goods markets. In the long run, standards of living can be largely enhanced by technological innovation. Technological breakthroughs have been at the basis of many of the productivity gains that our economies have historically experienced. These range from the industrial revolution in the 18th century and the invention of the steam engine and the generation of electricity to the more recent digital revolution. The latter is not only transforming the way things are being done, but also opening a wider range of new possibilities in terms of products and services. 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.¹⁸

Although less-advanced countries can still improve their productivity by adopting existing technologies or making incremental improvements in other areas, for those that have reached the innovation stage of development this is no longer sufficient for increasing productivity. Firms in these countries 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

Figure 1: The Global Competitiveness Index framework



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

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, in addition to high levels of competition and access to venture capital and financing that are analyzed in other pillars of the Index. In light of the recent sluggish recovery and rising fiscal pressures faced by advanced economies, it is important that public and private sectors resist pressures to cut back on the R&D spending that will be so critical for sustainable growth into the future.

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. For example, a strong innovation capacity (pillar 12) will be very difficult to achieve without a healthy, well-educated and trained workforce (pillars 4 and 5) that is adept at absorbing new

technologies (pillar 9), and without sufficient financing (pillar 8) for R&D or an efficient goods market that makes it possible to take new innovations to market (pillar 6). Although the pillars are aggregated into a single index, measures are reported for the 12 pillars separately because such details provide a sense of the specific areas in which a particular country needs to improve.

Appendix B describes the exact composition of the GCI and the technical details of its construction.

STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT AND THE WEIGHTED INDEX

While all of the pillars described above will matter to a certain extent for all economies, it is clear that they will affect different economies in different ways: the best way for Cambodia to improve its competitiveness is not the same as the best way for France to do so. This is because Cambodia and France are in different stages of development: as countries move along the development path, wages tend to increase and, in order to sustain this higher income, labor productivity must improve.

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

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.

unskilled labor and natural resources.¹⁹ Companies compete on the basis of price and sell basic products or commodities, with their low productivity reflected in low wages. Maintaining competitiveness at this stage of development hinges primarily on well-functioning public and private institutions (pillar 1), a well-developed infrastructure (pillar 2), a stable macroeconomic environment (pillar 3), and a healthy workforce that has received at least a basic education (pillar 4).

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 (pillar 5), efficient goods markets (pillar 6), well-functioning labor markets (pillar 7), developed financial markets (pillar 8), the ability to harness the benefits of existing technologies (pillar 9), and a large domestic or foreign market (pillar 10).

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 with new and unique products. At this stage, companies must compete by producing new and different goods using the most sophisticated production processes (pillar 11) and by innovating new ones (pillar 12).

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. That is, although all 12 pillars matter to a certain extent for all countries, the relative importance of each one depends on a country's 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 three subindexes are shown in Figure 1.

The weights attributed to each subindex in every stage of development are shown in Table 1. To obtain the weights shown in the table, a maximum likelihood regression of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita was run against each subindex for past years, allowing for different coefficients for each stage of development.²⁰ The rounding of these econometric estimates led to the choice of weights displayed in Table 1.

Implementation of stages of development

Two criteria are used to allocate countries into stages of development. The first is the level of GDP per capita at market exchange rates. This widely available measure is used as a proxy for wages because internationally comparable data on wages are not available for all countries covered. The thresholds used are also shown 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.²¹ However, for some resource-based economies that have reached very high levels of income, the capacity to increase the productivity of any other sector beyond mineral production will be based on the country's capacity to boost innovation, because adopting technology from abroad is not sufficient to increase productivity enough to sustain their high wage levels. At the same time, these countries can afford to invest in innovation, given their high income. Consequently, countries that are resource driven and significantly wealthier than economies at the technological frontier are classified in the innovation-driven stage.²² Any countries falling between two of the three stages are considered to be "in transition." For these countries, the weights

Table 2: Countries/economies at each stage of development

Stage 1: Factor-driven (37 economies)	Transition from stage 1 to stage 2 (16 economies)	Stage 2: Efficiency-driven (30 economies)	Transition from stage 2 to stage 3 (24 economies)	Stage 3: Innovation-driven (37 economies)
Bangladesh	Algeria	Albania	Argentina	Australia
Burkina Faso	Angola	Armenia	Bahrain	Austria
Burundi	Azerbaijan	Bulgaria	Barbados	Belgium
Cambodia	Bhutan	Cape Verde	Brazil	Canada
Cameroon	Bolivia	China	Chile	Cyprus
Chad	Botswana	Colombia	Costa Rica	Czech Republic
Côte d'Ivoire	Gabon	Dominican Republic	Croatia	Denmark
Ethiopia	Honduras	Egypt	Hungary	Estonia
Gambia, The	Iran, Islamic Rep.	El Salvador	Kazakhstan	Finland
Ghana	Kuwait	Georgia	Latvia	France
Guinea	Libya	Guatemala	Lebanon	Germany
Haiti	Moldova	Guyana	Lithuania	Greece
India	Mongolia	Indonesia	Malaysia	Hong Kong SAR
Kenya	Philippines	Jamaica	Mauritius	Iceland
Kyrgyz Republic	Saudi Arabia	Jordan	Mexico	Ireland
Lao PDR	Venezuela	Macedonia, FYR	Oman	Israel
Lesotho		Montenegro	Panama	Italy
Madagascar		Morocco	Poland	Japan
Malawi		Namibia	Russian Federation	Korea, Rep.
Mali		Paraguay	Seychelles	Luxembourg
Mauritania		Peru	Suriname	Malta
Mozambique		Romania	Turkey	Netherlands
Myanmar		Serbia	United Arab Emirates	New Zealand
Nepal		South Africa	Uruguay	Norway
Nicaragua		Sri Lanka		Portugal
Nigeria		Swaziland		Puerto Rico
Pakistan		Thailand		Qatar
Rwanda		Timor-Leste		Singapore
Senegal		Tunisia		Slovak Republic
Sierra Leone		Ukraine		Slovenia
Tajikistan				Spain
Tanzania				Sweden
Uganda				Switzerland
Vietnam				Taiwan, China
Yemen				Trinidad and Tobago
Zambia				United Kingdom
Zimbabwe				United States

change smoothly as a country develops, reflecting the smooth transition from one stage of development to another. This allows us to place increasingly more weight on those areas that are becoming more important for the country's competitiveness as the country develops, ensuring that the GCI can gradually "penalize" those countries that are not preparing for the next stage. The classification of countries into stages of development is shown in Table 2.

DATA SOURCES

To measure these concepts, the GCI uses statistical data such as enrollment rates, government debt, budget deficit, and life expectancy. These data are obtained from internationally recognized agencies, notably the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Health Organization (WHO). The descriptions and data sources of all these statistical

variables are summarized in the Technical Notes and Sources at the end of this *Report*. Furthermore, the GCI uses data from the World Economic Forum's annual Executive Opinion Survey (the Survey) to capture concepts that require a more qualitative assessment or for which internationally comparable statistical data are not available for the entire set of economies. The Survey process and the statistical treatment of data are described in detail in Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*.

COUNTRY COVERAGE

This year the *Report* covers 144 economies. In this edition, because of data availability issues, we could not include Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Ecuador, or Liberia. On the other hand, Tajikistan, which could not be included in the last edition, is re-instated this year.

REVIEW OF THE GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

The Global Competitiveness Index has been used as an important tool by policymakers of many countries over the years. Since its first publication in 2005, the Index has become widely recognized as one of the key assessments of global competitiveness as defined by the World Economic Forum.

As we approach the 10th anniversary of its creation, and in order to keep the GCI at the cutting edge of thinking and research, the World Economic Forum has engaged in a review of the Index. This two-year process will gather insights from high-level experts in academia along with practitioners and business leaders to identify the improvements needed to capture the evolving nature of the drivers of competitiveness. Since the start of this process in September 2013, the Forum has made progress in evaluating the nature of the adjustments that should be made and identifying potential new measures to be included in the Index. This progress has been possible thanks to the insights gathered in a series of workshops and sessions that took place at the Forum's Annual Meeting in Davos in January 2014 and in an expert workshop that took place in Geneva in June 2014. Further events are planned to continue this review.

With this endeavor, the Forum aims to remain at the forefront of the effort to provide policymakers and business and civil society leaders with a relevant tool that can measure and benchmark the drivers of competitiveness and prosperity in an economy, and that can stimulate a constructive dialogue to catalyze the needed reforms and productive investments.

THE GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX 2014–2015 RANKINGS

Tables 3 through 7 provide the detailed rankings of this year's GCI. The following sections discuss the findings of the GCI 2014–2015 for the top performers globally, as well as for a number of selected economies in each of the five following regions: Europe and Eurasia; Asia and the Pacific; Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East and North Africa, and sub-Saharan Africa.²³

Top 10

The top of the rankings continues to be dominated by highly advanced Western economies and several Asian tigers. For the sixth consecutive year Switzerland leads the top 10, and again this year Singapore ranks as the second-most competitive economy in the world. Overall, the rankings at the top have remained rather stable, although it is worth noting the significant progress made by the United States, which climbs to 3rd place this year, and Japan, which rises three ranks to 6th position.

Switzerland tops the Global Competitiveness Index again this year, keeping its 1st place for six years in a row. Its performance is stable since last year and

remarkably consistent across the board: the country ranks in the top 10 of eight pillars. Switzerland's top-notch academic institutions, high spending on R&D, and strong cooperation between the academic and business worlds contribute to making it a top innovator. Switzerland boasts the highest number of Patent Cooperation Treaty applications per capita in the world. The sophistication of companies that operate at the highest end of the value chain constitutes another notable strength (2nd). Productivity is further enhanced by an excellent education system and a business sector that offers excellent on-the-job-training opportunities. The labor market balances employee protection with flexibility and the country's business needs (1st). Public institutions are among the most effective and transparent in the world (7th), ensuring a level playing field and enhancing business confidence. Competitiveness is also buttressed by excellent infrastructure and connectivity (5th) and highly developed financial markets (11th). Finally, Switzerland's macroeconomic environment is among the most stable in the world (12th) at a time when many European countries continue to struggle in this area. A potential threat to Switzerland's competitive edge might be the increasing difficulties faced by businesses and research institutions in finding the talent they need to preserve their outstanding capacity to innovate. Since 2012, the country has dropped from 14th to 24th on the indicator measuring the availability of engineers and scientists. Respondents to the Executive Opinion Survey 2014 cited the difficulty of finding qualified workers as the single most problematic factor for doing business in the country. The recent acceptance by Swiss citizens of an initiative aimed at limiting the ability of European Union (EU) workers to immigrate by reintroducing quotas could exacerbate the problem and erode Switzerland's competitiveness advantage.

Singapore ranks 2nd overall for the fourth consecutive year, owing to an outstanding and stable performance across all the dimensions of the GCI. Again this year, Singapore is the only economy to feature in the top 3 in seven out of the 12 pillars; it also appears in the top 10 of two other pillars. Singapore tops the goods market efficiency pillar and places 2nd in the labor market efficiency and financial market development pillars. Furthermore, the city-state boasts one of the world's best institutional frameworks (3rd), even though it loses the top spot to New Zealand in that category of the Index. Singapore possesses world-class infrastructure (2nd), with excellent roads, ports, and air transport facilities. Its economy can also rely on a sound macroeconomic environment and fiscal management (15th)—its budget surplus amounted to 6.9 percent of GDP in 2013. Singapore's competitiveness is further enhanced by its strong focus on education, which has translated into a steady improvement of its ranking in the higher education and training pillar, where it comes in

Table 3: The Global Competitiveness Index 2014–2015 rankings and 2013–2014 comparisons

Country/Economy	GCI 2014–2015			GCI 2013–2014 rank (out of 148) [†]	Country/Economy	GCI 2014–2015			GCI 2013–2014 rank (out of 148) [†]
	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)	Rank among 2013–2014 economies*			Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)	Rank among 2013–2014 economies*	
Switzerland	1	5.70	1	1	Sri Lanka	73	4.19	73	65
Singapore	2	5.65	2	2	Botswana	74	4.15	74	74
United States	3	5.54	3	5	Slovak Republic	75	4.15	75	78
Finland	4	5.50	4	3	Ukraine	76	4.14	76	84
Germany	5	5.49	5	4	Croatia	77	4.13	77	75
Japan	6	5.47	6	9	Guatemala	78	4.10	78	86
Hong Kong SAR	7	5.46	7	7	Algeria	79	4.08	79	100
Netherlands	8	5.45	8	8	Uruguay	80	4.04	80	85
United Kingdom	9	5.41	9	10	Greece	81	4.04	81	91
Sweden	10	5.41	10	6	Moldova	82	4.03	82	89
Norway	11	5.35	11	11	Iran, Islamic Rep.	83	4.03	83	82
United Arab Emirates	12	5.33	12	19	El Salvador	84	4.01	84	97
Denmark	13	5.29	13	15	Armenia	85	4.01	85	79
Taiwan, China	14	5.25	14	12	Jamaica	86	3.98	86	94
Canada	15	5.24	15	14	Tunisia	87	3.96	87	83
Qatar	16	5.24	16	13	Namibia	88	3.96	88	90
New Zealand	17	5.20	17	18	Trinidad and Tobago	89	3.95	89	92
Belgium	18	5.18	18	17	Kenya	90	3.93	90	96
Luxembourg	19	5.17	19	22	Tajikistan	91	3.93	n/a	n/a
Malaysia	20	5.16	20	24	Seychelles	92	3.91	91	80
Austria	21	5.16	21	16	Lao PDR	93	3.91	92	81
Australia	22	5.08	22	21	Serbia	94	3.90	93	101
France	23	5.08	23	23	Cambodia	95	3.89	94	88
Saudi Arabia	24	5.06	24	20	Zambia	96	3.86	95	93
Ireland	25	4.98	25	28	Albania	97	3.84	96	95
Korea, Rep.	26	4.96	26	25	Mongolia	98	3.83	97	107
Israel	27	4.95	27	27	Nicaragua	99	3.82	98	99
China	28	4.89	28	29	Honduras	100	3.82	99	111
Estonia	29	4.71	29	32	Dominican Republic	101	3.82	100	105
Iceland	30	4.71	30	31	Nepal	102	3.81	101	117
Thailand	31	4.66	31	37	Bhutan	103	3.80	102	109
Puerto Rico	32	4.64	32	30	Argentina	104	3.79	103	104
Chile	33	4.60	33	34	Bolivia	105	3.77	104	98
Indonesia	34	4.57	34	38	Gabon	106	3.74	105	112
Spain	35	4.55	35	35	Lesotho	107	3.73	106	123
Portugal	36	4.54	36	51	Kyrgyz Republic	108	3.73	107	121
Czech Republic	37	4.53	37	46	Bangladesh	109	3.72	108	110
Azerbaijan	38	4.53	38	39	Suriname	110	3.71	109	106
Mauritius	39	4.52	39	45	Ghana	111	3.71	110	114
Kuwait	40	4.51	40	36	Senegal	112	3.70	111	113
Lithuania	41	4.51	41	48	Lebanon	113	3.68	112	103
Latvia	42	4.50	42	52	Cape Verde	114	3.68	113	122
Poland	43	4.48	43	42	Côte d'Ivoire	115	3.67	114	126
Bahrain	44	4.48	44	43	Cameroon	116	3.66	115	115
Turkey	45	4.46	45	44	Guyana	117	3.65	116	102
Oman	46	4.46	46	33	Ethiopia	118	3.60	117	127
Malta	47	4.45	47	41	Egypt	119	3.60	118	118
Panama	48	4.43	48	40	Paraguay	120	3.59	119	119
Italy	49	4.42	49	49	Tanzania	121	3.57	120	125
Kazakhstan	50	4.42	50	50	Uganda	122	3.56	121	129
Costa Rica	51	4.42	51	54	Swaziland	123	3.55	122	124
Philippines	52	4.40	52	59	Zimbabwe	124	3.54	123	131
Russian Federation	53	4.37	53	64	Gambia, The	125	3.53	124	116
Bulgaria	54	4.37	54	57	Libya	126	3.48	125	108
Barbados	55	4.36	55	47	Nigeria	127	3.44	126	120
South Africa	56	4.35	56	53	Mali	128	3.43	127	135
Brazil	57	4.34	57	56	Pakistan	129	3.42	128	133
Cyprus	58	4.31	58	58	Madagascar	130	3.41	129	132
Romania	59	4.30	59	76	Venezuela	131	3.32	130	134
Hungary	60	4.28	60	63	Malawi	132	3.25	131	136
Mexico	61	4.27	61	55	Mozambique	133	3.24	132	137
Rwanda	62	4.27	62	66	Myanmar	134	3.24	133	139
Macedonia, FYR	63	4.26	63	73	Burkina Faso	135	3.21	134	140
Jordan	64	4.25	64	68	Timor-Leste	136	3.17	135	138
Peru	65	4.24	65	61	Haiti	137	3.14	136	143
Colombia	66	4.23	66	69	Sierra Leone	138	3.10	137	144
Montenegro	67	4.23	67	67	Burundi	139	3.09	138	146
Vietnam	68	4.23	68	70	Angola	140	3.04	139	142
Georgia	69	4.22	69	72	Mauritania	141	3.00	140	141
Slovenia	70	4.22	70	62	Yemen	142	2.96	141	145
India	71	4.21	71	60	Chad	143	2.85	142	148
Morocco	72	4.21	72	77	Guinea	144	2.79	143	147

* This column ranks all those economies for 2014–2015 that have been covered both in the 2013–2014 and 2014–2015 editions, hence a constant sample of 143 economies. Tajikistan was not included in the analysis last year, and therefore appears as n/a.

† The 2013–2014 edition of the *Global Competitiveness Report* covered 148 economies.

Table 4: The Global Competitiveness Index 2014–2015

Country/Economy	OVERALL INDEX		SUBINDEX					
	Rank	Score	Basic requirements		Efficiency enhancers		Innovation and sophistication factors	
			Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Switzerland	1	5.70	4	6.17	5	5.49	1	5.74
Singapore	2	5.65	1	6.34	2	5.68	11	5.13
United States	3	5.54	33	5.15	1	5.71	5	5.54
Finland	4	5.50	8	5.97	10	5.27	3	5.57
Germany	5	5.49	11	5.91	9	5.28	4	5.56
Japan	6	5.47	25	5.47	7	5.35	2	5.68
Hong Kong SAR	7	5.46	3	6.19	3	5.58	23	4.75
Netherlands	8	5.45	10	5.95	8	5.28	6	5.41
United Kingdom	9	5.41	24	5.49	4	5.51	8	5.21
Sweden	10	5.41	12	5.86	12	5.25	7	5.38
Norway	11	5.35	6	6.05	13	5.24	16	5.08
United Arab Emirates	12	5.33	2	6.20	14	5.24	21	4.83
Denmark	13	5.29	13	5.85	17	5.11	9	5.19
Taiwan, China	14	5.25	14	5.75	16	5.14	13	5.11
Canada	15	5.24	18	5.70	6	5.37	24	4.72
Qatar	16	5.24	5	6.12	20	4.98	15	5.09
New Zealand	17	5.20	9	5.96	11	5.26	25	4.61
Belgium	18	5.18	22	5.53	18	5.07	12	5.11
Luxembourg	19	5.17	7	6.02	22	4.97	18	4.93
Malaysia	20	5.16	23	5.53	24	4.95	17	4.95
Austria	21	5.16	16	5.71	23	4.96	14	5.11
Australia	22	5.08	17	5.71	15	5.16	26	4.55
France	23	5.08	26	5.42	19	5.07	19	4.86
Saudi Arabia	24	5.06	15	5.72	33	4.64	32	4.19
Ireland	25	4.98	31	5.19	21	4.97	20	4.85
Korea, Rep.	26	4.96	20	5.55	25	4.83	22	4.78
Israel	27	4.95	36	5.12	26	4.75	10	5.16
China	28	4.89	28	5.34	30	4.68	33	4.14
Estonia	29	4.71	21	5.54	27	4.73	34	4.14
Iceland	30	4.71	27	5.39	35	4.60	28	4.43
Thailand	31	4.66	40	5.01	39	4.53	54	3.84
Puerto Rico	32	4.64	68	4.62	28	4.72	27	4.52
Chile	33	4.60	30	5.25	29	4.68	49	3.88
Indonesia	34	4.57	46	4.91	46	4.38	30	4.20
Spain	35	4.55	42	4.98	31	4.67	39	4.06
Portugal	36	4.54	41	5.00	37	4.57	31	4.19
Czech Republic	37	4.53	39	5.02	34	4.62	36	4.07
Azerbaijan	38	4.53	45	4.93	71	4.08	72	3.59
Mauritius	39	4.52	38	5.04	59	4.24	53	3.85
Kuwait	40	4.51	32	5.16	83	3.89	95	3.38
Lithuania	41	4.51	37	5.08	38	4.54	44	3.97
Latvia	42	4.50	34	5.14	36	4.60	61	3.68
Poland	43	4.48	55	4.80	32	4.64	63	3.66
Bahrain	44	4.48	29	5.31	40	4.51	55	3.83
Turkey	45	4.46	56	4.76	45	4.43	51	3.86
Oman	46	4.46	19	5.66	49	4.32	58	3.76
Malta	47	4.45	35	5.13	44	4.43	41	4.03
Panama	48	4.43	53	4.82	55	4.29	46	3.95
Italy	49	4.42	54	4.82	47	4.35	29	4.26
Kazakhstan	50	4.42	51	4.85	48	4.33	89	3.45
Costa Rica	51	4.42	62	4.70	56	4.28	35	4.13
Philippines	52	4.40	66	4.63	58	4.27	48	3.90
Russian Federation	53	4.37	44	4.94	41	4.49	75	3.54
Bulgaria	54	4.37	59	4.71	52	4.31	106	3.27
Barbados	55	4.36	43	4.96	54	4.30	47	3.92
South Africa	56	4.35	89	4.30	43	4.45	37	4.07
Brazil	57	4.34	83	4.40	42	4.46	56	3.82
Cyprus	58	4.31	58	4.73	57	4.28	38	4.06
Romania	59	4.30	77	4.48	50	4.32	78	3.53
Hungary	60	4.28	60	4.71	53	4.30	67	3.62
Mexico	61	4.27	69	4.59	60	4.20	59	3.73
Rwanda	62	4.27	67	4.62	91	3.77	66	3.64
Macedonia, FYR	63	4.26	64	4.64	69	4.09	76	3.53
Jordan	64	4.25	73	4.53	70	4.08	42	4.02
Peru	65	4.24	74	4.52	62	4.19	99	3.34
Colombia	66	4.23	78	4.45	63	4.17	64	3.65
Montenegro	67	4.23	61	4.71	73	3.99	77	3.53
Vietnam	68	4.23	79	4.44	74	3.99	98	3.35
Georgia	69	4.22	48	4.88	79	3.92	118	3.10
Slovenia	70	4.22	49	4.86	64	4.17	50	3.88
India	71	4.21	92	4.25	61	4.19	52	3.86
Morocco	72	4.21	57	4.74	78	3.92	82	3.50

(Cont'd.)

Table 4: The Global Competitiveness Index 2014–2015 (cont'd.)

Country/Economy	SUBINDEX							
	OVERALL INDEX		Basic requirements		Efficiency enhancers		Innovation and sophistication factors	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Sri Lanka	73	4.19	75	4.51	75	3.97	43	4.00
Botswana	74	4.15	72	4.53	84	3.87	110	3.22
Slovak Republic	75	4.15	70	4.58	51	4.31	73	3.59
Ukraine	76	4.14	87	4.36	67	4.11	92	3.41
Croatia	77	4.13	63	4.66	68	4.11	87	3.47
Guatemala	78	4.10	84	4.39	76	3.95	62	3.68
Algeria	79	4.08	65	4.64	125	3.34	133	2.91
Uruguay	80	4.04	47	4.90	72	4.01	85	3.47
Greece	81	4.04	76	4.50	65	4.15	74	3.55
Moldova	82	4.03	90	4.30	88	3.82	129	2.94
Iran, Islamic Rep.	83	4.03	71	4.57	98	3.70	102	3.33
El Salvador	84	4.01	80	4.41	96	3.71	45	3.96
Armenia	85	4.01	82	4.40	87	3.82	100	3.34
Jamaica	86	3.98	99	4.11	77	3.95	71	3.60
Tunisia	87	3.96	85	4.38	94	3.74	93	3.40
Namibia	88	3.96	81	4.40	97	3.71	91	3.41
Trinidad and Tobago	89	3.95	52	4.83	81	3.90	88	3.47
Kenya	90	3.93	115	3.82	66	4.12	40	4.03
Tajikistan	91	3.93	94	4.20	111	3.53	81	3.50
Seychelles	92	3.91	50	4.85	105	3.58	69	3.62
Lao PDR	93	3.91	98	4.13	107	3.58	80	3.51
Serbia	94	3.90	101	4.10	80	3.90	121	3.05
Cambodia	95	3.89	103	4.09	100	3.65	116	3.15
Zambia	96	3.86	109	3.88	86	3.85	57	3.76
Albania	97	3.84	97	4.14	95	3.72	114	3.17
Mongolia	98	3.83	105	3.99	92	3.76	112	3.20
Nicaragua	99	3.82	96	4.15	118	3.38	125	2.98
Honduras	100	3.82	107	3.97	99	3.65	70	3.61
Dominican Republic	101	3.82	106	3.98	90	3.77	90	3.44
Nepal	102	3.81	100	4.11	115	3.43	124	2.98
Bhutan	103	3.80	88	4.33	123	3.35	111	3.22
Argentina	104	3.79	104	4.08	93	3.75	96	3.37
Bolivia	105	3.77	93	4.21	116	3.40	94	3.38
Gabon	106	3.74	95	4.15	119	3.37	131	2.93
Lesotho	107	3.73	102	4.09	130	3.21	117	3.12
Kyrgyz Republic	108	3.73	110	3.87	104	3.59	126	2.96
Bangladesh	109	3.72	113	3.84	103	3.60	122	3.02
Suriname	110	3.71	86	4.36	121	3.35	123	3.00
Ghana	111	3.71	123	3.68	89	3.78	68	3.62
Senegal	112	3.70	120	3.75	102	3.62	65	3.65
Lebanon	113	3.68	127	3.55	85	3.86	101	3.33
Cape Verde	114	3.68	91	4.27	127	3.29	109	3.23
Côte d'Ivoire	115	3.67	119	3.75	108	3.58	86	3.47
Cameroon	116	3.66	116	3.79	113	3.48	84	3.47
Guyana	117	3.65	118	3.76	109	3.55	60	3.69
Ethiopia	118	3.60	117	3.78	120	3.37	119	3.09
Egypt	119	3.60	121	3.73	106	3.58	113	3.18
Paraguay	120	3.59	112	3.85	112	3.53	132	2.92
Tanzania	121	3.57	124	3.67	114	3.43	107	3.26
Uganda	122	3.56	126	3.59	110	3.53	104	3.30
Swaziland	123	3.55	108	3.92	126	3.32	108	3.25
Zimbabwe	124	3.54	114	3.83	133	3.12	127	2.95
Gambia, The	125	3.53	125	3.60	117	3.40	79	3.52
Libya	126	3.48	111	3.86	137	3.03	143	2.49
Nigeria	127	3.44	140	3.18	82	3.89	103	3.30
Mali	128	3.43	128	3.54	129	3.25	97	3.36
Pakistan	129	3.42	134	3.28	101	3.64	83	3.48
Madagascar	130	3.41	129	3.52	128	3.25	105	3.27
Venezuela	131	3.32	131	3.36	124	3.35	135	2.71
Malawi	132	3.25	139	3.20	122	3.35	115	3.17
Mozambique	133	3.24	133	3.29	131	3.19	120	3.05
Myanmar	134	3.24	132	3.36	134	3.11	139	2.62
Burkina Faso	135	3.21	135	3.25	132	3.16	128	2.95
Timor-Leste	136	3.17	122	3.71	141	2.84	136	2.69
Haiti	137	3.14	136	3.23	135	3.08	140	2.61
Sierra Leone	138	3.10	141	3.14	136	3.06	130	2.93
Burundi	139	3.09	130	3.40	144	2.62	137	2.68
Angola	140	3.04	137	3.21	140	2.84	144	2.36
Mauritania	141	3.00	138	3.21	143	2.69	138	2.63
Yemen	142	2.96	142	3.03	139	2.86	134	2.77
Chad	143	2.85	143	2.93	142	2.74	141	2.55
Guinea	144	2.79	144	2.76	138	2.88	142	2.55

Note: Ranks out of 144 economies and scores measured on a 1-to-7 scale.

Table 5: The Global Competitiveness Index 2014–2015: Basic requirements

Country/Economy	PILLAR									
	BASIC REQUIREMENTS		1. Institutions		2. Infrastructure		3. Macroeconomic environment		4. Health and primary education	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Albania	97	4.14	103	3.38	90	3.52	122	3.82	62	5.85
Algeria	65	4.64	101	3.41	106	3.12	11	6.41	81	5.61
Angola	137	3.21	143	2.61	139	2.01	71	4.70	136	3.54
Argentina	104	4.08	137	2.79	89	3.54	102	4.22	67	5.78
Armenia	82	4.40	72	3.82	78	3.83	77	4.62	99	5.33
Australia	17	5.71	19	5.14	20	5.60	30	5.61	17	6.46
Austria	16	5.71	22	5.09	13	5.80	33	5.51	19	6.44
Azerbaijan	45	4.93	60	3.96	70	4.12	9	6.41	104	5.24
Bahrain	29	5.31	29	4.70	31	5.19	47	5.19	40	6.16
Bangladesh	113	3.84	131	2.96	127	2.45	72	4.69	102	5.29
Barbados	43	4.96	33	4.64	28	5.32	132	3.42	16	6.47
Belgium	22	5.53	23	5.08	18	5.61	70	4.70	2	6.75
Bhutan	88	4.33	38	4.47	92	3.49	119	3.90	89	5.47
Bolivia	93	4.21	90	3.53	109	3.00	35	5.47	109	4.85
Botswana	72	4.53	39	4.47	101	3.19	13	6.30	127	4.14
Brazil	83	4.40	94	3.47	76	3.98	85	4.49	77	5.65
Bulgaria	59	4.71	112	3.32	74	4.06	36	5.45	51	6.03
Burkina Faso	135	3.25	117	3.28	141	2.01	83	4.55	141	3.18
Burundi	130	3.40	132	2.92	140	2.01	112	4.02	114	4.64
Cambodia	103	4.09	119	3.25	107	3.05	80	4.60	91	5.44
Cameroon	116	3.79	91	3.53	126	2.47	90	4.45	112	4.70
Canada	18	5.70	14	5.43	15	5.74	51	5.06	7	6.58
Cape Verde	91	4.27	66	3.89	104	3.14	106	4.11	57	5.96
Chad	143	2.93	140	2.66	144	1.67	73	4.68	144	2.72
Chile	30	5.25	28	4.82	49	4.56	22	5.88	70	5.75
China	28	5.34	47	4.22	46	4.66	10	6.41	46	6.08
Colombia	78	4.45	111	3.32	84	3.66	29	5.65	105	5.19
Costa Rica	62	4.70	46	4.26	73	4.08	93	4.40	48	6.06
Côte d'Ivoire	119	3.75	86	3.64	93	3.41	68	4.70	140	3.25
Croatia	63	4.66	87	3.59	44	4.72	91	4.44	60	5.91
Cyprus	58	4.73	42	4.39	45	4.70	134	3.32	9	6.53
Czech Republic	39	5.02	76	3.77	41	4.75	40	5.37	37	6.20
Denmark	13	5.85	16	5.35	21	5.59	16	6.11	25	6.37
Dominican Republic	106	3.98	116	3.29	98	3.26	94	4.39	107	4.98
Egypt	121	3.73	100	3.41	100	3.20	141	2.96	97	5.37
El Salvador	80	4.41	99	3.44	57	4.34	100	4.23	80	5.61
Estonia	21	5.54	26	4.96	38	4.85	20	6.00	26	6.33
Ethiopia	117	3.78	96	3.46	125	2.49	95	4.36	110	4.82
Finland	8	5.97	2	6.08	19	5.60	43	5.32	1	6.89
France	26	5.42	32	4.68	8	6.03	82	4.55	18	6.44
Gabon	95	4.15	79	3.72	114	2.86	18	6.03	130	4.01
Gambia, The	125	3.60	44	4.29	95	3.27	142	2.96	133	3.88
Georgia	48	4.88	48	4.21	59	4.31	48	5.14	63	5.84
Germany	11	5.91	17	5.23	7	6.09	24	5.83	14	6.48
Ghana	123	3.68	69	3.85	108	3.03	133	3.38	121	4.46
Greece	76	4.50	85	3.64	36	4.88	135	3.31	41	6.15
Guatemala	84	4.39	109	3.34	67	4.17	64	4.74	100	5.30
Guinea	144	2.76	134	2.81	143	1.78	138	3.20	139	3.25
Guyana	118	3.76	89	3.54	110	2.94	118	3.91	113	4.66
Haiti	136	3.23	135	2.81	138	2.03	120	3.87	126	4.20
Honduras	107	3.97	105	3.37	102	3.18	123	3.82	85	5.52
Hong Kong SAR	3	6.19	8	5.63	1	6.69	14	6.17	32	6.28
Hungary	60	4.71	83	3.67	50	4.56	61	4.78	64	5.84
Iceland	27	5.39	21	5.11	23	5.54	92	4.41	10	6.52
India	92	4.25	70	3.84	87	3.58	101	4.22	98	5.35
Indonesia	46	4.91	53	4.11	56	4.37	34	5.48	74	5.67
Iran, Islamic Rep.	71	4.57	108	3.36	69	4.15	62	4.77	52	6.00
Ireland	31	5.19	15	5.40	27	5.32	130	3.49	8	6.54
Israel	36	5.12	43	4.32	34	4.99	50	5.07	44	6.10
Italy	54	4.82	106	3.37	26	5.43	108	4.09	22	6.40
Jamaica	99	4.11	80	3.71	80	3.75	136	3.29	72	5.69
Japan	25	5.47	11	5.47	6	6.13	127	3.64	6	6.62
Jordan	73	4.53	37	4.48	71	4.11	131	3.45	47	6.07
Kazakhstan	51	4.85	57	4.02	62	4.25	27	5.74	96	5.37
Kenya	115	3.82	78	3.73	96	3.27	126	3.73	120	4.55
Korea, Rep.	20	5.55	82	3.70	14	5.74	7	6.44	27	6.31
Kuwait	32	5.16	55	4.02	61	4.28	3	6.73	82	5.59
Kyrgyz Republic	110	3.87	124	3.21	115	2.80	104	4.16	101	5.29
Lao PDR	98	4.13	63	3.92	94	3.38	124	3.78	90	5.44
Latvia	34	5.14	51	4.13	47	4.61	32	5.52	31	6.28
Lebanon	127	3.55	139	2.71	122	2.62	143	2.56	30	6.29
Lesotho	102	4.09	68	3.86	116	2.77	28	5.69	128	4.03

(Cont'd.)

Table 5: The Global Competitiveness Index 2014–2015: Basic requirements (cont'd.)

Country/Economy	PILLAR									
	BASIC REQUIREMENTS		1. Institutions		2. Infrastructure		3. Macroeconomic environment		4. Health and primary education	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Libya	111	3.86	142	2.62	113	2.88	41	5.36	119	4.55
Lithuania	37	5.08	58	4.01	43	4.73	42	5.35	35	6.24
Luxembourg	7	6.02	6	5.69	16	5.73	8	6.43	36	6.21
Macedonia, FYR	64	4.64	45	4.26	82	3.73	55	4.93	78	5.64
Madagascar	129	3.52	128	3.13	135	2.10	81	4.60	125	4.26
Malawi	139	3.20	77	3.74	131	2.21	144	2.42	123	4.42
Malaysia	23	5.53	20	5.11	25	5.46	44	5.26	33	6.28
Mali	128	3.54	126	3.18	103	3.15	86	4.48	138	3.33
Malta	35	5.13	40	4.46	37	4.88	65	4.73	20	6.43
Mauritania	138	3.21	138	2.76	123	2.59	115	4.00	137	3.48
Mauritius	38	5.04	35	4.60	42	4.74	74	4.66	42	6.14
Mexico	69	4.59	102	3.40	65	4.19	53	5.04	71	5.73
Moldova	90	4.30	121	3.22	83	3.68	56	4.91	93	5.40
Mongolia	105	3.99	98	3.44	112	2.92	125	3.77	65	5.81
Montenegro	61	4.71	59	3.96	72	4.10	88	4.46	29	6.31
Morocco	57	4.74	49	4.21	55	4.38	66	4.72	76	5.66
Mozambique	133	3.29	127	3.16	128	2.36	110	4.06	135	3.58
Myanmar	132	3.36	136	2.80	137	2.05	116	4.00	117	4.59
Namibia	81	4.40	50	4.19	66	4.17	78	4.62	115	4.63
Nepal	100	4.11	120	3.22	132	2.15	37	5.40	75	5.66
Netherlands	10	5.95	10	5.53	4	6.25	39	5.38	5	6.64
New Zealand	9	5.96	1	6.09	29	5.30	25	5.79	4	6.66
Nicaragua	96	4.15	114	3.31	99	3.20	67	4.71	95	5.37
Nigeria	140	3.18	129	3.01	134	2.13	76	4.62	143	2.97
Norway	6	6.05	5	5.74	32	5.16	1	6.83	15	6.47
Oman	19	5.66	24	5.06	33	5.01	6	6.56	54	5.99
Pakistan	134	3.28	123	3.21	119	2.66	137	3.24	129	4.02
Panama	53	4.82	71	3.83	40	4.77	52	5.05	79	5.63
Paraguay	112	3.85	133	2.90	117	2.70	54	5.01	111	4.76
Peru	74	4.52	118	3.26	88	3.54	21	5.89	94	5.39
Philippines	66	4.63	67	3.86	91	3.49	26	5.76	92	5.41
Poland	55	4.80	56	4.02	63	4.24	63	4.77	39	6.17
Portugal	41	5.00	41	4.43	17	5.66	128	3.52	24	6.39
Puerto Rico	68	4.62	34	4.62	58	4.34	99	4.24	103	5.27
Qatar	5	6.12	4	5.90	24	5.51	2	6.74	28	6.31
Romania	77	4.48	88	3.56	85	3.65	46	5.20	88	5.51
Russian Federation	44	4.94	97	3.45	39	4.82	31	5.54	56	5.97
Rwanda	67	4.62	18	5.21	105	3.14	79	4.62	86	5.52
Saudi Arabia	15	5.72	25	4.97	30	5.19	4	6.67	50	6.03
Seychelles	50	4.85	54	4.04	53	4.50	57	4.89	55	5.98
Senegal	120	3.75	74	3.81	111	2.93	97	4.29	131	3.96
Serbia	101	4.10	122	3.21	77	3.93	129	3.51	68	5.76
Sierra Leone	141	3.14	107	3.37	136	2.07	117	3.94	142	3.18
Singapore	1	6.34	3	5.98	2	6.54	15	6.13	3	6.73
Slovak Republic	70	4.58	110	3.33	64	4.21	45	5.23	84	5.55
Slovenia	49	4.86	75	3.81	35	4.88	98	4.27	12	6.50
South Africa	89	4.30	36	4.50	60	4.29	89	4.45	132	3.96
Spain	42	4.98	73	3.82	9	6.01	121	3.83	34	6.25
Sri Lanka	75	4.51	62	3.93	75	4.02	114	4.01	45	6.09
Suriname	86	4.36	104	3.37	86	3.61	59	4.80	73	5.67
Swaziland	108	3.92	61	3.94	97	3.26	60	4.79	134	3.69
Sweden	12	5.86	13	5.43	22	5.55	17	6.06	23	6.39
Switzerland	4	6.17	9	5.60	5	6.18	12	6.40	11	6.52
Taiwan, China	14	5.75	27	4.84	11	5.82	23	5.83	13	6.49
Tajikistan	94	4.20	65	3.90	120	2.65	69	4.70	83	5.56
Tanzania	124	3.67	93	3.49	130	2.26	109	4.06	108	4.86
Thailand	40	5.01	84	3.66	48	4.58	19	6.01	66	5.80
Timor-Leste	122	3.71	125	3.21	133	2.14	49	5.12	124	4.38
Trinidad and Tobago	52	4.83	95	3.46	52	4.51	38	5.39	59	5.94
Tunisia	85	4.38	81	3.70	79	3.80	111	4.03	53	6.00
Turkey	56	4.76	64	3.90	51	4.55	58	4.83	69	5.75
Uganda	126	3.59	115	3.29	129	2.28	96	4.36	122	4.45
Ukraine	87	4.36	130	2.98	68	4.16	105	4.14	43	6.14
United Arab Emirates	2	6.20	7	5.69	3	6.30	5	6.63	38	6.17
United Kingdom	24	5.49	12	5.44	10	6.01	107	4.10	21	6.43
United States	33	5.15	30	4.69	12	5.82	113	4.01	49	6.06
Uruguay	47	4.90	31	4.68	54	4.47	84	4.52	58	5.94
Venezuela	131	3.36	144	2.15	121	2.65	139	3.13	87	5.51
Vietnam	79	4.44	92	3.51	81	3.74	75	4.66	61	5.86
Yemen	142	3.03	141	2.65	142	1.90	140	2.98	116	4.59
Zambia	109	3.88	52	4.12	118	2.67	103	4.16	118	4.56
Zimbabwe	114	3.83	113	3.31	124	2.54	87	4.48	106	4.99

Note: Ranks out of 144 economies and scores measured on a 1-to-7 scale.

2nd, behind Finland. Singapore's private sector is also fairly sophisticated (19th) and becoming more innovative (9th), although room for improvement exists in both areas, especially as these are the keys to Singapore's future prosperity.

The **United States** goes up in the rankings for a second year in a row and regains the 3rd position on the back of improvements in a number of areas, including some aspects of the institutional framework (up from 35th to 30th), and more positive perceptions regarding business sophistication (from 6th to 4th) and innovation (from 7th to 5th). As it recovers from the crisis, the United States can build on the many structural features that make its economy extremely productive. US companies are highly sophisticated and innovative, and they are supported by an excellent university system that collaborates admirably with the business sector in R&D. Combined with flexible labor markets and the scale opportunities afforded by the sheer size of its domestic economy—the largest in the world by far—these qualities make the United States very competitive. On the other hand, some weaknesses in particular areas remain to be addressed. The business community continues to be rather critical, with trust in politicians still somewhat weak (48th), concerns about favoritism of government officials (47th), and a general perception that the government spends its resources relatively wastefully (73rd). The macroeconomic environment remains the country's greatest area of weakness (113th), although the fiscal deficit continues to narrow and public debt is slightly lower for the first time since the crisis.

Finland continues to exhibit a strong performance across all the analyzed dimensions, despite its drop of one place to 4th position. This decline is mainly driven by a slight deterioration of its macroeconomic conditions (43rd), which has led some rating agencies to downgrade the outlook of this Nordic economy. More precisely, Finland suffers from higher, though still manageable, deficit and public debt level, and its savings rate has slightly decreased. Nevertheless, the country continues to boast well-functioning and highly transparent public institutions (1st), at the very top in many of the indicators included in this category, and high-quality infrastructure (19th). The functioning of its products market is also good (18th), financial development is very high (5th), and the country manages to use its existing talent efficiently (7th) despite some persistent rigidities in its labor market, most notably in terms of wage determination (143rd), which is regarded as one of the most problematic factors for doing business. Its biggest competitiveness strength lies in its capacity to innovate, where the country leads the world rankings (1st). Very high public and private investments in R&D (3rd), with very strong linkages between universities and industry (1st) coupled with an excellent education and training system (1st) and one of the highest levels

of technological readiness (11th) drive this outstanding result.

Germany drops one place to 5th position this year. The small drop is the result of some concerns about institutions and infrastructure and is only partially balanced out by improvements in the country's macroeconomic environment and financial development. Moreover, Germany's education system is assessed less positively than it was in previous years (16th, down from 3rd) because the indicator measuring the country's tertiary enrollment rate became available. Overall, Germany weathered the global economic crisis of recent years quite well thanks at least partly to its main competitiveness strengths, which include highly sophisticated businesses (3rd) and an innovation ecosystem that is conducive to high levels of R&D innovation (6th). Companies spend heavily on R&D (5th) and can rely on an institutional framework, including collaboration with universities (10th) and research labs (8th), to support their innovation efforts. Innovation is also supported because companies, which are predominantly medium-sized, often operate in niche markets and are located in close geographical proximity to each other (3rd on cluster development). This fosters the exchange of learning among businesses and facilitates the development of new goods and services. High-quality infrastructure (7th) and excellent on-the-job training (6th) complement these strengths. The top-notch German on-the-job training system ensures that technical skills for companies are widely available and that skills match the needs of businesses. Germany's economy could be more competitive if its labor markets were made even more efficient. In recent years, labor market efficiency has improved markedly, rising from the 53rd position in 2012 to 35th this year. However, some recent decisions, such as the introduction of a minimum wage, could reverse this positive trend. In the context of declining population growth, a more holistic approach to immigration and more incentives for women to remain in the labor market are going to be crucial for the country to ensure a supply of talent. Last but not least, continued efforts toward strengthening its fiscal situation will be key to reducing the country's high public debt (118th).

Up three places to reach 6th position overall, **Japan** posts the largest improvement of the top 10 economies, thanks to small improvements across the board. Japan continues to enjoy a major competitive edge in business sophistication (1st for the sixth consecutive year) and in innovation (4th, up one position). High R&D spending (2nd), excellent availability of talent (3rd), world-class research institutions (7th), and a high capacity to innovate (7th) are among Japan's strengths. Indeed, in terms of innovation output, these strengths pay off: the country has the second-highest number of patent applications per capita in the world. Further, companies operate at the highest end of the value chain, producing

high-value-added goods and services. However, the country's overall competitive performance continues to be dragged down by severe macroeconomic challenges (127th). For the past five years, its budget deficit has been hovering around 10 percent of GDP, one of the highest ratios in the world, while public debt now represents more than 240 percent of the country's GDP. At least the country's battle against deflation has started bearing fruit: prices in 2013 increased for the first time in five years—by a low 0.4 percent. Another area of concern is the situation in the labor market (22nd). Japan ranks 133rd in the indicator capturing the ease of hiring and firing workers. In addition, the participation of women in the labor force (88th) is one of the lowest among OECD members.

Featured in the top 10 since 2012, **Hong Kong SAR** retains its 7th position. It tops the infrastructure pillar, reflecting the outstanding quality of its facilities across all modes of transportation. The economy also continues to dominate the financial market development pillar, owing to the high level of efficiency, trustworthiness, and stability of its system. As in the case of Singapore, the dynamism and efficiency of Hong Kong's goods market (2nd) and labor market (3rd) further contribute to its excellent overall positioning. Hong Kong is also one of the most open economies in the world. In order to enhance its competitiveness, Hong Kong must improve on higher education (22nd) and innovation (26th, down three places this year). In the latter category, the quality of its research institutions (32nd, down one) and the limited availability of scientists and engineers (36th, down four) remain the two key issues to be addressed. In building a truly innovation-driven economy, Hong Kong can rely on its high degree of technological readiness (5th).

As in the last edition, the **Netherlands** retains its 8th place this year and depicts a stable competitiveness profile. Overall, the country continues to depict a set of important competitiveness strengths that allow its economy to remain highly productive. An excellent education and training system (3rd), coupled with a strong adoption of technology (9th), including ICTs (8th), and an excellent innovation capacity (8th) result in highly sophisticated businesses (5th) that manage to compete at the very high end of international value chains. In addition, efficient institutions (10th), world-class infrastructure (4th), and highly competitive (5th) and open products markets (6th) complete the impressive list of the country's assets. Notwithstanding these strengths, the otherwise excellent Dutch performance is somewhat hindered by some persistent rigidities in its labor market, especially in terms of hiring and firing practices (123rd) and wage determination (135th)—these rigidities are regarded as the most problematic factor for doing business in the country. Furthermore, the current weaknesses of its financial system (80th), which are a

consequence of the housing bubble, have made access to credit (48th) more difficult.

The **United Kingdom** climbs one spot to the 9th place. Overall, the country improves its performance thanks to gains derived from lower levels of fiscal deficit and public debt. In addition to these more favorable macroeconomic conditions, the United Kingdom continues to benefit from an efficient labor market (5th) and a high level of financial development (15th), despite the recent difficulties in parts of its banking system (89th) and the fact that the difficult access to loans (82nd) remains the most problematic factor for doing business in the country. In addition, the country benefits from an ICT uptake that is one of the highest in the world (2nd) and that, coupled with a highly competitive (5th) and large market (6th), allows for highly sophisticated (6th) and innovative (12th) businesses to spring up and develop. In addition to continuing to improve its macroeconomic conditions (107th), the country should look into effective ways to raise the overall quality of its education system (23rd), most notably in the areas of mathematics and science (63rd), which will be crucial to continue fostering innovation in the country.

Sweden, despite a rather stable competitiveness profile across all areas, falls four places this year to round up the top 10 rankings. Overall the country boasts important strengths across the board, with strong institutions (13th) that are regarded as transparent and efficient, excellent infrastructure (22nd), and healthy macroeconomic conditions (17th) that include low levels of fiscal deficit and public debt, allowing the country to maintain its triple-A rating throughout the recent financial and economic crisis. Moreover, and perhaps more importantly, Sweden has managed to create the right set of conditions for innovation and unsurprisingly scores very high in many of the dimensions that are key to creating a knowledge-based society. More precisely, the Swedish education and training system (14th) is of high quality and seems to deliver the right set of skills for an innovation-based economy; ICT adoption (3rd) is among the highest in the world; and, in terms of innovation capacity (6th), firms are among the best performing. In addition, the country has also formed highly competitive markets (21st), which produce the right set of incentives to quickly transform those knowledge assets into new products and services with higher value-added. Going forward, the country should address its labor market regulations (59th) and the potential distortions that a high tax rate system (119th) may create, as these two elements are considered the two most problematic factors for doing business in the country.

Europe and Eurasia

Six European countries are ranked among the top 10 most competitive economies, while at the same time, many countries in Southern and Central and

Eastern Europe—such as Portugal, Italy, Bulgaria, Romania, and Greece—score relatively low, ranking 36th, 49th, 54th, 59th, and 81st, respectively. This wide-ranging performance highlights the persistence of a competitiveness divide in Europe between a highly competitive Northern Europe and a less competitive Southern and Eastern Europe. A more nuanced analysis of the results also reveals that a new divide seems to be emerging among those countries whose competitiveness is currently lagging. This new divide appears to be between those economies that are adopting and implementing the reforms necessary to become more competitive—these include countries such as Greece and Portugal that are now improving in the overall rankings—and some other economies, such as France and Italy, which are not recording much progress.

Denmark improves by two positions to reach 13th place on the back of a slight rebound in the assessment of its institutions and financial markets as well as more favorable macroeconomic conditions, which together have allowed the country to close the European Commission's formal procedure that assesses excessive deficits. Similar to its Nordic neighbors, Denmark continues to benefit a well-functioning and highly transparent institutional framework (16th). The country also continues to receive a first-rate assessment for its higher education and training system (10th), which has provided the Danish workforce with the skills needed to adapt rapidly to a changing environment and has laid the ground for high levels of technological adoption and innovation. A continued strong focus on education would allow the workforce to maintain the skill levels needed to provide the basis for sustained innovation-led growth. A marked difference from the other Nordic countries relates to labor market flexibility, where Denmark (12th) continues to distinguish itself as having one of the most efficient labor markets internationally, with flexible regulations; strong labor-employer relations; and a very high percentage of women in the labor force.

Despite the drop of one position that leads to **Belgium's** 18th place in the rankings, the country has slightly improved its competitiveness score thanks to a better macroeconomic performance with a lower public deficit, which remains below 3 percent of its GDP. Furthermore, in addition to boasting an outstanding education and training system (5th)—with excellent math and science education (3rd), top-notch management schools (2nd), and a strong propensity for on-the-job training (4th)—the country benefits from a high level of technological adoption (15th) and highly sophisticated (10th) and innovative (13th) businesses that carry out their activities in a market characterized by high competition (6th) and an environment that facilitates new business creation. Notwithstanding these strengths, some concerns remain about the efficiency of Belgium's government (64th); its regulatory burden (130th); its

highly distortionary tax system (126th), which reduces incentives to work (141st); and the cost of the country's public debt—which is close to 100 percent of GDP.

Following the completion of its EU-IMF-supported program, this year **Ireland** experiences a slight rebound and climbs by three places to reach the 25th position, which reflects its financial market recovery. Yet its macroeconomic situation remains difficult at a low 130th place, characterized by a high budget deficit (although down from the historic highs of four years ago) and high government debt. Despite these economic woes, the country features strong foundations for its long-run competitiveness: the functioning of its goods and labor markets, ranked 10th and 18th respectively, is solid, and its business culture is highly sophisticated and innovative (ranked 20th for both); this is buttressed by excellent technological adoption (12th). In addition, equipped with its excellent health and primary education system (8th) and strong higher education and training (17th), the country can draw on a well-educated workforce, although the high levels of emigration in recent years—particularly of its young population—suggests that fewer young people will be available in the future.

France retains its 23rd position after dropping for four consecutive years. The government has promised a “competitiveness shock” and is considering a number of business-friendly measures, including a simplification of administrative procedures, in order to revive growth and reduce the country's stubbornly high level of unemployment. Traditionally a black spot, the situation of France's labor market has improved markedly over the year (61st, up 10), thanks to increased flexibility, although it still remains a challenge (107th, up nine). By contrast, the fiscal situation—the second area of major concern—continues to deteriorate (82nd, down nine). The small reduction in the budget deficit is accompanied by an increase in public debt and a downgrading of France's creditworthiness. The country retains a number of clear competitive advantages, however. Its infrastructure is still among the best in the world. France also obtains good marks for the quality and quantity of education at all levels, and it boasts a high degree of technological adoption (17th). In addition, the country's business culture is highly professional and sophisticated (22nd). These three strengths contribute to creating a relatively conducive ecosystem for innovation (19th). However, on this dimension, France trails Germany, the United Kingdom, and the Scandinavian countries by a significant margin.

Estonia remains the best performing country in Eastern Europe and improves by three places to reach 29th overall. The country boasts a solid competitiveness profile with strong, transparent, and efficient institutions (26th); a solid macroeconomic environment (20th); and high levels of education and training (20th). Its labor market is also more efficient than in most countries in the

region (11th). To further strengthen its competitiveness, Estonia should focus on strengthening innovation (30th) and business sophistication (48th) in order to ensure that product and process innovation continues to enhance the country's productivity. Further investment in infrastructure (38th) would also be warranted, as transport infrastructure in particular is not yet up to Western European standards (58th).

Iceland moves up one place to 30th position this year, the result of an improving macroeconomic situation and an easing of financial concerns. Despite its significant difficulties in these areas in recent years, Iceland continues to benefit from a number of clear competitiveness strengths in moving toward a more sustainable economic situation. These include the country's top-notch education system at all levels, its 10th and 13th ranks in the health and primary education and higher education and training pillars, respectively, coupled with a relatively innovative business sector (27th) that is highly adept at adopting new technologies for productivity enhancements (8th). Business activity is further supported by an efficient labor market (14th) and well-developed infrastructure (23rd).

Spain remains stable at 35th place. The important reform program the country has embarked on has resulted in curbing the high budget deficit of past years, although it remains high (128th); improving the robustness of the financial sector (85th); cutting red tape to foster entrepreneurship (99th); and enhancing flexibility (120th) in the labor market, although much remains to be addressed. However, a weakening in the perceived functioning of institutions, notably with worse scores in terms of corruption (80th) and government efficiency (105th), offsets these improvements in the GCI. Overall, as in past years, Spain continues to benefit from excellent transport infrastructure (6th), high levels of connectivity (18th), and a large share of the population that pursues higher education (8th) who—should the quality of the education system improve (88th)—could provide a skillful labor force able to contribute to the structural change the country requires. Notwithstanding these strengths and improvements in certain areas, Spain continues to suffer from poor access to loans (132nd), a rigid labor market (120th), difficulty in attracting (103rd) and retaining talent (107th), and an insufficient capacity to innovate (60th)—the result of low R&D investments (52nd) and weak university-industry collaborations (57th).

After falling in the rankings for several years, **Portugal** decisively inverts this trend and climbs 15 positions to reach 36th place. The ambitious reform program the country has adopted seems to have started paying off as gains appear across the board, most notably in areas related to the functioning of the goods market: Portugal now has less red tape to start a business (5th), and its labor market shows

increased flexibility, although more remains to be done (119th). In addition to these improvements, the country can continue to leverage its world-class transport infrastructure (18th) and highly educated labor force (29th). At the same time, Portugal should not be complacent and should continue with a full implementation of its reform program in order to keep addressing some of its persistent macroeconomic concerns (128th) caused by high levels of deficit (107th) and public debt (138th); strengthening its financial sector (104th) so that credit can start flowing (108th); further increasing the flexibility of its labor market; and raising the quality of education (40th) and innovation capacity (37th) to support the economic transformation of the country.

The **Czech Republic** advances by nine places this year to attain 37th position, improving in half of the pillars and thus reversing a five-year downward trend. Institutions (76th) improve by 10 places, although from very low levels for some indicators, and major concerns remain about corruption and undue influence (with public trust in politicians ranked an extremely low 138th). The country's economic recovery is also reflected in a sounder macroeconomic environment—the budget deficit fell below the 3 percent mark, leading to a closing of the European Commission's excessive government procedure—and an improvement in borrowing conditions in the financial market (up to 40th in financial market efficiency). Our data also point to improvements in health and primary education, thanks to a higher primary enrollment rate, as well as gradual improvements in the labor market (62nd), albeit from low levels. More specifically, although cooperation in labor-employer relations and the flexibility of wage determination are perceived more favorably (52nd and 43rd, respectively) than in last year's edition, regulations are rigid (121st) and the country's capacity to attract and retain talent remains limited. Likewise, the share of women in the labor force remains comparatively low. Going forward, the Czech Republic needs to explore ways to transition to a knowledge economy in view of its stage of development: compared with other economies at the same stage, technological readiness remains low (36th) and Czech businesses—although doing comparatively well in a regional context—are less sophisticated and innovative than other economies in the European Union. The country's competitiveness would be further enhanced by improvements to its higher education system, where the Czech Republic, at rank 35, features among the 10 lowest ranked EU economies.

Poland maintains its positioning overall and comes in at 43rd place. The improvements Poland has made in institutions, infrastructure, and education and its increased flexibility in labor market efficiency are steps in the right direction to boost the country's competitiveness. Continued structural reforms geared

toward strengthening its innovation and knowledge-driven economy will be necessary for Poland to sustain its growth going forward. The country can build on a fairly well educated population, well-developed financial markets, and a market that is by far the largest in the region. Transport infrastructure, however, despite notable improvements, remains weak (78th) by European standards. Some aspects of institutions, such as the burden of its regulations (117th), its rather inefficient legal framework for settling business disputes (118th), and difficulties in obtaining information on government decisions for business (110th) also need to be addressed on a priority basis. And as the country slowly emerges from the economic slowdown of 2012 and 2013, Poland should focus on further improving labor market efficiency and strengthening business sophistication (63rd) as well as on its business sector's capacity for innovation (72nd). To bolster its innovative capacity, the next set of reforms should focus on reinforcing its innovation ecosystem in close collaboration with the private sector to enable a sustainable growth path for the country.

With a stable score, **Italy** retains 49th position, despite a deterioration in the functioning of its institutions (106th) and with a poor assessment on government efficiency (143rd), continued macroeconomic concerns that result from the large public debt, and a very rigid labor market (136th) that hinders employment creation. Overall, Italian companies—most notably small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)—continue to suffer from weak access to financing (139th) that, coupled with a high tax rate (134th), affects their investment capacity. In addition, as already mentioned, the labor market remains very rigid (136th) and unable to make an efficient use of the country's talent (130th). The reform program currently being designed, if implemented properly, should help in addressing some of these weaknesses and allow Italy to leverage its competitiveness strengths, which lie in its sophisticated business community (25th) with a good potential to innovate (39th) and its large and diversified market (12th) that should allow for important economies of scale and scope.

The **Russian Federation** is placed at 53rd position this year with some improvements related to the efficiency of goods markets (in particular domestic competition), ICT use, and business sophistication—although this arguably reflects some positive developments that took place before the Ukraine conflict started. At the time of writing, the Russian economy continues to face many deeply rooted challenges that will have to be addressed for the country to strengthen its competitiveness. Russia's weak and inefficient institutional framework (97th) remains its Achilles heel and will require a major overhaul in order to eradicate corruption and favoritism (92nd) and re-establish trust in the independence of the judiciary (109th). Diversification of the economy will need reinforcing the very small

SME sector as well as continued progress toward a stronger and more stable financial system (110th). These challenges prevent Russia from taking advantage of its competitiveness strengths, which are based on a well-educated population, fairly high levels of ICT use (47th), and its solid potential for innovation (65th). Going forward, the reverberations of the Ukraine conflict—such as sanctions and potential disruptions to the gas trade—could affect the country's competitiveness. These implications could be especially serious given the reliance of the education and innovation sectors on public funding, which will become more scarce than it has been in previous years and for accessing technology developed abroad.

Ukraine moves up from 84th to 76th position, arguably reflecting expectations associated with its transition to a new government following the Euromaidan protests. The conflict in the eastern part of the country and in Crimea did not affect the results of the exercise in a substantial way, because it was still localized at the time when the Survey was conducted, yet it will most likely affect the country's competitiveness going forward. The improvements in the GCI reflect more positive perceptions of institutions and the efficiency of markets. Other improvements reflect better educational outcomes, seen in a higher primary enrollment rate and more ICT use by individuals and business. At the time of writing, restoring peace in Eastern Ukraine is undoubtedly the country's highest priority. However, far-reaching reforms will be necessary in order to put economic growth on a sustainable footing. These include an overhaul of the institutional framework (130th), along with measures to reduce the dominance of large companies in domestic markets (129th) and to make markets more competitive (125th) and hence more efficient (112th). A strengthening of financial markets would further help stabilize the economy and enable Ukraine to better take advantage of its numerous competitiveness strengths, such as its well-educated population and its market size, which is fairly large in the European context.

The most recent addition to the EU family, **Croatia**, is the second best performing country in Southeastern Europe at 77th place overall. The country boasts solid infrastructure (44th), especially in roads and electricity, and benefits from relatively high levels of education and training (53rd), although the quality of its education needs to be improved (55th). Companies and individuals use ICTs fairly widely in regional comparison (40th), and the country is open to foreign trade, with low tariffs and well-functioning customs procedures. Going forward, Croatia will need to continue strengthening its institutional framework (87th) and foster the efficiency of its market for goods and services. According to business executives, domestic markets are dominated by few firms and taxation is burdensome, even if low by international comparison. The country will also need to

focus on strengthening its macroeconomic environment, which remains burdened by a fairly high budget deficit. As Croatia will move into the innovation-driven stage of development in the coming years, it will need to start putting measures into place that incentivize and enable companies to innovate more. Currently, its businesses' capacity for innovation is low according to business executives, although research institutes are assessed more favorably (53rd) and the country's patenting rate is moderately strong (36th).

Following the recovery that started last year, **Greece** advances 10 spots to reach 81st place. Improvements in the functioning of its goods market (85th) with enhanced levels of competition (71st) and more flexible labor markets (although they remain rather rigid, 117th), along with a better macroeconomic performance with a sharp reduction in the budget deficit, have resulted in this more positive outlook despite its very high levels of government debt. All this suggests that the implemented reforms are starting to pay off. Notwithstanding this better performance, Greece continues to face important challenges that need to be addressed in order to continue improving its competitiveness. More precisely, the functioning of its institutions remains weak and it achieves a poor evaluation for government efficiency (129th), its financial market (130th) has not yet recovered from the recent financial crisis, there are concerns about the soundness of its banks (141st), and access to financing (136th) remains the most problematic factor for doing business in the country. Moreover, in order to support a structural change of the Greek economy so that it can move toward more productive, knowledge-based activities, it will need to boost its innovation capacity (109th). That will require improvements in the quality of its education system (111th) as well as higher investments in knowledge-generating activities, such as R&D (114th).

Asia and the Pacific

The competitiveness landscape in the Asia and the Pacific region remains one of stark contrasts. The region is home to three of the 10 most competitive economies in the world: Singapore, Japan, and Hong Kong SAR. A further three economies are featured in the top 20: Taiwan (China), New Zealand, and Malaysia (20th), which is the best ranked of Emerging and Developing Asian nations. At 28th, China stands some 40 places ahead of India, the other regional economic giant. At the other end of the regional spectrum, five countries rank below the 100th mark, although encouragingly they are all progressing to different degrees: Nepal (102nd, up 15 places), Bhutan (103rd, up six), Bangladesh (109th, up one), Myanmar (134th, up five), and Timor-Leste (136th, up two). The competitiveness gap between South Asian and Southeast Asian nations runs deeper than before. The five largest Southeast Asian economies (ASEAN-5)

all feature in the top half of the rankings, and all of them have made strides in this edition: Malaysia gains four places, Thailand is up six, Indonesia four, the Philippines seven, and Vietnam advances two places. Since 2009, they have improved their group performance in every edition. In South Asia, among the region's six countries covered by the GCI, only India features in the top half of the rankings. Since 2009, the average GCI score of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries has stagnated.

Because of the region's diversity, the challenges vary enormously, but a few common priorities can be identified. For the most advanced economies, such as Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan (China), one common challenge is the rigidity of their labor markets. They must also set up an ecosystem that is better at creating truly disruptive innovations. For countries such as Malaysia, the goal is to transform the economy to become more knowledge-driven in order to avoid the middle-income trap. In China, more reforms and liberalization are needed to improve market efficiency, increase competition, and encourage a more optimal allocation of financial resources. In most emerging Asian economies, common challenges include addressing the huge infrastructure deficit and improving regional connectivity; reducing red tape, which will promote economic formality and entrepreneurship and reduce pervasive and deep-rooted corruption; and improving market efficiency by phasing out distortionary measures. As the region's poorest economies—such as India and Myanmar—are transitioning away from agriculture and developing a manufacturing base, they will need to create a sound and stable institutional framework for local and foreign investors and improve connectivity.

Taiwan (China) ranks 14th, dropping two places despite maintaining its score. The third of the Asian Tigers, behind Singapore and Hong Kong SAR, its performance has been very stable over the past six years. Notable strengths include its capacity to innovate (10th, down two), its highly efficient goods markets (11th), its world-class infrastructure (11th), and strong higher education (12th). In order to enhance its competitiveness, Taiwan will need to further strengthen its institutional framework (27th), whose quality is undermined by some inefficiency within the government (29th) and various forms of corruption (31st), and will also need to address some inefficiencies and rigidities in its labor market (32nd). As elsewhere in Asia, encouraging and facilitating the participation of women in the workforce (89th) would contribute to enhancing competitiveness.

New Zealand advances one rank to 17th place—its best rank since the introduction of the current GCI methodology. Among the highlights, the country is ranked 1st in the institutions pillar and features in the top 10 of five more pillars. In particular, New Zealand ranks third in the financial market development pillar. It boasts

an excellent education system (9th), while the efficiency of its goods (6th) and labor (6th) markets is among the highest in the world.

Australia (22nd) follows an opposite trend. Since reaching its best rank—15th—in 2009, Australia has been dropping continuously in the rankings. However, although not outstanding, the country's performance is remarkably consistent across the board. It ranks no lower than 30th in 11 of the 12 pillars of the GCI. It achieves its best rank in the financial market development pillar, advancing one position to 6th place. In particular, the soundness of its banking sector is especially strong (3rd, behind Canada and New Zealand). The country also posts gains in higher education and training, climbing to 11th position. Australia's macroeconomic situation has deteriorated slightly (30th, down five places), owing mainly to the small increase of the budget deficit. Australia's public debt-to-GDP ratio, though rising, is the fourth lowest among OECD countries. Overall, the quality of Australia's public institutions is excellent (22nd) but tarnished by the 124th position it obtains for the extent of red tape. The main area of concern remains the labor market. Australia ranks 136th for the rigidity of its hiring and firing practices and 132nd for the rigidity of its wage setting. Indeed, as part of our Executive Opinion Survey, Australian businesses, year after year, have named the restrictive labor regulations the most problematic factor for doing business in their country by a wide margin.

Continuing its upward trend, **Malaysia** makes its way into the top 20 for the first time since the current GCI methodology was introduced in 2006. The country remains the highest ranked among the developing Asian economies. Malaysia advances nine positions in the institutions pillar, which largely drives this year's progress. It ranks no lower than 60th in any of the 12 pillars of the GCI. It ranks an outstanding 4th in the financial market development pillar, which reflects its efforts to position itself as the leading center of global Islamic finance. And it ranks 7th in the efficiency of its goods and services markets and a business-friendly institutional framework (29th). In a region plagued by corruption and red tape, Malaysia stands out as one of the very few countries that have been relatively successful at tackling these two issues, as part of its economic and government transformation programs. The country, for instance, ranks an impressive 4th for the burden of government regulation, although its score differential with the leader in this area, Singapore, remains large. Malaysia ranks a satisfactory 26th in the ethics and corruption component of the Index, but room for improvement remains. Furthermore, Malaysia ranks 11th for the quality of its transport infrastructure, a remarkable feat in this part of the world, where insufficient infrastructure and poor connectivity are major obstacles to development for many countries.

Finally, Malaysia's private sector is highly sophisticated (15th) and already innovative (21st). All this bodes well for a country that aims to become a high-income, knowledge-based economy by the end of the decade. Amid this largely positive assessment, the government budget deficit, which represented 4.6 percent of GDP in 2013 (102nd); the low level of female participation in the workforce (119th); and the still comparatively low technological readiness (60th) stand out as some of Malaysia's major competitive challenges.

After exiting the top 20 last year, the **Republic of Korea** (26th) drops one more position. Its performance remains uneven across the different dimensions of the Index. The country loses further ground in two of the three areas in which historically it has performed poorly. It now ranks 82nd (down eight places) in the institutions pillar and 86th (also down eight) in the labor market efficiency category. Although stable, the financial market development pillar remains a sore point (80th, up one), preventing Korea from closing the competitiveness gap with the three other Asian Tigers. On a brighter note, Korea possesses a remarkably sound macroeconomic environment (7th, second only to Norway among OECD countries). The country also boasts excellent infrastructure (14th), and enrollment rates at all levels of education are among the highest in the world. These factors, combined with the country's high degree of technological adoption (25th) and relatively strong business sophistication (27th), contribute to explaining its remarkable capacity for innovation (17th).

Up one position, **China** ranks 28th. The country continues to lead the BRICS economies by a wide margin—well ahead of Russia (53rd), South Africa (56th), Brazil (57th), and India (71st). Small gains in most pillars of the GCI contribute to creating a more conducive ecosystem for entrepreneurship and innovation: higher education and training (65th, up five); business sophistication (43rd, up two); and the technological readiness pillar, which constitutes China's weakest showing in the GCI, (83rd, up two). Problems endure in the critically important financial sector (54th), the assessment of which is weakened by the relative fragility of the banking industry. Access to loans remains very difficult for a large number of SMEs. The functioning of the market (56th, up five) is also improving, but various limiting measures and barriers to entry, along with investment rules, greatly limit competition. China is becoming more innovative (32nd), but it is not yet an innovation powerhouse. There is very little change in the assessment of the country's governance structures (47th). Government efficiency is improving (now 31st), but corruption (66th), security concerns (68th, up seven), and low levels of accountability (80th, up two) and lack of transparency (43rd) continue to weaken the institutional framework. The macroeconomic situation remains favorable (10th): inflation is below 3 percent; budget

deficit has been reduced; and public debt-to-GDP ratio, at 22.4 percent, is among the lowest in the world. Gross savings rate amounts to a staggering 50 percent of GDP. This rate is probably too high in light of the need for China to rebalance its economy away from investment and toward more consumption. Despite the persistence of bottlenecks, the country also boasts good transport infrastructure and connectivity (21st), thanks to decades of massive investments. Trends are largely positive, but now is not the time for China to be complacent. The country is no longer an inexpensive location for labor-intensive activities and is losing manufacturing jobs to less-developed countries and even to some more advanced economies. China must now create the high-value jobs that will sustain the increasing standards of living.

Despite its prolonged political crisis, **Thailand** advances six places to 31st position. The country moves up 12 places in the macroeconomic environment pillar and now ranks 19th, its best showing among the 12 pillars. In 2013, Thailand almost balanced its budget and reduced inflation to 2 percent. Public debt remained stable and the savings rate was high. Thailand continues to do well in the financial development (34th) and improves its already strong showing in the market efficiency pillar (30th, up four). However, market competition remains limited by a number of barriers to entry, especially those affecting foreign investments. Considerable challenges remain in other areas: first and foremost these relate to governance. Political and policy instability, excessive red tape, pervasive corruption, security concerns, and high uncertainty around property rights protection seriously undermine the institutional framework (93rd in the public institutions subpillar, down eight). In most of these areas, Thailand ranks below the 100th mark. In particular, the level of trust in politicians is among the lowest in the world (129th). Another concern is the mediocre quality of education at all levels (87th, down nine) and the still low level of technological readiness pillar (65th), although Thailand shows marked improvement in this area (up 13). It must be noted that all the data used in our assessment were collected before the most recent developments—including the military coup of May 2014—took place.

Up four notches to 34th place, **Indonesia**, Southeast Asia's largest country, continues its progression in the overall rankings. This improvement in competitiveness will probably contribute to sustaining the country's impressive momentum—its GDP grew by 5.8 percent annually since 2004—under the new leadership. That said, Indonesia's overall performance remains uneven. Infrastructure and connectivity continue to improve: up five places from last year and 20 places since 2011, Indonesia now ranks 56th in the related GCI pillar. The quality of public and private governance is strengthening: Indonesia is up 14 places to 53rd

as a result of improvement in 18 of the 21 indicators composing this pillar. In particular, Indonesia ranks a remarkable 36th place for government efficiency. Corruption remains prevalent (87th) but has been receding for several years. The macroeconomic situation deteriorated between 2012 and 2013 on the back of a higher deficit, but remains satisfactory (34th, down eight). The situation of its labor market (110th, down seven) remains by far the weakest aspect, owing to rigidities in terms of wage setting and hiring and firing procedures—for instance, the World Bank estimates that, on average, the cost associated with making a worker redundant is equivalent to 58 weeks of salary (139th). Furthermore, the participation of women in the workforce remains low (112th). Another area of concern is public health (99th). The incidence of communicable diseases and the infant mortality rate are among the highest outside sub-Saharan Africa. Turning to the more sophisticated drivers of competitiveness, Indonesia's technological readiness is lagging (77th). In particular, the use of ICTs by the population at large remains comparatively low (94th, down 10).

Up seven places, the **Philippines** (52nd) continues its upward trend. The country's gain of 33 places since 2010 is the largest over that period among all countries studied. The results suggest that the reforms of the past four years have bolstered the country's economic fundamentals. The trends across most of the 12 pillars are positive, and in some cases truly remarkable. In the institutions pillar (67th), the Philippines has leapfrogged some 50 places since 2010. In particular, there are signs that the efforts made against corruption have started bearing fruit: in terms of ethics and corruption, the country has moved from 135th in 2010 to 81st this year. The recent success of the government in tackling some of the most pressing structural issues provides evidence that bold reforms can yield positive results relatively quickly. A similar pattern is observed in terms of government efficiency (69th) and the protection of property rights (63rd). Finally, the Philippines has made significant strides in terms of technological adoption (69th, up eight). The country is one of the best digitally connected developing Asian nations, close behind Malaysia (60th) and Thailand (65th). The same cannot be said of infrastructure, however, which remains poor (91st), especially with respect to airport (108th) and seaport (101st) infrastructure. The situation is just as worrisome in the labor market, which suffers from rigidities and inefficiencies: the Philippines ranks a mediocre 91st in this dimension and almost no progress has been made since 2010. Finally, security remains an issue (89th), in particular in terms of costs that the threat of terrorism imposes on businesses (110th).

Continuing on its downward trend and losing 11 places, **India** ranks 71st. The country's new government faces the challenge of improving competitiveness and

Box 2: India's competitiveness crisis

Despite its immense potential and promise, by many accounts India continues to suffer from poverty. A third of its population still lives in extreme poverty—possibly the highest incidence outside sub-Saharan Africa—and many people still lack access to basic services and opportunities, such as sanitation, healthcare, and quality schooling. Improving the standards of living of the Indian population will require the country to accelerate its growth. Yet, since 2011, India has experienced a slowdown. In 2013, its economy grew by a modest 4.4 percent (see Figure 1). Improving competitiveness in order to put growth on a more stable footing should therefore be a priority for the new government.

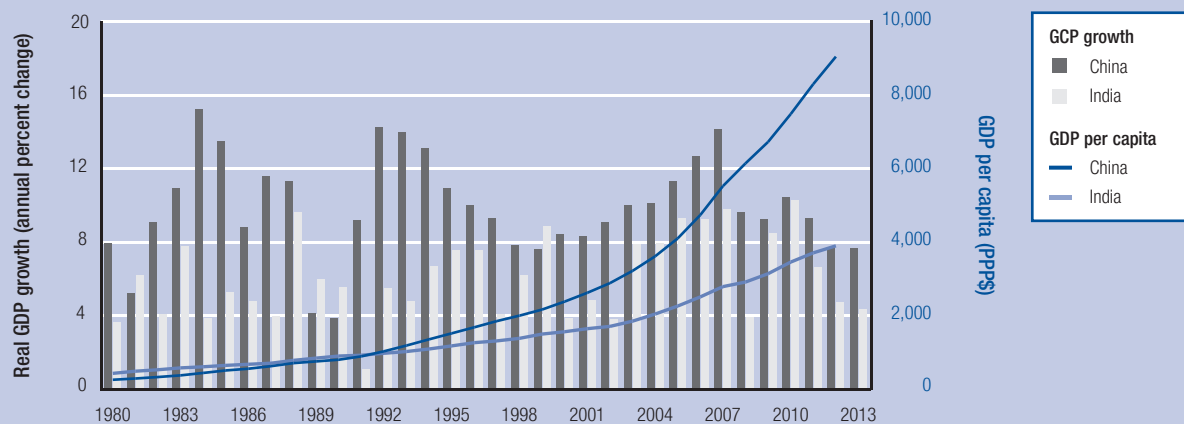
Dropping for the sixth consecutive edition, India ranks 71st (down 11) out of 144 economies in the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) 2014-2015 (see Figure 2). It is the lowest ranked among the BRICS economies. The rank differential with China (28th) has grown from 14 places in 2007 to 43 today; while India's GDP per capita was higher than China's in 1991,¹ today China is four times richer (see Figure 1). This competitiveness divide helps to explain the different trajectories of these two economies.

India's slide in the competitiveness rankings began in 2009, when its economy was still growing at 8.5 percent (it even grew by 10.3 percent in 2010). Back then, however, India's showing in the GCI was already casting doubt about

the sustainability of this growth.² Since then, the country has been struggling to achieve growth of 5 percent. The country has declined in most areas assessed by the GCI since 2007, most strikingly in institutions, business sophistication, financial market development, and goods market efficiency.

Figure 3 sheds light on the main strengths and weaknesses of India's competitiveness and presents the country's performance along the 12 dimensions of the GCI. Overall, India does best in the more complex areas of the GCI: innovation (49th) and business sophistication (57th). In contrast, it obtains low marks in the more basic and more fundamental drivers of competitiveness. For instance, India ranks 98th on the health and primary education pillar. The health situation is indeed alarming: infant mortality and malnutrition incidence are among the highest in the world; only 36 percent of the population have access to improved sanitation; and life expectancy is Asia's second shortest, after Myanmar. On a more positive note, India is on track to achieve universal primary education, although the *quality* of primary education remains poor (88th) and it ranks a low 93rd in the higher education and training pillar of the GCI. Transport and electricity infrastructure are in need of upgrading (87th). In 2012, a working group appointed by the Planning Commission of India had recommended that a trillion US dollars—or almost 10 percent of India's GDP—be

Figure 1: GDP growth and GDP per capita of India and China since 1980



Source: IMF 2014c.

(Cont'd.)

reviving the economy, which is growing at half the rate of 2010. Box 2 details India's performance.

Up two positions, **Vietnam** ranks 68th, with a performance almost unchanged from last year. Following an episode of double-digit inflation in 2011, its macroeconomic situation continues to improve (75th, up 12 positions), as inflation declined to 6.6 percent. Public

institutions also receive a better assessment (85th, up five), on the basis of better property rights protection (104th, up nine), improved efficiency (91st, up 13), and a lower level of perceived corruption (109th, up seven). Progress in this area occurs from a low base, however. The quality of transport and energy infrastructures also improves slightly (81st). In a region where many

Box 2: India's competitiveness crisis (cont'd.)

spent on infrastructure by 2017.³ Given the country's strained public finances, addressing the infrastructure gap will require very strong participation on the part of private and foreign investors through public-private partnerships.

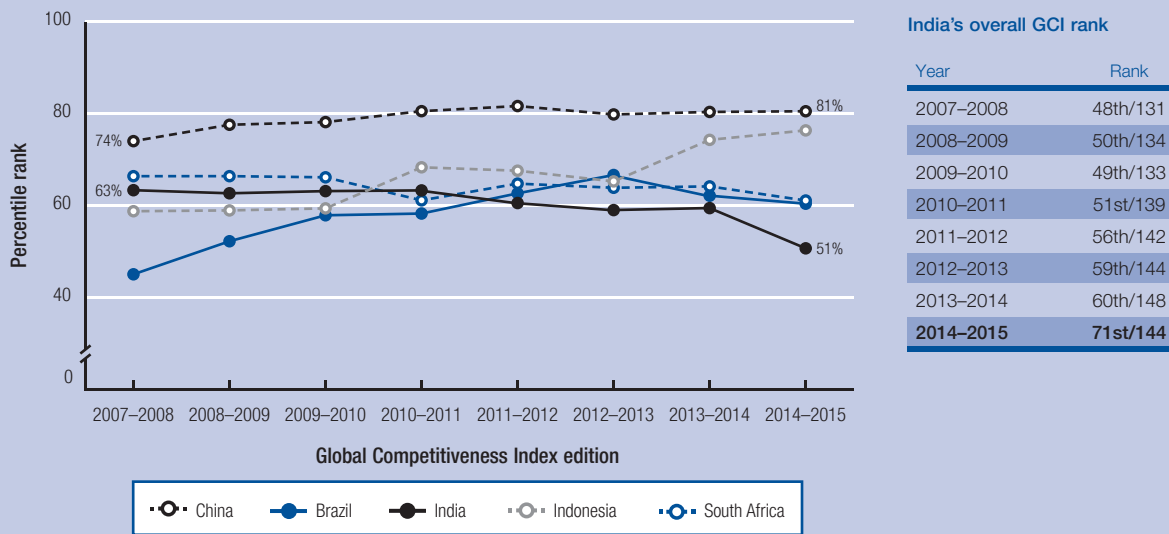
But for these types of investments to materialize, the institutional framework needs to improve. There are encouraging signs. India has achieved spectacular progress in various measures of corruption and now ranks 65th. Red tape seems to be less of an issue than it had been, and government efficiency is equally improving. However, the overall business environment and market efficiency (95th, down 10 places) are undermined by protectionism, monopolies, and various distortionary measures, including subsidies and administrative barriers to entry and operation. The World Bank estimated that it takes 12 procedures (130th) and almost a month to register a business (106th). In addition, it calculated that taxes for a typical registered firm amount, on average, to 63 percent of its profits (130th). Furthermore, the labor market is inefficient and rigid (112th). These factors contribute to the high cost of integrating more businesses into the formal economy. Some estimates find that the informal sector accounts for half of India's economic output and 90 percent of its employment.⁴ It is therefore urgent that the government create the right incentives for businesses

to register and contribute their fair share to the provision of public services.

India achieves its lowest rank among the 12 pillars in technological readiness (121st). Despite mobile telephony being almost ubiquitous, India is one of the world's least digitally connected countries. Only 15 percent of Indians access the Internet on a regular basis. Broadband Internet, if available at all, remains the privilege of a very few. India's knack for frugal innovation should contribute to providing cheap solutions for bridging this digital divide.

The financial resources required for delivering basic services, including sanitation and healthcare, and for improving India's physical and digital connectivity are considerable. But India's fiscal situation remains in disarray, as evidenced by the country's 101st rank in the macroeconomic environment pillar of the GCI. With the exception of 2007, the central government has consistently run deficits since 2000. Because of the high degree of informality, its tax base is relatively narrow, representing less than 10 percent of GDP. In addition, over the past several years India has experienced persistently high, in some years near double-digit, inflation, which reached 9.5 percent in 2013. The Reserve Bank of India is torn between keeping

Figure 2: Historical performance of selected countries in the Global Competitiveness Index



Note: Higher value means better rank

(Cont'd.)

countries have poorly functioning labor markets, Vietnam ranks a satisfactory 49th, its best showing among the 12 pillars with the exception of the market size pillar (34th). Vietnam's financial sector and its banks remain vulnerable. Technological readiness remains low (99th, up three). The country's businesses are especially slow

in adopting the latest technologies (118th), thus forfeiting significant productivity gains through technological transfer. The degree of business sophistication is low (106th, down eight), with companies typically operating toward the bottom of the value chain.

Box 2: India's competitiveness crisis (cont'd.)

Figure 3: India in the 12 pillars of the GCI 2014–2015



Note: India's rank (out of 144 economies) in the pillar is indicated in parentheses.

interest rates low to stimulate the faltering economy and tightening monetary policy to stem inflation.

Improving competitiveness will yield India huge benefits. In particular, it will help rebalance the economy and move the country up the value chain so as to ensure more solid and stable growth; this in turn could result in more employment opportunities for the country's rapidly growing population. Despite the abundance of low-cost labor, India has a very narrow manufacturing base. Manufacturing accounts for less than 15 percent of India's GDP.⁵ Agriculture represents 18 percent of output and employs 47 percent of the workforce. Low productivity in the sector means very low wages and a life of mere subsistence for many. The services sector accounts for just 28 percent of employment but for 56 percent of the economy. Most services jobs are low-skilled and poorly paid ones, though. White collar jobs remain rare. For example, the vibrant business-process outsourcing sector employs 3.1 million workers, or 0.6 percent of India's 482 million strong labor force (but accounts for 6 percent of GDP).⁶ India needs to create jobs in the "missing middle" for the 610 million youths under 25—half of India's population—who have recently entered or will soon enter the workforce.

In a parliamentary address in June 2014, President Mukherjee outlined the government's economic agenda. It envisages building smart cities, establishing world-class

industrial zones, and transforming the country into a manufacturing hub. It remains to be seen whether the new administration will succeed in convincing the public opinion, mobilizing the resources, and passing the reforms necessary to achieve this vision.

Notes

- 1 When measured at purchasing power parity. GDP figures are from IMF 2014c.
- 2 See World Economic Forum 2009.
- 3 In the Plan, "infrastructure" covers all modes of transportation, as well as telecommunication, sanitation, and irrigation infrastructures. See Planning Commission of India 2012.
- 4 Credit Suisse 2013.
- 5 World Bank, *World Development Indicators* database (accessed May 12, 2014).
- 6 Estimates are for fiscal year 2014. NASSCOM, "India IT-BPM Overview," available at <http://www.nasscom.in/impact-indias-growth> (accessed August 3, 2014). Labor force size estimates for 2012 are from the World Bank, *World Development Indicators* database (accessed August 3, 2014). The GDP estimate is for 2013 and sourced from IMF 2014c.

After two consecutive years of steep decline, **Pakistan** (129th) remains essentially stable since last year. The country obtains low marks in the most critical and basic areas of competitiveness. Its public institutions (125th) are constrained by red tape, corruption, patronage, and lack of property rights

protection. Its security situation remains alarming (142nd). Pakistan is the third least safe of all countries covered, behind only Yemen and Libya. Thanks to a lower inflation rate and a smaller budget deficit, the country's macroeconomic situation improves slightly but nevertheless remains dismal (137th). Pakistan's

infrastructure (119th)—particularly for electricity (133rd)—is underdeveloped. Moreover, the country's performance in terms of health and education is among the worst of all the countries covered. Infant mortality (137th) is the highest outside sub-Saharan Africa, and, with one of the lowest enrollment rates in the world (132nd), it is estimated that almost a quarter of children do not go to primary school. Pakistan's competitiveness is further penalized by the many rigidities and inefficiencies of its labor market (132nd, up six). Female participation in the labor force is the world's fifth lowest (140th). Finally, the potential of ICTs is not sufficiently leveraged, and access to ICTs remains low (114th). On a slightly more positive note, Pakistan does comparatively better in the more advanced areas captured by the GCI, ranking 72nd in the financial development pillar and 81st on the business sophistication pillar.

Covered for the first time last year, **Myanmar** advances five places and ranks 134th. After decades of political and economic isolation, the country is going through profound changes. Its government has embarked on an ambitious process of reforms to improve the country's economic landscape and prospects, notably by leveraging Myanmar's extraordinary assets. These include an abundance of natural resources, very favorable demographics, and a strategic location in the heart of Asia. Competitiveness is at the core of this strategy. However, Myanmar's challenges are many and the road to prosperity will be a challenging one. The country ranks beyond the 100th rank in 10 out of the 12 pillars of the GCI, but has improved in 11 of them over the past year.

Latin America and the Caribbean

The economic deceleration that started in 2012 continued in 2013, with an estimated growth rate for the region below 3 percent. For 2014, growth forecasts are not more optimistic and, according to the IMF,²⁴ the region is poised to grow at only 2.5 percent, below the trend of recent years. Overall, the region continues to suffer from strong headwinds related to weak investments, a fall in exports and commodity prices, and tighter access to finance that, to a large extent, fueled growth in recent years.

Building the economic resilience of the region will depend on its capacity to strengthen the fundamentals of its economy by boosting its level of competitiveness. However, regional productivity continues to be low and trailing other emerging or advanced economies. A lack of sufficient investments in growth-enhancing areas, such as infrastructure, skills development, and innovation, coupled with insufficient and delayed reforms needed to improve business conditions and the allocation of resources, result in a certain inability of the local economies of the region to move toward

more productive sectors and thus, higher levels of competitiveness.

The need to boost competitiveness by undertaking the necessary investments and by fully and efficiently implementing structural reforms has become not only important but also urgent if the region is to be able to consolidate the economic and social gains that many countries have experienced in past years. Becoming more resilient and less affected by external fluctuations will depend on this.

Chile, at 33rd, regains the position it lost last year and remains the most competitive economy in Latin America, with a very stable profile. The country continues to build up its traditional assets, which are related to a strong institutional setup (28th) with low levels of corruption (25th) and an efficient government (21st); solid macroeconomic stability (22nd) with low levels of both public deficit and public debt; and efficient markets, despite some rigidities in its labor market that result from its persistent high redundancy costs (120th). Notwithstanding these strengths, the current economic context—with its potentially strong headwinds that result from the decline in the price of minerals—highlights the need for Chile to diversify its economy by moving toward more knowledge-based activities. In this context, the country still needs to make major efforts to address some of its traditional weaknesses. Important flaws in the country's education system, notably in terms of its quality (71st)—especially in math and science (99th)—do not provide companies with a workforce that has the necessary skills to upgrade their production or embark on innovative projects; this is regarded as one of the country's most problematic factors for doing business. This difficulty—together with low innovation investment, especially in the private sector (77th)—results in a poor innovation capacity overall (76th), which could jeopardize Chile's necessary transition toward a knowledge-based economy.

Panama continues to follow Chile in the regional rankings and once again scores as the most competitive economy in Central America; it is among the top 50 in the world, despite a fall of eight places to 48th position. This drop is driven by a slight deterioration in the perceived functioning of institutions (74th), most notably in terms of their inability to fight corruption (94th) and raise government efficiency (55th); and the poor quality of the education system (83rd) with its inability to provide the right set of skills for an economy that increasingly needs a skilled labor force to sustain the sharp economic growth of past years. This skills shortage is perceived as one of the most problematic factors for doing business in the country, and is likely to remain a severe obstacle to business in the coming years, representing a bottleneck for Panama's transition toward more knowledge-intensive activities. Notwithstanding these challenges to the economic agenda of the country going forward, Panama

continues to benefit from important competitiveness strengths. As it did last year, Panama boasts impressive infrastructure (40th), with some of the best port (7th) and airport (7th) facilities not only in Latin America but in the world, positioning it as a strong transport hub for the region. Its financial market (22nd) and an assessment of its technological adoption (23rd), especially via foreign multinational corporations setting up in the country, remain strong, and its mobile broadband subscriptions (73rd) are increasing.

As in recent editions, **Costa Rica** continues to rise in the rankings, improving three positions to take 51st place. Overall, the country depicts a very stable profile, building on its traditional assets, although it does suffer from some persistent weaknesses. In terms of strengths, Costa Rica is fairly well poised to engage in a rapid transition toward more knowledge-based activities. The country boasts one of the best education systems in the region (21st); a fairly high ICT uptake (45th) with a high international Internet bandwidth capacity (36th) and many mobile broadband subscriptions (20th); and a fairly well developed capacity to innovate (36th) and solid access to technology (39th), thanks to the crucial role that FDI and technology transfer (5th) plays in the country. In addition, Costa Rica benefits from fairly strong institutions (46th), despite a strong sense that government spending may not always be directed toward the most productive activities (120th). Notwithstanding these important strengths, the country's persistent weaknesses hold back its competitiveness. More precisely, its poor transport infrastructure (108th), difficulty in accessing finance either through equity (117th) or loans (118th), and some concerns about its macroeconomic performance and high budget deficit (116th) are all areas the country should address.

Still suffering some of the consequences of the global financial crisis, **Barbados** falls eight positions in the rankings to 55th place. As in the past, this drop is driven by the persistence of the credit crunch that is regarded as the most problematic factor for doing business in the country and that is severely hindering the capacity of local businesses to finance their activities by raising new equity (91st), loans (101st), or venture capital (101st) to support innovative projects. In addition, concerns about macroeconomic conditions (132nd) persist, as Barbados boasts one of the highest public deficits (140th) in the world, one of the lowest savings rates (136th), and public debt (128th) that is quickly approaching 100 percent of the national GDP. The need to stabilize its macroeconomic outlook and ease the flow of financing toward productive investments will be crucial to allow the country to recover the ground lost since the beginning of the crisis. On a more positive note, Barbados continues to benefit from a fairly skilled labor force thanks to a high-quality education system (15th) and high enrollment rates in secondary (19th) and

tertiary education (42nd); well-functioning institutions (33rd), despite some concern about the government efficiency in managing public spending (57th); and solid infrastructure (28th).

Brazil drops one position and ranks 57th this year. This decline is driven by insufficient progress in addressing its persistent transport infrastructure weaknesses (77th) and a perceived deterioration in the functioning of its institutions (104th), with increased concerns about government efficiency (131st) and corruption (130th). Brazil also exhibits a weaker macroeconomic performance this year (85th), a further tightening of access to financing, and a poor education system (126th) that fails to provide workers with the necessary set of skills for an economy in transition toward more knowledge-based activities. Addressing these weaknesses, for Brazil as for other BRICS economies, will require implementing reforms and engaging in productive investments (see Box 3). This approach is not only important but has become urgent for reinforcing Brazil's resilience. The country is poised to face strong headwinds related to recent shifts in the global economy, with a drop in the international price of commodities and potential outflows of capital that had come into the country from some advanced economies during the height of the financial crisis. Notwithstanding these challenges, Brazil still benefits from important strengths, especially its large market size and its fairly sophisticated business community (47th), with pockets of innovation excellence (44th) in many research-driven, high-value-added activities.

In spite of the drop of six places, **Mexico** (61st) has adopted important structural reforms in the past year. This fall in the rankings is driven by a deterioration in the perceived functioning of institutions (102nd); the quality of an education system that does not seem to deliver on the skill set that a changing Mexican economy requires; and its low level of ICT uptake (88th), which is crucial for this transformation. In addition, the results show that the benefits of the many adopted reforms intended to increase the level of competition and efficiency in the functioning of Mexico's markets have not yet materialized, highlighting the need for effective implementation that should not be delayed. Recently some changes have been observed, notably in the telecommunications market. As more of these results start to become evident, the country will increase its competitiveness edge. In this process of improvement, Mexico can continue counting on its traditional strengths: its relatively stable macroeconomic environment (53rd), its large and deep internal market that allows for important economies of scale (10th), reasonably good transport infrastructure (41st), and a number of sophisticated businesses (58th), which is uncommon for a country at its stage of development.

Box 3: Competitiveness and the need for structural reform in large emerging economies

In recent decades, many emerging economies benefited from rapid economic growth, which allowed them to gain a more prominent role in the global economy.¹ Emerging economies drove growth throughout the economic crisis. In 2009—the worst year of the crisis—the combined GDP of advanced economies contracted by 3 percent while emerging economies grew by 3 percent. Overall, between 2007 and 2013, emerging economies grew by 5.9 percent annually, five percentage points more than advanced economies. These radically different trajectories accelerated the shift of economic power from advanced economies toward the emerging world, which in 2012 accounted for more than half of global output for the first time in recent history. High commodity prices and better access to financing thanks to the inflow of capital, often from advanced economies, go a long way toward explaining these positive developments in recent years.

However, since 2010, economic growth has been slowing down in emerging economies, which grew by 4.7 percent in 2013, the second lowest rate since 2002, and the International Monetary Fund has recently revised its forecast for 2014 down to 4.6 percent.²

The slowdown can be attributed to several factors. Overall, commodity prices, with the exception of oil prices, have stagnated or started to fall. At the same time, the outflow of capital and the phasing out of accommodating monetary policy in the United States have created further instability and worsened credit access conditions for emerging economies.

In addition, emerging economies for the most part did not use the recent spell of high growth to implement the structural reforms needed to boost productivity and build competitiveness. The necessary reforms are particularly critical in three areas: (1) boosting competition, especially in strategic sectors of the economy, by removing bottlenecks and barriers to entry; (2) making the labor markets more flexible and more

effective at using all existing talent; and (3) improving the efficiency of public institutions, which is also crucial to ensure an effective implementation of structural reforms.

The Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) reveals the poor performance among many of the 20 largest emerging economies—which together account for 27 percent of global GDP—in terms of the functioning of their institutions, as well as in establishing efficient product and labor markets (see Table 1). In particular, six of those countries rank below the 100th mark: Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Mexico, Pakistan, and Venezuela. A further eight countries rank lower than the 100th mark in at least one of these three categories.

Furthermore, the GCI results also point to a lack of progress over time. Only three countries have recorded higher values in all areas since 2010: Malaysia, the Philippines, and the Russian Federation. The latter, however, still ranks a low 119th in market competition and 102nd in public institutions. Among the BRICs, China has lost 22 places in terms of market competition since 2010, and both India and Brazil have lost considerable ground in all three areas.

These results highlight how important it will be for emerging economies to promptly and efficiently implement structural reforms. Those reforms are necessary to increase their competitiveness, build their resilience against future external shocks, allow a more efficient allocation of resources, and facilitate the transition toward more productive activities.

Notes

- 1 For the sake of readability, we use the shorter formulation, “Emerging Economies,” to refer to the group of “Developing and Emerging Market Economies” as defined by the International Monetary Fund in its publications, such as the *World Economic Outlook* series.
- 2 IMF 2014d.

Table 1: Rankings of the 20 largest emerging economies on selected components of the GCI

GCI 2014–2015 rank	Country	Public institutions		Market competition		Labor market efficiency	
		2014–2015 rank	Since 2010*	2014–2015 rank	Since 2010*	2014–2015 rank	Since 2010*
20	Malaysia	23	+21	9	+20	19	+16
24	Saudi Arabia	26	–5	33	–24	64	+2
28	China	43	+3	86	–22	37	+1
32	Thailand	93	–23	47	+6	66	–42
34	Indonesia	53	+4	57	+3	110	–26
43	Poland	56	–2	46	+3	79	–26
45	Turkey	67	+23	44	+18	131	–4
52	Philippines	75	+49	109	+12	91	+20
53	Russian Federation	102	+16	119	+10	45	+12
56	South Africa	45	+8	35	+8	113	–16
57	Brazil	104	–8	135	–3	109	–13
61	Mexico	109	+1	110	+6	121	–1
66	Colombia	123	–6	127	+3	84	–15
70	India	69	–10	111	–23	112	–20
83	Iran, Islamic Rep.	98	–24	121	–18	142	–7
104	Argentina	138	–5	143	–5	143	–15
118	Egypt	101	–40	126	–42	140	–7
127	Nigeria	132	–10	78	+11	40	+34
129	Pakistan	125	–11	108	–10	132	–1
131	Venezuela	144	–5	144	–5	144	–6

Note: Countries are listed according to their overall GCI rank. Ranks are out of 144 economies.
* Change in ranking between the 2010–2011 and the 2014–2015 editions of the GCI.

Despite **Peru's** drop of four positions to 65th place, the country continues to be positioned within the top half of the rankings. Concerns about the functioning of its institutions (118th), along with insufficient progress in improving the quality of its education (134th) and technological adoption (92nd), explain this decline, supporting the idea, highlighted last year, of a certain exhaustion of the sources of the country's competitiveness gains of the past years. Among these gains are a very strong macroeconomic performance (21st) and high levels of efficiency in its goods (53rd), financial (40th), and labor (51st) markets, despite rigidity in hiring and firing practices (130th). Although Peru has recently benefited from strong growth thanks to the rise in the price of minerals, the country should build its resilience by addressing its most long-lasting challenges: it needs to strengthen its public institutions (127th) by increasing government efficiency (116th), fighting corruption (103th), and improving infrastructure (88th). In addition, building up Peru's capacity to generate and use knowledge and thus diversify its economy toward more productive activities will require raising the quality of education (134th), which is now not capable of providing the skills needed for a changing economy; to boost technology adoption (92nd), including a broader uptake and use of ICTs (101st); and to raise its innovation capacity (117th), which remains low. These actions will require time to develop and bear fruit.

Colombia climbs three positions to reach 66th place. It continues to depict a fairly stable competitiveness profile with results similar to those of previous editions across most dimensions, with two notable exceptions that account for this year's improved performance. The first is the country's level of technological adoption (68th), most notably of ICTs (66th). The second is the development of its infrastructure (84th), which remains, nevertheless, the second most problematic factor for doing business in Colombia, after the high level of corruption (123rd). Overall, the country benefits from stable macroeconomic conditions (29th) with a manageable fiscal deficit, low levels of public debt, and inflation that is under control at around 2 percent; financial services that are relatively sophisticated by regional standards (53rd); a large market (32nd); and fairly high levels of education enrollment both at secondary (62nd) and tertiary level (61st), especially when compared with those of other countries in the region. On a less positive note, Colombia continues to suffer from weak institutions (111th) and, as already mentioned, significant levels of corruption (123rd). Despite its improvement, the quality of transport infrastructure is still low (108th). Finally, as is the case for many other countries in the region, Colombia will have to diversify its economy and become less dependent on revenue from mineral resources. In this transformation, the country will need to improve the quality of its

education system (90th), which continues to drop, especially in areas such as mathematics and science (109th); it will also need to build a more robust innovation ecosystem (77th), which will require not only more and better public investment but also a decisive recognition on the part of Colombian firms of the need to innovate by undertaking the right set of investments in areas such as R&D (84th) as well as on-the-job training schemes (73rd) and ICT adoption.

Climbing eight places and establishing itself in the middle range of the rankings this year, **Guatemala** is positioned at 78th place, following Panama and Costa Rica in the Central American rankings. The country's rise is led by improvements in its level of competition in the goods market (54th) thanks to the reduction of red tape for new businesses and better infrastructure (67th), although these remain a challenge. Within Central America, **El Salvador** (84th) continues its ascent, climbing 13 ranks; as does **Honduras** (100th), which rises 11 positions, while **Nicaragua** remains stable at 99th position.

In South America, besides Chile and Brazil, the situation remains relatively stable and in need of important changes to improve competitiveness. **Uruguay** (80th) manages to improve its performance, while **Bolivia** (105th) loses seven places, unable to consolidate last year's gain. **Paraguay** falls one place to 120th position; **Argentina** (104th) remains stable; and **Venezuela** (131st) closes the regional rankings, ahead of only Haiti (137th).

Argentina (104th), after several years of falling in the rankings, this year remains stable, albeit at a very low position. One of Argentina's major concerns is to build its economic resilience in a rapidly changing global economic context characterized by lower commodity prices that can drastically affect the Argentine economy. Overall, the country continues to face adverse macroeconomic conditions (102nd) that affect its access to credit (134th). It also suffers from a weak institutional set up (137th), scoring poorly in terms of corruption (139th), government inefficiency (142nd), and government favoritism (143rd). In addition, inefficiently functioning goods (141st), labor (143rd), and financial (129th) markets continue to hinder the country's potential, which is enormous thanks to a relatively large market size (24th) with the potential for important economies of scale and scope, its digital readiness (61st), and its high university enrollment (15th) of more than 78 percent. These assets are not being fully utilized amid the negative framework conditions that hamper the potential of the Argentine economy.

Venezuela (131st) continues to be immersed in a deep macroeconomic (139th) and institutional (144th) crisis. A very unstable macroeconomic environment with high levels of inflation, public debt, and deficit coupled with a weak institutional set up, high levels of corruption,

and an inefficient government as well as malfunctioning markets that do not allocate resources effectively result in this poor performance. These deficiencies hinder the country's capacity to leverage some important assets, such as its relatively well educated population, with a high percentage of the population enrolled in tertiary education (16th), and relatively good ICT penetration with more than half of the population using the Internet (60th).

The Middle East and North Africa

Large parts of the Middle East and North African region continue to be affected by geopolitical conflict and turbulence. Yet the emphasis has shifted. Some North African economies, such as Egypt and Tunisia, are slowly stabilizing and are starting to focus on economic reform. Structural reforms and improvements to business environments will help restore the still-shaken investor confidence in countries in transition in the region. Other economies, such as Libya and Lebanon, remain affected by conflict or unrest within their own borders or in neighboring countries. At the same time, some small, energy-rich economies continue to perform well in the rankings, building on their resource-driven wealth to undertake structural reforms and invest in competitiveness-enhancing measures. These endeavors will help drive private-sector employment that, in turn, is necessary to provide sufficient numbers of gainful and sustainable jobs for the countries' populations.

The **United Arab Emirates** takes the lead in the region, moving up to 12th position this year. To some extent this overall ranking improvement is technical and due to the fact that data on tertiary enrollment are no longer available. At the same time, the country's successful bid for Expo 2020 and its strong drive toward reforms have anchored many initiatives to enhance competitiveness. These efforts are paying off: its institutional framework, infrastructure, macroeconomic stability, and ICT use have all improved. Overall, the country's competitiveness reflects the high quality of its infrastructure, where it ranks an excellent 3rd, as well as its highly efficient goods markets (3rd). A strong macroeconomic environment (5th) and some positive aspects of the country's institutions—such as strong public trust in politicians (3rd) and high government efficiency (5th)—round out the list of competitive advantages. Going forward, putting the country on a more stable development path will require further investment to boost health and educational outcomes (38th on the health and primary education pillar). Raising the bar with respect to education will require not only measures to improve the quality of teaching and the relevance of curricula, but also measures to provide stronger incentives for the population to attend schools at the primary and secondary levels. Last but not least, further promoting the use of ICTs and a stronger focus on R&D and business innovation will be necessary to

diversify the economy and ensure that economic growth is sustainable going into the future.

Qatar falls three places to 16th position. Although the country benefits from high levels of macroeconomic stability and efficient goods and financial markets, as well as high levels of physical security, it will have to step up its efforts to improve a number of areas in order to achieve a more diversified economy. Improving educational outcomes, especially participation in primary and tertiary education; fostering the use of ICTs; and further opening the country up to foreign trade will be necessary to increase productivity in non-hydrocarbon sectors. At a more fundamental level, Qatari businesses would benefit from reduced administrative barriers to set up businesses and from upgrading the transport infrastructure.

Saudi Arabia (24th) loses four positions in this year's edition, based on a less positive assessment of its quality of education and level of domestic competition. The country will need to enhance competitiveness to further diversify its economy and create sufficient number of jobs for the growing workforce. Overall, its competitiveness benefits from high levels of macroeconomic stability (4th) with low debt and a budget that is consistently in comfortable surplus. The country also benefits from the largest market size among the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) economies (20th). Yet Saudi Arabia also faces important challenges going forward. For example, health and education do not meet the standards of other countries at similar income levels (50th). In light of the need to create jobs, further emphasis should be placed on education and labor market reforms. Room for improvement remains in particular with respect to higher education and training (57th), where Saudi Arabia's assessment has weakened in recent years. Business leaders consider that the quality of education could be improved especially with respect to training in management (78th) and math and science (73rd). Labor market efficiency (64th) could also be improved, and reform in this area will be critical for Saudi Arabia, given the growing number of young people who will enter its labor market over the next several years. More efficient use of talent—in particular, enabling a growing share of educated women to work—and better education outcomes will increase in importance as the country attempts to diversify its economy, which will require a more skilled and educated workforce. Last but not least, although some progress has been recorded recently, the use of the latest technologies such as ICTs can be enhanced further (45th), especially as this is an area where Saudi Arabia continues to trail other GCC economies.

Israel retains the 27th position in this year's GCI. The country's main strengths remain its world-class capacity for innovation (3rd), which rests on innovative businesses that benefit from the presence of some of

the world's best research institutions (3rd), support by the government through public procurement policies (9th), and a favorable financial environment for start-ups (availability of venture capital is assessed at 9th place). Yet for the country's innovation-driven competitiveness strategy to be successful and viable going into the future, Israel will have to address some basic competitiveness challenges. Israel's institutions are in need of continued upgrading (43rd) and a stronger focus on raising the bar in education is needed. If not addressed, poor educational outcomes—particularly in math and science (79th) and in primary schools (86th)—could undermine the country's innovative capacity over the longer term. Room for improvement also remains with respect to the macroeconomic environment (50th), although improvements have taken place between 2012 and 2013 as the fiscal deficit and public debt were reduced. At the time of writing, the security situation in the country is once again fragile, which could potentially affect the country's economy, although this has not been the case in the recent past.

Jordan moves back up to 64th place, a rank it held two years ago. The improvement mainly reflects a lower budget deficit and some progress made in education and financial market development. The country is faced with a number of social challenges that require the government's attention: for example, it must address both unemployment among young people (31.3 percent in 2012) and the consequence of the conflict in neighboring Syria, which has brought high numbers of refugees to Jordan. Nevertheless, Jordan has the potential to benefit more from its geographical proximity to GCC economies and Europe, and recent fiscal reforms have created space for shifting spending toward productivity-enhancing measures. The country has a relatively well educated population (48th), vibrant domestic markets (36th), and its stable and rather efficient institutions (37th) are a strong asset in regional comparison. Boosting economic growth over the longer term will require Jordan's policymakers to address a number of challenges. According to the GCI, there is significant room for improvement in boosting labor market efficiency (94th), and the full potential of ICTs for improving productivity has not yet been fully exploited (90th). Jordan could also benefit from more openness to international trade and investment, which would trigger further efficiency gains in its domestic economy and facilitate the transfer of knowledge and technology. Tariff barriers remain high in international comparison (107th) and regulatory barriers to FDI remain in place (73rd). And although bank financing appears to be more easily available than in many other countries (Jordan comes in at 25th on ease of access to loans), efforts to further stabilize its banking sector should be continued (103rd).

Morocco moves up to 72nd position this year, partially recovering from last year's drop. A

reduced budget deficit (between 2012 and 2013) and improvements in primary education and innovation support the country's rise in the rankings. Some aspects of its institutions have improved as well, reflecting Morocco's relative social and political stability and efforts made over recent years to modernize its business environment, particularly its administrative aspects. Continuing the process of economic diversification, which has already boosted exports and FDI in higher-value-added industries, will be important for the country's future growth. Building on its competitiveness strengths, such as physical security (39th), some positive aspects of goods markets efficiency (e.g., 32nd on number of procedures to start a business), and a rather solid and efficient banking sector (42nd on soundness of banks), Morocco should continue its successful efforts to address key competitiveness challenges. Necessary measures include boosting education (104th) in terms of both quality and access, and reforming its labor market (111th). With respect to education, making schooling at the secondary and tertiary levels more accessible and attractive to increase enrollment rates in these two segments would ensure that a qualified labor force is available to support economic diversification. In their responses to the Survey, business executives also point out that revising curricula so that skills taught better match the needs of businesses should be a priority. With respect to labor markets, raising the share of women in the labor force would greatly strengthen the talent base available in the country. Last but not least, boosting the use of ICTs among businesses and individuals (84th) would also greatly benefit the country's competitiveness.

Algeria moves up to 79th position this year. This rise is driven mainly by a sounder macroeconomic environment, which remains the country's most important competitiveness strength (11th). Yet improvements are also seen in other areas, such as institutions and physical security, albeit from a low level. Some aspects of education also show a positive trend: for example, the quality of education seems to be improving. A major overhaul of the institutional framework and increased focus on the efficiency of the goods, labor, and in particular financial markets will be necessary to put Algeria's growth on a more sustainable trajectory.

Iran comes in at 83rd, losing one place in comparison to last year's assessment. The economy is expected to stabilize after two difficult years, mainly driven by external developments. This steadier economic context provides an important opportunity for the country to enhance its competitiveness potential. Iran has to build on its solid macroeconomic positioning, its large market size, and its fairly well educated population. Improvements to its institutional framework and measures to heighten the efficiency of its goods, labor, and financial markets would benefit the country's

competitiveness and provide an important boost to the country's economic growth in the shorter as well as longer terms.

After dropping for several years in a row, **Egypt** moves down one place to 119th position in this edition. This assessment points to a certain stabilization in the country following the recent elections. The fragile security situation is improving slightly, although tenacious political and policy instability are undermining the country's competitiveness and its growth potential going forward. While regaining political stability and investor confidence needs to remain the priority as this *Report* goes to print, many of the underlying factors that will be decisive for the stability of the country and the cohesion of the society over the medium to longer term are economic in nature. Establishing confidence through a credible and far-reaching reform program is vital to Egypt's future and to realizing the considerable potential of its large market size and proximity to key global markets. According to the GCI, three areas are of particular importance. First, the macroeconomic environment has deteriorated over recent years to reach 141st position mainly because of a widening fiscal deficit, rising public indebtedness, and persisting inflationary pressures. A credible fiscal consolidation plan, accompanied by structural reforms, will be needed in Egypt. This may prove difficult because of energy subsidies that account for a considerable share of public expenditure. Removing these subsidies may be difficult politically, but there is space for targeting subsidies better in a way that allows for fiscal consolidation while still protecting the most vulnerable. Second, measures to intensify domestic competition (118th) would result in efficiency gains and contribute to energizing the economy by providing access to new entrants. This, in turn, would make the country's private sector more dynamic, thus fostering the creation of new jobs. And third, making labor markets more flexible (130th) and efficient (139th) would allow the country to increase employment in the medium term and provide new entrants to the labor market with enhanced opportunities.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Amid the economic turmoil that affected advanced economies in recent years, the sub-Saharan African region provided something of a silver lining in an otherwise broadly felt economic downturn. As growth is now modestly returning in advanced economies, sub-Saharan economies carry on registering impressive growth rates of close to 5 percent in 2013—with rising projections for the next two years—below only emerging and developing Asia. Yet important downside risks remain: although inflation has been coming down from the high rates of the past two years thanks to prudent monetary policy and moderating food prices, rising

fiscal deficits—which are most exacerbated in Zambia, Ghana, and Gambia—and a slowdown in emerging markets could dampen growth prospects, particularly in resource-rich economies.

More importantly, more than a decade of consistent high growth has not yet trickled down to all segments of the population. Most economic activity takes place in the informal sector, accounting for more than half of GDP and employing more than 80 percent of the population; only one in two young Africans participates in wage-earning jobs.²⁵ Going forward, the main challenge will therefore be to turn high growth into inclusive growth, touching more of the population. This will require focusing on efforts to transition from still largely agriculture-based economies to higher-value-added activities in order to move the workforce out of agriculture into more productive sectors.²⁶ The urgency of this transition is highlighted by the region's high population growth. By 2020 more than half of the continent's population will be below the age of 25.²⁷

Against this backdrop, much remains to be done to lay the foundations for sustainable long-term growth, requiring efforts across many areas. Indeed, more than half of the 20 lowest ranked countries in the GCI are sub-Saharan, and overall the region continues to underperform in many areas of the basic requirements of competitiveness: the infrastructure deficit remains profound, and despite gradual improvements in recent years, health and basic education remains low. Only a handful of sub-Saharan economies—the island states of Mauritius and Seychelles, in addition to Cape Verde—have noteworthy health and education systems. Higher education and training also need to be further developed to provide the skills required for higher-value-added growth. The region's poor performance across all basic requirements for competitiveness stands in contrast to its comparatively stronger performance in market efficiency, where several of the region's middle-income economies fare relatively well. Although large regional variations remain in terms of competitiveness—ranging from Mauritius, now a solid 17 places ahead of the second-ranked South Africa, to the lowest ranked Guinea at 144th—efforts to strengthen the very basic requirements for long-term growth will be crucial for sustaining economic growth and making it more inclusive. These efforts will need to emphasize closing the infrastructure deficit and providing the region's (young) population with the necessary skills to carry out higher-value-added employment.

Mauritius continues its steady upward trend this year, moving up six positions to 39th place and consolidating its lead in the region. Progress is driven by gradual improvements across seven out of the 12 pillars. Overall, the country benefits from relatively strong and transparent public institutions (36th), with clear property rights, strong judicial independence, and an efficient

government (26th). Private institutions are rated as highly accountable (14th), with effective auditing and accounting standards and strong investor protection (12th). The country's transport infrastructure is well developed by regional standards (42nd), especially in terms of ports, air transport, and roads. In addition, the country this year also records improvements in its electricity and telephony infrastructure (44th). Furthermore, the country's wide-ranging structural reforms that have taken place since 2006 are bearing fruit, as evidenced by its continuous improvements in the areas of market efficiency: financial markets are comparatively deep (26th), its efficient goods market (25th) is characterized by enabling conditions for both domestic and foreign competition, and its labor market efficiency (52nd) has been improving thanks to increased flexibility (18th). Going forward, as income per capita rises and Mauritius moves up the value chain, more effort will be needed to develop its human capital. Although rising enrollment rates, particularly tertiary enrollment, are laudable (40.32 percent in 2012) and its overall score in the quality of education has been improving, other countries are moving even faster. Improving competitiveness will require additional efforts not only to improve higher education and training (54th) but also to mobilize the country's talent more efficiently (101st), as evidenced by the low share of women in the labor force (115th).

South Africa continues its downward trend and falls to 56th place this year, third among the BRICS economies. South Africa does well on measures of the quality of its institutions (36th), including intellectual property protection (22nd), property rights (20th), the efficiency of its legal framework in challenging and settling disputes (9th and 15th, respectively), and its top-notch accountability of private institutions (2nd). Furthermore, South Africa's financial market development remains impressive at 7th place,²⁸ although our data point to more difficulties in all channels of obtaining finance this year. The country also has an efficient market for goods and services (32nd), and it does reasonably well in more complex areas such as business sophistication (31st) and innovation (43rd), benefitting from good scientific research institutions (34th) and strong collaboration between universities and the business sector in innovation (31st). South Africa's transport infrastructure (32nd) is good by regional standards, although its electricity supply does suffer disruptions (99th). But the country's strong ties to advanced economies, notably the euro area, has made it more vulnerable to the economic slowdown of those economies. These ties are likely to have contributed to the deterioration of fiscal indicators: its performance in the macroeconomic environment—having dropped sharply in the previous year—remains at 89th. Low scores for the diversion of public funds (96th), the perceived wastefulness of government spending (89th),

and a more general lack of public trust in politicians (90th) remain worrisome, and security (95th) continues to be a major area of concern for doing business. Building a skilled labor force and creating sufficient employment also present considerable challenges. The health of the workforce is ranked 132nd out of 144 economies—as a result of high rates of communicable diseases and poor health indicators more generally. Higher education and training remains insufficient (86th) and labor market efficiency (113th) is affected by extremely rigid hiring and firing practices (143rd), wage inflexibility (139th), and continuing significant tensions in labor-employer relations (144th). Raising education standards and making its labor market more efficient will thus be critical in view of the country's high unemployment rate of over 20 percent, with its youth unemployment rate estimated at over 50 percent.

Botswana remains stable this year at 74th place, the fourth spot in the region. Among the country's strengths are its relatively reliable and transparent institutions (39th), with efficient government spending and low levels of corruption, as well as its sound macroeconomic environment (13th), based on balanced fiscal budgets. However, the country's heavy reliance on diamond mining (which accounts for one-third of GDP and government revenues) renders it vulnerable to fluctuations in demand, as seen during the global crisis. Botswana's education system presents another area of concern, particularly for a middle-income country in transition to becoming an efficiency-driven economy. Education enrollment rates at all levels remain low by international standards, and the quality of the education system receives mediocre marks. Yet it is clear that by far the biggest obstacle facing Botswana in its efforts to improve its competitiveness remains its health situation: the country registers one of the highest rates of HIV and one of the lowest life expectancies in the world. Furthermore, its goods market must become more efficient (97th) and its infrastructure must be upgraded (101st), as evidenced by the recent electricity shortages. Going forward, combined efforts across all areas will be needed if the country is to reduce its heavy dependence on the mining sector and to set its economy on a more diversified growth path.

Namibia moves up by two places to 88th position. The country continues to benefit from a relatively well functioning institutional environment (50th), with well-protected property rights, an independent judiciary, and a fairly efficient government. The country's transport infrastructure is also good by regional standards (52nd) and financial markets continue to be reasonably developed (46th). In order to improve its competitiveness, as in much of the region, Namibia must improve its health and education systems. The country ranks a low 118th on the health subpillar, with high infant mortality and low life expectancy—the result, in large part, of its

high rates of communicable diseases, although the data point to an improvement this year. However, to move up the value chain and diversify its economy, efforts to build its human resource base will be critical: school enrollment rates remain low compared with other sub-Saharan upper-middle-income countries, and the quality of its education system remains poor (119th). In addition, Namibia could do more to harness new technologies to improve its productivity levels (89th).

Kenya continues its upward trend from last year and moves up by six places to reach 90th place, registering improvements in 11 out of 12 pillars, most notably in the areas of market efficiency. Its economy is supported by financial markets that are well developed (up by seven places to 24th position), an efficient labor market (25th), and an increasingly more efficient goods market (62nd). Reducing the number of days (32 days) and procedures (10, or rank 118) to start a business could further improve the enabling environment for businesses. Following the adoption of the country's new constitution in 2010, which introduced additional checks and balances on executive power, Kenya has also registered improvements in the institutions pillar (now at 78th, up from 123rd five years ago). These advances are largely driven by more efficient government and reduced corruption. Furthermore, the country's education system gets relatively good marks for quality (30th) as well as for on-the-job training (31st). On the other hand, Kenya's overall competitiveness is held back by a number of factors that hinder its long-term economic growth, particularly in view of its transition toward middle-income status: secondary and tertiary enrollment rates are low; infrastructure—particularly telephony and electricity (114th)—does not meet the needs of Kenya as the largest East African economy; weakening fiscal finances are affecting the macroeconomic environment (126th); and health remains an area of serious concern (117th). Finally, the security situation in Kenya also remains worrisome (128th).

Ghana reverses last year's downward trend and climbs up to 111th this year, largely as the result of slight improvements in its macroeconomic indicators (reversing last year's trend), although fiscal vulnerabilities persist: the government deficit stood at 10.8 percent of GDP in 2013, more than twice that of two years ago; government debt remains over 60 percent; and inflation is over 11 percent. With regard to strengths, public institutions are characterized by relatively high government efficiency (59th) and strong property rights (54th). In addition, the country's financial and goods markets are also relatively well developed (62nd and 67th, respectively). On the other hand, Ghana must do much more to develop and deploy talent in the country. Education levels continue to trail international standards at all levels, labor markets are characterized by inefficiencies, and the country is not sufficiently harnessing new technologies for productivity enhancements (ICT adoption rates continue to be very

low). The security situation, at 111th, also remains a concern.

Senegal comes in at 112th this year. Although the country's institutions (74th) rank still relatively low, our data suggest a steady improvement across a range of indicators, albeit from low levels. Senegal also benefits from relatively efficient goods and labor markets (both at 68th place), red tape to start a business is low even by international comparison (six days and four procedures), and labor-employer relations are reasonably good (57th). Moreover, Senegal hosts relatively good ports (58th), although all other modes of transport require significant upgrading (93rd overall). The country's competitiveness is further pulled down by the poor health and basic education of its population (131st). Indeed, only three out of four children receive primary education, which is low compared with its middle-income peers, and communicable diseases continue to erode the health of the general population. Higher education and training (119th) are also in need of improvement. These challenges—among others—are prioritized in the country's new growth strategy, the Plan Sénégal Emergent (PSE).²⁹ In addition, the country's macroeconomic environment remains challenging and is characterized by a high government deficit of 5.4 percent of GDP.

Côte d'Ivoire reverses its five-year downward trend and climbs to 115th place this year. The quality of its public institutions (86th) has continued to improve since the end of the 2010–11 post-election conflict, although from very low levels and in spite of being dragged down largely by the country's security situation (107th). Improvements this year also take place on the back of continuing fiscal consolidation and efforts to reduce red tape for the private sector; for example, it now takes eight days to start a business compared with over a month last year. Like many of its sub-Saharan peers, the country has a labor market that is fairly efficient (73rd), a ranking that is primarily driven by its high flexibility (40th). Going forward, however, critical challenges remain. Infrastructure (93rd)—although improving—remains underdeveloped. Moreover, Côte d'Ivoire does not meet basic needs in terms of health and primary education (140th), ranking among the lowest 10 countries worldwide on the related pillar. Only 60 percent of its children are enrolled in primary education, and the burden of communicable diseases—particularly the high incidence of malaria and HIV—weighs heavily on its limited workforce, which also does not fully integrate women (107th). Furthermore, technological adoption is low across private users and the business sector, with only 3 percent of the population using the Internet.

Ethiopia moves up to 118th this year, facing challenges across all pillars despite its recent record growth rates. The functioning of its institutions (96th) receives a weaker assessment across almost all

indicators, including property rights, ethics and corruption, and government efficiency. Furthermore, the country's goods market (124th) remains inefficient. Ethiopia also requires significant improvements in the areas of infrastructure (125th), higher education and training (131st), and technological readiness (133rd). On a more positive note, this year points to a slight improvement in the country's labor market, although concerns about the quality of labor-employer relations (97th), hiring and firing practices (78th), and the alignment between pay and productivity (99th) remain. Primary education, with a net enrollment rate of 86 percent, is comparatively good (although the quality of primary education requires improvement), and women account for a high percentage of the country's labor force.

Tanzania is ranked 121st in this edition. Inflation—although still high at close to 8 percent—returned to single digits this year, although fiscal indicators remain relatively high. In addition, some aspects of its labor market—such as the country's strong female participation in the labor force (6th) and reasonable redundancy costs—lend themselves to efficiency. On the other hand, the country's institutions have been deteriorating over the last several years—although government regulation is not seen as overly burdensome (61st), corruption remains high (98th) and policymaking continues to be opaque (111th). Infrastructure in Tanzania is underdeveloped (130th), with poor roads and ports and an unreliable electricity supply (125th). And although primary education enrollment is commendably high, providing universal access, enrollment rates at the secondary and university levels are among the lowest in the world (at 132nd and 134th place, respectively), while the quality of the education system needs upgrading. A related area of concern is the country's low level of technological readiness (131st), with low uptake of ICTs such as the Internet and mobile telephony. The basic health of its workforce is also a serious concern: the country is ranked 119th in this area, with poor health indicators and high levels of communicable diseases. In regional comparison, the country's goods market also remains inefficient, characterized by low domestic and foreign competition. In the near-term future, it will be important not to lose sight of these challenges for the country's long-term competitiveness, as the country is in the final stages of preparing its new constitution as well as holding elections next year.

Zimbabwe ranks 124th this year. Public institutions continue to receive a weak assessment, particularly related to corruption, government favoritism, and the protection of property rights (138th), reducing the incentive for businesses to invest. Despite efforts to improve its macroeconomic environment—including the dollarization of its economy in early 2009, which brought down inflation and interest rates—Zimbabwe still receives a low rank in this pillar (87th), which is characterized by

high government debt, a negative savings rate, and low inflation. Weaknesses in other areas include health (129th in the health subpillar); low education enrollment rates, with only every second child participating in secondary education; and formal markets that continue to function with difficulty, particularly goods and labor markets, which rank 133rd and 137th, respectively.

Nigeria—now Africa's largest economy—continues its downward trend and falls by seven places to 127th this year, largely on the back of weakened public finances as a result of lower oil exports. Institutions remain weak (129th) with insufficiently protected property rights, high corruption, and undue influence. In addition, the security situation remains dire (139th). Nigeria must continue to upgrade its infrastructure (134th) as well as improve its health and primary education (143rd). Furthermore, the country is not harnessing the latest technologies for productivity enhancements, as demonstrated by its low rates of ICT penetration. On the upside, Nigeria benefits from its relatively large market size (33rd), which bears the potential for significant economies of scale; a relatively efficient labor market (40th) driven by its flexibility (20th); and a solid financial market (67th) following its gradual recovery from the 2009 crisis. However, poor availability and affordability of finance in general and the difficulties in obtaining loans in particular (137th) remain an important bottleneck to economic growth. Ahead of the 2015 election cycle, it will, thus, be critical to keep the ongoing reform momentum to diversify the economy and increase the country's long-term competitiveness.

Mozambique ranks 133rd this year, with efforts required across many areas to lift its economy onto a sustainable growth and development path, particularly in view of its natural resource potential. The country's public institutions receive poor marks on the basis of low public trust in politicians, significant red tape faced by companies in their business dealings, and the perceived wastefulness of government spending. Macroeconomic stability is weak (110th) on the back of increased inflation and a high government deficit. Looking ahead, significant reform will be needed to advance the country's long-term competitiveness, including making critical investments across all modes of infrastructure (128th), establishing a regulatory framework that encourages competition to foster economic diversification, and developing a sound financial market (126th). Also critical, in view of the country's rapidly growing population and high unemployment, are investing in the healthcare system and primary education (135th) as well as higher education and training (138th).

Angola—the continent's second biggest oil exporter—ranks 140th overall. As with its oil-exporting peers, its strengths are in its macroeconomic environment and market size, but much remains to be done across the board to build up the country's

Box 4: Building strategic public-private collaborations to boost competitiveness

Raising productivity and competitiveness is crucial to sustaining economic growth and enhancing prosperity in a country. The process requires long-lasting commitment from relevant stakeholders to mobilize resources and provide the effort that can lead to the necessary reforms and productive investments across a vast array of areas.

However, stakeholders' actions—most notably those originating from the public and private sectors—are not always well coordinated and aligned, so that synergies are often not fully realized and the results of the combined efforts are not maximized. Governments frequently develop policies in areas that are important for competitiveness, such as administrative reform, education, and basic research, yet they do so without considering the specific needs of companies. The impact of these policies is thus reduced. At the same time, the business community does not always sufficiently engage in long-term and often risky investments in areas such as research and development, information and communication technologies, or employees' skills development strategies. If businesses could be engaged in this way, the positive spill-over effects of their investments could result in higher societal gains.

Fortunately, stakeholders are increasingly acknowledging the need to address this disconnect between public- and private-sector actions. The last few years have seen a growing recognition of the vital importance of supporting the definition and implementation of strategic public-private collaborations that go beyond the individual policies and strategies of governments and businesses.

Public-private collaborations have been common in areas such as infrastructure development because the potential gains that these specific governance structures could bring are significant for both the public and private sectors in terms of both the speed and scope of implementing projects and the particular strengths that each party can bring to bear. The private sector can contribute

its management expertise and resources, and the public sector can contribute its understanding of public needs and resources. Besides the traditional public-private partnerships found in infrastructure, public-private collaborations are becoming more common in initiatives related to other drivers of competitiveness, such as in innovation and education. In addition to speed, potentially better management, and shared resource commitments, these partnerships allow for a better alignment of government-led measures with the needs of private companies. The development of the European Innovation Partnerships, the European Technology Platforms, the Advanced Manufacturing Program in the United States, and the Leading Technology Institutes in the Netherlands are just a few examples of ongoing public-private collaborations in the field of innovation.

Against this backdrop, the World Economic Forum has embarked on an ambitious project to document, analyze, and disseminate some of the most promising examples of effective and efficient public-private collaboration in competitiveness-related areas. From this analysis, a number of key lessons are starting to emerge with regard to the main barriers and success factors that need to be taken into account when designing and implementing these collaborative approaches. More precisely, in order to broker effective collaborations, stakeholders must be able to count on clear targets and evaluation frameworks, the parties must share objectives and build strong and capable institutions to design and implement the projects, and enabling regulatory environments must be in place.

However, and perhaps even more importantly, strong leadership in both the public and private sectors is essential. Clear vision and effective communication is needed to overcome the main obstacle: lack of trust between the parties. Establishing mechanisms and dialogue fora that support a better understanding and can generate enhanced trust between the parties is thus crucial.

competitiveness. Given its favorable fiscal stance, Angola has a unique opportunity to invest revenues in competitiveness-enhancing measures. In this context, its poor performance across all governance indicators is worrisome: both public and private institutions are characterized by widespread corruption, and inefficient government spending casts doubt on the country's ability to spend resource receipts in the most important areas. Furthermore, Angola's infrastructure is one of the least developed globally (139th), and its population would be well served by improvements in its education and health systems (136th).

CONCLUSIONS

This chapter has presented and analyzed the results of the Global Competitiveness Index 2014–2015, a tool that assesses the competitiveness of 144 economies across all geographies and stages of development. The GCI aims at capturing the complexity of the phenomenon of

national competitiveness, which can be improved only through an array of efforts in different areas that affect the long-term productivity of a country, which is the key driver of economic growth.

In the current economic context of uneven recovery across advanced economies and renewed risks for emerging economies, the current edition of the *Report* has highlighted the need for more structural reforms and enhanced smart investments in both advanced and emerging economies in order to accelerate robust economic growth, create productive jobs, and boost inclusive growth with more and better opportunities for all segments of the population. At present, the pace of change remains uneven, and more determination and shared commitment among all stakeholders is urgently needed in order to build strategic public-private collaborations. Building this type of collaboration, as the ongoing World Economic Forum's project on the Competitiveness Lab and the Competitiveness Practices

Collection shows,³⁰ can yield significant results if properly designed and implemented. See Box 4 for more detail.

Since its introduction in 2005, the GCI has been used by a growing number of countries and institutions to benchmark national competitiveness. The clear and intuitive structure of the GCI framework is useful for prioritizing policy reforms because it allows each country to identify strengths and weaknesses of its national competitiveness environment and pinpoint those factors most constraining its economic development. More specifically, the GCI provides a platform for dialogue among government, business, and civil society that can serve as a catalyst for productivity-enhancing actions. Over the years, the GCI has proved to be a very useful tool for advancing competitiveness across countries and for brokering strategic public-private collaborations aimed at boosting national competitiveness.

NOTES

- 1 The Global Competitiveness Index is based on the result of the work of Sala-i-Martin and Artadi 2004.
- 2 Schumpeter 1942; Solow 1956; and Swan 1956.
- 3 See, for example, Sala-i-Martin et al. 2004 for an extensive list of potential robust determinants of economic growth.
- 4 See Easterly and Levine 1997; Acemoglu et al. 2001, 2002; Rodrik et al. 2002; and Sala-i-Martin and Subramanian 2003.
- 5 See de Soto 2000.
- 6 See de Soto and Abbot 1990.
- 7 See Shleifer and Vishny 1997; Zingales 1998.
- 8 See Kaufmann and Vishwanath 2001.
- 9 See Aschauer 1989; Canning et al. 1994; Gramlich 1994; and Easterly 2002.
- 10 See Fischer 1993.
- 11 See Sachs 2001.
- 12 See Schultz 1961; Lucas 1988; Becker 1993; and Kremer 1993.
- 13 See Almeida and Carneiro 2009; Amin 2009; and Kaplan 2009 for country studies demonstrating the importance of flexible labor markets for higher employment rates and, therefore, economic performance.
- 14 See Aghion and Howitt 1992 and Barro and Sala-i-Martin 2003 for a technical exposition of technology-based growth theories.
- 15 A general purpose technology (GPT), according to Trajtenberg (2005), is one that, in any given period, gives a particular contribution to an overall economy's growth thanks to its ability to transform the methods of production in a wide array of industries. Examples of GPTs have been the invention of the steam engine and the electric dynamo.
- 16 See Sachs and Warner 1995; Frenkel and Romer 1999; Rodrik and Rodriguez 1999; Alesina et al. 2005; and Feyrer 2009. The case of the European Union illustrates the importance of the market size for competitiveness. Although the reduction of trade barriers and the harmonization of standards within the European Union have contributed to raising exports within the region, many barriers to a true single market, in particular in services, remain in place and lead to important border effects. Therefore we continue to use the size of the national domestic and foreign market in the Index.
- 17 This is particularly important in a world in which economic borders are not as clearly delineated as political ones. In other words, when Belgium sells goods to the Netherlands, the national accounts register the transaction as an export (so the Netherlands is a foreign market for Belgium), but when California sells the same kind of output to Nevada, the national accounts register the transaction as domestic (so Nevada is a domestic market for California).
- 18 See Romer 1990; Grossman and Helpman 1991; and Aghion and Howitt 1992.
- 19 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). Please see Chapter 1.1 of *The Global Competitiveness Report 2007–2008* (Sala-i-Martin et al. 2007) for a complete description of how we have adapted Michael Porter's theory for the present application.
- 20 Some restrictions were imposed on the coefficients estimated. For example, the three coefficients for each stage had to add up to one, and all the weights had to be non-negative.
- 21 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 2009 through 2013. Further information on these data can be found at <http://legacy.intracen.org/appli1/TradeCom/Documents/TradeCompMap-Trade%20Performance%20Index-Technical%20Notes-EN.pdf>.

All countries that 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).
- 22 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.
- 23 We have retained the geographical classifications used in past editions of the Report while changing the groupings in the country/economy profiles. The groupings in the profiles are based on IMF data, and use the IMF classifications.
- 24 IMF 2014a.
- 25 World Bank 2014.
- 26 Overall, the agricultural sector in GDP remains high at 25%, accounting for more than 60% of employment on average and for more than 80% in many countries. See AfDB, OECD, and UNDP 2014.
- 27 IMF 2014b.
- 28 The Central Bank's bailout of African Bank Investments on August 11, 2014, is not reflected in the EOS data this year, but might affect the country's performance in this pillar in the following year.
- 29 See <http://www.gouv.sn/Plan-Senegal-Emergent-PSE.html>.
- 30 The Competitiveness Lab and Competitiveness Practice Repository is a new initiative of the World Economic Forum to orchestrate an informed multi-stakeholder process for better understanding and shaping the competitiveness agenda of a country or region.

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Appendix A: Statistically testing the validity of the Global Competitiveness Index as an estimate of the level of productivity of an economy

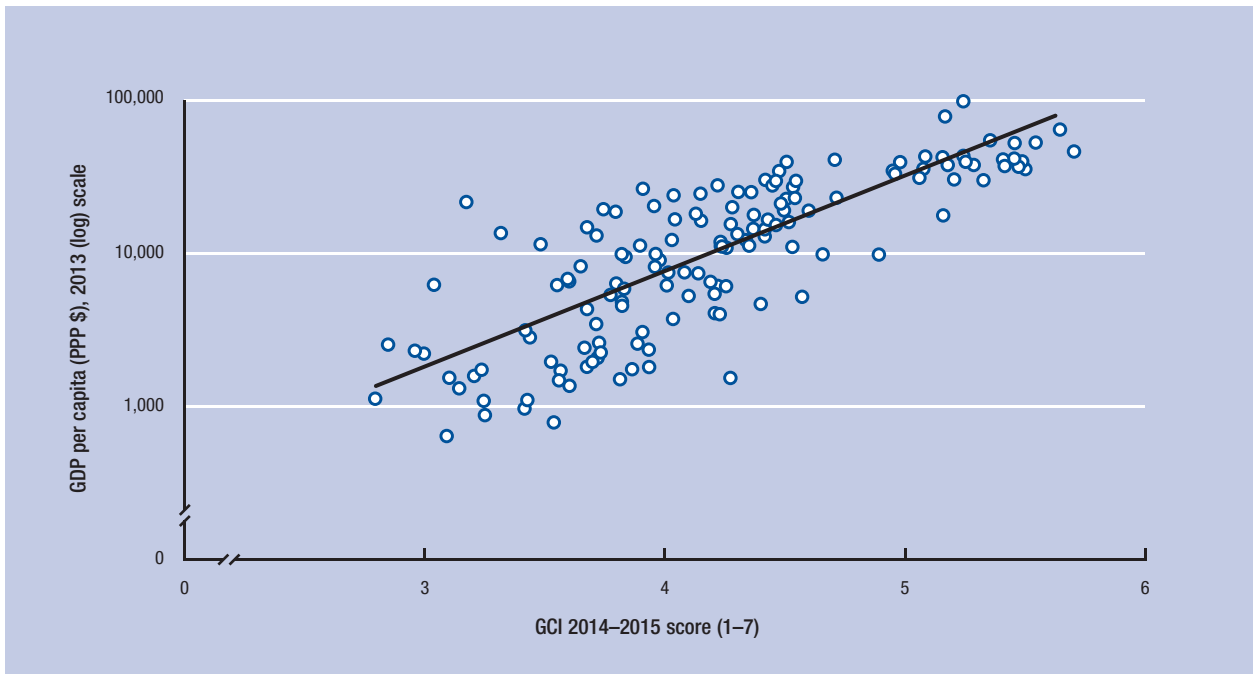
For almost 10 years, the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) has been used by the World Economic Forum to assess the level of productivity of an economy, which determines its long-term growth potential. This appendix presents the results of an empirical analysis that supports the validity of the GCI as a sound estimate of the level of productivity.

It must be said from the start that measuring the level of productivity of an economy is a difficult task. The seminal work of Solow (1957) provided a methodology to estimate the *growth rate of productivity*, known as “total factor productivity (TFP)” or “Solow residual” in the academic literature. This estimate of productivity growth is traditionally calculated as the difference between the actual growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) and

the part of that growth rate that could not be accounted for by the accumulation of physical capital and human capital. This methodology, however, cannot be used to estimate the actual *level* of productivity, which is the aim of the GCI.

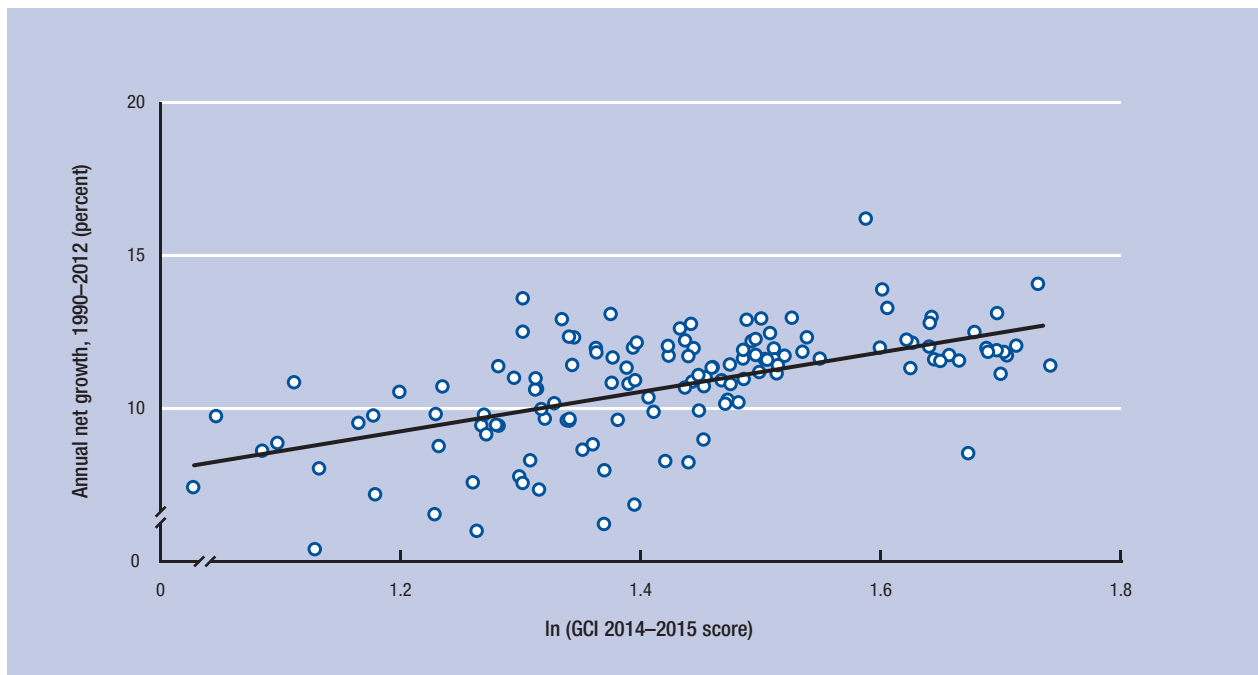
Despite this difficulty, Hall and Jones (1996) have shown that around 89 percent of the variation in GDP per capita is due to variation in the level of productivity. As a result, GDP per capita can be used as a proxy for the level of productivity of a country. Figure 1 illustrates the strong and positive relationship between GDP per capita and the GCI. The bivariate model, in which we regress the log of the level of GDP per capita on the GCI score, reveals that about two-thirds of the variation in GDP per capita can be explained by the GCI.

Figure 1: Relationship between the GCI and level of income for 143 economies



Source: World Economic Forum; IMF *World Economic Outlook Database* April 2014.

Figure 2: Relationship between the GCI and growth (net of convergence effect)



Source: World Economic Forum and World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (accessed August 18, 2014).
Note: See text for details. $N = 132$ economies.

Another way to check the relation between the GCI and the level of productivity of a country is to look at the relation between the GCI and the growth rate of that country. Indeed, most economic growth theories predict that the growth rate will be directly related to the level of productivity, which, in turn, determines the rate of return of investment in an economy. As a result, most theories would predict the GCI to be positively related to an economy's growth rate.

However, estimating a bivariate relation between the growth rate and the GCI would be a mistake. The reason for that lies in what economists call the “conditional convergence effect,” which posits that, all other things being equal, there is a natural tendency for poor economies to grow faster—a phenomenon known as *conditional convergence*.¹ In other words, if all countries had the same investment and population growth rates and the same levels of productivity, then we should observe poor countries growing faster than rich ones. Conversely, if all countries had the same level of income, then those that were more competitive would experience higher rates of long-term economic growth. In reality, however, countries differ both in their levels of income and their levels of productivity, and therefore it is very hard to predict the relationship between the growth rate and the level of productivity with a bivariate correlation analysis that includes the initial level of income.

As an alternative, we can calculate the correlation between the GCI and GDP growth (once the conditional convergence effects have been discounted). In order to do that, we need to estimate net-of-convergence growth

rates; these rates would be more closely affected only by the level of productivity across different economies. If these net-of-convergence growth rates are positively related to the GCI, it will indicate that the GCI is a good estimate of the determinants of productivity.

Formally, in a growth convergence equation,² the growth rate of GDP per capita of country i is a positive function of the GCI score and a negative function of GDP per capita at time t , y_{it} :

$$\gamma_{y_i} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \times \ln(GCI_i) - \beta \times \ln(y_{it}) + \epsilon_i \quad (1)$$

Using World Bank GDP purchasing power parity-adjusted data, one can estimate Equation (1) for the 1990–2012 period. The coefficient of the natural log of GCI is 0.067 with a t -statistic of 5.23, and the coefficient of the log of the initial (i.e., 1990) level of income is -0.010 with a t -stat of -5.82 . We can net out the convergence effect from the overall growth rate and relate the result to the level of the GCI.³

Figure 2 plots this “net growth rate” against the natural log of the GCI score, revealing a positive and strong correlation, which is consistent with the view that the GCI is a good proxy for the level of productivity or competitiveness of an economy.

In conclusion, the results of both Figures 1 and 2 indicate that the GCI is a good estimate of the level of productivity. In other words, the GCI's estimate of the determinants of competitiveness—which, in turn, fundamentally shape the (conditional) medium to long-run growth rate of an economy and its level of prosperity—is validated on a statistical level.

NOTES

- 1 The reason that poor economies do not grow systematically faster is that “other things are not equal.” Among those other things that are not equal, we find the level of productivity or competitiveness, as defined by the World Economic Forum.
- 2 A growth convergence equation can be derived, for example, from the basic neoclassical growth theory as seen in Barro and Sala-i-Martin (2004).
- 3 This is done by adding the term $\beta \times \ln(y_{it})$ from both sides of Equation (1) and using the β estimated in Equation (1). GDP per capita in constant 2011 international dollars were used for the computation.

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Appendix B: Computation and structure of the Global Competitiveness Index 2014–2015

This appendix presents the structure of the Global Competitiveness Index 2014–2015 (GCI). The numbering of the indicator matches the numbering of the data tables. The number preceding the period indicates to which pillar the indicator belongs (e.g., indicator 1.11 belongs to the 1st pillar and indicator 9.04 belongs to the 9th pillar).

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.^a 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 *transport infrastructure* subpillar 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.^b 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 Azerbaijan, currently in transition from stage 1 to stage 2, the weight on each subindex is 56.3 percent, 37.8 percent, and 5.9 percent, respectively, as reported in the country profile on page 118.

Indicators that are not derived from the Executive Opinion Survey (the Survey) are identified by an asterisk (*) in the following pages. 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.^c

Indicators that are followed by the designation “1/2” enter the GCI in two different pillars. In order to avoid double counting, we assign a half-weight to each instance.^d

	Weight (%) within immediate parent category
BASIC REQUIREMENTS	20–60% ^b
1st pillar: Institutions	25%
A. Public institutions	75%
1. Property rights.....	20%
1.01 Property rights	
1.02 Intellectual property protection ^{1/2}	
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. Government efficiency.....	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^e
- 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*^{1/2}
- 2.09 Fixed telephone lines*^{1/2}

3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment25%

- 3.01 Government budget balance*
- 3.02 Gross national savings*
- 3.03 Inflation*^f
- 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^g
- 4.02 Malaria incidence*^g
- 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis^g
- 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*^g
- 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS^g
- 4.06 HIV prevalence*^g
- 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 ENHANCERS35–50%^b**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 education 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 efficiency17%**A. Competition.....67%****1. Domestic competitionvariable^h**

- 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*ⁱ
- 6.07 Time required to start a business*ⁱ
- 6.08 Agricultural policy costs

2. Foreign competitionvariable^h

- 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*^j

B. Quality of demand conditions33%

- 6.15 Degree of customer orientation
- 6.16 Buyer sophistication

7th pillar: Labor market efficiency17%**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^{1/2}
- 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 confidence50%

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

9th pillar: Technological readiness17%**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*^{1/2}
- 2.09 Fixed telephone lines*^{1/2}

10th pillar: Market size.....17%**A. Domestic market size75%**

- 10.01 Domestic market size index*^k

B. Foreign market size25%

- 10.02 Foreign market size index*^l

INNOVATION AND SOPHISTICATION FACTORS5–30%^b

11th pillar: Business sophistication50%

- 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^{1/2}

12th pillar: R&D Innovation50%

- 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^{1/2}

NOTES

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

$$category_i = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^K indicator_k}{K}$$

- b As described in the chapter, the weights are as specified below. Refer to Table 2 of the chapter for country classification according to stage of development:

	Stage of development				
	Factor-driven stage (1)	Transition from stage 1 to stage 2	Efficiency-driven stage (2)	Transition from stage 2 to stage 3	Innovation-driven stage (3)
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%

* 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.

- c 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:

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

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

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

- e “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.
- f 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.
- g 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 (WHO) 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.
- h 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*.
- i Indicators 6.06 and 6.07 combine to form one single indicator.
- j For indicators 6.14, imports as a percentage of GDP, we first apply a log-transformation and then a min-max transformation.
- k 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) 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-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. The underlying data are reported in the data tables section (see Tables 10.03, 6.14, and 10.04).
- l 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 and GDP valued at PPP. The underlying data are reported in the data tables.

Assessing Progress toward Sustainable Competitiveness

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One of the key developments in the policy space over the past decade has been the advancement of concepts related to environmental sustainability and more recently inclusive growth. Such conceptual schemes comprise social, economic, and environmental components of sustainability, and they provide an intellectual basis for societies around the world to coalesce around the principles of sustained and universal levels of prosperity.

The emergence and widespread acceptance of the principle of social inclusion in the public domain has both a cultural origin and an economic one. Its cultural origin can be traced back as far as the 17th-century idea of egalitarianism, an idea that became embedded in cultural norms and then evolved into a widely held value system in international politics that provided a common rhetoric about human development. In the aftermath of World War II, this concept was translated into the universal declaration of human rights.¹ Its economic origin is rooted in the unprecedented economic development of Western economies since the mid-20th century. During this period, high standards of living were achieved by large swaths of the populations of these economies, with the expectation that these standards would remain high and expand globally over time.

In a similar fashion, the concept of environmental sustainability has evolved from two ideas: ecologism—the idea that the non-human world is worthy of moral consideration²—and environmentalism, a broad-based movement concerned with protecting the environment, and in particular with the effects of environmental damage on the health and well-being of both humans and the environment.

Over the past decades, these ideas have become prominent in the global discourse and have helped to create a public expectation of growing prosperity that goes hand in hand with social justice and environmental protection. Yet the possibility of achieving this vision within the boundaries of the prevalent growth model has been called into question as increasing pressures on the environment have become evident, and as concerns voiced over the distribution of the benefits of economic development have grown more forceful. The mounting social and environmental pressures observed in rapidly growing developing and emerging economies suggest that these dimensions are strongly intertwined and therefore should be addressed as part of the economic development process. And because environmental and social sustainability are simultaneously inputs and outcomes of the growth process, they should not be considered in isolation, but rather as integral parts of the economic growth process.

Despite increased awareness about the urgency of social and environmental issues, progress toward a more sustainable future is slow. On the environmental sustainability side, although concrete improvements have been achieved in many countries on specific issues such

Box 1: The Advisory Board on Sustainable Competitiveness

The Advisory Board on Sustainable Competitiveness has been assisting the World Economic Forum to integrate the concept of sustainability more fully into its competitiveness work since the beginning of the Sustainable Competitiveness project. Members are drawn from the network of Global Agenda Councils, the World Economic Forum's knowledge backbone. They represent voices from key business sectors, government, and civil society. The members of the Advisory Board are:

James Cameron, Chairman, Climate Change Capital, United Kingdom

Dan Esty, Professor, Yale University, USA

Clément Gignac, Chief Economist and Senior Vice-President, Industrial Alliance Insurance and Financial Services, Canada

Jeni Klugman, Director for Gender, The World Bank, USA

Marc A. Levy, Deputy Director, Center for International Earth Science Information Network, Columbia University, USA

John W. McArthur, Senior Fellow, UN Foundation & Nonresident Senior Fellow, Brookings Institution

Kevin X. Murphy, President and Chief Executive Officer, J.E. Austin Associates Inc., USA

Mari Elka Pangestu, Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy, Indonesia

Lindene Patton, Chief Climate Product Officer, Zurich Financial Services, Switzerland

Anthony O'Sullivan, Head Private Sector Development, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), France

Xavier Sala-i-Martin, Professor, Economics Department, Columbia University, USA

Mark Spelman, Global Managing Director, Accenture, United Kingdom

Simon Zadek, Co-Director of the UNEP Inquiry on Options for a Sustainable Finance System, United Nations Environment Programme, Switzerland

as the regulation of hazardous substances,³ progress on broader issues has been patchy. Pollution and biodiversity loss are of growing concern, while climate change and its unpredictable consequences remain substantially unaddressed. The world is also facing an increasing scarcity of water, energy, and mineral resources, for which demand continues to climb. These developments signal that—despite growing awareness about the risks related to unsustainable resource and environmental management—the world is not moving toward a more sustainable path and concrete results are yet to be achieved.

On the social sustainability side, there appears to be a trend toward more polarized societies. Although part of this trend can be traced back to the slowdown following the financial crisis, research also finds a structural decline in the share of GDP accruing to labor, mainly driven by skill-biased technological change related to globalization.⁴ There is a concern that this trend may result in a high concentration of wealth similar to that experienced by Western economies in the earlier stages of industrialization. According to Thomas Piketty's recent analysis,⁵ the widespread gains in prosperity to which Western societies have become accustomed and that emerging economies aim to achieve were realized only in the first decades following World War II.⁶

The recent interest in social inclusion and socioeconomic inequality is linked, in large part, to its potentially socially destabilizing effect. Research shows that more polarized societies may undermine trust in

democratic and market institutions, leading to greater political instability.⁷

Taken together, the limited progress in addressing environmental and social concerns could undermine the prospects for worldwide shared prosperity. In the absence of economic growth, any effort toward a more equal distribution of income would do little good for the millions of people in developing countries who remain at low levels of income and human development. Therefore, while enhancing competitiveness remains a fundamental prerequisite to raising prosperity, it should be accompanied by transformations that adapt to the new technological, geopolitical, and ecological reality to ensure that progress translates into higher human development for all. At the same time, sustainable competitiveness should be at the heart of the thinking about sustainability because competitive economies tend to be more innovative, more resilient, and better able to respond to external shocks and thus maintain high levels of prosperity going forward.

Attaining higher levels of sustainability requires that governments, businesses, and civil society work together to address the emerging challenges. Progress on these challenges requires high levels of multi-stakeholder collaboration—for example, on environmental regulation, where a balance with productivity needs to be ensured, and on social inclusion, which can be achieved only if businesses contribute to human capital development. Such collaboration is needed to achieve more pragmatic

progress and allow countries to transition to more sustainable models of growth.

Even though the number of studies on sustainability has grown significantly over the past decades, the detailed linkages between sustainability and competitiveness remain to a large extent uncertain.

To fill this gap, the World Economic Forum has engaged in a series of activities to expand its knowledge of sustainability and of the relationship between sustainability and competitiveness, and has been at the forefront of the discussion on environmental sustainability. This work aims to shape the agenda by catalyzing public-private platforms that help governments draw on their joint expertise to identify and implement solutions to the most pressing issues facing the global community. Issues of economic, social, and environmental sustainability have been showcased and discussed at many of the Forum's regional and annual meetings. Since 2010, the World Economic Forum—in collaboration with a multi-stakeholder Advisory Board of international experts (Box 1)—has embarked on an effort to integrate the concept of sustainability into its competitiveness work. The Forum continues its efforts to build a more robust narrative of the concept of sustainable competitiveness.

DEFINING SUSTAINABLE COMPETITIVENESS

With the 1987 publication of the report *Our Common Future*, sustainable development was defined as the “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”⁸ The breadth of the definition was meant to capture the several dimensions of development that go beyond the usual boundaries of economic growth in order to include both the tangible and intangible necessities of life.

The concept of sustainable competitiveness places more emphasis than the concept of sustainable development does on the importance of productivity as a driver of prosperity and long-term growth. We define *sustainable competitiveness* as *the set of institutions, policies, and factors that make a nation productive over the longer term while ensuring social and environmental sustainability. Social sustainability*, in turn, is defined as *the institutions, policies, and factors that enable all members of society to experience the best possible health, participation, and security; and that maximize their potential to contribute to and benefit from the economic prosperity of the country in which they live. And we define environmental sustainability* as *the institutions, policies, and factors that ensure an efficient management of resources to enable prosperity for present and future generations.*

Fundamental to the concept of sustainable competitiveness is the notion that, although competitiveness can be equated with productivity,

sustainable competitiveness can be linked to a broader concept that focuses on aspects that go beyond mere economic outcomes to include other important elements that render societies sustainably prosperous by ensuring high-quality growth.

Another way of looking at the concept of sustainable competitiveness is that it aims to gauge not only whether a country has the potential to grow over the medium and long term, but whether the national development process is producing the kind of society in which we want to live.

Competitiveness and environmental sustainability

The concepts of competitiveness and environmental sustainability are linked at both the country and the firm level. At the country level, because Earth's natural resources are either limited or are renewed at a specific physical rate, finding an appropriate combination of technology and the planet's carrying capacity could prevent the limitations of resources from becoming a drag on growth. Developing sustainable practices could also, to a certain extent, fuel productivity. For example, biodiversity can be an important source of innovation.

At the firm level, the impact of environmental regulations on productivity is still controversial, especially if externalities are not taken into account. However, many companies have started to become more aware that environmental challenges such as pollution, climate change, and resource scarcity could affect them (see Box 2). First, these challenges could affect a firm's bottom line at some point in time, for example through frequent supply chain disruptions resulting from unforeseen meteorological catastrophes (which are thought to be affected by climate change). Second, stricter environmental regulations could also impact business operations, for example when businesses must face higher prices for commodities used as inputs of production. And third, as consumers become more aware of environmental sustainability issues, companies become more concerned about reputational risks.⁹ Consequently, the business sector has started to take a keener interest in environmental issues than it did a couple of decades ago. This is evidenced in the increasing number of companies voluntarily reporting on their emissions,¹⁰ and in the number of financial management firms signing on to the United Nation's Principles for Responsible Investment.¹¹ Companies are also taking action on issues that may impact the sector in which they do business. For example, food-processing companies have put forward and supported initiatives relating to water scarcity because this scarcity may have—in some cases is already having—an impact on crops and therefore on the supply of raw materials and cost of commodities. Another example is the information technology (IT) sector, where “sustainability is fast becoming an important corporate-performance

Box 2: Progress toward stronger environmental regulations

In the run-up to the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to be held in 2015 in Paris, when a new climate accord is due, countries are getting more serious about their environmental policies.

On climate change, for example, as a recent report by the Global Legislators Organisations (GLOBE International) and the Grantham Research Institute at the London School of Economics points out, climate legislation in 66 countries now covers nearly 88 percent of current greenhouse gas emissions.¹ To be sure, although some major industrialized countries have experienced serious resistance to climate legislation—for example, Australia’s government repealed a key element of the country’s Clean Energy Act (the carbon tax) three times in 2014;² and Japan announced, in the COP 19 session of the Convention on Climate Change in Warsaw, that its greenhouse gas emissions will be slashed by only 3.8 percent by 2020 compared with 2005 levels to accommodate a much reduced reliance on low carbon nuclear energy after the accident at Fukushima³—almost 500 climate laws were passed in the 66 countries studied.⁴

According to the GLOBE report, developing countries and emerging markets have passed climate change laws and regulations at a faster pace than developed countries. For example:

Sub Saharan Africa saw major developments in 2013, with progress made in almost all of the study countries, notably the approval of national plans and strategies on climate change

- Kenya adopted 2013-2017 Climate Change Action Plan;
- Mozambique adopted 2013-2025 National Strategy for Climate Change;
- Tanzania passed its National Strategy on REDD+;
- Nigeria’s Legislative Council approved the adoption of a National Climate Change Policy and Response Strategy

The Americas are also taking concrete legislations

- Bolivia passed its Framework Law on Mother Earth and Integral Development to Live Well;
- El Salvador adopted its National Climate Change Strategy;
- In Ecuador, Decree 1815 established the Intersectoral National Strategy for Climate Change;
- In Costa Rica a draft General Law on Climate Change has been introduced and is expected to pass in 2014.⁵

Another breakthrough in the climate change regulatory landscape this year is the United States’ announcement to tackle carbon dioxide emissions. President Barack Obama,

who promised to “respond to the threat of climate change” in his inaugural speech after his re-election, has exercised executive authority through the Environmental Protection Agency to reduce emissions nationwide by an average of 25 percent by 2020 and 30 percent by 2030.⁶

Confirming this trend, Figure 1 shows that, overall, countries are getting more serious about their environmental regulation. Findings from the Executive Opinion Survey (the Survey) show that the stringency of regulations has increased by more than 0.1 points in the last 10 years, and regulatory enforcement has increased by nearly 0.1 points in the same period of time.

Whether motivated by improved climate change science, the cost of doing nothing,⁷ or the heightened perception of environmental risk (since 2010, the respondents of the World Economic Forum’s Global Risks Perceptions Survey consider environmental risks both to be more likely to happen and to have greater impact),⁸ the increase in the number and efficacy of environmental regulations is welcome and timely. The drivers for this increase differ across the world. In Asia, for example, stronger policies are motivated as much by energy security as they are by local pollution and public health challenges, and in forested nations international attention on deforestation probably plays a key role in encouraging more stringent regulation to preserve forests. A growing realization that environmental degradation could derail growth is also contributing to this trend. The World Bank estimates the cost of pollution to China at around 9 percent of its gross national income,⁹ while China’s Ministry of Environmental Protection put it at around 3.5 percent of GDP (based on 2010 figures). According to the Global Burden of Disease 2010 study published in the *Lancet* in December 2012–January 2013, air pollution contributed to 1.2 million premature deaths in China in 2010.¹⁰

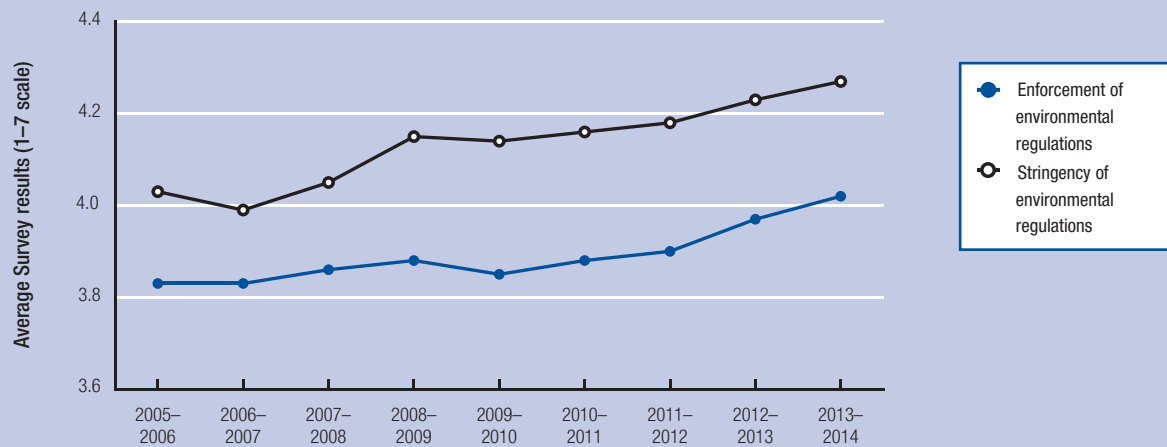
However, the GLOBE International report concludes that, despite the positive trends toward a greater number of environmental regulations, the cumulative ambition of these laws is still not enough to limit global average temperature rise to 2°C above pre-industrial levels—the agreed goal of the international community. In general, the expanded efforts of regulators to deliver more sustainable development mechanism have not yet produced tangible effects on a large scale.

Against this backdrop, it is clear that private sector–led initiatives and public-private partnerships are needed to help mobilize new constituencies and deliver the needed targets. Already some key private-sector groups are forming to act voluntarily on climate and realize opportunities associated with climate-smart business. For example, the Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) is a group focused on sustainability composed of 400 retailers, manufacturers, service providers, and other stakeholders across 70 countries, with combined sales of nearly US\$2.5 trillion.¹¹ More specifically, the CGF has four key focus areas: addressing climate change, achieving zero net deforestation, shifting to natural refrigerants, and removing waste from supply chains. In another example, the Banking and Environment Initiative (BEI) comprises 10 of the world’s largest banks, including Barclays, China Construction Bank, and Deutsche Bank. Its mission is to lead the banking

(Cont’d.)

Box 2: Progress toward stronger environmental regulations (cont'd.)

Figure 1: Evolution of Survey results for environmental regulation indicators, 2005–14



Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, multiple years.

Note: Full Survey questions are provided here:

Stringency of environmental regulations: How would you assess the stringency of your country's environmental regulations? [1 = very lax; 7 = among the world's most stringent];

Enforcement of environmental regulations: How would you assess the enforcement of environmental regulations in your country? [1 = very lax; 7 = among the world's most rigorous]

industry in collectively directing capital toward environmentally and socially sustainable economic development.

These groups are not only working on a sectoral basis but also coming together across industries to drive more significant impacts. For example, the BEI is supporting the CGF by providing models to finance sustainable commodity supply chains. Initiatives that encourage collaboration and communication cross stakeholders are just a first step toward finding a pragmatic solution to complex environmental problems, yet they represent a key step because they set the foundation for crafting regulations that are more simple and effective when applied to the reality of business operations.

Notes

1 Nachmany et al. 2014.

2 For more information, see the website of the Australian Government's Department of the Environment at <http://www.environment.gov.au/climate-change/repealing-carbon-tax>.

3 Kuramochi 2014.

4 See the *GLOBE Climate Legislation Study* by Nachmany et al. 2014.

5 Nachmany et al. 2014; this checklist is from pages 4 and 5 of a summary of that report on the organization's website, <http://www.globeinternational.org/studies/legislation/climate>.

6 Harder 2014.

7 The Economist 2014.

8 World Economic Forum 2014.

9 World Bank and the Development Research Center of the State Council, P. R. China 2013, p. 249.

10 The Lancet 2013.

11 For information about the Consumer Goods Forum, see <http://www.theconsumergoodsforum.com/>.

metric.”¹² Information technology companies—concerned with energy costs, reputational risks, and difficulties they confront in continuing to expand their capacity—are beginning to reduce their footprint by adopting “greener data centers” that significantly reduce energy demand.

The relationship between environmental sustainability and competitiveness is multifaceted and affects an economy in different ways. Multiple channels support a positive relationship between environmentally

sustainable practices and productivity gains; here we identify and describe the main ones:

- **Efficient use of natural resources.** The efficient use of natural resources includes both managing exhaustible raw materials and using renewable resources within their regenerative capacity in order to minimize production costs, ensure their availability for future generations, and reduce pollution.

As described by the literature on public goods, welfare increases once the negative externalities generated by pollution are corrected.¹³ It follows that environmental sustainability can bring about a better economic outcome if it is associated with formal or informal institutions that define property rights and result in the adoption of sustainable processes over the use of scarce resources.

- **Carbon reduction.** Climate change is a global issue, but its impact on individual countries and companies is significant. Some sectors are more exposed than others: agriculture is the most exposed to the effects of climate change such as rise of temperature, water scarcity, and extreme weather. Although solutions for global emission reductions require international coordination, carbon-reducing business practices can have a positive effect on long-term competitiveness. In the context of rising energy demand, improving energy efficiency through management changes, investing in technology improvement, and using low-carbon energy infrastructure can produce significant savings relatively quickly.¹⁴ In addition, investments in capital expenditures for emission reduction can generate business opportunities for new sectors

Climate change is already perceived as one of the environmental challenges with the most far-reaching and most severe negative impact on human well-being, but the debate on how to address it most efficiently is still ongoing. Some studies support the position that increasing energy efficiency and introducing emissions standards are more costly to the economy as a whole than the use of carbon pricing,¹⁵ while others see carbon taxes as having more negative impact on the economy in the short run. For example, according to a study by the Congressional Budget Office of the United States,¹⁶ the impact of a carbon tax could be detrimental to output in the short run by raising the cost of energy and transport; however, this cost could be partially offset by cuts in marginal income taxation. In the longer run, a higher pricing of carbon-intensive goods would reduce emissions and thus reduce the taxation level and the initial economic drag associated with it.

One more element to take into account is the impact of externalities linked to climate change. Choosing a less carbon-intensive development path generates returns by reducing losses that result from climate change. For example, the negative impact of climate change on crops is already documented.¹⁷

There is also agreement that climate change gives rise to extreme weather, which in turn can destroy tangible assets such as infrastructure,

public facilities, and industrial stocks. These weather events interrupt the regular flow of goods and services both within and between countries. According to an estimate of the 2007–2008 UN *Human Development Report*, to reach the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, the cost associated with coping with a more hostile climate since 2007 is approximately US\$85 billion per year more than would be required to achieve these same goals if climate change did not have to be considered. To take one example, the recent floods in the Balkans are, according to scientists, probably linked to climate change.¹⁸ According to the World Health Organization,¹⁹ this event has caused the death of almost 60 people and displaced over 60,000 more. Looking at its economic impact alone, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development reports physical damages estimated at €1.5–€2 billion in Serbia and about €1.3 billion in Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly affecting agriculture, power generation, mining, and transport infrastructure.

- **Improved health.** A high-quality natural environment improves the productivity of the workforce by reducing health damage caused by pollution or environmental degradation. Since health affects productivity and pollution affects health, efforts to reduce pollution may be interpreted as an investment in human capital. Recent empirical evidence has indicated that, in the United States, ozone levels below federal air quality standards have a positive impact on productivity (a 10 parts per billion decrease in ozone concentrations raises worker productivity by 4.2 percent).²⁰ Finally, environment-driven health problems lead to resource misallocation, forcing governments to fund additional, and otherwise unnecessary, health programs and diverting resources that would otherwise go into productivity-enhancing investments in, for example, education or innovation.
- **Biodiversity for innovation.** Ultimately, environmental degradation can impact the way ecosystems work and reduce biodiversity. Biodiversity supports the productivity of the workforce by providing food, fiber, shelter, and natural medicines, and it regulates the water supply and air quality. According to the Convention on Biodiversity,²¹ more than 1.3 billion people in the world depend on biodiversity and on basic ecosystem goods for their livelihoods. Biodiversity losses caused by deforestation or significant land use changes—which today are estimated to be 100 to 1,000 times greater than is thought to occur naturally—increase the vulnerability of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and induce changes in

climate and ocean acidity.²² Biodiversity is also a key driver of economic growth, especially in developing countries, because it provides the basis for many innovations in areas such as pharmaceutical or cosmetic products. At the same time, interfering with ecosystems may make living conditions for humans more difficult and perhaps engender additional costs. Last but not least, biodiversity restoration and protection can create profitable business opportunities, incentivizing the development of new technologies and products for their utilization in still-unexplored markets. Furthermore, investing in the greening of tourism can reduce the cost of energy, water, and waste and thus enhance the value of biodiversity, ecosystems, and cultural heritage.²³

Competitiveness and social sustainability

Interest among economists and social scientists in the relationship between income distribution and economic performance has been growing over the last 20 years. Although the findings are not yet conclusive, the diverging patterns in income of different population clusters in developing and developed economies alike are certainly tangible and explain the broad interest around this topic.

However, the concept of social sustainability goes beyond just inequality. Although there is no unique consensus around the concept of social sustainability, it is possible to identify recurring themes in the different definitions that have been proposed so far. Human rights, equity, and social justice are among the most relevant.

Since the recommendations of the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission in 2009,²⁴ many attempts have been made to identify the relationship between social sustainability and development. However, empirical evidence to support the theory that the two are interdependent remains somewhat inconclusive.

More recently the concept of *inclusive growth* has entered international discourse. Although not yet universally defined, inclusive growth looks at how countries can achieve growth and balanced social outcomes simultaneously. Box 3 describes a related initiative on inclusive growth launched at the World Economic Forum, which attempts to respond to this challenge.

Recent events in different parts of the world have generated concerns that an unbalanced social model can undermine the stability of the growth process for both current and future generations. If economic benefits are perceived to be unevenly distributed within a society, and this inequality leads to significant social discontent, the capacity of individuals to contribute to and benefit from higher rates of economic growth can be affected.

Based on our definition of sustainable competitiveness, specified above, we analyze here those dimensions of social sustainability that are likely to fuel productivity and long-term prosperity while at the same time preserving social stability. Our aim is to unbundle the most relevant elements, even if they are often interrelated and not always clearly distinct:

- **Inclusion.** An inclusive society ensures that all citizens contribute to and benefit from the economic prosperity of their country. Inclusion is a prerequisite for social cohesion because, if some members of the community are marginalized, the society will lack the necessary coherence of goals to accomplish common purposes. Typical examples of social exclusion that have a considerable negative impact on the competitiveness of a nation are the lack of access to basic necessities, discrimination according to gender, youth marginalization, and extreme polarization of income. Any type of social exclusion that prevents people from fully participating in the labor market reduces the availability of talent to a country's firms and organizations, thereby reducing competitiveness. Lack of access to sanitation, drinkable water, or healthcare can dramatically impair labor productivity, reducing the ability of the economy to compete globally. At the same time, when young people are marginalized by the labor market and have access only to short-term and highly volatile jobs, they remain vulnerable, especially during downturns. These workers usually receive less on-the-job training than their counterparts in stable positions, thus reducing the overall level of human capital. Finally, the participation and empowerment of women is key to ensuring a large talent pool and tends to bring about other positive effects, such as reducing infant mortality, reducing poverty, improving the management of scarce resources, reducing conflict, and guaranteeing food security.
- **Equity and cohesion.** An equitable society guarantees the same opportunities for all its members, rewarding them according to their talents and fairly redistributing the benefits of growing wealth,²⁵ creating a cohesive society with no excessive income disparities across different groups. Inequality is a multidimensional concept. For the purposes of this *Report*, we are mainly interested in income inequality, which certainly represents one of the biggest challenges for policymakers globally and which is highly correlated with access to other opportunities.

Although some earlier literature found a positive relationship between growth and inequality, more recent research tends to find the opposite, via the following channels: first, high levels of inequality

Box 3: The World Economic Forum's Global Project on Inclusive Growth

In many countries, the gap between rich and poor is widening, youth unemployment is rising, and access to basic services remains a challenge. Even in several fast-growing developing countries, it appears that growth has not made a notable dent in income inequality or poverty, and the vulnerabilities associated with these problems remain entrenched.¹ The global community is calling for change—for solutions that foster economic growth in a more inclusive manner.

The question of how to unlock new sources of productive employment and strengthen the contribution of economic growth to improvements in broad living standards is becoming an increasingly important concern for political and business leaders in developed and developing countries alike. However, although international consensus on the need to develop new approaches in this respect is widespread, very little in the way of concrete policy guidance has emerged from the G-20 or from international institutions. There is a growing need for analytical frameworks and evidence-based solutions suited to this purpose.

The economic fundamentals that have accompanied high and sustained economic growth are well known and form the basis of the World Economic Forum's 12-pillar model of competitiveness. Nevertheless, the economic debate on inclusive growth is still taking shape, and the Forum is playing an active role in disentangling the complex relationship between growth and equity, building on its existing benchmarking and sustainability work. The mechanisms through which growth-enhancing policies impact poverty and inequality are difficult to unravel, however. Several policy areas have been identified as “win-win” or “super pro-poor” in that they have both a positive effect on growth and a negative effect on inequality, while others remain inconclusive.²

For example, policies and structural reforms should provide equality of opportunity so that all segments of society can participate in its growth by expanding and improving labor, technology, and capital in order to raise living standards. Increasing affordability and access to high-quality education and training, and providing access to credit and other incentives for small business development, are among the most effective instruments available to governments for achieving progressive growth. These should be complemented by policies that redress some of the inequalities in outcomes, particularly those experienced by poor and vulnerable segments of the populations, through attention to areas such as provisioning public services, establishing a progressive tax code, and providing basic social and labor protections.³

The international community has made significant progress in defining inclusive growth. However, agreeing on a comprehensive and more actionable framework remains an ongoing challenge. One widely accepted definition of inclusive

growth involves output growth that is sustained over decades, is broad-based across economic sectors, creates productive employment opportunities for the majority of the country's population, and reduces poverty.⁴ Reductions in excessive income inequality have also emerged as a prerequisite for inclusive growth, supported by mounting evidence that inequality undermines growth.⁵ In summary, inclusive growth is about both the pace and pattern of economic growth.⁶

The World Economic Forum's Global Project on Inclusive Growth aims to mobilize a better response to this challenge by drawing on its multiple, relevant capabilities in partnership with key international organizations to build on this initial framework and push the policy agenda further. Specifically, it will seek to assemble a comparative analysis of the extent to which countries make use of the wide spectrum of policy incentives and institutional mechanisms that influence the pattern and pace of broad-based progress in living standards.

An initial framework includes areas such as creating an enabling environment for human capital formation, reinforcing the wage and productivity growth link, fostering entrepreneurship and investment, reinforcing business and political ethics, promoting gender parity, reviewing fiscal policy (tax code and social protection), and providing improved public services and infrastructure. Once completed, this framework will be used as a point of departure for a series of policy dialogues among policymakers, business leaders, and other opinion shapers. The goal is to establish a more concretely actionable foundation for policy by giving countries a clearer relative sense of the extent to which they are exploiting the policy space and the best practices available to them on the basis of the recent experience of their peers or the historical experience of other relevant countries. By doing so, the Global Project on Inclusive Growth aims to shed light on the full spectrum of policy levers available to promote social participation in the process and benefits of economic growth without dampening incentives to work, save, and invest.

Notes

- 1 While extreme poverty (at a \$1.25 per day threshold) has declined notably, taking such narrowly defined poverty headcount ratios underestimates the large numbers of low-income people who fall just above fixed international poverty thresholds (e.g., \$2 or \$2.75 per day). See AfDB 2013; Ali and Zhuang 2007.
- 2 Lopez 2004; Killick 2002.
- 3 Furman 2014; IMF 2013.
- 4 Commission on Growth and Development 2008; Ianchovichina and Lundstrom 2009.
- 5 Berg and Ostry 2011; Ostry et al. 2014.
- 6 Ianchovichina and Lundstrom Gable 2012.

can potentially distort the political process;²⁶ second, inequality can lead to reduction in human capital investments;²⁷ third, it may require more redistributive efforts, thus potentially introducing more market distortions; fourth, in presence of weak institutions, it can lead to economically harmful social tensions; and finally, in countries defined as “wage-led,” a more equal distribution of income tends to deliver higher output.²⁸ Persistent inequalities tend to limit upward social mobility, preventing gifted and hard-working individuals from being rewarded according to their talents. However, it can be argued that some degree of disparity—provided it is not driven by rent positions—is actually beneficial for growth because it incentivizes people to invest in education, work harder, and be more innovative and productive.

- **Resilience.** A social system is resilient when it can absorb temporary or permanent shocks and adapt to quickly changing conditions without compromising its stability. Formal or informal institutions usually perform the role of shock absorber, reducing the vulnerability of the society as a whole. In advanced economies, welfare states promote the economic and social well-being of the society by protecting their members from excessive loss of income during old age and during periods of unemployment or illness. Although welfare systems represent a source of stability for an economy, they can turn into a hurdle for its competitiveness since overly generous social security programs increase labor costs; can undermine the stability of public finances and limit macro-stabilization policies; and can hamper the incentives to work, innovate, and excel. In order to be sustainable, a social protection system needs to be well balanced and affordable.

The resilience of a social system also depends on the features of its labor market and on the extent of the black economy. When workers have access only to short-term contracts or vulnerable employment, they are exposed to negative shocks and to all the costs associated with unemployment. Moreover, a widespread black economy may affect the resilience of a social system, since informal workers are more vulnerable to concerns related to job loss, old age, maternity, disability, or illness.

Relationship between environmental and social sustainability

The third and final relationship we would like to explore is the one between environmental and social sustainability. The quality of the environment and the structure of a society are clearly correlated. On the one hand, well-managed natural resources increase the quality of life, reduce tensions within and between generations,

provide better opportunities for the whole community, and improve the resilience of the society. Moreover, the management of natural resources might translate into “in-kind” income distribution, as resource scarcity may leave the poorest of the population unable to access basic necessities. On the other hand, widespread prosperity, which facilitates a high quality of life, requires a functioning economy that, by definition, uses natural resources. For this reason, although the academic literature tends to focus on these two dimensions individually, the World Economic Forum is interested in exploring the way environmental and social sustainability interact with one another. In this chapter, selected channels that have been extensively highlighted by the literature are presented:

- **Health and environmental degradation.** As discussed in the previous section, a degraded environment negatively affects the health, and thus the productivity, of the workforce. It also reduces the overall quality of life of members of the society. Each year, air pollution, unsafe drinking water, and exposure to chemical products contribute to a number of often-lethal diseases both in the developed and developing world. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD),²⁹ unsafe water supplies, lack of sanitation, and poor hygiene are responsible for 3 percent of all deaths worldwide, of which 90 percent are children's. An unhealthy environment dampens economic opportunities, prevents people from participating in the life of the community, diverts resources from productive uses, and contributes to urban decline.
- **Demography, poverty, and the environment.** The relationship between demography and environmental/social sustainability is extremely intricate. Rapidly growing populations can be a source of environmental stress, leading to greenhouse gas emissions, high rates of soil erosion, and the extinction of species. If rapid population growth is not accompanied by environmental management, it can give rise to tensions between groups for the control of scarce resources and can therefore be a source of further social instability, creating a vicious circle. Persistent poverty may also affect the environment and may lead to massive unplanned urbanization, such as slums, where large segments of the population are without access to basic services. Such settlements can have significant repercussions for the environment, including deforestation and the pollution of water resources, which results from the lack of waste management.

- **Energy and social stability.** Increases in energy prices disproportionately affect the real purchasing power of the lowest earners in the society, because the elasticity of energy demand (fuel and electricity) is relatively rigid in the short run. Rising energy prices can therefore exacerbate income polarization. In societies where the purchasing power of significant segments of the population is low, high energy prices can endanger the affordability of basic services unless the loss of purchasing power is offset by fiscal policies.

An additional link between energy, environment, and social sustainability is the use of particular alternative energy sources such as ethanol and biodiesel. Although these types of energy sources help to reduce CO₂ emissions, they also use wide land areas and contribute to increased food prices. Moreover, these alternatives also have significant environmental impact in the form of additional pressure on water resources. Hence, the assessment of energy policies needs to be based on a holistic view that takes into consideration a broad spectrum of environmental and social consequences.

- **Climate change, food security, and conflict.**³⁰

In the future, rising sea levels and more extreme weather conditions may force millions of people to migrate, adding pressure to natural resources—especially water—in the destination areas. Rising competition over these resources could eventually result in military conflict. Adverse changes in temperature and precipitation have started to affect the capacity of many areas to produce food, thus increasing the vulnerability of the population. According to some studies, at present 1.7 billion people live in water-stressed countries. Industrialization and demographic forces are likely to further aggravate the situation, and climate change may exacerbate the situation even more by decreasing stream-flow and groundwater recharge.

Pressure on water resources and land, combined with a growing world population and rising poverty in some regions, may also aggravate migration and food security concerns, which already represent major problems today.³¹ At present, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations estimates that approximately 850 million people globally (or 12 percent of the world's population) are without sufficient access to food or are malnourished; these people are concentrated mostly in the developing world.³² In less-developed countries, decreasing crop yields may lead to further exploiting degraded land, while globally, changing environmental conditions are reducing crop productivity. This constellation of pressures

may increase food insecurity in the long term, even in areas where food availability is relatively secure today, which in turn may lead to exacerbate poverty and migration phenomena.

- **Climate change and women's empowerment.**³³

According to a growing body of research, climate change is not gender neutral. In many rural and traditional societies in Africa, women are responsible for securing water, food, and energy for cooking and heating. But the effects of climate change such as droughts, heat waves, infections encouraged by rising temperatures, deforestation, and uncertain rainfall make it harder for these women to secure the resources they need. This, in turn, further weakens their position in society and reduces opportunities to better their lives and that of their families.

THE MEASUREMENT OF SUSTAINABLE COMPETITIVENESS

In order to assess where we stand today and to provide meaningful insights about how best to address the complex and highly interdependent challenges related to sustainable competitiveness, it is helpful to structure the analysis through a conceptual framework and to be able to measure the concept.

Efforts to measure sustainability

The following sections lay out the key existing approaches to measuring sustainability and describe the methodology of the sustainability-adjusted Global Competitiveness Index, which is the World Economic Forum's ongoing contribution to these efforts.

At the country level, the main references in this domain remain, as highlighted in previous editions of this *Report*, the recommendations of the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission; the European Commission's sustainability objectives presented in the Europe 2020 growth strategy; the OECD's Better Life Index; and the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Human Development Index (HDI), which has included the environmental sustainability and equity adjustments.³⁴ The United Nations, subsequent to the first Millennium Development Goals, is discussing a wider set of indicators to track progress in sustainability with the new Sustainable Development Goals (see Box 4).

Other efforts to measure specific aspects of social sustainability include the World Bank's *Worldwide Governance Indicators Framework* and the International Labour Organization's Decent Work initiative.³⁵ For the metrics of environmental sustainability, the main contributions remain the Environmental Performance Index (EPI) developed by researchers at Yale and Columbia universities;³⁶ the Ecological Footprint, developed by the Global Footprint Network;³⁷ and the Global Adaptation Index.³⁸

Box 4: The Sustainable Development Goals: A sound basis for sustainable growth

Because the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have evolved into the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)—a development that is expected to be adopted in by the United Nations in 2015—sustainable development is once again a top priority on policymakers' agendas. The vision emerging from the discussion of the SDGs 2015 is a more encompassing one of sustainable development that is at the center of the political process, putting poverty eradication at the core of the SDGs but also recognizing that “changing unsustainable and promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are the overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development.”¹

boundaries and the importance of just, equitable, and inclusive growth for long-term development. This approach is very much in line with the World Economic Forum's work on sustainable competitiveness that, since *The Global Competitiveness Report 2011–2012*, attempts to show a direct link between environmental and social sustainability and economic performance.

Moving from the MDGs to the SDGs is also important from a financing point of view. The cost of achieving the SDGs promises to be significantly higher than the cost of achieving the MDGs. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) estimated that the “finance gap” (the amount of investment necessary to achieve the MDGs by 2015) was approximately US\$120 billion a year,² while a

Table 1: Sustainable Development Goals and Global Competitiveness Index equivalents

Goals proposed by the UN's Open Working Group on SDGs	Equivalent in the GCI
Goal 3: Attain healthy lives for all	4th pillar (health subpillar)
Goal 4: Provide quality education and life-long learning opportunities for all	4th pillar (primary education subpillar) and 5th pillar (higher education and training)
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	7th pillar (labor market efficiency)
Goal 9: Promote sustainable infrastructure and industrialization and foster innovation	2nd pillar (infrastructure) and 12th pillar (innovation)
Goal 16: Achieve peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice for all, and effective and capable institutions	1st pillar (institutions)

Source: United Nations Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, July 2014.

The SDGs now appear to be linked more closely to competitiveness than they used to be because most are prerequisites for job creation and long-term sustainable growth. This link is one of the reasons that policymakers find them attractive. In the proposed list of 17 SDGs to be achieved by 2030, five are directly captured by pillars and subpillars of the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) (Table 1), while three—Goals 6 (Ensure available and sustainable use of water and sanitation for all), 10 (Reduce inequality within and among countries), and 15 (Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss)—are captured by the sustainable competitiveness framework.

In addition, by dedicating nearly half of the goals directly to environmental and social sustainability, the United Nations' Open Working Group acknowledges both our planet's

recent report by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) estimated the gap of reaching the SDGs to be nearly US\$2.5 trillion per year.³

Aid will not be enough to achieve these goals. However, by focusing on factors that incorporate some of the drivers of higher standards of living, the SDGs can create a virtuous cycle that could enable countries to generate significant wealth to lift their own people out of poverty, enhancing sustainable competitiveness.

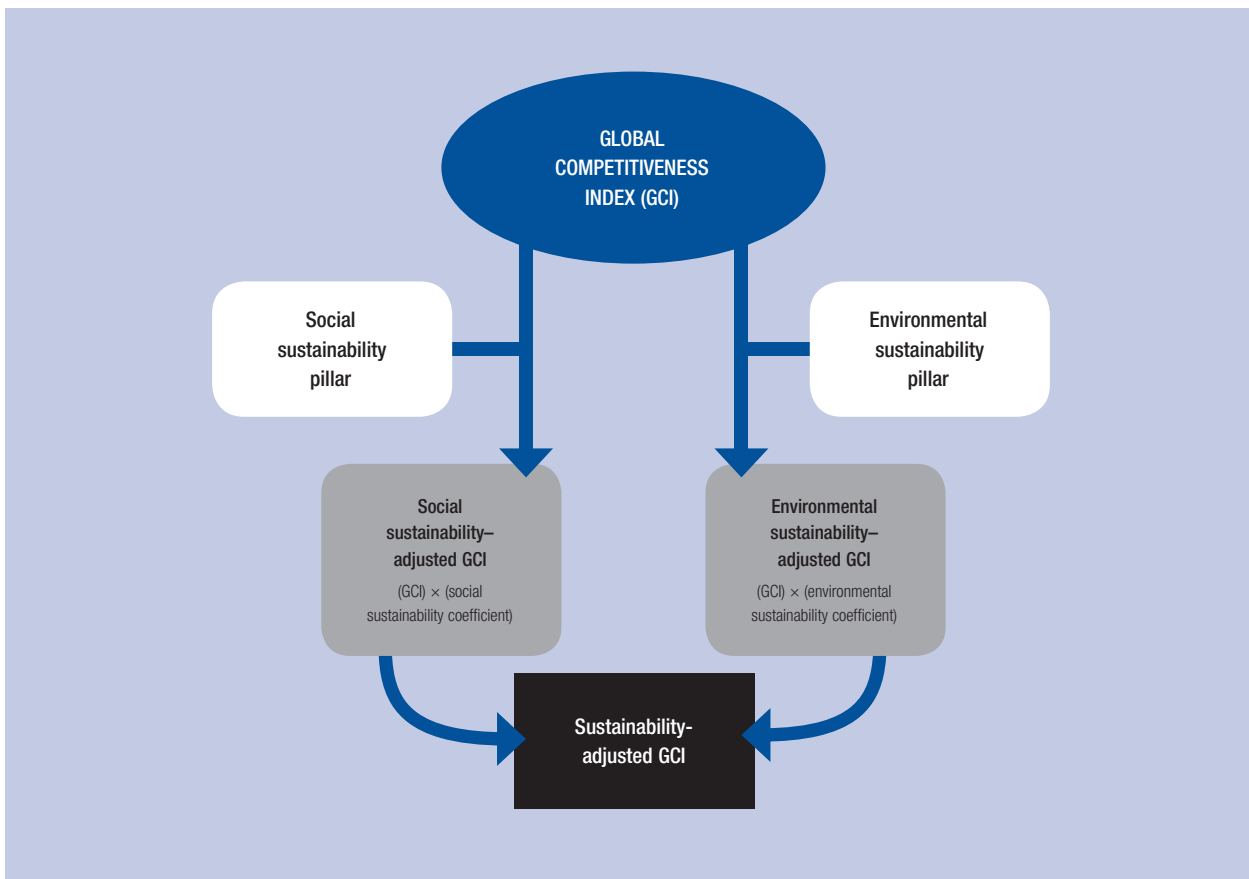
Notes

- 1 United Nations Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals 2014; further information about the SDGs is available at <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/owg.html>.
- 2 Stijns et al. 2012.
- 3 UNCTAD 2014.

Another source of sustainability measures comes from companies' reporting standards such as the *triple bottom line accounting*, as a growing body of firms and public institutions systematically reveal information about their environmental and social performance beyond the traditional financial statement.

Despite this progress, a generalized lack of high-quality, internationally comparable data that would allow countries to fully understand how they fare in these critical areas and benchmark themselves against peers persists. Without an improvement in the quality and availability of key data on social and environmental sustainability, countries will continue to face challenges

Figure 1: The structure of the sustainability-adjusted GCI



Note: Refer to appendix A for a detail explanation of the methodology.

when assessing and monitoring key dimensions of their situation. The lack of data also renders far-reaching quantitative analysis of the topic impossible and makes it difficult to identify channels of influence and assign relative importance to the different aspects of sustainable competitiveness. Better data would enable countries to make better decisions in their attempt to identify and implement appropriate policies and measures to ensure that their development model leads to the desired outcomes. The lack of data is a challenge that is shared by all the frameworks described above as well as by our sustainable competitiveness assessment, detailed in the next section.

Sustainable competitiveness: The analytical framework

Based on our definition of sustainable competitiveness, we have developed a framework that aims to create a common ground to develop policies that balance economic prosperity with social inclusion and environmental stewardship. This conceptual model is represented in Figure 1, which presents a framework where the Forum's index for measuring competitiveness, the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), is adjusted by factors that encompass social and environmental sustainability. This framework highlights the central

position of competitiveness as the key driver of prosperity in society, recognizing that high levels of competitiveness are crucial to sustained prosperity.

The GCI measures the level of competitiveness of an economy, as discussed in Chapter 1.1, which is defined as *the set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of an economy*. The GCI is a comprehensive index that takes into account 12 pillars or drivers: institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic environment, health and primary education, higher education and training, goods market efficiency, labor market efficiency, financial market development, technological readiness, market size, business sophistication, and innovation. The variables that are analyzed in each of these 12 pillars are well known and benefit from more than 30 years of ongoing work on competitiveness at the World Economic Forum as well as a rich literature on growth and development.

However, the framework presented in Figure 1 indicates that competitiveness on its own may not lead to sustainable levels of prosperity. Although the attainment of a certain level of economic prosperity is essential for achieving high standards of living, within this exercise, countries are assessed also for their ability to generate this long-lasting prosperity for their citizens in a sustainable way. In other words, competitiveness is

Figure 2: Summary of indicators for social sustainability

Access to basic necessities	Vulnerability to economic exclusion	Social cohesion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to sanitation • Access to improved drinking water • Access to healthcare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable employment • Extent of informal economy • Social safety net protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income Gini index • Social mobility • Youth unemployment

a necessary but not sufficient condition for continued prosperity—hence the need for the additional social sustainability-adjusted and environmental sustainability-adjusted measures of competitiveness.

As described in the first half of this chapter, defining the functional relationship between competitiveness and sustainability and identifying and measuring the pillars and variables that are driving environmental and social sustainability are complex tasks from both a conceptual and a measurement point of view. Sufficient evidence does not yet exist that would allow us to identify a solid functional relationship among them; we therefore opt for the simple approach of defining a linear relationship among the three dimensions. As a result, the final overall sustainability-adjusted Global Competitiveness Index is an average of the two sustainability-adjusted indexes: the social sustainability-adjusted GCI and the environmental sustainability-adjusted GCI.³⁹

Social sustainability pillar

For social sustainability, the Forum identifies three conceptual elements (Figure 2). The first category aims to assess a *population's access to basic necessities*.⁴⁰ It includes three indicators: *Access to sanitation*, *Access to improved drinking water*, and *Access to healthcare services*. This category is thus a measure of inclusion as well as a measure of the fulfillment of basic physical needs. Other indicators that we would have liked to incorporate but could not because of the lack of data include access to decent housing and food security. A population with poor access to water, food, shelter, healthcare, and sanitation cannot develop to its full capacity.

The second category is linked to the concept of perceived economic security. Hence it aims to evaluate a *population's vulnerability to economic exclusion*. Three indicators have been chosen for this evaluation: *Vulnerable employment* as a percentage of total employment, the *Extent of the informal economy*, and *Social safety net protection*. The vulnerable employment indicator measures the percentage of people who are self-employed in a small business or are in a small family business that may provide income levels insufficient to meet the living standards of the country of residence and can prove unstable in times of economic difficulties.

The extent of the informal economy provides a sense of how well integrated the workforce is into official structures. A workforce that is less integrated leaves workers more vulnerable to concerns related to job loss, old age, maternity, disability, or illness. The social safety net is a complementary measure of protection: in times of financial and economic instability, the safety net helps households to maintain their access to basic necessities and to weather crises without falling into poverty traps. Providing protection also leads to a sense of financial security that enables individuals to undertake investments and entrepreneurial risk, which can in turn translate into the creation of new jobs and innovative ideas, thus benefitting the economy.

A third category can be thought of as an assessment of *social cohesion* and includes the following indicators: the *Income Gini index*, *Social mobility*, and *Youth unemployment*. The income Gini index is a measure of income inequality, but keep in mind that—from a normative approach—excessive inequality may hide relative poverty that would prevent lower-income families from accessing the same opportunities as those with incomes at the high end of the range in the society.

Linked to this idea, we include an indicator on social mobility. In the context of sustainable competitiveness, it is crucial that subsequent generations can improve their condition regardless of the socioeconomic status of their parents. From a purely economic perspective, the absence of such social mobility can be detrimental to human capital development because talented individuals, in a society that does not allow them to access education or to move ahead, will not be leveraged for economic advancement and they may leave their home country to pursue opportunities abroad. Additionally, low expectations for the future in a context of high unemployment and persistent inequality can spark political instability. On a broader conceptual level, social mobility is also a direct measure of the freedom to pursue human development.

Finally, high youth unemployment can reduce social cohesion and incur significant economic and social costs. It depresses lifetime earnings for unemployed workers, taking a toll on their health and reducing the potential of the next generation to succeed. From an economic standpoint, high youth unemployment

Figure 3: Summary of indicators for environmental sustainability

Environmental policy	Use of renewable resources	Degradation of the environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental regulations (stringency and enforcement) • Number of ratified international environmental treaties • Terrestrial biome protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline water stress • Wastewater treatment • Forest cover change • Fish stocks' overexploitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of particulate matter concentration • CO₂ intensity • Quality of the natural environment

reflects a failure to mobilize existing resources and build productive skills.

Environmental sustainability pillar

To develop the environmental sustainability pillar, the Forum has continued to work closely with experts at Yale's Center for Environmental Law and Policy (YCELP), with the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) at Columbia University's Earth Institute, and with the World Resource Institute (WRI) to define the best existing indicators in this area and to understand the strengths and limitations of these data.

More generally, the measures captured here and presented in the environmental sustainability pillar are meant to complement the analysis carried out through the Environmental Performance Index (EPI), which provides a much more comprehensive indication of national performance on a variety of environmental indicators. In this pillar, indicators have been selected according to three categories (see Figure 3) aimed at covering the most relevant aspects of environmental sustainability.

The first area measured in the environmental sustainability pillar is *environmental policy*, which is composed of a gauge of the stringency and enforcement of *Environmental regulations* along with the extent to which land areas are protected (biome protection), providing an assessment of a country's commitment to protecting natural capital. We also include a measure of the number of key *International environmental treaties*, out of a total of 25, in which the country is a participant. This indicator demonstrates the country's level of engagement with environmental issues and thus its willingness to become involved in international efforts toward addressing global environmental challenges. Together these variables capture to some extent the political will of countries to respond to environmental issues in a structured and consistent way and indicate their importance in the government agenda.

The second area relates to the *use of renewable resources*. These indicators comprise measures of Baseline water stress in an economy, which models the relation between water supply availability and demand in each country; *Wastewater treatment*, which gauges

what percentage of (mainly urban) wastewater is treated before it is released into the ecosystem; *Forest cover change*, which takes into account reported information about the percentage of total land area that is deforested (or afforested) over time; and the overexploitation of *Fish stocks*. A diminishing regeneration capacity is one of the major environmental issues for which a simple solution is not easily identified. Although the data in this area are among the most difficult to collect and interpret, it is crucial for a country to manage these resources in order to ensure that they remain available for future generations.

The third area takes into consideration the *degradation of the environment*, which can cause serious damage to human health while destroying the ecosystem. The specific indicators used to measure this concept are the *Level of particulate matter concentration*, *CO₂ intensity*, and the *Quality of the natural environment*. Particulate matter concentration is a proxy for air pollution, which has proven negative effects on human health and is monitored by local authorities in many countries. The quality of the natural environment is a perception-based assessment of the local status of the environment that measures the observation of local business leaders on the ground. CO₂ intensity is a measure of the efficiency of energy use in relation to the emissions it produces.

It is important to note that, although CO₂ intensity also provides a sense of national contributions to climate change, the decision was taken again this year not to include climate change as a specific factor in this pillar. This is because there is currently no agreement on how to attribute emission responsibilities to particular countries. For example, in a world of globalized markets, should emissions be allocated to the country producing the goods that created the emissions or to the consuming country? Also it is not yet clear what impact countries' contributions to climate change would have on national competitiveness, particularly in the absence of an international agreement that would impose costs on large emitters.

While the variables described in this and the previous sections capture a number of important aspects of social and environmental sustainability, additional variables are needed to obtain a more

complete measure of the concept. These indicators include measurements of social participation and respect for core human rights, as well as discrimination and the treatment of minority populations and additional environmental indicators. However, because of the lack of quality indicators in these areas, we are unable to include them for the time being.

Updates to the environmental sustainability pillar

As a result of collaboration with our partners and our research, we were able to improve the methodology this year by updating a number of indicators because data became available or because improved measurement methodologies were provided. The indicator *Baseline water stress* replaces *Agricultural water intensity*. The methodology for the calculation of the indicators *Forest cover change*, *Particulate matter (2.5) concentration*, and *Fish stocks overexploited* has been updated to bring these indicators in line with the results of the Environmental Performance Index. Finally, the new indicator *Wastewater treatment* was added to the framework.

Calculation of the sustainability-adjusted GCI

The two areas of sustainability—social and environmental—are treated as independent adjustments to each country's performance in the GCI.

The details behind the aggregation are described in Appendix A; Appendix B provides detailed notes and sources for each indicator. The aggregation leads to three outcomes: an environmental sustainability-adjusted GCI, a social sustainability-adjusted GCI, and an overall sustainability-adjusted GCI that combines the two effects. Lacking clear theoretical guidelines in assigning weights to the individual elements, each indicator has been given an equal weight within each pillar.

As described in detail in Appendix A, each pillar is converted into an "adjustment coefficient" with a range of 0.8 to 1.2; this coefficient is then used to adjust the GCI score upward or downward. Consequently, the sustainability-adjusted GCI score ranges between a maximum of 20 percent lower or 20 percent higher than the underlying GCI score.

The single indicators are aggregated using a simple average. Although this aggregation method is transparent and simple to replicate, its limitation is that it allows for compensation across the different sustainability dimensions. For example, a country may achieve a strong performance in terms of carbon intensity but a poor performance on deforestation. In this case, the two scores will be averaged out and the overall score may mask an uneven performance across different dimensions. This needs to be kept in mind when interpreting the results. Notwithstanding extensive research efforts, again this year we were not able to

identify new metrics of appropriate quality to be included in the index.

In the Sustainable Competitiveness exercise, country coverage is again driven by data availability: we are able to cover 113 economies this year, a subset of the 144 economies covered in the 2014–2015 GCI.

Results of the sustainability-adjusted GCI analysis

This section presents the results of the sustainability-adjusted GCI. Table 1 shows how the GCI score is adjusted once sustainability indicators are taken into account. An upward arrow shows that sustainability results drive a better score than the GCI itself; a downward arrow points to a situation of vulnerability in terms of social and/or environmental sustainability that lowers the GCI score. A horizontal arrow indicates that GCI results do not change substantially when considering sustainability aspects. The results indicate that there is no clear trade-off between being competitive and being sustainable.

As noted in previous editions, the findings show that, irrespective of their level of competitiveness, on the two elements of sustainability countries can attain results that are above or below their competitiveness score. However, we observe that countries in the top half of the competitiveness rankings tend to perform better on sustainability as well. This is particularly true for the social sustainability dimension, which is, not surprisingly, highly correlated with level of development. Developed economies tend to have more mature institutions that ensure that citizens have access to basic infrastructure, healthcare, and welfare. At the same time, countries that face challenges related to their competitiveness fare even more poorly in terms of social sustainability.

In terms of environmental sustainability, the picture is more complex. Countries toward the lower end of the competitiveness scale tend to fare better than advanced economies in terms of emissions such as CO₂, as well as in manufacturing-related pollution such as waste and by-products of industrial processes.⁴¹ However, these economies are currently facing problems that advanced economies have already experienced in their own earlier stages of development, such as biodiversity loss caused by deforestation, urbanization, and the expansion of agricultural land as well as air pollution (proxied here by particulate matter, or PM_{2.5}, emissions) triggered by the use of older combustion technologies, especially in the transport sector.

RESULTS FOR SELECTED ECONOMIES

Because many of the aspects relating to sustainability require many years for significant change to occur, we observe only small movements in the performance of economies from one year to the next. Nonetheless, constant monitoring and benchmarking of selected indicators helps to identify possible areas of risk and the

Table 1: Adjustment to the GCI scores by sustainability indicators

Country/Economy	GCI 2014–2015		Social sustainability-adjusted GCI [†]		Environmental sustainability-adjusted GCI [‡]		Sustainability-adjusted GCI ^{††}	
	Rank*	Value	Value	Direction	Value	Direction	Value	Direction
Switzerland	1	5.7	6.75	↑	6.84	↑	6.8	↑
United States	3	5.54	5.97	↗	5.24	↘	5.61	⇒
Finland	4	5.5	6.38	↑	5.98	↗	6.18	↗
Germany	5	5.49	6.36	↑	6	↗	6.18	↗
Japan	6	5.47	6.29	↗	5.83	↗	6.06	↗
Netherlands	8	5.45	6.39	↑	5.88	↗	6.13	↗
United Kingdom	9	5.41	5.95	↗	5.75	↗	5.85	↗
Sweden	10	5.41	6.05	↗	5.95	↗	6	↗
Norway	11	5.35	6.43	↑	6.14	↗	6.28	↑
United Arab Emirates	12	5.33	6.1	↗	5.16	⇒	5.63	↗
Denmark	13	5.29	6.14	↑	5.69	↗	5.91	↗
Canada	15	5.24	5.95	↗	5.51	↗	5.73	↗
New Zealand	17	5.2	5.94	↗	6.04	↑	5.99	↑
Belgium	18	5.18	5.89	↗	5.48	↗	5.68	↗
Luxembourg	19	5.17	5.96	↑	5.73	↗	5.85	↗
Malaysia	20	5.16	5.59	↗	4.86	↘	5.22	⇒
Austria	21	5.16	6	↑	5.85	↗	5.92	↑
Australia	22	5.08	5.8	↗	5.54	↗	5.67	↗
France	23	5.08	5.56	↗	5.52	↗	5.54	↗
Saudi Arabia	24	5.06	5.2	⇒	4.74	↘	4.97	⇒
Ireland	25	4.98	5.38	↗	5.14	⇒	5.26	↗
Korea, Rep.	26	4.96	5.25	↗	4.85	⇒	5.05	⇒
China	28	4.89	4.96	⇒	4.28	↘	4.62	↘
Estonia	29	4.71	5.13	↗	4.71	⇒	4.92	⇒
Iceland	30	4.71	5.41	↗	5.39	↗	5.4	↑
Thailand	31	4.66	4.63	⇒	4.38	↘	4.51	⇒
Chile	33	4.6	4.68	⇒	4.78	⇒	4.73	⇒
Indonesia	34	4.57	4.31	↘	4.26	↘	4.28	↘
Spain	35	4.55	4.65	⇒	4.73	⇒	4.69	⇒
Portugal	36	4.54	4.61	⇒	4.56	⇒	4.58	⇒
Czech Republic	37	4.53	4.97	↗	4.9	↗	4.93	↗
Azerbaijan	38	4.53	4.33	⇒	4.09	↘	4.21	↘
Mauritius	39	4.52	4.7	⇒	4.25	↘	4.47	⇒
Lithuania	41	4.51	4.66	⇒	4.85	↗	4.75	↗
Latvia	42	4.5	4.64	⇒	4.89	↗	4.77	↗
Poland	43	4.48	4.48	⇒	4.62	⇒	4.55	⇒
Turkey	45	4.46	4.49	⇒	4.05	↘	4.27	⇒
Panama	48	4.43	4.42	⇒	4.53	⇒	4.47	⇒
Italy	49	4.42	4.36	⇒	4.44	⇒	4.4	⇒
Kazakhstan	50	4.42	4.69	↗	3.91	↘	4.3	⇒
Costa Rica	51	4.42	4.51	⇒	4.63	⇒	4.57	⇒
Philippines	52	4.4	4.26	⇒	4.25	⇒	4.25	⇒
Russian Federation	53	4.37	4.46	⇒	4.19	⇒	4.33	⇒
Bulgaria	54	4.37	4.31	⇒	4.48	⇒	4.4	⇒
South Africa	56	4.35	4.11	↘	4.18	⇒	4.14	⇒
Brazil	57	4.34	4.29	⇒	4.54	⇒	4.42	⇒
Cyprus	58	4.31	4.48	⇒	4.07	↘	4.27	⇒
Romania	59	4.3	4.13	⇒	4.21	⇒	4.17	⇒
Hungary	60	4.28	4.35	⇒	4.54	↗	4.44	⇒
Mexico	61	4.27	4.2	⇒	3.98	↘	4.09	⇒
Macedonia, FYR	63	4.26	4.13	⇒	3.66	↘	3.9	↘
Peru	65	4.24	3.99	↘	4.02	↘	4	↘
Colombia	66	4.23	3.8	↘	4.17	⇒	3.98	↘
Montenegro	67	4.23	4.08	⇒	4.38	⇒	4.23	⇒
Vietnam	68	4.23	4.11	⇒	3.67	↘	3.89	↘
Georgia	69	4.22	3.88	↘	4.1	⇒	3.99	⇒
Slovenia	70	4.22	4.52	↗	4.78	↗	4.65	↗

(Cont'd.)

Table 1: Adjustment to the GCI scores by sustainability indicators (cont'd.)

Country/Economy	GCI 2014–2015		Social sustainability-adjusted GCI†		Environmental sustainability-adjusted GCI‡		Sustainability-adjusted GCI**	
	Rank*	Value	Value	Direction	Value	Direction	Value	Direction
India	71	4.21	3.98	↘	3.72	↘	3.85	↘
Morocco	72	4.21	3.88	↘	3.89	↘	3.88	↘
Sri Lanka	73	4.19	4.1	⇒	4.47	↗	4.28	⇒
Slovak Republic	75	4.15	4.23	⇒	4.41	↗	4.32	⇒
Ukraine	76	4.14	4.19	⇒	3.7	↘	3.95	⇒
Croatia	77	4.13	4.06	⇒	4.21	⇒	4.14	⇒
Guatemala	78	4.1	4	⇒	4.05	⇒	4.03	⇒
Algeria	79	4.08	3.89	⇒	3.58	↘	3.73	↘
Uruguay	80	4.04	4.19	⇒	4.21	⇒	4.2	⇒
Greece	81	4.04	3.85	⇒	4.09	⇒	3.97	⇒
Moldova	82	4.03	3.98	⇒	3.97	⇒	3.98	⇒
Iran, Islamic rep.	83	4.03	3.73	↘	3.64	↘	3.68	↘
El Salvador	84	4.01	3.78	↘	3.63	↘	3.71	↘
Armenia	85	4.01	3.79	↘	3.92	⇒	3.85	⇒
Jamaica	86	3.98	3.58	↘	3.71	↘	3.65	↘
Tunisia	87	3.96	3.74	↘	3.58	↘	3.66	↘
Namibia	88	3.96	3.48	↘	4.11	⇒	3.79	⇒
Trinidad and Tobago	89	3.95	4.03	⇒	3.62	↘	3.83	⇒
Kenya	90	3.93	3.53	↘	4.05	⇒	3.79	⇒
Serbia	94	3.9	3.68	↘	3.86	⇒	3.77	⇒
Cambodia	95	3.89	3.58	↘	3.85	⇒	3.71	⇒
Zambia	96	3.86	3.48	↘	4.08	↗	3.78	⇒
Albania	97	3.84	3.63	↘	3.56	↘	3.59	↘
Mongolia	98	3.83	3.6	↘	3.3	↘	3.45	↘
Nicaragua	99	3.82	3.55	↘	3.79	⇒	3.67	⇒
Honduras	100	3.82	3.52	↘	3.78	⇒	3.65	⇒
Dominican Republic	101	3.82	3.38	↘	3.44	↘	3.41	↘
Nepal	102	3.81	3.74	⇒	3.66	⇒	3.7	⇒
Argentina	104	3.79	3.75	⇒	3.36	↘	3.55	↘
Bolivia	105	3.77	3.44	↘	3.76	⇒	3.6	⇒
Gabon	106	3.74	3.27	↘	3.98	↗	3.63	⇒
Kyrgyz Republic	108	3.73	3.66	⇒	3.29	↘	3.47	↘
Bangladesh	109	3.72	3.65	⇒	3.35	↘	3.5	↘
Ghana	111	3.71	3.4	↘	3.79	⇒	3.6	⇒
Senegal	112	3.7	3.43	↘	3.82	⇒	3.62	⇒
Lebanon	113	3.68	3.49	↘	2.95	↓	3.22	↘
Côte d'Ivoire	115	3.67	3.37	↘	3.66	⇒	3.52	⇒
Cameroon	116	3.66	3.37	↘	3.85	↗	3.61	⇒
Guyana	117	3.65	3.56	⇒	3.33	↘	3.45	↘
Ethiopia	118	3.6	3.24	↘	3.75	⇒	3.5	⇒
Egypt	119	3.6	3.33	↘	3.26	↘	3.3	↘
Paraguay	120	3.59	3.31	↘	3.42	⇒	3.37	↘
Tanzania	121	3.57	3.38	↘	3.59	⇒	3.48	⇒
Swaziland	123	3.55	3.27	↘	3.4	⇒	3.34	↘
Zimbabwe	124	3.54	3.24	↘	3.81	↗	3.53	⇒
Libya	126	3.48	2.93	↓	2.79	↓	2.86	↓
Nigeria	127	3.44	2.97	↘	3.57	⇒	3.27	⇒
Pakistan	129	3.42	3.16	↘	2.99	↘	3.08	↘
Venezuela	131	3.32	3.15	↘	3.13	↘	3.14	⇒
Mozambique	133	3.24	2.7	↓	3.2	⇒	2.95	↘
Timor-Leste	136	3.17	2.89	↘	2.68	↓	2.78	↘
Haiti	137	3.14	2.51	↓	2.72	↘	2.62	↓
Sierra Leone	138	3.1	2.85	↘	2.96	⇒	2.91	↘
Angola	140	3.04	2.59	↘	2.75	↘	2.67	↘
Yemen	142	2.96	2.56	↘	2.37	↓	2.46	↓
Guinea	144	2.79	2.61	↘	2.6	↘	2.61	↘

* This is the GCI rank, as presented in Chapter 1.1. Only the 113 economies covered by this exercise are included in the table.

† This is the score obtained by multiplying the GCI score by the social sustainability coefficient.

‡ This is the score obtained by multiplying the GCI score by the environmental sustainability coefficient.

** This is the average of social sustainability-adjusted GCI and environmental sustainability-adjusted GCI scores.

Please refer to the technical appendix of this chapter for a description of how the coefficients are calculated. All the underlying indicators are available at <http://www.weforum.org/content/pages/sustainable-competitiveness>.

Key

- ↑ GCI score changes by > +15% to +20%
- ↗ GCI score changes by > +5% to +15%
- ⇒ GCI score remains stable between +5% and -5%
- ↘ GCI score changes by < -5% to -15%
- ↓ GCI score changes by < -15% to -20%

direction of progress on particular dimensions in each country. The following description of results (presented in the order of this year's GCI ranking) provides an overall picture of the performance and highlights the main strengths and areas of challenge for selected economies.

Switzerland confirms its strong sustainability performance. Its 1st place in the GCI rankings is reinforced when that Index is adjusted by social and environmental sustainability indicators. Youth unemployment is slightly increasing but remains at a fairly low level (8.4 percent), while social protection and mobility remain in line with past rankings, painting a positive picture of the Swiss social system. In terms of environmental sustainability, Switzerland, by achieving relatively positive results across all the measured dimensions, again demonstrates that trade-offs between being sustainable and being competitive are not necessary. For example, the country's strong results on environmental stewardship are achieved by enforcing effective environmental regulations, providing water treatment, and protecting its biodiversity. However, improvements could be made in some areas: air pollutant emissions are still above an optimal level, and the country has also seen a slight decrease in forest cover since the year 2000. Therefore, although Switzerland's leadership manages its social and environmental capital rather well, stakeholders should not be complacent and should continue to monitor and improve the management of Swiss resources.

The sustainability performance of the **United States** is mixed. When adjusted by the social sustainability dimension, US competitiveness improves slightly but less than that of other advanced economies because of its still-high levels of income inequality and youth unemployment (15 percent on a decreasing trend). In terms of environmental sustainability, the adjusted score reveals a somewhat lower performance, spanning air pollutant emission, depleting fish stocks, and a low commitment to joining international treaties. Recent reports of a greater policy focus on social and environmental problems—as exemplified by the adoption of the Clean Water Act and Clean Power Act—puts the country in the right direction for attaining more sustainable path.

Nordic countries also continue to perform well overall and display specific areas of improvement. **Finland**, despite an inclusive social system and a track record of managing resources responsibly, has to address a rather high level of youth unemployment (approximately 19 percent), depleting fish stocks, diminishing forest cover, and limited protected areas.

Germany is similar in many respects to the Nordic economies. On the social sustainability pillar, it is characterized by relatively low youth unemployment, widespread access to healthcare, and the presence of

a social safety net. However, emerging social difficulties, such as rising poverty in Germany, are reported by local studies, demonstrating that such difficulties have started to concern a significant portion of the population even in some of the most prosperous countries in the world.⁴² Like social sustainability, environmental sustainability is also assessed relatively positively. Stringent and well-enforced regulations and the existence of a large area of protected land indicate Germany's particular attention to environmental issues. However, CO₂ intensity is still relatively high and does not seem to be on a decreasing trend, fish stocks are overexploited, and particulate matter emission is beyond the optimal level.

Japan delivers a relatively positive performance on the social sustainability component as a result of its low youth unemployment, its small informal economy, and its resilient social safety net. The country attains an overall positive performance on the environmental dimension as well, but with a number of areas still in need of improvement. Japan is tightening some of its environmental policies, yet it continues to be penalized by a high level of CO₂ emissions and shows some signs of water stress.

Sweden has the highest youth unemployment rate within the Nordic group, which results in its relatively weaker position within the Nordics on the social sustainability pillar. Nonetheless, Sweden remains a country with notable social protection and is one of the least unequal societies in the world. In terms of environmental sustainability, it adopts effective regulations and manages to control air pollution, but it is depleting its fish stocks and its forests have diminished over the last decade, two areas that may require policy attention.

Norway attains the strongest social sustainability performance of all the countries in the sample this year, balancing low inequality and social protection with high mobility and low level of unemployment. On the environment side, similar to other economies in the region, Norway is making efforts to reduce its footprint on its natural capital but should manage fish stocks and forests in a more sustainable way because both are declining.

In the **United Arab Emirates**, low youth unemployment and wide access to basic necessities positively influence social sustainability, which therefore does not compromise its general competitiveness level. In terms of environmental sustainability, severe water stress (which is partly a consequence of the country's particular geographical positioning), pressure on fish stocks, and a high concentration of particulate matter and CO₂ emissions impact its sustainability-adjusted competitiveness. In addition, the country is signatory to fewer international environmental treaties than most other economies.

China's competitiveness continues to suffer from limitations resulting from low sustainability, especially as it pertains to the environment. In terms of social sustainability, China is slowly expanding access to drinking water and sanitation for the entire population, but inequality is still high and the welfare system is available only to some full-time urban workers. The country does not report data related to youth unemployment or vulnerable employment; these indicators cannot therefore be assessed. On the environmental sustainability side, China encounters some severe difficulties especially concerning water and air pollution. CO₂ emissions have stopped increasing but they remain high, while the concentration of PM_{2.5} particles signals potential health concerns related to air pollution, especially in urban areas. The country's management of water resources is relatively unsustainable: increasing water stress and the heavy pollution of streams results in severely damaged water resources, and only a low proportion of the water withdrawn is treated before it is returned to the ecosystem. The introduction of pollution taxes has not yet delivered a significant reduction of emissions, and, despite intentions to improve the situation, policy has yet to be implemented in an effective way.

Indonesia's competitiveness performance declines when adjusted by sustainability. In terms of social sustainability, the most critical area remains the significant share of the population in vulnerable employment, despite a slight improvement. Additionally, access to healthcare and sanitation remains low (40 percent of the population still does not have regular access to sanitation facilities). In terms of environmental sustainability, deforestation, fish stock depletion, and lack of water management continue to damage Indonesia's highly diverse ecosystem. Environmental regulations and their enforcement remain insufficient, putting the invaluable natural capital of the country at risk.

As it faces difficulties related to sustainability, especially in the environmental area, the **Russian Federation** attains an intermediate performance on both pillars again this year. In terms of social sustainability, the Russian Federation is still characterized by a relatively weak social safety net, high and increasing inequality, and limited social mobility. All these indicators have remained constant since the last assessment. In terms of environmental sustainability, regulations are still only weakly enforced and only 21 percent of the water withdrawn is treated. This low treatment rate could be a source of water stress in the future, although today Russia is endowed with one of the largest water reserves in the world. Emissions, especially CO₂ intensity, are also higher than international standards, and fish stocks are depleting. The country should better manage its natural capital to ensure prosperity in the long run.

South Africa's main social problems remain its extremely high income inequality and youth unemployment, but inadequate access to healthcare and a poor social safety net are also contributing to a below par result on the social sustainability dimension. In addition, the country has not yet achieved universal access to sanitation. From an environmental point of view, South Africa is not protecting its rich biodiversity enough: it protects only a few areas, has little wastewater treatment, and is depleting its fish stocks. In addition, CO₂ emissions are at the level of more industrialized economies. On a positive note, it seems that the country has made progress in forest stewardship.

Brazil's results on sustainable competitiveness remain substantially in line with its GCI score. In terms of social sustainability, inequality is still very high and, despite some positive developments, the country is still characterized by its population's limited access to the healthcare system and the social safety net. However, these factors are partially compensated by its low youth unemployment and almost universal access to improved drinking water. From the environmental point of view, deforestation—despite efforts from the government such as the creation of the Real Time Deforestation Detection System—and a lack of water treatment remain significant issues. On a positive note, despite the negative effect of deforestation on greenhouse gas emissions, the overall carbon intensity level and particulate matter concentration are lower than in countries at a similar stage of development. In addition, an abundance of water puts little stress on water availability. But the adoption of tighter environmental regulations is needed to make sure that Brazil's rich natural capital is managed responsibly and will remain an asset for future generations.

Mexico's competitiveness is also not entirely sustainable, especially from the environmental point of view, where there are several penalizing factors: the enforcement of its regulations is rather lax, and perhaps partially explains the country's low performance on most of the dimensions: management of water resources, fish stocks, forestry, and carbon intensity. Only 37 percent of the wastewater is treated, adding pressure to the country's water supply. Looking at Mexico's social sustainability performance, its low youth unemployment and widespread access to water and sanitation offset its relatively high level of inequality, its widespread informal economy, and the limited coverage of its social safety net.

Colombia's competitiveness is reduced again this year once sustainability is taken into account. Although overall poverty has been declining for decades, the country's social sustainability is still weak: access to healthcare services is limited and Colombia does not yet have an integrated social safety net, which exposes a large fraction of the population in vulnerable

employment to poverty risk. The existence of some social programs and the Family Welfare Institute has not so far been able to provide a structure that sufficiently supports disadvantaged individuals. The difficult economic situation of many households hinders social mobility, which reinforces persistent income inequality. In terms of environmental sustainability, Colombia should better defend its vast and biologically diverse natural capital endowment. The country has managed to institute several protected areas and can count on remarkable water reserves. However, its enforcement of environmental regulations remains weak and its treatment of the water used is limited. Deforestation also continues to represent a problematic issue. Forest is cleared mainly because of illegal logging, agriculture, mining operations, and the construction of infrastructure and housing. Balancing economic development and sustainability is particularly challenging for a country whose surface area is 50 percent covered by forests, yet preserving its natural heritage and managing its forests sustainably would bring benefits for Colombia's competitiveness in the long run.

Vietnam's GCI performance is again weakened once sustainability measures are considered. In terms of social sustainability, the country's main challenges are the insufficient coverage of its social safety nets in the context of large segments of its population living with vulnerable employment and low social mobility. In the environmental domain, difficulties are even more worrisome in some areas. Regulations are still assessed as lax and not well enforced, and the country's level of commitment to international treaties remains low. Vietnam's recent industrialization combined with its limited environmental norms is having a strong negative impact on the environment, including air and water pollution, where only a negligible fraction of the water used is treated.

India's competitiveness is also reduced when sustainability is taken into account. Social sustainability is hindered mainly by the population's very uneven access to sanitation (still only 36 percent of Indians have access to these basic services) and high rates of vulnerable employment. To a lesser extent, its large informal economy and its lack of a universal social safety net show that India remains largely a poor country that is developing with large disparities within its society. India's environmental performance is also below par because the country's natural assets are depleting, despite some efforts in tightening environmental regulations since the adoption of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981.⁴³ Air quality has slightly improved this year, but concentrations of particulate matter and carbon intensity are still very high: this is the case especially in the main urban centers, which are ranked among the 50 most polluted cities worldwide. In addition, the limited treatment of wastewater is increasing pressure

on India's water tables, and limited protected areas are wearing down the assessment of the quality of the natural environment. Although on some issues the authorities are working to improve the situation, little action has been taken on specific but significant areas of environmental management. For example, in 2011, the Indian Supreme Court refused to ban asbestos, which is internationally recognized as toxic and banned in almost all developed countries. Also, enforcement of its regulations is often ineffective, especially when it comes to improving water quality—a lack that is still having an effect on child mortality.⁴⁴

Kenya's sustainable competitiveness is weakened primarily by the social dimension of sustainability, while environmental sustainability is not presently affecting the country's overall sustainability-adjusted score. Kenya has made only slight progress in expanding access to improved drinking water, healthcare services, and sanitation facilities. Youth unemployment has increased and inequality remains relatively high. In terms of environmental sustainability, however, Kenya has been sensitive to the loss of biodiversity that accompanies its socioeconomic development and the government has adopted measures to protect the environment with a relatively strict regulatory framework, a strong commitment to international treaties, the creation of protected land areas, and the adoption of a national environment policy. Yet protection of forests and habitats remains an issue, with logging related to timber production and agriculture reducing the stock of forests faster than their natural regenerative capacity. Furthermore, water treatment practices are rare and fish stocks are depleting.

Although **Ghana** is one of the most developed countries in the region, the social sustainability pillar assessment unveils persistent gaps in access to improved sanitation, and large portions of the population work in vulnerable jobs or in the informal economy and do not have access to social security. In terms of environmental sustainability, Ghana's performance is somewhat more balanced but some concerns remain. Deforestation is continuing to deplete the country's natural resources at a rapid rate: on average, almost 5 percent of the forest cover is lost each year. In addition to logging, commercial agriculture is clearing land by burning and cutting wooded areas, damaging the country's forest cover. Water withdrawn is almost never treated, resulting in further polluting streams and aquifers. In addition, environmental regulations are not very stringent and tend to be somewhat poorly enforced. More efficient resource management would enable Ghana to preserve its natural wealth and improve the living conditions of its citizens.

Senegal's main areas of vulnerability are related to social sustainability. Although slightly improving this year, access to improved sanitation is limited (this is

available to only 52 percent of the population). Access to improved drinking water is more widely available, albeit still insufficient (74 percent). In addition, large portions of the population do not have access to healthcare services and are not protected by a social safety net. The social structure of Senegal remains somewhat less unequal than other African economies, however. Its income Gini index is 40.3—better than that of Ghana or Kenya. The environmental sustainability pillar, despite an overall performance that is in line with the GCI, also presents some areas of concern. Overexploited fish stocks, along with air and water pollution, are again the priorities that need to be addressed to ensure sustainability. Because of its level of development, it is hardly surprising that infrastructure for water treatment is also lacking. The creation of several protected land areas and commitments to most of the international environment treaties are important steps that the country has recently taken toward protecting the environment. By expanding the protection of its resources, Senegal could achieve a more sustainable development path.

Africa's most populated country, **Nigeria**, is encountering sustainability challenges especially in the social domain. Access to basic services remains very low for millions of Nigerians: only 28 percent of the population has access to basic hygiene, and less than 65 percent enjoys improved water. Similarly, safety nets and healthcare services are available only to a minority of people. These issues, typical of a developing economy, may jeopardize the future competitiveness of the country as they limit the country's human capital. On the environmental side, Nigeria's low stage of development results in a low level of carbon intensity, and the country is currently not putting excessive stress on its water resources. However, water treatment is virtually nonexistent and could be a source of concern for future water availability that could have significant social consequences, as over 35 percent of the population uses un-improved water. Environmental regulations are also limited and not appropriately enforced, which could result in further environmental damages affecting the population.

CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

This chapter assesses sustainable competitiveness in 113 economies and fosters the understanding of conceptual links between productivity on the one hand and social and environmental sustainability on the other. By combining social and environmental indicators with the GCI's results, the Forum has been able to continue its assessment of sustainable competitiveness at the national level and to contribute to creating a policy space for both dimensions of sustainability in relation to competitiveness. This analysis continues to support the important finding that there is no necessary trade-off between being competitive and being sustainable.

In fact, competitiveness and sustainability can work in complementary ways and holistic policies can have a positive effect on both in the long term.

As environmental and social tipping points become more palpable, economies that have been investing and planning for the long run, balancing economic progress with social inclusion and good and effective environmental stewardship, will be in a better position to maintain high prosperity for their citizens, even in presence of external shocks. Given the complexity of the issue at hand and important gaps in data, it must be remembered that this is a work in progress and that conclusions regarding countries' performance in terms of sustainable competitiveness can only be indicative.

We find that progress varies across different areas of sustainability. Five consecutive years of low growth in advanced economies and the more recent slowdown in emerging markets create a climate of lack of opportunities, which is reflected in growing concerns about the social dimension. This makes the inclusiveness of the growth process an increasingly topical and timely issue.

Public interest in environmental issues—with the exception of climate change—is higher than it was decades ago, although it seems less strong than it had been before the crisis. At the same time, firms are now more actively transitioning toward more sustainable practices. Overall, it is increasingly urgent that more tangible results on enhancing environmental sustainability are achieved.

The World Economic Forum will continue to serve the international community by providing a neutral multi-stakeholder platform to advance the understanding and analysis of this important concept. The Forum will also continue to work at the frontier of sustainability measurement to fully assess progress in national policies. Recognizing that multi-stakeholder collaboration is vital for creating the confidence necessary to undertake the investments to build more sustainable economies, we hope that this assessment will provide the basis for public-private dialogue on how to make economies environmentally and socially more sustainable for the benefit of present and future generations.

NOTES

- 1 Beitz 2009.
- 2 Brian Baxter wrote an introduction to ecogism in a book by that name in 2000. See Baxter 2000.
- 3 For example, asbestos has been banned in many countries following the 1992 Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants. The European Union banned leaded gasoline in 2000, and restricted the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment in 2003.
- 4 See, for example, Singh and Dhumale 2000; for the change in labor shares, see Neiman and Karabarbounis 2013.

- 5 *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*. The central idea of the analysis by Piketty is that only when the growth rate is higher than the return to capital will the benefits of growth lead to widespread prosperity. When the relationship flips, inequality would surge. See Piketty 2014.
- 6 In addition, the slow growth experienced recently in advanced economies has revived concerns about “secular stagnation,” with Lawrence Summers envisaging that even before the financial crisis a trend of low aggregate demand had begun in the United States.
- 7 For examples, see Acemoglu and Robinson 2006 and Arent 2014.
- 8 This definition is from the World Commission on Environment and Development’s (the Brundtland Commission’s) report *Our Common Future*. This report is commonly known as “the Brundtland Report.”
- 9 For an example of a company’s awareness of sustainability and reputational risk, see <http://www.scjohnson.com/en/commitment/focus-on/greengauge.aspx>.
- 10 As reported by nongovernmental organizations, such as the Carbon Disclosure Project; see <https://www.cdp.net/en-US/Pages/HomePage.aspx>.
- 11 For information about the Principles for Responsible Investment, see <http://www.unpri.org/>.
- 12 Bughin et al. 2010.
- 13 Luenberger 1995.
- 14 CDP and WWF-US 2013.
- 15 Parry et al. 2014.
- 16 CBO 2013.
- 17 The Economist 2014.
- 18 See, for example, UNEP 1997 for an analysis of the link between climate change and exceptional natural events.
- 19 WHO 2014.
- 20 Zivin and Neidell 2011.
- 21 Information on the Convention on Biological Diversity is available at <https://www.cbd.int/development/>.
- 22 See Rockström 2009.
- 23 UNEP 2011.
- 24 Stiglitz et al. 2009.
- 25 For an overview on the income inequality problem, see OECD 2011; Mankiw 2013; and Stiglitz 2012.
- 26 See for example Alesina and Rodrik 1994; Persson and Tabellini 1994.
- 27 See for example Deininger and Squire 1996.
- 28 Carvalho and Rezai 2013.
- 29 OECD 2012.
- 30 See Raleigh and Urdal 2009 for further discussion of this topic.
- 31 UNCTAD 2011b.
- 32 See <http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/ess-fadata/en/#.U9jppPmSxfE> for the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization statistics.
- 33 See Bätthge 2010 for further discussion of climate change and women’s empowerment.
- 34 See Stiglitz et al. 2009; the European Commission’s Europe 2020 growth strategy, available at http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/index_en.htm; the OECD’s Better Life Index, available at <http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/>; and UNDP 2011.
- 35 The World Bank’s *Worldwide Governance Indicators Framework* is available at <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx>; Information about the Decent Work initiative is available at <http://www.ilo.org/integration/themes/mdw/lang--en/index.htm>.
- 36 For more information on the EPI, see <http://www.epi.yale.edu/>.
- 37 See <http://www.footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/page/methodology/> for information about information about the Global Footprint Network.
- 38 Information about the Global Adaptation Index is available at <http://index.gain.org/>.
- 39 The lack of some additional indicators, especially in the social sustainability dimension, constrains the model and does not allow for a comprehensive measurement of sustainability. For example, Germany performs well on the social sustainability pillar despite an existing trend of decreasing wages in Germany where, according to the Federal Employment Agency, over the past four years the number of individuals who require state support to get by despite full- or part-time jobs has increased steadily. Similarly, in Italy, the Italian National Institute of Statistics (Istat) disseminates the relative and absolute poverty estimations for households in the country, based on 2012 Households Budget Survey data. In 2012 the relative poverty incidence was equal to 12.7 percent, whereas the absolute poverty rate was 6.8 percent. These dimensions, although measured at country level in advanced economies, are not measured worldwide. Additionally, because poverty thresholds change from country to country, it is difficult to establish a cross-country comparison. The Gini index variable does not yet capture similar phenomena in the assessed countries.
- 40 The lack of access to basic necessities indicates a state of poverty.
- 41 Industry-related pollution is not measured by indicators used by the Sustainable Competitiveness framework.
- 42 See <http://www.der-paritaetische.de/ab2013/trends/>.
- 43 See India’s National Biodiversity Authority, available at <http://nbaindia.org/uploaded/Biodiversityindia/Legal/23.%20Air%20%28Prevention%20and%20control%20of%20Pollution%29%20Act%201981.pdf>.
- 44 Greenstone and Hanna 2011.

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Appendix A: Calculation of the sustainability-adjusted GCI

As described in the text, the two areas of sustainability—social and environmental—are treated as independent adjustments to each country’s performance in the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI). The adjustment is calculated according to the following steps.

AGGREGATION

In the first step, the individual indicators in each area are normalized on a 1-to-7 scale and aggregated by averaging the normalized scores, such that a social sustainability score and an environmental sustainability score are calculated for each country.

In the second step, these scores are normalized again on a 0.8-to-1.2 scale,^a which is based on the distribution of each of the two sustainability components. The purpose of this methodology is to reward the countries attaining a relatively good performance on the two sustainability components while penalizing those that register a poor performance. Applying this methodology corresponds to transforming actual averages into coefficients ranging from 0.8 to 1.2. For example, the worst performer on the social sustainability pillar obtains a score of 0.8 and the best performer a 1.2. The same calculation is conducted for the environmental sustainability pillar.

Normalizing on a 0.8-to-1.2 scale and using the actual sample maximum and minimum are corroborated by the statistical distribution of the data, so as to ensure that the final data are not skewed. In the absence of empirical evidence, the selection of the impact limits (0.8–1.2) relies on the best judgment of the authors and is based on the assumption that countries can experience either an opportunity if they manage their resources well or a weakness if they do not.

The selection of this methodology is not intended to be scientific, but it represents a normative approach aimed at stimulating discussions on policy priorities and possibly stimulating scientific research in this field.

In the third step, the GCI score of each country is multiplied twice: once by its social sustainability coefficient and once by its environmental sustainability coefficient, to obtain two separate sustainability-adjusted GCI scores. Finally, an average of the two scores provides an overall measure of the sustainability adjustment.

STRUCTURE OF THE SUSTAINABILITY PILLARS

The computation of the sustainability components is based on an arithmetic mean aggregation of scores from the indicator level.^b

Variables that are not derived from the Executive Opinion Survey (the Survey) are identified by an asterisk (*) in the following pages. To make the aggregation possible, these variables are transformed into 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.^c

Indicators marked with a “(log)” subscript are transformed applying the logarithm (base 10) to the raw score.

Social sustainability pillar

- S01 Income Gini index*
- S02 Youth unemployment*
- S03 Access to sanitation*_(log)
- S04 Access to improved drinking water*^d
- S05 Access to healthcare services^d
- S06 Social safety net protection
- S07 Extent of informal economy
- S08 Social mobility
- S09 Vulnerable employment*

Environmental sustainability pillar

- S10 Stringency of environmental regulations^e
- S11 Enforcement of environmental regulations^e
- S12 Terrestrial biome protection*
- S13 No. of ratified international environmental treaties*
- S14 Baseline water stress*
- S15 Wastewater treatment*
- S16 CO₂ intensity*_(log)
- S17 Fish stocks overexploited*_(log)
- S18 Forest cover change*
- S19 Particulate matter (2.5) concentration*_(log)
- S20 Quality of the natural environment

NOTES

a. Formally we have

$$0.4 \times \left(\frac{\text{country score} - \text{sample minimum}}{\text{sample maximum} - \text{sample minimum}} \right) + 0.8$$

The *sample minimum* and *sample maximum* are, respectively, the lowest and highest country scores in the sample of economies covered by the sustainability-adjusted GCI in each pillar.

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

$$category_i = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^K indicator_k}{K}$$

c 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 sustainability-adjusted 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., CO₂ emission, income Gini index), the transformation formula takes the following form, thus ensuring that 1 and 7 still corresponds to the worst and best possible outcomes, best possible outcomes, respectively:

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

d Variables S03, S04, and S05 are combined to form one single variable.

e Variables S10 and S11 are combined to form one single variable.

Appendix B:

Technical notes and sources for sustainability indicators

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. Throughout the *Report*, *n/a* denotes that the value is not available or that the available data are unreasonably outdated or do not come from a reliable source.

For each indicator, the title appears on the first line, preceded by its number to allow for quick reference. The numbering is the same as the one used in Appendix A. 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.

S01 Income Gini index

Measure of income inequality [0 = perfect equality; 100 = perfect inequality] | 2010 or most recent

This indicator measures the extent to which the distribution of income among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

Sources: World Bank, *World Development Indicators Online* (retrieved June 20, 2014); African Economic Outlook online statistics (retrieved March 21, 2014); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *Society at a Glance 2014*; US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), *The World Factbook* (retrieved March 21, 2014); Eurostat, online statistics (retrieved March 21, 2014); national sources

S02 Youth unemployment

Percent of total unemployed youth to total labor force aged 15–24 | 2012 or most recent

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force aged 15–24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Sources: International Labor Organization, ILOstat database available at http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/faces/home/statisticaldata/bulk-download?_adf.ctrl-state=t48e83vhx_4&clean=true&_afLoop=76512585054249 (retrieved March 27, 2014); World Bank, *World Development Indicators Online* (retrieved June 20, 2014); national sources

S03 Access to sanitation

Percent of total population using improved sanitation facilities | 2012 or most recent

Share of the population with at least adequate access to excreta disposal facilities that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.

Source: World Health Organization, *World Health Statistics 2014* available at <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.606?lang=en> (retrieved June 27, 2014)

S04 Access to improved drinking water

Percentage of population with access to improved drinking water | 2012 or most recent

Share of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, or rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. *Reasonable access* is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters per person per day from a source within 1 kilometer of the dwelling.

Source: World Health Organization, *World Health Statistics 2014*, available at <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.606?lang=en> (retrieved June 27, 2014)

S05 Access to healthcare services

How accessible is healthcare in your country? [1 = limited—only the privileged have access; 7 = universal—all citizens have access to healthcare] | 2013–2014 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*.

S06 Social safety net protection

In your country, to what extent does a formal social safety net provide protection for the general population from economic insecurity in the event of job loss or disability? [1 = not at all; 7 = provides full protection] | 2013–2014 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*.

S07 Extent of informal economy

In your country, how much economic activity would you estimate to be undeclared or unregistered? [1 = most economic activity is undeclared or unregistered; 7 = most economic activity is declared or registered] | 2013–2014 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*.

S08 Social mobility

In your country, to what extent do individuals have the opportunity to improve their economic situation through their personal efforts regardless of the socioeconomic status of their parents? [1 = little opportunity exists to improve one's economic situation; 7 = significant opportunity exists to improve one's economic situation] | 2013–2014 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this Report.

S09 Vulnerable employment

Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment | 2012 or most recent

Vulnerable employment refers to unpaid family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment—that is, the share of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment. A contributing family worker is a person who is self-employed in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household, and who cannot be regarded as a partner because the degree of his or her commitment to the operation of the establishment, in terms of the working time or other factors to be determined by national circumstances, is not at a level comparable with that of the head of the establishment.

Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators Online* (retrieved June 20, 2014)

S10 Stringency of environmental regulations

How would you assess the stringency of your country's environmental regulations? [1 = very lax, among the worst in the world; 7 = among the world's most stringent] | 2013–2014 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this Report.

S11 Enforcement of environmental regulations

In your country, how would you assess the enforcement of environmental regulations? [1 = very lax, among the worst in the world; 7 = among the world's most rigorous] | 2013–2014 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this Report.

S12 Terrestrial biome protection

Weighted average of the percentage of land area protected in each biome (weights are derived from the proportion of the national territory falling in each biome) | 2012 or most recent

This indicator is calculated by CIESIN (Columbia University's Center for International Earth Science Information Network) by overlaying the protected area mask on terrestrial biome data from Olson et al. (2001) for each country. A *biome* is defined as a major regional or global biotic community, such as a grassland or desert, characterized chiefly by the dominant forms of plant life and the prevailing climate. Scores are capped at 17 percent per biome such that higher levels of protection of some biomes cannot be used to offset lower levels of protection of other biomes, hence the maximum level of protection a country can achieve is 17 percent. CIESIN uses time series of the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) developed by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) in 2011, which provides a spatial time series of protected area coverage from 1990 to 2012. The WCMC considers all nationally designated protected areas whose location and extent is known. Boundaries were defined by polygons where available, and where they were not available protected area centroids were buffered to create a circle in accordance with the protected area size. The WCMC removed all overlaps between different protected areas by dissolving the boundaries to create a protected areas mask.

Source: Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy (YCELP) and the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) at Columbia University, Environmental Performance Index 2014, available at <http://epi.yale.edu/epi/issue-rankings>

S13 No. of ratified international environmental treaties

Total number of ratified environmental treaties | 2012 or most recent

This indicator measures the total number of international treaties from a set of 25 for which a state is a participant. A state is acknowledged as a "participant" whenever its status for each treaty appears as "Ratified," "Accession," or "In Force." The treaties included are: the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, 1948 Washington; the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, as amended in 1962 and 1969, 1954 London; the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, 1971 Ramsar; the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972 Paris; the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972 London, Mexico City, Moscow, Washington; the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, 1973 Washington; the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) as modified by the Protocol of 1978, 1978 London; the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 1979 Bonn; the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982 Montego Bay; the Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer, 1985 Vienna; the Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 1987 Montreal; the Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, 1989 Basel; the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, 1990 London; the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992 New York; the Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992 Rio de Janeiro; the International Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly Africa, 1994 Paris; the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, 1994 New York; the Agreement relating to the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, 1995 New York; the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on the Climate Change, Kyoto 1997; the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, 1998 Rotterdam; the Cartagena Protocol of Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2000 Montreal; the Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Co-operation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances, 2000 London; the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, 2001 Stockholm; the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, 2001 Rome; the International Tropical Timber Agreement, 2006 Geneva.

Source: The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Environmental Law Centre ELIS Treaty Database

S14 Baseline water stress**Normalized (0–5) ratio of total annual water withdrawals to total available annual renewable supply | 2010 or most recent**

This indicator measures total annual water withdrawals (municipal, industrial, and agricultural) expressed as a percentage of the total annual available flow. It is calculated as the ratio of water withdrawal to the mean available blue water (1950–2008). In turn, water withdrawals and available blue water are estimated separately. Water withdrawal is calculated in two steps: (1) national-level withdrawals are estimated using multiple regression time series models of withdrawals as a function of GDP, population, irrigated area, and electrical power production. Regressions are performed separately for each sector (domestic, industrial, and agricultural) and used to predict withdrawals for the current year. (2) These withdrawal estimates are then spatially disaggregated by sector based on regressions with spatial datasets. Available blue water is the sum of water flowing into the catchment from upstream catchments plus any imports of water to the catchment; upstream consumptive use plus runoff (precipitation minus evaporation and change in soil moisture storage) are then subtracted. For further details about the calculation of each component, please refer to the working paper “Aqueduct Metadata Document, Aqueduct Global Maps 2.0,” available at http://www.wri.org/sites/default/files/pdf/aqueduct_metadata_global.pdf.

Source: World Resources Institute, *Aqueduct Country and River Basin Rankings*, December 2013 edition, available at <http://www.wri.org/resources/data-sets/aqueduct-country-and-river-basin-rankings>

S15 Wastewater treatment**Percentage of wastewater that receives treatment weighted by connection to wastewater treatment rate | 2012 or most recent**

This indicator measures the percentage of wastewater that is treated before it is released back into ecosystems. The percentage of wastewater treated represents a measure of largely urban waste collection and treatment, since few rural areas are connected to sewage systems. The variable is calculated by weighting the average of the wastewater treatment rate values for the years 2000 through 2012 by the sewerage connection percentages. The original values are collated using a hierarchy of sources, selected in the following order: (1) country-level statistical data and reports; (2) values derived from the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)'s variable “Connected to wastewater treatment plan without treatment” by taking the inverse of this percentage; (3) the United Nations Statistics Division's “Population connected to wastewater treatment” variable; (4) secondary treatment levels from the *Pinsent Masons Water Yearbook*, 14th edition, available at <http://wateryearbook.pinsentmasons.com/>; and (5) FAO-AQUASTAT values (Total volume of wastewater treated/Total volume of wastewater collected) $\times 100$ for a given year in a given country.

Source: Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy (YCELP) and the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) at Columbia University, Environmental Performance Index 2014, available at <http://epi.yale.edu/epi/issue-rankings>

S16 CO₂ intensity**CO₂ intensity (kg of CO₂ per kg of oil equivalent energy use) | 2010 or most recent**

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include CO₂ produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring. *Energy use* refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport. A logarithm transformation is applied to the ratio of these statistics in order to spread the data distribution.

Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators database*, <http://data.worldbank.org> (retrieved June 20, 2014)

S17 Fish stocks overexploited**Fraction of the country's exclusive economic zone with overexploited and collapsed stocks | 2011 or most recent**

The Sea Around Us (SAU) project's Stock Status Plots (SSPs) are created in four steps (Kleisner and Pauly, 2011). In the first step, SAU defines a *stock* as a taxon (at the species, genus, or family level of taxonomic assignment) that occurs in the catch records for at least 5 consecutive years, over a minimum span of 10 years, and that has a total catch in an area of at least 1,000 tonnes over the time span. In the second step, SAU assesses the status of the stock for every year relative to the peak catch. SAU defines five states of stock status for a catch time series. This definition is assigned to every taxon that meets the definition of a stock for a particular spatial area (e.g., exclusive economic zones, or EEZs). These states are: (1) Developing—before the year of peak catch and less than 50 percent of the peak catch; (2) Exploited—before or after the year of peak catch and more than 50 percent of the peak catch; (3) Overexploited—after the year of peak catch and less than 50 percent but more than 10 percent of the peak catch; (4) Collapsed—after the year of peak catch and less than 10 percent of the peak catch; and (5) Rebuilding—after the year of peak catch and after the stock has collapsed, when catch has recovered to between 10 percent and 50 percent of the peak. In the third step, SAU graphs the number of stocks by status in a given year by tallying the number of stocks in a particular state and presenting these as percentages. In the final step, the cumulative catch of stock by status in a given year is summed over all stocks and presented as a percentage in the catch by stock status graph. The combination of these two figures represents the complete Stock Status Plot. The numbers for this indicator are taken from the overexploited and collapsed numbers of stocks over total numbers of stocks per EEZ. A logarithm transformation is applied to these statistics in order to spread the data distribution.

Source: Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy (YCELP) and the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) at Columbia University, Environmental Performance Index 2014, available at <http://epi.yale.edu/epi/issue-rankings>

S18 Forest cover change**Forest cover change, as compared to 2000 levels | 2012 or most recent**

This indicator measures the percent change in forest cover between 2000 and 2012 in areas with greater than 50 percent tree cover. It factors in areas of deforestation (forest loss), reforestation (forest restoration or replanting), and afforestation (conversion of bare or cultivated land into forest). Hansen et al. (2013) used 650,000 Landsat 7 satellite images with a resolution of 30 meters to quantify the area of forest loss. As defined in Hansen et al. (2013), *trees* were defined as all vegetation taller than 5 meters. *Forest loss* was defined as a stand replacement disturbance or the complete removal of tree cover canopy at the Landsat pixel scale. Results were disaggregated by reference percent tree cover stratum (e.g., greater than 50 percent crown cover to approximately 0 percent crown cover) and by year.

Source: Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy (YCELP) and the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) at Columbia University, Environmental Performance Index 2014, available at <http://epi.yale.edu/epi/issue-rankings>

S19 Particulate matter (2.5) concentration

Population-weighted exposure to $PM_{2.5}$ (micro-grams per cubic meter) | 2012 or most recent

$PM_{2.5}$, also known as *fine particulate matter*, refers to particles or droplets in the air that are 2.5 micrometers or less in width. Although invisible to the naked human eye as individual particles, $PM_{2.5}$ can reduce visibility and cause the air to appear hazy when its levels are elevated. This indicator is based on a model that was parameterized by data on aerosol optical depth (AOD) from NASA's MODIS, SeaWiFS, MISR satellite instruments, and the GEOS-Chem chemical transport model. The parameterized model covered all areas south of 70 degree north latitude and north of 70 degree south latitude. Van Donkelaar et al. estimated annual global surface $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations at a 10 x 10 km spatial resolution, and then created three-year moving averages from 2000 to 2012. Population-weighted average exposure values were calculated using population data from the Global Rural Urban Mapping Project (2011) database. For additional details, see Aaron van Donkelaar, January 2015 (embargoed), and http://epi.yale.edu/files/2014_epi_metadata.pdf.

Source: Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy (YCELP) and the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) at Columbia University, Environmental Performance Index 2014, available at <http://epi.yale.edu/epi/issue-rankings>

S20 Quality of the natural environment

In your country, how would you assess the quality of the natural environment? [1 = extremely poor, among the worst in the world; 7 = among the world's most pristine] | 2013–2014 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this Report.

The Executive Opinion Survey: The Voice of the Business Community

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World Economic Forum

Since 1979 and its first report on the competitiveness of European industry, the World Economic Forum's annual survey has been a key ingredient of its research and benchmarking activities. The Executive Opinion Survey (the Survey) is the longest-running and most extensive survey of its kind. Box 1 retraces the history of this instrument, which is closely related to the history of the competitiveness report series. The Survey captures 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. It helps to capture aspects of a particular domain—such as the extent of the skills gap, the level of corruption, or the intensity of market competition—that are more qualitative than hard data can provide. Thus it is an indispensable complement to the sources of data made available 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 Forum indexes, including the Networked Readiness Index, the Enabling Trade Index, the Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index, and the Gender Gap Index, as well as in a number of regional 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 their Corruption Perceptions Index and the Bribe Payers Index. Institutions such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the World Bank, 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.

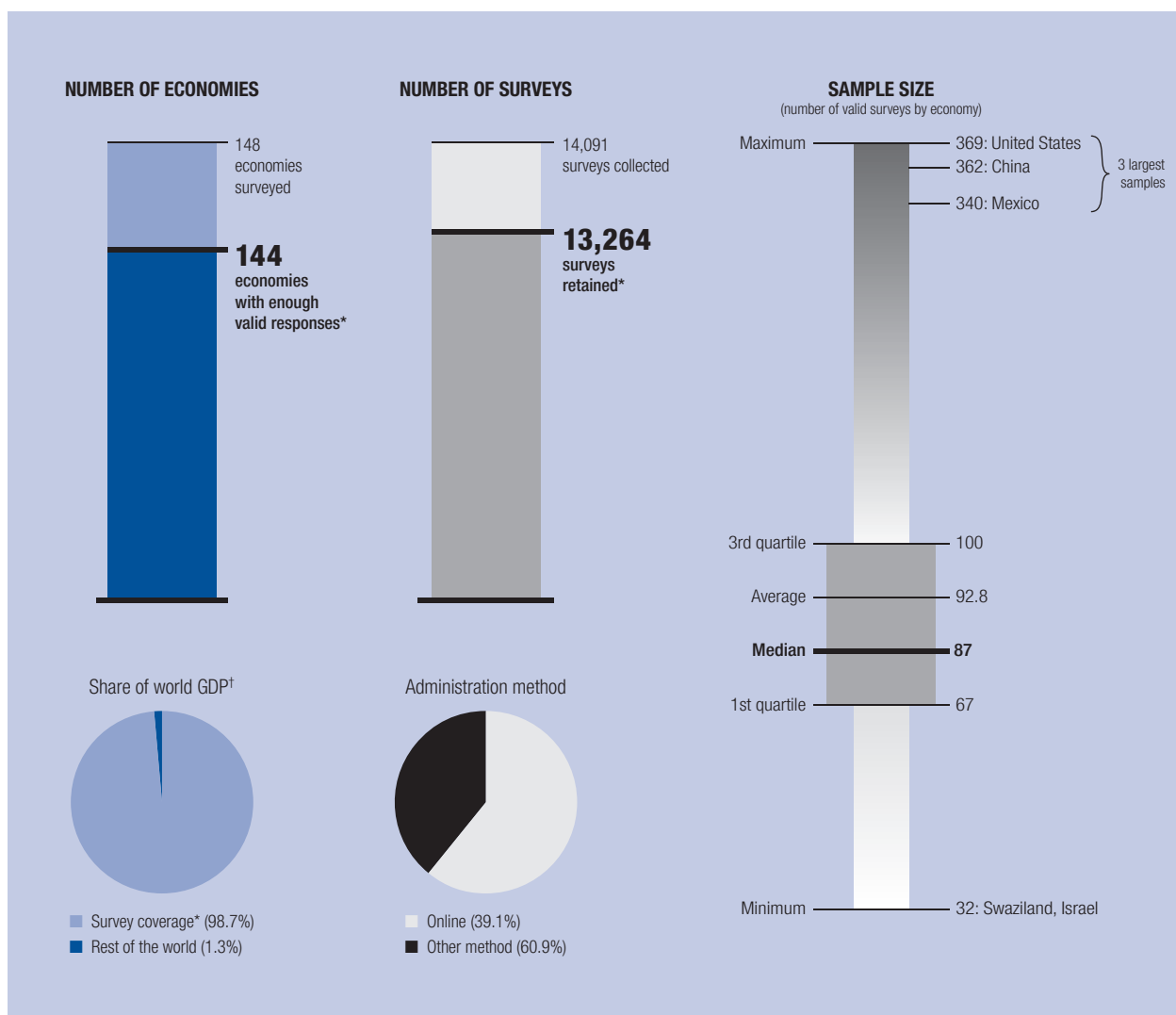
THE SURVEY IN NUMBERS

The 2014 edition of the Survey captured the opinions of over 14,000 business leaders in 148 economies between February and June 2014; because of data issues, out of the 148 economies surveyed, 144 are included in the GCI this year (please see the data treatment section below for further details). Figure 1 presents some key descriptive statistics. The Survey is available in 42 languages, of which 20 are available online (see Table 1). This year almost 40 percent of respondents took the Survey online. In 22 economies the Survey was administered entirely online, while in a further 16 over 90 percent of respondents completed the Survey online (see Table 2 for statistics about the administration approach).

Geographic coverage

Following a year of non-inclusion, Tajikistan is reinstated in the 2014 edition; however, no new economy is added

Figure 1: Descriptive statistics of the Executive Opinion Survey 2014



Source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook* database, April 2014 edition.

Note: Not all charts are drawn to scale.

* Following data treatment. See text for details.

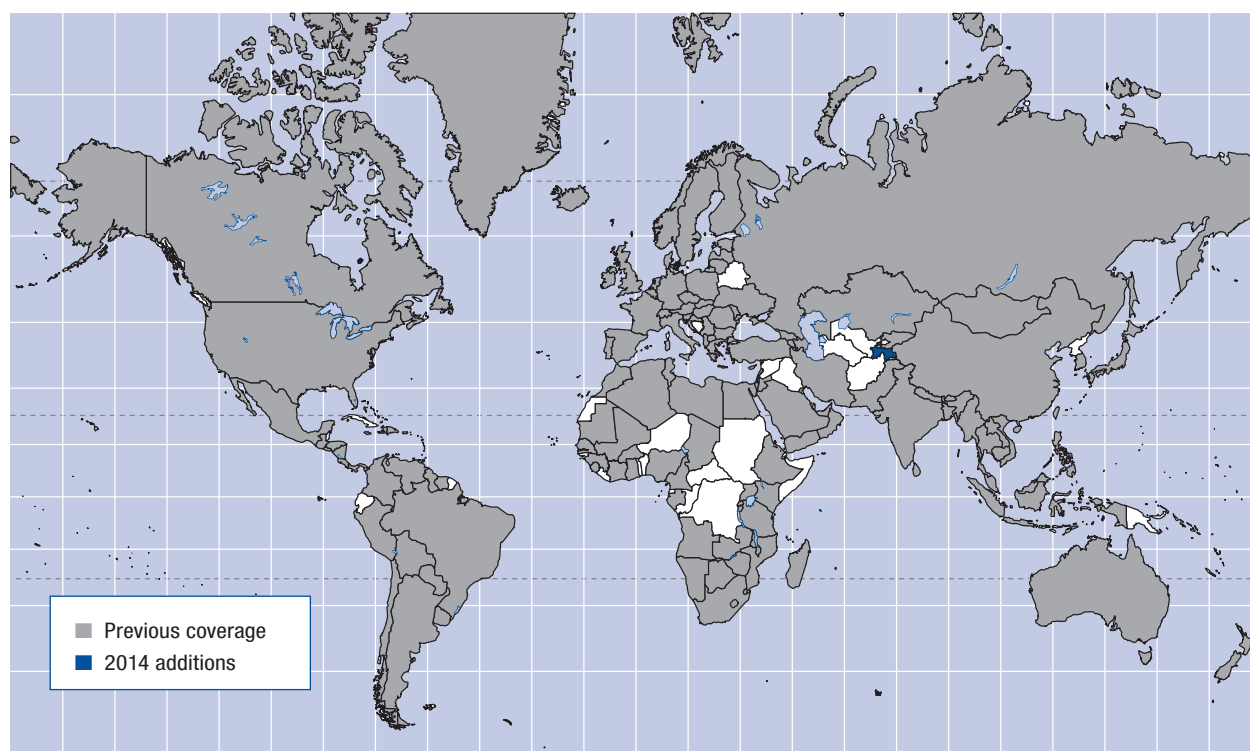
† Based on purchasing power parity estimates.

Table 1: The 42 languages in which the 2014 Survey was available

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

* Language also available in the online Survey tool (20 languages).

Figure 2: Country/economy coverage of the Executive Opinion Survey



this year. The Survey was not completed to minimum requirements in Benin, Brunei Darussalam, or Liberia, and therefore those countries could not be included this year. Furthermore, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Ecuador are not included in this edition of the *Report* because of data quality concerns (see “Trend analysis and exceptions” below for more detail). The Forum’s Global Competitiveness and Benchmarking Network continues its efforts to increase country coverage year on year.

SURVEY STRUCTURE, ADMINISTRATION, AND METHODOLOGY

The Survey is divided into 14 sections:

- I. About Your Company
- II. Overall Perceptions of Your Economy
- III. Infrastructure
- IV. Innovation and Technology Infrastructure
- V. Financial Environment
- VI. Foreign Trade and Investment
- VII. Domestic Competition
- VIII. Company Operations and Strategy
- IX. Government and Public Institutions
- X. Education and Human Capital
- XI. Corruption, Ethics and Social Responsibility
- XII. Travel & Tourism
- XIII. Environment
- XIV. Health

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 2 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. The full list of Partner Institutes can be found 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 is comparable across the globe and in a specific timeframe. The sampling guidelines have evolved over time and are based on best practices in the field of survey administration and on discussions with survey experts. 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

Table 2: Executive Opinion Survey: Descriptive statistics and weightings

Country/Economy	First component*			Second component: 2014 edition*		
	Survey edition	No. of respondents	Weight (%)*	No. of respondents	Online (%)	Weight (%)*
Albania	2013	81	45.3	79	—	54.7
Algeria	2013	65	40.1	97	—	59.9
Angola	2013	35	41.3	47	—	58.7
Argentina	2013	122	47.0	104	100.0	53.0
Armenia	2013	76	45.0	76	5.3	55.0
Australia	2013	57	43.2	66	100.0	56.8
Austria	2013	99	49.1	71	43.7	50.9
Azerbaijan	2013	85	44.6	88	—	55.4
Bahrain	2013	41	42.3	51	92.2	57.7
Bangladesh	2013	71	44.1	76	1.3	55.9
Barbados	2013	51	45.8	48	87.5	54.2
Belgium	2013	86	48.7	64	100.0	51.3
Bhutan	2013	85	46.9	73	—	53.1
Bolivia	2013	74	40.1	110	100.0	59.9
Botswana	2013	87	40.7	123	26.8	59.3
Brazil	2013	98	43.1	114	98.2	56.9
Bulgaria	2013	81	41.9	104	—	58.1
Burkina Faso	2013	57	50.6	36	—	49.4
Burundi	2013	110	47.0	94	—	53.0
Cambodia	2013	93	47.0	79	—	53.0
Cameroon	2013	81	44.8	82	—	55.2
Canada	2013	133	51.4	79	96.2	48.6
Cape Verde	2013	80	44.4	84	9.5	55.6
Chad	2013	102	50.0	68	—	50.0
Chile	2013	130	43.8	143	51.7	56.2
Colombia	2013	204	47.9	162	59.9	52.1
Costa Rica	2013	110	52.5	59	98.3	47.5
Côte d'Ivoire	2013	81	45.8	76	—	54.2
Croatia	2013	80	44.7	82	2.4	55.3
Cyprus	2013	63	47.4	52	—	52.6
Czech Republic	2013	50	39.7	77	100.0	60.3
Denmark	2013	173	53.0	89	1.1	47.0
Dominican Republic	2013	56	43.7	62	—	56.3
Timor-Leste	2013	34	43.0	40	—	57.0
Egypt	2013	60	38.8	100	—	61.3
El Salvador	2013	44	43.7	49	100.0	56.3
Estonia	2013	92	45.4	89	100.0	54.6
Ethiopia	2013	98	44.7	100	—	55.3
Finland	2013	40	42.5	49	100.0	57.5
Macedonia, FYR	2013	82	45.6	78	—	54.4
France	2013	80	35.2	184	80.4	64.8
Gabon	2013	59	49.8	40	20.0	50.2
Gambia, The	2013	76	43.6	85	—	56.4
Georgia	2013	74	49.6	51	98.0	50.4
Germany	2013	170	51.6	99	89.9	48.4
Ghana	2013	70	41.5	93	4.3	58.5
Greece	2013	91	45.9	85	91.8	54.1
Guatemala	2013	86	45.4	83	1.2	54.6
Guinea	2013	56	40.9	78	—	59.1
Guyana	2013	92	47.9	73	—	52.1
Haiti	2013	117	57.5	39	—	42.5
Honduras	2013	55	36.9	108	—	63.1
Hong Kong SAR	2013	60	44.4	63	65.1	55.6
Hungary	2013	88	43.5	99	82.8	56.5
Iceland	2013	91	45.9	85	100.0	54.1
India	2013	85	34.4	211	0.9	65.6
Indonesia	2013	87	44.6	90	—	55.4
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2013	121	42.2	152	100.0	57.8
Ireland	2013	55	45.7	52	100.0	54.3
Israel	2013	60	52.6	32	100.0	47.4
Italy	2013	85	44.7	87	1.1	55.3
Jamaica	2013	61	49.9	41	—	50.1
Japan	2013	115	52.1	64	6.3	47.9
Jordan†	2012	156	48.6	117	—	51.4
Kazakhstan	2013	107	43.2	124	10.5	56.8
Kenya	2013	100	43.5	113	—	56.5
Kuwait	2013	36	43.1	42	19.0	56.9
Kyrgyz Republic	2013	101	45.5	97	—	54.5
Lao PDR	2013	62	42.3	77	—	57.7
Latvia	2013	97	47.2	81	100.0	52.8
Lebanon	2013	39	44.7	40	97.5	55.3
Lesotho	2013	97	46.6	85	—	53.4
Libya	2013	63	50.6	40	15.0	49.4

(Cont'd.)

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

Country/Economy	First component*			Second component: 2014 edition*		
	Survey edition	No. of respondents	Weight (%)*	No. of respondents	Online (%)	Weight (%)*
Lithuania	2013	141	44.6	146	60.3	55.4
Luxembourg	2013	57	42.6	69	100.0	57.4
Madagascar	2013	157	50.7	99	—	49.3
Malawi	2013	55	44.3	58	22.4	55.7
Malaysia	2013	106	46.2	96	43.8	53.8
Mali	2013	94	46.3	85	—	53.7
Malta	2013	42	42.3	52	82.7	57.7
Mauritania	2013	88	43.7	98	—	56.3
Mauritius	2013	77	48.9	56	96.4	51.1
Mexico	2013	320	44.2	340	97.1	55.8
Moldova	2013	122	43.8	134	—	56.2
Mongolia	2013	86	45.7	81	—	54.3
Morocco	2013	82	51.8	47	80.9	48.2
Mozambique	2013	87	42.4	107	0.9	57.6
Myanmar	2013	79	43.9	86	1.2	56.1
Namibia	2013	79	45.3	77	—	54.7
Nepal	2013	93	46.3	84	1.2	53.7
Netherlands	2013	87	44.9	88	97.7	55.1
New Zealand	2013	37	43.7	41	100.0	56.3
Nicaragua	2013	69	52.9	36	91.7	47.1
Nigeria	2013	109	45.3	106	1.9	54.7
Norway	2013	68	42.1	86	100.0	57.9
Oman†	2012	78	42.5	95	31.6	57.5
Pakistan	2013	130	54.9	56	21.4	45.1
Panama	2013	130	44.9	131	38.9	55.1
Paraguay	2013	58	44.8	59	—	55.2
China	2013	364	45.1	362	0.3	54.9
Peru	2013	79	44.1	85	42.4	55.9
Philippines	2013	95	42.1	120	—	57.9
Poland	2013	208	45.5	200	98.0	54.5
Portugal	2013	100	40.8	140	76.4	59.2
Puerto Rico	2013	57	46.4	51	100.0	53.6
Qatar	2013	106	45.4	103	5.8	54.6
Korea, Rep.	2013	81	42.4	100	—	57.6
Montenegro	2013	78	42.5	95	—	57.5
Serbia	2013	100	45.0	100	—	55.0
Romania	2013	103	49.4	72	—	50.6
Russian Federation	2013	294	45.8	276	0.4	54.2
Rwanda‡	2013	81	100.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Saudi Arabia	2013	139	41.7	181	72.4	58.3
Senegal	2013	98	44.7	100	—	55.3
Seychelles	2013	31	36.5	63	—	63.5
Sierra Leone	2013	99	45.9	92	—	54.1
Singapore	2013	150	44.0	163	60.7	56.0
Slovak Republic	2013	114	48.6	85	84.7	51.4
Slovenia	2013	98	46.9	84	1.2	53.1
South Africa	2013	47	42.4	58	96.6	57.6
Spain	2013	84	46.3	76	75.0	53.8
Sri Lanka	2013	100	45.4	97	—	54.6
Suriname	2013	50	49.1	36	100.0	50.9
Swaziland	2013	32	45.0	32	31.3	55.0
Sweden	2013	45	41.0	62	98.4	59.0
Switzerland	2013	71	44.7	73	100.0	55.3
Taiwan, China	2013	71	43.1	83	37.3	56.9
Tajikistan‡‡	—	—	—	97	—	100.0
Tanzania	2013	92	44.5	96	—	55.5
Thailand	2013	86	43.0	101	99.0	57.0
Trinidad and Tobago	2013	132	42.2	165	99.4	57.8
Tunisia	2013	84	44.9	85	76.5	55.1
Turkey	2013	94	45.8	88	47.7	54.2
Uganda	2013	93	45.4	90	—	54.6
Ukraine	2013	108	45.4	105	1.0	54.6
United Arab Emirates†	2012	169	45.9	157	21.0	54.1
United Kingdom	2013	118	49.9	79	100.0	50.1
United States	2013	598	50.9	369	100.0	49.1
Uruguay	2013	92	44.1	99	46.5	55.9
Venezuela	2013	54	48.7	40	100.0	51.3
Vietnam	2013	109	46.7	95	7.4	53.3
Yemen	2013	72	48.8	53	—	51.2
Zambia	2013	85	48.0	67	—	52.0
Zimbabwe	2013	57	47.7	46	56.5	52.3
Grand total/average				13,264	39.1	

Notes: Bold typeface identifies economies where the Survey was conducted entirely online. All statistics were computed following the edition of the data. See text for details.

Survey edition(s) used for the computation of economy scores: † 2012 and 2014; ‡ 2013; ‡‡ 2014. See Box 2 for details about exceptions.

* Weight applied to the country score in that edition of the Survey. See Box 4 for details.

Box 1: A brief history of the Executive Opinion Survey and *The Global Competitiveness Report*

The Global Competitiveness Report began as a research project by Professor Klaus Schwab in 1979. The report, entitled *The Competitiveness of European Industry*, would later become the annual *Global Competitiveness Report*. This first report was an analysis of the competitiveness of 16 European countries. The study was based on Schwab's innovative concept of competitiveness, which extended beyond the traditional notion of labor and capital productivity. *Competitiveness*, in that early report, was defined as the ability of one enterprise to do as well as, or outperform, another company or group of companies while taking into account the framework conditions in the country.

That year, of the 200 indicators selected for the Forum's first competitiveness index, 50 were derived from a survey. The survey was mailed out in English, French, and German to potential respondents throughout Europe, mainly Chief Executive or Chief Planning Officers of European companies; Managing Directors of subsidiaries of US companies operating in these 16 countries, leading representatives of industrial and employers' associations, labor unions, economic and social institutes; university faculties of economics or business administration; and the economic media. Median values were calculated for each question and by country. In parallel, Forum researchers visited statistical offices and ministries in order to gather relevant quantitative data. The report was finalized in November 1979. The Forum's work on competitiveness and its various indexes has therefore been including a mix of proprietary survey data and statistics from international organizations since its very inception.

The report was the first attempt to support policymakers and business leaders in their efforts to formulate improved economic policies and institutional reforms. In the minds of its authors, "an undertaking of this dimension can never be perfect, certainly not in its first publication. It will be enriched, in the future, by the comments and suggestions of its readers."¹

Thirty-five years later, as envisioned by Professor Schwab, *The Global Competitiveness Report* has grown to cover over 140 economies to assess the key drivers of development. The methodology underpinning the analysis has been improved over the years in order to reflect the newest thinking in matters of economic growth. Since 2005, the Global Competitiveness Index has provided the methodology used to conduct the assessment. This evolution has been achieved while keeping true to the original objective of supporting policymakers and business leaders in their efforts to formulate improved economic policies and institutional reforms.

In parallel to this development of the index, the original survey has evolved and is today known as the Executive Opinion Survey (the Survey). Over the years, it has undergone a number of revisions and audits, which have enabled an improved administration process and methodology. The Survey has grown in scope, too. It now includes over 140 questions distributed in 14 sections. And it largely influences the coverage of the Forum's global indexes: in most cases, an economy not included in the Survey cannot be covered by an index.

Note

1 European Management Forum 1979.

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 a second list 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 Global Competitiveness and Benchmarking Network 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 Global Competitiveness and Benchmarking Network 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 both the Index and the Survey.

An initial external audit by a team of survey experts from Gallup was performed in 2008. Four years after implementing the recommendations from the first audit, a second audit was conducted in 2012 by Gallup. During this second audit, 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 outcome of the review regarding the implementation of the 2008 recommendations was commendable; the review determined that the Executive Opinion Survey process followed best practices and made the improvements noted in both the Survey tool and translations as well as in sampling quality. Box 3 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 Benchmarking Network recognizes this as a possibility; nonetheless, following international best practices and upon Gallup's recommendation, the Forum 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 occurs with such an approach.

In the context of the GCI revision (see Chapter 1.1), the Survey will undergo a full review in the Fall of 2014. Along with updating some questions, following expert recommendations, the Survey will be shortened and its terminology simplified.

With such ongoing efforts in the realm of survey administration best practice, the Global Competitiveness and Benchmarking Network team continues to improve processes to achieve greater data accuracy and heightened comparability across economies.

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 thorough 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 a

Box 2: Example of a typical Survey question

In your country, how strong is the protection of intellectual property, including anti-counterfeiting measures?

Extremely weak < 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 > Extremely strong

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

completion rate inferior to 50 percent are excluded.⁵ Surveys with straight answers (e.g., only 4s or only 1s) are also excluded. The very few cases of duplicate surveys—which can occur, for example, when a 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 52 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

Box 3: Insights from the Executive Opinion Survey 2014

The respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey largely reflect the characteristics and diversity of the economic fabric of the countries covered. They also demonstrate the efforts undertaken by the Partner Institutes to follow the sampling guidelines. Figure 1 presents selected statistics about the Survey’s demographics.

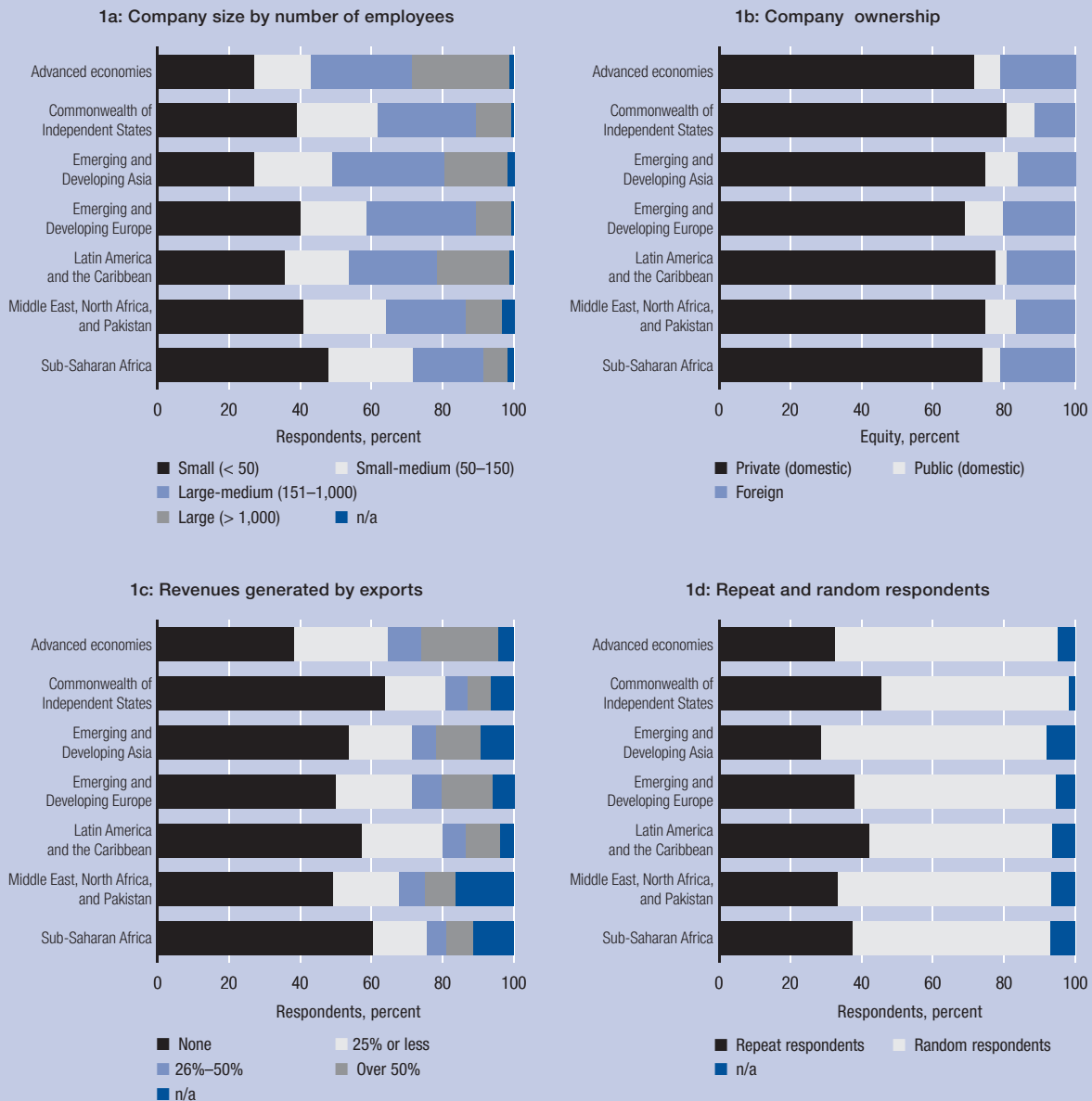
Because small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) account for a large share of economic activities in most countries, the Survey aims to collect the opinion of executives from those smaller companies (Figure 1a). Indeed, small enterprises, defined here as those with fewer than 50 employees, account for 27 percent of the sample in *Advanced Economies* and *Emerging and Developing Asia* and for 48 percent in *Sub-Saharan Africa*, also reflecting the respective economic structure of these regions. The Partner Institutes are asked to collect a mix of SMEs and large companies.

The Survey also aims to capture the diversity of companies in terms of ownership (Figure 1b). On average, 19 percent of the surveyed companies’ equity is owned by foreigners (as either minority or majority shareholders).

Further, the Survey sampling also aims to ensure the coverage of a variety of non-exporting and exporting companies (Figure 1c). Regular exporters (companies for which exports account for more than 50 percent of revenues) account for just 6 percent of the sample in the *Commonwealth of Independent States* and as much as 22 percent in *Advanced Economies*.

Finally, in alignment with the Forum’s sampling guidelines, approximately a third of the 2014 Survey respondents are “repeat” respondents—that is to say, they are executives who have previously taken part in the Survey (Figure 1d). This improves the comparability of data across years.

Figure 1: Executive Opinion Survey: Respondent profile



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 greater than 3 are dropped.

Aggregation and computation of country averages

Through 2013, the computation of country averages used a weighting by economic sector: averages of individual responses were computed for the four main economic sectors (agriculture, manufacturing industry, non-manufacturing industry, and services) in a given country. Country averages were then derived by taking a weighted average of the sector averages using the estimated contributions of each sector to a country's GDP as weights. The aim was to obtain a more representative average.

However, while appealing in theory, this approach presents a number of implementation challenges and limitations. First, in many countries covered by the Survey, information about economic structure is not reliable or is subject to significant revision. Special treatment is also required for 10 countries for which the breakdown of industry between manufacturing and non-manufacturing is not available. Second, the structure of the sample of responses might end up differing significantly from the actual structure of the economy, despite the efforts of our Partner Institutes, especially in challenging environments where the administration of the Survey is difficult. Third, in some major petroleum- and gas-producing countries, a handful of very large companies account for a sizeable share of the non-manufacturing sector. This means that attempting to mirror the structure of the economy would result in assigning a very high individual weight to the respondent from those companies. A related issue arises if none of those companies are surveyed, in which case the non-manufacturing sector is not represented at all in the country sample. Elsewhere, where agriculture still accounts for a large share of an economy, the agriculture sector tends to be under-represented in the Survey sample because of the difficulty of identifying respondents in that sector who have an international perspective. The issue of sectoral representation tends to be exacerbated when the sample of respondents is small.

In the presence of unbalanced samples, we used to limit the maximum implicit weight of an individual response in the sample to 10 percent.⁶ In some extreme cases, where a sample size was too small or the sectoral representation too different from the actual structure of the economy, this mechanism was not sufficient to prevent an individual response from receiving a disproportionate weight. In such a case, the economic sector stratification average was abandoned and a simple average of the surveys was applied.

For all these reasons, this year we decided to revert back to using a simple average to compute scores of all countries. Therefore, every individual response carries the same implicit weight, regardless the company's sector of activity. Yet, as explained above, we will continue to work with our Partner institutes to obtain samples of respondents that are as representative as possible.

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 2014 are combined with the 2013 averages to produce the country scores that are used for the computation of the GCI 2014–2015 and for other projects.⁷

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 2013 and first quarter of 2014 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 4 details the methodology and provides a clarifying example.

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

Box 4: Country/economy 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 2014–2015* (see text for exceptions).

For any given Survey question i , country c 's final score, $q_{ic}^{2013-14}$, is given by:

$$q_{ic}^{2013-14} = w_c^{2013} \times q_{ic}^{2013} + w_c^{2014} \times q_{ic}^{2014} \quad (1)$$

where

q_{ic}^t is country c 's score on question i in year t , with $t = 2013, 2014$, 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:

$$w_c^{2013} = \frac{(1-\alpha) + \frac{N_c^{2013}}{N_c^{2013} + N_c^{2014}}}{2} \quad (2a) \quad \text{and} \quad w_c^{2014} = \frac{\alpha + \frac{N_c^{2014}}{N_c^{2013} + N_c^{2014}}}{2} \quad (2b)$$

where N_c^t is the sample size (i.e., the number of respondents) for country c in year t , with $t = 2013, 2014$. α is a discount factor. Its value is set at 0.6. That is, the 2013 score of country c is given 2/3 of the weight given to the 2014 score.

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

$$q_{ic}^{2013-14} = \frac{1}{2} \times \underbrace{(1-\alpha) \times q_{ic}^{2013}}_{\text{discounted-past weighted average}} + \alpha \times q_{ic}^{2014} + \frac{1}{2} \times \underbrace{\left(\frac{N_c^{2013}}{N_c^{2013} + N_c^{2014}} \times q_{ic}^{2013} + \frac{N_c^{2014}}{N_c^{2013} + N_c^{2014}} \times q_{ic}^{2014} \right)}_{\text{sample-size weighted average}} \quad (3)$$

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.

(Cont'd.)

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 62 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 146 economies.⁸ 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 a country in order to assess the plausibility of the Survey results.

Based on these quantitative and qualitative analyses, the 2014 Survey data collected in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, and Rwanda deviate significantly from the historical trends, and recent developments in these countries do not seem to provide enough justification for the large swings observed. In the case of Rwanda, we use only the 2013 Survey data in the computation of the Survey scores (see the Exceptions section in Box 4). Rwanda therefore is still covered in the GCI 2014–2015. Although this remains a remedial

Box 4: Country/economy score calculation (cont'd.)

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:

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

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 2014, where, by definition, no past data exist, the weight applied to the 2013 score is $w_c^{2013} = 0$ and the weight applied to the 2014 score is $w_c^{2014} = 1$. Equation (1) simply is $q_{i,c}^{2013-14} = q_{i,c}^{2014}$. The same is true for Tajikistan, which was reinstated in 2014. In this case, we have $q_{i,c}^{2013-14} = q_{i,c}^{2014}$.

In the case of countries that failed the inter-year robustness check, the weight applied is $w_c^{2013} = 1$ and $w_c^{2014} = 0$, so that Equation (1) simply becomes $q_{i,c}^{2013-14} = q_{i,c}^{2013}$. In the case of countries that failed the inter-year robustness check last year and for which the 2013 data were discarded, we use the Survey data from 2012 instead, and combine them with those of 2014 to compute the scores. Equation (1) then becomes $q_{i,c}^{2012-2014} = w_c^{2012} \times q_{i,c}^{2012} + w_c^{2014} \times q_{i,c}^{2014}$.

Example of score computation

For this example, we compute the score of Tanzania for indicator 5.08 Extent of staff training, which is derived from the following Survey question: "In your country, to what extent do companies invest in training and employee development? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]." This question is *not* a new Survey question and Tanzania did not fail the inter-year robustness test either this year or last year. Therefore, the general case of Equation (1) applies. Tanzania's score was 3.76 in 2013 and 3.31 in 2014. The weighting scheme described above indicates how the two scores are combined. In Tanzania, the size of the sample was 92 in 2013 and 96 in 2014. Using $\alpha = 0.6$ and applying Equations (2a) and (2b) yields weights of 44.5 percent for 2013 and 55.5 percent for 2014 (see Table 2). The final country score for this question is given by Equation (1):

$$\underbrace{0.445 \times 3.76}_{2013} + \underbrace{0.555 \times 3.31}_{2014} = 3.51.$$

This is the final score used in the computation of the GCI and reported in Table 5.08 (see page 463). Although numbers are rounded to two decimal places in this example and to one decimal place in the data tables, exact figures are used in all calculations.

measure, we will continue to investigate the situation over the coming months in an effort to improve the reliability of the Survey data in this country.

Last year, the same analysis resulted in the Survey data of four countries—Bosnia and Herzegovina, Jordan, Oman, and United Arab Emirates—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 2012 and 2014 for these countries, with the exception of Bosnia and Herzegovina described further below.

In the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina, we observe a very high degree of volatility in the Survey results over the past four years. For Ecuador, the trend exhibited by the Survey results over the past four years is not corroborated by developments on the ground during that period. Therefore, as an exceptional measure, both countries are excluded from this year's coverage. We will work closely with the respective Partner Institutes to improve the administration process and the reliability of

the data, with the aim of reinstating both countries in the near future.

CONCLUSION

Since 1979, the World Economic Forum has been conducting a survey to gather perception data for its research on competitiveness. Over the years, the Executive Opinion Survey has become the largest poll of its kind, this year collecting the insight of more than 14,000 executives into critical drivers of their respective countries' development. This scale could not be achieved without the tremendous efforts of the Forum's network of over 160 Partner Institutes in carrying out the Survey at a national level. The Survey gathers valuable information on a broad range of variables for which data sources are scarce or nonexistent. For this reason, and for the integrity of our publication and related research, sampling thoroughness and comparability across the globe remain an essential and ongoing endeavor of The Global Competitiveness and Benchmarking Network.

NOTES

- 1 The World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness and Benchmarking Network would like to acknowledge e-Rewards Market Research for carrying out the Executive Opinion Survey 2014 in the United States, following the detailed sampling guidelines. Furthermore, e-Rewards supplemented a sample in Germany and Sweden, as well as France.
- 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 123 core questions are all numerical questions of sections II through XI.
- 6 Practically, under the old approach, when, for a particular country, the ratio of the weight of one sector in the economy to the percentage of surveys from that sector in the country sample exceeded 5, the sector weight used for the weighted average was capped at five times the percentage of surveys from that sector in the sample. The weights of the other sectors were then adjusted proportionally to their weight in the country's GDP.
- 7 The 2013 scores were computed using a sector-weighted average.
- 8 The Survey was conducted in 148 economies in 2014. However, in Brunei Darussalam and Liberia there were not enough responses collected for inclusion. Therefore, those two countries were excluded prior to carrying out the IQR test.

REFERENCE

European Management Forum. 1979. *The Competitiveness of European Industry*. Geneva: European Management Forum.

Part 2

Data Presentation

2.1

Country/Economy Profiles

How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles

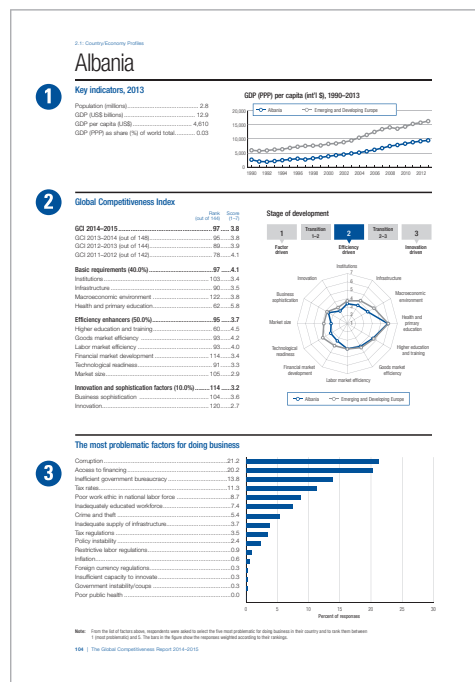
The Country/Economy Profiles section presents a two-page profile for each of the 144 economies covered in *The Global Competitiveness Report 2014–2015*.

PAGE 1

1 Key indicators

The first section presents a selection of key indicators for the economy under review. Unless noted otherwise, all data in the Key indicators' section are sourced from the April 2014 edition of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)'s *World Economic Outlook (WEO) Database*:

- Population (in millions). The population figure for Puerto Rico is sourced from the United States Census Bureau.
- Gross domestic product (GDP) in billions and GDP per capita, both expressed in US dollars and valued at current prices. Data for Puerto Rico are sourced from Puerto Rico's national statistics.
- The chart on the upper right-hand side displays the evolution of GDP per capita at purchasing power parity (PPP) from 1990 through 2013 (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 2014 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. Data for Puerto Rico are not available.



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 144 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 score of the group to which the economy belongs, using the same classification as in the GDP per capita chart (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 2014 edition of the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey (the Survey), with the exception of

Rwanda, for which responses from the 2013 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

4 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 best possible outcome.
- **VALUE:** This column reports the country's score on each of the variables that compose the GCI.
- **RANK/144:** This column reports the country's position among the 144 economies covered by the GCI 2014–2015. The ranks of those indicators that constitute a notable competitive advantage are highlighted in blue bold typeface. 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 5th overall—its 3rd rank on indicator *5.07 Availability of research and training services* 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 30th 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 95th overall,

The screenshot shows a detailed table of indicators for Albania. The table is organized into pillars: 1st pillar (Government effectiveness, Regulatory quality, etc.), 2nd pillar (Infrastructure, Health and primary education, etc.), 3rd pillar (Macroeconomic environment, Higher education and training, etc.), 4th pillar (Goods market efficiency, Financial market efficiency, etc.), and 5th pillar (Technological readiness, Innovation, etc.). Each row lists an indicator number and title, followed by its value and rank. Some indicators are highlighted in blue, indicating competitive advantages.

indicator 2.08 *Mobile phone subscription*, where the country ranks 39th, constitutes a competitive advantage.

- These rules do not apply to indicators 2.03 *Quality of railroad infrastructure*, 4.01 *Malaria incidence*, or 4.02 *Business impact of malaria* because of the special ranking method used for those indicators.

For further analysis, the data tables in the following section of the *Report* provide ranks, values, and the period of each data point, indicator by indicator.

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

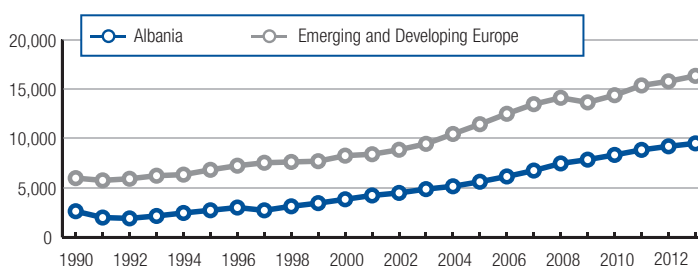
Country/Economy	Page	Country/Economy	Page	Country/Economy	Page
Albania	104	Guyana	200	Norway	296
Algeria	106	Haiti	202	Oman	298
Angola	108	Honduras	204	Pakistan	300
Argentina	110	Hong Kong SAR	206	Panama	302
Armenia	112	Hungary	208	Paraguay	304
Australia	114	Iceland	210	Peru	306
Austria	116	India	212	Philippines	308
Azerbaijan	118	Indonesia	214	Poland	310
Bahrain	120	Iran, Islamic Rep.	216	Portugal	312
Bangladesh	122	Ireland	218	Puerto Rico	314
Barbados	124	Israel	220	Qatar	316
Belgium	126	Italy	222	Romania	318
Bhutan	128	Jamaica	224	Russian Federation	320
Bolivia	130	Japan	226	Rwanda	322
Botswana	132	Jordan	228	Saudi Arabia	324
Brazil	134	Kazakhstan	230	Senegal	326
Bulgaria	136	Kenya	232	Serbia	328
Burkina Faso	138	Korea, Rep.	234	Seychelles	330
Burundi	140	Kuwait	236	Sierra Leone	332
Cambodia	142	Kyrgyz Republic	238	Singapore	334
Cameroon	144	Lao PDR	240	Slovak Republic	336
Canada	146	Latvia	242	Slovenia	338
Cape Verde	148	Lebanon	244	South Africa	340
Chad	150	Lesotho	246	Spain	342
Chile	152	Libya	248	Sri Lanka	344
China	154	Lithuania	250	Suriname	346
Colombia	156	Luxembourg	252	Swaziland	348
Costa Rica	158	Macedonia, FYR	254	Sweden	350
Côte d'Ivoire	160	Madagascar	256	Switzerland	352
Croatia	162	Malawi	258	Taiwan, China	354
Cyprus	164	Malaysia	260	Tajikistan	356
Czech Republic	166	Mali	262	Tanzania	358
Denmark	168	Malta	264	Thailand	360
Dominican Republic	170	Mauritania	266	Timor-Leste	362
Egypt	172	Mauritius	268	Trinidad and Tobago	364
El Salvador	174	Mexico	270	Tunisia	366
Estonia	176	Moldova	272	Turkey	368
Ethiopia	178	Mongolia	274	Uganda	370
Finland	180	Montenegro	276	Ukraine	372
France	182	Morocco	278	United Arab Emirates	374
Gabon	184	Mozambique	280	United Kingdom	376
Gambia, The	186	Myanmar	282	United States	378
Georgia	188	Namibia	284	Uruguay	380
Germany	190	Nepal	286	Venezuela	382
Ghana	192	Netherlands	288	Vietnam	384
Greece	194	New Zealand	290	Yemen	386
Guatemala	196	Nicaragua	292	Zambia	388
Guinea	198	Nigeria	294	Zimbabwe	390

Albania

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	2.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	12.9
GDP per capita (US\$).....	4,610
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

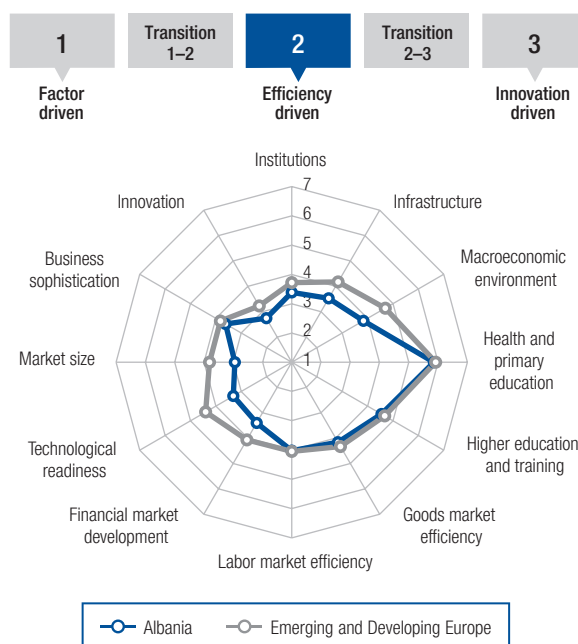
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



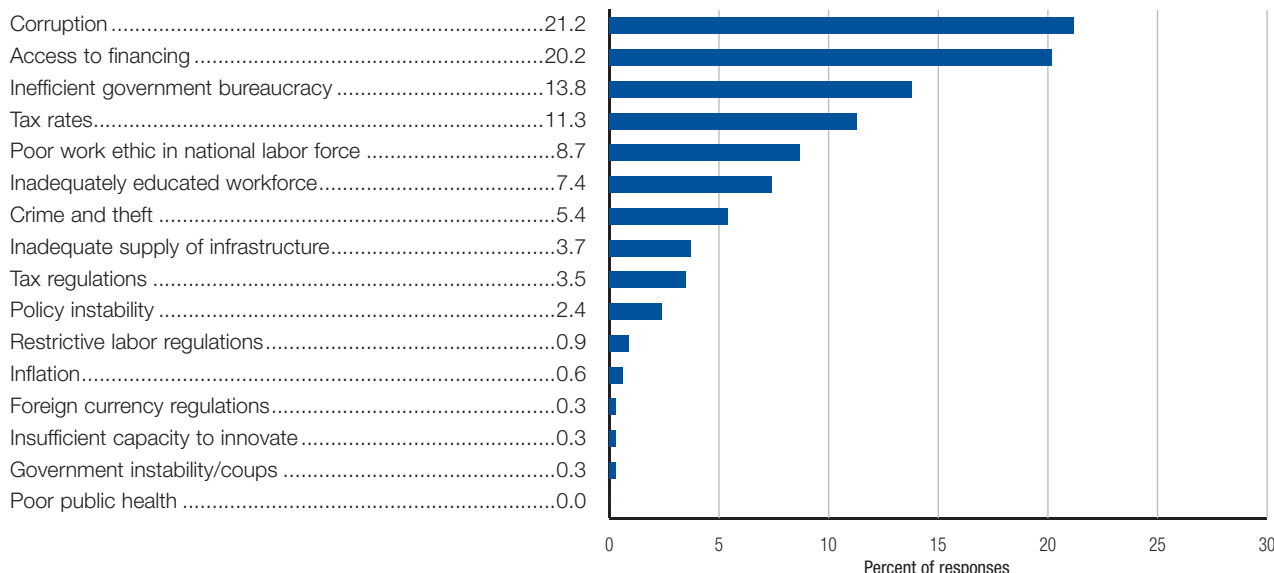
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	97	3.8
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	95	3.8
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	89	3.9
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	78	4.1
Basic requirements (40.0%)	97	4.1
Institutions.....	103	3.4
Infrastructure.....	90	3.5
Macroeconomic environment.....	122	3.8
Health and primary education.....	62	5.8
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	95	3.7
Higher education and training.....	60	4.5
Goods market efficiency.....	93	4.2
Labor market efficiency.....	93	4.0
Financial market development.....	114	3.4
Technological readiness.....	91	3.3
Market size.....	105	2.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	114	3.2
Business sophistication.....	104	3.6
Innovation.....	120	2.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	2.8	133	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	32
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.9	112	6.07	No. days to start a business*	4.5	12
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.7	97	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.9	64
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.3	105	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	3.7	136
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.2	110	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	2.8	42
1.06	Judicial independence	2.5	122	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.2	133
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.1	69	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.5	62
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.3	63	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.4	112
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.0	28	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	54.0	53
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.9	119	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.7	57
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.0	96	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.0	105
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.0	67	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.4	66	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.7	37
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.3	75	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.1	121
1.15	Organized crime	4.3	95	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.9	68
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.7	96	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	20.8	99
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.3	131	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.8	53
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.7	126	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.4	33
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	84	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.8	93
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.8	93	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.1	93
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	7.3	14	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.9	98
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.70	97	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.8	87	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.9	71	8.01	Availability of financial services	3.7	115
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.1	104	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.7	104
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.7	89	8.03	Financing through local equity market	1.6	143
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.4	68	8.04	Ease of access to loans	1.9	128
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	18.8	125	8.05	Venture capital availability	1.9	128
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.7	79	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.3	98
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	116.2	62	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	1.9	140
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	8.9	93	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9	11
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-6.2	123	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.0	116
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	15.2	105	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.1	112
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.9	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.3	89
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	70.5	113	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	60.1	52
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	36.5	88	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	5.8	76
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	21.0	83	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	24.7	75
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	16.0	37	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	103
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.2	40	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	110
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.2	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	26.5	109
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.3	27	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	33.7	85
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	15.0	75	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	77.4	39	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.0	120
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.3	55	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.0	97
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.2	96	11.03	State of cluster development	3.0	126
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.2	94	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	82.4	93	11.05	Value chain breadth	2.7	142
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	55.5	49	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.8	87
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.1	46	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.8	71
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.3	64	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.0	86
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.9	86	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.8	69
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.1	75	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.8	91	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.2	115
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.4	32	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.6	130
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.1	73	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	3.5	142	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.3	135
6.02	Extent of market dominance	2.9	131	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.5	70
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.4	120	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.4	110
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.6	83	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.4	84
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	31.7	45				

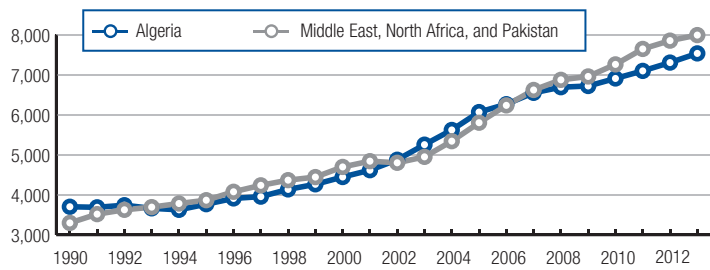
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Algeria

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	37.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	206.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	5,438
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.33

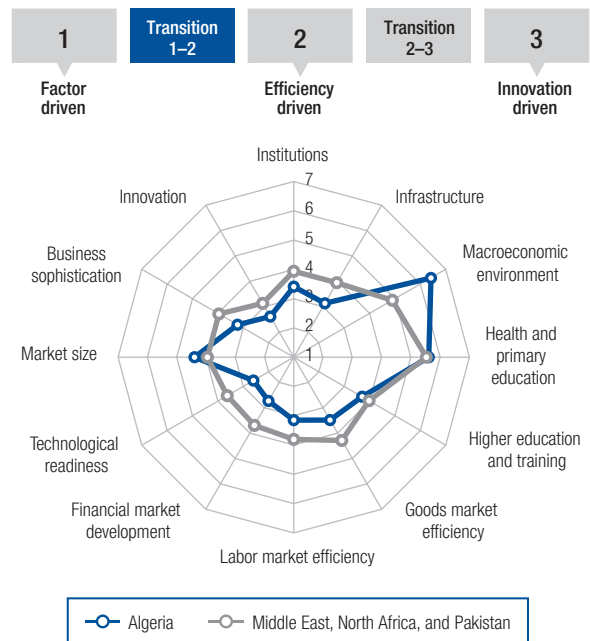
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



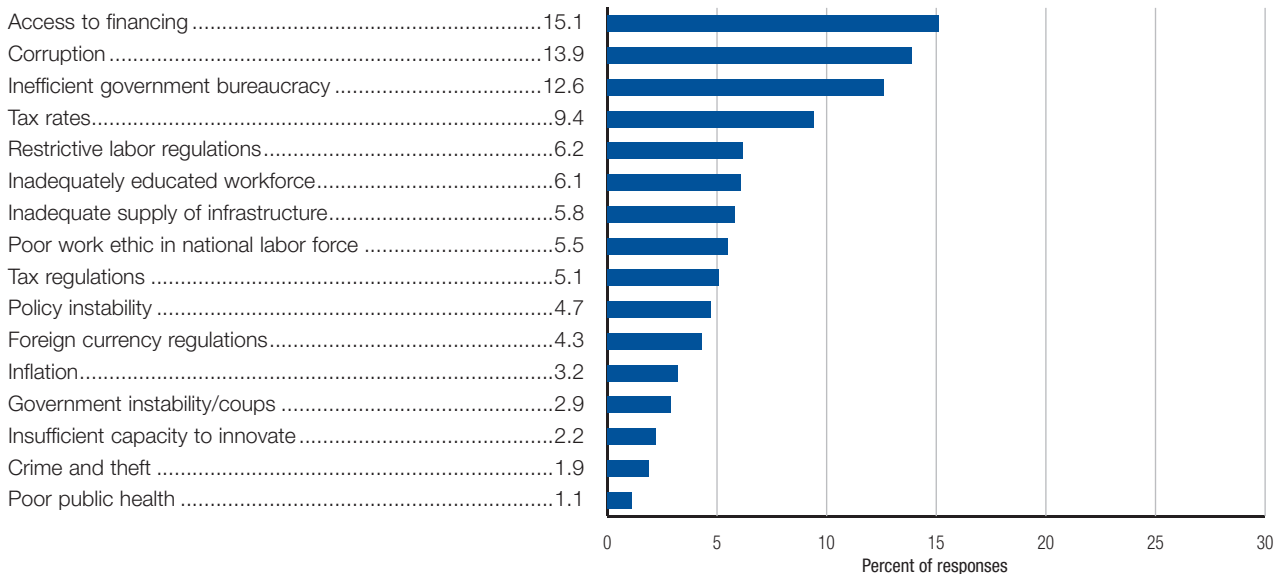
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	79	4.1
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	100	3.8
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	110	3.7
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	87	4.0
Basic requirements (59.0%)	65	4.6
Institutions.....	101	3.4
Infrastructure.....	106	3.1
Macroeconomic environment.....	11	6.4
Health and primary education.....	81	5.6
Efficiency enhancers (35.7%)	125	3.3
Higher education and training.....	98	3.7
Goods market efficiency.....	136	3.5
Labor market efficiency.....	139	3.1
Financial market development.....	137	2.7
Technological readiness.....	129	2.6
Market size.....	47	4.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.2%)	133	2.9
Business sophistication.....	131	3.2
Innovation.....	128	2.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.7	139	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	14	139
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.9	114	6.07	No. days to start a business*	25.0	101
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.6	112	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.3	114
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.8	80	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	3.7	135
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.9	120	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	14.5	134
1.06	Judicial independence	3.5	85	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.2	131
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.0	77	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.3	128
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.1	74	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	2.8	137
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.1	104	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	31.7	111
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.2	108	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.6	125
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.9	104	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.0	102
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.6	107	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	3.8	129	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.6	130
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.0	93	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.6	104
1.15	Organized crime	4.3	94	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.1	122
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.1	74	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	17.3	83
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	100	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.3	97
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.4	134	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.3	123
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	3.5	137	7.07	Reliance on professional management	2.6	141
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.5	113	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.3	133
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	83	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.3	133
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.21	144	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.6	102	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.1	107	8.01	Availability of financial services	3.0	133
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.7	65	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.1	135
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.8	117	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.1	134
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.0	128	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.8	72
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	177.3	69	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.2	108
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.0	91	8.06	Soundness of banks	3.4	133
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	102.0	91	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	2.2	136
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	8.0	99	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3	113
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	0.1	20	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.4	136
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	51.1	4	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.4	138
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	3.3	66	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.9	115
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	9.2	5	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	16.5	108
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	52.6	66	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	3.3	87
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	26.3	72	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.2	10	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	133
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.5	47	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	89.0	88	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.2	45
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.0	131	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.9	52
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	285.5	45
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.3	118	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	33.8	84
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	17.2	83	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	70.9	90	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.3	102
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.8	121	11.02	Local supplier quality	3.3	136
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.3	41	11.03	State of cluster development	3.3	105
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.1	104	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	97.6	46	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.1	126
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	31.5	78	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.4	127
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.0	114	11.07	Production process sophistication	2.8	131
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.2	113	11.08	Extent of marketing	2.8	139
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.5	115	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.1	125
5.06	Internet access in schools	2.4	133	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.1	126	12.01	Capacity for innovation	2.7	143
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.4	118	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.6	127
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.2	138	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	3.8	136	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.3	137
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.3	108	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.1	99
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.3	124	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	61
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.5	86	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.2	97
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	71.9	137				

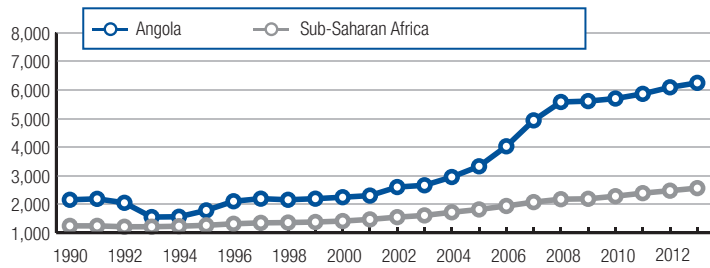
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Angola

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	20.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	121.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	5,846
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.15

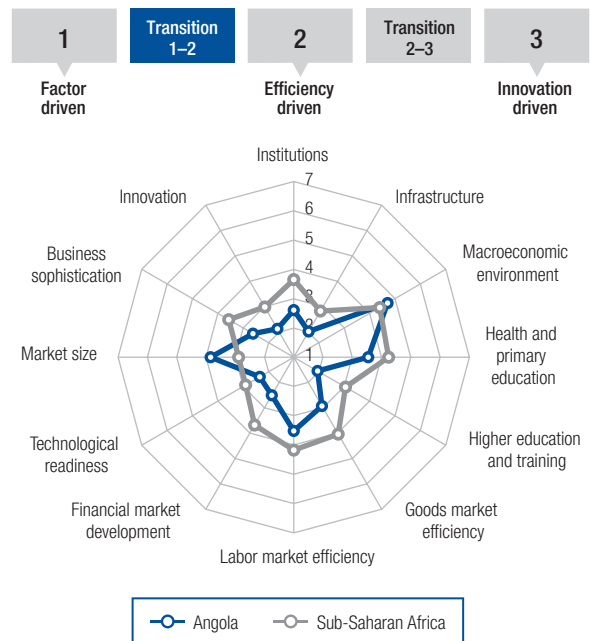
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



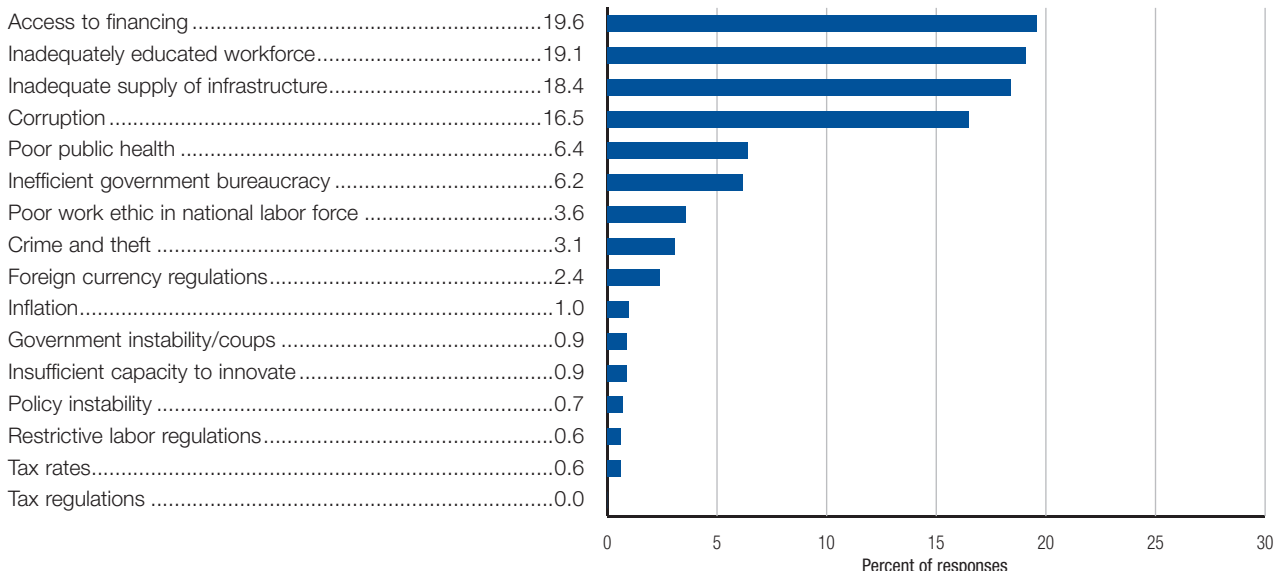
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	140	3.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	142	3.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	n/a	n/a
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	139	3.0
Basic requirements (59.3%)	137	3.2
Institutions.....	143	2.6
Infrastructure.....	139	2.0
Macroeconomic environment.....	71	4.7
Health and primary education.....	136	3.5
Efficiency enhancers (35.6%)	140	2.8
Higher education and training.....	144	1.9
Goods market efficiency.....	143	2.9
Labor market efficiency.....	128	3.5
Financial market development.....	140	2.5
Technological readiness.....	140	2.3
Market size.....	65	3.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.2%)	144	2.4
Business sophistication.....	144	2.6
Innovation.....	142	2.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Angola

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	2.5	141	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	8	93
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.3	138	6.07	No. days to start a business*	66.0	134
1.03	Diversion of public funds	1.8	139	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.2	118
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.8	135	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	2.9	144
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.4	136	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	9.3	100
1.06	Judicial independence	2.1	137	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	2.9	138
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.0	140	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	2.6	141
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.8	93	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	1.8	143
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.7	128	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	38.9	92
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.3	140	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	2.4	144
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.0	141	6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.3	138
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	2.9	137	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.8	96	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.2	142
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.6	114	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.1	122
1.15	Organized crime	3.5	128	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.6	137
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.8	129	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	31.0	132
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	2.6	144	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.0	41
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	2.6	141	7.06	Pay and productivity	2.5	141
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	2.7	143	7.07	Reliance on professional management	2.2	142
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	2.5	142	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.7	53
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	68	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.8	50
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.83	66	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.2	141	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	2.3	138	8.01	Availability of financial services	2.3	143
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.2	128
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.7	121	8.03	Financing through local equity market	1.4	144
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.3	117	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.2	122
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	130.5	74	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.3	98
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	1.7	138	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.1	115
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	61.9	132	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	1.2	144
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	1.0	126	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3	113
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.5	42	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.2	139
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	18.2	80	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	2.9	143
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	8.8	130	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.9	117
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	26.6	29	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	19.1	104
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	35.8	91	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.2	119
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	2.0	140	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	18,251.2	61	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	12.1	94
4.02	Business impact of malaria	1.4	76	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	316.0	130	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.5	69
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	2.8	143	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	56
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	2.3	125	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	130.1	63
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	2.5	143	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	62.3	32
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	99.5	143	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	51.5	137	11.01	Local supplier quantity	2.4	144
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.0	143	11.02	Local supplier quality	2.2	144
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	85.7	115	11.03	State of cluster development	2.6	141
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.6	135	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	31.5	135	11.05	Value chain breadth	2.6	144
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	7.5	121	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.5	118
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.1	142	11.07	Production process sophistication	2.4	137
5.04	Quality of math and science education	1.9	143	11.08	Extent of marketing	2.9	135
5.05	Quality of management schools	2.3	140	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	2.4	142
5.06	Internet access in schools	2.4	132	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	2.5	144	12.01	Capacity for innovation	2.7	142
5.08	Extent of staff training	2.8	141	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	1.9	142
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.1	141	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	2.6	144	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.0	142
6.02	Extent of market dominance	2.2	144	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.6	135
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	2.0	144	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	2.5	144
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.5	89	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	119
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	52.1	120				

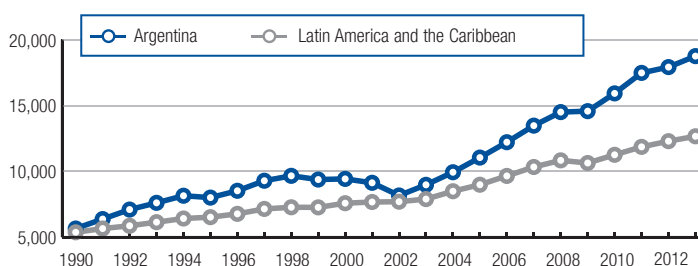
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Argentina

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	41.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	488.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	11,766
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.89

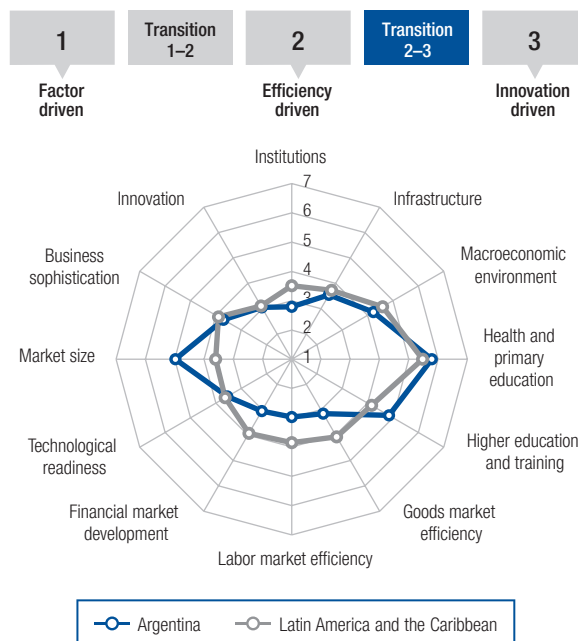
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



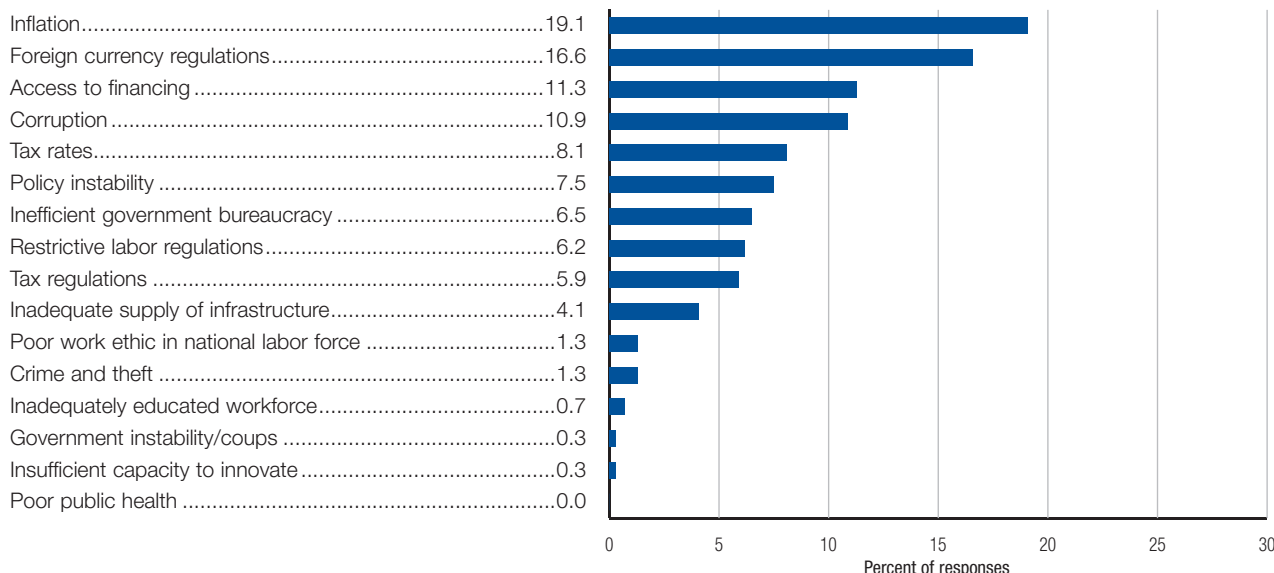
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	104	3.8
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	104	3.8
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	94	3.9
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	85	4.0
Basic requirements (33.1%)	104	4.1
Institutions.....	137	2.8
Infrastructure.....	89	3.5
Macroeconomic environment.....	102	4.2
Health and primary education.....	67	5.8
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	93	3.8
Higher education and training.....	45	4.8
Goods market efficiency.....	141	3.1
Labor market efficiency.....	143	3.0
Financial market development.....	129	3.0
Technological readiness.....	82	3.5
Market size.....	24	5.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (16.9%)	96	3.4
Business sophistication.....	96	3.7
Innovation.....	97	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Argentina

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	2.6	138	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	14	139
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.4	136	6.07	No. days to start a business*	25.0	101
1.03	Diversion of public funds	1.7	143	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	2.8	139
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.6	141	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	2.9	143
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.8	127	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.5	108
1.06	Judicial independence	2.3	127	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.4	80
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	1.7	143	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	1.8	143
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	1.5	142	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	2.0	142
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.3	139	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	19.0	137
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.6	130	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.6	128
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	1.9	143	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.3	83
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.0	135	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.1	22	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.5	135
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.2	123	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	2.6	140
1.15	Organized crime	4.1	109	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.6	138
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.7	133	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	30.3	129
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.0	138	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	1.9	144
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.9	111	7.06	Pay and productivity	2.5	142
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	105	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.2	68
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.5	115	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.3	79
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	83	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.5	121
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.67	101	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.0	123	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.0	110	8.01	Availability of financial services	3.1	132
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.7	96	8.02	Affordability of financial services	2.9	138
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.7	91	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.2	128
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.6	107	8.04	Ease of access to loans	1.7	134
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	802.4	32	8.05	Venture capital availability	1.8	138
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2.6	123	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.6	86
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	159.0	14	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.3	114
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	23.3	49	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4	96
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.5	83	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.8	124
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	21.4	59	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.0	115
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	10.6	138	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.1	142
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	46.9	81	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	59.9	53
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	31.6	104	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	13.9	50
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	44.3	59	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.0	7	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	16.2	84
4.02	Business impact of malaria	6.7	2	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	25.0	54	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.9	21
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.4	30	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.2	39
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	75	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	777.9	22
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.7	62	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	19.8	130
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	12.7	64	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	76.0	49	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.1	113
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.3	102	11.02	Local supplier quality	3.8	110
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.4	61	11.03	State of cluster development	3.1	119
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.8	118	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	91.9	65	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.7	84
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	78.6	15	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.8	94
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.0	113	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.7	75
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.2	112	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.3	60
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.8	34	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.5	95
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.1	76	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.2	65	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.7	80
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.7	95	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.1	48
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.8	103	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.1	132	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.6	66
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.2	117	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.5	137
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.0	137	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.8	86
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.0	144	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.4	63
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	107.8	143				

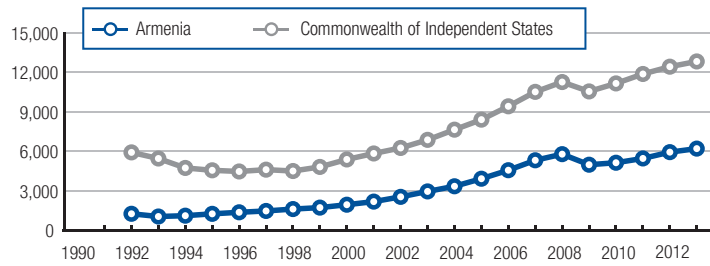
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Armenia

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	3.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	10.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	3,208
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

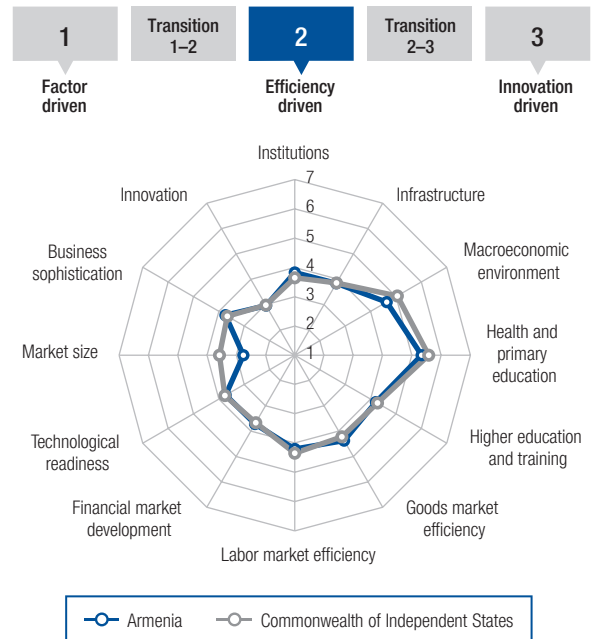
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



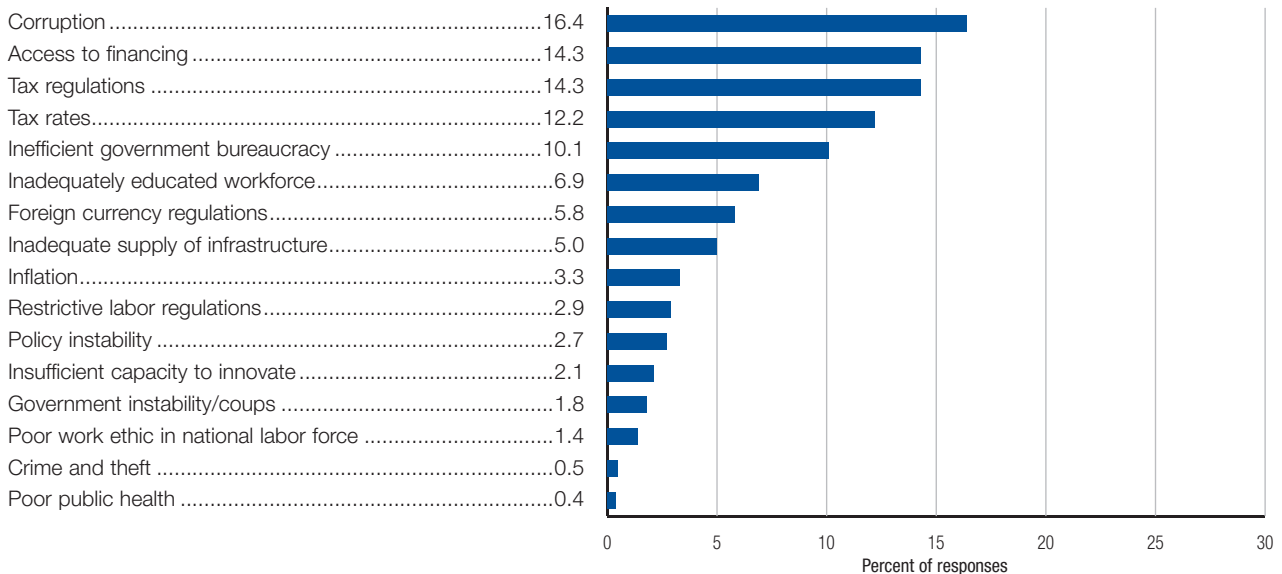
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	85	4.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	79	4.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	82	4.0
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	92	3.9
Basic requirements (40.0%)	82	4.4
Institutions.....	72	3.8
Infrastructure.....	78	3.8
Macroeconomic environment.....	77	4.6
Health and primary education.....	99	5.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	87	3.8
Higher education and training.....	75	4.2
Goods market efficiency.....	64	4.4
Labor market efficiency.....	74	4.2
Financial market development.....	97	3.7
Technological readiness.....	71	3.7
Market size.....	118	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	100	3.3
Business sophistication.....	93	3.7
Innovation.....	104	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Armenia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.2	67	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	2	3
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.5	84	6.07	No. days to start a business*	4.0	9
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.0	80	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.7	79
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.9	76	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	80
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.8	76	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	2.8	41
1.06	Judicial independence	2.9	107	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.3	95
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.1	71	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.8	110
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.0	76	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.4	108
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.7	43	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	53.5	56
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.4	95	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.6	66
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.9	98	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.4	77
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.5	39	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.7	46	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.7	42
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.5	22	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.1	65
1.15	Organized crime	5.1	57	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.5	18
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.0	81	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	11.0	47
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.8	90	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.4	94
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.4	83	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.2	48
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.2	104	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.8	95
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.7	97	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.6	123
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.7	22	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.5	119
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.72	96	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.4	61	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.7	80	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.3	75
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.6	68	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.0	81
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.5	134	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.5	112
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.3	72	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.5	97
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	49.8	100	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.4	96
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.1	62	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.9	66
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	112.4	70	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.3	112
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	19.4	58	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6	63
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.5	64	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.4	95
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	15.5	103	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.1	113
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	5.8	104	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.5	79
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	41.9	69	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %	46.3	71
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	38.0	85	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	7.9	70
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	55.1	48	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	31.0	67
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	52.0	74	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.6	111
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.7	71	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.2	126
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	20.4	118
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.1	37	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	21.9	127
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	14.7	74	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.4	67	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.5	79
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.7	83	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.1	86
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	84.1	120	11.03	State of cluster development	3.2	113
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.7	57	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	95.9	51	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.6	94
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	46.0	59	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.8	95
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.5	86	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.5	91
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.2	69	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.7	109
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.5	116	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	106
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.3	68	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.3	120	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.5	98
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.4	119	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.1	105
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.8	102	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.9	85	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.1	112
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.5	93	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.9	121
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.6	105	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.0	75
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.3	105	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	3.2	53
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	38.8	73				

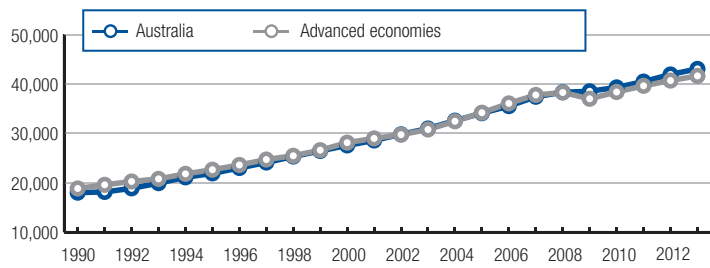
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Australia

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	23.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1,505.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	64,863
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	1.15

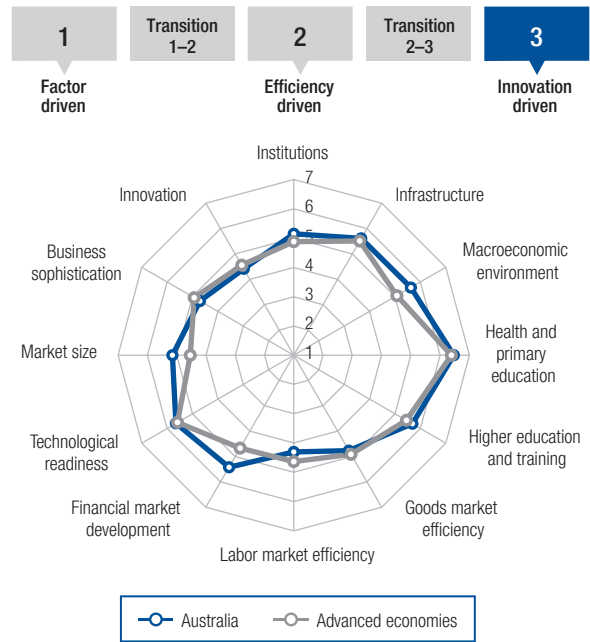
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



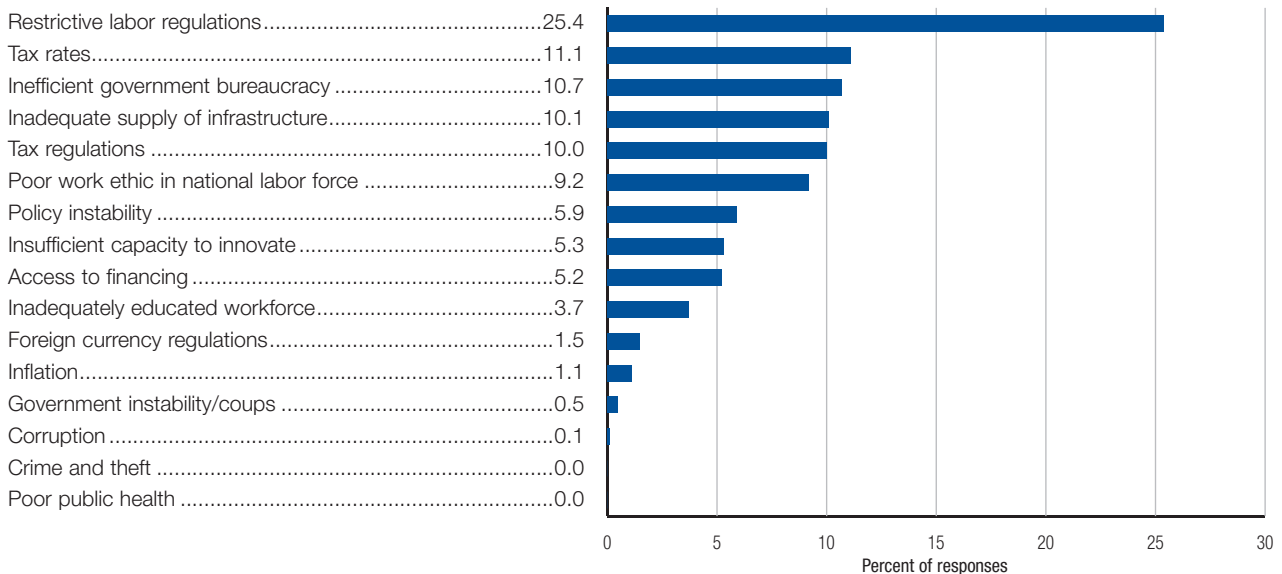
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	22	5.1
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	21	5.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	20	5.1
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	20	5.1
Basic requirements (20.0%)	17	5.7
Institutions.....	19	5.1
Infrastructure.....	20	5.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	30	5.6
Health and primary education.....	17	6.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	15	5.2
Higher education and training.....	11	5.7
Goods market efficiency.....	29	4.8
Labor market efficiency.....	56	4.3
Financial market development.....	6	5.4
Technological readiness.....	19	5.6
Market size.....	18	5.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	26	4.6
Business sophistication.....	28	4.7
Innovation.....	25	4.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	5.5	22	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	3	10
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.5	17	6.07	No. days to start a business*	2.5	5
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.3	17	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.5	16
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.1	25	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	48
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.9	16	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	2.3	38
1.06	Judicial independence	5.9	14	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.7	11
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.9	29	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	50
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.5	51	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.2	21
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.8	124	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	20.2	136
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.8	26	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.9	46
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.1	26	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.7	48
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.3	51	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.8	43	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.9	109
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.5	25	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	3.7	132
1.15	Organized crime	5.9	23	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.7	136
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.1	14	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	11.7	50
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.6	15	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.5	80
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.9	15	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.2	125
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.7	8	7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.6	13
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.0	21	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.2	28
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.7	57	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.8	16
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.85	54	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.1	35	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	4.8	43	8.01	Availability of financial services	5.6	19
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.0	32	8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.2	25
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.0	38	8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.8	14
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.5	29	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.3	38
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	4,467.2	7	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.4	29
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.2	27	8.06	Soundness of banks	6.6	3
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	106.8	81	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.5	11
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	44.3	16	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	10	1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.7	86	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.0	24
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	24.7	42	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.6	23
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.5	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.1	21
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	28.8	31	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	83.0	18
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	88.4	12	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	25.0	26
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	67.1	39	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	110.5	4
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	6.5	15	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.1	17
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.7	14	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.4	32
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	999.6	17
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.4	23	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	20.3	129
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	4.1	28	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	82.1	9	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.8	39
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.1	21	11.02	Local supplier quality	5.3	21
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	96.8	47	11.03	State of cluster development	4.2	43
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.6	28	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	135.5	1	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.6	95
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	86.3	6	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.1	56
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.8	19	11.07	Production process sophistication	4.9	29
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.6	38	11.08	Extent of marketing	5.4	16
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.1	27	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.9	17
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.2	11	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	5.2	23	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.6	27
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.5	30	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.8	9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.6	39	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	6.0	8	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.8	21
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.2	40	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.4	73
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.6	33	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.7	27
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.7	74	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	78.4	21
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	47.0	104				

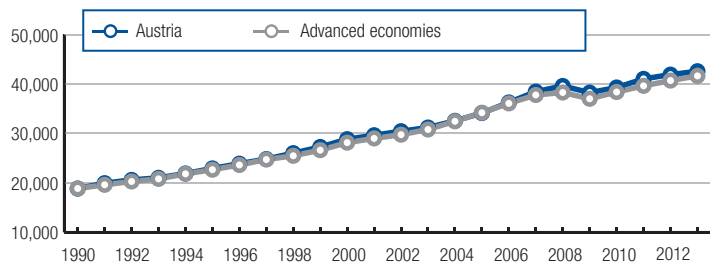
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Austria

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	8.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	415.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	48,957
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.42

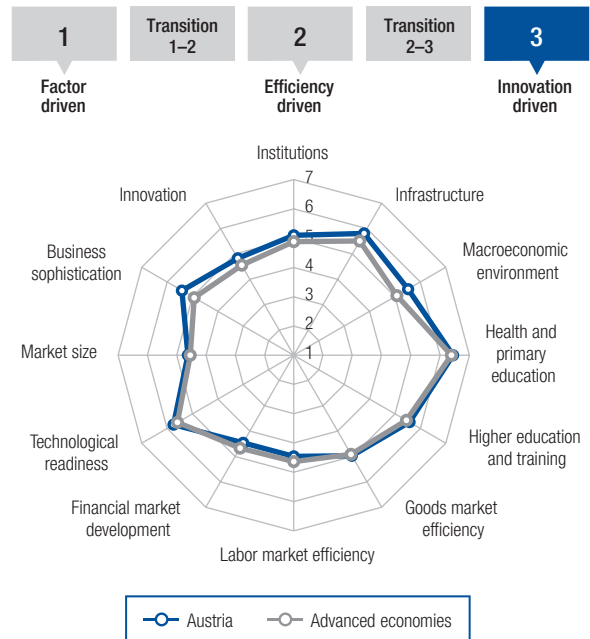
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



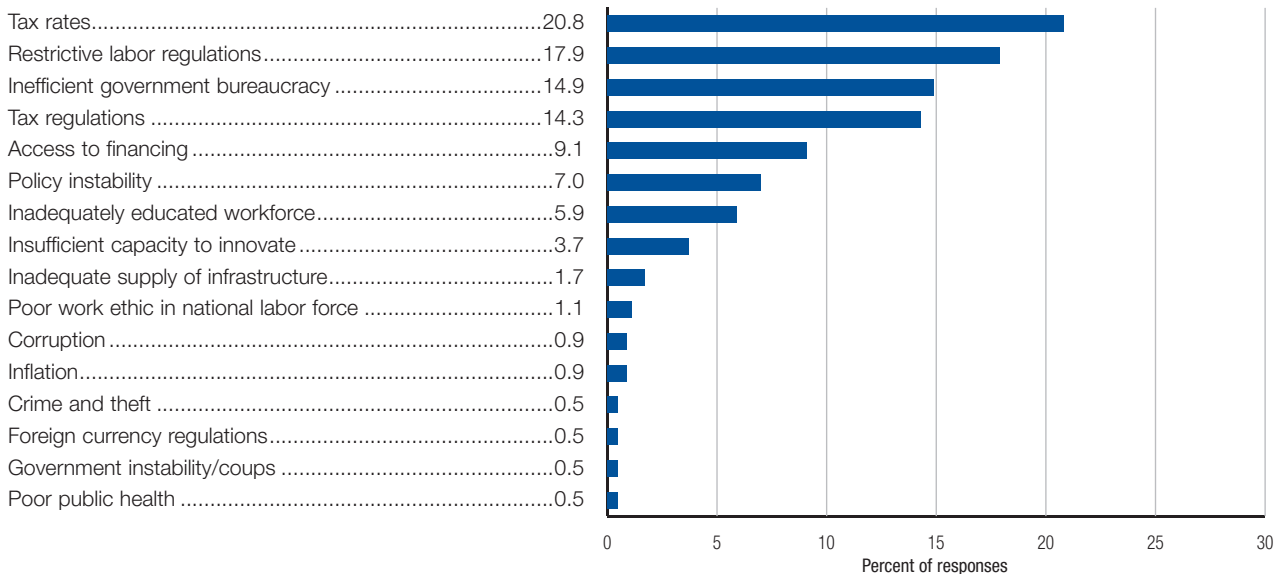
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	21	5.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	16	5.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	16	5.2
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	19	5.1
Basic requirements (20.0%)	16	5.7
Institutions.....	22	5.1
Infrastructure.....	13	5.8
Macroeconomic environment.....	33	5.5
Health and primary education.....	19	6.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	23	5.0
Higher education and training.....	15	5.6
Goods market efficiency.....	22	5.0
Labor market efficiency.....	43	4.5
Financial market development.....	43	4.5
Technological readiness.....	18	5.7
Market size.....	37	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	14	5.1
Business sophistication.....	7	5.4
Innovation.....	18	4.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	5.8	15	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	8	93
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.5	16	6.07	No. days to start a business*	25.0	101
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.6	31	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.2	29
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.7	36	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	47
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.5	26	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	5
1.06	Judicial independence	5.2	28	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.9	50
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.0	28	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	57
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.4	53	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.2	19
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.4	83	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	54.6	52
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.9	24	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.8	3
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.1	29	6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.0	27
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.8	21	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.5	6	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.4	12
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	6.1	8	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	2.5	142
1.15	Organized crime	6.5	8	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.5	101
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.9	18	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	2.0	5
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.5	20	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.9	121
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.7	21	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.9	72
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.2	27	7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.3	26
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.8	31	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.4	25
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	83	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.1	29
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			8th pillar: Financial market development				
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	6.2	7	8.01	Availability of financial services	5.4	24
2.02	Quality of roads	6.3	3	8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.3	23
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	5.3	11	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.8	50
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.4	60	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.9	66
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.4	33	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.7	70
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	455.3	45	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.0	61
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.6	7	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.4	55
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	156.2	16	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7	43
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	39.4	25	9th pillar: Technological readiness			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			10th pillar: Market size				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.8	48	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	39
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	24.6	43	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.4	30
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.1	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	361.4	37
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	74.2	116	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	57.6	35
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	87.5	14	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4th pillar: Health and primary education			12th pillar: Innovation				
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.0	19
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.0	24
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	7.9	26	12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.8	12
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.8	5	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.7	24
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	75	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.7	54
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.7	7	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.3	53
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.3	16	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	166.3	10
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	80.9	19	5th pillar: Higher education and training			
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.0	27	5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	97.7	44
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.4	23	5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	72.4	24
5th pillar: Higher education and training			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency				
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	97.7	44	6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.8	15
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	72.4	24	6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.5	4
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.5	31	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.8	21
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.6	37	6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.6	75
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.6	47	6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	52.4	121
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.6	29	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	5.9	5	6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.8	15
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.8	19	6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.5	4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			6.03				
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.8	15	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.8	21
6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.5	4	6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.6	75
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.8	21	6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	52.4	121
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.6	75	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	52.4	121	6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.8	15
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			6.02				
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.8	15	6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.5	4
6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.5	4	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.8	21
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.8	21	6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.6	75
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.6	75	6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	52.4	121
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	52.4	121	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			

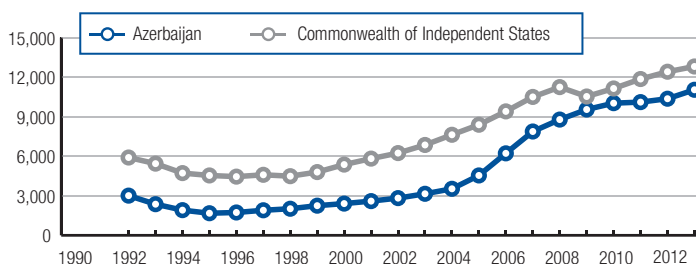
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Azerbaijan

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	9.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	73.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	7,900
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.12

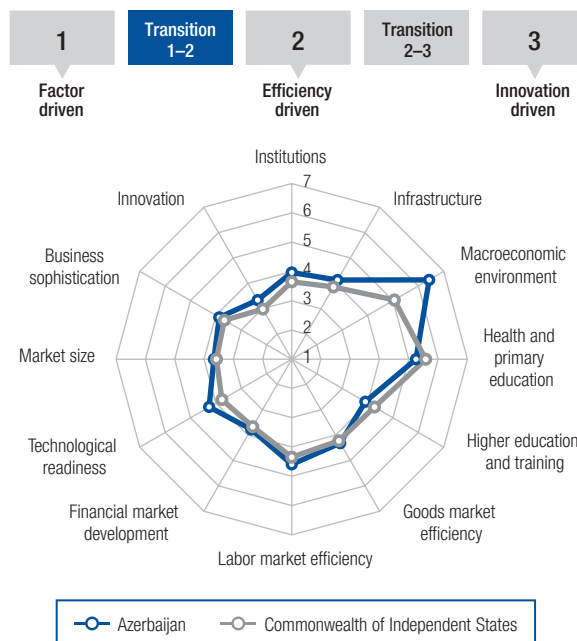
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



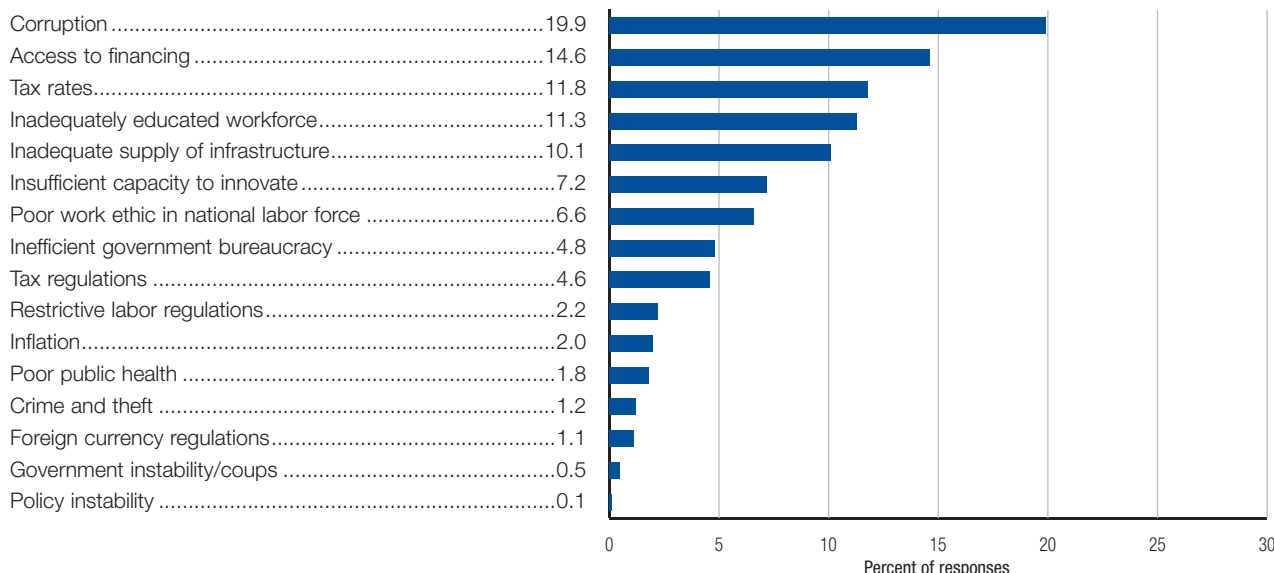
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	38	4.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	39	4.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	46	4.4
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	55	4.3
Basic requirements (56.3%)	45	4.9
Institutions.....	60	4.0
Infrastructure.....	70	4.1
Macroeconomic environment.....	9	6.4
Health and primary education.....	104	5.2
Efficiency enhancers (37.8%)	71	4.1
Higher education and training.....	90	3.9
Goods market efficiency.....	72	4.3
Labor market efficiency.....	33	4.6
Financial market development.....	89	3.8
Technological readiness.....	56	4.3
Market size.....	72	3.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.9%)	72	3.6
Business sophistication.....	80	3.9
Innovation.....	59	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Azerbaijan

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	3.8	91
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.5	80
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.1	77
1.04 Public trust in politicians	3.4	46
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.6	85
1.06 Judicial independence	3.2	99
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.3	55
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	3.5	52
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.9	32
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.8	60
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.5	51
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	4.3	48
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.7	48
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.7	15
1.15 Organized crime	5.5	40
1.16 Reliability of police services	4.1	71
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.0	64
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.2	95
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	82
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.9	88
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.7	22
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.8	47
2.02 Quality of roads	4.0	69
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.8	37
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.3	63
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.0	44
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions*	91.8	85
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	4.9	70
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	107.6	79
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	18.7	62
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	0.8	15
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	43.4	9
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	2.4	1
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	13.8	12
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	51.1	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.*	95.0	92
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.4	81
4.05 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	1
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.6	9
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	30.8	102
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	70.6	93
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.1	106
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	89.1	104
5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	100.3	35
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	20.4	91
5.03 Quality of the education system	3.1	104
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.3	108
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.3	124
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.3	69
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.0	79
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.7	94
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.3	121
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.5	91
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.2	130
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.6	82
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	40.0	77

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)		
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	3	10
6.07 No. days to start a business*	7.0	36
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.7	83
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.4	68
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	7.5	87
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.8	115
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.3	81
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.2	122
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	26.6	126
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.6	69
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.0	30
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	66
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.4	40
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	4.4	25
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	21.7	101
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.4	87
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.4	34
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.8	96
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	3.5	61
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	4.0	34
7.10 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.93	20
8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.1	92
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.1	77
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.1	90
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.7	79
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.7	64
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.3	100
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	93
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6	63
9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.0	63
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.7	64
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.7	63
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %*	58.7	55
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	17.0	42
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	45.2	58
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	43.9	47
10th pillar: Market size		
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.4	75
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.6	70
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	102.8	70
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	48.5	48
11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.4	90
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.1	87
11.03 State of cluster development	3.4	99
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.1	105
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.7	75
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.1	65
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.0	61
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.3	66
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	79
12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	4.1	43
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.4	87
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.2	60
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	104
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.2	18
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	63
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.6	75

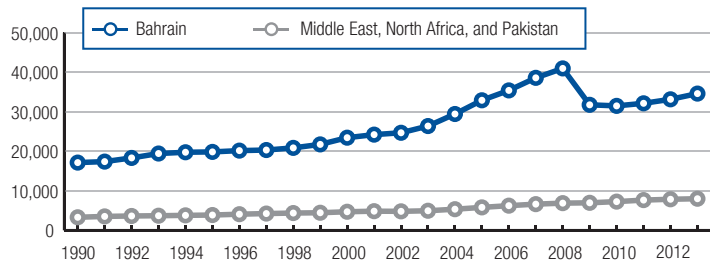
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Bahrain

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	1.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	32.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	27,435
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.05

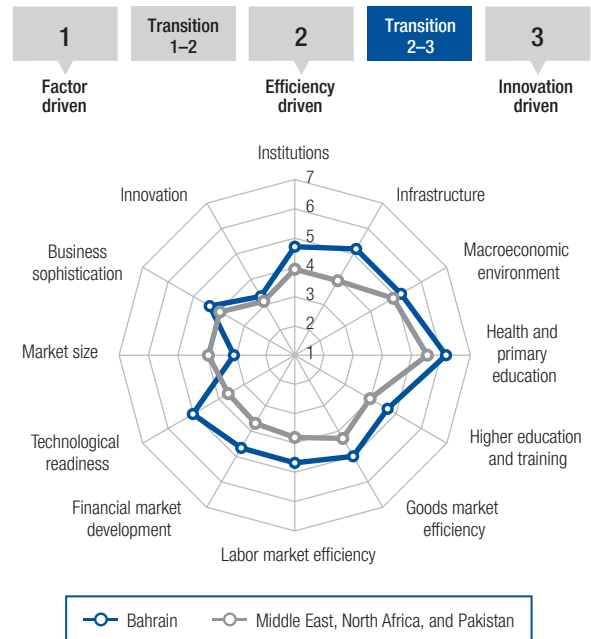
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



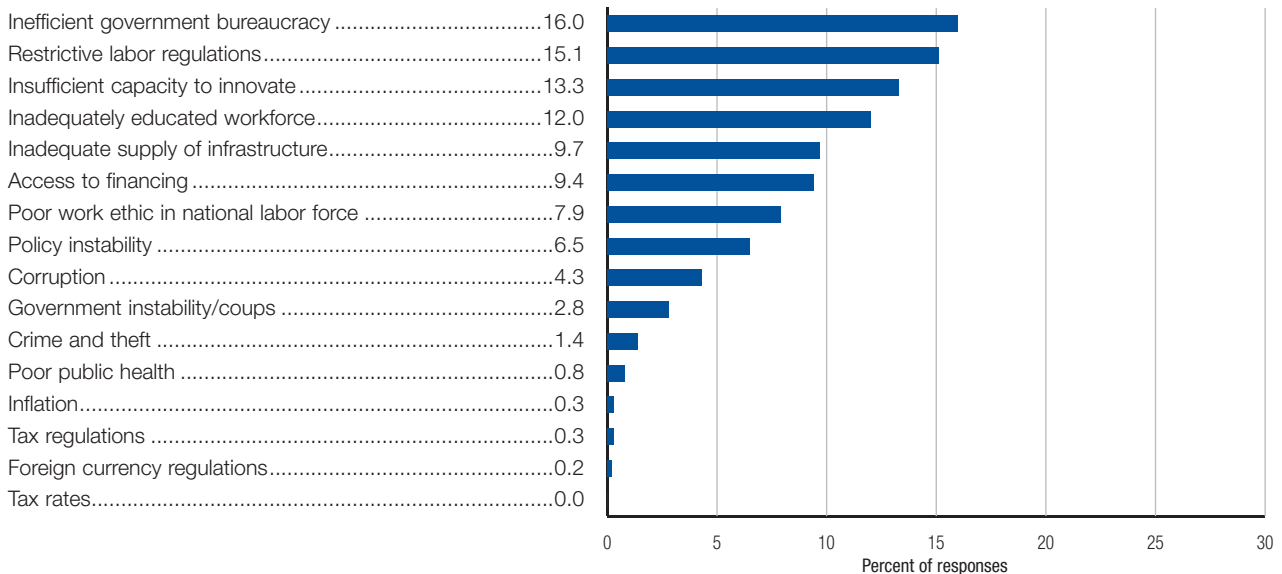
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	44	4.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	43	4.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	35	4.6
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	37	4.5
Basic requirements (20.6%)	29	5.3
Institutions.....	29	4.7
Infrastructure.....	31	5.2
Macroeconomic environment.....	47	5.2
Health and primary education.....	40	6.2
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	40	4.5
Higher education and training.....	55	4.7
Goods market efficiency.....	21	5.0
Labor market efficiency.....	26	4.7
Financial market development.....	31	4.7
Technological readiness.....	34	5.0
Market size.....	99	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (29.4%)	55	3.8
Business sophistication.....	45	4.3
Innovation.....	60	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	5.2	29	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	7	78
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.7	31	6.07	No. days to start a business*	9.0	50
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.4	35	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.1	37
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.0	28	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.9	18
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.4	28	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.1	56
1.06	Judicial independence	4.4	47	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.4	22
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.0	26	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.5	12
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.3	17	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.7	39
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.3	11	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	47.1	73
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.2	40	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.8	52
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.8	39	6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.0	25
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.7	26	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.1	120	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.1	20
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.5	68	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.8	12
1.15	Organized crime	6.3	14	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.3	30
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.0	36	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4.3	8
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.0	27	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	6.3	1
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.8	17	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.6	20
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.9	45	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.5	53
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.1	19	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.7	18
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.7	98	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	5.1	11
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.46	129	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.6	21	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	5.4	22	8.01	Availability of financial services	5.7	15
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.5	15
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.7	15	8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.1	36
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.2	39	8.04	Ease of access to loans	4.2	8
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	155.9	71	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.6	18
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.2	31	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.8	28
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	165.9	8	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.4	16
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	21.8	53	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3	113
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.4	98	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.9	26
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	28.4	29	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.3	34
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	3.3	67	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.0	30
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	43.9	74	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	90.0	8
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	57.0	56	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	13.2	53
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	25.9	74	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	109.7	5
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	20.0	45	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	107
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.9	58	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.3	77
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.2	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	40.6	94
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.9	56	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	74.4	20
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	8.2	50	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	76.5	46	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.7	56
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.5	47	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.6	56
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	96.5	51	11.03	State of cluster development	4.3	33
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.7	61	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	95.5	53	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.0	51
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	33.5	76	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.8	14
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.3	38	11.07	Production process sophistication	4.3	43
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.3	58	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.7	38
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.4	59	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.0	47
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.2	39	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.5	42	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.8	65
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.5	29	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.2	102
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.0	85	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.4	46	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.3	90
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.9	57	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.1	23
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.6	31	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	58
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	6.5	1	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.1	69
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	13.5	5				

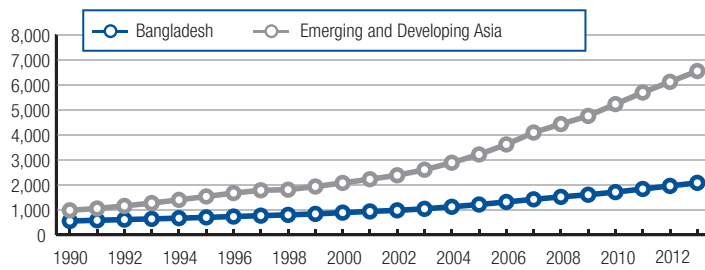
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Bangladesh

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	156.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	141.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	904
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.37

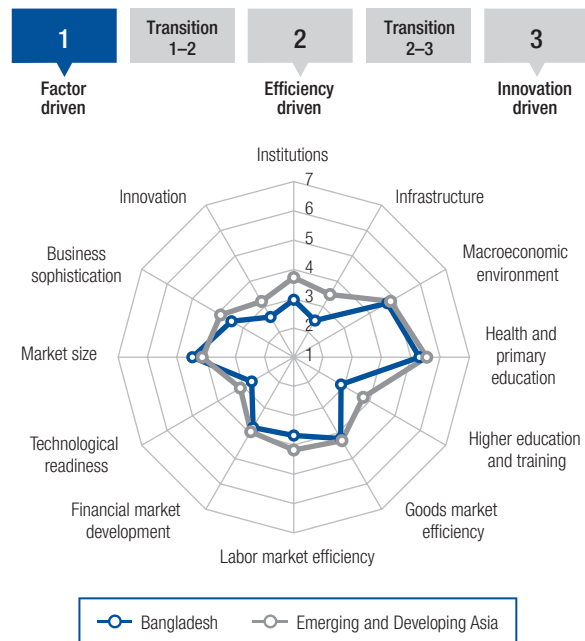
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



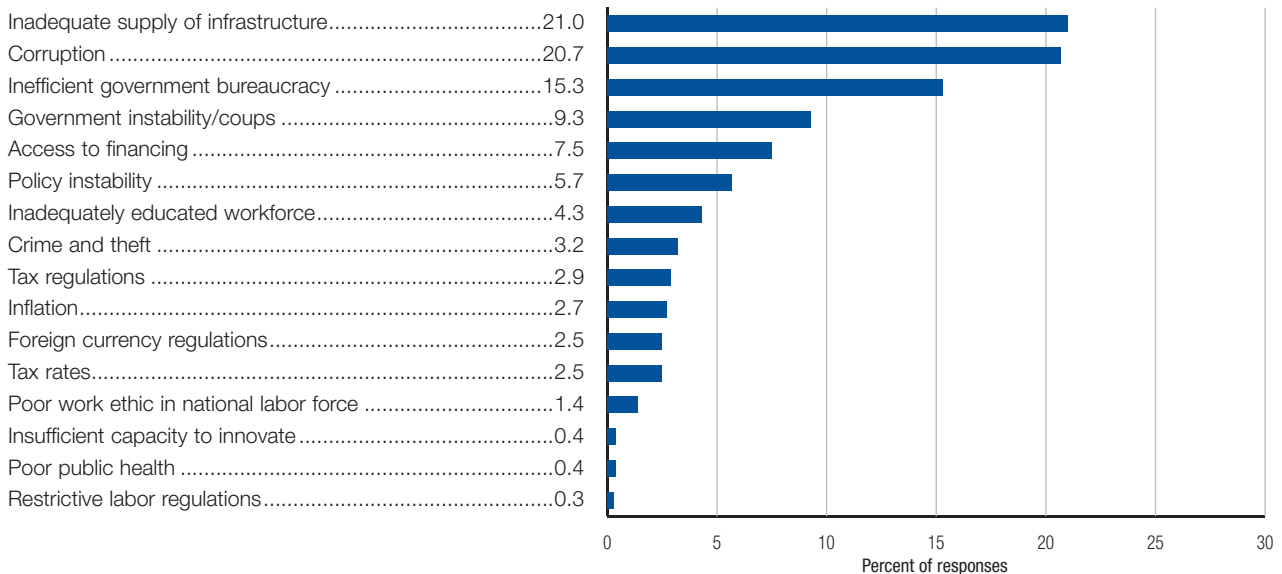
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	109	3.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	110	3.7
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	118	3.6
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	108	3.7
Basic requirements (60.0%)	113	3.8
Institutions.....	131	3.0
Infrastructure.....	127	2.4
Macroeconomic environment.....	72	4.7
Health and primary education.....	102	5.3
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	103	3.6
Higher education and training.....	125	2.9
Goods market efficiency.....	84	4.2
Labor market efficiency.....	124	3.7
Financial market development.....	88	3.8
Technological readiness.....	126	2.7
Market size.....	44	4.5
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	122	3.0
Business sophistication.....	118	3.5
Innovation.....	129	2.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Bangladesh

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	3.3	123
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.5	133
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.6	106
1.04 Public trust in politicians	1.8	136
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.3	140
1.06 Judicial independence	2.2	132
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.2	131
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	2.6	107
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.0	109
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.9	123
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.9	102
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	3.5	114
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.4	114
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.5	116
1.15 Organized crime	4.3	97
1.16 Reliability of police services	2.6	138
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	2.9	140
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.4	133
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	3.8	132
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.0	133
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.7	22
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	2.8	130
2.02 Quality of roads	2.9	117
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.4	75
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.7	93
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.0	127
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions*	236.1	59
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	2.5	124
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	67.1	128
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.7	131
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.0	90
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	28.2	31
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	7.5	123
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	39.7	62
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	30.4	108
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.*	225.0	122
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.5	76
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*	33.1	104
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	70.3	96
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.1	108
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.5	92
5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	53.6	118
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	13.2	104
5.03 Quality of the education system	3.3	95
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.4	106
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.7	105
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.1	120
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.1	129
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.2	131
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.9	79
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.3	107
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.9	86
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.5	92
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	35.0	58

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)		
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	78
6.07 No. days to start a business*	10.5	56
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.4	20
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.7	29
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	13.7	129
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.7	118
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.7	46
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.5	105
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	30.1	118
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.0	109
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	62
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.0	104
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.8	85
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	4.4	28
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	31.0	131
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.6	79
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.5	103
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.6	110
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	2.7	115
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	2.4	126
7.10 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.70	98
8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.1	95
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.9	89
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.1	37
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.4	103
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.1	119
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.2	104
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.2	115
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7	43
9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.3	99
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.1	108
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.9	112
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %*	6.5	126
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.* ..	0.6	112
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	4.0	124
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.4	130
10th pillar: Market size		
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	38
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	61
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	325.1	43
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	21.9	126
11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.7	60
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.9	100
11.03 State of cluster development	3.8	66
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.1	143
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.3	107
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.6	112
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.3	107
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.5	113
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2.6	138
12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.2	113
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.7	122
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.3	134
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.6	132
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.5	138
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.8	88
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	120

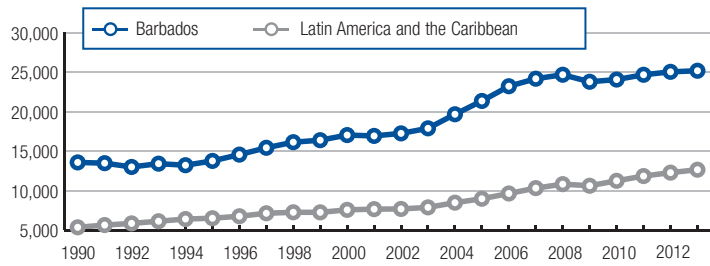
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Barbados

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	0.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	4.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	15,373
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

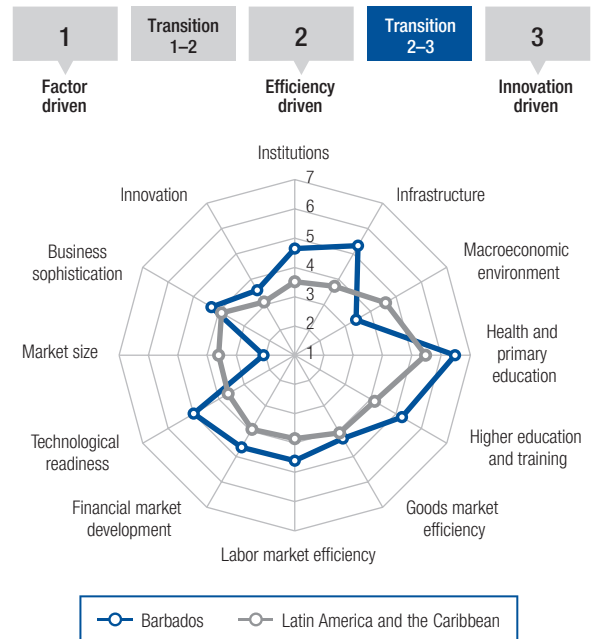
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



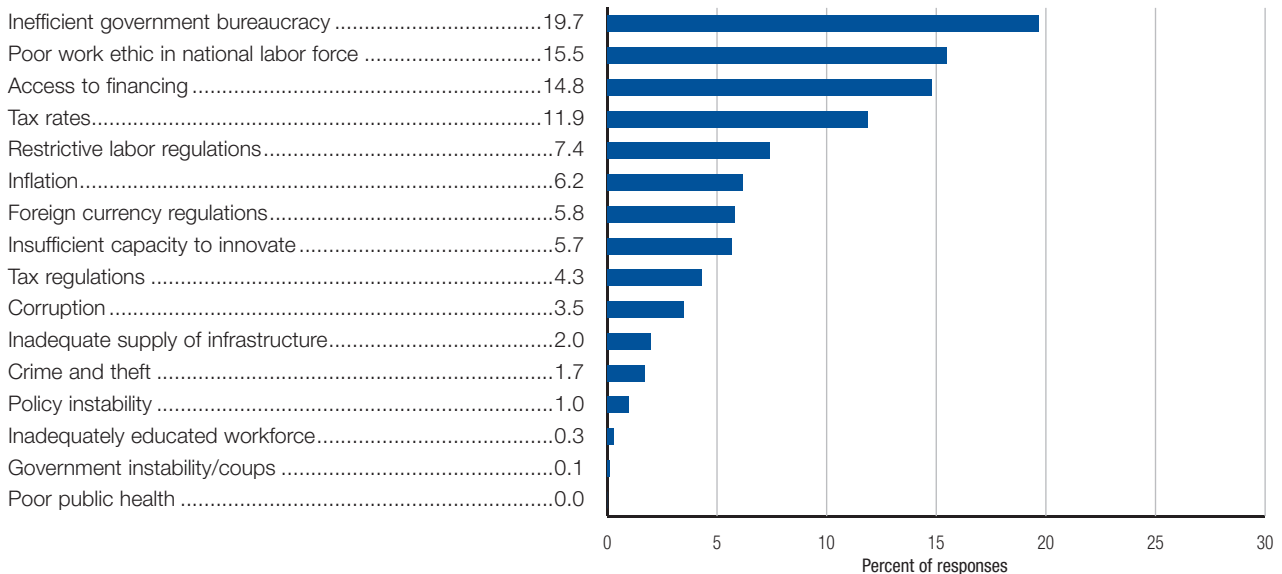
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	55	4.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	47	4.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	44	4.4
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	42	4.4
Basic requirements (24.1%)	43	5.0
Institutions.....	33	4.6
Infrastructure.....	28	5.3
Macroeconomic environment.....	132	3.4
Health and primary education.....	16	6.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	54	4.3
Higher education and training.....	30	5.2
Goods market efficiency.....	74	4.3
Labor market efficiency.....	31	4.6
Financial market development.....	32	4.6
Technological readiness.....	35	5.0
Market size.....	138	2.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (25.9%)	47	3.9
Business sophistication.....	53	4.3
Innovation.....	47	3.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Barbados

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	5.0	37
1.02 Intellectual property protection	4.5	37
1.03 Diversion of public funds	4.5	33
1.04 Public trust in politicians	3.9	31
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.9	38
1.06 Judicial independence	5.3	25
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.3	52
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	3.4	57
1.09 Burden of government regulation	4.1	16
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.3	36
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.0	34
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	4.5	37
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.1	21
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.1	89
1.15 Organized crime	6.1	15
1.16 Reliability of police services	5.6	25
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	5.0	28
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.6	22
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.9	42
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.4	51
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	130
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.6	22
2.02 Quality of roads	5.1	33
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.3	28
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.6	22
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions*	74.2	92
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	6.3	23
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	108.1	78
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	52.3	9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-10.3	140
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	2.4	136
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	2.3	1
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	92.0	128
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	53.4	64
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.*	1.6	1
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.9	62
4.05 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.9	106
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.5	111
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	16.9	82
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	75.1	55
4.09 Quality of primary education	5.9	5
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.1	45
5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	104.7	19
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	60.8	42
5.03 Quality of the education system	5.0	15
5.04 Quality of math and science education	5.5	7
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.0	28
5.06 Internet access in schools	5.0	44
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.7	37
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.4	39
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.6	28
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.4	98
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.0	73
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.7	73
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	40.8	83

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
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*	18.0	84
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.9	62
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.1	10
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	16.6	139
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.5	17
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.7	41
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.0	72
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	52.5	58
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.3	91
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.4	70
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.9	33
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.9	81
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	3.6	89
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	16.0	78
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.8	58
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.5	111
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.8	37
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	4.2	29
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	4.5	21
7.10 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.90	31
8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.9	50
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.5	48
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.1	91
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.5	101
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.3	101
8.06 Soundness of banks	6.1	14
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.0	33
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9	11
9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.8	29
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.0	46
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.1	24
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %*	75.0	29
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	23.8	33
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	52.0	52
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	41.5	51
10th pillar: Market size		
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.8	136
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.9	135
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	7.0	136
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	39.1	69
11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.6	70
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.7	48
11.03 State of cluster development	3.8	74
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	4.8	24
11.05 Value chain breadth	4.0	52
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.0	70
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.1	58
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.4	56
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.8	59
12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.9	57
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.0	54
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.0	82
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.0	43
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.2	88
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.1	66
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	40.6	25

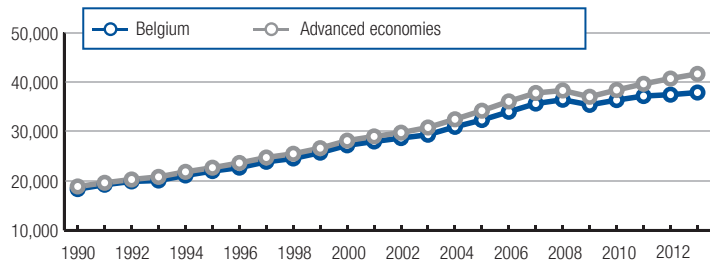
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Belgium

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	11.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	506.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	45,384
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.49

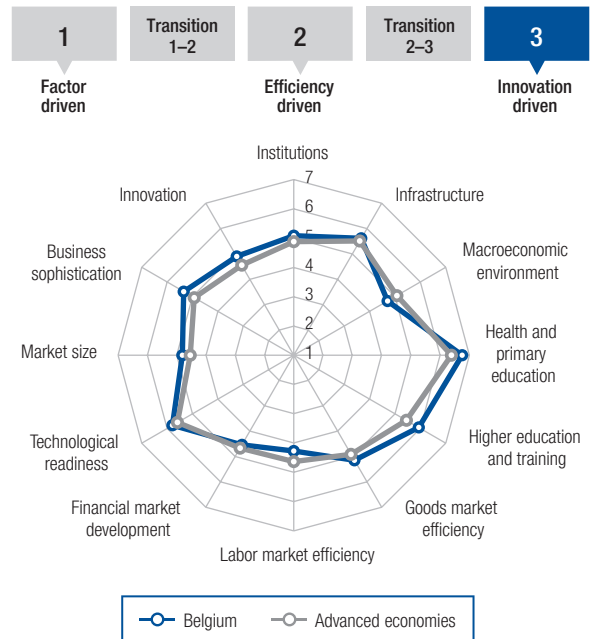
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



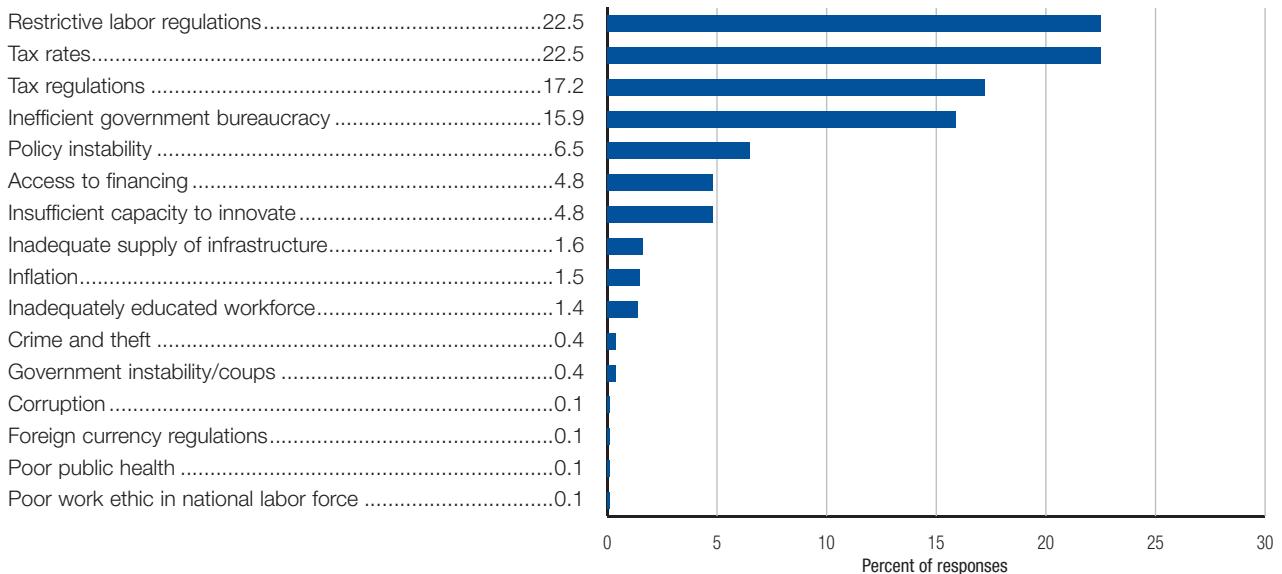
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	18	5.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	17	5.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	17	5.2
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	15	5.2
Basic requirements (20.0%)	22	5.5
Institutions.....	23	5.1
Infrastructure.....	18	5.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	70	4.7
Health and primary education.....	2	6.7
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	18	5.1
Higher education and training.....	5	5.9
Goods market efficiency.....	14	5.1
Labor market efficiency.....	60	4.3
Financial market development.....	38	4.5
Technological readiness.....	14	5.8
Market size.....	28	4.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	12	5.1
Business sophistication.....	10	5.3
Innovation.....	13	4.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Belgium

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	5.4	24	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	3	10
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.3	23	6.07	No. days to start a business*	4.0	9
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.3	16	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.1	40
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.2	23	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.7	28
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.8	19	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	5
1.06	Judicial independence	5.7	18	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.4	21
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.1	24	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.7	43
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.3	59	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.2	22
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.6	130	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	107.9	6
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.2	42	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.6	9
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.1	32	6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.3	20
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.1	56	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.0	26	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.2	78
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.5	26	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	3.8	129
1.15	Organized crime	6.1	18	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.6	139
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.7	23	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	7.2	19
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.5	39	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.3	141
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.5	30	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.6	100
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.5	13	7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.7	11
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.9	24	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.5	20
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	16	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.0	32
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.85	56	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.8	17	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	5.3	27	8.01	Availability of financial services	5.9	12
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.9	14	8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.5	13
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	6.4	6	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.9	43
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.9	15	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.3	35
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	636.5	35	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.3	33
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.4	16	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.6	85
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	110.9	73	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.9	34
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	41.3	21	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6	63
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.8	69	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.3	12
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	18.2	81	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.6	20
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.2	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.0	32
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	99.8	132	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	82.2	20
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	81.1	19	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	34.4	10
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	201.9	11	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	46.0	43
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	9.7	29	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	32
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.7	13	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.9	18
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	59	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	422.8	32
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.5	22	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	112.6	4
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.4	19	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	80.4	25	11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.4	9
4.09	Quality of primary education	6.2	2	11.02	Local supplier quality	5.8	5
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.7	15	11.03	State of cluster development	4.7	21
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	6.0	5	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	107.3	15	11.05	Value chain breadth	5.0	15
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	70.8	26	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.4	42
5.03	Quality of the education system	5.3	6	11.07	Production process sophistication	5.9	9
5.04	Quality of math and science education	6.0	3	11.08	Extent of marketing	5.5	13
5.05	Quality of management schools	6.0	2	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	5.1	12
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.9	24	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	6.0	4	12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.2	14
5.08	Extent of staff training	5.1	9	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	6.1	5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.8	11	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	6.0	6	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.6	6
6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.4	6	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.5	63
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.2	9	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.5	37
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.1	126	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	113.3	16
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	57.5	126				

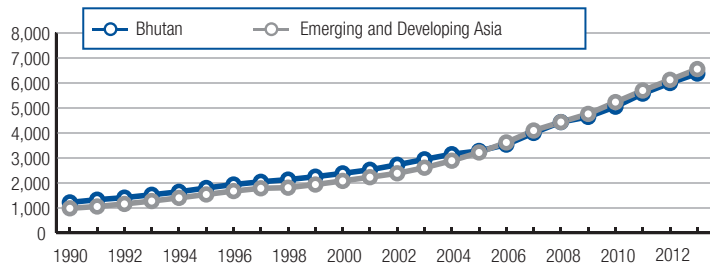
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Bhutan

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	0.7
GDP (US\$ billions).....	2.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	2,665
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

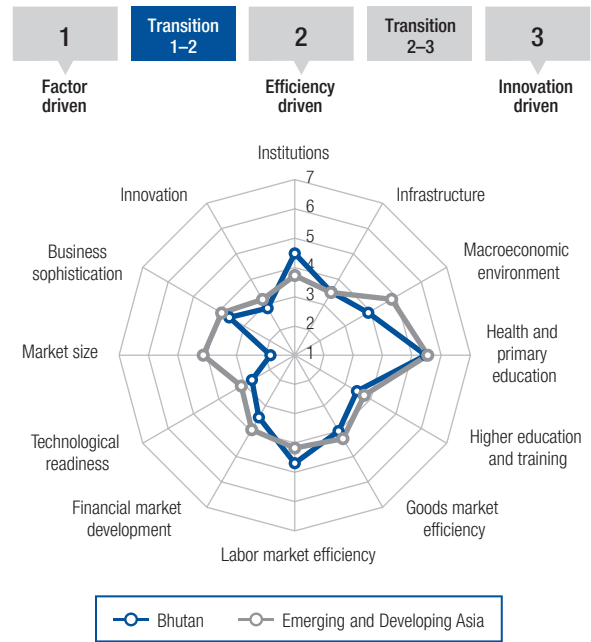
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



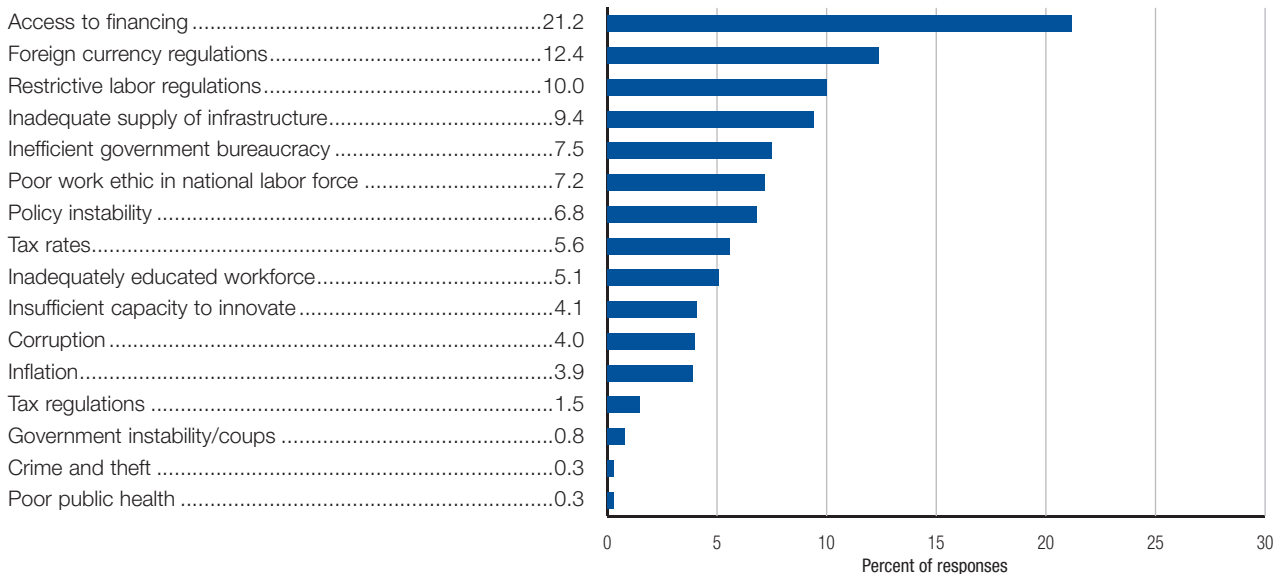
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	103	3.8
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	109	3.7
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	n/a	n/a
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements (46.7%)	88	4.3
Institutions.....	38	4.5
Infrastructure.....	92	3.5
Macroeconomic environment.....	119	3.9
Health and primary education.....	89	5.5
Efficiency enhancers (45.0%)	123	3.3
Higher education and training.....	108	3.5
Goods market efficiency.....	115	4.0
Labor market efficiency.....	24	4.7
Financial market development.....	111	3.4
Technological readiness.....	124	2.7
Market size.....	140	1.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (8.3%)	111	3.2
Business sophistication.....	107	3.6
Innovation.....	113	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Bhutan

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.4	53	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	8	93
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.0	52	6.07	No. days to start a business*	32.0	112
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.6	29	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.4	19
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.1	24	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.2	96
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.8	39	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	22.7	143
1.06	Judicial independence	4.8	38	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	2.6	141
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.7	37	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.2	88
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.5	15	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.5	49
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.7	47	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	56.3	50
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.1	44	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.1	106
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.2	87	6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.8	122
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.9	76	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.8	41	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	62
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.6	18	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	59
1.15	Organized crime	6.1	16	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.9	63
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.9	39	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	8.3	24
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.5	38	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.9	46
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.7	69	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.3	42
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	51	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.3	66
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.2	66	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.1	36
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.7	117	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.6	59
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.87	44	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.6	53	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	4.3	56	8.01	Availability of financial services	3.9	101
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.0	79
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.1	139	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.5	68
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.5	110	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.5	98
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	2.2	141	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.3	104
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.9	37	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.4	95
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	72.2	117	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.8	83
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	3.5	110	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3	113
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.0	92	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.8	125
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	31.7	20	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.9	120
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	8.7	129	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.6	130
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	110.7	135	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %	29.9	95
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	30.4	109	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	2.7	91
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	2.8	133	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	20.2	20	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	15.6	87
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.5	46	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	180.0	116	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.6	141
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.4	113	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.6	140
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	4.7	140
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.6	107	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	32.8	87
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	35.7	108	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	67.9	103	11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.8	126
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.2	58	11.02	Local supplier quality	3.8	114
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	90.6	101	11.03	State of cluster development	3.6	83
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.8	50	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	73.9	100	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.3	110
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	9.5	116	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.6	110
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.0	51	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.2	113
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.9	84	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.1	130
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.6	110	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	85
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.9	84	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.1	127	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.5	96
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.6	109	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.7	125
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.9	91	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.6	106	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.7	126
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.3	106	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.7	47
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.4	44	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.0	135
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.0	46	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.4	83
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	40.8	83				

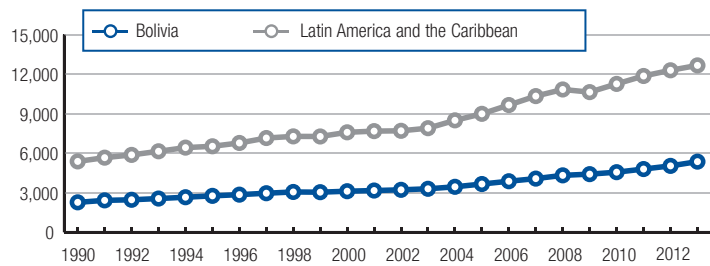
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Bolivia

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	11.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	29.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	2,700
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.07

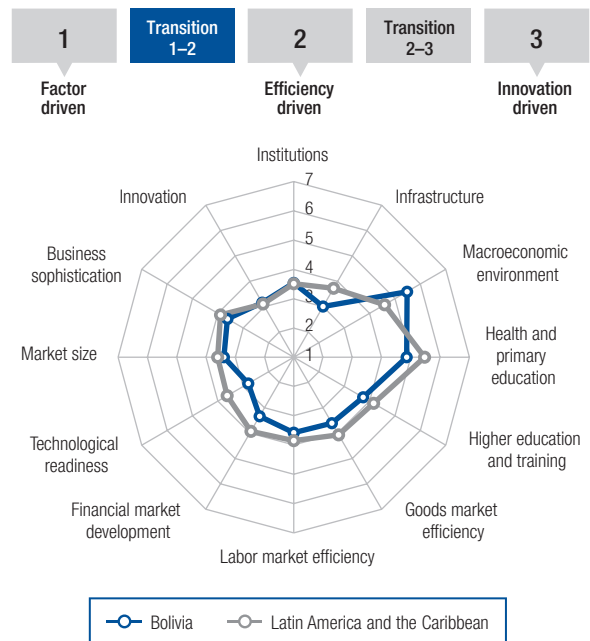
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



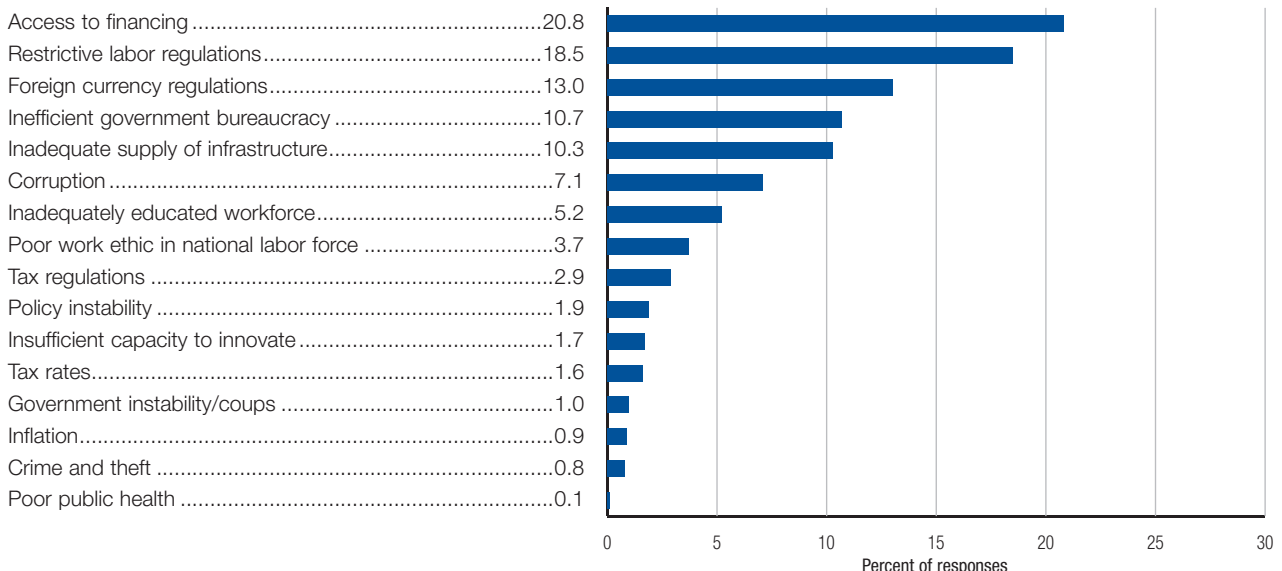
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	105	3.8
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	98	3.8
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	104	3.8
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	103	3.8
Basic requirements (46.0%)	93	4.2
Institutions.....	90	3.5
Infrastructure.....	109	3.0
Macroeconomic environment.....	35	5.5
Health and primary education.....	109	4.9
Efficiency enhancers (45.5%)	116	3.4
Higher education and training.....	97	3.7
Goods market efficiency.....	132	3.6
Labor market efficiency.....	127	3.6
Financial market development.....	121	3.3
Technological readiness.....	118	2.8
Market size.....	84	3.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (8.5%)	94	3.4
Business sophistication.....	103	3.6
Innovation.....	83	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.5	111	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	15	141
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.3	89	6.07	No. days to start a business*	49.0	130
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.5	55	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.6	87
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.3	51	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	3.7	137
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.6	133	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	8.8	97
1.06	Judicial independence	3.3	94	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.5	121
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.6	40	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.6	120
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.3	62	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.8	82
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.6	57	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	38.6	96
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.7	66	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.5	130
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.4	67	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.6	51
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.6	106	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.0	122	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.7	120
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.6	108	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.0	124
1.15	Organized crime	3.7	123	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.5	98
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.5	109	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary* not possible	143	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.9	80	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.6	76
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.8	123	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.8	89
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	113	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.8	97
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.7	96	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.8	48
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	113	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.4	75
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.80	72	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.6	99	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.3	95	8.01	Availability of financial services	3.8	105
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.5	70	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.7	105
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.0	141	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.3	76
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.2	120	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.6	24
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	75.6	91	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.4	30
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.9	94	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.0	120
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	97.7	98	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	98
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	8.2	98	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	1	143
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	0.1	19	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.8	128
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	25.5	39	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.7	130
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	5.7	101	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.6	129
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	33.1	45	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	39.5	83
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	37.2	86	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.3	100
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	9.0	105	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	104.8	34	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	13.9	91
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.9	56	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	127.0	100	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.1	87
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	3.5	139	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.2	82
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	59	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	59.2	84
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.2	140	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	42.3	64
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	32.8	103	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	66.9	108	11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.7	134
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.0	111	11.02	Local supplier quality	3.8	111
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	83.4	123	11.03	State of cluster development	3.5	94
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.3	85	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	77.3	96	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.6	91
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	37.7	71	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.9	84
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.3	93	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.5	98
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.1	116	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.7	107
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.0	131	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.5	93
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.6	99	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.7	97	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.5	92
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.5	115	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.2	101
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.5	41	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	3.8	139	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.5	72
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.8	66	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.5	64
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.5	114	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.6	94
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.6	77	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.1	102
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	83.4	140				

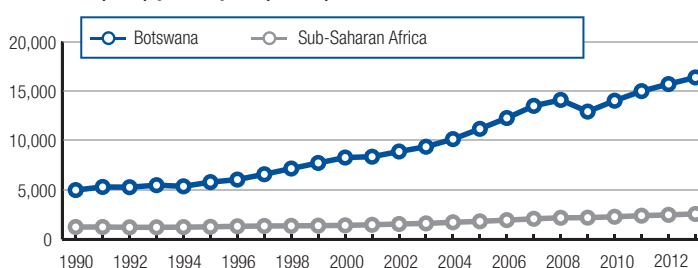
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Botswana

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	2.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	14.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	7,136
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.04

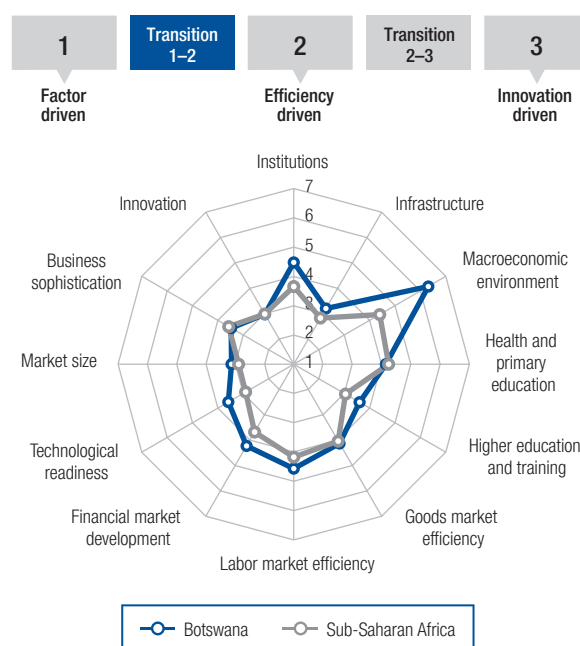
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



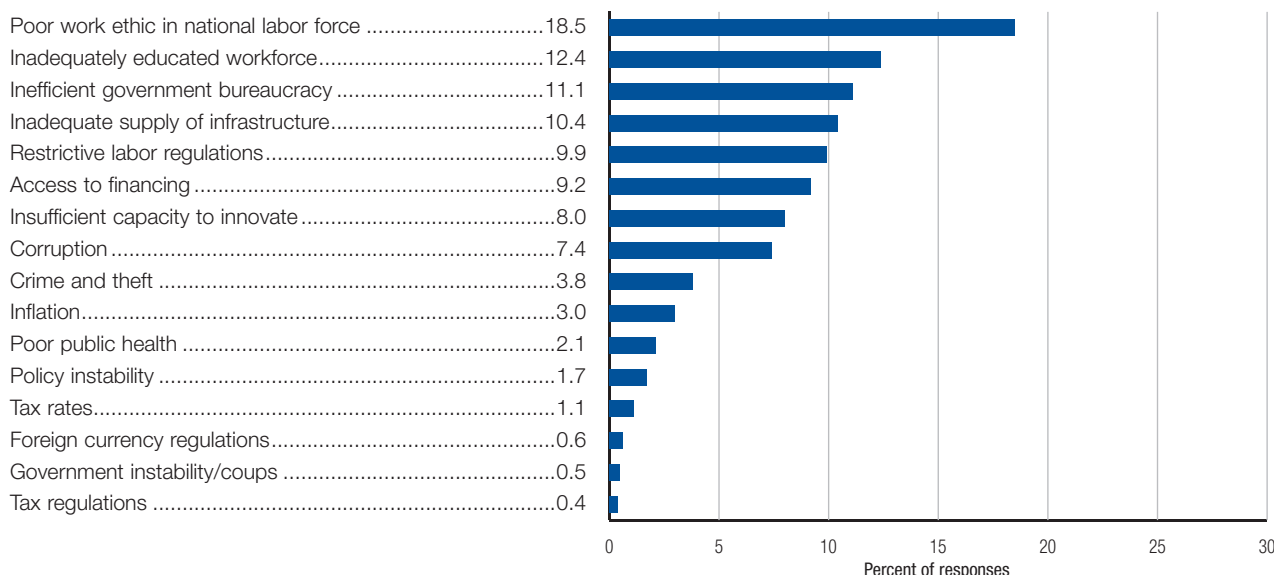
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	74	4.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	74	4.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	79	4.1
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	80	4.0
Basic requirements (50.2%)	72	4.5
Institutions.....	39	4.5
Infrastructure.....	101	3.2
Macroeconomic environment.....	13	6.3
Health and primary education.....	127	4.1
Efficiency enhancers (42.4%)	84	3.9
Higher education and training.....	101	3.6
Goods market efficiency.....	97	4.1
Labor market efficiency.....	36	4.6
Financial market development.....	57	4.2
Technological readiness.....	76	3.6
Market size.....	97	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (7.5%)	110	3.2
Business sophistication.....	116	3.5
Innovation.....	102	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Botswana

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	4.9	39
1.02 Intellectual property protection	4.2	42
1.03 Diversion of public funds	4.3	36
1.04 Public trust in politicians	3.6	39
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.8	40
1.06 Judicial independence	4.9	35
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.5	42
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	4.1	26
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.5	67
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.4	32
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.8	41
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	4.3	49
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.1	20
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.1	90
1.15 Organized crime	5.6	38
1.16 Reliability of police services	4.3	63
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.5	39
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.2	43
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	57
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.6	43
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	45
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.8	89
2.02 Quality of roads	4.0	67
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.8	62
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.0	114
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.7	101
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions*	6.1	139
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	2.4	127
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	160.6	11
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	8.6	95
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	0.2	18
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	38.7	12
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	5.8	103
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	15.9	14
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	62.8	45
4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	29.9	26
4.02 Business impact of malaria	4.8	39
4.03 Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	408.0	133
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	3.7	138
4.05 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	23.0	141
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.2	139
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	41.0	112
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	47.0	143
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.7	85
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	83.8	122
5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	81.7	94
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	7.4	123
5.03 Quality of the education system	3.5	82
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.6	96
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.6	112
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.4	108
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.4	114
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.0	68
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.7	95
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.1	121
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.9	75
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.7	14
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	25.4	22

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)		
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	106
6.07 No. days to start a business*	60.0	132
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.0	48
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.4	67
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.9	75
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.5	16
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.3	83
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.2	60
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	59.5	43
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.5	132
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.9	112
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	69
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.4	42
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	3.8	82
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	21.7	103
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.6	14
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.8	82
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.8	36
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	3.5	59
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	3.7	51
7.10 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.91	28
8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.4	72
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.2	67
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.6	56
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.0	54
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.7	67
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.6	43
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.4	57
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6	63
9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.4	92
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.3	92
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.2	94
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %*	15.0	116
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.* ..	1.1	104
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	6.6	109
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	74.1	19
10th pillar: Market size		
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.9	97
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.9	97
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	34.1	99
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	42.8	62
11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quantity	3.8	129
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.5	130
11.03 State of cluster development	3.3	104
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.2	92
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.3	115
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.2	134
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.3	109
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.6	110
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	99
12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.3	106
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.2	100
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.6	118
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.1	105
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.7	45
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.2	120
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.2	96

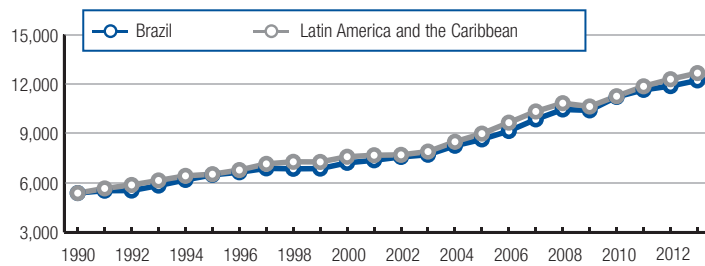
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Brazil

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	198.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	2,242.9
GDP per capita (US\$).....	11,311
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	2.79

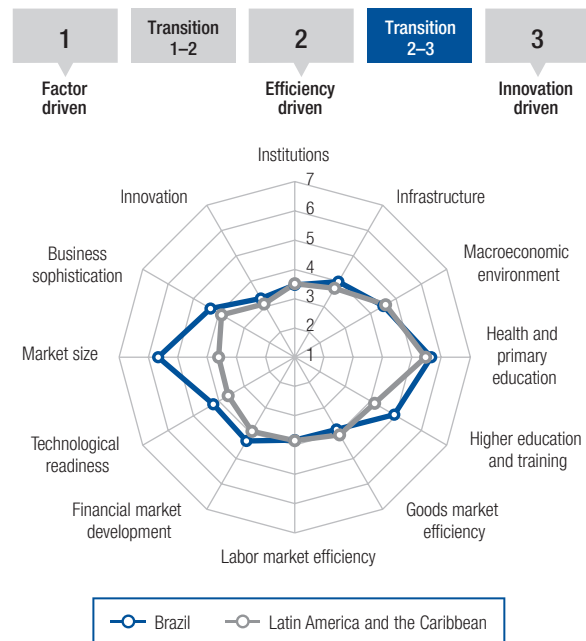
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



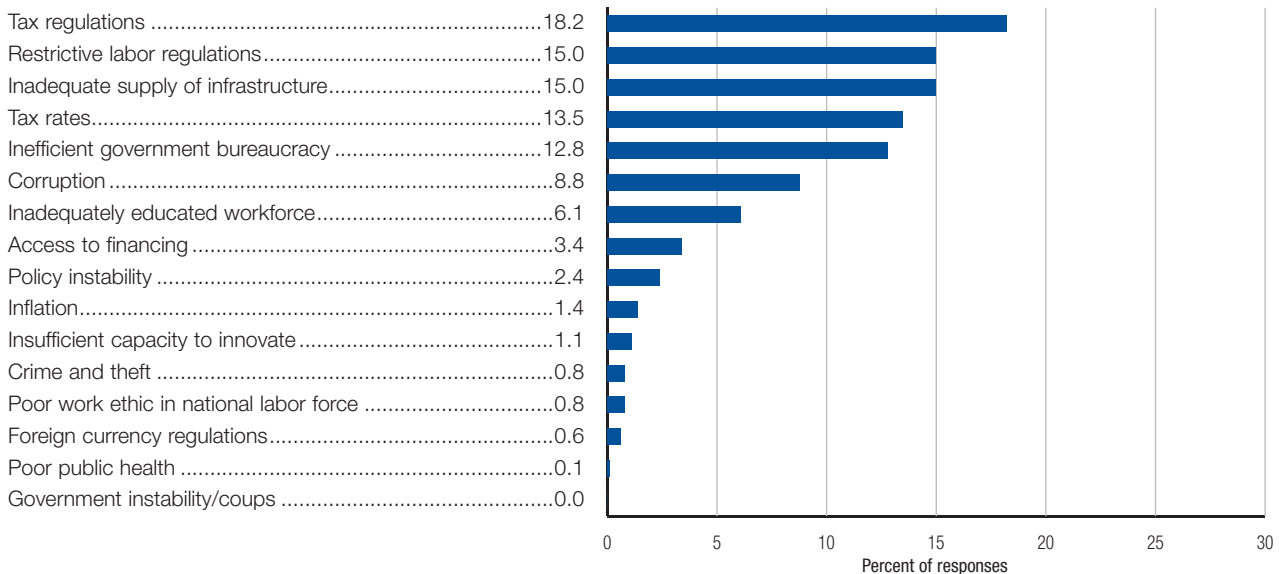
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	57	4.3
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	56	4.3
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	48	4.4
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	53	4.3
Basic requirements (34.2%)	83	4.4
Institutions.....	94	3.5
Infrastructure.....	76	4.0
Macroeconomic environment.....	85	4.5
Health and primary education.....	77	5.7
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	42	4.5
Higher education and training.....	41	4.9
Goods market efficiency.....	123	3.8
Labor market efficiency.....	109	3.8
Financial market development.....	53	4.3
Technological readiness.....	58	4.2
Market size.....	9	5.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (15.8%)	56	3.8
Business sophistication.....	47	4.3
Innovation.....	62	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4.0 77
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.3 92
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.0 135
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.7 140
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.6 89
1.06	Judicial independence	3.6 76
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.6 108
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	1.9 137
1.09	Burden of government regulation	1.9 143
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.2 107
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.1 94
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.2 128
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.1 23
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.2 124
1.15	Organized crime	3.9 119
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.9 83
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.6 107
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.2 41
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8 56
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.7 35
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3 68
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.1 120
2.02	Quality of roads	2.8 122
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.7 95
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.7 122
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.4 113
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	3,827.3 9
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.1 89
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	135.3 37
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	22.3 51
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.3 81
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	14.7 110
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	6.2 110
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	66.3 109
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	67.7 38
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 69
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.2 41
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.5 87
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.7 63
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	12.9 65
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	73.6 78
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.6 126
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.5 18
5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	99.4 37
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	n/a n/a
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.7 126
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.6 131
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.5 53
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.6 98
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.5 47
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.3 44
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.3 52
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.2 35
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.3 55
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.4 139
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	68.3 136

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	13 135
6.07	No. days to start a business*	107.5 142
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.1 39
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0 115
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.4 118
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.3 91
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.7 114
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	2.7 138
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	14.9 144
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.6 61
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.5 60
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.7 123
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.0 125
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.7 135
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	15.4 73
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.5 139
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.3 117
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.6 44
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.9 44
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.6 61
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.76 86
8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	5.2 33
8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.0 36
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.6 55
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.7 85
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.6 80
8.06	Soundness of banks	6.1 13
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.4 17
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3 113
9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.7 77
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.8 59
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.9 39
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	51.6 64
9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	10.1 63
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	42.9 60
9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	51.5 39
10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.7 6
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.6 24
10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	2,423.3 7
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	12.5 140
11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.1 21
11.02	Local supplier quality	4.6 54
11.03	State of cluster development	4.6 24
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.2 99
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.8 69
11.06	Control of international distribution	4.2 55
11.07	Production process sophistication	4.2 48
11.08	Extent of marketing	4.9 30
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.1 40
12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.1 44
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.0 50
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.5 43
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.8 54
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.4 77
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.3 114
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	3.2 50

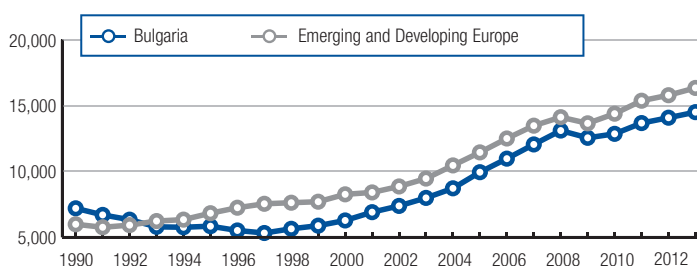
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Bulgaria

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	7.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	53.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	7,328
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.12

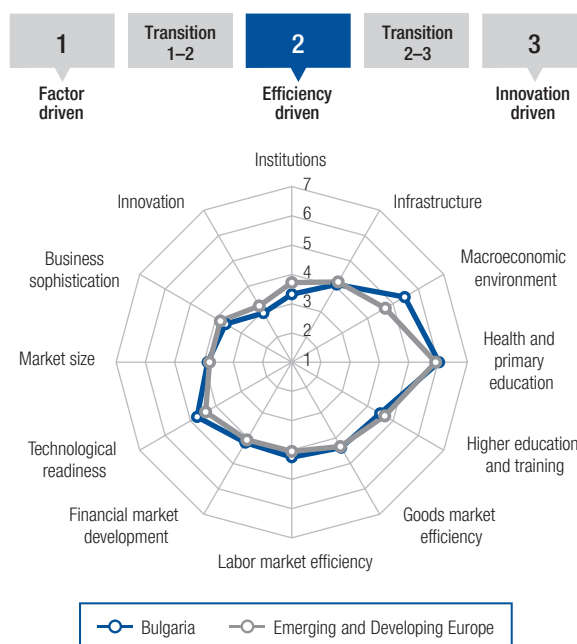
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



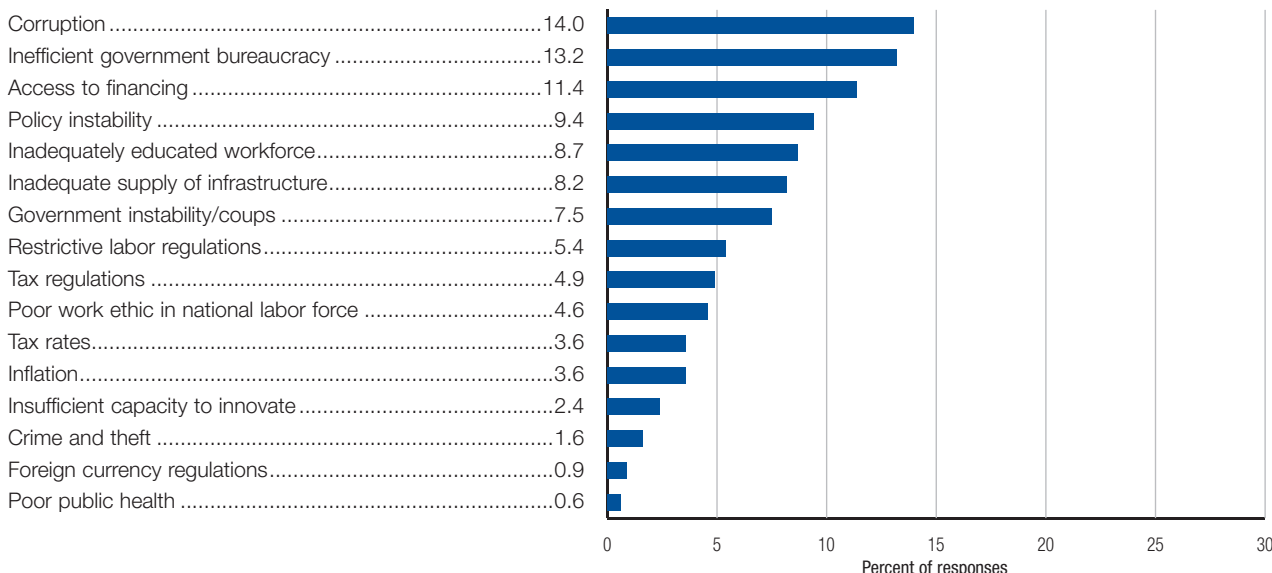
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	54	4.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	57	4.3
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	62	4.3
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	74	4.2
Basic requirements (40.0%)	59	4.7
Institutions.....	112	3.3
Infrastructure.....	74	4.1
Macroeconomic environment.....	36	5.4
Health and primary education.....	51	6.0
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	52	4.3
Higher education and training.....	63	4.5
Goods market efficiency.....	63	4.4
Labor market efficiency.....	67	4.2
Financial market development.....	60	4.2
Technological readiness.....	41	4.7
Market size.....	63	3.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	106	3.3
Business sophistication.....	105	3.6
Innovation.....	105	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.5	110	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	4	22
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.0	108	6.07	No. days to start a business*	18.0	84
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.5	118	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.2	120
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.9	130	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.1	99
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.2	55	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	5
1.06	Judicial independence	2.3	126	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.0	108
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.1	134	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.8	113
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.6	98	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.1	67
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.1	102	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	73.5	31
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.8	124	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.0	40
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.5	124	6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.9	111
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.3	124	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.1	81	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.9	111
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.3	82	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.4	44
1.15	Organized crime	4.0	117	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.6	96
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.3	112	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	7.5	21
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	101	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.4	91
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.9	60	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.1	55
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	106	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.6	113
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.9	83	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	1.8	142
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	45	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	1.8	142
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.89	34	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.6	100	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.1	106	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.2	85
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.0	51	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.0	85
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.2	68	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.0	95
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.3	69	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.0	53
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	92.3	84	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.6	79
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.2	86	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.0	62
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	145.2	28	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.6	103
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	26.9	42	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9	11
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.9	49	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.4	91
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	23.0	50	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.4	85
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.4	60	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.3	91
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	17.6	15	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	53.1	62
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	54.5	61	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	19.0	39
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	107.2	27	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	58.3	31
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	32.0	61	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	66
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.0	54	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	60
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	41	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	105.0	68
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.0	5	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	69.8	27
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	10.5	58	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.3	69	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.3	98
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.4	50	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.4	67
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.0	66	11.03	State of cluster development	3.0	129
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.8	119	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	93.1	61	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.3	113
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	62.7	34	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.1	63
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.4	91	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.6	90
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.3	54	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.8	102
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.4	121	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.2	120
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.0	45	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.4	111	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.3	108
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.3	127	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.5	81
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.8	100	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.0	75	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.0	113
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.2	115	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.2	97
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.4	122	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.6	96
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.6	81	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	5.1	48
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	27.7	28				

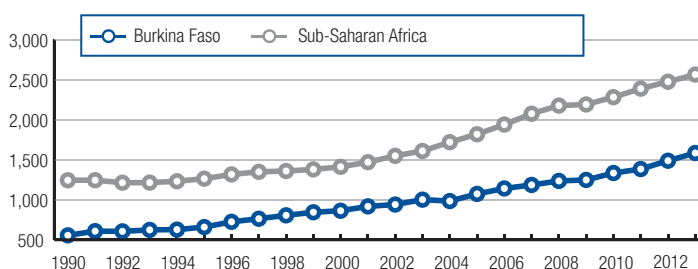
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Burkina Faso

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	16.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	12.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	729
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



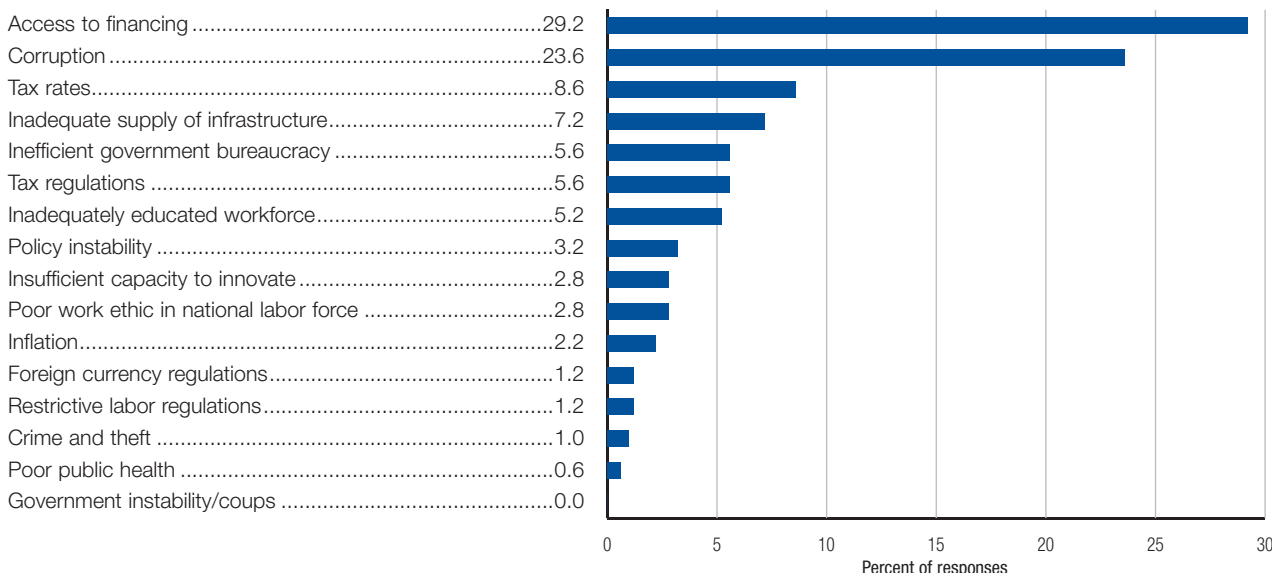
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	135	3.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	140	3.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	133	3.3
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	136	3.3
Basic requirements (60.0%)	135	3.3
Institutions.....	117	3.3
Infrastructure.....	141	2.0
Macroeconomic environment.....	83	4.5
Health and primary education.....	141	3.2
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	132	3.2
Higher education and training.....	136	2.4
Goods market efficiency.....	127	3.8
Labor market efficiency.....	70	4.2
Financial market development.....	127	3.1
Technological readiness.....	132	2.5
Market size.....	111	2.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	128	2.9
Business sophistication.....	136	3.0
Innovation.....	107	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Burkina Faso

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.5	109	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	3	10
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.4	85	6.07	No. days to start a business*	13.0	67
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.1	131	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.7	82
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.6	92	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	83
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.9	121	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.8	112
1.06	Judicial independence	2.1	136	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.1	105
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.8	85	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	53
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.8	91	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.6	93
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.6	56	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	39.2	90
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.5	81	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.1	101
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.8	107	6.16	Buyer sophistication	1.9	144
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.3	123	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	3.9	128	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	94
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.8	103	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	50
1.15	Organized crime	4.6	84	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.1	83
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.0	77	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	10.5	43
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.4	122	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.7	63
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3	86	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.1	130
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.6	65	7.07	Reliance on professional management	2.9	136
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.6	102	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.0	99
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.7	117	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.4	125
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.88	39	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.4	137	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	2.5	132	8.01	Availability of financial services	3.4	130
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.8	93	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.1	134
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.1	111	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.2	127
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.0	126	8.04	Ease of access to loans	1.6	138
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	15.8	128	8.05	Venture capital availability	1.5	144
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	1.7	139	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.1	116
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	66.4	129	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.1	122
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.8	127	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6	63
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.0	76	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.5	133
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	15.4	104	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.7	132
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.0	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.2	92
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	33.3	46	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	4.4	133
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	21.0	127	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	129
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	3.1	131	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	34,021.6	75	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	9.0	99
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.1	70	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	54.0	76	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	104
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.4	107	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.4	119
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.0	109	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	26.6	108
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.3	116	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	23.0	121
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	65.8	135	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	55.9	130	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.2	105
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.1	109	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.1	85
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	66.4	137	11.03	State of cluster development	2.9	132
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.0	144	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	25.9	141	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.0	132
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	4.6	130	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.0	138
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.9	120	11.07	Production process sophistication	2.4	138
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.8	88	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.1	129
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.8	97	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	2.1	144
5.06	Internet access in schools	1.8	140	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.5	105	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.4	99
5.08	Extent of staff training	2.8	140	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.4	90
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.3	128	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.6	110	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	103
6.02	Extent of market dominance	2.7	138	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.2	96
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.5	113	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.5	107
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.1	119	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	113
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	43.9	95				

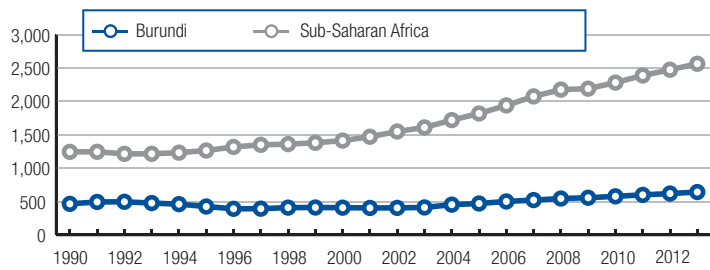
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Burundi

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	9.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	2.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	303
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

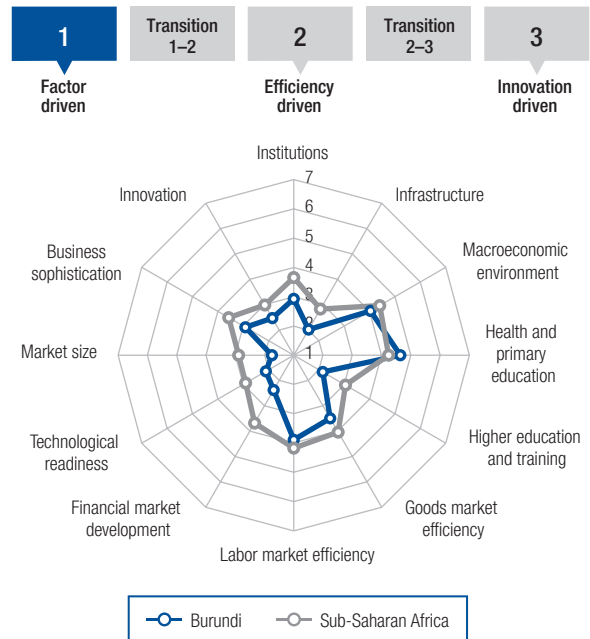
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



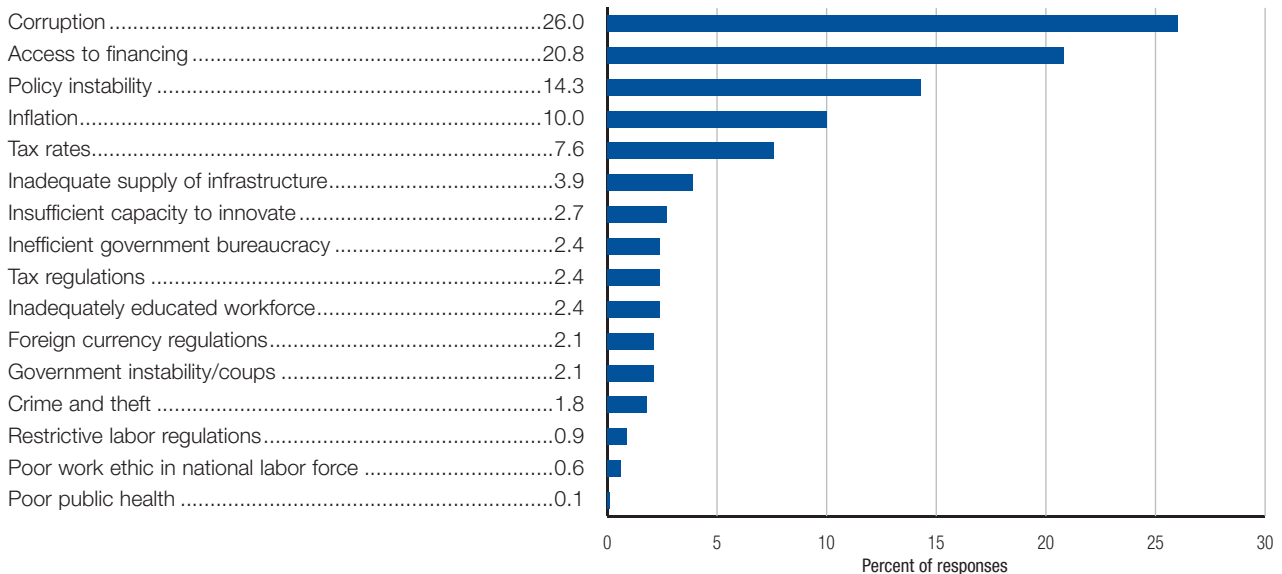
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	139	3.1
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	146	2.9
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	144	2.8
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	140	2.9
Basic requirements (60.0%)	130	3.4
Institutions.....	132	2.9
Infrastructure.....	140	2.0
Macroeconomic environment.....	112	4.0
Health and primary education.....	114	4.6
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	144	2.6
Higher education and training.....	142	2.1
Goods market efficiency.....	135	3.5
Labor market efficiency.....	103	3.9
Financial market development.....	142	2.4
Technological readiness.....	142	2.1
Market size.....	141	1.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	137	2.7
Business sophistication.....	139	2.9
Innovation.....	133	2.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	2.8	134	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	3	10
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.6	131	6.07	No. days to start a business*	5.0	14
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.2	129	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	2.8	136
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.3	104	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	3.5	139
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.9	125	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	8.7	95
1.06	Judicial independence	1.6	143	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	2.8	139
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.4	121	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.3	129
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.3	124	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	2.9	136
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.1	97	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	37.4	97
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.9	121	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.3	139
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.9	100	6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.2	141
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.2	131	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.6	106	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.4	138
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.5	115	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.1	61
1.15	Organized crime	3.8	122	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.3	118
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.2	142	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	15.9	76
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.1	135	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.7	133
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.6	129	7.06	Pay and productivity	2.6	137
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	91	7.07	Reliance on professional management	2.8	139
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.1	131	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.0	138
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.3	34	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	1.9	138
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	1.02	4	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.8	131	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.2	101	8.01	Availability of financial services	2.8	140
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.02	Affordability of financial services	2.7	142
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.8	119	8.03	Financing through local equity market	1.8	138
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.6	135	8.04	Ease of access to loans	1.8	131
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	1.8	142	8.05	Venture capital availability	1.9	129
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2.1	132	8.06	Soundness of banks	2.9	140
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	25.0	143	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	1.9	141
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.2	141	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3	113
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.9	52	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.1	141
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	-3.2	142	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.2	141
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	8.8	131	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.3	140
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	31.7	40	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	1.3	142
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	13.9	139	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	142
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	11.2	95	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	8,528.3	57	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	132
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.3	66	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	130.0	101	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.8	139
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	3.9	132	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.7	143
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.3	114	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	5.8	139
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.9	127	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	6.0	143
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	66.9	136	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	53.6	135	11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.6	137
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.5	131	11.02	Local supplier quality	3.3	135
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	94.0	70	11.03	State of cluster development	2.7	138
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.7	122	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	28.5	137	11.05	Value chain breadth	2.9	136
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	3.2	136	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.1	135
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.6	133	11.07	Production process sophistication	2.4	140
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.5	100	11.08	Extent of marketing	2.6	142
5.05	Quality of management schools	2.6	138	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	2.8	137
5.06	Internet access in schools	1.7	142	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	2.8	138	12.01	Capacity for innovation	2.8	140
5.08	Extent of staff training	2.9	137	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.4	134
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.2	137	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	3.9	134	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.8	122
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.4	99	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.7	128
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.1	134	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.3	116
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.6	138	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	124
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	51.6	118				

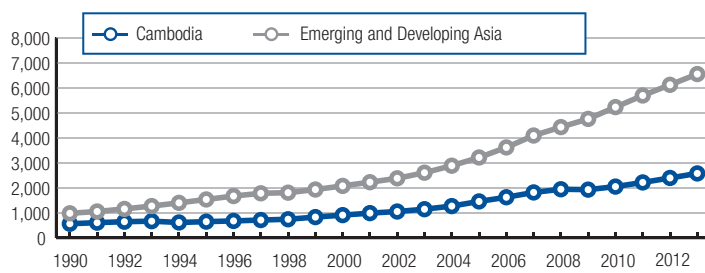
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Cambodia

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	15.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	15.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,016
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.05

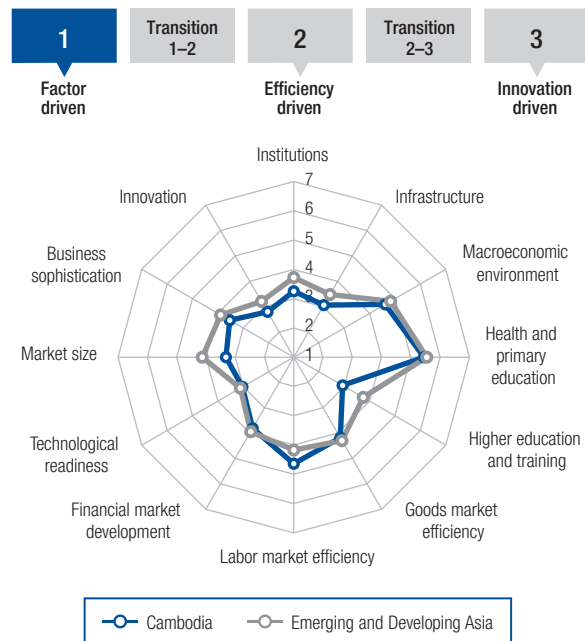
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



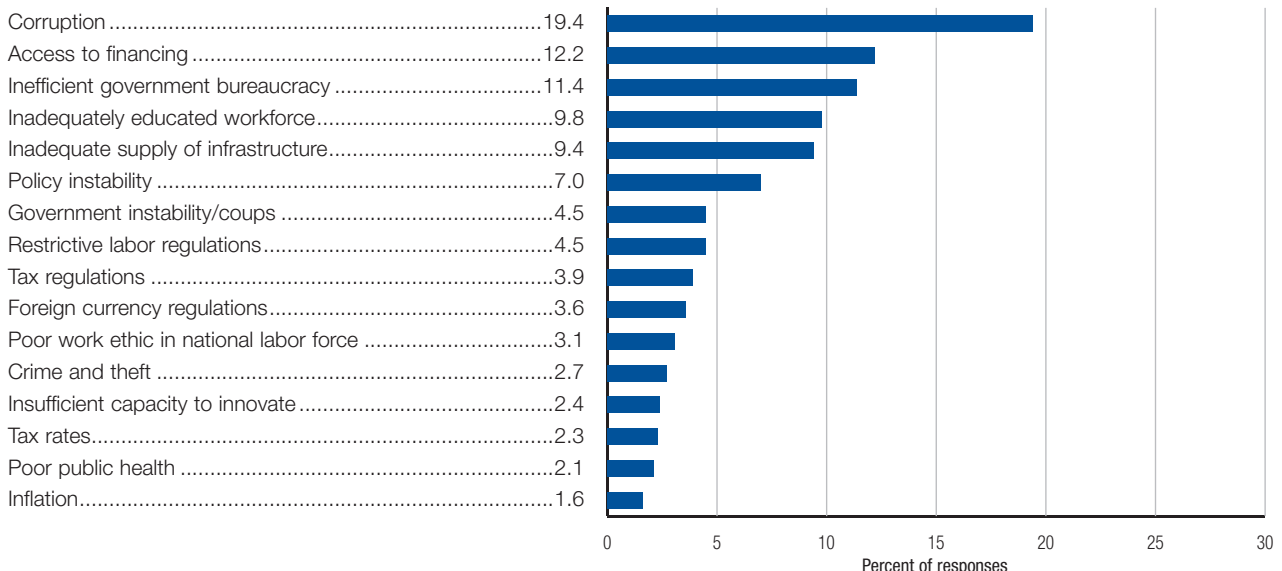
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	95	3.9
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	88	4.0
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	85	4.0
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	97	3.9
Basic requirements (60.0%)	103	4.1
Institutions.....	119	3.2
Infrastructure.....	107	3.1
Macroeconomic environment.....	80	4.6
Health and primary education.....	91	5.4
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	100	3.6
Higher education and training.....	123	2.9
Goods market efficiency.....	90	4.2
Labor market efficiency.....	29	4.6
Financial market development.....	84	3.8
Technological readiness.....	102	3.0
Market size.....	87	3.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	116	3.2
Business sophistication.....	111	3.5
Innovation.....	116	2.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Cambodia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.3	118	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	11	128
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.8	120	6.07	No. days to start a business*	104.0	141
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.6	113	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.8	75
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.6	91	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	88
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.8	129	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	13.0	128
1.06	Judicial independence	2.3	129	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.7	64
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.6	102	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.8	33
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.5	110	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.1	128
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.4	85	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	93.7	9
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.1	114	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.4	77
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.7	116	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.5	66
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.2	130	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.7	100	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.2	74
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.1	91	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.8	92
1.15	Organized crime	4.5	86	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.8	13
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.9	123	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	19.4	92
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.8	89	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.1	34
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.7	127	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.3	39
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.2	97	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.9	89
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.6	100	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.7	51
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	68	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.6	56
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.93	18	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.4	109	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.4	93	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.1	91
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.6	98	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.9	92
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.6	97	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.2	131
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.6	106	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.7	80
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	94.0	83	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.7	60
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.0	110	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.5	88
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	133.9	39	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.2	118
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	2.8	116	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8	29
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.0	72	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.5	87
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	14.9	107	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.3	97
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	3.0	58	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.8	51
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	28.1	30	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	6.0	129
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	26.7	117	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.2	120
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	9.3	104	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	1,076.4	42	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	9.6	98
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.5	45	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	411.0	134	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.0	92
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.2	123	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.3	79
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.8	104	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	39.7	96
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.4	112	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	74.2	21
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	33.9	107	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	71.4	87	11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.9	124
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.9	113	11.02	Local supplier quality	3.5	127
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.4	24	11.03	State of cluster development	3.9	64
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.7	123	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	45.0	125	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.4	103
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	15.8	101	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.4	124
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.2	101	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.2	112
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.2	111	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.0	87
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.3	123	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	104
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.6	100	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.6	104	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.4	101
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.9	82	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.9	118
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.1	79	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.9	86	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.0	115
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.5	87	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.1	104
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.0	74	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.2	123
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.1	35	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	124
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	21.4	14				

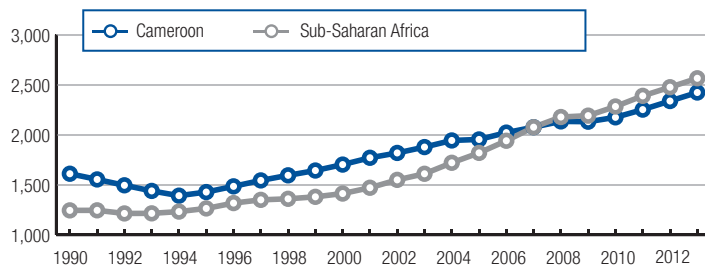
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Cameroon

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	22.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	28.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,271
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.06

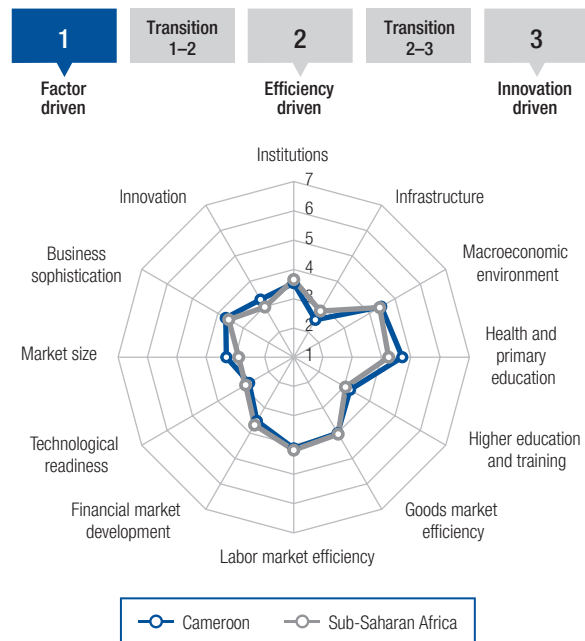
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



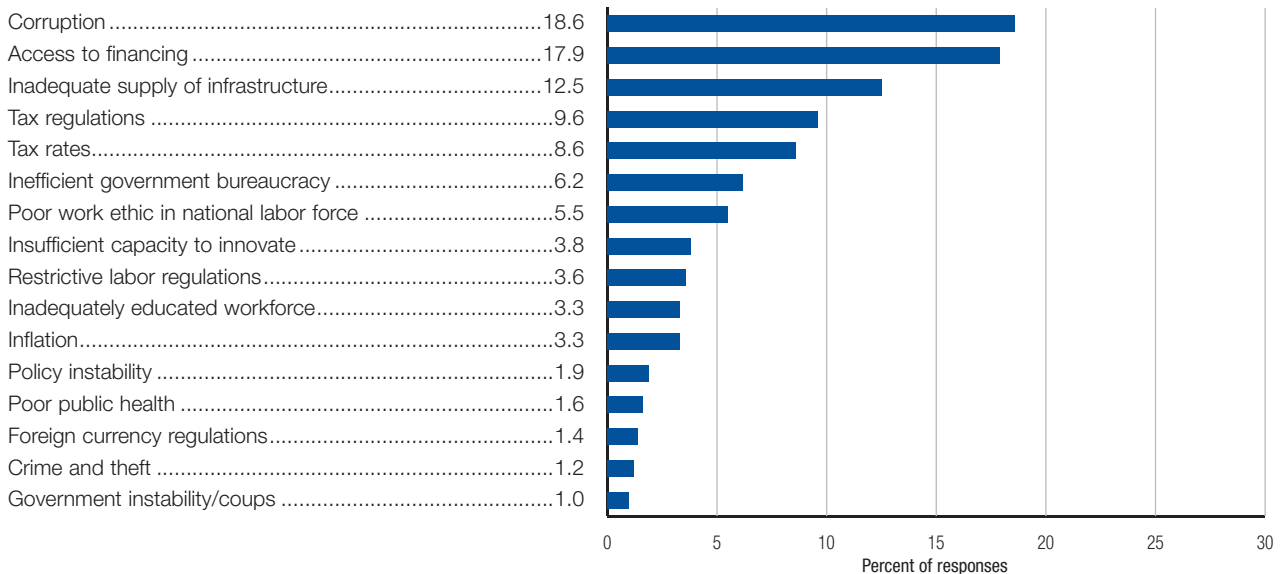
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	116	3.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	115	3.7
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	112	3.7
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	116	3.6
Basic requirements (60.0%)	116	3.8
Institutions.....	91	3.5
Infrastructure.....	126	2.5
Macroeconomic environment.....	90	4.4
Health and primary education.....	112	4.7
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	113	3.5
Higher education and training.....	117	3.2
Goods market efficiency.....	113	4.0
Labor market efficiency.....	81	4.1
Financial market development.....	108	3.5
Technological readiness.....	120	2.8
Market size.....	91	3.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	84	3.5
Business sophistication.....	98	3.7
Innovation.....	71	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Cameroon

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.6	99	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	32
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.4	87	6.07	No. days to start a business*	15.0	75
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.4	121	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.3	112
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.6	87	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	3.9	120
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.1	115	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	14.3	132
1.06	Judicial independence	2.8	113	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.8	61
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.8	92	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.5	69
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.8	86	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.6	90
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.4	79	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	33.9	104
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.5	78	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.2	96
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.3	74	6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.8	123
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.0	62	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.0	87	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.6	128
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.4	72	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.7	98
1.15	Organized crime	4.6	79	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.2	38
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.3	62	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	15.3	72
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	97	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.5	84
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.9	115	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.4	114
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	54	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.6	109
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.9	86	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.0	102
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.3	105	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.9	101
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.85	55	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.2	116	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	2.9	116	8.01	Availability of financial services	3.8	106
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.8	63	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.7	109
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.6	95	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.9	101
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.3	118	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.5	92
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	51.4	99	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.3	102
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2.4	126	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.5	92
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	70.4	123	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	2.9	126
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	3.6	109	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6	63
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.2	95	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.1	112
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	16.2	96	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.4	84
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.1	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.4	83
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	18.6	16	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	6.4	127
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	25.9	118	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	130
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	3.2	130	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	17,051.0	58	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	133
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.8	59	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	238.0	125	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.1	85
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.1	127	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.8	99
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	4.5	131	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	53.3	88
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.0	124	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	23.0	124
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	61.1	131	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	54.6	134	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.4	93
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.7	81	11.02	Local supplier quality	3.9	103
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.5	93	11.03	State of cluster development	3.5	87
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.2	97	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	50.4	121	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.0	48
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	11.9	110	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.4	125
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.8	62	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.5	93
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.3	65	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.8	98
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.4	58	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	108
5.06	Internet access in schools	2.7	127	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.0	77	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.8	64
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.0	69	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.5	83
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.3	53	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.6	109	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.4	82
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.8	65	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.8	41
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.9	78	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.1	64
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.4	98	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.1	107
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	48.8	108				

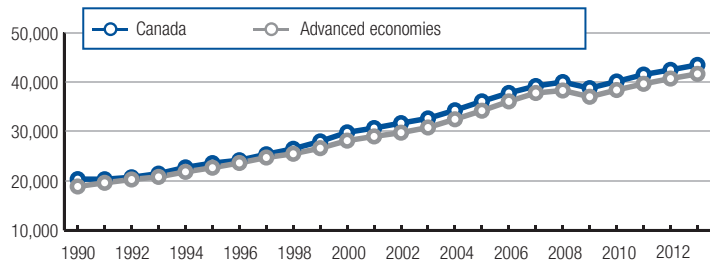
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Canada

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	35.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1,825.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	51,990
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	1.75

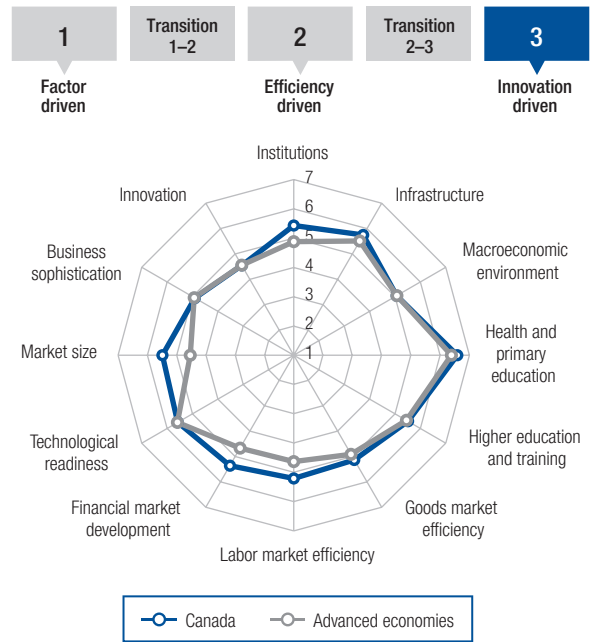
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



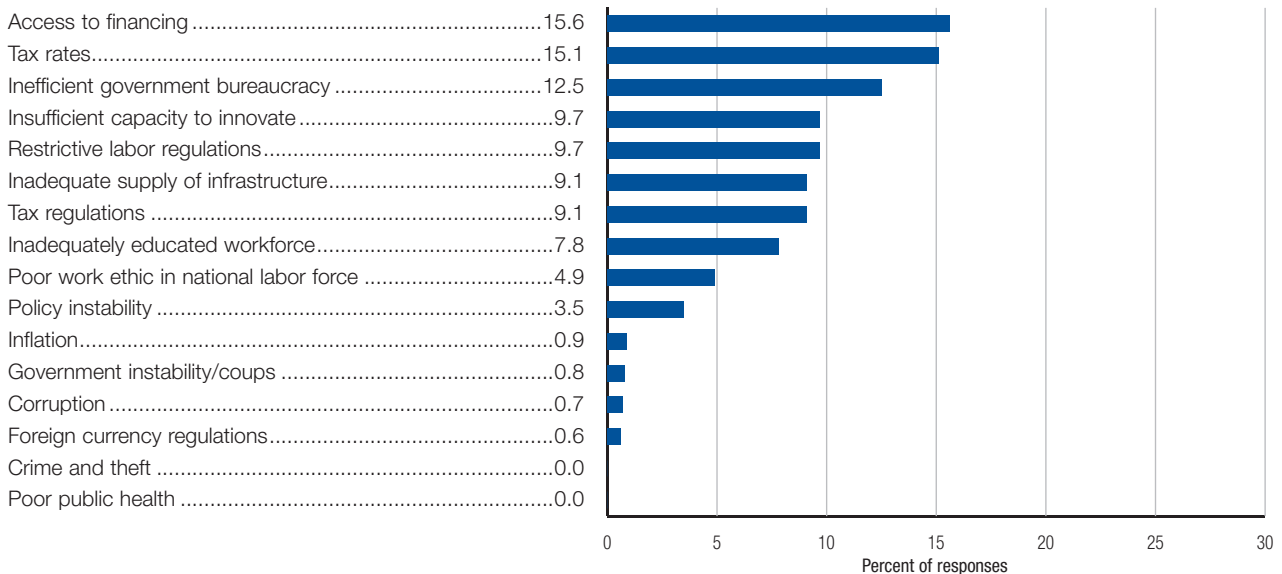
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	15	5.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	14	5.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	14	5.3
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	12	5.3
Basic requirements (20.0%)	18	5.7
Institutions.....	14	5.4
Infrastructure.....	15	5.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	51	5.1
Health and primary education.....	7	6.6
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	6	5.4
Higher education and training.....	18	5.5
Goods market efficiency.....	15	5.1
Labor market efficiency.....	7	5.2
Financial market development.....	8	5.4
Technological readiness.....	22	5.6
Market size.....	13	5.5
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	24	4.7
Business sophistication.....	23	4.9
Innovation.....	22	4.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	6.0	9	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	1	1
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.7	12	6.07	No. days to start a business*	5.0	14
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.2	20	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.2	28
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.8	13	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	81
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.8	17	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	2.7	40
1.06	Judicial independence	6.2	9	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.5	13
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.4	18	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	52
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.1	23	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.9	28
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.8	39	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	31.7	109
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.5	10	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.4	15
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.8	11	6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.3	16
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.1	18	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.2	74	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.0	26
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.2	34	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.4	46
1.15	Organized crime	5.3	50	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.4	26
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.1	11	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	10.0	37
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.6	13	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.3	23
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.2	6	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.5	29
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.6	9	7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.9	8
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.4	11	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.8	14
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	8.7	4	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	5.2	9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			8th pillar: Financial market development				
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.6	19	8.01	Availability of financial services	6.1	5
2.02	Quality of roads	5.3	23	8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.8	8
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.8	18	8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.9	11
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.5	21	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.8	18
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.9	16	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.6	17
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	3,389.7	13	8.06	Soundness of banks	6.7	1
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.5	13	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.6	10
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	78.4	115	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7	43
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	49.7	13	9th pillar: Technological readiness			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			10th pillar: Market size				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.0	74	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.4	13
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	21.1	61	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.8	21
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.0	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	1,526.1	13
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	89.1	124	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	29.4	99
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	93.1	3	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4th pillar: Health and primary education			12th pillar: Innovation				
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.6	26
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.5	15
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	4.6	7	12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.9	27
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.6	20	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.9	19
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	59	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.7	48
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.3	26	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5.1	12
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	4.7	33	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	84.8	19
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	81.2	16	5th pillar: Higher education and training			
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.5	11	5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	103.4	23
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	99.9	2	5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	58.9	45
5th pillar: Higher education and training			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency				
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	103.4	23	6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.5	33
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	58.9	45	6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.7	21
5.03	Quality of the education system	5.2	11	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.8	22
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.1	19	6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.4	24
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.8	7	6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	24.3	20
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.2	9				
5.07	Availability of research and training services	5.3	20				
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.7	22				

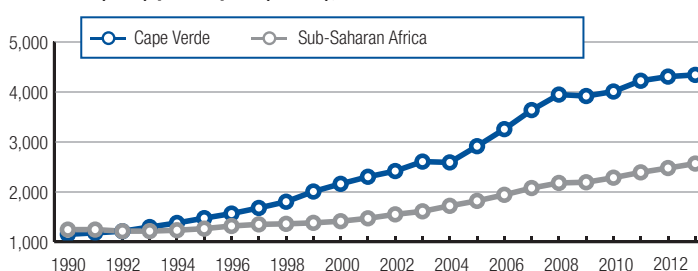
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Cape Verde

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	0.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1.9
GDP per capita (US\$).....	3,837
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.00

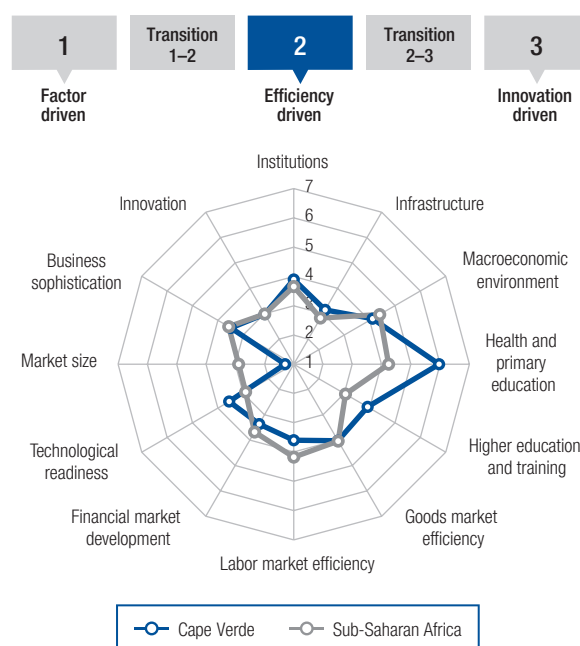
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



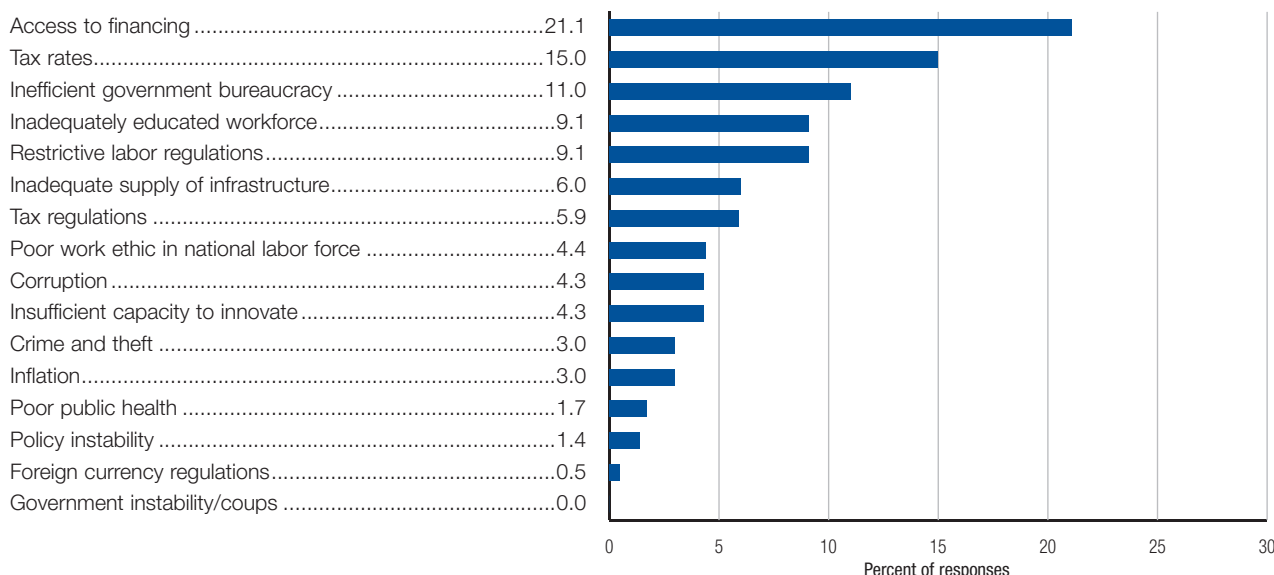
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	114	3.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	122	3.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	122	3.5
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	119	3.6
Basic requirements (40.0%)	91	4.3
Institutions.....	66	3.9
Infrastructure.....	104	3.1
Macroeconomic environment.....	106	4.1
Health and primary education.....	57	6.0
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	127	3.3
Higher education and training.....	89	3.9
Goods market efficiency.....	110	4.0
Labor market efficiency.....	126	3.6
Financial market development.....	115	3.4
Technological readiness.....	80	3.5
Market size.....	144	1.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	109	3.2
Business sophistication.....	114	3.5
Innovation.....	101	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Cape Verde

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	3.8	93
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.2	97
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.8	48
1.04 Public trust in politicians	3.6	40
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.4	51
1.06 Judicial independence	4.2	51
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.4	50
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	3.6	42
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.6	49
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.6	77
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.4	66
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	4.1	60
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.2	75
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.8	101
1.15 Organized crime	4.3	100
1.16 Reliability of police services	4.4	56
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.1	60
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.9	112
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	107
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.7	98
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	113
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.7	94
2.02 Quality of roads	4.0	64
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.9	84
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.8	95
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions*	40.4	106
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	2.7	120
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	100.1	94
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	13.3	80
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-7.7	133
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	34.6	16
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.5	1
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	95.0	131
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	31.9	102
4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	22.2	21
4.02 Business impact of malaria	5.5	20
4.03 Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	144.0	105
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.3	82
4.05 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	1
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.4	74
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	18.9	90
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	74.5	63
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.0	68
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.2	43
5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	92.7	63
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	20.6	90
5.03 Quality of the education system	3.9	57
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.9	86
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.7	107
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.8	90
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.5	108
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.7	104
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.5	117
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.9	53
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.8	88
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.2	116
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	37.2	70

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)		
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	78
6.07 No. days to start a business*	10.0	52
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.0	53
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.1	101
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.3	105
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.5	69
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.3	85
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.2	120
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	51.0	61
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.6	129
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.9	110
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.9	114
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.9	80
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	3.4	111
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	29.5	127
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.4	89
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.3	118
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.4	121
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	3.7	54
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	3.6	62
7.10 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.64	108
8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.7	119
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.8	100
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.0	94
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.5	100
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.5	91
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.4	96
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	96
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3	113
9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.7	75
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.6	69
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.7	61
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %*	37.5	89
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	4.3	86
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	11.6	94
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	42.6	48
10th pillar: Market size		
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.0	144
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.2	142
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	2.2	144
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	36.5	75
11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quantity	3.8	128
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.7	117
11.03 State of cluster development	3.4	101
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.3	89
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.3	114
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.3	130
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.5	94
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.7	108
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.3	110
12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.5	97
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.1	108
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.8	107
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	97
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.9	36
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.3	112
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	124

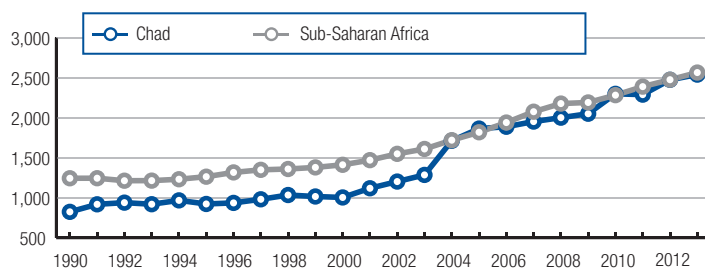
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Chad

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	11.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	13.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,218
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

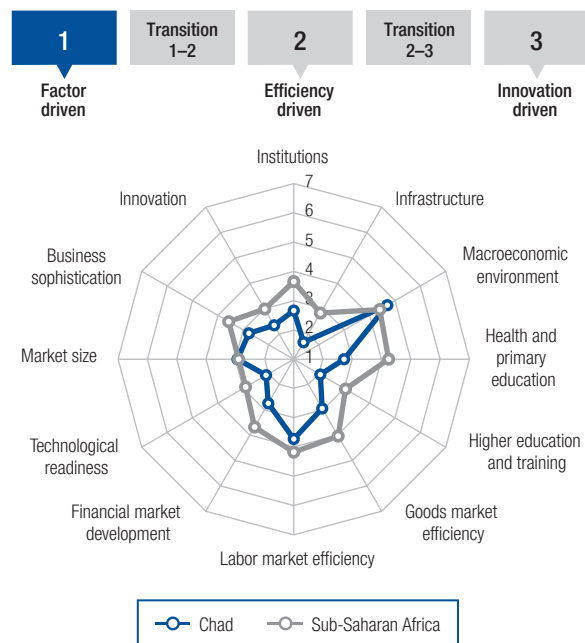
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



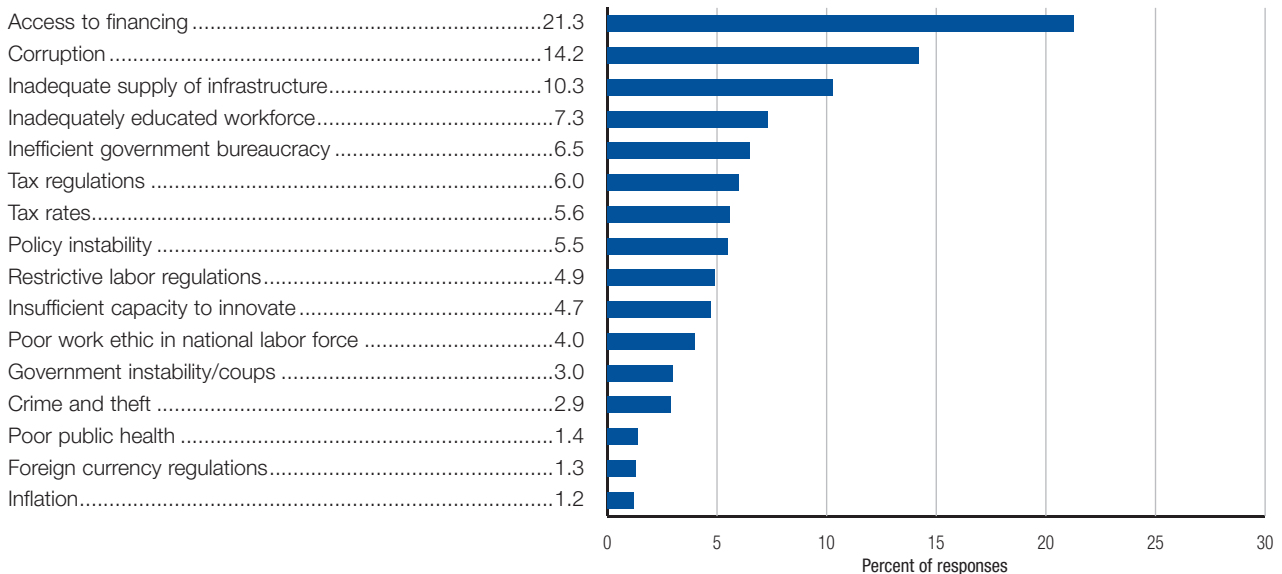
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	143	2.8
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	148	2.9
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	139	3.1
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	142	2.9
Basic requirements (60.0%)	143	2.9
Institutions.....	140	2.7
Infrastructure.....	144	1.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	73	4.7
Health and primary education.....	144	2.7
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	142	2.7
Higher education and training.....	143	2.0
Goods market efficiency.....	142	2.9
Labor market efficiency.....	120	3.7
Financial market development.....	136	2.7
Technological readiness.....	143	2.1
Market size.....	106	2.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	141	2.6
Business sophistication.....	143	2.8
Innovation.....	139	2.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	2.5	140
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.5	134
1.03 Diversion of public funds	1.8	138
1.04 Public trust in politicians	2.4	103
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.3	138
1.06 Judicial independence	2.2	133
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.1	133
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	2.6	105
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.9	113
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.5	133
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.0	142
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	2.8	140
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	3.2	134
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.0	126
1.15 Organized crime	3.5	131
1.16 Reliability of police services	2.6	134
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.2	134
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.2	136
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	3.5	139
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	2.8	140
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.3	123
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	2.3	139
2.02 Quality of roads	2.6	128
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	1.8	142
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.3	142
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions*	10.1	135
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	1.7	140
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	35.6	140
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.2	140
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.4	61
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	18.3	79
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	0.2	65
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	30.2	36
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	15.5	138
4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	26,509.9	67
4.02 Business impact of malaria	2.8	75
4.03 Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	151.0	107
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	3.4	140
4.05 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	2.7	126
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.4	138
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	89.4	142
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	50.7	138
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.3	134
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	63.1	139
5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	22.8	144
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	2.3	138
5.03 Quality of the education system	2.5	135
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.8	127
5.05 Quality of management schools	2.7	137
5.06 Internet access in schools	1.5	144
5.07 Availability of research and training services	2.7	142
5.08 Extent of staff training	2.8	139
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	3.8	137
6.02 Extent of market dominance	2.7	139
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	2.7	141
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.4	140
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	73.8	138

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)		
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	106
6.07 No. days to start a business*	62.0	133
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.4	108
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.2	142
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	14.6	135
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.3	128
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	3.1	131
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	2.1	141
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	42.1	81
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	2.8	143
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.0	142
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.6	127
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.1	66
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	3.3	114
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	13.0	57
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.7	134
7.06 Pay and productivity	2.8	135
7.07 Reliance on professional management	2.1	143
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	2.4	129
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	2.9	99
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	142
8.02 Affordability of financial services	2.9	140
8.03 Financing through local equity market	1.8	139
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.1	124
8.05 Venture capital availability	1.9	136
8.06 Soundness of banks	3.2	134
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	1.8	142
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6	63
9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	2.9	143
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	3.3	140
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.4	137
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %*	2.3	136
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	125
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	0.6	142
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	133
10th pillar: Market size		
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	108
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.7	106
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	28.0	103
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	37.3	73
11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.0	118
11.02 Local supplier quality	2.7	143
11.03 State of cluster development	2.8	136
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.7	127
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.1	125
11.06 Control of international distribution	2.7	144
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.3	143
11.08 Extent of marketing	2.5	144
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2.4	140
12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.8	139
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.2	139
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.2	136
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.2	139
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.6	133
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.2	124
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	124

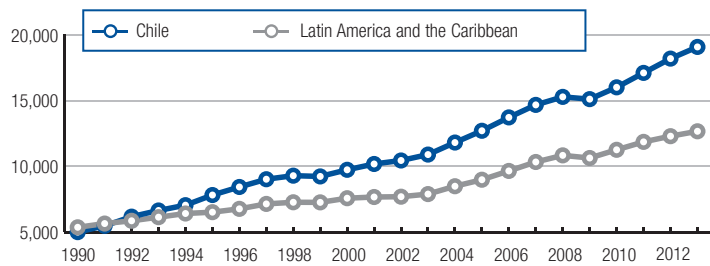
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Chile

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	17.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	277.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	15,776
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.39

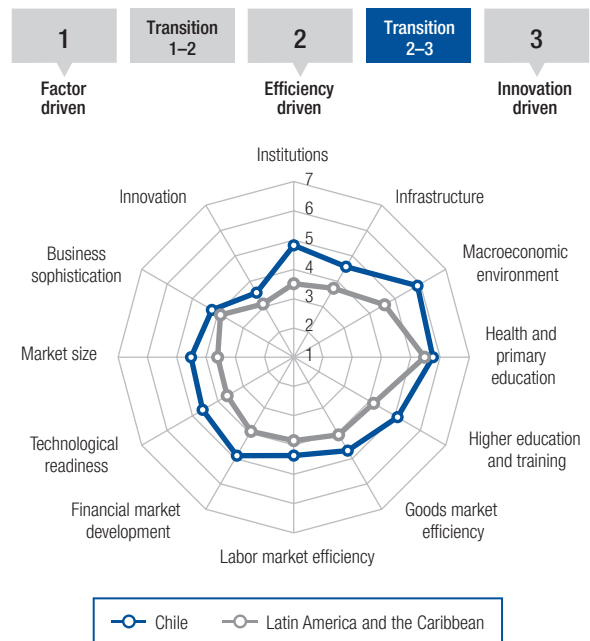
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



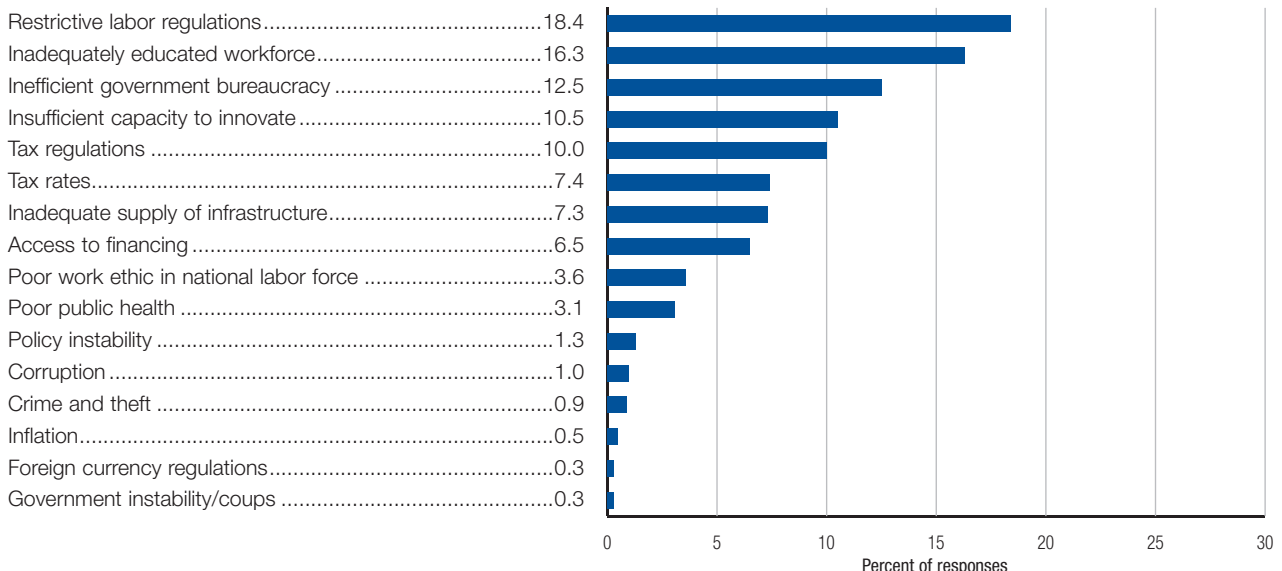
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	33	4.6
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	34	4.6
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	33	4.6
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	31	4.7
Basic requirements (23.1%)	30	5.3
Institutions.....	28	4.8
Infrastructure.....	49	4.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	22	5.9
Health and primary education.....	70	5.7
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	29	4.7
Higher education and training.....	32	5.1
Goods market efficiency.....	34	4.7
Labor market efficiency.....	50	4.4
Financial market development.....	19	4.9
Technological readiness.....	42	4.6
Market size.....	41	4.5
Innovation and sophistication factors (26.9%)	49	3.9
Business sophistication.....	55	4.2
Innovation.....	48	3.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	5.0	38	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	7	78
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.9	56	6.07	No. days to start a business*	5.5	18
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.0	23	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.5	14
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.7	35	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.8	22
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.7	21	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.6	66
1.06	Judicial independence	5.2	27	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.5	14
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.0	27	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.3	18
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.2	21	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.0	27
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.0	21	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	34.4	102
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.4	30	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.3	88
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.1	33	6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.0	29
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.0	19	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.5	56	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.6	48
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.6	61	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.6	25
1.15	Organized crime	5.5	45	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.9	66
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.3	4	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	27.4	120
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.0	26	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.2	28
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.2	39	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.3	41
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.2	28	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.7	39
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.6	42	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.8	15
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.3	34	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.3	23
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.69	99	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.7	50	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	5.1	31	8.01	Availability of financial services	5.5	21
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.5	73	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.9	42
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.0	35	8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.4	26
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.0	45	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.7	20
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	560.1	40	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.3	32
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.4	54	8.06	Soundness of banks	6.3	11
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	134.3	38	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.3	23
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	18.2	64	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6	63
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-0.7	32	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.7	31
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	20.5	65	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.2	39
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.8	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.3	12
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	12.2	8	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	66.5	43
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	80.6	20	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	12.3	57
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	56.3	47	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	35.6	60
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	16.0	37	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.3	41
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.6	19	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.0	45
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	75	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	334.8	42
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.0	47	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	32.5	89
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	7.8	48	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	79.6	33	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.5	81
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.3	99	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.8	43
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	92.7	81	11.03	State of cluster development	3.9	61
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.5	68	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	89.0	71	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.0	49
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	74.4	20	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.3	48
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.7	71	11.07	Production process sophistication	4.3	42
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.5	99	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.8	36
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.4	13	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.7	73
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.1	42	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.5	46	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.7	76
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.2	52	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.0	51
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.1	77	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.6	27	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.2	39
6.02	Extent of market dominance	2.9	133	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.8	40
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.6	34	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.6	29
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.2	31	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	6.7	43
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	27.7	28				

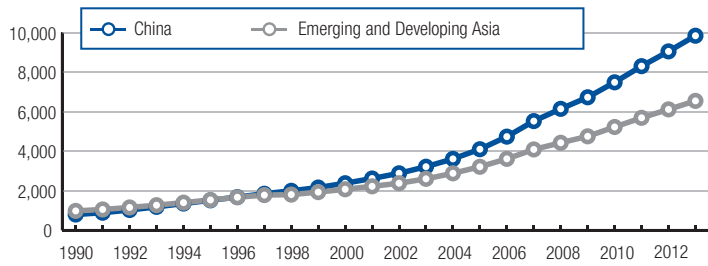
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

China

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	1,360.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	9,181.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	6,747
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	15.40

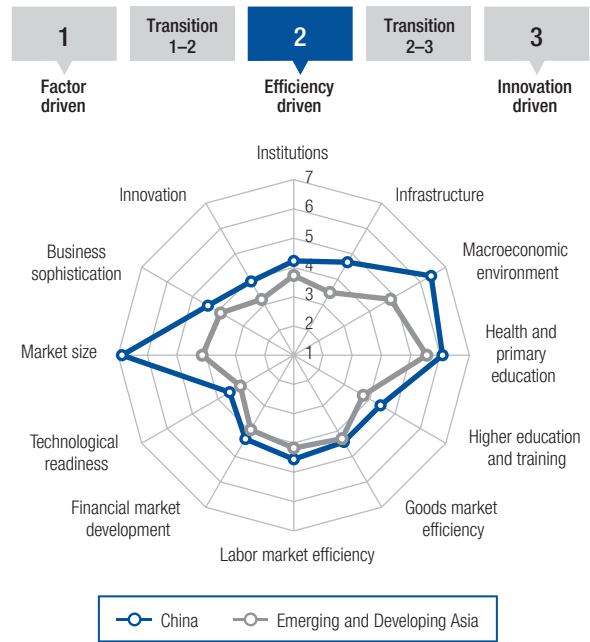
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



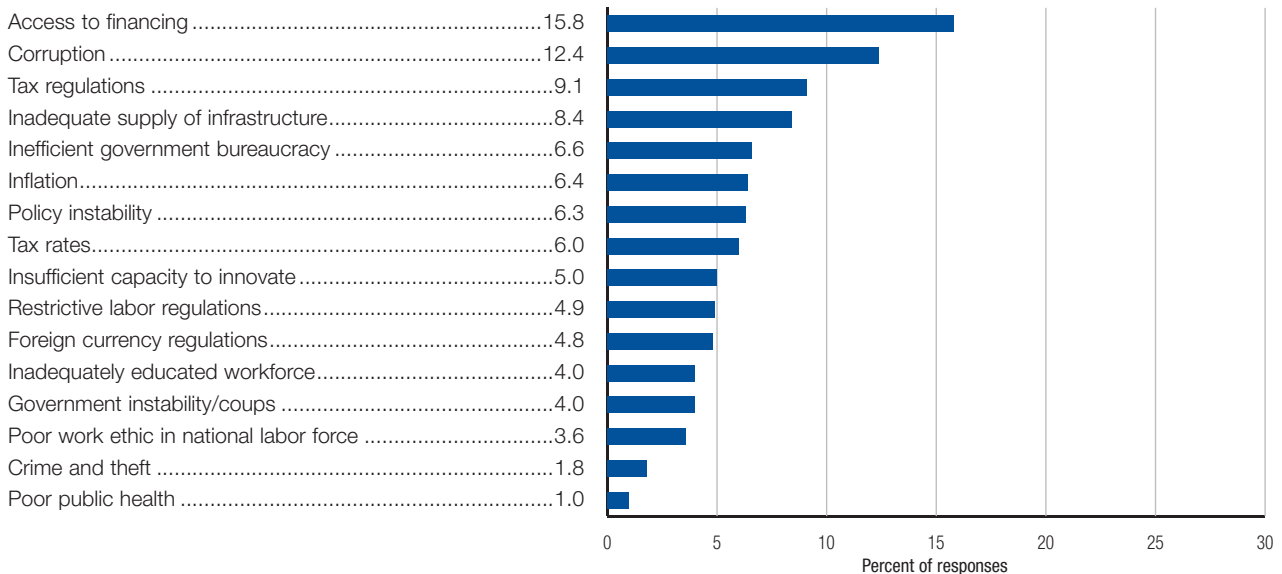
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	28	4.9
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	29	4.8
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	29	4.8
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	26	4.9
Basic requirements (40.0%)	28	5.3
Institutions.....	47	4.2
Infrastructure.....	46	4.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	10	6.4
Health and primary education.....	46	6.1
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	30	4.7
Higher education and training.....	65	4.4
Goods market efficiency.....	56	4.4
Labor market efficiency.....	37	4.6
Financial market development.....	54	4.3
Technological readiness.....	83	3.5
Market size.....	2	6.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	33	4.1
Business sophistication.....	43	4.4
Innovation.....	32	3.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.5	50	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	13	135
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.0	53	6.07	No. days to start a business*	33.0	116
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.9	45	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.7	11
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.1	26	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	54
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.0	66	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.1	115
1.06	Judicial independence	4.0	60	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.5	71
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.1	22	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.0	26
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.1	24	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.3	55
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.1	19	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	24.8	130
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.1	49	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.5	70
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.6	47	6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.3	18
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.5	33	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.0	85	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.4	58
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.8	52	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.8	84
1.15	Organized crime	4.7	70	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.6	15
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.3	61	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	27.4	120
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.2	55	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.0	36
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.4	82	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.8	15
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.5	78	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.6	43
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.1	67	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.2	31
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	83	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.2	27
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.84	60	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.4	64	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	4.6	49	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.5	63
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.8	17	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.4	50
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.6	53	8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.2	34
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.7	58	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.7	21
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	14,163.0	2	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.9	13
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.2	56	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.0	63
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	88.7	108	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.4	58
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	19.3	59	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	5	85
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.9	50	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.3	97
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	50.0	5	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.7	68
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.6	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.5	81
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	22.4	22	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	45.8	75
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	77.5	25	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	13.6	51
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	4.2	120	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.5	15	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	21.4	78
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.0	32	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	73.0	84	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.8	2
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.9	96	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	7.0	1
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	13,395.4	2
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.0	88	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	26.3	109
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	12.1	62	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	75.2	53	11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.1	24
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.2	59	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.5	63
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	99.9	4	11.03	State of cluster development	4.6	25
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.9	45	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	89.0	72	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.3	37
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	26.7	85	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.5	31
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.0	52	11.07	Production process sophistication	4.1	56
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.3	56	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.5	52
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.9	85	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	49
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.3	38	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.4	58	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.2	40
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.3	46	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.3	39
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.3	23	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.4	44	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.4	32
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.3	29	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.3	10
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.5	38	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.4	43
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.0	44	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	11.7	34
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	63.7	131				

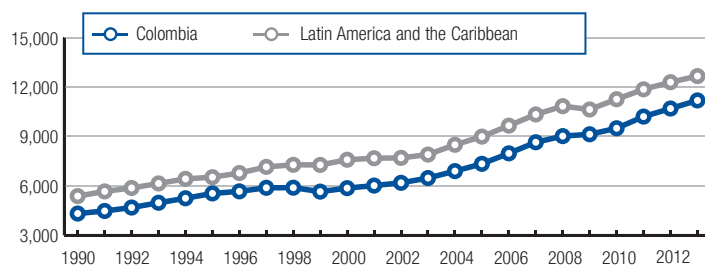
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Colombia

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	47.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	381.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	8,098
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.61

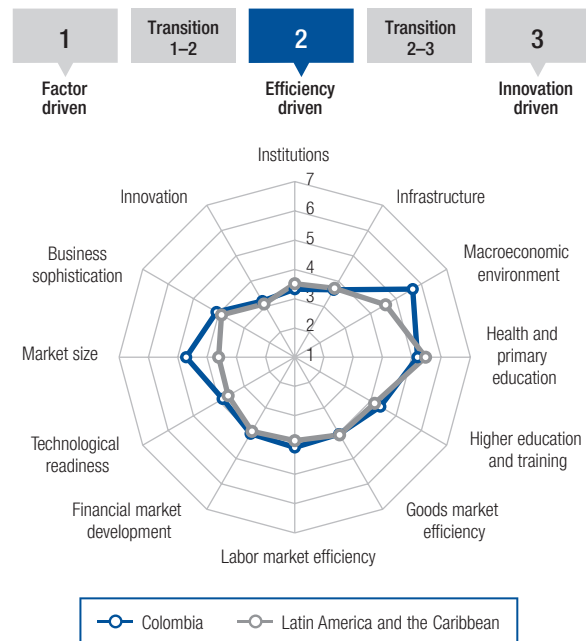
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



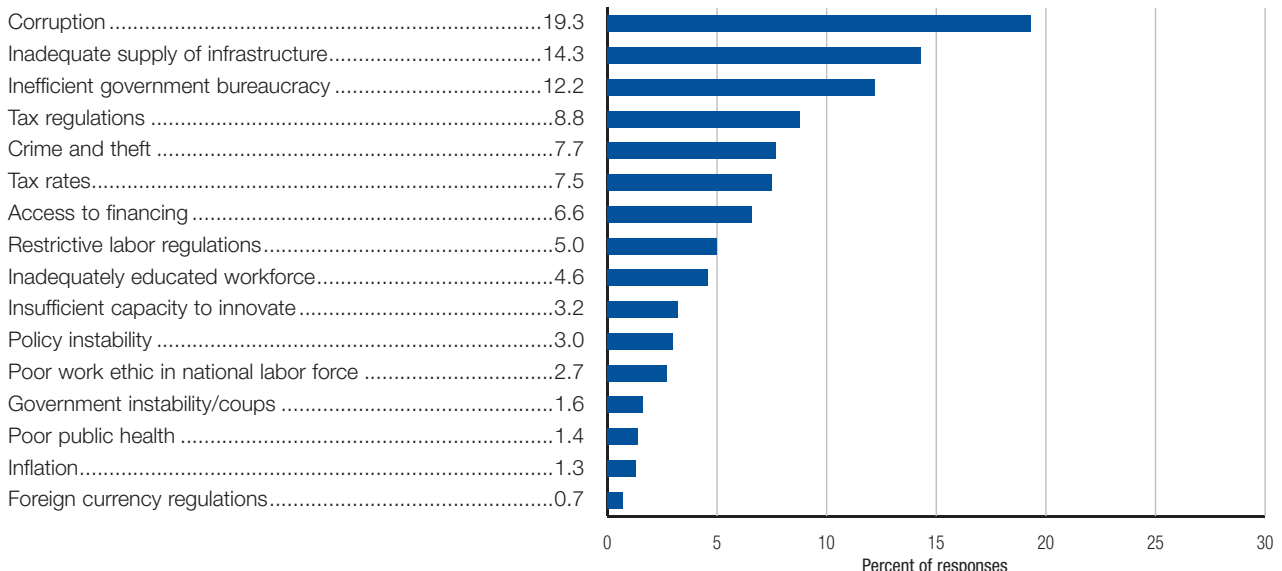
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	66	4.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	69	4.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	69	4.2
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	68	4.2
Basic requirements (40.0%)	78	4.5
Institutions.....	111	3.3
Infrastructure.....	84	3.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	29	5.6
Health and primary education.....	105	5.2
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	63	4.2
Higher education and training.....	69	4.4
Goods market efficiency.....	109	4.0
Labor market efficiency.....	84	4.1
Financial market development.....	70	4.0
Technological readiness.....	68	3.8
Market size.....	32	4.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	64	3.6
Business sophistication.....	62	4.1
Innovation.....	77	3.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Colombia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.9	84	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	9	106
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.2	96	6.07	No. days to start a business*	15.0	75
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.2	128	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	2.9	134
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.0	125	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	119
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.3	105	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.6	82
1.06	Judicial independence	2.8	112	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.5	76
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.6	107	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.5	63
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.6	101	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.6	91
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.8	122	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	18.4	139
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.4	91	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.0	42
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.1	91	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.3	79
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.8	84	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	2.7	138	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.6	47
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	2.7	134	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	53
1.15	Organized crime	2.8	139	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.8	79
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.0	78	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	16.7	80
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.6	110	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.9	122
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.5	77	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.7	95
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.0	40	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.4	57
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.1	68	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.4	74
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	8.3	6	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.1	89
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.72	95	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.4	108	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	2.7	126	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.8	53
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.5	102	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.6	114
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.7	90	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.4	71
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.1	78	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.8	77
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	563.8	39	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.6	82
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.1	60	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.8	30
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	104.1	87	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.0	75
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	14.8	77	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	5	85
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.0	37	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.5	84
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	20.9	62	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.4	89
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.0	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.8	54
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	31.8	42	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	51.7	63
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	65.2	40	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	9.3	67
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	76.1	35	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	203.3	38	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	7.9	100
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.3	27	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	33.0	62	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.6	28
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.3	83	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.9	54
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.5	88	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	527.6	28
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.9	91	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	16.9	135
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	15.1	76	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	73.8	75	11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.0	28
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.3	101	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.8	41
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	83.9	121	11.03	State of cluster development	3.7	78
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.4	73	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	92.8	62	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.9	56
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	45.0	61	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.1	61
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.4	90	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.7	77
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.3	109	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.0	85
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.3	69	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	54
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.0	82	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.1	71	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.5	85
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.9	83	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.5	82
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.0	84	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.2	56	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.9	49
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.4	101	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.7	50
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.2	58	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.8	85
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.0	127	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.2	66
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	76.0	139				

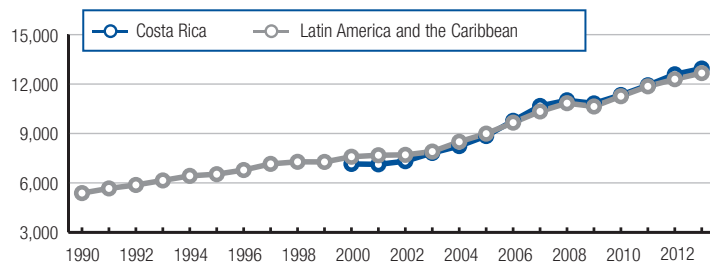
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Costa Rica

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	4.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	49.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	10,433
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.07

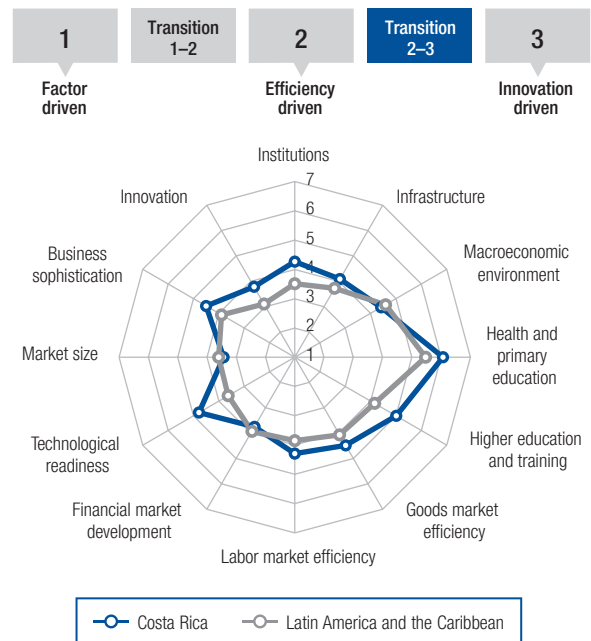
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



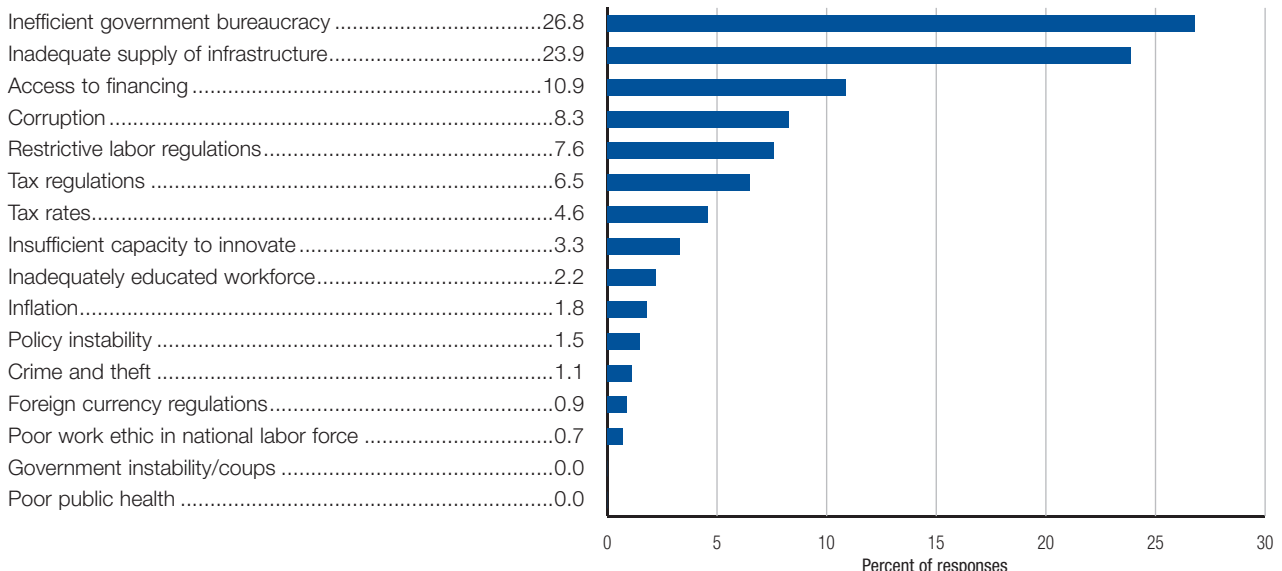
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	51	4.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	54	4.3
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	57	4.3
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	61	4.3
Basic requirements (36.4%)	62	4.7
Institutions.....	46	4.3
Infrastructure.....	73	4.1
Macroeconomic environment.....	93	4.4
Health and primary education.....	48	6.1
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	56	4.3
Higher education and training.....	37	5.0
Goods market efficiency.....	52	4.5
Labor market efficiency.....	57	4.3
Financial market development.....	92	3.7
Technological readiness.....	40	4.8
Market size.....	82	3.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (13.6%)	35	4.1
Business sophistication.....	32	4.5
Innovation.....	34	3.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Costa Rica

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.6	46	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	9	106
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.0	49	6.07	No. days to start a business*	24.0	100
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.7	54	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.6	94
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.0	71	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	3.9	126
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.4	49	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.9	50
1.06	Judicial independence	5.0	32	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.3	28
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.5	45	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.9	32
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.4	120	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.9	78
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.3	88	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	40.2	87
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.8	63	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.1	37
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.1	28	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.7	49
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.3	50	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.2	14	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.4	13
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.0	92	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.0	76
1.15	Organized crime	5.2	53	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.3	33
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.0	38	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	18.7	88
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.5	41	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.7	64
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.1	45	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.2	52
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.0	41	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.7	42
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.7	33	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.8	16
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	130	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.0	33
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.60	117	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.6	103	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	2.8	119	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.4	70
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.9	91	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.1	68
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.0	115	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.4	117
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.6	61	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.2	118
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	124.4	76	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.2	111
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.6	42	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.8	31
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	146.0	27	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.7	41
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	19.9	56	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3	113
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-5.6	116	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.0	62
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	16.3	95	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.0	45
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	5.2	94	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.6	5
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	37.0	56	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	46.0	73
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	56.0	58	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	9.7	66
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	73.5	36	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.2	9	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	72.1	20
4.02	Business impact of malaria	6.5	4	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	11.0	30	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.2	81
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.4	29	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.1	86
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	59	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	61.6	83
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.0	49	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	35.2	78
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	8.6	52	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	79.7	31	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.6	71
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.7	39	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.7	45
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	92.0	89	11.03	State of cluster development	4.2	39
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.5	29	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	103.6	21	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.5	28
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	46.7	56	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.1	60
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.7	21	11.07	Production process sophistication	4.7	32
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.4	47	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.6	46
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.3	16	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.4	29
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.7	57	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.9	28	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.3	36
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.7	21	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.8	31
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.6	40	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.2	59	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.4	33
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.4	28	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.5	67
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.4	46	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.8	25
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.8	68	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.3	64
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	55.3	125				

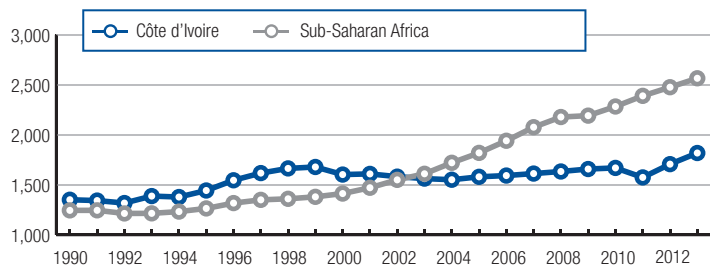
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Côte d'Ivoire

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	24.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	28.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,175
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.05

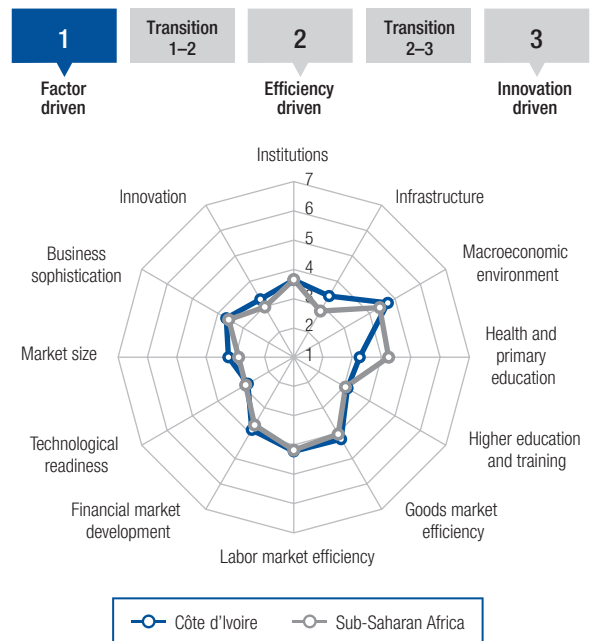
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



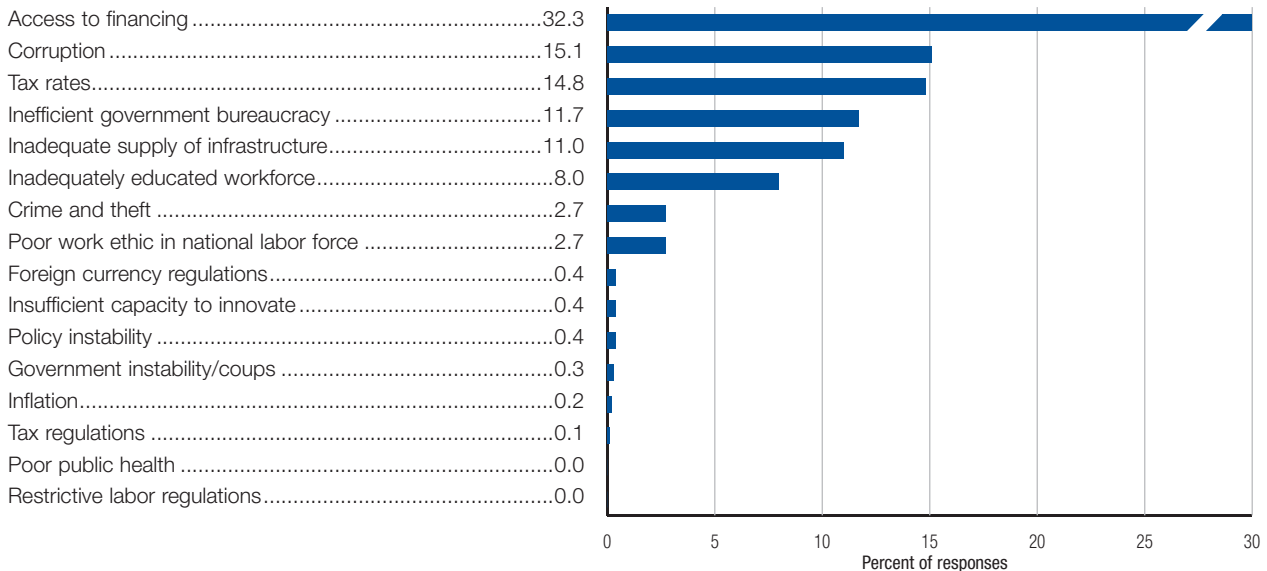
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	115	3.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	126	3.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	131	3.4
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	129	3.4
Basic requirements (60.0%)	119	3.7
Institutions.....	86	3.6
Infrastructure.....	93	3.4
Macroeconomic environment.....	68	4.7
Health and primary education.....	140	3.2
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	108	3.6
Higher education and training.....	121	3.1
Goods market efficiency.....	82	4.2
Labor market efficiency.....	73	4.2
Financial market development.....	78	3.9
Technological readiness.....	117	2.8
Market size.....	94	3.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	86	3.5
Business sophistication.....	100	3.7
Innovation.....	69	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Côte d'Ivoire

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.5	107	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	32
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.1	99	6.07	No. days to start a business*	8.0	39
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.2	70	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.2	32
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.2	60	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.2	92
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.9	71	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.8	114
1.06	Judicial independence	3.2	95	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.9	55
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.2	56	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	54
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.7	38	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.3	119
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.6	50	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	50.3	64
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.7	67	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.4	86
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.6	48	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.3	82
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.8	83	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.7	103	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.7	40
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.3	120	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.7	95
1.15	Organized crime	4.2	104	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.4	29
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.8	92	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	13.1	60
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	93	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.7	66
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.5	80	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.1	54
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.5	72	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.0	83
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.3	65	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.8	49
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.3	123	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.9	41
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.65	107	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.0	77	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.9	73	8.01	Availability of financial services	3.7	113
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.8	60	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.9	93
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.1	34	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.3	75
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.8	53	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.1	44
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	48.5	102	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.8	55
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.9	96	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.8	77
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	95.4	103	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.6	100
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	1.3	121	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6	63
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.5	63	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.5	88
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	16.0	99	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.6	73
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.6	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.8	120
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	43.2	72	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	2.6	135
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	27.2	114	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.3	116
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	22.7	78	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	20,665.6	64	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	133
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.6	41	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	172.0	112	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.9	94
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.1	125	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.1	85
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	3.2	129	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	43.8	91
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.5	109	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	51.4	45
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	76.2	139	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	50.4	139	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.2	104
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.2	103	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.2	79
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	61.9	140	11.03	State of cluster development	3.3	109
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.1	100	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	24.3	143	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.5	98
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	4.5	131	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.4	126
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.6	80	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.4	104
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.1	22	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.0	89
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.8	37	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	86
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.4	110	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.3	62	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.5	88
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.0	70	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.9	62
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.2	57	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.6	112	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.3	86
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.4	97	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.8	38
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.9	82	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	60
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.4	100	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	110
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	46.4	103				

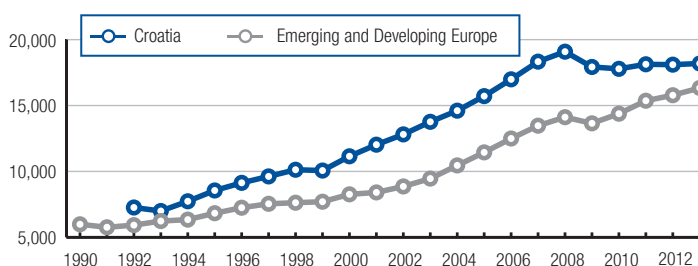
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Croatia

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	4.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	58.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	13,562
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.09

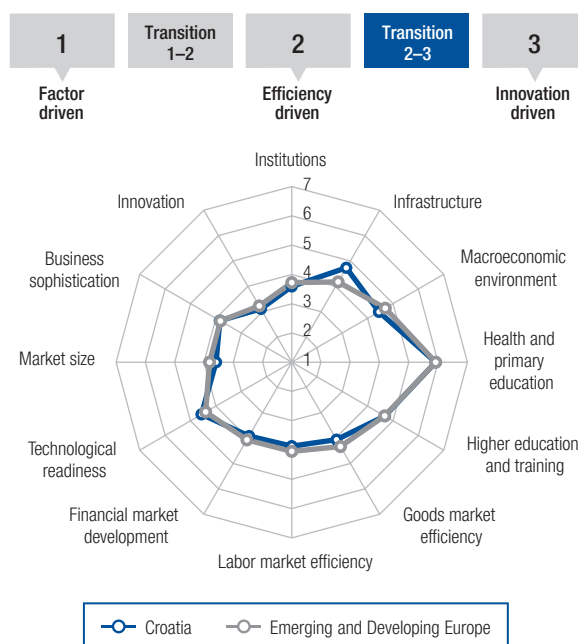
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



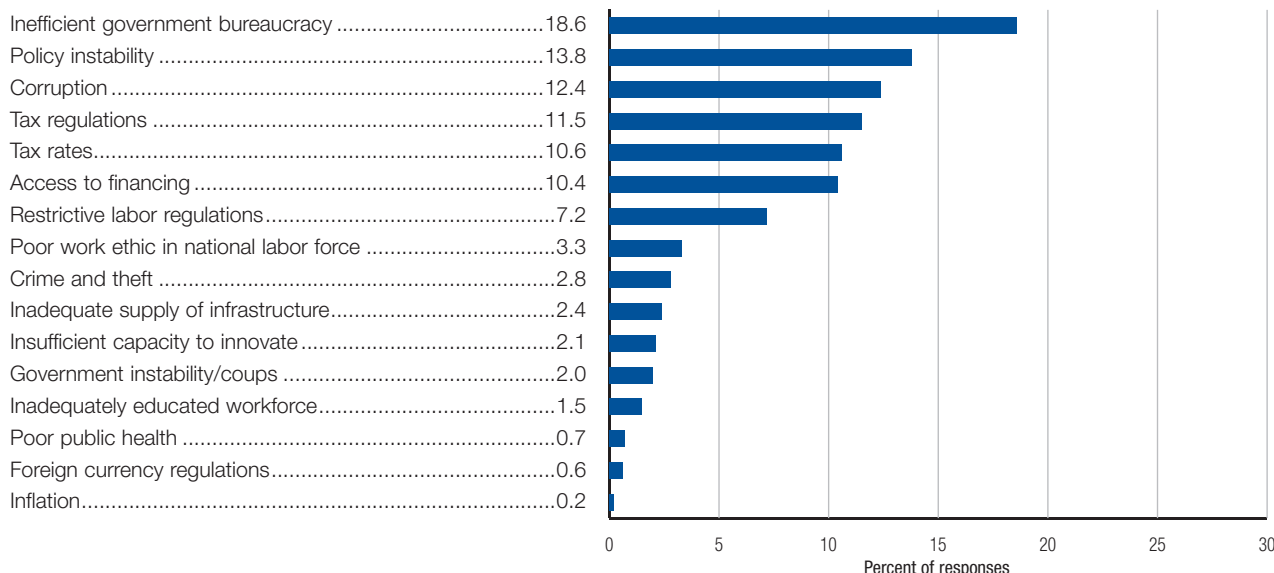
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	77	4.1
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	75	4.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	81	4.0
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	76	4.1
Basic requirements (28.6%)	63	4.7
Institutions.....	87	3.6
Infrastructure.....	44	4.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	91	4.4
Health and primary education.....	60	5.9
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	68	4.1
Higher education and training.....	53	4.7
Goods market efficiency.....	105	4.1
Labor market efficiency.....	106	3.9
Financial market development.....	74	3.9
Technological readiness.....	44	4.6
Market size.....	79	3.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (21.4%)	87	3.5
Business sophistication.....	83	3.8
Innovation.....	93	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)		
1.01	Property rights	3.8.....92	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6.....57
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.6.....75	6.07	No. days to start a business*	8.0.....39
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.3.....64	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	2.5.....141
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.0.....124	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.6.....35
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.0.....67	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.2.....45
1.06	Judicial independence	3.2.....100	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.3.....92
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.5.....119	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	2.6.....140
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.2.....129	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.6.....41
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.2.....141	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	42.4.....79
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.5.....134	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.6.....60
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.1.....138	6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.7.....128
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.3.....121	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.5.....5	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.7.....126
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.2.....32	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.5.....34
1.15	Organized crime	5.4.....49	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.9.....129
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.4.....55	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	15.1.....71
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.9.....71	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.2.....142
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3.....94	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.9.....78
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.2.....96	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.8.....99
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.6.....105	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.1.....137
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.3.....123	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	1.8.....141
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.84.....59
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.9.....44	8th pillar: Financial market development		
2.02	Quality of roads	5.6.....17	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.3.....78
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.9.....58	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.8.....101
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.6.....51	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.8.....104
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.2.....76	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.4.....106
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	78.9.....89	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.2.....114
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.7.....40	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.9.....69
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	114.5.....66	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.0.....72
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	36.8.....30	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.....43
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-5.5.....114	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.1.....59
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	19.5.....71	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.6.....72
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.2.....1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.0.....110
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	59.8.....99	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	66.7.....42
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	53.4.....63	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	21.5.....36
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	40.5.....62
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.....n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	65.3.....24
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.....n/a	10th pillar: Market size		
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	14.0.....33	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.3.....76
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.7.....17	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.3.....75
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1.....1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	77.9.....77
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.8.....5	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	42.4.....63
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	4.0.....27	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	76.9.....42	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.7.....62
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.6.....41	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.6.....51
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	89.3.....103	11.03	State of cluster development	3.2.....117
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.7.....56
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	98.4.....39	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.7.....82
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	61.6.....38	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.8.....96
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.2.....97	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.5.....97
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.9.....26	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.9.....94
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.2.....76	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.4.....98
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.8.....52	12th pillar: Innovation		
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.1.....70	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.1.....124
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.2.....129	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.0.....53
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.1.....75
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.9.....83	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.4.....81
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.3.....110	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.7.....129
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.7.....97	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.9.....79
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.1.....142	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	10.0.....36
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	19.8.....11			

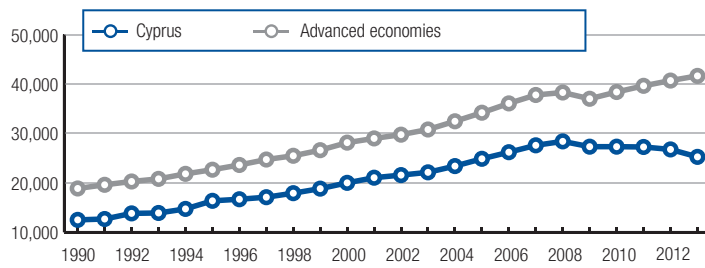
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Cyprus

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	0.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	21.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	24,761
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

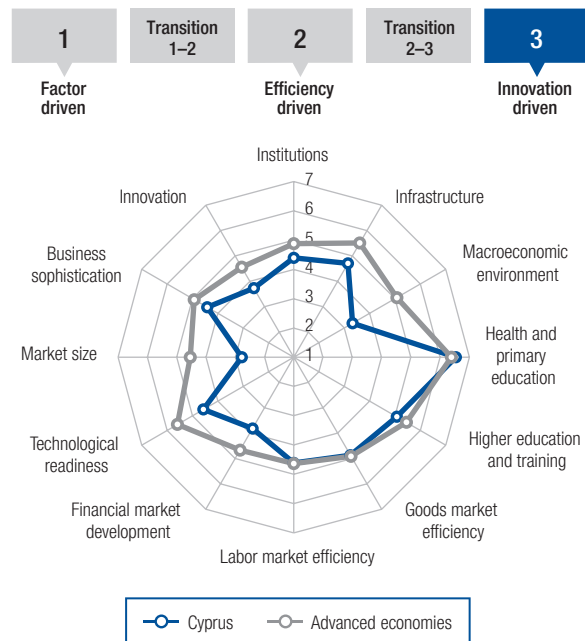
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



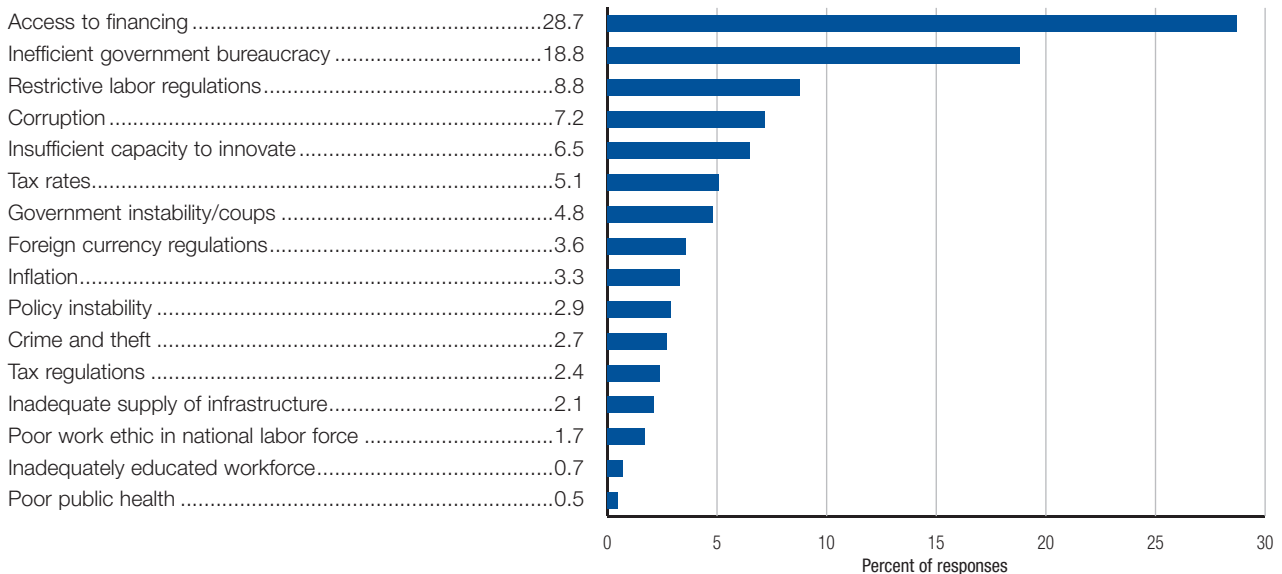
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	58	4.3
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	58	4.3
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	58	4.3
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	47	4.4
Basic requirements (20.0%)	58	4.7
Institutions.....	42	4.4
Infrastructure.....	45	4.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	134	3.3
Health and primary education.....	9	6.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	57	4.3
Higher education and training.....	33	5.1
Goods market efficiency.....	27	4.9
Labor market efficiency.....	30	4.6
Financial market development.....	83	3.8
Technological readiness.....	43	4.6
Market size.....	115	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	38	4.1
Business sophistication.....	40	4.4
Innovation.....	36	3.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.3	54	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.3	39	6.07	No. days to start a business*	8.0	39
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.3	37	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.1	41
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.2	58	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	5.0	12
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.0	34	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	5
1.06	Judicial independence	4.5	45	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.4	84
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.2	63	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	51
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.4	56	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.9	29
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.1	15	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	43.8	78
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.0	51	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.1	34
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.1	31	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.8	37
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.7	25	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.0	28	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.8	36
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.7	14	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.5	108
1.15	Organized crime	5.7	30	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.2	39
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.7	44	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	5.7	15
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.2	51	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.4	18
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.0	52	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.0	59
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	90	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.9	86
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.3	61	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.0	38
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.3	34	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.5	66
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.83	61	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.2	30	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	5.3	24	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.7	57
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.4	51
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.9	45	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.5	113
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.1	43	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.4	109
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	198.1	64	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.7	75
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.5	43	8.06	Soundness of banks	2.4	143
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	95.2	104	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.1	68
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	30.6	36	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9	11
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.7	105	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.4	42
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	10.0	128	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.1	40
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.4	61	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.5	78
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	112.0	136	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	65.5	45
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	32.8	97	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	19.9	38
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	63.4	43	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	31.6	64
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	5.4	9	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.5	119
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.2	39	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	109
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.2	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	22.3	115
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.0	51	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	43.5	59
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	2.5	9	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	79.6	32	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.6	77
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.4	14	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.9	39
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.9	32	11.03	State of cluster development	4.0	50
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.4	30	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	95.3	55	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.2	39
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	45.9	60	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.6	22
5.03	Quality of the education system	5.2	13	11.07	Production process sophistication	4.3	45
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.4	10	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.9	32
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.0	30	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.0	46
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.6	30	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.7	34	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.8	63
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.3	43	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.3	40
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.5	46	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.4	37	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.2	40
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.9	55	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.7	55
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.7	29	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.9	17
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.4	21	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	12.0	33
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	22.5	17				

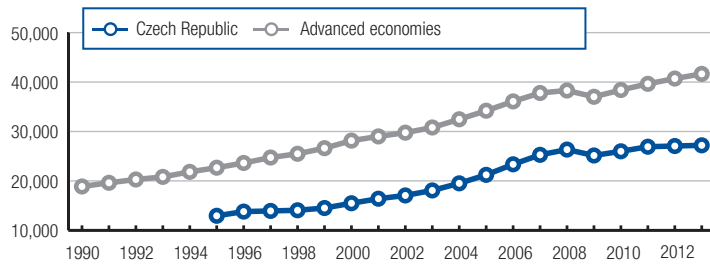
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Czech Republic

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	10.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	198.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	18,858
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.33

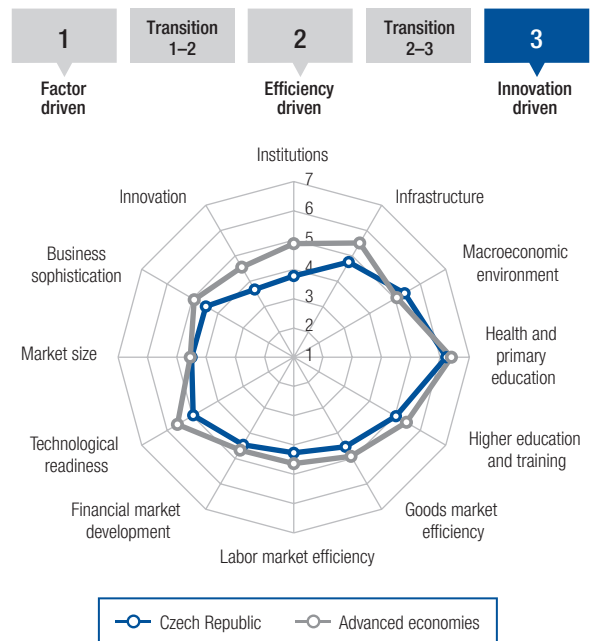
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



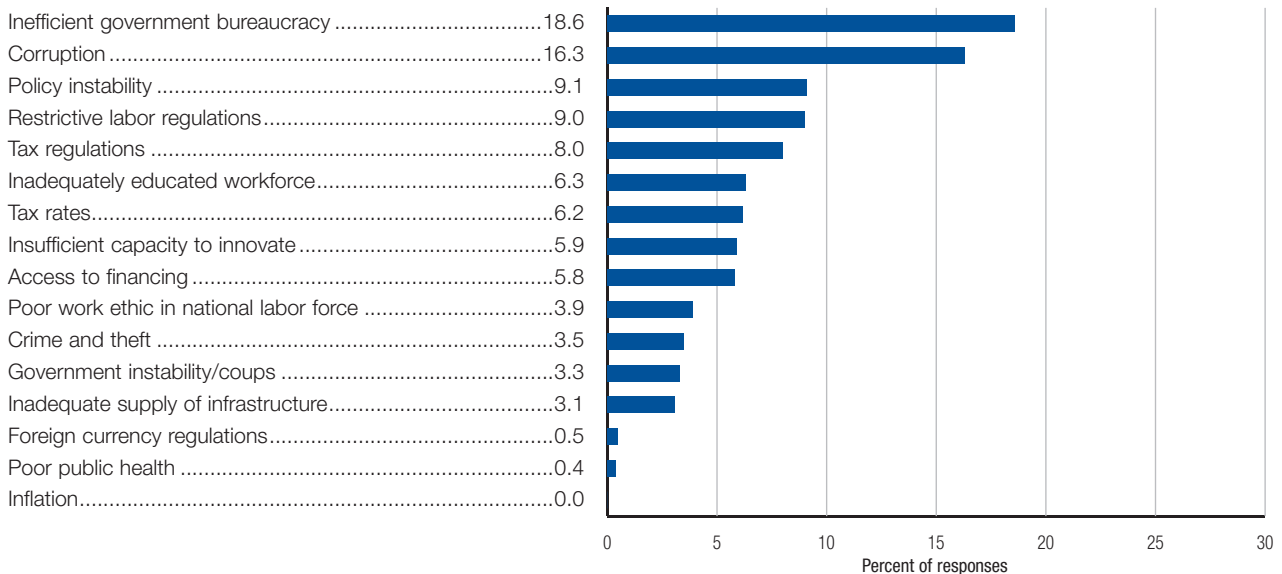
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	37	4.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	46	4.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	39	4.5
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	38	4.5
Basic requirements (20.0%)	39	5.0
Institutions.....	76	3.8
Infrastructure.....	41	4.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	40	5.4
Health and primary education.....	37	6.2
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	34	4.6
Higher education and training.....	35	5.0
Goods market efficiency.....	50	4.5
Labor market efficiency.....	62	4.3
Financial market development.....	44	4.5
Technological readiness.....	36	5.0
Market size.....	42	4.5
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	36	4.1
Business sophistication.....	35	4.5
Innovation.....	39	3.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Czech Republic

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.0	75	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	9	106
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.9	55	6.07	No. days to start a business*	19.5	92
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.7	98	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.4	102
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.7	138	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.4	72
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.9	70	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	5
1.06	Judicial independence	3.9	62	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	6.0	7
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.6	106	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.5	67
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	5.0	7	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.5	47
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.6	132	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	82.1	20
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.3	100	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.7	59
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.7	115	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.4	76
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.7	99	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.8	42	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.5	52
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.8	50	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.4	43
1.15	Organized crime	5.0	59	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.2	121
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.1	75	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	20.2	95
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	94	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.1	110
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.9	56	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.6	19
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.6	68	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.5	47
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.1	71	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.3	80
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	83	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.1	93
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.80	74	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.0	38	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.7	81	8.01	Availability of financial services	5.1	38
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.5	21	8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.1	31
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.0	75	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.2	84
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.5	26	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.3	36
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	193.3	65	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.1	42
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.4	19	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.9	24
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	131.3	41	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.4	59
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	18.7	63	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6	63
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.9	70	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.2	51
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	21.3	60	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.0	50
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.4	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.0	36
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	47.9	83	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	74.1	31
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	75.1	27	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	17.0	41
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	111.2	25	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	45.3	44
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	5.3	8	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.1	48
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.7	68	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.5	27
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	286.0	44
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.5	73	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	92.8	10
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.1	14	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	78.1	37	11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.1	23
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.5	46	11.02	Local supplier quality	5.3	22
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	96.0	55	11.03	State of cluster development	4.1	47
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.9	46	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	96.6	49	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.6	27
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	64.2	32	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.5	113
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.6	77	11.07	Production process sophistication	4.9	30
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.1	74	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.8	35
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.3	68	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.1	42
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.8	27	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.9	27	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.6	28
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.1	55	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.5	36
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.7	31	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.7	17	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.0	42
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.2	34	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.0	107
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.1	65	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	55
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.3	107	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	15.8	30
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	48.1	106				

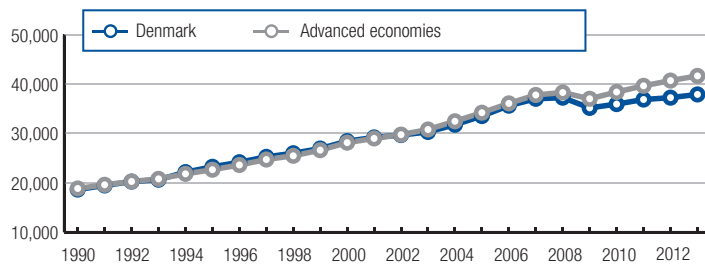
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Denmark

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	5.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	331.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	59,191
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.24

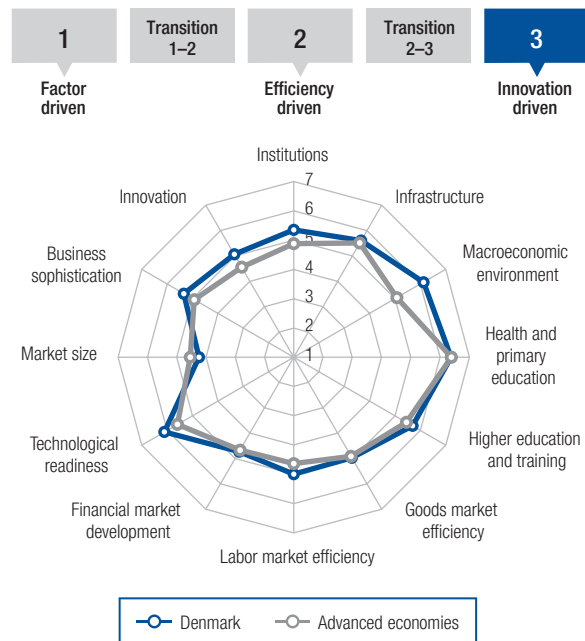
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



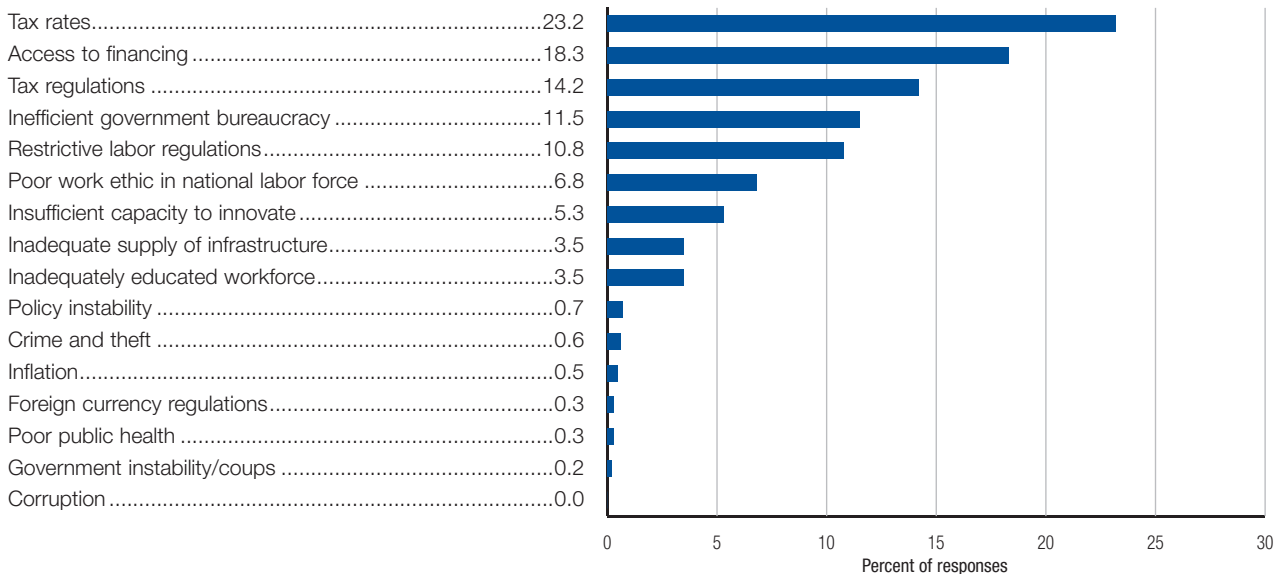
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	13	5.3
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	15	5.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	12	5.3
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	8	5.4
Basic requirements (20.0%)	13	5.9
Institutions.....	16	5.3
Infrastructure.....	21	5.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	16	6.1
Health and primary education.....	25	6.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	17	5.1
Higher education and training.....	10	5.7
Goods market efficiency.....	23	5.0
Labor market efficiency.....	12	5.0
Financial market development.....	27	4.7
Technological readiness.....	6	6.1
Market size.....	54	4.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	9	5.2
Business sophistication.....	11	5.3
Innovation.....	11	5.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	5.7	17	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	4	22
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.3	24	6.07	No. days to start a business*	5.5	18
1.03	Diversion of public funds	6.4	2	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.2	34
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.7	16	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	44
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	6.2	13	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	5
1.06	Judicial independence	6.5	3	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.4	25
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.6	13	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.7	42
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.8	36	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.2	23
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.4	80	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	47.5	72
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.0	20	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.5	10
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.7	44	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.7	47
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.5	32	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.8	95	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	6.0	3
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.7	60	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.5	107
1.15	Organized crime	5.5	46	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	5.3	6
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.0	15	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	0.0	1
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	6.2	4	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.7	132
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.5	28	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.0	62
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.2	24	7.07	Reliance on professional management	6.0	5
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.8	26	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.9	40
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.3	34	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.8	49
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.93	22	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.8	15	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	5.4	21	8.01	Availability of financial services	5.3	32
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.5	20	8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.0	34
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.8	10	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.9	41
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.6	24	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.9	60
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	504.1	42	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.5	87
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.7	5	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.7	81
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	127.5	47	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.4	18
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	37.4	29	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9	11
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-0.4	29	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.8	28
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	24.0	47	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.7	15
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.8	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.8	46
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	45.2	76	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	94.6	4
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	90.0	10	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	40.2	2
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	261.2	9	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	107.3	6
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	7.4	21	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.0	54
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.9	3	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.0	44
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	211.9	53
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.8	3	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	54.6	40
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.0	13	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	80.1	28	11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.0	29
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.7	35	11.02	Local supplier quality	5.6	7
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.9	33	11.03	State of cluster development	4.3	34
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	6.2	3	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	124.7	4	11.05	Value chain breadth	5.2	10
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	79.6	14	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.6	25
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.8	18	11.07	Production process sophistication	5.6	14
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.5	42	11.08	Extent of marketing	5.1	27
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.2	21	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	6.1	1
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.0	22	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	5.3	18	12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.3	8
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.9	15	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.4	17
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.8	13	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.4	45	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.9	20
6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.1	12	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	80
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.7	25	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.6	32
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.2	115	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	214.8	7
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	27.0	26				

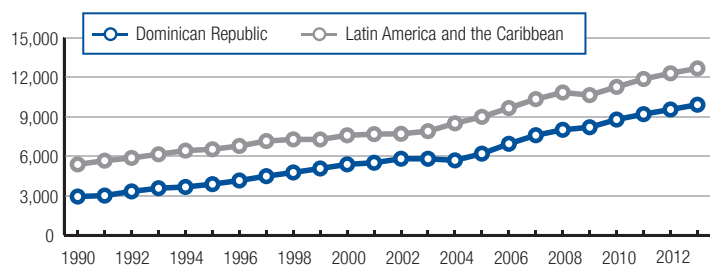
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Dominican Republic

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	10.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	60.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	5,834
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.12

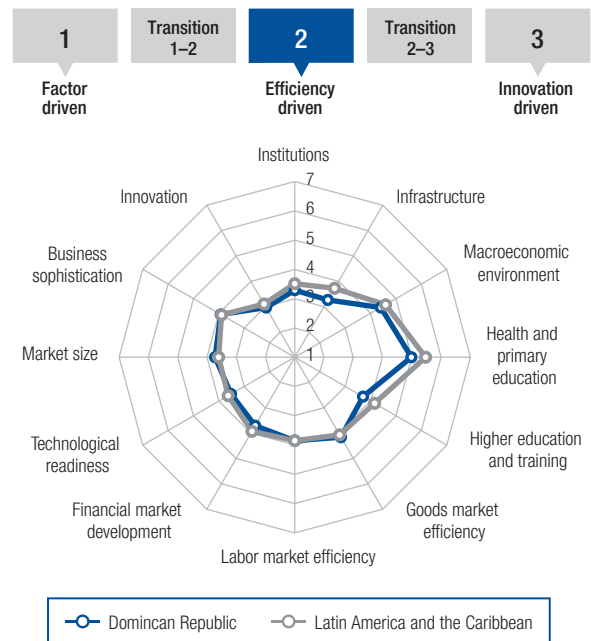
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



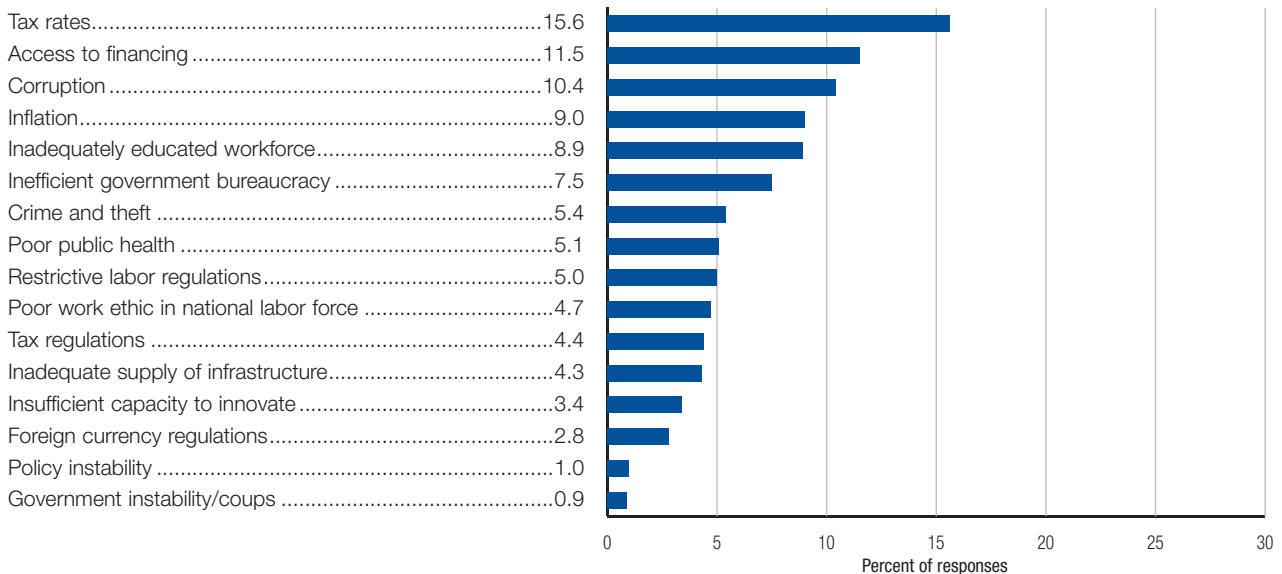
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	101	3.8
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	105	3.8
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	105	3.8
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	110	3.7
Basic requirements (40.0%)	106	4.0
Institutions.....	116	3.3
Infrastructure.....	98	3.3
Macroeconomic environment.....	94	4.4
Health and primary education.....	107	5.0
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	90	3.8
Higher education and training.....	99	3.7
Goods market efficiency.....	94	4.2
Labor market efficiency.....	107	3.8
Financial market development.....	99	3.7
Technological readiness.....	84	3.5
Market size.....	68	3.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	90	3.4
Business sophistication.....	73	3.9
Innovation.....	103	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Dominican Republic

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.8	90	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	7	78
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.2	95	6.07	No. days to start a business*	18.5	87
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.1	132	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.9	67
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.0	128	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.1	102
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.3	107	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	7.4	86
1.06	Judicial independence	2.5	121	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.1	39
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.2	132	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.4	77
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.4	118	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.4	51
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.4	81	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	30.7	115
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.4	86	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.4	76
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.4	65	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.1	98
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.2	54	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.9	89	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.5	55
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.3	121	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	55
1.15	Organized crime	4.0	115	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.0	61
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.6	139	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	26.2	116
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.4	124	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.9	118
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.5	75	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.8	83
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.6	62	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.7	103
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.1	75	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.3	82
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	83	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.3	76
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.67	102	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.7	93	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	4.4	53	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.8	52
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.8	99
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.6	52	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.8	105
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.8	52	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.8	75
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	388.8	49	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.6	83
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2.4	128	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.6	45
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	88.4	109	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.8	87
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	11.3	85	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3	113
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.6	85	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.0	60
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	11.6	123	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.5	77
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	4.8	90	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.1	29
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	33.8	47	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	45.9	74
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	39.8	79	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	4.7	83
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	16.9	89	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	12.7	19	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	25.4	72
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.2	28	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	62.0	80	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	67
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.0	93	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.2	81
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.7	97	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	103.2	69
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.8	96	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	25.6	112
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	22.8	93	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	73.2	82	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.7	61
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.2	138	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.4	72
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	86.5	110	11.03	State of cluster development	3.7	80
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.9	115	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	75.9	97	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.9	65
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	34.1	75	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.1	59
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.6	132	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.7	81
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.1	142	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.4	58
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.6	109	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.7	76
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.5	104	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.1	74	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.7	74
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.9	86	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.9	113
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.8	108	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.0	72	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.3	94
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.2	116	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.6	59
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.8	90	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.3	115
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.1	121	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.5	80
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	43.5	93				

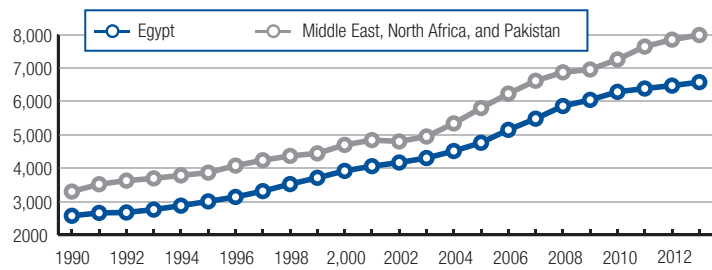
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Egypt

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	84.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	271.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	3,226
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.64

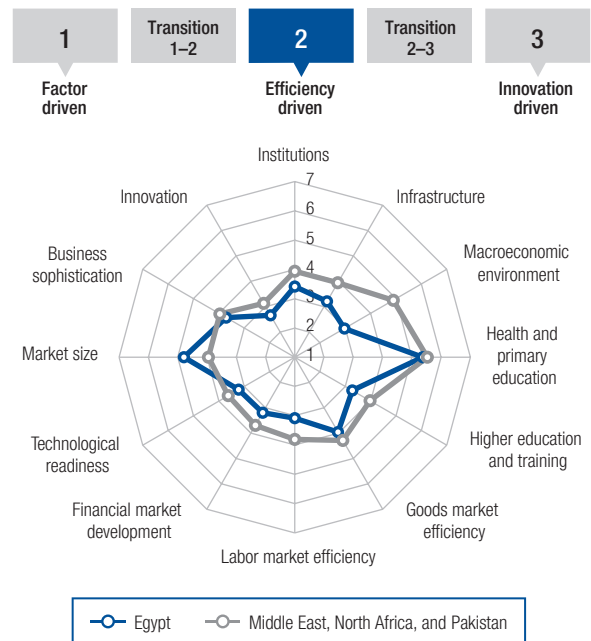
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



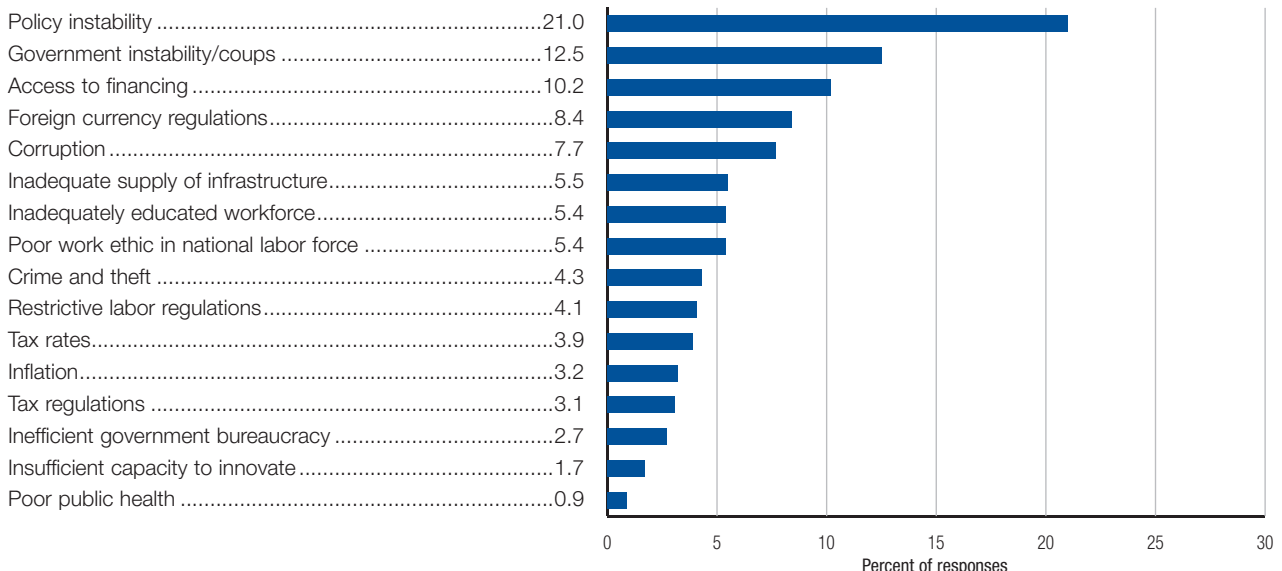
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	119	3.6
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	118	3.6
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	107	3.7
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	94	3.9
Basic requirements (40.0%)	121	3.7
Institutions.....	100	3.4
Infrastructure.....	100	3.2
Macroeconomic environment.....	141	3.0
Health and primary education.....	97	5.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	106	3.6
Higher education and training.....	111	3.3
Goods market efficiency.....	118	4.0
Labor market efficiency.....	140	3.1
Financial market development.....	125	3.2
Technological readiness.....	95	3.2
Market size.....	29	4.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	113	3.2
Business sophistication.....	95	3.7
Innovation.....	124	2.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.6	104	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	7	78
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.9	110	6.07	No. days to start a business*	8.0	39
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.7	101	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.1	123
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.5	93	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	3.9	121
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.0	65	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	16.0	136
1.06	Judicial independence	4.0	57	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.3	126
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.7	36	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.6	124
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.2	130	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.8	81
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.7	46	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	27.5	124
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.3	105	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.1	36
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.2	82	6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.6	131
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.9	72	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	2.4	143	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.0	95
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	2.5	137	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.1	67
1.15	Organized crime	3.5	127	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.9	69
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.3	111	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	36.8	134
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.9	69	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.0	117
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.8	117	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.0	131
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	3.6	136	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.1	134
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.5	109	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.9	110
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.7	117	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.7	108
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.32	139	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.9	125	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	2.9	118	8.01	Availability of financial services	3.4	129
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.4	78	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.3	126
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.2	66	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.6	60
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.6	60	8.04	Ease of access to loans	1.9	129
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	654.0	34	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.3	103
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2.7	121	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.2	110
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	121.5	55	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.5	107
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	8.3	97	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3	113
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-14.1	142	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.8	127
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	12.1	122	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.8	126
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	6.9	118	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.4	85
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	89.2	125	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	49.6	68
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	28.8	112	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	3.3	88
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	5.3	115	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.0	1	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	31.1	66
4.02	Business impact of malaria	6.8	1	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	17.0	40	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.7	27
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.7	16	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.9	51
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.9	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	553.6	27
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.1	1	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	17.4	134
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	17.9	85	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	70.9	89	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.6	68
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.1	141	11.02	Local supplier quality	3.9	106
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.1	64	11.03	State of cluster development	4.3	38
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.2	96	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	86.3	81	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.7	81
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	30.1	80	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.3	131
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.2	141	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.1	120
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.4	136	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.5	118
5.05	Quality of management schools	2.0	144	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.2	35
5.06	Internet access in schools	2.5	131	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.2	124	12.01	Capacity for innovation	2.9	132
5.08	Extent of staff training	2.8	142	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.4	135
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.3	133	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	3.1	133	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.4	133
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.1	123	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.0	113
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.5	111	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.4	41
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.6	79	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.6	77
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	42.6	90				

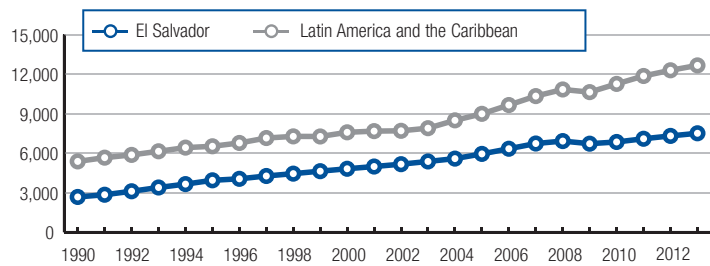
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

El Salvador

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	6.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	24.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	3,875
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.06

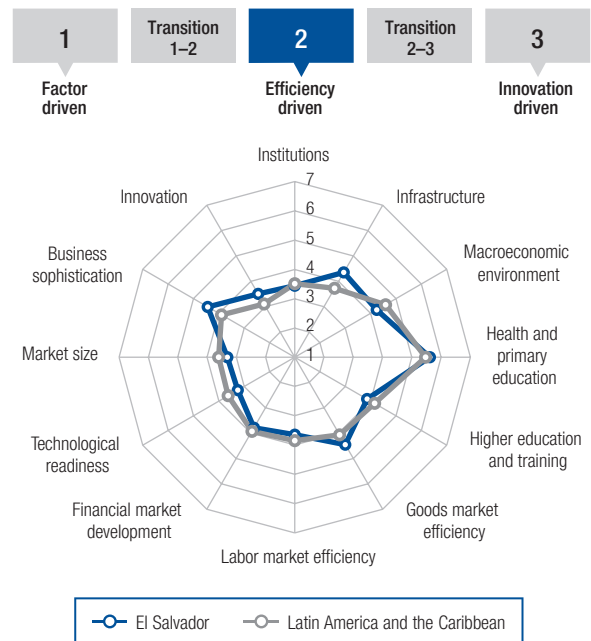
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



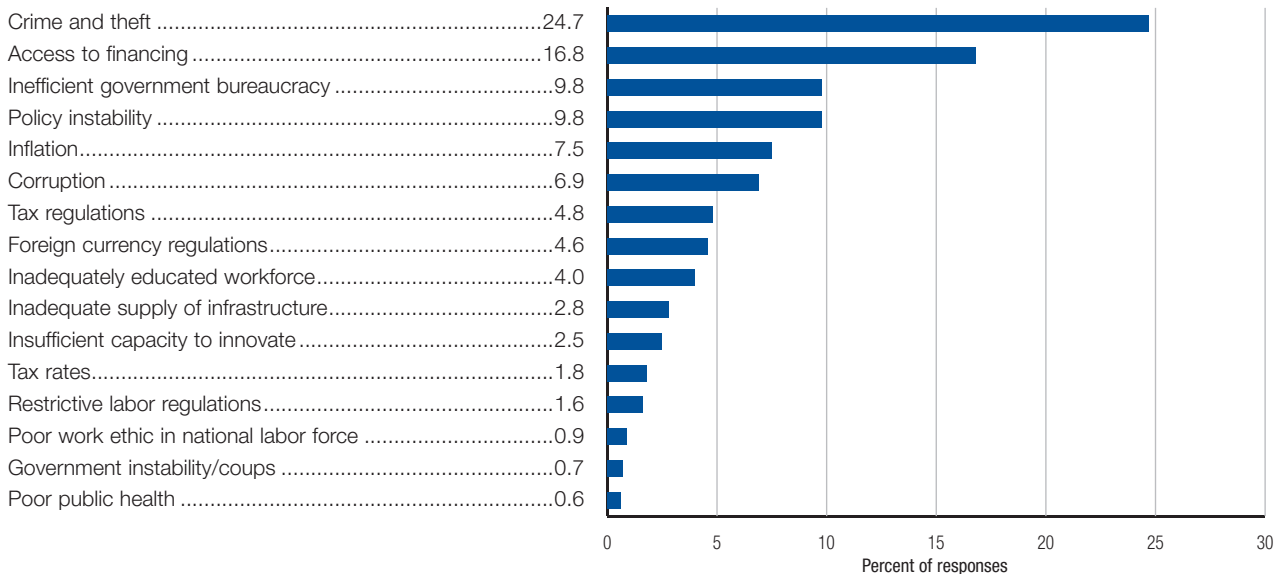
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	84	4.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	97	3.8
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	101	3.8
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	91	3.9
Basic requirements (40.0%)	80	4.4
Institutions.....	99	3.4
Infrastructure.....	57	4.3
Macroeconomic environment.....	100	4.2
Health and primary education.....	80	5.6
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	96	3.7
Higher education and training.....	94	3.9
Goods market efficiency.....	55	4.4
Labor market efficiency.....	125	3.6
Financial market development.....	86	3.8
Technological readiness.....	93	3.2
Market size.....	90	3.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	45	4.0
Business sophistication.....	37	4.4
Innovation.....	51	3.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

El Salvador

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.6	102	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	8	93
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.5	78	6.07	No. days to start a business*	16.5	82
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.2	71	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.1	122
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.0	68	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	3.7	134
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.5	95	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.6	63
1.06	Judicial independence	3.6	73	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.0	110
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.9	80	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.7	115
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.2	66	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.9	76
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.5	62	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	49.4	68
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.5	85	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.9	44
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.4	68	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.9	34
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.7	94	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	3.7	130	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.2	81
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	2.7	136	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	3.9	126
1.15	Organized crime	2.7	143	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.8	80
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.7	97	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	22.9	107
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.8	85	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.2	108
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.8	120	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.5	110
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.5	73	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.9	90
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.3	125	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.5	64
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	130	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.5	67
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.62	111	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.6	58	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	4.6	47	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.1	90
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.0	86
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.7	50	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.7	53
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.0	47	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.0	52
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	104.6	81	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.0	45
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.9	67	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.1	114
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	136.2	36	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.9	82
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	15.0	76	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	5	85
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.0	93	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.2	107
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	7.4	131	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.4	82
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.8	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.1	106
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	54.9	92	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	23.1	99
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	41.7	78	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	4.5	85
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	40.5	63	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.3	12	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	6.0	105
4.02	Business impact of malaria	6.0	11	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	25.0	54	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.1	86
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.3	117	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.8	98
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.6	92	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	47.5	89
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.3	119	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	28.4	101
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	13.6	69	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	72.1	85	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.8	42
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.3	100	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.6	50
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	93.4	76	11.03	State of cluster development	4.5	30
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.9	43	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	69.2	103	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.4	33
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	25.5	86	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.5	30
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.8	63	11.07	Production process sophistication	4.5	39
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.4	103	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.8	33
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.3	64	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.1	41
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.0	81	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.5	43	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.4	34
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.0	71	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.6	77
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.0	25	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.8	89	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.8	53
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.5	23	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.0	29
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.7	30	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.7	91
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.2	118	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	121
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	38.1	72				

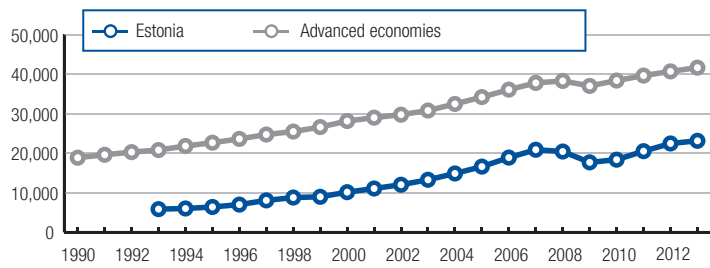
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Estonia

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	1.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	24.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	19,032
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

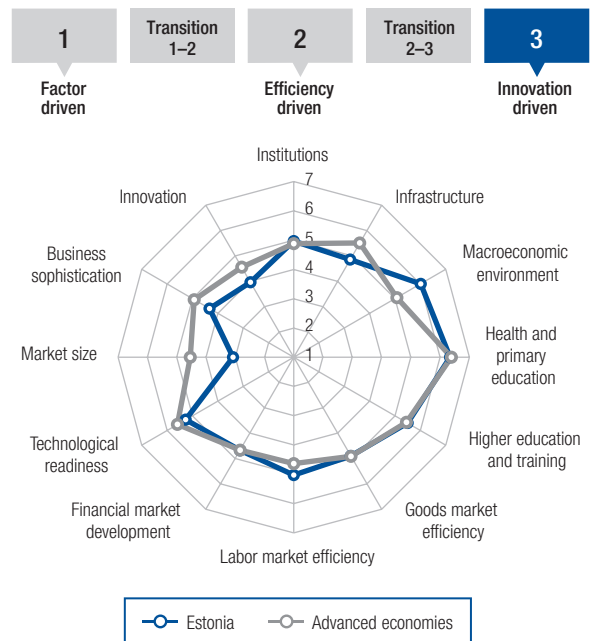
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



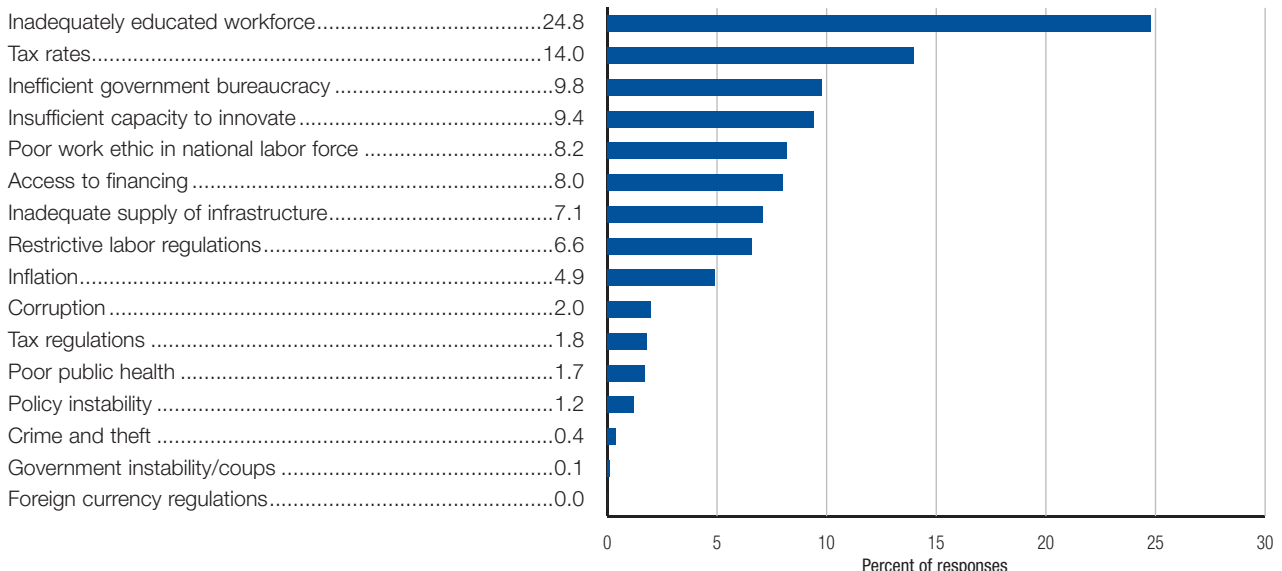
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	29	4.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	32	4.7
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	34	4.6
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	33	4.6
Basic requirements (20.0%)	21	5.5
Institutions.....	26	5.0
Infrastructure.....	38	4.8
Macroeconomic environment.....	20	6.0
Health and primary education.....	26	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	27	4.7
Higher education and training.....	20	5.5
Goods market efficiency.....	26	4.9
Labor market efficiency.....	11	5.0
Financial market development.....	29	4.7
Technological readiness.....	29	5.3
Market size.....	100	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	34	4.1
Business sophistication.....	48	4.3
Innovation.....	30	4.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	5.2	31	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	32
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.9	27	6.07	No. days to start a business*	6.5	31
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.7	28	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.5	17
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.6	38	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.8	19
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.8	18	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	5
1.06	Judicial independence	5.7	19	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.8	8
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.1	23	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.3	17
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.3	19	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.3	13
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.3	10	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	91.6	11
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.3	39	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.1	31
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.3	23	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.0	108
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.0	20	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.2	18	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.9	28
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.5	24	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	6.2	1
1.15	Organized crime	6.3	12	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.8	12
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.3	32	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	12.9	55
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.9	32	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.3	24
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.5	24	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.9	9
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.2	25	7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.4	22
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.4	49	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.0	97
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.7	57	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.1	94
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.91	24	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.2	31	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	4.4	54	8.01	Availability of financial services	5.2	36
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.7	40	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.9	38
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.6	17	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.8	48
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.8	98	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.3	40
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	23.0	120	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.4	26
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.4	53	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.7	39
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	159.7	13	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.8	39
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	33.1	34	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7	43
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-0.4	28	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.8	27
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	25.4	40	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.4	32
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	3.5	73	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.0	34
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	11.3	7	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	80.0	23
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	74.4	28	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	26.5	20
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	29.1	71	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	77.4	16
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	23.0	50	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	105
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.4	33	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.2	80
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.3	114	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	29.8	101
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.0	43	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	89.9	11
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	2.9	11	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	76.4	47	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.7	53
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.4	15	11.02	Local supplier quality	5.1	27
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	94.7	67	11.03	State of cluster development	3.7	76
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.8	52	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	107.1	17	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.6	85
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	76.7	18	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.2	54
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.4	35	11.07	Production process sophistication	4.2	53
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.1	18	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.4	54
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.6	48	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.5	25
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.6	2	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.8	29	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.5	31
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.4	36	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.0	25
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.6	36	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.5	29	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.4	34
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.1	45	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.2	15
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.7	27	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.5	104
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.9	12	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	32.7	27
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	49.4	110				

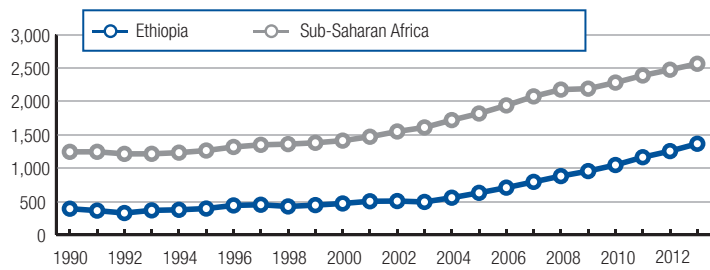
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Ethiopia

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	88.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	48.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	542
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.14

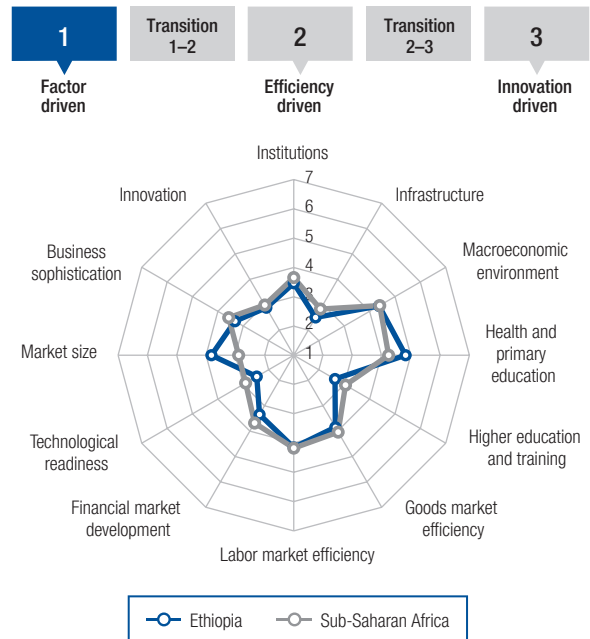
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



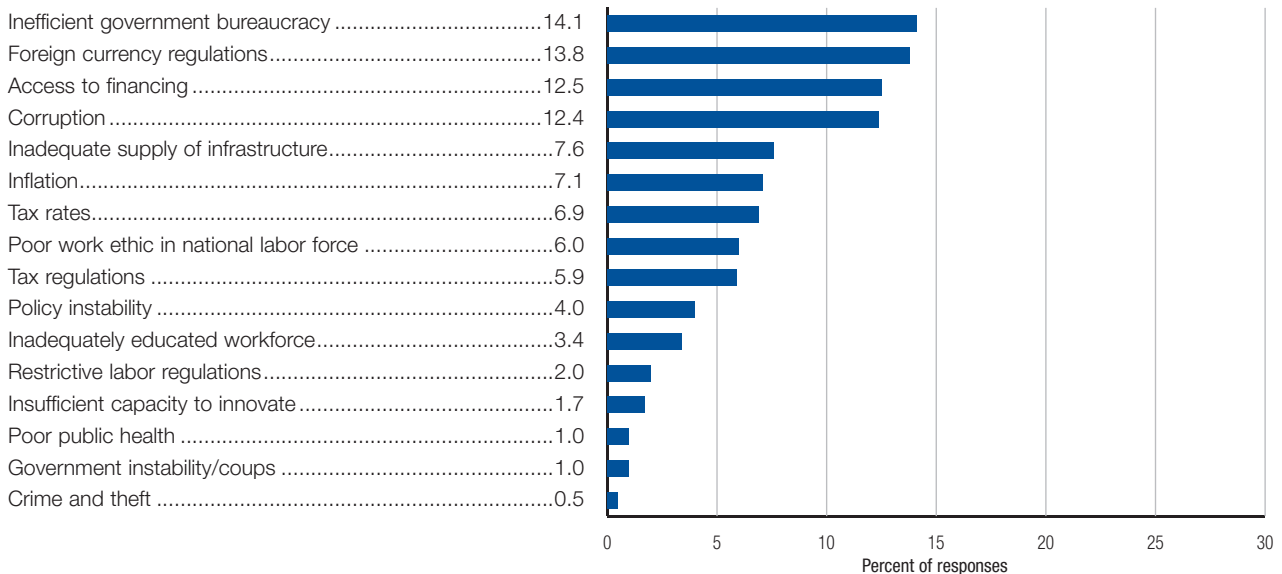
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	118	3.6
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	127	3.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	121	3.6
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	106	3.8
Basic requirements (60.0%)	117	3.8
Institutions.....	96	3.5
Infrastructure.....	125	2.5
Macroeconomic environment.....	95	4.4
Health and primary education.....	110	4.8
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	120	3.4
Higher education and training.....	131	2.6
Goods market efficiency.....	124	3.8
Labor market efficiency.....	78	4.1
Financial market development.....	120	3.3
Technological readiness.....	133	2.5
Market size.....	66	3.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	119	3.1
Business sophistication.....	127	3.3
Innovation.....	109	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.4	115	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	9	106
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.1	98	6.07	No. days to start a business*	15.0	75
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.2	69	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.1	42
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.9	77	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	113
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.1	112	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	12.7	126
1.06	Judicial independence	2.9	110	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.2	132
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.8	86	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.2	94
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.4	54	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	2.9	135
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.3	90	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	36.4	99
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.3	97	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.7	124
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.4	125	6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.7	125
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.3	125	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.9	90	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.0	97
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.0	44	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.0	74
1.15	Organized crime	5.4	48	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.8	78
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.8	93	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	19.1	91
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.3	129	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.2	106
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.0	108	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.6	99
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.0	117	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.4	124
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.9	85	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.1	88
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.3	123	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.8	105
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.90	33	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.2	115	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.8	77	8.01	Availability of financial services	3.7	117
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.6	97	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.6	112
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.6	126	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.0	98
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.3	38	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.1	123
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	288.7	54	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.2	110
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2.8	118	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.3	102
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	27.3	142	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.5	105
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.8	128	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4	96
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.4	82	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.0	119
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	22.2	54	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.8	128
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	8.0	126	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.0	111
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	22.2	21	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	1.9	139
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	18.2	135	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.3	118
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	6.7	108	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	4,578.7	50	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	4.8	109
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.0	33	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	247.0	126	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.8	58
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.3	119	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.9	94
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.3	114	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	121.4	64
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.2	121	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	12.9	138
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	46.5	120	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	63.0	118	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.1	116
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.5	95	11.02	Local supplier quality	3.7	116
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	85.4	117	11.03	State of cluster development	3.0	127
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.4	140	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	28.9	136	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.1	124
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	5.4	127	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.1	62
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.6	74	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.0	126
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.6	94	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.1	132
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.8	95	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	109
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.2	115	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.3	122	12.01	Capacity for innovation	2.9	134
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.4	123	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.1	106
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.6	122	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.5	113	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.5	78
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.0	128	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.7	52
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.8	91	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.3	117
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.2	111	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	123
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	33.4	51				

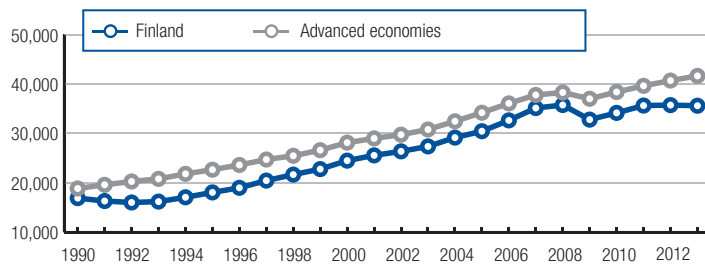
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Finland

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	5.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	256.9
GDP per capita (US\$).....	47,129
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.22

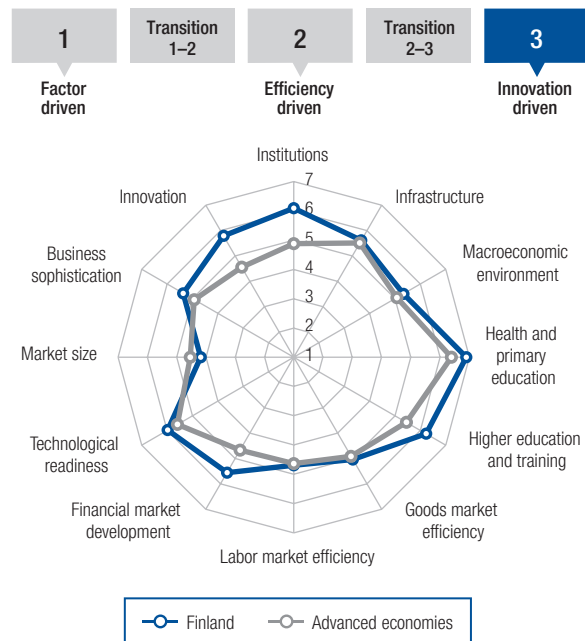
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



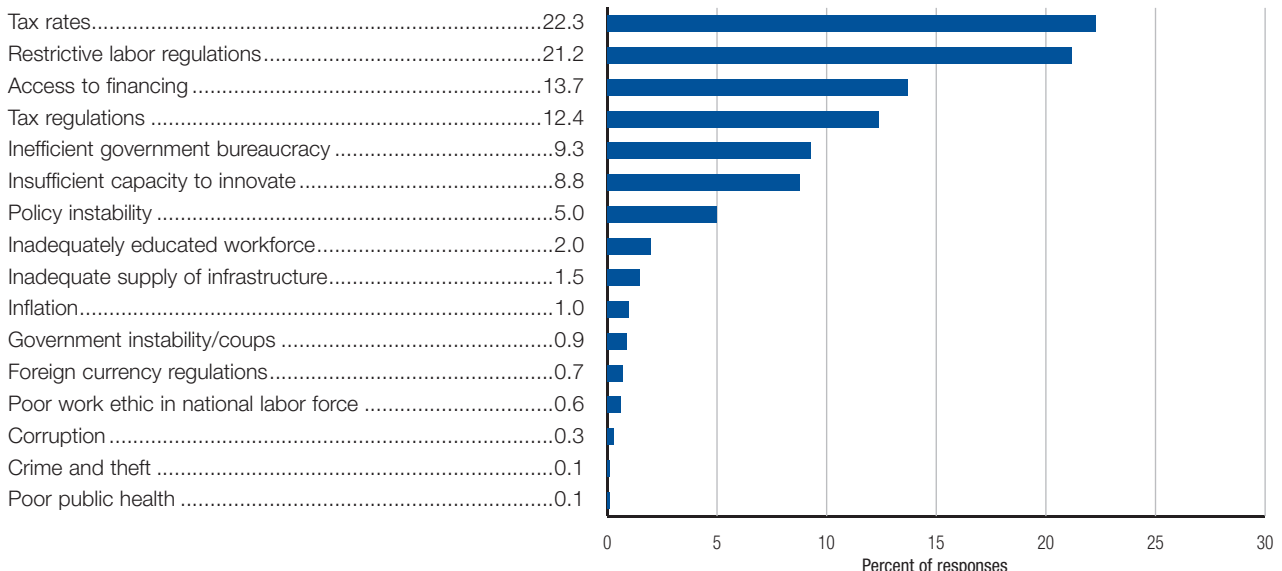
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	4	5.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	3	5.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	3	5.5
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	4	5.5
Basic requirements (20.0%)	8	6.0
Institutions.....	2	6.1
Infrastructure.....	19	5.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	43	5.3
Health and primary education.....	1	6.9
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	10	5.3
Higher education and training.....	1	6.2
Goods market efficiency.....	18	5.0
Labor market efficiency.....	23	4.7
Financial market development.....	5	5.5
Technological readiness.....	11	6.0
Market size.....	55	4.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	3	5.6
Business sophistication.....	9	5.4
Innovation.....	1	5.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	6.4	1	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	3	10
1.02	Intellectual property protection	6.2	1	6.07	No. days to start a business*	14.0	69
1.03	Diversion of public funds	6.3	3	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.0	51
1.04	Public trust in politicians	5.7	5	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	5.1	8
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	6.6	2	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	5
1.06	Judicial independence	6.6	2	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.1	44
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5.3	4	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.0	27
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.8	9	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	6.0	4
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.5	7	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	41.2	84
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	6.0	2	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.2	26
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	5.6	1	6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.6	6
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.8	3	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.7	1	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.0	27
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	6.3	3	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	2.4	143
1.15	Organized crime	6.6	5	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.5	99
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.7	1	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	10.1	38
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	6.4	2	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.6	73
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.4	2	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.9	73
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	6.0	4	7.07	Reliance on professional management	6.2	3
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	6.2	1	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	5.6	4
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.7	57	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.7	52
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.95	12	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	6.4	4	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	5.9	14	8.01	Availability of financial services	6.0	10
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	5.9	5	8.02	Affordability of financial services	6.0	3
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	6.4	5	8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.5	21
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	6.2	5	8.04	Ease of access to loans	4.0	12
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	426.2	47	8.05	Venture capital availability	4.3	8
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.8	3	8.06	Soundness of banks	6.5	5
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	171.7	7	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	6.1	2
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	13.9	79	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8	29
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.6	67	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.6	1
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	17.0	90	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.8	10
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.2	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.3	87
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	57.0	95	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %	91.5	7
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	91.5	8	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	30.9	15
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	172.2	15	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	123.5	2
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	5.5	10	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.0	55
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	7.0	1	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	59
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	194.2	56
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.9	2	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	40.5	67
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	2.4	8	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	80.6	24	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.4	96
4.09	Quality of primary education	6.7	1	11.02	Local supplier quality	5.5	9
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.8	14	11.03	State of cluster development	5.1	13
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	6.1	4	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	107.7	14	11.05	Value chain breadth	5.0	16
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	93.7	4	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.8	12
5.03	Quality of the education system	5.9	2	11.07	Production process sophistication	6.2	3
5.04	Quality of math and science education	6.3	2	11.08	Extent of marketing	5.1	26
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.6	12	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	5.6	5
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.5	4	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	5.9	6	12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.6	5
5.08	Extent of staff training	5.3	5	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.7	10
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	5.7	3	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.6	108	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	6.0	1
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.5	24	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.1	22
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.6	1	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	6.2	1
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.9	48	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	286.7	4
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	39.8	76				

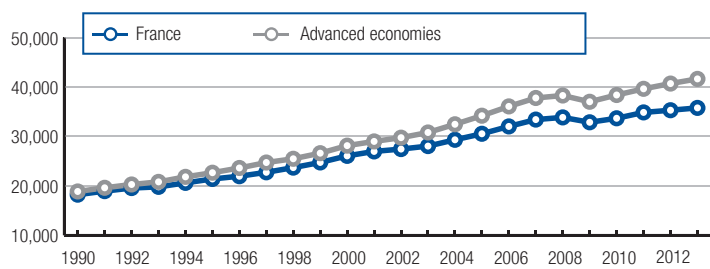
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

France

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	63.7
GDP (US\$ billions).....	2,737.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	43,000
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	2.62

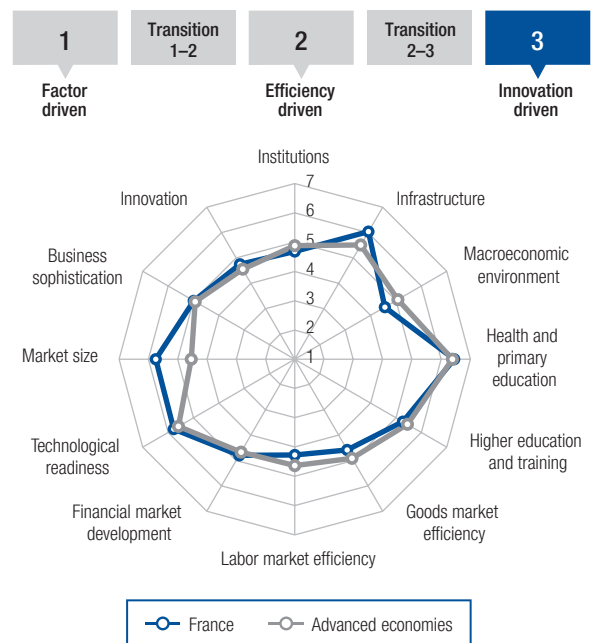
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



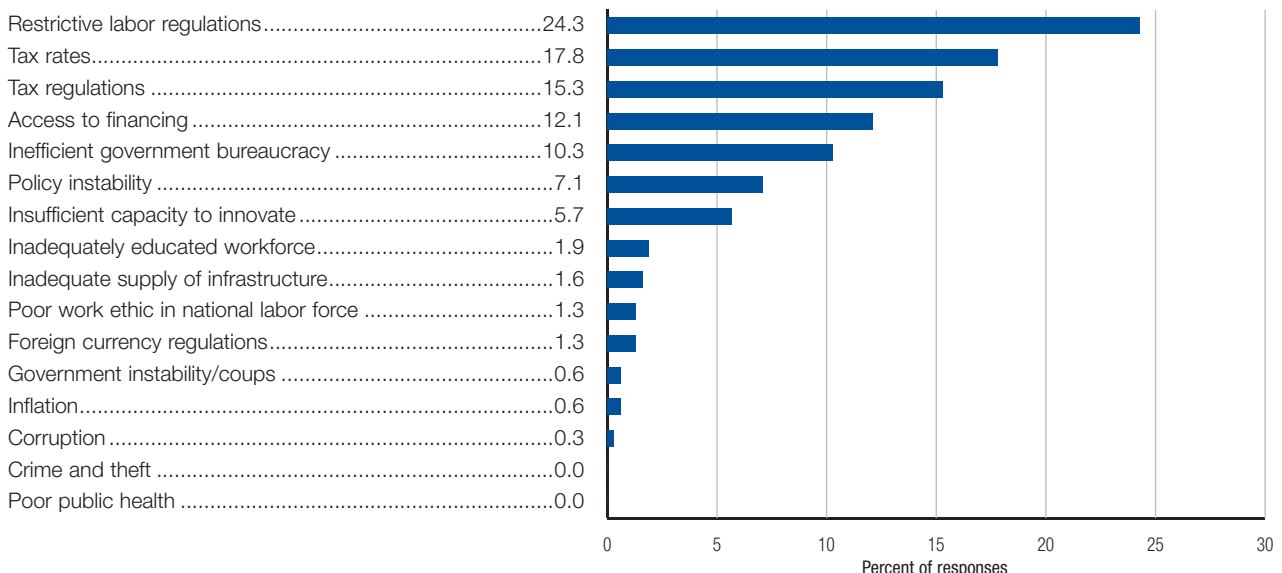
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	23	5.1
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	23	5.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	21	5.1
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	18	5.1
Basic requirements (20.0%)	26	5.4
Institutions.....	32	4.7
Infrastructure.....	8	6.0
Macroeconomic environment.....	82	4.6
Health and primary education.....	18	6.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	19	5.1
Higher education and training.....	28	5.3
Goods market efficiency.....	46	4.6
Labor market efficiency.....	61	4.3
Financial market development.....	23	4.8
Technological readiness.....	17	5.8
Market size.....	8	5.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	19	4.9
Business sophistication.....	22	5.0
Innovation.....	19	4.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

France

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	5.5	21	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	32
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.6	13	6.07	No. days to start a business*	6.5	31
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.7	27	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.8	74
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.5	42	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	75
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.3	30	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	5
1.06	Judicial independence	5.0	33	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.4	23
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.9	30	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.5	66
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.1	72	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.7	35
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.8	121	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	31.7	110
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.2	41	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.0	41
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.2	25	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.9	32
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.0	70	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.6	109	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.6	129
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.3	79	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.8	87
1.15	Organized crime	4.9	62	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.7	134
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.3	30	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	11.8	51
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.1	24	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.9	125
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.5	27	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.9	77
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.2	22	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.5	48
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.4	55	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.6	56
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	68	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.8	44
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.88	35	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	6.1	10	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	6.2	4	8.01	Availability of financial services	5.3	30
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	5.9	6	8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.2	28
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.2	32	8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.4	24
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.8	17	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.8	17
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	3,857.1	8	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.3	35
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.5	14	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.4	47
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	98.5	96	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.0	32
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	60.8	4	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7	43
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.2	96	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.1	19
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	17.7	85	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.5	27
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.0	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.8	48
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	93.9	129	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	81.9	21
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	83.9	15	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	38.8	4
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	141.5	17	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	57.1	33
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	8.2	27	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.6	9
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.4	34	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.1	12
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	75	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	2,278.0	9
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.0	48	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	29.7	97
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.4	19	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	82.6	6	11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.2	18
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.9	31	11.02	Local supplier quality	5.4	16
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.2	28	11.03	State of cluster development	4.3	32
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	5.3	20	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	109.7	11	11.05	Value chain breadth	5.3	6
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	58.3	46	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.6	24
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.4	34	11.07	Production process sophistication	5.5	17
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.2	17	11.08	Extent of marketing	5.5	15
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.7	8	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	52
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.7	55	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	5.3	21	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.8	21
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.5	31	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.6	12
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.7	15	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.5	31	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.6	29
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.4	26	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.8	43
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.9	20	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.8	21
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.8	135	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	118.1	15
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	64.7	132				

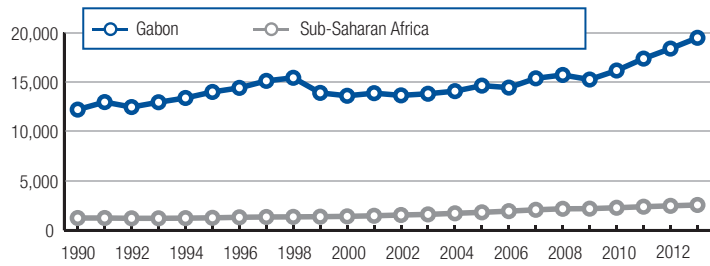
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Gabon

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	1.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	19.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	12,302
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.04

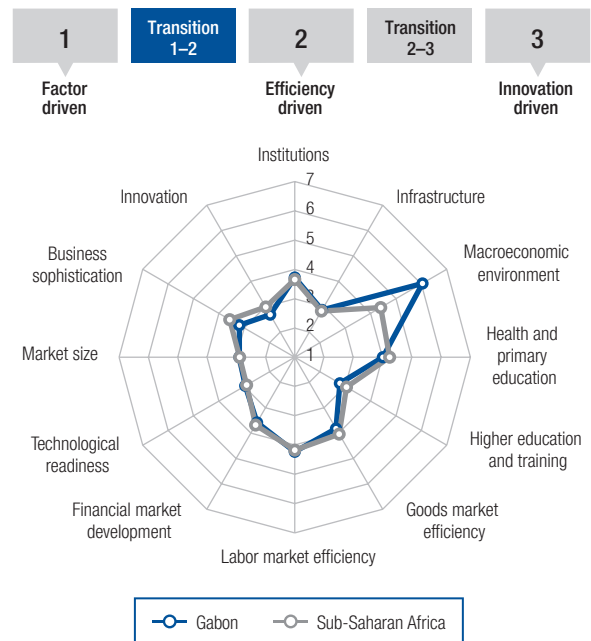
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



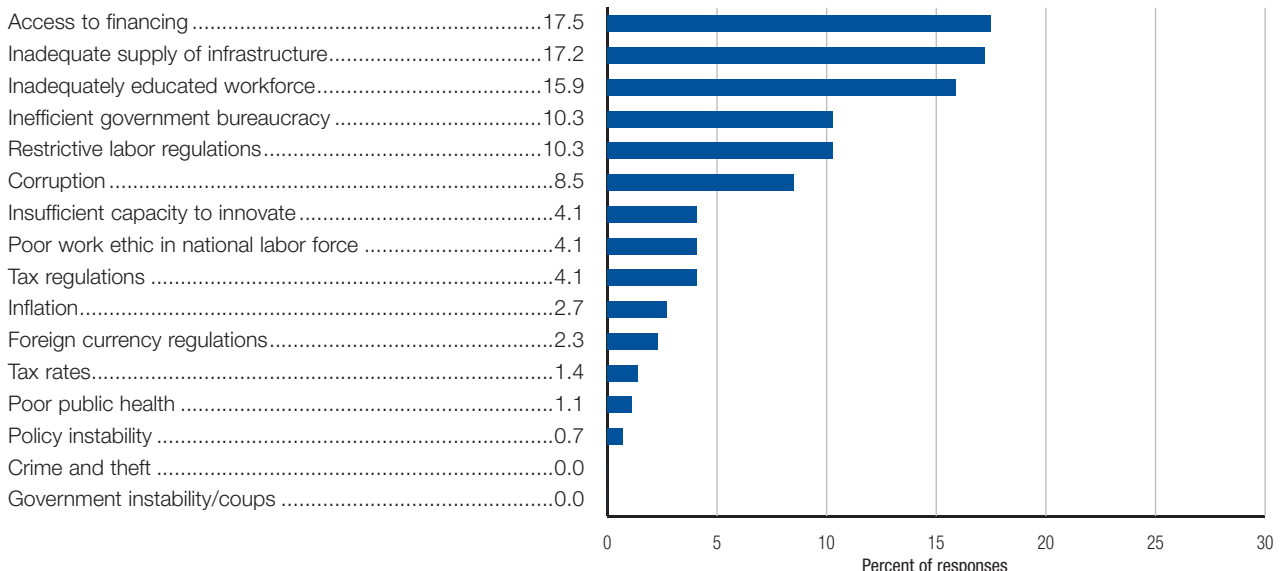
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	106	3.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	112	3.7
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	99	3.8
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements (51.5%)	95	4.2
Institutions.....	79	3.7
Infrastructure.....	114	2.9
Macroeconomic environment.....	18	6.0
Health and primary education.....	130	4.0
Efficiency enhancers (41.4%)	119	3.4
Higher education and training.....	126	2.8
Goods market efficiency.....	126	3.8
Labor market efficiency.....	69	4.2
Financial market development.....	105	3.6
Technological readiness.....	108	3.0
Market size.....	109	2.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (7.1%)	131	2.9
Business sophistication.....	133	3.2
Innovation.....	122	2.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.9	81	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	7	78
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.8	121	6.07	No. days to start a business*	50.0	131
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.9	87	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.2	121
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.0	70	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	86
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.1	62	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	14.3	133
1.06	Judicial independence	2.9	111	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.4	20
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.1	65	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.2	89
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.2	65	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.5	101
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.4	78	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	34.1	103
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.5	79	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.0	112
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.0	97	6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.8	119
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.7	93	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.5	59	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.9	113
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.4	71	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.5	111
1.15	Organized crime	4.6	81	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.4	108
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.5	107	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	14.8	68
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.3	50	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.2	25
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.6	74	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.4	112
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.9	44	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.8	102
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.1	70	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.4	66
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.3	123	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.6	57
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.86	50	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.9	128	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	2.4	135	8.01	Availability of financial services	3.5	128
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.4	76	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.3	127
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.1	113	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.9	103
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.6	109	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.7	83
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	29.4	110	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.0	123
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2.3	129	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.9	70
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	214.8	2	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.3	111
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	1.2	122	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6	63
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.7	45	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.0	117
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	41.3	10	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.4	86
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.5	56	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.3	86
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	22.9	24	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	9.2	124
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	43.1	75	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.5	114
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	18.1	86	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	25,113.7	66	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	133
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.2	69	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	428.0	136	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.5	116
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.4	110	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.9	92
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	4.0	130	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	30.4	100
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.1	122	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	54.9	39
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	42.4	114	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	63.1	117	11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.4	141
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.3	96	11.02	Local supplier quality	3.7	121
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	n/a	n/a	11.03	State of cluster development	2.8	137
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.1	103	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	53.9	117	11.05	Value chain breadth	2.9	141
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	8.5	119	11.06	Control of international distribution	2.9	142
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.9	119	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.3	108
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.3	110	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.3	128
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.5	117	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.2	122
5.06	Internet access in schools	2.2	136	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.0	134	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.1	126
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.7	100	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.2	98
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.3	132	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.3	124	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.6	129
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.1	127	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	85
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.5	115	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.2	121
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.9	58	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.3	85
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	43.5	93				

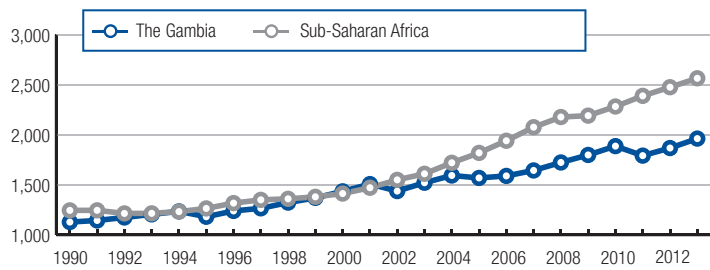
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Gambia, The

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	1.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	0.9
GDP per capita (US\$).....	453
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.00

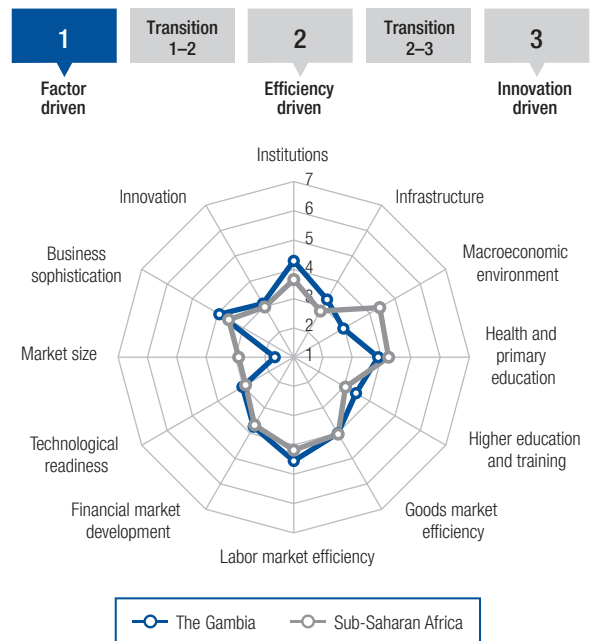
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



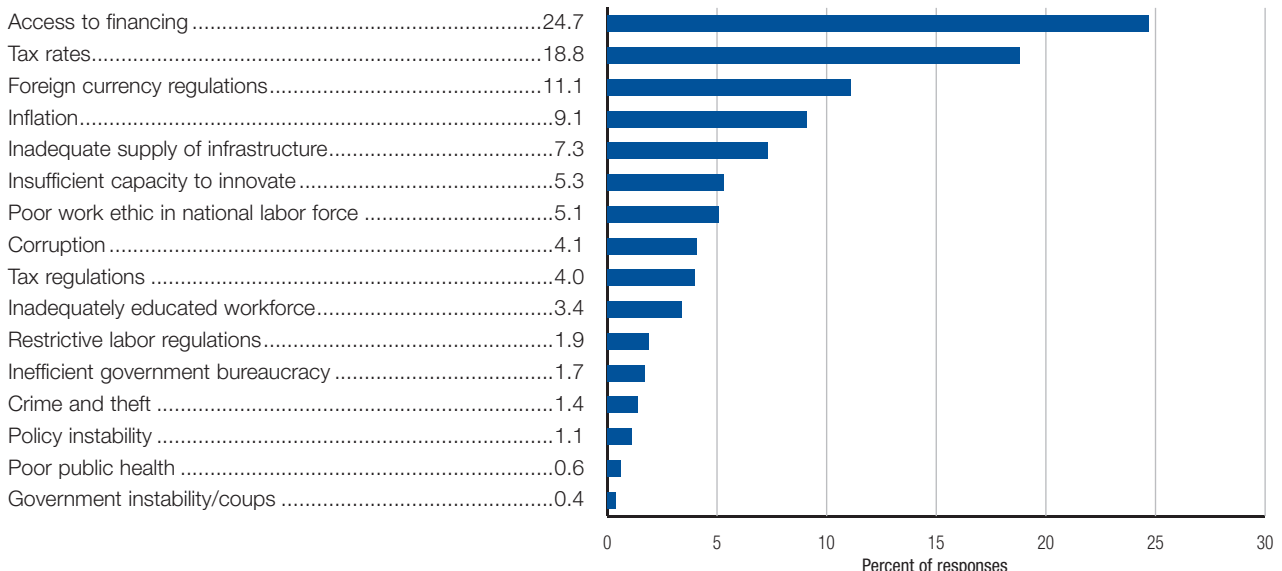
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	125	3.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	116	3.7
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	98	3.8
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	99	3.8
Basic requirements (60.0%)	125	3.6
Institutions.....	44	4.3
Infrastructure.....	95	3.3
Macroeconomic environment.....	142	3.0
Health and primary education.....	133	3.9
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	117	3.4
Higher education and training.....	107	3.5
Goods market efficiency.....	111	4.0
Labor market efficiency.....	38	4.5
Financial market development.....	94	3.7
Technological readiness.....	103	3.0
Market size.....	142	1.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	79	3.5
Business sophistication.....	71	3.9
Innovation.....	89	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Gambia, The

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.2	63	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	8	93
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.1	46	6.07	No. days to start a business*	27.0	106
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.2	38	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.8	5
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.8	32	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	49
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.1	60	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	13.7	130
1.06	Judicial independence	3.8	66	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.1	37
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.9	32	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.7	48
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.0	27	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.6	42
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.0	25	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	53.2	57
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.4	35	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.7	53
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.3	76	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.1	99
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.4	41	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.8	44	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.7	38
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.2	40	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.7	23
1.15	Organized crime	5.7	32	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.2	37
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.6	49	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	26.0	114
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.5	40	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.6	77
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.7	71	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.3	45
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.9	46	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.9	30
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.4	48	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.4	70
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	2.7	138	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.9	42
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.88	38	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.2	71	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	4.1	62	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.1	96
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.0	87
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.2	64	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.1	88
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.5	66	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.5	95
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	7.7	138	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.4	93
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.3	106	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.9	68
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	100.0	95	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.9	81
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	3.5	112	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	5	85
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-8.2	135	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.8	73
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	1.8	137	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.5	76
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	5.2	95	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.5	80
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	82.1	121	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	14.0	117
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	18.7	133	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	136
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	7.2	106	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	29,030.4	74	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.2	122
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.8	58	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	284.0	129	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.4	142
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.1	88	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.3	141
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.3	114	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	3.7	142
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.3	79	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	27.7	106
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	49.2	125	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	58.6	126	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.5	89
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.1	63	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.3	77
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	70.9	134	11.03	State of cluster development	3.8	73
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.4	70	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	57.5	115	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.7	74
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	3.4	135	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.9	80
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.3	39	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.4	100
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.6	97	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.9	95
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.2	75	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	50
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.8	86	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.0	78	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.7	78
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.3	42	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.3	95
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.9	90	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.9	87	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.3	87
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.0	51	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.9	32
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.3	53	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.1	129
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.3	104	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	124
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	283.2	144				

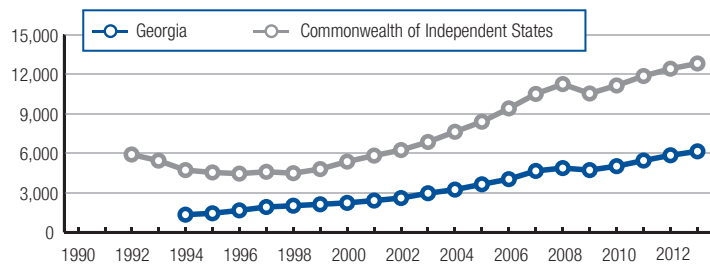
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Georgia

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	4.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	16.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	3,605
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

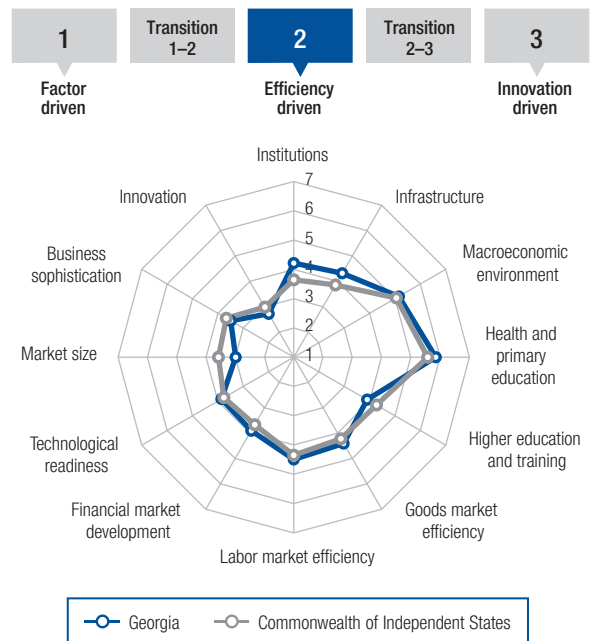
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



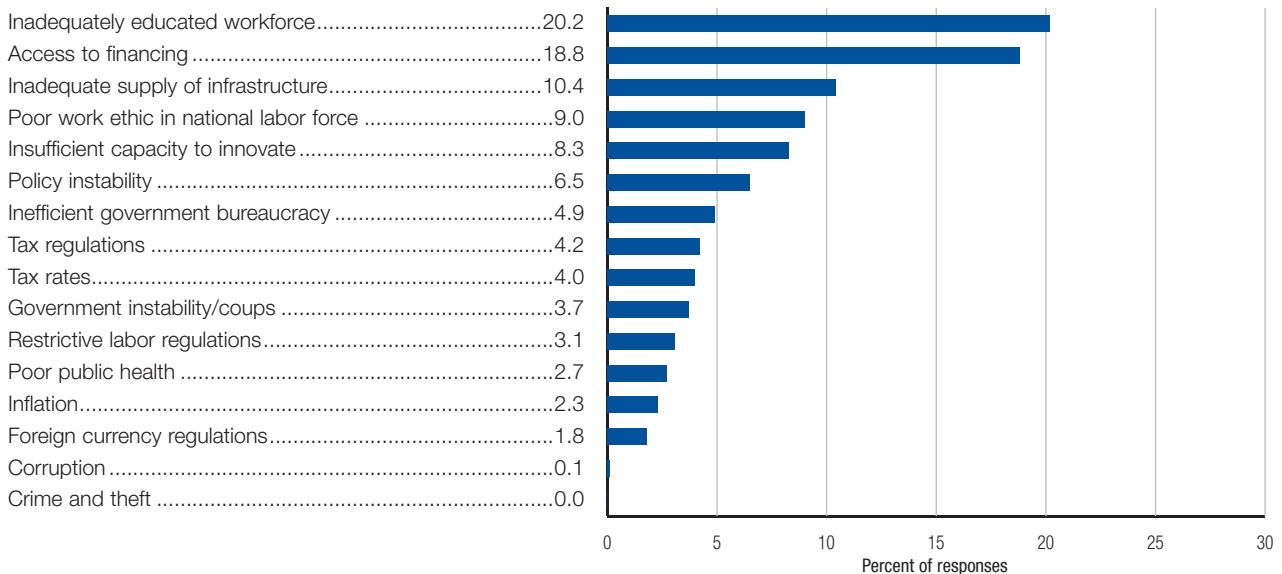
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	69	4.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	72	4.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	77	4.1
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	88	4.0
Basic requirements (40.0%)	48	4.9
Institutions.....	48	4.2
Infrastructure.....	59	4.3
Macroeconomic environment.....	48	5.1
Health and primary education.....	63	5.8
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	79	3.9
Higher education and training.....	92	3.9
Goods market efficiency.....	60	4.4
Labor market efficiency.....	41	4.5
Financial market development.....	76	3.9
Technological readiness.....	67	3.8
Market size.....	103	3.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	118	3.1
Business sophistication.....	113	3.5
Innovation.....	121	2.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.9	85	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	2	3
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.0	106	6.07	No. days to start a business*	2.0	2
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.5	32	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.5	99
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.9	79	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	5.3	6
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.6	23	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.1	32
1.06	Judicial independence	3.8	65	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.2	100
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.4	48	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.9	28
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.2	67	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.6	7
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.5	8	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	57.8	45
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.7	71	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.8	121
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.2	83	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.1	96
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.7	24	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.9	35	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.2	80
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.3	29	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.6	26
1.15	Organized crime	5.8	27	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.7	14
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.4	28	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4.3	13
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.2	54	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.4	20
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.4	85	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.1	57
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.2	101	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.1	78
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.5	110	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.0	101
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	16	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.6	116
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.77	82	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.6	54	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	4.0	65	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.1	89
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.9	33	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.1	75
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.2	67	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.2	126
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.1	84	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.4	110
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	40.7	105	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.1	118
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.2	57	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.9	67
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	115.0	65	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.1	121
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	27.7	40	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9	11
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.3	40	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.5	89
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	19.4	72	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.2	103
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	-0.5	78	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.9	113
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	31.8	41	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %	43.1	80
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	38.3	84	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	10.2	62
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	82.1	33	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.0	1	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	16.4	83
4.02	Business impact of malaria	6.3	6	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	116.0	98	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.8	101
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.7	67	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	108
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	59	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	27.6	106
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.0	44	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	36.3	76
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	17.8	84	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	73.9	72	11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.6	138
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.5	92	11.02	Local supplier quality	3.7	120
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.3	27	11.03	State of cluster development	3.2	112
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.3	80	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	86.8	80	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.4	106
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	27.9	84	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.7	99
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.2	98	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.2	114
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.4	105	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.7	104
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.8	98	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.2	118
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.6	59	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.4	116	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.3	110
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.5	114	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.8	119
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.4	126	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.6	105	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.6	128
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.3	103	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.5	69
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.3	127	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.2	122
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.4	22	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.3	65
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	16.4	10				

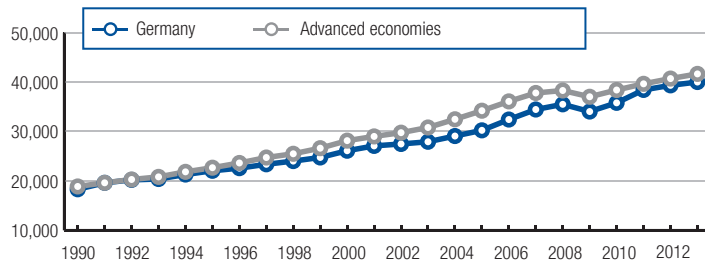
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Germany

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	80.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	3,636.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	44,999
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	3.72

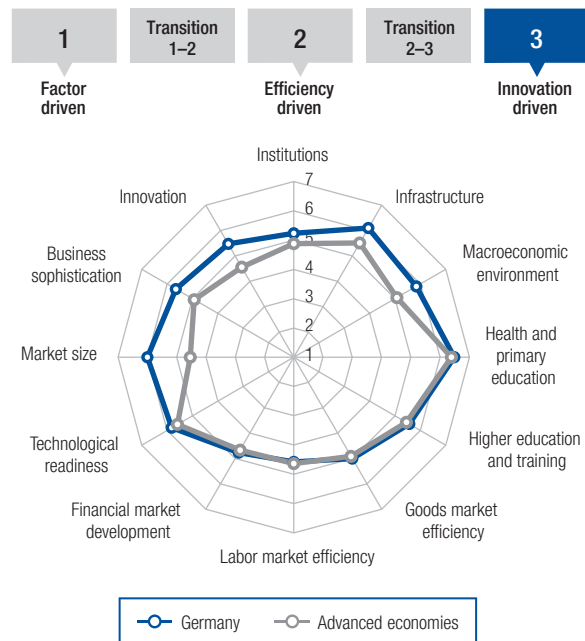
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



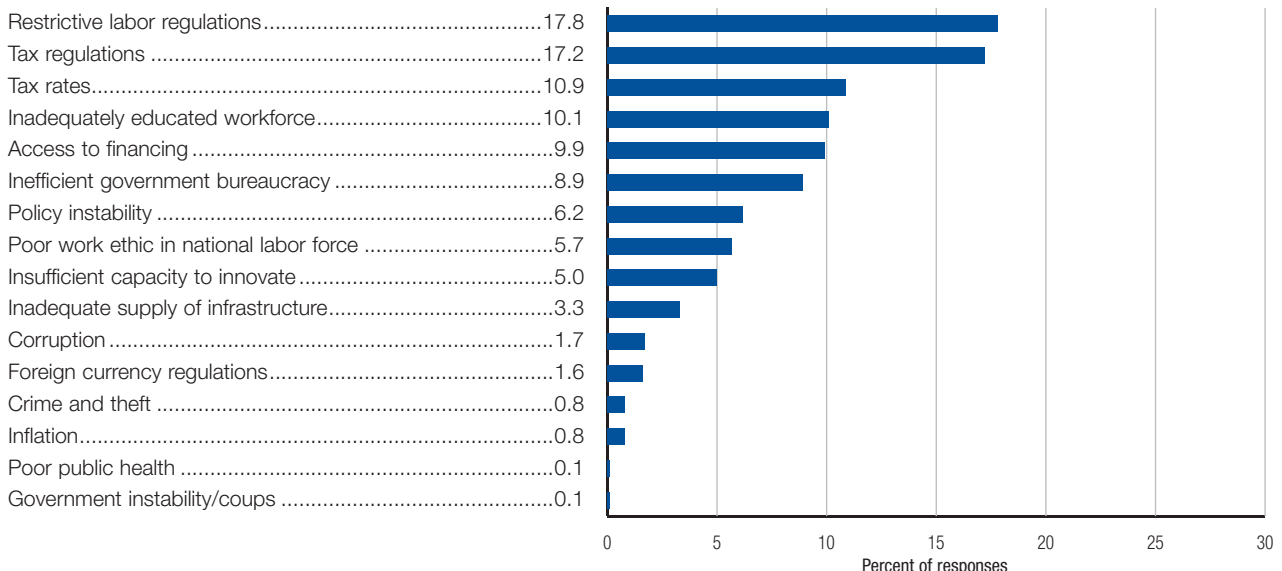
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	5	5.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	4	5.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	6	5.5
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	6	5.4
Basic requirements (20.0%)	11	5.9
Institutions.....	17	5.2
Infrastructure.....	7	6.1
Macroeconomic environment.....	24	5.8
Health and primary education.....	14	6.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	9	5.3
Higher education and training.....	16	5.6
Goods market efficiency.....	19	5.0
Labor market efficiency.....	35	4.6
Financial market development.....	25	4.8
Technological readiness.....	13	5.8
Market size.....	5	6.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	4	5.6
Business sophistication.....	3	5.6
Innovation.....	6	5.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Germany

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	5.6	19	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	9	106
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.4	21	6.07	No. days to start a business*	14.5	74
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.3	18	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.2	31
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.7	15	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	87
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.6	25	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	5
1.06	Judicial independence	5.9	15	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.0	46
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.7	12	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.8	35
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.2	20	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.7	37
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.6	55	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	41.3	83
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.4	11	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.3	20
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.8	12	6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.3	15
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.8	22	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.5	60	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.2	19
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.2	36	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	3.4	136
1.15	Organized crime	5.5	39	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.4	109
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.9	19	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	21.6	100
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.6	16	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.7	67
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.6	23	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.3	40
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.3	21	7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.5	19
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.7	38	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	5.1	10
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	83	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.7	18
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			8th pillar: Financial market development				
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	6.0	11	8.01	Availability of financial services	5.6	18
2.02	Quality of roads	5.9	13	8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.5	14
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	5.7	8	8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.3	31
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.7	14	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.3	34
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.9	13	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.4	28
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	4,924.9	5	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.3	55
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.1	33	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.8	38
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	119.0	58	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7	43
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	58.9	5	9th pillar: Technological readiness			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			10th pillar: Market size				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	0.0	23	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.8	5
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	24.3	45	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.5	3
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.6	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	3,232.5	5
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	78.1	118	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	47.8	49
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	92.9	4	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4th pillar: Health and primary education			12th pillar: Innovation				
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.6	4
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.8	8
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	5.6	11	12.03	Company spending on R&D	5.5	5
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.5	26	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.3	10
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.2	16
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.3	29	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.9	18
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.4	19	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	226.9	6
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	80.9	21	5th pillar: Higher education and training			
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.1	22	5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	101.3	29
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.9	30	5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	61.7	37
5th pillar: Higher education and training			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency				
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	101.3	29	6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.9	12
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	61.7	37	6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.7	3
5.03	Quality of the education system	5.2	12	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.2	12
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.1	20	6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.1	36
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.0	29	6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	49.4	110
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.0	43				
5.07	Availability of research and training services	6.0	3				
5.08	Extent of staff training	5.0	13				

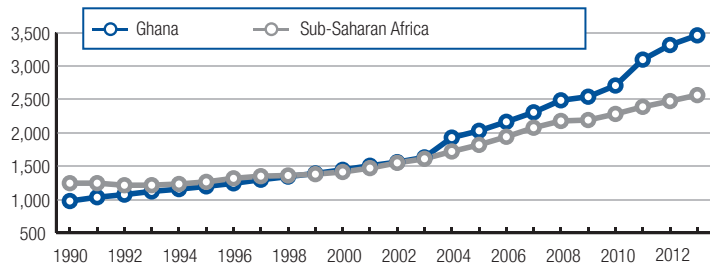
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Ghana

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	25.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	44.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,730
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.10

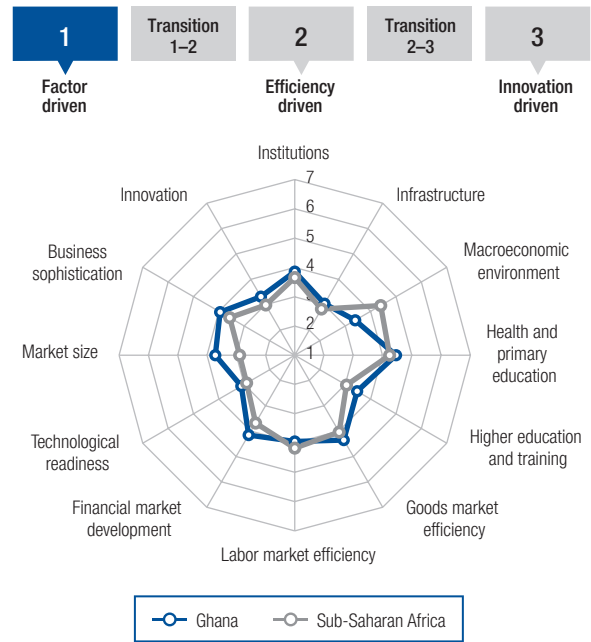
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



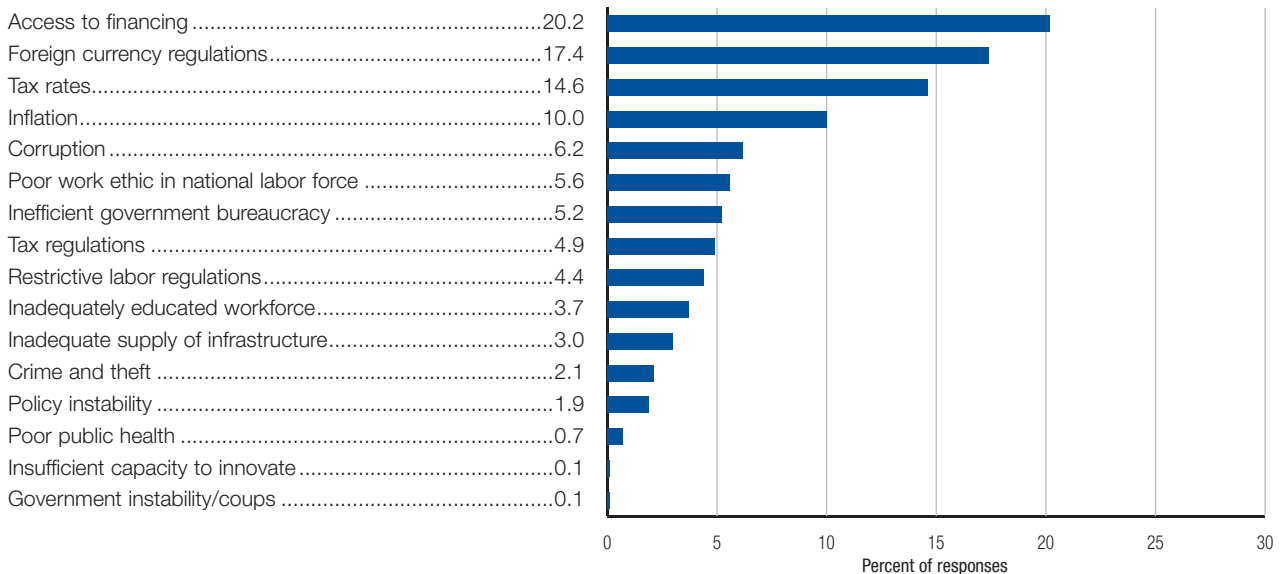
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	111	3.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	114	3.7
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	103	3.8
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	114	3.6
Basic requirements (60.0%)	123	3.7
Institutions.....	69	3.9
Infrastructure.....	108	3.0
Macroeconomic environment.....	133	3.4
Health and primary education.....	121	4.5
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	89	3.8
Higher education and training.....	106	3.5
Goods market efficiency.....	67	4.3
Labor market efficiency.....	98	3.9
Financial market development.....	62	4.1
Technological readiness.....	100	3.1
Market size.....	69	3.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	68	3.6
Business sophistication.....	70	3.9
Innovation.....	63	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.3	60	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	8	93
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.1	45	6.07	No. days to start a business*	14.0	69
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.4	58	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.6	93
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.2	55	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	3.9	127
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.4	98	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.4	106
1.06	Judicial independence	4.4	48	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.5	72
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.0	76	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.2	87
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.5	47	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.4	113
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.4	74	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	50.5	63
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.1	45	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.5	73
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.4	64	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.4	69
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.9	77	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	3.9	126	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	85
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.7	104	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	3.3	137
1.15	Organized crime	3.9	118	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.9	72
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.1	72	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	49.8	137
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.9	77	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.0	38
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.2	101	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.0	63
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.2	100	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.4	58
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.0	78	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.6	57
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.3	34	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.4	69
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.96	10	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.4	110	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.7	79	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.0	99
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.7	66	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.8	97
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.7	92	8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.0	38
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.1	80	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.9	58
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	124.2	77	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.2	36
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.0	112	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.4	97
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	108.2	76	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.9	80
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	1.0	124	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8	29
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-10.8	141	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.3	104
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	20.2	67	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.3	95
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	11.7	140	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.2	100
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	60.1	100	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %	12.3	121
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	35.7	92	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.3	117
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	5.2	116	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	27,201.3	69	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	39.9	54
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.7	60	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	72.0	83	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.5	68
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.6	103	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.3	76
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.4	119	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	88.5	72
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.9	92	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	36.7	74
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	48.6	122	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	60.9	123	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.2	106
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.0	112	11.02	Local supplier quality	3.9	107
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	87.1	108	11.03	State of cluster development	3.7	77
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.9	47	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	61.1	112	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.9	61
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	12.2	106	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.0	71
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.8	59	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.9	68
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.4	52	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.0	91
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.6	50	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	58
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.2	113	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.8	92	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.0	49
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.1	61	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.7	73
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.5	44	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.4	118	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.5	77
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.1	42	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.5	65
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.0	70	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.6	95
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.2	32	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	108
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	22.9	18				

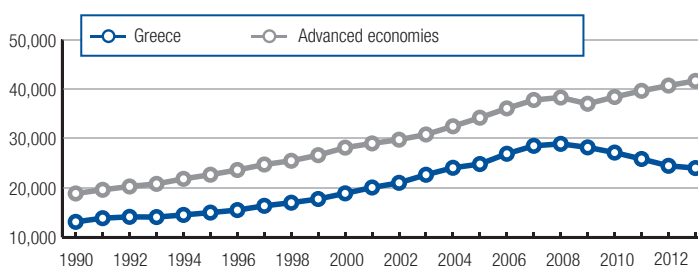
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Greece

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	11.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	241.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	21,857
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.31

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



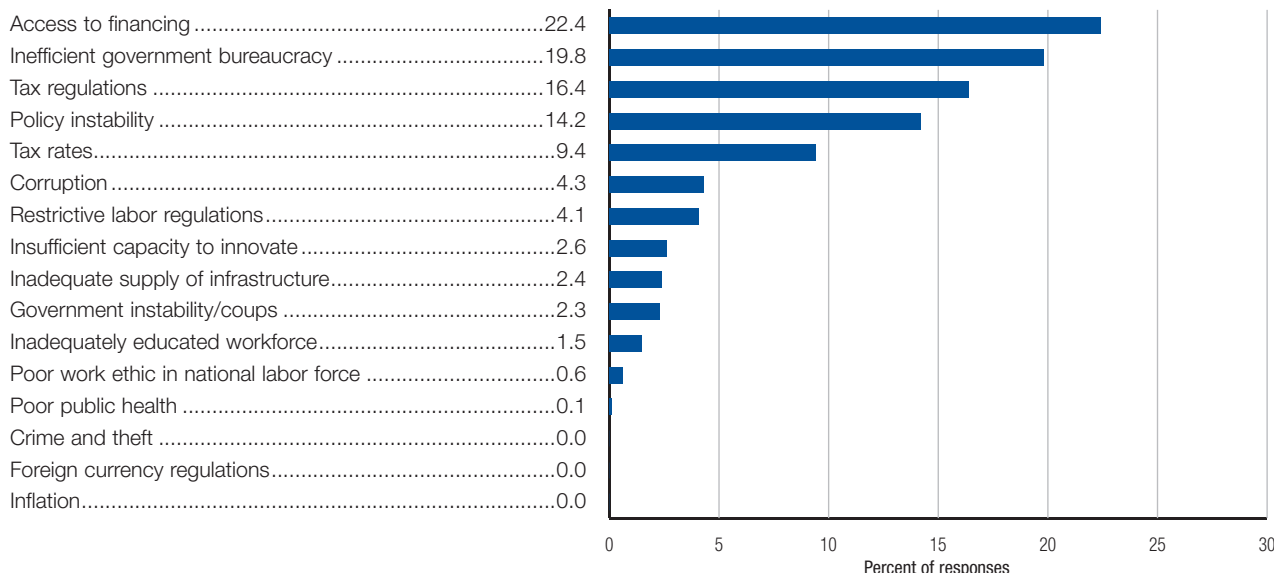
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	81	4.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	91	3.9
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	96	3.9
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	90	3.9
Basic requirements (20.0%)	76	4.5
Institutions.....	85	3.6
Infrastructure.....	36	4.9
Macroeconomic environment.....	135	3.3
Health and primary education.....	41	6.1
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	65	4.1
Higher education and training.....	44	4.8
Goods market efficiency.....	85	4.2
Labor market efficiency.....	118	3.7
Financial market development.....	130	3.0
Technological readiness.....	39	4.8
Market size.....	49	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	74	3.5
Business sophistication.....	74	3.9
Innovation.....	79	3.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	3.9	82
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.9	57
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.0	81
1.04 Public trust in politicians	2.3	106
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.8	78
1.06 Judicial independence	3.7	70
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.6	109
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	2.2	131
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.4	136
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.7	126
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.7	114
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	3.4	120
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.3	69
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.9	45
1.15 Organized crime	5.5	42
1.16 Reliability of police services	4.4	58
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	99
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3	89
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	3.9	124
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.3	63
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	68
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.6	57
2.02 Quality of roads	4.3	55
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.9	57
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.7	49
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.2	40
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions*	605.7	37
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	5.3	55
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	116.8	59
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	47.9	14
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.6	66
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	13.7	118
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	-0.9	85
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	173.8	142
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	25.5	119
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.*	4.5	6
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.3	36
4.05 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	41
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.1	2
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	4.1	28
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	80.6	23
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.8	74
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	99.5	9
5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	107.9	13
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	114.0	1
5.03 Quality of the education system	3.0	111
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.3	61
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.9	89
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.1	77
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.8	90
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.6	112
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.1	71
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.9	59
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.8	92
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.4	141
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	44.0	96

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)		
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	5	32
6.07 No. days to start a business*	14.0	69
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.0	129
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.0	14
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	5
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.5	77
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	3.0	133
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.2	61
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	31.7	113
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.6	62
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.3	84
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.9	108
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.2	118
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	3.6	92
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	15.9	76
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.5	138
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.3	121
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.8	98
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	3.0	96
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	2.3	127
7.10 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.76	87
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	2.3	121
8.04 Ease of access to loans	1.7	136
8.05 Venture capital availability	1.9	135
8.06 Soundness of banks	2.8	141
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	94
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4	96
9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.0	61
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.5	74
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.1	105
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %	59.9	54
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	26.2	21
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	84.8	32
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	36.1	59
10th pillar: Market size		
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.2	46
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	57
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	265.6	50
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	30.3	95
11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.7	65
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.4	66
11.03 State of cluster development	3.0	125
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	4.0	42
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.7	73
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.0	72
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.7	76
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.2	69
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	92
12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.3	109
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.7	70
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.6	114
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.1	111
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.6	136
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	5.4	4
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	7.6	39

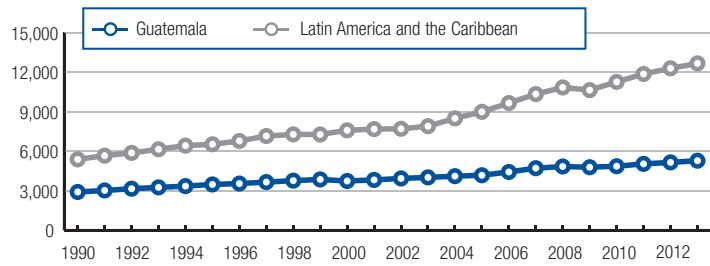
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Guatemala

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	15.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	54.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	3,513
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.09

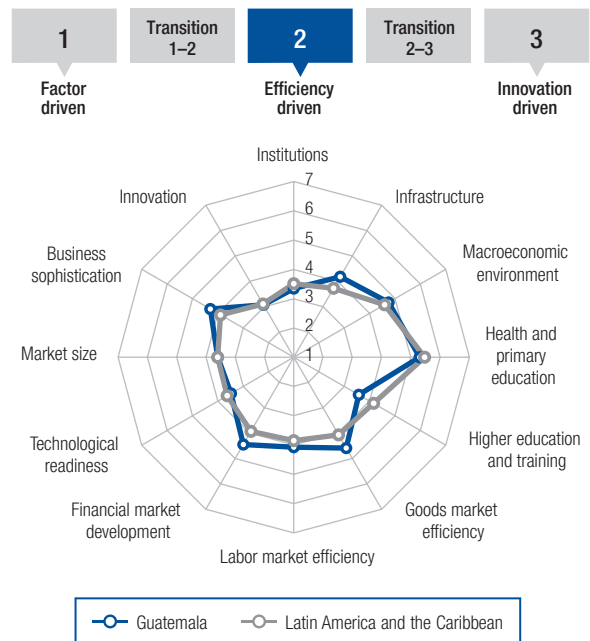
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



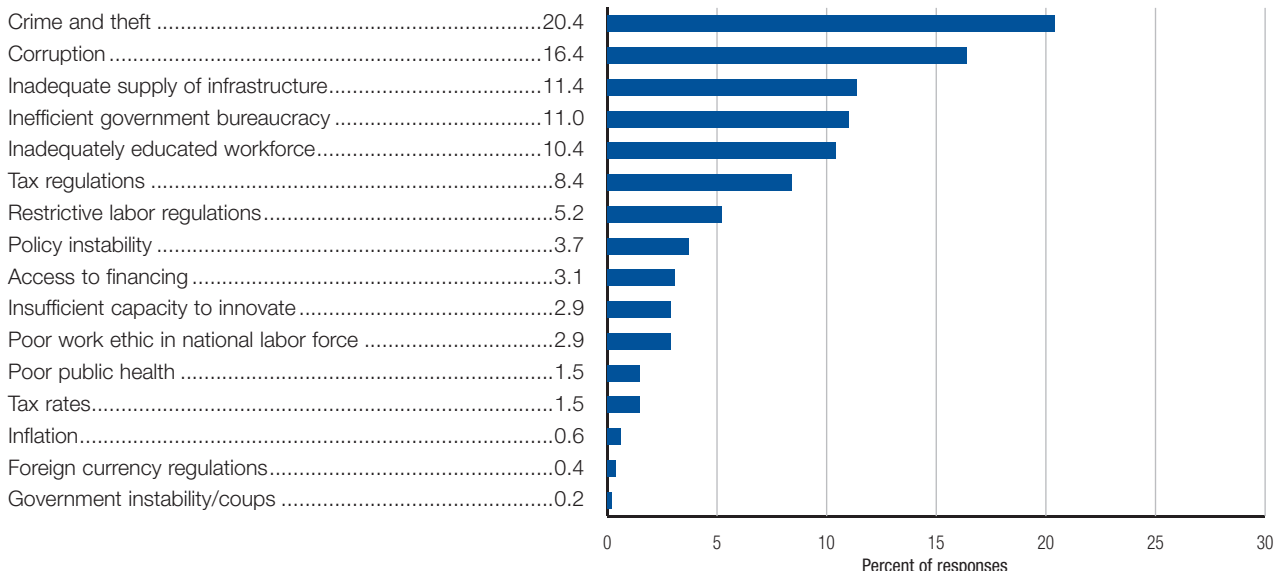
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	78	4.1
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	86	4.0
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	83	4.0
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	84	4.0
Basic requirements (40.0%)	84	4.4
Institutions.....	109	3.3
Infrastructure.....	67	4.2
Macroeconomic environment.....	64	4.7
Health and primary education.....	100	5.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	76	4.0
Higher education and training.....	103	3.6
Goods market efficiency.....	45	4.6
Labor market efficiency.....	85	4.1
Financial market development.....	45	4.4
Technological readiness.....	88	3.5
Market size.....	78	3.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	62	3.7
Business sophistication.....	52	4.3
Innovation.....	95	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Guatemala

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	3.8	88
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.1	103
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.2	127
1.04 Public trust in politicians	1.8	137
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.9	72
1.06 Judicial independence	3.0	105
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.6	110
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	2.3	128
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.6	51
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.3	96
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.5	54
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	4.4	45
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.9	88
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	2.1	142
1.15 Organized crime	2.5	144
1.16 Reliability of police services	2.9	124
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.9	79
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.8	65
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.2	26
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.0	77
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.3	123
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.5	60
2.02 Quality of roads	3.7	78
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	4.1	83
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions*	44.3	103
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	5.4	50
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	140.4	32
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	12.0	83
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.1	53
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	11.5	124
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	4.3	88
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	24.4	26
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	44.4	74
4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	57.7	31
4.02 Business impact of malaria	5.9	13
4.03 Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	60.0	78
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.0	53
4.05 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.7	97
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.7	66
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	26.5	98
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	71.7	86
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.5	130
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	92.8	80
5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	65.1	110
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	17.9	96
5.03 Quality of the education system	2.7	127
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.5	135
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.7	41
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.4	107
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.4	54
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.6	28
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.4	42
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.1	46
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.8	93
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.9	59
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	40.9	85

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
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*	19.5	92
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.1	38
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.4	58
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.9	52
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.9	53
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.2	96
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.7	88
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	36.8	98
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.3	21
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.6	56
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.2	18
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.7	21
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	4.4	24
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	27.0	117
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.8	55
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.3	46
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.3	60
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	4.1	35
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	3.3	85
7.10 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.57	121
8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.3	29
8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.0	33
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.4	120
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.1	47
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.7	63
8.06 Soundness of banks	6.0	19
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	97
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8	29
9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.3	47
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.0	47
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.0	38
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %*	19.7	103
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.* ..	1.8	97
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	10.8	96
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	4.4	111
10th pillar: Market size		
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.5	72
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.0	90
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	81.8	73
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	23.0	122
11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.9	33
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.0	35
11.03 State of cluster development	3.9	57
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.4	71
11.05 Value chain breadth	4.2	42
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.4	39
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.1	60
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.6	45
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	4.0	44
12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	4.2	41
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.0	111
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.1	76
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.6	68
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.0	111
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.6	101
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.1	103

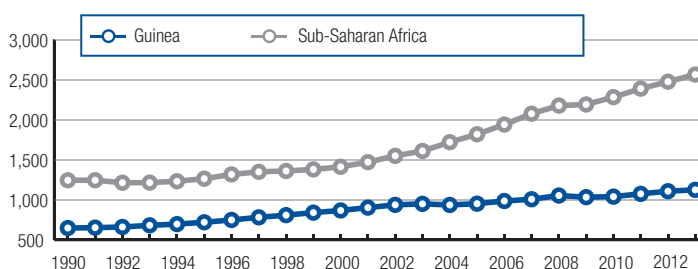
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Guinea

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	11.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	6.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	565
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

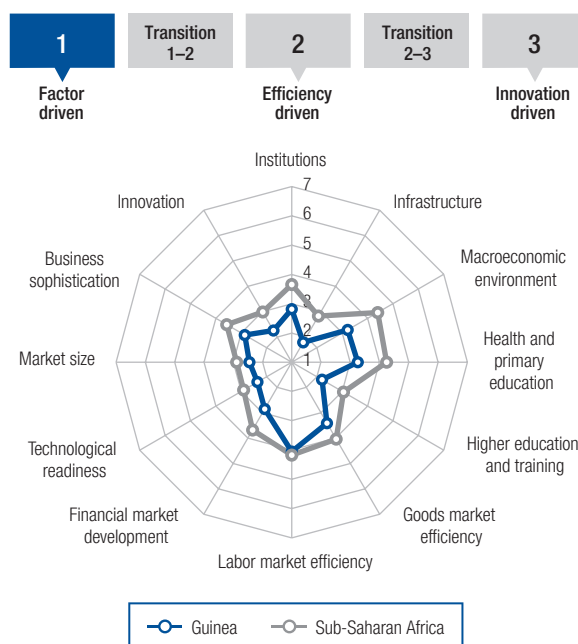
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



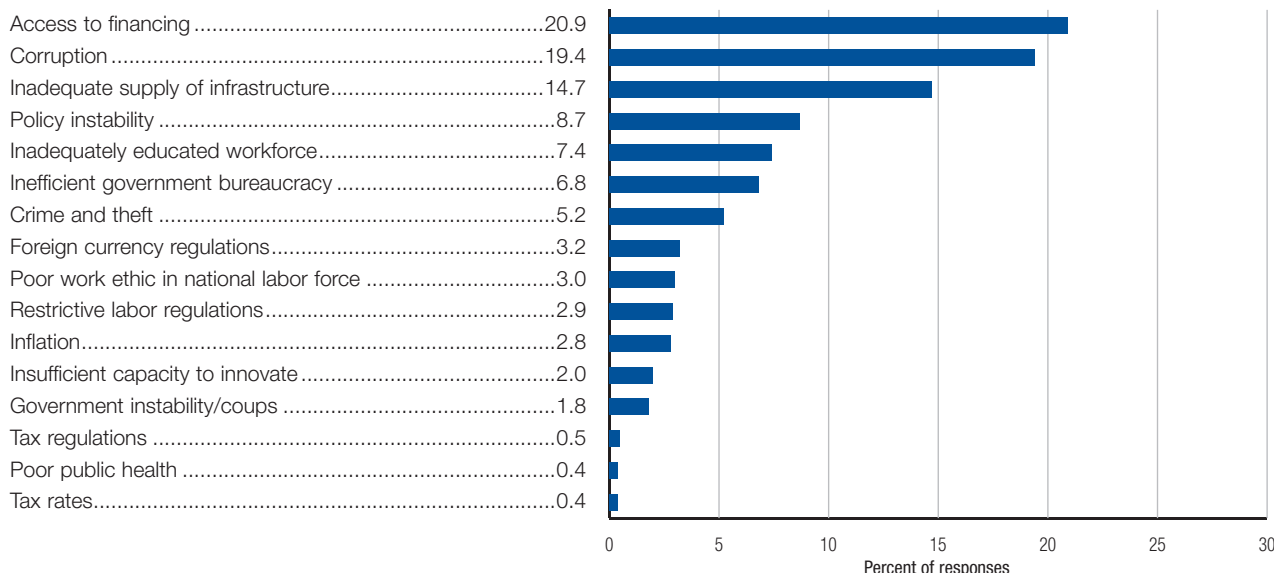
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	144	2.8
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	147	2.9
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	141	2.9
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements (60.0%)	144	2.8
Institutions.....	134	2.8
Infrastructure.....	143	1.8
Macroeconomic environment.....	138	3.2
Health and primary education.....	139	3.3
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	138	2.9
Higher education and training.....	140	2.2
Goods market efficiency.....	137	3.4
Labor market efficiency.....	89	4.0
Financial market development.....	134	2.8
Technological readiness.....	139	2.4
Market size.....	127	2.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	142	2.6
Business sophistication.....	141	2.9
Innovation.....	141	2.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	2.6	137	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	32
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.2	140	6.07	No. days to start a business*	16.0	79
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.0	136	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.3	113
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.3	107	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	108
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.1	143	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.5	120
1.06	Judicial independence	2.0	139	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.5	119
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.0	138	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.4	127
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.6	97	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.3	117
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.5	68	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	53.6	55
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.3	142	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.4	136
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.4	126	6.16	Buyer sophistication	1.9	143
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.0	134	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.5	61	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.7	124
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.6	109	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	47
1.15	Organized crime	4.1	107	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.4	105
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.0	119	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	7.9	23
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.1	137	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.8	57
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.1	137	7.06	Pay and productivity	2.8	134
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.2	102	7.07	Reliance on professional management	2.8	138
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.0	135	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.5	126
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	2.7	138	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.7	112
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.84	58	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.1	143	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	1.9	143	8.01	Availability of financial services	2.9	137
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.02	Affordability of financial services	2.8	141
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.9	116	8.03	Financing through local equity market	1.6	142
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.5	138	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.4	105
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	8.6	137	8.05	Venture capital availability	1.9	130
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	1.3	144	8.06	Soundness of banks	3.6	127
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	63.3	131	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	1.9	139
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.0	144	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6	63
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-5.3	111	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.3	137
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	-1.0	141	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.7	133
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	12.0	141	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.8	121
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	37.8	57	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	1.6	141
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	12.5	140	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	141
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	2.5	135	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	38,423.7	76	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	133
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.2	67	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	178.0	114	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.3	128
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.5	105	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.0	132
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.7	122	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	12.5	129
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.6	106	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	25.9	111
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	65.2	134	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	55.8	131	11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.8	131
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.3	135	11.02	Local supplier quality	3.1	137
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	74.4	130	11.03	State of cluster development	3.0	123
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.6	133	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	38.1	129	11.05	Value chain breadth	2.9	135
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	9.9	114	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.0	140
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.4	137	11.07	Production process sophistication	2.3	144
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.1	115	11.08	Extent of marketing	2.7	140
5.05	Quality of management schools	2.3	141	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	2.3	143
5.06	Internet access in schools	1.8	139	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	2.8	139	12.01	Capacity for innovation	2.7	141
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.2	128	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.3	137
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.0	142	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.2	129	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.2	140
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.3	104	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.6	131
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	2.9	138	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	2.9	137
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.5	87	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	124
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	91.2	142				

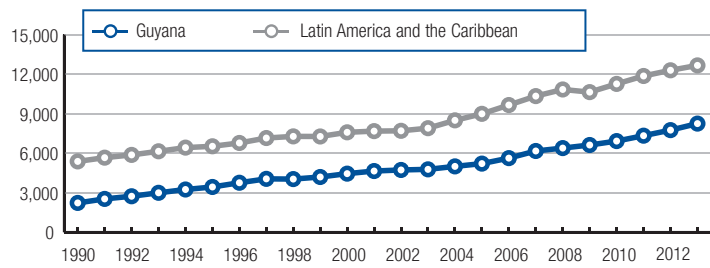
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Guyana

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	0.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	3.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	3,729
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

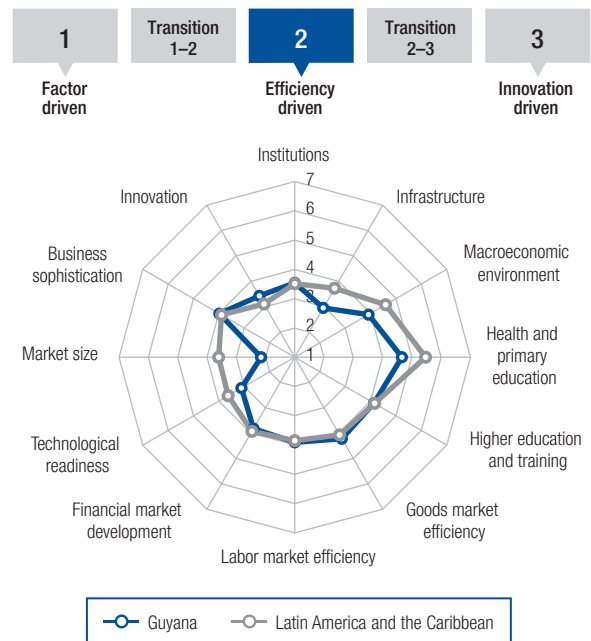
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



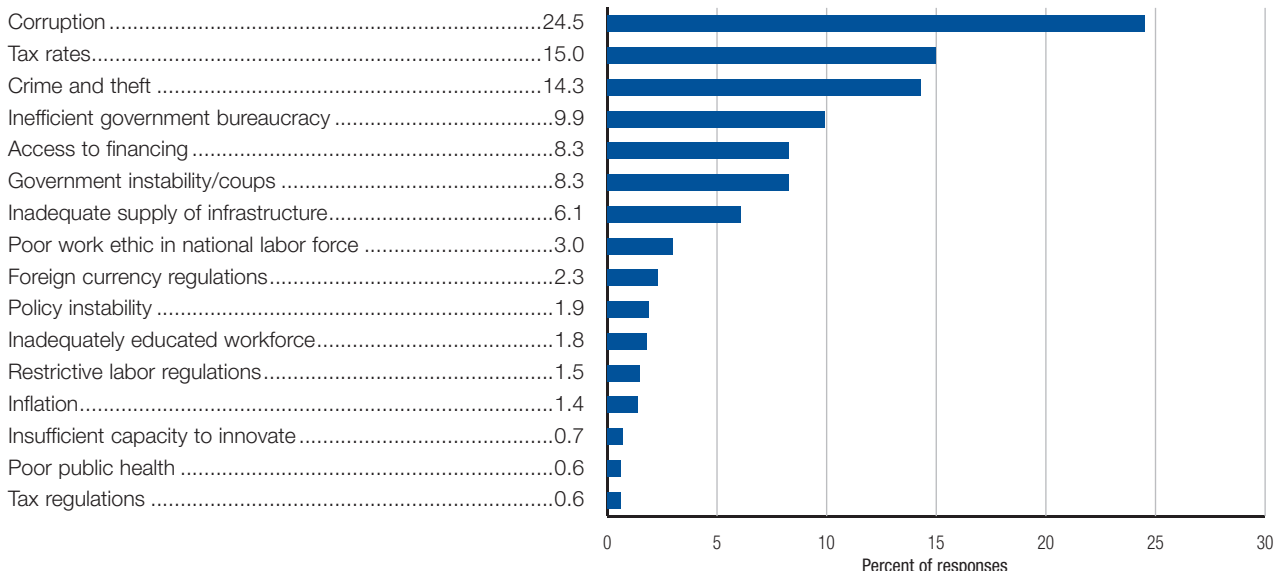
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	117	3.6
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	102	3.8
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	109	3.7
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	109	3.7
Basic requirements (40.0%)	118	3.8
Institutions.....	89	3.5
Infrastructure.....	110	2.9
Macroeconomic environment.....	118	3.9
Health and primary education.....	113	4.7
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	109	3.6
Higher education and training.....	82	4.1
Goods market efficiency.....	83	4.2
Labor market efficiency.....	101	3.9
Financial market development.....	82	3.8
Technological readiness.....	101	3.1
Market size.....	135	2.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	60	3.7
Business sophistication.....	68	4.0
Innovation.....	55	3.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.8	94	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	8	93
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.3	90	6.07	No. days to start a business*	20.0	94
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.9	89	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.8	76
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.2	61	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	74
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.1	113	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.8	123
1.06	Judicial independence	3.4	87	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.4	85
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.8	93	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.0	103
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.1	71	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.7	85
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.6	54	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	88.4	14
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.5	80	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.9	114
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.5	57	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.3	86
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.8	89	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.9	91	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	73
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.7	105	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.0	70
1.15	Organized crime	4.3	92	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.3	34
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.8	131	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	16.7	80
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.6	104	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.6	72
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.9	113	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.8	85
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	93	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.6	108
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.8	92	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.0	39
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	68	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.0	30
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.54	123	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.8	85	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.2	103	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.1	88
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.1	76
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.5	99	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.6	58
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.8	97	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.3	37
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	13.2	132	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.3	34
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2.7	119	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.8	75
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	69.4	125	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	99
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	19.6	57	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4	96
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.1	94	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.7	78
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	0.7	139	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.4	80
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	3.5	70	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.2	98
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	63.9	107	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	33.0	93
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	27.8	113	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	4.6	84
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	10.2	98	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	7,920.9	53	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	133
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.9	35	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	109.0	97	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.8	135
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.8	97	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.1	128
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.3	114	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	6.6	138
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.7	103	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	59.3	34
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	29.0	101	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	66.0	111	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.7	57
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.7	37	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.6	55
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	71.5	133	11.03	State of cluster development	3.9	62
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.4	72	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	101.0	31	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.9	67
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	12.9	105	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.0	74
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.9	54	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.8	70
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.3	55	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.9	97
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.6	46	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.7	70
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.2	71	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.0	76	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.8	61
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.0	64	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.8	68
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.7	33	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.7	102	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.8	58
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.8	62	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.8	39
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.9	76	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.1	65
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.8	63	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	124
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	32.5	48				

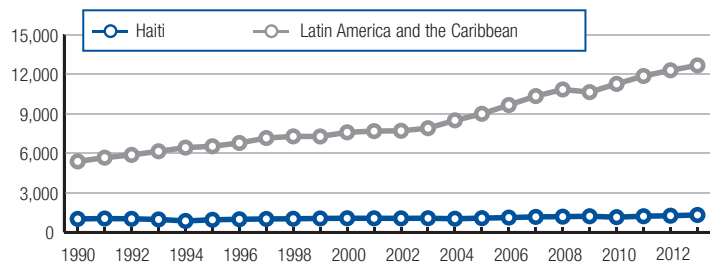
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Haiti

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	10.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	8.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	820
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

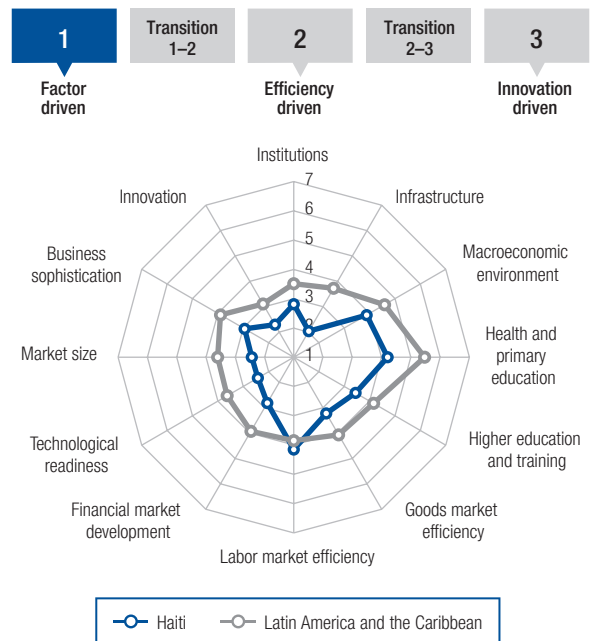
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



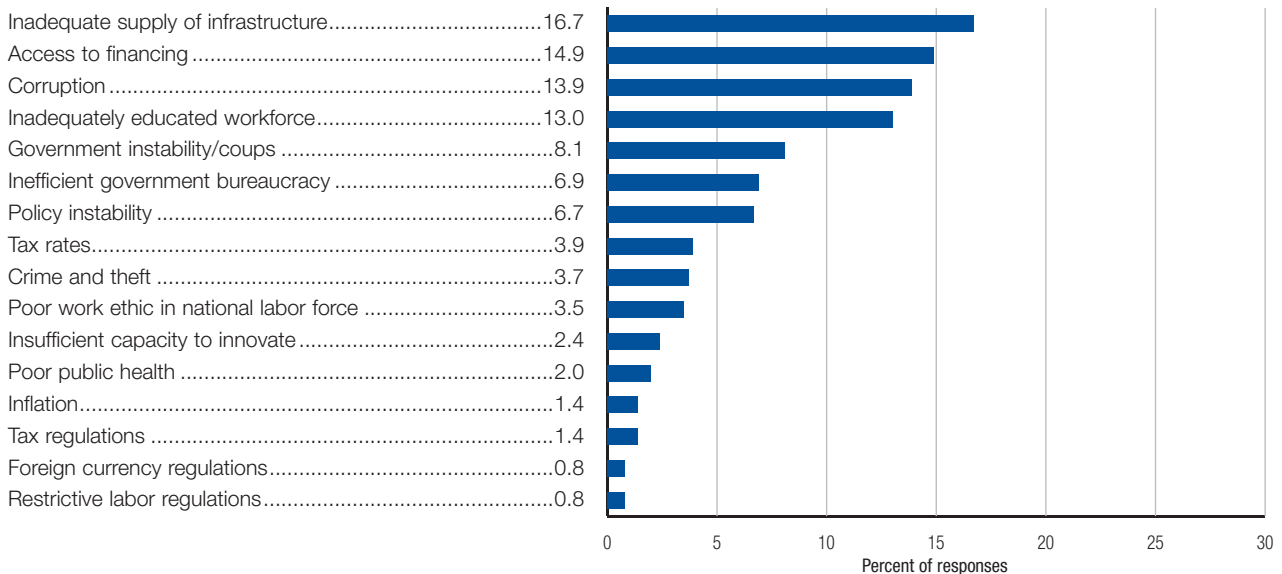
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	137	3.1
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	143	3.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	142	2.9
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	141	2.9
Basic requirements (60.0%)	136	3.2
Institutions.....	135	2.8
Infrastructure.....	138	2.0
Macroeconomic environment.....	120	3.9
Health and primary education.....	126	4.2
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	135	3.1
Higher education and training.....	109	3.4
Goods market efficiency.....	140	3.2
Labor market efficiency.....	77	4.1
Financial market development.....	135	2.8
Technological readiness.....	134	2.4
Market size.....	129	2.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	140	2.6
Business sophistication.....	138	2.9
Innovation.....	140	2.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	2.3	143	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	12	131
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.2	142	6.07	No. days to start a business*	97.0	140
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.4	120	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	2.8	137
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.0	126	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	112
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.8	126	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.8	74
1.06	Judicial independence	2.1	135	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.0	136
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.5	113	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.5	126
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.5	108	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	2.3	140
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.2	92	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	49.5	67
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.4	139	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	2.9	141
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.2	137	6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.5	134
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	2.7	141	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.3	70	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.8	116
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.0	128	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.1	62
1.15	Organized crime	3.9	120	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.0	59
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.0	120	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	10.1	38
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.1	136	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.4	90
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.6	128	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.3	119
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	3.8	131	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.2	131
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	2.9	136	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.2	135
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	130	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.7	109
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.87	40	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.2	142	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	2.4	136	8.01	Availability of financial services	3.0	134
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.02	Affordability of financial services	2.9	137
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.5	133	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.3	123
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.8	130	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.3	112
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	25.9	117	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.0	124
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	1.9	135	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.2	105
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	69.4	126	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	2.3	134
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.4	134	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3	113
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-6.7	126	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.6	132
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	23.6	49	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.5	135
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	6.8	116	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.6	131
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	21.3	20	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	10.6	123
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	12.1	141	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	143
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	0.2	144	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	1,277.8	43	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	133
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.1	51	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	213.0	120	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.4	126
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.2	122	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.6	139
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	2.1	124	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	13.6	126
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.3	115	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	12.8	139
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	56.5	130	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	62.7	120	11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.5	139
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.7	122	11.02	Local supplier quality	3.4	133
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	77.2	128	11.03	State of cluster development	2.6	142
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.6	130	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	68.1	107	11.05	Value chain breadth	2.9	139
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	n/a	n/a	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.5	120
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.3	138	11.07	Production process sophistication	2.4	139
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.9	124	11.08	Extent of marketing	2.9	137
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.1	130	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	2.6	139
5.06	Internet access in schools	2.6	129	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	2.7	140	12.01	Capacity for innovation	2.9	136
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.2	130	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.2	140
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.2	139	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	3.8	140	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.3	136
6.02	Extent of market dominance	2.6	140	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.6	132
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	2.7	140	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	2.9	138
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.6	80	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	124
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	40.4	79				

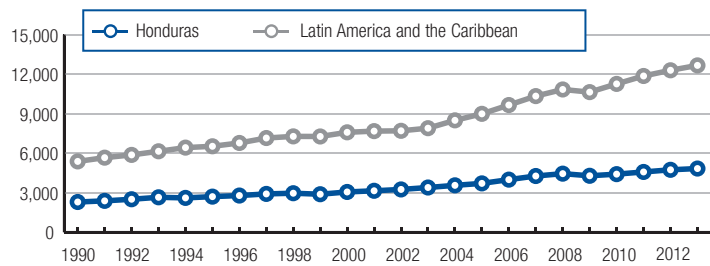
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Honduras

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	8.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	18.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	2,323
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.05

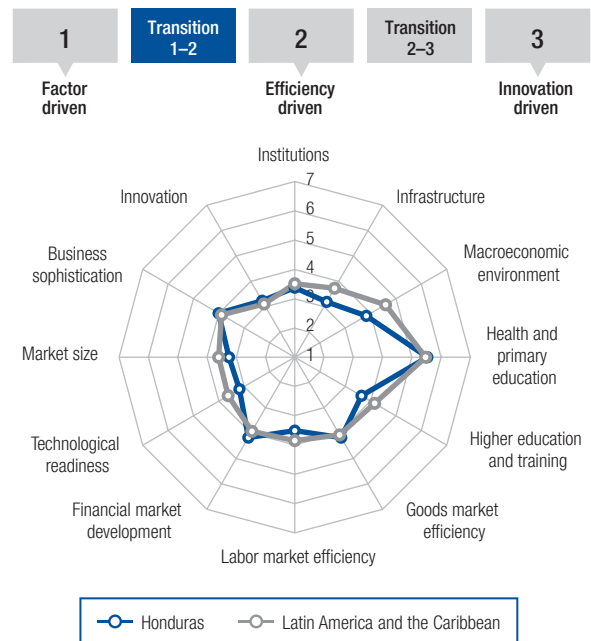
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



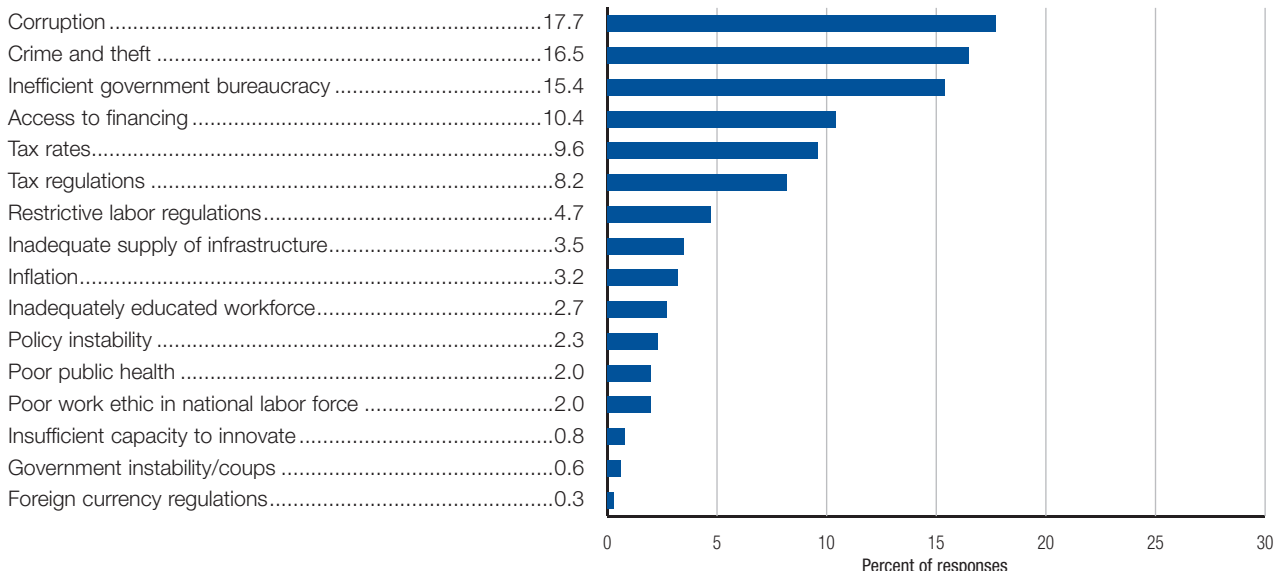
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	100	3.8
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	111	3.7
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	90	3.9
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	86	4.0
Basic requirements (53.5%)	107	4.0
Institutions.....	105	3.4
Infrastructure.....	102	3.2
Macroeconomic environment.....	123	3.8
Health and primary education.....	85	5.5
Efficiency enhancers (39.8%)	99	3.6
Higher education and training.....	100	3.6
Goods market efficiency.....	91	4.2
Labor market efficiency.....	130	3.5
Financial market development.....	59	4.2
Technological readiness.....	97	3.2
Market size.....	93	3.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (6.6%)	70	3.6
Business sophistication.....	64	4.0
Innovation.....	74	3.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Honduras

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.7	98	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	13	135
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.5	79	6.07	No. days to start a business*	14.0	69
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.5	117	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.9	54
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.4	100	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	118
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.5	90	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.6	62
1.06	Judicial independence	2.8	114	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.7	62
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.8	90	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.7	117
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.3	127	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.5	103
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.4	77	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	67.4	35
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.6	76	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.5	75
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.5	61	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.2	90
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.1	61	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.7	102	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.7	41
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	2.4	140	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.7	97
1.15	Organized crime	2.7	142	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.9	74
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.2	115	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	30.3	129
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.8	86	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.8	129
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.9	57	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.8	80
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.9	43	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.1	80
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.0	80	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.4	76
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0-10 (best)*	3.0	130	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.1	90
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.52	125	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.5	106	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.3	96	8.01	Availability of financial services	5.1	41
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.2	58
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.1	71	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.5	115
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.9	93	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.9	62
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	25.3	118	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.8	56
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.6	98	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.7	34
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	95.9	100	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.0	123
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	7.6	101	8.08	Legal rights index, 0-10 (best)*	8	29
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-7.4	131	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.8	72
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	15.7	101	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.8	60
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	5.2	92	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.9	42
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	40.2	63	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	17.8	106
3.05	Country credit rating, 0-100 (best)*	29.7	110	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.8	108
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	10.0	101	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	163.8	36	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	11.7	95
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.4	26	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	54.0	76	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1-7 (best)*	3.0	93
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.4	78	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1-7 (best)*	4.0	91
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.5	88	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	39.2	97
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.0	85	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	46.9	52
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	19.4	91	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	73.5	80	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.5	83
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.9	116	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.4	69
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	94.0	69	11.03	State of cluster development	4.1	48
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.3	81	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	73.1	101	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.9	62
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	20.4	92	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.0	77
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.2	100	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.9	65
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.9	121	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.2	71
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.6	111	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.7	72
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.5	105	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.0	80	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.0	52
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.4	38	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.3	97
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.2	59	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.8	88	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.9	48
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.6	83	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.5	68
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.9	81	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.6	100
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.9	131	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	124
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	39.2	74				

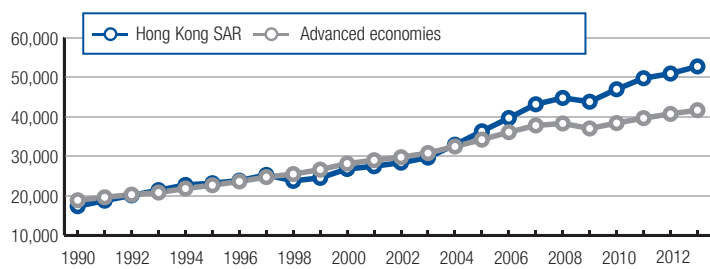
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Hong Kong SAR

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	7.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	273.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	37,777
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.44

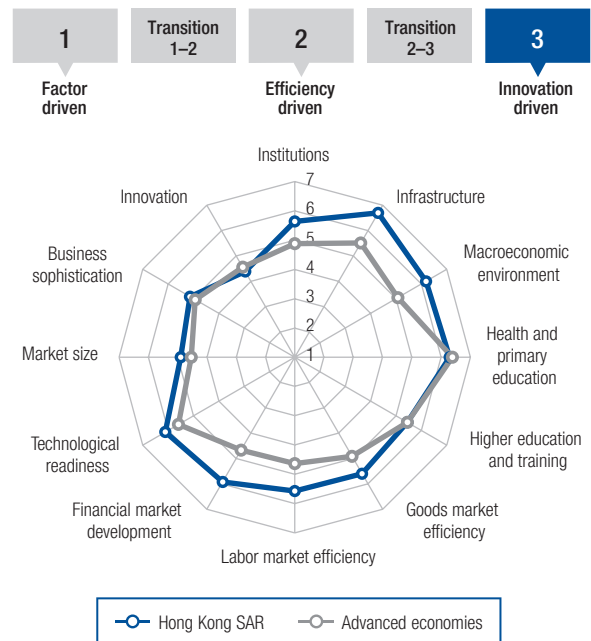
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



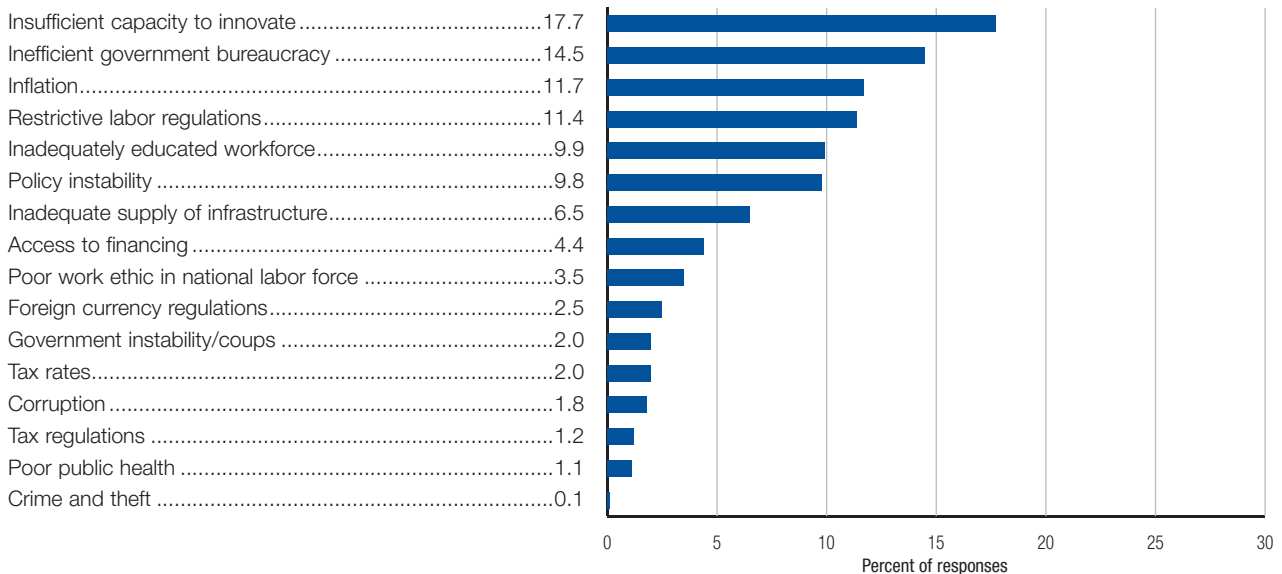
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	7	5.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	7	5.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	9	5.4
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	11	5.4
Basic requirements (20.0%)	3	6.2
Institutions.....	8	5.6
Infrastructure.....	1	6.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	14	6.2
Health and primary education.....	32	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	3	5.6
Higher education and training.....	22	5.4
Goods market efficiency.....	2	5.6
Labor market efficiency.....	3	5.6
Financial market development.....	1	5.9
Technological readiness.....	5	6.1
Market size.....	27	4.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	23	4.8
Business sophistication.....	16	5.1
Innovation.....	26	4.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Hong Kong SAR

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	6.1	6	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	3	10
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.8	10	6.07	No. days to start a business*	2.5	5
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.8	10	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.0	47
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.6	18	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	5.5	1
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	6.2	12	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.0	1
1.06	Judicial independence	6.3	5	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	6.1	5
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.3	19	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	6.2	3
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.5	14	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	6.1	2
1.09	Burden of government regulation	5.0	5	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	249.1	1
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.9	3	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.7	7
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	5.4	3	6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.6	7
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.8	4	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.7	49	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.5	9
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.7	12	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	6.1	4
1.15	Organized crime	5.8	25	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	5.7	1
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.2	6	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	5.8	16
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.5	18	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	5.9	5
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.2	7	7.06	Pay and productivity	5.5	1
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.4	20	7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.2	27
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.5	8	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	5.3	7
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	9.0	3	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	5.6	7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			8th pillar: Financial market development				
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	6.5	2	8.01	Availability of financial services	6.2	3
2.02	Quality of roads	6.0	7	8.02	Affordability of financial services	6.0	4
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	6.3	3	8.03	Financing through local equity market	5.7	1
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	6.5	4	8.04	Ease of access to loans	4.5	5
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	6.6	3	8.05	Venture capital availability	4.3	5
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	2,533.4	16	8.06	Soundness of banks	6.5	7
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.8	2	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	6.0	3
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	238.7	1	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	10	1
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	63.0	2	9th pillar: Technological readiness			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			10th pillar: Market size				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	0.8	16	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	33
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	26.7	34	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.2	5
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	4.3	86	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	381.9	35
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	33.8	48	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	245.0	1
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	83.8	17	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4th pillar: Health and primary education			12th pillar: Innovation				
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.5	32
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.8	32
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	77.0	85	12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.9	26
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.0	50	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.6	28
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.0	30
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.8	58	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.5	36
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	1.6	1	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	n/a ¹	n/a
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	83.5	1	5th pillar: Higher education and training			
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.9	28	5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	88.7	73
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	93.5	75	5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	59.7	43
5th pillar: Higher education and training			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency				
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	88.7	73	6.01	Intensity of local competition	6.1	4
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	59.7	43	6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.4	27
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.8	20	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.3	50
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.4	9	6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	5.7	6
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.4	14	6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	22.9	18
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.0	16				
5.07	Availability of research and training services	5.4	16				
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.6	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 101.

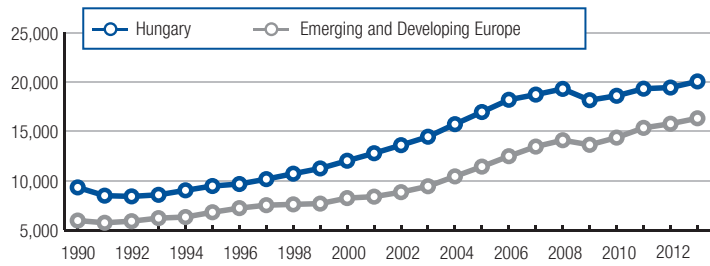
¹ See the "Technical Notes and Sources" section.

Hungary

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	9.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	132.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	13,405
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.23

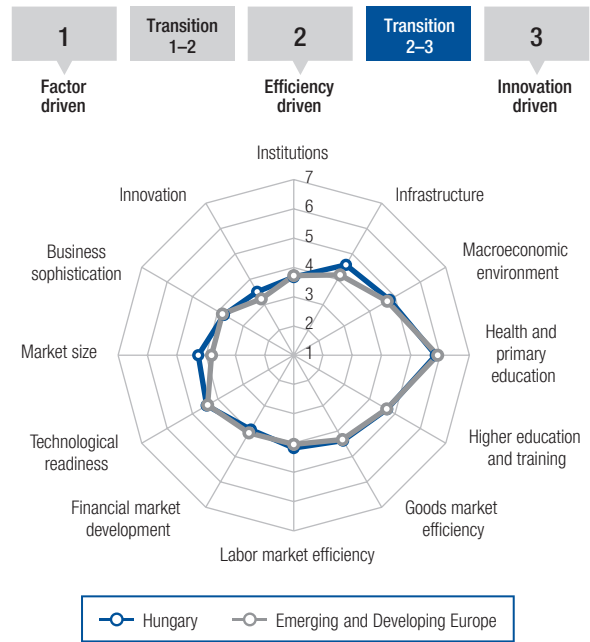
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



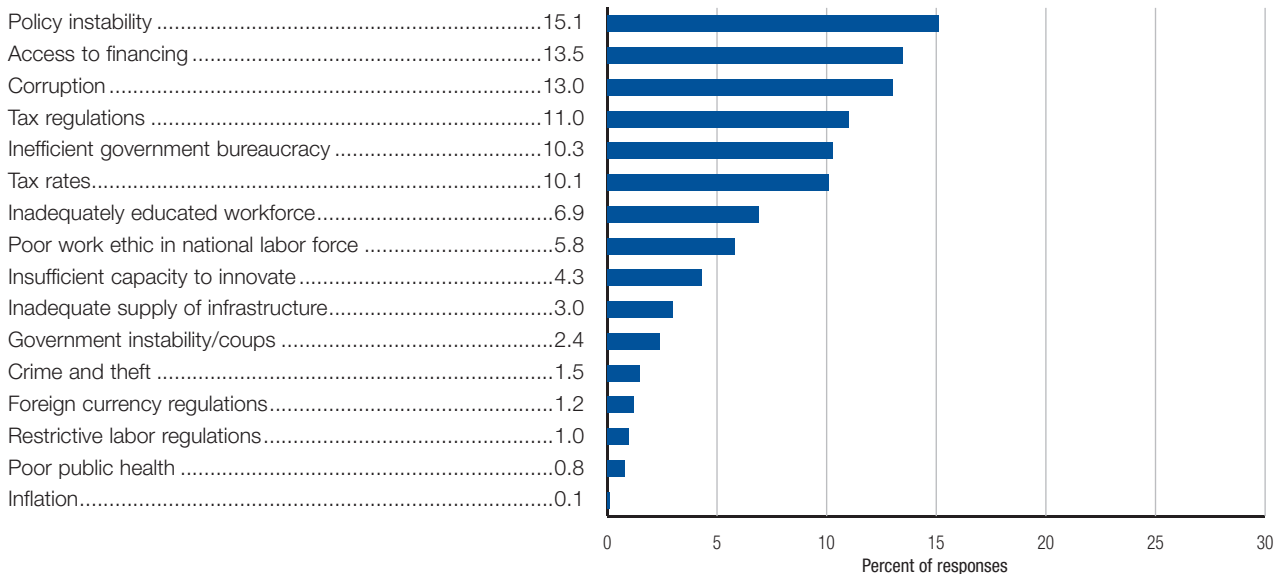
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	60	4.3
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	63	4.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	60	4.3
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	48	4.4
Basic requirements (29.0%)	60	4.7
Institutions.....	83	3.7
Infrastructure.....	50	4.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	61	4.8
Health and primary education.....	64	5.8
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	53	4.3
Higher education and training.....	52	4.7
Goods market efficiency.....	65	4.4
Labor market efficiency.....	75	4.2
Financial market development.....	73	3.9
Technological readiness.....	50	4.4
Market size.....	53	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (21.0%)	67	3.6
Business sophistication.....	92	3.8
Innovation.....	50	3.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Hungary

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.7	96	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	4	22
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.7	71	6.07	No. days to start a business*	5.0	14
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.6	110	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.6	89
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.2	113	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.7	30
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.2	56	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	5
1.06	Judicial independence	4.0	56	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.5	15
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.4	122	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.3	84
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.6	96	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.8	31
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.6	129	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	87.8	15
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.3	104	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.4	85
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.5	121	6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.7	124
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.4	119	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.2	13	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	71
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.8	56	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.1	64
1.15	Organized crime	4.9	63	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.2	43
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.1	66	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	13.4	61
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	96	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.8	128
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.2	37	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.0	64
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	3.9	120	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.5	114
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.1	72	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.6	122
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.3	105	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.6	118
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.83	63	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.0	41	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	4.2	58	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.5	62
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.8	38	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.8	98
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.8	85	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.8	106
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.1	81	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.0	126
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	127.8	75	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.1	121
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.9	36	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.8	73
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	116.4	61	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.4	54
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	29.9	37	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7	43
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.4	59	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.3	44
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	20.7	63	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.7	65
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.7	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.1	19
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	79.2	120	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	72.6	35
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	52.1	68	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	24.1	31
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	24.9	75	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	26.3	70
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	18.0	41	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.9	56
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.4	32	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.3	33
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	198.2	55
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.5	17	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	97.6	8
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	5.3	35	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	75.1	57	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.4	95
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.2	61	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.4	68
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.3	95	11.03	State of cluster development	3.5	91
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.3	79	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	101.6	27	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.5	100
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	59.6	44	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.7	104
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.3	96	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.9	64
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.3	60	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.2	72
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.3	66	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.0	133
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.4	35	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.9	85	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.0	127
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.6	108	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.1	23
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.9	96	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.3	47	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.3	35
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.5	88	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.2	95
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.9	80	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	56
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.8	133	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	25.0	29
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	49.7	114				

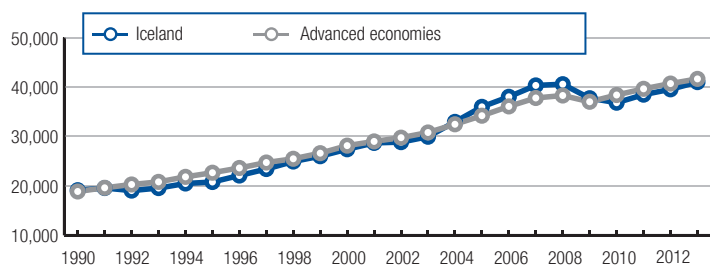
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Iceland

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	0.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	14.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	45,536
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

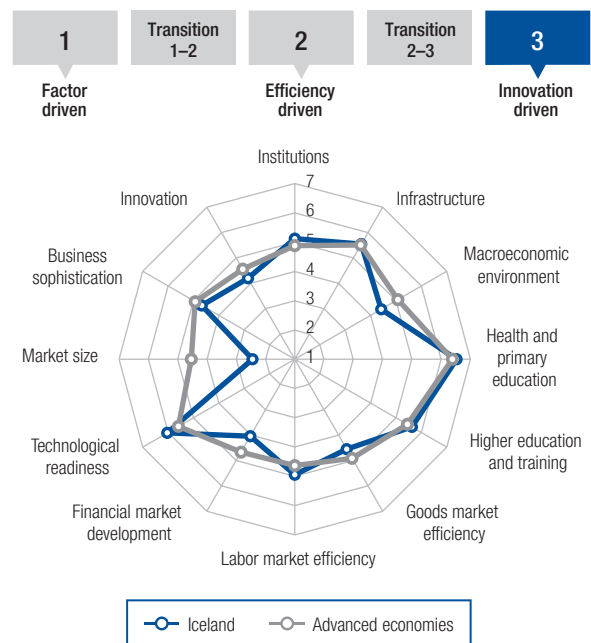
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



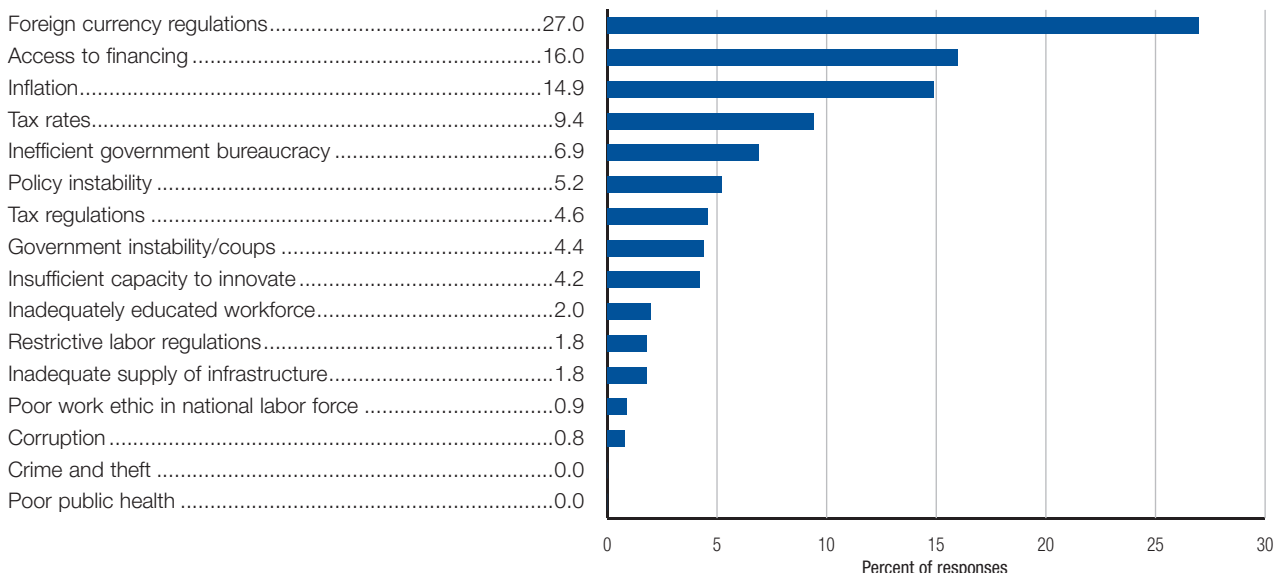
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	30	4.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	31	4.7
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	30	4.7
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	30	4.7
Basic requirements (20.0%)	27	5.4
Institutions.....	21	5.1
Infrastructure.....	23	5.5
Macroeconomic environment.....	92	4.4
Health and primary education.....	10	6.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	35	4.6
Higher education and training.....	13	5.6
Goods market efficiency.....	49	4.5
Labor market efficiency.....	14	4.9
Financial market development.....	68	4.0
Technological readiness.....	8	6.0
Market size.....	128	2.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	28	4.4
Business sophistication.....	29	4.7
Innovation.....	27	4.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	5.3	27	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	32
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.8	30	6.07	No. days to start a business*	4.5	12
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.1	22	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.0	127
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.0	27	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	3.8	129
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	6.3	8	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.2	46
1.06	Judicial independence	5.5	23	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.3	129
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.7	35	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	2.9	137
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.8	35	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.3	14
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.8	41	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	52.2	59
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.9	25	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.3	22
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.5	17	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.8	41
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.7	23	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.5	3	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.4	11
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	6.1	7	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.1	120
1.15	Organized crime	6.5	6	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	5.3	4
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.1	10	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	10.1	38
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.5	21	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.3	99
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.2	42	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.2	49
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.1	32	7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.3	25
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.4	46	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.4	26
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	45	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.4	70
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.95	11	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	6.2	8	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	4.9	39	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.4	67
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.2	65
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.9	8	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.7	51
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.8	18	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.8	74
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	123.8	78	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.8	58
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.6	8	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.0	121
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	108.1	77	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.3	61
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	51.0	10	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7	43
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.9	51	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.4	5
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	14.1	112	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	6.2	1
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	3.9	77	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.7	125
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	90.2	127	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	96.5	1
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	52.9	65	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	35.1	8
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	443.2	5	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	74.3	18
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	3.5	4	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.1	129
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.8	7	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.5	112
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	59	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	13.2	128
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.6	13	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	57.5	36
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	1.8	3	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	82.9	4	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.1	114
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.1	20	11.02	Local supplier quality	5.1	28
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.5	20	11.03	State of cluster development	3.9	60
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.1	37	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	108.6	12	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.3	35
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	80.9	11	11.06	Control of international distribution	5.0	8
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.9	17	11.07	Production process sophistication	5.2	24
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.7	33	11.08	Extent of marketing	5.0	28
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.2	20	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	5.0	15
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.7	1	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.6	39	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.0	46
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.7	25	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.8	29
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.7	32	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.9	80	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.6	25
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.6	78	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.6	60
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.3	52	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.6	33
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.4	97	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	91.4	17
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	29.9	38				

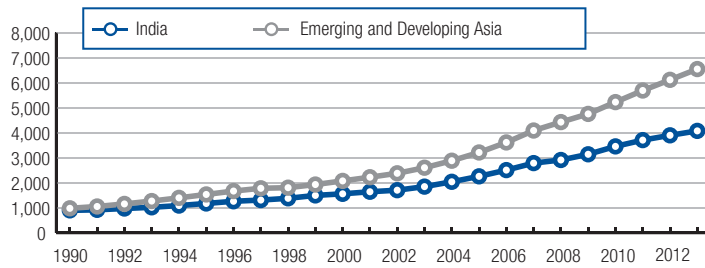
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

India

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	1,243.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1,870.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,505
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	5.83

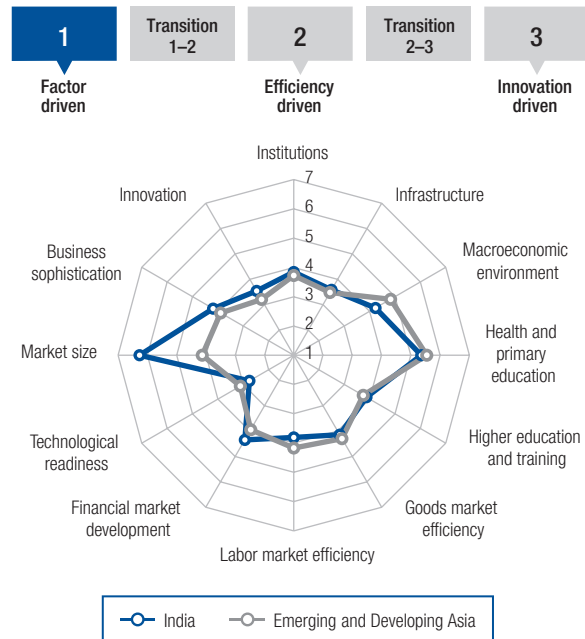
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



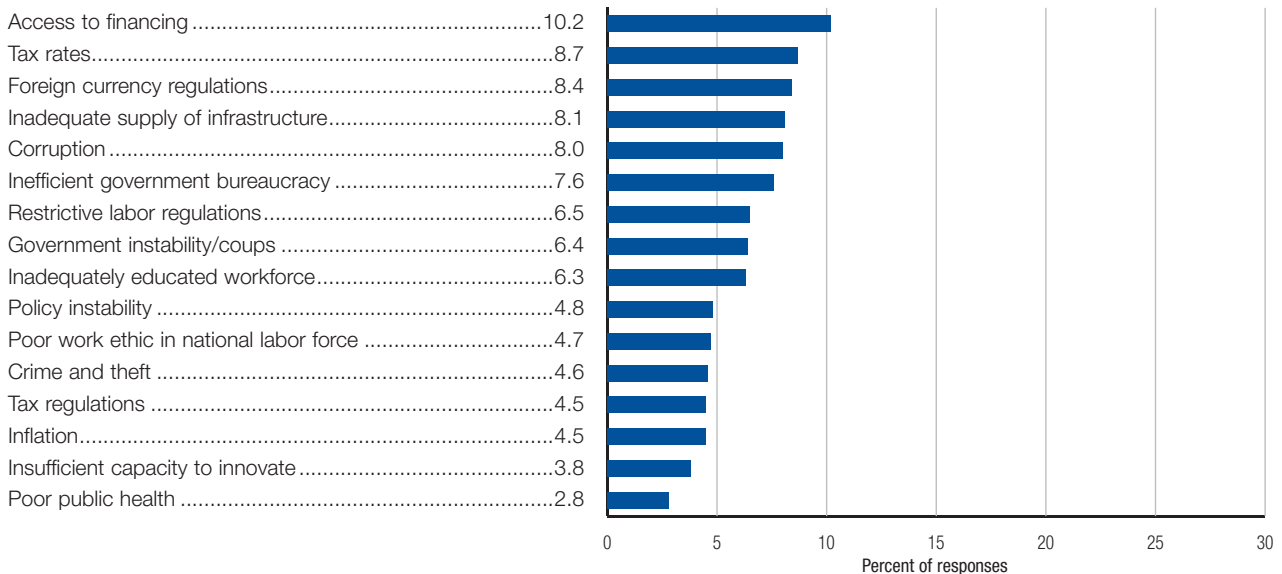
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	71	4.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	60	4.3
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	59	4.3
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	56	4.3
Basic requirements (60.0%)	92	4.2
Institutions.....	70	3.8
Infrastructure.....	87	3.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	101	4.2
Health and primary education.....	98	5.4
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	61	4.2
Higher education and training.....	93	3.9
Goods market efficiency.....	95	4.1
Labor market efficiency.....	112	3.8
Financial market development.....	51	4.3
Technological readiness.....	121	2.7
Market size.....	3	6.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	52	3.9
Business sophistication.....	57	4.2
Innovation.....	49	3.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.1	73	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	12	131
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.7	65	6.07	No. days to start a business*	27.0	106
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.4	60	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.9	60
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.4	50	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.1	100
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.5	93	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	12.4	124
1.06	Judicial independence	4.2	50	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.2	98
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.4	49	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.2	93
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.5	49	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.9	75
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.6	59	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	31.7	112
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.8	57	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.0	110
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.8	43	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.8	38
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.0	64	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.0	125	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	90
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.8	98	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.4	113
1.15	Organized crime	4.0	114	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.1	47
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.8	88	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	15.8	75
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.8	88	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.9	45
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.2	102	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.0	69
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	94	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.2	77
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.1	76	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.9	42
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.3	34	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.8	46
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.36	133	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.7	90	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.8	76	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.2	83
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.2	27	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.1	73
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.0	76	8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.0	39
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.3	71	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.6	29
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	3,488.0	12	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.5	20
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.4	103	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.3	101
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	70.8	121	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.3	62
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	2.3	118	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8	29
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-7.3	129	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.1	110
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	32.7	18	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.2	102
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	9.5	133	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.2	95
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	66.7	110	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	15.1	115
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	57.8	55	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.2	103
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	6.8	107	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	1,536.4	44	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	3.2	114
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.6	61	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	176.0	113	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.2	3
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	3.7	135	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.4	4
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	59	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	5,069.2	3
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.7	132	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	24.9	113
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	43.8	115	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	66.2	110	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.6	72
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.6	88	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.2	78
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	93.3	78	11.03	State of cluster development	4.5	27
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.9	44	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	68.5	106	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.1	43
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	24.8	87	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.2	50
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.2	45	11.07	Production process sophistication	4.0	62
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.2	67	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.1	81
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.4	56	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	57
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.8	87	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.2	64	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.0	48
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.9	77	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.0	52
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.8	30	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.8	91	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.9	50
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.2	36	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.5	61
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.4	43	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.4	45
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.9	49	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.5	61
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	62.8	130				

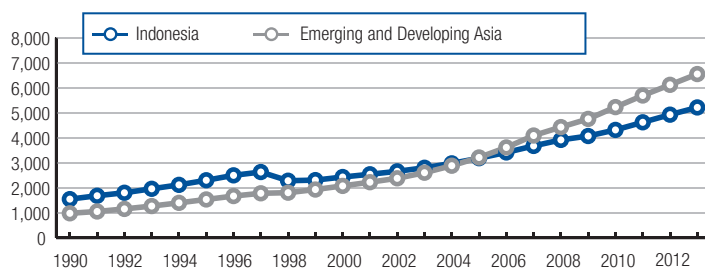
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Indonesia

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	248.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	870.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	3,510
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	1.49

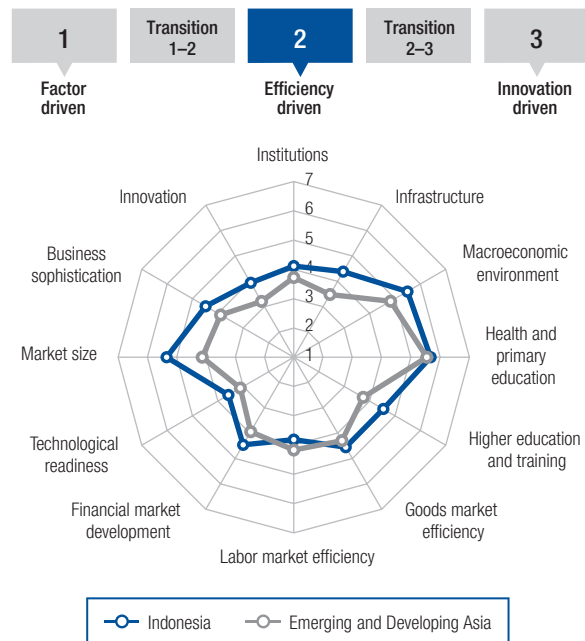
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



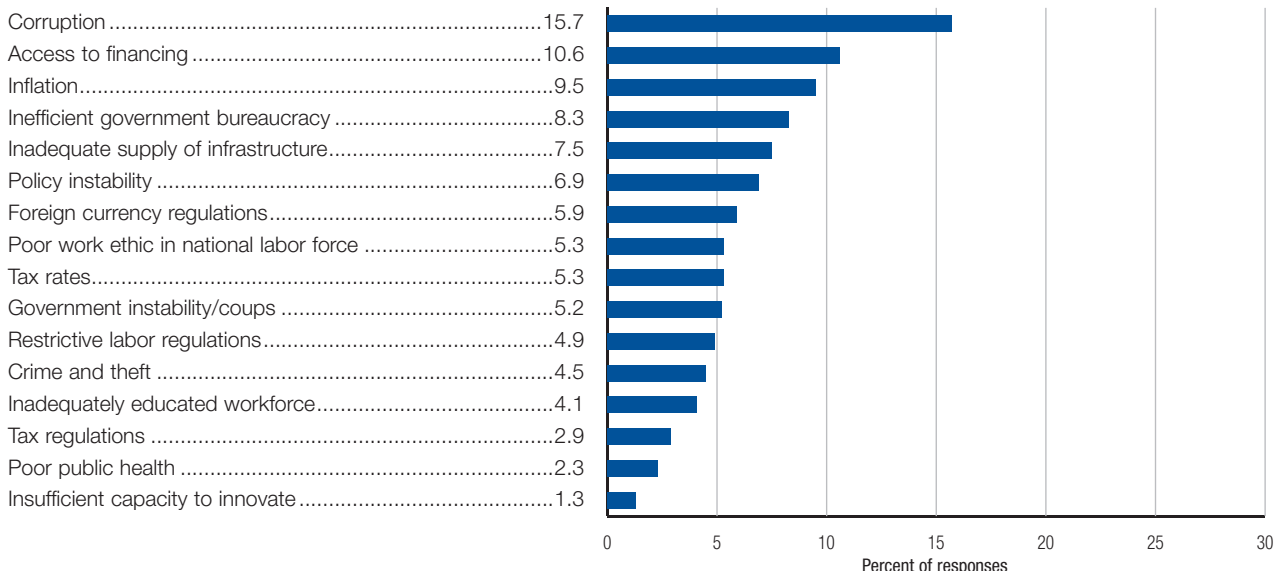
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	34	4.6
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	38	4.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	50	4.4
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	46	4.4
Basic requirements (40.0%)	46	4.9
Institutions.....	53	4.1
Infrastructure.....	56	4.4
Macroeconomic environment.....	34	5.5
Health and primary education.....	74	5.7
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	46	4.4
Higher education and training.....	61	4.5
Goods market efficiency.....	48	4.5
Labor market efficiency.....	110	3.8
Financial market development.....	42	4.5
Technological readiness.....	77	3.6
Market size.....	15	5.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	30	4.2
Business sophistication.....	34	4.5
Innovation.....	31	3.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Indonesia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.3	59	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	10	118
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.1	43	6.07	No. days to start a business*	48.0	129
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.4	63	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.1	36
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.6	37	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.1	103
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.6	87	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.6	64
1.06	Judicial independence	3.9	63	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.6	68
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.9	33	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	59
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.9	29	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.0	68
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.0	23	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	25.4	129
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.1	43	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.0	39
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.8	38	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.9	35
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.2	52	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.6	105	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.6	46
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.3	80	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.4	114
1.15	Organized crime	4.2	102	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.3	32
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.1	67	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	57.8	139
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.3	47	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.1	31
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.6	72	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.5	30
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	53	7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.0	28
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.6	40	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.2	32
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	45	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.3	25
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.62	112	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.2	72	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.9	72	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.9	46
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.7	41	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.9	41
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.0	77	8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.3	29
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.5	64	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.9	15
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	2,622.9	14	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.9	14
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.3	84	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.1	60
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	121.5	54	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.5	53
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	16.1	71	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	5	85
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.1	55	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.2	53
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	30.4	24	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.1	42
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	6.4	112	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.9	40
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	26.1	27	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	15.8	112
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	56.6	57	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.3	101
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	10.1	100	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	2,268.5	48	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	31.6	65
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.3	49	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	185.0	117	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.3	15
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.1	128	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.6	23
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	75	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	1,292.8	15
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.9	130	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	23.6	119
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	25.8	97	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	70.6	94	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.8	38
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.4	48	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.3	75
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	92.2	85	11.03	State of cluster development	4.5	26
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.7	60	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	82.5	92	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.4	30
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	31.5	77	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.4	38
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.5	32	11.07	Production process sophistication	4.5	37
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.6	36	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.9	31
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.6	49	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.5	28
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.9	48	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.4	50	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.8	22
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.7	24	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.3	41
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.0	24	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.3	53	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.5	30
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.1	43	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.2	13
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.5	37	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.6	31
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.2	30	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.1	106
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	32.2	46				

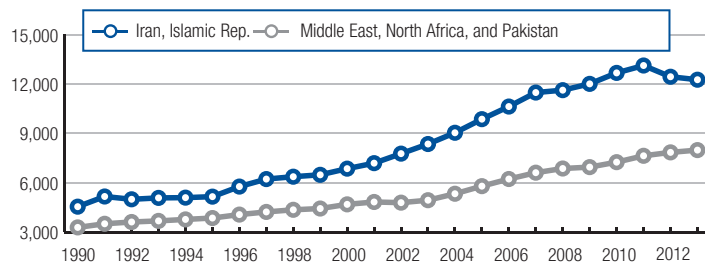
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Iran, Islamic Rep.

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	77.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	366.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	4,751
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	1.09

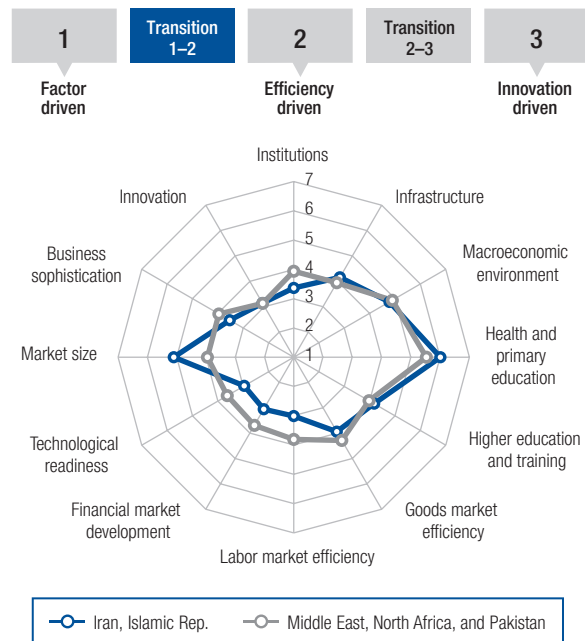
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



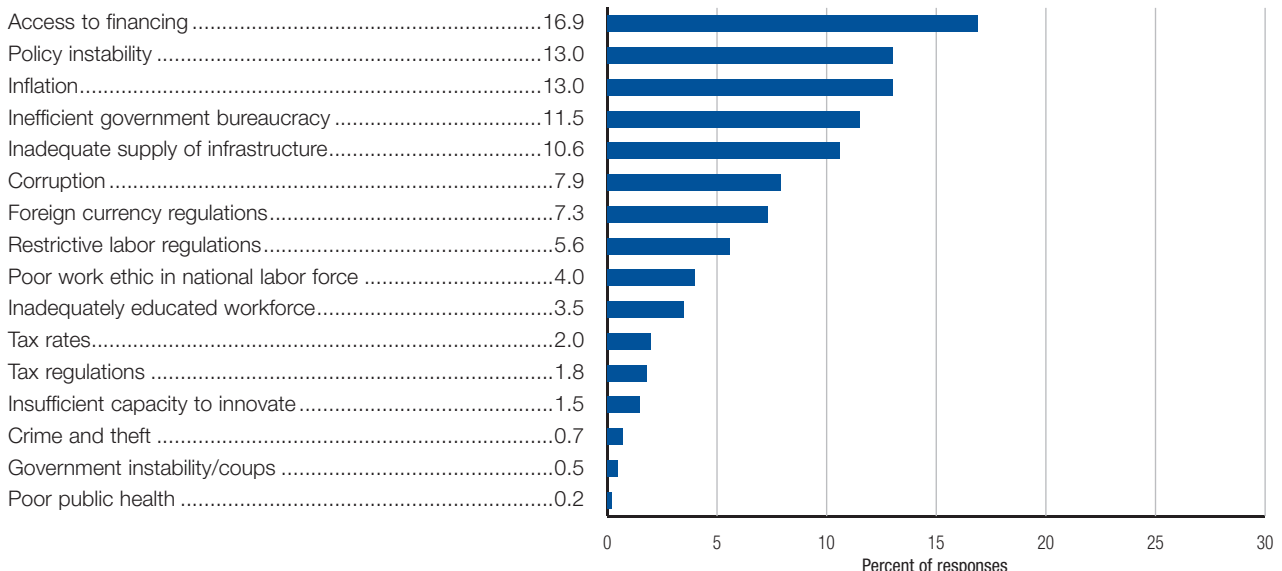
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	83	4.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	82	4.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	66	4.2
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	62	4.3
Basic requirements (41.8%)	71	4.6
Institutions.....	108	3.4
Infrastructure.....	69	4.1
Macroeconomic environment.....	62	4.8
Health and primary education.....	52	6.0
Efficiency enhancers (48.6%)	98	3.7
Higher education and training.....	78	4.2
Goods market efficiency.....	120	3.9
Labor market efficiency.....	142	3.0
Financial market development.....	128	3.0
Technological readiness.....	107	3.0
Market size.....	21	5.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (9.5%)	102	3.3
Business sophistication.....	110	3.5
Innovation.....	86	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Iran, Islamic Rep.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	3.9	86
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.7	127
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.0	84
1.04 Public trust in politicians	3.1	65
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.4	97
1.06 Judicial independence	3.4	89
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.1	68
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	2.9	82
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.8	125
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.4	94
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.3	130
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	3.2	127
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	3.9	127
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.6	112
1.15 Organized crime	3.8	121
1.16 Reliability of police services	4.0	80
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.4	121
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.7	125
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	3.9	122
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.2	128
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.7	117
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.9	82
2.02 Quality of roads	4.1	63
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.4	45
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.0	80
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.2	122
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions*	277.1	56
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	5.1	61
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	84.2	112
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	38.3	27
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-0.9	35
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	46.0	6
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	35.2	143
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	10.6	6
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	27.1	115
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	46
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.6	74
4.05 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	1
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.3	78
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	15.1	76
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	73.8	76
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.0	70
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	99.8	5
5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	86.3	83
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	55.2	50
5.03 Quality of the education system	3.0	108
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.5	44
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.8	103
5.06 Internet access in schools	2.7	126
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.9	88
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.0	135
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.4	119
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.7	72
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.9	83
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.6	85
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	44.1	97

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
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*	16.0	79
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.3	111
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.9	123
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	27.1	144
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	2.2	144
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	3.0	134
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.3	116
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	17.5	142
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.8	119
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	58
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.5	134
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	3.8	130
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	3.2	120
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	23.1	109
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.5	81
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.1	129
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.1	132
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	2.5	125
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	1.8	140
7.10 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.23	143
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	99
8.04 Ease of access to loans	1.6	141
8.05 Venture capital availability	1.9	133
8.06 Soundness of banks	3.8	125
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.6	102
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4	96
9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	3.9	122
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	3.7	131
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.8	124
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %*	31.4	94
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.* ..	5.6	78
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	4.6	118
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.2	123
10th pillar: Market size		
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.0	18
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.5	28
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	945.5	18
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	27.8	105
11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.5	87
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.4	132
11.03 State of cluster development	3.4	97
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.0	110
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.2	120
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.4	44
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.6	89
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.5	116
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2.9	134
12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.5	94
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.1	45
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.7	110
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	102
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.2	91
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.4	46
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.1	105

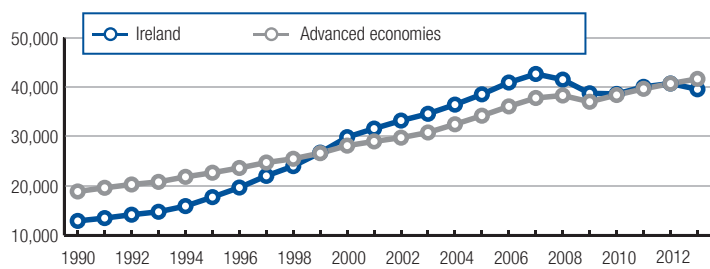
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Ireland

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	4.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	217.9
GDP per capita (US\$).....	45,621
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.22

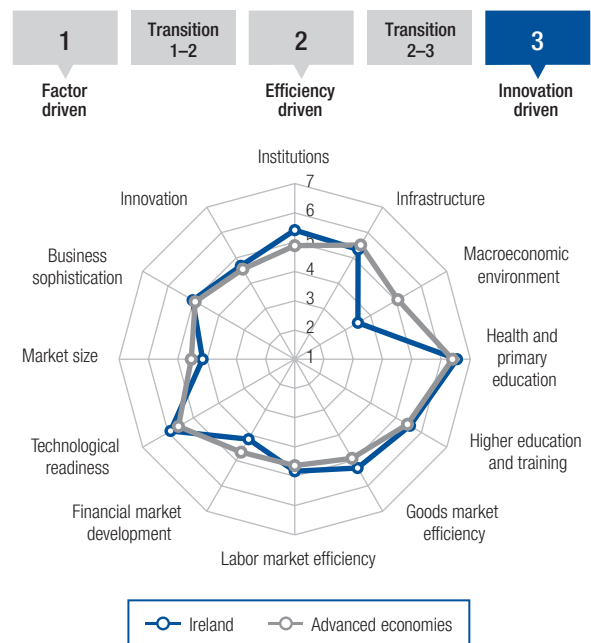
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



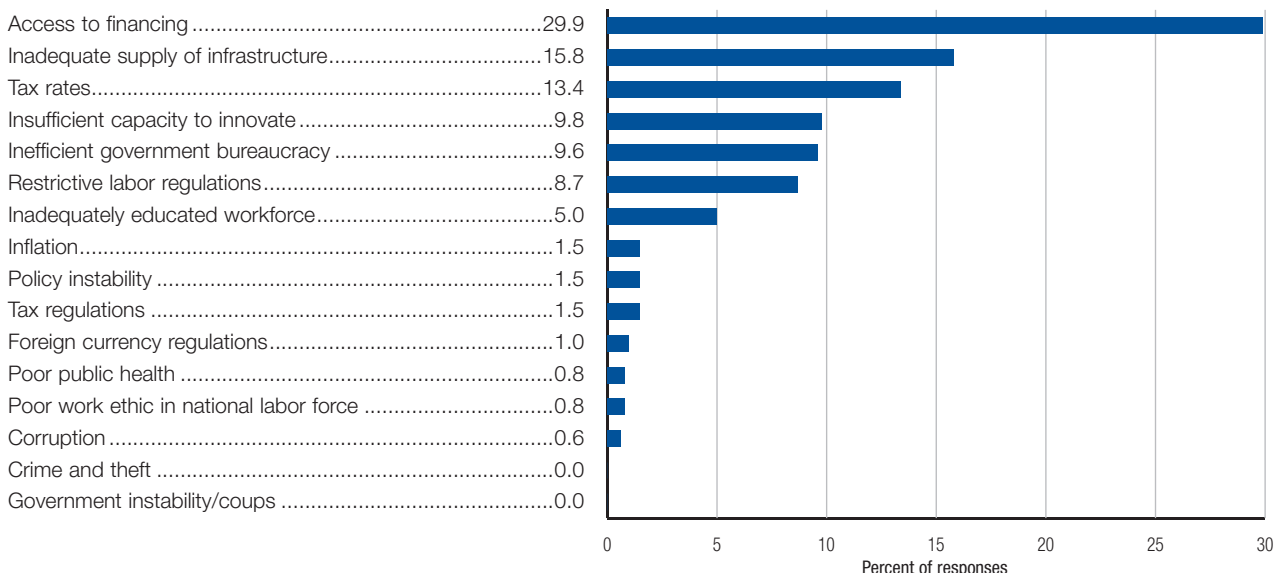
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	25	5.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	28	4.9
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	27	4.9
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	29	4.8
Basic requirements (20.0%)	31	5.2
Institutions.....	15	5.4
Infrastructure.....	27	5.3
Macroeconomic environment.....	130	3.5
Health and primary education.....	8	6.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	21	5.0
Higher education and training.....	17	5.5
Goods market efficiency.....	10	5.3
Labor market efficiency.....	18	4.8
Financial market development.....	61	4.2
Technological readiness.....	12	5.9
Market size.....	57	4.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	20	4.9
Business sophistication.....	20	5.0
Innovation.....	20	4.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	5.9	13	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	4	22
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.6	14	6.07	No. days to start a business*	10.0	52
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.6	12	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.7	9
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.5	22	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.9	15
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	6.3	9	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	5
1.06	Judicial independence	6.3	6	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	6.1	3
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.5	15	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	6.6	1
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.8	31	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.5	8
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.0	22	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	83.6	19
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.9	21	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.3	24
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.7	16	6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.2	21
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.1	17	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.1	24	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.4	16
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.5	23	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.9	79
1.15	Organized crime	5.9	24	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.2	40
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.1	12	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	12.2	53
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.6	17	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.4	93
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.9	62	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.5	28
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.2	23	7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.6	14
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.8	27	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.2	30
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	8.3	6	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	5.1	10
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			8th pillar: Financial market development				
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.1	36	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.9	49
2.02	Quality of roads	5.3	25	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.7	46
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.1	31	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.3	78
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.3	29	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.2	117
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.6	23	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.0	46
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	489.4	44	8.06	Soundness of banks	3.0	139
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.4	17	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.7	43
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	102.8	89	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9	11
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	44.0	17	9th pillar: Technological readiness			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			10th pillar: Market size				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-7.4	132	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.7	59
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	18.1	82	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.4	31
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.5	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	188.9	57
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	122.8	137	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	109.1	5
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	63.1	44	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4th pillar: Health and primary education			12th pillar: Innovation				
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.0	17
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.5	13
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	8.6	28	12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.6	19
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.5	22	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.2	13
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	59	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.5	62
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.5	16	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5.0	15
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.4	19	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	82.6	20
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	80.9	20	5th pillar: Higher education and training			
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.8	7	5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	119.1	6
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.3	62	5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	71.2	25
5th pillar: Higher education and training			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency				
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	119.1	6	6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.2	60
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	71.2	25	6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.7	20
5.03	Quality of the education system	5.4	5	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.8	23
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.0	24	6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.5	18
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.3	15	6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	25.7	23
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.4	36				
5.07	Availability of research and training services	5.0	25				
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.8	20				

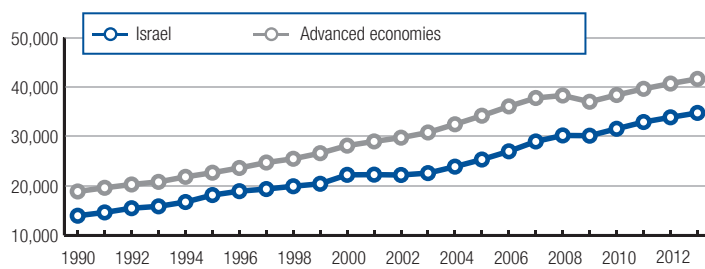
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Israel

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	7.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	291.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	37,035
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.32

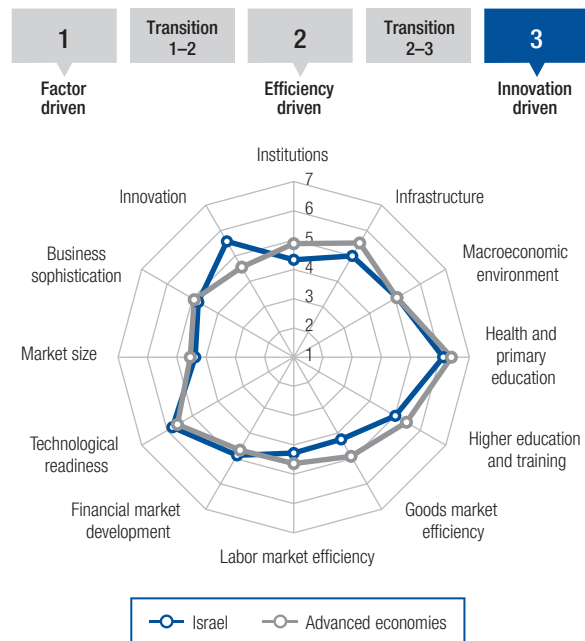
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



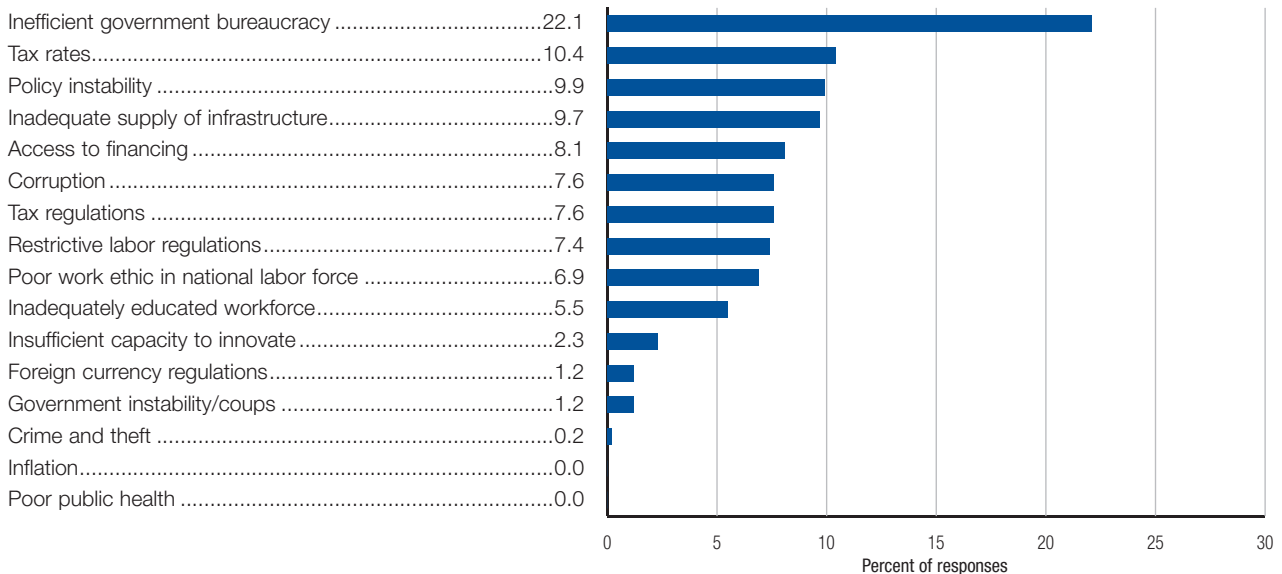
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	27	4.9
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	27	4.9
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	26	5.0
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	22	5.1
Basic requirements (20.0%)	36	5.1
Institutions.....	43	4.3
Infrastructure.....	34	5.0
Macroeconomic environment.....	50	5.1
Health and primary education.....	44	6.1
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	26	4.8
Higher education and training.....	36	5.0
Goods market efficiency.....	79	4.2
Labor market efficiency.....	59	4.3
Financial market development.....	20	4.9
Technological readiness.....	15	5.8
Market size.....	48	4.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	10	5.2
Business sophistication.....	26	4.8
Innovation.....	3	5.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.8	43	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	32
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.6	33	6.07	No. days to start a business*	14.0	69
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.1	39	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.8	73
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.8	81	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.2	94
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.1	33	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.1	55
1.06	Judicial independence	5.8	16	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.9	52
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.9	79	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.5	61
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.0	77	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.4	53
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.9	116	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	32.5	108
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.1	46	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.1	103
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.0	35	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.8	42
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.0	63	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	3.4	132	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.2	76
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.8	49	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.9	78
1.15	Organized crime	4.7	75	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.2	44
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.1	69	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	27.4	124
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.4	43	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.6	70
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.5	31	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.9	76
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	89	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.2	76
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.5	44	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.6	55
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	8.3	6	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.3	83
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.88	36	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.4	63	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	4.7	45	8.01	Availability of financial services	5.2	37
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.0	54	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.2	59
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.8	86	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.9	42
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.9	50	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.0	51
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	538.4	41	8.05	Venture capital availability	4.2	9
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.9	34	8.06	Soundness of banks	6.0	18
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	122.8	53	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.5	52
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	44.8	15	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9	11
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.2	79	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.3	10
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	22.2	55	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	6.0	5
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.5	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.4	11
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	66.7	111	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	70.8	37
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	70.8	34	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	25.7	24
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	100.5	29	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	53.0	37
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	7.6	24	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.2	47
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.8	11	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.9	53
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	273.7	48
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.6	8	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	34.1	80
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.3	16	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	81.7	10	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.7	67
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.7	86	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.8	40
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	96.7	48	11.03	State of cluster development	4.5	28
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	6.0	8	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	101.7	26	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.4	29
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	65.8	30	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.2	52
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.7	69	11.07	Production process sophistication	5.3	21
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.0	79	11.08	Extent of marketing	5.0	29
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.9	32	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.2	33
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.5	32	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.6	38	12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.8	3
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.0	76	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	6.3	3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	5.3	7	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.2	126	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.5	7
6.02	Extent of market dominance	2.4	143	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.3	9
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.4	118	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5.2	10
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.9	50	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	230.0	5
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	29.9	38				

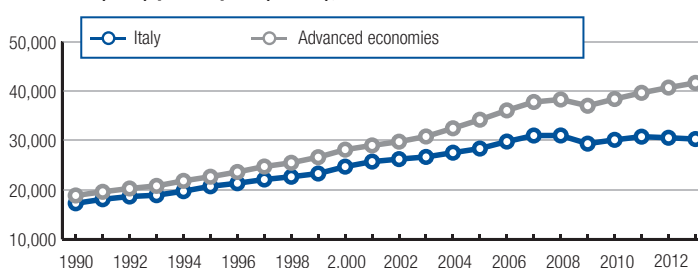
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Italy

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	59.7
GDP (US\$ billions).....	2,072.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	34,715
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	2.08

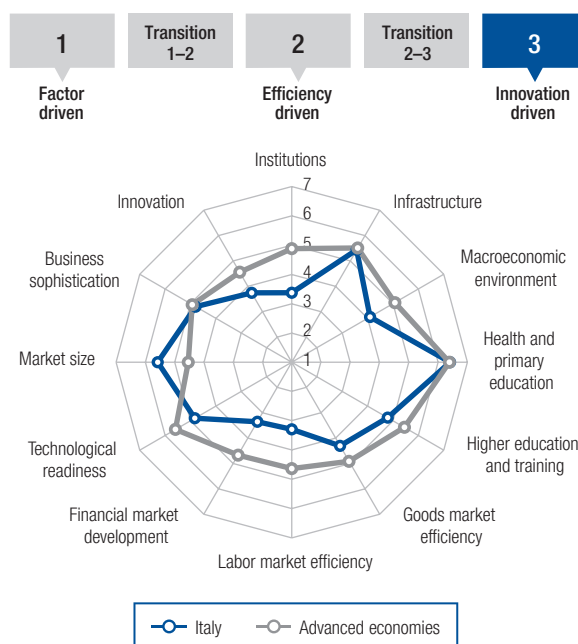
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



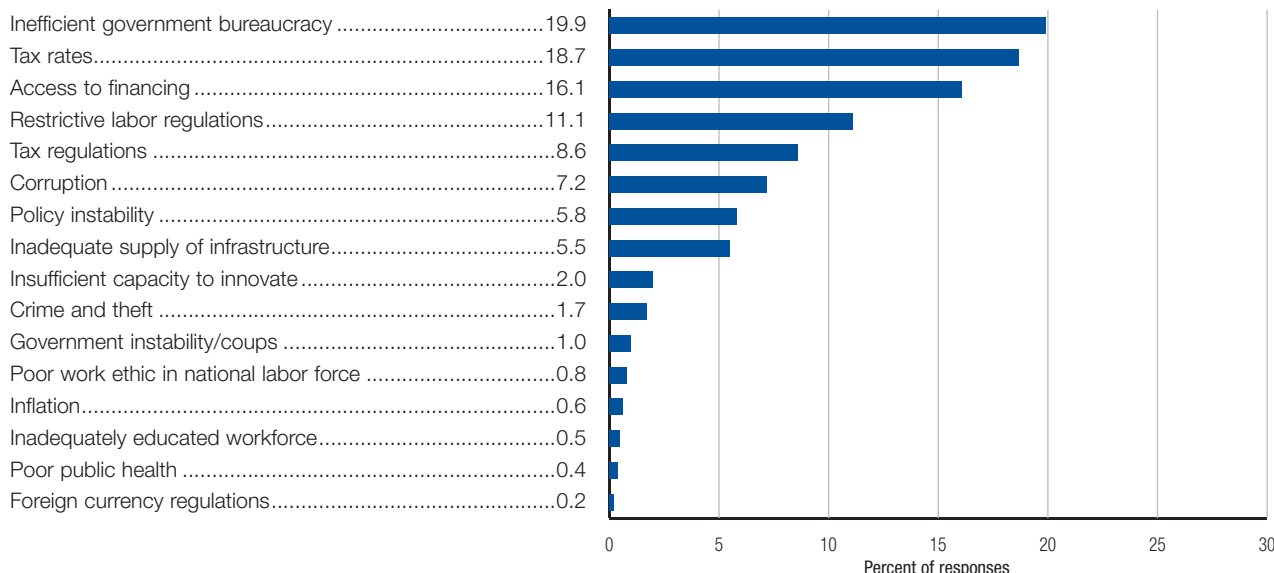
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	49	4.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	49	4.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	42	4.5
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	43	4.4
Basic requirements (20.0%)	54	4.8
Institutions.....	106	3.4
Infrastructure.....	26	5.4
Macroeconomic environment.....	108	4.1
Health and primary education.....	22	6.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	47	4.4
Higher education and training.....	47	4.8
Goods market efficiency.....	73	4.3
Labor market efficiency.....	136	3.3
Financial market development.....	119	3.3
Technological readiness.....	38	4.8
Market size.....	12	5.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	29	4.3
Business sophistication.....	25	4.8
Innovation.....	35	3.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)		
1.01	Property rights	4.0	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.7	6.07	No. days to start a business*	21
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.8	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	110
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.7	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	79
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.8	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	5
1.06	Judicial independence	3.5	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	123
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.1	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	138
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	1.9	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	71
1.09	Burden of government regulation	1.9	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	122
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.0	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	43
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.2	6.16	Buyer sophistication	43
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	2.5	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.6	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	137
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.3	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	138
1.15	Organized crime	3.3	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	141
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.8	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	18
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.6	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	143
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.2	7.06	Pay and productivity	139
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	3.9	7.07	Reliance on professional management	122
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.3	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	121
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	128
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	93
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.6	8th pillar: Financial market development		
2.02	Quality of roads	4.3	8.01	Availability of financial services	77
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.1	8.02	Affordability of financial services	82
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.5	8.03	Financing through local equity market	81
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.3	8.04	Ease of access to loans	139
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	2,358.7	8.05	Venture capital availability	127
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.9	8.06	Soundness of banks	93
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	158.9	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	84
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	34.3	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	113
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.0	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	64
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	17.8	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	106
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.3	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	128
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	132.5	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	56
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	66.9	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	34
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	31
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	25
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	10th pillar: Market size		
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	6.7	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	11
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.6	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	15
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	11
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.3	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	96
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.2	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	82.9	11.01	Local supplier quantity	10
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.7	11.02	Local supplier quality	26
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.2	11.03	State of cluster development	1
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	6
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	100.7	11.05	Value chain breadth	19
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	62.5	11.06	Control of international distribution	37
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.7	11.07	Production process sophistication	28
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.5	11.08	Extent of marketing	63
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.1	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	127
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.8	12th pillar: Innovation		
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.8	12.01	Capacity for innovation	39
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.2	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	38
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	35
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.2	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	59
6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.3	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	130
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.7	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	23
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.0	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	24
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	65.8			

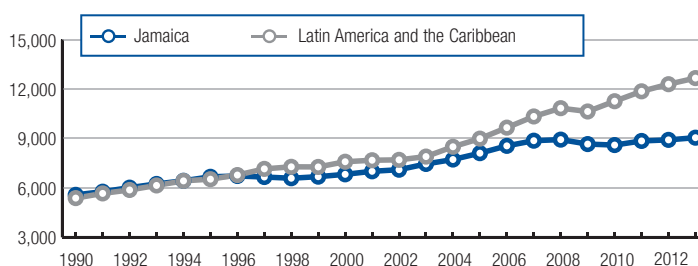
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Jamaica

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	2.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	14.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	5,134
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

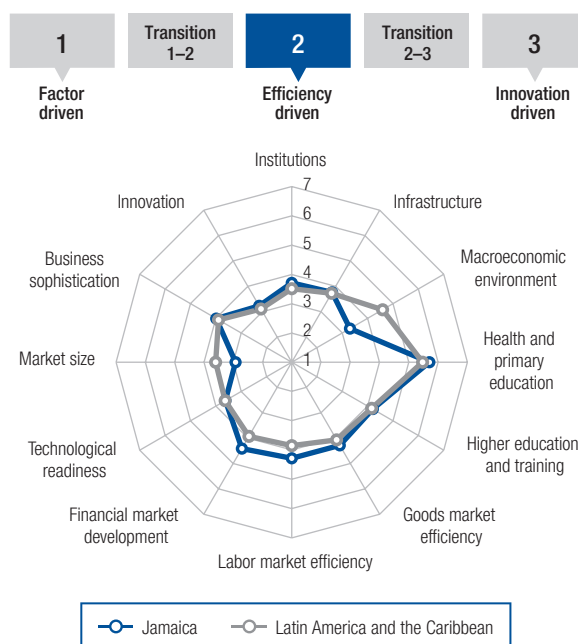
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



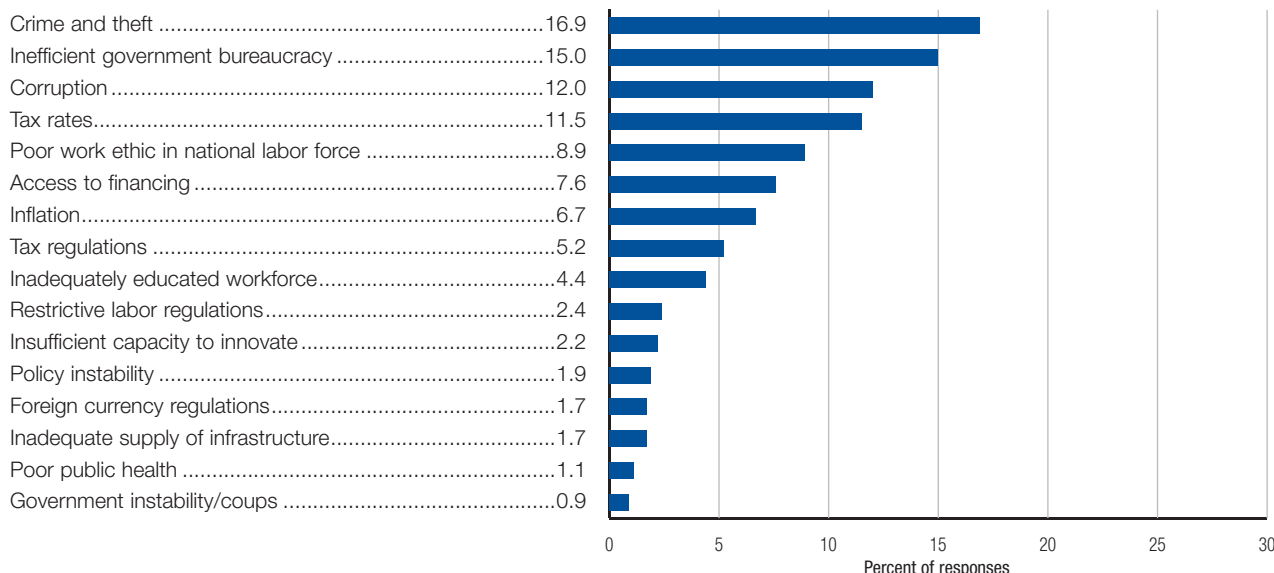
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	86	4.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	94	3.9
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	97	3.8
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	107	3.8
Basic requirements (40.0%)	99	4.1
Institutions.....	80	3.7
Infrastructure.....	80	3.8
Macroeconomic environment.....	136	3.3
Health and primary education.....	72	5.7
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	77	3.9
Higher education and training.....	76	4.2
Goods market efficiency.....	76	4.3
Labor market efficiency.....	58	4.3
Financial market development.....	48	4.4
Technological readiness.....	75	3.6
Market size.....	107	2.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	71	3.6
Business sophistication.....	67	4.0
Innovation.....	75	3.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.4	52	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	32
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.8	62	6.07	No. days to start a business*	6.0	21
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.0	86	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.6	88
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.4	95	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	5.0	11
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.8	75	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	8.6	94
1.06	Judicial independence	4.5	42	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.0	47
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.8	94	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.1	100
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.3	125	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.6	97
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.7	126	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	56.8	48
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.4	88	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.8	118
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.5	53	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.5	65
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.6	109	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.5	57	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.2	75
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	2.1	143	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.4	38
1.15	Organized crime	2.9	138	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.1	55
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.6	105	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	14.0	65
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.9	74	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.3	102
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.3	35	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.4	115
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	50	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.5	46
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.6	41	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.9	105
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	68	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.2	88
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.83	64	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.2	70	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.7	84	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.6	61
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.0	80
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.9	42	8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.3	28
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.9	48	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.2	119
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	145.0	73	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.2	117
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.4	83	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.3	53
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	100.4	93	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.0	28
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	8.9	92	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8	29
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	0.1	21	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.4	43
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	10.4	127	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.7	61
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	9.4	132	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.6	69
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	138.9	140	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	37.8	88
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	26.8	116	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	4.8	82
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	32.3	69	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	28.3	69
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	6.6	17	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	102
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.9	61	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.5	115
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.7	122	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	25.2	112
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.7	99	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	29.4	98
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	14.4	73	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	73.3	81	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.5	85
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.8	75	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.4	73
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	92.1	87	11.03	State of cluster development	3.7	82
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.0	41	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	88.6	74	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.7	76
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	30.8	79	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.7	106
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.7	70	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.7	80
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.5	101	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.2	67
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.4	57	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	77
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.0	83	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.9	86	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.0	53
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.1	59	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.1	49
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.0	83	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.4	39	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.8	56
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.5	89	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.9	115
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.4	41	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.5	108
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.2	117	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.6	74
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	44.3	99				

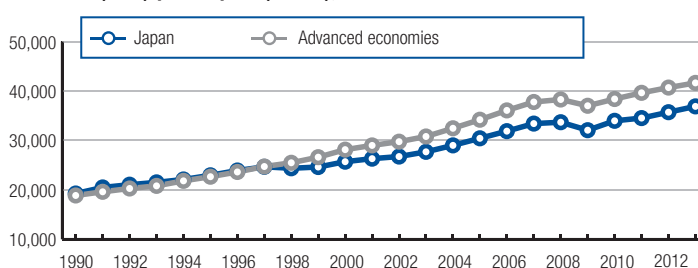
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Japan

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	127.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	4,901.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	38,491
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	5.40

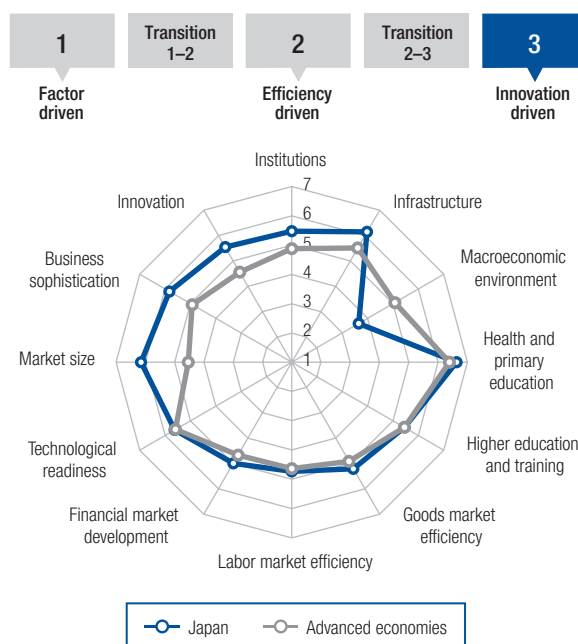
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



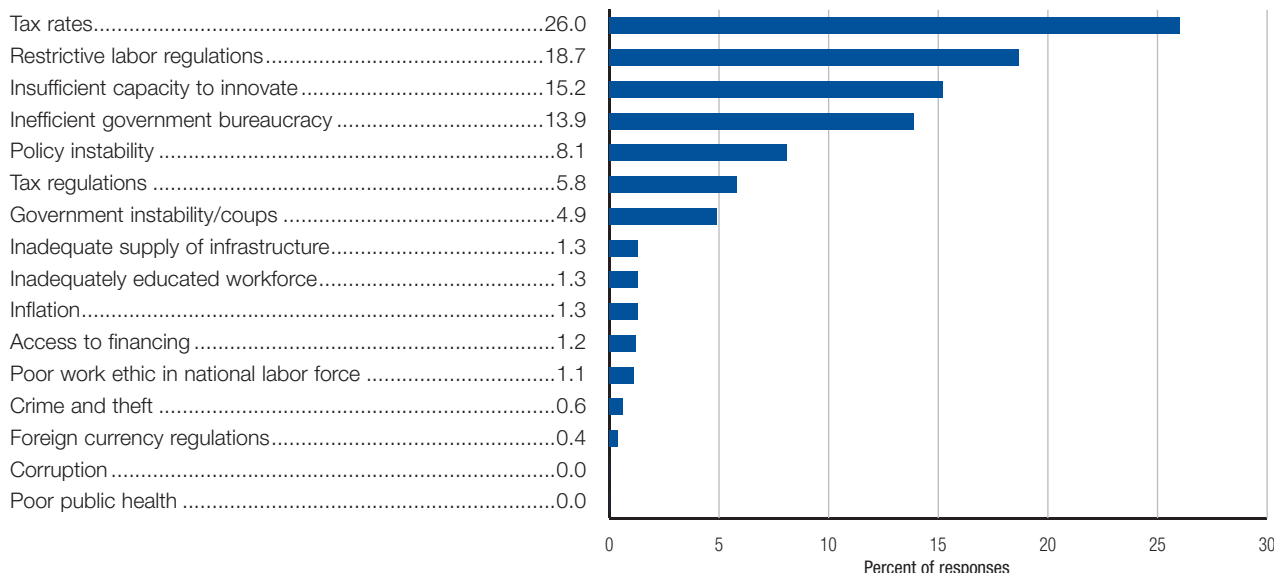
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	6	5.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	9	5.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	10	5.4
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	9	5.4
Basic requirements (20.0%)	25	5.5
Institutions.....	11	5.5
Infrastructure.....	6	6.1
Macroeconomic environment.....	127	3.6
Health and primary education.....	6	6.6
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	7	5.4
Higher education and training.....	21	5.4
Goods market efficiency.....	12	5.2
Labor market efficiency.....	22	4.7
Financial market development.....	16	5.0
Technological readiness.....	20	5.6
Market size.....	4	6.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	2	5.7
Business sophistication.....	1	5.8
Innovation.....	4	5.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	5.9	11	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	8	93
1.02	Intellectual property protection	6.0	7	6.07	No. days to start a business*	22.0	98
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.6	14	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.0	131
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.5	21	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	116
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	6.2	11	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	2.2	37
1.06	Judicial independence	6.2	8	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.3	27
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5.1	7	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	58
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.1	22	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.1	24
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.5	64	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	20.3	135
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.2	18	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	6.3	1
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.4	19	6.16	Buyer sophistication	5.3	1
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.3	11	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.1	80	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.6	6
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.2	33	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.9	9
1.15	Organized crime	5.2	52	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.8	133
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.0	17	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4.3	8
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	6.0	7	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.8	61
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.9	11	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.8	11
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.4	18	7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.5	18
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.3	14	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.4	24
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	16	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.3	79
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.75	88	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	6.2	9	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	5.9	10	8.01	Availability of financial services	5.3	27
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	6.7	1	8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.1	29
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.3	26	8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.9	12
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.5	27	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.7	19
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	5,620.9	4	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.4	24
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.3	25	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.7	33
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	115.2	64	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.5	15
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	50.4	12	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7	43
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-8.4	136	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.2	14
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	21.7	58	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	6.1	2
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.4	62	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.7	55
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	243.2	143	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	86.3	12
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	81.6	18	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	28.8	18
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	39.2	64	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	120.5	3
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	19.0	44	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.1	4
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.2	43	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.2	7
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	4,698.8	4
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.1	35	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	17.5	132
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	2.2	4	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	83.1	2	11.01	Local supplier quantity	6.3	1
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.5	10	11.02	Local supplier quality	6.2	1
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	99.9	3	11.03	State of cluster development	5.3	8
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	6.4	1	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	101.8	25	11.05	Value chain breadth	6.1	1
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	61.5	39	11.06	Control of international distribution	5.6	1
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.4	33	11.07	Production process sophistication	6.4	2
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.1	21	11.08	Extent of marketing	5.6	8
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.2	72	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.7	21
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.3	37	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	5.6	9	12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.4	7
5.08	Extent of staff training	5.4	2	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.8	7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	5.8	2	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	6.4	1	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.0	16
6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.7	2	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.1	21
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.4	4	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5.4	3
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.7	71	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	308.2	2
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	49.7	114				

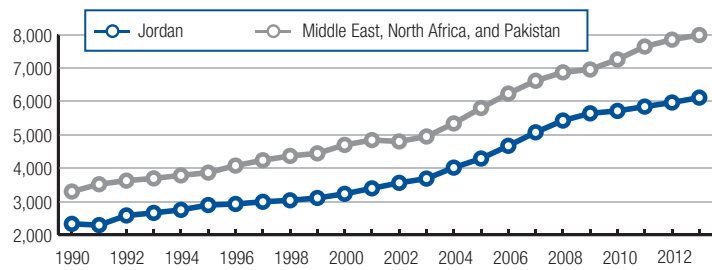
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Jordan

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	6.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	33.9
GDP per capita (US\$).....	5,174
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.05

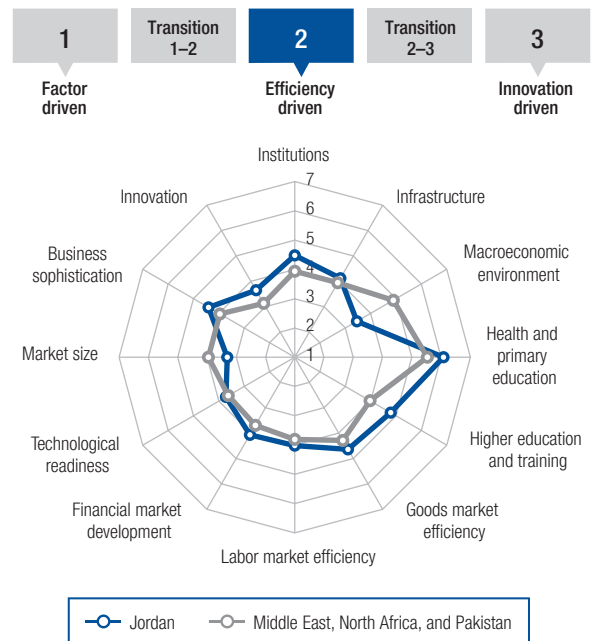
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



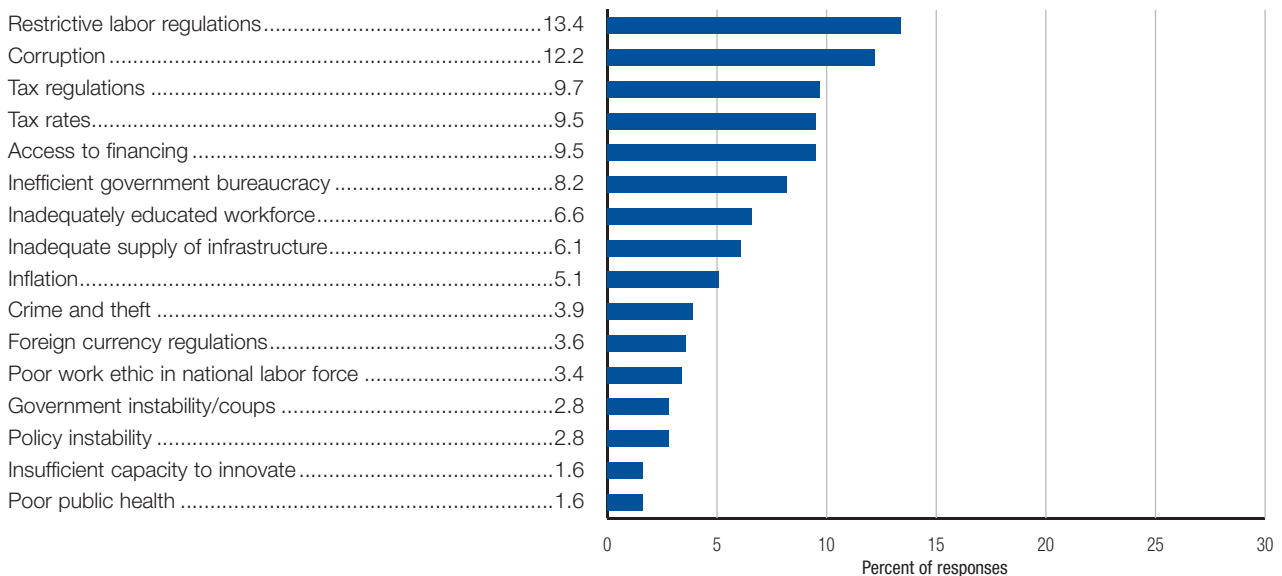
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	64	4.3
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	68	4.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	64	4.2
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	71	4.2
Basic requirements (40.0%)	73	4.5
Institutions.....	37	4.5
Infrastructure.....	71	4.1
Macroeconomic environment.....	131	3.4
Health and primary education.....	47	6.1
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	70	4.1
Higher education and training.....	48	4.8
Goods market efficiency.....	40	4.6
Labor market efficiency.....	94	4.0
Financial market development.....	66	4.1
Technological readiness.....	73	3.7
Market size.....	88	3.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	42	4.0
Business sophistication.....	42	4.4
Innovation.....	41	3.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	5.1	34	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	7	78
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.6	34	6.07	No. days to start a business*	12.0	62
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.0	43	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.9	58
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.6	41	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	85
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.6	46	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.5	107
1.06	Judicial independence	4.5	46	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.6	66
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.8	34	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.4	73
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.8	32	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.5	44
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.9	33	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	77.7	26
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.4	31	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.9	47
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.4	22	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.6	53
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.6	30	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.0	84	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.6	44
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.1	41	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.0	73
1.15	Organized crime	5.6	37	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.0	60
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.3	31	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4.3	13
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.6	36	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.3	95
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.9	54	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.3	44
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	92	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.2	72
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.7	39	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.9	43
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	130	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.0	35
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.23	142	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.8	48	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	4.1	61	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.7	58
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.2	81	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.5	47
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.1	72	8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.2	35
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.8	55	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.6	25
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	191.5	66	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.5	23
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.4	49	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.2	57
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	141.8	31	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.7	42
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	5.2	105	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	2	137
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-5.3	110	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.4	41
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	9.6	130	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.3	36
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	5.5	98	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.0	33
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	87.7	123	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	44.2	76
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	42.0	76	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	2.8	90
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	4.0	123	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	16.1	85
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	5.8	12	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.1	88
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.7	66	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.9	95
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.2	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	40.0	95
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.7	68	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	38.6	70
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	16.4	80	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	73.7	77	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.9	36
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.4	52	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.4	64
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.1	44	11.03	State of cluster development	4.5	29
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.3	32	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	87.8	77	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.1	46
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	46.6	57	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.5	33
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.6	24	11.07	Production process sophistication	4.3	47
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.6	39	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.4	55
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.7	43	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.4	31
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.0	46	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.6	41	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.9	58
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.1	58	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.9	57
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.5	45	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.2	57	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.8	52
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.3	31	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.9	35
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.5	39	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5.0	13
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.0	42	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.5	82
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	28.9	34				

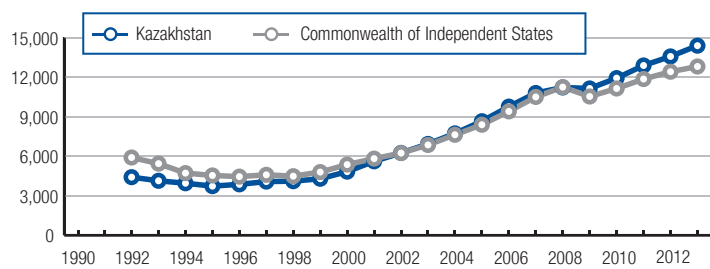
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Kazakhstan

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	17.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	220.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	12,843
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.28

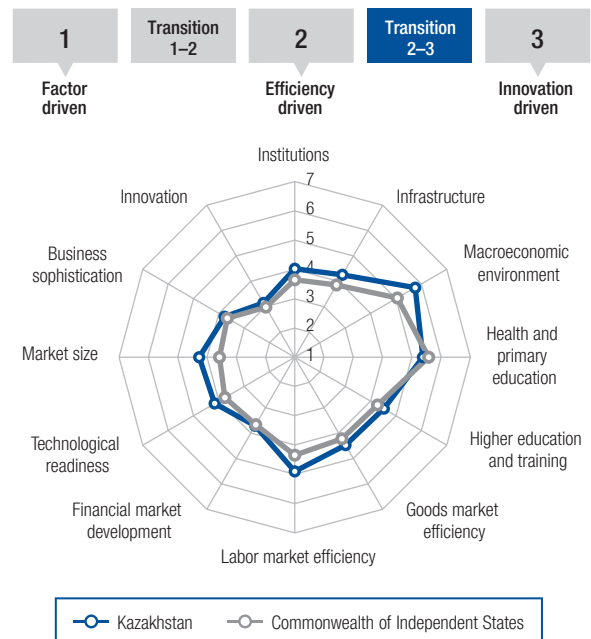
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



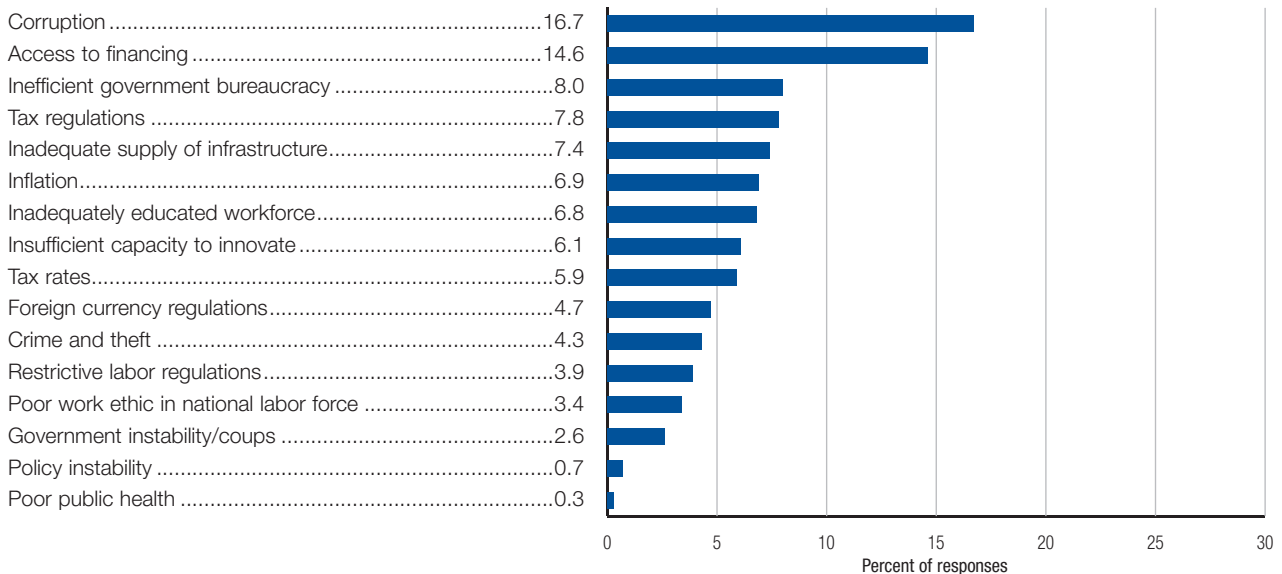
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	50	4.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	50	4.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	51	4.4
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	72	4.2
Basic requirements (37.7%)	51	4.8
Institutions.....	57	4.0
Infrastructure.....	62	4.2
Macroeconomic environment.....	27	5.7
Health and primary education.....	96	5.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	48	4.3
Higher education and training.....	62	4.5
Goods market efficiency.....	54	4.5
Labor market efficiency.....	15	4.9
Financial market development.....	98	3.7
Technological readiness.....	61	4.2
Market size.....	52	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (12.3%)	89	3.5
Business sophistication.....	91	3.8
Innovation.....	85	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Kazakhstan

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)		
1.01	Property rights	4.1	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.7	6.07	No. days to start a business*	12.0
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.4	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.9
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.7	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.4
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.8	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	9.4
1.06	Judicial independence	3.4	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.0
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.3	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.4
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.7	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.9
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.5	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	27.7
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.8	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.6
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.5	6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.0
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.5	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.3	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.5
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.8	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.7
1.15	Organized crime	4.7	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.4
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.8	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	8.7
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.3	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.9
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.5	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.7
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.7	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.2
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.1	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.4
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.7	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.91
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.4	8th pillar: Financial market development		
2.02	Quality of roads	3.0	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.5
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.2	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.3
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.7	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.1
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.0	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.2
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	252.3	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.0
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.7	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.2
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	180.5	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.8
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	26.7	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	5.0	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.4
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	25.6	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.4
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	5.8	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.1
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	13.5	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	54.0
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	60.4	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	11.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	49.8
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	56.6
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	10th pillar: Market size		
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	137.0	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.0
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.4	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.9
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	246.9
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.2	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	39.6
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	16.7	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	69.6	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.2
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.1	11.02	Local supplier quality	3.9
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	85.6	11.03	State of cluster development	3.2
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.3
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	97.7	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.3
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	44.5	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.8
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.6	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.8
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.1	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.3
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.9	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.9
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.7	12th pillar: Innovation		
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.2	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.7
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.1	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.1
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.6	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.3
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.8	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.4
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.8	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.9
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.0	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.0
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	28.6			

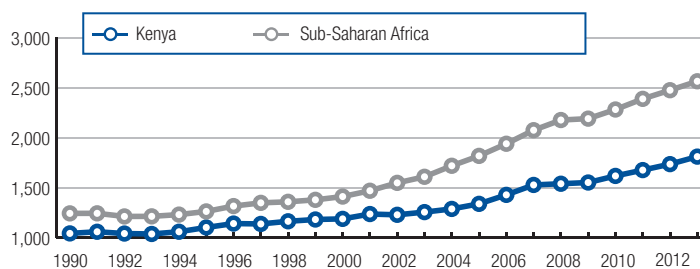
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Kenya

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	44.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	45.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,016
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.09

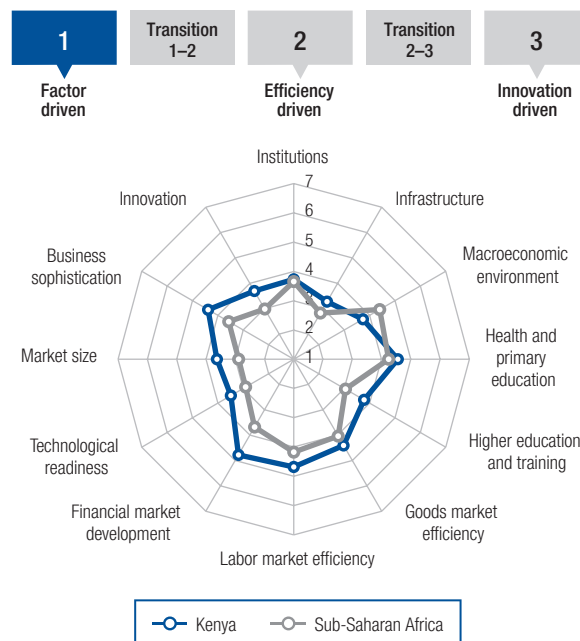
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



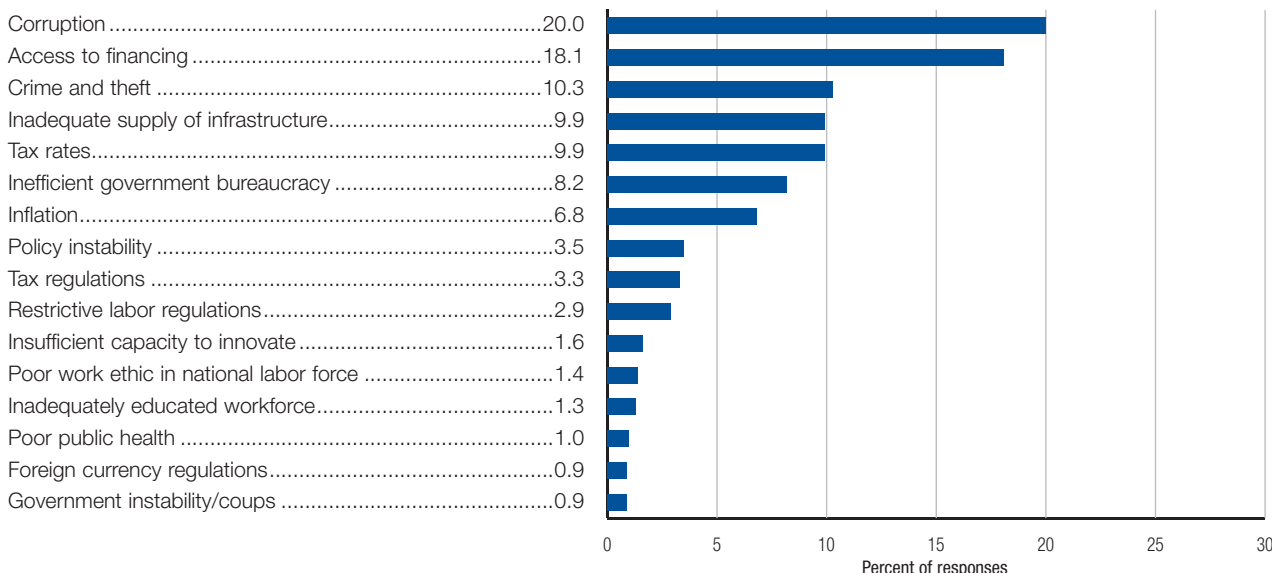
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	90	3.9
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	96	3.8
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	106	3.7
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	102	3.8
Basic requirements (60.0%)	115	3.8
Institutions.....	78	3.7
Infrastructure.....	96	3.3
Macroeconomic environment.....	126	3.7
Health and primary education.....	120	4.6
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	66	4.1
Higher education and training.....	95	3.8
Goods market efficiency.....	62	4.4
Labor market efficiency.....	25	4.7
Financial market development.....	24	4.8
Technological readiness.....	87	3.5
Market size.....	74	3.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	40	4.0
Business sophistication.....	44	4.4
Innovation.....	38	3.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.2	65	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	10	118
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.7	69	6.07	No. days to start a business*	32.0	112
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.0	83	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.0	50
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.0	69	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	110
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.2	108	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	8.8	98
1.06	Judicial independence	4.1	52	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.5	78
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.0	75	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.4	70
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.3	61	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.6	92
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.6	48	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	45.5	75
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.1	47	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.1	35
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.8	42	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.2	89
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.1	58	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	3.0	135	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	70
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.0	129	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.0	69
1.15	Organized crime	3.7	125	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.5	17
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.9	85	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	6.5	17
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.9	73	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.6	75
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.7	68	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.1	56
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	55	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.8	34
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.3	60	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.8	47
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0-10 (best)*	5.0	83	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.7	55
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.86	48	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.3	65	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	4.2	59	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.7	56
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.5	71	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.2	64
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.3	61	8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.3	30
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.8	54	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.4	33
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	301.4	53	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.1	43
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.9	95	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.3	54
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	70.6	122	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.6	47
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.5	133	8.08	Legal rights index, 0-10 (best)*	10	1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-6.2	124	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.1	55
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	12.2	121	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.8	56
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	5.7	100	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.7	59
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	50.5	88	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	39.0	85
3.05	Country credit rating, 0-100 (best)*	34.6	94	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	124
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	49.9	53	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	8,106.0	54	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	3.0	115
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.5	44	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	272.0	128	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1-7 (best)*	3.5	70
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.6	102	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1-7 (best)*	4.0	88
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	6.1	133	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	80.4	75
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.0	125	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	24.5	116
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	48.7	123	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	61.1	122	11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.2	19
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.8	79	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.7	47
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	81.8	125	11.03	State of cluster development	4.2	41
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.8	51	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	60.1	113	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.3	36
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	4.0	133	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.4	40
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.5	30	11.07	Production process sophistication	4.1	55
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.0	76	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.4	59
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.7	44	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.1	38
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.1	79	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.8	32	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.5	33
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.4	34	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.2	42
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.8	28	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.7	21	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.2	37
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.1	41	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.7	49
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.4	42	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.4	44
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.6	76	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.2	95
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	44.2	98				

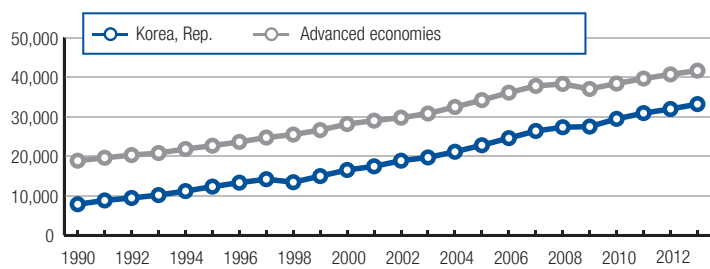
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Korea, Rep.

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	50.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1,221.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	24,329
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	1.92

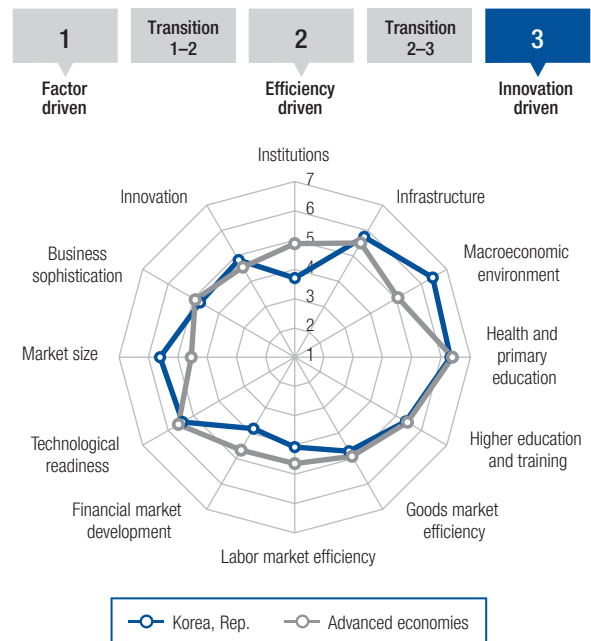
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



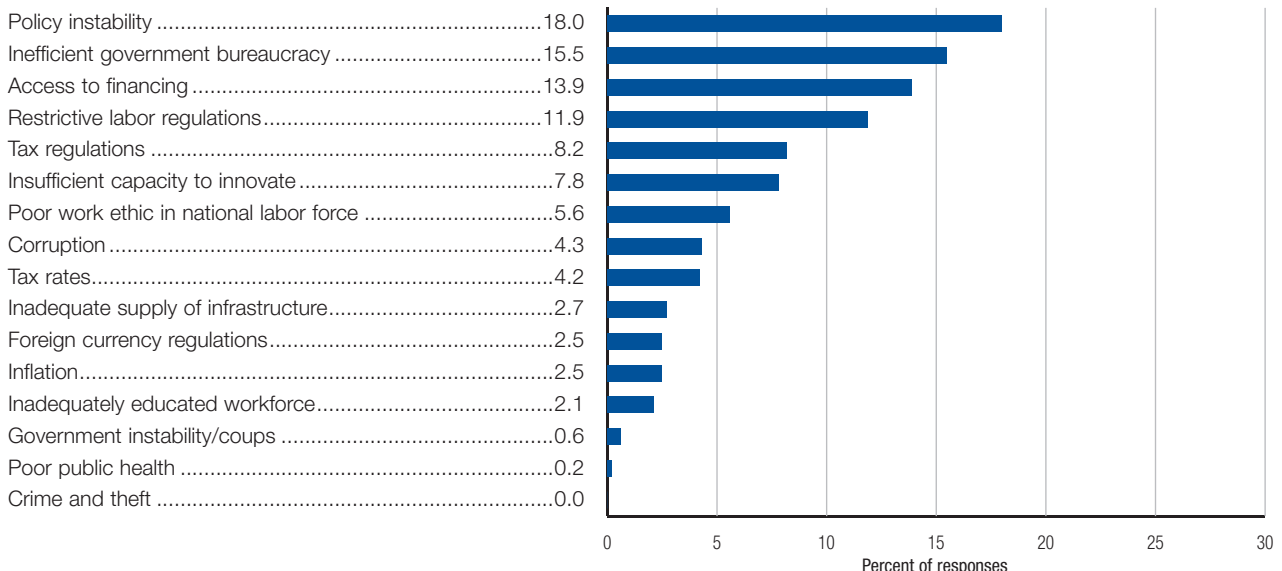
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	26	5.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	25	5.0
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	19	5.1
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	24	5.0
Basic requirements (20.0%)	20	5.5
Institutions.....	82	3.7
Infrastructure.....	14	5.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	7	6.4
Health and primary education.....	27	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	25	4.8
Higher education and training.....	23	5.4
Goods market efficiency.....	33	4.7
Labor market efficiency.....	86	4.1
Financial market development.....	80	3.8
Technological readiness.....	25	5.4
Market size.....	11	5.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	22	4.8
Business sophistication.....	27	4.7
Innovation.....	17	4.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Korea, Rep.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.2	64	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	32
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.7	68	6.07	No. days to start a business*	5.5	18
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.3	67	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.7	80
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.4	97	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.1	104
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.4	52	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	8.5	93
1.06	Judicial independence	3.5	82	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.2	99
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.9	82	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.2	86
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.2	68	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.4	52
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.2	96	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	50.9	62
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.5	82	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.5	13
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.8	113	6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.1	24
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.1	133	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.4	115	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.6	132
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.3	76	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	58
1.15	Organized crime	4.3	93	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.4	106
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.6	48	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	27.4	120
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	95	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.1	113
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.4	84	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.4	36
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	3.8	126	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.5	49
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.4	119	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.4	23
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	45	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.2	28
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.72	91	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.5	23	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	5.6	18	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.0	100
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	5.6	10	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.9	90
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.3	27	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.5	65
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.4	31	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.2	120
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	2,293.1	20	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.2	107
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.5	44	8.06	Soundness of banks	3.9	122
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	111.0	72	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	89
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	61.6	3	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8	29
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	1.0	14	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.7	30
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	32.1	19	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.4	28
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.3	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.6	73
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	36.7	55	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	84.8	15
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	79.3	22	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	38.0	5
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	30.3	70	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	2.7	18	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	105.3	7
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.5	22	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	108.0	95	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.4	12
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.2	87	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.2	6
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	1,666.8	12
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.2	80	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	55.0	38
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.3	16	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	81.4	15	11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.0	32
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.5	44	11.02	Local supplier quality	5.0	31
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	99.1	12	11.03	State of cluster development	4.3	31
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	5.3	19	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	97.2	48	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.7	22
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	98.4	2	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.5	29
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.6	73	11.07	Production process sophistication	5.2	25
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.7	34	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.8	34
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.2	73	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.8	64
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.2	10	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.7	36	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.7	24
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.2	53	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.0	27
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.5	20	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.9	13	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.6	26
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.2	120	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.1	20
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.4	47	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.4	42
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.3	106	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	201.5	8
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	27.9	30				

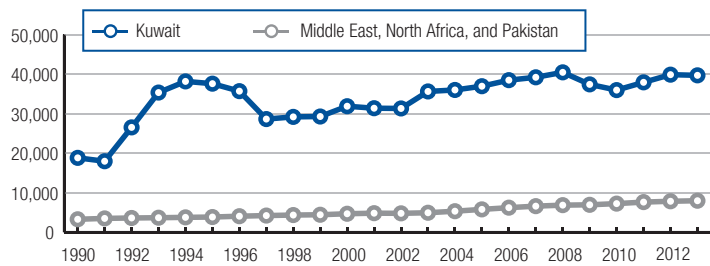
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Kuwait

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	3.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	185.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	47,639
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.18

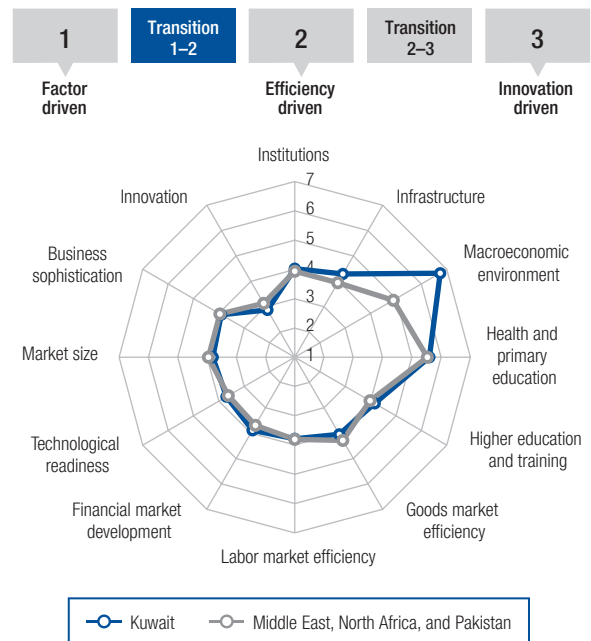
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



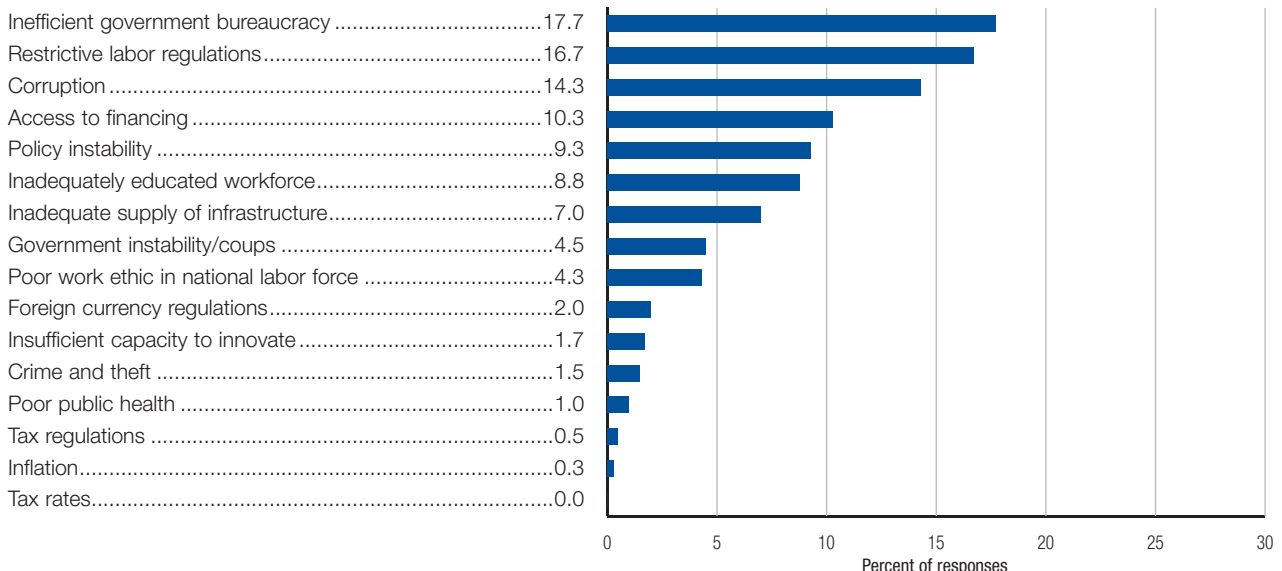
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	40	4.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	36	4.6
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	37	4.6
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	34	4.6
Basic requirements (51.6%)	32	5.2
Institutions.....	55	4.0
Infrastructure.....	61	4.3
Macroeconomic environment.....	3	6.7
Health and primary education.....	82	5.6
Efficiency enhancers (41.3%)	83	3.9
Higher education and training.....	81	4.2
Goods market efficiency.....	106	4.0
Labor market efficiency.....	116	3.8
Financial market development.....	77	3.9
Technological readiness.....	74	3.7
Market size.....	67	3.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (7.1%)	95	3.4
Business sophistication.....	76	3.9
Innovation.....	111	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.4	51	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	12	131
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.5	83	6.07	No. days to start a business*	32.0	112
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.5	57	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	2.8	140
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.2	56	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	3.7	131
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.2	57	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.1	57
1.06	Judicial independence	4.9	37	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.0	137
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.9	81	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	2.6	139
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.8	92	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.5	100
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.5	135	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	24.6	132
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.7	65	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.4	78
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.7	45	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.4	72
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.6	103	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.2	72	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.5	56
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.2	30	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	56
1.15	Organized crime	5.5	43	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.9	75
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.4	57	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	28.1	126
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.0	61	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	5.3	7
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.6	73	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.5	104
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	3.8	127	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.6	112
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.1	73	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.4	69
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	68	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.7	53
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			8th pillar: Financial market development				
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.3	67	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.4	68
2.02	Quality of roads	4.6	48	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.4	52
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.9	40
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.9	82	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.1	45
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.8	100	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.7	69
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	243.2	58	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.4	50
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.0	63	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.0	76
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	190.3	3	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3	113
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	15.1	75	9th pillar: Technological readiness			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	28.9	2	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.9	67
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	55.2	3	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.7	62
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.7	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.2	141
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	5.3	3	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	75.5	27
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	77.5	24	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.4	99
4th pillar: Health and primary education			10th pillar: Market size				
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.4	74
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.0	46
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	26.0	56	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	154.5	59
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.2	37	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	69.5	29
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.2	1	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.4	25	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.7	64
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	9.5	56	11.02	Local supplier quality	3.9	105
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.4	68	11.03	State of cluster development	3.7	81
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.2	104	11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.3	86
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	92.1	86	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.4	104
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11th pillar: Business sophistication				
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	100.3	34	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.8	15
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	40.7	67	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.5	99
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.1	105	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.0	90
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.4	102	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.1	39
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.9	87	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.1	80	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.0	129
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.6	100	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.2	103
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.7	97	12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.6	120
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12th pillar: Innovation				
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.5	114	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.1	108
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.4	100	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.9	119
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.2	131	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.0	77
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.6	16	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.5	79
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	12.4	4				

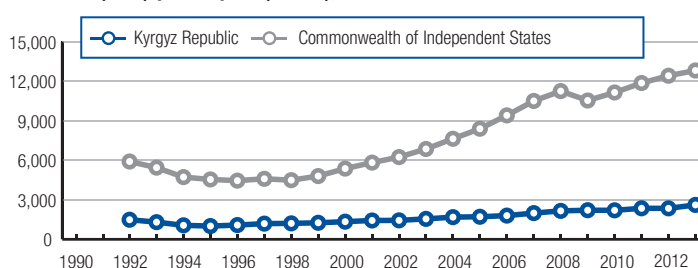
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Kyrgyz Republic

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	5.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	7.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,280
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

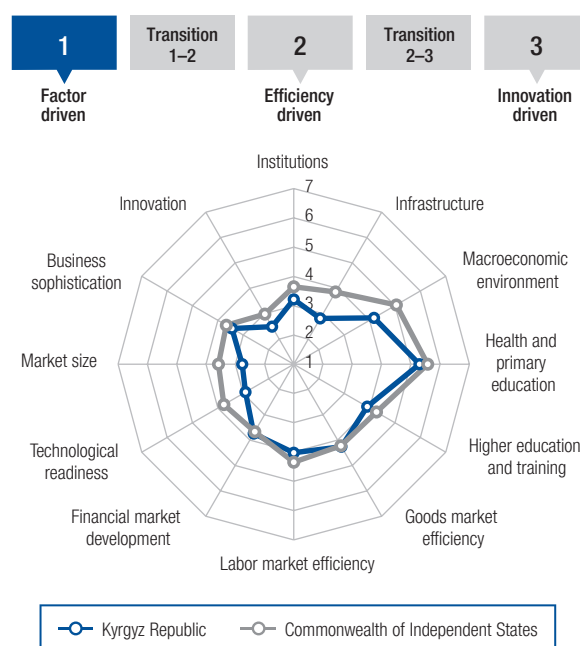
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



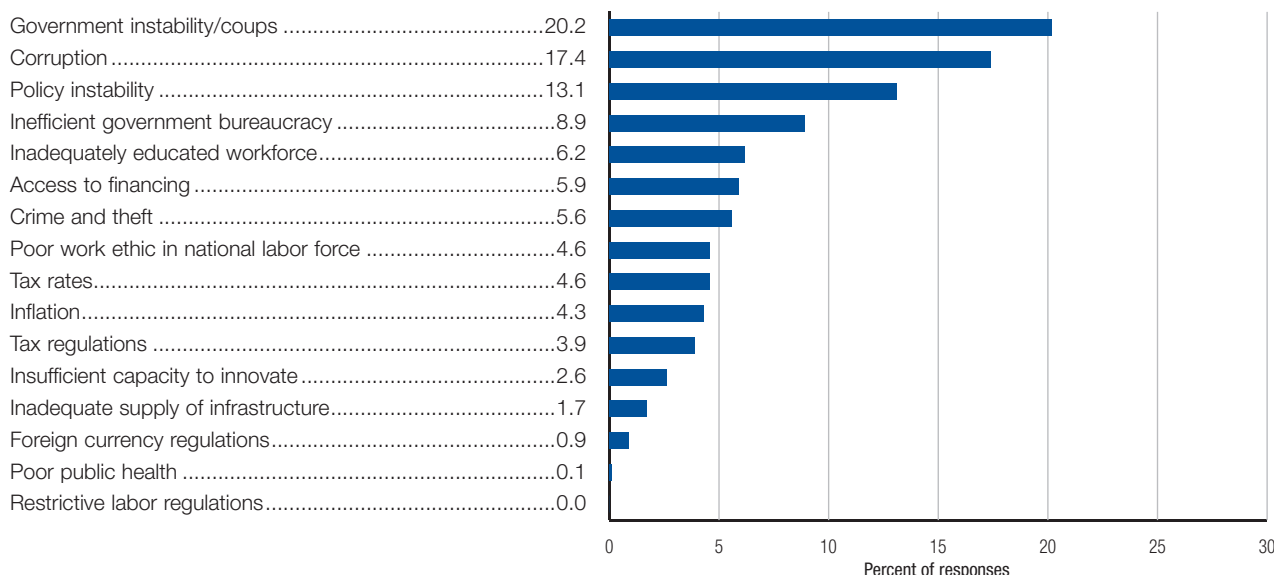
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	108	3.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	121	3.6
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	127	3.4
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	126	3.4
Basic requirements (60.0%)	110	3.9
Institutions.....	124	3.2
Infrastructure.....	115	2.8
Macroeconomic environment.....	104	4.2
Health and primary education.....	101	5.3
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	104	3.6
Higher education and training.....	91	3.9
Goods market efficiency.....	77	4.3
Labor market efficiency.....	92	4.0
Financial market development.....	95	3.7
Technological readiness.....	111	2.9
Market size.....	117	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	126	3.0
Business sophistication.....	119	3.4
Innovation.....	132	2.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Kyrgyz Republic

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	3.2	125
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.6	130
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.7	105
1.04 Public trust in politicians	2.3	111
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.6	132
1.06 Judicial independence	2.5	119
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.3	123
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	2.4	121
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.3	87
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.9	122
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.6	119
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	3.8	82
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.5	111
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.2	83
1.15 Organized crime	4.0	113
1.16 Reliability of police services	3.1	118
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	103
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.8	118
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.2	103
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.6	101
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.7	22
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.6	96
2.02 Quality of roads	2.7	123
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.6	67
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	1.3	144
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.2	123
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions*	77.0	90
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	2.9	115
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	121.4	56
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	8.3	96
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.8	88
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	13.9	115
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	6.6	114
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	47.7	82
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	33.6	96
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	104
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.2	124
4.05 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	59
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.8	95
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	23.6	96
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	70.0	97
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.0	110
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	90.5	102
5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	88.2	76
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	41.3	65
5.03 Quality of the education system	2.9	121
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.0	120
5.05 Quality of management schools	2.9	133
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.6	95
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.5	110
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.5	113
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.6	107
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.3	109
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.3	123
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.4	99
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	33.4	51

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
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	39
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.0	126
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.6	37
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.7	109
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.1	101
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	3.9	107
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.4	109
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	109.5	5
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.4	80
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.4	71
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	88
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.7	16
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	4.1	52
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	17.3	83
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.4	92
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.5	26
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.3	127
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	2.2	136
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	2.1	136
7.10 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.72	94
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	2.6	110
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.3	115
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.2	115
8.06 Soundness of banks	3.7	126
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.0	124
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	10	1
9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	3.7	131
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	3.9	118
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.9	116
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %*	23.4	98
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.* ..	1.0	107
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	3.9	125
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	22.7	77
10th pillar: Market size		
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.5	118
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.5	113
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	14.7	125
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	51.5	44
11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.0	117
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.8	115
11.03 State of cluster development	3.0	130
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.1	101
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.3	116
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.5	117
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.1	124
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.9	93
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	107
12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.3	111
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.6	129
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.3	131
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.6	131
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.6	134
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	2.9	136
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.1	99

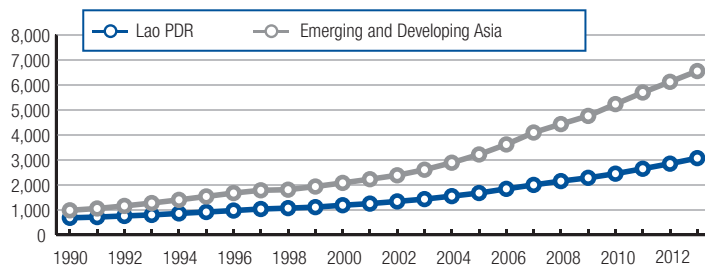
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Lao PDR

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	6.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	10.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,477
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

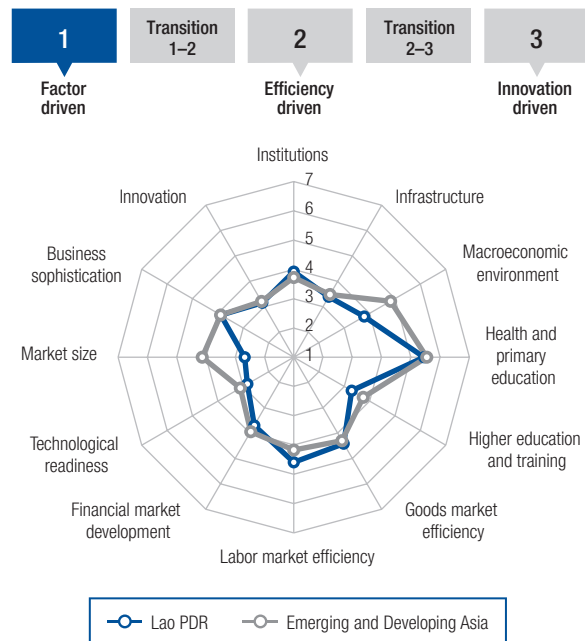
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



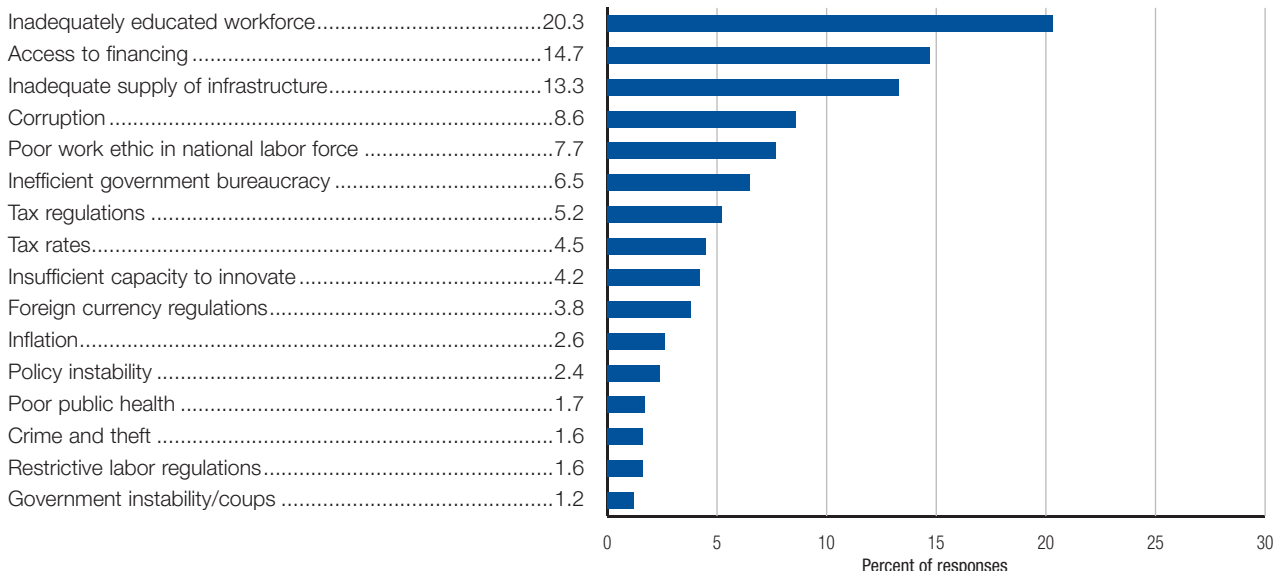
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	93	3.9
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	81	4.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	n/a	n/a
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements (60.0%)	98	4.1
Institutions.....	63	3.9
Infrastructure.....	94	3.4
Macroeconomic environment.....	124	3.8
Health and primary education.....	90	5.4
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	107	3.6
Higher education and training.....	110	3.3
Goods market efficiency.....	59	4.4
Labor market efficiency.....	34	4.6
Financial market development.....	101	3.7
Technological readiness.....	115	2.8
Market size.....	121	2.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	80	3.5
Business sophistication.....	79	3.9
Innovation.....	84	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)		
1.01	Property rights	3.8.....95	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6.....57
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.6.....76	6.07	No. days to start a business*	92.0.....138
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.4.....59	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.3.....22
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.9.....29	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3.....82
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.4.....96	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	8.5.....91
1.06	Judicial independence	3.9.....61	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.3.....93
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.7.....38	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.8.....34
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.1.....25	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.1.....63
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.0.....26	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	30.6.....116
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.3.....38	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.6.....68
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.8.....106	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.7.....45
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.5.....113	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.2.....78	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.1.....21
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.0.....43	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.7.....22
1.15	Organized crime	4.7.....71	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.1.....46
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.2.....64	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	47.2.....136
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.0.....65	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.1.....32
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.8.....122	7.06	Pay and productivity	5.0.....8
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.1.....30	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.3.....65
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.3.....58	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.1.....34
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	1.7.....143	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.4.....73
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.99.....5
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.3.....66	8th pillar: Financial market development		
2.02	Quality of roads	4.0.....68	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.3.....79
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.n/a	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.2.....57
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.6.....129	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.9.....100
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.1.....82	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.8.....71
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	20.7.....123	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.5.....85
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.0.....64	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.8.....76
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	66.2.....130	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.9.....79
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	10.0.....87	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4.....96
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.7.....104	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.1.....114
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	16.4.....94	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.3.....96
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	6.4.....111	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.6.....72
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	62.0.....102	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	12.5.....120
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	19.4.....132	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1.....123
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	10.6.....97
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	1,655.2.....45	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	2.1.....118
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.0.....53	10th pillar: Market size		
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	204.0.....119	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.4.....123
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.0.....130	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.4.....118
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3.....59	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	20.8.....117
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.2.....120	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	30.8.....94
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	54.0.....126	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	67.8.....104	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.3.....101
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.7.....84	11.02	Local supplier quality	3.9.....104
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.9.....56	11.03	State of cluster development	4.3.....37
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.0.....112
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	46.5.....124	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.6.....89
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	16.7.....99	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.8.....86
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.8.....60	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.6.....88
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.9.....83	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.0.....82
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.1.....79	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.2.....34
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.8.....88	12th pillar: Innovation		
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.9.....83	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.7.....71
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.3.....45	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.5.....86
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.3.....51
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.1.....69	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.5.....76
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.2.....37	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.7.....51
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.5.....35	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.1.....127
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.0.....38	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0.....115
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	26.8.....25			

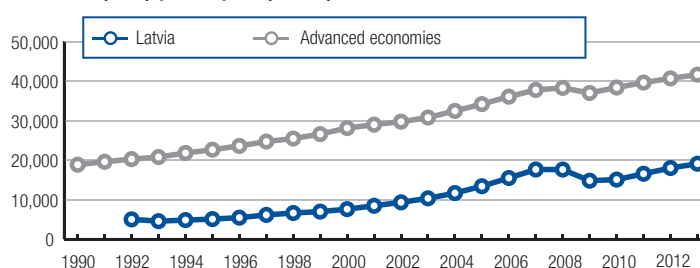
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Latvia

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	2.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	31.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	15,205
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.05

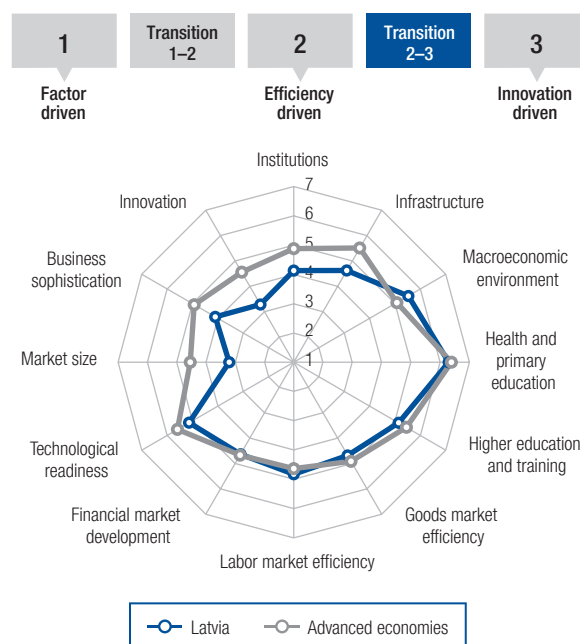
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



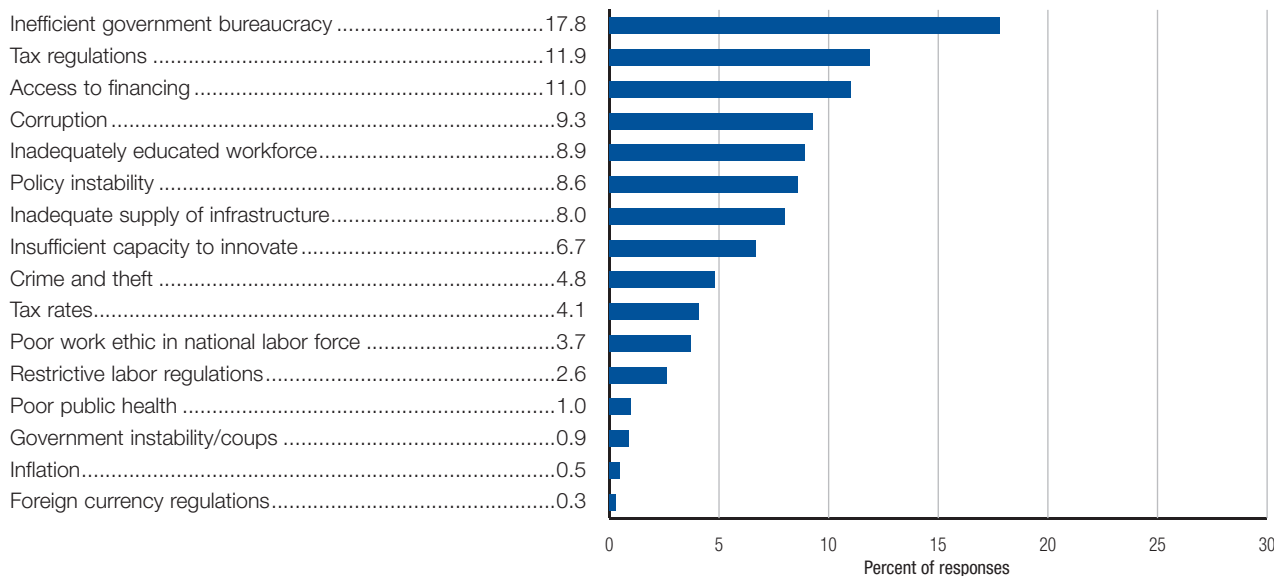
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	42	4.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	52	4.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	55	4.3
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	64	4.2
Basic requirements (24.5%)	34	5.1
Institutions.....	51	4.1
Infrastructure.....	47	4.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	32	5.5
Health and primary education.....	31	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	36	4.6
Higher education and training.....	31	5.1
Goods market efficiency.....	36	4.7
Labor market efficiency.....	17	4.8
Financial market development.....	33	4.6
Technological readiness.....	32	5.1
Market size.....	95	3.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (25.5%)	61	3.7
Business sophistication.....	61	4.1
Innovation.....	70	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.6	45	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	4	22
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.0	51	6.07	No. days to start a business*	12.5	66
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.3	68	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.0	52
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.7	84	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.7	26
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.8	41	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	5
1.06	Judicial independence	4.0	58	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.3	29
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.1	70	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.8	36
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.0	79	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.5	45
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.4	75	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	65.6	38
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.0	116	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.0	38
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.0	95	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.1	97
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.4	43	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.9	36	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.8	35
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.2	38	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	6.0	6
1.15	Organized crime	5.7	34	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.1	50
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.6	46	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	9.7	35
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.1	56	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.3	103
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.2	40	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.8	13
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.0	38	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.8	33
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.9	87	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.1	94
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.7	57	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.7	107
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.93	21	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.0	40	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.1	108	8.01	Availability of financial services	5.1	40
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.1	30	8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.1	32
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.2	31	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.0	96
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.4	35	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.5	96
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	69.3	94	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.0	48
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.5	47	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.2	56
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	136.6	35	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.3	60
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	23.4	48	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	10	1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.3	41	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.7	35
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	22.0	57	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.0	48
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.0	68	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.8	44
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	32.1	43	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	75.2	28
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	58.0	54	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	24.7	28
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	68.1	38	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	61.2	28
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	53.0	75	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.9	96
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.2	44	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.1	83
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.7	97	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	38.9	98
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.0	46	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	62.5	31
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	7.6	47	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	73.8	74	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.2	108
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.0	26	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.9	37
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.7	36	11.03	State of cluster development	3.5	90
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.6	63	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	97.7	43	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.7	77
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	65.1	31	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.3	49
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.8	65	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.9	66
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.9	27	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.4	57
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.6	52	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.0	45
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.0	21	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.4	53	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.6	81
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.4	33	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.2	43
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.1	74	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.6	23	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	63
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.8	64	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.2	92
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.2	60	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.5	106
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.8	67	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	9.2	37
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	35.9	64				

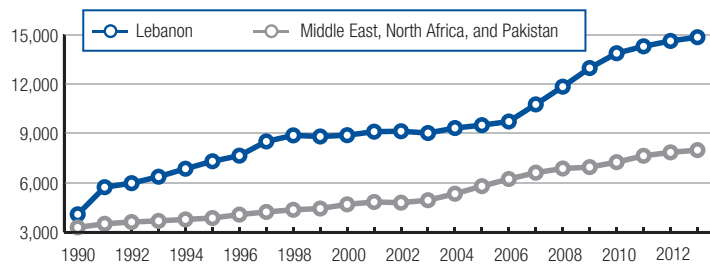
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Lebanon

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	4.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	44.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	9,920
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.08

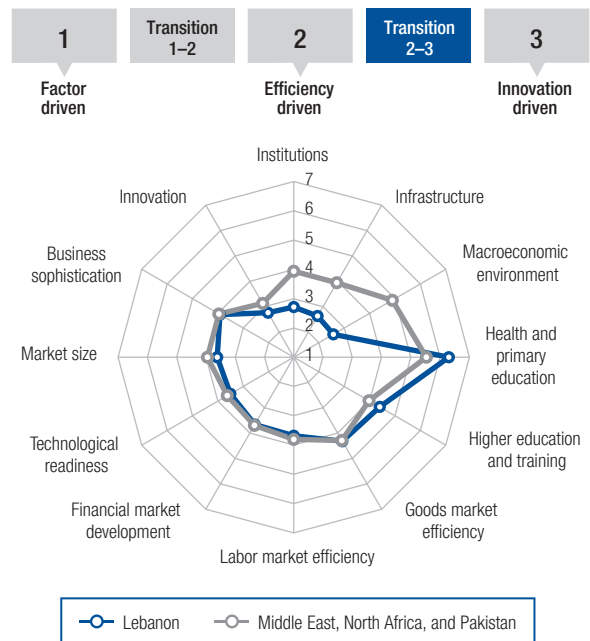
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



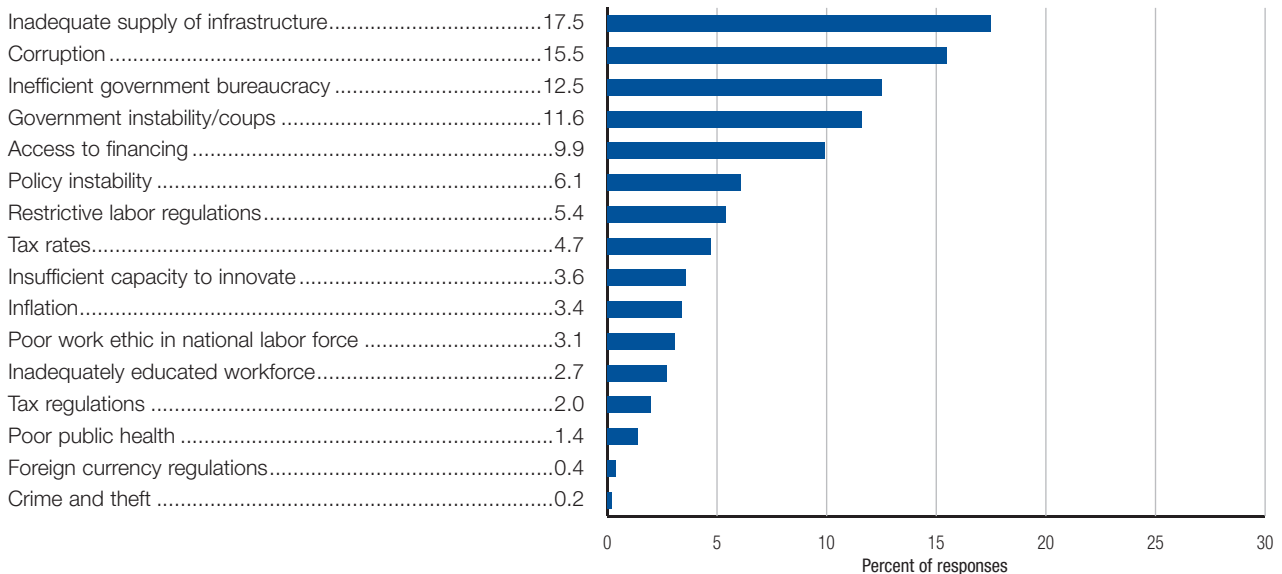
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	113	3.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	103	3.8
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	91	3.9
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	89	3.9
Basic requirements (37.7%)	127	3.5
Institutions.....	139	2.7
Infrastructure.....	122	2.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	143	2.6
Health and primary education.....	30	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	85	3.9
Higher education and training.....	67	4.4
Goods market efficiency.....	71	4.3
Labor market efficiency.....	123	3.7
Financial market development.....	102	3.7
Technological readiness.....	86	3.5
Market size.....	76	3.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (12.3%)	101	3.3
Business sophistication.....	75	3.9
Innovation.....	119	2.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.5	108	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	32
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.2	139	6.07	No. days to start a business*	9.0	50
1.03	Diversion of public funds	1.9	137	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	2.8	138
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.3	144	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	50
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.2	142	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.1	80
1.06	Judicial independence	2.1	138	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.9	113
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	1.7	142	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.8	111
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	1.4	143	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.1	129
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.6	131	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	80.4	23
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.5	132	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.4	87
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.1	139	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.3	87
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	2.9	138	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	2.6	140	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.2	82
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.6	113	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	51
1.15	Organized crime	4.5	88	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.9	70
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.8	132	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	8.7	26
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	2.9	141	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.8	51
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.2	98	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.0	60
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	3.7	133	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.3	125
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.4	121	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.3	134
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	83	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.2	135
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.34	138	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.3	140	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	2.8	120	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.6	60
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.1	72
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.1	73	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.2	132
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.5	65	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.8	76
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	152.1	72	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.8	59
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	1.4	143	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.8	27
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	80.6	114	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.5	108
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	18.0	66	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3	113
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-9.5	138	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.3	100
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	6.3	133	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.3	94
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	3.2	64	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.4	139
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	139.7	141	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %	70.5	38
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	31.3	107	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	10.0	64
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	15.4	91	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	41.8	49
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	16.0	37	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.3	77
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.3	35	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.5	71
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	66.3	80
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.2	34	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	65.1	30
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	8.0	49	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	79.8	30	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.7	50
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.3	16	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.1	93
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	93.2	79	11.03	State of cluster development	3.3	107
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.8	54	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	74.0	99	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.7	78
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	46.3	58	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.7	20
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.6	28	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.6	84
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.7	5	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.4	53
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.3	17	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.2	121
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.7	92	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.2	67	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.0	54
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.5	117	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.6	128
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.3	127	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.5	30	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.9	118
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.7	76	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.0	142
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.4	117	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.6	28
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.0	45	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.7	60
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	30.2	42				

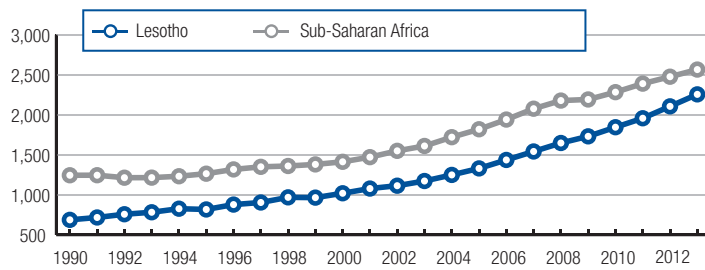
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Lesotho

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	1.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	2.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,194
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

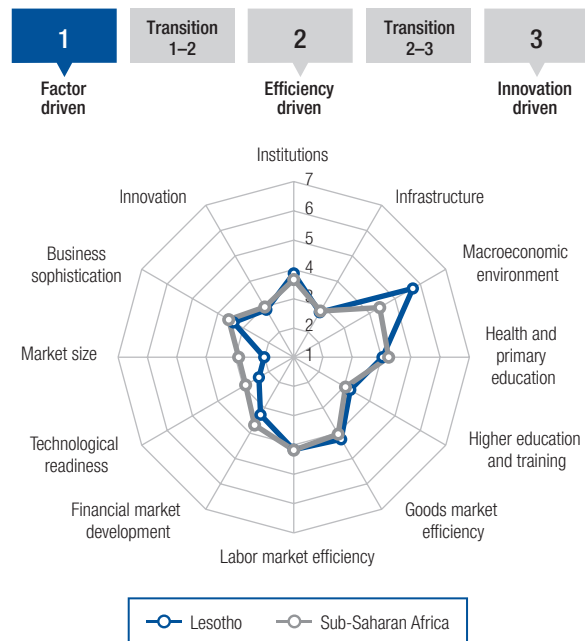
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



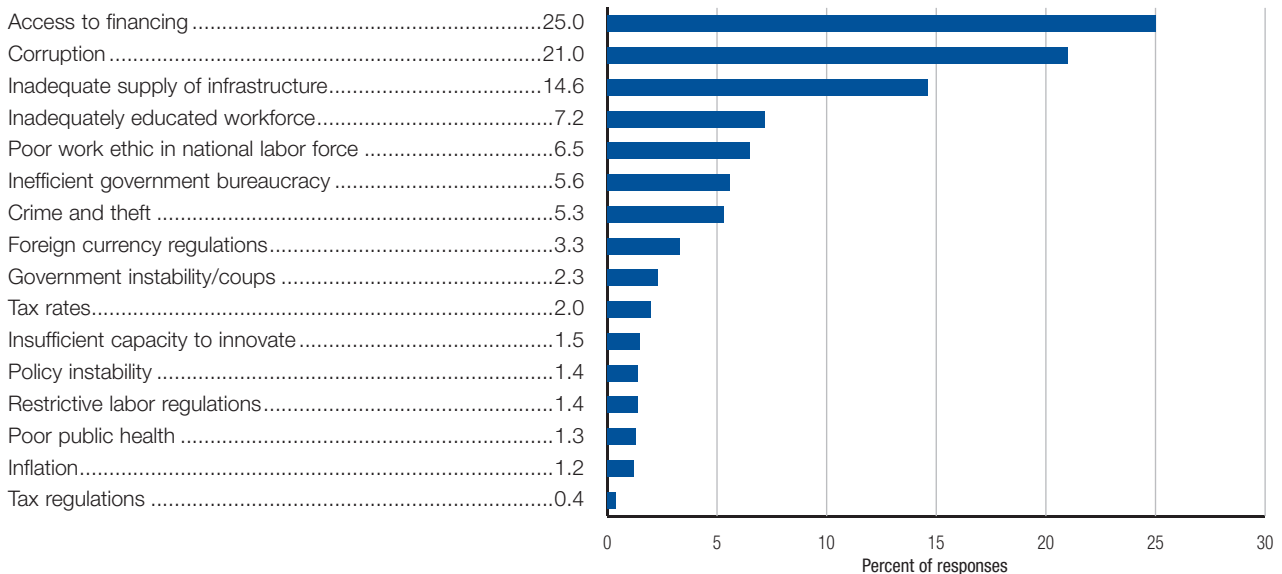
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	107	3.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	123	3.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	137	3.2
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	135	3.3
Basic requirements (60.0%)	102	4.1
Institutions.....	68	3.9
Infrastructure.....	116	2.8
Macroeconomic environment.....	28	5.7
Health and primary education.....	128	4.0
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	130	3.2
Higher education and training.....	116	3.2
Goods market efficiency.....	80	4.2
Labor market efficiency.....	76	4.2
Financial market development.....	123	3.3
Technological readiness.....	137	2.4
Market size.....	139	2.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	117	3.1
Business sophistication.....	123	3.4
Innovation.....	110	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.6	103	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	7	78
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.5	81	6.07	No. days to start a business*	29.0	110
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.8	49	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.9	61
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.4	47	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	3.9	122
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.2	58	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.1	77
1.06	Judicial independence	4.1	55	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.0	107
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.7	39	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.7	47
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.7	39	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.4	107
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.9	31	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	127.4	3
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.7	70	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.5	133
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.5	62	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.6	55
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.9	71	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.2	76	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.0	102
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.9	96	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.0	123
1.15	Organized crime	4.5	85	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.9	76
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.7	45	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	15.0	70
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.0	63	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.0	40
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	2.8	139	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.8	84
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	3.6	135	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.4	119
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.1	130	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.4	68
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	83	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.6	63
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.81	71	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.6	98	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.3	97	8.01	Availability of financial services	3.2	131
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.4	125
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.7	120	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.7	109
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.1	144	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.9	63
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	0.3	143	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.7	72
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.7	97	8.06	Soundness of banks	3.5	130
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	86.3	110	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	2.6	130
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	2.8	115	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6	63
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	3.0	10	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.5	135
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	31.7	21	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.5	136
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	5.3	96	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.5	134
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	39.6	61	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	5.0	132
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	32.7	99	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	127
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	5.9	112	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	7.4	103
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	630.0	140	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.8	137
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.2	86	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	138
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	23.1	142	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	4.3	141
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.4	113	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	43.6	57
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	74.2	138	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	48.8	142	11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.6	136
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.1	66	11.02	Local supplier quality	3.5	128
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	81.6	126	11.03	State of cluster development	3.9	65
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.3	87	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	53.3	119	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.5	101
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	10.8	111	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.2	133
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.1	49	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.0	125
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.8	90	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.3	126
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.9	91	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.0	129
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.2	114	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.9	82	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.1	122
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.0	75	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.9	114
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.9	92	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.8	93	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	99
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.5	84	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.0	106
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.7	103	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.6	97
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.8	65	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	124
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	16.0	9				

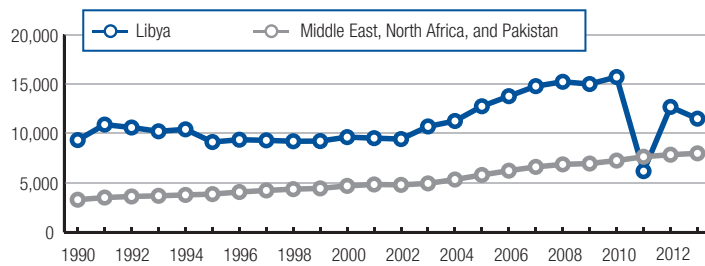
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Libya

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	6.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	67.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	11,046
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.08

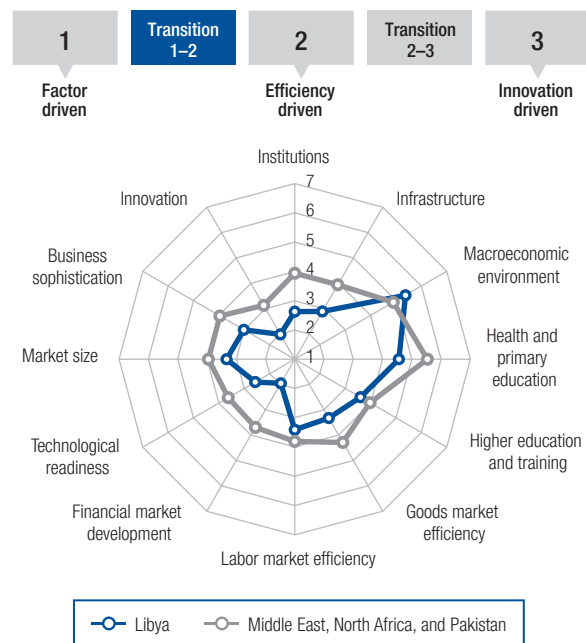
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



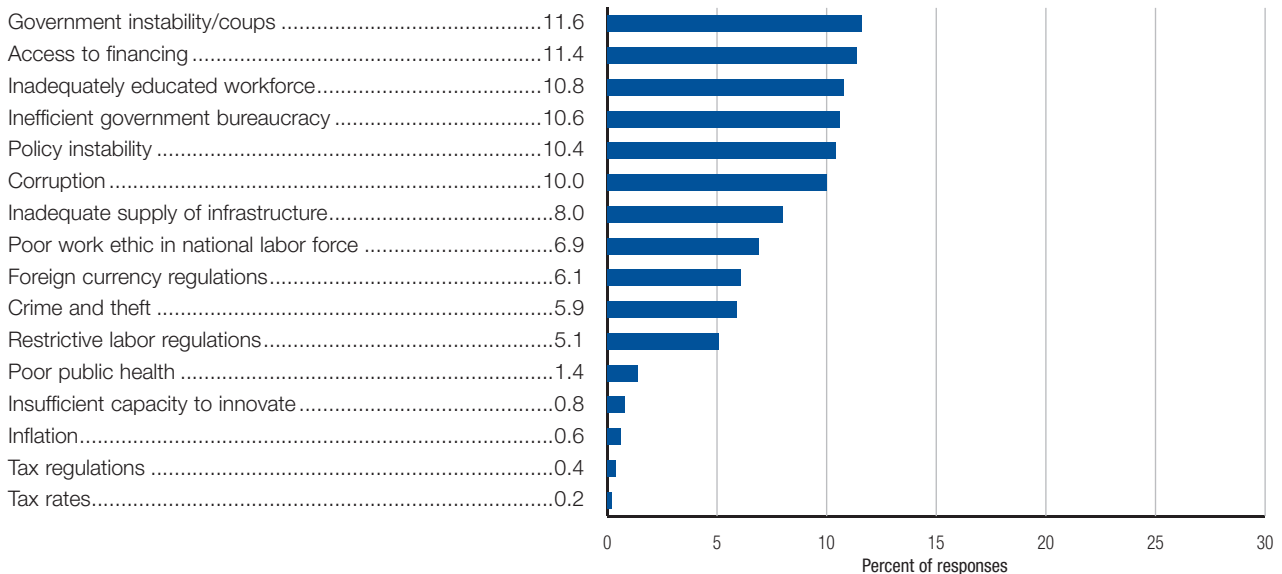
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	126	3.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	108	3.7
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	113	3.7
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements (58.5%)	111	3.9
Institutions.....	142	2.6
Infrastructure.....	113	2.9
Macroeconomic environment.....	41	5.4
Health and primary education.....	119	4.6
Efficiency enhancers (36.1%)	137	3.0
Higher education and training.....	102	3.6
Goods market efficiency.....	139	3.3
Labor market efficiency.....	133	3.4
Financial market development.....	144	1.9
Technological readiness.....	130	2.6
Market size.....	85	3.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.4%)	143	2.5
Business sophistication.....	135	3.0
Innovation.....	144	2.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.0	131	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	10	118
1.02	Intellectual property protection	1.8	143	6.07	No. days to start a business*	35.0	119
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.1	133	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	2.1	143
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.3	112	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	3.7	132
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.9	122	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.0	1
1.06	Judicial independence	3.0	104	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	2.4	143
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.3	124	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.0	135
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.0	136	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	2.6	139
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.5	134	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	34.5	101
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.4	135	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.4	137
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.4	127	6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.3	139
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	2.9	139	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	2.4	142	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.0	103
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	2.5	138	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.9	82
1.15	Organized crime	4.0	116	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.6	95
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.0	143	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	10.3	42
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.4	127	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.8	52
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	2.2	144	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.0	132
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	2.4	144	7.07	Reliance on professional management	2.7	140
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	2.4	144	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.7	118
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	1.7	143	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.3	132
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			8th pillar: Financial market development				
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	1.9	144	8.01	Availability of financial services	2.1	144
2.02	Quality of roads	2.1	142	8.02	Affordability of financial services	2.0	144
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.03	Financing through local equity market	1.8	140
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.6	131	8.04	Ease of access to loans	1.5	142
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.4	139	8.05	Venture capital availability	1.6	142
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	111.2	79	8.06	Soundness of banks	2.7	142
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2.8	116	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	2.0	137
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	165.0	9	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	1	143
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	12.7	82	9th pillar: Technological readiness			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			10th pillar: Market size				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	1.6	12	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.9	95
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	18.4	78	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.6	67
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.6	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	70.4	78
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	0.0	1	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	76.1	19
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	35.6	93	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4th pillar: Health and primary education			12th pillar: Innovation				
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	12.01	Capacity for innovation	2.5	144
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	1.7	143
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	40.0	65	12.03	Company spending on R&D	1.8	144
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.0	91	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	1.7	144
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.2	1	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	1.9	143
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.9	93	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.3	119
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	13.2	68	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	124
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	75.2	54	5th pillar: Higher education and training			
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.5	128	5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	104.3	20
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	n/a	n/a	5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	60.9	41
5th pillar: Higher education and training			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency				
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	104.3	20	6.01	Intensity of local competition	3.7	141
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	60.9	41	6.02	Extent of market dominance	2.7	137
5.03	Quality of the education system	1.9	144	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	2.1	143
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.9	125	6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.2	109
5.05	Quality of management schools	2.3	142	6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	31.6	44
5.06	Internet access in schools	1.6	143				
5.07	Availability of research and training services	2.5	143				
5.08	Extent of staff training	2.7	143				

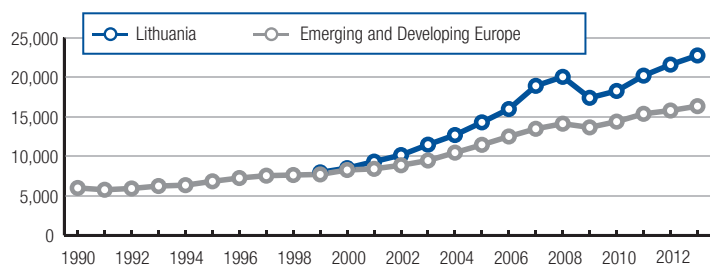
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Lithuania

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	3.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	47.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	16,003
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.08

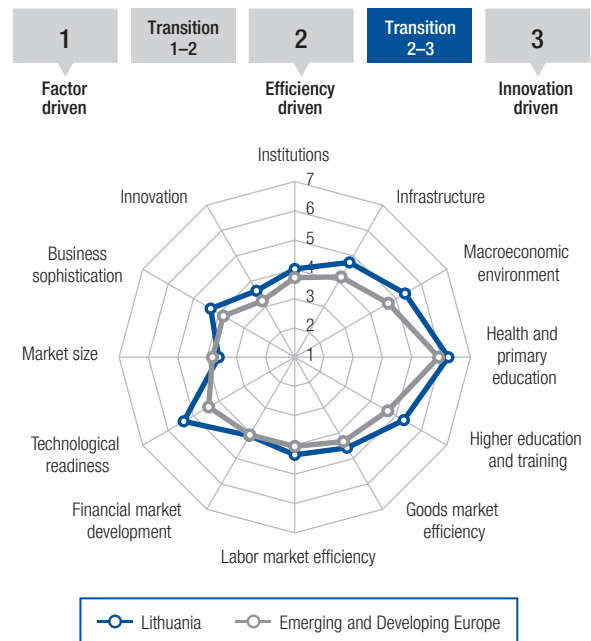
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



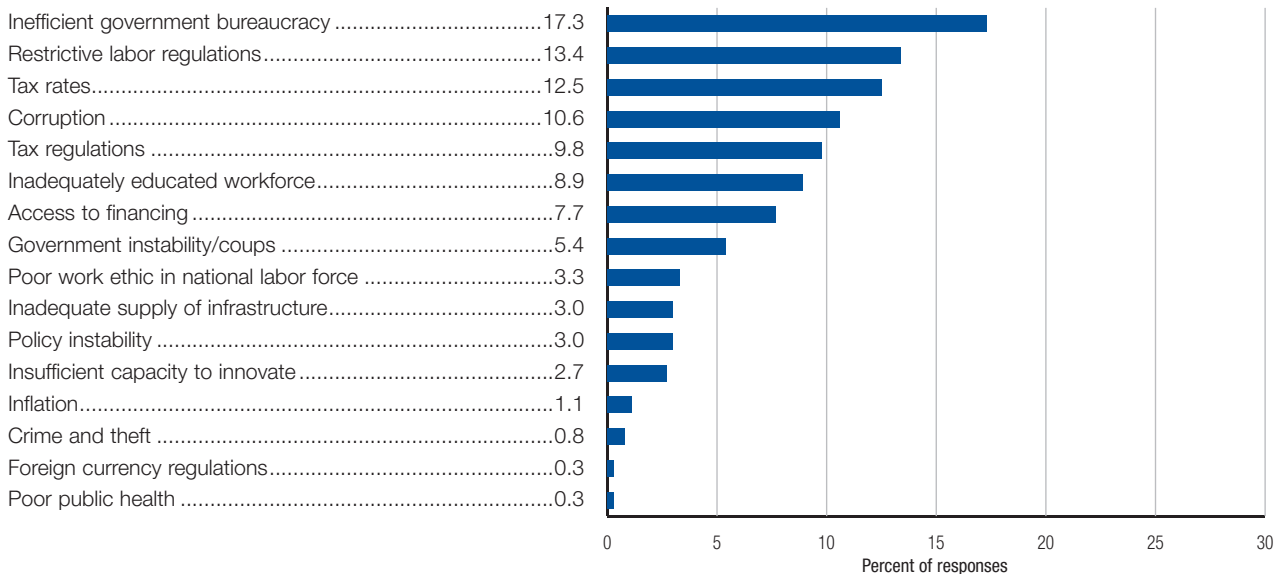
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	41	4.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	48	4.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	45	4.4
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	44	4.4
Basic requirements (22.5%)	37	5.1
Institutions.....	58	4.0
Infrastructure.....	43	4.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	42	5.3
Health and primary education.....	35	6.2
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	38	4.5
Higher education and training.....	26	5.3
Goods market efficiency.....	47	4.6
Labor market efficiency.....	53	4.3
Financial market development.....	65	4.1
Technological readiness.....	28	5.4
Market size.....	77	3.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (27.5%)	44	4.0
Business sophistication.....	49	4.3
Innovation.....	44	3.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)		
1.01	Property rights	4.2.....62	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	4.....22
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.8.....58	6.07	No. days to start a business*	6.5.....31
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.3.....66	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.8.....70
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.7.....83	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.1.....97
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.6.....47	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8.....5
1.06	Judicial independence	3.6.....71	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.4.....88
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.2.....62	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.0.....101
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.8.....90	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.6.....43
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.0.....105	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	84.9.....17
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.5.....84	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.2.....30
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.8.....108	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.2.....94
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.7.....28	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.7.....52	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1.....87
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.8.....48	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	6.0.....8
1.15	Organized crime	5.1.....55	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.0.....125
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.3.....60	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	24.6.....112
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.3.....46	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.9.....124
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.9.....59	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.8.....12
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.0.....34	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.5.....50
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.9.....89	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.7.....119
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0-10 (best)*	5.7.....57	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.3.....129
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.95.....13
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.9.....43	8th pillar: Financial market development		
2.02	Quality of roads	4.9.....36	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.9.....45
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.5.....22	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.9.....39
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.9.....47	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.5.....67
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.2.....75	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.6.....91
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	55.1.....97	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.7.....73
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.6.....41	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.2.....113
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	151.3.....22	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.1.....70
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	20.7.....55	8.08	Legal rights index, 0-10 (best)*	7.....43
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.1.....54	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.7.....32
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	19.3.....73	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.4.....33
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.2.....1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.5.....7
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	39.3.....60	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	68.5.....40
3.05	Country credit rating, 0-100 (best)*	61.2.....47	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	22.0.....35
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	99.6.....30
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.....n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	49.9.....40
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.....n/a	10th pillar: Market size		
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	66.0.....81	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1-7 (best)*	3.3.....80
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.6.....72	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1-7 (best)*	4.6.....66
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1.....1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	67.6.....79
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.2.....33	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	83.3.....17
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	4.4.....32	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	73.9.....73	11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.2.....20
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.0.....24	11.02	Local supplier quality	5.0.....34
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.8.....57	11.03	State of cluster development	3.5.....89
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.5.....69
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	105.9.....18	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.2.....40
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	73.9.....22	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.5.....34
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.9.....55	11.07	Production process sophistication	4.4.....41
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.1.....23	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.8.....37
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.4.....60	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.8.....67
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.9.....23	12th pillar: Innovation		
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.8.....33	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.3.....38
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.2.....50	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.8.....28
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.1.....70
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.6.....22	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.6.....27
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.6.....81	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.1.....101
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.0.....68	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.1.....67
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.1.....124	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	6.1.....47
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	43.1.....92			

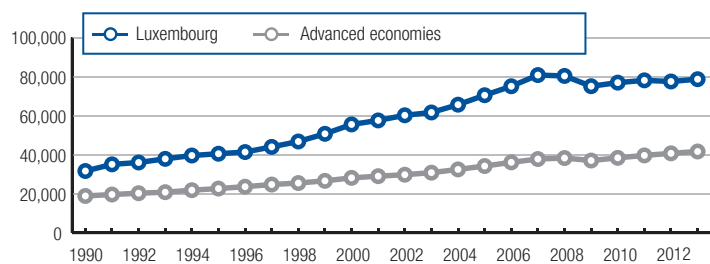
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Luxembourg

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	0.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	59.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	110,424
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.05

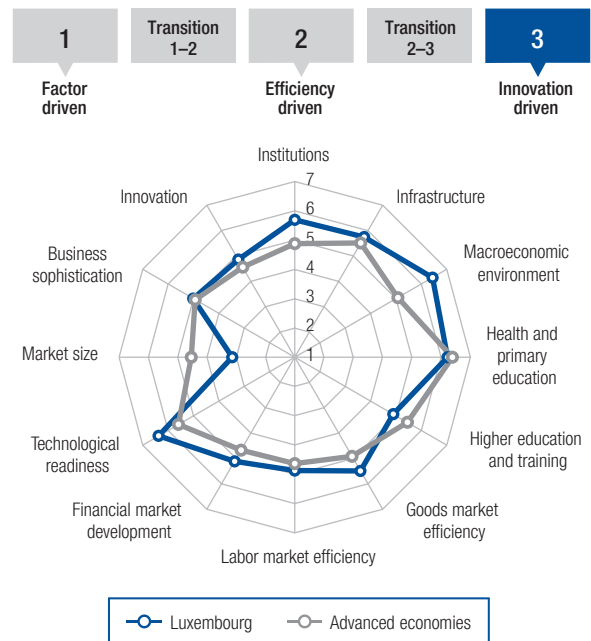
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



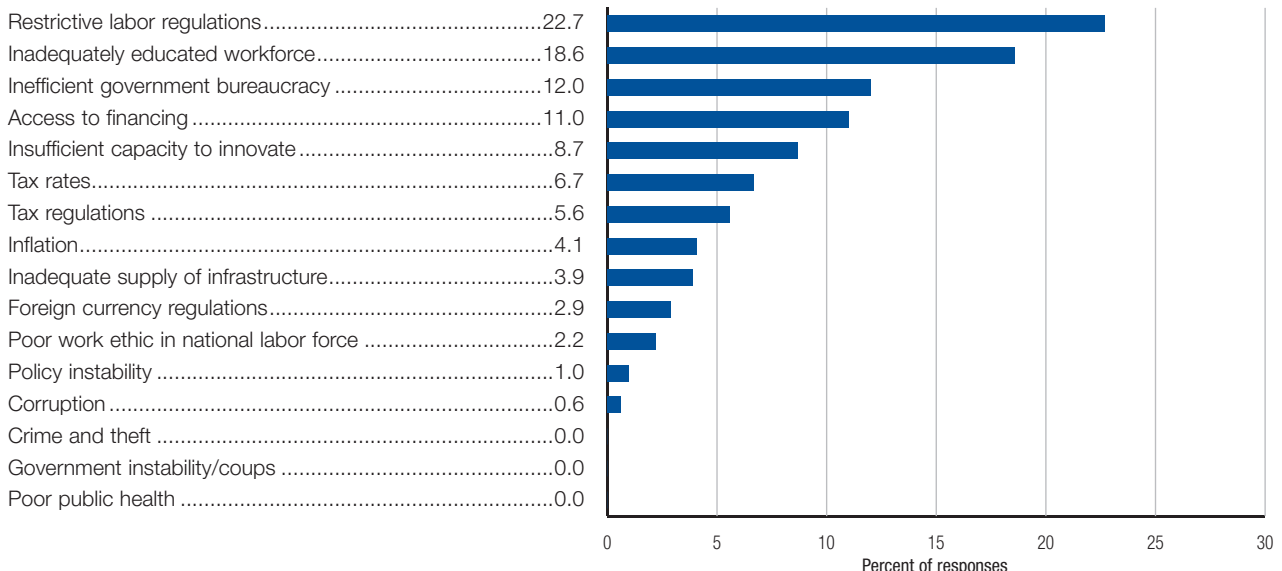
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	19	5.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	22	5.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	22	5.1
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	23	5.0
Basic requirements (20.0%)	7	6.0
Institutions.....	6	5.7
Infrastructure.....	16	5.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	8	6.4
Health and primary education.....	36	6.2
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	22	5.0
Higher education and training.....	43	4.9
Goods market efficiency.....	5	5.5
Labor market efficiency.....	16	4.9
Financial market development.....	14	5.1
Technological readiness.....	1	6.4
Market size.....	96	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	18	4.9
Business sophistication.....	21	5.0
Innovation.....	16	4.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Luxembourg

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	6.1	5	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
1.02	Intellectual property protection	6.1	3	6.07	No. days to start a business*	18.5	87
1.03	Diversion of public funds	6.1	5	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	5.0	4
1.04	Public trust in politicians	5.4	7	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	5.3	5
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	6.3	6	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	5
1.06	Judicial independence	6.0	12	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	6.3	1
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.7	11	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.9	4
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.5	16	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.5	9
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.3	9	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	125.3	4
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.4	12	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.4	16
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	5.1	6	6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.7	5
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.6	6	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.2	16	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.4	15
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	6.1	9	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.7	96
1.15	Organized crime	6.3	11	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.7	87
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.1	9	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	21.7	101
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	6.0	8	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	5.1	10
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.2	8	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.3	43
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.8	6	7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.5	17
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.5	7	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	5.0	12
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.3	105	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	5.5	8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.83	65	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.9	14	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	5.7	15	8.01	Availability of financial services	6.3	2
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	5.0	13	8.02	Affordability of financial services	6.1	2
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.0	37	8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.4	22
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.4	32	8.04	Ease of access to loans	4.4	6
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	28.5	112	8.05	Venture capital availability	4.2	10
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.6	10	8.06	Soundness of banks	6.0	16
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	148.6	24	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	6.0	4
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	50.5	11	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4	96
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	0.0	22	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.2	13
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	28.2	30	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	6.0	8
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.7	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.4	9
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	22.9	23	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	93.8	6
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	91.7	6	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	33.5	11
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	6,445.8	1	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	80.5	15
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	6.5	15	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.6	112
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.7	15	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	62
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	59	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	42.6	92
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.5	20	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	164.3	3
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	1.7	2	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	81.4	14	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.0	121
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.0	25	11.02	Local supplier quality	5.4	17
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	92.1	88	11.03	State of cluster development	4.9	17
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	5.7	13	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	101.0	30	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.9	18
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	18.2	95	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.1	64
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.6	25	11.07	Production process sophistication	5.6	16
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.8	28	11.08	Extent of marketing	5.3	21
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.7	39	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	5.0	14
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.1	14	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	5.3	22	12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.3	9
5.08	Extent of staff training	5.4	3	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.0	26
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.7	16	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.2	54	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.9	18
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.8	18	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.6	6
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.2	11	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.3	52
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	5.3	8	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	118.6	14
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	20.7	12				

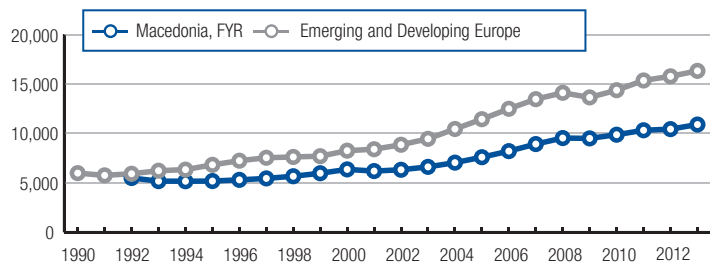
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Macedonia, FYR

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	2.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	10.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	4,944
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

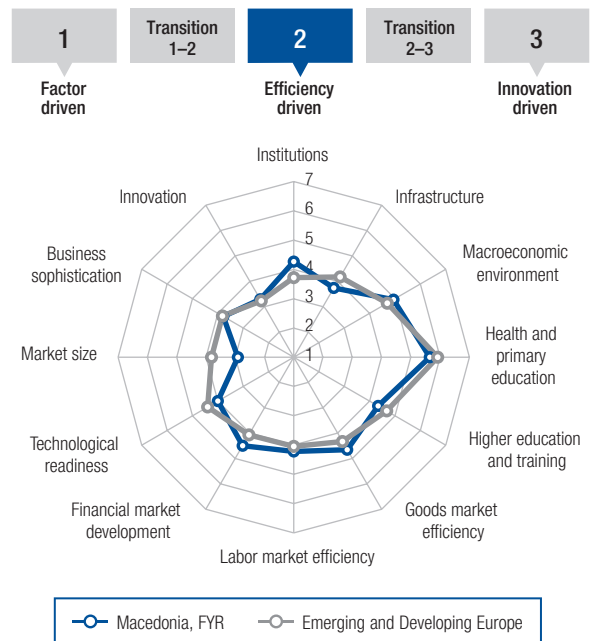
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



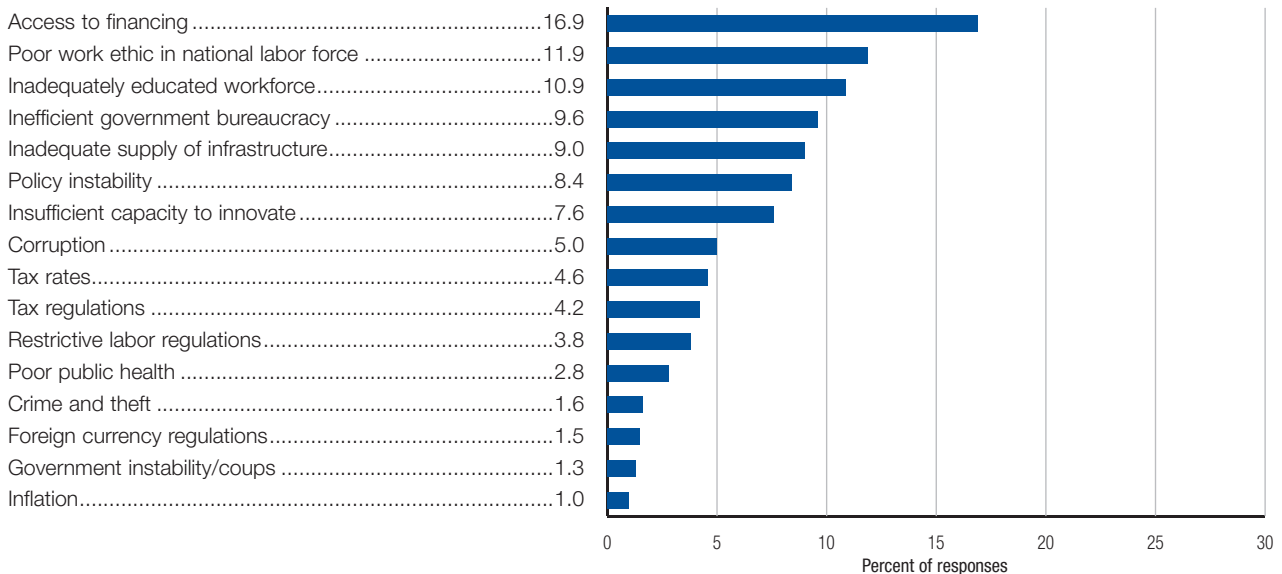
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	63	4.3
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	73	4.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	80	4.0
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	79	4.1
Basic requirements (40.0%)	64	4.6
Institutions.....	45	4.3
Infrastructure.....	82	3.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	55	4.9
Health and primary education.....	78	5.6
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	69	4.1
Higher education and training.....	71	4.3
Goods market efficiency.....	38	4.6
Labor market efficiency.....	71	4.2
Financial market development.....	41	4.5
Technological readiness.....	62	4.0
Market size.....	108	2.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	76	3.5
Business sophistication.....	89	3.8
Innovation.....	68	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Macedonia, FYR

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	4.6	48
1.02 Intellectual property protection	4.0	48
1.03 Diversion of public funds	4.0	42
1.04 Public trust in politicians	3.3	52
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	5.0	35
1.06 Judicial independence	3.5	79
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.6	41
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	3.8	30
1.09 Burden of government regulation	4.0	27
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.0	53
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.1	92
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	4.6	29
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.6	53
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.8	51
1.15 Organized crime	4.8	65
1.16 Reliability of police services	4.5	53
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.3	45
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.9	61
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.5	77
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.4	53
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	16
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.9	84
2.02 Quality of roads	3.4	91
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.0	86
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.4	102
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.7	59
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions*	16.4	127
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	4.9	66
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	106.2	82
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	19.0	61
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.0	91
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	22.6	53
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	2.8	1
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	35.8	52
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	42.0	77
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	41
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*	6.5	43
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	75.0	58
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.3	56
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	86.5	109
5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	82.8	91
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	38.5	70
5.03 Quality of the education system	4.0	53
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.4	48
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.9	90
5.06 Internet access in schools	5.5	33
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.8	93
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.9	81
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.4	43
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.7	70
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.2	62
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.5	19
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	8.2	1

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
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	23
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.4	73
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.3	71
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.9	112
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	5.2	20
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.7	36
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	74.4	29
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.7	54
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.8	118
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	63
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.7	18
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	4.4	27
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	13.0	57
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.4	19
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.7	18
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.7	107
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	2.5	127
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	2.2	134
7.10 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.66	104
8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.3	76
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.3	54
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.4	74
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.0	55
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.9	52
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.3	52
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.5	50
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9	11
9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.9	69
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.2	105
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.6	76
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %*	61.2	50
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	15.7	45
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	36.4	66
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	38.3	55
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)*	3.7	102
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	22.6	113
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	53.0	42
11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.7	49
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.4	71
11.03 State of cluster development	3.5	95
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.6	132
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.7	72
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.9	81
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.8	73
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.1	78
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.3	113
12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.5	91
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.7	71
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.1	67
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	60
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.6	56
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.9	81
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.2	91

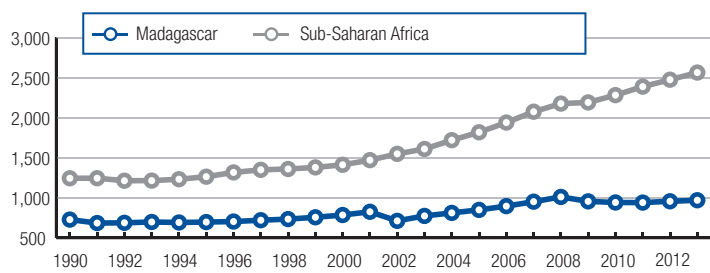
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Madagascar

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	23.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	11.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	488
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

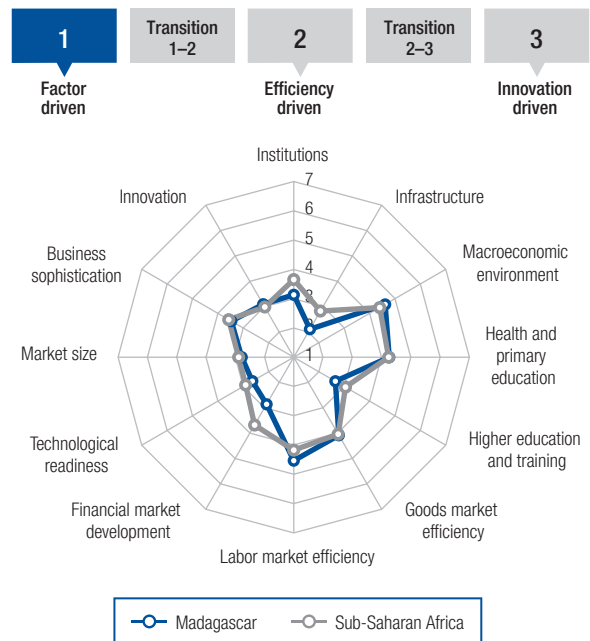
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



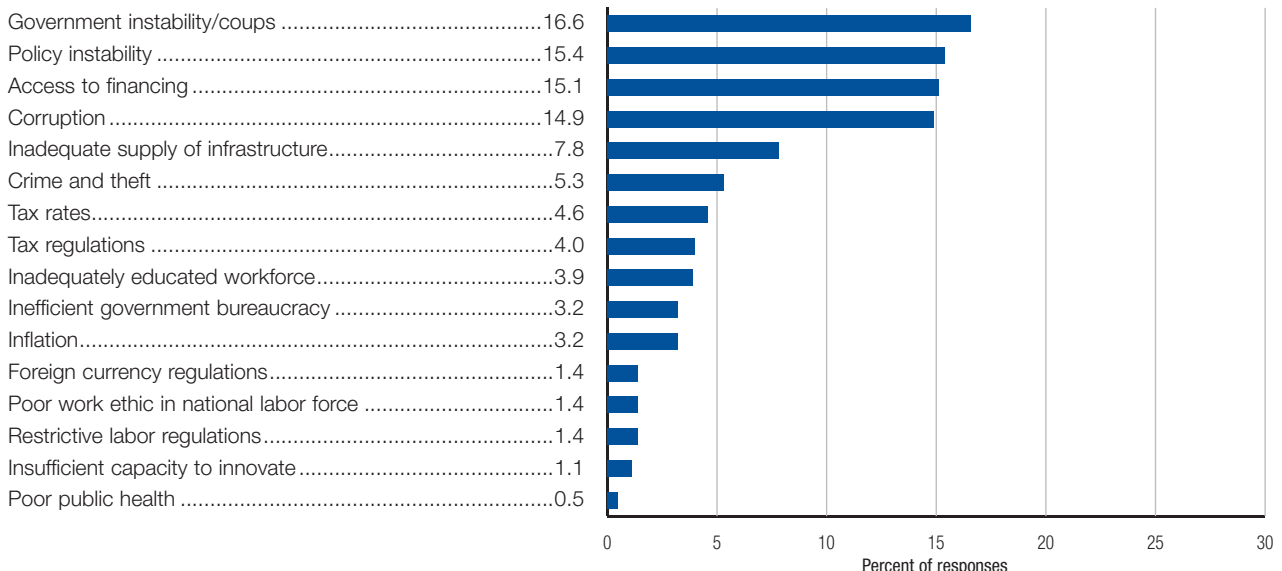
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	130	3.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	132	3.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	130	3.4
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	130	3.4
Basic requirements (60.0%)	129	3.5
Institutions.....	128	3.1
Infrastructure.....	135	2.1
Macroeconomic environment.....	81	4.6
Health and primary education.....	125	4.3
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	128	3.3
Higher education and training.....	130	2.6
Goods market efficiency.....	102	4.1
Labor market efficiency.....	39	4.5
Financial market development.....	132	2.9
Technological readiness.....	127	2.6
Market size.....	114	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	105	3.3
Business sophistication.....	117	3.5
Innovation.....	94	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Madagascar

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	3.1	130
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.9	115
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.3	126
1.04 Public trust in politicians	2.1	120
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.0	117
1.06 Judicial independence	2.2	134
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.7	96
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	2.4	117
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.5	69
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.9	117
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.7	117
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	3.1	132
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.5	112
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.7	106
1.15 Organized crime	4.1	110
1.16 Reliability of police services	2.8	130
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.4	120
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.1	104
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	85
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.4	120
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.7	57
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.1	122
2.02 Quality of roads	2.6	129
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.8	92
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.4	103
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.4	114
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions*	40.0	107
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	2.3	130
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	36.1	139
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	1.1	123
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.5	44
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	19.2	74
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	5.8	106
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	49.8	86
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	18.2	136
4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	5,831.2	52
4.02 Business impact of malaria	3.4	64
4.03 Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	234.0	124
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.4	112
4.05 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.5	88
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.0	87
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	40.9	111
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	64.2	113
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.6	123
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	77.1	129
5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	38.0	130
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	4.2	132
5.03 Quality of the education system	3.0	115
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.7	93
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.8	93
5.06 Internet access in schools	2.4	135
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.4	117
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.7	102
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.8	90
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.3	112
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.4	119
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.1	125
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	35.8	63

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
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	39
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.5	100
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	109
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	7.6	88
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.3	96
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.0	102
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.4	114
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	42.0	82
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.5	74
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.5	133
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.2	77
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	57
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	4.2	36
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	12.3	54
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.1	111
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.9	71
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.9	91
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	2.9	104
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	3.0	96
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	125
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.7	78
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.5	89
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.0	119
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	2.5	133
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	2	137
9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.3	103
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.4	87
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.2	103
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %*	2.2	138
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	135
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	0.4	143
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.4	128
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	117
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	22.3	114
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	28.8	100
11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.4	94
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.9	101
11.03 State of cluster development	2.9	133
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.7	124
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.5	99
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.3	128
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.3	110
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.4	123
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	83
12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.6	83
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.2	104
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.9	88
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.3	93
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	83
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.4	38
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	109

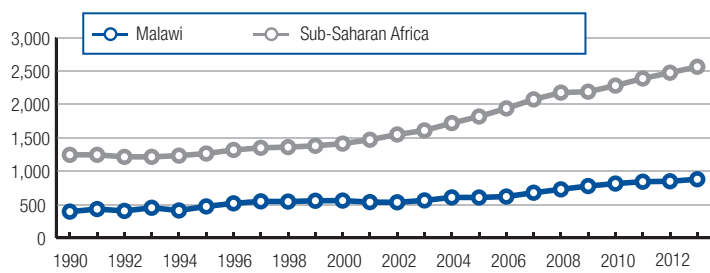
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Malawi

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	17.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	3.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	223
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

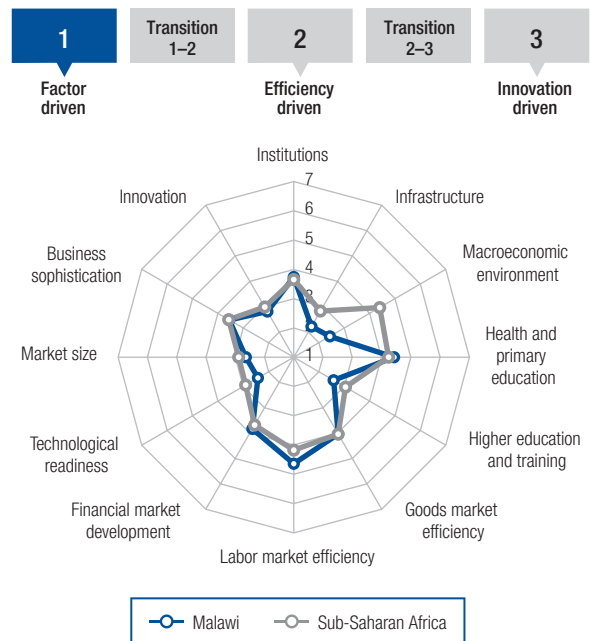
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



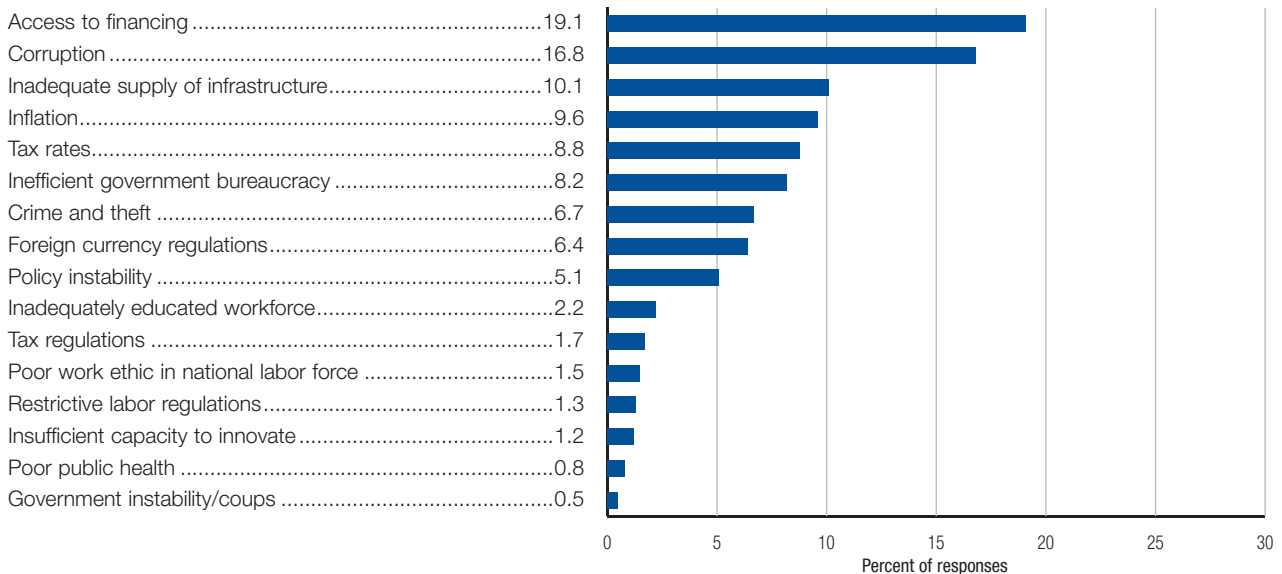
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	132	3.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	136	3.3
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	129	3.4
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	117	3.6
Basic requirements (60.0%)	139	3.2
Institutions.....	77	3.7
Infrastructure.....	131	2.2
Macroeconomic environment.....	144	2.4
Health and primary education.....	123	4.4
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	122	3.4
Higher education and training.....	132	2.6
Goods market efficiency.....	108	4.0
Labor market efficiency.....	28	4.6
Financial market development.....	79	3.8
Technological readiness.....	135	2.4
Market size.....	123	2.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	115	3.2
Business sophistication.....	108	3.5
Innovation.....	115	2.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	3.9	83
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.1	100
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.6	107
1.04 Public trust in politicians	2.7	86
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.5	94
1.06 Judicial independence	4.0	59
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.7	97
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	2.6	106
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.7	44
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.7	72
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.6	49
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	3.6	102
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.7	47
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.6	111
1.15 Organized crime	5.1	56
1.16 Reliability of police services	4.0	82
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.9	78
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.7	70
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.7	58
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.4	50
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	68
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.1	118
2.02 Quality of roads	3.3	99
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.9	89
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	2.6	132
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.8	132
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions*	9.3	136
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	2.9	113
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	32.3	141
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.2	143
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-6.7	125
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	16.9	93
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	27.7	142
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	68.9	112
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	19.7	130
4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	27,661.7	70
4.02 Business impact of malaria	3.1	71
4.03 Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	163.0	109
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	3.7	137
4.05 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	10.8	135
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.1	142
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	46.0	118
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	54.7	132
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.5	127
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	96.9	46
5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	34.2	133
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	0.8	141
5.03 Quality of the education system	3.2	99
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.0	119
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.2	127
5.06 Internet access in schools	2.7	128
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.4	113
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.0	65
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.9	76
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.1	122
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.9	79
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.3	103
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	34.9	57

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)		
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	10	118
6.07 No. days to start a business*	40.0	127
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.6	91
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.6	34
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	9.7	103
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.6	67
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.1	99
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.8	80
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	70.2	32
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.0	108
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.9	117
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	68
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	48
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	3.6	90
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	16.7	80
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.3	100
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.0	61
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.7	40
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	3.3	78
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	3.5	64
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	112
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.1	133
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.5	63
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.3	114
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.2	112
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.8	74
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.0	74
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7	43
9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	3.8	129
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	3.8	125
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.8	119
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %*	5.4	130
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	139
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	2.2	138
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	3.9	112
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)*	3.2	124
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	15.0	124
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	30.9	93
11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.4	92
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.7	119
11.03 State of cluster development	3.7	79
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.8	120
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.2	119
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.5	116
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.0	127
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.4	122
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	87
12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.2	116
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.1	110
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.8	105
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.8	120
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.0	110
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.5	103
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	122

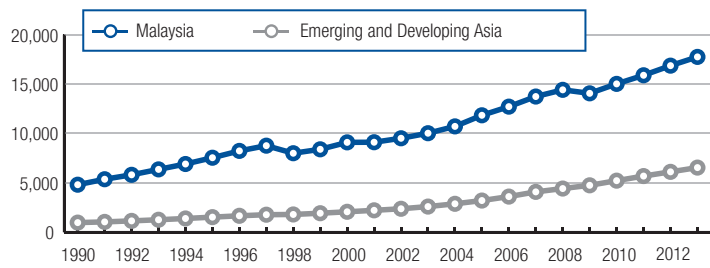
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Malaysia

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	29.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	312.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	10,548
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.60

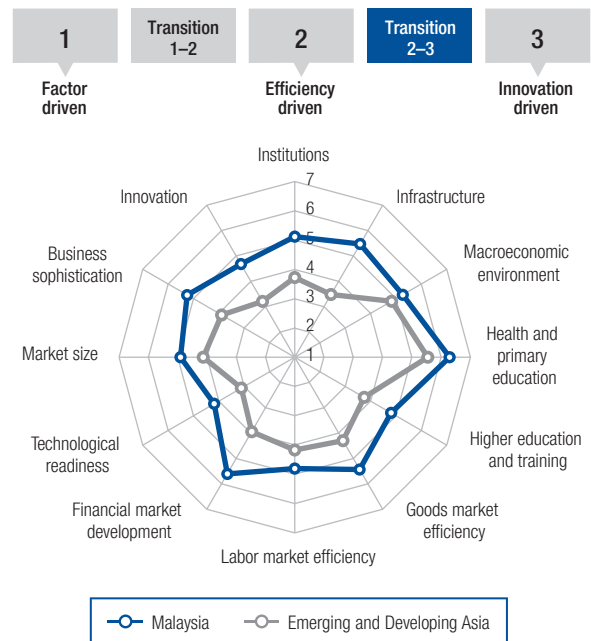
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



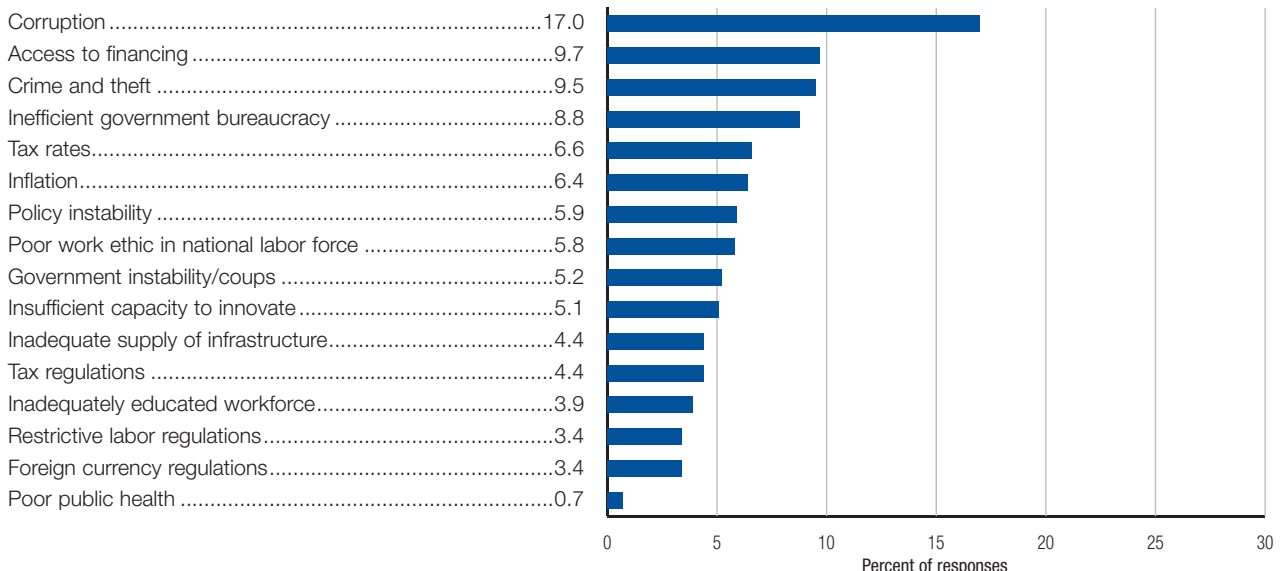
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	20	5.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	24	5.0
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	25	5.1
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	21	5.1
Basic requirements (36.1%)	23	5.5
Institutions.....	20	5.1
Infrastructure.....	25	5.5
Macroeconomic environment.....	44	5.3
Health and primary education.....	33	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	24	4.9
Higher education and training.....	46	4.8
Goods market efficiency.....	7	5.4
Labor market efficiency.....	19	4.8
Financial market development.....	4	5.6
Technological readiness.....	60	4.2
Market size.....	26	4.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (13.9%)	17	5.0
Business sophistication.....	15	5.2
Innovation.....	21	4.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Malaysia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	5.3	26	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	3	10
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.2	25	6.07	No. days to start a business*	6.0	21
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.8	26	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	5.2	2
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.7	17	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	5.1	9
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.9	37	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.2	81
1.06	Judicial independence	4.9	36	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.3	30
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.5	14	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.5	11
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.9	8	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.2	20
1.09	Burden of government regulation	5.0	4	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	80.0	24
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.3	14	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.5	11
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.8	13	6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.9	4
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.2	15	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.4	65	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.4	14
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.9	47	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.5	33
1.15	Organized crime	5.2	51	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.9	9
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.1	35	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	23.9	111
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.3	23	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	5.1	8
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.7	19	7.06	Pay and productivity	5.4	2
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.6	10	7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.6	15
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.3	13	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	5.1	9
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	8.7	4	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	5.0	12
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.59	119	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.6	20	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	5.6	19	8.01	Availability of financial services	5.6	17
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	5.0	12	8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.6	12
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.6	19	8.03	Financing through local equity market	5.1	8
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.7	19	8.04	Ease of access to loans	4.8	2
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	1,959.0	22	8.05	Venture capital availability	4.6	2
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.7	39	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.7	35
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	144.7	30	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.5	13
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	15.3	73	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	10	1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.6	102	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.7	33
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	30.1	25	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.6	24
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.1	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.5	8
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	58.2	97	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	67.0	41
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	72.0	32	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	8.2	69
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	22.1	81	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	33.5	28	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	12.5	93
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.5	21	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	80.0	86	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.6	29
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.3	84	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.8	20
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	75	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	525.7	29
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.1	83	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	85.6	15
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	7.3	45	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.8	60	11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.5	6
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.3	17	11.02	Local supplier quality	5.2	24
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.5	60	11.03	State of cluster development	5.3	9
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.8	26	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	67.2	108	11.05	Value chain breadth	5.2	11
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	36.0	72	11.06	Control of international distribution	5.2	7
5.03	Quality of the education system	5.3	10	11.07	Production process sophistication	5.2	23
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.2	16	11.08	Extent of marketing	5.3	17
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.1	25	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	5.2	10
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.4	34	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	5.4	13	12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.2	13
5.08	Extent of staff training	5.3	4	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.2	20
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.9	9	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.5	34	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.3	12
6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.2	11	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	5.2	3
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.0	17	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5.2	9
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	5.2	10	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	12.6	32
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	36.3	65				

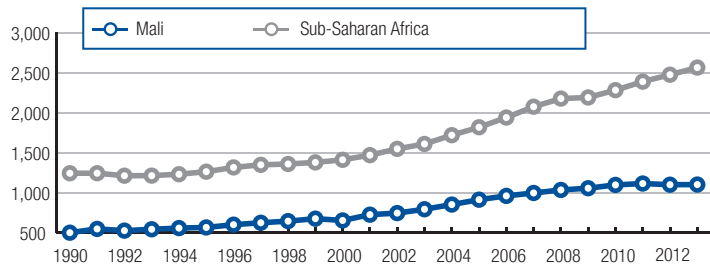
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Mali

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	16.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	11.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	657
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

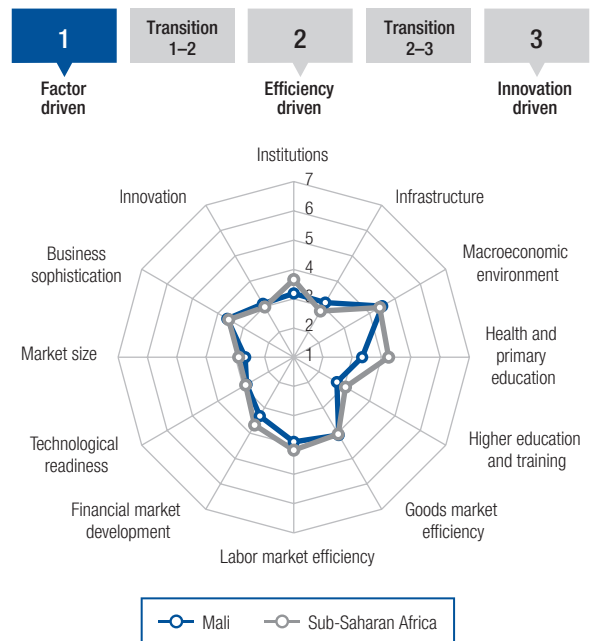
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



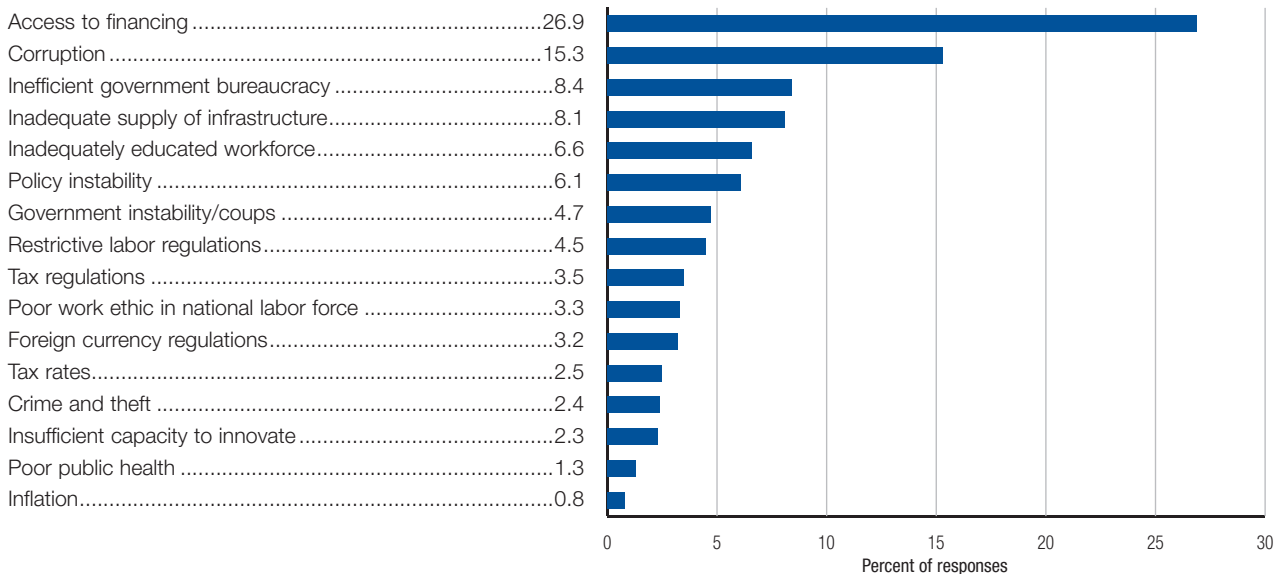
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	128	3.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	135	3.3
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	128	3.4
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	128	3.4
Basic requirements (60.0%)	128	3.5
Institutions.....	126	3.2
Infrastructure.....	103	3.2
Macroeconomic environment.....	86	4.5
Health and primary education.....	138	3.3
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	129	3.2
Higher education and training.....	128	2.7
Goods market efficiency.....	104	4.1
Labor market efficiency.....	102	3.9
Financial market development.....	122	3.3
Technological readiness.....	112	2.9
Market size.....	122	2.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	97	3.4
Business sophistication.....	102	3.6
Innovation.....	92	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.4	114	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	32
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.0	109	6.07	No. days to start a business*	11.0	57
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.5	116	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.9	59
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.8	82	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	3.2	141
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.5	134	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.8	111
1.06	Judicial independence	3.1	103	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.5	120
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.7	95	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.9	109
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.2	69	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.2	121
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.2	95	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	42.3	80
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.4	87	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.2	95
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.5	58	6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.9	114
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.7	97	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	2.5	141	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.5	53
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	2.9	131	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.7	94
1.15	Organized crime	3.2	134	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.3	35
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.8	90	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	13.7	63
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.8	87	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.3	96
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.3	135	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.5	106
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	3.5	138	7.07	Reliance on professional management	2.9	135
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.6	104	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.4	65
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.7	117	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.3	78
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.63	109	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.6	101	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.4	94	8.01	Availability of financial services	3.5	126
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.1	85	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.6	113
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.1	112	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.4	118
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.8	96	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.7	84
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	28.3	113	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.4	94
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.5	101	8.06	Soundness of banks	3.9	123
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	129.1	44	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	2.6	129
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.7	130	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6	63
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.7	68	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.2	105
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	14.9	108	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.1	107
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	-0.6	79	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.3	88
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	31.5	39	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %	2.3	136
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	18.5	134	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	138
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	5.9	113	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	20,197.2	63	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.8	119
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.2	68	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	60.0	78	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.5	121
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.0	129	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.3	123
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.9	106	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	18.6	120
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.9	128	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	27.4	107
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	79.6	141	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	54.6	133	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.7	63
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.8	120	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.2	84
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	68.7	136	11.03	State of cluster development	3.9	56
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.4	78	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	44.5	126	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.3	111
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	7.5	122	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.7	107
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.0	110	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.0	128
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.1	114	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.5	112
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.4	120	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.3	114
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.4	109	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.4	115	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.3	112
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.3	126	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.6	79
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.8	99	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.7	97	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	100
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.2	33	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.6	58
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.0	69	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.3	50
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.2	113	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	124
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	49.5	112				

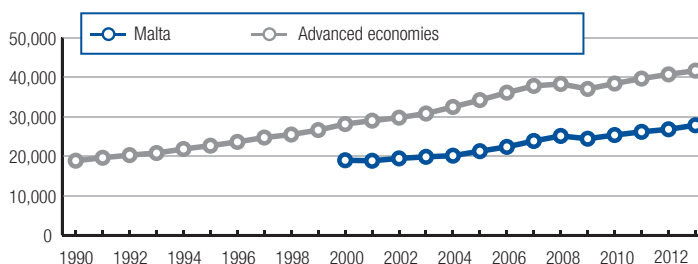
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Malta

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	0.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	9.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	22,872
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

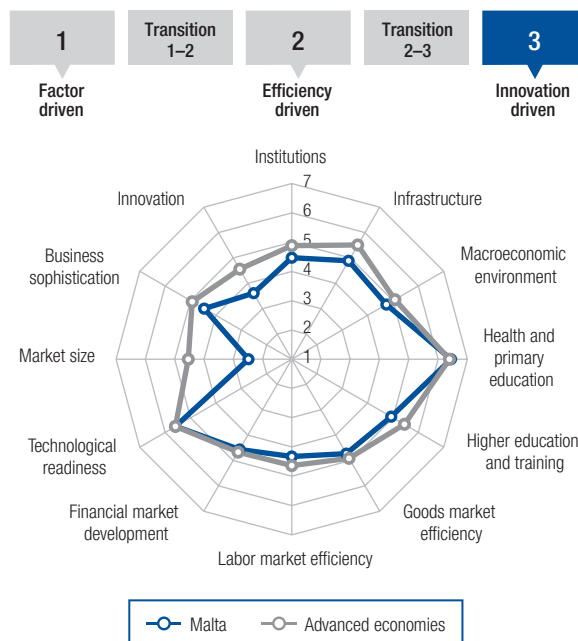
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



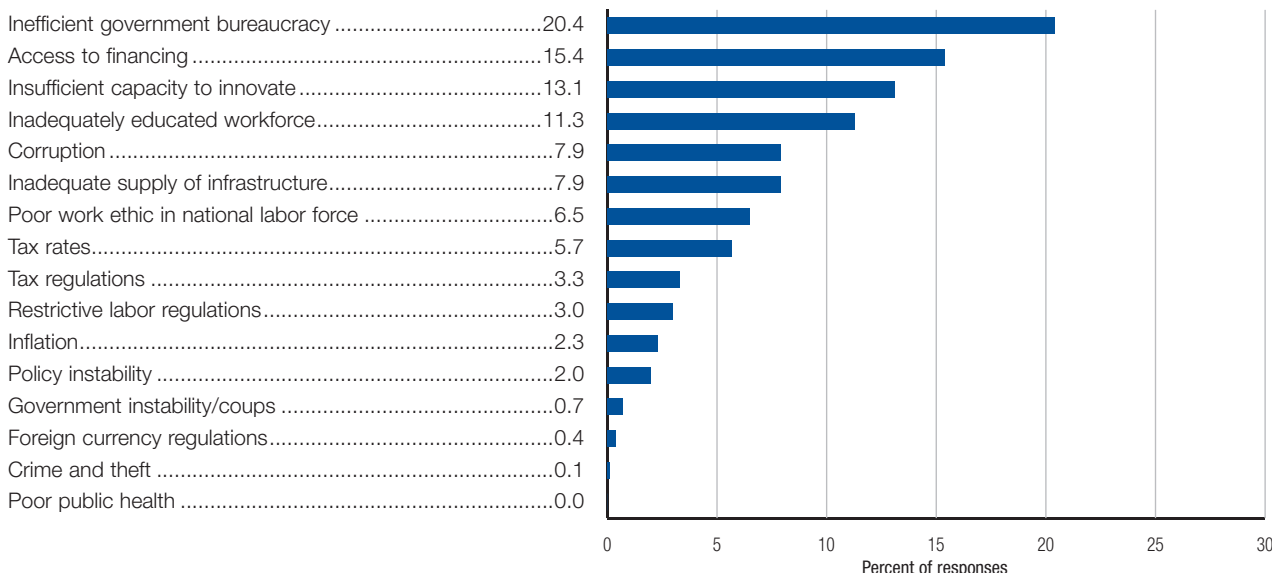
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	47	4.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	41	4.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	47	4.4
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	51	4.3
Basic requirements (20.0%)	35	5.1
Institutions.....	40	4.5
Infrastructure.....	37	4.9
Macroeconomic environment.....	65	4.7
Health and primary education.....	20	6.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	44	4.4
Higher education and training.....	42	4.9
Goods market efficiency.....	31	4.7
Labor market efficiency.....	54	4.3
Financial market development.....	36	4.6
Technological readiness.....	21	5.6
Market size.....	126	2.5
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	41	4.0
Business sophistication.....	36	4.5
Innovation.....	45	3.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	5.0	36	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	11	128
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.5	36	6.07	No. days to start a business*	39.5	126
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.1	40	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.3	25
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.5	43	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.4	59
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.1	59	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	5
1.06	Judicial independence	4.6	40	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.8	60
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.0	72	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.3	15
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.8	34	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.7	40
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.4	76	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	94.7	8
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.3	37	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.4	81
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.6	50	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.9	33
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.0	65	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.6	55	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.8	34
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.7	13	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	52
1.15	Organized crime	5.8	26	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.7	84
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.3	33	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	7.3	20
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.3	44	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.2	27
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.9	13	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.1	58
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.6	66	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.0	84
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.8	29	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.1	37
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.7	57	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.3	24
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.61	116	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.9	46	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.7	85	8.01	Availability of financial services	5.4	26
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.2	24
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.5	20	8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.4	25
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.5	30	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.8	16
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	79.2	88	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.1	40
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.7	77	8.06	Soundness of banks	6.3	10
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	129.8	43	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.0	26
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	53.9	7	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3	113
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.9	71	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.7	34
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	14.4	111	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.2	38
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.0	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.2	13
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	71.7	114	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	68.9	39
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	69.2	35	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	32.8	13
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	1,204.6	3	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	40.6	53
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	11.0	30	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.1	130
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.2	38	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.7	107
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	11.6	130
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.1	36	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	89.0	12
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	5.8	38	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	80.7	22	11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.5	4
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.5	12	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.6	52
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.1	65	11.03	State of cluster development	4.0	49
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.2	34	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	86.3	82	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.4	32
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	41.2	66	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.4	36
5.03	Quality of the education system	5.0	16	11.07	Production process sophistication	4.7	33
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.3	13	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.5	51
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.9	31	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	56
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.8	26	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.6	40	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.0	47
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.4	40	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.9	59
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.3	55	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	6.1	3	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.9	51
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.1	44	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.2	19
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.8	24	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	57
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.3	27	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	10.2	35
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	41.0	86				

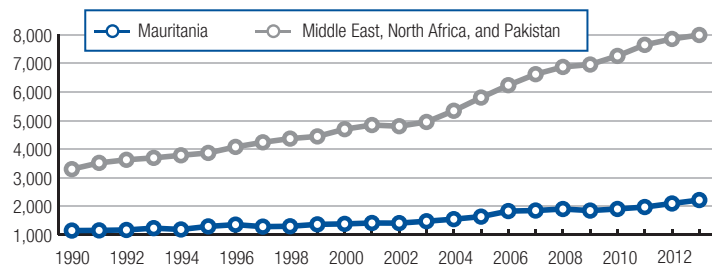
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Mauritania

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	3.7
GDP (US\$ billions).....	4.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,127
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

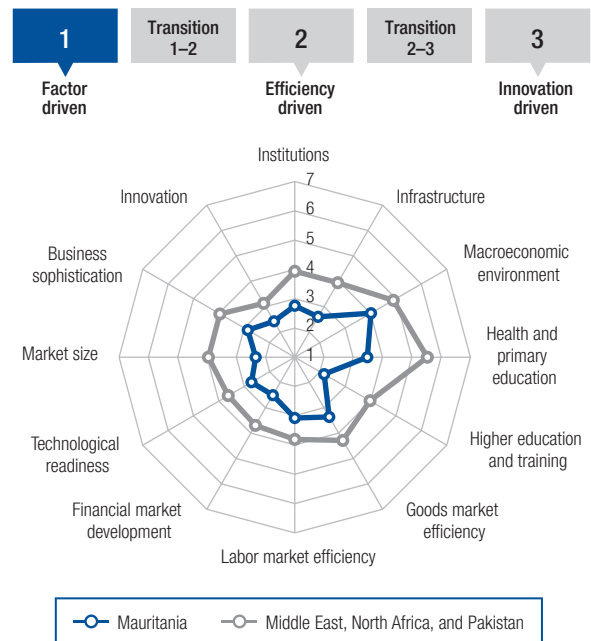
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



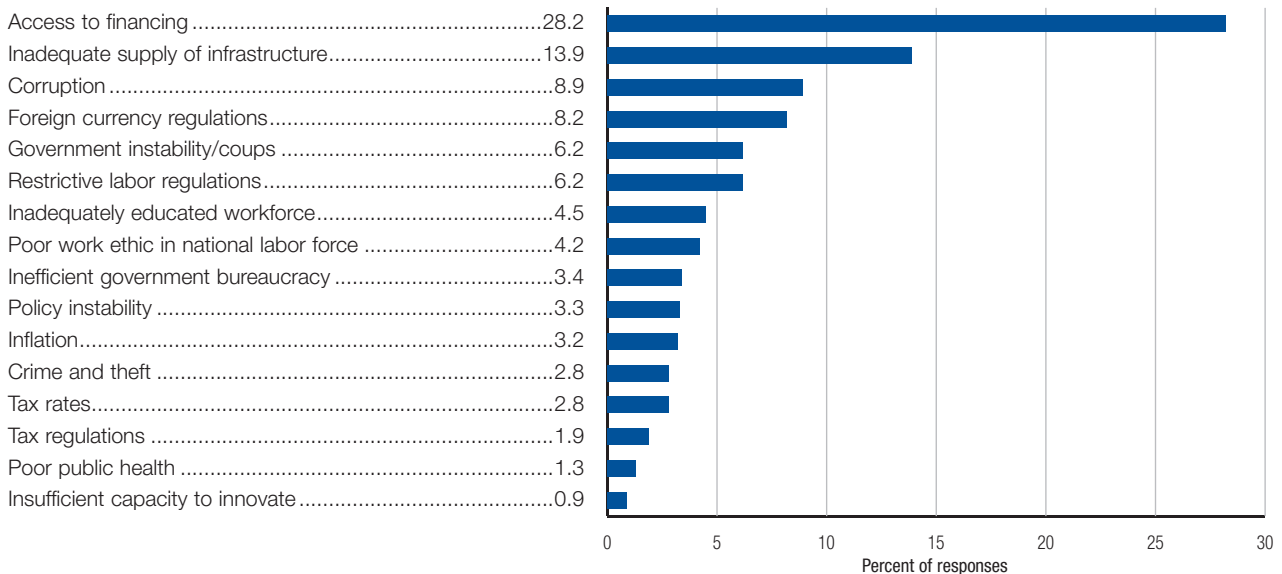
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	141	3.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	141	3.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	134	3.3
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	137	3.2
Basic requirements (60.0%)	138	3.2
Institutions.....	138	2.8
Infrastructure.....	123	2.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	115	4.0
Health and primary education.....	137	3.5
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	143	2.7
Higher education and training.....	141	2.2
Goods market efficiency.....	138	3.4
Labor market efficiency.....	141	3.1
Financial market development.....	141	2.5
Technological readiness.....	123	2.7
Market size.....	131	2.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	138	2.6
Business sophistication.....	142	2.9
Innovation.....	136	2.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Mauritania

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	2.5	139	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	9	106
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.2	141	6.07	No. days to start a business*	19.0	90
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.5	115	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.0	130
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.2	115	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	3.2	140
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.3	141	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.1	116
1.06	Judicial independence	2.3	125	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	2.7	140
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.3	128	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.1	132
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.6	100	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.0	134
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.1	98	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	102.0	7
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.4	138	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	2.8	142
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.1	140	6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.5	135
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	2.6	142	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.4	116	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.4	136
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.7	57	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.6	101
1.15	Organized crime	4.9	64	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.3	117
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.0	121	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	10.5	43
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	2.7	143	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.8	126
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	2.6	142	7.06	Pay and productivity	2.5	140
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	2.8	142	7.07	Reliance on professional management	2.0	144
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	2.4	143	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.3	131
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.7	117	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.5	123
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.37	132	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.6	134	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	2.3	137	8.01	Availability of financial services	2.9	138
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.4	77	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.2	129
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.4	135	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.0	136
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.4	140	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.0	125
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	11.4	133	8.05	Venture capital availability	1.9	134
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.3	105	8.06	Soundness of banks	3.1	135
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	102.5	90	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	1.9	138
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	1.4	120	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3	113
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.1	38	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.5	86
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	10.0	129	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.2	104
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	4.1	82	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.4	135
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	87.7	122	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	6.2	128
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	21.1	126	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.2	121
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	2.6	134	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	17,649.5	60	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	5.4	108
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.0	54	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	350.0	131	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.0	133
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	3.4	141	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.3	121
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	75	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	8.2	133
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.7	133	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	69.6	28
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	64.8	133	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	61.4	121	11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.8	127
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.5	129	11.02	Local supplier quality	2.8	141
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	69.6	135	11.03	State of cluster development	2.8	135
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.8	116	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	26.8	139	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.1	130
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	5.1	128	11.06	Control of international distribution	2.8	143
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.7	128	11.07	Production process sophistication	2.6	134
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.9	123	11.08	Extent of marketing	2.9	138
5.05	Quality of management schools	2.8	136	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	2.4	141
5.06	Internet access in schools	2.1	138	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.1	128	12.01	Capacity for innovation	2.9	131
5.08	Extent of staff training	2.6	144	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.7	124
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.7	109	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.1	131	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.0	141
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.1	126	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.8	126
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	2.8	139	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	2.9	139
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.1	120	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	124
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	68.2	135				

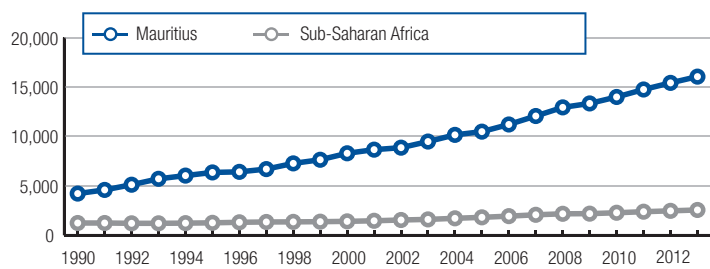
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Mauritius

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	1.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	11.9
GDP per capita (US\$).....	9,160
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

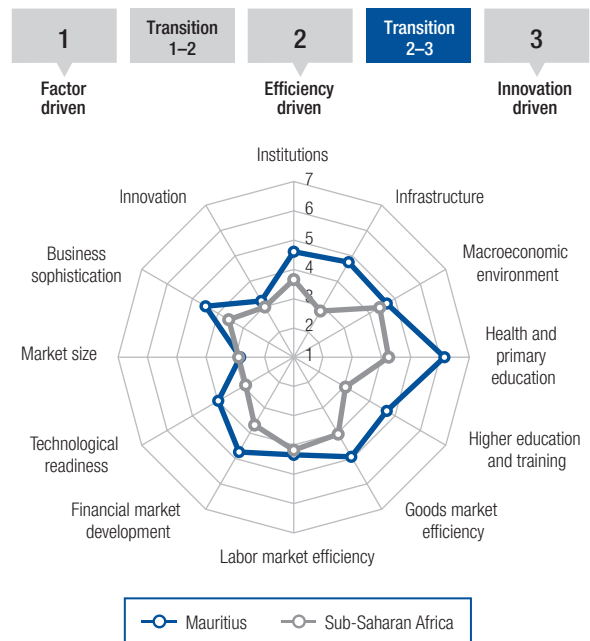
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



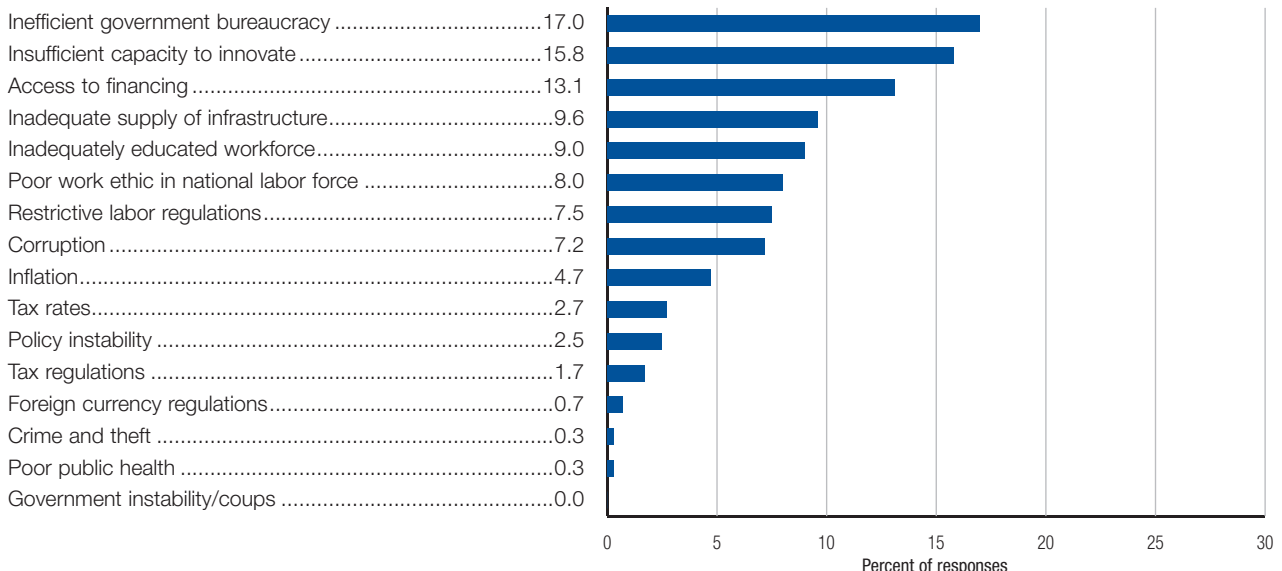
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	39	4.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	45	4.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	54	4.4
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	54	4.3
Basic requirements (39.6%)	38	5.0
Institutions.....	35	4.6
Infrastructure.....	42	4.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	74	4.7
Health and primary education.....	42	6.1
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	59	4.2
Higher education and training.....	54	4.7
Goods market efficiency.....	25	4.9
Labor market efficiency.....	52	4.3
Financial market development.....	26	4.7
Technological readiness.....	63	4.0
Market size.....	113	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.4%)	53	3.8
Business sophistication.....	33	4.5
Innovation.....	76	3.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

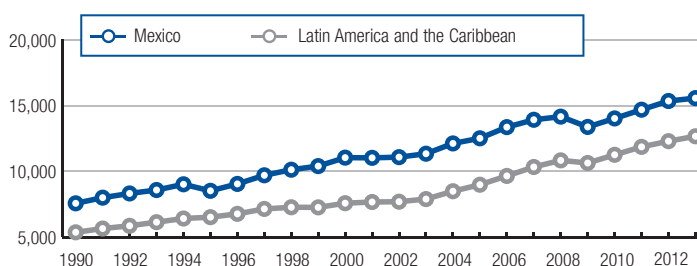
INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	5.1	33	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	32
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.2	41	6.07	No. days to start a business*	6.0	21
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.9	46	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.3	26
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.1	66	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.6	33
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.6	45	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4
1.06	Judicial independence	5.1	31	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.7	65
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.0	73	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.6	7
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.6	44	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.7	38
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.9	36	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	67.1	36
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.9	22	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.8	50
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.1	30	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.8	36
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.5	34	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.3	12	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.9	31
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.2	35	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.7	99
1.15	Organized crime	6.0	20	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.2	42
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.5	51	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	10.6	45
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.6	37	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	5.1	9
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.5	25	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.2	47
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.0	39	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.4	55
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.2	18	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.2	85
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	7.7	12	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.9	38
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			8th pillar: Financial market development				
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.7	49	8.01	Availability of financial services	5.2	34
2.02	Quality of roads	4.8	42	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.9	40
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.2	32
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.0	36	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.5	31
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.0	46	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.1	41
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	158.1	70	8.06	Soundness of banks	6.1	15
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.5	45	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.2	24
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	123.2	52	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6	63
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	29.2	38	9th pillar: Technological readiness			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			10th pillar: Market size				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.5	84	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.5	115
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	14.1	113	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.7	104
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	3.5	71	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	20.9	116
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	53.8	89	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	51.0	46
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	59.0	52	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4th pillar: Health and primary education			12th pillar: Innovation				
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.0	50
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.4	91
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	21.0	46	12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.3	54
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.0	52	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	101
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.2	113	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.5	66
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.6	70	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.7	93
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	13.0	66	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.2	94
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	73.6	79	5th pillar: Higher education and training			
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.5	45	5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	95.9	52
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.8	34	5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	40.3	68
5th pillar: Higher education and training			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency				
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	95.9	52	6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.6	24
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	40.3	68	6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.6	79
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.2	42	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.4	45
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.6	40	6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	5.3	9
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.4	55	6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	28.2	32
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.4	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 101.			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.4	52	© 2014 World Economic Forum			
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.4	35	The Global Competitiveness Report 2014–2015 269			

Mexico

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	118.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1,258.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	10,630
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	2.12

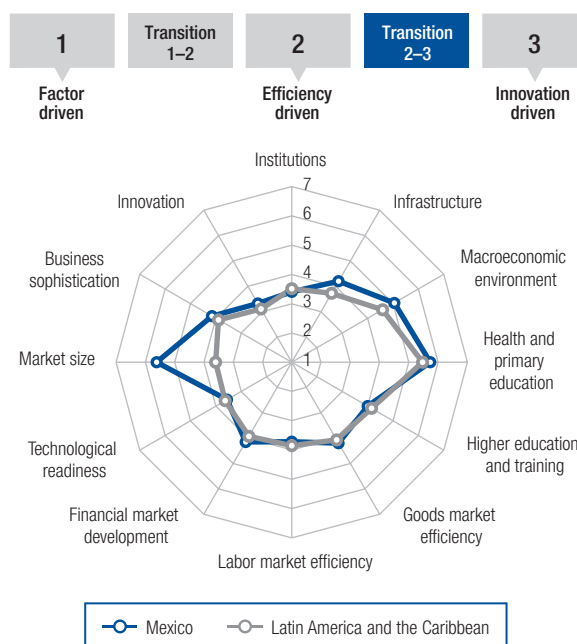
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



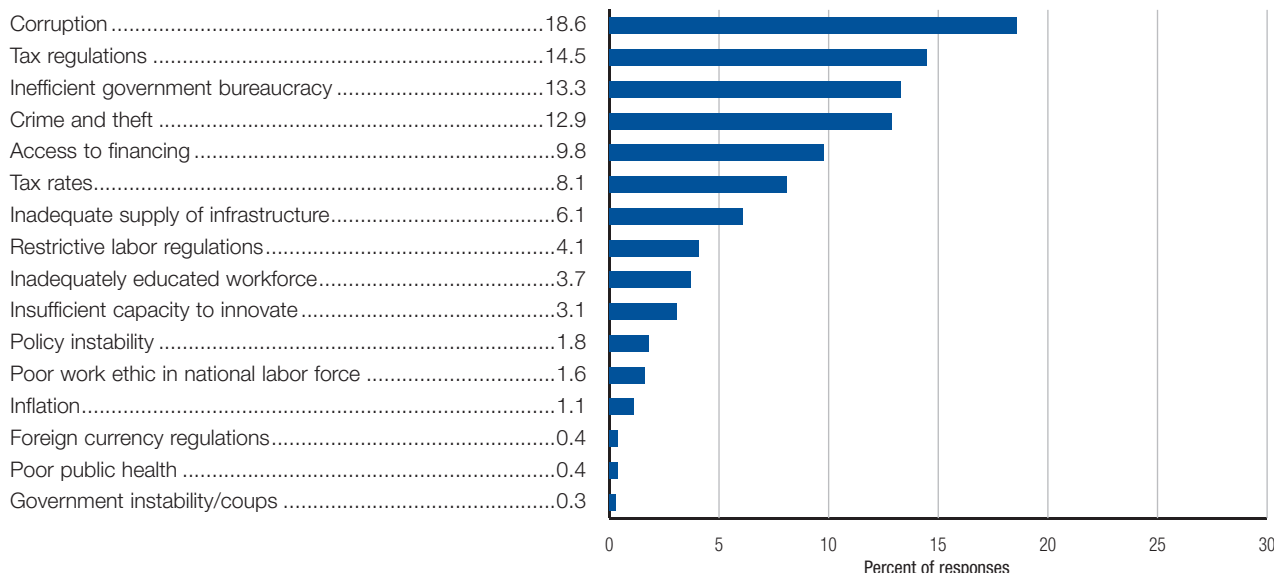
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	61	4.3
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	55	4.3
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	53	4.4
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	58	4.3
Basic requirements (35.9%)	69	4.6
Institutions.....	102	3.4
Infrastructure.....	65	4.2
Macroeconomic environment.....	53	5.0
Health and primary education.....	71	5.7
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	60	4.2
Higher education and training.....	87	4.0
Goods market efficiency.....	86	4.2
Labor market efficiency.....	121	3.7
Financial market development.....	63	4.1
Technological readiness.....	79	3.6
Market size.....	10	5.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (14.1%)	59	3.7
Business sophistication.....	58	4.1
Innovation.....	61	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Mexico

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)		
1.01	Property rights	4.0	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.5	6.07	No. days to start a business*	21
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.5	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	132
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.2	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	70
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.4	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	92
1.06	Judicial independence	3.2	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	38
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.7	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	60
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.6	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	70
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.9	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	105
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.3	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	55
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.1	6.16	Buyer sophistication	63
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.9			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.7			
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	2.7			
1.15	Organized crime	2.7			
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.8			
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.7			
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.0			
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4			
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.3			
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.7			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.2	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	45
2.02	Quality of roads	4.4	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	88
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.8	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	103
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.3	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	104
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.6	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	116
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	1,963.4	7.06	Pay and productivity	87
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.6	7.07	Reliance on professional management	79
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	85.8	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	63
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	16.8	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	80
			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	120
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			8th pillar: Financial market development		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.9	8.01	Availability of financial services	73
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	20.4	8.02	Affordability of financial services	106
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	3.8	8.03	Financing through local equity market	72
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	46.5	8.04	Ease of access to loans	107
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	69.0	8.05	Venture capital availability	86
			8.06	Soundness of banks	41
			8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	40
			8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	63
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9th pillar: Technological readiness		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.8	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	66
4.02	Business impact of malaria	6.5	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	70
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	23.0	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	26
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.2	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	79
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	60
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.7	9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	79
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	13.9	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	104
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	77.1			
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.8			
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	96.3			
5th pillar: Higher education and training			10th pillar: Market size		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	85.7	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	10
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	29.0	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	14
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.8	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	10
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.7	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	90
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.2			
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.7			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.3			
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.0			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			11th pillar: Business sophistication		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.1	11.01	Local supplier quantity	55
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.3	11.02	Local supplier quality	46
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.7	11.03	State of cluster development	45
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.2	11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	76
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	53.7	11.05	Value chain breadth	41
			11.06	Control of international distribution	76
			11.07	Production process sophistication	54
			11.08	Extent of marketing	61
			11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	68
			12th pillar: Innovation		
			12.01	Capacity for innovation	72
			12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	58
			12.03	Company spending on R&D	71
			12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	44
			12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	76
			12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	78
			12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	58

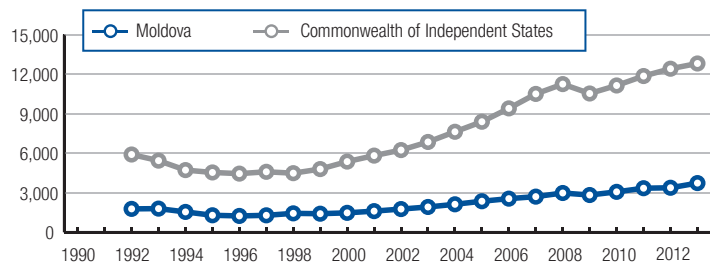
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Moldova

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	3.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	7.9
GDP per capita (US\$).....	2,229
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

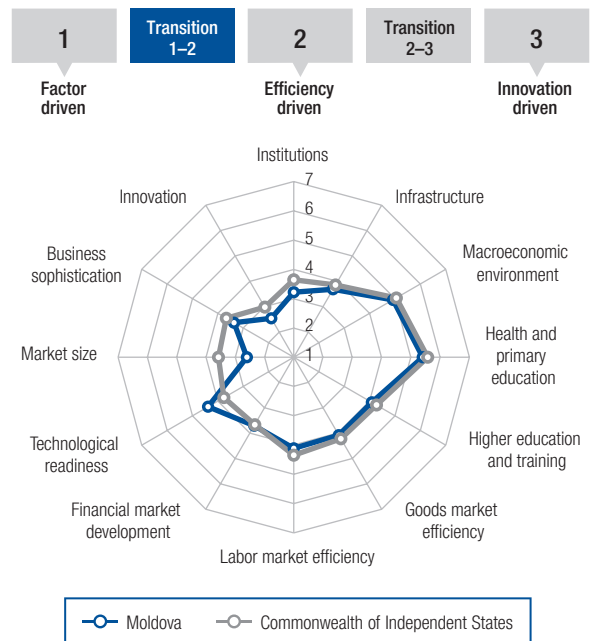
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



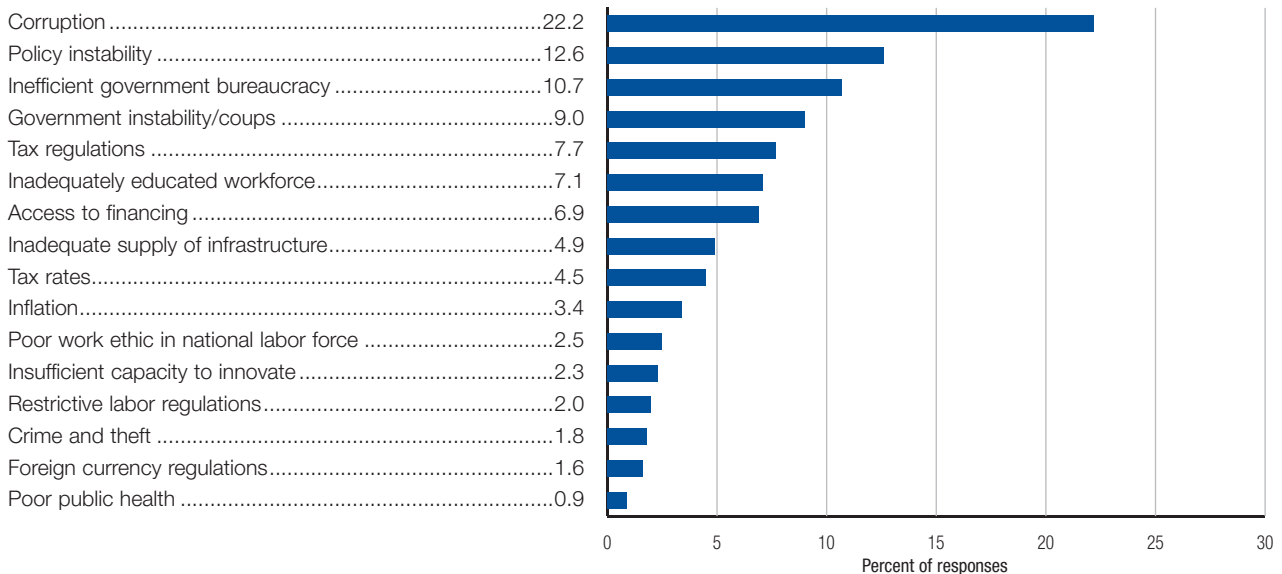
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	82	4.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	89	3.9
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	87	3.9
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	93	3.9
Basic requirements (55.4%)	90	4.3
Institutions.....	121	3.2
Infrastructure.....	83	3.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	56	4.9
Health and primary education.....	93	5.4
Efficiency enhancers (38.4%)	88	3.8
Higher education and training.....	84	4.1
Goods market efficiency.....	103	4.1
Labor market efficiency.....	82	4.1
Financial market development.....	100	3.7
Technological readiness.....	51	4.4
Market size.....	124	2.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (6.1%)	129	2.9
Business sophistication.....	124	3.4
Innovation.....	131	2.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.2	126	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.8	118	6.07	No. days to start a business*	7.0	36
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.4	123	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	2.9	133
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.2	116	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	89
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.0	116	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.2	60
1.06	Judicial independence	2.0	141	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.7	117
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.3	130	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.9	108
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.6	102	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.7	89
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.9	110	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	81.7	21
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.7	127	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.1	100
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.3	134	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.0	103
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.0	69				
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.1	19	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.9	46	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	86
1.15	Organized crime	4.6	83	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.5	30
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.1	116	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.6	93
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.5	117	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	22.6	106
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.2	100	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.9	123
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.2	95	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.4	35
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.5	117	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.6	111
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	68	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	1.9	140
				7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	1.8	139
				7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.91	27
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			8th pillar: Financial market development				
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.8	86	8.01	Availability of financial services	3.8	109
2.02	Quality of roads	2.1	140	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.7	103
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.8	61	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.5	114
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.2	136	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.4	104
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.7	102	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.2	116
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	21.3	122	8.06	Soundness of banks	3.8	124
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.4	82	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.2	117
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	106.0	83	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9	11
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	35.0	32	9th pillar: Technological readiness			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.3	96	
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.8	46	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.1	109
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	19.6	70	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.2	97
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	4.6	89	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %	48.8	70
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	24.4	25	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	13.4	52
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	28.8	111	9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	115.8	23
				9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	47.2	42
4th pillar: Health and primary education			10th pillar: Market size				
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.4	127
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.3	122
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	160.0	108	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	13.3	127
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.1	89	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	42.8	61
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.9	97				
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.7	53	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	15.1	76	11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.9	123
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	68.7	100	11.02	Local supplier quality	3.8	113
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.8	76	11.03	State of cluster development	2.4	144
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	87.9	106	11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.6	131
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.05	Value chain breadth	3.4	105	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	88.2	75	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.7	108
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	40.1	69	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.1	122
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.2	103	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.8	99
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.0	80	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	100
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.2	125				
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.9	49	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.3	119	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.0	128
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.4	120	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.7	121
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.3	135	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.7	99	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.7	124
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.1	125	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.7	127
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.2	133	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.1	128
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.2	108	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.8	73
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	40.4	79				

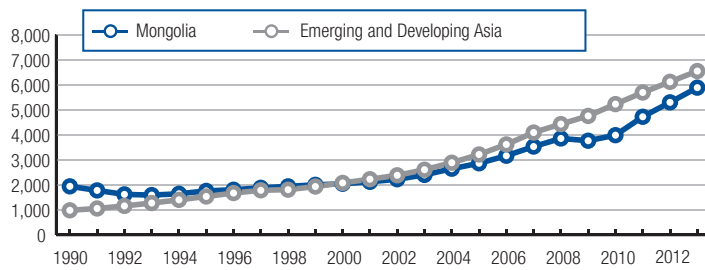
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Mongolia

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	2.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	11.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	3,972
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

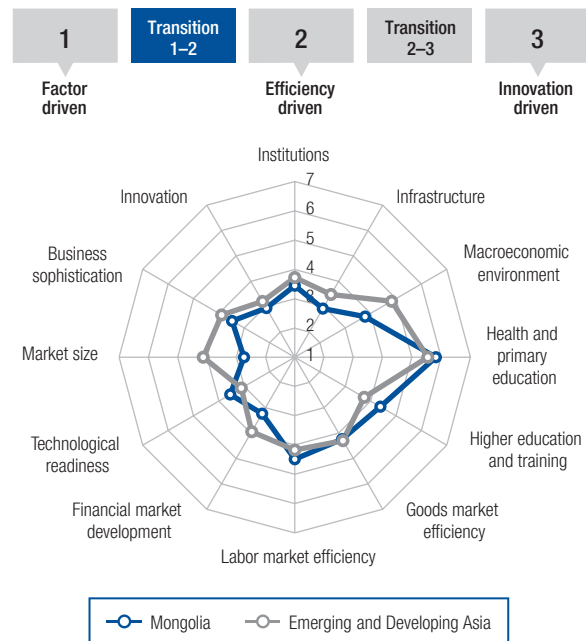
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



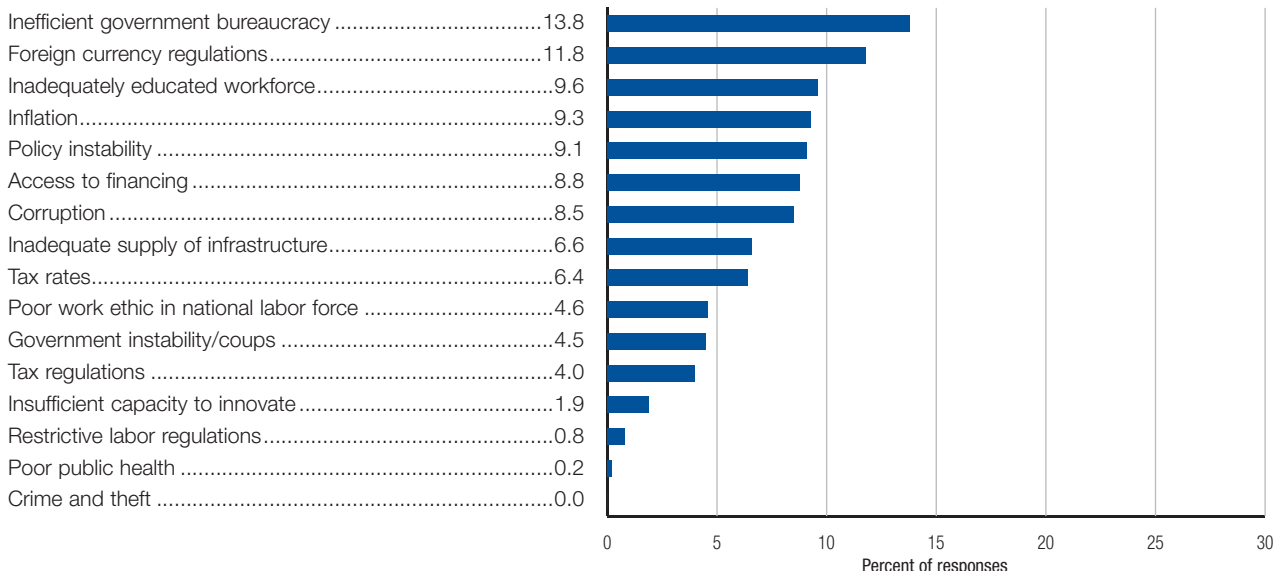
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	98	3.8
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	107	3.7
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	93	3.9
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	96	3.9
Basic requirements (49.3%)	105	4.0
Institutions.....	98	3.4
Infrastructure.....	112	2.9
Macroeconomic environment.....	125	3.8
Health and primary education.....	65	5.8
Efficiency enhancers (43.0%)	92	3.8
Higher education and training.....	68	4.4
Goods market efficiency.....	81	4.2
Labor market efficiency.....	42	4.5
Financial market development.....	124	3.2
Technological readiness.....	81	3.5
Market size.....	120	2.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (7.7%)	112	3.2
Business sophistication.....	115	3.5
Innovation.....	106	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.6	100	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	32
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.7	125	6.07	No. days to start a business*	11.0	57
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.7	103	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.5	98
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.1	119	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	76
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.7	82	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.6	65
1.06	Judicial independence	2.9	108	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.7	63
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.3	125	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.2	91
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.3	123	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.3	115
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.9	114	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	74.1	30
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.2	109	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.2	94
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.5	122	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.0	106
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.8	87	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.9	32	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	92
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.8	55	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.7	17
1.15	Organized crime	4.7	72	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.9	71
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.7	94	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	8.7	26
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	91	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.6	68
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.6	130	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.8	14
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	3.8	129	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.7	105
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.5	111	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.8	111
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.7	22	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.7	114
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.83	62	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.1	119	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	2.6	130	8.01	Availability of financial services	3.8	111
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.6	69	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.5	119
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	1.7	143	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.5	116
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.1	125	8.04	Ease of access to loans	1.5	143
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	28.1	114	8.05	Venture capital availability	1.6	141
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.6	100	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.3	99
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	124.2	50	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	2.7	128
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	6.2	102	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6	63
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-10.1	139	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.7	76
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	27.1	33	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.7	66
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	9.6	134	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.7	62
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	63.0	105	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	17.7	107
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	36.1	89	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	4.9	80
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	59.7	45	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	18.2	82
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	223.0	121	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.5	120
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.4	80	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.5	111
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	17.1	122
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.8	57	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	44.8	56
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	23.0	94	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	67.3	105	11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.8	130
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.0	67	11.02	Local supplier quality	3.7	123
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.3	40	11.03	State of cluster development	2.8	134
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.6	64	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	103.5	22	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.1	121
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	61.1	40	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.1	136
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.9	116	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.4	101
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.5	46	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.2	68
5.05	Quality of management schools	2.9	132	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.3	116
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.6	62	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	2.8	137	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.3	104
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.0	73	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.1	107
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.0	80	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.9	82	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.0	114
6.02	Extent of market dominance	2.6	141	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.2	93
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.5	112	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.0	73
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.8	70	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.3	87
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	24.6	21				

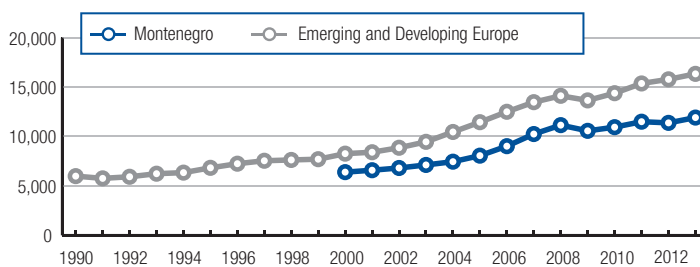
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Montenegro

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	0.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	4.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	7,026
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

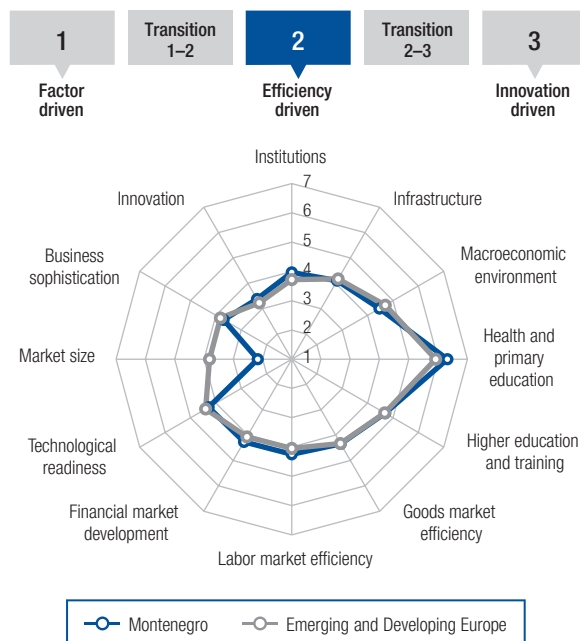
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



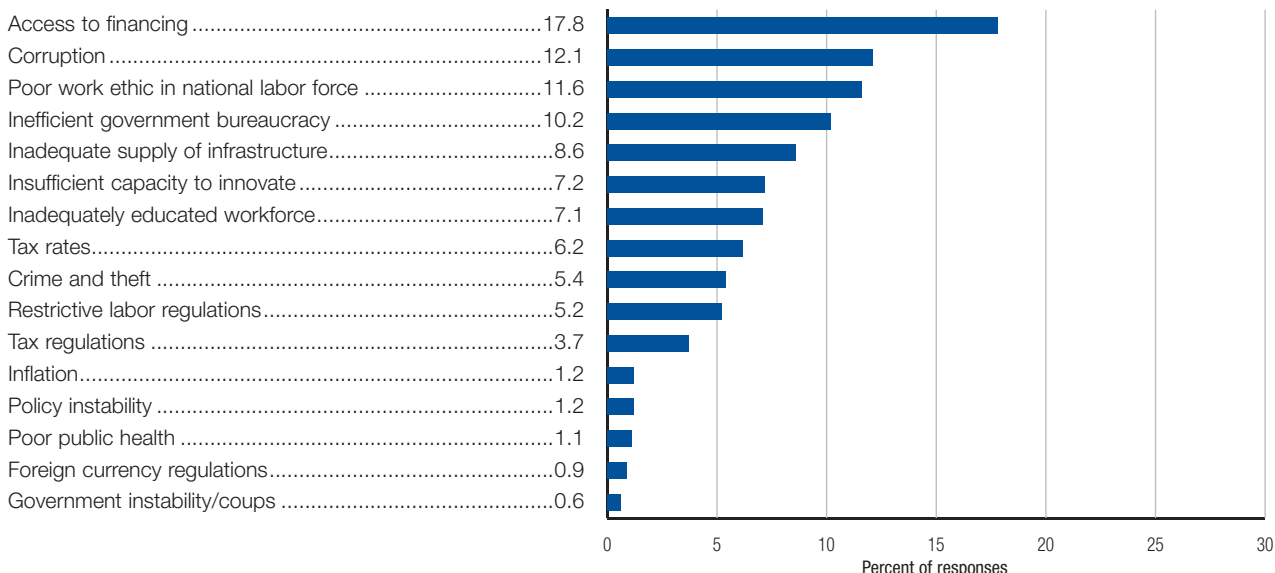
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	67	4.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	67	4.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	72	4.1
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	60	4.3
Basic requirements (40.0%)	61	4.7
Institutions.....	59	4.0
Infrastructure.....	72	4.1
Macroeconomic environment.....	88	4.5
Health and primary education.....	29	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	73	4.0
Higher education and training.....	51	4.7
Goods market efficiency.....	69	4.3
Labor market efficiency.....	65	4.2
Financial market development.....	56	4.3
Technological readiness.....	54	4.3
Market size.....	134	2.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	77	3.5
Business sophistication.....	97	3.7
Innovation.....	58	3.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Montenegro

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.1	71	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.7	73	6.07	No. days to start a business*	10.0	52
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.7	52	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.2	27
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.5	44	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	78
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.0	64	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	2.9	44
1.06	Judicial independence	3.4	90	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.5	75
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.5	46	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.4	74
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.4	55	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.1	65
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.6	58	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	66.8	37
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.7	69	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.4	79
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.2	81	6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.9	113
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.4	46	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.8	40	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.0	106
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.7	59	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.0	75
1.15	Organized crime	4.6	80	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.0	62
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.3	59	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	11.2	48
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.9	76	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.7	65
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.1	103	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.9	74
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	109	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.8	101
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.9	84	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.3	81
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.3	34	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.9	97
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.79	77	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.7	91	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.3	98	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.1	94
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.9	56	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.0	78
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.2	70	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.3	79
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.2	74	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.0	49
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	22.4	121	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.9	50
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.3	85	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.2	109
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	159.9	12	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.0	78
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	27.2	41	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	10	1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.4	60	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.8	71
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	1.0	138	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.4	88
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.2	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.5	82
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	56.8	94	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	56.8	58
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	38.7	82	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	12.8	55
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	76.5	34	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	23.1	76
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	18.0	41	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.9	134
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.9	63	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.0	133
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.0	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	7.4	134
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.9	55	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	43.6	58
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	5.5	36	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.6	61	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.1	112
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.9	29	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.1	91
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.4	26	11.03	State of cluster development	3.0	122
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.3	88	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	90.9	68	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.7	83
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	55.5	48	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.8	89
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.3	41	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.4	103
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.9	25	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.1	80
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.8	38	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.7	75
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.2	73	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.6	103	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.6	84
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.9	87	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.9	60
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.2	61	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	3.9	135	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.9	47
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.5	92	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.6	57
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.7	101	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.1	69
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.0	43	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	3.2	51
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	20.9	13				

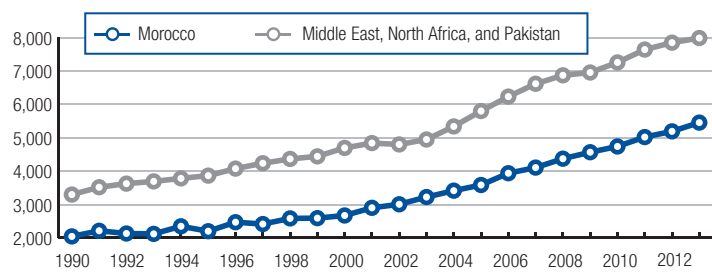
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Morocco

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	32.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	105.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	3,199
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.21

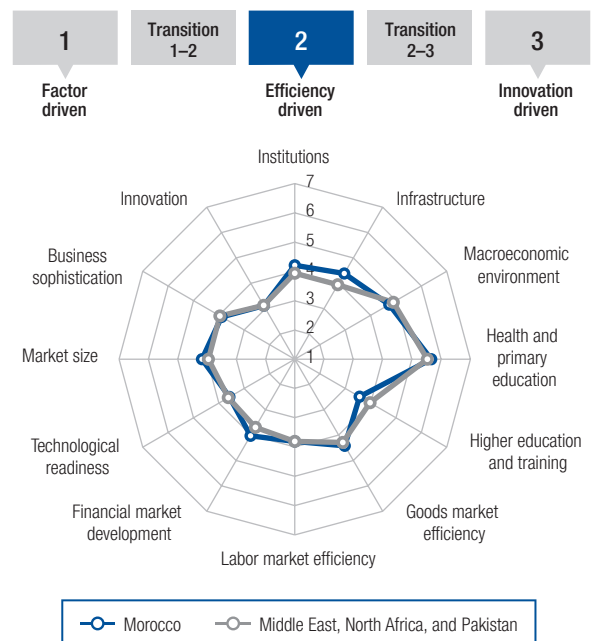
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



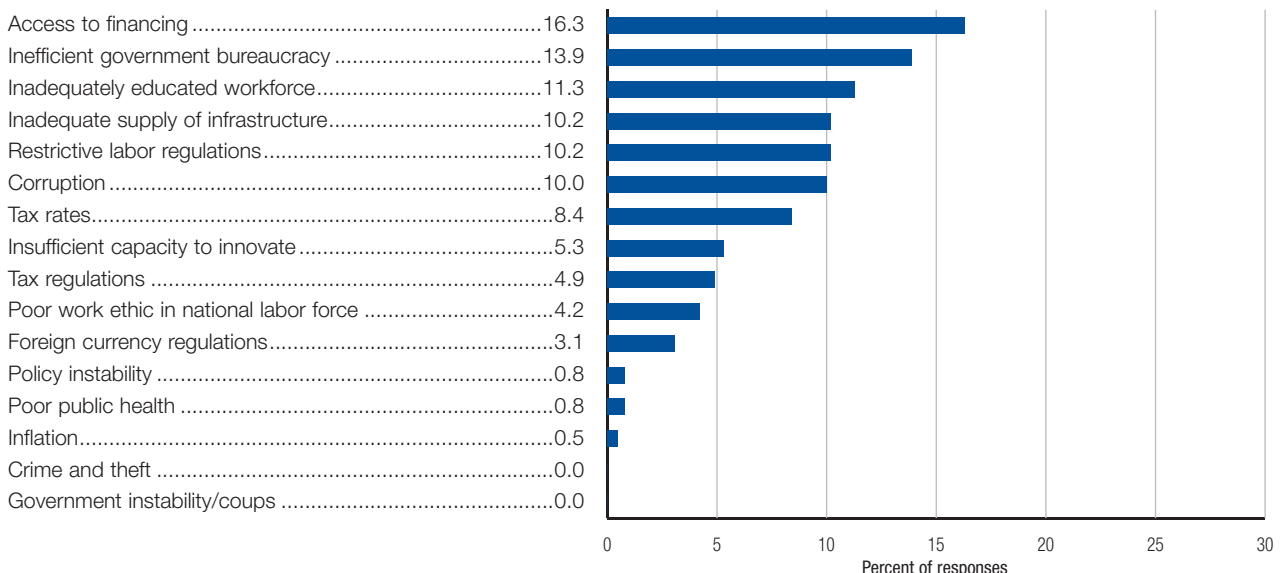
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	72	4.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	77	4.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	70	4.1
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	73	4.2
Basic requirements (40.0%)	57	4.7
Institutions.....	49	4.2
Infrastructure.....	55	4.4
Macroeconomic environment.....	66	4.7
Health and primary education.....	76	5.7
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	78	3.9
Higher education and training.....	104	3.6
Goods market efficiency.....	58	4.4
Labor market efficiency.....	111	3.8
Financial market development.....	69	4.0
Technological readiness.....	78	3.6
Market size.....	56	4.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	82	3.5
Business sophistication.....	78	3.9
Innovation.....	90	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Morocco

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.9	41	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	32
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.7	64	6.07	No. days to start a business*	11.0	57
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.8	47	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.5	15
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.3	53	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.7	25
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.3	53	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.7	122
1.06	Judicial independence	3.5	81	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.1	40
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.5	44	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.5	10
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.6	41	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.3	57
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.6	53	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	49.1	69
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.7	73	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.4	82
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.3	73	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.1	100
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.3	47	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.4	67	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.2	83
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.3	28	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.4	37
1.15	Organized crime	5.7	33	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.7	86
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.9	41	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	20.7	97
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.2	52	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.9	42
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.0	49	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.0	65
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	52	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.3	64
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.3	59	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.8	45
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.7	98	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.9	40
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.34	137	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.6	55	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	4.5	51	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.6	59
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.9	34	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.2	63
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.9	43	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.8	49
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.8	51	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.1	46
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	451.3	46	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.9	49
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.4	48	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.6	42
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	128.5	45	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.5	49
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	8.9	94	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3	113
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-5.4	113	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.1	57
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	27.2	32	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.5	75
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.9	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.8	45
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	61.9	101	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	56.0	59
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	52.6	67	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	2.5	94
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	22.3	80	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	15.0	90
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	103.0	94	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.0	53
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.7	69	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.7	65
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	179.2	58
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.7	61	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	33.3	86
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	26.8	99	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	70.6	92	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.8	43
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.1	105	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.4	70
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.5	39	11.03	State of cluster development	3.8	71
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.2	98	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	68.9	105	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.9	60
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	16.2	100	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.0	75
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.2	102	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.4	105
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.2	68	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.8	103
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.5	54	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	84
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.3	112	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.1	72	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.2	118
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.6	106	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.5	85
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.6	112	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.3	48	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	96
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.0	47	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.4	78
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.2	64	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.6	34
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.9	53	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.5	78
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	49.6	113				

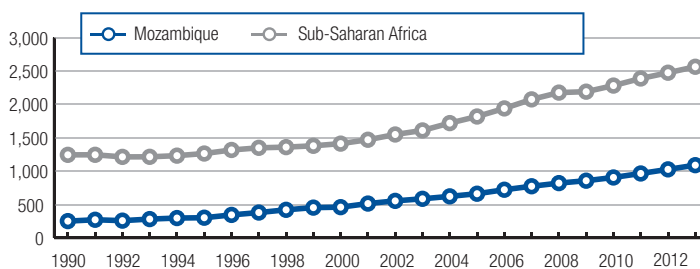
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Mozambique

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	25.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	15.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	593
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

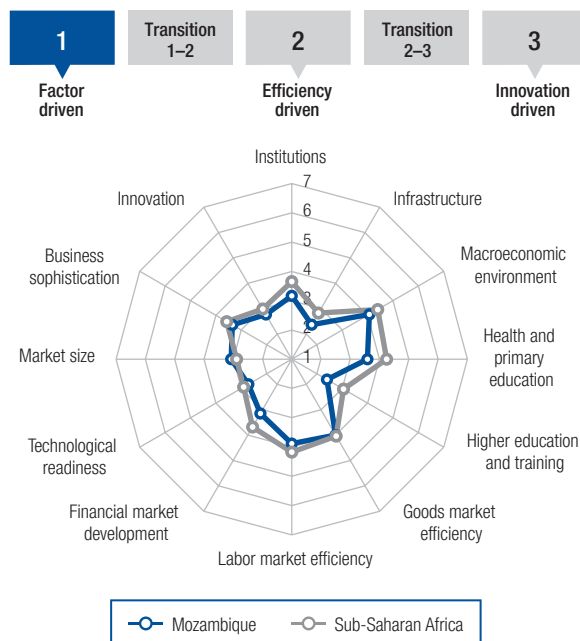
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



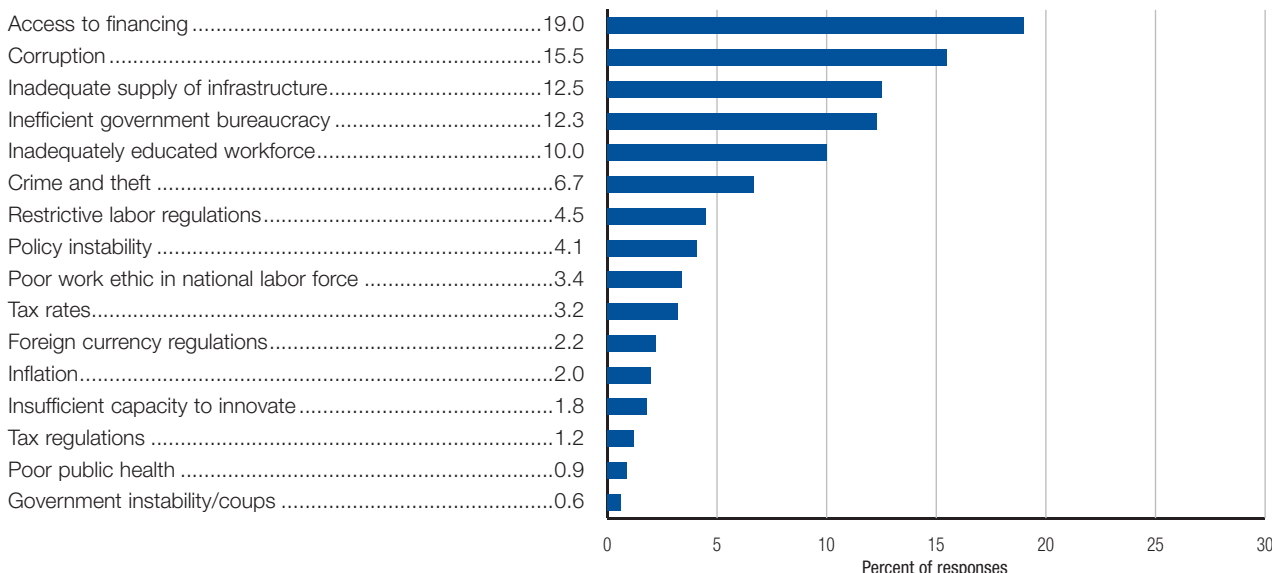
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	133	3.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	137	3.3
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	138	3.2
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	133	3.3
Basic requirements (60.0%)	133	3.3
Institutions.....	127	3.2
Infrastructure.....	128	2.4
Macroeconomic environment.....	110	4.1
Health and primary education.....	135	3.6
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	131	3.2
Higher education and training.....	138	2.4
Goods market efficiency.....	116	4.0
Labor market efficiency.....	104	3.9
Financial market development.....	126	3.1
Technological readiness.....	122	2.7
Market size.....	101	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	120	3.1
Business sophistication.....	125	3.3
Innovation.....	118	2.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Mozambique

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	3.4	117
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.7	122
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.3	125
1.04 Public trust in politicians	2.4	99
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.1	114
1.06 Judicial independence	2.5	123
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.5	115
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	2.7	95
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.5	65
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.3	103
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.8	112
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	3.6	112
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.4	113
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.4	117
1.15 Organized crime	3.5	130
1.16 Reliability of police services	2.9	125
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.3	130
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.9	110
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.2	99
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.5	114
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	45
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.0	124
2.02 Quality of roads	2.1	141
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.1	84
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.7	94
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.3	119
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions*	35.8	109
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	3.1	108
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	48.0	136
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.3	137
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.6	101
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	6.8	132
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	4.2	83
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	43.3	73
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	31.5	106
4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	27,774.0	72
4.02 Business impact of malaria	3.6	63
4.03 Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	552.0	138
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.1	126
4.05 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	11.1	136
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.6	134
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	63.1	132
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	49.8	140
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.2	139
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	86.2	113
5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	25.9	142
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	4.9	129
5.03 Quality of the education system	2.8	124
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.6	133
5.05 Quality of management schools	2.9	134
5.06 Internet access in schools	2.8	123
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.4	112
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.4	121
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.7	96
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.3	105
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.4	121
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.6	84
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	37.5	71

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)		
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	106
6.07 No. days to start a business*	13.0	67
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.2	119
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	56
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	7.7	89
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.8	56
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.7	39
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.5	104
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	75.4	28
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.7	122
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.7	129
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.6	131
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	3.9	128
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	3.4	102
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	37.5	135
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.6	78
7.06 Pay and productivity	2.9	133
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.4	120
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	3.4	73
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	3.6	58
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	118
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.6	117
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.4	119
8.04 Ease of access to loans	1.9	127
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.1	120
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.6	84
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.2	116
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3	113
9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.3	102
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.2	99
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.6	75
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %*	5.4	130
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	133
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	2.9	132
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.8	120
10th pillar: Market size		
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.9	98
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.7	103
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	28.2	102
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	38.4	71
11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.1	111
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.4	131
11.03 State of cluster development	3.5	85
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.7	126
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.0	131
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.3	129
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.1	123
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.7	106
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.2	119
12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.2	114
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.9	115
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.6	113
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.3	89
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	86
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.0	132
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	124

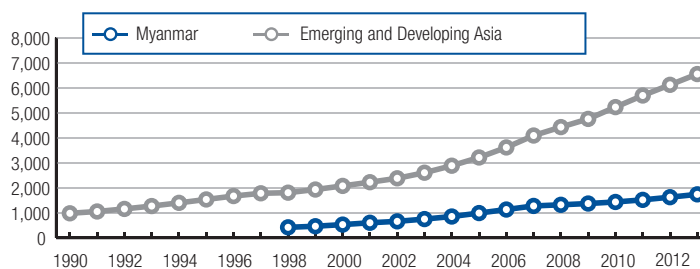
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Myanmar

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	64.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	56.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	869
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.13

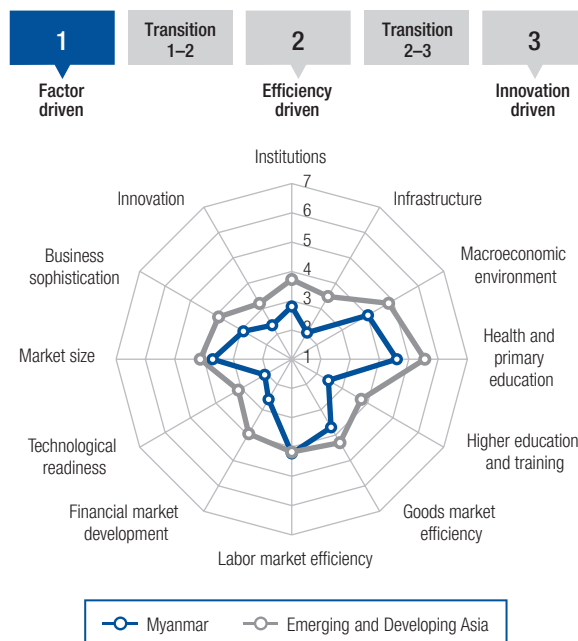
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



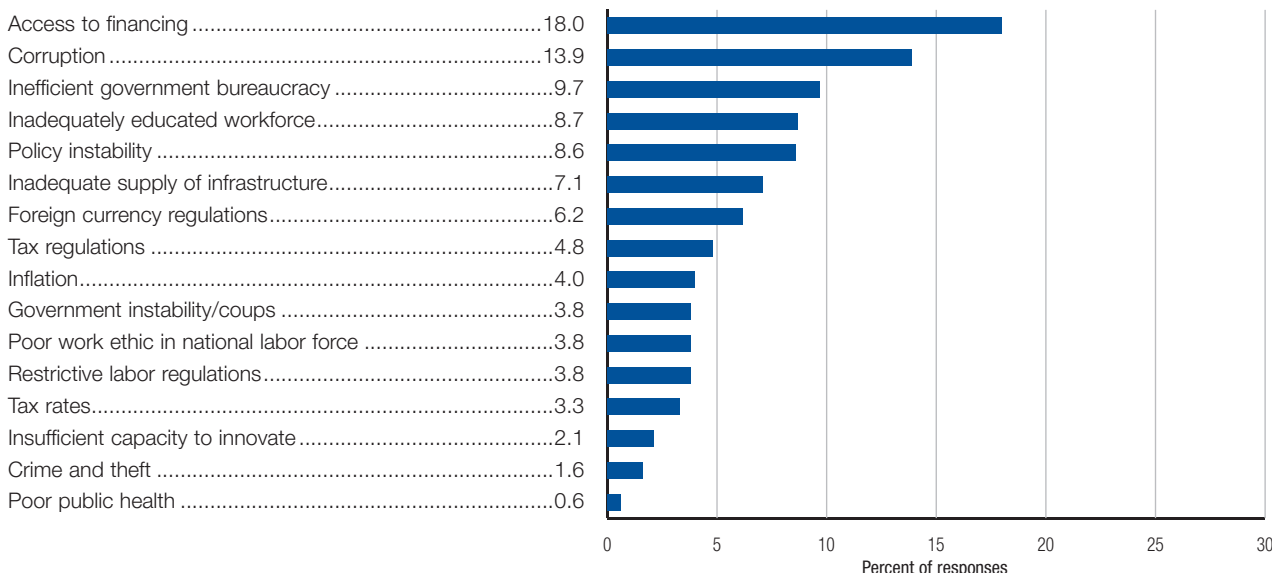
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	134	3.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	139.....	3.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	n/a.....	n/a
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	n/a.....	n/a
Basic requirements (60.0%)	132	3.4
Institutions.....	136.....	2.8
Infrastructure.....	137.....	2.0
Macroeconomic environment.....	116.....	4.0
Health and primary education.....	117.....	4.6
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	134	3.1
Higher education and training.....	135.....	2.4
Goods market efficiency.....	130.....	3.7
Labor market efficiency.....	72.....	4.2
Financial market development.....	139.....	2.6
Technological readiness.....	144.....	2.1
Market size.....	70.....	3.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	139	2.6
Business sophistication.....	140.....	2.9
Innovation.....	138.....	2.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Myanmar

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	2.7	136
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.7	123
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.4	122
1.04 Public trust in politicians	3.0	72
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.3	139
1.06 Judicial independence	2.6	117
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.3	127
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	3.0	78
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.9	112
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.7	125
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.4	128
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	2.9	136
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	2.9	136
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.1	125
1.15 Organized crime	3.1	136
1.16 Reliability of police services	2.9	126
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.2	133
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	2.6	140
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	114
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	2.8	137
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	2.3	140
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	2.3	138
2.02 Quality of roads	2.4	134
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.8	94
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	2.6	125
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.5	137
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions*	91.6	86
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	2.8	117
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	12.8	144
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	1.0	125
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.9	108
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	18.7	76
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	5.8	105
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	42.7	71
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	10.7	142
4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	2,651.6	49
4.02 Business impact of malaria	4.5	43
4.03 Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	377.0	132
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	3.8	134
4.05 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.6	92
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.3	117
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	41.1	113
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	64.9	112
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.2	137
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	86.4	111
5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	50.2	122
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	13.8	103
5.03 Quality of the education system	2.7	129
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.7	129
5.05 Quality of management schools	2.6	139
5.06 Internet access in schools	2.1	137
5.07 Availability of research and training services	2.9	135
5.08 Extent of staff training	2.9	138
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.7	100
6.02 Extent of market dominance	2.4	142
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.3	129
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.9	55
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	48.9	109

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)		
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	11	128
6.07 No. days to start a business*	72.0	136
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.0	46
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	114
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.9	49
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.1	135
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	3.6	123
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.2	125
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	18.0	140
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.3	90
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.7	127
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.8	115
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.5	36
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	4.1	51
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	20.2	94
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.8	56
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.9	79
7.07 Reliance on professional management	2.9	137
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	1.7	144
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	2.7	113
7.10 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.93	19
8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01 Availability of financial services	2.8	139
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.0	136
8.03 Financing through local equity market	1.9	137
8.04 Ease of access to loans	1.4	144
8.05 Venture capital availability	1.6	143
8.06 Soundness of banks	3.5	131
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	2.2	135
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4	96
9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	2.7	144
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	2.9	144
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.5	132
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %*	1.2	143
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.* ..	0.2	122
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	26.2	73
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.0	124
10th pillar: Market size		
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	65
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.0	87
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	113.0	65
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	17.5	133
11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quantity	3.2	142
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.0	139
11.03 State of cluster development	2.7	139
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.4	138
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.1	122
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.0	139
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.5	136
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.0	133
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	2.3	136
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.2	140
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.2	138
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.5	139
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.0	131
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	124

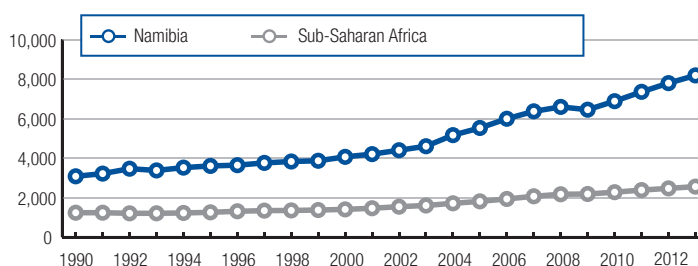
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Namibia

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	2.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	12.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	5,667
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

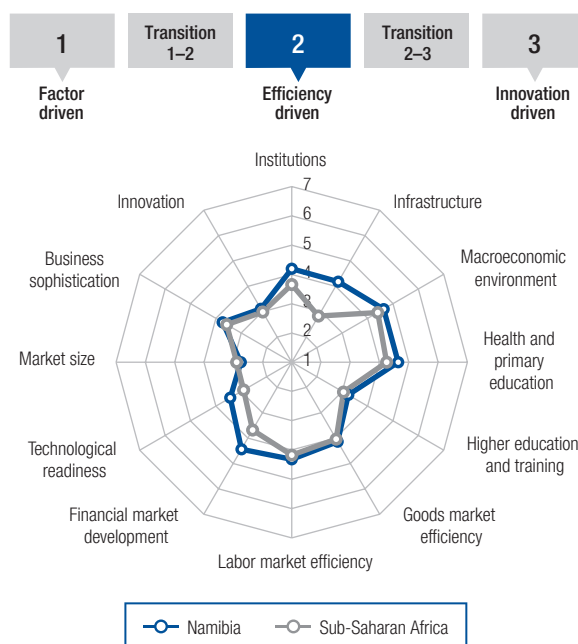
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



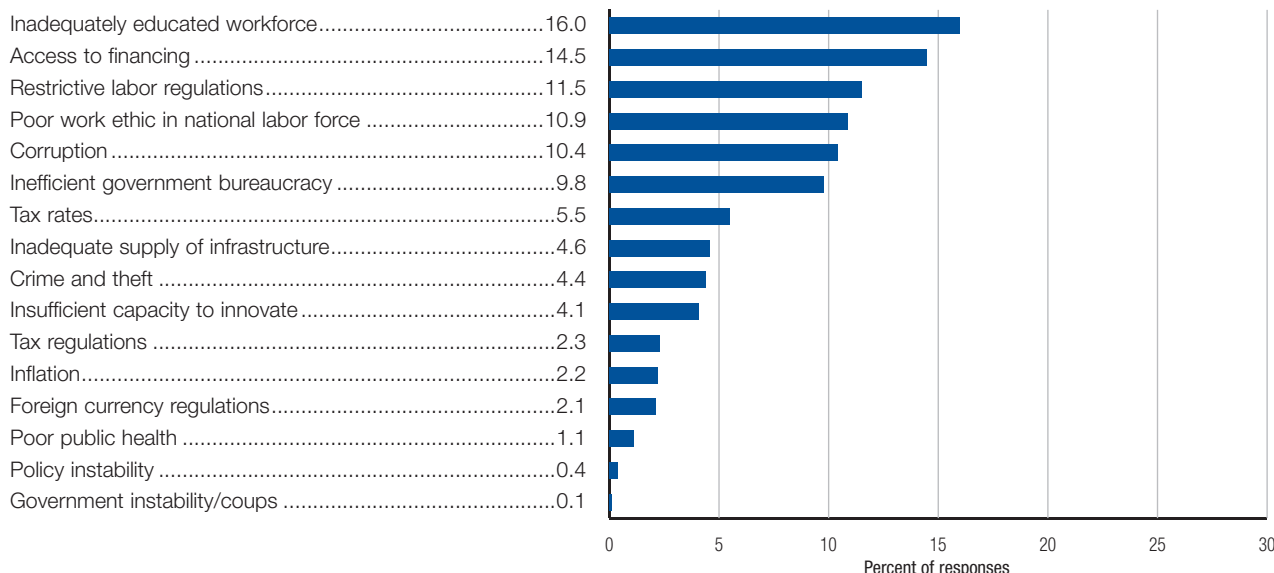
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	88	4.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	90	3.9
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	92	3.9
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	83	4.0
Basic requirements (40.0%)	81	4.4
Institutions.....	50	4.2
Infrastructure.....	66	4.2
Macroeconomic environment.....	78	4.6
Health and primary education.....	115	4.6
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	97	3.7
Higher education and training.....	115	3.2
Goods market efficiency.....	96	4.1
Labor market efficiency.....	55	4.3
Financial market development.....	46	4.4
Technological readiness.....	89	3.4
Market size.....	119	2.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	91	3.4
Business sophistication.....	94	3.7
Innovation.....	91	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Namibia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	5.1	35	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	10	118
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.3	40	6.07	No. days to start a business*	66.0	134
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.2	73	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.9	55
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.2	59	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.4	64
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.1	61	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.1	78
1.06	Judicial independence	4.7	39	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.1	36
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.9	84	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.2	97
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.2	70	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.1	64
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.5	72	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	68.1	34
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.5	29	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.5	134
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.9	36	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.3	81
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.9	78	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.8	39	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.0	101
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.0	94	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.8	91
1.15	Organized crime	4.7	76	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.9	128
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.9	84	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	9.7	35
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.2	53	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.0	39
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.4	34	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.5	107
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.6	67	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.2	69
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.8	30	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.4	72
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	68	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.4	71
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.87	46	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.0	42	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	5.2	28	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.7	54
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.3	47	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.4	49
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.2	30	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.7	54
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.6	62	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.8	68
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	29.3	111	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.5	88
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.4	52	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.7	36
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	110.2	74	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.8	37
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	8.0	100	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7	43
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.7	103	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.1	54
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	20.1	68	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.9	54
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	6.2	109	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.7	58
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	26.6	28	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	13.9	118
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	54.1	62	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.3	102
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	3.4	128	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	23.0	22	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	34.2	61
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.6	42	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	655.0	141	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.5	117
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	3.9	133	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.4	120
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	13.3	138	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	17.8	121
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.4	137	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	33.8	83
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	28.3	100	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	63.9	114	11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.7	132
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.1	107	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.2	82
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	87.7	107	11.03	State of cluster development	3.8	68
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.5	66	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	64.8	111	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.2	117
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	9.3	117	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.6	111
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.1	107	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.7	83
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.9	126	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.9	96
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.4	118	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	78
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.5	106	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.6	102	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.7	79
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.1	57	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.5	84
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.1	69	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.6	104	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.5	79
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.5	90	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	82
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.2	59	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.0	130
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.0	39	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.7	59
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	21.8	15				

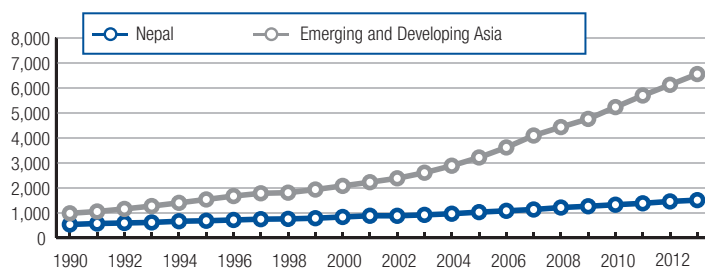
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Nepal

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	27.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	19.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	693
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.05

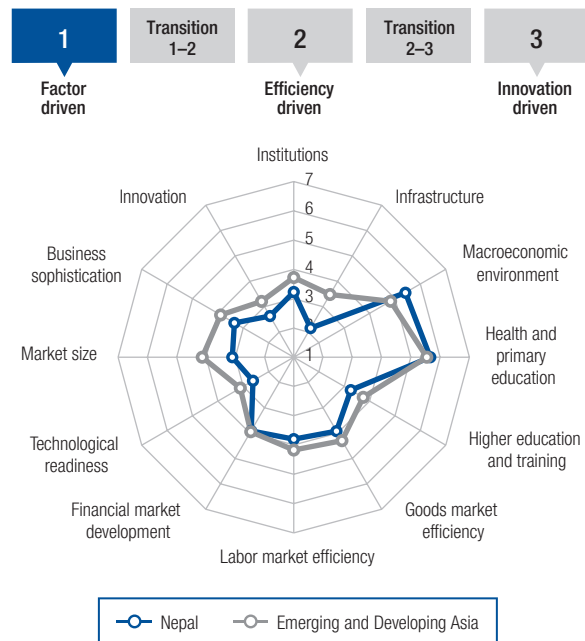
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



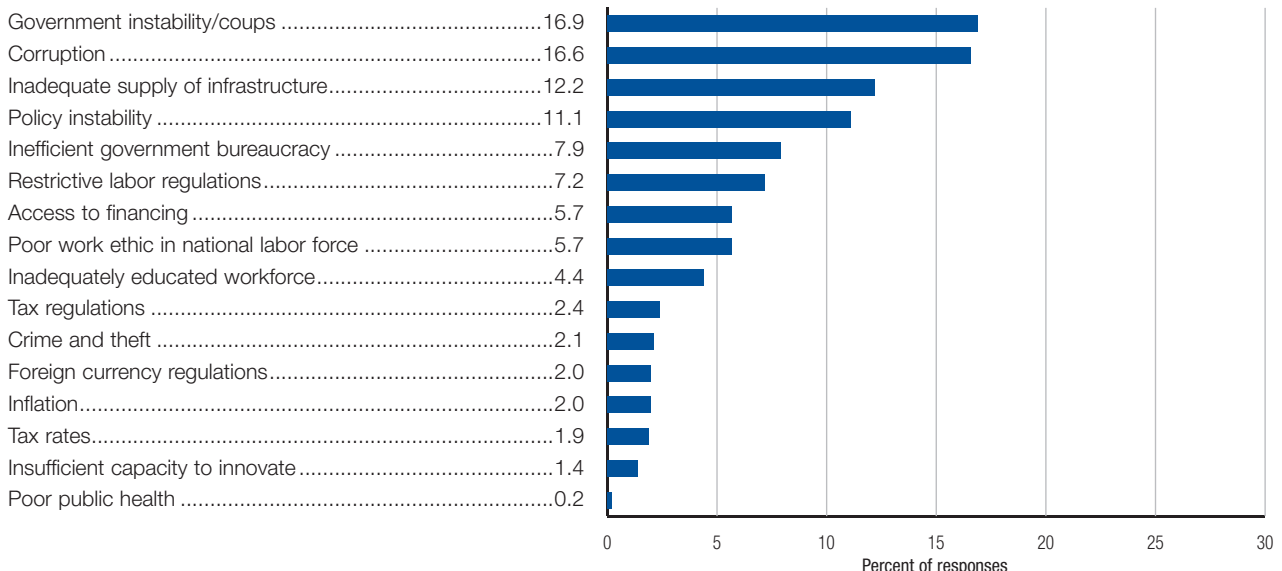
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	102	3.8
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	117	3.7
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	125	3.5
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	125	3.5
Basic requirements (60.0%)	100	4.1
Institutions.....	120	3.2
Infrastructure.....	132	2.1
Macroeconomic environment.....	37	5.4
Health and primary education.....	75	5.7
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	115	3.4
Higher education and training.....	113	3.2
Goods market efficiency.....	121	3.9
Labor market efficiency.....	114	3.8
Financial market development.....	75	3.9
Technological readiness.....	128	2.6
Market size.....	98	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	124	3.0
Business sophistication.....	126	3.3
Innovation.....	126	2.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.3	119	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	7	78
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.9	111	6.07	No. days to start a business*	17.0	83
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.8	92	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.6	96
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.1	122	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	84
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.9	119	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	17.7	141
1.06	Judicial independence	3.3	92	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.3	127
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.8	91	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.7	116
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.5	111	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.2	124
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.0	106	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	38.6	95
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.9	120	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.8	120
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.9	101	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.2	95
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.5	117	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.1	119	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.2	141
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.4	119	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.4	115
1.15	Organized crime	3.5	129	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.2	119
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.8	87	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	27.2	118
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.3	128	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.5	85
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.8	121	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.1	128
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.0	115	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.4	118
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.3	126	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.7	116
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	68	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.3	131
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.93	17	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.9	126	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	2.9	115	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.2	84
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.1	74
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.2	137	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.8	47
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.9	129	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.3	116
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	109.1	80	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.2	105
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	1.8	136	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.2	103
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	71.5	120	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.4	109
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	3.1	114	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8	29
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	2.0	11	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.0	115
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	35.1	15	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.9	123
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	9.9	136	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.7	126
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	31.0	38	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	13.3	119
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	23.8	123	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.8	110
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	2.4	137	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	61.9	32	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	13.0	92
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.2	29	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	163.0	109	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.1	90
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.7	100	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.1	127
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	59	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	42.1	93
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.7	100	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	9.4	142
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	33.6	106	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	68.0	102	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.2	109
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.6	89	11.02	Local supplier quality	3.6	124
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.5	19	11.03	State of cluster development	3.3	102
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.0	113	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	66.6	109	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.2	118
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	14.5	102	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.3	132
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.6	75	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.1	119
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.8	87	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.4	121
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.8	94	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	2.9	135
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.5	102	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.1	131	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.1	123
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.3	125	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.6	131
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.6	116	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.8	94	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.6	127
6.02	Extent of market dominance	2.9	132	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.8	125
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.9	84	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.5	109
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.3	101	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	118
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	31.5	43				

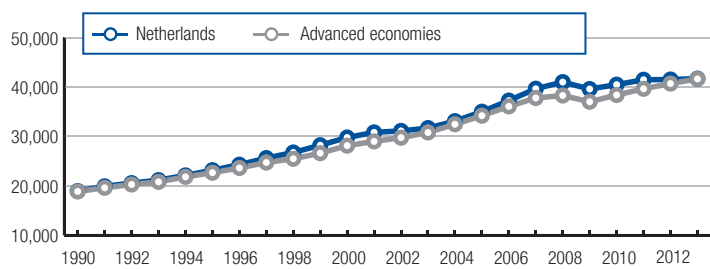
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Netherlands

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	16.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	800.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	47,634
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.81

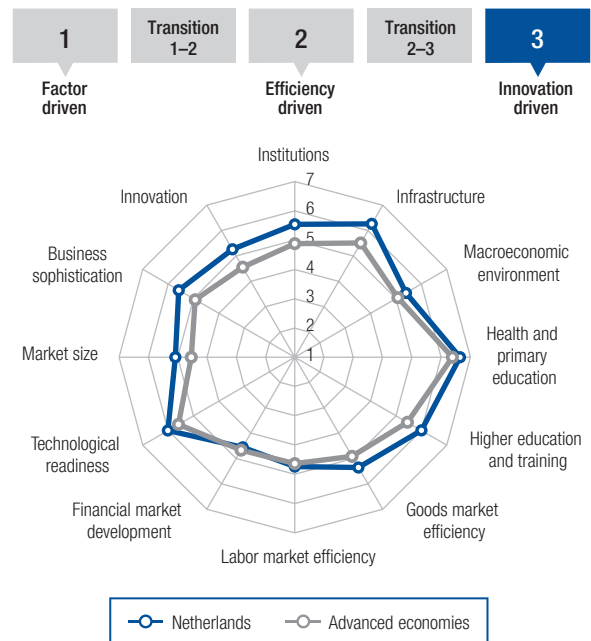
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



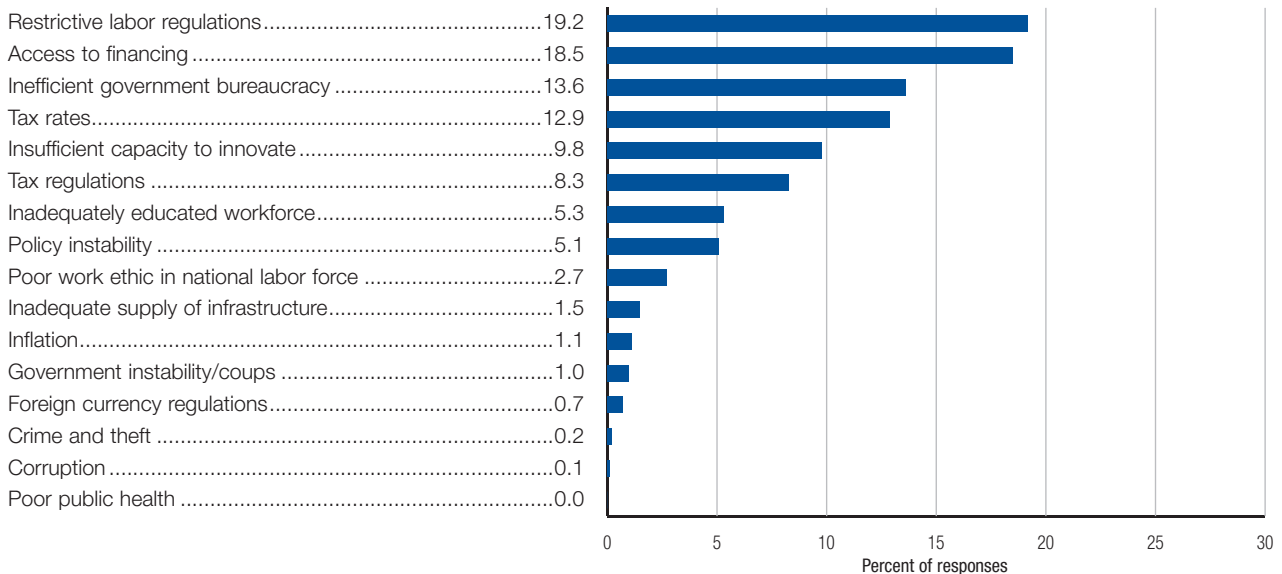
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	8	5.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	8	5.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	5	5.5
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	7	5.4
Basic requirements (20.0%)	10	6.0
Institutions.....	10	5.5
Infrastructure.....	4	6.3
Macroeconomic environment.....	39	5.4
Health and primary education.....	5	6.6
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	8	5.3
Higher education and training.....	3	6.0
Goods market efficiency.....	9	5.3
Labor market efficiency.....	21	4.7
Financial market development.....	37	4.5
Technological readiness.....	9	6.0
Market size.....	23	5.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	6	5.4
Business sophistication.....	5	5.6
Innovation.....	8	5.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Netherlands

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	5.8	14
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.7	11
1.03 Diversion of public funds	5.7	11
1.04 Public trust in politicians	5.3	9
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	6.0	14
1.06 Judicial independence	6.1	10
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5.1	6
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	9
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	5.2	5
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	5.2	14
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.7	51
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.2	31
1.15 Organized crime	6.0	19
1.16 Reliability of police services	6.0	16
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	5.9	10
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.9	12
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.7	7
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.4	12
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.7	98
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	6.3	6
2.02 Quality of roads	6.1	5
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	5.6	9
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*	1,806.0	23
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	6.6	9
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	113.7	68
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	42.5	19
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.1	78
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	26.6	35
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	2.6	1
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	74.9	117
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	89.3	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.*	6.3	14
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.8	9
4.05 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	1
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.6	10
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.4	19
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	81.1	18
4.09 Quality of primary education	5.7	8
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.4	21
5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	129.9	3
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	77.3	17
5.03 Quality of the education system	5.3	8
5.04 Quality of math and science education	5.4	8
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.7	9
5.06 Internet access in schools	6.4	5
5.07 Availability of research and training services	6.1	2
5.08 Extent of staff training	5.0	12
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.9	14
6.02 Extent of market dominance	5.3	7
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.5	2
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.6	17
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	39.3	75

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
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	9
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.8	8
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.8	20
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	5
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.5	18
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	5.4	14
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.6	6
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	88.9	12
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.3	23
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.3	17
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.5	7
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	3.5	135
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	3.1	123
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	8.7	26
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.7	62
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.7	94
7.07 Reliance on professional management	6.1	4
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	4.8	13
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	4.8	15
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	4.3	27
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.1	48
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.5	22
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.7	80
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.2	25
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	5	85
9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.3	9
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.6	21
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.0	37
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %*	94.0	5
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	40.1	3
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	235.0	10
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	62.3	27
10th pillar: Market size		
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.7	26
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.1	10
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	700.5	23
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	100.7	6
11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.3	16
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.7	6
11.03 State of cluster development	5.3	7
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	6.0	11
11.05 Value chain breadth	5.2	8
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.7	16
11.07 Production process sophistication	6.1	5
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.9	4
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	5.7	3
12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	5.2	11
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	5.9	6
12.03 Company spending on R&D	4.7	17
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.4	9
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.0	28
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.6	30
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	192.6	9

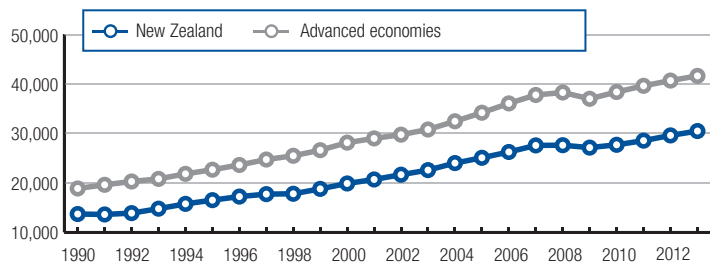
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

New Zealand

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	4.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	181.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	40,481
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.16

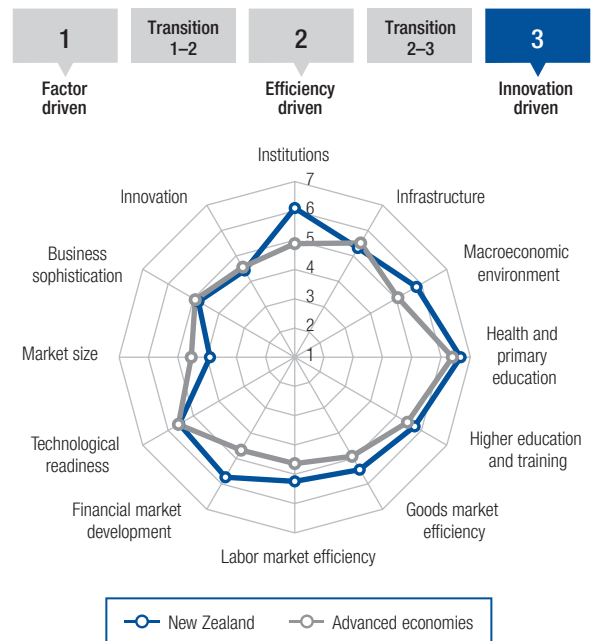
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



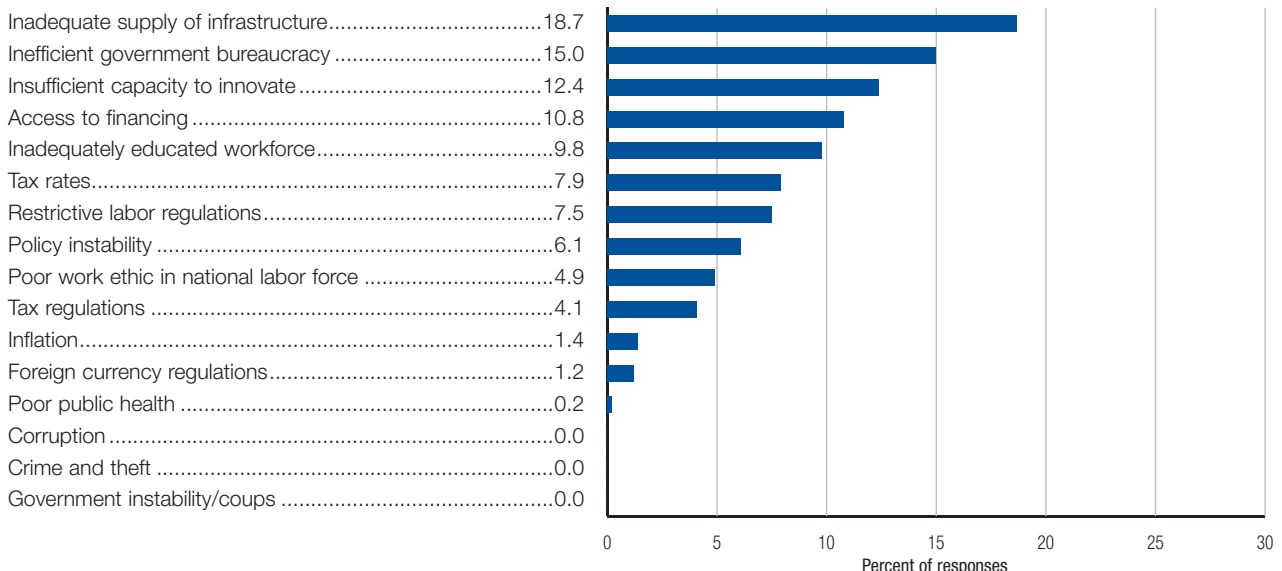
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	17	5.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	18	5.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	23	5.1
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	25	4.9
Basic requirements (20.0%)	9	6.0
Institutions.....	1	6.1
Infrastructure.....	29	5.3
Macroeconomic environment.....	25	5.8
Health and primary education.....	4	6.7
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	11	5.3
Higher education and training.....	9	5.7
Goods market efficiency.....	6	5.4
Labor market efficiency.....	6	5.2
Financial market development.....	3	5.7
Technological readiness.....	23	5.6
Market size.....	62	3.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	25	4.6
Business sophistication.....	24	4.8
Innovation.....	23	4.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

New Zealand

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	6.0	10
1.02 Intellectual property protection	6.0	6
1.03 Diversion of public funds	6.6	1
1.04 Public trust in politicians	5.7	6
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	6.7	1
1.06 Judicial independence	6.7	1
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5.5	2
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	5.1	5
1.09 Burden of government regulation	4.1	17
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.9	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	5.5	2
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	5.8	2
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.0	25
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.7	16
1.15 Organized crime	6.5	7
1.16 Reliability of police services	6.5	2
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	6.5	1
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.4	3
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	6.1	1
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	6.1	4
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	9.7	1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.1	32
2.02 Quality of roads	4.9	35
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.7	39
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.8	11
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.9	14
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions*	694.7	33
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	6.2	29
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	105.8	84
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	41.1	22
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-0.6	31
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	17.1	88
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.1	1
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	35.9	54
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	83.8	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.*	7.6	24
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.8	8
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*	4.7	33
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	81.2	17
4.09 Quality of primary education	5.9	6
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.4	22
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	5.3	7
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	6.0	19
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.9	26
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.9	17
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.6	26
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.5	25
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.4	5
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.9	13
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	34.6	55

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
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	6.1	1
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.5	4
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.5	35
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.7	9
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	56
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.9	5
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	28.6	121
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.7	5
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.5	13
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.5	8
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.8	14
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	4.1	58
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	0.0	1
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	5.0	12
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.6	21
7.07 Reliance on professional management	6.5	1
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	3.7	52
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	4.6	19
7.10 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.87	42
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	5.3	4
8.04 Ease of access to loans	4.0	11
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.9	12
8.06 Soundness of banks	6.7	2
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.9	6
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	10	1
9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.1	21
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.8	11
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.1	22
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %*	82.8	19
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	29.2	17
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	45.6	57
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	81.3	14
10th pillar: Market size		
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.7	60
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	72
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	136.6	60
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	28.0	103
11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.6	74
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.5	15
11.03 State of cluster development	4.0	53
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	4.1	36
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.9	57
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.3	45
11.07 Production process sophistication	5.2	26
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.2	23
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	5.5	6
12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	5.1	15
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	5.3	19
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.8	29
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.9	17
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.4	71
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.4	40
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	73.9	22

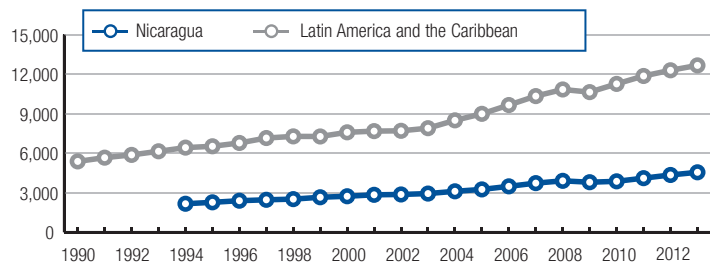
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Nicaragua

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	6.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	11.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,840
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

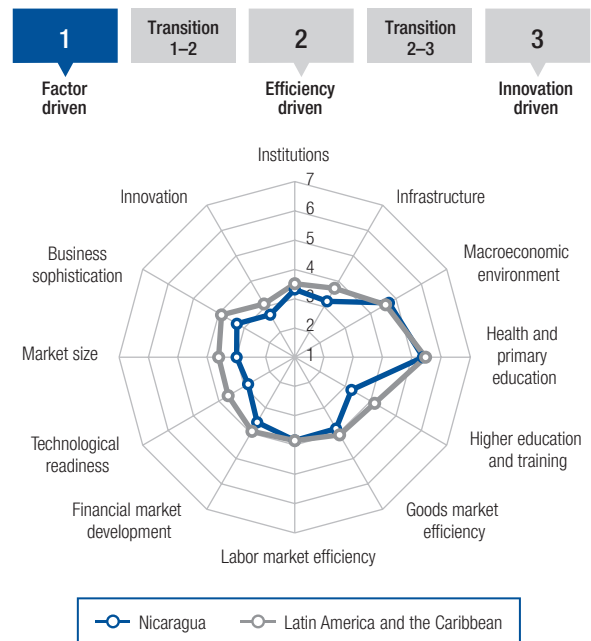
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



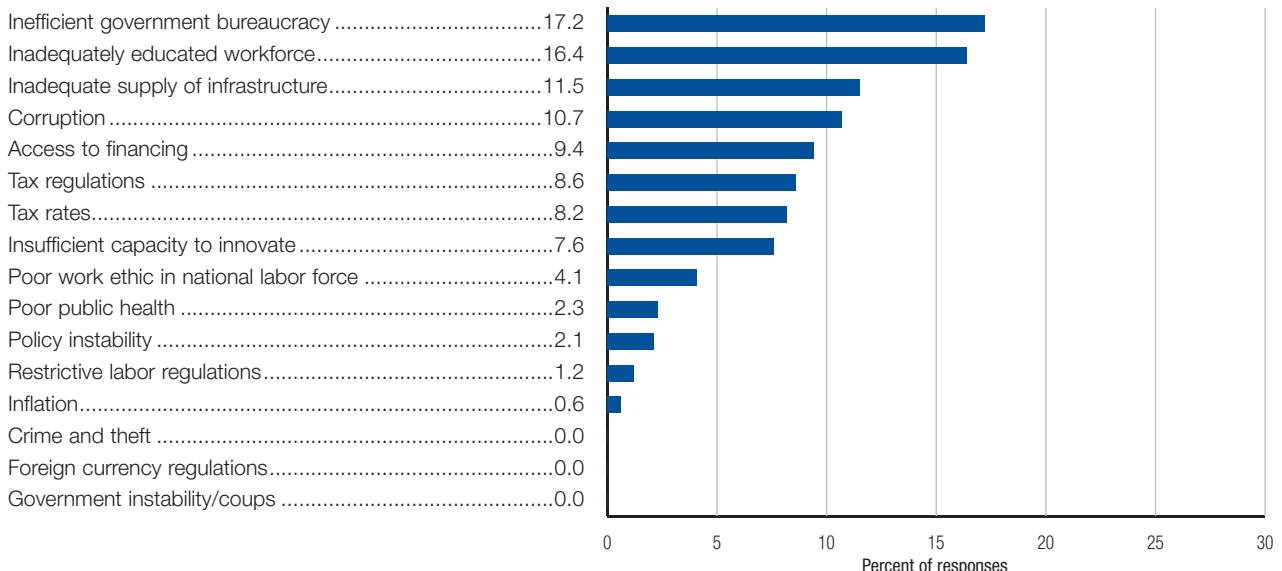
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	99	3.8
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	99	3.8
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	108	3.7
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	115	3.6
Basic requirements (60.0%)	96	4.1
Institutions.....	114	3.3
Infrastructure.....	99	3.2
Macroeconomic environment.....	67	4.7
Health and primary education.....	95	5.4
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	118	3.4
Higher education and training.....	114	3.2
Goods market efficiency.....	125	3.8
Labor market efficiency.....	108	3.8
Financial market development.....	106	3.6
Technological readiness.....	113	2.8
Market size.....	102	3.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	125	3.0
Business sophistication.....	129	3.3
Innovation.....	123	2.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Nicaragua

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	3.1	128
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.1	101
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.6	111
1.04 Public trust in politicians	2.3	110
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.4	103
1.06 Judicial independence	2.3	131
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.6	105
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	3.0	80
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.3	86
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.3	102
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.6	118
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	3.6	101
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.2	79
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.5	66
1.15 Organized crime	5.0	60
1.16 Reliability of police services	3.7	98
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.5	118
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.2	97
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	111
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.5	108
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	113
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.3	114
2.02 Quality of roads	3.6	88
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.2	109
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.7	103
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions*	17.5	126
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	3.9	93
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	112.0	71
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	5.3	104
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-0.5	30
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	17.1	89
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	7.4	121
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	42.4	70
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	20.7	128
4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	38.4	29
4.02 Business impact of malaria	5.7	18
4.03 Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	38.0	64
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.9	56
4.05 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	59
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.5	72
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	20.6	92
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	74.5	66
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.6	125
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.8	91
5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	68.9	104
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	19.0	94
5.03 Quality of the education system	2.7	130
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.7	130
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.7	106
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.0	121
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.3	123
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.8	88
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.2	130
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.2	119
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.6	108
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.4	95
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	64.9	133

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)		
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	78
6.07 No. days to start a business*	36.0	122
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.9	63
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.8	128
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.1	53
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.3	90
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.2	92
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.1	130
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	57.3	47
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.5	131
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.0	109
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	67
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.8	90
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	4.1	48
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	14.9	69
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.2	107
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.0	67
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.4	123
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	3.1	89
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	3.1	91
7.10 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.60	118
8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.7	116
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.8	96
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.0	92
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.8	67
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.7	65
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.8	72
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.1	69
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3	113
9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	3.9	120
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	3.8	124
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.0	109
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %*	15.5	113
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.* ..	2.2	95
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	32.6	68
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.3	121
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	114
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	27.9	104
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	26.6	108
11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quantity	3.6	135
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.6	125
11.03 State of cluster development	3.2	110
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.5	136
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.1	129
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.4	121
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.1	121
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.5	115
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	101
12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.2	119
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.7	123
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.6	115
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.0	116
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.9	120
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.1	125
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.1	101

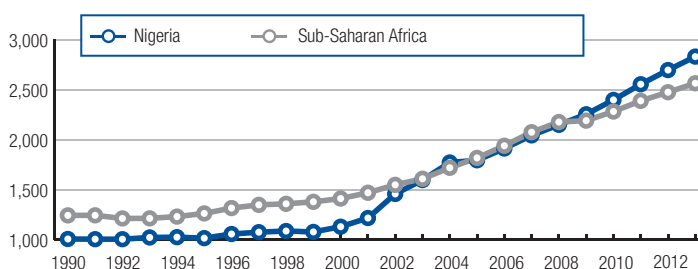
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Nigeria

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	169.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	286.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,692
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.55

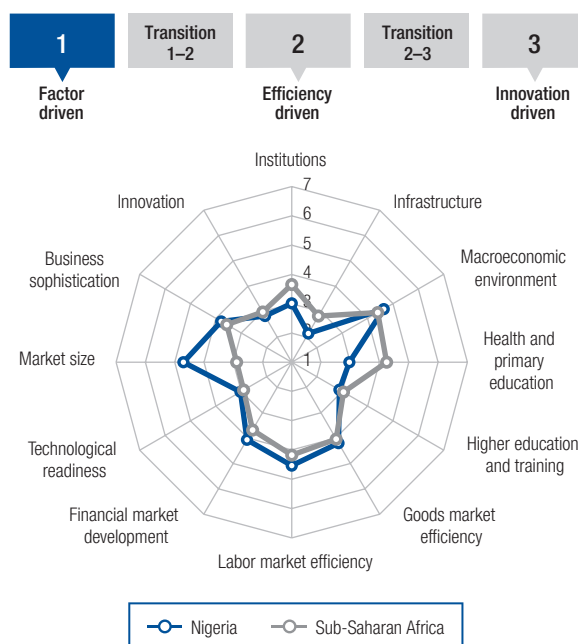
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



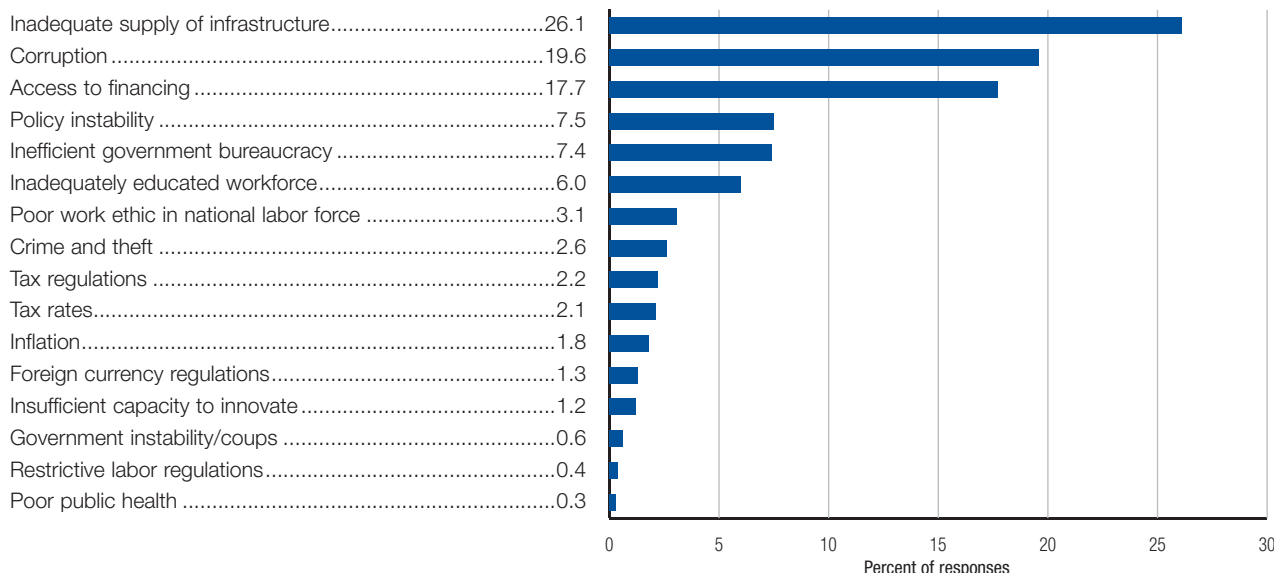
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	127	3.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	120	3.6
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	115	3.7
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	127	3.4
Basic requirements (60.0%)	140	3.2
Institutions.....	129	3.0
Infrastructure.....	134	2.1
Macroeconomic environment.....	76	4.6
Health and primary education.....	143	3.0
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	82	3.9
Higher education and training.....	124	2.9
Goods market efficiency.....	87	4.2
Labor market efficiency.....	40	4.5
Financial market development.....	67	4.1
Technological readiness.....	104	3.0
Market size.....	33	4.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	103	3.3
Business sophistication.....	87	3.8
Innovation.....	114	2.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Nigeria

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	3.4	116
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.7	126
1.03 Diversion of public funds	1.8	142
1.04 Public trust in politicians	1.8	134
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.5	135
1.06 Judicial independence	3.1	102
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.3	126
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	2.2	134
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.1	99
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.3	98
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.9	105
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	3.2	126
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	2.8	137
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	2.9	130
1.15 Organized crime	3.7	124
1.16 Reliability of police services	2.6	136
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.3	132
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3	88
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	80
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.8	90
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.7	57
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	2.7	133
2.02 Quality of roads	2.7	125
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.5	100
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.2	110
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.2	121
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions*	302.6	52
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	1.6	141
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	73.3	116
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.2	142
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.9	106
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	29.3	26
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	8.5	127
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	19.4	18
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	39.7	80
4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	28,430.3	73
4.02 Business impact of malaria	3.6	62
4.03 Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	108.0	95
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.0	92
4.05 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	3.1	128
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.5	108
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	77.8	140
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	52.1	136
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.6	124
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	63.9	138
5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	43.8	127
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	10.4	112
5.03 Quality of the education system	2.9	122
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.6	132
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.8	101
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.4	111
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.7	95
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.3	48
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.3	50
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.8	63
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.6	110
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.0	40
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	33.8	53

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
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*	28.0	109
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.2	30
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.6	42
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.4	119
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.9	49
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.7	45
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.0	132
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	27.0	125
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.9	113
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.3	88
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.4	61
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.5	35
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	5.2	7
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	16.2	79
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.3	21
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.2	51
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.5	52
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	3.1	92
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	3.8	47
7.10 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.76	85
8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.1	87
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.5	122
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.8	46
8.04 Ease of access to loans	1.6	137
8.05 Venture capital availability	1.9	131
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.8	78
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.2	65
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9	11
9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.4	94
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.3	91
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.5	77
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %*	38.0	87
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	140
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	0.8	141
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	10.1	96
10th pillar: Market size		
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.5	31
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.3	37
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	479.3	30
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	35.6	77
11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.8	46
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.9	99
11.03 State of cluster development	3.8	72
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.8	117
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.6	92
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.8	98
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.3	106
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.1	77
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	90
12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.7	73
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.8	120
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.8	106
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.8	123
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.0	109
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.8	89
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	117

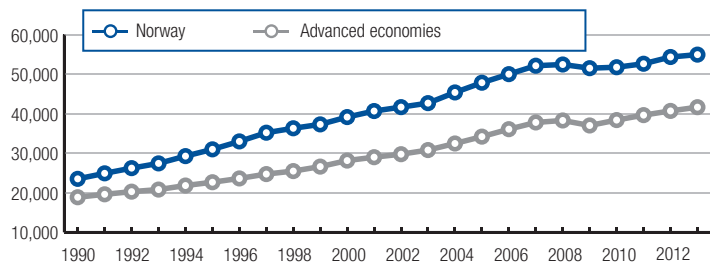
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Norway

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	5.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	511.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	100,318
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.32

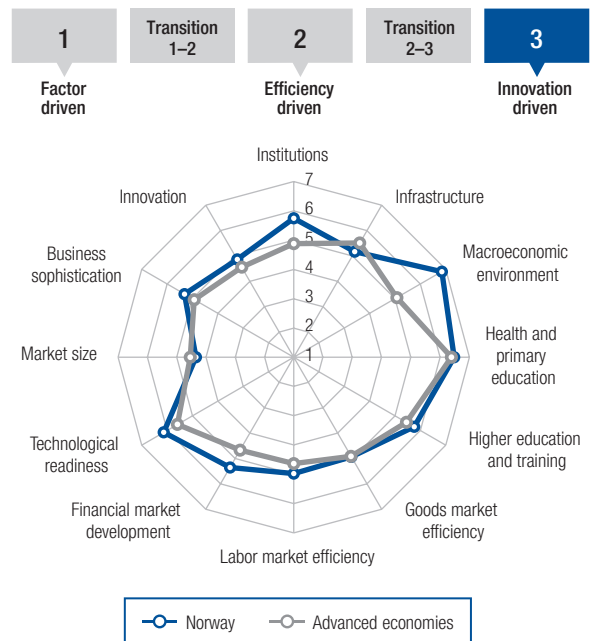
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



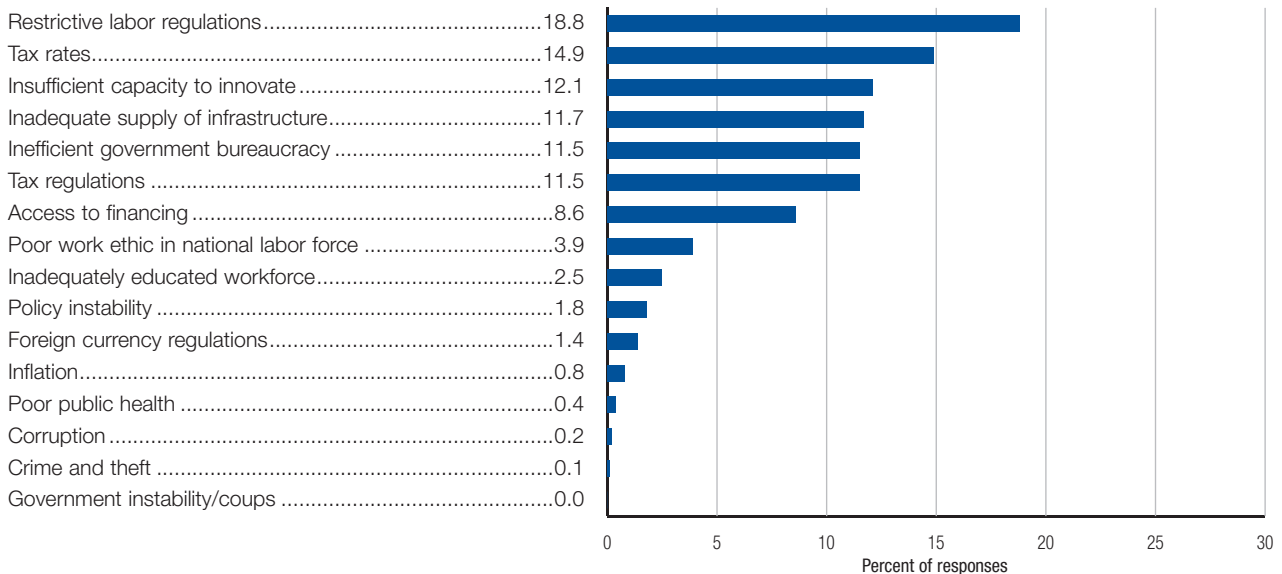
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	11	5.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	11	5.3
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	15	5.3
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	16	5.2
Basic requirements (20.0%)	6	6.1
Institutions.....	5	5.7
Infrastructure.....	32	5.2
Macroeconomic environment.....	1	6.8
Health and primary education.....	15	6.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	13	5.2
Higher education and training.....	8	5.7
Goods market efficiency.....	24	4.9
Labor market efficiency.....	13	5.0
Financial market development.....	10	5.3
Technological readiness.....	4	6.1
Market size.....	50	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	16	5.1
Business sophistication.....	13	5.3
Innovation.....	15	4.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Norway

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	6.0	8	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	32
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.6	15	6.07	No. days to start a business*	7.0	36
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.9	8	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.7	81
1.04	Public trust in politicians	5.9	4	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	45
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	6.3	7	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.9	51
1.06	Judicial independence	6.3	4	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.3	31
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5.1	8	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.7	38
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.6	13	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.2	15
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.8	38	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	26.0	128
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.6	7	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.4	19
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.8	10	6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.3	19
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.3	12	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.4	64	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.8	4
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.6	20	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	3.7	133
1.15	Organized crime	6.1	17	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.8	132
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.1	13	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	8.7	26
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	6.2	6	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.2	29
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.3	4	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.7	92
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	6.0	2	7.07	Reliance on professional management	6.2	2
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.9	6	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	5.6	5
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.7	22	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.8	14
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.94	15	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.3	28	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.9	74	8.01	Availability of financial services	6.0	9
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.9	36	8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.9	5
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.7	13	8.03	Financing through local equity market	5.0	9
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	6.1	6	8.04	Ease of access to loans	4.3	7
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	622.4	36	8.05	Venture capital availability	4.3	6
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.7	4	8.06	Soundness of banks	6.4	8
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	116.5	60	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.7	9
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	26.2	44	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6	63
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	11.1	4	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.5	3
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	37.4	14	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	6.1	4
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.1	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.7	66
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	29.5	35	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	95.1	2
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	94.8	1	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	36.4	6
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	195.9	13	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	85.7	13
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	7.5	22	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.1	49
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.9	2	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.0	47
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	280.0	47
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.8	4	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	37.3	72
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	2.2	4	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	81.5	13	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.6	76
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.0	23	11.02	Local supplier quality	5.5	12
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	99.4	11	11.03	State of cluster development	5.1	14
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	5.3	18	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	111.1	10	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.6	25
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	74.1	21	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.6	27
5.03	Quality of the education system	5.0	14	11.07	Production process sophistication	6.1	6
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.5	41	11.08	Extent of marketing	5.6	10
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.3	19	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	6.0	2
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.5	3	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	5.5	11	12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.0	16
5.08	Extent of staff training	5.2	8	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.2	21
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.5	21	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.3	49	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.0	15
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.8	17	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.2	14
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.2	13	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.5	35
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.0	41	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	138.7	12
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	40.7	82				

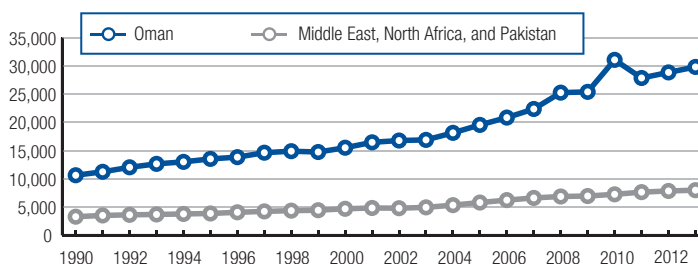
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Oman

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	3.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	80.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	25,289
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.11

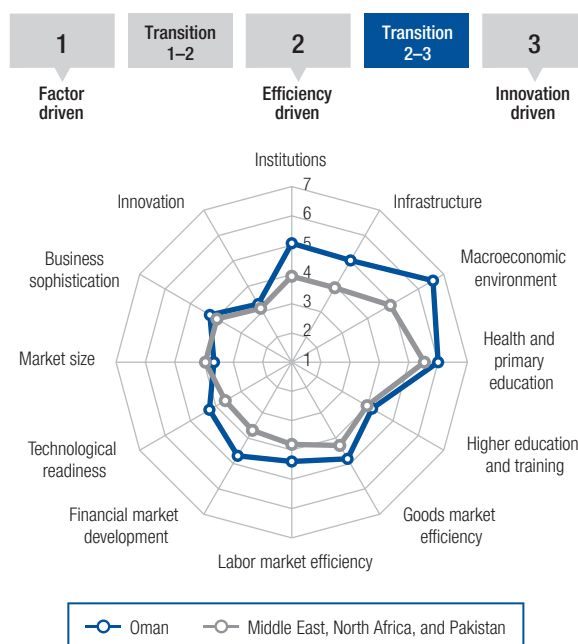
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



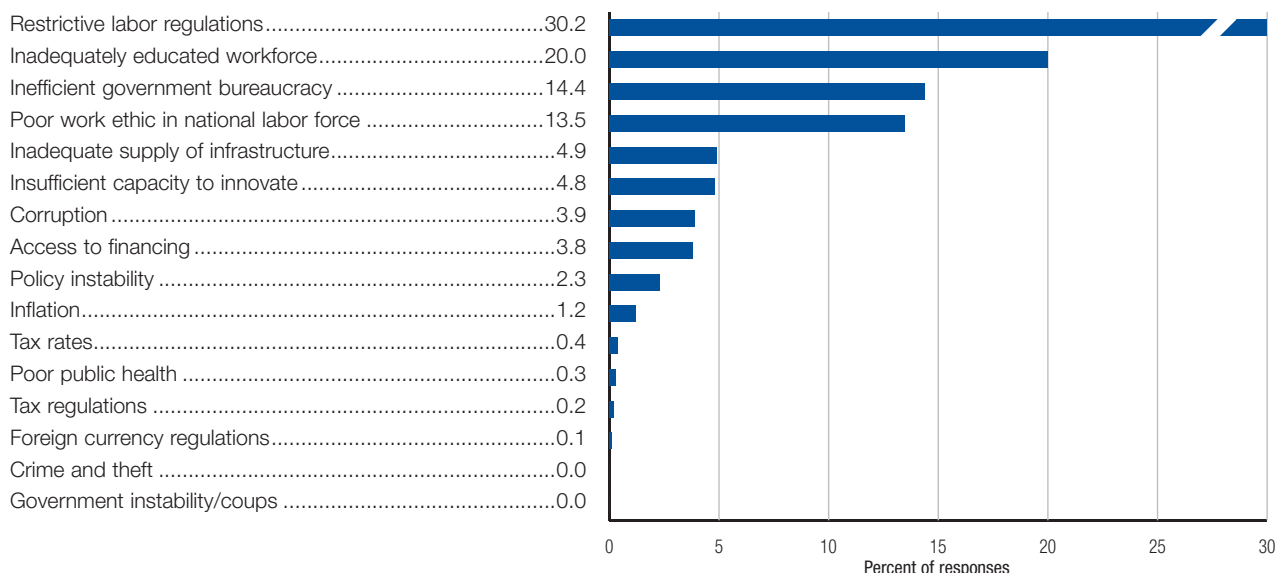
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	46	4.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	33	4.6
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	32	4.7
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	32	4.6
Basic requirements (22.2%)	19	5.7
Institutions.....	24	5.1
Infrastructure.....	33	5.0
Macroeconomic environment.....	6	6.6
Health and primary education.....	54	6.0
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	49	4.3
Higher education and training.....	79	4.2
Goods market efficiency.....	28	4.8
Labor market efficiency.....	48	4.4
Financial market development.....	28	4.7
Technological readiness.....	57	4.2
Market size.....	73	3.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (27.8%)	58	3.8
Business sophistication.....	56	4.2
Innovation.....	64	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	5.2	30	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	32
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.9	29	6.07	No. days to start a business*	8.0	39
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.8	24	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.5	13
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.8	14	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.7	27
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.4	29	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.1	54
1.06	Judicial independence	5.1	29	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.5	79
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.2	20	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.9	29
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	5.1	6	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.8	32
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.2	14	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	47.7	71
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.8	27	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.9	48
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.9	37	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.5	59
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.5	31	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.3	11	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.0	25
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	6.1	5	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.6	27
1.15	Organized crime	6.7	3	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.6	91
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.6	27	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4.3	8
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.0	25	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	5.8	6
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.5	29	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.9	70
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.0	37	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.9	31
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.2	17	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.5	21
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	83	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.4	22
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.36	135	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.4	25	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	6.0	8	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.9	47
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.2	27
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.2	33	8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.5	20
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.1	42	8.04	Ease of access to loans	4.1	9
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	207.0	63	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.5	21
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.3	20	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.9	22
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	154.6	18	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.5	14
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	9.7	88	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4	96
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	5.8	8	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.1	56
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	37.7	13	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.8	58
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.3	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.8	52
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	7.0	4	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	66.5	44
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	71.4	33	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	2.6	92
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	34.0	67	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.0	1	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	67.3	21
4.02	Business impact of malaria	6.0	12	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	13.0	32	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.3	78
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.8	64	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.7	64
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	95.0	71
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.7	65	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	70.3	26
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	10.0	57	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	76.6	45	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.5	84
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.8	73	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.5	59
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	96.3	52	11.03	State of cluster development	4.0	54
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.7	59	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	93.5	60	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.9	63
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	28.1	83	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.6	21
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.5	81	11.07	Production process sophistication	4.3	46
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.6	95	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.0	88
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.6	113	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.2	37
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.6	60	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.8	94	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.4	103
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.3	49	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.4	92
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.0	87	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.0	73	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.6	69
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.6	80	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.2	12
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.3	49	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.7	92
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	5.7	5	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.0	71
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	22.0	16				

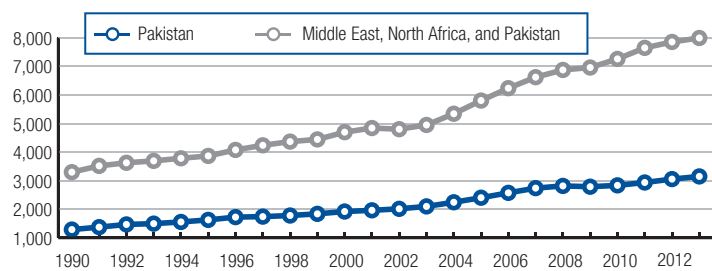
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Pakistan

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	182.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	238.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,308
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.66

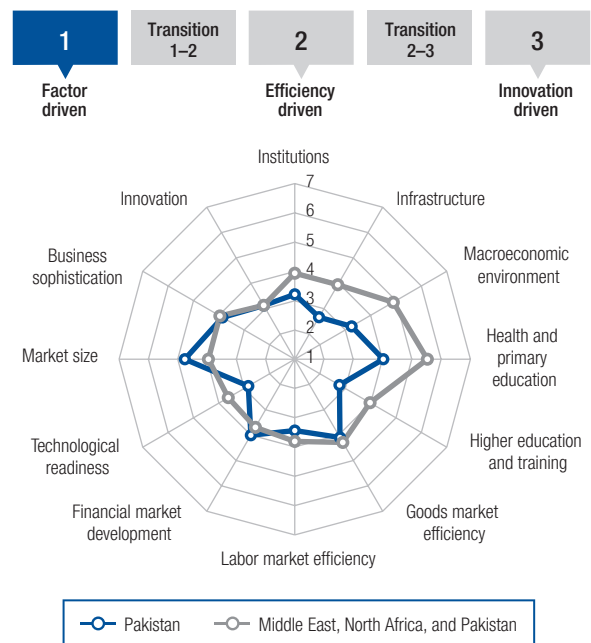
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



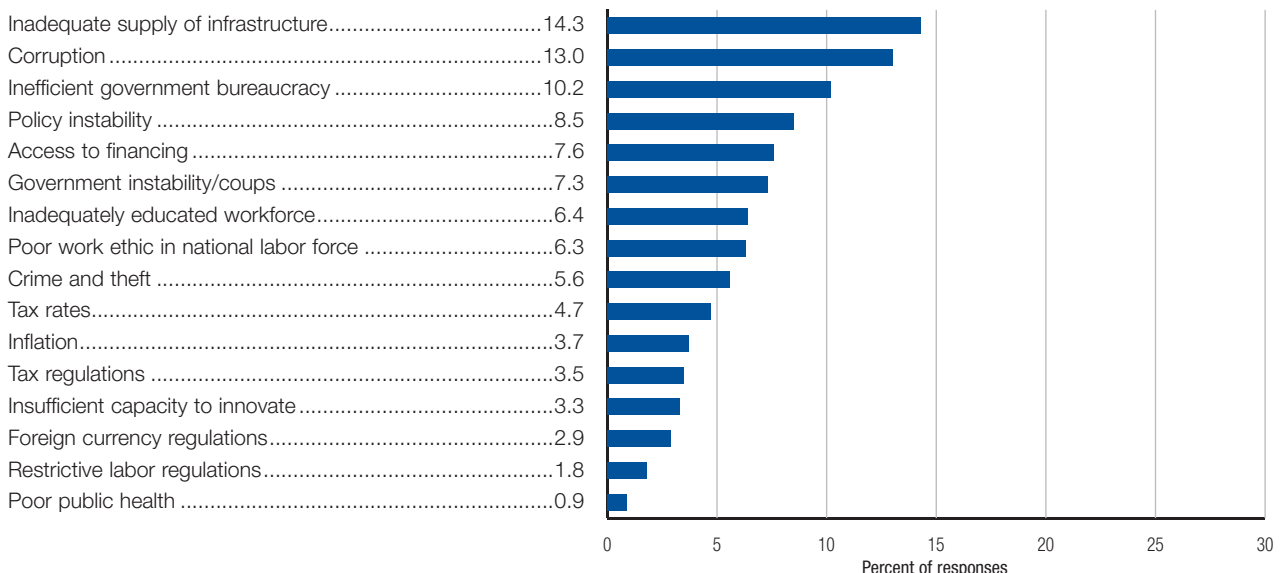
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	129	3.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	133	3.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	124	3.5
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	118	3.6
Basic requirements (60.0%)	134	3.3
Institutions.....	123	3.2
Infrastructure.....	119	2.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	137	3.2
Health and primary education.....	129	4.0
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	101	3.6
Higher education and training.....	127	2.8
Goods market efficiency.....	100	4.1
Labor market efficiency.....	132	3.4
Financial market development.....	72	4.0
Technological readiness.....	114	2.8
Market size.....	30	4.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	83	3.5
Business sophistication.....	81	3.9
Innovation.....	88	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	3.3	121
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.9	117
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.8	94
1.04 Public trust in politicians	2.3	108
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.9	123
1.06 Judicial independence	3.8	67
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.6	101
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	2.6	103
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.1	103
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.3	101
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.1	89
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	3.4	118
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	2.7	139
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	2.8	132
1.15 Organized crime	3.0	137
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	4.3	90
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.0	119
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.0	79
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.3	34
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.3	113
2.02 Quality of roads	3.8	75
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.5	72
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.4	59
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.9	92
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions*	415.7	48
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	2.1	133
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	70.1	124
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	3.5	111
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-7.8	134
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	13.2	120
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	7.4	120
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	63.1	106
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	25.2	121
4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	1,953.6	47
4.02 Business impact of malaria	4.2	50
4.03 Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	231.0	123
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.4	108
4.05 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.8	97
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	69.3	137
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	66.4	109
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.8	119
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	72.5	132
5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	36.6	131
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	9.5	115
5.03 Quality of the education system	3.4	92
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.4	104
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.3	67
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.8	89
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.6	101
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.4	122
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.9	84
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.7	71
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.9	85
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.8	64
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	34.7	56

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)		
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	10	118
6.07 No. days to start a business*	21.0	96
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.4	109
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.4	65
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	16.9	140
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.8	114
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.4	75
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.7	87
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	21.6	134
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.2	98
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.3	80
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.9	107
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.6	103
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	4.1	49
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	27.2	118
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.5	82
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.8	86
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.9	87
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	3.2	87
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	2.7	110
7.10 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.30	140
8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.2	82
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.0	84
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.6	61
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.6	90
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.5	92
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.8	71
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.5	51
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6	63
9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.5	85
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.4	83
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.3	90
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %*	10.9	122
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.6	113
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	6.5	110
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.5	127
10th pillar: Market size		
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	25
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.7	63
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	575.0	26
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	11.9	141
11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.7	66
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.1	94
11.03 State of cluster development	3.9	58
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.2	93
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.9	64
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.8	88
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.6	87
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.1	74
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.3	115
12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	4.0	51
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.4	94
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.9	93
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	98
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.1	98
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.3	49
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	114

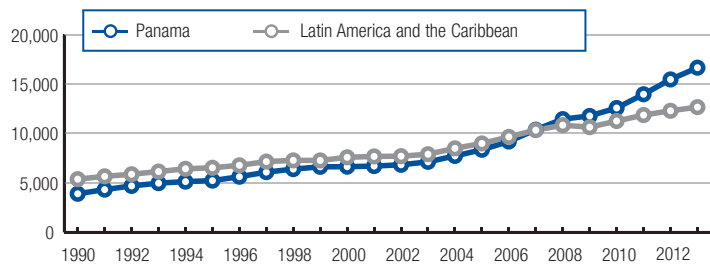
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Panama

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	3.7
GDP (US\$ billions).....	40.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	10,839
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.07

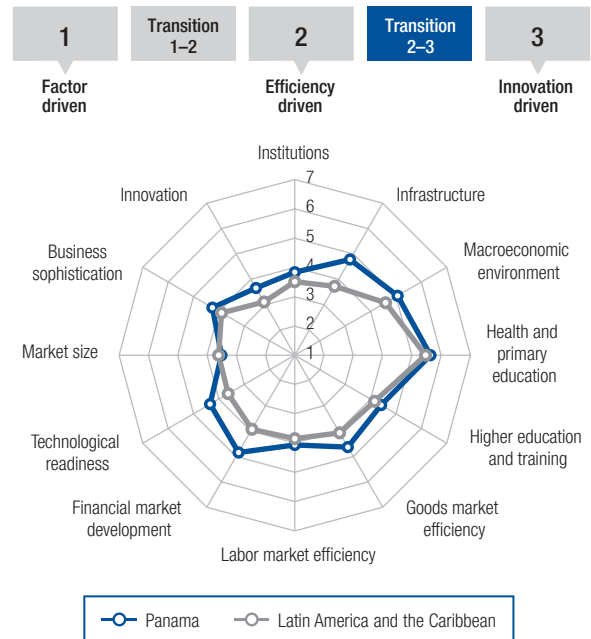
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



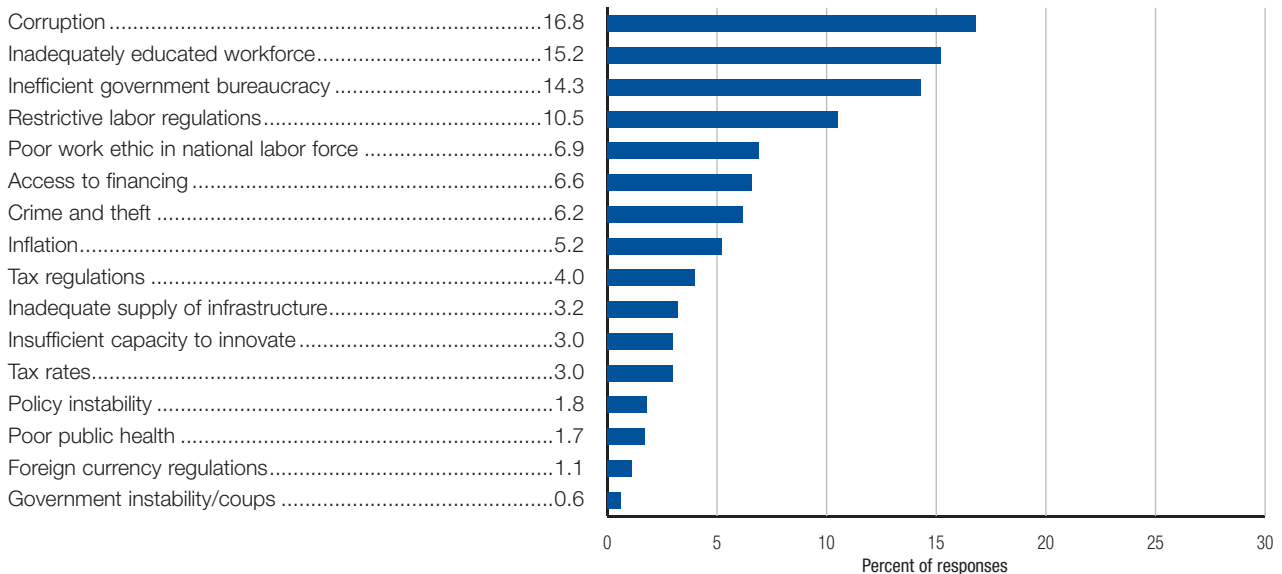
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	48	4.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	40	4.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	40	4.5
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	49	4.4
Basic requirements (35.4%)	53	4.8
Institutions.....	71	3.8
Infrastructure.....	40	4.8
Macroeconomic environment.....	52	5.1
Health and primary education.....	79	5.6
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	55	4.3
Higher education and training.....	66	4.4
Goods market efficiency.....	41	4.6
Labor market efficiency.....	87	4.1
Financial market development.....	22	4.8
Technological readiness.....	53	4.3
Market size.....	80	3.5
Innovation and sophistication factors (14.6%)	46	3.9
Business sophistication.....	54	4.2
Innovation.....	40	3.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.5	49	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	32
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.4	38	6.07	No. days to start a business*	6.0	21
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.8	93	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.6	92
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.4	102	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	46
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.8	79	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.9	67
1.06	Judicial independence	2.7	116	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.5	19
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.8	89	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.4	13
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.3	58	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.4	50
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.0	24	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	64.3	40
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.6	74	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.2	93
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.4	69	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.8	39
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.2	53	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.2	73	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.5	51
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.9	95	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.6	106
1.15	Organized crime	4.5	87	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.7	85
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.5	52	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	18.1	87
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.9	70	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.0	35
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.1	44	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.5	101
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.5	71	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.8	100
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.4	54	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.6	19
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	68	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.9	13
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.62	113	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.0	39	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	4.7	44	8.01	Availability of financial services	5.7	16
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.9	35	8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.5	18
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	6.3	7	8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.2	33
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	6.1	7	8.04	Ease of access to loans	4.0	13
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	384.2	50	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.6	16
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.9	68	8.06	Soundness of banks	6.2	12
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	163.0	10	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.0	29
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	15.2	74	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	5	85
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.0	75	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.6	36
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	18.1	83	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.3	35
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	4.0	81	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.7	4
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	41.3	67	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	42.9	81
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	61.9	46	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	7.7	71
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	54.3	49	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	26.3	24	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	25.2	73
4.02	Business impact of malaria	6.0	9	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	48.0	70	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.2	83
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.9	59	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	73
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.7	97	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	62.0	81
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.7	101	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	61.6	33
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	15.9	79	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	77.4	38	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.5	88
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.5	93	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.5	61
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.2	97	11.03	State of cluster development	4.0	52
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.4	31	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	84.0	90	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.3	34
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	41.8	64	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.2	53
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.5	83	11.07	Production process sophistication	4.2	52
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.3	107	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.6	44
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.2	71	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.7	74
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.1	40	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.2	63	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.2	42
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.3	47	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.1	46
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.7	34	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.1	67	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.0	41
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.0	49	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.3	11
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.3	51	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.9	84
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.4	23	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.4	62
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	40.5	81				

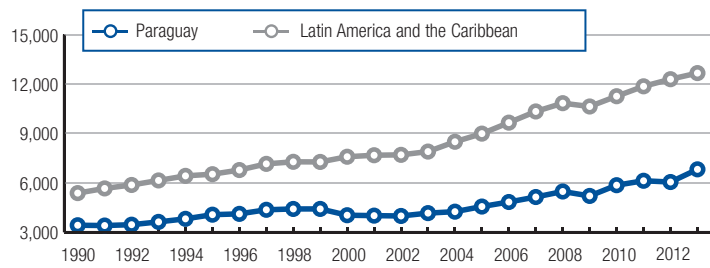
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Paraguay

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	6.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	28.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	4,170
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.05

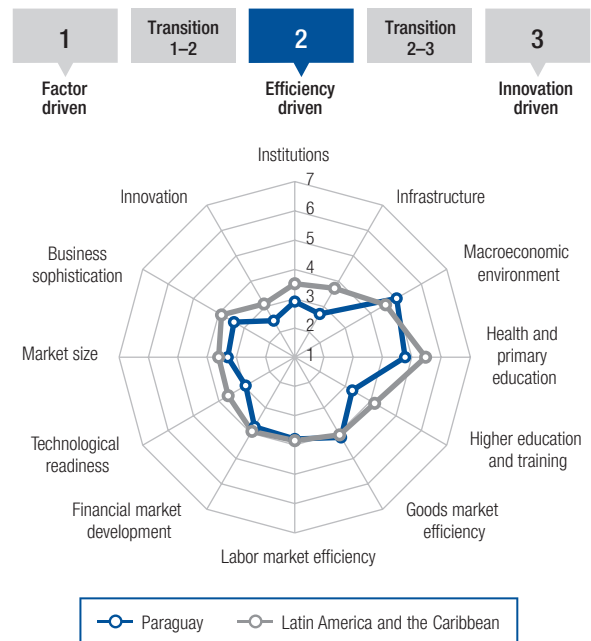
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



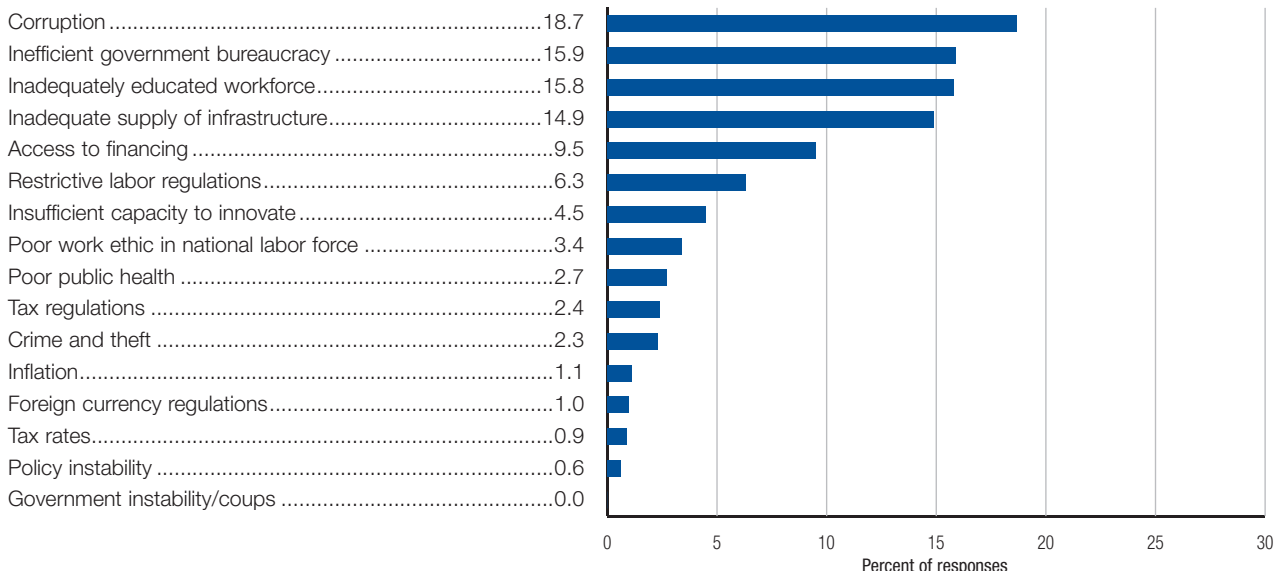
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	120	3.6
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	119	3.6
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	116	3.7
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	122	3.5
Basic requirements (40.0%)	112	3.8
Institutions.....	133	2.9
Infrastructure.....	117	2.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	54	5.0
Health and primary education.....	111	4.8
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	112	3.5
Higher education and training.....	112	3.3
Goods market efficiency.....	92	4.2
Labor market efficiency.....	115	3.8
Financial market development.....	93	3.7
Technological readiness.....	110	2.9
Market size.....	92	3.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	132	2.9
Business sophistication.....	121	3.4
Innovation.....	134	2.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Paraguay

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.2	124	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	7	78
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.5	132	6.07	No. days to start a business*	35.0	119
1.03	Diversion of public funds	1.8	141	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.0	45
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.4	142	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.4	69
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.7	131	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.8	85
1.06	Judicial independence	1.6	142	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.4	86
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.0	139	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.4	72
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	1.9	140	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.1	66
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.8	40	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	49.7	66
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.4	136	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.1	99
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.2	85	6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.8	120
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.9	73	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.9	93	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.4	59
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.6	110	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.5	32
1.15	Organized crime	4.4	91	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.4	110
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.3	141	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	26.1	115
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	2.9	142	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.4	17
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.1	105	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.5	109
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.0	118	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.2	129
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.5	107	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.0	100
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.7	57	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.7	111
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.66	103	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.7	132	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	2.5	133	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.3	80
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.7	108
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.2	108	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.5	69
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.6	136	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.0	57
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	27.0	115	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.2	113
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.2	107	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.6	44
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	103.7	88	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.1	67
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	5.9	103	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3	113
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.8	47	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.0	118
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	16.9	92	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.1	114
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.7	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.2	96
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	15.2	13	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	36.9	92
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	37.1	87	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.6	98
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	12.7	92	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.0	1	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	4.8	110
4.02	Business impact of malaria	6.1	8	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	45.0	68	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.1	89
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.9	57	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.9	96
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	59	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	46.4	90
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.8	59	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	31.4	91
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	18.8	89	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	72.2	84	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.6	78
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.1	140	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.0	95
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	81.9	124	11.03	State of cluster development	3.1	121
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.3	142	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	69.6	102	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.0	133
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	34.5	74	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.8	92
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.3	139	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.2	117
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.3	138	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.7	105
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.1	129	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.0	132
5.06	Internet access in schools	2.9	122	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.0	133	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.1	120
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.7	105	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.2	141
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.6	121	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.1	68	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.7	125
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.2	118	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.9	124
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.3	128	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	2.6	142
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.7	15	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.1	100
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	35.0	58				

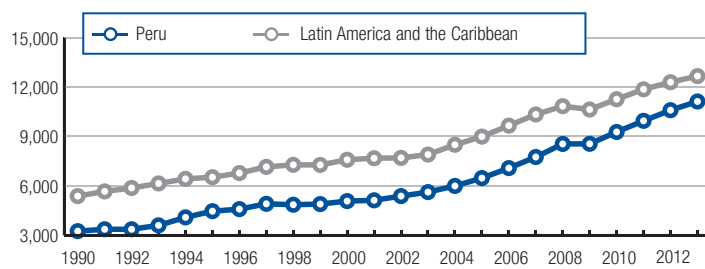
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Peru

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	30.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	206.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	6,674
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.40

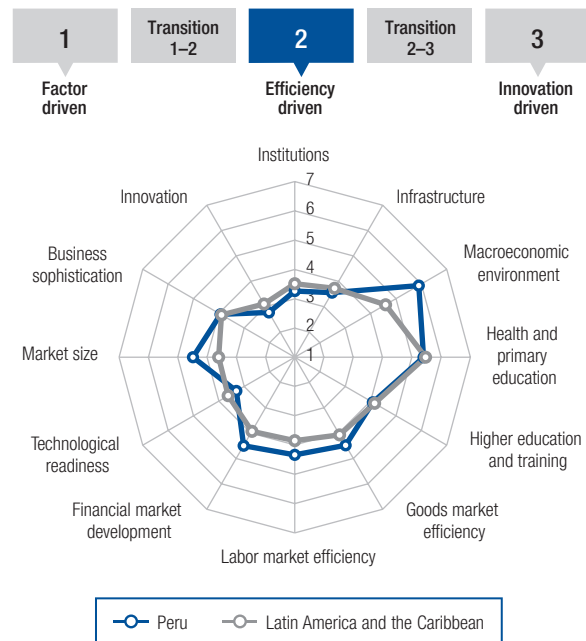
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



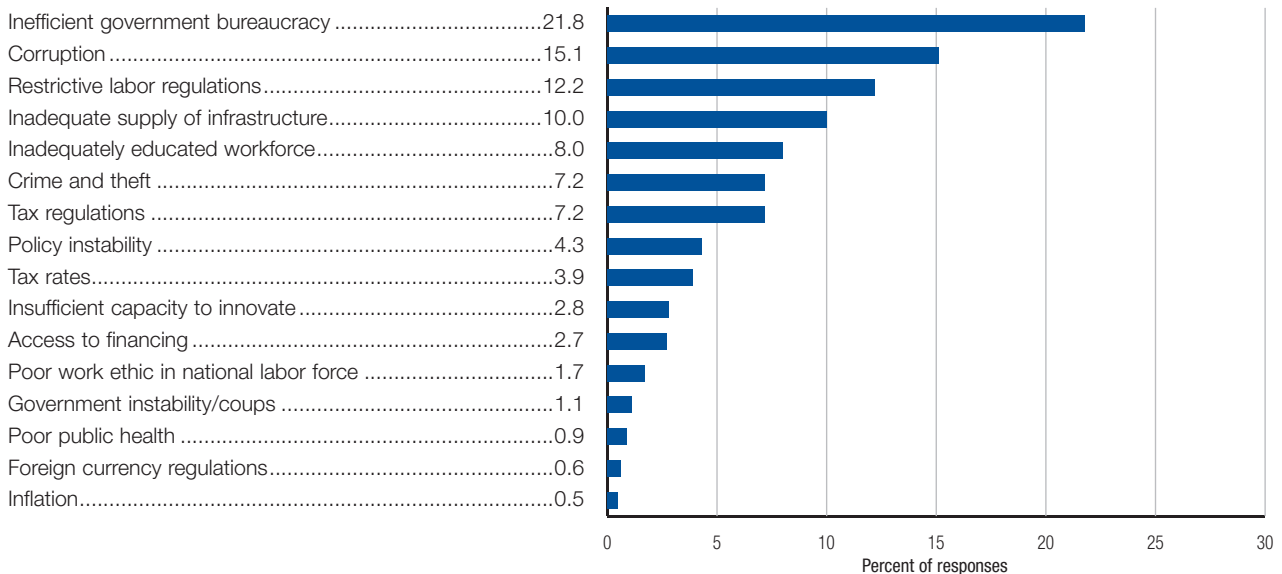
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	65	4.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	61	4.3
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	61	4.3
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	67	4.2
Basic requirements (40.0%)	74	4.5
Institutions.....	118	3.3
Infrastructure.....	88	3.5
Macroeconomic environment.....	21	5.9
Health and primary education.....	94	5.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	62	4.2
Higher education and training.....	83	4.1
Goods market efficiency.....	53	4.5
Labor market efficiency.....	51	4.3
Financial market development.....	40	4.5
Technological readiness.....	92	3.3
Market size.....	43	4.5
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	99	3.3
Business sophistication.....	72	3.9
Innovation.....	117	2.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.5	106	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	32
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.8	119	6.07	No. days to start a business*	25.0	101
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.7	104	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.8	72
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.9	131	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.2	95
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.8	81	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.8	36
1.06	Judicial independence	2.5	124	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.0	45
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.7	100	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.7	40
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.4	119	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.0	73
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.7	127	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	24.8	131
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.1	112	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.8	51
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.8	109	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.8	40
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.7	92	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.0	124	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	64
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.0	127	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.4	39
1.15	Organized crime	3.1	135	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.9	130
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.6	137	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	11.4	49
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.5	115	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.2	104
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.0	51	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.9	75
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.1	31	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.5	54
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.3	64	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.9	41
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	16	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.8	45
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.80	75	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.5	105	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.2	102	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.7	55
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.9	90	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.1	70
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.7	87	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.5	62
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.0	89	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.2	42
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	498.1	43	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.9	54
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.9	71	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.8	29
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	98.1	97	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.8	36
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	11.3	84	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7	43
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	0.5	17	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.6	80
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	22.7	52	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.5	78
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.8	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.1	27
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	19.6	19	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	39.2	84
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	64.9	41	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	5.2	79
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	18.1	85	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	190.1	37	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	2.9	116
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.8	15	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	95.0	92	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	40
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.0	94	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	58
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	75	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	344.2	40
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.4	76	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	23.0	123
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	14.1	72	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.5	64	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.7	51
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.3	136	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.6	57
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	93.7	73	11.03	State of cluster development	3.3	108
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.1	106	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	89.8	70	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.6	86
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	42.6	63	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.0	69
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.5	134	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.7	79
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.3	139	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.3	62
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.2	77	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.8	66
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.7	94	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.9	87	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.4	100
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.8	93	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.9	117
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.6	119	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.1	70	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.1	109
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.6	82	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.0	105
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.2	63	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.3	113
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.5	91	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.3	89
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	36.4	66				

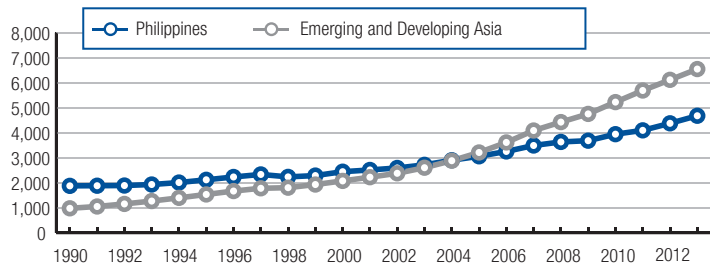
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Philippines

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	97.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	272.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	2,790
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.53

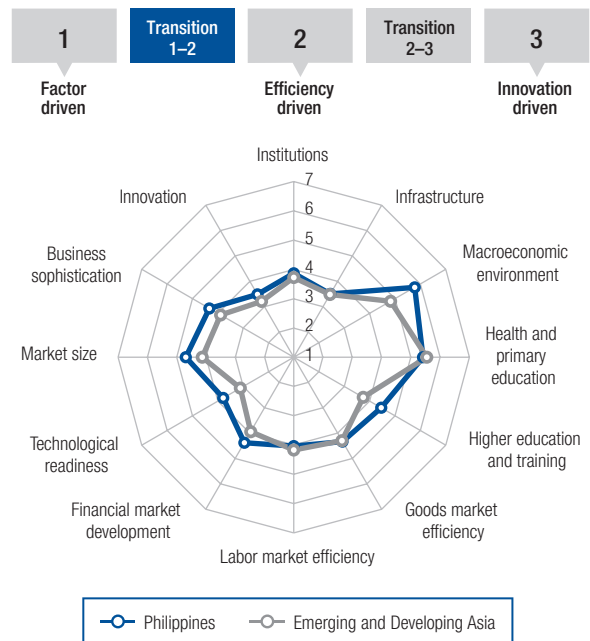
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



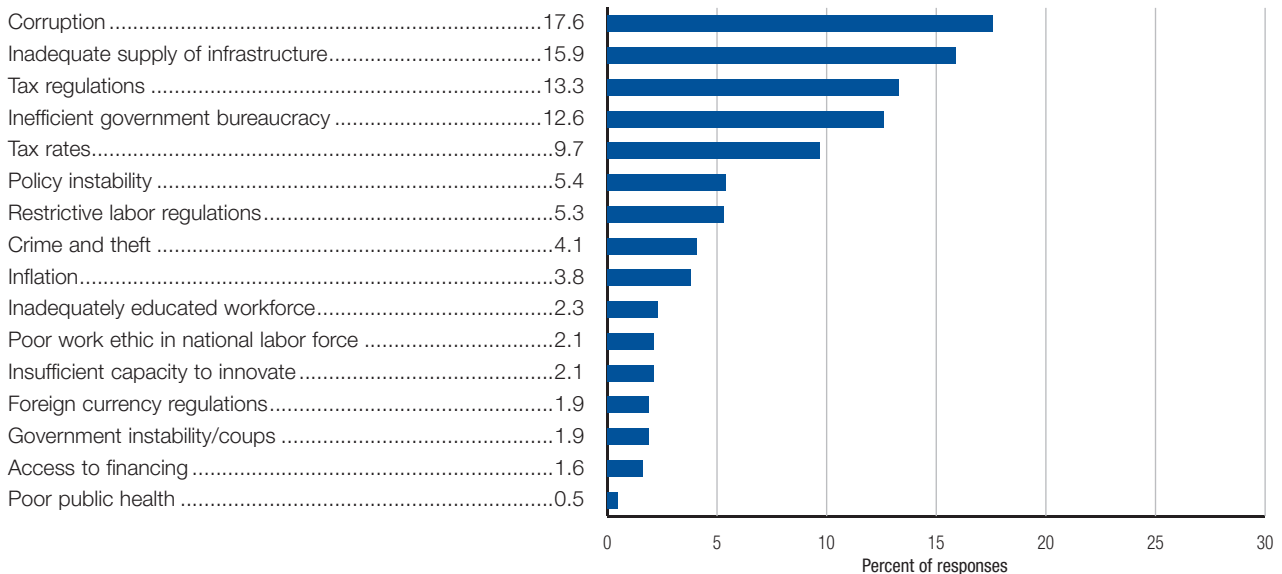
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	52	4.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	59	4.3
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	65	4.2
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	75	4.1
Basic requirements (44.2%)	66	4.6
Institutions.....	67	3.9
Infrastructure.....	91	3.5
Macroeconomic environment.....	26	5.8
Health and primary education.....	92	5.4
Efficiency enhancers (46.9%)	58	4.3
Higher education and training.....	64	4.4
Goods market efficiency.....	70	4.3
Labor market efficiency.....	91	4.0
Financial market development.....	49	4.4
Technological readiness.....	69	3.8
Market size.....	35	4.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (9.0%)	48	3.9
Business sophistication.....	46	4.3
Innovation.....	52	3.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Philippines

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.3	61	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	15	141
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.7	66	6.07	No. days to start a business*	35.0	119
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.1	78	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.7	86
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.6	89	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	51
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.6	86	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.6	48
1.06	Judicial independence	3.6	77	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.9	51
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.1	66	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.5	65
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.3	60	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.5	99
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.4	73	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	29.7	119
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.7	68	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.2	25
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.5	56	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.7	46
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.8	85	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.6	110	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.9	29
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.3	77	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.8	86
1.15	Organized crime	4.7	69	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.4	104
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.6	101	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	27.4	124
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.3	49	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.9	47
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.1	48	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.5	27
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.1	29	7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.0	29
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.5	45	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.5	60
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.3	105	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.3	82
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.65	106	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.7	95	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.6	87	8.01	Availability of financial services	5.0	42
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.3	80	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.8	43
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.5	101	8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.4	23
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.6	108	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.5	30
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	1,171.2	25	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.3	31
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.2	87	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.5	46
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	104.5	86	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.6	45
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	3.2	113	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4	96
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-0.1	25	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.1	58
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	22.9	51	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.1	41
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.9	57	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.0	31
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	38.3	58	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	37.0	91
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	55.5	59	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	2.6	93
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	57.6	46	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	23.8	23	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	20.3	79
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.9	34	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	265.0	127	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.5	30
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.4	114	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.1	42
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	456.4	31
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.9	94	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	28.0	102
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	23.5	95	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	68.6	101	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.6	69
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.2	60	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.4	65
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	88.2	105	11.03	State of cluster development	4.0	51
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.4	77	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	84.6	89	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.1	44
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	28.2	82	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.4	43
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.5	29	11.07	Production process sophistication	4.3	44
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.1	70	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.7	41
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.7	40	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.7	24
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.3	66	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.4	49	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.5	30
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.6	27	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.6	75
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.5	42	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.2	61	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.8	55
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.5	85	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.7	53
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.0	72	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.0	71
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.9	52	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.3	86
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	44.5	100				

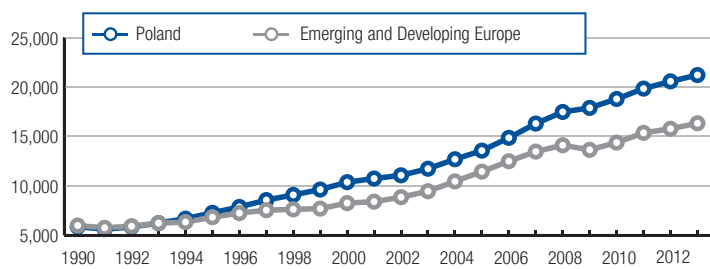
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Poland

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	38.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	516.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	13,394
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.94

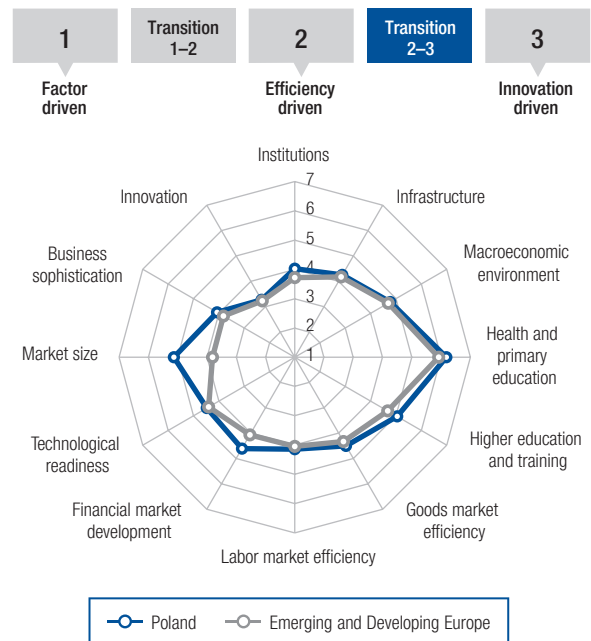
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



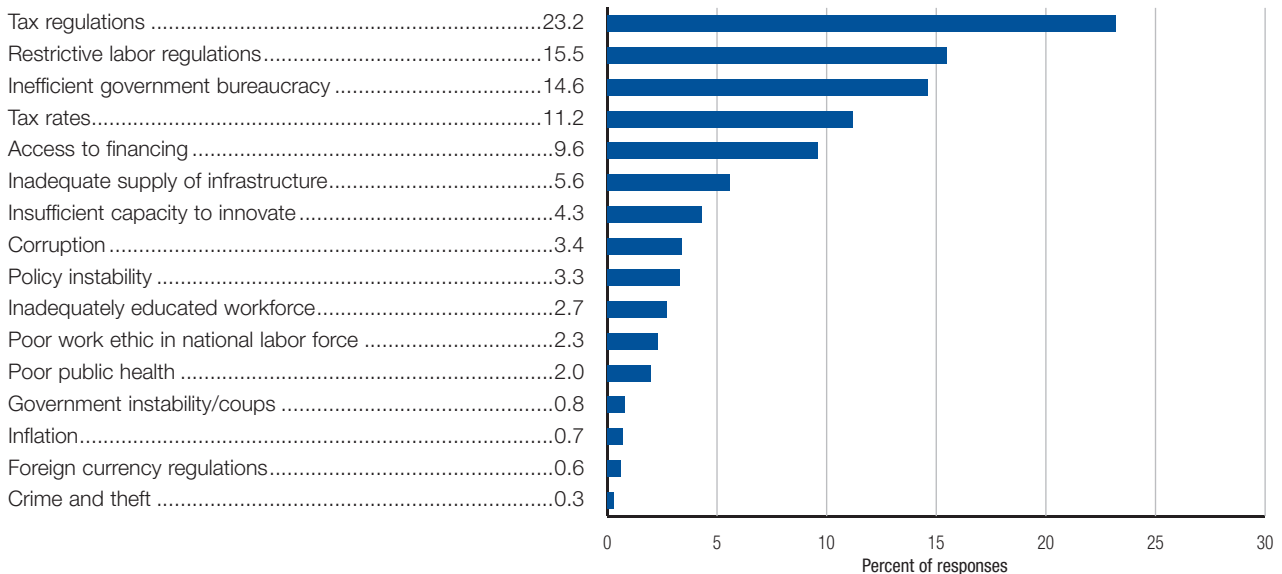
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	43	4.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	42	4.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	41	4.5
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	41	4.5
Basic requirements (29.0%)	55	4.8
Institutions.....	56	4.0
Infrastructure.....	63	4.2
Macroeconomic environment.....	63	4.8
Health and primary education.....	39	6.2
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	32	4.6
Higher education and training.....	34	5.0
Goods market efficiency.....	51	4.5
Labor market efficiency.....	79	4.1
Financial market development.....	35	4.6
Technological readiness.....	48	4.5
Market size.....	19	5.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (21.0%)	63	3.7
Business sophistication.....	63	4.1
Innovation.....	72	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.3	55	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	4	22
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.7	63	6.07	No. days to start a business*	30.0	111
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.8	50	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.6	90
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.4	101	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.4	66
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.7	43	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	5
1.06	Judicial independence	4.1	54	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.9	54
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.1	67	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.4	76
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.9	85	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.3	58
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.9	117	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	45.9	74
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.9	118	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.9	49
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.8	110	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.2	93
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.6	110	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.0	27	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.0	100
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.4	27	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.6	29
1.15	Organized crime	5.6	35	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.4	112
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.1	76	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	18.8	89
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.1	57	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.4	88
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.9	58	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.1	53
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	87	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.2	71
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.0	81	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.7	117
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	45	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.5	124
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.82	69	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.0	79	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.5	89	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.9	44
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.9	55	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.8	44
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.0	78	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.6	59
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.0	86	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.6	89
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	344.3	51	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.3	99
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.5	46	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.4	51
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	150.0	23	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.9	35
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	13.9	78	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9	11
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.5	100	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.5	90
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	16.9	91	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.2	101
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.9	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.6	68
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	57.5	96	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	62.8	47
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	73.2	31	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	15.6	46
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	73.0	37	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	58.5	30
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	21.0	46	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.9	20
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.1	47	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.7	22
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	817.5	21
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.1	39	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	47.0	51
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	4.3	31	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	76.8	44	11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.0	31
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.3	53	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.8	44
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	96.6	49	11.03	State of cluster development	3.5	92
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.1	102	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	97.7	45	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.0	53
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	73.2	23	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.6	109
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.6	79	11.07	Production process sophistication	4.1	57
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.4	50	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.5	50
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.0	84	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.8	62
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.9	50	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.8	31	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.8	67
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.0	72	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.9	63
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.8	98	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.3	51	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.5	73
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.8	19	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.2	89
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.2	56	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	62
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.3	102	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	7.1	40
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	41.6	87				

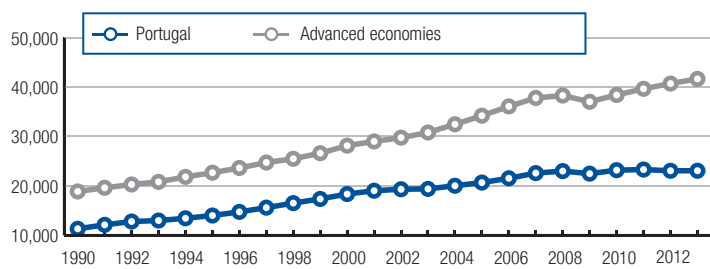
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Portugal

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	10.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	220.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	20,728
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.28

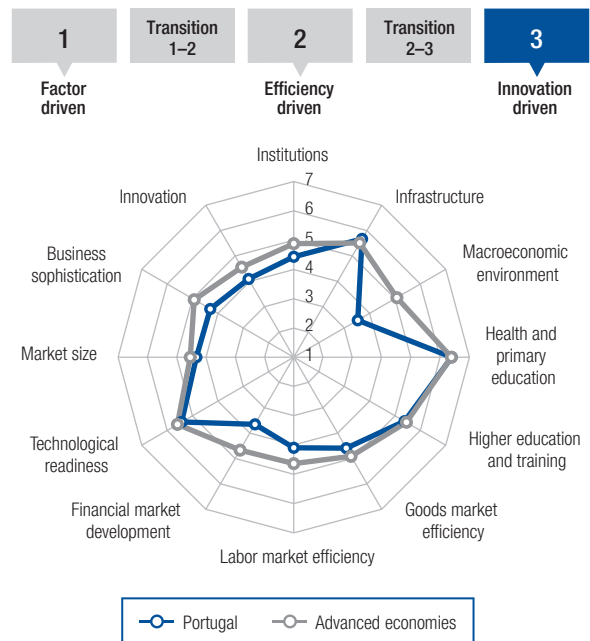
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



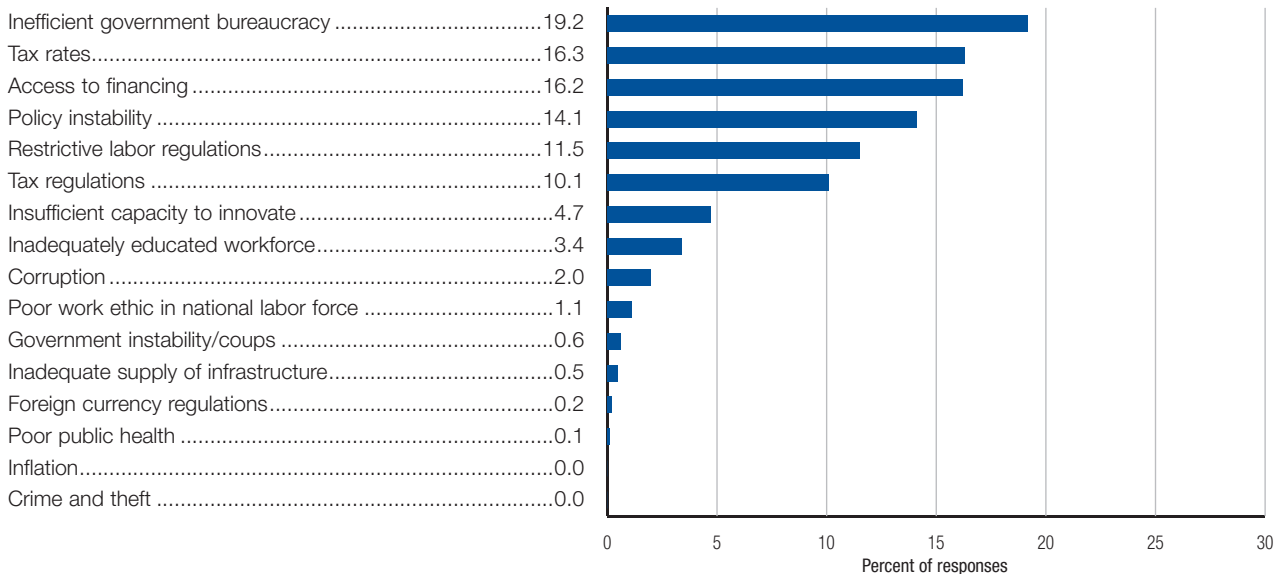
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	36	4.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	51	4.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	49	4.4
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	45	4.4
Basic requirements (20.0%)	41	5.0
Institutions.....	41	4.4
Infrastructure.....	17	5.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	128	3.5
Health and primary education.....	24	6.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	37	4.6
Higher education and training.....	24	5.4
Goods market efficiency.....	44	4.6
Labor market efficiency.....	83	4.1
Financial market development.....	104	3.6
Technological readiness.....	26	5.4
Market size.....	51	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	31	4.2
Business sophistication.....	51	4.3
Innovation.....	28	4.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Portugal

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.8	42	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	3	10
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.6	35	6.07	No. days to start a business*	2.5	5
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.0	41	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.7	85
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.0	67	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	5.2	7
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.2	32	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	5
1.06	Judicial independence	4.5	44	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.4	82
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.3	54	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.3	79
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.8	88	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.1	26
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.0	108	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	40.6	86
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.1	111	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.1	33
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.3	77	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.5	64
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.9	81	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.5	7	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	65
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	6.0	10	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.7	93
1.15	Organized crime	6.3	13	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.3	113
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.3	29	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	23.1	108
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.5	42	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.8	131
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.9	53	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.4	113
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.5	76	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.2	73
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.4	47	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.1	91
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	45	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.4	72
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.90	32	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	6.0	12	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	6.3	2	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.9	43
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.4	23	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.2	61
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.4	23	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.0	93
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.7	20	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.4	108
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	802.9	31	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.5	84
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.4	18	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.2	111
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	113.0	69	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.6	46
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	42.7	18	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3	113
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.9	107	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.3	11
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	16.0	97	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.6	22
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.4	59	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.2	14
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	128.8	138	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	62.1	48
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	49.1	71	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	23.8	32
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	181.1	14	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	36.7	58
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	26.0	56	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.1	50
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.5	28	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.0	48
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.7	97	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	244.8	52
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.2	32	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	40.9	66
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	2.9	11	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	80.4	26	11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.0	27
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.8	33	11.02	Local supplier quality	5.0	30
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.6	17	11.03	State of cluster development	4.2	42
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.8	53	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	112.9	8	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.0	50
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	68.9	29	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.0	66
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.3	40	11.07	Production process sophistication	4.4	40
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.5	43	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.5	49
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.9	4	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	80
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.7	28	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	5.1	24	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.3	37
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.2	54	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.4	18
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.6	38	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.1	63	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.7	23
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.9	58	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.8	42
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.3	48	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5.2	8
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.9	129	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	13.0	31
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	42.3	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 101.

Puerto Rico

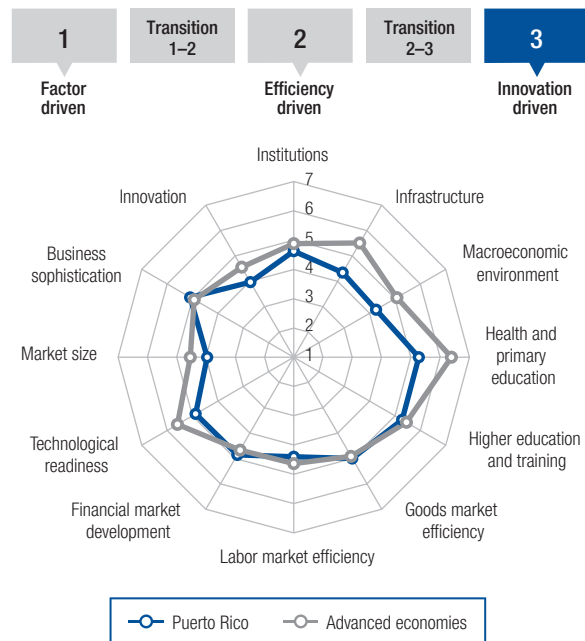
Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	3.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	103.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	28,325
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	n/a

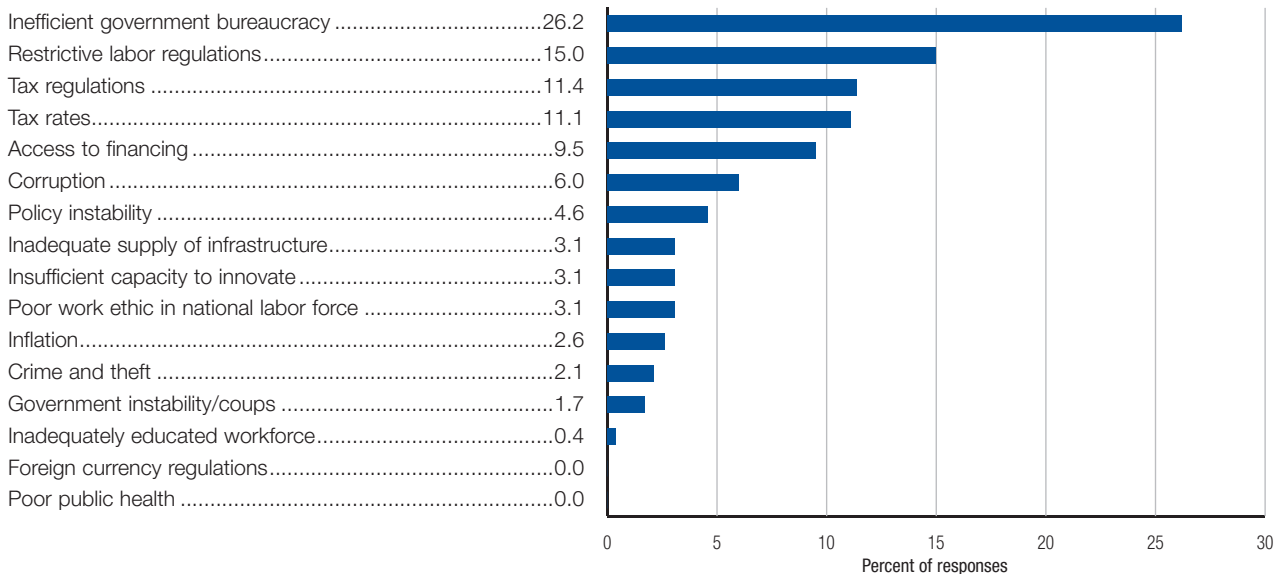
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	32	4.6
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	30	4.7
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	31	4.7
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	35	4.6
Basic requirements (20.0%)	68	4.6
Institutions.....	34	4.6
Infrastructure.....	58	4.3
Macroeconomic environment.....	99	4.2
Health and primary education.....	103	5.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	28	4.7
Higher education and training.....	27	5.3
Goods market efficiency.....	20	5.0
Labor market efficiency.....	46	4.4
Financial market development.....	21	4.8
Technological readiness.....	37	4.9
Market size.....	60	4.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	27	4.5
Business sophistication.....	18	5.1
Innovation.....	29	4.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Puerto Rico

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	5.9	12	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.9	9	6.07	No. days to start a business*	6.0	21
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.9	44	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.4	103
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.2	57	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.7	24
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.7	44	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.3	33
1.06	Judicial independence	4.5	43	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.6	12
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.9	83	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.0	23
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.5	112	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.1	25
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.4	138	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	84.6	18
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.1	19	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.2	28
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.4	20	6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.0	26
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.0	66	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.0	31	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.9	30
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.3	122	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.7	19
1.15	Organized crime	5.2	54	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.6	94
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.8	43	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	0.0	1
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.8	34	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.1	112
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.1	9	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.6	22
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.5	14	7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.3	23
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	6.1	3	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.9	106
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	16	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.3	81
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.69	100	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.9	45	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	5.2	29	8.01	Availability of financial services	5.5	23
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.3	22
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.4	22	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.5	70
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.6	25	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.8	73
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	207.1	62	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.9	51
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.1	59	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.9	64
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	83.6	113	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.8	8
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	17.9	67	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9	11
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-5.2	109	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.1	20
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	14.1	114	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.6	18
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.1	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.2	16
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	63.0	104	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	73.9	32
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	n/a	n/a	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	16.3	44
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	136.9	18	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	15.8	86
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	2.2	3	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.7	62
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.8	10	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	55
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.6	92	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	111.9	66
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.1	40	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	72.6	25
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	9.5	55	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	78.5	35	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.8	45
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.7	80	11.02	Local supplier quality	5.4	19
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	80.4	127	11.03	State of cluster development	4.6	23
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	5.2	21	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	78.3	95	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.7	24
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	86.5	5	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.3	46
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.5	85	11.07	Production process sophistication	5.9	10
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.8	91	11.08	Extent of marketing	6.0	3
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.6	45	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.8	20
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.8	54	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	5.6	10	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.9	20
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.9	16	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.7	35
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.5	47	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	6.0	7	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.2	36
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.9	16	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.1	100
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.3	7	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5.3	6
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.7	72	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	2.1	57
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	50.7	116				

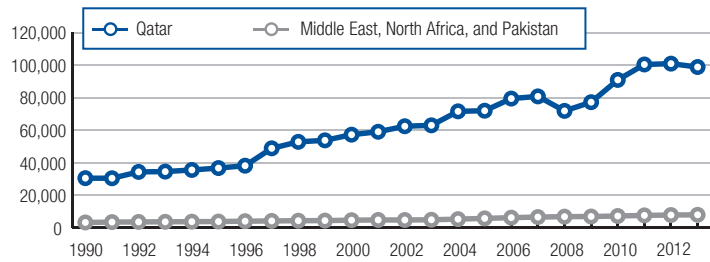
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Qatar

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	2.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	202.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	100,260
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.23

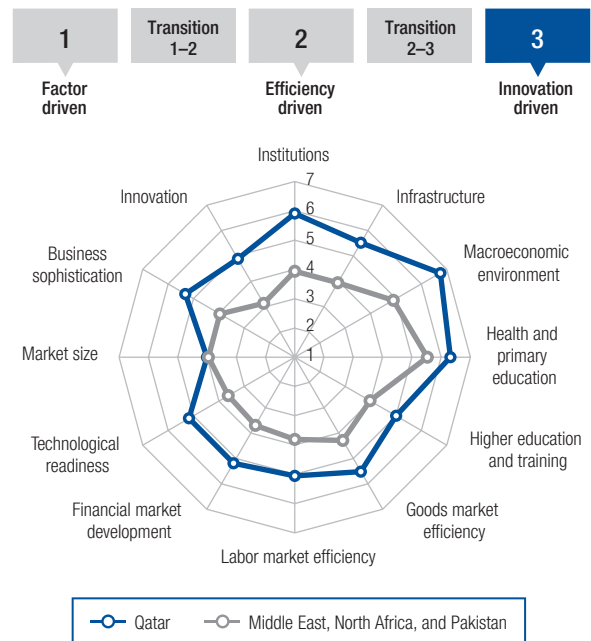
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



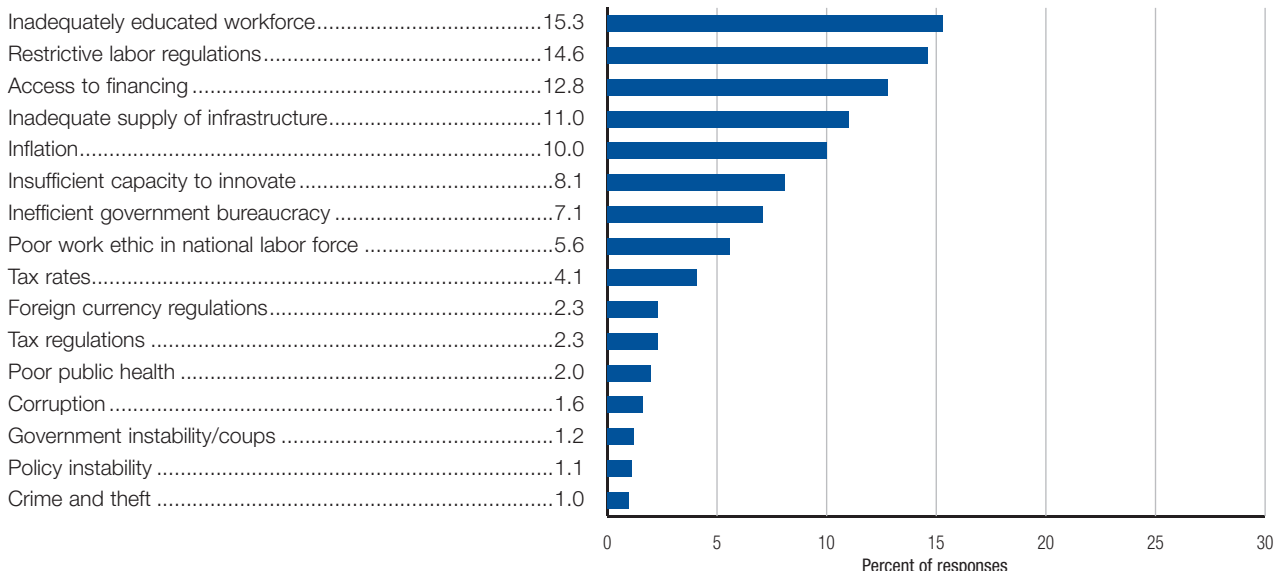
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	16	5.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	13	5.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	11	5.4
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	14	5.2
Basic requirements (20.0%)	5	6.1
Institutions.....	4	5.9
Infrastructure.....	24	5.5
Macroeconomic environment.....	2	6.7
Health and primary education.....	28	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	20	5.0
Higher education and training.....	38	5.0
Goods market efficiency.....	4	5.5
Labor market efficiency.....	10	5.0
Financial market development.....	13	5.2
Technological readiness.....	31	5.2
Market size.....	59	4.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	15	5.1
Business sophistication.....	12	5.3
Innovation.....	14	4.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	6.0	7	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	8	93
1.02	Intellectual property protection	6.0	5	6.07	No. days to start a business*	8.5	48
1.03	Diversion of public funds	6.2	4	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.8	6
1.04	Public trust in politicians	6.1	2	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.6	40
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	6.4	5	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.2	59
1.06	Judicial independence	6.0	13	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.8	59
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5.6	1	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.5	9
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	6.0	1	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.4	11
1.09	Burden of government regulation	5.2	1	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	30.5	117
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.7	6	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.8	4
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	5.3	4	6.16	Buyer sophistication	5.2	2
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.7	5	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.4	9	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.7	5
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	6.5	1	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	6.0	5
1.15	Organized crime	6.7	2	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	5.3	5
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.3	3	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	23.2	110
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.9	9	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	6.3	2
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.0	10	7.06	Pay and productivity	5.4	3
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.5	12	7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.6	16
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	6.0	5	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	5.8	2
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.3	105	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	5.9	4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.54	122	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.4	26	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	5.0	34	8.01	Availability of financial services	5.8	13
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.9	6
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.4	24	8.03	Financing through local equity market	5.2	5
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	6.0	12	8.04	Ease of access to loans	5.1	1
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	1,170.5	26	8.05	Venture capital availability	4.8	1
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.5	15	8.06	Soundness of banks	6.3	9
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	152.6	21	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.9	7
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	19.0	60	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3	113
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	11.1	3	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.9	25
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	58.4	2	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.8	12
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	3.1	63	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.6	6
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	34.2	50	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	85.3	14
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	79.1	23	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	9.9	65
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	48.7	55	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	76.8	17
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	41.0	66	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	64
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.5	27	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.2	40
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	199.6	54
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.5	18	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	72.7	24
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	6.3	41	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	78.5	36	11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.3	17
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.6	9	11.02	Local supplier quality	5.4	20
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	92.4	82	11.03	State of cluster development	5.2	11
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.9	23	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	111.6	9	11.05	Value chain breadth	5.2	9
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	12.1	107	11.06	Control of international distribution	5.5	2
5.03	Quality of the education system	5.8	3	11.07	Production process sophistication	5.4	19
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.5	6	11.08	Extent of marketing	5.5	14
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.6	10	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	5.3	7
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.9	25	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	5.3	19	12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.2	12
5.08	Extent of staff training	5.3	6	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.4	16
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	5.0	8	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.7	18	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.4	8
6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.2	9	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	5.7	1
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.4	3	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5.6	2
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	6.2	3	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	6.4	46
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	11.3	3				

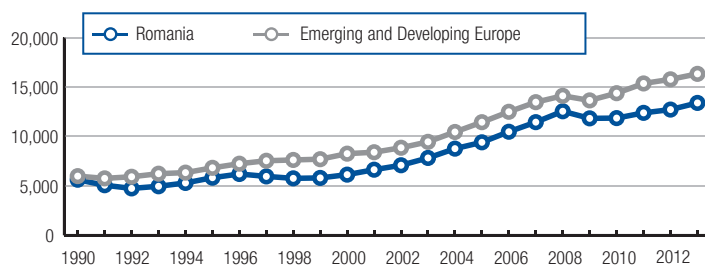
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Romania

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	21.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	189.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	8,910
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.33

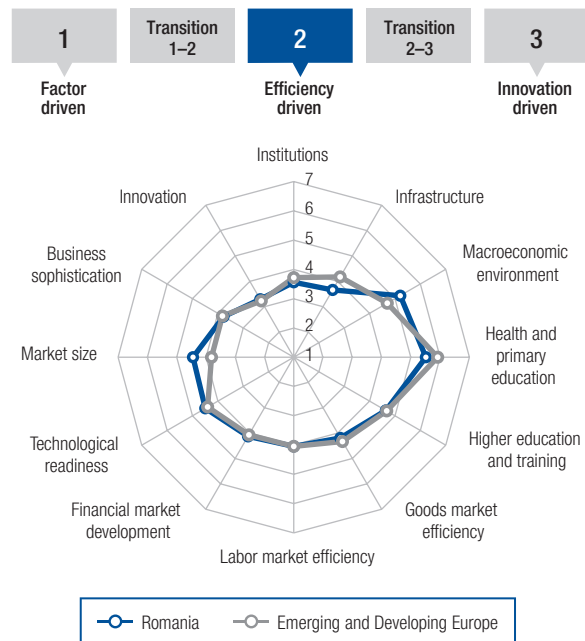
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



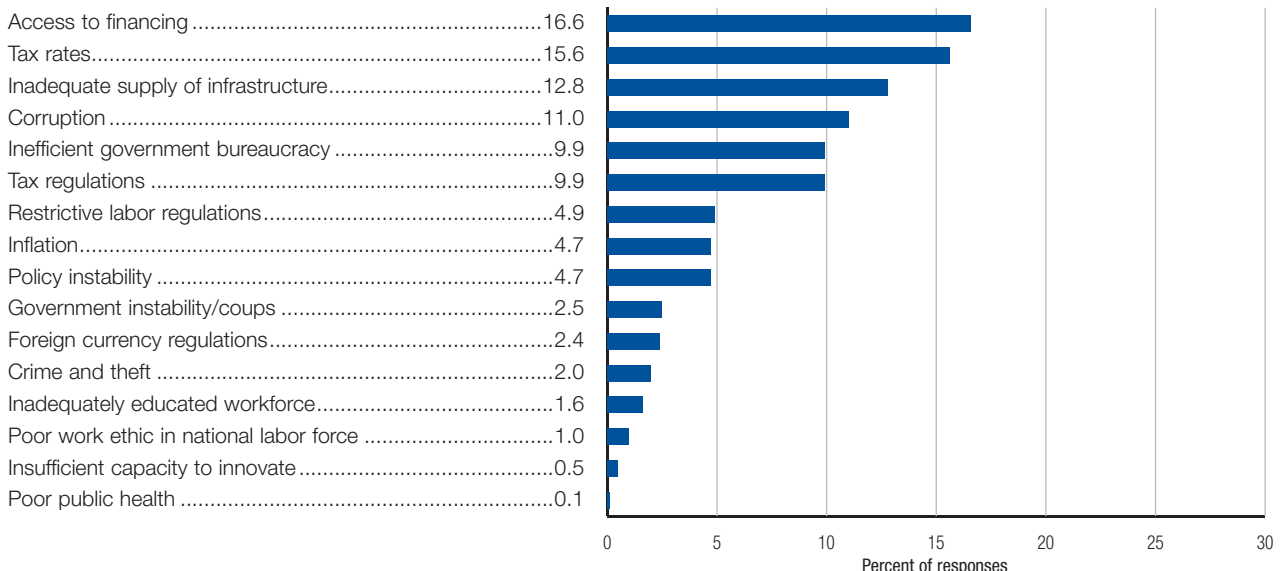
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	59	4.3
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	76	4.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	78	4.1
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	77	4.1
Basic requirements (40.0%)	77	4.5
Institutions.....	88	3.6
Infrastructure.....	85	3.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	46	5.2
Health and primary education.....	88	5.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	50	4.3
Higher education and training.....	58	4.6
Goods market efficiency.....	89	4.2
Labor market efficiency.....	90	4.0
Financial market development.....	64	4.1
Technological readiness.....	47	4.5
Market size.....	45	4.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	78	3.5
Business sophistication.....	90	3.8
Innovation.....	66	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Romania

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.0	79	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	32
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.4	88	6.07	No. days to start a business*	8.5	48
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.0	82	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.8	69
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.3	109	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	117
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.9	68	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	5
1.06	Judicial independence	3.5	84	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.3	89
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.5	114	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.0	105
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.5	116	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.7	86
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.2	94	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	44.0	77
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.2	106	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.4	84
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.1	93	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.0	107
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.8	86	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.8	97	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.7	125
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.4	74	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.0	68
1.15	Organized crime	4.1	105	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.1	57
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.2	65	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4.0	7
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.5	112	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.5	140
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3	93	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.0	66
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	112	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.3	126
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.6	99	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.5	128
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	45	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.6	115
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.78	79	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.8	88	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	2.8	121	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.1	93
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.9	59	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.2	66
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.4	104	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.2	83
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.6	105	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.9	59
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	190.4	68	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.6	78
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.6	81	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.5	91
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	105.6	85	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.6	101
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	21.8	52	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9	11
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.5	65	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.6	81
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	22.1	56	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.4	81
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	4.0	80	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.8	49
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	39.3	59	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	49.8	67
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	51.5	69	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	17.3	40
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	136.6	19	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	37.6	57
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	94.0	91	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.2	44
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.1	90	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.1	43
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	285.1	46
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.9	90	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	41.9	65
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	10.7	59	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.6	62	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.3	99
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.1	65	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.1	90
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	85.8	114	11.03	State of cluster development	3.8	70
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.3	83	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	95.0	57	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.6	87
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	51.6	53	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.8	97
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.8	61	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.7	82
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.7	31	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.0	83
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.2	74	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	82
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.8	53	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.2	68	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.7	68
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.6	111	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.0	55
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.1	65	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.4	120	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.6	71
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.8	61	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.4	75
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.8	89	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.0	72
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.9	128	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	2.2	56
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	42.9	91				

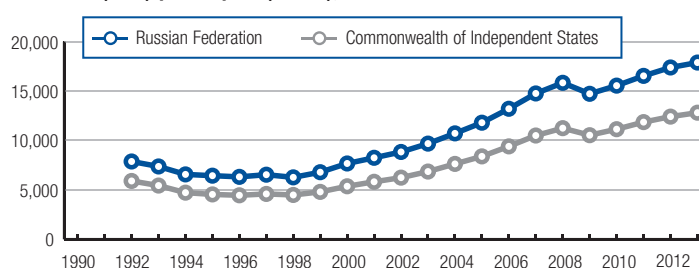
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Russian Federation

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	142.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	2,118.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	14,819
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	2.94

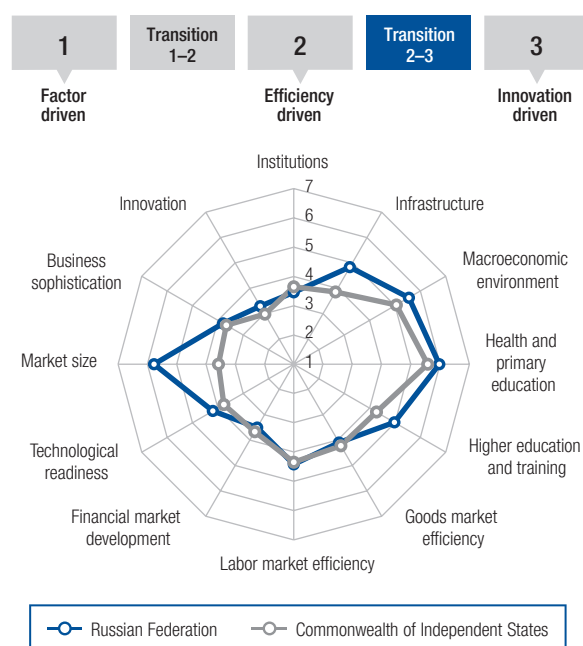
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



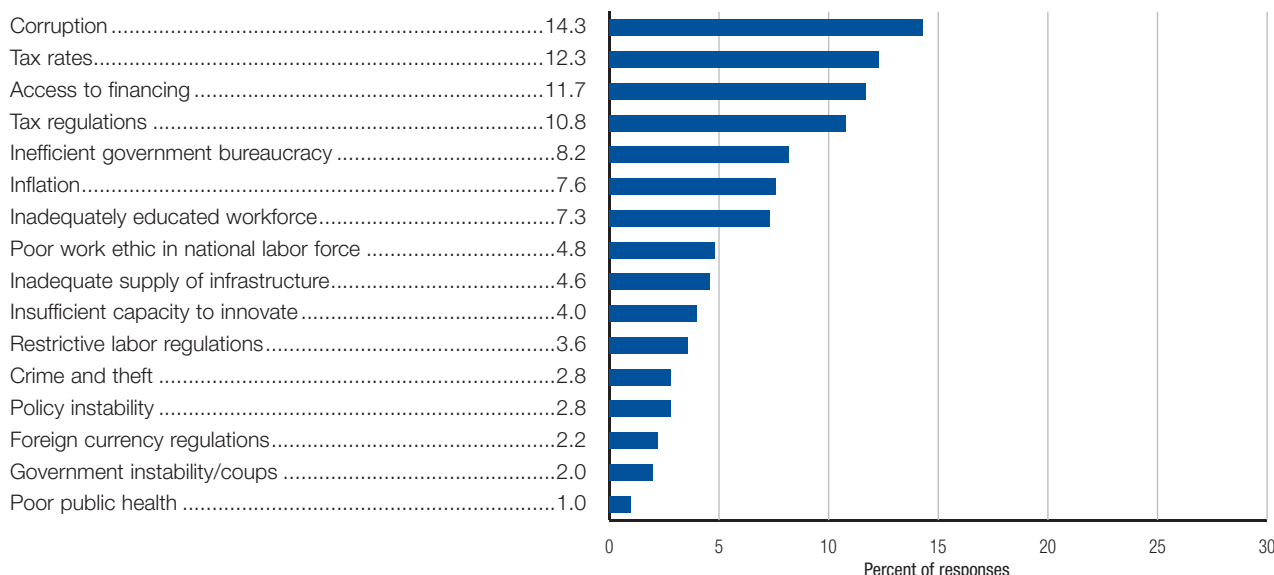
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	53	4.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	64	4.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	67	4.2
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	66	4.2
Basic requirements (25.5%)	44	4.9
Institutions.....	97	3.5
Infrastructure.....	39	4.8
Macroeconomic environment.....	31	5.5
Health and primary education.....	56	6.0
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	41	4.5
Higher education and training.....	39	5.0
Goods market efficiency.....	99	4.1
Labor market efficiency.....	45	4.4
Financial market development.....	110	3.5
Technological readiness.....	59	4.2
Market size.....	7	5.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (24.5%)	75	3.5
Business sophistication.....	86	3.8
Innovation.....	65	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Russian Federation

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	3.3	120
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.0	107
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.7	102
1.04 Public trust in politicians	3.0	74
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.4	102
1.06 Judicial independence	2.9	109
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.8	87
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	2.8	87
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.9	111
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.2	110
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.9	99
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	4.0	68
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.6	104
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.5	70
1.15 Organized crime	4.2	101
1.16 Reliability of police services	3.2	114
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.9	72
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.1	106
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.6	64
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.5	118
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.7	98
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.1	74
2.02 Quality of roads	2.7	124
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.3	26
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.9	81
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.1	79
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions*	3,685.0	11
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	4.8	73
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	152.8	20
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	28.5	39
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.3	39
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	25.3	41
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	6.8	115
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	13.4	10
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	67.7	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.*	91.0	89
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.5	75
4.05 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.1	110
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.8	60
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	8.9	53
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	70.5	95
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.2	57
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	96.2	54
5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	95.3	56
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	76.1	19
5.03 Quality of the education system	3.5	84
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.3	59
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.7	104
5.06 Internet access in schools	5.1	41
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.3	59
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.8	89
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.0	74
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.7	75
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.7	102
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.1	122
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	50.7	116

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)		
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	78
6.07 No. days to start a business*	15.0	75
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.1	125
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	111
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	9.5	102
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.4	124
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	3.7	118
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.6	95
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	22.1	133
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.4	83
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.7	44
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	89
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.6	28
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	4.2	41
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	17.3	83
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.0	115
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.6	24
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.0	85
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	2.9	103
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	3.1	92
7.10 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.87	41
8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.4	71
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.1	69
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.1	86
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.0	56
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.7	61
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.0	118
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	91
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3	113
9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.2	108
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.2	98
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.8	123
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %*	61.4	49
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	16.6	43
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	41.2	61
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	60.1	29
10th pillar: Market size		
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.7	7
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.1	9
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	2,556.2	6
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	27.8	104
11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.4	91
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.1	88
11.03 State of cluster development	3.1	118
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.4	75
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.5	96
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.0	73
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.5	92
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.3	64
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	81
12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.8	66
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.0	56
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.2	62
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.6	67
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	81
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.1	70
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	7.1	41

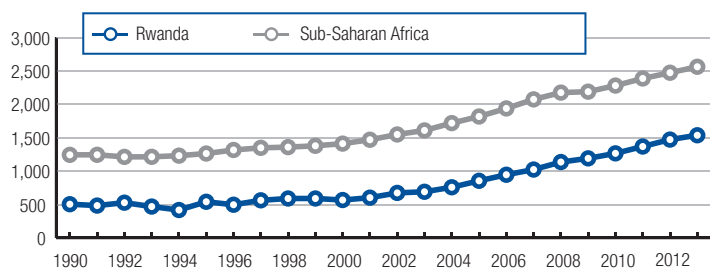
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Rwanda

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	10.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	7.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	698
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

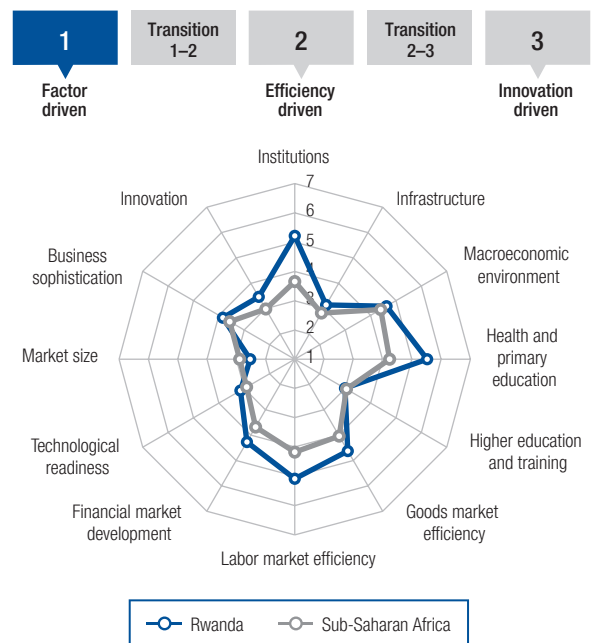
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



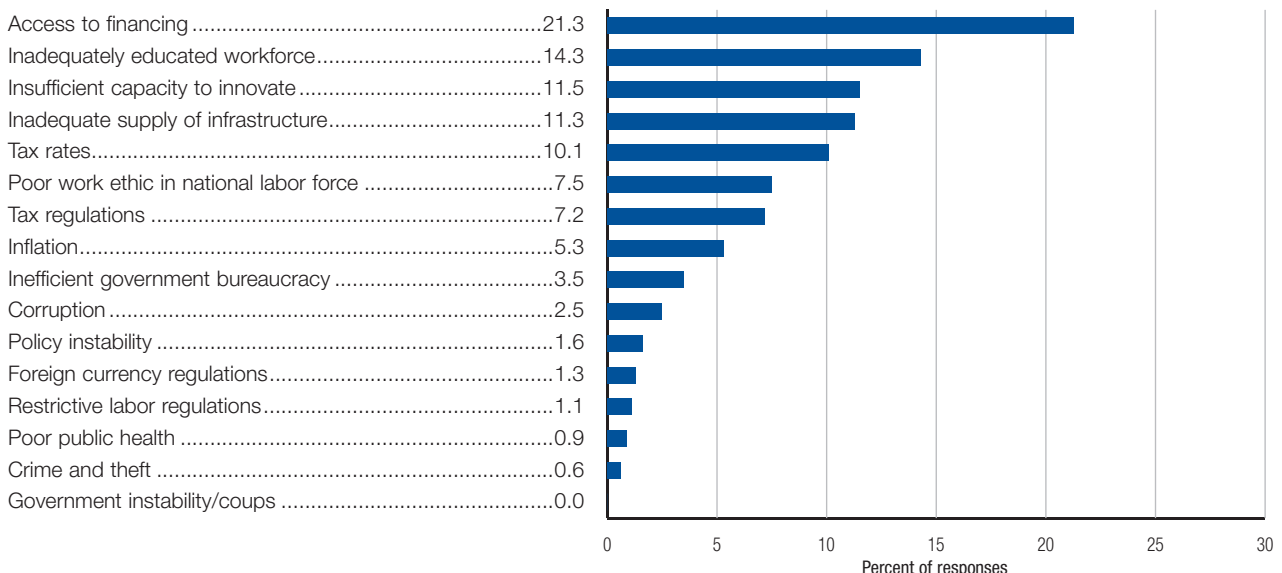
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	62	4.3
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	66	4.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	63	4.2
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	70	4.2
Basic requirements (60.0%)	67	4.6
Institutions.....	18	5.2
Infrastructure.....	105	3.1
Macroeconomic environment.....	79	4.6
Health and primary education.....	86	5.5
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	91	3.8
Higher education and training.....	122	3.0
Goods market efficiency.....	42	4.6
Labor market efficiency.....	9	5.1
Financial market development.....	55	4.3
Technological readiness.....	98	3.1
Market size.....	125	2.5
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	66	3.6
Business sophistication.....	84	3.8
Innovation.....	53	3.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	5.3	28	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	2	3
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.6	32	6.07	No. days to start a business*	2.0	2
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.3	19	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.5	18
1.04	Public trust in politicians	5.3	10	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	53
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.5	27	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	8.7	96
1.06	Judicial independence	4.9	34	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.4	83
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.5	16	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.8	5
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	5.7	4	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.2	16
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.8	6	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	39.9	88
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.2	16	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.1	107
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.3	24	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.5	61
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.5	8	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.9	37	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.0	24
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	6.1	6	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	54
1.15	Organized crime	6.4	9	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.3	31
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.8	21	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	13.0	56
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.3	22	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.5	16
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.8	63	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.0	68
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.0	35	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.8	35
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.7	34	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.3	27
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.7	22	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.6	20
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			8th pillar: Financial market development				
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.3	68	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.4	69
2.02	Quality of roads	4.7	46	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.3	56
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.4	73
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.6	98	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.2	41
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.3	73	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.1	39
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	15.7	130	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.7	82
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.0	92	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.0	73
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	56.8	134	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8	29
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.4	135	9th pillar: Technological readiness			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.5	62	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.3	46
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	15.7	100	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.0	49
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	4.2	84	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.1	25
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	29.4	34	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	8.7	125
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	25.2	120	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	137
4th pillar: Health and primary education			10th pillar: Market size				
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	5,673.0	51	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.4	125
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.8	38	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.8	136
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	86.0	87	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	16.4	123
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.3	85	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	13.4	136
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	2.9	127	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.7	98	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.2	107
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	38.8	110	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.0	96
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	63.5	115	11.03	State of cluster development	3.9	59
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.7	82	11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.6	65
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.7	16	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.7	71
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11th pillar: Business sophistication				
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	31.8	134	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.0	67
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	7.2	124	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.4	102
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.0	50	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.3	125
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.1	71	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.8	65
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.8	99	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.3	70	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.5	86
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.7	96	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.7	72
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.0	66	12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.9	94
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12th pillar: Innovation				
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.9	78	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	64
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.0	52	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.8	5
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.7	28	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.0	74
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.3	29	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	124
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	29.9	38				

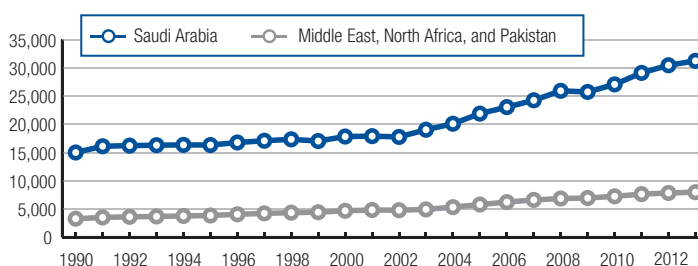
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Saudi Arabia

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	30.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	745.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	24,847
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	1.08

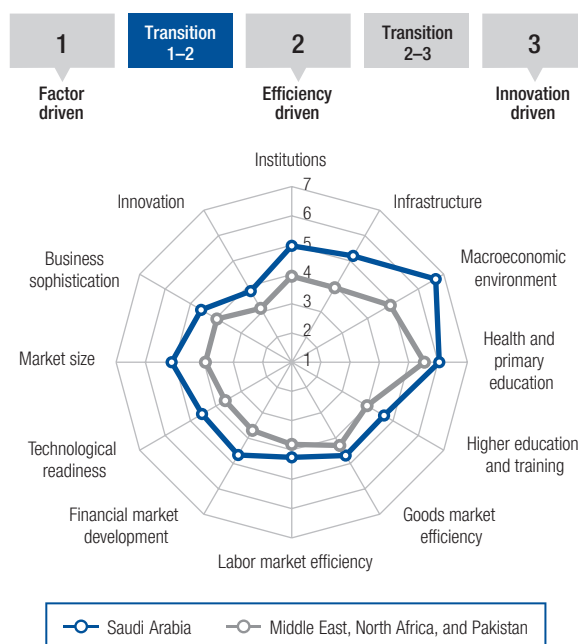
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



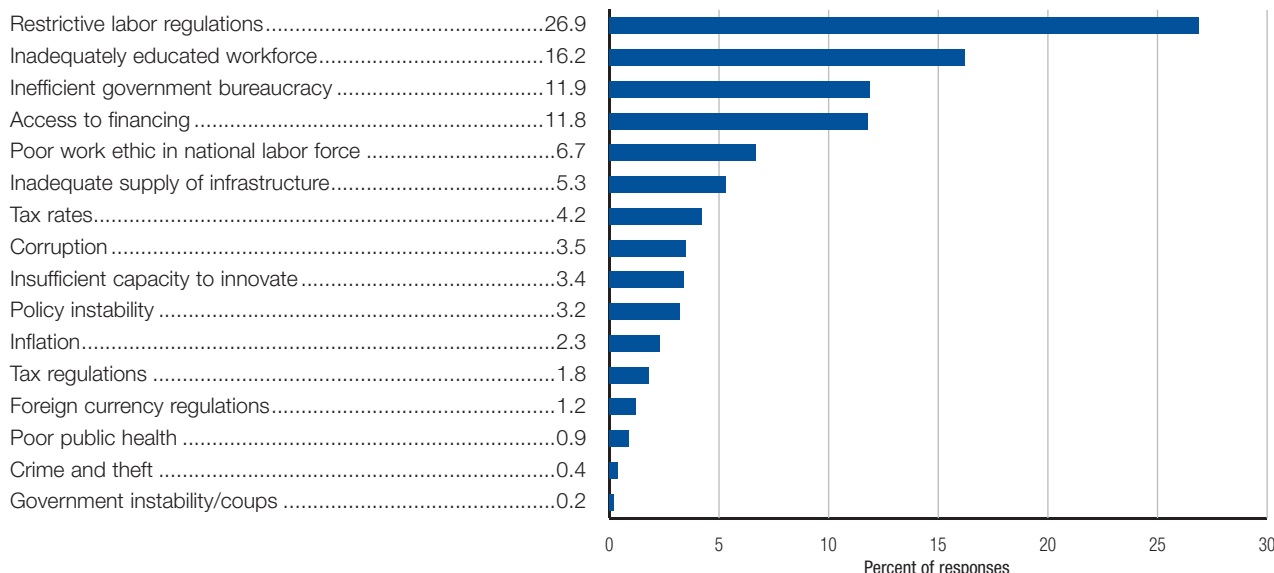
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	24	5.1
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	20	5.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	18	5.2
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	17	5.2
Basic requirements (42.9%)	15	5.7
Institutions.....	25	5.0
Infrastructure.....	30	5.2
Macroeconomic environment.....	4	6.7
Health and primary education.....	50	6.0
Efficiency enhancers (47.8%)	33	4.6
Higher education and training.....	57	4.6
Goods market efficiency.....	35	4.7
Labor market efficiency.....	64	4.2
Financial market development.....	30	4.7
Technological readiness.....	45	4.5
Market size.....	20	5.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (9.3%)	32	4.2
Business sophistication.....	30	4.6
Innovation.....	33	3.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Saudi Arabia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	5.1	32	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	9	106
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.9	28	6.07	No. days to start a business*	20.5	95
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.8	25	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.4	21
1.04	Public trust in politicians	5.1	12	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.4	57
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.6	22	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.2	61
1.06	Judicial independence	5.2	26	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.1	106
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.1	25	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.2	95
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.7	12	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.3	54
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.7	45	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	28.7	120
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.4	34	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.6	63
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.1	27	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.6	52
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.5	38	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.4	62	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.5	50
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.6	17	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.8	13
1.15	Organized crime	6.4	10	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.1	54
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.2	34	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	19.5	93
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.9	30	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.9	13
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.5	33	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.5	25
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.9	49	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.6	45
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.0	22	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.4	22
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.7	22	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.7	17
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.25	141	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.2	29	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	5.3	26	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.9	48
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.1	50	8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.1	30
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.0	40	8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.5	19
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.1	41	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.6	27
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	1,433.8	24	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.4	27
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.2	26	8.06	Soundness of banks	6.0	17
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	176.5	5	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.0	31
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	16.4	70	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	5	85
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	8.3	6	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.5	38
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	45.5	7	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.4	31
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	3.5	72	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.4	10
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	2.7	2	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	60.5	51
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	76.1	26	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	7.3	73
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	46.7	56	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.4	13	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	49.5	41
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.7	16	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	15.0	35	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	22
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.7	70	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.9	17
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.2	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	937.2	19
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.6	71	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	52.0	43
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	7.4	46	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	75.5	51	11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.1	22
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.0	69	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.5	60
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	96.5	50	11.03	State of cluster development	4.7	22
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.8	48	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	116.2	7	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.4	31
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	50.9	55	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.9	11
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.1	47	11.07	Production process sophistication	4.7	31
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.1	73	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.7	40
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.2	78	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.4	30
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.6	63	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.1	73	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.0	55
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.1	60	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.2	44
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.6	37	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.4	40	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.2	38
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.3	32	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.6	7
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.6	32	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.4	47
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	5.0	11	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	6.7	44
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	14.5	6				

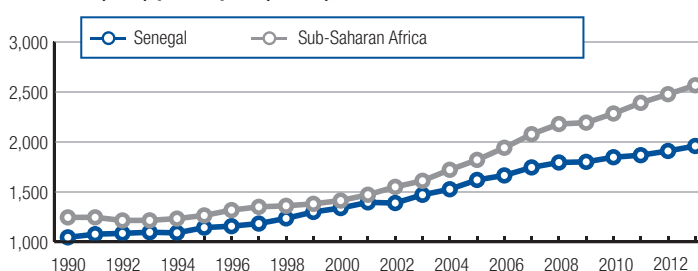
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Senegal

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	14.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	15.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,073
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

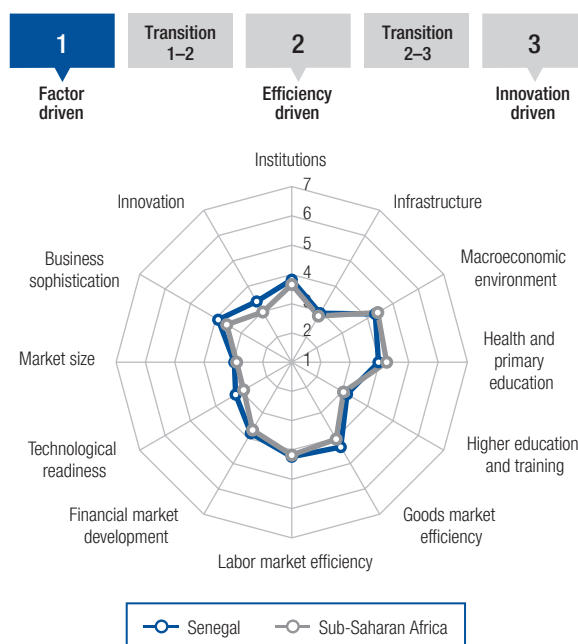
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



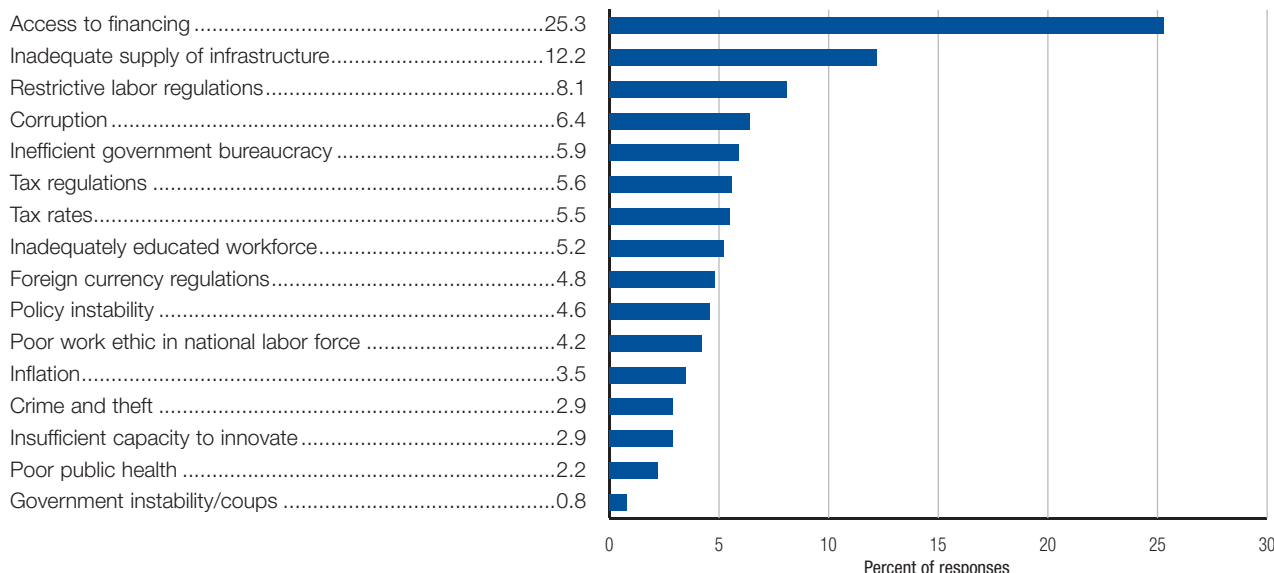
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	112	3.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	113	3.7
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	117	3.7
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	111	3.7
Basic requirements (60.0%)	120	3.7
Institutions.....	74	3.8
Infrastructure.....	111	2.9
Macroeconomic environment.....	97	4.3
Health and primary education.....	131	4.0
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	102	3.6
Higher education and training.....	119	3.2
Goods market efficiency.....	68	4.3
Labor market efficiency.....	68	4.2
Financial market development.....	85	3.8
Technological readiness.....	96	3.2
Market size.....	104	3.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	65	3.6
Business sophistication.....	77	3.9
Innovation.....	57	3.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.9	80	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	4	22
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.4	86	6.07	No. days to start a business*	6.0	21
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.2	72	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.5	97
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.1	64	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.1	98
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.5	92	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.8	113
1.06	Judicial independence	3.5	80	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.5	73
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.2	58	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.5	68
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.6	45	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.3	56
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.0	29	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	53.7	54
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.8	58	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.7	58
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.7	46	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.2	92
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.1	57	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.7	101	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.4	57
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.5	65	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.5	112
1.15	Organized crime	4.3	96	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.1	56
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.6	47	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	13.7	64
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.0	62	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.9	44
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.5	76	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.8	90
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.7	59	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.1	81
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.7	95	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.4	77
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	130	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.7	54
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.75	90	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.6	97	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.4	92	8.01	Availability of financial services	3.7	114
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.3	79	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.7	102
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.4	58	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.3	77
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.8	94	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.9	61
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	103.4	82	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.9	53
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.0	111	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.8	79
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	92.9	106	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.5	106
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	2.4	117	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6	63
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-5.4	112	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.9	68
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	17.5	86	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.0	43
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.8	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.6	74
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	45.9	79	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	20.9	101
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	32.5	100	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.8	109
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	5.4	114	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	27,684.6	71	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	15.3	88
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.9	55	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	137.0	102	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.8	100
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.6	101	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.4	116
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.5	88	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	27.7	105
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.6	104	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	24.7	114
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	45.2	116	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	63.2	116	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.5	86
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.3	98	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.4	74
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	73.3	131	11.03	State of cluster development	3.3	103
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.4	74	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	41.0	128	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.0	55
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	7.6	120	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.9	85
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.8	66	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.9	69
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.0	77	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.1	73
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.6	51	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	89
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.9	85	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.4	56	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.9	56
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.9	78	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.9	66
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.2	58	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.9	81	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.6	65
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.8	60	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.0	27
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.2	61	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.1	68
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.8	61	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.1	104
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	48.5	107				

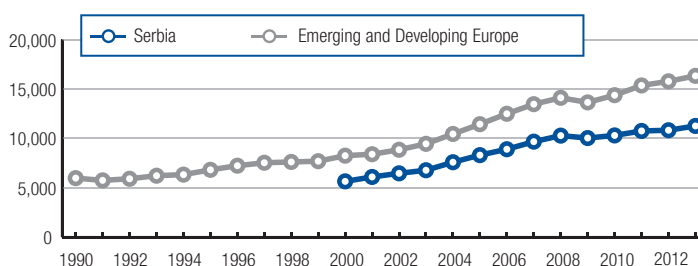
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Serbia

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	7.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	42.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	5,907
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.09

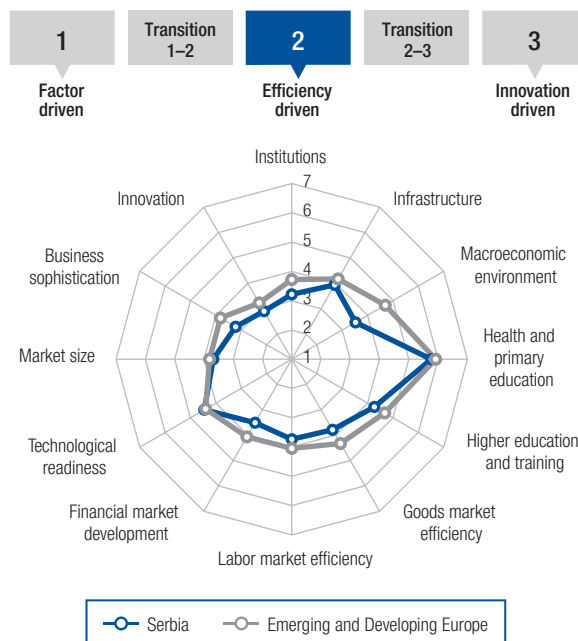
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



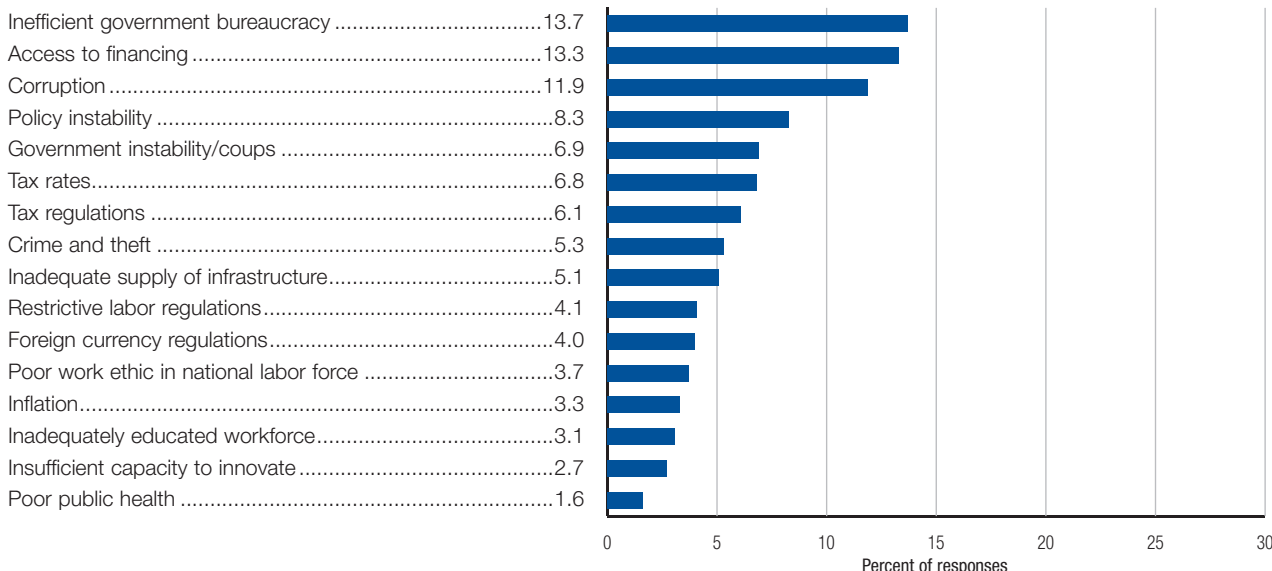
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	94	3.9
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	101	3.8
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	95	3.9
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	95	3.9
Basic requirements (40.0%)	101	4.1
Institutions.....	122	3.2
Infrastructure.....	77	3.9
Macroeconomic environment.....	129	3.5
Health and primary education.....	68	5.8
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	80	3.9
Higher education and training.....	74	4.3
Goods market efficiency.....	128	3.8
Labor market efficiency.....	119	3.7
Financial market development.....	109	3.5
Technological readiness.....	49	4.4
Market size.....	71	3.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	121	3.1
Business sophistication.....	132	3.2
Innovation.....	108	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.1	127	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.9	113	6.07	No. days to start a business*	11.5	61
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.7	99	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.0	128
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.1	118	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	90
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.9	69	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.0	68
1.06	Judicial independence	2.6	118	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.0	109
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.4	120	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.2	130
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.2	132	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.6	96
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.2	140	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	57.6	46
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.7	128	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.9	116
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.3	129	6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.4	137
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.6	108	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.5	58	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.3	140
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.2	86	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.4	45
1.15	Organized crime	4.1	106	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.3	115
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.8	89	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	7.7	22
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.4	119	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.6	136
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.0	109	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.4	116
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	3.8	125	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.2	128
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	2.8	138	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	1.8	141
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	68	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	1.6	143
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.77	81	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.3	111	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	2.9	114	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.0	98
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.1	83	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.7	110
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.6	127	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.2	133
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.5	112	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.2	121
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	74.0	93	8.05	Venture capital availability	1.9	132
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.7	76	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.2	106
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	119.4	57	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.3	113
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	39.3	26	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7	43
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-5.7	117	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.2	106
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	11.5	125	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.8	127
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	7.7	124	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.0	108
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	65.8	108	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	51.5	65
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	39.5	81	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	13.9	49
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	108.9	26	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	54.8	35
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	23.0	50	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.4	73
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.4	31	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	74
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	81.1	74
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.5	14	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	44.9	55
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	5.7	37	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	75.2	52	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.1	110
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.8	78	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.0	98
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.4	94	11.03	State of cluster development	3.2	115
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.4	141	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	91.7	66	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.1	128
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	52.4	52	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.4	122
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.1	106	11.07	Production process sophistication	2.8	133
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.3	53	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.1	131
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.6	114	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	2.9	136
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.2	72	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.5	106	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.0	130
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.1	134	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.7	69
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.5	125	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.2	128	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	95
6.02	Extent of market dominance	2.8	136	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.9	122
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.3	126	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.9	82
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.7	136	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	2.3	55
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	36.8	69				

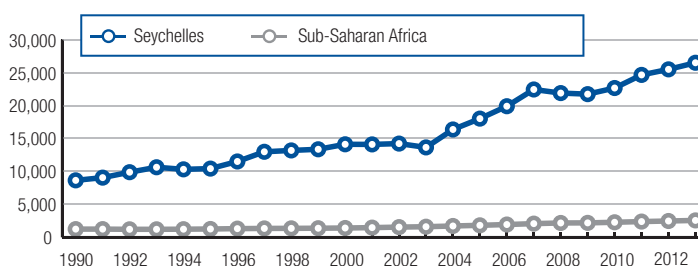
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Seychelles

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	0.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	15,046
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.00

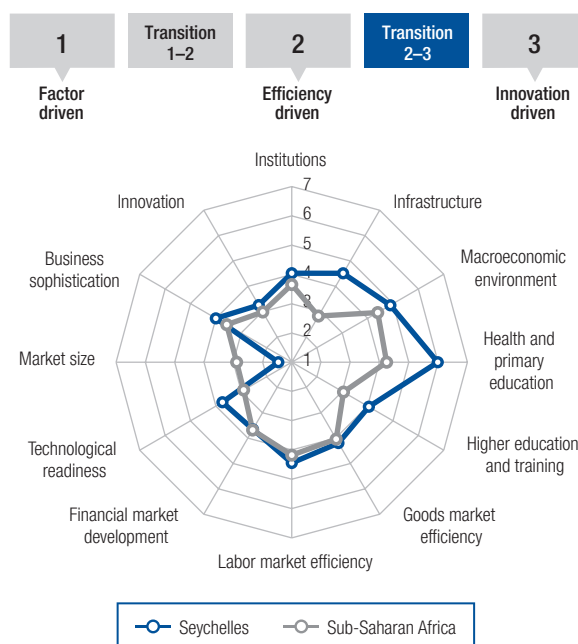
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



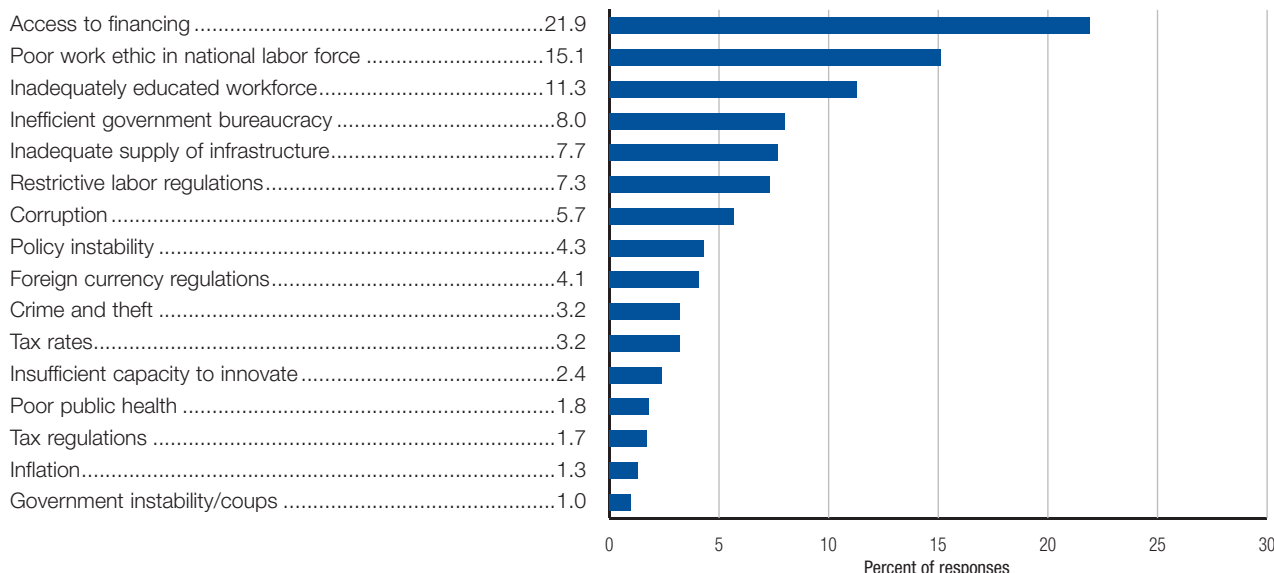
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	92	3.9
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	80	4.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	76	4.1
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements (24.9%)	50	4.9
Institutions.....	54	4.0
Infrastructure.....	53	4.5
Macroeconomic environment.....	57	4.9
Health and primary education.....	55	6.0
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	105	3.6
Higher education and training.....	85	4.0
Goods market efficiency.....	88	4.2
Labor market efficiency.....	44	4.4
Financial market development.....	103	3.6
Technological readiness.....	70	3.7
Market size.....	143	1.5
Innovation and sophistication factors (25.1%)	69	3.6
Business sophistication.....	66	4.0
Innovation.....	73	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Seychelles

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)		
1.01	Property rights	4.2.....68	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	10.....118
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.8.....60	6.07	No. days to start a business*	39.0.....125
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.7.....53	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.9.....66
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.4.....45	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.4.....60
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.1.....63	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	16.0.....137
1.06	Judicial independence	4.1.....53	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.4.....87
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.2.....57	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.1.....98
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.5.....48	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.8.....79
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.2.....13	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	88.8.....13
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.0.....52	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.9.....115
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.4.....70	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.6.....57
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.1.....59	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.6.....107	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.0.....99
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.2.....87	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.9.....83
1.15	Organized crime	4.9.....61	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.6.....88
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.1.....68	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	13.5.....62
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.1.....58	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.9.....48
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3.....92	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.5.....102
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.9.....48	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.4.....56
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.4.....52	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.1.....90
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.7.....57	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.0.....31
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.91.....29
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.7.....51	8th pillar: Financial market development		
2.02	Quality of roads	4.2.....60	8.01	Availability of financial services	3.9.....103
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.n/a	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.9.....95
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.0.....41	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.1.....89
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.9.....49	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.0.....50
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	26.8.....116	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.7.....62
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.8.....75	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.5.....87
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	147.3.....26	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.0.....71
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	23.4.....47	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4.....96
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	1.2.....13	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.9.....65
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	18.7.....77	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.7.....63
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	4.3.....87	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.2.....102
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	62.0.....103	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	50.4.....66
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	25.2.....122	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	12.9.....54
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	23.6.....77
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	9.9.....97
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.n/a	10th pillar: Market size		
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	30.0.....59	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.0.....143
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.4.....109	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7.....137
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.8.....105	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	2.5.....143
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.1.....123	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	82.3.....18
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	11.2.....60	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	72.7.....83	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.0.....119
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.6.....42	11.02	Local supplier quality	3.8.....109
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	93.8.....71	11.03	State of cluster development	3.9.....63
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.7.....27
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	101.3.....28	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.9.....58
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	1.4.....140	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.8.....90
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.3.....37	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.9.....67
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.3.....57	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.9.....92
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.3.....63	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.7.....71
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.2.....74	12th pillar: Innovation		
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.6.....99	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.9.....59
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.0.....67	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.6.....76
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.1.....64
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.2.....127	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.4.....80
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.9.....56	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.7.....46
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.1.....66	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	2.8.....140
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.9.....47	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	30.2.....28
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	25.7.....23			

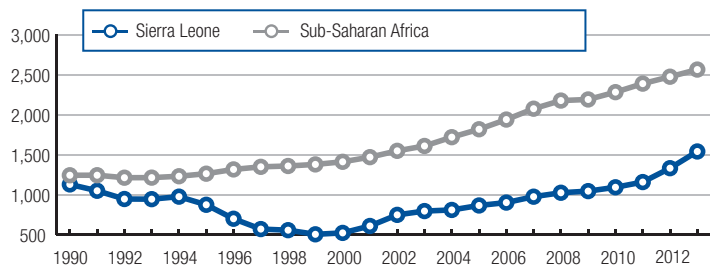
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Sierra Leone

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	6.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	4.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	784
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

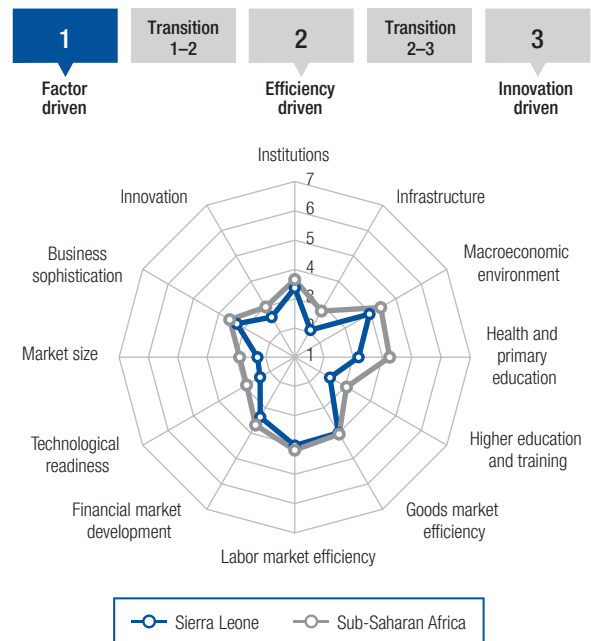
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



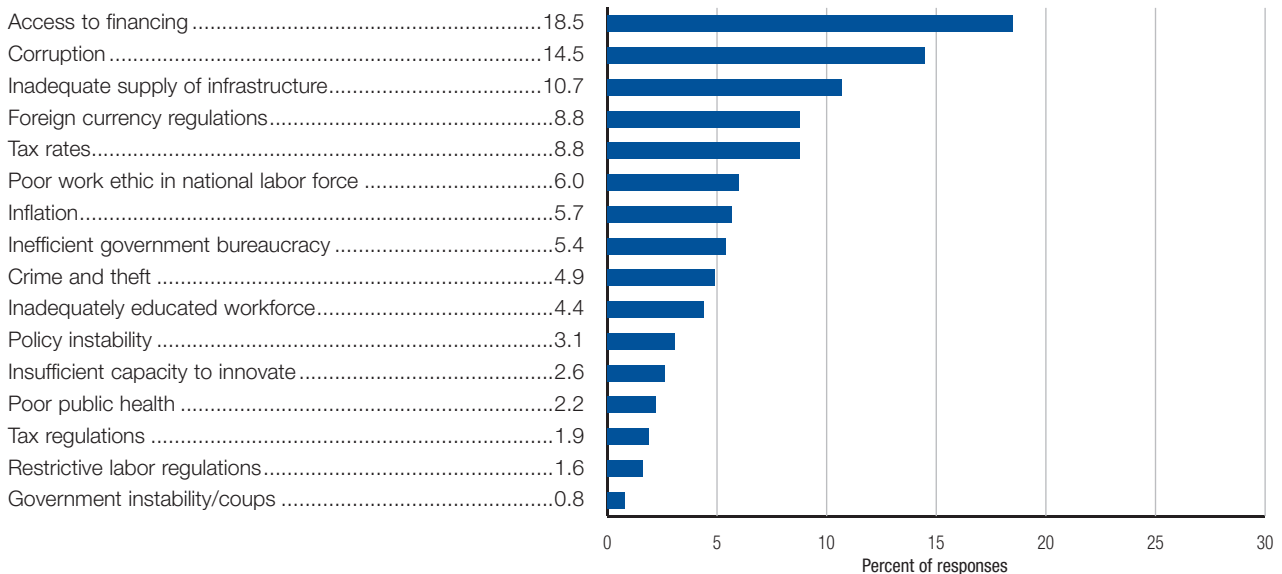
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	138	3.1
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	144	3.0
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	143	2.8
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements (60.0%)	141	3.1
Institutions.....	107	3.4
Infrastructure.....	136	2.1
Macroeconomic environment.....	117	3.9
Health and primary education.....	142	3.2
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	136	3.1
Higher education and training.....	137	2.4
Goods market efficiency.....	117	4.0
Labor market efficiency.....	95	4.0
Financial market development.....	116	3.4
Technological readiness.....	138	2.4
Market size.....	133	2.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	130	2.9
Business sophistication.....	128	3.3
Innovation.....	130	2.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Sierra Leone

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	3.4	113
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.2	93
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.7	100
1.04 Public trust in politicians	2.6	88
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.7	130
1.06 Judicial independence	2.8	115
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.5	118
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	3.0	75
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.6	52
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.4	92
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.3	132
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	3.8	91
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.0	86
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.8	102
1.15 Organized crime	4.0	111
1.16 Reliability of police services	3.4	110
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.5	113
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.1	107
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.5	69
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.6	103
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.7	22
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	2.9	127
2.02 Quality of roads	3.0	111
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.4	105
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.7	134
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions*	10.7	134
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	2.0	134
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	44.1	137
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.3	139
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.2	56
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	0.7	140
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	9.8	135
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	32.6	44
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	17.7	137
4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	18,398.6	62
4.02 Business impact of malaria	2.9	74
4.03 Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	674.0	142
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.2	121
4.05 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.5	120
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.3	114
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	117.4	144
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	45.3	144
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.9	117
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	n/a	n/a
5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	26.4	140
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	2.0	139
5.03 Quality of the education system	3.0	112
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.5	134
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.1	128
5.06 Internet access in schools	2.4	134
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.2	125
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.6	107
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.5	116
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.3	113
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.6	107
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.6	78
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	32.4	47

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
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	62
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.7	78
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.6	32
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	13.8	131
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.1	43
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.3	80
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.4	110
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	55.3	51
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.7	123
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.6	130
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	84
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.0	71
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	4.5	19
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	78.3	141
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.8	54
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.5	105
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.2	70
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	2.5	124
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	3.3	86
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	2.3	124
8.04 Ease of access to loans	1.8	130
8.05 Venture capital availability	1.8	137
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.1	117
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.1	120
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7	43
9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	3.5	134
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	3.5	137
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.1	104
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %*	1.7	140
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	143
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	2.0	139
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	n/a	n/a
10th pillar: Market size		
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.0	132
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.0	134
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	9.4	132
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	34.0	81
11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.4	97
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.7	122
11.03 State of cluster development	3.2	114
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.7	125
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.0	134
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.0	137
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.8	132
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.0	134
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.3	111
12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.2	117
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.5	133
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.5	124
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.4	134
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.2	94
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.0	134
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	111

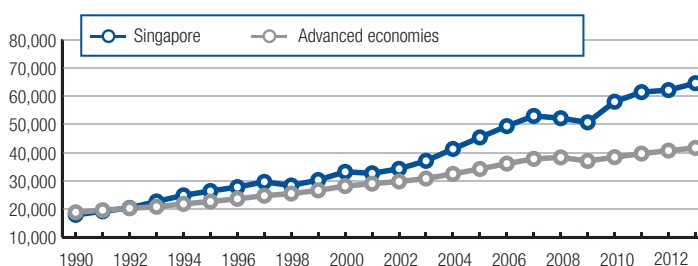
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Singapore

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	5.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	295.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	54,776
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.40

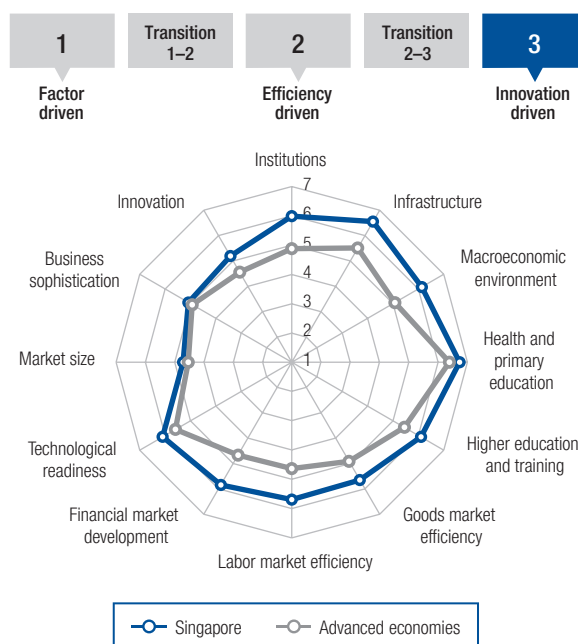
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



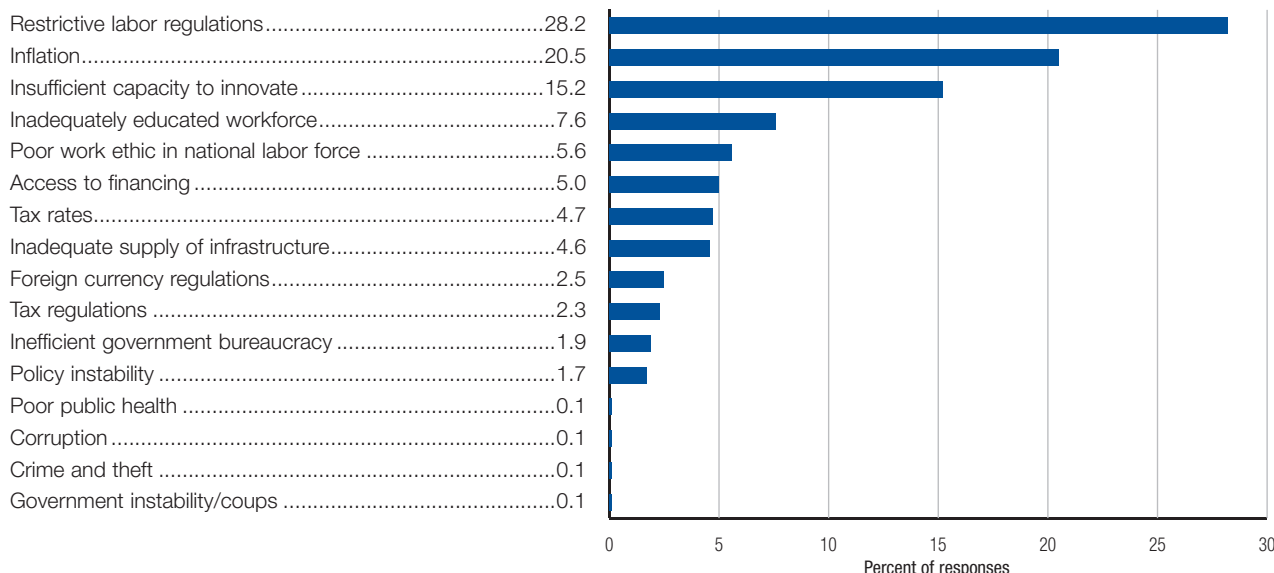
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	2	5.6
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	2	5.6
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	2	5.7
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	2	5.6
Basic requirements (20.0%)	1	6.3
Institutions.....	3	6.0
Infrastructure.....	2	6.5
Macroeconomic environment.....	15	6.1
Health and primary education.....	3	6.7
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	2	5.7
Higher education and training.....	2	6.1
Goods market efficiency.....	1	5.6
Labor market efficiency.....	2	5.7
Financial market development.....	2	5.8
Technological readiness.....	7	6.1
Market size.....	31	4.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	11	5.1
Business sophistication.....	19	5.1
Innovation.....	9	5.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Singapore

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	6.2	2	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	3	10
1.02	Intellectual property protection	6.2	2	6.07	No. days to start a business*	2.5	5
1.03	Diversion of public funds	6.1	6	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.8	7
1.04	Public trust in politicians	6.2	1	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	5.5	3
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	6.5	3	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.3	3
1.06	Judicial independence	5.7	20	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	6.1	2
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5.4	3	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	6.3	2
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	5.9	3	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	6.1	1
1.09	Burden of government regulation	5.2	2	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	167.5	2
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	6.2	1	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.5	12
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.4	21	6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.5	11
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	6.1	1	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.7	50	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	6.1	2
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	6.2	4	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	6.0	7
1.15	Organized crime	6.6	4	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	5.4	3
1.16	Reliability of police services	6.2	8	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	3.0	6
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	6.2	3	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	6.0	4
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.2	5	7.06	Pay and productivity	5.3	4
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.9	5	7.07	Reliance on professional management	6.0	6
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.5	10	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	5.2	8
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	9.3	2	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	6.0	2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			8th pillar: Financial market development				
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	6.3	5	8.01	Availability of financial services	6.1	8
2.02	Quality of roads	6.1	6	8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.9	7
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.03	Financing through local equity market	5.1	7
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	6.7	2	8.04	Ease of access to loans	4.5	4
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	6.8	1	8.05	Venture capital availability	4.3	7
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	2,316.8	19	8.06	Soundness of banks	6.6	4
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.7	6	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	6.0	5
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	155.6	17	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	10	1
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	36.4	31	9th pillar: Technological readiness			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			10th pillar: Market size				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	6.9	7	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.3	43
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	44.6	8	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.0	13
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.4	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	348.7	39
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	103.8	133	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	178.1	2
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	90.9	9	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4th pillar: Health and primary education			12th pillar: Innovation				
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a	12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.0	18
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.6	11
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	50.0	73	12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.8	10
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.1	48	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.6	5
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	5.1	4
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.1	38	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.9	16
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	2.3	6	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	125.2	13
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	82.1	8	5th pillar: Higher education and training			
4.09	Quality of primary education	6.0	3	5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	107.1	16
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	100.0	1	5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	81.3	10
5th pillar: Higher education and training			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency				
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	107.1	16	6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.7	20
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	81.3	10	6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.1	13
5.03	Quality of the education system	5.8	4	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.3	8
5.04	Quality of math and science education	6.3	1	6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	5.9	4
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.8	6	6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	27.1	27
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.4	6				
5.07	Availability of research and training services	5.5	12				
5.08	Extent of staff training	5.3	7				

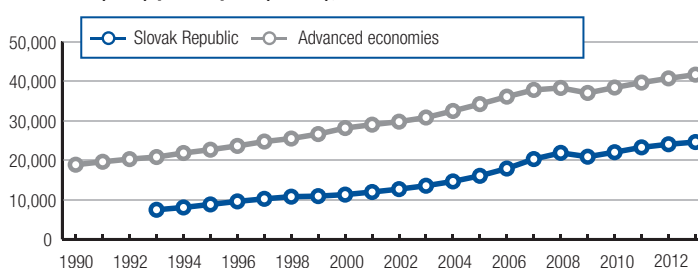
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Slovak Republic

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	5.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	95.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	17,706
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.15

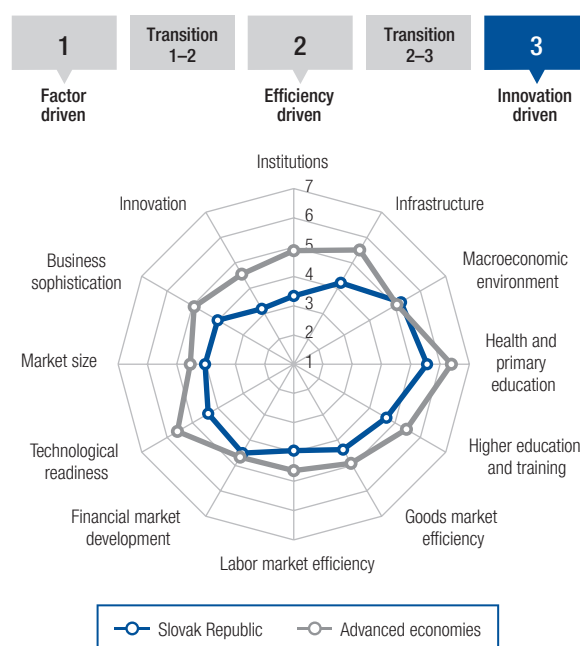
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



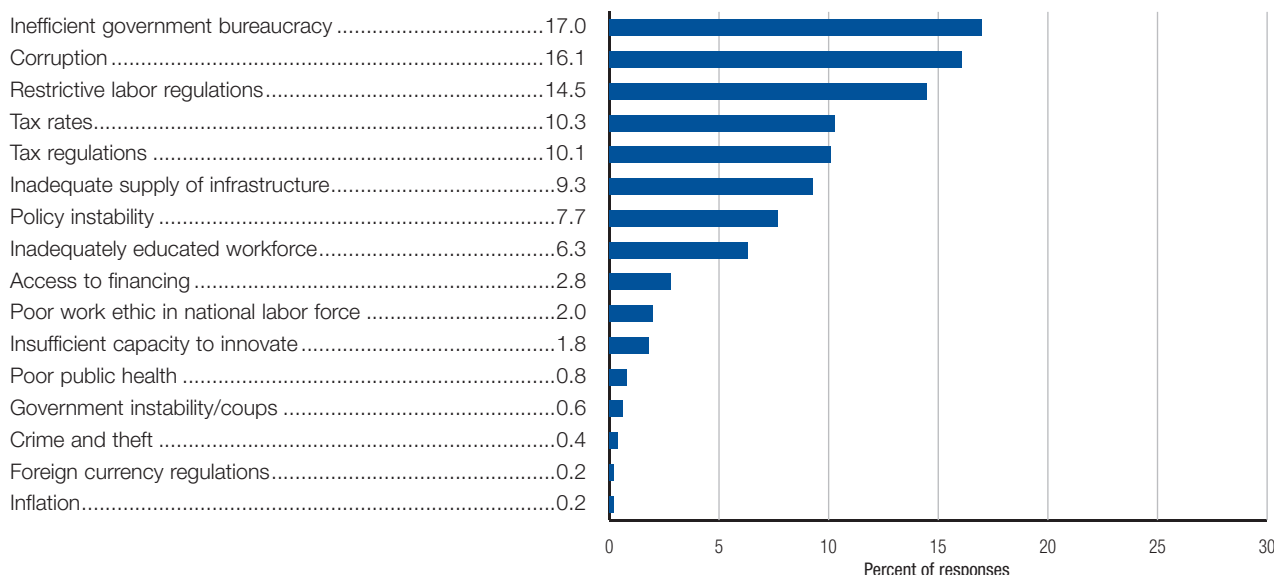
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	75	4.1
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	78	4.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	71	4.1
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	69	4.2
Basic requirements (20.0%)	70	4.6
Institutions.....	110	3.3
Infrastructure.....	64	4.2
Macroeconomic environment.....	45	5.2
Health and primary education.....	84	5.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	51	4.3
Higher education and training.....	56	4.6
Goods market efficiency.....	66	4.4
Labor market efficiency.....	97	3.9
Financial market development.....	39	4.5
Technological readiness.....	52	4.4
Market size.....	58	4.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	73	3.6
Business sophistication.....	65	4.0
Innovation.....	78	3.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Slovak Republic

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)		
1.01	Property rights	3.8.....89	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	7.....78
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.8.....61	6.07	No. days to start a business*	18.5.....87
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.2.....130	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.3.....115
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.1.....121	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.6.....38
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.4.....100	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8.....5
1.06	Judicial independence	2.3.....130	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	6.0.....6
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	1.9.....141	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.5.....64
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.3.....126	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.5.....48
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.4.....137	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	92.9.....10
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.4.....137	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.6.....64
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.2.....136	6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.7.....126
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.9.....74	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.9.....38	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.0.....105
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.5.....63	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.6.....102
1.15	Organized crime	4.6.....82	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.9.....131
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.6.....106	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	18.8.....89
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.4.....123	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.9.....119
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.2.....36	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.4.....32
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4.....83	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.2.....74
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.8.....91	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.4.....130
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.7.....98	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.6.....117
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.80.....73
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.2.....73	8th pillar: Financial market development		
2.02	Quality of roads	3.7.....82	8.01	Availability of financial services	5.1.....39
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.4.....24	8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.2.....26
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.5.....100	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.8.....107
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.4.....115	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.3.....39
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	15.8.....129	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.8.....57
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.2.....32	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.9.....20
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	113.9.....67	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.8.....85
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	17.7.....68	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8.....29
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.0.....73	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.2.....50
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	20.6.....64	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.8.....57
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.5.....1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.1.....18
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	54.9.....91	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	77.9.....26
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	74.2.....29	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	15.5.....47
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	11.8.....93
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.....n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	53.6.....36
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.....n/a	10th pillar: Market size		
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	6.8.....19	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.7.....61
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.5.....23	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.1.....41
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1.....1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	133.1.....62
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.6.....12	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	97.9.....7
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	6.3.....41	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	76.1.....48	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.7.....52
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.4.....51	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.8.....42
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	n/a.....n/a	11.03	State of cluster development	3.8.....69
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.9.....114
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	93.9.....58	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.9.....66
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	55.1.....51	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.4.....123
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.8.....125	11.07	Production process sophistication	4.2.....49
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.0.....75	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.6.....47
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.8.....102	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.5.....94
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.5.....31	12th pillar: Innovation		
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.5.....45	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.5.....89
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.8.....90	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.9.....65
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.1.....78
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.5.....32	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.4.....84
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.5.....96	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.9.....117
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.7.....98	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.0.....76
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.2.....114	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	9.2.....38
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	47.2.....105			

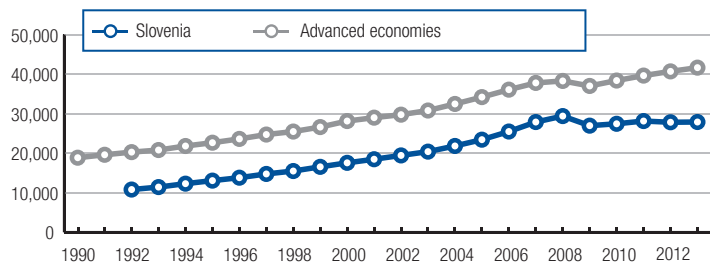
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Slovenia

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	2.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	46.9
GDP per capita (US\$).....	22,756
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.07

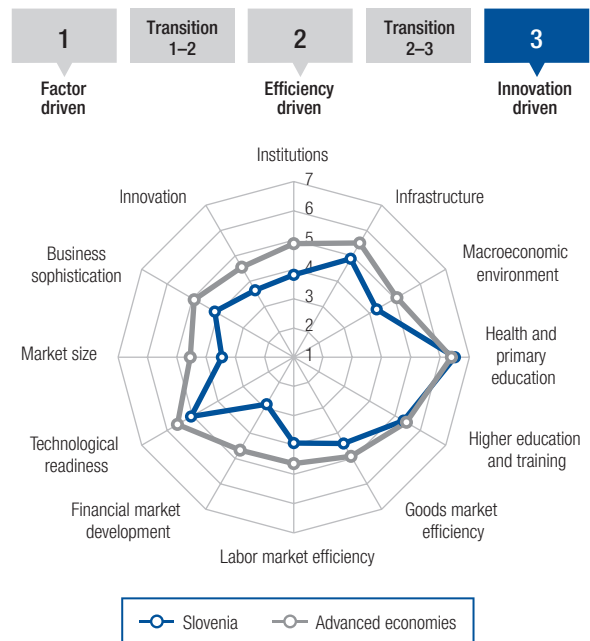
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



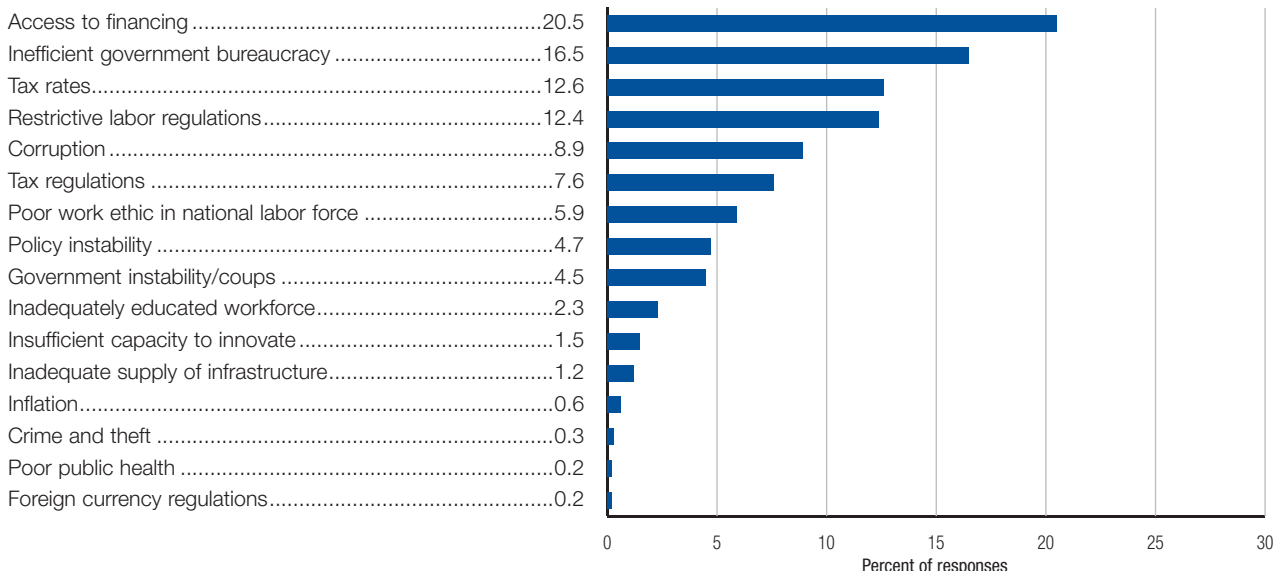
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	70	4.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	62	4.3
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	56	4.3
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	57	4.3
Basic requirements (20.0%)	49	4.9
Institutions.....	75	3.8
Infrastructure.....	35	4.9
Macroeconomic environment.....	98	4.3
Health and primary education.....	12	6.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	64	4.2
Higher education and training.....	25	5.3
Goods market efficiency.....	61	4.4
Labor market efficiency.....	99	3.9
Financial market development.....	133	2.9
Technological readiness.....	33	5.0
Market size.....	81	3.5
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	50	3.9
Business sophistication.....	59	4.1
Innovation.....	42	3.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.2	66	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	2	3
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.1	47	6.07	No. days to start a business*	6.0	21
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.1	79	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.4	107
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.9	133	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.6	39
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.7	42	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	5
1.06	Judicial independence	3.4	91	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.2	134
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.6	111	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	2.9	136
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.2	133	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.9	30
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.5	133	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	80.8	22
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.6	131	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.9	45
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.3	133	6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.9	116
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.2	55	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.6	2	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.7	121
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.5	21	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	3.9	127
1.15	Organized crime	5.5	41	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.4	140
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.9	40	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	10.7	46
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.8	81	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.5	137
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3	91	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.5	108
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	3.7	134	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.8	92
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.4	124	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.9	109
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	7.3	14	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.5	120
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			8th pillar: Financial market development				
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.1	34	8.01	Availability of financial services	3.6	125
2.02	Quality of roads	4.9	38	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.5	120
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.4	46	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.3	122
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.0	39	8.04	Ease of access to loans	1.6	140
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.4	67	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.0	125
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	14.1	131	8.06	Soundness of banks	2.2	144
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.2	30	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	88
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	110.2	75	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4	96
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	38.2	28	9th pillar: Technological readiness			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			10th pillar: Market size				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-14.2	143	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.1	91
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	23.6	48	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.6	68
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.6	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	57.4	85
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	73.0	115	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	88.1	14
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	60.0	49	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4th pillar: Health and primary education			12th pillar: Innovation				
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.7	75
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.7	33
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	7.5	22	12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.1	72
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.7	12	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.0	45
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.0	108
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.6	9	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.9	80
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	2.5	9	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	63.0	23
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	80.1	27	5th pillar: Higher education and training			
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.2	19	5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	97.6	47
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.7	37	5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	86.0	7
5th pillar: Higher education and training			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency				
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	97.6	47	6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.1	66
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	86.0	7	6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.7	74
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.1	48	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.9	77
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.2	15	6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.8	134
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.4	62	6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	32.5	48
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.0	20				
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.4	51				
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.7	98				

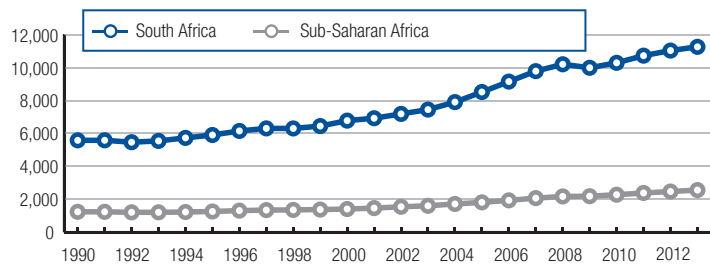
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

South Africa

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	53.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	350.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	6,621
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.69

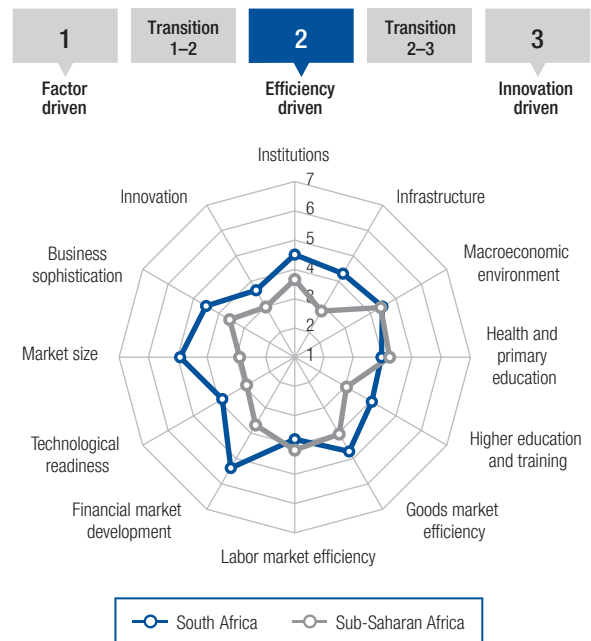
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



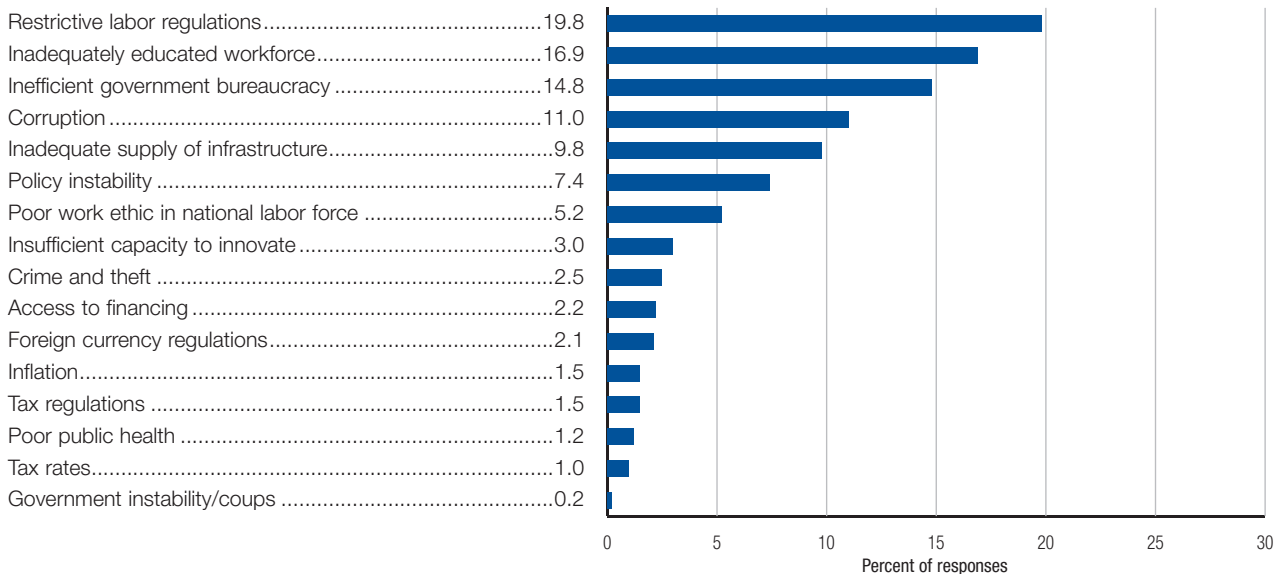
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	56	4.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	53	4.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	52	4.4
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	50	4.3
Basic requirements (40.0%)	89	4.3
Institutions.....	36	4.5
Infrastructure.....	60	4.3
Macroeconomic environment.....	89	4.5
Health and primary education.....	132	4.0
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	43	4.4
Higher education and training.....	86	4.0
Goods market efficiency.....	32	4.7
Labor market efficiency.....	113	3.8
Financial market development.....	7	5.4
Technological readiness.....	66	3.9
Market size.....	25	4.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	37	4.1
Business sophistication.....	31	4.5
Innovation.....	43	3.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

South Africa

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	5.6	20	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	32
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.3	22	6.07	No. days to start a business*	19.0	90
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.8	96	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.9	65
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.6	90	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.8	23
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.5	48	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.0	76
1.06	Judicial independence	5.4	24	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.1	42
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.6	104	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.0	104
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.8	89	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.1	62
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.8	120	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	40.7	85
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.2	15	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.6	67
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.9	9	6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.0	31
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.5	35	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.0	30	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	2.5	144
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	2.8	133	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	2.7	139
1.15	Organized crime	4.3	99	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.1	143
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.6	102	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	9.3	33
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.7	35	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.5	15
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.7	1	7.06	Pay and productivity	2.7	136
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	6.0	3	7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.5	21
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	6.1	2	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.7	50
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	8.0	10	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.9	39
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.77	84	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.5	59	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	4.9	37	8.01	Availability of financial services	6.1	6
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.4	44	8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.3	21
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.9	46	8.03	Financing through local equity market	5.4	3
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	6.0	11	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.5	32
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	1,117.0	28	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.2	37
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.6	99	8.06	Soundness of banks	6.5	6
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	147.5	25	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	6.4	1
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	9.2	90	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7	43
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.3	97	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.5	39
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	13.5	119	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.4	29
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	5.8	102	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.8	50
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	45.2	77	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	48.9	69
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	59.1	51	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	3.1	89
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	3.7	126	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	32.5	27	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	25.2	74
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.1	30	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	1,003.0	143	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	24
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	3.7	136	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.3	34
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	17.9	140	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	596.5	25
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.4	136	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	31.3	92
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	33.3	105	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	56.1	129	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.8	47
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.4	133	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.9	38
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	85.0	118	11.03	State of cluster development	4.2	44
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.7	62	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	101.9	24	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.8	68
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	19.2	93	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.4	35
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.2	140	11.07	Production process sophistication	4.5	38
5.04	Quality of math and science education	1.9	144	11.08	Extent of marketing	5.2	24
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.2	24	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.5	27
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.2	117	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.5	44	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.3	35
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.9	18	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.7	34
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.4	48	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.5	36	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.5	31
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.0	48	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.0	112
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.1	14	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.5	102
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.3	26	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	6.5	45
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	30.1	41				

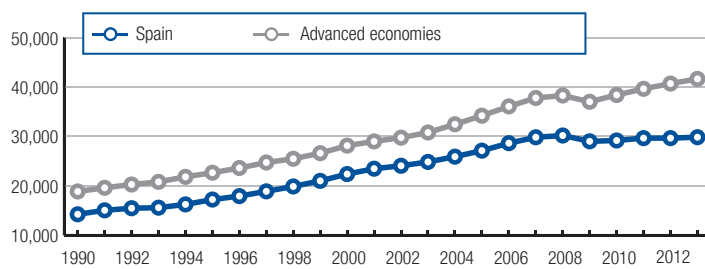
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Spain

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	46.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1,358.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	29,150
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	1.60

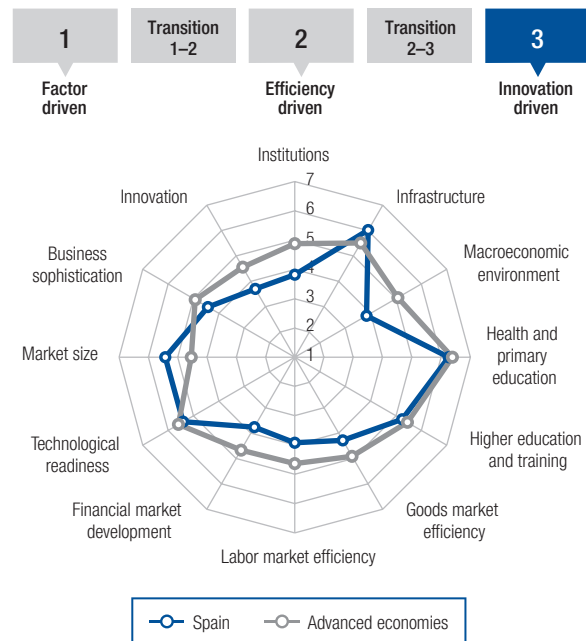
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



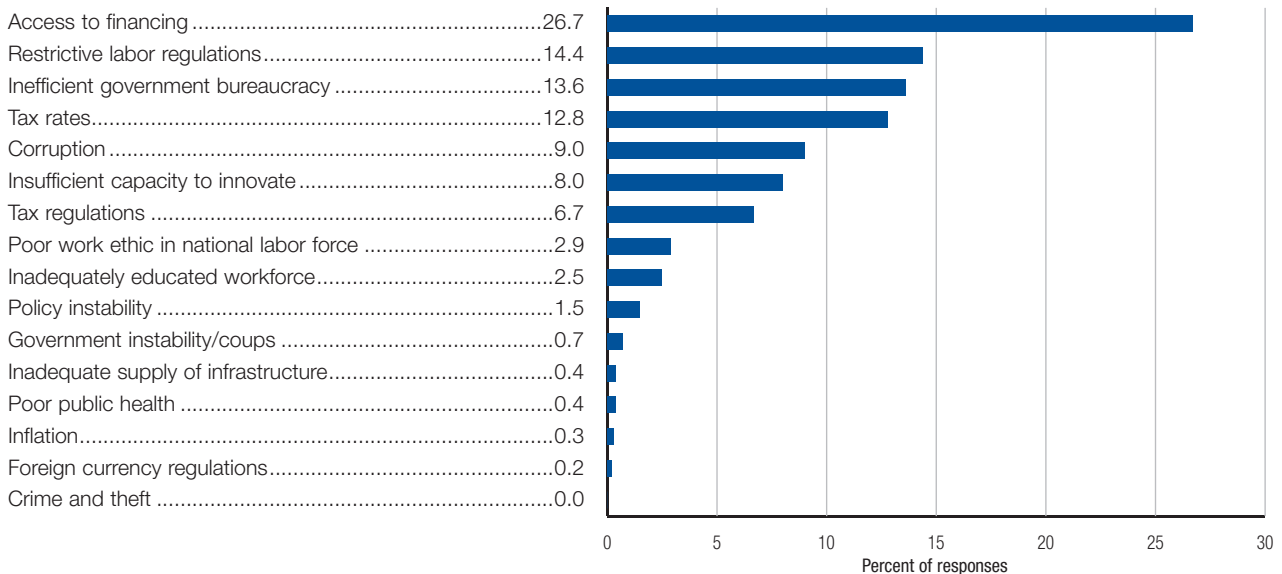
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	35	4.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	35	4.6
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	36	4.6
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	36	4.5
Basic requirements (20.0%)	42	5.0
Institutions.....	73	3.8
Infrastructure.....	9	6.0
Macroeconomic environment.....	121	3.8
Health and primary education.....	34	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	31	4.7
Higher education and training.....	29	5.2
Goods market efficiency.....	75	4.3
Labor market efficiency.....	100	3.9
Financial market development.....	91	3.8
Technological readiness.....	27	5.4
Market size.....	14	5.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	39	4.1
Business sophistication.....	38	4.4
Innovation.....	37	3.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.3	56	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	10	118
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.6	77	6.07	No. days to start a business*	23.0	99
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.8	90	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.7	84
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.2	117	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.4	61
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.4	50	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	5
1.06	Judicial independence	3.2	97	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.9	48
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.0	78	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.2	90
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.5	113	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.8	34
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.8	123	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	31.6	114
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.4	90	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.5	71
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.2	86	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.4	68
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.6	105	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.0	83	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	93
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.2	37	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.2	117
1.15	Organized crime	5.5	44	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.3	116
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.8	20	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	17.4	86
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.8	84	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.8	130
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.5	81	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.2	127
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.5	74	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.3	59
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.7	94	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.9	107
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	83	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.8	103
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.85	57	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.9	13	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	5.9	11	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.9	51
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	6.0	4	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.2	62
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.8	9	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.9	102
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	6.0	10	8.04	Ease of access to loans	1.7	132
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	3,755.5	10	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.3	100
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.3	21	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.2	112
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	106.9	80	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.2	66
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	40.7	23	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6	63
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-7.2	128	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.6	37
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	18.9	75	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.9	52
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.5	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.7	65
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	93.9	130	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	71.6	36
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	59.7	50	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	25.6	25
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	102.4	28	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	67.1	23
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	14.0	33	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.3	14
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.8	6	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.8	19
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	75	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	1,391.3	14
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.5	15	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	33.9	82
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.8	25	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	82.4	7	11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.0	26
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.1	62	11.02	Local supplier quality	5.0	32
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	99.7	7	11.03	State of cluster development	4.0	55
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4.1	40	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	130.8	2	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.7	23
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	84.6	8	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.2	51
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.4	88	11.07	Production process sophistication	4.6	34
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.9	85	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.7	39
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.9	3	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.5	96
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.8	51	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.7	35	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.8	60
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.7	96	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.5	37
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.3	52	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.5	35	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.8	57
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.3	30	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.1	102
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.3	54	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5.2	11
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.9	130	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	39.6	26
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	58.6	127				

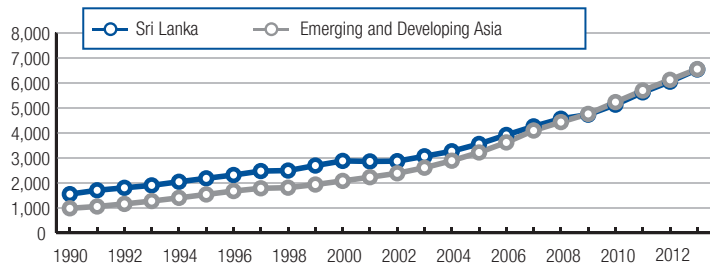
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Sri Lanka

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	20.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	65.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	3,162
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.16

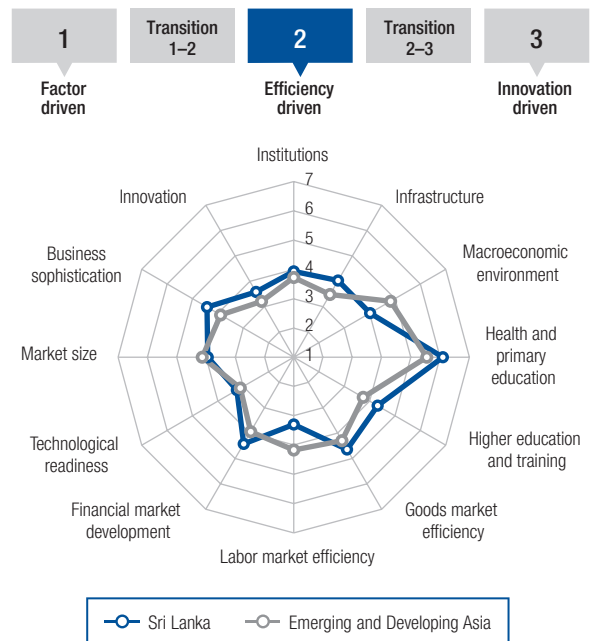
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



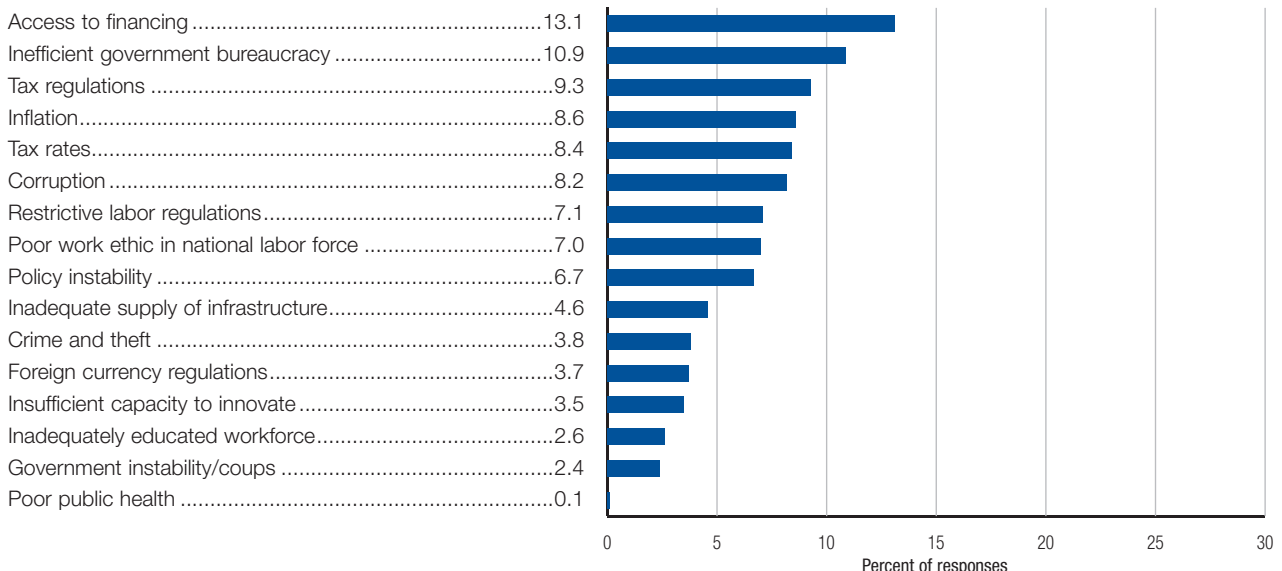
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	73	4.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	65	4.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	68	4.2
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	52	4.3
Basic requirements (40.0%)	75	4.5
Institutions.....	62	3.9
Infrastructure.....	75	4.0
Macroeconomic environment.....	114	4.0
Health and primary education.....	45	6.1
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	75	4.0
Higher education and training.....	72	4.3
Goods market efficiency.....	39	4.6
Labor market efficiency.....	135	3.3
Financial market development.....	47	4.4
Technological readiness.....	94	3.2
Market size.....	61	3.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	43	4.0
Business sophistication.....	39	4.4
Innovation.....	46	3.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.3	57	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.9	54	6.07	No. days to start a business*	8.0	39
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.0	85	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.0	44
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.7	85	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.1	105
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.5	91	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.3	117
1.06	Judicial independence	3.6	72	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.8	57
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.7	98	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.2	19
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.5	50	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.0	69
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.3	91	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	39.7	89
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.6	28	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.2	27
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.3	79	6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.1	22
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.8	88	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.2	17	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.7	39
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.8	54	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.4	41
1.15	Organized crime	4.8	67	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.0	124
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.7	100	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	58.5	140
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.8	82	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.9	50
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.9	55	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.4	37
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.1	33	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.8	32
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.8	28	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.9	108
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0-10 (best)*	6.0	45	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.5	122
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.48	128	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.0	37	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	5.1	32	8.01	Availability of financial services	5.3	31
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.7	42	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.7	45
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.2	69	8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.8	15
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.8	56	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.9	65
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	282.7	55	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.7	66
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.8	74	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.8	25
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	95.5	102	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.4	56
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	12.7	81	8.08	Legal rights index, 0-10 (best)*	5	85
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-5.8	120	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.9	70
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	28.5	28	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.9	53
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	6.9	117	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.8	53
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	78.3	119	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	21.9	100
3.05	Country credit rating, 0-100 (best)*	34.3	95	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	2.0	96
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	5.0	117	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.4	14	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	7.8	101
4.02	Business impact of malaria	6.0	10	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	66.0	81	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1-7 (best)*	3.8	57
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.0	55	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1-7 (best)*	4.3	78
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	136.0	61
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.9	52	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	22.1	125
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	8.3	51	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.1	71	11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.3	13
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.8	32	11.02	Local supplier quality	5.0	33
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	93.8	72	11.03	State of cluster development	3.8	67
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.7	55	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	99.3	38	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.1	45
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	17.0	98	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.6	23
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.6	22	11.07	Production process sophistication	4.0	63
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.8	29	11.08	Extent of marketing	5.1	25
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.8	35	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.8	61
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.6	101	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.4	55	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.6	29
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.1	56	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4.1	47
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.3	50	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.8	16	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.1	110
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.0	50	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.8	37
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.2	57	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.9	20
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.8	66	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.6	76
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	55.1	124				

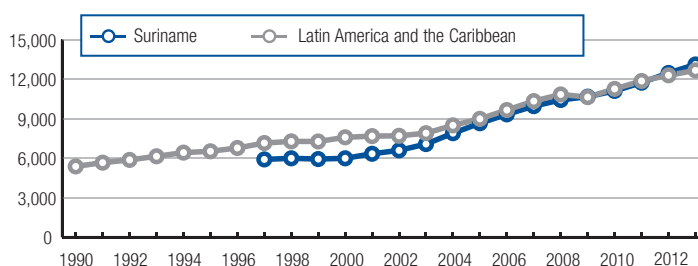
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Suriname

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	0.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	5.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	9,240
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

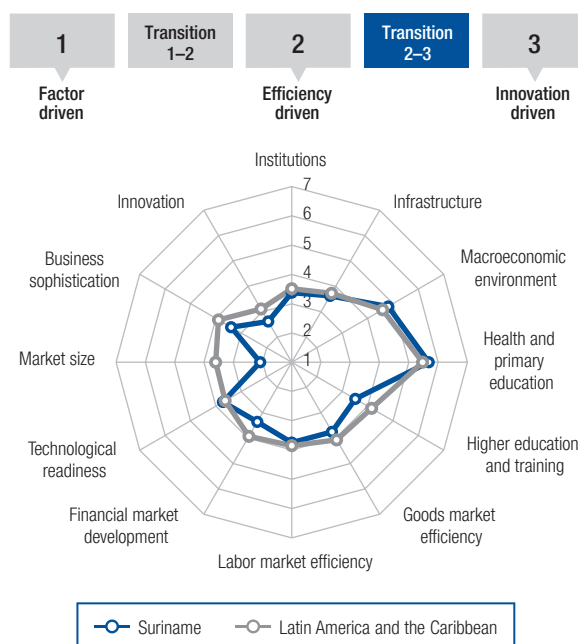
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



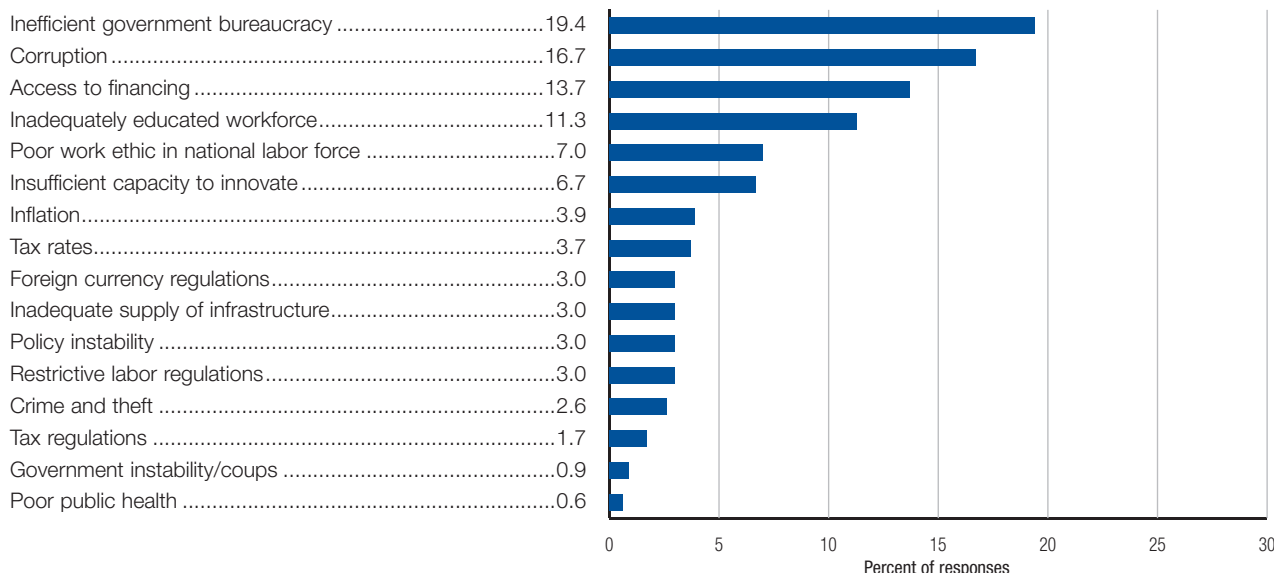
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	110	3.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	106	3.8
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	114	3.7
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	112	3.7
Basic requirements (39.4%)	86	4.4
Institutions.....	104	3.4
Infrastructure.....	86	3.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	59	4.8
Health and primary education.....	73	5.7
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	121	3.4
Higher education and training.....	105	3.5
Goods market efficiency.....	129	3.7
Labor market efficiency.....	117	3.7
Financial market development.....	118	3.4
Technological readiness.....	72	3.7
Market size.....	137	2.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.6%)	123	3.0
Business sophistication.....	122	3.4
Innovation.....	127	2.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Suriname

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.3	122	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	13	135
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.7	128	6.07	No. days to start a business*	208.0	144
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.9	88	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.3	116
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.0	127	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.9	16
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.4	104	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.7	121
1.06	Judicial independence	3.8	64	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.8	116
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.3	129	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.8	112
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.4	122	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.4	111
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.2	93	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	56.3	49
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.0	115	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.6	126
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.9	103	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.0	104
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.3	122	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.2	15	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.7	122
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.3	78	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.0	72
1.15	Organized crime	5.1	58	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.0	126
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.4	54	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	8.8	32
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.6	108	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.5	83
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.6	131	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.3	120
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	3.8	130	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.7	104
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.2	129	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.8	112
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0-10 (best)*	2.0	142	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.3	77
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.61	114	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.0	81	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	4.0	70	8.01	Availability of financial services	3.7	121
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Apl.	n/a	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.6	111
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.4	56	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.6	111
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.6	104	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.4	111
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	23.0	119	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.0	126
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.4	102	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.1	58
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	127.3	48	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.0	125
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	15.8	72	8.08	Legal rights index, 0-10 (best)*	4	96
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-6.0	122	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.2	109
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	n/a	n/a	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.0	116
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.9	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.8	122
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	29.2	32	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	37.4	90
3.05	Country credit rating, 0-100 (best)*	38.7	83	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	6.9	75
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	201.6	12	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	78.6	33	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	15.0	89
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.4	25	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	41.0	66	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1-7 (best)*	1.7	140
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.5	77	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1-7 (best)*	3.1	129
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.1	110	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	7.2	135
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.2	82	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	53.5	41
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	18.5	88	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	70.8	91	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.3	100
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.0	71	11.02	Local supplier quality	3.7	118
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	92.2	84	11.03	State of cluster development	3.1	120
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.0	109	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	85.4	88	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.1	123
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	12.1	108	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.7	105
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.9	118	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.2	118
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.8	89	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.3	127
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.0	83	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.0	131
5.06	Internet access in schools	2.7	125	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.1	130	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.1	125
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.7	101	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.6	126
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.6	111	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.7	98	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.9	119
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.5	86	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.9	116
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.3	125	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.0	133
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.9	57	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.5	81
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	27.9	30				

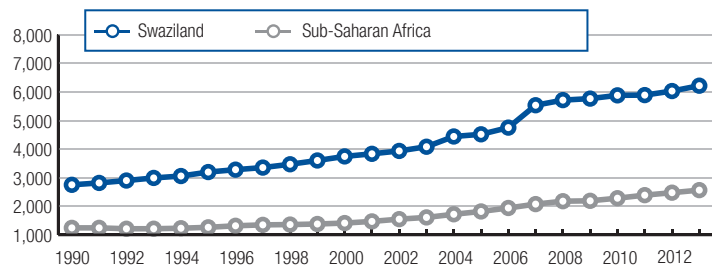
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Swaziland

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	1.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	3.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	3,313
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

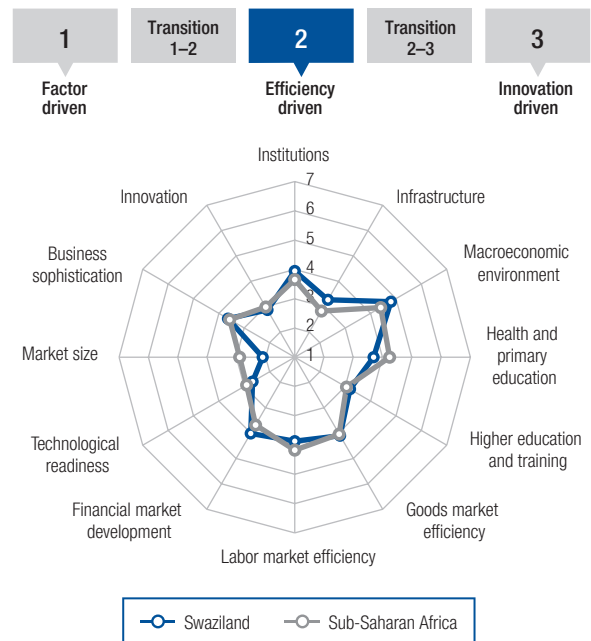
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



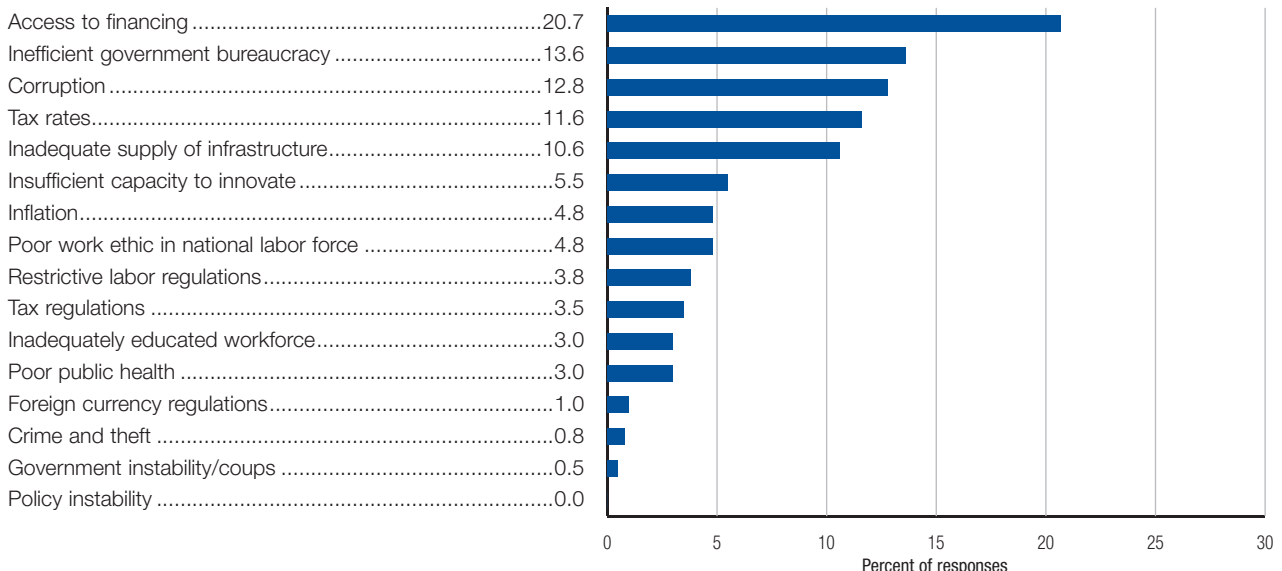
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	123	3.6
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	124	3.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	135	3.3
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	134	3.3
Basic requirements (40.0%)	108	3.9
Institutions.....	61	3.9
Infrastructure.....	97	3.3
Macroeconomic environment.....	60	4.8
Health and primary education.....	134	3.7
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	126	3.3
Higher education and training.....	120	3.2
Goods market efficiency.....	98	4.1
Labor market efficiency.....	105	3.9
Financial market development.....	71	4.0
Technological readiness.....	125	2.7
Market size.....	136	2.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	108	3.2
Business sophistication.....	101	3.6
Innovation.....	112	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Swaziland

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.3	58	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	12	131
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.8	59	6.07	No. days to start a business*	38.0	124
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.4	62	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.6	95
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.3	54	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.6	36
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.8	73	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.1	79
1.06	Judicial independence	3.5	83	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.8	58
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.2	64	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.9	106
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.0	81	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.5	102
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.6	60	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	68.8	33
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.9	55	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.1	104
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.5	59	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.4	78
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.9	79	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.3	71	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	72
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.5	69	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.5	109
1.15	Organized crime	4.8	68	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.8	81
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.6	50	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	14.6	67
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.1	59	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.6	69
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.8	64	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.7	93
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.5	75	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.3	62
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.3	56	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.8	114
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.3	105	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.2	87
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.62	110	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.0	78	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	4.9	41	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.4	66
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.5	43	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.2	60
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.0	79	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.5	66
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.0	88	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.7	81
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	0.3	144	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.7	74
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.1	90	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.9	65
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	71.5	119	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.0	77
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	3.7	108	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6	63
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-0.7	33	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.9	121
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	15.5	102	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.9	119
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	5.6	99	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.8	118
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	18.8	17	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	24.7	97
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	22.8	124	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.3	115
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	3.2	129	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	43.1	30	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.7	126
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.1	52	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	1,349.0	144	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.8	138
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	2.4	144	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.1	130
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	26.5	143	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	6.8	137
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	2.1	144	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	55.8	37
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	55.7	127	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	48.9	141	11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.9	125
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.4	49	11.02	Local supplier quality	3.9	102
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	84.7	119	11.03	State of cluster development	3.4	100
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.3	82	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	59.9	114	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.3	108
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	6.0	125	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.5	114
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.8	64	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.6	85
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.0	78	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.6	111
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.4	122	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.8	63
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.1	119	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.3	121	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.5	93
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.9	79	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.9	116
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.8	104	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.5	115	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.3	85
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.3	111	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	87
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.4	116	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	2.7	141
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.8	62	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.2	92
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	36.5	67				

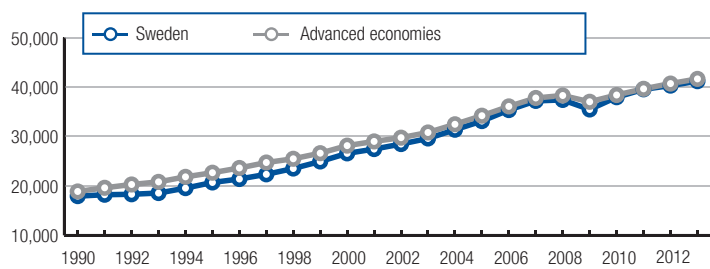
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Sweden

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	9.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	557.9
GDP per capita (US\$).....	57,909
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.46

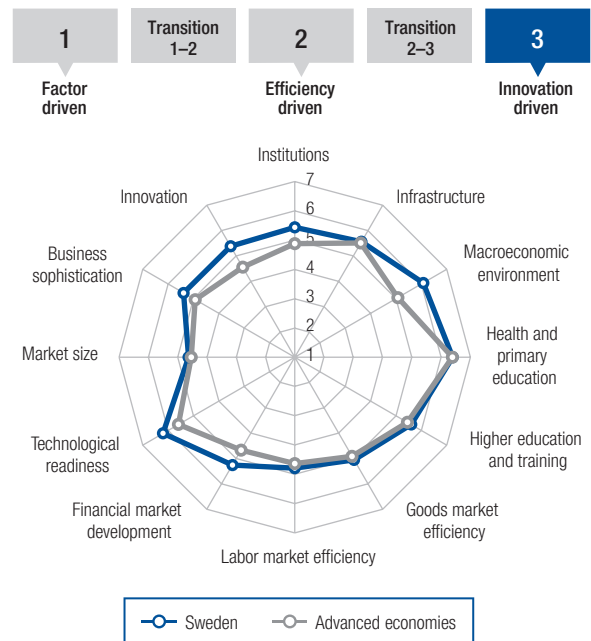
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



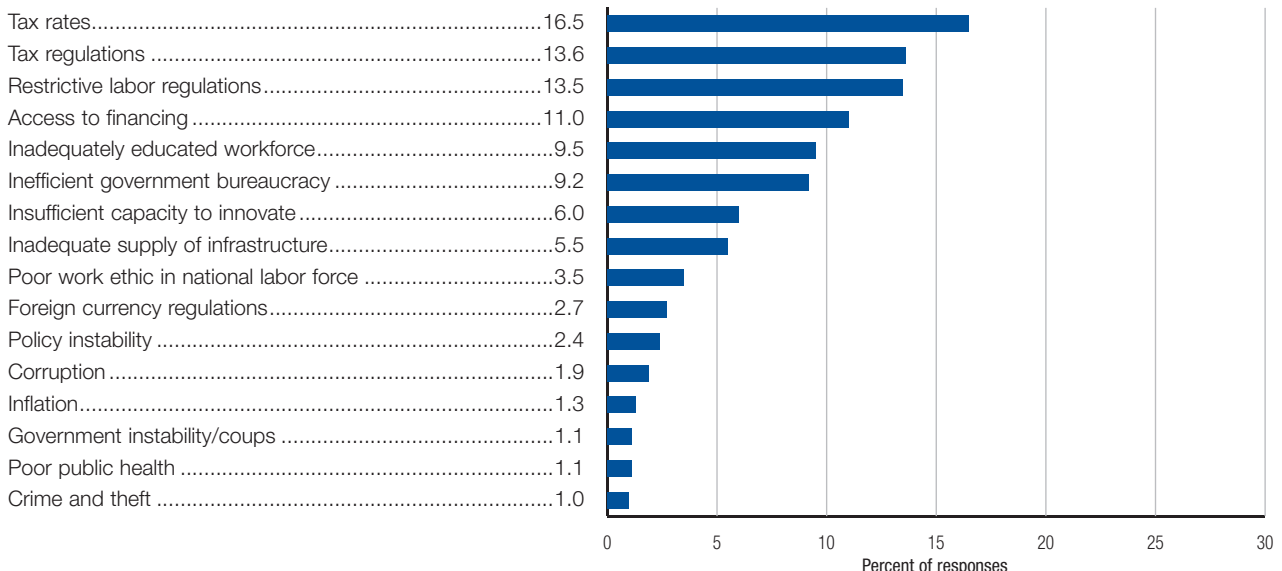
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	10	5.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	6	5.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	4	5.5
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	3	5.6
Basic requirements (20.0%)	12	5.9
Institutions.....	13	5.4
Infrastructure.....	22	5.5
Macroeconomic environment.....	17	6.1
Health and primary education.....	23	6.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	12	5.2
Higher education and training.....	14	5.6
Goods market efficiency.....	17	5.0
Labor market efficiency.....	20	4.8
Financial market development.....	12	5.2
Technological readiness.....	3	6.2
Market size.....	36	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	7	5.4
Business sophistication.....	8	5.4
Innovation.....	7	5.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Sweden

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	5.7	18	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	3	10
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.5	19	6.07	No. days to start a business*	16.0	79
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.5	15	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.6	12
1.04	Public trust in politicians	5.3	11	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.6	41
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.7	20	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	5
1.06	Judicial independence	5.7	17	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.2	34
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5.0	9	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.0	25
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	4.8	10	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.2	17
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.0	20	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	38.7	94
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.4	13	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.4	18
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.7	14	6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.5	12
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.2	13	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.8	45	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.4	17
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.2	39	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	3.6	134
1.15	Organized crime	5.6	36	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.5	100
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.7	24	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	14.4	66
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.8	12	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.2	30
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.9	14	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.8	88
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.6	11	7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.9	9
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.5	9	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.8	17
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.3	34	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	4.3	26
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.94	14	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.7	18	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	5.5	20	8.01	Availability of financial services	5.6	20
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.5	19	8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.5	16
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.6	18	8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.8	13
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.7	21	8.04	Ease of access to loans	4.1	10
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	582.7	38	8.05	Venture capital availability	4.2	11
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.3	22	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.8	26
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	124.4	49	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.4	20
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	40.6	24	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8	29
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.0	36	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.4	7
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	24.3	44	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	6.0	9
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.0	69	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.7	60
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	41.4	68	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	94.8	3
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	92.8	5	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	32.6	14
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	374.8	6	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	104.9	8
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	7.2	20	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	35
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.6	18	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.3	36
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	396.8	34
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.5	19	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	43.5	60
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	2.3	6	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	81.7	10	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.7	54
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.7	38	11.02	Local supplier quality	5.5	10
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	99.5	10	11.03	State of cluster development	4.7	20
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	5.6	15	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	98.4	40	11.05	Value chain breadth	5.3	7
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	70.0	27	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.9	10
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.6	26	11.07	Production process sophistication	6.0	8
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.4	49	11.08	Extent of marketing	5.7	6
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.2	23	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	5.6	4
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.3	8	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	5.4	15	12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.5	6
5.08	Extent of staff training	5.1	10	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.5	14
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	5.4	6	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.4	41	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.3	11
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.5	22	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.0	26
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.2	10	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.9	19
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.3	28	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	300.8	3
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	52.0	119				

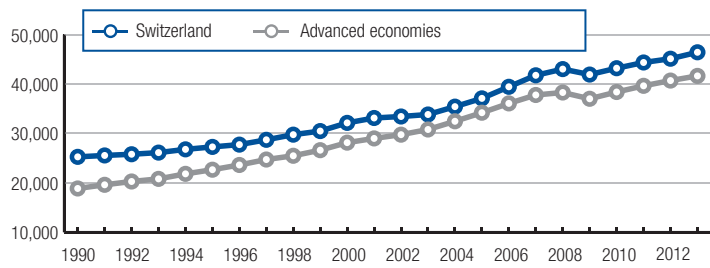
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Switzerland

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	8.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	650.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	81,324
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.43

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



Global Competitiveness Index

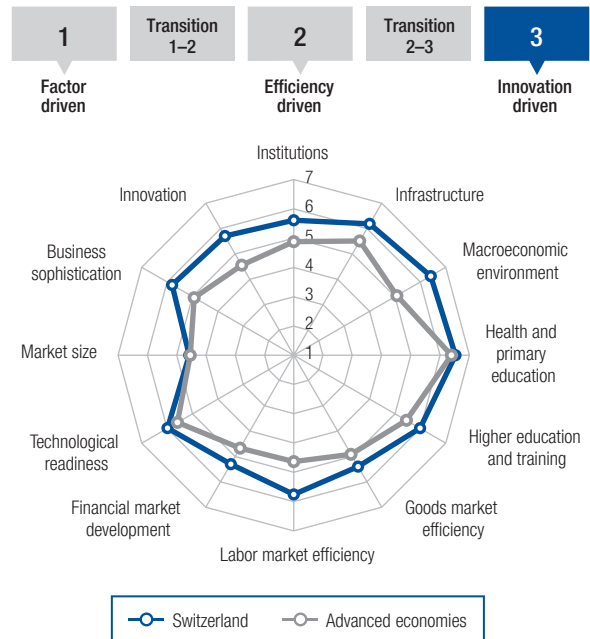
	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	1	5.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	1	5.7
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	1	5.7
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	1	5.7

Basic requirements (20.0%)	4	6.2
Institutions.....	9	5.6
Infrastructure.....	5	6.2
Macroeconomic environment.....	12	6.4
Health and primary education.....	11	6.5

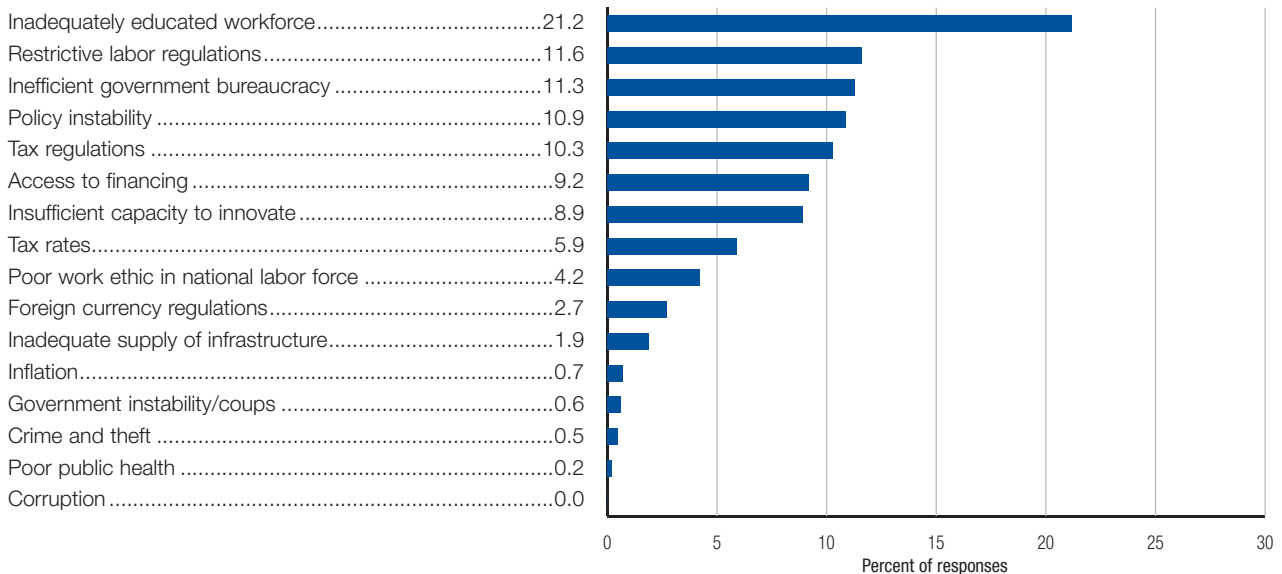
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	5	5.5
Higher education and training.....	4	6.0
Goods market efficiency.....	8	5.4
Labor market efficiency.....	1	5.8
Financial market development.....	11	5.3
Technological readiness.....	10	6.0
Market size.....	39	4.6

Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	1	5.7
Business sophistication.....	2	5.8
Innovation.....	2	5.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Switzerland

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	6.2	3
1.02 Intellectual property protection	6.0	4
1.03 Diversion of public funds	5.9	9
1.04 Public trust in politicians	5.3	8
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	6.2	10
1.06 Judicial independence	6.1	11
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.8	10
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	4.8	11
1.09 Burden of government regulation	4.2	12
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.6	8
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.9	8
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	5.6	7
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.9	34
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.6	19
1.15 Organized crime	5.9	22
1.16 Reliability of police services	6.2	5
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	6.2	5
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.7	18
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.4	19
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.7	32
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	130
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	6.6	1
2.02 Quality of roads	6.0	9
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	6.6	2
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.9	44
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	6.1	8
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions*	968.7	29
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	6.8	1
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	133.8	40
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	57.9	6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	0.0	24
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	30.7	23
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	-0.2	74
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	49.4	84
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	94.2	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.*	6.0	13
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.8	4
4.05 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	75
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.6	11
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.7	24
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	82.7	5
4.09 Quality of primary education	5.9	4
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	93.4	77
5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	96.3	50
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	55.6	47
5.03 Quality of the education system	6.0	1
5.04 Quality of math and science education	5.9	4
5.05 Quality of management schools	6.2	1
5.06 Internet access in schools	6.1	13
5.07 Availability of research and 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	5.7	19
6.02 Extent of market dominance	6.0	1
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.0	18
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	5.3	7
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	29.1	35

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
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*	18.0	84
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.8	68
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	107
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.5	47
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.2	35
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.9	31
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.2	18
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	38.8	93
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	6.0	2
6.16 Buyer sophistication	5.0	3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	6.2	1
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.7	15
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	5.7	2
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	10.1	38
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	5.1	11
7.06 Pay and productivity	5.3	5
7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.9	7
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*	0.87	43
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	4.8	16
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.6	28
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.4	25
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.9	21
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.4	19
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8	29
9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.4	6
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	6.0	6
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.0	35
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %	86.7	11
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	43.0	1
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	314.1	8
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	44.3	46
10th pillar: Market size		
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.3	42
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.3	35
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	371.6	36
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	49.6	47
11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.5	5
11.02 Local supplier quality	6.1	2
11.03 State of cluster development	5.4	6
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	6.4	2
11.05 Value chain breadth	5.9	3
11.06 Control of international distribution	5.3	4
11.07 Production process sophistication	6.4	1
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.9	5
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	5.3	8
12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	5.9	1
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	6.4	1
12.03 Company spending on R&D	5.9	1
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.8	3
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.0	31
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.8	24
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	315.0	1

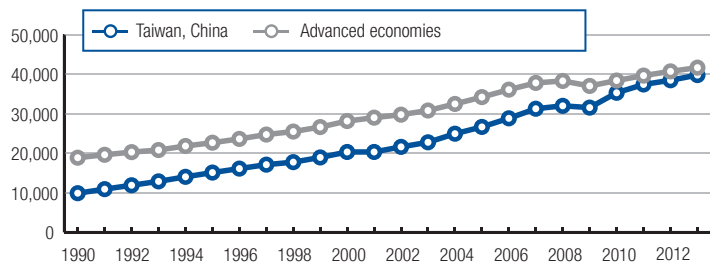
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Taiwan, China

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	23.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	489.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	20,930
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	1.07

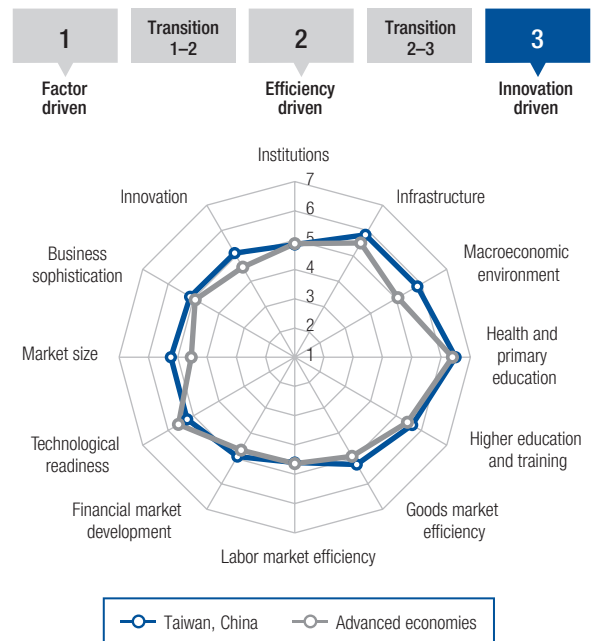
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



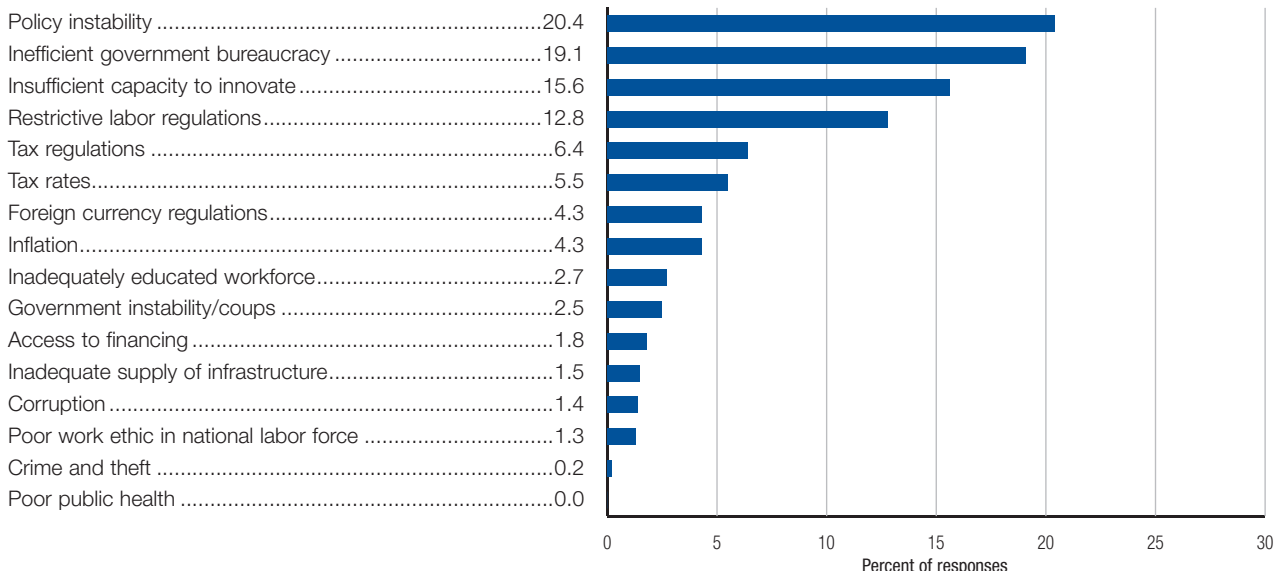
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	14	5.3
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	12	5.3
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	13	5.3
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	13	5.3
Basic requirements (20.0%)	14	5.7
Institutions.....	27	4.8
Infrastructure.....	11	5.8
Macroeconomic environment.....	23	5.8
Health and primary education.....	13	6.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	16	5.1
Higher education and training.....	12	5.6
Goods market efficiency.....	11	5.2
Labor market efficiency.....	32	4.6
Financial market development.....	18	4.9
Technological readiness.....	30	5.2
Market size.....	17	5.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	13	5.1
Business sophistication.....	17	5.1
Innovation.....	10	5.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Taiwan, China

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	5.7	16	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	3	10
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.1	26	6.07	No. days to start a business*	10.0	52
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.4	34	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.0	49
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.9	30	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.8	21
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.2	31	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.2	70
1.06	Judicial independence	4.2	49	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.2	32
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.1	21	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.3	16
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.6	43	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.5	10
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.9	34	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	63.7	42
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.1	48	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.6	8
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.3	75	6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.3	14
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.4	9	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.9	33	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.1	23
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.7	11	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.5	31
1.15	Organized crime	5.8	28	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.4	21
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.0	37	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	22.6	105
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.9	29	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.9	49
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.7	20	7.06	Pay and productivity	5.1	7
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.0	36	7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.3	24
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.1	20	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.8	46
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.3	34	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.5	65
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.75	89	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.5	24	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	5.9	12	8.01	Availability of financial services	5.4	25
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	5.7	7	8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.6	11
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.3	25	8.03	Financing through local equity market	5.5	2
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.3	36	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.6	26
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	1,146.9	27	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.9	15
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.2	28	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.7	32
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	127.5	46	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.4	21
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	71.2	1	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	5	85
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.2	80	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.2	49
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	30.9	22	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.5	26
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	0.8	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.8	47
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	41.0	64	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	80.0	24
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	79.6	21	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	24.2	30
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	65.1	41	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	57.1	32
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	49.4	72	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.0	19
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.1	46	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.1	11
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	58	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	929.5	20
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.4	24	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	72.9	23
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.9	26	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	79.9	29	11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.5	7
4.09	Quality of primary education	5.3	18	11.02	Local supplier quality	5.5	11
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.7	35	11.03	State of cluster development	5.6	2
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	5.2	22	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	100.3	36	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.8	21
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	83.9	9	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.5	28
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.9	56	11.07	Production process sophistication	5.5	18
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5.3	14	11.08	Extent of marketing	5.2	22
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.8	36	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.3	32
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.1	12	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	5.4	14	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.8	23
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.4	41	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5.2	22
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.6	18	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	6.1	2	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.1	14
6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.4	5	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.1	24
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.0	19	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5.0	14
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.2	33	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	n/a ¹	n/a
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	35.0	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 101.

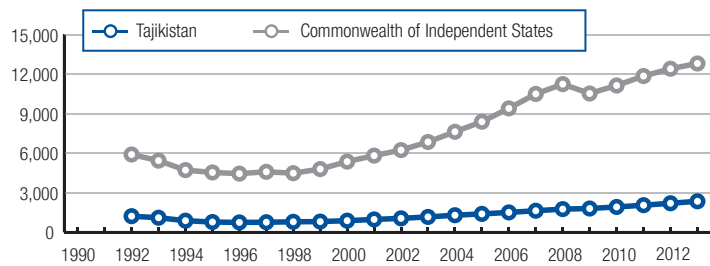
¹ See the "Technical Notes and Sources" section.

Tajikistan

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	8.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	8.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,045
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

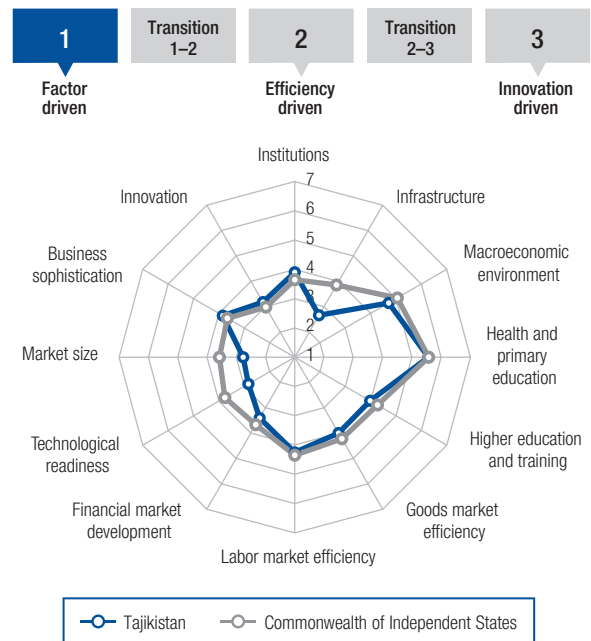
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



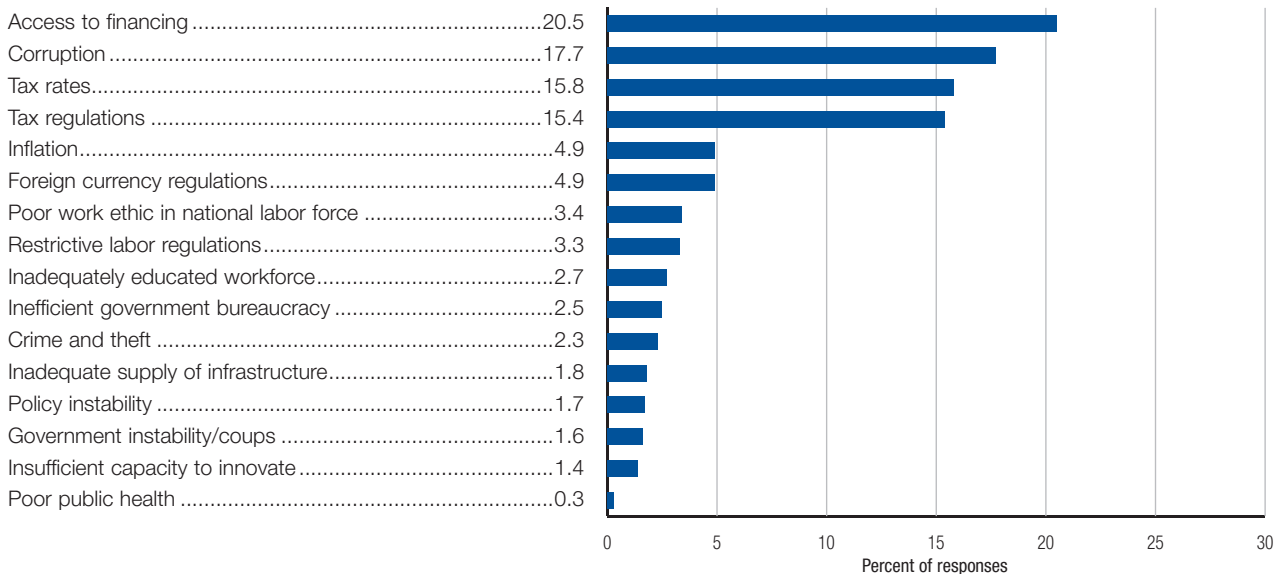
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	91	3.9
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	n/a	n/a
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	100	3.8
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	105	3.8
Basic requirements (60.0%)	94	4.2
Institutions.....	65	3.9
Infrastructure.....	120	2.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	69	4.7
Health and primary education.....	83	5.6
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	111	3.5
Higher education and training.....	88	4.0
Goods market efficiency.....	114	4.0
Labor market efficiency.....	63	4.2
Financial market development.....	113	3.4
Technological readiness.....	116	2.8
Market size.....	116	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	81	3.5
Business sophistication.....	82	3.8
Innovation.....	80	3.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.9	87	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	32
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.7	67	6.07	No. days to start a business*	33.0	116
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.7	51	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.0	43
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.8	33	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	3.7	133
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.6	88	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.7	73
1.06	Judicial independence	3.6	74	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.4	125
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.5	43	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.6	121
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.9	28	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.6	98
1.09	Burden of government regulation	4.1	18	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	64.8	39
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.9	54	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.2	97
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.5	55	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.6	50
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.7	95	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.6	108	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.5	54
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.4	73	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.8	89
1.15	Organized crime	4.8	66	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.1	45
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.9	86	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	15.5	74
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.0	67	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.2	109
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.9	116	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.4	38
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	3.9	123	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.5	116
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.5	112	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.5	62
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.7	22	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.5	68
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.77	80	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.4	107	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.0	109	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.0	97
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.0	53	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.0	83
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.1	140	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.0	97
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.0	91	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.6	22
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	68.4	95	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.2	38
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2.6	122	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.4	94
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	91.8	107	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.1	119
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	5.2	106	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	2	137
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-0.8	34	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.1	111
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	13.7	116	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.0	117
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	5.0	91	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.2	101
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	29.2	33	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	16.0	111
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	19.9	129	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	132
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	4.6	119	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.2	11	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	n/a	n/a
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.9	37	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	193.0	118	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.6	110
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.6	104	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.2	125
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	59	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	19.1	119
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.0	89	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	23.5	120
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	49.0	124	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	67.3	106	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.8	48
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.7	87	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.6	58
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.4	25	11.03	State of cluster development	3.3	106
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.5	67	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	87.0	78	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.5	97
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	22.5	89	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.7	102
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.8	58	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.6	86
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.8	92	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.8	100
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.6	108	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	51
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.1	78	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.9	81	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.8	62
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.7	103	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.4	88
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.8	101	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.3	122	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.3	91
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.7	73	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.9	33
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.8	95	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.7	90
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.1	123	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	124
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	86.0	141				

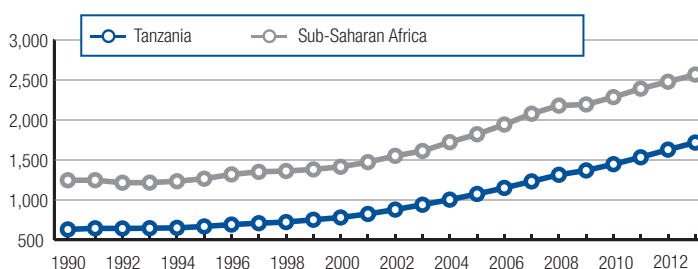
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Tanzania

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	46.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	32.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	703
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.09

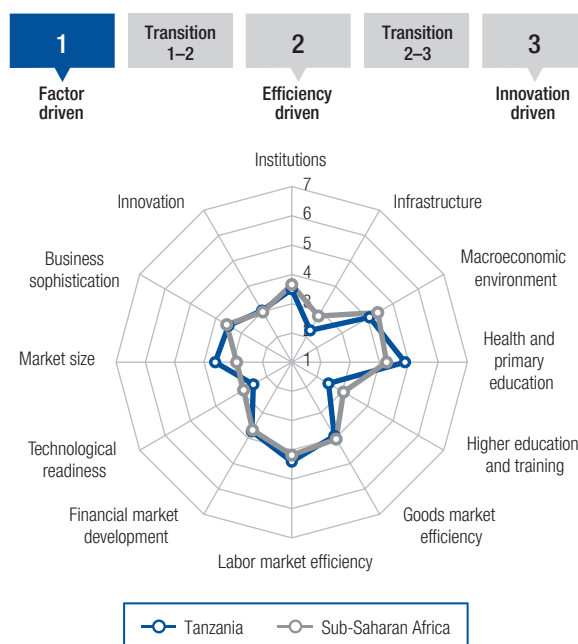
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



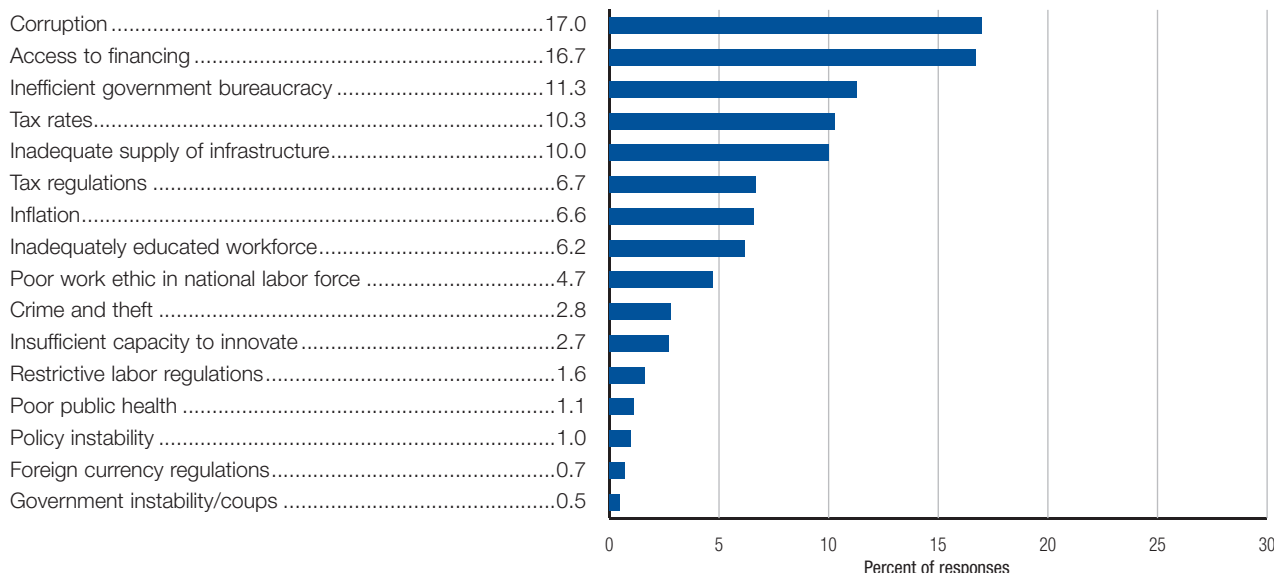
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	121	3.6
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	125	3.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	120	3.6
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	120	3.6
Basic requirements (60.0%)	124	3.7
Institutions.....	93	3.5
Infrastructure.....	130	2.3
Macroeconomic environment.....	109	4.1
Health and primary education.....	108	4.9
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	114	3.4
Higher education and training.....	134	2.4
Goods market efficiency.....	122	3.9
Labor market efficiency.....	47	4.4
Financial market development.....	96	3.7
Technological readiness.....	131	2.5
Market size.....	75	3.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	107	3.3
Business sophistication.....	112	3.5
Innovation.....	98	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)		
1.01 Property rights	3.5	105	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	106
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.3	91	6.07 No. days to start a business*	26.0	105
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.8	91	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.4	101
1.04 Public trust in politicians	2.9	78	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.9	125
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.9	124	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	9.7	104
1.06 Judicial independence	3.2	96	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.1	104
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.2	61	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.3	82
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	2.9	84	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.2	123
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.6	61	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	45.2	76
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.7	64	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.9	117
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.3	78	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.1	101
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	3.6	111	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.7	99	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.8	117
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.1	88	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.6	105
1.15 Organized crime	4.7	77	7.03 Hiring and firing practices	3.9	73
1.16 Reliability of police services	3.5	108	7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	9.3	33
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.5	116	7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.2	105
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.8	119	7.06 Pay and productivity	3.3	122
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.0	116	7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.7	106
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.6	106	7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	3.0	98
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	83	7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	3.3	84
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.99	6
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.2	117	8th pillar: Financial market development		
2.02 Quality of roads	3.0	112	8.01 Availability of financial services	3.7	122
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.0	88	8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.6	116
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.3	106	8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.2	82
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.8	131	8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.7	86
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions*	81.9	87	8.05 Venture capital availability	2.6	81
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	2.5	125	8.06 Soundness of banks	4.2	107
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	55.7	135	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.5	104
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.3	136	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7	43
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-5.6	115	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	3.8	126
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	19.9	69	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	3.8	129
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	7.9	125	9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.2	99
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	41.0	65	9.04 Individuals using Internet, %	4.4	133
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	31.9	103	9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	128
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	6.5	111
4.01 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	17,370.2	59	9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	2.7	117
4.02 Business impact of malaria	3.0	72	10th pillar: Market size		
4.03 Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	165.0	111	10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.5	71
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.2	120	10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.0	89
4.05 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	5.1	132	10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	79.4	76
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.8	131	10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	24.6	115
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	37.7	109	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	60.8	124	11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.1	115
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.5	132	11.02 Local supplier quality	3.8	112
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.6	38	11.03 State of cluster development	3.4	98
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.0	108
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	35.0	132	11.05 Value chain breadth	3.5	102
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	3.9	134	11.06 Control of international distribution	3.5	119
5.03 Quality of the education system	3.0	109	11.07 Production process sophistication	3.2	111
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.4	137	11.08 Extent of marketing	3.5	117
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.2	126	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	105
5.06 Internet access in schools	2.8	124	12th pillar: Innovation		
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.5	109	12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.4	102
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.5	116	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.6	80
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.0	86
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.3	123	12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.4	83
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.5	95	12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	84
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.8	96	12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.6	98
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.4	96	12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	116
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	44.9	101			

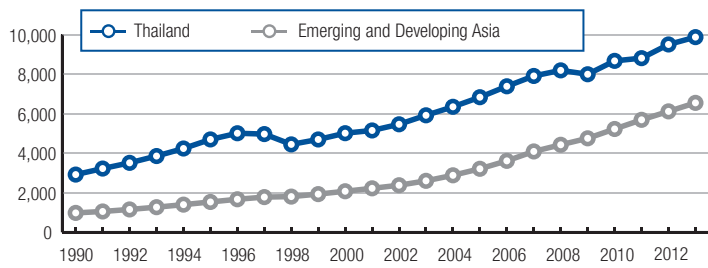
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Thailand

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	68.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	387.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	5,674
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.77

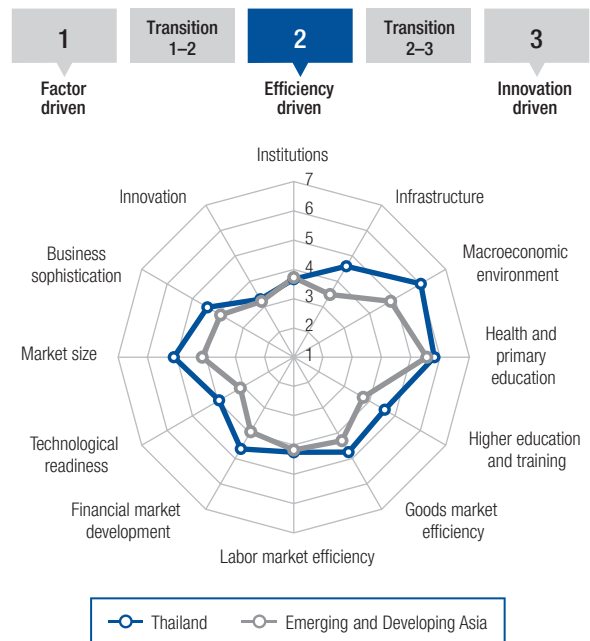
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



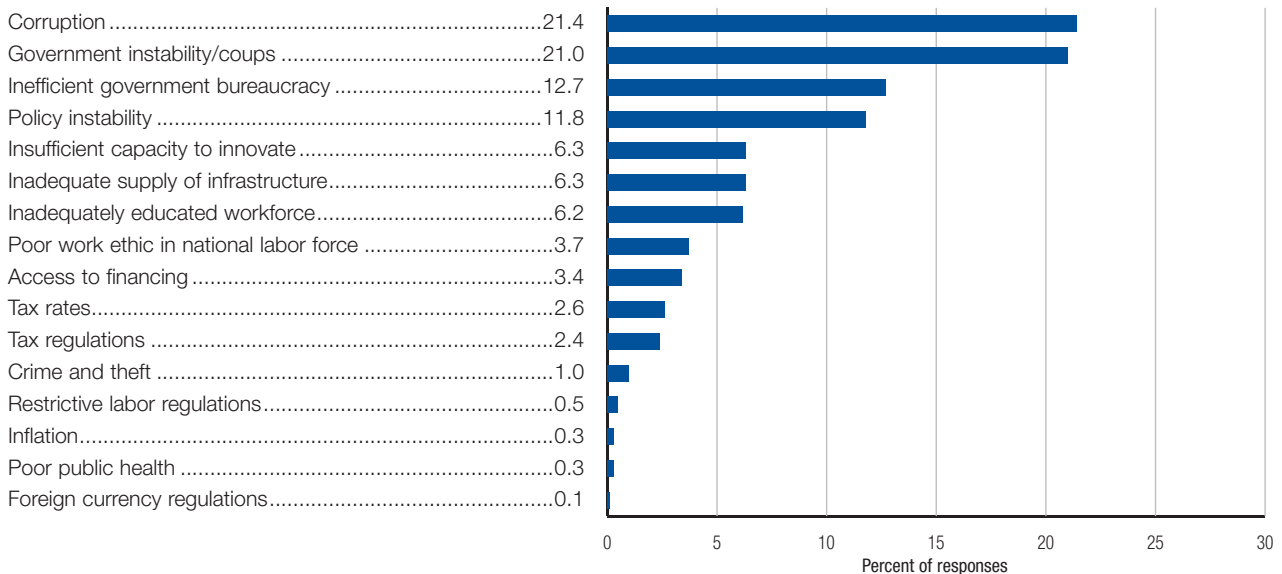
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	31	4.7
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	37	4.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	38	4.5
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	39	4.5
Basic requirements (40.0%)	40	5.0
Institutions.....	84	3.7
Infrastructure.....	48	4.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	19	6.0
Health and primary education.....	66	5.8
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	39	4.5
Higher education and training.....	59	4.6
Goods market efficiency.....	30	4.7
Labor market efficiency.....	66	4.2
Financial market development.....	34	4.6
Technological readiness.....	65	3.9
Market size.....	22	5.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	54	3.8
Business sophistication.....	41	4.4
Innovation.....	67	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Thailand

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

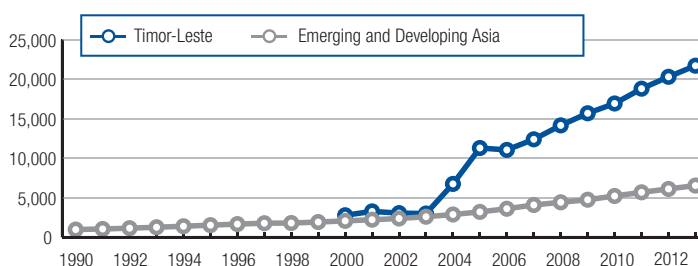
INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.1	72	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	4	22
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.1	104	6.07	No. days to start a business*	27.5	108
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.6	108	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.1	124
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.9	129	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	55
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.7	84	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.8	84
1.06	Judicial independence	3.8	68	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.5	70
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.8	88	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.1	22
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.5	115	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.9	74
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.3	89	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	78.9	25
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.8	62	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.4	17
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.3	72	6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.1	23
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.7	100	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.1	121	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.9	32
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.2	84	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.3	116
1.15	Organized crime	4.5	89	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.4	23
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.2	113	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	36.0	133
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	92	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.8	60
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.1	47	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.2	50
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.7	60	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.5	51
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.9	25	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	4.1	33
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	7.7	12	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.9	36
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			8th pillar: Financial market development				
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.1	76	8.01	Availability of financial services	5.3	28
2.02	Quality of roads	4.5	50	8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.0	35
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.4	74	8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.6	18
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.5	54	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.6	23
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.3	37	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.0	44
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	2,575.3	15	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.7	37
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.1	58	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.0	27
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	138.0	34	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	5	85
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	9.0	91	9th pillar: Technological readiness			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			10th pillar: Market size				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-0.2	27	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	23
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	28.5	27	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.9	16
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.2	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	673.7	24
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	45.3	78	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	74.2	22
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	63.5	43	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4th pillar: Health and primary education			12th pillar: Innovation				
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	209.6	39	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.7	70
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.4	24	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.9	61
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	119.0	99	12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.2	56
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.7	99	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.0	46
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.1	110	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.9	114
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.6	105	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.3	54
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	11.4	61	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.2	67
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.2	70	5th pillar: Higher education and training			
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.6	90	5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	87.0	79
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.6	58	5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	51.2	54
5th pillar: Higher education and training			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency				
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	87.0	79	6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.4	38
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	51.2	54	6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.8	67
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.4	87	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.1	67
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.9	81	6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.9	54
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.1	81	6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	29.8	37
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.6	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 101.			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.2	69	© 2014 World Economic Forum			
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.4	37	The Global Competitiveness Report 2014–2015 361			

Timor-Leste

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	1.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	6.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	5,177
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

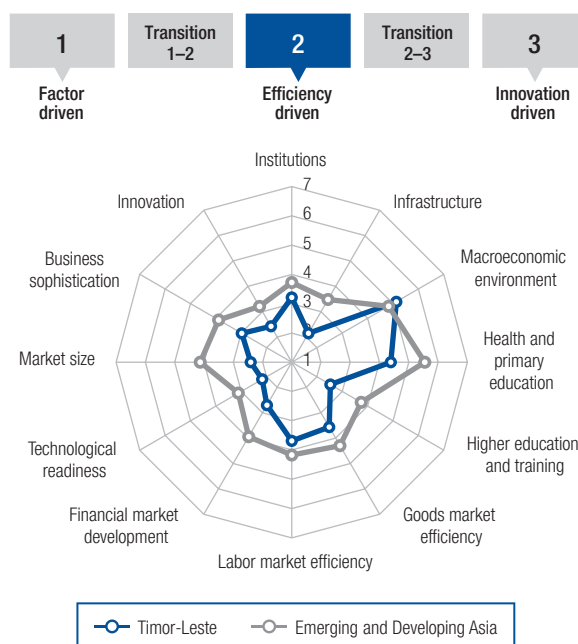
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



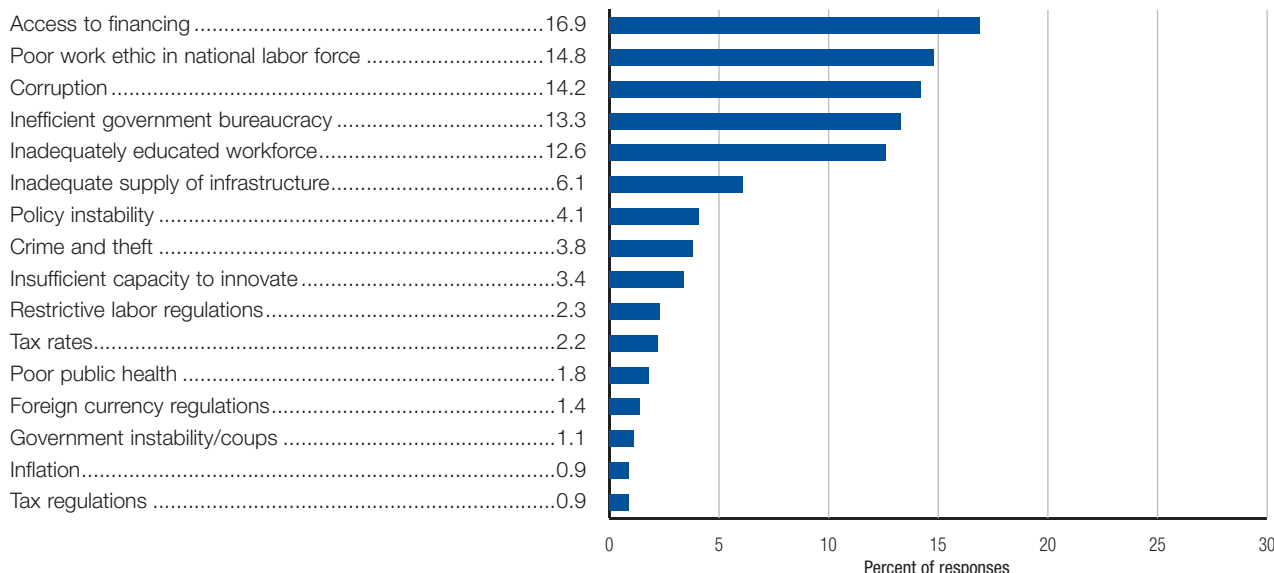
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	136	3.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	138	3.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	136	3.3
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	131	3.4
Basic requirements (40.0%)	122	3.7
Institutions.....	125	3.2
Infrastructure.....	133	2.1
Macroeconomic environment.....	49	5.1
Health and primary education.....	124	4.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	141	2.8
Higher education and training.....	133	2.5
Goods market efficiency.....	134	3.6
Labor market efficiency.....	122	3.7
Financial market development.....	138	2.7
Technological readiness.....	141	2.2
Market size.....	130	2.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	136	2.7
Business sophistication.....	137	3.0
Innovation.....	135	2.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Timor-Leste

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	2.8	132	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	8	93
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.5	135	6.07	No. days to start a business*	94.0	139
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.2	75	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.4	106
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.0	75	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.2	93
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.1	111	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	2.5	39
1.06	Judicial independence	3.3	93	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.2	97
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.5	112	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.6	119
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.7	94	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.1	126
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.1	100	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	17.9	141
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.1	113	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.4	135
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.8	111	6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.5	132
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.2	129	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.9	92	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.9	110
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.8	99	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.5	110
1.15	Organized crime	4.3	98	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.4	107
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.6	104	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4.3	8
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.5	114	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.8	59
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.0	138	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.7	91
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	3.3	141	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.2	130
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	2.8	141	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.6	58
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.7	98	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.6	60
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.49	127	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.9	129	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	1.9	144	8.01	Availability of financial services	2.9	136
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.02	Affordability of financial services	2.9	139
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.2	138	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.2	129
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.2	143	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.5	94
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	2.6	140	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.6	76
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.0	109	8.06	Soundness of banks	3.5	129
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	57.4	133	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	2.6	131
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.3	138	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	2	137
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	36.1	1	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.0	142
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	63.1	1	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.3	139
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	10.6	137	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.4	138
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	n/a	n/a	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	1.1	144
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	19.7	131	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	134
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	17.5	87	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	8,347.5	55	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.4	129
4.02	Business impact of malaria	2.9	73	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	498.0	137	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	106
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	3.3	142	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.5	144
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	n/a	n/a	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	25.8	110
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.5	135	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	1.0	144
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	47.8	121	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	67.0	107	11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.5	140
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.0	142	11.02	Local supplier quality	3.0	138
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.1	99	11.03	State of cluster development	3.0	124
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.2	90	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	56.6	116	11.05	Value chain breadth	2.9	137
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	17.7	97	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.0	141
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.4	136	11.07	Production process sophistication	2.4	141
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.1	141	11.08	Extent of marketing	2.6	141
5.05	Quality of management schools	2.1	143	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.0	130
5.06	Internet access in schools	2.5	130	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	2.7	141	12.01	Capacity for innovation	2.9	133
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.0	136	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.3	138
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.3	130	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	3.8	138	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.6	130
6.02	Extent of market dominance	2.9	130	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.2	90
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.2	132	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	2.6	143
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.9	51	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.3	88
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	11.0	2				

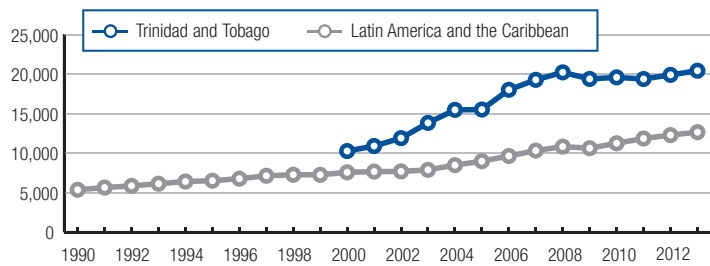
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Trinidad and Tobago

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	1.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	27.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	20,611
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

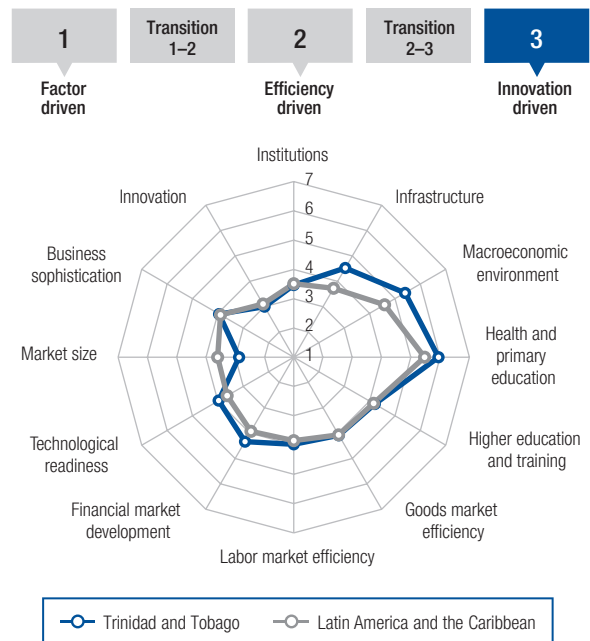
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



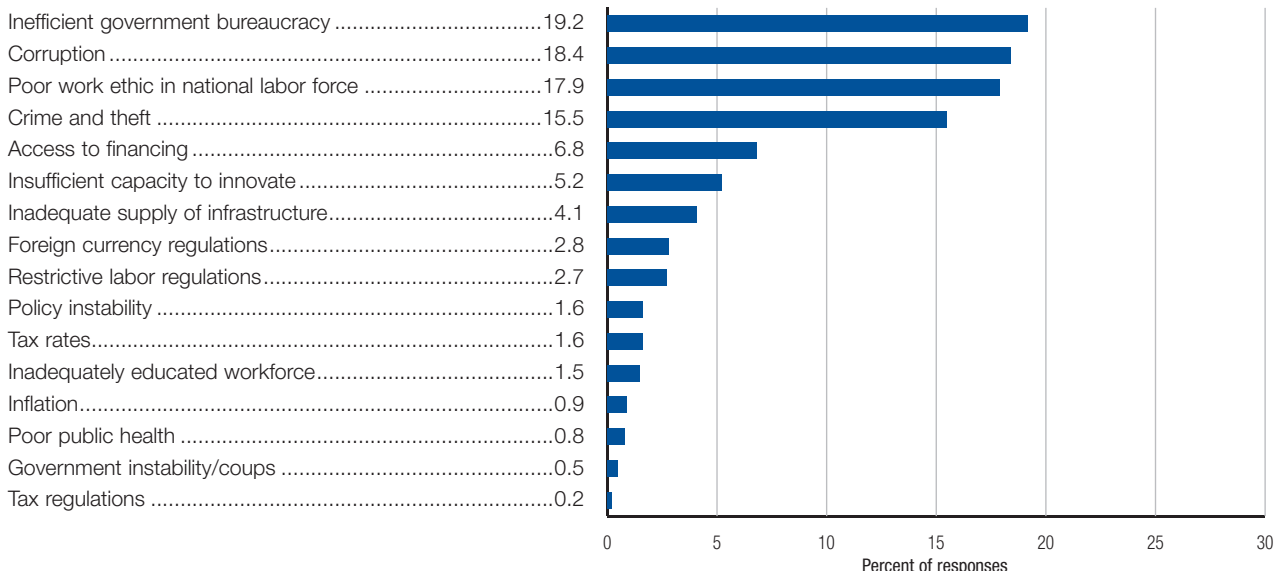
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	89	4.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	92	3.9
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	84	4.0
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	81	4.0
Basic requirements (20.0%)	52	4.8
Institutions.....	95	3.5
Infrastructure.....	52	4.5
Macroeconomic environment.....	38	5.4
Health and primary education.....	59	5.9
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	81	3.9
Higher education and training.....	77	4.2
Goods market efficiency.....	101	4.1
Labor market efficiency.....	96	4.0
Financial market development.....	52	4.3
Technological readiness.....	64	4.0
Market size.....	112	2.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	88	3.5
Business sophistication.....	69	3.9
Innovation.....	100	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trinidad and Tobago

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.1	69	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	7	78
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.2	94	6.07	No. days to start a business*	37.5	123
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.5	114	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.2	117
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.0	123	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	5.0	13
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.3	106	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	12.9	127
1.06	Judicial independence	4.6	41	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.5	74
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.1	137	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	55
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.5	114	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.1	127
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.5	70	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	63.9	41
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.5	83	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.3	138
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.1	90	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.4	75
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.7	98	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.4	63	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.5	133
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	2.3	141	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.6	100
1.15	Organized crime	4.0	112	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.7	83
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.1	117	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	20.5	96
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.4	125	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.3	22
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3	87	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.3	124
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	110	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.3	61
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.5	116	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.4	75
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.7	22	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.8	48
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.72	92	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.6	52	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	4.0	66	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.5	64
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.3	53
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.2	65	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.5	64
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.8	57	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.5	102
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	63.8	96	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.2	109
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.4	51	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.7	40
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	144.9	29	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	95
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	21.7	54	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9	11
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.3	58	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.2	52
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	24.2	46	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.6	71
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	5.2	93	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.6	70
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	30.6	37	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	63.8	46
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	64.7	42	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	14.6	48
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	17.2	88	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	18.9	80
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	24.0	53	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.4	124
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.7	65	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.1	84
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.6	121	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	27.5	107
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.7	102	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	88.4	13
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	18.4	86	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	69.8	98	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.8	37
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.6	43	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.3	76
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.2	63	11.03	State of cluster development	3.6	84
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.0	111	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	85.5	86	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.6	90
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	12.0	109	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.1	58
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.2	44	11.07	Production process sophistication	4.2	50
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.7	35	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.2	70
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.8	33	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.5	97
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.5	64	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.3	61	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.3	105
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.2	51	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.4	93
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.6	117	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.2	62	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.1	106
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.5	94	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.9	118
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.6	106	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.4	39
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.4	20	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.0	72
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	29.1	35				

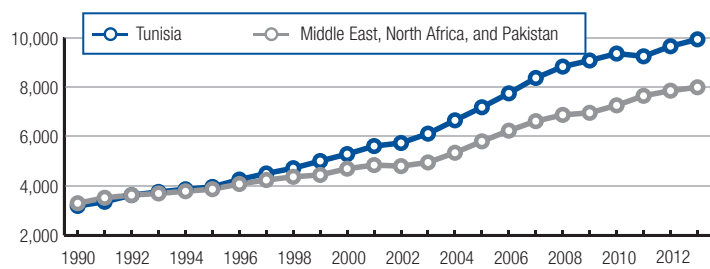
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Tunisia

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	10.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	47.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	4,345
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.13

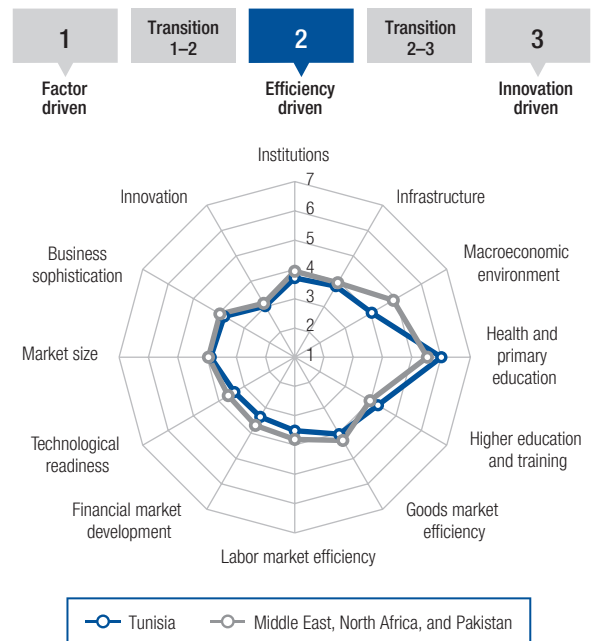
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



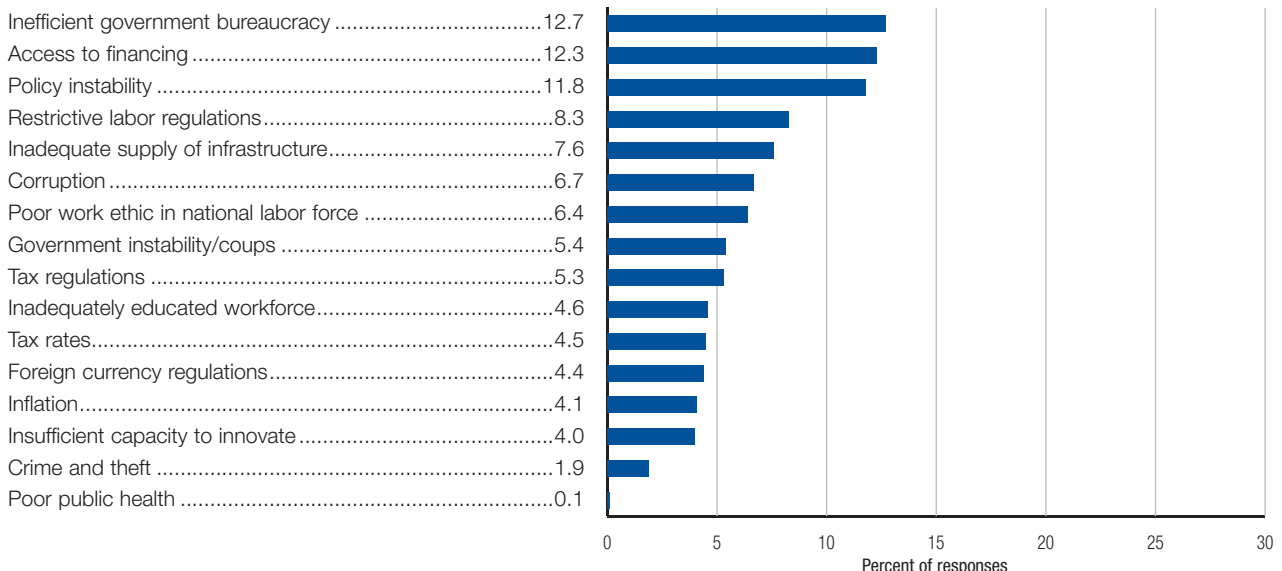
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	87	4.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	83	4.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	n/a	n/a
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements (40.0%)	85	4.4
Institutions.....	81	3.7
Infrastructure.....	79	3.8
Macroeconomic environment.....	111	4.0
Health and primary education.....	53	6.0
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	94	3.7
Higher education and training.....	73	4.3
Goods market efficiency.....	107	4.0
Labor market efficiency.....	129	3.5
Financial market development.....	117	3.4
Technological readiness.....	90	3.4
Market size.....	64	3.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	93	3.4
Business sophistication.....	88	3.8
Innovation.....	99	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)		
1.01	Property rights	4.0	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	10
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.1	6.07	No. days to start a business*	11.0
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.5	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.4
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.1	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	3.9
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.8	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	16.3
1.06	Judicial independence	3.6	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.4
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.2	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.3	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.4
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.5	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	58.0
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.6	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.3
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.4	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.2
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.8	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	3.3	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.8
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.6	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.2
1.15	Organized crime	4.2	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.5
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.1	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	12.1
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.9	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.6
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.5	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.6
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.8
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.0	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.0
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.36
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.9	8th pillar: Financial market development		
2.02	Quality of roads	3.7	8.01	Availability of financial services	3.7
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.3	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.9
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.9	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.6
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.2	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.8
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	190.7	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.7
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.0	8.06	Soundness of banks	3.5
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	115.6	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	9.3	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-5.9	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.7
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	14.9	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.5
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	6.1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.4
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	44.4	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	43.8
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	44.4	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	19.1
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	26.1
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	10th pillar: Market size		
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	31.0	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.6	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.6
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	108.4
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.7	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	46.5
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	13.8	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	75.1	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.6
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.9	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.1
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.9	11.03	State of cluster development	3.5
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.2
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	91.1	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.8
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	35.2	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.0
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.7	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.5
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.7	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.8
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.4	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.4
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.6	12th pillar: Innovation		
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.8	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.3
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.7	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.9
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.8	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.9
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.7	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.1
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.0	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.7
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.8	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.2
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	62.4			

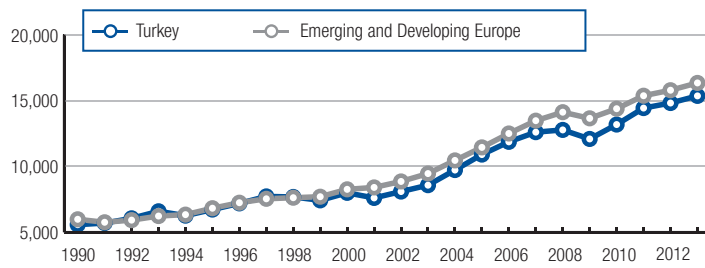
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Turkey

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	76.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	827.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	10,815
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	1.35

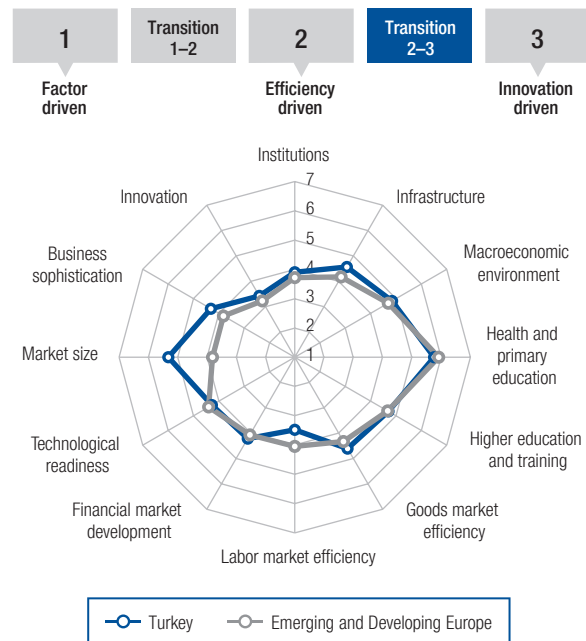
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



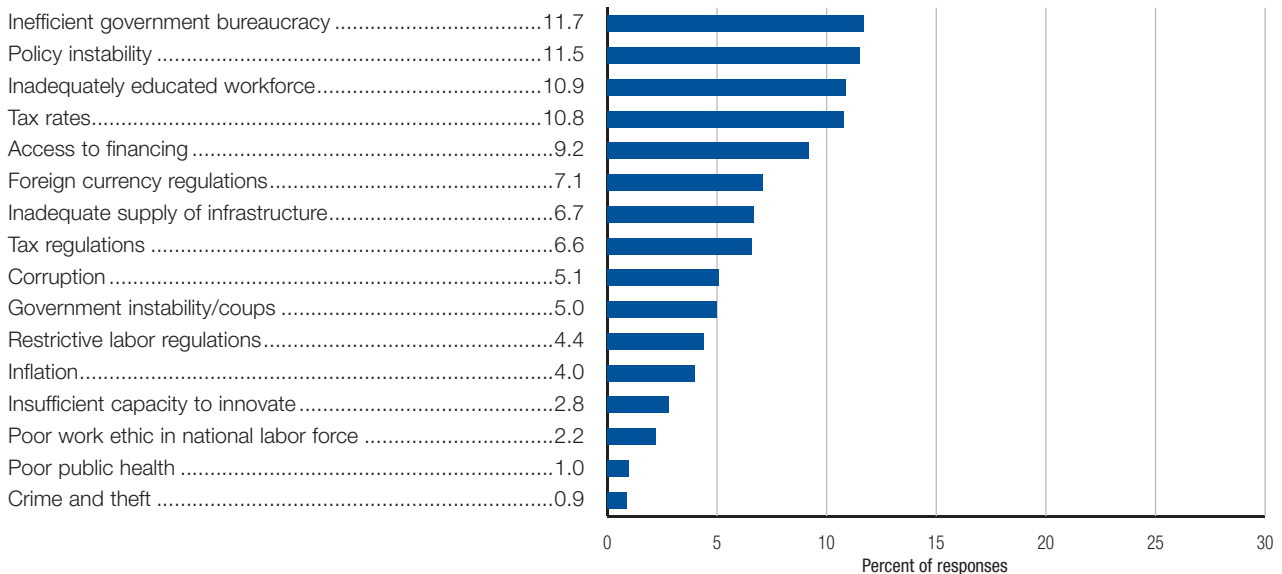
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	45	4.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	44	4.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	43	4.5
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	59	4.3
Basic requirements (35.5%)	56	4.8
Institutions.....	64	3.9
Infrastructure.....	51	4.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	58	4.8
Health and primary education.....	69	5.8
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	45	4.4
Higher education and training.....	50	4.7
Goods market efficiency.....	43	4.6
Labor market efficiency.....	131	3.5
Financial market development.....	58	4.2
Technological readiness.....	55	4.3
Market size.....	16	5.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (14.5%)	51	3.9
Business sophistication.....	50	4.3
Innovation.....	56	3.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.6	47	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.7	72	6.07	No. days to start a business*	6.0	21
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.2	74	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.7	77
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.1	62	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	77
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	4.3	54	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.1	69
1.06	Judicial independence	3.1	101	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.1	102
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.2	59	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.4	71
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.7	37	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.8	83
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.5	71	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	33.1	106
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.8	56	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.1	32
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.5	52	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.5	67
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.4	42	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.0	123	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.0	96
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.5	67	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	49
1.15	Organized crime	4.4	90	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.9	67
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.6	103	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	29.8	128
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.0	68	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.3	98
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.8	66	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.8	81
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	79	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.3	63
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.3	57	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.2	86
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.3	34	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.9	100
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.43	130	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.1	33	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	4.9	40	8.01	Availability of financial services	5.2	35
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.1	49	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.9	37
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.4	57	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.9	45
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.4	34	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.9	64
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	2,503.6	17	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.5	90
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.8	72	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.7	38
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	93.0	105	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.6	48
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	18.1	65	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4	96
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.5	43	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5.3	45
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	13.7	117	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.2	37
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	7.5	122	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.1	28
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	35.8	53	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	46.3	72
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	55.5	60	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	11.2	59
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	65.5	40	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.0	1	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	32.3	62
4.02	Business impact of malaria	6.2	7	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	22.0	49	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.2	16
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.1	49	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.5	26
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	1,174.2	16
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.1	41	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	23.6	118
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	12.2	63	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.9	59	11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.3	14
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.5	94	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.7	49
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	94.0	68	11.03	State of cluster development	4.3	36
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.2	95	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	86.1	84	11.05	Value chain breadth	4.0	54
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	69.4	28	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.6	26
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.4	89	11.07	Production process sophistication	4.5	36
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.5	98	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.6	42
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.8	100	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	88
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.7	58	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.4	57	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.7	77
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.8	91	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.9	64
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.9	89	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.9	11	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	61
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.2	39	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.2	17
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.7	26	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	59
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.5	90	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	6.8	42
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	40.2	78				

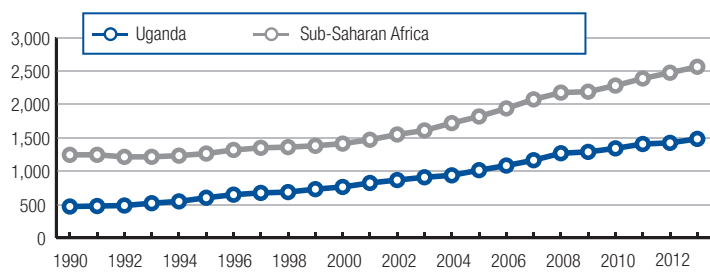
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Uganda

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	36.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	23.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	626
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.06

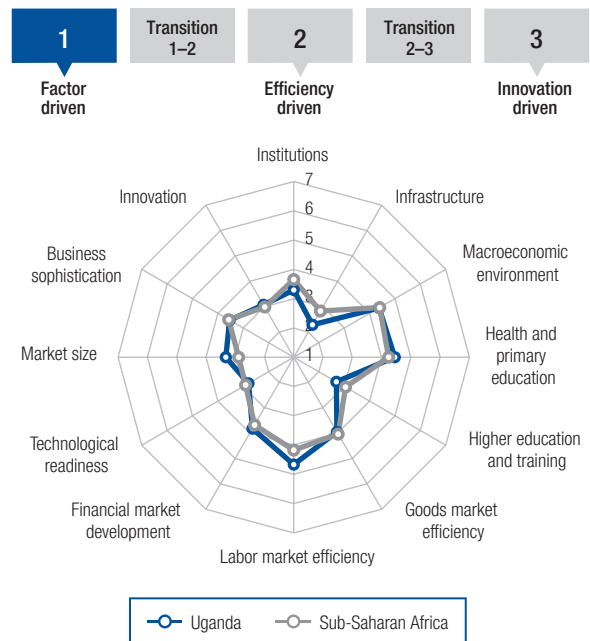
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



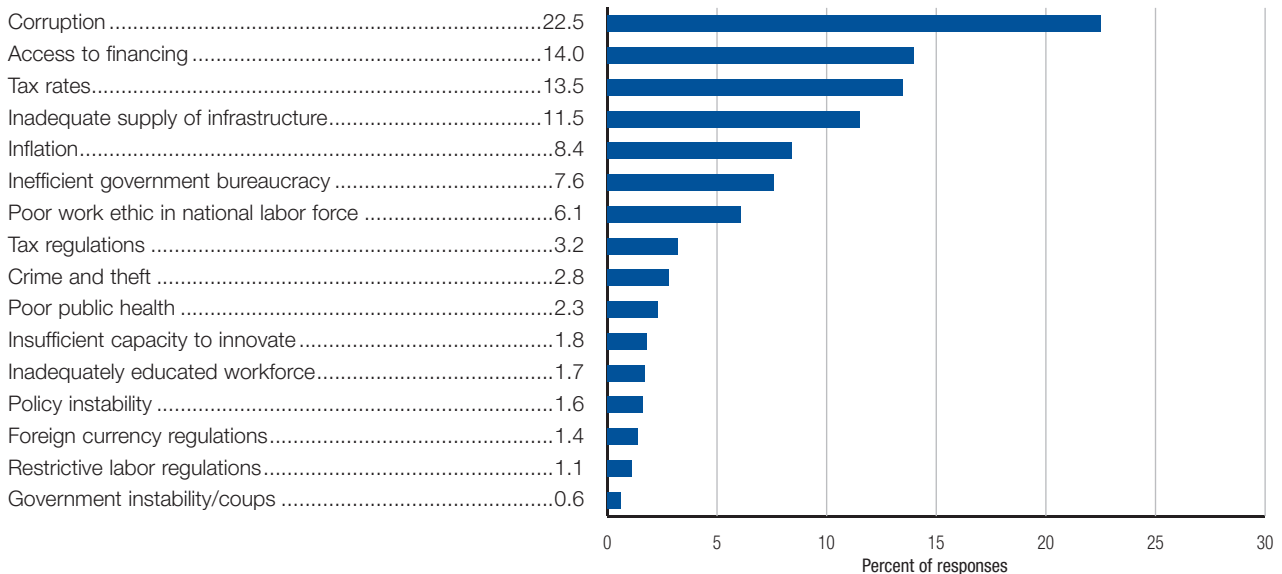
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	122	3.6
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	129	3.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	123	3.5
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	121	3.6
Basic requirements (60.0%)	126	3.6
Institutions.....	115	3.3
Infrastructure.....	129	2.3
Macroeconomic environment.....	96	4.4
Health and primary education.....	122	4.4
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	110	3.5
Higher education and training.....	129	2.7
Goods market efficiency.....	119	3.9
Labor market efficiency.....	27	4.7
Financial market development.....	81	3.8
Technological readiness.....	119	2.8
Market size.....	86	3.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	104	3.3
Business sophistication.....	109	3.5
Innovation.....	96	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	3.4	112
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.7	124
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.0	134
1.04 Public trust in politicians	2.5	94
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.8	128
1.06 Judicial independence	3.0	106
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.6	103
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	2.5	109
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.7	42
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.8	61
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.2	84
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	3.9	80
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	3.6	131
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.4	118
1.15 Organized crime	4.1	108
1.16 Reliability of police services	3.7	95
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.8	83
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.9	114
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.6	63
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.4	123
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.7	98
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.5	104
2.02 Quality of roads	3.2	105
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.5	101
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	2.8	118
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.2	124
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions*	49.6	101
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	2.9	114
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	44.1	138
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.6	132
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.7	87
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	14.7	109
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	5.4	97
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	33.9	49
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	32.2	101
4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	24,487.0	65
4.02 Business impact of malaria	3.3	65
4.03 Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	179.0	115
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.3	115
4.05 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	7.2	134
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.1	141
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	45.4	117
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	58.6	125
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.9	115
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	90.9	100
5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	27.6	138
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	9.1	118
5.03 Quality of the education system	3.6	78
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.1	117
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.8	96
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.2	116
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.7	98
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.6	110
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.2	55
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.1	124
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.5	40
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.4	94
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	36.6	68

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)		
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	15	141
6.07 No. days to start a business*	32.0	112
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.8	71
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.4	62
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	9.0	99
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.2	33
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.9	30
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.8	84
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	36.2	100
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.1	102
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.4	136
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	91
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	6.2	2
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	4.9	10
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	8.7	26
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.6	74
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.2	126
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.9	88
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	2.8	113
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	3.0	95
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	86
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.5	121
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.1	85
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.5	93
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.2	106
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.6	83
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	92
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7	43
9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.3	98
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.1	110
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.7	56
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %	16.2	110
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	126
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	4.2	121
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	7.4	102
10th pillar: Market size		
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.2	82
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.7	105
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	54.6	87
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	19.2	131
11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.7	59
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.5	129
11.03 State of cluster development	3.5	86
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.8	121
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.6	93
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.7	100
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.2	115
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.4	119
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.1	124
12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.5	90
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.6	78
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.9	97
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	62
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.4	72
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.5	105
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	112

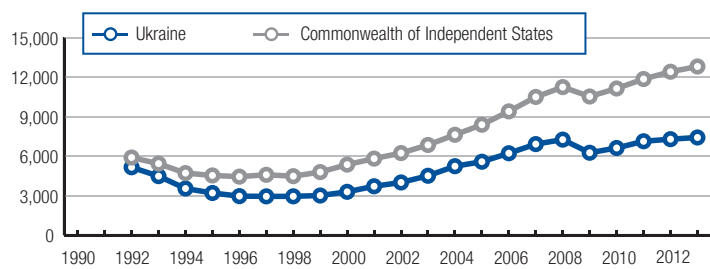
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Ukraine

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	45.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	177.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	3,919
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.39

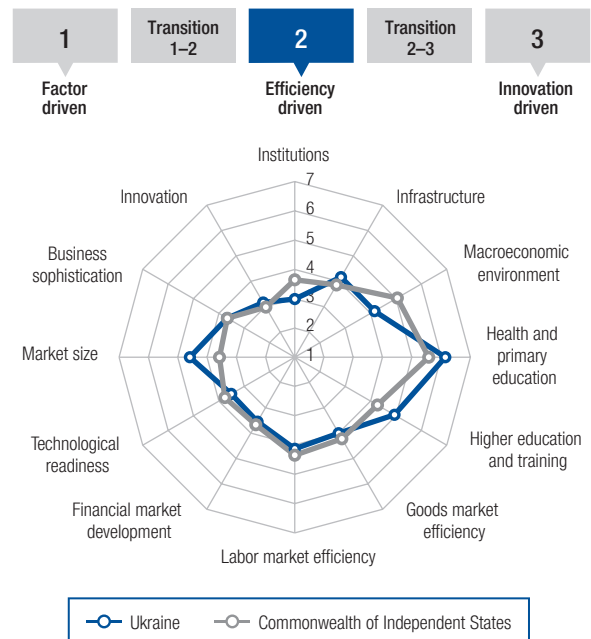
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



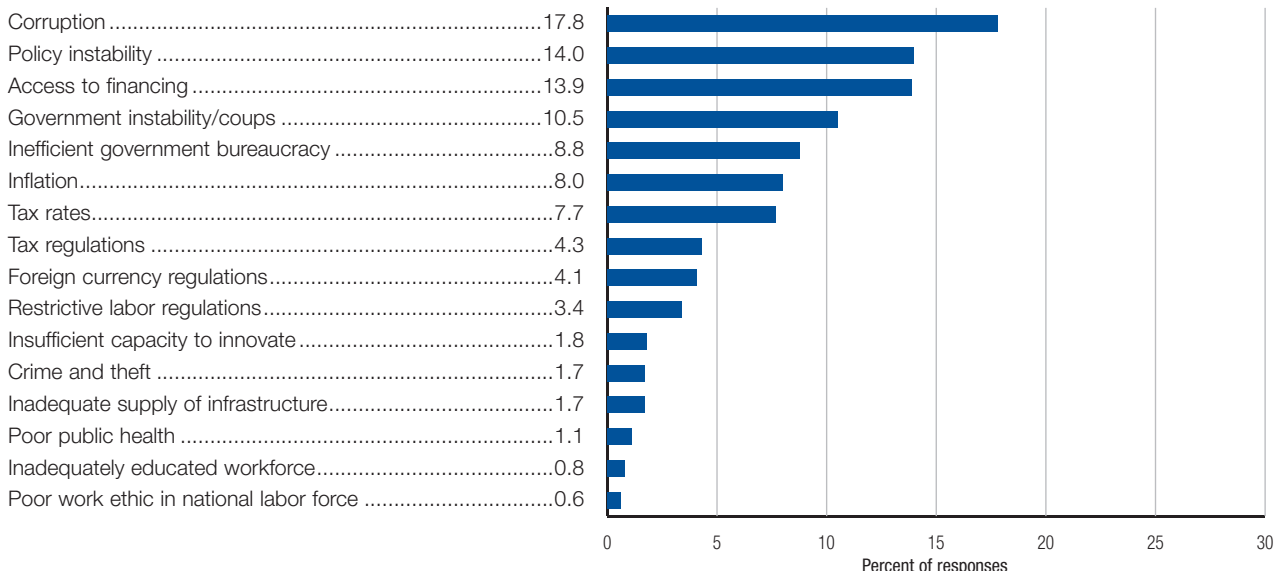
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	76	4.1
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	84	4.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	73	4.1
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	82	4.0
Basic requirements (40.0%)	87	4.4
Institutions.....	130	3.0
Infrastructure.....	68	4.2
Macroeconomic environment.....	105	4.1
Health and primary education.....	43	6.1
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	67	4.1
Higher education and training.....	40	4.9
Goods market efficiency.....	112	4.0
Labor market efficiency.....	80	4.1
Financial market development.....	107	3.5
Technological readiness.....	85	3.5
Market size.....	38	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	92	3.4
Business sophistication.....	99	3.7
Innovation.....	81	3.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Ukraine

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	2.7	135	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.7	129	6.07	No. days to start a business*	21.0	96
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.4	124	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.4	104
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.4	96	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.1	106
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.0	118	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	2.8	43
1.06	Judicial independence	2.0	140	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.5	122
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.5	116	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.5	125
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	1.9	138	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.3	118
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.9	115	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	51.9	60
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.6	129	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.5	72
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.3	131	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.4	73
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.6	104	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.4	117	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.8	119
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.9	97	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.9	77
1.15	Organized crime	3.6	126	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.9	64
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.6	135	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	13.0	57
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	98	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.6	135
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.7	124	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.5	31
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	86	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.5	115
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	2.8	139	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.3	132
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.3	105	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.3	130
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			8th pillar: Financial market development				
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.1	75	8.01	Availability of financial services	3.9	102
2.02	Quality of roads	2.2	139	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.5	123
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.3	25	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.7	108
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.3	107	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.6	87
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.8	99	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.3	97
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	229.7	61	8.06	Soundness of banks	3.0	138
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.9	69	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	2.9	127
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	138.1	33	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9	11
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	26.2	45	9th pillar: Technological readiness			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.5	99	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.1	113
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	6.0	134	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.2	100
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	-0.3	75	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.7	127
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	41.0	66	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	41.8	82
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	31.5	105	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	8.8	68
4th pillar: Health and primary education			10th pillar: Market size				
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	37
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.2	38
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	93.0	90	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	336.8	41
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.8	98	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	46.5	54
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.9	106	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.0	86	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.5	80
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	9.2	54	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.2	83
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	70.9	88	11.03	State of cluster development	3.0	128
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.7	40	11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.0	107
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.9	31	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.7	79
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11th pillar: Business sophistication				
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	97.8	41	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.9	82
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	79.7	13	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.5	95
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.7	72	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.1	79
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.8	30	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.2	123
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.9	88	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.06	Internet access in schools	4.3	67	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.6	82
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.9	84	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.8	67
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.8	92	12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.1	66
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12th pillar: Innovation				
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.7	101	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.5	74
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.0	129	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.9	123
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.0	136	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.3	48
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.7	137	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	3.2	52
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	54.9	123				

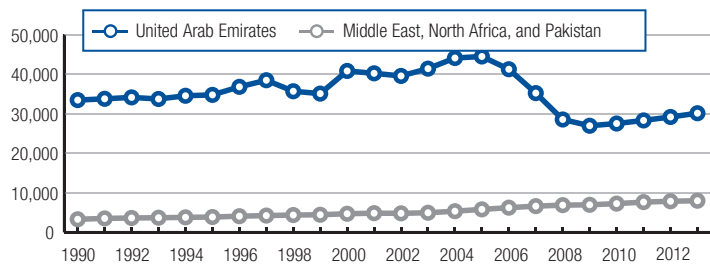
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

United Arab Emirates

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	9.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	396.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	43,876
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.31

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



Global Competitiveness Index

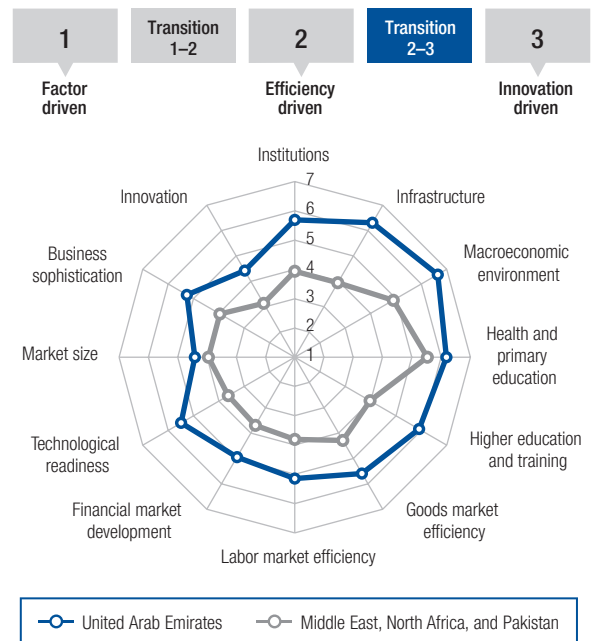
	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	12	5.3
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	19	5.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	24	5.1
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	27	4.9

Basic requirements (21.2%)	2	6.2
Institutions.....	7	5.7
Infrastructure.....	3	6.3
Macroeconomic environment.....	5	6.6
Health and primary education.....	38	6.2

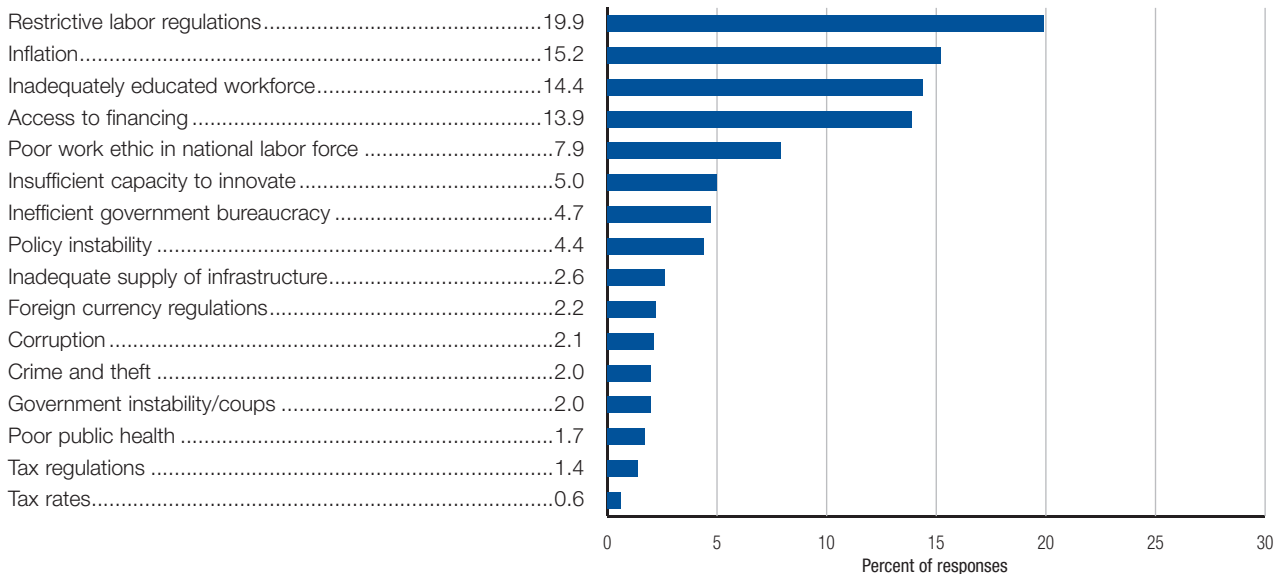
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	14	5.2
Higher education and training.....	6	5.9
Goods market efficiency.....	3	5.6
Labor market efficiency.....	8	5.1
Financial market development.....	17	4.9
Technological readiness.....	24	5.5
Market size.....	46	4.4

Innovation and sophistication factors (28.8%)	21	4.8
Business sophistication.....	14	5.3
Innovation.....	24	4.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

United Arab Emirates

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	5.5	23
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.5	18
1.03 Diversion of public funds	6.0	7
1.04 Public trust in politicians	6.0	3
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	6.4	4
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	3
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.2	17
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.7	15
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	5.4	10
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.4	10
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	6.5	2
1.15 Organized crime	6.8	1
1.16 Reliability of police services	6.2	7
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	5.8	11
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.5	26
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.5	15
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.3	16
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	83
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	6.4	3
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*	4,799.4	6
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	6.6	11
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	171.9	6
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	22.3	50
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	10.1	5
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	38.9	11
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.1	1
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	12.3	9
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	73.3	30
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.*	1.7	2
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	30
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	7.2	44
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	77.0	41
4.09 Quality of primary education	5.4	13
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.2	98
5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	92.3	64
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	n/a	n/a
5.03 Quality of the education system	5.3	9
5.04 Quality of math and science education	5.3	11
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.3	18
5.06 Internet access in schools	6.0	18
5.07 Availability of research and training services	5.4	17
5.08 Extent of staff training	5.1	11
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	6.0	9
6.02 Extent of market dominance	5.2	10
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.3	6
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	6.3	2
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	14.9	7

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
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	39
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	5.0	3
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.5	2
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.2	58
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.7	10
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	5.7	6
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	6.0	3
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	76.3	27
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.7	6
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.5	9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.5	10
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	6.1	3
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	5.1	8
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4.3	8
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	6.2	3
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	6
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	5.9	3
7.10 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.51	126
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	17
8.04 Ease of access to loans	4.7	3
8.05 Venture capital availability	4.4	4
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.9	23
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.5	12
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4	96
9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.3	8
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	6.0	7
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.8	3
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %*	88.0	10
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	11.1	61
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	52.3	51
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	89.0	11
10th pillar: Market size		
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.0	51
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.5	29
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	272.0	49
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	94.9	9
11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.4	11
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.3	23
11.03 State of cluster development	5.5	4
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	4.8	25
11.05 Value chain breadth	5.1	13
11.06 Control of international distribution	5.3	3
11.07 Production process sophistication	5.1	27
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.6	9
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	5.0	13
12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	4.7	25
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	49

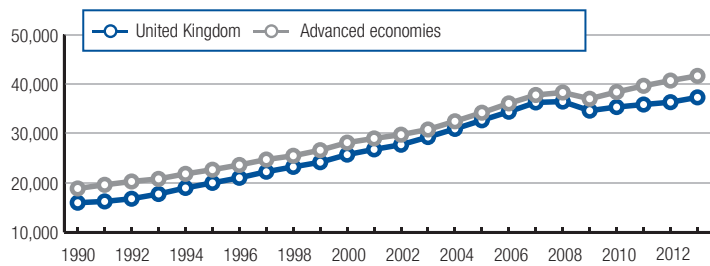
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

United Kingdom

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	64.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	2,535.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	39,567
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	2.75

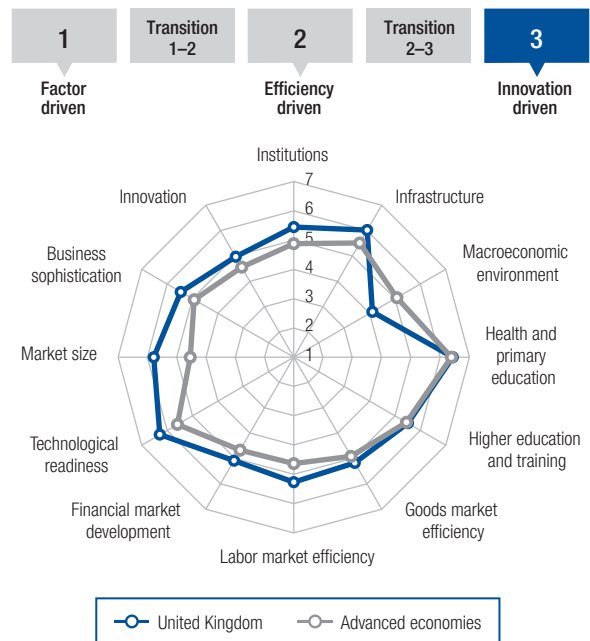
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



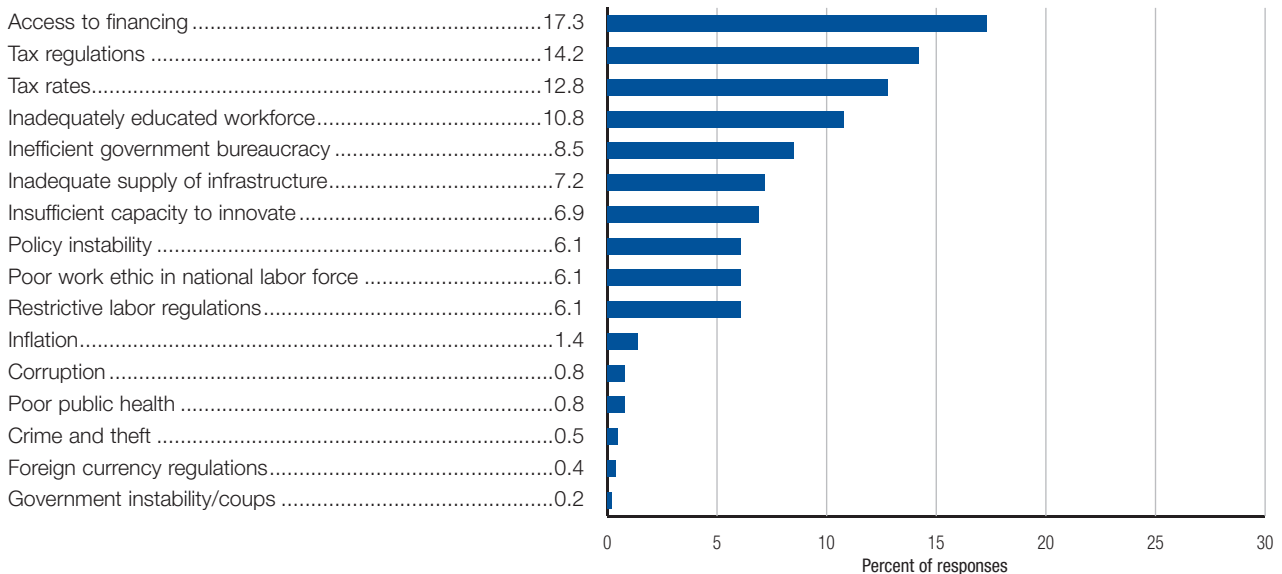
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	9	5.4
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	10	5.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	8	5.4
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	10	5.4
Basic requirements (20.0%)	24	5.5
Institutions.....	12	5.4
Infrastructure.....	10	6.0
Macroeconomic environment.....	107	4.1
Health and primary education.....	21	6.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	4	5.5
Higher education and training.....	19	5.5
Goods market efficiency.....	13	5.2
Labor market efficiency.....	5	5.3
Financial market development.....	15	5.1
Technological readiness.....	2	6.3
Market size.....	6	5.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	8	5.2
Business sophistication.....	6	5.5
Innovation.....	12	5.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

United Kingdom

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	6.2	4	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.9	8	6.07	No. days to start a business*	12.0	62
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.6	13	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.3	24
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.5	19	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.7	31
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.9	15	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	5
1.06	Judicial independence	6.2	7	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	6.1	4
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.5	17	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.6	8
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.8	33	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5.3	12
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.9	37	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	32.6	107
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.7	5	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.2	29
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	5.1	7	6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.6	8
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	5.2	16	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.1	82	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.1	22
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	5.0	42	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.8	10
1.15	Organized crime	5.8	29	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.5	20
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.6	26	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	8.5	25
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	5.6	14	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.1	33
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.8	16	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.7	17
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.4	17	7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.8	10
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.3	15	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	5.0	11
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	8.0	10	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	5.9	5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.85	51	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.3	27	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	5.2	30	8.01	Availability of financial services	6.1	7
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.9	16	8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.5	19
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.6	16	8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.9	10
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.5	28	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.7	82
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	6,725.3	3	8.05	Venture capital availability	3.6	19
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.6	12	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.5	89
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	123.8	51	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.3	22
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	52.9	8	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	10	1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-5.8	119	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.5	4
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	11.0	126	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.7	14
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	2.6	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.2	17
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	90.1	126	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	89.8	9
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	87.7	13	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	35.7	7
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	352.6	7	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	87.2	12
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	15.0	35	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.7	8
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.5	25	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.1	8
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	59	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	2,390.9	8
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.5	21	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	32.8	88
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	4.1	28	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	81.5	12	11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.5	3
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.9	30	11.02	Local supplier quality	5.5	13
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	99.8	6	11.03	State of cluster development	5.2	10
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	6.0	9	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	95.4	54	11.05	Value chain breadth	5.2	12
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	61.9	36	11.06	Control of international distribution	4.7	19
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.6	23	11.07	Production process sophistication	5.7	12
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.3	63	11.08	Extent of marketing	6.1	2
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.8	5	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	5.0	16
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.3	7	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	5.7	7	12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.3	10
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.7	23	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	6.3	2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	4.8	14	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	6.1	5	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.7	4
6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.0	15	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.7	44
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.1	16	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.8	22
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.3	25	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	89.1	18
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	34.0	54				

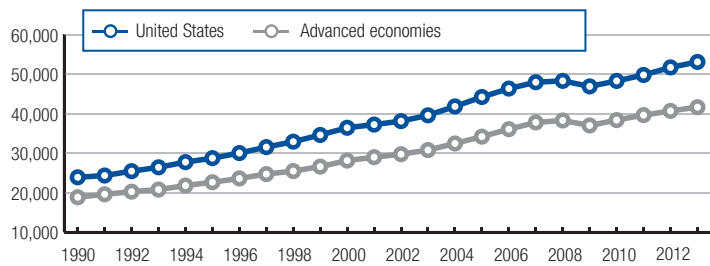
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

United States

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	316.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	16,799.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	53,101
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	19.31

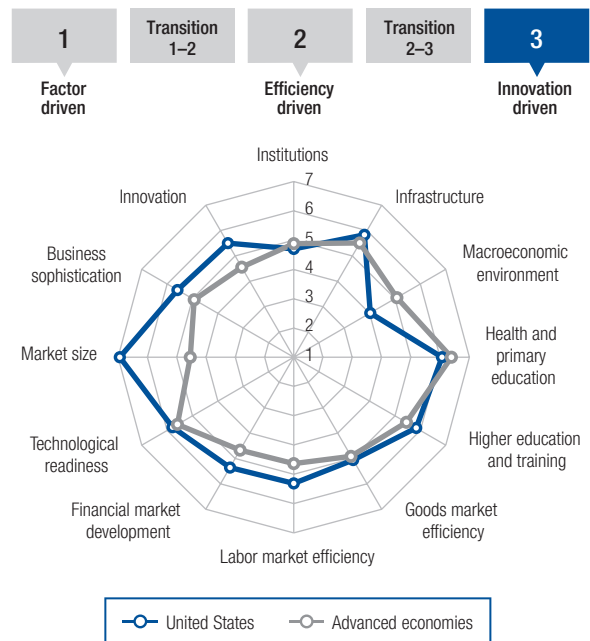
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



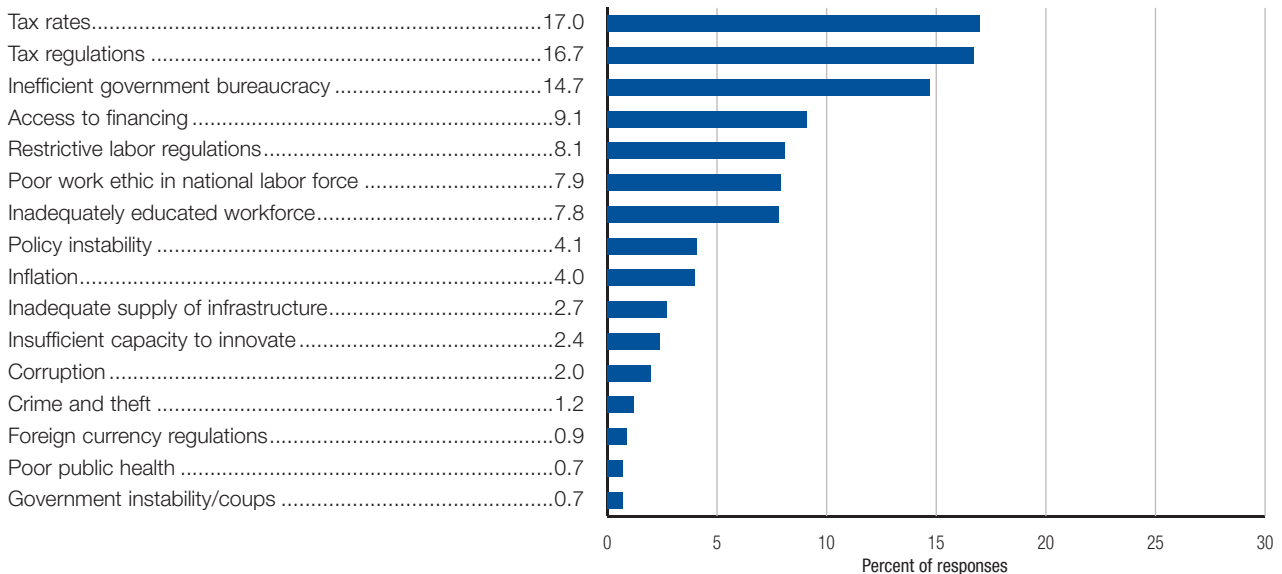
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	3	5.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	5	5.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	7	5.5
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	5	5.4
Basic requirements (20.0%)	33	5.1
Institutions.....	30	4.7
Infrastructure.....	12	5.8
Macroeconomic environment.....	113	4.0
Health and primary education.....	49	6.1
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	1	5.7
Higher education and training.....	7	5.8
Goods market efficiency.....	16	5.1
Labor market efficiency.....	4	5.3
Financial market development.....	9	5.3
Technological readiness.....	16	5.8
Market size.....	1	6.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	5	5.5
Business sophistication.....	4	5.6
Innovation.....	5	5.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

United States

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	5.3	25	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5.4	20	6.07	No. days to start a business*	5.0	14
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4.6	30	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.2	33
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.4	48	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.4	71
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.0	36	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.3	33
1.06	Judicial independence	5.1	30	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.1	41
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.5	47	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.7	44
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.1	73	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.8	33
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.4	82	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	16.4	143
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.9	23	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	5.4	14
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.4	18	6.16	Buyer sophistication	4.5	10
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.4	44	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.2	118	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.7	43
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.2	85	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.6	24
1.15	Organized crime	4.7	73	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.9	11
1.16	Reliability of police services	5.7	22	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	0.0	1
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.8	33	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.0	37
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.5	32	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.8	10
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	5.4	16	7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.7	12
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.0	23	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	5.7	3
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	8.3	6	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	5.8	6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.86	49	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.8	16	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	5.7	16	8.01	Availability of financial services	6.2	4
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.9	15	8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.7	10
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.7	12	8.03	Financing through local equity market	5.2	6
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	6.1	9	8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.9	14
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	34,115.8	1	8.05	Venture capital availability	4.4	3
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6.3	24	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.4	49
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	95.5	101	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	5.0	30
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	42.2	20	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9	11
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-7.3	130	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.5	2
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	17.2	87	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	6.1	3
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.5	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.9	41
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	104.5	134	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	84.2	16
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	91.6	7	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	28.5	19
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	64.1	42	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	92.8	10
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	3.6	5	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	7.0	1
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.0	51	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.7	2
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.6	92	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	16,799.7	1
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.4	75	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	13.3	137
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	6.0	39	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	78.7	34	11.01	Local supplier quantity	5.5	8
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.7	36	11.02	Local supplier quality	5.6	8
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.8	90	11.03	State of cluster development	5.4	5
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	5.6	14	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	93.7	59	11.05	Value chain breadth	5.4	5
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	94.3	3	11.06	Control of international distribution	5.3	5
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.6	27	11.07	Production process sophistication	6.1	7
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.4	51	11.08	Extent of marketing	6.2	1
5.05	Quality of management schools	5.6	11	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	5.2	9
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.1	15	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	5.6	8	12.01	Capacity for innovation	5.9	2
5.08	Extent of staff training	5.0	14	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	6.1	4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	5.5	4	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.9	10	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.8	2
6.02	Extent of market dominance	5.1	14	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.4	8
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.1	15	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5.3	5
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4.1	34	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	149.8	11
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	46.3	102				

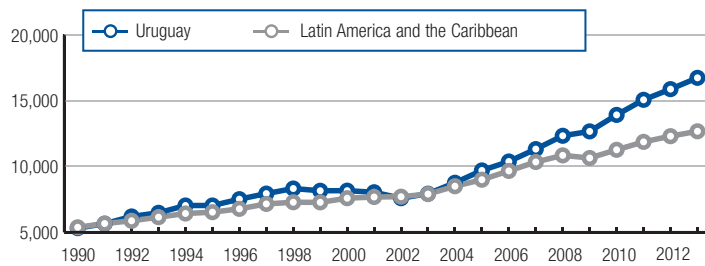
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Uruguay

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	3.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	56.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	16,609
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.07

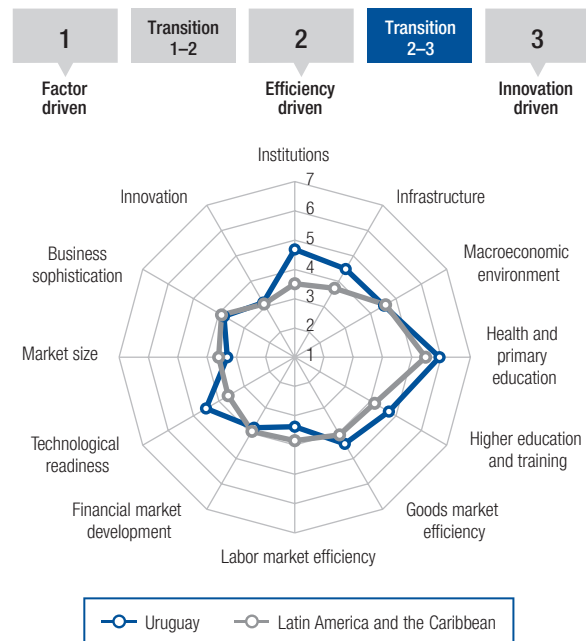
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



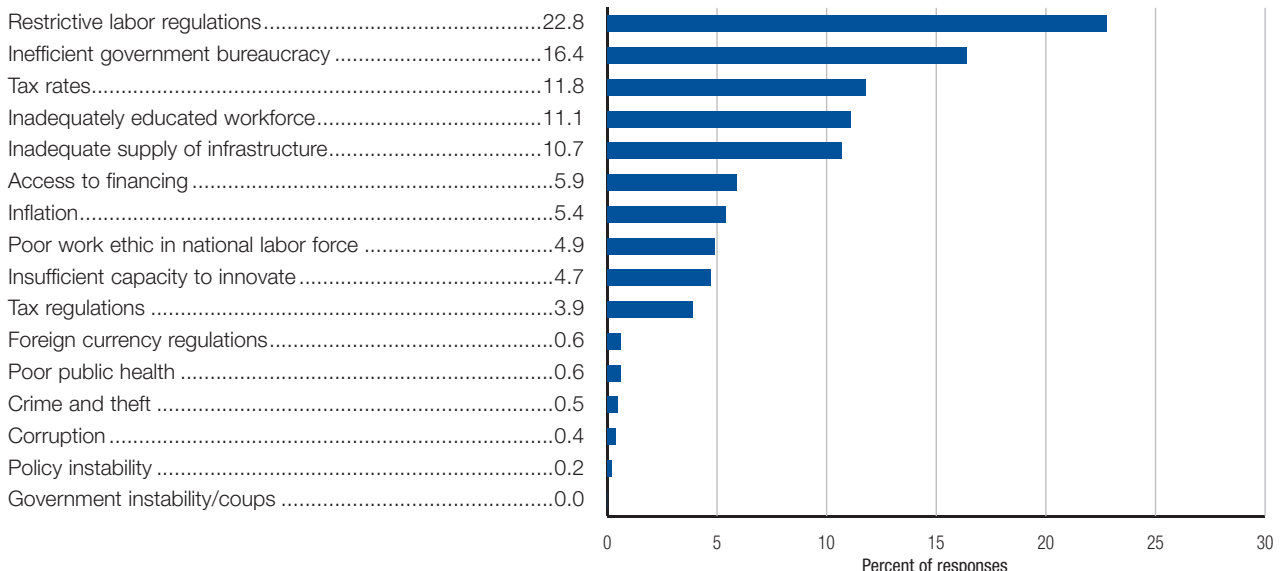
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	80	4.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	85	4.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	74	4.1
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	63	4.3
Basic requirements (21.0%)	47	4.9
Institutions.....	31	4.7
Infrastructure.....	54	4.5
Macroeconomic environment.....	84	4.5
Health and primary education.....	58	5.9
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	72	4.0
Higher education and training.....	49	4.7
Goods market efficiency.....	57	4.4
Labor market efficiency.....	134	3.4
Financial market development.....	87	3.8
Technological readiness.....	46	4.5
Market size.....	89	3.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (29.0%)	85	3.5
Business sophistication.....	85	3.8
Innovation.....	82	3.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Uruguay

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.9	40	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	32
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.1	44	6.07	No. days to start a business*	6.5	31
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5.2	21	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.7	10
1.04	Public trust in politicians	4.5	20	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	43
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	5.6	24	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	7.9	90
1.06	Judicial independence	5.6	21	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.4	24
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.9	31	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.2	21
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.6	104	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.5	46
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.4	84	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	26.2	127
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.0	50	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.3	92
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.8	40	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.6	54
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.7	27	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.5	4	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.4	139
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	3.8	100	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	2.4	144
1.15	Organized crime	6.0	21	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.9	127
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.1	73	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	20.8	98
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.9	31	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.9	120
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.1	46	7.06	Pay and productivity	2.3	144
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.5	70	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.0	82
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.7	37	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.3	83
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	83	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.7	106
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.78	78	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4.0	80	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.5	90	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.2	81
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.3	103	8.02	Affordability of financial services	4.1	71
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4.7	48	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.2	130
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.0	90	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.8	69
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	52.2	98	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.6	77
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5.7	38	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.4	48
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	154.6	19	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.2	64
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	30.8	35	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4	96
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.3	57	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.6	83
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	16.0	98	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.3	93
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	8.6	128	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	5.1	20
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	59.4	98	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	58.1	57
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	58.3	53	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	21.1	37
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	59.9	44	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	31.9	63
4.02	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	27.0	58	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.2	84
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	6.5	24	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.8	100
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.7	97	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	56.7	86
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.2	31	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	21.5	128
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	6.2	40	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	76.9	43	11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.9	122
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.3	97	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.2	81
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	99.5	8	11.03	State of cluster development	3.5	93
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.7	58	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	90.3	69	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.6	88
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	63.2	33	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.9	78
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.9	117	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.7	78
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.9	122	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.0	84
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.3	65	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	102
5.06	Internet access in schools	6.0	17	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.1	75	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.5	87
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.9	80	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.7	74
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.0	81	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.7	103	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.6	70
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.9	54	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.4	79
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.6	109	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.4	111
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.8	60	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	2.4	54
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	41.9	88				

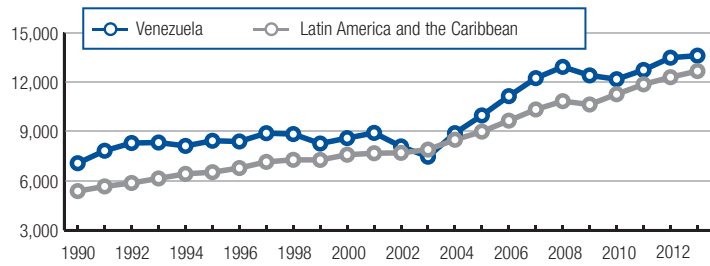
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Venezuela

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	30.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	374.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	12,472
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.47

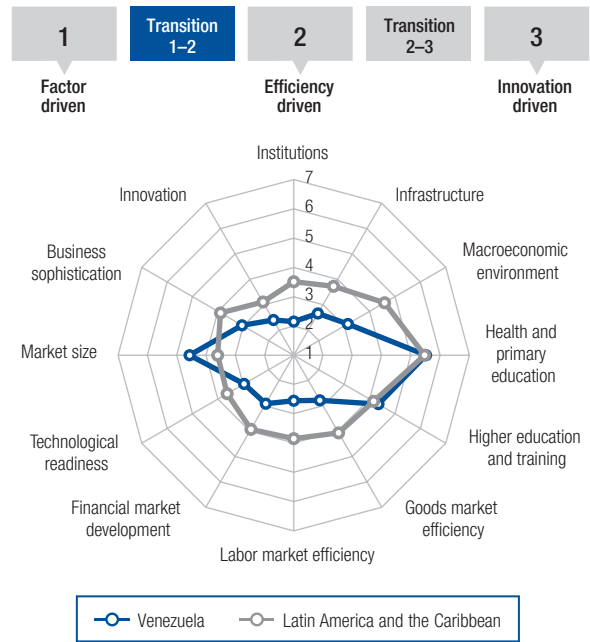
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



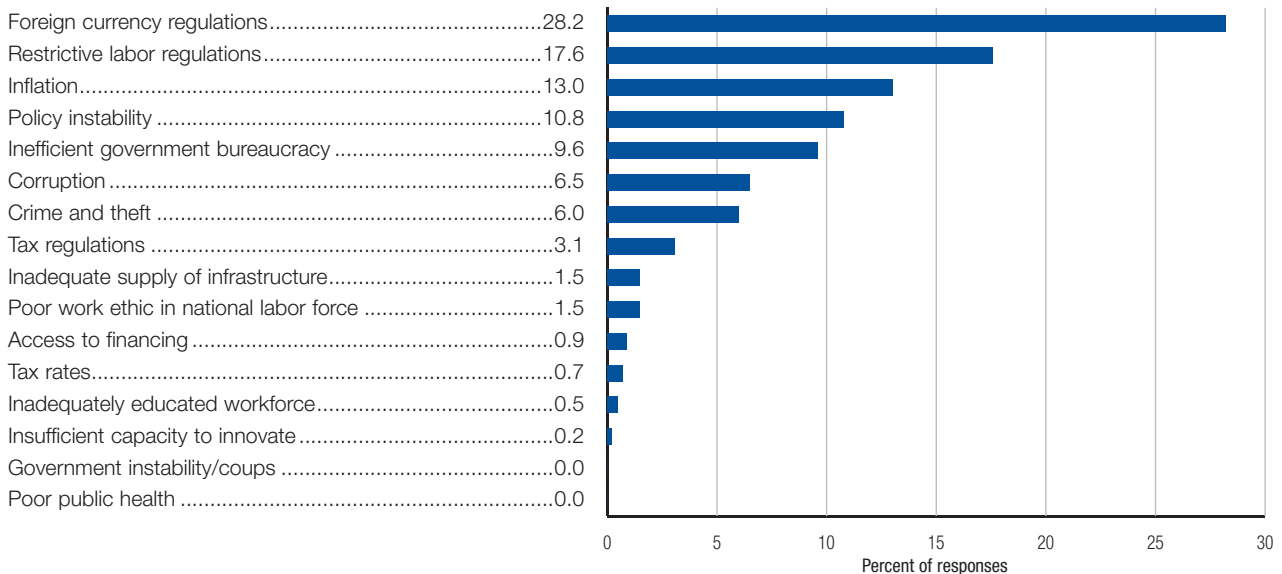
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	131	3.3
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	134	3.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	126	3.5
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	124	3.5
Basic requirements (56.0%)	131	3.4
Institutions.....	144	2.1
Infrastructure.....	121	2.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	139	3.1
Health and primary education.....	87	5.5
Efficiency enhancers (38.0%)	124	3.3
Higher education and training.....	70	4.3
Goods market efficiency.....	144	2.8
Labor market efficiency.....	144	2.6
Financial market development.....	131	2.9
Technological readiness.....	106	3.0
Market size.....	40	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (6.0%)	135	2.7
Business sophistication.....	134	3.0
Innovation.....	137	2.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	1.5	144	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	17	144
1.02	Intellectual property protection	1.6	144	6.07	No. days to start a business*	144.0	143
1.03	Diversion of public funds	1.3	144	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	2.0	144
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.4	143	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	3.6	138
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.4	137	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	12.4	125
1.06	Judicial independence	1.1	144	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.2	130
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	1.5	144	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	1.4	144
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	1.2	144	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	1.7	144
1.09	Burden of government regulation	1.6	144	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	18.9	138
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	1.5	144	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.2	140
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	1.2	144	6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.8	121
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	2.3	144	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	5.2	77	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	2.9	143
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	1.9	144	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	3.7	131
1.15	Organized crime	2.7	141	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	1.4	144
1.16	Reliability of police services	1.7	144	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	not possible	143
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	2.9	139	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.1	114
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.2	96	7.06	Pay and productivity	2.6	138
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.2	98	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.3	67
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.0	132	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	1.8	143
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	2.3	140	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	1.4	144
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.66	105	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.6	135	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	2.6	127	8.01	Availability of financial services	3.6	123
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1.6	99	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.9	88
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.6	130	8.03	Financing through local equity market	1.8	141
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.7	133	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.3	113
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	232.2	60	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.1	122
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	1.7	137	8.06	Soundness of banks	4.5	90
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	101.6	92	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	2.6	132
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	25.6	46	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	2	137
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-15.1	144	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.8	130
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	26.4	36	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.9	122
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	40.7	144	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	2.9	143
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	49.8	85	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	54.9	60
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	32.8	98	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	7.3	74
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	10.2	99	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	287.1	40	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	3.7	113
4.02	Business impact of malaria	5.4	23	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	33.0	62	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	34
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.4	79	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.9	50
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.6	92	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	407.9	33
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.1	84	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	23.7	117
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	13.1	67	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	74.5	65	11.01	Local supplier quantity	2.6	143
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.9	114	11.02	Local supplier quality	3.3	134
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	92.3	83	11.03	State of cluster development	2.4	143
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.4	139	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	85.4	87	11.05	Value chain breadth	2.9	140
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	78.1	16	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.5	115
5.03	Quality of the education system	2.6	131	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.0	129
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.1	118	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.4	120
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.1	82	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.3	117
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.5	103	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.1	132	12.01	Capacity for innovation	2.8	138
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.3	124	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2.5	132
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.5	123	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	2.9	143	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.1	107
6.02	Extent of market dominance	2.9	134	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	1.9	144
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	2.3	142	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.3	118
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.8	132	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.3	90
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	61.7	128				

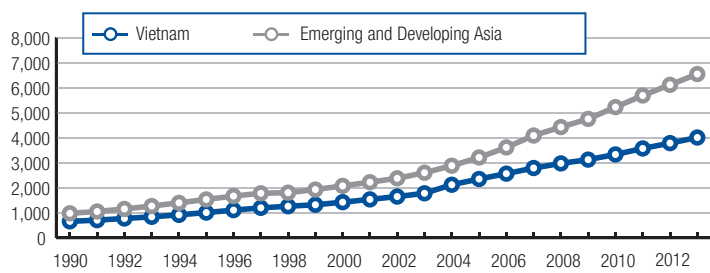
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Vietnam

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	89.7
GDP (US\$ billions).....	170.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,902
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.41

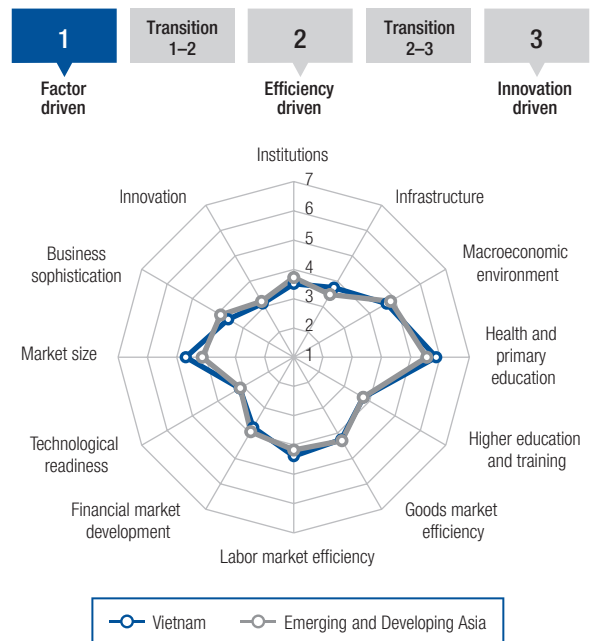
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



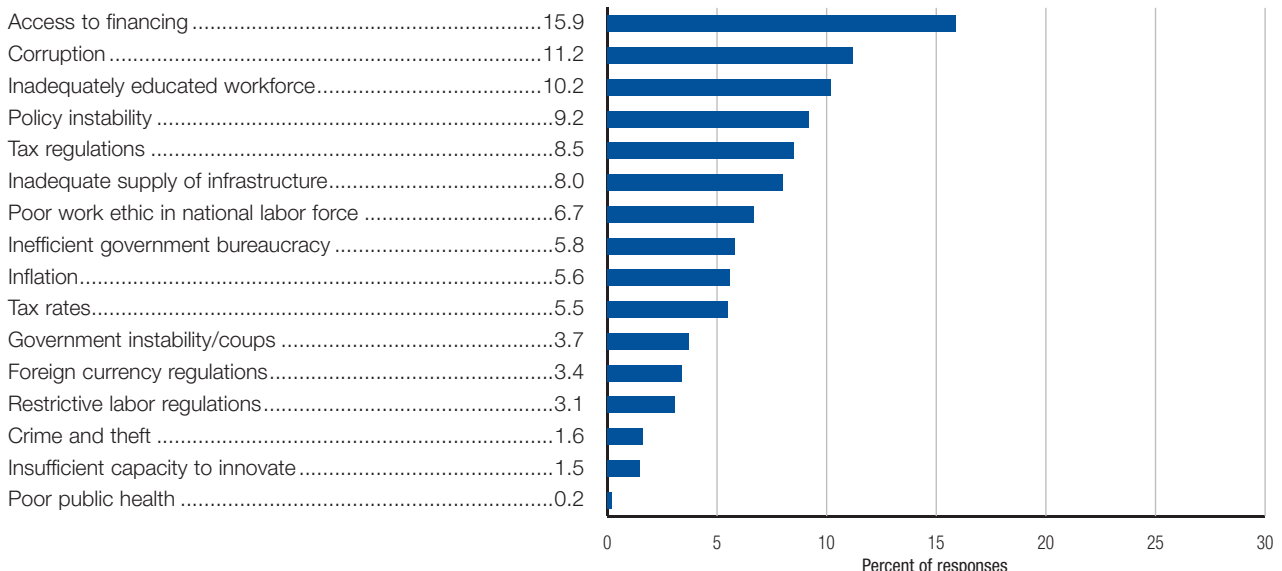
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	68	4.2
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	70	4.2
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	75	4.1
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	65	4.2
Basic requirements (60.0%)	79	4.4
Institutions.....	92	3.5
Infrastructure.....	81	3.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	75	4.7
Health and primary education.....	61	5.9
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	74	4.0
Higher education and training.....	96	3.7
Goods market efficiency.....	78	4.2
Labor market efficiency.....	49	4.4
Financial market development.....	90	3.8
Technological readiness.....	99	3.1
Market size.....	34	4.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	98	3.4
Business sophistication.....	106	3.6
Innovation.....	87	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Vietnam

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.6	101	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	10	118
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.1	105	6.07	No. days to start a business*	34.0	118
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.2	76	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.9	56
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.4	49	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	91
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.2	109	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.8	83
1.06	Judicial independence	3.4	88	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.1	103
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.0	74	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.7	37
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.9	83	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.6	94
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.1	101	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	85.1	16
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.4	89	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.1	105
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.2	80	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.3	85
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.5	116	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.8	94	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.2	79
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.5	64	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.1	60
1.15	Organized crime	4.6	78	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.9	65
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.7	99	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	24.6	112
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.6	109	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.4	86
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.4	132	7.06	Pay and productivity	4.6	23
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	3.8	128	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.5	117
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.4	122	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.2	84
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.3	123	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.4	74
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.92	23	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.3	112	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.2	104	8.01	Availability of financial services	3.9	104
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.0	52	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.6	115
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.7	88	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.9	44
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.0	87	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.6	88
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	816.4	30	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.7	71
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4.2	88	8.06	Soundness of banks	3.5	132
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	130.9	42	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.3	110
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	10.1	86	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8	29
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-5.7	118	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.9	123
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	33.2	17	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.9	121
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	6.6	113	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.2	93
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	55.0	93	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	43.9	77
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	45.3	72	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	5.6	77
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	15.9	90	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	29.7	25	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	18.8	81
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.7	40	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	147.0	106	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	36
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.5	106	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.6	25
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	75	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	359.8	38
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.5	110	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	83.6	16
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	18.4	86	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	75.6	50	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.8	41
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.5	91	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.1	92
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.1	29	11.03	State of cluster development	3.8	75
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.6	128	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	75.2	98	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.3	112
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	24.6	88	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.7	103
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.3	94	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.2	116
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3.9	82	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.5	114
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.4	119	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.3	112
5.06	Internet access in schools	5.0	47	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.3	118	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.5	95
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.9	85	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.3	96
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.2	63	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.1	65	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.3	92
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.7	69	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.9	34
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.9	87	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.8	87
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.5	93	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.2	93
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	35.2	61				

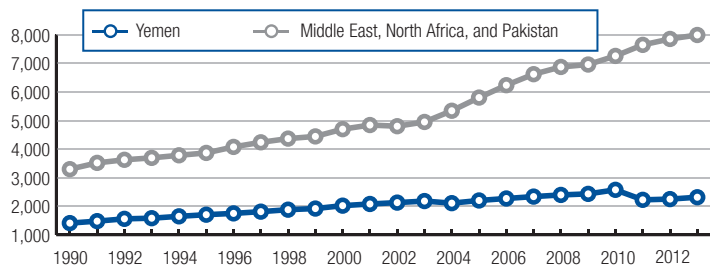
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Yemen

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	26.7
GDP (US\$ billions).....	39.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,469
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.07

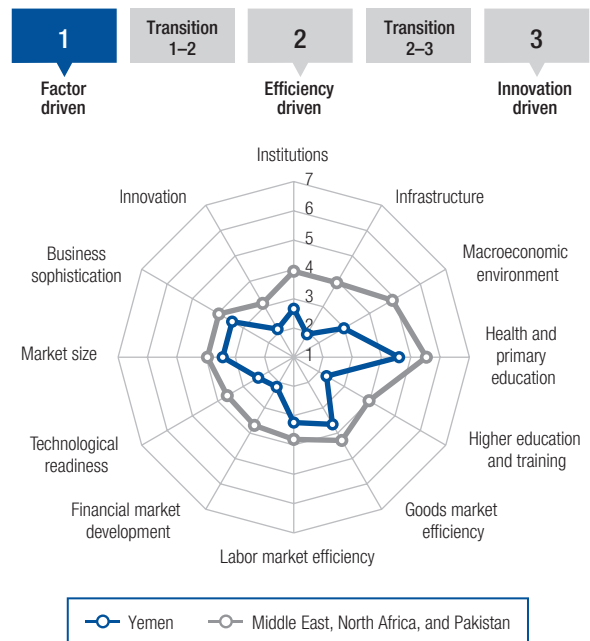
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



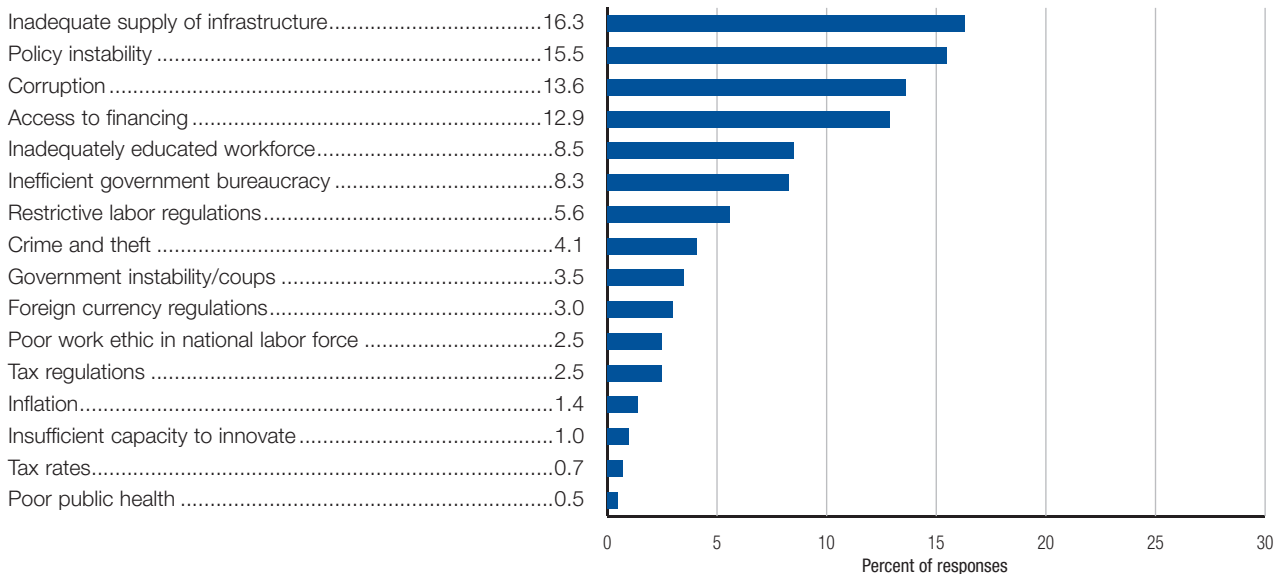
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	142	3.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	145	3.0
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	140	3.0
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	138	3.1
Basic requirements (60.0%)	142	3.0
Institutions.....	141	2.7
Infrastructure.....	142	1.9
Macroeconomic environment.....	140	3.0
Health and primary education.....	116	4.6
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	139	2.9
Higher education and training.....	139	2.3
Goods market efficiency.....	131	3.6
Labor market efficiency.....	138	3.2
Financial market development.....	143	2.2
Technological readiness.....	136	2.4
Market size.....	83	3.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	134	2.8
Business sophistication.....	120	3.4
Innovation.....	143	2.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	3.1	129	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	6	57
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.3	137	6.07	No. days to start a business*	40.0	127
1.03	Diversion of public funds	1.8	140	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	2.9	135
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.4	98	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	3.8	130
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.1	144	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.7	72
1.06	Judicial independence	2.3	128	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	2.5	142
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.1	136	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3.6	122
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	1.8	141	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.0	131
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.0	107	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	39.1	91
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.3	141	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.0	111
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.5	123	6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.2	140
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.7	96	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	2.3	144	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.0	98
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	2.4	139	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.8	11
1.15	Organized crime	3.3	133	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.8	77
1.16	Reliability of police services	2.3	140	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	27.4	120
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.4	126	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.8	127
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	2.3	143	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.6	98
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	3.4	140	7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.1	133
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.0	134	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	1.9	139
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	113	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.0	137
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			8th pillar: Financial market development				
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2.5	136	8.01	Availability of financial services	2.7	141
2.02	Quality of roads	2.5	131	8.02	Affordability of financial services	2.4	143
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	N/Appl.	n/a	8.03	Financing through local equity market	2.0	135
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.6	128	8.04	Ease of access to loans	1.7	133
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.3	141	8.05	Venture capital availability	1.7	139
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	42.5	104	8.06	Soundness of banks	3.0	137
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	1.5	142	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	1.4	143
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	69.0	127	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	2	137
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	4.7	107	9th pillar: Technological readiness			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			10th pillar: Market size				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-7.1	127	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.3	79
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	5.4	135	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.9	93
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	11.1	139	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	61.8	82
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	49.9	87	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	26.0	110
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	22.7	125	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4th pillar: Health and primary education			12th pillar: Innovation				
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	1,802.8	46	12.01	Capacity for innovation	2.9	135
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.3	48	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	1.7	144
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	49.0	71	12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.0	143
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.9	95	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.0	143
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	11	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.1	141
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.3	77	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.1	126
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	46.3	119	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	124
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	62.9	119	5th pillar: Higher education and training			
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.0	144	5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	46.9	123
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	86.3	112	5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	10.3	113
5th pillar: Higher education and training			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency				
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	46.9	123	6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.3	125
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	10.3	113	6.02	Extent of market dominance	2.9	135
5.03	Quality of the education system	1.9	143	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.0	135
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.3	140	6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.2	112
5.05	Quality of management schools	2.9	135	6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	32.7	50
5.06	Internet access in schools	1.7	141				
5.07	Availability of research and training services	2.9	136				
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.2	132				

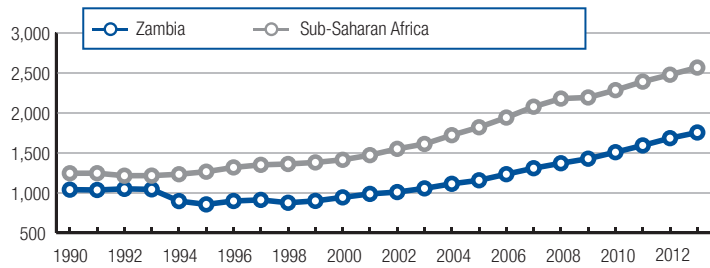
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Zambia

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	14.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	22.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,542
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

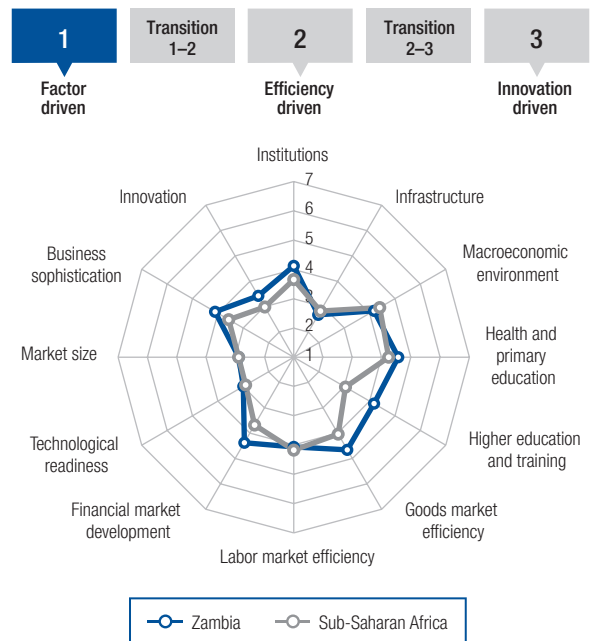
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



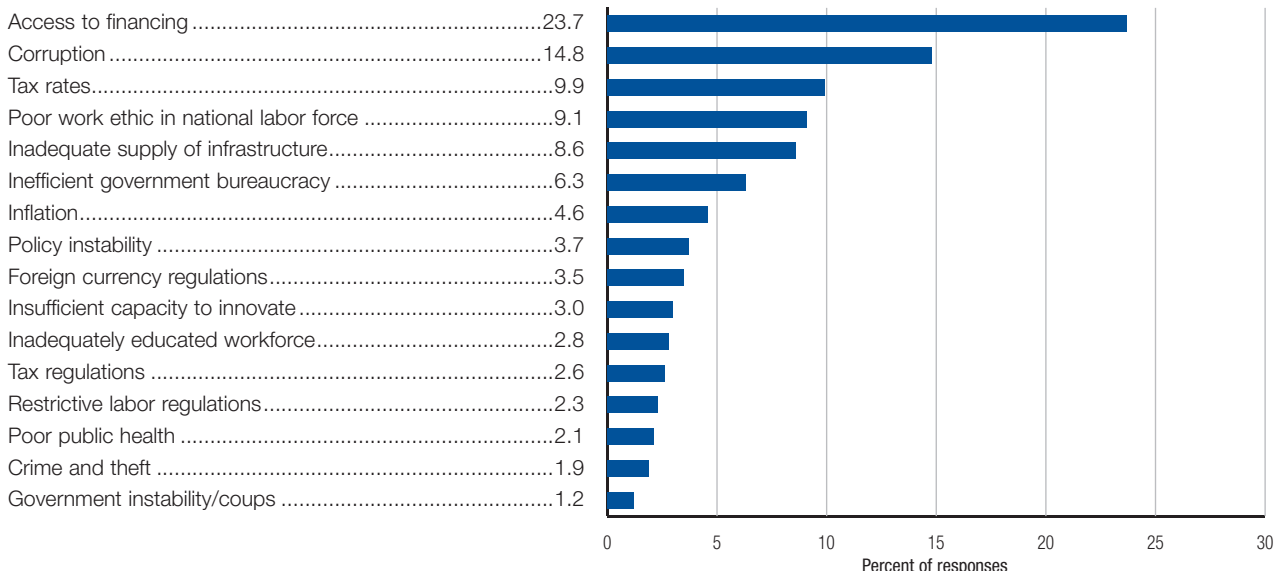
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	96	3.9
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	93	3.9
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	102	3.8
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	113	3.7
Basic requirements (60.0%)	109	3.9
Institutions.....	52	4.1
Infrastructure.....	118	2.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	103	4.2
Health and primary education.....	118	4.6
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	86	3.9
Higher education and training.....	80	4.2
Goods market efficiency.....	37	4.6
Labor market efficiency.....	88	4.1
Financial market development.....	50	4.4
Technological readiness.....	105	3.0
Market size.....	110	2.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	57	3.8
Business sophistication.....	60	4.1
Innovation.....	54	3.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	4.6	44	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	5	32
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4.0	50	6.07	No. days to start a business*	6.5	31
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3.3	65	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4.1	35
1.04	Public trust in politicians	3.0	73	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	52
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.7	83	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.7	110
1.06	Judicial independence	3.7	69	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.3	26
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.4	51	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5.0	24
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	3.6	46	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4.2	59
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.9	35	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	48.6	70
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.4	33	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	4.7	56
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.3	71	6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.4	74
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	4.5	36	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.0	29	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.4	60
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.6	62	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5.1	63
1.15	Organized crime	5.5	47	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	4.5	16
1.16	Reliability of police services	4.0	79	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	50.6	138
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	4.0	66	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.2	26
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.7	67	7.06	Pay and productivity	3.6	96
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.9	47	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.7	38
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.7	36	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.4	67
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0-10 (best)*	5.3	68	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.9	43
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.85	53	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.7	92	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.6	86	8.01	Availability of financial services	4.3	74
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.0	87	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.9	94
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2.7	124	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.7	52
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.5	111	8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.5	99
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	37.6	108	8.05	Venture capital availability	2.4	95
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3.3	104	8.06	Soundness of banks	5.1	59
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	71.5	118	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.7	44
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.8	129	8.08	Legal rights index, 0-10 (best)*	9	11
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-8.6	137	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.6	82
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	25.5	38	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.7	67
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	7.0	119	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.7	64
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	35.1	51	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %	15.4	114
3.05	Country credit rating, 0-100 (best)*	35.9	90	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	131
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	4.2	122	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	26,650.2	68	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.7	125
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.9	57	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	427.0	135	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1-7 (best)*	2.6	113
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.3	116	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1-7 (best)*	3.8	101
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	12.7	137	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	25.5	111
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.9	129	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	47.8	50
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	56.4	129	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	57.0	128	11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.9	34
4.09	Quality of primary education	3.8	77	11.02	Local supplier quality	4.2	80
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	93.7	74	11.03	State of cluster development	4.1	46
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.8	49	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	100.8	32	11.05	Value chain breadth	3.9	59
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	2.4	137	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.8	93
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.3	36	11.07	Production process sophistication	3.8	74
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.3	62	11.08	Extent of marketing	4.1	75
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.7	42	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4.0	48
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.6	97	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	4.4	48	12.01	Capacity for innovation	4.1	45
5.08	Extent of staff training	4.1	63	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.4	89
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.4	49	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5.6	25	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.5	75
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4.2	38	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.0	25
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.5	36	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4.3	51
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.9	56	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	124
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	15.1	8				

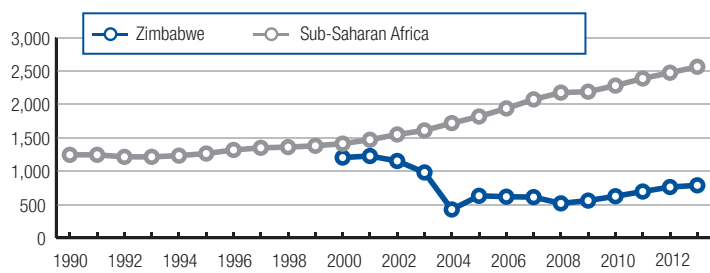
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Zimbabwe

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions).....	13.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	13.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	987
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

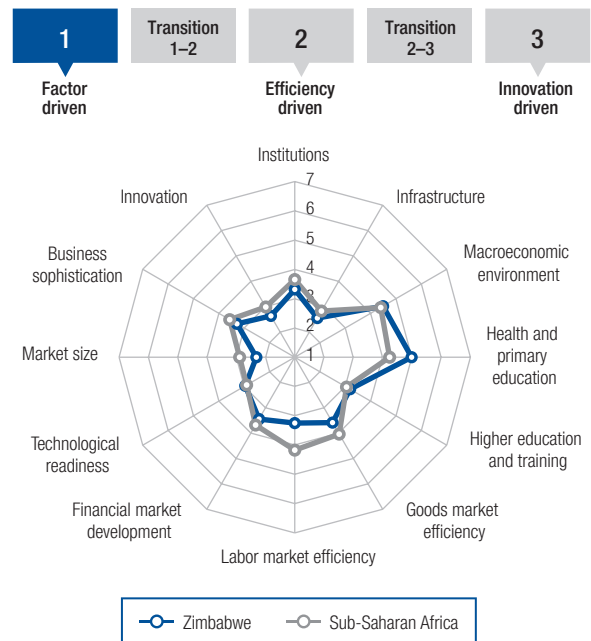
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



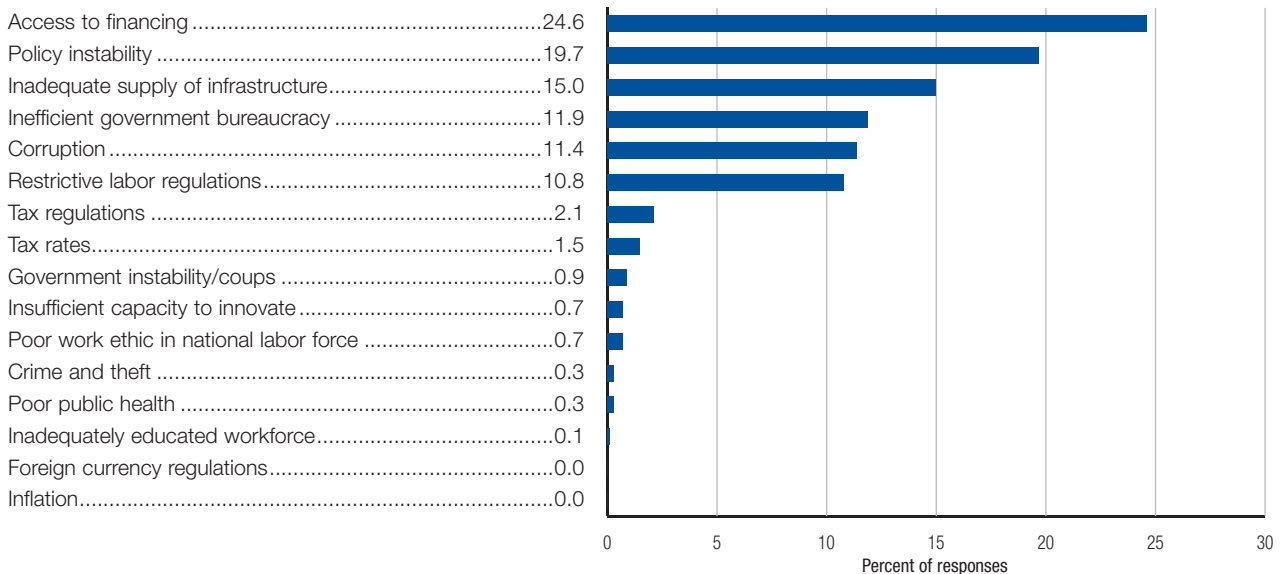
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	124	3.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148).....	131	3.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144).....	132	3.3
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	132	3.3
Basic requirements (60.0%)	114	3.8
Institutions.....	113	3.3
Infrastructure.....	124	2.5
Macroeconomic environment.....	87	4.5
Health and primary education.....	106	5.0
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	133	3.1
Higher education and training.....	118	3.2
Goods market efficiency.....	133	3.6
Labor market efficiency.....	137	3.2
Financial market development.....	112	3.4
Technological readiness.....	109	2.9
Market size.....	132	2.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	127	3.0
Business sophistication.....	130	3.3
Innovation.....	125	2.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, 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 bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Zimbabwe

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144		
1st pillar: Institutions			6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)				
1.01	Property rights	2.4	142	6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	9	106
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2.9	116	6.07	No. days to start a business*	90.0	137
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.6	109	6.08	Agricultural policy costs	2.5	142
1.04	Public trust in politicians	1.9	132	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4.9	17
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	3.4	101	6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	21.0	142
1.06	Judicial independence	2.5	120	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.3	94
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.5	117	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	1.8	142
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.1	135	6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.0	133
1.09	Burden of government regulation	2.8	119	6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	50.1	65
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.4	93	6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.6	127
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.5	120	6.16	Buyer sophistication	2.9	115
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.5	115	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	6.5	8	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.9	112
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.7	58	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	2.6	141
1.15	Organized crime	5.7	31	7.03	Hiring and firing practices	2.2	142
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.0	122	7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	82.3	142
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.6	106	7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.3	101
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.2	38	7.06	Pay and productivity	2.3	143
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	88	7.07	Reliance on professional management	4.7	41
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.1	74	7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	2.7	120
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.3	105	7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	2.8	102
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.93	16	
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.1	121	8th pillar: Financial market development			
2.02	Quality of roads	3.3	100	8.01	Availability of financial services	3.8	107
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.2	82	8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.1	131
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.6	96	8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.2	80
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.3	116	8.04	Ease of access to loans	1.7	135
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	19.0	124	8.05	Venture capital availability	1.6	140
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2.1	131	8.06	Soundness of banks	3.1	136
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	96.3	99	8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.3	63
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	2.1	119	8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7	43
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			9th pillar: Technological readiness				
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-0.1	26	9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4.3	101
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	-5.7	143	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4.1	111
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.6	1	9.03	FDI and technology transfer	3.5	133
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	54.7	90	9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	18.5	105
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	6.0	143	9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.7	111
4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	3.5	127	
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	8,452.6	56	9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	37.8	56
4.02	Business impact of malaria	4.9	36	10th pillar: Market size			
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	562.0	139	10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.1	131
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.3	118	10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.1	131
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	14.7	139	10.03	GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	10.3	131
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.9	126	10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	35.1	79
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	55.7	127	11th pillar: Business sophistication			
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	58.0	127	11.01	Local supplier quantity	3.7	133
4.09	Quality of primary education	4.3	54	11.02	Local supplier quality	3.5	126
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.6	59	11.03	State of cluster development	2.9	131
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2.5	137	
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	51.9	120	11.05	Value chain breadth	2.9	138
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	5.9	126	11.06	Control of international distribution	3.7	101
5.03	Quality of the education system	4.2	43	11.07	Production process sophistication	2.5	135
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4.2	66	11.08	Extent of marketing	3.4	124
5.05	Quality of management schools	4.1	80	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	91
5.06	Internet access in schools	3.1	118	12th pillar: Innovation			
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.5	107	12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.1	121
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.9	84	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.0	112
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.03	Company spending on R&D	2.3	129	
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.9	77	12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.8	121
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.3	102	12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.4	140
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.7	99	12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.6	99
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.5	88	12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.1	98
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	35.3	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 101.

2.2

Data Tables

How to Read the Data Tables

The following pages provide detailed data for all 144 economies included in *The Global Competitiveness Report 2014–2015*. The data tables are organized into 13 sections:

Key indicators

- Pillar 1: Institutions
- Pillar 2: Infrastructure
- Pillar 3: Macroeconomic environment
- Pillar 4: Health and primary education
- Pillar 5: Higher education and training
- Pillar 6: Goods market efficiency
- Pillar 7: Labor market efficiency
- Pillar 8: Financial market development
- Pillar 9: Technological readiness
- Pillar 10: Market size
- Pillar 11: Business sophistication
- Pillar 12: Innovation

EXECUTIVE OPINION SURVEY INDICATORS

1 In the tables, indicators derived from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey (the Survey) have country scores represented by blue-colored bar graphs. Survey questions asked for responses on a scale of 1 to 7, where an answer of 1 and 7 always corresponds to the worst and best possible outcome, respectively. In the tables, the Survey question and the two extreme answers are shown above the rankings. Country scores are reported with a precision of one decimal point, although exact figures are used to determine rankings. The sample mean is represented by a dotted line running across the bar graphs. For more information on the Survey and a detailed explanation of how scores are computed, refer to Chapter 1.3.

2.2: Data Tables

1 1.01 Property rights

In your country, how strong is the protection of property rights, including financial assets? (1 = extremely weak, 7 = extremely strong) (2013–14 weighted average)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.2	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.2	7
1	Finland	6.4				73	India	4.1			
2	Singapore	6.2				74	Italy	4.0			
3	Switzerland	6.2				75	Czech Republic	4.0			
4	United Kingdom	6.2				76	Turkey	4.0			
5	Luxembourg	6.1				77	Brazil	4.0			
6	Hong Kong SAR	6.1				78	Mexico	4.0			
7	Qatar	6.0				79	Romania	4.0			
8	Norway	6.0				80	Singapore	3.9			
9	Canada	6.0				81	Qatar	3.9			
10	New Zealand	6.0				82	Qatar	3.9			
11	Japan	5.9				83	Mexico	3.9			
12	Puerto Rico	5.9				84	Colombia	3.9			
13	Ireland	5.9				85	Georgia	3.9			
14	Netherlands	5.8				86	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.9			
15	Austria	5.8				87	Tajikistan	3.9			
16	Taiwan, China	5.7				88	Guatemala	3.9			
17	Denmark	5.7				89	Slovak Republic	3.9			
18	Sweden	5.7				90	Dominican Republic	3.9			
19	Germany	5.6				91	Australia	3.9			
20	South Africa	5.6				92	Croatia	3.9			
21	France	5.6				93	Cuba	3.9			
22	Australia	5.5				94	Guinea	3.9			
23	United Arab Emirates	5.5				95	Laos PDR	3.9			
24	Belgium	5.4				96	Hungary	3.7			
25	United States	5.3				97	Algeria	3.7			
26	Malaysia	5.3				98	Honduras	3.7			
27	Ireland	5.3				99	Comoros	3.6			
28	Rwanda	5.3				100	Mongolia	3.6			
29	Bahrain	5.2				101	Vietnam	3.6			
30	Oman	5.2				102	El Salvador	3.6			
31	Egypt	5.2				103	Lebanon	3.6			
32	Saudi Arabia	5.1				104	Egypt	3.6			
33	Mauritius	5.1				105	Tanzania	3.5			
34	Jordan	5.1				106	Peru	3.5			
35	Nepal	5.1				107	Chad	3.5			
36	Mali	5.0				108	Latvia	3.5			
37	Barbados	5.0				109	Burkina Faso	3.5			
38	China	5.0				110	Bulgaria	3.5			
39	Bolivia	4.9				111	Bahia	3.5			
40	Uruguay	4.9				112	Uganda	3.4			
41	Morocco	4.9				113	Sierra Leone	3.4			
42	Portugal	4.8				114	Mali	3.4			
43	Israel	4.8				115	Ethiopia	3.4			
44	Zambia	4.8				116	Nigeria	3.4			
45	Libya	4.8				117	Mozambique	3.4			
46	Costa Rica	4.8				118	Cameroon	3.3			
47	Turkey	4.8				119	Niger	3.3			
48	Mauritius (PYI)	4.8				120	Russian Federation	3.3			
49	Paraguay	4.8				121	Pakistan	3.3			
50	Chile	4.8				122	Sri Lanka	3.3			
51	Kuwait	4.4				123	Bangladesh	3.3			
52	Jamaica	4.4				124	Singapore	3.3			
53	Bhutan	4.4				125	Kirgiz Republic	3.3			
54	Cyprus	4.3				126	Malawi	3.2			
55	Poland	4.3				127	Senegal	3.1			
56	Spain	4.3				128	Mali	3.1			
57	Si Lanka	4.3				129	Yemen	3.1			
58	Sweden	4.3				130	Madagascar	3.1			
59	Indonesia	4.3				131	Ryukyu	3.0			
60	Spain	4.3				132	Timor-Leste	2.9			
61	Philippines	4.3				133	Albania	2.9			
62	Lithuania	4.2				134	Burkina Faso	2.9			
63	Guinea, The	4.2				135	Ukraine	2.7			
64	Roa, Rep.	4.2				136	Burkina Faso	2.7			
65	Korea	4.2				137	Guinea	2.6			
66	Armenia	4.2				138	Argentina	2.6			
67	Armenia	4.2				139	Burkina Faso	2.6			
68	Seychelles	4.2				140	Chad	2.5			
69	Turkmenistan	4.1				141	Angola	2.5			
70	Kazakhstan	4.1				142	Zimbabwe	2.4			
71	Madagascar	4.1				143	Yemen	2.3			
72	Thailand	4.1				144	Venezuela	1.5			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this Report.

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2.2: Data Tables

2 0.01 Gross domestic product

Gross domestic product in billions of current US dollars | 2013

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	United States	16,760	73	Guatemala	24.4
2	China	8,181.4	74	Bulgaria	23.0
3	Japan	5,671	75	Costa Rica	22.0
4	Germany	3,826.0	76	Ethiopia	18.1
5	France	2,737	77	Lithuania	17.2
6	United Kingdom	2,535.0	78	Turkey	17.4
7	Spain	2,242.0	79	Colombia	16.8
8	Russian Federation	2,134.0	80	Kenya	16.1
9	Italy	2,072.0	81	Latvia	16.0
10	India	1,870.0	82	Ghana	14.2
11	Canada	1,850.0	83	Saudi	14.0
12	Australia	1,520.0	84	Paraguay	13.9
13	Spain	1,358.0	85	Vietnam	13.2
14	Mexico	1,250.0	86	Jordan	12.8
15	Korea, Rep.	1,211.0	87	Tanzania	12.5
16	Indonesia	1,070.0	88	Bahrain	12.2
17	Turkey	877.0	89	Lebanon	11.0
18	Netherlands	800.0	90	Bolivia	10.8
19	Saudi Arabia	745.0	91	Peru	10.3
20	Switzerland	680.0	92	Chad	10.0
21	Sweden	597.0	93	Cameroon	10.0
22	Finland	516.0	94	Tanzania and Togo	10.0
23	Norway	511.0	95	El Salvador	10.0
24	Singapore	490.0	96	Ecuador	10.0
25	Taiwan, China	480.0	97	Uganda	10.0
26	Belgium	450.0	98	Zambia	10.0
27	Austria	415.0	99	Cyprus	10.0
28	United Arab Emirates	390.0	100	Nepal	10.0
29	Thailand	387.0	101	Gabon	10.0
30	Czechia	381.0	102	Honduras	10.0
31	Venezuela	374.0	103	Georgia	10.0
32	New Zealand	360.0	104	Canada	10.0
33	South Africa	350.0	105	Mozambique	10.0
34	Denmark	331.0	106	Senegal	10.0
35	Malaysia	312.0	107	Botswana	10.0
36	Singapore	290.0	108	Israel	10.0
37	Israel	291.0	109	Jamaica	10.0
38	Nigeria	286.0	110	Chad	10.0
39	China	277.0	111	Zimbabwe	10.0
40	Hong Kong SAR	272.0	112	Algeria	10.0
41	Philippines	272.0	113	Norway	10.0
42	Egypt	271.0	114	Burkina Faso	10.0
43	Portugal	260.0	115	Mauritius	10.0
44	Greece	241.0	116	Mongolia	10.0
45	Poland	238.0	117	Nepal	10.0
46	Austria	230.0	118	Mali	10.0
47	Portugal	220.0	119	Armenia	10.0
48	Poland	217.0	120	Mexico, P.R.	10.0
49	France	200.0	121	Laos PDR	10.0
50	Algeria	200.0	122	Mali	10.0
51	Chad	200.0	123	Tajikistan	10.0
52	Czech Republic	190.0	124	Tajikistan	10.0
53	Romania	180.0	125	India	10.0
54	Kuwait	180.0	126	Moldova	10.0
55	New Zealand	180.0	127	Russia	10.0
56	Ukraine	177.0	128	Kyrgyz Republic	10.0
57	Belgium	170.0	129	Guinea	10.0
58	Bangladesh	141.0	130	Togo	10.0
59	Hungary	130.0	131	Suriname	10.0
60	Angola	121.0	132	Sierra Leone	10.0
61	Malawi	100.0	133	Guinea	10.0
62	Rwanda	100.0	134	Burkina Faso	10.0
63	Czech Republic	90.0	135	Mauritius	10.0
64	Denmark	80.0	136	Malawi	10.0
65	Switzerland	75.0	137	Switzerland	10.0
66	Luxembourg	67.0	138	Guinea	10.0
67	St. Lucia	60.0	139	Burundi	10.0
68	Dominican Republic	60.0	140	Lebanon	10.0
69	Luxembourg	50.0	141	Bahrain	10.0
70	Denmark	50.0	142	Costa Rica	10.0
71	Mexico	50.0	143	Seychelles	10.0
72	Singapore	50.0	144	Guinea, The	10.0

SOURCES: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database (April 2014 edition); national sources

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OTHER INDICATORS

2 Indicators not derived from the Survey are presented in black bar graphs. For each indicator, a short description appears at the top of the page. The base period (i.e., the period when a majority of the data was collected) follows the description. When the year differs from the base year for a particular economy, this is indicated in a footnote. Special cases and exceptions are also mentioned in footnotes. For most indicators, a more detailed description can be found in the Technical Notes and Sources section at the end of the *Report*. When data are not available or are too outdated, *n/a* is used in lieu of the rank and the value.

Because of the nature of data, ties between two or more economies are possible. In such cases, shared rankings are indicated accordingly. For example, four economies—Australia, Hong Kong SAR, Portugal, and Singapore—all require two and half days to start a business. As a result, in table 6.07 (see page 472) they are all ranked 5th and are listed alphabetically.

The values are usually reported with a precision of one decimal place. Because of the rounding, we use “0.0” to report some non-zero values. In such cases, a narrow bar graph is used in order to distinguish these values from true zero values, for which no bar is attached. In addition, since the ranks are always based on the exact, unrounded figures, a non-zero value will also be ranked higher (or lower, in the case of certain indicators) than a true zero value.

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.

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Key indicators

0.01 Gross domestic product

Gross domestic product in billions of current US dollars | 2013

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	United States	16,799.7	73	Guatemala	54.4
2	China	9,181.4	74	Bulgaria	53.0
3	Japan	4,901.5	75	Costa Rica	49.6
4	Germany	3,636.0	76	Ethiopia	48.1
5	France	2,737.4	77	Lithuania	47.6
6	United Kingdom	2,535.8	78	Tunisia	47.4
7	Brazil	2,242.9	79	Slovenia	46.9
8	Russian Federation	2,118.0	80	Kenya	45.1
9	Italy	2,072.0	81	Lebanon	44.3
10	India	1,870.7	82	Ghana	44.2
11	Canada	1,825.1	83	Serbia	42.5
12	Australia	1,505.3	84	Panama	40.3
13	Spain	1,358.7	85	Yemen	39.2
14	Mexico	1,258.5	86	Jordan	33.9
15	Korea, Rep.	1,221.8	87	Tanzania	32.5
16	Indonesia	870.3	88	Bahrain	32.2
17	Turkey	827.2	89	Latvia	31.0
18	Netherlands	800.0	90	Bolivia	29.8
19	Saudi Arabia	745.3	91	Paraguay	28.3
20	Switzerland	650.8	92	Côte d'Ivoire	28.3
21	Sweden	557.9	93	Cameroon	28.0
22	Poland	516.1	94	Trinidad and Tobago	27.7
23	Norway	511.3	95	El Salvador	24.5
24	Belgium	506.6	96	Estonia	24.5
25	Taiwan, China	489.2	97	Uganda	23.1
26	Argentina	488.2	98	Zambia	22.4
27	Austria	415.4	99	Cyprus	21.8
28	United Arab Emirates	396.2	100	Nepal	19.3
29	Thailand	387.2	101	Gabon	19.2
30	Colombia	381.8	102	Honduras	18.8
31	Venezuela	374.0	103	Georgia	16.2
32	Iran, Islamic Rep.	366.3	104	Cambodia	15.7
33	South Africa	350.8	105	Mozambique	15.3
34	Denmark	331.0	106	Senegal	15.2
35	Malaysia	312.4	107	Botswana	14.8
36	Singapore	295.7	108	Iceland	14.7
37	Israel	291.5	109	Jamaica	14.3
38	Nigeria	286.5	110	Chad	13.4
39	Chile	277.0	111	Zimbabwe	13.0
40	Hong Kong SAR	273.7	112	Albania	12.9
41	Philippines	272.0	113	Namibia	12.3
42	Egypt	271.4	114	Burkina Faso	12.2
43	Finland	256.9	115	Mauritius	11.9
44	Greece	241.8	116	Mongolia	11.5
45	Pakistan	238.7	117	Nicaragua	11.3
46	Kazakhstan	220.3	118	Madagascar	11.2
47	Portugal	220.0	119	Mali	11.1
48	Ireland	217.9	120	Armenia	10.5
49	Peru	206.5	121	Macedonia, FYR	10.2
50	Algeria	206.1	122	Lao PDR	10.0
51	Qatar	202.6	123	Malta	9.5
52	Czech Republic	198.3	124	Tajikistan	8.5
53	Romania	189.7	125	Haiti	8.5
54	Kuwait	185.3	126	Moldova	7.9
55	New Zealand	181.3	127	Rwanda	7.4
56	Ukraine	177.8	128	Kyrgyz Republic	7.2
57	Vietnam	170.6	129	Guinea	6.3
58	Bangladesh	141.3	130	Timor-Leste	6.1
59	Hungary	132.4	131	Suriname	5.1
60	Angola	121.7	132	Sierra Leone	4.8
61	Morocco	105.1	133	Montenegro	4.4
62	Puerto Rico	103.1	134	Barbados	4.3
63	Slovak Republic	95.8	135	Mauritania	4.2
64	Oman	80.6	136	Malawi	3.8
65	Azerbaijan	73.5	137	Swaziland	3.6
66	Libya	67.6	138	Guyana	3.0
67	Sri Lanka	65.8	139	Burundi	2.7
68	Dominican Republic	60.8	140	Lesotho	2.3
69	Luxembourg	59.8	141	Bhutan	2.0
70	Croatia	58.1	142	Cape Verde	1.9
71	Myanmar	56.4	143	Seychelles	1.4
72	Uruguay	56.3	144	Gambia, The	0.9

SOURCES: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2014 edition); national sources

0.02 Population

Total population in millions | 2013

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	China	1,360.8	73	Dominican Republic	10.4
2	India	1,243.3	74	Haiti	10.3
3	United States	316.4	75	Hungary	9.9
4	Indonesia	248.0	76	Sweden	9.6
5	Brazil	198.3	77	Azerbaijan	9.3
6	Pakistan	182.6	78	United Arab Emirates	9.0
7	Nigeria	169.3	79	Burundi	9.0
8	Bangladesh	156.3	80	Austria	8.5
9	Russian Federation	142.9	81	Tajikistan	8.1
10	Japan	127.3	82	Honduras	8.1
11	Mexico	118.4	83	Switzerland	8.0
12	Philippines	97.5	84	Israel	7.9
13	Vietnam	89.7	85	Hong Kong SAR	7.2
14	Ethiopia	88.9	86	Bulgaria	7.2
15	Egypt	84.2	87	Serbia	7.2
16	Germany	80.8	88	Paraguay	6.8
17	Iran, Islamic Rep.	77.1	89	Lao PDR	6.8
18	Turkey	76.5	90	Jordan	6.5
19	Thailand	68.2	91	El Salvador	6.3
20	Myanmar	64.9	92	Nicaragua	6.1
21	United Kingdom	64.1	93	Libya	6.1
22	France	63.7	94	Sierra Leone	6.1
23	Italy	59.7	95	Kyrgyz Republic	5.6
24	South Africa	53.0	96	Denmark	5.6
25	Korea, Rep.	50.2	97	Finland	5.5
26	Colombia	47.2	98	Slovak Republic	5.4
27	Spain	46.6	99	Singapore	5.4
28	Tanzania	46.3	100	Norway	5.1
29	Ukraine	45.4	101	Ireland	4.8
30	Kenya	44.4	102	Costa Rica	4.8
31	Argentina	41.5	103	Georgia	4.5
32	Poland	38.5	104	New Zealand	4.5
33	Algeria	37.9	105	Lebanon	4.5
34	Uganda	36.8	106	Croatia	4.3
35	Canada	35.1	107	Kuwait	3.9
36	Morocco	32.9	108	Panama	3.7
37	Peru	30.9	109	Mauritania	3.7
38	Saudi Arabia	30.0	110	Puerto Rico	3.6
39	Venezuela	30.0	111	Moldova	3.6
40	Malaysia	29.6	112	Uruguay	3.4
41	Nepal	27.9	113	Armenia	3.3
42	Yemen	26.7	114	Oman	3.2
43	Mozambique	25.9	115	Lithuania	3.0
44	Ghana	25.6	116	Mongolia	2.9
45	Côte d'Ivoire	24.1	117	Albania	2.8
46	Taiwan, China	23.4	118	Jamaica	2.8
47	Australia	23.2	119	Namibia	2.2
48	Madagascar	23.0	120	Botswana	2.1
49	Cameroon	22.0	121	Macedonia, FYR	2.1
50	Romania	21.3	122	Slovenia	2.1
51	Sri Lanka	20.8	123	Latvia	2.0
52	Angola	20.8	124	Qatar	2.0
53	Chile	17.6	125	Lesotho	1.9
54	Kazakhstan	17.2	126	Gambia, The	1.9
55	Malawi	17.1	127	Gabon	1.6
56	Mali	16.9	128	Trinidad and Tobago	1.3
57	Burkina Faso	16.8	129	Mauritius	1.3
58	Netherlands	16.8	130	Estonia	1.3
59	Guatemala	15.5	131	Timor-Leste	1.2
60	Cambodia	15.4	132	Bahrain	1.2
61	Zambia	14.5	133	Swaziland	1.1
62	Senegal	14.1	134	Cyprus	0.9
63	Zimbabwe	13.1	135	Guyana	0.8
64	Belgium	11.2	136	Bhutan	0.7
65	Guinea	11.1	137	Montenegro	0.6
66	Greece	11.1	138	Suriname	0.5
67	Bolivia	11.0	139	Luxembourg	0.5
68	Chad	11.0	140	Cape Verde	0.5
69	Tunisia	10.9	141	Malta	0.4
70	Rwanda	10.6	142	Iceland	0.3
71	Portugal	10.6	143	Barbados	0.3
72	Czech Republic	10.5	144	Seychelles	0.1

SOURCES: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2014 edition); national sources

0.03 GDP per capita

Gross domestic product per capita in current US dollars | 2013

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Luxembourg	110,424
2	Norway	100,318
3	Qatar	100,260
4	Switzerland	81,324
5	Australia	64,863
6	Denmark	59,191
7	Sweden	57,909
8	Singapore	54,776
9	United States	53,101
10	Canada	51,990
11	Austria	48,957
12	Kuwait	47,639
13	Netherlands	47,634
14	Finland	47,129
15	Ireland	45,621
16	Iceland	45,536
17	Belgium	45,384
18	Germany	44,999
19	United Arab Emirates	43,876
20	France	43,000
21	New Zealand	40,481
22	United Kingdom	39,567
23	Japan	38,491
24	Hong Kong SAR	37,777
25	Israel	37,035
26	Italy	34,715
27	Spain	29,150
28	Puerto Rico	28,325
29	Bahrain	27,435
30	Oman	25,289
31	Saudi Arabia	24,847
32	Cyprus	24,761
33	Korea, Rep.	24,329
34	Malta	22,872
35	Slovenia	22,756
36	Greece	21,857
37	Taiwan, China	20,930
38	Portugal	20,728
39	Trinidad and Tobago	20,611
40	Estonia	19,032
41	Czech Republic	18,858
42	Slovak Republic	17,706
43	Uruguay	16,609
44	Lithuania	16,003
45	Chile	15,776
46	Barbados	15,373
47	Latvia	15,205
48	Seychelles	15,046
49	Russian Federation	14,819
50	Croatia	13,562
51	Hungary	13,405
52	Poland	13,394
53	Kazakhstan	12,843
54	Venezuela	12,472
55	Gabon	12,302
56	Argentina	11,766
57	Brazil	11,311
58	Libya	11,046
59	Panama	10,839
60	Turkey	10,815
61	Mexico	10,630
62	Malaysia	10,548
63	Costa Rica	10,433
64	Lebanon	9,920
65	Suriname	9,240
66	Mauritius	9,160
67	Romania	8,910
68	Colombia	8,098
69	Azerbaijan	7,900
70	Bulgaria	7,328
71	Botswana	7,136
72	Montenegro	7,026
73	China	6,747
74	Peru	6,674
75	South Africa	6,621
76	Serbia	5,907
77	Angola	5,846
78	Dominican Republic	5,834
79	Thailand	5,674
80	Namibia	5,667
81	Algeria	5,438
82	Timor-Leste	5,177
83	Jordan	5,174
84	Jamaica	5,134
85	Macedonia, FYR	4,944
86	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4,751
87	Albania	4,610
88	Tunisia	4,345
89	Paraguay	4,170
90	Mongolia	3,972
91	Ukraine	3,919
92	El Salvador	3,875
93	Cape Verde	3,837
94	Guyana	3,729
95	Georgia	3,605
96	Guatemala	3,513
97	Indonesia	3,510
98	Swaziland	3,313
99	Egypt	3,226
100	Armenia	3,208
101	Morocco	3,199
102	Sri Lanka	3,162
103	Philippines	2,790
104	Bolivia	2,700
105	Bhutan	2,665
106	Honduras	2,323
107	Moldova	2,229
108	Vietnam	1,902
109	Nicaragua	1,840
110	Ghana	1,730
111	Nigeria	1,692
112	Zambia	1,542
113	India	1,505
114	Lao PDR	1,477
115	Yemen	1,469
116	Pakistan	1,308
117	Kyrgyz Republic	1,280
118	Cameroon	1,271
119	Chad	1,218
120	Lesotho	1,194
121	Côte d'Ivoire	1,175
122	Mauritania	1,127
123	Senegal	1,073
124	Tajikistan	1,045
125	Kenya	1,016
126	Cambodia	1,016
127	Zimbabwe	987
128	Bangladesh	904
129	Myanmar	869
130	Haiti	820
131	Sierra Leone	784
132	Burkina Faso	729
133	Tanzania	703
134	Rwanda	698
135	Nepal	693
136	Mali	657
137	Uganda	626
138	Mozambique	593
139	Guinea	565
140	Ethiopia	542
141	Madagascar	488
142	Gambia, The	453
143	Burundi	303
144	Malawi	223

SOURCES: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2014 edition); national sources

0.04 GDP as a share of world GDP

Gross domestic product based on purchasing power parity as a percentage of world GDP | 2013

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	United States	19.31	73	Serbia	0.09
2	China	15.40	74	Kenya	0.09
3	India	5.83	75	Tanzania	0.09
4	Japan	5.40	76	Croatia	0.09
5	Germany	3.72	77	Libya	0.08
6	Russian Federation	2.94	78	Lithuania	0.08
7	Brazil	2.79	79	Lebanon	0.08
8	United Kingdom	2.75	80	Costa Rica	0.07
9	France	2.62	80	Panama	0.07
10	Mexico	2.12	80	Yemen	0.07
11	Italy	2.08	83	Bolivia	0.07
12	Korea, Rep.	1.92	84	Slovenia	0.07
13	Canada	1.75	85	Uruguay	0.07
14	Spain	1.60	86	Uganda	0.06
15	Indonesia	1.49	87	Cameroon	0.06
16	Turkey	1.35	88	El Salvador	0.06
17	Australia	1.15	89	Paraguay	0.05
18	Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.09	90	Côte d'Ivoire	0.05
19	Saudi Arabia	1.08	91	Luxembourg	0.05
20	Taiwan, China	1.07	92	Nepal	0.05
21	Poland	0.94	93	Bahrain	0.05
22	Argentina	0.89	94	Cambodia	0.05
23	Netherlands	0.81	94	Jordan	0.05
24	Thailand	0.77	96	Honduras	0.05
25	South Africa	0.69	96	Latvia	0.05
26	Pakistan	0.66	98	Botswana	0.04
27	Egypt	0.64	99	Gabon	0.04
28	Colombia	0.61	100	Estonia	0.03
29	Malaysia	0.60	101	Chad	0.03
30	Nigeria	0.55	101	Georgia	0.03
31	Philippines	0.53	101	Mozambique	0.03
32	Belgium	0.49	101	Nicaragua	0.03
33	Venezuela	0.47	101	Senegal	0.03
34	Sweden	0.46	101	Trinidad and Tobago	0.03
35	Hong Kong SAR	0.44	107	Burkina Faso	0.03
36	Switzerland	0.43	108	Albania	0.03
37	Austria	0.42	108	Timor-Leste	0.03
38	Vietnam	0.41	110	Jamaica	0.03
39	Singapore	0.40	110	Zambia	0.03
40	Peru	0.40	112	Cyprus	0.03
41	Ukraine	0.39	112	Macedonia, FYR	0.03
42	Chile	0.39	112	Madagascar	0.03
43	Bangladesh	0.37	115	Lao PDR	0.02
44	Czech Republic	0.33	115	Mauritius	0.02
45	Algeria	0.33	117	Armenia	0.02
45	Romania	0.33	118	Tajikistan	0.02
47	Norway	0.32	119	Mali	0.02
48	Israel	0.32	120	Mongolia	0.02
49	United Arab Emirates	0.31	120	Namibia	0.02
50	Greece	0.31	122	Rwanda	0.02
51	Kazakhstan	0.28	123	Kyrgyz Republic	0.02
52	Portugal	0.28	123	Malawi	0.02
53	Denmark	0.24	125	Haiti	0.02
54	Qatar	0.23	126	Iceland	0.02
55	Hungary	0.23	126	Moldova	0.02
56	Finland	0.22	128	Guinea	0.01
57	Ireland	0.22	129	Malta	0.01
58	Morocco	0.21	130	Zimbabwe	0.01
59	Kuwait	0.18	131	Sierra Leone	0.01
60	New Zealand	0.16	132	Mauritania	0.01
61	Sri Lanka	0.16	132	Montenegro	0.01
62	Slovak Republic	0.15	134	Barbados	0.01
63	Angola	0.15	134	Guyana	0.01
64	Ethiopia	0.14	134	Suriname	0.01
65	Myanmar	0.13	134	Swaziland	0.01
66	Tunisia	0.13	138	Burundi	0.01
67	Bulgaria	0.12	139	Bhutan	0.01
68	Dominican Republic	0.12	139	Lesotho	0.01
69	Azerbaijan	0.12	141	Gambia, The	0.00
70	Oman	0.11	142	Seychelles	0.00
71	Ghana	0.10	143	Cape Verde	0.00
72	Guatemala	0.09	n/a	Puerto Rico	n/a

SOURCE: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2014 edition)

Pillar 1

Institutions

1.01 Property rights

In your country, how strong is the protection of property rights, including financial assets? [1 = extremely weak; 7 = extremely strong] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.2	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.2	7
1	Finland	6.4				73	India	4.1			
2	Singapore	6.2				74	Italy	4.0			
3	Switzerland	6.2				75	Czech Republic	4.0			
4	United Kingdom	6.2				76	Tunisia	4.0			
5	Luxembourg	6.1				77	Brazil	4.0			
6	Hong Kong SAR	6.1				78	Mexico	4.0			
7	Qatar	6.0				79	Romania	4.0			
8	Norway	6.0				80	Senegal	3.9			
9	Canada	6.0				81	Gabon	3.9			
10	New Zealand	6.0				82	Greece	3.9			
11	Japan	5.9				83	Malawi	3.9			
12	Puerto Rico	5.9				84	Colombia	3.9			
13	Ireland	5.9				85	Georgia	3.9			
14	Netherlands	5.8				86	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.9			
15	Austria	5.8				87	Tajikistan	3.9			
16	Taiwan, China	5.7				88	Guatemala	3.8			
17	Denmark	5.7				89	Slovak Republic	3.8			
18	Sweden	5.7				90	Dominican Republic	3.8			
19	Germany	5.6				91	Azerbaijan	3.8			
20	South Africa	5.6				92	Croatia	3.8			
21	France	5.5				93	Cape Verde	3.8			
22	Australia	5.5				94	Guyana	3.8			
23	United Arab Emirates	5.5				95	Lao PDR	3.8			
24	Belgium	5.4				96	Hungary	3.7			
25	United States	5.3				97	Algeria	3.7			
26	Malaysia	5.3				98	Honduras	3.7			
27	Iceland	5.3				99	Cameroon	3.6			
28	Rwanda	5.3				100	Mongolia	3.6			
29	Bahrain	5.2				101	Vietnam	3.6			
30	Oman	5.2				102	El Salvador	3.6			
31	Estonia	5.2				103	Lesotho	3.6			
32	Saudi Arabia	5.1				104	Egypt	3.6			
33	Mauritius	5.1				105	Tanzania	3.5			
34	Jordan	5.1				106	Peru	3.5			
35	Namibia	5.1				107	Côte d'Ivoire	3.5			
36	Malta	5.0				108	Lebanon	3.5			
37	Barbados	5.0				109	Burkina Faso	3.5			
38	Chile	5.0				110	Bulgaria	3.5			
39	Botswana	4.9				111	Bolivia	3.5			
40	Uruguay	4.9				112	Uganda	3.4			
41	Morocco	4.9				113	Sierra Leone	3.4			
42	Portugal	4.8				114	Mali	3.4			
43	Israel	4.8				115	Ethiopia	3.4			
44	Zambia	4.6				116	Nigeria	3.4			
45	Latvia	4.6				117	Mozambique	3.4			
46	Costa Rica	4.6				118	Cambodia	3.3			
47	Turkey	4.6				119	Nepal	3.3			
48	Macedonia, FYR	4.6				120	Russian Federation	3.3			
49	Panama	4.5				121	Pakistan	3.3			
50	China	4.5				122	Suriname	3.3			
51	Kuwait	4.4				123	Bangladesh	3.3			
52	Jamaica	4.4				124	Paraguay	3.2			
53	Bhutan	4.4				125	Kyrgyz Republic	3.2			
54	Cyprus	4.3				126	Moldova	3.2			
55	Poland	4.3				127	Serbia	3.1			
56	Spain	4.3				128	Nicaragua	3.1			
57	Sri Lanka	4.3				129	Yemen	3.1			
58	Swaziland	4.3				130	Madagascar	3.1			
59	Indonesia	4.3				131	Libya	3.0			
60	Ghana	4.3				132	Timor-Leste	2.8			
61	Philippines	4.3				133	Albania	2.8			
62	Lithuania	4.2				134	Burundi	2.8			
63	Gambia, The	4.2				135	Ukraine	2.7			
64	Korea, Rep.	4.2				136	Myanmar	2.7			
65	Kenya	4.2				137	Guinea	2.6			
66	Slovenia	4.2				138	Argentina	2.6			
67	Armenia	4.2				139	Mauritania	2.5			
68	Seychelles	4.2				140	Chad	2.5			
69	Trinidad and Tobago	4.1				141	Angola	2.5			
70	Kazakhstan	4.1				142	Zimbabwe	2.4			
71	Montenegro	4.1				143	Haiti	2.3			
72	Thailand	4.1				144	Venezuela	1.5			

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, how strong is the protection of intellectual property, including anti-counterfeiting measures? [1 = extremely weak; 7 = extremely strong] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.8	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.8	7
1	Finland	6.2				73	Montenegro	3.7			
2	Singapore	6.2				74	Kazakhstan	3.7			
3	Luxembourg	6.1				75	Croatia	3.6			
4	Switzerland	6.0				76	Lao PDR	3.6			
5	Qatar	6.0				77	Spain	3.6			
6	New Zealand	6.0				78	El Salvador	3.5			
7	Japan	6.0				79	Honduras	3.5			
8	United Kingdom	5.9				80	Azerbaijan	3.5			
9	Puerto Rico	5.9				81	Lesotho	3.5			
10	Hong Kong SAR	5.8				82	Mexico	3.5			
11	Netherlands	5.7				83	Kuwait	3.5			
12	Canada	5.7				84	Armenia	3.5			
13	France	5.6				85	Burkina Faso	3.4			
14	Ireland	5.6				86	Senegal	3.4			
15	Norway	5.6				87	Cameroon	3.4			
16	Austria	5.5				88	Romania	3.4			
17	Australia	5.5				89	Bolivia	3.3			
18	United Arab Emirates	5.5				90	Guyana	3.3			
19	Sweden	5.5				91	Tanzania	3.3			
20	United States	5.4				92	Brazil	3.3			
21	Germany	5.4				93	Sierra Leone	3.2			
22	South Africa	5.3				94	Trinidad and Tobago	3.2			
23	Belgium	5.3				95	Dominican Republic	3.2			
24	Denmark	5.3				96	Colombia	3.2			
25	Malaysia	5.2				97	Cape Verde	3.2			
26	Taiwan, China	5.1				98	Ethiopia	3.1			
27	Estonia	4.9				99	Côte d'Ivoire	3.1			
28	Saudi Arabia	4.9				100	Malawi	3.1			
29	Oman	4.9				101	Nicaragua	3.1			
30	Iceland	4.8				102	Tunisia	3.1			
31	Bahrain	4.7				103	Guatemala	3.1			
32	Rwanda	4.6				104	Thailand	3.1			
33	Israel	4.6				105	Vietnam	3.1			
34	Jordan	4.6				106	Georgia	3.0			
35	Portugal	4.6				107	Russian Federation	3.0			
36	Malta	4.5				108	Bulgaria	3.0			
37	Barbados	4.5				109	Mali	3.0			
38	Panama	4.4				110	Egypt	2.9			
39	Cyprus	4.3				111	Nepal	2.9			
40	Namibia	4.3				112	Albania	2.9			
41	Mauritius	4.2				113	Serbia	2.9			
42	Botswana	4.2				114	Algeria	2.9			
43	Indonesia	4.1				115	Madagascar	2.9			
44	Uruguay	4.1				116	Zimbabwe	2.9			
45	Ghana	4.1				117	Pakistan	2.9			
46	Gambia, The	4.1				118	Moldova	2.8			
47	Slovenia	4.1				119	Peru	2.8			
48	Macedonia, FYR	4.0				120	Cambodia	2.8			
49	Costa Rica	4.0				121	Gabon	2.8			
50	Zambia	4.0				122	Mozambique	2.7			
51	Latvia	4.0				123	Myanmar	2.7			
52	Bhutan	4.0				124	Uganda	2.7			
53	China	4.0				125	Mongolia	2.7			
54	Sri Lanka	3.9				126	Nigeria	2.7			
55	Czech Republic	3.9				127	Iran, Islamic Rep.	2.7			
56	Chile	3.9				128	Suriname	2.7			
57	Greece	3.9				129	Ukraine	2.7			
58	Lithuania	3.8				130	Kyrgyz Republic	2.6			
59	Swaziland	3.8				131	Burundi	2.6			
60	Seychelles	3.8				132	Paraguay	2.5			
61	Slovak Republic	3.8				133	Bangladesh	2.5			
62	Jamaica	3.8				134	Chad	2.5			
63	Poland	3.7				135	Timor-Leste	2.5			
64	Morocco	3.7				136	Argentina	2.4			
65	India	3.7				137	Yemen	2.3			
66	Philippines	3.7				138	Angola	2.3			
67	Tajikistan	3.7				139	Lebanon	2.2			
68	Korea, Rep.	3.7				140	Guinea	2.2			
69	Kenya	3.7				141	Mauritania	2.2			
70	Italy	3.7				142	Haiti	2.2			
71	Hungary	3.7				143	Libya	1.8			
72	Turkey	3.7				144	Venezuela	1.6			

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 diversion of public funds to companies, individuals, or groups due to corruption? [1 = very commonly occurs; 7 = never occurs] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.5	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.5	7
1	New Zealand	6.6				73	Namibia	3.2			
2	Denmark	6.4				74	Turkey	3.2			
3	Finland	6.3				75	Timor-Leste	3.2			
4	Qatar	6.2				76	Vietnam	3.2			
5	Luxembourg	6.1				77	Azerbaijan	3.1			
6	Singapore	6.1				78	Philippines	3.1			
7	United Arab Emirates	6.0				79	Slovenia	3.1			
8	Norway	5.9				80	Armenia	3.0			
9	Switzerland	5.9				81	Greece	3.0			
10	Hong Kong SAR	5.8				82	Romania	3.0			
11	Netherlands	5.7				83	Kenya	3.0			
12	Ireland	5.6				84	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.0			
13	United Kingdom	5.6				85	Sri Lanka	3.0			
14	Japan	5.6				86	Jamaica	3.0			
15	Sweden	5.5				87	Gabon	2.9			
16	Belgium	5.3				88	Suriname	2.9			
17	Australia	5.3				89	Guyana	2.9			
18	Germany	5.3				90	Spain	2.8			
19	Rwanda	5.3				91	Tanzania	2.8			
20	Canada	5.2				92	Nepal	2.8			
21	Uruguay	5.2				93	Panama	2.8			
22	Iceland	5.1				94	Pakistan	2.8			
23	Chile	5.0				95	Italy	2.8			
24	Oman	4.8				96	South Africa	2.8			
25	Saudi Arabia	4.8				97	Albania	2.7			
26	Malaysia	4.8				98	Czech Republic	2.7			
27	France	4.7				99	Serbia	2.7			
28	Estonia	4.7				100	Sierra Leone	2.7			
29	Bhutan	4.6				101	Egypt	2.7			
30	United States	4.6				102	Russian Federation	2.7			
31	Austria	4.6				103	Mongolia	2.7			
32	Georgia	4.5				104	Peru	2.7			
33	Barbados	4.5				105	Kyrgyz Republic	2.7			
34	Taiwan, China	4.4				106	Bangladesh	2.6			
35	Bahrain	4.4				107	Malawi	2.6			
36	Botswana	4.3				108	Thailand	2.6			
37	Cyprus	4.3				109	Zimbabwe	2.6			
38	Gambia, The	4.2				110	Hungary	2.6			
39	Israel	4.1				111	Nicaragua	2.6			
40	Malta	4.1				112	Algeria	2.6			
41	Portugal	4.0				113	Cambodia	2.6			
42	Macedonia, FYR	4.0				114	Trinidad and Tobago	2.5			
43	Jordan	4.0				115	Mauritania	2.5			
44	Puerto Rico	3.9				116	Mali	2.5			
45	China	3.9				117	Honduras	2.5			
46	Mauritius	3.9				118	Bulgaria	2.5			
47	Morocco	3.8				119	Mexico	2.5			
48	Cape Verde	3.8				120	Haiti	2.4			
49	Lesotho	3.8				121	Cameroon	2.4			
50	Poland	3.8				122	Myanmar	2.4			
51	Tajikistan	3.7				123	Moldova	2.4			
52	Montenegro	3.7				124	Ukraine	2.4			
53	Seychelles	3.7				125	Mozambique	2.3			
54	Costa Rica	3.7				126	Madagascar	2.3			
55	Bolivia	3.5				127	Guatemala	2.2			
56	Tunisia	3.5				128	Colombia	2.2			
57	Kuwait	3.5				129	Burundi	2.2			
58	Ghana	3.4				130	Slovak Republic	2.2			
59	Lao PDR	3.4				131	Burkina Faso	2.1			
60	India	3.4				132	Dominican Republic	2.1			
61	Kazakhstan	3.4				133	Libya	2.1			
62	Swaziland	3.4				134	Uganda	2.0			
63	Indonesia	3.4				135	Brazil	2.0			
64	Croatia	3.3				136	Guinea	2.0			
65	Zambia	3.3				137	Lebanon	1.9			
66	Lithuania	3.3				138	Chad	1.8			
67	Korea, Rep.	3.3				139	Angola	1.8			
68	Latvia	3.3				140	Yemen	1.8			
69	Ethiopia	3.2				141	Paraguay	1.8			
70	Côte d'Ivoire	3.2				142	Nigeria	1.8			
71	El Salvador	3.2				143	Argentina	1.7			
72	Senegal	3.2				144	Venezuela	1.3			

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 would you rate the ethical standards of politicians? [1 = extremely low; 7 = extremely high] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.1	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.1	7
1	Singapore	6.2				73	Zambia	3.0			
2	Qatar	6.1				74	Russian Federation	3.0			
3	United Arab Emirates	6.0				75	Timor-Leste	3.0			
4	Norway	5.9				76	Armenia	2.9			
5	Finland	5.7				77	Ethiopia	2.9			
6	New Zealand	5.7				78	Tanzania	2.9			
7	Luxembourg	5.4				79	Georgia	2.9			
8	Switzerland	5.3				80	Algeria	2.8			
9	Netherlands	5.3				81	Israel	2.8			
10	Rwanda	5.3				82	Mali	2.8			
11	Sweden	5.3				83	Lithuania	2.7			
12	Saudi Arabia	5.1				84	Latvia	2.7			
13	Canada	4.8				85	Sri Lanka	2.7			
14	Oman	4.8				86	Malawi	2.7			
15	Germany	4.7				87	Cameroon	2.6			
16	Denmark	4.7				88	Sierra Leone	2.6			
17	Malaysia	4.7				89	Philippines	2.6			
18	Hong Kong SAR	4.6				90	South Africa	2.6			
19	United Kingdom	4.5				91	Cambodia	2.6			
20	Uruguay	4.5				92	Burkina Faso	2.6			
21	Japan	4.5				93	Egypt	2.5			
22	Ireland	4.5				94	Uganda	2.5			
23	Belgium	4.2				95	Jamaica	2.4			
24	Bhutan	4.1				96	Ukraine	2.4			
25	Australia	4.1				97	Korea, Rep.	2.4			
26	China	4.1				98	Yemen	2.4			
27	Iceland	4.0				99	Mozambique	2.4			
28	Bahrain	4.0				100	Honduras	2.4			
29	Lao PDR	3.9				101	Poland	2.4			
30	Taiwan, China	3.9				102	Panama	2.4			
31	Barbados	3.9				103	Chad	2.4			
32	Gambia, The	3.8				104	Burundi	2.3			
33	Tajikistan	3.8				105	Albania	2.3			
34	Kazakhstan	3.7				106	Greece	2.3			
35	Chile	3.7				107	Guinea	2.3			
36	Austria	3.7				108	Pakistan	2.3			
37	Indonesia	3.6				109	Romania	2.3			
38	Estonia	3.6				110	Nicaragua	2.3			
39	Botswana	3.6				111	Kyrgyz Republic	2.3			
40	Cape Verde	3.6				112	Libya	2.3			
41	Jordan	3.6				113	Hungary	2.2			
42	France	3.5				114	Mexico	2.2			
43	Malta	3.5				115	Mauritania	2.2			
44	Montenegro	3.5				116	Moldova	2.2			
45	Seychelles	3.4				117	Spain	2.2			
46	Azerbaijan	3.4				118	Serbia	2.1			
47	Lesotho	3.4				119	Mongolia	2.1			
48	United States	3.4				120	Madagascar	2.1			
49	Vietnam	3.4				121	Slovak Republic	2.1			
50	India	3.4				122	Nepal	2.1			
51	Bolivia	3.3				123	Trinidad and Tobago	2.0			
52	Macedonia, FYR	3.3				124	Croatia	2.0			
53	Morocco	3.3				125	Colombia	2.0			
54	Swaziland	3.3				126	Haiti	2.0			
55	Ghana	3.2				127	Suriname	2.0			
56	Kuwait	3.2				128	Dominican Republic	2.0			
57	Puerto Rico	3.2				129	Thailand	1.9			
58	Cyprus	3.2				130	Bulgaria	1.9			
59	Namibia	3.2				131	Peru	1.9			
60	Côte d'Ivoire	3.2				132	Zimbabwe	1.9			
61	Guyana	3.2				133	Slovenia	1.9			
62	Turkey	3.1				134	Nigeria	1.8			
63	Tunisia	3.1				135	Angola	1.8			
64	Senegal	3.1				136	Bangladesh	1.8			
65	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.1				137	Guatemala	1.8			
66	Mauritius	3.1				138	Czech Republic	1.7			
67	Portugal	3.0				139	Italy	1.7			
68	El Salvador	3.0				140	Brazil	1.7			
69	Kenya	3.0				141	Argentina	1.6			
70	Gabon	3.0				142	Paraguay	1.4			
71	Costa Rica	3.0				143	Venezuela	1.4			
72	Myanmar	3.0				144	Lebanon	1.3			

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 in connection 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]. | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.1	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.1	7
1	New Zealand	6.7				73	Swaziland	3.8			
2	Finland	6.6				74	Italy	3.8			
3	Singapore	6.5				75	Jamaica	3.8			
4	United Arab Emirates	6.4				76	Armenia	3.8			
5	Qatar	6.4				77	Tunisia	3.8			
6	Luxembourg	6.3				78	Greece	3.8			
7	Norway	6.3				79	Panama	3.8			
8	Iceland	6.3				80	Kazakhstan	3.8			
9	Ireland	6.3				81	Peru	3.8			
10	Switzerland	6.2				82	Mongolia	3.7			
11	Japan	6.2				83	Zambia	3.7			
12	Hong Kong SAR	6.2				84	Thailand	3.7			
13	Denmark	6.2				85	Azerbaijan	3.6			
14	Netherlands	6.0				86	Philippines	3.6			
15	United Kingdom	5.9				87	Indonesia	3.6			
16	Australia	5.9				88	Tajikistan	3.6			
17	Canada	5.8				89	Brazil	3.6			
18	Estonia	5.8				90	Honduras	3.5			
19	Belgium	5.8				91	Sri Lanka	3.5			
20	Sweden	5.7				92	Senegal	3.5			
21	Chile	5.7				93	India	3.5			
22	Saudi Arabia	5.6				94	Malawi	3.5			
23	Georgia	5.6				95	El Salvador	3.5			
24	Uruguay	5.6				96	Lao PDR	3.4			
25	Germany	5.6				97	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.4			
26	Austria	5.5				98	Ghana	3.4			
27	Rwanda	5.5				99	Mexico	3.4			
28	Bahrain	5.4				100	Slovak Republic	3.4			
29	Oman	5.4				101	Zimbabwe	3.4			
30	France	5.3				102	Russian Federation	3.4			
31	Taiwan, China	5.2				103	Nicaragua	3.4			
32	Portugal	5.2				104	Suriname	3.4			
33	Israel	5.1				105	Colombia	3.3			
34	Cyprus	5.0				106	Trinidad and Tobago	3.3			
35	Macedonia, FYR	5.0				107	Dominican Republic	3.3			
36	United States	5.0				108	Kenya	3.2			
37	Malaysia	4.9				109	Vietnam	3.2			
38	Barbados	4.9				110	Albania	3.2			
39	Bhutan	4.8				111	Timor-Leste	3.1			
40	Botswana	4.8				112	Ethiopia	3.1			
41	Latvia	4.8				113	Guyana	3.1			
42	Slovenia	4.7				114	Mozambique	3.1			
43	Poland	4.7				115	Cameroon	3.1			
44	Puerto Rico	4.7				116	Moldova	3.0			
45	Mauritius	4.6				117	Madagascar	3.0			
46	Jordan	4.6				118	Ukraine	3.0			
47	Lithuania	4.6				119	Nepal	2.9			
48	South Africa	4.5				120	Algeria	2.9			
49	Costa Rica	4.4				121	Burkina Faso	2.9			
50	Spain	4.4				122	Libya	2.9			
51	Cape Verde	4.4				123	Pakistan	2.9			
52	Korea, Rep.	4.4				124	Tanzania	2.9			
53	Morocco	4.3				125	Burundi	2.9			
54	Turkey	4.3				126	Haiti	2.8			
55	Bulgaria	4.2				127	Argentina	2.8			
56	Hungary	4.2				128	Uganda	2.8			
57	Kuwait	4.2				129	Cambodia	2.8			
58	Lesotho	4.2				130	Sierra Leone	2.7			
59	Malta	4.1				131	Paraguay	2.7			
60	Gambia, The	4.1				132	Kyrgyz Republic	2.6			
61	Namibia	4.1				133	Bolivia	2.6			
62	Gabon	4.1				134	Mali	2.5			
63	Seychelles	4.1				135	Nigeria	2.5			
64	Montenegro	4.0				136	Angola	2.4			
65	Egypt	4.0				137	Venezuela	2.4			
66	China	4.0				138	Chad	2.3			
67	Croatia	4.0				139	Myanmar	2.3			
68	Romania	3.9				140	Bangladesh	2.3			
69	Serbia	3.9				141	Mauritania	2.3			
70	Czech Republic	3.9				142	Lebanon	2.2			
71	Côte d'Ivoire	3.9				143	Guinea	2.1			
72	Guatemala	3.9				144	Yemen	2.1			

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, to what extent is the judiciary independent from influences of members of government, citizens, or firms? [1 = heavily influenced; 7 = entirely independent]
| 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.9	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.9	7
1	New Zealand	6.7				73	El Salvador	3.6			
2	Finland	6.6				74	Tajikistan	3.6			
3	Denmark	6.5				75	Tunisia	3.6			
4	Norway	6.3				76	Brazil	3.6			
5	Hong Kong SAR	6.3				77	Philippines	3.6			
6	Ireland	6.3				78	Italy	3.5			
7	United Kingdom	6.2				79	Macedonia, FYR	3.5			
8	Japan	6.2				80	Senegal	3.5			
9	Canada	6.2				81	Morocco	3.5			
10	Netherlands	6.1				82	Korea, Rep.	3.5			
11	Switzerland	6.1				83	Swaziland	3.5			
12	Luxembourg	6.0				84	Romania	3.5			
13	Qatar	6.0				85	Algeria	3.5			
14	Australia	5.9				86	Kazakhstan	3.4			
15	Germany	5.9				87	Guyana	3.4			
16	Israel	5.8				88	Vietnam	3.4			
17	Sweden	5.7				89	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.4			
18	Belgium	5.7				90	Montenegro	3.4			
19	Estonia	5.7				91	Slovenia	3.4			
20	Singapore	5.7				92	Nepal	3.3			
21	Uruguay	5.6				93	Timor-Leste	3.3			
22	United Arab Emirates	5.6				94	Bolivia	3.3			
23	Iceland	5.5				95	Côte d'Ivoire	3.2			
24	South Africa	5.4				96	Tanzania	3.2			
25	Barbados	5.3				97	Spain	3.2			
26	Saudi Arabia	5.2				98	Mexico	3.2			
27	Chile	5.2				99	Azerbaijan	3.2			
28	Austria	5.2				100	Croatia	3.2			
29	Oman	5.1				101	Turkey	3.1			
30	United States	5.1				102	Nigeria	3.1			
31	Mauritius	5.1				103	Mali	3.1			
32	Costa Rica	5.0				104	Libya	3.0			
33	France	5.0				105	Guatemala	3.0			
34	Rwanda	4.9				106	Uganda	3.0			
35	Botswana	4.9				107	Armenia	2.9			
36	Malaysia	4.9				108	Mongolia	2.9			
37	Kuwait	4.9				109	Russian Federation	2.9			
38	Bhutan	4.8				110	Ethiopia	2.9			
39	Namibia	4.7				111	Gabon	2.9			
40	Malta	4.6				112	Colombia	2.8			
41	Trinidad and Tobago	4.6				113	Cameroon	2.8			
42	Jamaica	4.5				114	Honduras	2.8			
43	Puerto Rico	4.5				115	Sierra Leone	2.8			
44	Portugal	4.5				116	Panama	2.7			
45	Cyprus	4.5				117	Myanmar	2.6			
46	Jordan	4.5				118	Serbia	2.6			
47	Bahrain	4.4				119	Kyrgyz Republic	2.5			
48	Ghana	4.4				120	Zimbabwe	2.5			
49	Taiwan, China	4.2				121	Dominican Republic	2.5			
50	India	4.2				122	Albania	2.5			
51	Cape Verde	4.2				123	Mozambique	2.5			
52	Kenya	4.1				124	Peru	2.5			
53	Seychelles	4.1				125	Mauritania	2.3			
54	Poland	4.1				126	Bulgaria	2.3			
55	Lesotho	4.1				127	Argentina	2.3			
56	Hungary	4.0				128	Yemen	2.3			
57	Egypt	4.0				129	Cambodia	2.3			
58	Latvia	4.0				130	Slovak Republic	2.3			
59	Malawi	4.0				131	Nicaragua	2.3			
60	China	4.0				132	Bangladesh	2.2			
61	Lao PDR	3.9				133	Chad	2.2			
62	Czech Republic	3.9				134	Madagascar	2.2			
63	Indonesia	3.9				135	Haiti	2.1			
64	Suriname	3.8				136	Burkina Faso	2.1			
65	Georgia	3.8				137	Angola	2.1			
66	Gambia, The	3.8				138	Lebanon	2.1			
67	Pakistan	3.8				139	Guinea	2.0			
68	Thailand	3.8				140	Ukraine	2.0			
69	Zambia	3.7				141	Moldova	2.0			
70	Greece	3.7				142	Paraguay	1.6			
71	Lithuania	3.6				143	Burundi	1.6			
72	Sri Lanka	3.6				144	Venezuela	1.1			

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 = always show favoritism; 7 = never show favoritism] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.2	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.2	7
1	Qatar	5.6				73	Mauritius	3.0			
2	New Zealand	5.5				74	Vietnam	3.0			
3	Singapore	5.4				75	Kenya	3.0			
4	Finland	5.3				76	Ghana	3.0			
5	United Arab Emirates	5.3				77	Algeria	3.0			
6	Netherlands	5.1				78	Spain	3.0			
7	Japan	5.1				79	Israel	2.9			
8	Norway	5.1				80	El Salvador	2.9			
9	Sweden	5.0				81	Kuwait	2.9			
10	Switzerland	4.8				82	Korea, Rep.	2.9			
11	Luxembourg	4.7				83	Puerto Rico	2.9			
12	Germany	4.7				84	Namibia	2.9			
13	Denmark	4.6				85	Burkina Faso	2.8			
14	Malaysia	4.5				86	Ethiopia	2.8			
15	Ireland	4.5				87	Russian Federation	2.8			
16	Rwanda	4.5				88	Thailand	2.8			
17	United Kingdom	4.5				89	Panama	2.8			
18	Canada	4.4				90	Honduras	2.8			
19	Hong Kong SAR	4.3				91	Nepal	2.8			
20	Oman	4.2				92	Cameroon	2.8			
21	Taiwan, China	4.1				93	Guyana	2.8			
22	China	4.1				94	Jamaica	2.8			
23	Estonia	4.1				95	Mali	2.7			
24	Belgium	4.1				96	Madagascar	2.7			
25	Saudi Arabia	4.1				97	Malawi	2.7			
26	Bahrain	4.0				98	Sri Lanka	2.7			
27	Chile	4.0				99	Mexico	2.7			
28	Austria	4.0				100	Peru	2.7			
29	Australia	3.9				101	Pakistan	2.6			
30	France	3.9				102	Cambodia	2.6			
31	Uruguay	3.9				103	Uganda	2.6			
32	Gambia, The	3.9				104	South Africa	2.6			
33	Indonesia	3.9				105	Nicaragua	2.6			
34	Jordan	3.8				106	Czech Republic	2.6			
35	Iceland	3.7				107	Colombia	2.6			
36	Egypt	3.7				108	Brazil	2.6			
37	Bhutan	3.7				109	Greece	2.6			
38	Lao PDR	3.7				110	Guatemala	2.6			
39	Lesotho	3.7				111	Slovenia	2.6			
40	Bolivia	3.6				112	Timor-Leste	2.5			
41	Macedonia, FYR	3.6				113	Haiti	2.5			
42	Botswana	3.5				114	Romania	2.5			
43	Tajikistan	3.5				115	Mozambique	2.5			
44	Morocco	3.5				116	Ukraine	2.5			
45	Costa Rica	3.5				117	Zimbabwe	2.5			
46	Montenegro	3.5				118	Sierra Leone	2.5			
47	United States	3.5				119	Croatia	2.5			
48	Georgia	3.4				120	Serbia	2.4			
49	India	3.4				121	Burundi	2.4			
50	Cape Verde	3.4				122	Hungary	2.4			
51	Zambia	3.4				123	Kyrgyz Republic	2.3			
52	Barbados	3.3				124	Libya	2.3			
53	Kazakhstan	3.3				125	Mongolia	2.3			
54	Portugal	3.3				126	Nigeria	2.3			
55	Azerbaijan	3.3				127	Myanmar	2.3			
56	Côte d'Ivoire	3.2				128	Mauritania	2.3			
57	Seychelles	3.2				129	Suriname	2.3			
58	Senegal	3.2				130	Moldova	2.3			
59	Turkey	3.2				131	Bangladesh	2.2			
60	Tunisia	3.2				132	Dominican Republic	2.2			
61	Tanzania	3.2				133	Chad	2.1			
62	Lithuania	3.2				134	Bulgaria	2.1			
63	Cyprus	3.2				135	Italy	2.1			
64	Swaziland	3.2				136	Yemen	2.1			
65	Gabon	3.1				137	Trinidad and Tobago	2.1			
66	Philippines	3.1				138	Guinea	2.0			
67	Poland	3.1				139	Paraguay	2.0			
68	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.1				140	Angola	2.0			
69	Albania	3.1				141	Slovak Republic	1.9			
70	Latvia	3.1				142	Lebanon	1.7			
71	Armenia	3.1				143	Argentina	1.7			
72	Malta	3.0				144	Venezuela	1.5			

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

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.2	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.2	7
1	Qatar	6.0				73	United States	3.1			
2	United Arab Emirates	6.0				74	Algeria	3.1			
3	Singapore	5.9				75	Sierra Leone	3.0			
4	Rwanda	5.7				76	Armenia	3.0			
5	New Zealand	5.1				77	Israel	3.0			
6	Oman	5.1				78	Myanmar	3.0			
7	Czech Republic	5.0				79	Latvia	3.0			
8	Malaysia	4.9				80	Nicaragua	3.0			
9	Finland	4.8				81	Swaziland	3.0			
10	Sweden	4.8				82	Iran, Islamic Rep.	2.9			
11	Switzerland	4.8				83	Vietnam	2.9			
12	Saudi Arabia	4.7				84	Tanzania	2.9			
13	Norway	4.6				85	Poland	2.9			
14	Hong Kong SAR	4.5				86	Cameroon	2.8			
15	Bhutan	4.5				87	Russian Federation	2.8			
16	Luxembourg	4.5				88	Portugal	2.8			
17	Bahrain	4.3				89	South Africa	2.8			
18	Netherlands	4.3				90	Lithuania	2.8			
19	Estonia	4.3				91	Burkina Faso	2.8			
20	Germany	4.2				92	Kuwait	2.8			
21	Chile	4.2				93	Angola	2.8			
22	Japan	4.1				94	Timor-Leste	2.7			
23	Canada	4.1				95	Mozambique	2.7			
24	China	4.1				96	Hungary	2.6			
25	Lao PDR	4.1				97	Guinea	2.6			
26	Botswana	4.1				98	Bulgaria	2.6			
27	Gambia, The	4.0				99	Mexico	2.6			
28	Tajikistan	3.9				100	Mauritania	2.6			
29	Indonesia	3.9				101	Colombia	2.6			
30	Macedonia, FYR	3.8				102	Moldova	2.6			
31	Ireland	3.8				103	Pakistan	2.6			
32	Jordan	3.8				104	Uruguay	2.6			
33	United Kingdom	3.8				105	Chad	2.6			
34	Malta	3.8				106	Malawi	2.6			
35	Iceland	3.8				107	Bangladesh	2.6			
36	Denmark	3.8				108	Haiti	2.5			
37	Turkey	3.7				109	Uganda	2.5			
38	Côte d'Ivoire	3.7				110	Cambodia	2.5			
39	Lesotho	3.7				111	Nepal	2.5			
40	Kazakhstan	3.7				112	Puerto Rico	2.5			
41	Morocco	3.6				113	Spain	2.5			
42	Cape Verde	3.6				114	Trinidad and Tobago	2.5			
43	Taiwan, China	3.6				115	Thailand	2.5			
44	Mauritius	3.6				116	Romania	2.5			
45	Senegal	3.6				117	Madagascar	2.4			
46	Zambia	3.6				118	Dominican Republic	2.4			
47	Ghana	3.5				119	Peru	2.4			
48	Seychelles	3.5				120	Costa Rica	2.4			
49	India	3.5				121	Kyrgyz Republic	2.4			
50	Sri Lanka	3.5				122	Suriname	2.4			
51	Australia	3.5				123	Mongolia	2.3			
52	Azerbaijan	3.5				124	Burundi	2.3			
53	Austria	3.4				125	Jamaica	2.3			
54	Ethiopia	3.4				126	Slovak Republic	2.3			
55	Montenegro	3.4				127	Honduras	2.3			
56	Cyprus	3.4				128	Guatemala	2.3			
57	Barbados	3.4				129	Croatia	2.2			
58	Panama	3.3				130	Egypt	2.2			
59	Belgium	3.3				131	Greece	2.2			
60	Philippines	3.3				132	Serbia	2.2			
61	Kenya	3.3				133	Slovenia	2.2			
62	Bolivia	3.3				134	Nigeria	2.2			
63	Albania	3.3				135	Zimbabwe	2.1			
64	Tunisia	3.3				136	Libya	2.0			
65	Gabon	3.2				137	Brazil	1.9			
66	El Salvador	3.2				138	Ukraine	1.9			
67	Georgia	3.2				139	Italy	1.9			
68	Korea, Rep.	3.2				140	Paraguay	1.9			
69	Mali	3.2				141	Yemen	1.8			
70	Namibia	3.2				142	Argentina	1.5			
71	Guyana	3.1				143	Lebanon	1.4			
72	France	3.1				144	Venezuela	1.2			

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 businesses to comply with governmental administrative requirements (e.g., permits, regulations, reporting)? [1 = extremely burdensome; 7 = not burdensome at all] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.4	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.4	7
1	Qatar	5.2				73	Philippines	3.4			
2	Singapore	5.2				74	Ghana	3.4			
3	United Arab Emirates	5.2				75	Latvia	3.4			
4	Malaysia	5.0				76	Malta	3.4			
5	Hong Kong SAR	5.0				77	Honduras	3.4			
6	Rwanda	4.8				78	Gabon	3.4			
7	Finland	4.5				79	Cameroon	3.4			
8	Georgia	4.5				80	Denmark	3.4			
9	Luxembourg	4.3				81	Dominican Republic	3.4			
10	Estonia	4.3				82	United States	3.4			
11	Bahrain	4.3				83	Austria	3.4			
12	Switzerland	4.2				84	Uruguay	3.4			
13	Seychelles	4.2				85	Cambodia	3.4			
14	Oman	4.2				86	Nicaragua	3.3			
15	Cyprus	4.1				87	Kyrgyz Republic	3.3			
16	Barbados	4.1				88	Costa Rica	3.3			
17	New Zealand	4.1				89	Thailand	3.3			
18	Tajikistan	4.1				90	Ethiopia	3.3			
19	China	4.1				91	Sri Lanka	3.3			
20	Sweden	4.0				92	Haiti	3.2			
21	Chile	4.0				93	Suriname	3.2			
22	Ireland	4.0				94	Romania	3.2			
23	Indonesia	4.0				95	Mali	3.2			
24	Panama	4.0				96	Korea, Rep.	3.2			
25	Gambia, The	4.0				97	Burundi	3.1			
26	Lao PDR	4.0				98	Mauritania	3.1			
27	Macedonia, FYR	4.0				99	Nigeria	3.1			
28	Albania	4.0				100	Timor-Leste	3.1			
29	Senegal	4.0				101	Vietnam	3.1			
30	Netherlands	3.9				102	Bulgaria	3.1			
31	Lesotho	3.9				103	Pakistan	3.1			
32	Azerbaijan	3.9				104	Algeria	3.1			
33	Jordan	3.9				105	Lithuania	3.0			
34	Taiwan, China	3.9				106	Nepal	3.0			
35	Zambia	3.9				107	Yemen	3.0			
36	Mauritius	3.9				108	Portugal	3.0			
37	United Kingdom	3.9				109	Bangladesh	3.0			
38	Norway	3.8				110	Moldova	2.9			
39	Canada	3.8				111	Russian Federation	2.9			
40	Paraguay	3.8				112	Myanmar	2.9			
41	Iceland	3.8				113	Chad	2.9			
42	Uganda	3.7				114	Mongolia	2.9			
43	Armenia	3.7				115	Ukraine	2.9			
44	Malawi	3.7				116	Israel	2.9			
45	Saudi Arabia	3.7				117	Poland	2.9			
46	Egypt	3.7				118	Mexico	2.9			
47	Bhutan	3.7				119	Zimbabwe	2.8			
48	Kenya	3.6				120	South Africa	2.8			
49	Cape Verde	3.6				121	France	2.8			
50	Côte d'Ivoire	3.6				122	Colombia	2.8			
51	Guatemala	3.6				123	Spain	2.8			
52	Sierra Leone	3.6				124	Australia	2.8			
53	Morocco	3.6				125	Iran, Islamic Rep.	2.8			
54	Guyana	3.6				126	Jamaica	2.7			
55	Germany	3.6				127	Peru	2.7			
56	Burkina Faso	3.6				128	Angola	2.7			
57	Bolivia	3.6				129	Hungary	2.6			
58	Montenegro	3.6				130	Belgium	2.6			
59	India	3.6				131	Lebanon	2.6			
60	Swaziland	3.6				132	Czech Republic	2.6			
61	Tanzania	3.6				133	Slovenia	2.5			
62	El Salvador	3.5				134	Libya	2.5			
63	Kazakhstan	3.5				135	Kuwait	2.5			
64	Japan	3.5				136	Greece	2.4			
65	Mozambique	3.5				137	Slovak Republic	2.4			
66	Tunisia	3.5				138	Puerto Rico	2.4			
67	Botswana	3.5				139	Argentina	2.3			
68	Guinea	3.5				140	Serbia	2.2			
69	Madagascar	3.5				141	Croatia	2.2			
70	Trinidad and Tobago	3.5				142	Italy	1.9			
71	Turkey	3.5				143	Brazil	1.9			
72	Namibia	3.5				144	Venezuela	1.6			

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 is the legal framework for private businesses in settling disputes? [1 = extremely inefficient; 7 = extremely efficient] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.8	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.8	7
1	Singapore	6.2				73	Morocco	3.7			
2	Finland	6.0				74	Panama	3.6			
3	Hong Kong SAR	5.9				75	Tunisia	3.6			
4	New Zealand	5.9				76	Honduras	3.6			
5	United Kingdom	5.7				77	Cape Verde	3.6			
6	Qatar	5.7				78	Cameroon	3.5			
7	Norway	5.6				79	Gabon	3.5			
8	Switzerland	5.6				80	Guyana	3.5			
9	Netherlands	5.5				81	Burkina Faso	3.5			
10	Canada	5.5				82	Korea, Rep.	3.5			
11	Germany	5.4				83	Trinidad and Tobago	3.5			
12	Luxembourg	5.4				84	Lithuania	3.5			
13	Sweden	5.4				85	El Salvador	3.5			
14	Malaysia	5.3				86	Dominican Republic	3.4			
15	South Africa	5.2				87	Mali	3.4			
16	Rwanda	5.2				88	Jamaica	3.4			
17	United Arab Emirates	5.2				89	Vietnam	3.4			
18	Japan	5.2				90	Spain	3.4			
19	Puerto Rico	5.1				91	Colombia	3.4			
20	Denmark	5.0				92	Sierra Leone	3.4			
21	Ireland	4.9				93	Zimbabwe	3.4			
22	Mauritius	4.9				94	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.4			
23	United States	4.9				95	Armenia	3.4			
24	Austria	4.9				96	Guatemala	3.3			
25	Iceland	4.9				97	Ethiopia	3.3			
26	Australia	4.8				98	Nigeria	3.3			
27	Oman	4.8				99	Mexico	3.3			
28	Sri Lanka	4.6				100	Czech Republic	3.3			
29	Namibia	4.5				101	Pakistan	3.3			
30	Chile	4.4				102	Nicaragua	3.3			
31	Jordan	4.4				103	Mozambique	3.3			
32	Botswana	4.4				104	Hungary	3.3			
33	Zambia	4.4				105	Egypt	3.3			
34	Saudi Arabia	4.4				106	Romania	3.2			
35	Gambia, The	4.4				107	Brazil	3.2			
36	Barbados	4.3				108	Algeria	3.2			
37	Malta	4.3				109	Mongolia	3.2			
38	Lao PDR	4.3				110	Russian Federation	3.2			
39	Estonia	4.3				111	Portugal	3.1			
40	Bahrain	4.2				112	Peru	3.1			
41	France	4.2				113	Timor-Leste	3.1			
42	Belgium	4.2				114	Cambodia	3.1			
43	Indonesia	4.1				115	Suriname	3.0			
44	Bhutan	4.1				116	Latvia	3.0			
45	Ghana	4.1				117	Madagascar	2.9			
46	Israel	4.1				118	Poland	2.9			
47	Kenya	4.1				119	Albania	2.9			
48	Taiwan, China	4.1				120	Nepal	2.9			
49	China	4.1				121	Burundi	2.9			
50	Uruguay	4.0				122	Kyrgyz Republic	2.9			
51	Cyprus	4.0				123	Bangladesh	2.9			
52	Seychelles	4.0				124	Bulgaria	2.8			
53	Macedonia, FYR	4.0				125	Myanmar	2.7			
54	Tajikistan	3.9				126	Greece	2.7			
55	Swaziland	3.9				127	Moldova	2.7			
56	Turkey	3.8				128	Serbia	2.7			
57	India	3.8				129	Ukraine	2.6			
58	Senegal	3.8				130	Argentina	2.6			
59	Kazakhstan	3.8				131	Slovenia	2.6			
60	Azerbaijan	3.8				132	Lebanon	2.5			
61	Uganda	3.8				133	Chad	2.5			
62	Thailand	3.8				134	Croatia	2.5			
63	Costa Rica	3.8				135	Libya	2.4			
64	Tanzania	3.7				136	Paraguay	2.4			
65	Kuwait	3.7				137	Slovak Republic	2.4			
66	Bolivia	3.7				138	Mauritania	2.4			
67	Côte d'Ivoire	3.7				139	Haiti	2.4			
68	Philippines	3.7				140	Angola	2.3			
69	Montenegro	3.7				141	Yemen	2.3			
70	Lesotho	3.7				142	Guinea	2.3			
71	Georgia	3.7				143	Italy	2.0			
72	Malawi	3.7				144	Venezuela	1.5			

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, how easy is it for private businesses to challenge government actions and/or regulations through the legal system? [1 = extremely difficult; 7 = extremely easy] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.4	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.4	7
1	Finland	5.6				73	Morocco	3.3			
2	New Zealand	5.5				74	Cameroon	3.3			
3	Hong Kong SAR	5.4				75	Taiwan, China	3.3			
4	Qatar	5.3				76	Gambia, The	3.3			
5	Netherlands	5.2				77	Portugal	3.3			
6	Luxembourg	5.1				78	Tanzania	3.3			
7	United Kingdom	5.1				79	Sri Lanka	3.3			
8	Switzerland	4.9				80	Vietnam	3.2			
9	South Africa	4.9				81	Montenegro	3.2			
10	Norway	4.8				82	Egypt	3.2			
11	Canada	4.8				83	Georgia	3.2			
12	Germany	4.8				84	Uganda	3.2			
13	Malaysia	4.8				85	Paraguay	3.2			
14	Sweden	4.7				86	Spain	3.2			
15	United Arab Emirates	4.7				87	Bhutan	3.2			
16	Ireland	4.7				88	Mexico	3.1			
17	Iceland	4.5				89	Pakistan	3.1			
18	United States	4.4				90	Trinidad and Tobago	3.1			
19	Japan	4.4				91	Colombia	3.1			
20	Puerto Rico	4.4				92	Macedonia, FYR	3.1			
21	Singapore	4.4				93	Romania	3.1			
22	Jordan	4.4				94	Brazil	3.1			
23	Estonia	4.3				95	Latvia	3.0			
24	Rwanda	4.3				96	Albania	3.0			
25	France	4.2				97	Gabon	3.0			
26	Australia	4.1				98	Armenia	2.9			
27	Saudi Arabia	4.1				99	Russian Federation	2.9			
28	Costa Rica	4.1				100	Burundi	2.9			
29	Austria	4.1				101	Nepal	2.9			
30	Mauritius	4.1				102	Bangladesh	2.9			
31	Cyprus	4.1				103	Suriname	2.9			
32	Belgium	4.1				104	Algeria	2.9			
33	Chile	4.1				105	Nigeria	2.9			
34	Barbados	4.0				106	Lao PDR	2.8			
35	Israel	4.0				107	Burkina Faso	2.8			
36	Namibia	3.9				108	Lithuania	2.8			
37	Oman	3.9				109	Peru	2.8			
38	Indonesia	3.8				110	Poland	2.8			
39	Bahrain	3.8				111	Timor-Leste	2.8			
40	Uruguay	3.8				112	Mozambique	2.8			
41	Botswana	3.8				113	Korea, Rep.	2.8			
42	Kenya	3.8				114	Greece	2.7			
43	India	3.8				115	Czech Republic	2.7			
44	Denmark	3.7				116	Cambodia	2.7			
45	Kuwait	3.7				117	Madagascar	2.7			
46	Senegal	3.7				118	Nicaragua	2.6			
47	China	3.6				119	Kyrgyz Republic	2.6			
48	Côte d'Ivoire	3.6				120	Zimbabwe	2.5			
49	Malawi	3.6				121	Hungary	2.5			
50	Malta	3.6				122	Mongolia	2.5			
51	Azerbaijan	3.5				123	Yemen	2.5			
52	Turkey	3.5				124	Bulgaria	2.5			
53	Jamaica	3.5				125	Ethiopia	2.4			
54	Guatemala	3.5				126	Guinea	2.4			
55	Tajikistan	3.5				127	Libya	2.4			
56	Philippines	3.5				128	Myanmar	2.4			
57	Guyana	3.5				129	Serbia	2.3			
58	Mali	3.5				130	Iran, Islamic Rep.	2.3			
59	Swaziland	3.5				131	Ukraine	2.3			
60	Kazakhstan	3.5				132	Sierra Leone	2.3			
61	Honduras	3.5				133	Slovenia	2.3			
62	Lesotho	3.5				134	Moldova	2.3			
63	Tunisia	3.4				135	Italy	2.2			
64	Ghana	3.4				136	Slovak Republic	2.2			
65	Dominican Republic	3.4				137	Haiti	2.2			
66	Cape Verde	3.4				138	Croatia	2.1			
67	Bolivia	3.4				139	Lebanon	2.1			
68	El Salvador	3.4				140	Mauritania	2.1			
69	Panama	3.4				141	Angola	2.0			
70	Seychelles	3.4				142	Chad	2.0			
71	Zambia	3.3				143	Argentina	1.9			
72	Thailand	3.3				144	Venezuela	1.2			

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 businesses to obtain information about changes in government policies and regulations affecting their activities? [1 = extremely difficult; 7 = extremely easy] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.0	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.0	7
1	Singapore	6.1				73	Paraguay	3.9			
2	New Zealand	5.8				74	Slovak Republic	3.9			
3	Finland	5.8				75	Mexico	3.9			
4	Hong Kong SAR	5.8				76	Bhutan	3.9			
5	Qatar	5.7				77	Ghana	3.9			
6	Luxembourg	5.6				78	Namibia	3.9			
7	Switzerland	5.6				79	Swaziland	3.9			
8	Rwanda	5.5				80	Uganda	3.9			
9	Taiwan, China	5.4				81	Portugal	3.9			
10	United Arab Emirates	5.4				82	Kyrgyz Republic	3.8			
11	Japan	5.3				83	Côte d'Ivoire	3.8			
12	Norway	5.3				84	Colombia	3.8			
13	Sweden	5.2				85	Philippines	3.8			
14	Netherlands	5.2				86	Romania	3.8			
15	Malaysia	5.2				87	Mongolia	3.8			
16	United Kingdom	5.2				88	Sri Lanka	3.8			
17	Ireland	5.1				89	Guyana	3.8			
18	Canada	5.1				90	Tunisia	3.8			
19	Chile	5.0				91	Sierra Leone	3.8			
20	Estonia	5.0				92	Peru	3.7			
21	Austria	4.8				93	Gabon	3.7			
22	Germany	4.8				94	El Salvador	3.7			
23	Iceland	4.7				95	Tajikistan	3.7			
24	Georgia	4.7				96	Yemen	3.7			
25	Cyprus	4.7				97	Mali	3.7			
26	Bahrain	4.7				98	Trinidad and Tobago	3.7			
27	Uruguay	4.7				99	Czech Republic	3.7			
28	Lithuania	4.7				100	Thailand	3.7			
29	Macedonia, FYR	4.6				101	Nicaragua	3.6			
30	Jordan	4.6				102	Malawi	3.6			
31	Oman	4.5				103	Kuwait	3.6			
32	Denmark	4.5				104	Ukraine	3.6			
33	China	4.5				105	Spain	3.6			
34	Mauritius	4.5				106	Bolivia	3.6			
35	South Africa	4.5				107	Algeria	3.6			
36	Zambia	4.5				108	Serbia	3.6			
37	Barbados	4.5				109	Jamaica	3.6			
38	Saudi Arabia	4.5				110	Poland	3.6			
39	Armenia	4.5				111	Tanzania	3.6			
40	Kazakhstan	4.5				112	Mozambique	3.6			
41	Gambia, The	4.4				113	Lao PDR	3.5			
42	Turkey	4.4				114	Bangladesh	3.5			
43	Latvia	4.4				115	Zimbabwe	3.5			
44	United States	4.4				116	Vietnam	3.5			
45	Guatemala	4.4				117	Nepal	3.5			
46	Montenegro	4.4				118	Pakistan	3.4			
47	Morocco	4.3				119	Hungary	3.4			
48	Azerbaijan	4.3				120	Greece	3.4			
49	Botswana	4.3				121	Croatia	3.3			
50	Costa Rica	4.3				122	Suriname	3.3			
51	Australia	4.3				123	Burkina Faso	3.3			
52	Indonesia	4.2				124	Bulgaria	3.3			
53	Panama	4.2				125	Ethiopia	3.3			
54	Dominican Republic	4.2				126	Nigeria	3.2			
55	Slovenia	4.2				127	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.2			
56	Belgium	4.1				128	Brazil	3.2			
57	Senegal	4.1				129	Timor-Leste	3.2			
58	Kenya	4.1				130	Cambodia	3.2			
59	Seychelles	4.1				131	Burundi	3.2			
60	Cape Verde	4.1				132	Madagascar	3.1			
61	Honduras	4.1				133	Korea, Rep.	3.1			
62	Cameroon	4.0				134	Guinea	3.0			
63	Israel	4.0				135	Argentina	3.0			
64	India	4.0				136	Myanmar	2.9			
65	Malta	4.0				137	Angola	2.9			
66	Puerto Rico	4.0				138	Lebanon	2.9			
67	Albania	4.0				139	Libya	2.9			
68	Russian Federation	4.0				140	Chad	2.8			
69	Moldova	4.0				141	Haiti	2.7			
70	France	4.0				142	Mauritania	2.6			
71	Lesotho	3.9				143	Italy	2.5			
72	Egypt	3.9				144	Venezuela	2.3			

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] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 5.1	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 5.1	7
1	Finland	6.7				73	Panama	5.2			
2	Slovenia	6.6				74	Canada	5.2			
3	Iceland	6.5				75	Cape Verde	5.2			
4	Uruguay	6.5				76	Lesotho	5.2			
5	Croatia	6.5				77	Venezuela	5.2			
6	Austria	6.5				78	Lao PDR	5.2			
7	Portugal	6.5				79	Nicaragua	5.2			
8	Zimbabwe	6.5				80	Japan	5.1			
9	Qatar	6.4				81	Bulgaria	5.1			
10	United Arab Emirates	6.4				82	United Kingdom	5.1			
11	Oman	6.3				83	Spain	5.0			
12	Mauritius	6.3				84	Jordan	5.0			
13	Hungary	6.2				85	China	5.0			
14	Costa Rica	6.2				86	Sierra Leone	5.0			
15	Suriname	6.2				87	Cameroon	5.0			
16	Luxembourg	6.2				88	Guatemala	4.9			
17	Sri Lanka	6.2				89	Dominican Republic	4.9			
18	Estonia	6.2				90	Ethiopia	4.9			
19	Moldova	6.1				91	Guyana	4.9			
20	Botswana	6.1				92	Timor-Leste	4.9			
21	Barbados	6.1				93	Paraguay	4.9			
22	Argentina	6.1				94	Vietnam	4.8			
23	Brazil	6.1				95	Denmark	4.8			
24	Ireland	6.1				96	Angola	4.8			
25	New Zealand	6.0				97	Romania	4.8			
26	Belgium	6.0				98	Mexico	4.7			
27	Poland	6.0				99	Tanzania	4.7			
28	Cyprus	6.0				100	Cambodia	4.7			
29	Zambia	6.0				101	Senegal	4.7			
30	South Africa	6.0				102	Honduras	4.7			
31	Puerto Rico	6.0				103	Côte d'Ivoire	4.7			
32	Mongolia	5.9				104	Russian Federation	4.6			
33	Taiwan, China	5.9				105	Indonesia	4.6			
34	Switzerland	5.9				106	Burundi	4.6			
35	Georgia	5.9				107	Seychelles	4.6			
36	Latvia	5.9				108	Tajikistan	4.6			
37	Rwanda	5.9				109	France	4.6			
38	Slovak Republic	5.9				110	Philippines	4.6			
39	Namibia	5.8				111	Kyrgyz Republic	4.5			
40	Montenegro	5.8				112	Madagascar	4.5			
41	Bhutan	5.8				113	Mozambique	4.4			
42	Czech Republic	5.8				114	Bangladesh	4.4			
43	Australia	5.8				115	Korea, Rep.	4.4			
44	Gambia, The	5.8				116	Mauritania	4.4			
45	Sweden	5.8				117	Ukraine	4.4			
46	Armenia	5.7				118	United States	4.2			
47	Malawi	5.7				119	Nepal	4.1			
48	Azerbaijan	5.7				120	Bahrain	4.1			
49	Hong Kong SAR	5.7				121	Thailand	4.1			
50	Singapore	5.7				122	Bolivia	4.0			
51	Netherlands	5.7				123	Turkey	4.0			
52	Lithuania	5.7				124	Peru	4.0			
53	Macedonia, FYR	5.6				125	India	4.0			
54	Italy	5.6				126	Ghana	3.9			
55	Malta	5.6				127	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.9			
56	Chile	5.5				128	Burkina Faso	3.9			
57	Jamaica	5.5				129	Algeria	3.8			
58	Serbia	5.5				130	El Salvador	3.7			
59	Gabon	5.5				131	Uganda	3.6			
60	Germany	5.5				132	Israel	3.4			
61	Guinea	5.5				133	Tunisia	3.3			
62	Saudi Arabia	5.4				134	Chad	3.2			
63	Trinidad and Tobago	5.4				135	Kenya	3.0			
64	Norway	5.4				136	Myanmar	2.9			
65	Malaysia	5.4				137	Nigeria	2.8			
66	Albania	5.4				138	Colombia	2.7			
67	Morocco	5.4				139	Pakistan	2.7			
68	Kazakhstan	5.3				140	Lebanon	2.6			
69	Greece	5.3				141	Mali	2.5			
70	Haiti	5.3				142	Libya	2.4			
71	Swaziland	5.3				143	Egypt	2.4			
72	Kuwait	5.2				144	Yemen	2.3			

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] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.4	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.4	7
1	Qatar	6.5				73	Tajikistan	4.4			
2	United Arab Emirates	6.5				74	Romania	4.4			
3	Finland	6.3				75	Albania	4.3			
4	Singapore	6.2				76	Korea, Rep.	4.3			
5	Oman	6.1				77	Philippines	4.3			
6	Rwanda	6.1				78	Suriname	4.3			
7	Iceland	6.1				79	France	4.3			
8	Austria	6.1				80	Indonesia	4.3			
9	Luxembourg	6.1				81	Italy	4.3			
10	Portugal	6.0				82	Bulgaria	4.3			
11	Taiwan, China	5.7				83	Kyrgyz Republic	4.2			
12	Hong Kong SAR	5.7				84	Thailand	4.2			
13	Malta	5.7				85	United States	4.2			
14	Cyprus	5.7				86	Serbia	4.2			
15	Azerbaijan	5.7				87	Seychelles	4.2			
16	New Zealand	5.7				88	Tanzania	4.1			
17	Saudi Arabia	5.6				89	Barbados	4.1			
18	Bhutan	5.6				90	Botswana	4.1			
19	Switzerland	5.6				91	Cambodia	4.1			
20	Norway	5.6				92	Costa Rica	4.0			
21	Slovenia	5.5				93	Algeria	4.0			
22	Armenia	5.5				94	Namibia	4.0			
23	Ireland	5.5				95	Panama	3.9			
24	Estonia	5.5				96	Lesotho	3.9			
25	Australia	5.5				97	Ukraine	3.9			
26	Belgium	5.5				98	India	3.8			
27	Poland	5.4				99	Timor-Leste	3.8			
28	Morocco	5.3				100	Uruguay	3.8			
29	Georgia	5.3				101	Cape Verde	3.8			
30	Kuwait	5.2				102	Sierra Leone	3.8			
31	Netherlands	5.2				103	Burkina Faso	3.8			
32	Croatia	5.2				104	Ghana	3.7			
33	Japan	5.2				105	Guyana	3.7			
34	Canada	5.2				106	Madagascar	3.7			
35	Mauritius	5.2				107	Tunisia	3.6			
36	Germany	5.2				108	Bolivia	3.6			
37	Spain	5.2				109	Guinea	3.6			
38	Latvia	5.2				110	Paraguay	3.6			
39	Sweden	5.2				111	Malawi	3.6			
40	Gambia, The	5.2				112	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.6			
41	Jordan	5.1				113	Lebanon	3.6			
42	United Kingdom	5.0				114	Angola	3.6			
43	Lao PDR	5.0				115	Burundi	3.5			
44	Ethiopia	5.0				116	Bangladesh	3.5			
45	Greece	4.9				117	Mozambique	3.4			
46	Moldova	4.9				118	Uganda	3.4			
47	Malaysia	4.9				119	Nepal	3.4			
48	Lithuania	4.8				120	Côte d'Ivoire	3.3			
49	Israel	4.8				121	Dominican Republic	3.3			
50	Czech Republic	4.8				122	Puerto Rico	3.3			
51	Macedonia, FYR	4.8				123	Argentina	3.2			
52	China	4.8				124	Brazil	3.2			
53	Kazakhstan	4.8				125	Myanmar	3.1			
54	Sri Lanka	4.8				126	Chad	3.0			
55	Mongolia	4.8				127	Peru	3.0			
56	Hungary	4.8				128	Haiti	3.0			
57	Mauritania	4.7				129	Kenya	3.0			
58	Zimbabwe	4.7				130	Nigeria	2.9			
59	Montenegro	4.7				131	Mali	2.9			
60	Denmark	4.7				132	Pakistan	2.8			
61	Chile	4.6				133	South Africa	2.8			
62	Zambia	4.6				134	Colombia	2.7			
63	Slovak Republic	4.5				135	Mexico	2.7			
64	Vietnam	4.5				136	El Salvador	2.7			
65	Senegal	4.5				137	Egypt	2.5			
66	Nicaragua	4.5				138	Libya	2.5			
67	Turkey	4.5				139	Yemen	2.4			
68	Bahrain	4.5				140	Honduras	2.4			
69	Swaziland	4.5				141	Trinidad and Tobago	2.3			
70	Russian Federation	4.5				142	Guatemala	2.1			
71	Gabon	4.4				143	Jamaica	2.1			
72	Cameroon	4.4				144	Venezuela	1.9			

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] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.8	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.8	7
1	United Arab Emirates	6.8				73	United States	4.7			
2	Qatar	6.7				74	Kazakhstan	4.7			
3	Oman	6.7				75	Israel	4.7			
4	Singapore	6.6				76	Namibia	4.7			
5	Finland	6.6				77	Tanzania	4.7			
6	Iceland	6.5				78	Vietnam	4.6			
7	New Zealand	6.5				79	Cameroon	4.6			
8	Austria	6.5				80	Montenegro	4.6			
9	Rwanda	6.4				81	Gabon	4.6			
10	Saudi Arabia	6.4				82	Slovak Republic	4.6			
11	Luxembourg	6.3				83	Moldova	4.6			
12	Estonia	6.3				84	Burkina Faso	4.6			
13	Portugal	6.3				85	Lesotho	4.5			
14	Bahrain	6.3				86	Cambodia	4.5			
15	Barbados	6.1				87	Panama	4.5			
16	Bhutan	6.1				88	Lebanon	4.5			
17	Norway	6.1				89	Thailand	4.5			
18	Belgium	6.1				90	Turkey	4.4			
19	Netherlands	6.0				91	Paraguay	4.4			
20	Mauritius	6.0				92	Guyana	4.3			
21	Uruguay	6.0				93	Korea, Rep.	4.3			
22	Switzerland	5.9				94	Algeria	4.3			
23	Australia	5.9				95	Albania	4.3			
24	Ireland	5.9				96	Senegal	4.3			
25	Hong Kong SAR	5.8				97	Bangladesh	4.3			
26	Malta	5.8				98	Timor-Leste	4.3			
27	Georgia	5.8				99	South Africa	4.3			
28	Taiwan, China	5.8				100	Cape Verde	4.3			
29	United Kingdom	5.8				101	Russian Federation	4.2			
30	Cyprus	5.7				102	Indonesia	4.2			
31	Zimbabwe	5.7				103	Tunisia	4.2			
32	Gambia, The	5.7				104	Côte d'Ivoire	4.2			
33	Morocco	5.7				105	Romania	4.1			
34	Latvia	5.7				106	Serbia	4.1			
35	Poland	5.6				107	Guinea	4.1			
36	Sweden	5.6				108	Uganda	4.1			
37	Jordan	5.6				109	Argentina	4.1			
38	Botswana	5.6				110	Madagascar	4.1			
39	Germany	5.5				111	Sierra Leone	4.0			
40	Azerbaijan	5.5				112	Trinidad and Tobago	4.0			
41	Slovenia	5.5				113	Kyrgyz Republic	4.0			
42	Greece	5.5				114	India	4.0			
43	Kuwait	5.5				115	Dominican Republic	4.0			
44	Spain	5.5				116	Libya	4.0			
45	Chile	5.5				117	Bulgaria	4.0			
46	Denmark	5.5				118	Ghana	3.9			
47	Zambia	5.5				119	Brazil	3.9			
48	Ethiopia	5.4				120	Haiti	3.9			
49	Croatia	5.4				121	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.8			
50	Canada	5.3				122	Burundi	3.8			
51	Malaysia	5.2				123	Bolivia	3.7			
52	Japan	5.2				124	Nigeria	3.7			
53	Costa Rica	5.2				125	Kenya	3.7			
54	Puerto Rico	5.2				126	Ukraine	3.6			
55	Lithuania	5.1				127	Egypt	3.5			
56	Malawi	5.1				128	Angola	3.5			
57	Armenia	5.1				129	Nepal	3.5			
58	Suriname	5.1				130	Mozambique	3.5			
59	Czech Republic	5.0				131	Chad	3.5			
60	Nicaragua	5.0				132	Italy	3.3			
61	Seychelles	4.9				133	Yemen	3.3			
62	France	4.9				134	Mali	3.2			
63	Hungary	4.9				135	Peru	3.1			
64	Mauritania	4.9				136	Myanmar	3.1			
65	Macedonia, FYR	4.8				137	Pakistan	3.0			
66	Tajikistan	4.8				138	Jamaica	2.9			
67	Sri Lanka	4.8				139	Colombia	2.8			
68	Swaziland	4.8				140	Mexico	2.7			
69	Philippines	4.7				141	Venezuela	2.7			
70	China	4.7				142	Honduras	2.7			
71	Lao PDR	4.7				143	El Salvador	2.7			
72	Mongolia	4.7				144	Guatemala	2.5			

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 = cannot be relied upon at all; 7 = can be completely relied upon] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.2	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.2	7
1	Finland	6.7				73	Uruguay	4.1			
2	New Zealand	6.5				74	Algeria	4.1			
3	Qatar	6.3				75	Czech Republic	4.1			
4	Chile	6.3				76	Poland	4.1			
5	Switzerland	6.2				77	Burkina Faso	4.0			
6	Hong Kong SAR	6.2				78	Colombia	4.0			
7	United Arab Emirates	6.2				79	Zambia	4.0			
8	Singapore	6.2				80	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.0			
9	Luxembourg	6.1				81	Armenia	4.0			
10	Iceland	6.1				82	Malawi	4.0			
11	Canada	6.1				83	Brazil	3.9			
12	Ireland	6.1				84	Namibia	3.9			
13	Norway	6.1				85	Kenya	3.9			
14	Australia	6.1				86	Tajikistan	3.9			
15	Denmark	6.0				87	Nepal	3.8			
16	Netherlands	6.0				88	India	3.8			
17	Japan	6.0				89	Serbia	3.8			
18	Austria	5.9				90	Mali	3.8			
19	Germany	5.9				91	Kazakhstan	3.8			
20	Spain	5.8				92	Côte d'Ivoire	3.8			
21	Rwanda	5.8				93	Ethiopia	3.8			
22	United States	5.7				94	Mongolia	3.7			
23	Belgium	5.7				95	Uganda	3.7			
24	Sweden	5.7				96	Albania	3.7			
25	Barbados	5.6				97	El Salvador	3.7			
26	United Kingdom	5.6				98	Nicaragua	3.7			
27	Oman	5.6				99	Vietnam	3.7			
28	Georgia	5.4				100	Sri Lanka	3.7			
29	Portugal	5.3				101	Philippines	3.6			
30	France	5.3				102	South Africa	3.6			
31	Jordan	5.3				103	Turkey	3.6			
32	Estonia	5.3				104	Timor-Leste	3.6			
33	Malta	5.3				105	Jamaica	3.6			
34	Saudi Arabia	5.2				106	Slovak Republic	3.6			
35	Malaysia	5.1				107	Gabon	3.5			
36	Bahrain	5.0				108	Tanzania	3.5			
37	Taiwan, China	5.0				109	Bolivia	3.5			
38	Costa Rica	5.0				110	Sierra Leone	3.4			
39	Bhutan	4.9				111	Egypt	3.3			
40	Slovenia	4.9				112	Bulgaria	3.3			
41	Morocco	4.9				113	Thailand	3.2			
42	Italy	4.8				114	Russian Federation	3.2			
43	Puerto Rico	4.8				115	Honduras	3.2			
44	Cyprus	4.7				116	Moldova	3.1			
45	Lesotho	4.7				117	Trinidad and Tobago	3.1			
46	Latvia	4.6				118	Kyrgyz Republic	3.1			
47	Senegal	4.6				119	Guinea	3.0			
48	Korea, Rep.	4.6				120	Haiti	3.0			
49	Gambia, The	4.6				121	Mauritania	3.0			
50	Swaziland	4.6				122	Zimbabwe	3.0			
51	Mauritius	4.5				123	Cambodia	2.9			
52	Panama	4.5				124	Guatemala	2.9			
53	Macedonia, FYR	4.5				125	Mozambique	2.9			
54	Suriname	4.4				126	Myanmar	2.9			
55	Croatia	4.4				127	Pakistan	2.8			
56	Cape Verde	4.4				128	Mexico	2.8			
57	Kuwait	4.4				129	Angola	2.8			
58	Greece	4.4				130	Madagascar	2.8			
59	Montenegro	4.3				131	Guyana	2.8			
60	Lithuania	4.3				132	Lebanon	2.8			
61	China	4.3				133	Argentina	2.7			
62	Cameroon	4.3				134	Chad	2.6			
63	Botswana	4.3				135	Ukraine	2.6			
64	Lao PDR	4.2				136	Nigeria	2.6			
65	Romania	4.2				137	Peru	2.6			
66	Hungary	4.1				138	Bangladesh	2.6			
67	Indonesia	4.1				139	Dominican Republic	2.6			
68	Seychelles	4.1				140	Yemen	2.3			
69	Israel	4.1				141	Paraguay	2.3			
70	Tunisia	4.1				142	Burundi	2.2			
71	Azerbaijan	4.1				143	Libya	2.0			
72	Ghana	4.1				144	Venezuela	1.7			

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 would 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] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.2	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.2	7
1	New Zealand	6.5				73	Kenya	3.9			
2	Finland	6.4				74	Jamaica	3.9			
3	Singapore	6.2				75	Tunisia	3.9			
4	Denmark	6.2				76	Montenegro	3.9			
5	Switzerland	6.2				77	Ghana	3.9			
6	Norway	6.2				78	Malawi	3.9			
7	Japan	6.0				79	Guatemala	3.9			
8	Luxembourg	6.0				80	Bolivia	3.9			
9	Qatar	5.9				81	Slovenia	3.8			
10	Netherlands	5.9				82	Sri Lanka	3.8			
11	United Arab Emirates	5.8				83	Uganda	3.8			
12	Sweden	5.8				84	Spain	3.8			
13	Canada	5.6				85	El Salvador	3.8			
14	United Kingdom	5.6				86	Honduras	3.8			
15	Australia	5.6				87	Mali	3.8			
16	Germany	5.6				88	India	3.8			
17	Ireland	5.6				89	Cambodia	3.8			
18	Hong Kong SAR	5.5				90	Armenia	3.8			
19	Belgium	5.5				91	Mongolia	3.7			
20	Austria	5.5				92	Thailand	3.7			
21	Iceland	5.5				93	Côte d'Ivoire	3.7			
22	Rwanda	5.3				94	Czech Republic	3.7			
23	Malaysia	5.3				95	Korea, Rep.	3.7			
24	France	5.1				96	Hungary	3.7			
25	Oman	5.0				97	Cameroon	3.7			
26	Chile	5.0				98	Ukraine	3.7			
27	Bahrain	5.0				99	Greece	3.7			
28	Barbados	5.0				100	Algeria	3.7			
29	Taiwan, China	4.9				101	Bulgaria	3.7			
30	Saudi Arabia	4.9				102	Mexico	3.7			
31	Uruguay	4.9				103	Kyrgyz Republic	3.7			
32	Estonia	4.9				104	Guyana	3.6			
33	United States	4.8				105	Italy	3.6			
34	Puerto Rico	4.8				106	Zimbabwe	3.6			
35	South Africa	4.7				107	Brazil	3.6			
36	Jordan	4.6				108	Suriname	3.6			
37	Mauritius	4.6				109	Vietnam	3.6			
38	Bhutan	4.5				110	Colombia	3.6			
39	Botswana	4.5				111	Pakistan	3.5			
40	Gambia, The	4.5				112	Romania	3.5			
41	Costa Rica	4.5				113	Sierra Leone	3.5			
42	Portugal	4.5				114	Timor-Leste	3.5			
43	Israel	4.4				115	Peru	3.5			
44	Malta	4.3				116	Tanzania	3.5			
45	Macedonia, FYR	4.3				117	Moldova	3.5			
46	Lithuania	4.3				118	Nicaragua	3.5			
47	Indonesia	4.3				119	Serbia	3.4			
48	Kazakhstan	4.3				120	Madagascar	3.4			
49	Philippines	4.3				121	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.4			
50	Gabon	4.3				122	Burkina Faso	3.4			
51	Cyprus	4.2				123	Slovak Republic	3.4			
52	Morocco	4.2				124	Dominican Republic	3.4			
53	Namibia	4.2				125	Trinidad and Tobago	3.4			
54	Georgia	4.2				126	Yemen	3.4			
55	China	4.2				127	Libya	3.4			
56	Latvia	4.1				128	Nepal	3.3			
57	Poland	4.1				129	Ethiopia	3.3			
58	Seychelles	4.1				130	Mozambique	3.3			
59	Swaziland	4.1				131	Albania	3.3			
60	Cape Verde	4.1				132	Nigeria	3.3			
61	Kuwait	4.0				133	Myanmar	3.2			
62	Senegal	4.0				134	Chad	3.2			
63	Lesotho	4.0				135	Burundi	3.1			
64	Azerbaijan	4.0				136	Haiti	3.1			
65	Lao PDR	4.0				137	Guinea	3.1			
66	Zambia	4.0				138	Argentina	3.0			
67	Tajikistan	4.0				139	Venezuela	2.9			
68	Turkey	4.0				140	Bangladesh	2.9			
69	Egypt	3.9				141	Lebanon	2.9			
70	Panama	3.9				142	Paraguay	2.9			
71	Croatia	3.9				143	Mauritania	2.7			
72	Russian Federation	3.9				144	Angola	2.6			

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] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.6	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.6	7
1	South Africa	6.7				73	Kuwait	4.6			
2	Finland	6.4				74	Gabon	4.6			
3	New Zealand	6.4				75	Dominican Republic	4.5			
4	Norway	6.3				76	Senegal	4.5			
5	Singapore	6.2				77	Colombia	4.5			
6	Canada	6.2				78	Tunisia	4.5			
7	Hong Kong SAR	6.2				79	Kazakhstan	4.5			
8	Luxembourg	6.2				80	Côte d'Ivoire	4.5			
9	Puerto Rico	6.1				81	Spain	4.5			
10	Qatar	6.0				82	China	4.4			
11	Japan	5.9				83	Armenia	4.4			
12	Netherlands	5.9				84	Korea, Rep.	4.4			
13	Malta	5.9				85	Georgia	4.4			
14	Sweden	5.9				86	Burkina Faso	4.3			
15	Australia	5.9				87	Trinidad and Tobago	4.3			
16	United Kingdom	5.8				88	Nigeria	4.3			
17	Bahrain	5.8				89	Greece	4.3			
18	Switzerland	5.7				90	Pakistan	4.3			
19	Malaysia	5.7				91	Slovenia	4.3			
20	Taiwan, China	5.7				92	Seychelles	4.3			
21	Austria	5.7				93	Romania	4.3			
22	Barbados	5.6				94	Croatia	4.3			
23	Germany	5.6				95	Azerbaijan	4.2			
24	Estonia	5.5				96	Venezuela	4.2			
25	Mauritius	5.5				97	Nicaragua	4.2			
26	United Arab Emirates	5.5				98	Lebanon	4.2			
27	France	5.5				99	Italy	4.2			
28	Denmark	5.5				100	Moldova	4.2			
29	Oman	5.5				101	Ghana	4.2			
30	Belgium	5.5				102	India	4.2			
31	Israel	5.5				103	Montenegro	4.1			
32	United States	5.5				104	Madagascar	4.1			
33	Saudi Arabia	5.5				105	Paraguay	4.1			
34	Namibia	5.4				106	Russian Federation	4.1			
35	Jamaica	5.3				107	Sierra Leone	4.1			
36	Slovak Republic	5.2				108	Ethiopia	4.0			
37	Hungary	5.2				109	Serbia	4.0			
38	Zimbabwe	5.2				110	Mozambique	3.9			
39	Chile	5.2				111	Argentina	3.9			
40	Latvia	5.2				112	Cape Verde	3.9			
41	Brazil	5.2				113	Guyana	3.9			
42	Iceland	5.2				114	Uganda	3.9			
43	Botswana	5.2				115	Cameroon	3.9			
44	Panama	5.1				116	Tajikistan	3.9			
45	Costa Rica	5.1				117	Egypt	3.8			
46	Uruguay	5.1				118	Kyrgyz Republic	3.8			
47	Thailand	5.1				119	Tanzania	3.8			
48	Philippines	5.1				120	El Salvador	3.8			
49	Morocco	5.0				121	Nepal	3.8			
50	Mexico	5.0				122	Lao PDR	3.8			
51	Peru	5.0				123	Bolivia	3.8			
52	Cyprus	5.0				124	Ukraine	3.7			
53	Portugal	4.9				125	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.7			
54	Jordan	4.9				126	Albania	3.7			
55	Sri Lanka	4.9				127	Cambodia	3.7			
56	Czech Republic	4.9				128	Haiti	3.6			
57	Honduras	4.9				129	Burundi	3.6			
58	Poland	4.9				130	Mongolia	3.6			
59	Lithuania	4.9				131	Suriname	3.6			
60	Bulgaria	4.9				132	Vietnam	3.4			
61	Macedonia, FYR	4.9				133	Bangladesh	3.4			
62	Ireland	4.9				134	Algeria	3.4			
63	Rwanda	4.8				135	Mali	3.3			
64	Swaziland	4.8				136	Chad	3.2			
65	Guatemala	4.8				137	Guinea	3.1			
66	Turkey	4.8				138	Timor-Leste	3.0			
67	Zambia	4.7				139	Lesotho	2.8			
68	Kenya	4.7				140	Myanmar	2.6			
69	Bhutan	4.7				141	Angola	2.6			
70	Malawi	4.7				142	Mauritania	2.6			
71	Gambia, The	4.7				143	Yemen	2.3			
72	Indonesia	4.6				144	Libya	2.2			

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, how would you characterize corporate governance by investors and boards of directors? [1 = management has little accountability to investors and boards; 7 = management is highly accountable to investors and boards] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.6	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.6	7
1	New Zealand	6.1				73	El Salvador	4.5			
2	Norway	6.0				74	Spain	4.5			
3	South Africa	6.0				75	Swaziland	4.5			
4	Finland	6.0				76	Portugal	4.5			
5	Singapore	5.9				77	Macedonia, FYR	4.5			
6	Luxembourg	5.8				78	China	4.5			
7	Netherlands	5.7				79	Turkey	4.4			
8	Australia	5.7				80	Nigeria	4.4			
9	Canada	5.6				81	Mexico	4.4			
10	Malaysia	5.6				82	Azerbaijan	4.4			
11	Sweden	5.6				83	Slovak Republic	4.4			
12	Qatar	5.5				84	Albania	4.4			
13	Belgium	5.5				85	Madagascar	4.4			
14	Puerto Rico	5.5				86	Ukraine	4.4			
15	United Arab Emirates	5.5				87	Poland	4.3			
16	United States	5.4				88	Zimbabwe	4.3			
17	United Kingdom	5.4				89	Israel	4.3			
18	Japan	5.4				90	Cyprus	4.3			
19	Switzerland	5.4				91	Burundi	4.3			
20	Hong Kong SAR	5.4				92	Jordan	4.3			
21	Germany	5.3				93	Guyana	4.3			
22	France	5.2				94	India	4.3			
23	Ireland	5.2				95	Moldova	4.2			
24	Denmark	5.2				96	Croatia	4.2			
25	Estonia	5.2				97	Cambodia	4.2			
26	Guatemala	5.2				98	Venezuela	4.2			
27	Austria	5.2				99	Mozambique	4.2			
28	Chile	5.2				100	Ghana	4.2			
29	Philippines	5.1				101	Georgia	4.2			
30	Lao PDR	5.1				102	Guinea	4.2			
31	Peru	5.1				103	Kyrgyz Republic	4.2			
32	Iceland	5.1				104	Armenia	4.2			
33	Sri Lanka	5.1				105	Argentina	4.1			
34	Lithuania	5.0				106	Bulgaria	4.1			
35	Rwanda	5.0				107	Cape Verde	4.1			
36	Taiwan, China	5.0				108	Tunisia	4.1			
37	Oman	5.0				109	Montenegro	4.1			
38	Latvia	5.0				110	Trinidad and Tobago	4.1			
39	Mauritius	5.0				111	Nicaragua	4.1			
40	Colombia	5.0				112	Romania	4.1			
41	Costa Rica	5.0				113	Bolivia	4.1			
42	Barbados	4.9				114	Myanmar	4.1			
43	Honduras	4.9				115	Nepal	4.0			
44	Gabon	4.9				116	Tanzania	4.0			
45	Bahrain	4.9				117	Ethiopia	4.0			
46	Gambia, The	4.9				118	Paraguay	4.0			
47	Zambia	4.9				119	Pakistan	4.0			
48	Seychelles	4.9				120	Hungary	3.9			
49	Saudi Arabia	4.9				121	Italy	3.9			
50	Jamaica	4.8				122	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.9			
51	Bhutan	4.8				123	Tajikistan	3.9			
52	Morocco	4.8				124	Greece	3.9			
53	Indonesia	4.8				125	Serbia	3.8			
54	Cameroon	4.8				126	Korea, Rep.	3.8			
55	Kenya	4.8				127	Kuwait	3.8			
56	Brazil	4.8				128	Vietnam	3.8			
57	Botswana	4.8				129	Mongolia	3.8			
58	Malawi	4.7				130	Suriname	3.8			
59	Senegal	4.7				131	Haiti	3.8			
60	Thailand	4.7				132	Bangladesh	3.8			
61	Kazakhstan	4.7				133	Lebanon	3.7			
62	Dominican Republic	4.6				134	Slovenia	3.7			
63	Uganda	4.6				135	Lesotho	3.6			
64	Russian Federation	4.6				136	Egypt	3.6			
65	Burkina Faso	4.6				137	Algeria	3.5			
66	Malta	4.6				138	Mali	3.5			
67	Namibia	4.6				139	Chad	3.5			
68	Czech Republic	4.6				140	Yemen	3.4			
69	Sierra Leone	4.5				141	Timor-Leste	3.3			
70	Uruguay	4.5				142	Mauritania	2.8			
71	Panama	4.5				143	Angola	2.7			
72	Côte d'Ivoire	4.5				144	Libya	2.4			

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] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.1	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.1	7
1	Finland	6.2				73	Kuwait	4.1			
2	South Africa	6.1				74	Zimbabwe	4.1			
3	Puerto Rico	6.1				75	Dominican Republic	4.1			
4	New Zealand	6.1				76	India	4.1			
5	Qatar	6.0				77	Guatemala	4.0			
6	Norway	5.9				78	Ghana	4.0			
7	Luxembourg	5.5				79	Pakistan	4.0			
8	Hong Kong SAR	5.5				80	Honduras	4.0			
9	Sweden	5.5				81	Poland	4.0			
10	Singapore	5.5				82	Tunisia	4.0			
11	Canada	5.4				83	Bulgaria	3.9			
12	Netherlands	5.4				84	Montenegro	3.9			
13	Malaysia	5.3				85	Ethiopia	3.9			
14	Japan	5.3				86	Cameroon	3.9			
15	United Kingdom	5.3				87	Latvia	3.9			
16	United Arab Emirates	5.3				88	Azerbaijan	3.9			
17	Oman	5.2				89	Lithuania	3.9			
18	Mauritius	5.2				90	Nigeria	3.8			
19	Bahrain	5.1				91	Slovak Republic	3.8			
20	Taiwan, China	5.1				92	Guyana	3.8			
21	Australia	5.0				93	Albania	3.8			
22	Saudi Arabia	5.0				94	Spain	3.7			
23	United States	5.0				95	Senegal	3.7			
24	Belgium	4.9				96	Bolivia	3.7			
25	Thailand	4.9				97	Armenia	3.7			
26	Denmark	4.8				98	Cape Verde	3.7			
27	Ireland	4.8				99	Romania	3.6			
28	Sri Lanka	4.8				100	Cambodia	3.6			
29	Malta	4.8				101	Kyrgyz Republic	3.6			
30	Namibia	4.8				102	Burkina Faso	3.6			
31	Austria	4.8				103	Sierra Leone	3.6			
32	Switzerland	4.7				104	Mali	3.6			
33	Costa Rica	4.7				105	Croatia	3.6			
34	Rwanda	4.7				106	Tanzania	3.6			
35	Brazil	4.7				107	Paraguay	3.5			
36	Zambia	4.7				108	Nicaragua	3.5			
37	Uruguay	4.7				109	Egypt	3.5			
38	Germany	4.7				110	Georgia	3.5			
39	Jordan	4.7				111	Mongolia	3.5			
40	Indonesia	4.6				112	Tajikistan	3.5			
41	Jamaica	4.6				113	Algeria	3.5			
42	Chile	4.6				114	Mozambique	3.5			
43	Botswana	4.6				115	Argentina	3.5			
44	Israel	4.5				116	Trinidad and Tobago	3.5			
45	Philippines	4.5				117	Moldova	3.5			
46	Iceland	4.4				118	Russian Federation	3.5			
47	Portugal	4.4				119	Korea, Rep.	3.4			
48	Gambia, The	4.4				120	Madagascar	3.4			
49	Estonia	4.4				121	Lebanon	3.4			
50	Malawi	4.4				122	Vietnam	3.4			
51	Barbados	4.4				123	Uganda	3.4			
52	Seychelles	4.4				124	Slovenia	3.4			
53	Macedonia, FYR	4.4				125	El Salvador	3.3			
54	Panama	4.4				126	Nepal	3.3			
55	France	4.4				127	Italy	3.3			
56	Swaziland	4.3				128	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.2			
57	Turkey	4.3				129	Suriname	3.2			
58	Lao PDR	4.3				130	Lesotho	3.1			
59	Morocco	4.3				131	Burundi	3.1			
60	Kenya	4.3				132	Venezuela	3.0			
61	Cyprus	4.3				133	Bangladesh	3.0			
62	Mexico	4.3				134	Yemen	3.0			
63	Greece	4.3				135	Guinea	3.0			
64	Peru	4.3				136	Haiti	2.9			
65	Côte d'Ivoire	4.3				137	Myanmar	2.8			
66	Bhutan	4.2				138	Serbia	2.8			
67	China	4.1				139	Ukraine	2.8			
68	Colombia	4.1				140	Chad	2.8			
69	Kazakhstan	4.1				141	Timor-Leste	2.8			
70	Gabon	4.1				142	Angola	2.5			
71	Czech Republic	4.1				143	Mauritania	2.4			
72	Hungary	4.1				144	Libya	2.4			

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 | 2013

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	New Zealand	9.7	68	Guyana	5.3
2	Singapore	9.3	68	Jamaica	5.3
3	Hong Kong SAR	9.0	68	Kuwait	5.3
4	Canada	8.7	68	Malawi	5.3
4	Malaysia	8.7	68	Moldova	5.3
6	Colombia	8.3	68	Namibia	5.3
6	Ireland	8.3	68	Nepal	5.3
6	Israel	8.3	68	Panama	5.3
6	United States	8.3	68	Serbia	5.3
10	South Africa	8.0	68	Zambia	5.3
10	United Kingdom	8.0	83	Algeria	5.0
12	Mauritius	7.7	83	Argentina	5.0
12	Thailand	7.7	83	Austria	5.0
14	Albania	7.3	83	China	5.0
14	Slovenia	7.3	83	Czech Republic	5.0
16	Belgium	7.0	83	Dominican Republic	5.0
16	Georgia	7.0	83	Germany	5.0
16	Japan	7.0	83	Kenya	5.0
16	Macedonia, FYR	7.0	83	Lebanon	5.0
16	Peru	7.0	83	Lesotho	5.0
16	Puerto Rico	7.0	83	Oman	5.0
22	Armenia	6.7	83	Spain	5.0
22	Azerbaijan	6.7	83	Tanzania	5.0
22	Bangladesh	6.7	83	United Arab Emirates	5.0
22	Kazakhstan	6.7	83	Uruguay	5.0
22	Kyrgyz Republic	6.7	98	Bahrain	4.7
22	Mongolia	6.7	98	Morocco	4.7
22	Norway	6.7	98	Netherlands	4.7
22	Rwanda	6.7	98	Russian Federation	4.7
22	Saudi Arabia	6.7	98	Slovak Republic	4.7
22	Sierra Leone	6.7	98	Timor-Leste	4.7
22	Tajikistan	6.7	98	Uganda	4.7
22	Trinidad and Tobago	6.7	105	Cameroon	4.3
34	Burundi	6.3	105	Hungary	4.3
34	Chile	6.3	105	Luxembourg	4.3
34	Cyprus	6.3	105	Philippines	4.3
34	Denmark	6.3	105	Qatar	4.3
34	Ghana	6.3	105	Swaziland	4.3
34	India	6.3	105	Ukraine	4.3
34	Montenegro	6.3	105	Zimbabwe	4.3
34	Pakistan	6.3	113	Bolivia	4.0
34	Sweden	6.3	113	Cape Verde	4.0
34	Taiwan, China	6.3	113	Nicaragua	4.0
34	Turkey	6.3	113	Yemen	4.0
45	Botswana	6.0	117	Bhutan	3.7
45	Bulgaria	6.0	117	Burkina Faso	3.7
45	Iceland	6.0	117	Egypt	3.7
45	Indonesia	6.0	117	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.7
45	Italy	6.0	117	Mali	3.7
45	Korea, Rep.	6.0	117	Mauritania	3.7
45	Mozambique	6.0	123	Chad	3.3
45	Poland	6.0	123	Côte d'Ivoire	3.3
45	Portugal	6.0	123	Croatia	3.3
45	Romania	6.0	123	Ethiopia	3.3
45	Sri Lanka	6.0	123	Gabon	3.3
45	Tunisia	6.0	123	Guatemala	3.3
57	Australia	5.7	123	Vietnam	3.3
57	Estonia	5.7	130	Barbados	3.0
57	Finland	5.7	130	Costa Rica	3.0
57	Latvia	5.7	130	El Salvador	3.0
57	Lithuania	5.7	130	Haiti	3.0
57	Madagascar	5.7	130	Honduras	3.0
57	Malta	5.7	130	Jordan	3.0
57	Mexico	5.7	130	Senegal	3.0
57	Nigeria	5.7	130	Switzerland	3.0
57	Paraguay	5.7	138	Gambia, The	2.7
57	Seychelles	5.7	138	Guinea	2.7
68	Angola	5.3	140	Myanmar	2.3
68	Brazil	5.3	140	Venezuela	2.3
68	Cambodia	5.3	142	Suriname	2.0
68	France	5.3	143	Lao PDR	1.7
68	Greece	5.3	143	Libya	1.7

SOURCE: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2014: Understanding Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises*

Pillar 2

Infrastructure

2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure

How would you assess general infrastructure (e.g., transport, telephony, and energy) in your country? [1 = extremely underdeveloped—among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient—among the best in the world] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.2	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.2	7
1	Switzerland	6.6				73	Slovak Republic	4.2			
2	Hong Kong SAR	6.5				74	Russian Federation	4.1			
3	United Arab Emirates	6.4				75	Ukraine	4.1			
4	Finland	6.4				76	Thailand	4.1			
5	Singapore	6.3				77	Côte d'Ivoire	4.0			
6	Netherlands	6.3				78	Swaziland	4.0			
7	Austria	6.2				79	Poland	4.0			
8	Iceland	6.2				80	Uruguay	4.0			
9	Japan	6.2				81	Suriname	4.0			
10	France	6.1				82	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.9			
11	Germany	6.0				83	Tunisia	3.9			
12	Portugal	6.0				84	Macedonia, FYR	3.9			
13	Spain	5.9				85	Guyana	3.8			
14	Luxembourg	5.9				86	Moldova	3.8			
15	Denmark	5.8				87	Albania	3.8			
16	United States	5.8				88	Romania	3.8			
17	Belgium	5.8				89	Botswana	3.8			
18	Sweden	5.7				90	India	3.7			
19	Canada	5.6				91	Montenegro	3.7			
20	Malaysia	5.6				92	Zambia	3.7			
21	Bahrain	5.6				93	Dominican Republic	3.7			
22	Barbados	5.6				94	Cape Verde	3.7			
23	Korea, Rep.	5.5				95	Philippines	3.7			
24	Taiwan, China	5.5				96	Kyrgyz Republic	3.6			
25	Oman	5.4				97	Senegal	3.6			
26	Qatar	5.4				98	Lesotho	3.6			
27	United Kingdom	5.3				99	Bolivia	3.6			
28	Norway	5.3				100	Bulgaria	3.6			
29	Saudi Arabia	5.2				101	Mali	3.6			
30	Cyprus	5.2				102	Algeria	3.6			
31	Estonia	5.2				103	Costa Rica	3.6			
32	New Zealand	5.1				104	Uganda	3.5			
33	Turkey	5.1				105	Peru	3.5			
34	Slovenia	5.1				106	Honduras	3.5			
35	Australia	5.1				107	Tajikistan	3.4			
36	Ireland	5.1				108	Colombia	3.4			
37	Sri Lanka	5.0				109	Cambodia	3.4			
38	Czech Republic	5.0				110	Ghana	3.4			
39	Panama	5.0				111	Serbia	3.3			
40	Latvia	5.0				112	Vietnam	3.3			
41	Hungary	5.0				113	Pakistan	3.3			
42	Namibia	5.0				114	Nicaragua	3.3			
43	Lithuania	4.9				115	Ethiopia	3.2			
44	Croatia	4.9				116	Cameroon	3.2			
45	Puerto Rico	4.9				117	Tanzania	3.2			
46	Malta	4.9				118	Malawi	3.1			
47	Azerbaijan	4.8				119	Mongolia	3.1			
48	Jordan	4.8				120	Brazil	3.1			
49	Mauritius	4.7				121	Zimbabwe	3.1			
50	Chile	4.7				122	Madagascar	3.1			
51	Seychelles	4.7				123	Argentina	3.0			
52	Trinidad and Tobago	4.6				124	Mozambique	3.0			
53	Bhutan	4.6				125	Egypt	2.9			
54	Georgia	4.6				126	Nepal	2.9			
55	Morocco	4.6				127	Sierra Leone	2.9			
56	Italy	4.6				128	Gabon	2.9			
57	Greece	4.6				129	Timor-Leste	2.9			
58	El Salvador	4.6				130	Bangladesh	2.8			
59	South Africa	4.5				131	Burundi	2.8			
60	Guatemala	4.5				132	Paraguay	2.7			
61	Armenia	4.4				133	Nigeria	2.7			
62	Kazakhstan	4.4				134	Mauritania	2.6			
63	Israel	4.4				135	Venezuela	2.6			
64	China	4.4				136	Yemen	2.5			
65	Kenya	4.3				137	Burkina Faso	2.4			
66	Lao PDR	4.3				138	Myanmar	2.3			
67	Kuwait	4.3				139	Chad	2.3			
68	Rwanda	4.3				140	Lebanon	2.3			
69	Mexico	4.2				141	Angola	2.2			
70	Jamaica	4.2				142	Haiti	2.2			
71	Gambia, The	4.2				143	Guinea	2.1			
72	Indonesia	4.2				144	Libya	1.9			

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 would you assess the quality of roads? [1 = extremely underdeveloped—among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient—among the best in the world] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.0	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.0	7
1	United Arab Emirates	6.6				73	Côte d'Ivoire	3.9			
2	Portugal	6.3				74	Norway	3.9			
3	Austria	6.3				75	Pakistan	3.8			
4	France	6.2				76	India	3.8			
5	Netherlands	6.1				77	Ethiopia	3.8			
6	Singapore	6.1				78	Guatemala	3.7			
7	Hong Kong SAR	6.0				79	Ghana	3.7			
8	Oman	6.0				80	Armenia	3.7			
9	Switzerland	6.0				81	Czech Republic	3.7			
10	Japan	5.9				82	Slovak Republic	3.7			
11	Spain	5.9				83	Tunisia	3.7			
12	Taiwan, China	5.9				84	Jamaica	3.7			
13	Germany	5.9				85	Malta	3.7			
14	Finland	5.9				86	Zambia	3.6			
15	Luxembourg	5.7				87	Philippines	3.6			
16	United States	5.7				88	Nicaragua	3.6			
17	Croatia	5.6				89	Poland	3.5			
18	Korea, Rep.	5.6				90	Uruguay	3.5			
19	Malaysia	5.6				91	Macedonia, FYR	3.4			
20	Sweden	5.5				92	Senegal	3.4			
21	Denmark	5.4				93	Cambodia	3.4			
22	Bahrain	5.4				94	Mali	3.4			
23	Canada	5.3				95	Bolivia	3.3			
24	Cyprus	5.3				96	Honduras	3.3			
25	Ireland	5.3				97	Lesotho	3.3			
26	Saudi Arabia	5.3				98	Montenegro	3.3			
27	Belgium	5.3				99	Malawi	3.3			
28	Namibia	5.2				100	Zimbabwe	3.3			
29	Puerto Rico	5.2				101	Burundi	3.2			
30	United Kingdom	5.2				102	Peru	3.2			
31	Chile	5.1				103	Guyana	3.2			
32	Sri Lanka	5.1				104	Vietnam	3.2			
33	Barbados	5.1				105	Uganda	3.2			
34	Qatar	5.0				106	Bulgaria	3.1			
35	New Zealand	4.9				107	Algeria	3.1			
36	Lithuania	4.9				108	Latvia	3.1			
37	South Africa	4.9				109	Tajikistan	3.0			
38	Slovenia	4.9				110	Argentina	3.0			
39	Iceland	4.9				111	Sierra Leone	3.0			
40	Turkey	4.9				112	Tanzania	3.0			
41	Swaziland	4.9				113	Kazakhstan	3.0			
42	Mauritius	4.8				114	Serbia	2.9			
43	Australia	4.8				115	Nepal	2.9			
44	Panama	4.7				116	Cameroon	2.9			
45	Israel	4.7				117	Bangladesh	2.9			
46	Rwanda	4.7				118	Egypt	2.9			
47	El Salvador	4.6				119	Costa Rica	2.8			
48	Kuwait	4.6				120	Lebanon	2.8			
49	China	4.6				121	Romania	2.8			
50	Thailand	4.5				122	Brazil	2.8			
51	Morocco	4.5				123	Kyrgyz Republic	2.7			
52	Mexico	4.4				124	Russian Federation	2.7			
53	Dominican Republic	4.4				125	Nigeria	2.7			
54	Estonia	4.4				126	Colombia	2.7			
55	Greece	4.3				127	Venezuela	2.6			
56	Bhutan	4.3				128	Chad	2.6			
57	Italy	4.3				129	Madagascar	2.6			
58	Hungary	4.2				130	Mongolia	2.6			
59	Kenya	4.2				131	Yemen	2.5			
60	Seychelles	4.2				132	Burkina Faso	2.5			
61	Jordan	4.1				133	Paraguay	2.5			
62	Gambia, The	4.1				134	Myanmar	2.4			
63	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.1				135	Gabon	2.4			
64	Cape Verde	4.0				136	Haiti	2.4			
65	Georgia	4.0				137	Mauritania	2.3			
66	Trinidad and Tobago	4.0				138	Angola	2.3			
67	Botswana	4.0				139	Ukraine	2.2			
68	Lao PDR	4.0				140	Moldova	2.1			
69	Azerbaijan	4.0				141	Mozambique	2.1			
70	Suriname	4.0				142	Libya	2.1			
71	Albania	3.9				143	Guinea	1.9			
72	Indonesia	3.9				144	Timor-Leste	1.9			

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] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.3	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.3	7
1	Japan	6.7				73	Chile	2.5			
2	Switzerland	6.6				74	Thailand	2.4			
3	Hong Kong SAR	6.3				75	Bangladesh	2.4			
4	Spain	6.0				76	Gabon	2.4			
5	Finland	5.9				77	Mauritania	2.4			
6	France	5.9				78	Egypt	2.4			
7	Taiwan, China	5.7				79	Senegal	2.3			
8	Germany	5.7				80	Philippines	2.3			
9	Netherlands	5.6				81	Jordan	2.2			
10	Korea, Rep.	5.6				82	Zimbabwe	2.2			
11	Austria	5.3				83	Serbia	2.1			
12	Malaysia	5.0				84	Mozambique	2.1			
13	Luxembourg	5.0				85	Mali	2.1			
14	Belgium	4.9				86	Macedonia, FYR	2.0			
15	United States	4.9				87	Zambia	2.0			
16	United Kingdom	4.9				88	Tanzania	2.0			
17	China	4.8				89	Malawi	1.9			
18	Canada	4.8				90	Peru	1.9			
19	Sweden	4.5				91	Costa Rica	1.9			
20	Denmark	4.5				92	Madagascar	1.8			
21	Czech Republic	4.5				93	Burkina Faso	1.8			
22	Lithuania	4.5				94	Myanmar	1.8			
23	Portugal	4.4				95	Brazil	1.7			
24	Slovak Republic	4.4				96	Argentina	1.7			
25	Ukraine	4.3				97	Ethiopia	1.6			
26	Russian Federation	4.3				98	Cambodia	1.6			
27	India	4.2				99	Venezuela	1.6			
28	Kazakhstan	4.2				100	Nigeria	1.5			
29	Italy	4.1				101	Uganda	1.5			
30	Latvia	4.1				102	Colombia	1.5			
31	Ireland	4.1				103	Uruguay	1.3			
32	Australia	4.0				104	Albania	1.1			
33	Georgia	3.9				n/a	Angola	N/Appl.			
34	Morocco	3.9				n/a	Bahrain	N/Appl.			
35	Panama	3.9				n/a	Barbados	N/Appl.			
36	Norway	3.9				n/a	Bhutan	N/Appl.			
37	Azerbaijan	3.8				n/a	Burundi	N/Appl.			
38	Hungary	3.8				n/a	Cape Verde	N/Appl.			
39	New Zealand	3.7				n/a	Chad	N/Appl.			
40	Estonia	3.7				n/a	Cyprus	N/Appl.			
41	Indonesia	3.7				n/a	Dominican Republic	N/Appl.			
42	Sri Lanka	3.7				n/a	El Salvador	N/Appl.			
43	Swaziland	3.5				n/a	Gambia, The	N/Appl.			
44	South Africa	3.4				n/a	Guatemala	N/Appl.			
45	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.4				n/a	Guinea	N/Appl.			
46	Slovenia	3.4				n/a	Guyana	N/Appl.			
47	Namibia	3.3				n/a	Haiti	N/Appl.			
48	Tunisia	3.3				n/a	Honduras	N/Appl.			
49	Turkey	3.1				n/a	Iceland	N/Appl.			
50	Saudi Arabia	3.1				n/a	Jamaica	N/Appl.			
51	Bulgaria	3.0				n/a	Kuwait	N/Appl.			
52	Vietnam	3.0				n/a	Lao PDR	N/Appl.			
53	Tajikistan	3.0				n/a	Lebanon	N/Appl.			
54	Israel	3.0				n/a	Lesotho	N/Appl.			
55	Poland	2.9				n/a	Libya	N/Appl.			
56	Montenegro	2.9				n/a	Malta	N/Appl.			
57	Greece	2.9				n/a	Mauritius	N/Appl.			
58	Croatia	2.9				n/a	Nepal	N/Appl.			
59	Romania	2.9				n/a	Nicaragua	N/Appl.			
60	Côte d'Ivoire	2.8				n/a	Oman	N/Appl.			
61	Moldova	2.8				n/a	Paraguay	N/Appl.			
62	Botswana	2.8				n/a	Puerto Rico	N/Appl.			
63	Cameroon	2.8				n/a	Qatar	N/Appl.			
64	Mexico	2.8				n/a	Rwanda	N/Appl.			
65	Algeria	2.7				n/a	Seychelles	N/Appl.			
66	Ghana	2.7				n/a	Sierra Leone	N/Appl.			
67	Kyrgyz Republic	2.6				n/a	Singapore	N/Appl.			
68	Armenia	2.6				n/a	Suriname	N/Appl.			
69	Mongolia	2.6				n/a	Timor-Leste	N/Appl.			
70	Bolivia	2.5				n/a	Trinidad and Tobago	N/Appl.			
71	Kenya	2.5				n/a	United Arab Emirates	N/Appl.			
72	Pakistan	2.5				n/a	Yemen	N/Appl.			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this Report.

NOTE: 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.

2.04 Quality of port infrastructure

In your country, how would you assess the quality of seaports? (For landlocked countries: How accessible are seaport facilities?) [1 = extremely underdeveloped—among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient—among the best in the world] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.1	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.1	7
1	Netherlands	6.8				73	Lebanon	4.1			
2	Singapore	6.7				74	Guatemala	4.0			
3	United Arab Emirates	6.5				75	Czech Republic ¹	4.0			
4	Hong Kong SAR	6.5				76	India	4.0			
5	Finland	6.4				77	Indonesia	4.0			
6	Belgium	6.4				78	Poland	4.0			
7	Panama	6.3				79	Swaziland ¹	4.0			
8	Iceland	5.9				80	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.0			
9	Spain	5.8				81	Russian Federation	3.9			
10	Denmark	5.8				82	Kuwait	3.9			
11	New Zealand	5.8				83	Tunisia	3.9			
12	United States	5.7				84	Cape Verde	3.9			
13	Norway	5.7				85	Hungary ¹	3.8			
14	Germany	5.7				86	Israel	3.8			
15	Bahrain	5.7				87	Peru	3.7			
16	United Kingdom	5.6				88	Vietnam	3.7			
17	Estonia	5.6				89	Albania	3.7			
18	Sweden	5.6				90	Colombia	3.7			
19	Malaysia	5.6				91	Argentina	3.7			
20	Malta	5.5				92	Ghana	3.7			
21	Canada	5.5				93	Bangladesh	3.7			
22	Puerto Rico	5.4				94	Mozambique	3.7			
23	Portugal	5.4				95	Cameroon	3.6			
24	Qatar	5.4				96	Zimbabwe ¹	3.6			
25	Taiwan, China	5.3				97	Cambodia	3.6			
26	Japan	5.3				98	Rwanda ¹	3.6			
27	Korea, Rep.	5.3				99	Guyana	3.5			
28	Barbados	5.3				100	Slovak Republic ¹	3.5			
29	Ireland	5.3				101	Philippines	3.5			
30	Namibia	5.2				102	Macedonia, FYR ¹	3.4			
31	Latvia	5.2				103	Madagascar	3.4			
32	France	5.2				104	Romania	3.4			
33	Oman	5.2				105	Sierra Leone	3.4			
34	Côte d'Ivoire	5.1				106	Tanzania	3.3			
35	Chile	5.0				107	Ukraine	3.3			
36	Mauritius	5.0				108	Paraguay ¹	3.2			
37	Luxembourg ¹	5.0				109	Nicaragua	3.2			
38	Australia	5.0				110	Nigeria	3.2			
39	Slovenia	5.0				111	Burkina Faso ¹	3.1			
40	Saudi Arabia	5.0				112	Mali ¹	3.1			
41	Seychelles	5.0				113	Gabon	3.1			
42	Jamaica	4.9				114	Botswana ¹	3.0			
43	Morocco	4.9				115	Costa Rica	3.0			
44	Switzerland ¹	4.9				116	Guinea	2.9			
45	Cyprus	4.9				117	Algeria	2.8			
46	South Africa	4.9				118	Uganda ¹	2.8			
47	Lithuania	4.9				119	Burundi ¹	2.8			
48	Uruguay	4.7				120	Lesotho ¹	2.7			
49	Greece	4.7				121	Angola	2.7			
50	El Salvador	4.7				122	Brazil	2.7			
51	Croatia	4.6				123	Kazakhstan ¹	2.7			
52	Dominican Republic	4.6				124	Zambia ¹	2.7			
53	China	4.6				125	Myanmar	2.6			
54	Thailand	4.5				126	Ethiopia ¹	2.6			
55	Italy	4.5				127	Serbia ¹	2.6			
56	Suriname	4.4				128	Yemen	2.6			
57	Turkey	4.4				129	Lao PDR ¹	2.6			
58	Senegal	4.4				130	Venezuela	2.6			
59	Pakistan	4.4				131	Libya	2.6			
60	Austria ¹	4.4				132	Malawi ¹	2.6			
61	Kenya	4.3				133	Haiti	2.5			
62	Mexico	4.3				134	Armenia ¹	2.5			
63	Azerbaijan ¹	4.3				135	Mauritania	2.4			
64	Gambia, The	4.2				136	Moldova ¹	2.2			
65	Trinidad and Tobago	4.2				137	Nepal ¹	2.2			
66	Egypt	4.2				138	Timor-Leste	2.2			
67	Georgia	4.2				139	Bhutan	2.1			
68	Bulgaria	4.2				140	Tajikistan ¹	2.1			
69	Sri Lanka	4.2				141	Bolivia ¹	2.0			
70	Montenegro	4.2				142	Chad ¹	1.8			
71	Honduras	4.1				143	Mongolia ¹	1.7			
72	Jordan	4.1				144	Kyrgyz Republic ¹	1.3			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this Report.

¹ Landlocked

2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure

In your country, how would you assess the quality of air transport infrastructure? [1 = extremely underdeveloped—among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient—among the best in the world] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.4	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.4	7
1	Singapore	6.8				73	Rwanda	4.3			
2	United Arab Emirates	6.7				74	Montenegro	4.2			
3	Hong Kong SAR	6.6				75	Lithuania	4.2			
4	Netherlands	6.4				76	Croatia	4.2			
5	Finland	6.2				77	Tunisia	4.2			
6	Norway	6.1				78	Colombia	4.1			
7	Panama	6.1				79	Russian Federation	4.1			
8	Switzerland	6.1				80	Ghana	4.1			
9	United States	6.1				81	Hungary	4.1			
10	Spain	6.0				82	Lao PDR	4.1			
11	South Africa	6.0				83	Guatemala	4.1			
12	Qatar	6.0				84	Georgia	4.1			
13	Germany	5.9				85	Kazakhstan	4.0			
14	New Zealand	5.9				86	Poland	4.0			
15	Belgium	5.9				87	Vietnam	4.0			
16	Canada	5.9				88	Swaziland	4.0			
17	France	5.8				89	Peru	4.0			
18	Iceland	5.8				90	Uruguay	4.0			
19	Malaysia	5.7				91	Tajikistan	4.0			
20	Portugal	5.7				92	Pakistan	3.9			
21	Sweden	5.7				93	Honduras	3.9			
22	Barbados	5.6				94	Senegal	3.8			
23	Ireland	5.6				95	Cape Verde	3.8			
24	Denmark	5.6				96	Mali	3.8			
25	Puerto Rico	5.6				97	Guyana	3.8			
26	Czech Republic	5.5				98	Estonia	3.8			
27	Japan	5.5				99	Ukraine	3.8			
28	United Kingdom	5.5				100	Kuwait	3.8			
29	Australia	5.5				101	Botswana	3.7			
30	Malta	5.5				102	Moldova	3.7			
31	Korea, Rep.	5.4				103	Nicaragua	3.7			
32	Luxembourg	5.4				104	Suriname	3.6			
33	Austria	5.4				105	Romania	3.6			
34	Turkey	5.4				106	Cambodia	3.6			
35	Latvia	5.4				107	Argentina	3.6			
36	Taiwan, China	5.3				108	Philippines	3.6			
37	Thailand	5.3				109	Gabon	3.6			
38	Ethiopia	5.3				110	Bhutan	3.5			
39	Bahrain	5.2				111	Zambia	3.5			
40	Greece	5.2				112	Serbia	3.5			
41	Saudi Arabia	5.1				113	Brazil	3.4			
42	Oman	5.1				114	Madagascar	3.4			
43	Cyprus	5.1				115	Slovak Republic	3.4			
44	Azerbaijan	5.0				116	Zimbabwe	3.3			
45	Chile	5.0				117	Angola	3.3			
46	Mauritius	5.0				118	Cameroon	3.3			
47	El Salvador	5.0				119	Mozambique	3.3			
48	Jamaica	4.9				120	Bolivia	3.2			
49	Seychelles	4.9				121	Nigeria	3.2			
50	Israel	4.9				122	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.2			
51	Morocco	4.8				123	Kyrgyz Republic	3.2			
52	Dominican Republic	4.8				124	Uganda	3.2			
53	Côte d'Ivoire	4.8				125	Mongolia	3.1			
54	Kenya	4.8				126	Burkina Faso	3.0			
55	Jordan	4.8				127	Bangladesh	3.0			
56	Sri Lanka	4.8				128	Algeria	3.0			
57	Trinidad and Tobago	4.8				129	Nepal	2.9			
58	China	4.7				130	Haiti	2.8			
59	Macedonia, FYR	4.7				131	Tanzania	2.8			
60	Egypt	4.6				132	Malawi	2.8			
61	Costa Rica	4.6				133	Venezuela	2.7			
62	Namibia	4.6				134	Sierra Leone	2.7			
63	Mexico	4.6				135	Burundi	2.6			
64	Indonesia	4.5				136	Paraguay	2.6			
65	Lebanon	4.5				137	Myanmar	2.5			
66	Gambia, The	4.5				138	Guinea	2.5			
67	Slovenia	4.4				139	Libya	2.4			
68	Albania	4.4				140	Mauritania	2.4			
69	Bulgaria	4.3				141	Yemen	2.3			
70	Italy	4.3				142	Chad	2.3			
71	India	4.3				143	Timor-Leste	2.2			
72	Armenia	4.3				144	Lesotho	2.1			

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) | Monthly average for 2014

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	United States	34,115.8	73	Jamaica	145.0
2	China	14,163.0	74	Angola	130.5
3	United Kingdom	6,725.3	75	Hungary	127.8
4	Japan	5,620.9	76	Costa Rica	124.4
5	Germany	4,924.9	77	Ghana	124.2
6	United Arab Emirates	4,799.4	78	Iceland	123.8
7	Australia	4,467.2	79	Libya	111.2
8	France	3,857.1	80	Nepal	109.1
9	Brazil	3,827.3	81	El Salvador	104.6
10	Spain	3,755.5	82	Senegal	103.4
11	Russian Federation	3,685.0	83	Cambodia	94.0
12	India	3,488.0	84	Bulgaria	92.3
13	Canada	3,389.7	85	Azerbaijan	91.8
14	Indonesia	2,622.9	86	Myanmar	91.6
15	Thailand	2,575.3	87	Tanzania	81.9
16	Hong Kong SAR	2,533.4	88	Malta	79.2
17	Turkey	2,503.6	89	Croatia	78.9
18	Italy	2,358.7	90	Kyrgyz Republic	77.0
19	Singapore	2,316.8	91	Bolivia	75.6
20	Korea, Rep.	2,293.1	92	Barbados	74.2
21	Mexico	1,963.4	93	Serbia	74.0
22	Malaysia	1,959.0	94	Latvia	69.3
23	Netherlands	1,806.0	95	Tajikistan	68.4
24	Saudi Arabia	1,433.8	96	Trinidad and Tobago	63.8
25	Philippines	1,171.2	97	Lithuania	55.1
26	Qatar	1,170.5	98	Uruguay	52.2
27	Taiwan, China	1,146.9	99	Cameroon	51.4
28	South Africa	1,117.0	100	Armenia	49.8
29	Switzerland	968.7	101	Uganda	49.6
30	Vietnam	816.4	102	Côte d'Ivoire	48.5
31	Portugal	802.9	103	Guatemala	44.3
32	Argentina	802.4	104	Yemen	42.5
33	New Zealand	694.7	105	Georgia	40.7
34	Egypt	654.0	106	Cape Verde	40.4
35	Belgium	636.5	107	Madagascar	40.0
36	Norway	622.4	108	Zambia	37.6
37	Greece	605.7	109	Mozambique	35.8
38	Sweden	582.7	110	Gabon	29.4
39	Colombia	563.8	111	Namibia	29.3
40	Chile	560.1	112	Luxembourg	28.5
41	Israel	538.4	113	Mali	28.3
42	Denmark	504.1	114	Mongolia	28.1
43	Peru	498.1	115	Paraguay	27.0
44	Ireland	489.4	116	Seychelles	26.8
45	Austria	455.3	117	Haiti	25.9
46	Morocco	451.3	118	Honduras	25.3
47	Finland	426.2	119	Suriname	23.0
48	Pakistan	415.7	120	Estonia	23.0
49	Dominican Republic	388.8	121	Montenegro	22.4
50	Panama	384.2	122	Moldova	21.3
51	Poland	344.3	123	Lao PDR	20.7
52	Nigeria	302.6	124	Zimbabwe	19.0
53	Kenya	301.4	125	Albania	18.8
54	Ethiopia	288.7	126	Nicaragua	17.5
55	Sri Lanka	282.7	127	Macedonia, FYR	16.4
56	Iran, Islamic Rep.	277.1	128	Burkina Faso	15.8
57	Kazakhstan	252.3	129	Slovak Republic	15.8
58	Kuwait	243.2	130	Rwanda	15.7
59	Bangladesh	236.1	131	Slovenia	14.1
60	Venezuela	232.2	132	Guyana	13.2
61	Ukraine	229.7	133	Mauritania	11.4
62	Puerto Rico	207.1	134	Sierra Leone	10.7
63	Oman	207.0	135	Chad	10.1
64	Cyprus	198.1	136	Malawi	9.3
65	Czech Republic	193.3	137	Guinea	8.6
66	Jordan	191.5	138	Gambia, The	7.7
67	Tunisia	190.7	139	Botswana	6.1
68	Romania	190.4	140	Timor-Leste	2.6
69	Algeria	177.3	141	Bhutan	2.2
70	Mauritius	158.1	142	Burundi	1.8
71	Bahrain	155.9	143	Lesotho	0.3
72	Lebanon	152.1	144	Swaziland	0.3

SOURCE: International Air Transport Association, SRS Analyser

2.07 Quality of electricity supply

In your country, how would you assess the reliability of the electricity supply (lack of interruptions and lack of voltage fluctuations)? [1 = not reliable at all; 7 = extremely reliable] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.5	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.5	7
1	Switzerland	6.8				73	Russian Federation	4.8			
2	Hong Kong SAR	6.8				74	Sri Lanka	4.8			
3	Finland	6.8				75	Seychelles	4.8			
4	Norway	6.7				76	Serbia	4.7			
5	Denmark	6.7				77	Malta	4.7			
6	Singapore	6.7				78	Kazakhstan	4.7			
7	Austria	6.6				79	Albania	4.7			
8	Iceland	6.6				80	Mexico	4.6			
9	Netherlands	6.6				81	Romania	4.6			
10	Luxembourg	6.6				82	Moldova	4.4			
11	United Arab Emirates	6.6				83	Jamaica	4.4			
12	United Kingdom	6.6				84	Indonesia	4.3			
13	Canada	6.5				85	Montenegro	4.3			
14	France	6.5				86	Bulgaria	4.2			
15	Qatar	6.5				87	Philippines	4.2			
16	Belgium	6.4				88	Vietnam	4.2			
17	Ireland	6.4				89	Brazil	4.1			
18	Portugal	6.4				90	Swaziland	4.1			
19	Czech Republic	6.4				91	Algeria	4.0			
20	Oman	6.3				92	Rwanda	4.0			
21	Spain	6.3				93	Nicaragua	3.9			
22	Sweden	6.3				94	Bolivia	3.9			
23	Barbados	6.3				95	Kenya	3.9			
24	United States	6.3				96	Côte d'Ivoire	3.9			
25	Japan	6.3				97	Lesotho	3.7			
26	Saudi Arabia	6.2				98	Honduras	3.6			
27	Australia	6.2				99	South Africa	3.6			
28	Taiwan, China	6.2				100	Mongolia	3.6			
29	New Zealand	6.2				101	Mali	3.5			
30	Slovenia	6.2				102	Suriname	3.4			
31	Bahrain	6.2				103	India	3.4			
32	Slovak Republic	6.2				104	Zambia	3.3			
33	Germany	6.1				105	Mauritania	3.3			
34	Israel	5.9				106	Gambia, The	3.3			
35	Italy	5.9				107	Paraguay	3.2			
36	Hungary	5.9				108	Mozambique	3.1			
37	Bhutan	5.9				109	Timor-Leste	3.0			
38	Uruguay	5.7				110	Cambodia	3.0			
39	Malaysia	5.7				111	Senegal	3.0			
40	Croatia	5.7				112	Ghana	3.0			
41	Lithuania	5.6				113	Malawi	2.9			
42	Costa Rica	5.6				114	Uganda	2.9			
43	Cyprus	5.5				115	Kyrgyz Republic	2.9			
44	Korea, Rep.	5.5				116	Libya	2.8			
45	Mauritius	5.5				117	Myanmar	2.8			
46	Poland	5.5				118	Ethiopia	2.8			
47	Latvia	5.5				119	Guyana	2.7			
48	Morocco	5.4				120	Cape Verde	2.7			
49	Jordan	5.4				121	Egypt	2.7			
50	Guatemala	5.4				122	Tajikistan	2.6			
51	Trinidad and Tobago	5.4				123	Argentina	2.6			
52	Namibia	5.4				124	Bangladesh	2.5			
53	Estonia	5.4				125	Tanzania	2.5			
54	Chile	5.4				126	Cameroon	2.4			
55	Greece	5.3				127	Botswana	2.4			
56	China	5.2				128	Dominican Republic	2.4			
57	Georgia	5.2				129	Gabon	2.3			
58	Thailand	5.1				130	Madagascar	2.3			
59	Puerto Rico	5.1				131	Zimbabwe	2.1			
60	Colombia	5.1				132	Burundi	2.1			
61	Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.1				133	Pakistan	2.1			
62	Armenia	5.1				134	Sierra Leone	2.0			
63	Kuwait	5.0				135	Haiti	1.9			
64	Lao PDR	5.0				136	Nepal	1.8			
65	Tunisia	5.0				137	Venezuela	1.7			
66	Macedonia, FYR	4.9				138	Angola	1.7			
67	El Salvador	4.9				139	Burkina Faso	1.7			
68	Panama	4.9				140	Chad	1.7			
69	Ukraine	4.9				141	Nigeria	1.6			
70	Azerbaijan	4.9				142	Yemen	1.5			
71	Peru	4.9				143	Lebanon	1.4			
72	Turkey	4.8				144	Guinea	1.3			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this Report.

2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions

Number of mobile telephone subscriptions per 100 population | 2013

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Hong Kong SAR	238.7	73	Belgium	110.9
2	Gabon	214.8	74	Namibia	110.2
3	Kuwait	190.3	75	Slovenia	110.2
4	Kazakhstan	180.5	76	Ghana	108.2
5	Saudi Arabia	176.5	77	Iceland	108.1
6	United Arab Emirates	171.9	78	Barbados	108.1
7	Finland	171.7	79	Azerbaijan	107.6
8	Bahrain	165.9	80	Spain	106.9
9	Libya	165.0	81	Australia	106.8
10	Panama	163.0	82	Macedonia, FYR	106.2
11	Botswana	160.6	83	Moldova	106.0
12	Montenegro	159.9	84	New Zealand	105.8
13	Estonia	159.7	85	Romania	105.6
14	Argentina	159.0	86	Philippines	104.5
15	Italy	158.9	87	Colombia	104.1
16	Austria	156.2	88	Paraguay	103.7
17	Singapore	155.6	89	Ireland	102.8
18	Oman	154.6	90	Mauritania	102.5
19	Uruguay	154.6	91	Algeria	102.0
20	Russian Federation	152.8	92	Venezuela	101.6
21	Qatar	152.6	93	Jamaica	100.4
22	Lithuania	151.3	94	Cape Verde	100.1
23	Poland	150.0	95	Gambia, The	100.0
24	Luxembourg	148.6	96	France	98.5
25	South Africa	147.5	97	Peru	98.1
26	Seychelles	147.3	98	Bolivia	97.7
27	Costa Rica	146.0	99	Zimbabwe	96.3
28	Bulgaria	145.2	100	Honduras	95.9
29	Trinidad and Tobago	144.9	101	United States	95.5
30	Malaysia	144.7	102	Sri Lanka	95.5
31	Jordan	141.8	103	Côte d'Ivoire	95.4
32	Guatemala	140.4	104	Cyprus	95.2
33	Ukraine	138.1	105	Turkey	93.0
34	Thailand	138.0	106	Senegal	92.9
35	Latvia	136.6	107	Tajikistan	91.8
36	El Salvador	136.2	108	China	88.7
37	Brazil	135.3	109	Dominican Republic	88.4
38	Chile	134.3	110	Lesotho	86.3
39	Cambodia	133.9	111	Mexico	85.8
40	Switzerland	133.8	112	Iran, Islamic Rep.	84.2
41	Czech Republic	131.3	113	Puerto Rico	83.6
42	Vietnam	130.9	114	Lebanon	80.6
43	Malta	129.8	115	Canada	78.4
44	Mali	129.1	116	Nigeria	73.3
45	Morocco	128.5	117	Bhutan	72.2
46	Taiwan, China	127.5	118	Zambia	71.5
47	Denmark	127.5	119	Swaziland	71.5
48	Suriname	127.3	120	Nepal	71.5
49	Sweden	124.4	121	India	70.8
50	Mongolia	124.2	122	Kenya	70.6
51	United Kingdom	123.8	123	Cameroon	70.4
52	Mauritius	123.2	124	Pakistan	70.1
53	Israel	122.8	125	Guyana	69.4
54	Indonesia	121.5	126	Haiti	69.4
55	Egypt	121.5	127	Yemen	69.0
56	Kyrgyz Republic	121.4	128	Bangladesh	67.1
57	Serbia	119.4	129	Burkina Faso	66.4
58	Germany	119.0	130	Lao PDR	66.2
59	Greece	116.8	131	Guinea	63.3
60	Norway	116.5	132	Angola	61.9
61	Hungary	116.4	133	Timor-Leste	57.4
62	Albania	116.2	134	Rwanda	56.8
63	Tunisia	115.6	135	Tanzania	55.7
64	Japan	115.2	136	Mozambique	48.0
65	Georgia	115.0	137	Sierra Leone	44.1
66	Croatia	114.5	138	Uganda	44.1
67	Slovak Republic	113.9	139	Madagascar	36.1
68	Netherlands	113.7	140	Chad	35.6
69	Portugal	113.0	141	Malawi	32.3
70	Armenia	112.4	142	Ethiopia	27.3
71	Nicaragua	112.0	143	Burundi	25.0
72	Korea, Rep.	111.0	144	Myanmar	12.8

SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union, *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2014* (June 2014 edition)

2.09 Fixed telephone lines

Number of active fixed telephone lines per 100 population | 2013

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Taiwan, China	71.2	73	Malaysia	15.3
2	Hong Kong SAR	63.0	74	Panama	15.2
3	Korea, Rep.	61.6	75	Kuwait	15.1
4	France	60.8	76	El Salvador	15.0
5	Germany	58.9	77	Colombia	14.8
6	Switzerland	57.9	78	Poland	13.9
7	Malta	53.9	79	Finland	13.9
8	United Kingdom	52.9	80	Cape Verde	13.3
9	Barbados	52.3	81	Sri Lanka	12.7
10	Iceland	51.0	82	Libya	12.7
11	Luxembourg	50.5	83	Guatemala	12.0
12	Japan	50.4	84	Peru	11.3
13	Canada	49.7	85	Dominican Republic	11.3
14	Greece	47.9	86	Vietnam	10.1
15	Israel	44.8	87	Lao PDR	10.0
16	Australia	44.3	88	Oman	9.7
17	Ireland	44.0	89	Tunisia	9.3
18	Portugal	42.7	90	South Africa	9.2
19	Netherlands	42.5	91	Thailand	9.0
20	United States	42.2	92	Jamaica	8.9
21	Belgium	41.3	93	Albania	8.9
22	New Zealand	41.1	94	Morocco	8.9
23	Spain	40.7	95	Botswana	8.6
24	Sweden	40.6	96	Kyrgyz Republic	8.3
25	Austria	39.4	97	Egypt	8.3
26	Serbia	39.3	98	Bolivia	8.2
27	Iran, Islamic Rep.	38.3	99	Algeria	8.0
28	Slovenia	38.2	100	Namibia	8.0
29	Denmark	37.4	101	Honduras	7.6
30	Croatia	36.8	102	Mongolia	6.2
31	Singapore	36.4	103	Paraguay	5.9
32	Moldova	35.0	104	Nicaragua	5.3
33	Italy	34.3	105	Jordan	5.2
34	Estonia	33.1	106	Tajikistan	5.2
35	Uruguay	30.8	107	Yemen	4.7
36	Cyprus	30.6	108	Swaziland	3.7
37	Hungary	29.9	109	Cameroon	3.6
38	Mauritius	29.2	110	Bhutan	3.5
39	Russian Federation	28.5	111	Pakistan	3.5
40	Georgia	27.7	112	Gambia, The	3.5
41	Montenegro	27.2	113	Philippines	3.2
42	Bulgaria	26.9	114	Nepal	3.1
43	Kazakhstan	26.7	115	Lesotho	2.8
44	Norway	26.2	116	Cambodia	2.8
45	Ukraine	26.2	117	Senegal	2.4
46	Venezuela	25.6	118	India	2.3
47	Seychelles	23.4	119	Zimbabwe	2.1
48	Latvia	23.4	120	Mauritania	1.4
49	Argentina	23.3	121	Côte d'Ivoire	1.3
50	United Arab Emirates	22.3	122	Gabon	1.2
51	Brazil	22.3	123	Madagascar	1.1
52	Romania	21.8	124	Ghana	1.0
53	Bahrain	21.8	125	Myanmar	1.0
54	Trinidad and Tobago	21.7	126	Angola	1.0
55	Lithuania	20.7	127	Burkina Faso	0.8
56	Costa Rica	19.9	128	Ethiopia	0.8
57	Guyana	19.6	129	Zambia	0.8
58	Armenia	19.4	130	Mali	0.7
59	China	19.3	131	Bangladesh	0.7
60	Qatar	19.0	132	Uganda	0.6
61	Macedonia, FYR	19.0	133	Kenya	0.5
62	Azerbaijan	18.7	134	Haiti	0.4
63	Czech Republic	18.7	135	Rwanda	0.4
64	Chile	18.2	136	Tanzania	0.3
65	Turkey	18.1	137	Mozambique	0.3
66	Lebanon	18.0	138	Timor-Leste	0.3
67	Puerto Rico	17.9	139	Sierra Leone	0.3
68	Slovak Republic	17.7	140	Chad	0.2
69	Mexico	16.8	141	Burundi	0.2
70	Saudi Arabia	16.4	142	Nigeria	0.2
71	Indonesia	16.1	143	Malawi	0.2
72	Suriname	15.8	144	Guinea	0.0

SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union, *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2014* (June 2014 edition)

Pillar 3

Macroeconomic environment

3.01 Government budget balance

General government budget balance as a percentage of GDP | 2013

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Timor-Leste	36.1	73	Slovak Republic	-3.0
2	Kuwait	28.9	74	Canada	-3.0
3	Qatar	11.1	75	Panama	-3.0
4	Norway	11.1	76	Burkina Faso	-3.0
5	United Arab Emirates	10.1	77	Italy	-3.0
6	Saudi Arabia	8.3	78	Netherlands	-3.1
7	Singapore	6.9	79	Israel	-3.2
8	Oman	5.8	80	Taiwan, China	-3.2
9	Kazakhstan	5.0	81	Brazil	-3.3
10	Lesotho	3.0	82	Ethiopia	-3.4
11	Nepal	2.0	83	Argentina	-3.5
12	Libya	1.6	84	Mauritius	-3.5
13	Seychelles	1.2	85	Dominican Republic	-3.6
14	Korea, Rep.	1.0	86	Australia	-3.7
15	Azerbaijan	0.8	87	Uganda	-3.7
16	Hong Kong SAR	0.8	88	Kyrgyz Republic	-3.8
17	Peru	0.5	89	Mexico	-3.9
18	Botswana	0.2	90	Bangladesh	-4.0
19	Bolivia	0.1	91	Macedonia, FYR	-4.0
20	Algeria	0.1	92	Bhutan	-4.0
21	Jamaica	0.1	93	El Salvador	-4.0
22	Luxembourg	0.0	94	Guyana	-4.1
23	Germany	0.0	95	Cameroon	-4.2
24	Switzerland	0.0	96	France	-4.2
25	Philippines	-0.1	97	South Africa	-4.3
26	Zimbabwe	-0.1	98	Bahrain	-4.4
27	Thailand	-0.2	99	Ukraine	-4.5
28	Estonia	-0.4	100	Poland	-4.5
29	Denmark	-0.4	101	Mozambique	-4.6
30	Nicaragua	-0.5	102	Malaysia	-4.6
31	New Zealand	-0.6	103	Namibia	-4.7
32	Chile	-0.7	104	Lao PDR	-4.7
33	Swaziland	-0.7	105	Cyprus	-4.7
34	Tajikistan	-0.8	106	Nigeria	-4.9
35	Iran, Islamic Rep.	-0.9	107	Portugal	-4.9
36	Sweden	-1.0	108	Myanmar	-4.9
37	Colombia	-1.0	109	Puerto Rico	-5.2
38	Mauritania	-1.1	110	Jordan	-5.3
39	Russian Federation	-1.3	111	Guinea	-5.3
40	Georgia	-1.3	112	Senegal	-5.4
41	Latvia	-1.3	113	Morocco	-5.4
42	Angola	-1.5	114	Croatia	-5.5
43	Turkey	-1.5	115	Tanzania	-5.6
44	Madagascar	-1.5	116	Costa Rica	-5.6
45	Gabon	-1.7	117	Serbia	-5.7
46	Moldova	-1.8	118	Vietnam	-5.7
47	Paraguay	-1.8	119	United Kingdom	-5.8
48	Austria	-1.8	120	Sri Lanka	-5.8
49	Bulgaria	-1.9	121	Tunisia	-5.9
50	China	-1.9	122	Suriname	-6.0
51	Iceland	-1.9	123	Albania	-6.2
52	Burundi	-1.9	124	Kenya	-6.2
53	Guatemala	-2.1	125	Malawi	-6.7
54	Lithuania	-2.1	126	Haiti	-6.7
55	Indonesia	-2.1	127	Yemen	-7.1
56	Sierra Leone	-2.2	128	Spain	-7.2
57	Uruguay	-2.3	129	India	-7.3
58	Trinidad and Tobago	-2.3	130	United States	-7.3
59	Hungary	-2.4	131	Honduras	-7.4
60	Montenegro	-2.4	132	Ireland	-7.4
61	Chad	-2.4	133	Cape Verde	-7.7
62	Rwanda	-2.5	134	Pakistan	-7.8
63	Côte d'Ivoire	-2.5	135	Gambia, The	-8.2
64	Armenia	-2.5	136	Japan	-8.4
65	Romania	-2.5	137	Zambia	-8.6
66	Greece	-2.6	138	Lebanon	-9.5
67	Finland	-2.6	139	Mongolia	-10.1
68	Mali	-2.7	140	Barbados	-10.3
69	Belgium	-2.8	141	Ghana	-10.8
70	Czech Republic	-2.9	142	Egypt	-14.1
71	Malta	-2.9	143	Slovenia	-14.2
72	Cambodia	-3.0	144	Venezuela	-15.1

SOURCES: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2014 edition); national sources

3.02 Gross national savings

Gross national savings as a percentage of GDP | 2013 or most recent year available

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Timor-Leste ¹	63.1	73	Lithuania	19.3
2	Qatar	58.4	74	Madagascar	19.2
3	Kuwait	55.2	75	Spain	18.9
4	Algeria	51.1	76	Myanmar	18.7
5	China	50.0	77	Seychelles	18.7
6	Iran, Islamic Rep.	46.0	78	Libya	18.4
7	Saudi Arabia	45.5	79	Chad	18.3
8	Singapore	44.6	80	Angola	18.2
9	Azerbaijan	43.4	81	Belgium	18.2
10	Gabon	41.3	82	Ireland	18.1
11	United Arab Emirates	38.9	83	Panama	18.1
12	Botswana	38.7	84	Italy	17.8
13	Oman	37.7	85	France	17.7
14	Norway	37.4	86	Senegal	17.5
15	Nepal	35.1	87	United States	17.2
16	Cape Verde	34.6	88	New Zealand	17.1
17	Vietnam	33.2	89	Nicaragua	17.1
18	India	32.7	90	Finland	17.0
19	Korea, Rep.	32.1	91	Poland	16.9
20	Bhutan	31.7	92	Paraguay	16.9
21	Lesotho	31.7	93	Malawi	16.9
22	Taiwan, China	30.9	94	Lao PDR ²	16.4
23	Switzerland ¹	30.7	95	Costa Rica	16.3
24	Indonesia	30.4	96	Cameroon	16.2
25	Malaysia	30.1	97	Portugal	16.0
26	Nigeria	29.3	98	Uruguay	16.0
27	Thailand	28.5	99	Côte d'Ivoire	16.0
28	Sri Lanka	28.5	100	Rwanda	15.7
29	Bahrain	28.4	101	Honduras	15.7
30	Luxembourg	28.2	102	Swaziland	15.5
31	Bangladesh	28.2	103	Armenia	15.5
32	Morocco	27.2	104	Burkina Faso	15.4
33	Mongolia	27.1	105	Albania	15.2
34	Hong Kong SAR	26.7	106	Tunisia	14.9
35	Netherlands	26.6	107	Cambodia	14.9
36	Venezuela	26.4	108	Mali	14.9
37	Kazakhstan	25.6	109	Uganda	14.7
38	Zambia	25.5	110	Brazil	14.7
39	Bolivia	25.5	111	Malta	14.4
40	Estonia	25.4	112	Iceland	14.1
41	Russian Federation	25.3	113	Mauritius	14.1
42	Australia	24.7	114	Puerto Rico	14.1
43	Austria	24.6	115	Kyrgyz Republic	13.9
44	Sweden	24.3	116	Tajikistan	13.7
45	Germany	24.3	117	Turkey	13.7
46	Trinidad and Tobago	24.2	118	Greece	13.7
47	Denmark	24.0	119	South Africa	13.5
48	Slovenia	23.6	120	Pakistan	13.2
49	Haiti	23.6	121	Kenya	12.2
50	Bulgaria	23.0	122	Egypt	12.1
51	Philippines	22.9	123	Dominican Republic	11.6
52	Peru	22.7	124	Guatemala	11.5
53	Macedonia, FYR	22.6	125	Serbia	11.5
54	Ethiopia	22.2	126	United Kingdom	11.0
55	Israel	22.2	127	Jamaica	10.4
56	Romania	22.1	128	Cyprus	10.0
57	Latvia	22.0	129	Mauritania	10.0
58	Japan	21.7	130	Jordan	9.6
59	Argentina	21.4	131	El Salvador	7.4
60	Czech Republic	21.3	132	Mozambique	6.8
61	Canada	21.1	133	Lebanon	6.3
62	Colombia	20.9	134	Ukraine	6.0
63	Hungary	20.7	135	Yemen	5.4
64	Slovak Republic	20.6	136	Barbados	2.4
65	Chile	20.5	137	Gambia, The	1.8
66	Mexico	20.4	138	Montenegro	1.0
67	Ghana	20.2	139	Guyana	0.7
68	Namibia	20.1	140	Sierra Leone	0.7
69	Tanzania	19.9	141	Guinea	-1.0
70	Moldova	19.6	142	Burundi	-3.2
71	Croatia	19.5	143	Zimbabwe	-5.7
72	Georgia	19.4	n/a	Suriname	n/a

SOURCES: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2014 edition); World Bank, *At-a-Glance Table*; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *Economic Outlook 2014*; national sources

¹ 2011 ² 2012

3.03 Inflation

Annual percent change in consumer price index (year average) | 2013

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Ireland.....	0.5	86	Hong Kong SAR.....	4.3
1	El Salvador.....	0.8	87	Seychelles.....	4.3
1	Denmark.....	0.8	88	Guatemala.....	4.3
1	Taiwan, China.....	0.8	89	Moldova.....	4.6
1	Senegal.....	0.8	90	Dominican Republic.....	4.8
1	Poland.....	0.9	91	Tajikistan.....	5.0
1	Canada.....	1.0	92	Honduras.....	5.2
1	Malta.....	1.0	93	Trinidad and Tobago.....	5.2
1	France.....	1.0	94	Costa Rica.....	5.2
1	Puerto Rico.....	1.1	95	Gambia, The.....	5.2
1	United Arab Emirates.....	1.1	96	Lesotho.....	5.3
1	New Zealand.....	1.1	97	Uganda.....	5.4
1	Lithuania.....	1.2	98	Jordan.....	5.5
1	Belgium.....	1.2	99	Swaziland.....	5.6
1	Oman.....	1.3	100	Kenya.....	5.7
1	Italy.....	1.3	101	Bolivia.....	5.7
1	Korea, Rep.....	1.3	102	South Africa.....	5.8
1	Czech Republic.....	1.4	103	Botswana.....	5.8
1	Slovak Republic.....	1.5	104	Armenia.....	5.8
1	United States.....	1.5	105	Myanmar.....	5.8
1	Cape Verde.....	1.5	106	Madagascar.....	5.8
1	Israel.....	1.5	107	Kazakhstan.....	5.8
1	Spain.....	1.5	108	Tunisia.....	6.1
1	Germany.....	1.6	109	Namibia.....	6.2
1	Zimbabwe.....	1.6	110	Brazil.....	6.2
1	Slovenia.....	1.6	111	Lao PDR.....	6.4
1	Luxembourg.....	1.7	112	Indonesia.....	6.4
1	Hungary.....	1.7	113	Vietnam.....	6.6
1	Chile.....	1.8	114	Kyrgyz Republic.....	6.6
1	Morocco.....	1.9	115	Russian Federation.....	6.8
1	Suriname.....	1.9	116	Haiti.....	6.8
1	Albania.....	1.9	117	Sri Lanka.....	6.9
1	Burkina Faso.....	2.0	118	Egypt.....	6.9
1	Colombia.....	2.0	119	Zambia.....	7.0
1	Cameroon.....	2.1	120	Pakistan.....	7.4
1	Malaysia.....	2.1	121	Nicaragua.....	7.4
1	Austria.....	2.1	122	Turkey.....	7.5
1	Norway.....	2.1	123	Bangladesh.....	7.5
1	Thailand.....	2.2	124	Serbia.....	7.7
1	Montenegro.....	2.2	125	Tanzania.....	7.9
1	Croatia.....	2.2	126	Ethiopia.....	8.0
1	Finland.....	2.2	127	Nigeria.....	8.5
1	Barbados.....	2.3	128	Uruguay.....	8.6
1	Singapore.....	2.4	129	Bhutan.....	8.7
1	Azerbaijan.....	2.4	130	Angola.....	8.8
1	Australia.....	2.5	131	Burundi.....	8.8
1	United Kingdom.....	2.6	132	Jamaica.....	9.4
1	Netherlands.....	2.6	133	India.....	9.5
1	Côte d'Ivoire.....	2.6	134	Mongolia.....	9.6
1	Libya.....	2.6	135	Sierra Leone.....	9.8
1	China.....	2.6	136	Nepal.....	9.9
1	Paraguay.....	2.7	137	Timor-Leste.....	10.6
1	Kuwait.....	2.7	138	Argentina.....	10.6
1	Macedonia, FYR.....	2.8	139	Yemen.....	11.1
1	Peru.....	2.8	140	Ghana.....	11.7
57	Philippines.....	2.93	141	Guinea.....	12.0
58	Cambodia.....	3.0	142	Malawi.....	27.7
63	Qatar.....	3.1	143	Iran, Islamic Rep.....	35.2
64	Lebanon.....	3.2	144	Venezuela.....	40.7
66	Algeria.....	3.3	56	Gabon.....	-0.5
67	Bahrain.....	3.3	59	Portugal.....	-0.4
70	Guyana.....	3.5	60	Bulgaria.....	-0.4
71	Mauritius.....	3.5	61	Cyprus.....	-0.4
72	Saudi Arabia.....	3.5	62	Japan.....	-0.4
73	Estonia.....	3.5	65	Chad.....	-0.2
76	Mexico.....	3.8	68	Latvia.....	-0.0
77	Iceland.....	3.9	69	Sweden.....	-0.0
80	Romania.....	4.0	74	Switzerland.....	-0.2
81	Panama.....	4.0	75	Ukraine.....	-0.3
82	Mauritania.....	4.1	78	Georgia.....	-0.5
83	Mozambique.....	4.2	79	Mali.....	-0.6
84	Rwanda.....	4.2	85	Greece.....	-0.9

SOURCES: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2014 edition); national sources

NOTE: For inflation rates 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. The Philippines has an inflation rate of 2.93 and therefore falls out of this range.

3.04 Government debt

Gross general government debt as a percentage of GDP | 2013 or most recent year available

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Libya.....	0.0	73	Mozambique.....	43.3
2	Saudi Arabia.....	2.7	74	Bahrain.....	43.9
3	Kuwait.....	5.3	75	Tunisia.....	44.4
4	Oman.....	7.0	76	Denmark.....	45.2
5	Algeria.....	9.2	77	South Africa.....	45.2
6	Iran, Islamic Rep.....	10.6	78	Thailand.....	45.3
7	Estonia.....	11.3	79	Senegal.....	45.9
8	Chile.....	12.2	80	Mexico.....	46.5
9	United Arab Emirates.....	12.3	81	Argentina.....	46.9
10	Russian Federation.....	13.4	82	Kyrgyz Republic.....	47.7
11	Kazakhstan.....	13.5	83	Czech Republic.....	47.9
12	Azerbaijan.....	13.8	84	Switzerland.....	49.4
13	Paraguay.....	15.2	85	Venezuela.....	49.8
14	Botswana.....	15.9	86	Madagascar ¹	49.8
15	Bulgaria.....	17.6	87	Yemen.....	49.9
16	Cameroon.....	18.6	88	Kenya.....	50.5
17	Swaziland.....	18.8	89	Mauritius.....	53.8
18	Nigeria.....	19.4	90	Zimbabwe.....	54.7
19	Peru.....	19.6	91	Slovak Republic.....	54.9
20	Haiti.....	21.3	92	El Salvador.....	54.9
21	Ethiopia.....	22.2	93	Vietnam.....	55.0
22	China.....	22.4	94	Montenegro.....	56.8
23	Luxembourg.....	22.9	95	Finland.....	57.0
24	Gabon.....	22.9	96	Poland.....	57.5
25	Moldova.....	24.4	97	Malaysia.....	58.2
26	Guatemala.....	24.4	98	Uruguay.....	59.4
27	Indonesia.....	26.1	99	Croatia.....	59.8
28	Namibia.....	26.6	100	Ghana.....	60.1
29	Angola.....	26.6	101	Morocco.....	61.9
30	Cambodia.....	28.1	102	Lao PDR.....	62.0
31	Australia.....	28.8	103	Seychelles.....	62.0
32	Suriname.....	29.2	104	Puerto Rico.....	63.0
33	Tajikistan.....	29.2	105	Mongolia ¹	63.0
34	Rwanda.....	29.4	106	Pakistan.....	63.1
35	Norway.....	29.5	107	Guyana.....	63.9
36	Chad.....	30.2	108	Serbia.....	65.8
37	Trinidad and Tobago.....	30.6	109	Brazil.....	66.3
38	Nepal.....	31.0	110	India.....	66.7
39	Mali.....	31.5	111	Israel.....	66.7
40	Burundi.....	31.7	112	Malawi.....	68.9
41	Georgia.....	31.8	113	Albania.....	70.5
42	Colombia.....	31.8	114	Malta.....	71.7
43	Latvia.....	32.1	115	Slovenia.....	73.0
44	Sierra Leone.....	32.6	116	Austria.....	74.2
45	Bolivia.....	33.1	117	Netherlands.....	74.9
46	Burkina Faso.....	33.3	118	Germany.....	78.1
47	Dominican Republic.....	33.8	119	Sri Lanka ¹	79.2
48	Hong Kong SAR.....	33.8	120	Hungary.....	79.2
49	Uganda.....	33.9	121	Gambia, The.....	82.1
50	Qatar.....	34.2	122	Mauritania.....	87.7
51	Zambia.....	35.1	123	Jordan.....	87.7
52	Macedonia, FYR.....	35.8	124	Canada.....	89.1
53	Turkey.....	35.8	125	Egypt.....	89.2
54	New Zealand.....	35.9	126	United Kingdom.....	90.1
55	Korea, Rep.....	36.7	127	Iceland.....	90.2
56	Costa Rica.....	37.0	128	Barbados.....	92.0
57	Guinea.....	37.8	129	France.....	93.9
58	Philippines.....	38.3	130	Spain.....	93.9
59	Romania.....	39.3	131	Cape Verde.....	95.0
60	Lithuania.....	39.3	132	Belgium.....	99.8
61	Lesotho.....	39.6	133	Singapore.....	103.8
62	Bangladesh.....	39.7	134	United States.....	104.5
63	Honduras.....	40.2	135	Bhutan.....	110.7
64	Taiwan, China.....	41.0	136	Cyprus.....	112.0
65	Tanzania.....	41.0	137	Ireland.....	122.8
66	Ukraine.....	41.0	138	Portugal.....	128.8
67	Panama.....	41.3	139	Italy.....	132.5
68	Sweden.....	41.4	140	Jamaica.....	138.9
69	Armenia.....	41.9	141	Lebanon.....	139.7
70	Nicaragua.....	42.4	142	Greece.....	173.8
71	Myanmar.....	42.7	143	Japan.....	243.2
72	Côte d'Ivoire.....	43.2	n/a	Timor-Leste.....	n/a

SOURCES: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2014 edition) and *Public Information Notices* (various issues); African Development Bank, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and United Nations Development Programme, *African Economic Outlook 2014*; national sources

¹ 2012

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 2014

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Norway	94.8	73	Tunisia	44.4
2	Switzerland	94.2	74	Guatemala	44.4
3	Canada	93.1	75	Gabon	43.1
4	Germany	92.9	76	Jordan	42.0
5	Sweden	92.8	77	Macedonia, FYR	42.0
6	Luxembourg	91.7	78	El Salvador	41.7
7	United States	91.6	79	Dominican Republic	39.8
8	Finland	91.5	80	Nigeria	39.7
9	Singapore	90.9	81	Serbia	39.5
10	Denmark	90.0	82	Montenegro	38.7
11	Netherlands	89.3	83	Suriname	38.7
12	Australia	88.4	84	Georgia	38.3
13	United Kingdom	87.7	85	Armenia	38.0
14	Austria	87.5	86	Bolivia	37.2
15	France	83.9	87	Paraguay	37.1
16	New Zealand	83.8	88	Albania	36.5
17	Hong Kong SAR	83.8	89	Mongolia	36.1
18	Japan	81.6	90	Zambia	35.9
19	Belgium	81.1	91	Angola	35.8
20	Chile	80.6	92	Ghana	35.7
21	Taiwan, China	79.6	93	Libya	35.6
22	Korea, Rep.	79.3	94	Kenya	34.6
23	Qatar	79.1	95	Sri Lanka	34.3
24	Kuwait	77.5	96	Kyrgyz Republic	33.6
25	China	77.5	97	Cyprus	32.8
26	Saudi Arabia	76.1	98	Venezuela	32.8
27	Czech Republic	75.1	99	Lesotho	32.7
28	Estonia	74.4	100	Senegal	32.5
29	Slovak Republic	74.2	101	Uganda	32.2
30	United Arab Emirates	73.3	102	Cape Verde	31.9
31	Poland	73.2	103	Tanzania	31.9
32	Malaysia	72.0	104	Argentina	31.6
33	Oman	71.4	105	Ukraine	31.5
34	Israel	70.8	106	Mozambique	31.5
35	Malta	69.2	107	Lebanon	31.3
36	Mexico	69.0	108	Bangladesh	30.4
37	Russian Federation	67.7	109	Bhutan	30.4
38	Brazil	67.7	110	Honduras	29.7
39	Italy	66.9	111	Moldova	28.8
40	Colombia	65.2	112	Egypt	28.8
41	Peru	64.9	113	Guyana	27.8
42	Trinidad and Tobago	64.7	114	Côte d'Ivoire	27.2
43	Thailand	63.5	115	Iran, Islamic Rep.	27.1
44	Ireland	63.1	116	Jamaica	26.8
45	Botswana	62.8	117	Cambodia	26.7
46	Panama	61.9	118	Cameroon	25.9
47	Lithuania	61.2	119	Greece	25.5
48	Kazakhstan	60.4	120	Rwanda	25.2
49	Slovenia	60.0	121	Pakistan	25.2
50	Spain	59.7	122	Seychelles	25.2
51	South Africa	59.1	123	Nepal	23.8
52	Mauritius	59.0	124	Swaziland	22.8
53	Uruguay	58.3	125	Yemen	22.7
54	Latvia	58.0	126	Mauritania	21.1
55	India	57.8	127	Burkina Faso	21.0
56	Bahrain	57.0	128	Nicaragua	20.7
57	Indonesia	56.6	129	Tajikistan	19.9
58	Costa Rica	56.0	130	Malawi	19.7
59	Philippines	55.5	131	Timor-Leste	19.7
60	Turkey	55.5	132	Lao PDR	19.4
61	Bulgaria	54.5	133	Gambia, The	18.7
62	Namibia	54.1	134	Mali	18.5
63	Croatia	53.4	135	Ethiopia	18.2
64	Barbados	53.4	136	Madagascar	18.2
65	Iceland	52.9	137	Sierra Leone	17.7
66	Algeria	52.6	138	Chad	15.5
67	Morocco	52.6	139	Burundi	13.9
68	Hungary	52.1	140	Guinea	12.5
69	Romania	51.5	141	Haiti	12.1
70	Azerbaijan	51.1	142	Myanmar	10.7
71	Portugal	49.1	143	Zimbabwe	6.0
72	Vietnam	45.3	n/a	Puerto Rico	n/a

SOURCE: Institutional Investor

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Pillar 4

Health and primary education

4.01 Malaria incidence

Estimated number of malaria cases per 100,000 population | 2012

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Egypt	0.0	73	Nigeria	28,430.3
1	Georgia	0.0	74	Gambia, The	29,030.4
1	Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	75	Burkina Faso	34,021.6
1	Oman	0.0	76	Guinea	38,423.7
1	Paraguay	0.0	n/a	Albania	S.L.
1	Turkey	0.0	n/a	Armenia	M.F.
7	Argentina	0.0	n/a	Australia	M.F.
8	Azerbaijan	0.0	n/a	Austria	S.L.
9	Costa Rica	0.2	n/a	Bahrain	S.L.
10	Algeria	0.2	n/a	Barbados	S.L.
11	Tajikistan	0.2	n/a	Belgium	S.L.
12	El Salvador	0.3	n/a	Bulgaria	M.F.
13	Saudi Arabia	0.4	n/a	Canada	S.L.
14	Sri Lanka	0.4	n/a	Chile	S.L.
15	China	0.5	n/a	Croatia	M.F.
16	Mexico	0.8	n/a	Cyprus	M.F.
17	Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.2	n/a	Czech Republic	S.L.
18	Korea, Rep.	2.7	n/a	Denmark	S.L.
19	Dominican Republic	12.7	n/a	Estonia	S.L.
20	Bhutan	20.2	n/a	Finland	S.L.
21	Cape Verde	22.2	n/a	France	S.L.
22	Namibia	23.0	n/a	Germany	S.L.
23	Philippines	23.8	n/a	Greece	S.L.
24	Panama	26.3	n/a	Hong Kong SAR ¹	M.F.
25	Vietnam	29.7	n/a	Hungary	M.F.
26	Botswana	29.9	n/a	Iceland	S.L.
27	South Africa	32.5	n/a	Ireland	S.L.
28	Malaysia	33.5	n/a	Israel	S.L.
29	Nicaragua	38.4	n/a	Italy	M.F.
30	Swaziland	43.1	n/a	Jamaica	M.F.
31	Guatemala	57.7	n/a	Japan	S.L.
32	Nepal	61.9	n/a	Jordan	S.L.
33	Suriname	78.6	n/a	Kazakhstan	S.L.
34	Bolivia	104.8	n/a	Kuwait	S.L.
35	Brazil	156.0	n/a	Latvia	S.L.
36	Honduras	163.8	n/a	Lebanon	S.L.
37	Peru	190.1	n/a	Lesotho	S.L.
38	Colombia	203.3	n/a	Libya	S.L.
39	Thailand	209.6	n/a	Lithuania	S.L.
40	Venezuela	287.1	n/a	Luxembourg	S.L.
41	Bangladesh	394.3	n/a	Macedonia, FYR	M.F.
42	Cambodia	1,076.4	n/a	Malta	S.L.
43	Haiti	1,277.8	n/a	Mauritius	M.F.
44	India	1,536.4	n/a	Moldova	S.L.
45	Lao PDR	1,655.2	n/a	Mongolia	S.L.
46	Yemen	1,802.8	n/a	Montenegro	M.F.
47	Pakistan	1,953.6	n/a	Morocco	M.F.
48	Indonesia	2,268.5	n/a	Netherlands	M.F.
49	Myanmar	2,651.6	n/a	New Zealand	S.L.
50	Ethiopia	4,578.7	n/a	Norway	S.L.
51	Rwanda	5,673.0	n/a	Poland	M.F.
52	Madagascar	5,831.2	n/a	Portugal	M.F.
53	Guyana	7,920.9	n/a	Puerto Rico ¹	M.F.
54	Kenya	8,106.0	n/a	Qatar	S.L.
55	Timor-Leste	8,347.5	n/a	Romania	M.F.
56	Zimbabwe	8,452.6	n/a	Russian Federation	S.L.
57	Burundi	8,528.3	n/a	Serbia	M.F.
58	Cameroon	17,051.0	n/a	Seychelles	S.L.
59	Tanzania	17,370.2	n/a	Singapore	M.F.
60	Mauritania	17,649.5	n/a	Slovak Republic	S.L.
61	Angola	18,251.2	n/a	Slovenia	M.F.
62	Sierra Leone	18,398.6	n/a	Spain	M.F.
63	Mali	20,197.2	n/a	Sweden	S.L.
64	Côte d'Ivoire	20,665.6	n/a	Switzerland	S.L.
65	Uganda	24,487.0	n/a	Taiwan, China	M.F.
66	Gabon	25,113.7	n/a	Trinidad and Tobago	M.F.
67	Chad	26,509.9	n/a	Tunisia	S.L.
68	Zambia	26,650.2	n/a	Ukraine	S.L.
69	Ghana	27,201.3	n/a	United Arab Emirates	M.F.
70	Malawi	27,661.7	n/a	United Kingdom	S.L.
71	Senegal	27,684.6	n/a	United States	M.F.
72	Mozambique	27,774.0	n/a	Uruguay	S.L.

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).

NOTE: 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 and Puerto Rico, for which malaria assessment by CDC (2014) 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.

¹ 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

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.7	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.7	7
1	Egypt	6.8				73	Timor-Leste	2.9			
2	Argentina	6.7				74	Sierra Leone	2.9			
3	Mexico	6.5				75	Chad	2.8			
4	Costa Rica	6.5				76	Angola	1.4			
5	Brazil	6.3				n/a	Albania	N/Appl.			
6	Georgia	6.3				n/a	Armenia	N/Appl.			
7	Turkey	6.2				n/a	Australia	N/Appl.			
8	Paraguay	6.1				n/a	Austria	N/Appl.			
9	Panama	6.0				n/a	Bahrain	N/Appl.			
10	Sri Lanka	6.0				n/a	Barbados	N/Appl.			
11	El Salvador	6.0				n/a	Belgium	N/Appl.			
12	Oman	6.0				n/a	Bulgaria	N/Appl.			
13	Guatemala	5.9				n/a	Canada	N/Appl.			
14	Azerbaijan	5.8				n/a	Chile	N/Appl.			
15	Peru	5.8				n/a	Croatia	N/Appl.			
16	Saudi Arabia	5.7				n/a	Cyprus	N/Appl.			
17	Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.7				n/a	Czech Republic	N/Appl.			
18	Nicaragua	5.7				n/a	Denmark	N/Appl.			
19	Bangladesh	5.6				n/a	Estonia	N/Appl.			
20	Cape Verde	5.5				n/a	Finland	N/Appl.			
21	Malaysia	5.5				n/a	France	N/Appl.			
22	Korea, Rep.	5.5				n/a	Germany	N/Appl.			
23	Venezuela	5.4				n/a	Greece	N/Appl.			
24	Thailand	5.4				n/a	Hong Kong SAR	N/Appl.			
25	Suriname	5.4				n/a	Hungary	N/Appl.			
26	Honduras	5.4				n/a	Iceland	N/Appl.			
27	Colombia	5.3				n/a	Ireland	N/Appl.			
28	Dominican Republic	5.2				n/a	Israel	N/Appl.			
29	Nepal	5.2				n/a	Italy	N/Appl.			
30	South Africa	5.1				n/a	Jamaica	N/Appl.			
31	Kyrgyz Republic	5.1				n/a	Japan	N/Appl.			
32	China	5.0				n/a	Jordan	N/Appl.			
33	Ethiopia	5.0				n/a	Kazakhstan	N/Appl.			
34	Philippines	4.9				n/a	Kuwait	N/Appl.			
35	Guyana	4.9				n/a	Latvia	N/Appl.			
36	Zimbabwe	4.9				n/a	Lebanon	N/Appl.			
37	Tajikistan	4.9				n/a	Lesotho	N/Appl.			
38	Rwanda	4.8				n/a	Libya	N/Appl.			
39	Botswana	4.8				n/a	Lithuania	N/Appl.			
40	Vietnam	4.7				n/a	Luxembourg	N/Appl.			
41	Côte d'Ivoire	4.6				n/a	Macedonia, FYR	N/Appl.			
42	Namibia	4.6				n/a	Malta	N/Appl.			
43	Myanmar	4.5				n/a	Mauritius	N/Appl.			
44	Kenya	4.5				n/a	Moldova	N/Appl.			
45	Cambodia	4.5				n/a	Mongolia	N/Appl.			
46	Bhutan	4.5				n/a	Montenegro	N/Appl.			
47	Algeria	4.5				n/a	Morocco	N/Appl.			
48	Yemen	4.3				n/a	Netherlands	N/Appl.			
49	Indonesia	4.3				n/a	New Zealand	N/Appl.			
50	Pakistan	4.2				n/a	Norway	N/Appl.			
51	Haiti	4.1				n/a	Poland	N/Appl.			
52	Swaziland	4.1				n/a	Portugal	N/Appl.			
53	Lao PDR	4.0				n/a	Puerto Rico	N/Appl.			
54	Mauritania	4.0				n/a	Qatar	N/Appl.			
55	Senegal	3.9				n/a	Romania	N/Appl.			
56	Bolivia	3.9				n/a	Russian Federation	N/Appl.			
57	Zambia	3.9				n/a	Serbia	N/Appl.			
58	Gambia, The	3.8				n/a	Seychelles	N/Appl.			
59	Cameroon	3.8				n/a	Singapore	N/Appl.			
60	Ghana	3.7				n/a	Slovak Republic	N/Appl.			
61	India	3.6				n/a	Slovenia	N/Appl.			
62	Nigeria	3.6				n/a	Spain	N/Appl.			
63	Mozambique	3.6				n/a	Sweden	N/Appl.			
64	Madagascar	3.4				n/a	Switzerland	N/Appl.			
65	Uganda	3.3				n/a	Taiwan, China	N/Appl.			
66	Burundi	3.3				n/a	Trinidad and Tobago	N/Appl.			
67	Guinea	3.2				n/a	Tunisia	N/Appl.			
68	Mali	3.2				n/a	Ukraine	N/Appl.			
69	Gabon	3.2				n/a	United Arab Emirates	N/Appl.			
70	Burkina Faso	3.1				n/a	United Kingdom	N/Appl.			
71	Malawi	3.1				n/a	United States	N/Appl.			
72	Tanzania	3.0				n/a	Uruguay	N/Appl.			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this Report.

NOTE: This indicator does not apply to economies free of malaria and for which N/Appl. is used.

4.03 Tuberculosis incidence

Estimated number of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population | 2013 or most recent year available

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Barbados.....	1.6	73	Singapore.....	50.0
2	United Arab Emirates.....	1.7	74	Armenia.....	52.0
3	Puerto Rico.....	2.2	75	Latvia.....	53.0
4	Iceland.....	3.5	76	Burkina Faso.....	54.0
5	United States.....	3.6	76	Honduras.....	54.0
6	Greece.....	4.5	78	Guatemala.....	60.0
7	Canada.....	4.6	78	Mali.....	60.0
8	Czech Republic.....	5.3	80	Dominican Republic.....	62.0
9	Cyprus.....	5.4	81	Lithuania.....	66.0
10	Finland.....	5.5	81	Sri Lanka.....	66.0
11	Germany.....	5.6	83	Ghana.....	72.0
12	Jordan.....	5.8	84	China.....	73.0
13	Switzerland.....	6.0	85	Hong Kong SAR.....	77.0
14	Netherlands.....	6.3	86	Malaysia.....	80.0
15	Australia.....	6.5	87	Rwanda.....	86.0
15	Luxembourg.....	6.5	88	Algeria.....	89.0
17	Jamaica.....	6.6	89	Russian Federation.....	91.0
18	Italy.....	6.7	90	Ukraine.....	93.0
19	Slovak Republic.....	6.8	91	Romania.....	94.0
20	Sweden.....	7.2	92	Azerbaijan.....	95.0
21	Denmark.....	7.4	92	Peru.....	95.0
22	Norway.....	7.5	94	Morocco.....	103.0
22	Slovenia.....	7.5	95	Korea, Rep.....	108.0
24	Israel.....	7.6	95	Nigeria.....	108.0
24	New Zealand.....	7.6	97	Guyana.....	109.0
26	Austria.....	7.9	98	Georgia.....	116.0
27	France.....	8.2	99	Thailand.....	119.0
28	Ireland.....	8.6	100	Bolivia.....	127.0
29	Belgium.....	9.7	101	Burundi.....	130.0
30	Costa Rica.....	11.0	102	Kazakhstan.....	137.0
30	Malta.....	11.0	102	Senegal.....	137.0
32	Oman.....	13.0	104	Kyrgyz Republic.....	141.0
33	Croatia.....	14.0	105	Cape Verde.....	144.0
33	Spain.....	14.0	106	Vietnam.....	147.0
35	Saudi Arabia.....	15.0	107	Chad.....	151.0
35	United Kingdom.....	15.0	108	Moldova.....	160.0
37	Albania.....	16.0	109	Malawi.....	163.0
37	Chile.....	16.0	109	Nepal.....	163.0
37	Lebanon.....	16.0	111	Tanzania.....	165.0
40	Egypt.....	17.0	112	Côte d'Ivoire.....	172.0
41	Hungary.....	18.0	113	India.....	176.0
41	Macedonia, FYR.....	18.0	114	Guinea.....	178.0
41	Montenegro.....	18.0	115	Uganda.....	179.0
44	Japan.....	19.0	116	Bhutan.....	180.0
45	Bahrain.....	20.0	117	Indonesia.....	185.0
46	Iran, Islamic Rep.....	21.0	118	Tajikistan ¹	193.0
46	Mauritius.....	21.0	119	Lao PDR.....	204.0
46	Poland.....	21.0	120	Haiti.....	213.0
49	Turkey.....	22.0	121	Mongolia.....	223.0
50	Estonia.....	23.0	122	Bangladesh.....	225.0
50	Mexico.....	23.0	123	Pakistan.....	231.0
50	Serbia.....	23.0	124	Madagascar.....	234.0
53	Trinidad and Tobago.....	24.0	125	Cameroon.....	238.0
54	Argentina.....	25.0	126	Ethiopia.....	247.0
54	El Salvador.....	25.0	127	Philippines.....	265.0
56	Kuwait.....	26.0	128	Kenya.....	272.0
56	Portugal.....	26.0	129	Gambia, The.....	284.0
58	Uruguay.....	27.0	130	Angola.....	316.0
59	Seychelles.....	30.0	131	Mauritania.....	350.0
60	Tunisia.....	31.0	132	Myanmar.....	377.0
61	Bulgaria.....	32.0	133	Botswana.....	408.0
62	Colombia.....	33.0	134	Cambodia.....	411.0
62	Venezuela.....	33.0	135	Zambia.....	427.0
64	Nicaragua.....	38.0	136	Gabon.....	428.0
65	Libya.....	40.0	137	Timor-Leste.....	498.0
66	Qatar.....	41.0	138	Mozambique.....	552.0
66	Suriname.....	41.0	139	Zimbabwe.....	562.0
68	Paraguay.....	45.0	140	Lesotho.....	630.0
69	Brazil.....	46.0	141	Namibia.....	655.0
70	Panama.....	48.0	142	Sierra Leone.....	674.0
71	Yemen.....	49.0	143	South Africa.....	1,003.0
72	Taiwan, China.....	49.4	144	Swaziland.....	1,349.0

SOURCES: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (accessed June 18, 2014); national sources

¹ 2012

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

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 5.4	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 5.4	7
1	Finland	7.0				73	Tunisia	5.6			
2	Norway	6.9				74	Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.6			
3	Denmark	6.9				75	Russian Federation	5.5			
4	Switzerland	6.8				76	Bangladesh	5.5			
5	Austria	6.8				77	Suriname	5.5			
6	Spain	6.8				78	Honduras	5.4			
7	Iceland	6.8				79	Venezuela	5.4			
8	New Zealand	6.8				80	Mongolia	5.4			
9	Netherlands	6.8				81	Azerbaijan	5.4			
10	Puerto Rico	6.8				82	Cape Verde	5.3			
11	Israel	6.8				83	Colombia	5.3			
12	Slovenia	6.7				84	Malaysia	5.3			
13	Belgium	6.7				85	Rwanda	5.3			
14	Australia	6.7				86	Lesotho	5.2			
15	Luxembourg	6.7				87	Korea, Rep.	5.2			
16	Egypt	6.7				88	Gambia, The	5.1			
17	Croatia	6.7				89	Moldova	5.1			
18	Sweden	6.6				90	Romania	5.1			
19	Chile	6.6				91	Libya	5.0			
20	Canada	6.6				92	Nigeria	5.0			
21	Italy	6.6				93	Dominican Republic	5.0			
22	Ireland	6.5				94	Peru	5.0			
23	Slovak Republic	6.5				95	Yemen	4.9			
24	Uruguay	6.5				96	China	4.9			
25	United Kingdom	6.5				97	Guyana	4.8			
26	Germany	6.5				98	Ukraine	4.8			
27	Qatar	6.5				99	Thailand	4.7			
28	Portugal	6.5				100	Nepal	4.7			
29	Costa Rica	6.4				101	Senegal	4.6			
30	Argentina	6.4				102	Kenya	4.6			
31	Serbia	6.4				103	Ghana	4.6			
32	Hungary	6.4				104	Tajikistan	4.6			
33	Estonia	6.4				105	Guinea	4.5			
34	France	6.4				106	Vietnam	4.5			
35	Lebanon	6.3				107	Burkina Faso	4.4			
36	Greece	6.3				108	Pakistan	4.4			
37	Kuwait	6.2				109	Seychelles	4.4			
38	Malta	6.2				110	Gabon	4.4			
39	Cyprus	6.2				111	Kazakhstan	4.4			
40	Albania	6.2				112	Madagascar	4.4			
41	Brazil	6.2				113	Bhutan	4.4			
42	Mexico	6.2				114	Philippines	4.4			
43	Japan	6.2				115	Uganda	4.3			
44	Latvia	6.2				116	Zambia	4.3			
45	United Arab Emirates	6.2				117	El Salvador	4.3			
46	Taiwan, China	6.1				118	Zimbabwe	4.3			
47	Poland	6.1				119	Ethiopia	4.3			
48	Singapore	6.1				120	Tanzania	4.2			
49	Turkey	6.1				121	Sierra Leone	4.2			
50	Hong Kong SAR	6.0				122	Haiti	4.2			
51	United States	6.0				123	Cambodia	4.2			
52	Mauritius	6.0				124	Kyrgyz Republic	4.2			
53	Guatemala	6.0				125	Côte d'Ivoire	4.1			
54	Bulgaria	6.0				126	Mozambique	4.1			
55	Sri Lanka	6.0				127	Cameroon	4.1			
56	Nicaragua	5.9				128	Indonesia	4.1			
57	Paraguay	5.9				129	Mali	4.0			
58	Bahrain	5.9				130	Lao PDR	4.0			
59	Panama	5.9				131	Algeria	4.0			
60	Macedonia, FYR	5.9				132	Burundi	3.9			
61	Jamaica	5.9				133	Namibia	3.9			
62	Barbados	5.9				134	Myanmar	3.8			
63	Montenegro	5.9				135	India	3.7			
64	Oman	5.8				136	South Africa	3.7			
65	Trinidad and Tobago	5.7				137	Malawi	3.7			
66	Jordan	5.7				138	Botswana	3.7			
67	Georgia	5.7				139	Bolivia	3.5			
68	Czech Republic	5.7				140	Chad	3.4			
69	Morocco	5.7				141	Mauritania	3.4			
70	Saudi Arabia	5.7				142	Timor-Leste	3.3			
71	Armenia	5.7				143	Angola	2.8			
72	Lithuania	5.6				144	Swaziland	2.4			

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

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Albania ¹	<0.2	59	Tajikistan	0.3
1	Algeria ³	0.1	59	United Kingdom ³	0.3
1	Armenia	0.2	75	Argentina	0.4
1	Australia ³	0.2	75	Austria ³	0.4
1	Azerbaijan	0.2	75	Chile	0.4
1	Bahrain ¹	<0.2	75	France ³	0.4
1	Bangladesh	0.1	75	Indonesia	0.4
1	Bhutan	0.2	75	Italy ³	0.4
1	Bulgaria ³	0.1	75	Malaysia	0.4
1	Cape Verde	0.2	75	Mauritania	0.4
1	China ⁴	<0.1	75	Peru	0.4
1	Croatia ³	<0.1	75	Spain ³	0.4
1	Cyprus ¹	<0.2	75	Switzerland ³	0.4
1	Czech Republic ³	<0.1	75	Vietnam	0.4
1	Denmark ³	0.2	87	Brazil ⁴	0.5
1	Egypt	0.1	88	Colombia	0.5
1	Finland ³	0.1	88	Honduras	0.5
1	Germany ³	0.1	88	Madagascar	0.5
1	Greece ³	0.2	88	Senegal	0.5
1	Hong Kong SAR	0.1	92	El Salvador	0.6
1	Hungary ³	0.1	92	Myanmar	0.6
1	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.2	92	Puerto Rico	0.6
1	Israel ³	0.2	92	United States ³	0.6
1	Japan ³	<0.1	92	Venezuela	0.6
1	Jordan ¹	<0.2	97	Dominican Republic	0.7
1	Kazakhstan ³	0.2	97	Guatemala	0.7
1	Korea, Rep. ³	<0.1	97	Latvia ³	0.7
1	Kuwait ¹	<0.2	97	Moldova	0.7
1	Lebanon ³	0.1	97	Panama	0.7
1	Libya ¹	<0.2	97	Portugal ³	0.7
1	Lithuania ³	0.1	97	Uruguay	0.7
1	Macedonia, FYR ¹	<0.1	104	Cambodia	0.8
1	Malta ³	0.1	105	Seychelles ⁴	0.8
1	Mexico	0.2	106	Barbados	0.9
1	Mongolia	0.1	106	Mali	0.9
1	Montenegro ⁴	0.0	106	Ukraine	0.9
1	Morocco	0.1	109	Burkina Faso	1.0
1	Netherlands ³	0.2	110	Russian Federation ³	1.1
1	New Zealand ³	0.1	110	Suriname	1.1
1	Norway ³	0.1	110	Thailand	1.1
1	Oman ²	0.1	113	Mauritius	1.2
1	Pakistan	0.1	114	Burundi	1.3
1	Philippines	0.1	114	Estonia ³	1.3
1	Poland ³	0.1	114	Ethiopia	1.3
1	Qatar ²	<0.1	114	Gambia, The	1.3
1	Romania ³	0.1	114	Guyana	1.3
1	Saudi Arabia ¹	<0.2	119	Ghana	1.4
1	Serbia ³	0.1	120	Sierra Leone	1.5
1	Singapore ³	0.1	121	Trinidad and Tobago	1.6
1	Slovak Republic ³	<0.1	122	Guinea	1.7
1	Slovenia ³	0.1	122	Jamaica	1.7
1	Sri Lanka	0.1	124	Haiti	2.1
1	Sweden ³	0.2	125	Angola	2.3
1	Tunisia	0.1	126	Chad	2.7
1	Turkey ³	<0.1	127	Rwanda	2.9
1	United Arab Emirates ¹	<0.2	128	Nigeria	3.1
1	Yemen	0.1	129	Côte d'Ivoire	3.2
58	Taiwan, China	0.2	130	Gabon	4.0
59	Belgium ³	0.3	131	Cameroon	4.5
59	Bolivia	0.3	132	Tanzania	5.1
59	Canada ³	0.3	133	Kenya	6.1
59	Costa Rica	0.3	134	Uganda	7.2
59	Georgia	0.3	135	Malawi	10.8
59	Iceland ³	0.3	136	Mozambique	11.1
59	India	0.3	137	Zambia	12.7
59	Ireland ³	0.3	138	Namibia	13.3
59	Kyrgyz Republic	0.3	139	Zimbabwe	14.7
59	Lao PDR	0.3	140	South Africa	17.9
59	Luxembourg ³	0.3	141	Botswana	23.0
59	Nepal	0.3	142	Lesotho	23.1
59	Nicaragua	0.3	143	Swaziland	26.5
59	Paraguay	0.3	n/a	Timor-Leste	n/a

SOURCES: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (accessed June 18, 2014); UNAIDS, *Global Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic* (2008, 2010, 2012, and 2013 editions); national sources

NOTE: Economies with a prevalence rate equal to or less than 0.2 percent (using non-rounded rates) are all ranked first, listed alphabetically, and presented with a bar of the same length although the value may differ.

¹ 2007 ² 2009 ³ 2011 ⁴ 2012

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

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 5.3	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 5.3	7
1	Egypt	6.9				73	Czech Republic	5.5			
2	Finland	6.9				74	Cape Verde	5.4			
3	Denmark	6.8				75	United States	5.4			
4	Norway	6.8				76	Peru	5.4			
5	Croatia	6.8				77	Yemen	5.3			
6	New Zealand	6.8				78	Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.3			
7	Austria	6.7				79	Gambia, The	5.3			
8	Israel	6.6				80	Korea, Rep.	5.2			
9	Slovenia	6.6				81	Kazakhstan	5.2			
10	Netherlands	6.6				82	Suriname	5.2			
11	Switzerland	6.6				83	Malaysia	5.1			
12	Slovak Republic	6.6				84	Venezuela	5.1			
13	Iceland	6.6				85	Honduras	5.0			
14	Serbia	6.5				86	Ukraine	5.0			
15	Spain	6.5				87	Madagascar	5.0			
16	Ireland	6.5				88	China	5.0			
17	Hungary	6.5				89	Tajikistan	5.0			
18	Qatar	6.5				90	Romania	4.9			
19	Sweden	6.5				91	Colombia	4.9			
20	Luxembourg	6.5				92	Ghana	4.9			
21	United Kingdom	6.5				93	Libya	4.9			
22	Belgium	6.5				94	Philippines	4.9			
23	Australia	6.4				95	Kyrgyz Republic	4.8			
24	Taiwan, China	6.4				96	Dominican Republic	4.8			
25	Kuwait	6.4				97	Pakistan	4.8			
26	Canada	6.3				98	Rwanda	4.7			
27	Albania	6.3				99	Jamaica	4.7			
28	Italy	6.3				100	Nepal	4.7			
29	Germany	6.3				101	Panama	4.7			
30	United Arab Emirates	6.3				102	Trinidad and Tobago	4.7			
31	Uruguay	6.2				103	Guyana	4.7			
32	Portugal	6.2				104	Senegal	4.6			
33	Lithuania	6.2				105	Thailand	4.6			
34	Lebanon	6.2				106	Guinea	4.6			
35	Japan	6.1				107	Bhutan	4.6			
36	Malta	6.1				108	Nigeria	4.5			
37	Armenia	6.1				109	Côte d'Ivoire	4.5			
38	Singapore	6.1				110	Vietnam	4.5			
39	Poland	6.1				111	Barbados	4.5			
40	Puerto Rico	6.1				112	Cambodia	4.4			
41	Turkey	6.1				113	Lesotho	4.4			
42	Greece	6.1				114	Sierra Leone	4.3			
43	Estonia	6.0				115	Haiti	4.3			
44	Georgia	6.0				116	Burkina Faso	4.3			
45	Bulgaria	6.0				117	Myanmar	4.3			
46	Latvia	6.0				118	Algeria	4.3			
47	Chile	6.0				119	El Salvador	4.3			
48	France	6.0				120	Lao PDR	4.2			
49	Costa Rica	6.0				121	Ethiopia	4.2			
50	Bangladesh	6.0				122	Gabon	4.1			
51	Cyprus	6.0				123	Seychelles	4.1			
52	Sri Lanka	5.9				124	Cameroon	4.0			
53	Moldova	5.9				125	Kenya	4.0			
54	Macedonia, FYR	5.9				126	Zimbabwe	3.9			
55	Montenegro	5.9				127	Burundi	3.9			
56	Bahrain	5.9				128	Mali	3.9			
57	Mongolia	5.8				129	Zambia	3.9			
58	Hong Kong SAR	5.8				130	Indonesia	3.9			
59	Paraguay	5.8				131	Tanzania	3.8			
60	Russian Federation	5.8				132	India	3.7			
61	Morocco	5.7				133	Mauritania	3.7			
62	Argentina	5.7				134	Mozambique	3.6			
63	Brazil	5.7				135	Timor-Leste	3.5			
64	Mexico	5.7				136	South Africa	3.4			
65	Oman	5.7				137	Namibia	3.4			
66	Guatemala	5.7				138	Chad	3.4			
67	Tunisia	5.7				139	Botswana	3.2			
68	Jordan	5.7				140	Bolivia	3.2			
69	Azerbaijan	5.6				141	Uganda	3.1			
70	Mauritius	5.6				142	Malawi	3.1			
71	Saudi Arabia	5.6				143	Angola	2.5			
72	Nicaragua	5.5				144	Swaziland	2.1			

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

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Hong Kong SAR	1.6	73	Jamaica	14.4
2	Luxembourg	1.7	74	Armenia	14.7
3	Iceland	1.8	75	Albania	15.0
4	Japan	2.2	76	Colombia	15.1
4	Norway	2.2	76	Iran, Islamic Rep.	15.1
6	Singapore	2.3	76	Moldova	15.1
6	Sweden	2.3	79	Panama	15.9
8	Finland	2.4	80	Jordan	16.4
9	Cyprus	2.5	81	Kazakhstan	16.7
9	Slovenia	2.5	82	Barbados	16.9
11	Estonia	2.9	83	Algeria	17.2
11	Portugal	2.9	84	Georgia	17.8
13	Denmark	3.0	85	Egypt	17.9
14	Czech Republic	3.1	86	Trinidad and Tobago	18.4
15	Italy	3.2	86	Vietnam	18.4
16	Austria	3.3	88	Suriname	18.5
16	Israel	3.3	89	Paraguay	18.8
16	Korea, Rep.	3.3	90	Cape Verde	18.9
19	Belgium	3.4	91	Honduras	19.4
19	France	3.4	92	Nicaragua	20.6
19	Germany	3.4	93	Dominican Republic	22.8
19	Ireland	3.4	94	Mongolia	23.0
19	Netherlands	3.4	95	Philippines	23.5
24	Switzerland	3.7	96	Kyrgyz Republic	23.6
25	Spain	3.8	97	Indonesia	25.8
26	Taiwan, China	3.9	98	Guatemala	26.5
27	Croatia	4.0	99	Morocco	26.8
28	Australia	4.1	100	Namibia	28.3
28	Greece	4.1	101	Guyana	29.0
28	United Kingdom	4.1	102	Azerbaijan	30.8
31	Poland	4.3	103	Bolivia	32.8
32	Lithuania	4.4	104	Bangladesh	33.1
33	Canada	4.7	105	South Africa	33.3
33	New Zealand	4.7	106	Nepal	33.6
35	Hungary	5.3	107	Cambodia	33.9
36	Montenegro	5.5	108	Bhutan	35.7
37	Serbia	5.7	109	Tanzania	37.7
38	Malta	5.8	110	Rwanda	38.8
39	United States	6.0	111	Madagascar	40.9
40	Uruguay	6.2	112	Botswana	41.0
41	Qatar	6.3	113	Myanmar	41.1
41	Slovak Republic	6.3	114	Gabon	42.4
43	Macedonia, FYR	6.5	115	India	43.8
44	United Arab Emirates	7.2	116	Senegal	45.2
45	Malaysia	7.3	117	Uganda	45.4
46	Saudi Arabia	7.4	118	Malawi	46.0
47	Latvia	7.6	119	Yemen	46.3
48	Chile	7.8	120	Ethiopia	46.5
49	Lebanon	8.0	121	Timor-Leste	47.8
50	Bahrain	8.2	122	Ghana	48.6
51	Sri Lanka	8.3	123	Kenya	48.7
52	Costa Rica	8.6	124	Tajikistan	49.0
53	Russian Federation	8.9	125	Gambia, The	49.2
54	Ukraine	9.2	126	Lao PDR	54.0
55	Puerto Rico ¹	9.5	127	Swaziland	55.7
56	Kuwait	9.5	127	Zimbabwe	55.7
57	Oman	10.0	129	Zambia	56.4
58	Bulgaria	10.5	130	Haiti	56.5
59	Romania	10.7	131	Cameroon	61.1
60	Seychelles	11.2	132	Mozambique	63.1
61	Thailand	11.4	133	Mauritania	64.8
62	China	12.1	134	Guinea	65.2
63	Turkey	12.2	135	Burkina Faso	65.8
64	Argentina	12.7	136	Burundi	66.9
65	Brazil	12.9	137	Pakistan	69.3
66	Mauritius	13.0	138	Lesotho	74.2
67	Venezuela	13.1	139	Côte d'Ivoire	76.2
68	Libya	13.2	140	Nigeria	77.8
69	El Salvador	13.6	141	Mali	79.6
70	Tunisia	13.8	142	Chad	89.4
71	Mexico	13.9	143	Angola	99.5
72	Peru	14.1	144	Sierra Leone	117.4

SOURCES: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (accessed June 18, 2014); national sources

¹ 2012

4.08 Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth (years) | 2013

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Hong Kong SAR	83.5	73	Lithuania	73.9
2	Japan	83.1	74	Latvia	73.8
3	Italy	82.9	75	Colombia	73.8
4	Iceland	82.9	76	Iran, Islamic Rep.	73.8
5	Switzerland	82.7	77	Jordan	73.7
6	France	82.6	78	Brazil	73.6
7	Spain	82.4	79	Mauritius	73.6
8	Singapore	82.1	80	Honduras	73.5
9	Australia	82.1	81	Jamaica	73.3
10	Israel	81.7	82	Dominican Republic	73.2
10	Sweden	81.7	83	Seychelles	72.7
12	United Kingdom	81.5	84	Paraguay	72.2
13	Norway	81.5	85	El Salvador	72.1
14	Luxembourg	81.4	86	Guatemala	71.7
15	Korea, Rep.	81.4	87	Cambodia	71.4
16	Canada	81.2	88	Ukraine	70.9
17	New Zealand	81.2	89	Egypt	70.9
18	Netherlands	81.1	90	Algeria	70.9
19	Austria	80.9	91	Suriname	70.8
20	Ireland	80.9	92	Morocco	70.6
21	Germany	80.9	93	Azerbaijan	70.6
22	Malta	80.7	94	Indonesia	70.6
23	Greece	80.6	95	Russian Federation	70.5
24	Finland	80.6	96	Bangladesh	70.3
25	Belgium	80.4	97	Kyrgyz Republic	70.0
26	Portugal	80.4	98	Trinidad and Tobago	69.8
27	Slovenia	80.1	99	Kazakhstan	69.6
28	Denmark	80.1	100	Moldova	68.7
29	Taiwan, China	79.9	101	Philippines	68.6
30	Lebanon	79.8	102	Nepal	68.0
31	Costa Rica	79.7	103	Bhutan	67.9
32	Cyprus	79.6	104	Lao PDR	67.8
33	Chile	79.6	105	Mongolia	67.3
34	United States	78.7	106	Tajikistan	67.3
35	Puerto Rico	78.5	107	Timor-Leste	67.0
36	Qatar	78.5	108	Bolivia	66.9
37	Czech Republic	78.1	109	Pakistan	66.4
38	Panama	77.4	110	India	66.2
39	Albania	77.4	111	Guyana	66.0
40	Mexico	77.1	112	Myanmar	64.9
41	United Arab Emirates	77.0	113	Madagascar	64.2
42	Croatia	76.9	114	Namibia	63.9
43	Uruguay	76.9	115	Rwanda	63.5
44	Poland	76.8	116	Senegal	63.2
45	Oman	76.6	117	Gabon	63.1
46	Bahrain	76.5	118	Ethiopia	63.0
47	Estonia	76.4	119	Yemen	62.9
48	Slovak Republic	76.1	120	Haiti	62.7
49	Argentina	76.0	121	Mauritania	61.4
50	Vietnam	75.6	122	Kenya	61.1
51	Saudi Arabia	75.5	123	Ghana	60.9
52	Serbia	75.2	124	Tanzania	60.8
53	China	75.2	125	Uganda	58.6
54	Libya	75.2	126	Gambia, The	58.6
55	Barbados	75.1	127	Zimbabwe	58.0
56	Tunisia	75.1	128	Zambia	57.0
57	Hungary	75.1	129	South Africa	56.1
58	Macedonia, FYR	75.0	130	Burkina Faso	55.9
59	Turkey	74.9	131	Guinea	55.8
60	Malaysia	74.8	132	Malawi	54.7
61	Montenegro	74.6	133	Mali	54.6
62	Romania	74.6	134	Cameroon	54.6
63	Cape Verde	74.5	135	Burundi	53.6
64	Peru	74.5	136	Nigeria	52.1
65	Venezuela	74.5	137	Angola	51.5
66	Nicaragua	74.5	138	Chad	50.7
67	Armenia	74.4	139	Côte d'Ivoire	50.4
68	Kuwait	74.4	140	Mozambique	49.8
69	Bulgaria	74.3	141	Swaziland	48.9
70	Thailand	74.2	142	Lesotho	48.8
71	Sri Lanka	74.1	143	Botswana	47.0
72	Georgia	73.9	144	Sierra Leone	45.3

SOURCES: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (accessed June 18, 2014); national sources

4.09 Quality of primary education

In your country, how would you assess the quality of primary schools? [1 = extremely poor—among the worst in the world; 7 = excellent—among the best in the world] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.9	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.9	7
1	Finland	6.7				73	Oman	3.8			
2	Belgium	6.2				74	Greece	3.8			
3	Singapore	6.0				75	Jamaica	3.8			
4	Switzerland	5.9				76	Moldova	3.8			
5	Barbados	5.9				77	Zambia	3.8			
6	New Zealand	5.9				78	Serbia	3.8			
7	Ireland	5.8				79	Kenya	3.8			
8	Netherlands	5.7				80	Puerto Rico	3.7			
9	Qatar	5.6				81	Cameroon	3.7			
10	Japan	5.5				82	Rwanda	3.7			
11	Canada	5.5				83	Armenia	3.7			
12	Malta	5.5				84	Lao PDR	3.7			
13	United Arab Emirates	5.4				85	Botswana	3.7			
14	Cyprus	5.4				86	Israel	3.7			
15	Estonia	5.4				87	Tajikistan	3.7			
16	Lebanon	5.3				88	India	3.6			
17	Malaysia	5.3				89	Nepal	3.6			
18	Taiwan, China	5.3				90	Thailand	3.6			
19	Slovenia	5.2				91	Vietnam	3.5			
20	Iceland	5.1				92	Georgia	3.5			
21	Australia	5.1				93	Panama	3.5			
22	Germany	5.1				94	Turkey	3.5			
23	Norway	5.0				95	Ethiopia	3.5			
24	Lithuania	5.0				96	Gabon	3.3			
25	Luxembourg	5.0				97	Uruguay	3.3			
26	Latvia	5.0				98	Senegal	3.3			
27	Austria	5.0				99	Chile	3.3			
28	Hong Kong SAR	4.9				100	El Salvador	3.3			
29	Montenegro	4.9				101	Colombia	3.3			
30	United Kingdom	4.9				102	Argentina	3.3			
31	France	4.9				103	Côte d'Ivoire	3.2			
32	Sri Lanka	4.8				104	Kuwait	3.2			
33	Portugal	4.8				105	Morocco	3.1			
34	Italy	4.7				106	Azerbaijan	3.1			
35	Denmark	4.7				107	Namibia	3.1			
36	United States	4.7				108	Bangladesh	3.1			
37	Guyana	4.7				109	Burkina Faso	3.1			
38	Sweden	4.7				110	Kyrgyz Republic	3.0			
39	Costa Rica	4.7				111	Bolivia	3.0			
40	Ukraine	4.7				112	Ghana	3.0			
41	Croatia	4.6				113	Cambodia	2.9			
42	Seychelles	4.6				114	Venezuela	2.9			
43	Trinidad and Tobago	4.6				115	Uganda	2.9			
44	Korea, Rep.	4.5				116	Honduras	2.9			
45	Mauritius	4.5				117	Sierra Leone	2.9			
46	Czech Republic	4.5				118	Mexico	2.8			
47	Bahrain	4.5				119	Pakistan	2.8			
48	Indonesia	4.4				120	Mali	2.8			
49	Swaziland	4.4				121	Algeria	2.8			
50	Bulgaria	4.4				122	Haiti	2.7			
51	Slovak Republic	4.4				123	Madagascar	2.6			
52	Jordan	4.4				124	Nigeria	2.6			
53	Poland	4.3				125	Nicaragua	2.6			
54	Zimbabwe	4.3				126	Brazil	2.6			
55	Albania	4.3				127	Malawi	2.5			
56	Macedonia, FYR	4.3				128	Libya	2.5			
57	Russian Federation	4.2				129	Mauritania	2.5			
58	Bhutan	4.2				130	Guatemala	2.5			
59	China	4.2				131	Burundi	2.5			
60	Philippines	4.2				132	Tanzania	2.5			
61	Hungary	4.2				133	South Africa	2.4			
62	Spain	4.1				134	Chad	2.3			
63	Gambia, The	4.1				135	Guinea	2.3			
64	Kazakhstan	4.1				136	Peru	2.3			
65	Romania	4.1				137	Myanmar	2.2			
66	Lesotho	4.1				138	Dominican Republic	2.2			
67	Mongolia	4.0				139	Mozambique	2.2			
68	Cape Verde	4.0				140	Paraguay	2.1			
69	Saudi Arabia	4.0				141	Egypt	2.1			
70	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.0				142	Timor-Leste	2.0			
71	Suriname	4.0				143	Angola	2.0			
72	Tunisia	3.9				144	Yemen	2.0			

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 | 2012 or most recent year available

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Singapore	100.0	73	Peru ⁹	93.7
2	Canada ²	99.9	74	Zambia	93.7
3	Japan	99.9	75	Hong Kong SAR	93.5
4	China	99.9	76	El Salvador	93.4
5	Iran, Islamic Rep.	99.8	77	Switzerland	93.4
6	United Kingdom	99.8	78	India ⁹	93.3
7	Spain	99.7	79	Lebanon	93.2
8	Uruguay ⁸	99.5	80	Guatemala ⁹	92.8
9	Greece ⁹	99.5	81	Chile	92.7
10	Sweden	99.5	82	Qatar ⁴	92.4
11	Norway	99.4	83	Venezuela	92.3
12	Korea, Rep.	99.1	84	Suriname ⁹	92.2
13	Tunisia	98.9	85	Indonesia	92.2
14	Finland	98.8	86	Kuwait ⁵	92.1
15	Belgium	98.7	87	Jamaica	92.1
16	Rwanda	98.7	88	Luxembourg ⁹	92.1
17	Portugal	98.6	89	Costa Rica	92.0
18	Brazil	98.5	90	United States	91.8
19	Nepal ¹⁰	98.5	91	Nicaragua ⁸	91.8
20	Iceland ⁹	98.5	92	Bangladesh ⁵	91.5
21	Netherlands	98.4	93	Cameroon	91.5
22	New Zealand	98.4	94	Serbia	91.4
23	Austria ⁷	98.4	95	Hungary	91.3
24	Cambodia	98.4	96	Albania ³	91.2
25	Tajikistan	98.4	97	Panama	91.2
26	Montenegro	98.4	98	United Arab Emirates	91.2
27	Georgia	98.3	99	Timor-Leste ⁹	91.1
28	France	98.2	100	Uganda ⁹	90.9
29	Vietnam	98.1	101	Bhutan	90.6
30	Germany	97.9	102	Kyrgyz Republic	90.5
31	Ukraine	97.9	103	Croatia	89.3
32	Cyprus	97.9	104	Azerbaijan	89.1
33	Denmark	97.9	105	Philippines ⁷	88.2
34	Mauritius	97.8	106	Moldova	87.9
35	Taiwan, China ¹⁰	97.7	107	Namibia	87.7
36	Latvia	97.7	108	Ghana ¹⁰	87.1
37	Slovenia	97.7	109	Macedonia, FYR	86.5
38	Tanzania ⁶	97.6	110	Dominican Republic	86.5
39	Morocco ¹⁰	97.5	111	Myanmar	86.4
40	Mongolia	97.3	112	Yemen	86.3
41	Algeria	97.3	113	Mozambique	86.2
42	Italy ⁹	97.2	114	Romania	85.8
43	Cape Verde	97.2	115	Angola ⁹	85.7
44	Jordan	97.1	116	Kazakhstan ¹⁰	85.6
45	Barbados ⁹	97.1	117	Ethiopia	85.4
46	Malawi ⁷	96.9	118	South Africa	85.0
47	Australia	96.8	119	Swaziland ⁵	84.7
48	Israel ⁹	96.7	120	Armenia ⁵	84.1
49	Poland	96.6	121	Colombia	83.9
50	Saudi Arabia ¹⁰	96.5	122	Botswana ⁷	83.8
51	Bahrain ¹	96.5	123	Bolivia ⁹	83.4
52	Oman	96.3	124	Paraguay ⁹	81.9
53	Mexico	96.3	125	Kenya ⁷	81.8
54	Russian Federation	96.2	126	Lesotho	81.6
55	Czech Republic ⁹	96.0	127	Puerto Rico ⁹	80.4
56	Lao PDR	95.9	128	Haiti	77.2
57	Lithuania	95.8	129	Madagascar ³	77.1
58	Thailand ⁷	95.6	130	Guinea	74.4
59	Zimbabwe	95.6	131	Senegal	73.3
60	Malaysia	95.5	132	Pakistan	72.5
61	Argentina ¹⁰	95.4	133	Guyana	71.5
62	Ireland	95.3	134	Gambia, The	70.9
63	Trinidad and Tobago ⁸	95.2	135	Mauritania	69.6
64	Egypt ⁹	95.1	136	Mali	68.7
65	Malta	95.1	137	Burkina Faso	66.4
66	Bulgaria	95.0	138	Nigeria ⁹	63.9
67	Estonia	94.7	139	Chad ⁹	63.1
68	Turkey	94.0	140	Côte d'Ivoire ⁷	61.9
69	Honduras	94.0	n/a	Gabon	n/a
70	Burundi ⁸	94.0	n/a	Libya	n/a
71	Seychelles ⁹	93.8	n/a	Sierra Leone	n/a
72	Sri Lanka	93.8	n/a	Slovak Republic	n/a

SOURCES: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Data Centre* (accessed May 21, 2014); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *Education at a Glance 2013*; Sistema de Información de tendencias Educativas de América Latina (SITEAL); national sources

¹ 1999 ² 2000 ³ 2003 ⁴ 2005 ⁵ 2007 ⁶ 2008 ⁷ 2009 ⁸ 2010 ⁹ 2011 ¹⁰ 2013

Pillar 5

Higher education and training

5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate

Gross secondary education enrollment rate | 2012 or most recent year available

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Australia	135.5	73	Hong Kong SAR	88.7
2	Spain	130.8	74	Jamaica ¹¹	88.6
3	Netherlands	129.9	75	Moldova	88.2
4	Denmark	124.7	76	Kyrgyz Republic ¹¹	88.2
5	New Zealand	119.5	77	Jordan	87.8
6	Ireland	119.1	78	Tajikistan	87.0
7	Saudi Arabia ¹²	116.2	79	Thailand	87.0
8	Portugal	112.9	80	Georgia ⁹	86.8
9	Qatar ¹¹	111.6	81	Egypt	86.3
10	Norway	111.1	82	Malta	86.3
11	France	109.7	83	Iran, Islamic Rep.	86.3
12	Iceland ¹¹	108.6	84	Turkey	86.1
13	Greece ¹¹	107.9	85	Mexico	85.7
14	Finland	107.7	86	Trinidad and Tobago ⁴	85.5
15	Belgium	107.3	87	Venezuela	85.4
16	Singapore	107.1	88	Suriname ¹¹	85.4
17	Estonia	107.1	89	Philippines ⁹	84.6
18	Lithuania	105.9	90	Panama	84.0
19	Barbados ¹¹	104.7	91	Macedonia, FYR	82.8
20	Libya ⁶	104.3	92	Indonesia	82.5
21	Costa Rica	103.6	93	Albania ⁸	82.4
22	Mongolia	103.5	94	Botswana ⁸	81.7
23	Canada ¹¹	103.4	95	Puerto Rico ¹¹	78.3
24	South Africa	101.9	96	Bolivia ¹¹	77.3
25	Japan	101.8	97	Dominican Republic	75.9
26	Israel ¹¹	101.7	98	Vietnam ⁵	75.2
27	Hungary	101.6	99	Lebanon	74.0
28	Seychelles ¹¹	101.3	100	Bhutan	73.9
29	Germany	101.3	101	Honduras	73.1
30	Luxembourg ¹¹	101.0	102	Paraguay ¹¹	69.6
31	Guyana	101.0	103	El Salvador	69.2
32	Zambia	100.8	104	Nicaragua ¹⁰	68.9
33	Italy ¹¹	100.7	105	Morocco	68.9
34	Kuwait ⁷	100.3	106	India ¹¹	68.5
35	Azerbaijan	100.3	107	Haiti	68.1
36	Taiwan, China ¹²	100.3	108	Malaysia ¹¹	67.2
37	Brazil ¹¹	99.4	109	Nepal ¹²	66.6
38	Sri Lanka	99.3	110	Guatemala ¹¹	65.1
39	Croatia	98.4	111	Namibia ⁷	64.8
40	Sweden	98.4	112	Ghana ¹²	61.1
41	Ukraine	97.8	113	Kenya ⁹	60.1
42	Kazakhstan	97.7	114	Swaziland ¹¹	59.9
43	Latvia	97.7	115	Gambia, The ¹⁰	57.5
44	Austria	97.7	116	Timor-Leste ¹¹	56.6
45	Poland	97.7	117	Gabon ⁹	53.9
46	Algeria ¹¹	97.6	118	Bangladesh	53.6
47	Slovenia	97.6	119	Lesotho	53.3
48	Korea, Rep.	97.2	120	Zimbabwe	51.9
49	Czech Republic	96.6	121	Cameroon	50.4
50	Switzerland	96.3	122	Myanmar ¹⁰	50.2
51	Armenia	95.9	123	Yemen	46.9
52	Mauritius	95.9	124	Lao PDR	46.5
53	Bahrain	95.5	125	Cambodia ⁸	45.0
54	United Kingdom	95.4	126	Mali ¹¹	44.5
55	Cyprus	95.3	127	Nigeria ¹⁰	43.8
56	Russian Federation	95.3	128	Senegal ¹¹	41.0
57	Romania	95.0	129	Guinea	38.1
58	Slovak Republic	93.9	130	Madagascar	38.0
59	United States	93.7	131	Pakistan	36.6
60	Oman	93.5	132	Tanzania	35.0
61	Bulgaria	93.1	133	Malawi	34.2
62	Colombia	92.8	134	Rwanda	31.8
63	Cape Verde	92.7	135	Angola ¹¹	31.5
64	United Arab Emirates ⁹	92.3	136	Ethiopia ⁶	28.9
65	Argentina ¹¹	91.9	137	Burundi	28.5
66	Serbia	91.7	138	Uganda ⁹	27.6
67	Tunisia ¹¹	91.1	139	Mauritania	26.8
68	Montenegro	90.9	140	Sierra Leone ²	26.4
69	Uruguay ¹⁰	90.3	141	Burkina Faso	25.9
70	Peru	89.8	142	Mozambique	25.9
71	Chile	89.0	143	Côte d'Ivoire ¹	24.3
72	China	89.0	144	Chad	22.8

SOURCES: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Data Centre* (accessed May 21, 2014); UNICEF Childinfo.org (accessed August 07, 2014); Sistema de Información de tendencias Educativas de América Latina (SITEAL); national sources

¹ 1999 ² 2001 ³ 2002 ⁴ 2004 ⁵ 2005 ⁶ 2006 ⁷ 2007 ⁸ 2008 ⁹ 2009 ¹⁰ 2010 ¹¹ 2011 ¹² 2013

5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate

Gross tertiary education enrollment rate | 2012 or most recent year available

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Greece ¹¹	114.0	73	Tunisia	35.2
2	Korea, Rep.	98.4	74	Paraguay ¹⁰	34.5
3	United States	94.3	75	Dominican Republic ¹¹	34.1
4	Finland	93.7	76	Bahrain	33.5
5	Puerto Rico ¹¹	86.5	77	Indonesia	31.5
6	Australia	86.3	78	Algeria	31.5
7	Slovenia	86.0	79	Jamaica	30.8
8	Spain	84.6	80	Egypt	30.1
9	Taiwan, China ¹²	83.9	81	Mexico	29.0
10	Singapore	81.3	82	Philippines ⁹	28.2
11	Iceland ¹¹	80.9	83	Oman ¹¹	28.1
12	New Zealand	79.8	84	Georgia	27.9
13	Ukraine	79.7	85	China	26.7
14	Denmark	79.6	86	El Salvador	25.5
15	Argentina ¹¹	78.6	87	India	24.8
16	Venezuela ⁹	78.1	88	Vietnam	24.6
17	Netherlands	77.3	89	Tajikistan	22.5
18	Estonia	76.7	90	Cape Verde	20.6
19	Russian Federation	76.1	91	Azerbaijan	20.4
20	Chile	74.4	92	Honduras	20.4
21	Norway	74.1	93	South Africa	19.2
22	Lithuania	73.9	94	Nicaragua ¹¹	19.0
23	Poland	73.2	95	Luxembourg ¹⁰	18.2
24	Austria	72.4	96	Guatemala ⁷	17.9
25	Ireland	71.2	97	Timor-Leste ¹⁰	17.7
26	Belgium	70.8	98	Sri Lanka	17.0
27	Sweden	70.0	99	Lao PDR	16.7
28	Turkey	69.4	100	Morocco ¹¹	16.2
29	Portugal	68.9	101	Cambodia ¹¹	15.8
30	Israel ¹¹	65.8	102	Nepal ¹¹	14.5
31	Latvia	65.1	103	Myanmar ¹¹	13.8
32	Czech Republic	64.2	104	Bangladesh ¹¹	13.2
33	Uruguay ¹⁰	63.2	105	Guyana	12.9
34	Bulgaria	62.7	106	Ghana	12.2
35	Italy	62.5	107	Qatar	12.1
36	United Kingdom	61.9	108	Suriname ²	12.1
37	Germany	61.7	109	Trinidad and Tobago ⁴	12.0
38	Croatia	61.6	110	Cameroon ¹¹	11.9
39	Japan	61.5	111	Lesotho	10.8
40	Mongolia	61.1	112	Nigeria ⁵	10.4
41	Libya ³	60.9	113	Yemen ¹¹	10.3
42	Barbados ¹¹	60.8	114	Guinea	9.9
43	Hong Kong SAR	59.7	115	Pakistan	9.5
44	Hungary	59.6	116	Bhutan	9.5
45	Canada ¹	58.9	117	Namibia ⁸	9.3
46	France	58.3	118	Uganda ¹¹	9.1
47	Switzerland	55.6	119	Gabon ⁹	8.5
48	Montenegro ¹⁰	55.5	120	Senegal ¹⁰	7.6
49	Albania	55.5	121	Angola ¹¹	7.5
50	Iran, Islamic Rep.	55.2	122	Mali	7.5
51	Slovak Republic	55.1	123	Botswana ⁶	7.4
52	Serbia	52.4	124	Rwanda	7.2
53	Romania ¹¹	51.6	125	Swaziland ¹¹	6.0
54	Thailand ¹²	51.2	126	Zimbabwe	5.9
55	Saudi Arabia	50.9	127	Ethiopia ¹¹	5.4
56	Costa Rica	46.7	128	Mauritania	5.1
57	Jordan	46.6	129	Mozambique ¹¹	4.9
58	Lebanon	46.3	130	Burkina Faso	4.6
59	Armenia	46.0	131	Côte d'Ivoire	4.5
60	Cyprus	45.9	132	Madagascar	4.2
61	Colombia	45.0	133	Kenya ⁹	4.0
62	Kazakhstan	44.5	134	Tanzania	3.9
63	Peru ¹⁰	42.6	135	Gambia, The ¹¹	3.4
64	Panama ¹¹	41.8	136	Burundi ¹⁰	3.2
65	Kyrgyz Republic ¹¹	41.3	137	Zambia ¹	2.4
66	Malta	41.2	138	Chad ¹¹	2.3
67	Kuwait	40.7	139	Sierra Leone ²	2.0
68	Mauritius	40.3	140	Seychelles	1.4
69	Moldova	40.1	141	Malawi ¹¹	0.8
70	Macedonia, FYR	38.5	n/a	Brazil	n/a
71	Bolivia ⁷	37.7	n/a	Haiti	n/a
72	Malaysia ¹¹	36.0	n/a	United Arab Emirates	n/a

SOURCES: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Data Centre* (accessed May 21, 2014); national sources

¹ 2000 ² 2002 ³ 2003 ⁴ 2004 ⁵ 2005 ⁶ 2006 ⁷ 2007 ⁸ 2008 ⁹ 2009 ¹⁰ 2010 ¹¹ 2011 ¹² 2013

5.03 Quality of the education system

How well does the education system in your country meet the needs of a competitive economy? [1 = not well at all; 7 = extremely well] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.7	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.7	7
1	Switzerland	6.0				73	Korea, Rep.	3.6			
2	Finland	5.9				74	Ethiopia	3.6			
3	Qatar	5.8				75	Nepal	3.6			
4	Singapore	5.8				76	Kazakhstan	3.6			
5	Ireland	5.4				77	Czech Republic	3.6			
6	Belgium	5.3				78	Uganda	3.6			
7	New Zealand	5.3				79	Poland	3.6			
8	Netherlands	5.3				80	Côte d'Ivoire	3.6			
9	United Arab Emirates	5.3				81	Oman	3.5			
10	Malaysia	5.3				82	Botswana	3.5			
11	Canada	5.2				83	Panama	3.5			
12	Germany	5.2				84	Russian Federation	3.5			
13	Cyprus	5.2				85	Puerto Rico	3.5			
14	Norway	5.0				86	Armenia	3.5			
15	Barbados	5.0				87	Thailand	3.4			
16	Malta	5.0				88	Spain	3.4			
17	Iceland	4.9				89	Turkey	3.4			
18	Denmark	4.8				90	Colombia	3.4			
19	Australia	4.8				91	Bulgaria	3.4			
20	Hong Kong SAR	4.8				92	Pakistan	3.4			
21	Costa Rica	4.7				93	Bolivia	3.3			
22	Sri Lanka	4.6				94	Vietnam	3.3			
23	United Kingdom	4.6				95	Bangladesh	3.3			
24	Jordan	4.6				96	Hungary	3.3			
25	Luxembourg	4.6				97	Croatia	3.2			
26	Sweden	4.6				98	Georgia	3.2			
27	United States	4.6				99	Malawi	3.2			
28	Lebanon	4.6				100	Honduras	3.2			
29	Philippines	4.5				101	Cambodia	3.2			
30	Kenya	4.5				102	Morocco	3.2			
31	Austria	4.5				103	Moldova	3.2			
32	Indonesia	4.5				104	Azerbaijan	3.1			
33	Japan	4.4				105	Kuwait	3.1			
34	France	4.4				106	Serbia	3.1			
35	Estonia	4.4				107	Namibia	3.1			
36	Zambia	4.3				108	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.0			
37	Seychelles	4.3				109	Tanzania	3.0			
38	Bahrain	4.3				110	Mali	3.0			
39	Gambia, The	4.3				111	Greece	3.0			
40	Portugal	4.3				112	Sierra Leone	3.0			
41	Montenegro	4.3				113	Argentina	3.0			
42	Mauritius	4.2				114	Algeria	3.0			
43	Zimbabwe	4.2				115	Madagascar	3.0			
44	Trinidad and Tobago	4.2				116	Mongolia	2.9			
45	India	4.2				117	Uruguay	2.9			
46	Albania	4.1				118	Suriname	2.9			
47	Saudi Arabia	4.1				119	Gabon	2.9			
48	Slovenia	4.1				120	Burkina Faso	2.9			
49	Lesotho	4.1				121	Kyrgyz Republic	2.9			
50	Rwanda	4.0				122	Nigeria	2.9			
51	Bhutan	4.0				123	Mexico	2.8			
52	China	4.0				124	Mozambique	2.8			
53	Macedonia, FYR	4.0				125	Slovak Republic	2.8			
54	Guyana	3.9				126	Brazil	2.7			
55	Lithuania	3.9				127	Guatemala	2.7			
56	Taiwan, China	3.9				128	Mauritania	2.7			
57	Cape Verde	3.9				129	Myanmar	2.7			
58	Tajikistan	3.8				130	Nicaragua	2.7			
59	Ghana	3.8				131	Venezuela	2.6			
60	Lao PDR	3.8				132	Dominican Republic	2.6			
61	Romania	3.8				133	Burundi	2.6			
62	Cameroon	3.8				134	Peru	2.5			
63	El Salvador	3.8				135	Chad	2.5			
64	Swaziland	3.8				136	Timor-Leste	2.4			
65	Latvia	3.8				137	Guinea	2.4			
66	Senegal	3.8				138	Haiti	2.3			
67	Italy	3.7				139	Paraguay	2.3			
68	Tunisia	3.7				140	South Africa	2.2			
69	Israel	3.7				141	Egypt	2.2			
70	Jamaica	3.7				142	Angola	2.1			
71	Chile	3.7				143	Yemen	1.9			
72	Ukraine	3.7				144	Libya	1.9			

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 would 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] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.0	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.0	7
1	Singapore	6.3				73	Saudi Arabia	4.1			
2	Finland	6.3				74	Czech Republic	4.1			
3	Belgium	6.0				75	Slovak Republic	4.0			
4	Switzerland	5.9				76	Kenya	4.0			
5	Lebanon	5.7				77	Senegal	4.0			
6	Qatar	5.5				78	Swaziland	4.0			
7	Barbados	5.5				79	Israel	4.0			
8	Netherlands	5.4				80	Moldova	4.0			
9	Hong Kong SAR	5.4				81	Thailand	3.9			
10	Cyprus	5.4				82	Vietnam	3.9			
11	United Arab Emirates	5.3				83	Lao PDR	3.9			
12	New Zealand	5.3				84	Bhutan	3.9			
13	Malta	5.3				85	Spain	3.9			
14	Taiwan, China	5.3				86	Cape Verde	3.9			
15	Slovenia	5.2				87	Nepal	3.8			
16	Malaysia	5.2				88	Burkina Faso	3.8			
17	France	5.2				89	Suriname	3.8			
18	Estonia	5.1				90	Lesotho	3.8			
19	Canada	5.1				91	Puerto Rico	3.8			
20	Germany	5.1				92	Tajikistan	3.8			
21	Japan	5.1				93	Madagascar	3.7			
22	Côte d'Ivoire	5.1				94	Ethiopia	3.6			
23	Lithuania	5.1				95	Oman	3.6			
24	Ireland	5.0				96	Botswana	3.6			
25	Montenegro	4.9				97	Gambia, The	3.6			
26	Croatia	4.9				98	Turkey	3.5			
27	Latvia	4.9				99	Chile	3.5			
28	Luxembourg	4.8				100	Burundi	3.5			
29	Sri Lanka	4.8				101	Jamaica	3.5			
30	Ukraine	4.8				102	Kuwait	3.4			
31	Romania	4.7				103	El Salvador	3.4			
32	Tunisia	4.7				104	Pakistan	3.4			
33	Iceland	4.7				105	Georgia	3.4			
34	Korea, Rep.	4.7				106	Bangladesh	3.4			
35	Trinidad and Tobago	4.7				107	Panama	3.3			
36	Indonesia	4.6				108	Azerbaijan	3.3			
37	Austria	4.6				109	Colombia	3.3			
38	Australia	4.6				110	Gabon	3.3			
39	Jordan	4.6				111	Cambodia	3.2			
40	Mauritius	4.6				112	Argentina	3.2			
41	Norway	4.5				113	Algeria	3.2			
42	Denmark	4.5				114	Mali	3.1			
43	Portugal	4.5				115	Guinea	3.1			
44	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.5				116	Bolivia	3.1			
45	Italy	4.5				117	Uganda	3.1			
46	Mongolia	4.5				118	Venezuela	3.1			
47	Costa Rica	4.4				119	Malawi	3.0			
48	Macedonia, FYR	4.4				120	Kyrgyz Republic	3.0			
49	Sweden	4.4				121	Honduras	2.9			
50	Poland	4.4				122	Uruguay	2.9			
51	United States	4.4				123	Mauritania	2.9			
52	Ghana	4.4				124	Haiti	2.9			
53	Serbia	4.3				125	Libya	2.9			
54	Bulgaria	4.3				126	Namibia	2.9			
55	Guyana	4.3				127	Chad	2.8			
56	China	4.3				128	Mexico	2.7			
57	Seychelles	4.3				129	Myanmar	2.7			
58	Bahrain	4.3				130	Nicaragua	2.7			
59	Russian Federation	4.3				131	Brazil	2.6			
60	Hungary	4.3				132	Nigeria	2.6			
61	Greece	4.3				133	Mozambique	2.6			
62	Zambia	4.3				134	Sierra Leone	2.5			
63	United Kingdom	4.3				135	Guatemala	2.5			
64	Albania	4.3				136	Egypt	2.4			
65	Cameroon	4.3				137	Tanzania	2.4			
66	Zimbabwe	4.2				138	Paraguay	2.3			
67	India	4.2				139	Peru	2.3			
68	Morocco	4.2				140	Yemen	2.3			
69	Armenia	4.2				141	Timor-Leste	2.1			
70	Philippines	4.1				142	Dominican Republic	2.1			
71	Rwanda	4.1				143	Angola	1.9			
72	Kazakhstan	4.1				144	South Africa	1.9			

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 would you assess the quality of business schools? [1 = extremely poor—among the worst in the world; 7 = excellent—among the best in the world] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.2	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.2	7
1	Switzerland	6.2				73	Korea, Rep.	4.2			
2	Belgium	6.0				74	Romania	4.2			
3	Spain	5.9				75	Gambia, The	4.2			
4	Portugal	5.9				76	Croatia	4.2			
5	United Kingdom	5.8				77	Peru	4.2			
6	Singapore	5.8				78	Saudi Arabia	4.2			
7	Canada	5.8				79	Lao PDR	4.1			
8	France	5.7				80	Zimbabwe	4.1			
9	Netherlands	5.7				81	Thailand	4.1			
10	Qatar	5.6				82	Venezuela	4.1			
11	United States	5.6				83	Suriname	4.0			
12	Finland	5.6				84	Poland	4.0			
13	Chile	5.4				85	China	3.9			
14	Hong Kong SAR	5.4				86	Albania	3.9			
15	Ireland	5.3				87	Kuwait	3.9			
16	Costa Rica	5.3				88	Ukraine	3.9			
17	Lebanon	5.3				89	Greece	3.9			
18	United Arab Emirates	5.3				90	Macedonia, FYR	3.9			
19	Norway	5.3				91	Lesotho	3.9			
20	Iceland	5.2				92	Kazakhstan	3.9			
21	Denmark	5.2				93	Madagascar	3.8			
22	New Zealand	5.2				94	Nepal	3.8			
23	Sweden	5.2				95	Ethiopia	3.8			
24	South Africa	5.2				96	Uganda	3.8			
25	Malaysia	5.1				97	Burkina Faso	3.8			
26	Italy	5.1				98	Georgia	3.8			
27	Australia	5.1				99	Rwanda	3.8			
28	Barbados	5.0				100	Turkey	3.8			
29	Germany	5.0				101	Nigeria	3.8			
30	Cyprus	5.0				102	Slovak Republic	3.8			
31	Malta	4.9				103	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.8			
32	Israel	4.9				104	Russian Federation	3.7			
33	Trinidad and Tobago	4.8				105	Bangladesh	3.7			
34	Argentina	4.8				106	Nicaragua	3.7			
35	Sri Lanka	4.8				107	Cape Verde	3.7			
36	Taiwan, China	4.8				108	Tajikistan	3.6			
37	Côte d'Ivoire	4.8				109	Dominican Republic	3.6			
38	Montenegro	4.8				110	Bhutan	3.6			
39	Luxembourg	4.7				111	Honduras	3.6			
40	Philippines	4.7				112	Botswana	3.6			
41	Guatemala	4.7				113	Oman	3.6			
42	Zambia	4.7				114	Serbia	3.6			
43	Jordan	4.7				115	Algeria	3.5			
44	Kenya	4.7				116	Armenia	3.5			
45	Puerto Rico	4.6				117	Gabon	3.5			
46	Guyana	4.6				118	Namibia	3.4			
47	Austria	4.6				119	Vietnam	3.4			
48	Estonia	4.6				120	Mali	3.4			
49	Indonesia	4.6				121	Bulgaria	3.4			
50	Ghana	4.6				122	Swaziland	3.4			
51	Senegal	4.6				123	Cambodia	3.3			
52	Latvia	4.6				124	Azerbaijan	3.3			
53	Brazil	4.5				125	Moldova	3.2			
54	Morocco	4.5				126	Tanzania	3.2			
55	Mauritius	4.4				127	Malawi	3.2			
56	India	4.4				128	Sierra Leone	3.1			
57	Jamaica	4.4				129	Paraguay	3.1			
58	Cameroon	4.4				130	Haiti	3.1			
59	Bahrain	4.4				131	Bolivia	3.0			
60	Lithuania	4.4				132	Mongolia	2.9			
61	Tunisia	4.4				133	Kyrgyz Republic	2.9			
62	Slovenia	4.4				134	Mozambique	2.9			
63	Seychelles	4.3				135	Yemen	2.9			
64	El Salvador	4.3				136	Mauritania	2.8			
65	Uruguay	4.3				137	Chad	2.7			
66	Hungary	4.3				138	Burundi	2.6			
67	Pakistan	4.3				139	Myanmar	2.6			
68	Czech Republic	4.3				140	Angola	2.3			
69	Colombia	4.3				141	Guinea	2.3			
70	Mexico	4.2				142	Libya	2.3			
71	Panama	4.2				143	Timor-Leste	2.1			
72	Japan	4.2				144	Egypt	2.0			

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, how widespread is Internet access in schools? [1 = nonexistent; 7 = extremely widespread] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.3	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.3	7
1	Iceland	6.7				73	Montenegro	4.2			
2	Estonia	6.6				74	Seychelles	4.2			
3	Norway	6.5				75	Albania	4.1			
4	Finland	6.5				76	Argentina	4.1			
5	Netherlands	6.4				77	Greece	4.1			
6	Singapore	6.4				78	Tajikistan	4.1			
7	United Kingdom	6.3				79	Kenya	4.1			
8	Sweden	6.3				80	Kuwait	4.1			
9	Canada	6.2				81	El Salvador	4.0			
10	Korea, Rep.	6.2				82	Colombia	4.0			
11	Australia	6.2				83	Jamaica	4.0			
12	Taiwan, China	6.1				84	Bhutan	3.9			
13	Switzerland	6.1				85	Senegal	3.9			
14	Luxembourg	6.1				86	Gambia, The	3.8			
15	United States	6.1				87	India	3.8			
16	Hong Kong SAR	6.0				88	Lao PDR	3.8			
17	Uruguay	6.0				89	Pakistan	3.8			
18	United Arab Emirates	6.0				90	Cape Verde	3.8			
19	New Zealand	6.0				91	Italy	3.8			
20	Slovenia	6.0				92	Lebanon	3.7			
21	Latvia	6.0				93	Mexico	3.7			
22	Denmark	6.0				94	Peru	3.7			
23	Lithuania	5.9				95	Kyrgyz Republic	3.6			
24	Belgium	5.9				96	Tunisia	3.6			
25	Qatar	5.9				97	Zambia	3.6			
26	Malta	5.8				98	Brazil	3.6			
27	Czech Republic	5.8				99	Bolivia	3.6			
28	Portugal	5.7				100	Cambodia	3.6			
29	Austria	5.6				101	Sri Lanka	3.6			
30	Cyprus	5.6				102	Nepal	3.5			
31	Slovak Republic	5.5				103	Venezuela	3.5			
32	Israel	5.5				104	Dominican Republic	3.5			
33	Macedonia, FYR	5.5				105	Honduras	3.5			
34	Malaysia	5.4				106	Namibia	3.5			
35	Hungary	5.4				107	Guatemala	3.4			
36	Ireland	5.4				108	Botswana	3.4			
37	Japan	5.3				109	Mali	3.4			
38	China	5.3				110	Côte d'Ivoire	3.4			
39	Bahrain	5.2				111	Nigeria	3.4			
40	Panama	5.1				112	Morocco	3.3			
41	Russian Federation	5.1				113	Ghana	3.2			
42	Chile	5.1				114	Lesotho	3.2			
43	Germany	5.0				115	Ethiopia	3.2			
44	Barbados	5.0				116	Uganda	3.2			
45	Bulgaria	5.0				117	South Africa	3.2			
46	Jordan	5.0				118	Zimbabwe	3.1			
47	Vietnam	5.0				119	Swaziland	3.1			
48	Indonesia	4.9				120	Bangladesh	3.1			
49	Moldova	4.9				121	Nicaragua	3.0			
50	Poland	4.9				122	Paraguay	2.9			
51	Spain	4.8				123	Mozambique	2.8			
52	Croatia	4.8				124	Tanzania	2.8			
53	Romania	4.8				125	Suriname	2.7			
54	Puerto Rico	4.8				126	Iran, Islamic Rep.	2.7			
55	France	4.7				127	Cameroon	2.7			
56	Kazakhstan	4.7				128	Malawi	2.7			
57	Costa Rica	4.7				129	Haiti	2.6			
58	Turkey	4.7				130	Timor-Leste	2.5			
59	Georgia	4.6				131	Egypt	2.5			
60	Oman	4.6				132	Angola	2.4			
61	Thailand	4.6				133	Algeria	2.4			
62	Mongolia	4.6				134	Sierra Leone	2.4			
63	Saudi Arabia	4.6				135	Madagascar	2.4			
64	Trinidad and Tobago	4.5				136	Gabon	2.2			
65	Mauritius	4.4				137	Myanmar	2.1			
66	Philippines	4.3				138	Mauritania	2.1			
67	Ukraine	4.3				139	Guinea	1.8			
68	Armenia	4.3				140	Burkina Faso	1.8			
69	Azerbaijan	4.3				141	Yemen	1.7			
70	Rwanda	4.3				142	Burundi	1.7			
71	Guyana	4.2				143	Libya	1.6			
72	Serbia	4.2				144	Chad	1.5			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this Report.

5.07 Local availability of specialized research and training services

In your country, to what extent are high-quality, specialized training services available? [1 = not available at all; 7 = widely available] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.2	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.2	7
1	Switzerland	6.5				73	Saudi Arabia	4.1			
2	Netherlands	6.1				74	Dominican Republic	4.1			
3	Germany	6.0				75	Uruguay	4.1			
4	Belgium	6.0				76	Guyana	4.0			
5	Austria	5.9				77	Cameroon	4.0			
6	Finland	5.9				78	Gambia, The	4.0			
7	United Kingdom	5.7				79	Azerbaijan	4.0			
8	United States	5.6				80	Honduras	4.0			
9	Japan	5.6				81	Tajikistan	3.9			
10	Puerto Rico	5.6				82	Lesotho	3.9			
11	Norway	5.5				83	Lao PDR	3.9			
12	Singapore	5.5				84	Ukraine	3.9			
13	Malaysia	5.4				85	Hungary	3.9			
14	Taiwan, China	5.4				86	Jamaica	3.9			
15	Sweden	5.4				87	Peru	3.9			
16	Hong Kong SAR	5.4				88	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.9			
17	United Arab Emirates	5.4				89	Tunisia	3.8			
18	Denmark	5.3				90	Greece	3.8			
19	Qatar	5.3				91	Albania	3.8			
20	Canada	5.3				92	Ghana	3.8			
21	France	5.3				93	Macedonia, FYR	3.8			
22	Luxembourg	5.3				94	Oman	3.8			
23	Australia	5.2				95	Nigeria	3.7			
24	Portugal	5.1				96	Rwanda	3.7			
25	Ireland	5.0				97	Bolivia	3.7			
26	New Zealand	4.9				98	Uganda	3.7			
27	Czech Republic	4.9				99	Seychelles	3.6			
28	Costa Rica	4.9				100	Kuwait	3.6			
29	Estonia	4.8				101	Pakistan	3.6			
30	Italy	4.8				102	Namibia	3.6			
31	Poland	4.8				103	Montenegro	3.6			
32	Kenya	4.8				104	Cambodia	3.6			
33	Lithuania	4.8				105	Burkina Faso	3.5			
34	Cyprus	4.7				106	Serbia	3.5			
35	Spain	4.7				107	Zimbabwe	3.5			
36	Korea, Rep.	4.7				108	Cape Verde	3.5			
37	Barbados	4.7				109	Tanzania	3.5			
38	Israel	4.6				110	Kyrgyz Republic	3.5			
39	Iceland	4.6				111	Bulgaria	3.4			
40	Malta	4.6				112	Mozambique	3.4			
41	Jordan	4.6				113	Malawi	3.4			
42	Bahrain	4.5				114	Botswana	3.4			
43	El Salvador	4.5				115	Mali	3.4			
44	South Africa	4.5				116	Georgia	3.4			
45	Slovak Republic	4.5				117	Madagascar	3.4			
46	Chile	4.5				118	Vietnam	3.3			
47	Brazil	4.5				119	Moldova	3.3			
48	Zambia	4.4				120	Armenia	3.3			
49	Philippines	4.4				121	Swaziland	3.3			
50	Indonesia	4.4				122	Ethiopia	3.3			
51	Slovenia	4.4				123	Nicaragua	3.3			
52	Mauritius	4.4				124	Egypt	3.2			
53	Latvia	4.4				125	Sierra Leone	3.2			
54	Guatemala	4.4				126	Algeria	3.1			
55	Sri Lanka	4.4				127	Bhutan	3.1			
56	Senegal	4.4				128	Mauritania	3.1			
57	Turkey	4.4				129	Bangladesh	3.1			
58	China	4.4				130	Suriname	3.1			
59	Russian Federation	4.3				131	Nepal	3.1			
60	Mexico	4.3				132	Venezuela	3.1			
61	Trinidad and Tobago	4.3				133	Paraguay	3.0			
62	Côte d'Ivoire	4.3				134	Gabon	3.0			
63	Panama	4.2				135	Myanmar	2.9			
64	India	4.2				136	Yemen	2.9			
65	Argentina	4.2				137	Mongolia	2.8			
66	Kazakhstan	4.2				138	Burundi	2.8			
67	Lebanon	4.2				139	Guinea	2.8			
68	Romania	4.2				140	Haiti	2.7			
69	Thailand	4.2				141	Timor-Leste	2.7			
70	Croatia	4.1				142	Chad	2.7			
71	Colombia	4.1				143	Libya	2.5			
72	Morocco	4.1				144	Angola	2.5			

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] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.0	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.0	7
1	Switzerland	5.7				73	Mongolia	4.0			
2	Japan	5.4				74	Mexico	4.0			
3	Luxembourg	5.4				75	Lesotho	4.0			
4	Malaysia	5.3				76	Israel	4.0			
5	Finland	5.3				77	India	3.9			
6	Qatar	5.3				78	Senegal	3.9			
7	Singapore	5.3				79	Swaziland	3.9			
8	Norway	5.2				80	Uruguay	3.9			
9	Belgium	5.1				81	Macedonia, FYR	3.9			
10	Sweden	5.1				82	Cambodia	3.9			
11	United Arab Emirates	5.1				83	Colombia	3.9			
12	Netherlands	5.0				84	Zimbabwe	3.9			
13	Germany	5.0				85	Vietnam	3.9			
14	United States	5.0				86	Dominican Republic	3.9			
15	Denmark	4.9				87	Montenegro	3.9			
16	Puerto Rico	4.9				88	Nicaragua	3.8			
17	New Zealand	4.9				89	Russian Federation	3.8			
18	South Africa	4.9				90	Slovak Republic	3.8			
19	Austria	4.8				91	Turkey	3.8			
20	Ireland	4.8				92	Ukraine	3.8			
21	Costa Rica	4.7				93	Peru	3.8			
22	Canada	4.7				94	Azerbaijan	3.7			
23	United Kingdom	4.7				95	Argentina	3.7			
24	Indonesia	4.7				96	Spain	3.7			
25	Iceland	4.7				97	Kuwait	3.7			
26	Hong Kong SAR	4.6				98	Slovenia	3.7			
27	Philippines	4.6				99	Tunisia	3.7			
28	Guatemala	4.6				100	Gabon	3.7			
29	Bahrain	4.5				101	Suriname	3.7			
30	Australia	4.5				102	Madagascar	3.7			
31	France	4.5				103	Tajikistan	3.7			
32	Albania	4.4				104	Cape Verde	3.7			
33	Latvia	4.4				105	Paraguay	3.7			
34	Kenya	4.4				106	Morocco	3.6			
35	Mauritius	4.4				107	Sierra Leone	3.6			
36	Estonia	4.4				108	Hungary	3.6			
37	Thailand	4.4				109	Bhutan	3.6			
38	Honduras	4.4				110	Uganda	3.6			
39	Barbados	4.4				111	Romania	3.6			
40	Malta	4.4				112	Greece	3.6			
41	Taiwan, China	4.4				113	Kyrgyz Republic	3.5			
42	Gambia, The	4.3				114	Georgia	3.5			
43	Cyprus	4.3				115	Bolivia	3.5			
44	Brazil	4.3				116	Tanzania	3.5			
45	Lao PDR	4.3				117	Lebanon	3.5			
46	China	4.3				118	Algeria	3.4			
47	Panama	4.3				119	Armenia	3.4			
48	Nigeria	4.3				120	Moldova	3.4			
49	Oman	4.3				121	Mozambique	3.4			
50	Lithuania	4.2				122	Pakistan	3.4			
51	Trinidad and Tobago	4.2				123	Ethiopia	3.4			
52	Chile	4.2				124	Venezuela	3.3			
53	Korea, Rep.	4.2				125	Nepal	3.3			
54	Portugal	4.2				126	Mali	3.3			
55	Czech Republic	4.1				127	Bulgaria	3.3			
56	Sri Lanka	4.1				128	Guinea	3.2			
57	Namibia	4.1				129	Croatia	3.2			
58	Jordan	4.1				130	Haiti	3.2			
59	Jamaica	4.1				131	Bangladesh	3.2			
60	Saudi Arabia	4.1				132	Yemen	3.2			
61	Ghana	4.1				133	Italy	3.2			
62	Kazakhstan	4.1				134	Serbia	3.1			
63	Zambia	4.1				135	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.0			
64	Guyana	4.0				136	Timor-Leste	3.0			
65	Malawi	4.0				137	Burundi	2.9			
66	Rwanda	4.0				138	Myanmar	2.9			
67	Seychelles	4.0				139	Chad	2.8			
68	Botswana	4.0				140	Burkina Faso	2.8			
69	Cameroon	4.0				141	Angola	2.8			
70	Côte d'Ivoire	4.0				142	Egypt	2.8			
71	El Salvador	4.0				143	Libya	2.7			
72	Poland	4.0				144	Mauritania	2.6			

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] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 5.0	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 5.0	7
1	Japan	6.4				73	Oman	5.0			
2	Taiwan, China	6.1				74	Russian Federation	5.0			
3	Malta	6.1				75	Bulgaria	5.0			
4	Hong Kong SAR	6.1				76	Malawi	4.9			
5	United Kingdom	6.1				77	Zimbabwe	4.9			
6	Belgium	6.0				78	Rwanda	4.9			
7	Puerto Rico	6.0				79	Bangladesh	4.9			
8	Australia	6.0				80	Iceland	4.9			
9	United Arab Emirates	6.0				81	Senegal	4.9			
10	United States	5.9				82	Mongolia	4.9			
11	Turkey	5.9				83	Croatia	4.9			
12	Germany	5.9				84	Pakistan	4.9			
13	Korea, Rep.	5.9				85	Armenia	4.9			
14	Netherlands	5.9				86	Cambodia	4.9			
15	Austria	5.8				87	Gambia, The	4.9			
16	Sri Lanka	5.8				88	Honduras	4.8			
17	Czech Republic	5.7				89	El Salvador	4.8			
18	Qatar	5.7				90	Madagascar	4.8			
19	Switzerland	5.7				91	India	4.8			
20	Singapore	5.7				92	Tunisia	4.8			
21	Kenya	5.7				93	Lesotho	4.8			
22	Lithuania	5.6				94	Nepal	4.8			
23	Latvia	5.6				95	Botswana	4.7			
24	Mauritius	5.6				96	Mozambique	4.7			
25	Zambia	5.6				97	Mali	4.7			
26	New Zealand	5.6				98	Suriname	4.7			
27	Chile	5.6				99	Moldova	4.7			
28	Barbados	5.6				100	Myanmar	4.7			
29	Estonia	5.5				101	Ukraine	4.7			
30	Lebanon	5.5				102	Guyana	4.7			
31	France	5.5				103	Uruguay	4.7			
32	Slovak Republic	5.5				104	Namibia	4.6			
33	Canada	5.5				105	Georgia	4.6			
34	Malaysia	5.5				106	Bhutan	4.6			
35	Spain	5.5				107	Kyrgyz Republic	4.6			
36	South Africa	5.5				108	Finland	4.6			
37	Cyprus	5.4				109	Cameroon	4.6			
38	Thailand	5.4				110	Burkina Faso	4.6			
39	Jamaica	5.4				111	Kazakhstan	4.6			
40	Saudi Arabia	5.4				112	Côte d'Ivoire	4.6			
41	Sweden	5.4				113	Ethiopia	4.5			
42	Guatemala	5.4				114	Kuwait	4.5			
43	Macedonia, FYR	5.4				115	Swaziland	4.5			
44	China	5.4				116	Sierra Leone	4.5			
45	Denmark	5.4				117	Cape Verde	4.5			
46	Bahrain	5.4				118	Ghana	4.4			
47	Hungary	5.3				119	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.4			
48	Morocco	5.3				120	Romania	4.4			
49	Norway	5.3				121	Azerbaijan	4.3			
50	Nigeria	5.3				122	Tajikistan	4.3			
51	Poland	5.3				123	Tanzania	4.3			
52	Brazil	5.3				124	Gabon	4.3			
53	Indonesia	5.3				125	Yemen	4.3			
54	Luxembourg	5.2				126	Israel	4.2			
55	Uganda	5.2				127	Seychelles	4.2			
56	Colombia	5.2				128	Serbia	4.2			
57	Jordan	5.2				129	Guinea	4.2			
58	Italy	5.2				130	Nicaragua	4.2			
59	Costa Rica	5.2				131	Mauritania	4.1			
60	Ireland	5.2				132	Argentina	4.1			
61	Philippines	5.2				133	Egypt	4.0			
62	Trinidad and Tobago	5.2				134	Burundi	3.9			
63	Portugal	5.1				135	Montenegro	3.9			
64	Mexico	5.1				136	Algeria	3.8			
65	Vietnam	5.1				137	Chad	3.8			
66	Slovenia	5.1				138	Timor-Leste	3.8			
67	Panama	5.1				139	Bolivia	3.8			
68	Paraguay	5.1				140	Haiti	3.8			
69	Lao PDR	5.1				141	Libya	3.7			
70	Peru	5.1				142	Albania	3.5			
71	Greece	5.1				143	Venezuela	2.9			
72	Dominican Republic	5.0				144	Angola	2.6			

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 would you characterize corporate activity? [1 = dominated by a few business groups; 7 = spread among many firms] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.8	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.8	7
1	Switzerland	6.0				73	Tajikistan	3.7			
2	Japan	5.7				74	Slovenia	3.7			
3	Germany	5.7				75	Russian Federation	3.7			
4	Austria	5.5				76	Lebanon	3.7			
5	Taiwan, China	5.4				77	Tunisia	3.7			
6	Belgium	5.4				78	Iceland	3.6			
7	Netherlands	5.3				79	Mauritius	3.6			
8	Italy	5.3				80	Oman	3.6			
9	Qatar	5.2				81	Lithuania	3.6			
10	United Arab Emirates	5.2				82	Peru	3.6			
11	Malaysia	5.2				83	Honduras	3.6			
12	Denmark	5.1				84	Lesotho	3.5			
13	Singapore	5.1				85	Philippines	3.5			
14	United States	5.1				86	Suriname	3.5			
15	United Kingdom	5.0				87	Cambodia	3.5			
16	Puerto Rico	4.9				88	Hungary	3.5			
17	Norway	4.8				89	Jamaica	3.5			
18	Luxembourg	4.8				90	Namibia	3.5			
19	Poland	4.8				91	Azerbaijan	3.5			
20	Ireland	4.7				92	Montenegro	3.5			
21	Canada	4.7				93	Armenia	3.5			
22	Sweden	4.5				94	Trinidad and Tobago	3.5			
23	El Salvador	4.5				95	Tanzania	3.5			
24	Finland	4.5				96	Slovak Republic	3.5			
25	New Zealand	4.5				97	Côte d'Ivoire	3.4			
26	France	4.4				98	Barbados	3.4			
27	Hong Kong SAR	4.4				99	Burundi	3.4			
28	Costa Rica	4.4				100	Kuwait	3.4			
29	China	4.3				101	Colombia	3.4			
30	Spain	4.3				102	Zimbabwe	3.3			
31	Jordan	4.3				103	Georgia	3.3			
32	Saudi Arabia	4.3				104	Guinea	3.3			
33	Mali	4.2				105	Mozambique	3.3			
34	Czech Republic	4.2				106	Bhutan	3.3			
35	Brazil	4.2				107	Bangladesh	3.3			
36	India	4.2				108	Algeria	3.3			
37	Lao PDR	4.2				109	Kyrgyz Republic	3.3			
38	Zambia	4.2				110	Croatia	3.3			
39	Turkey	4.2				111	Swaziland	3.3			
40	Australia	4.2				112	Madagascar	3.3			
41	Kenya	4.1				113	Sierra Leone	3.3			
42	Ghana	4.1				114	Mexico	3.3			
43	Indonesia	4.1				115	Bulgaria	3.2			
44	Malta	4.1				116	Dominican Republic	3.2			
45	Estonia	4.1				117	Argentina	3.2			
46	Guatemala	4.1				118	Paraguay	3.2			
47	Morocco	4.0				119	Nicaragua	3.2			
48	South Africa	4.0				120	Korea, Rep.	3.2			
49	Panama	4.0				121	Botswana	3.1			
50	Sri Lanka	4.0				122	Malawi	3.1			
51	Gambia, The	4.0				123	Egypt	3.1			
52	Rwanda	4.0				124	Uganda	3.1			
53	Cape Verde	3.9				125	Moldova	3.1			
54	Uruguay	3.9				126	Mauritania	3.1			
55	Cyprus	3.9				127	Gabon	3.1			
56	Seychelles	3.9				128	Ethiopia	3.0			
57	Bahrain	3.9				129	Ukraine	3.0			
58	Portugal	3.9				130	Timor-Leste	2.9			
59	Greece	3.9				131	Albania	2.9			
60	Senegal	3.8				132	Nepal	2.9			
61	Romania	3.8				133	Chile	2.9			
62	Guyana	3.8				134	Venezuela	2.9			
63	Nigeria	3.8				135	Yemen	2.9			
64	Latvia	3.8				136	Serbia	2.8			
65	Cameroon	3.8				137	Libya	2.7			
66	Bolivia	3.8				138	Burkina Faso	2.7			
67	Thailand	3.8				139	Chad	2.7			
68	Kazakhstan	3.8				140	Haiti	2.6			
69	Vietnam	3.7				141	Mongolia	2.6			
70	Macedonia, FYR	3.7				142	Myanmar	2.4			
71	Pakistan	3.7				143	Israel	2.4			
72	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.7				144	Angola	2.2			

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, to what extent does anti-monopoly policy promote competition? [1 = does not promote competition; 7 = effectively promotes competition] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.1	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.1	7
1	Finland	5.6				73	Barbados	4.0			
2	Netherlands	5.5				74	Cambodia	4.0			
3	Qatar	5.4				75	Botswana	3.9			
4	Japan	5.4				76	Guyana	3.9			
5	New Zealand	5.4				77	Slovenia	3.9			
6	United Arab Emirates	5.3				78	Cameroon	3.9			
7	Puerto Rico	5.3				79	Malawi	3.9			
8	Singapore	5.3				80	Hungary	3.9			
9	Belgium	5.2				81	Honduras	3.9			
10	Sweden	5.2				82	Côte d'Ivoire	3.9			
11	Luxembourg	5.2				83	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.9			
12	Germany	5.2				84	Nepal	3.9			
13	Norway	5.2				85	Pakistan	3.9			
14	South Africa	5.1				86	Bangladesh	3.9			
15	United States	5.1				87	Vietnam	3.9			
16	United Kingdom	5.1				88	Cape Verde	3.8			
17	Malaysia	5.0				89	Romania	3.8			
18	Switzerland	5.0				90	Dominican Republic	3.8			
19	Taiwan, China	5.0				91	Ethiopia	3.8			
20	France	4.9				92	Greece	3.8			
21	Austria	4.8				93	Guatemala	3.8			
22	Canada	4.8				94	Kazakhstan	3.8			
23	Ireland	4.8				95	Tajikistan	3.8			
24	Malta	4.8				96	Tanzania	3.8			
25	Denmark	4.7				97	Croatia	3.7			
26	Turkey	4.7				98	Slovak Republic	3.7			
27	Estonia	4.7				99	Zimbabwe	3.7			
28	Rwanda	4.7				100	Italy	3.7			
29	Cyprus	4.7				101	Montenegro	3.7			
30	El Salvador	4.7				102	Russian Federation	3.7			
31	Bahrain	4.6				103	Lesotho	3.7			
32	Saudi Arabia	4.6				104	Mexico	3.7			
33	Australia	4.6				105	Armenia	3.6			
34	Chile	4.6				106	Trinidad and Tobago	3.6			
35	Lao PDR	4.5				107	Sierra Leone	3.6			
36	Zambia	4.5				108	Nicaragua	3.6			
37	Indonesia	4.5				109	Uruguay	3.6			
38	China	4.5				110	Nigeria	3.6			
39	Jordan	4.5				111	Egypt	3.5			
40	Uganda	4.5				112	Mongolia	3.5			
41	Jamaica	4.4				113	Burkina Faso	3.5			
42	Kenya	4.4				114	Bolivia	3.5			
43	India	4.4				115	Gabon	3.5			
44	Bhutan	4.4				116	Swaziland	3.4			
45	Mauritius	4.4				117	Lebanon	3.4			
46	Costa Rica	4.4				118	Israel	3.4			
47	Korea, Rep.	4.4				119	Madagascar	3.4			
48	Portugal	4.3				120	Albania	3.4			
49	Oman	4.3				121	Mozambique	3.4			
50	Hong Kong SAR	4.3				122	Bulgaria	3.4			
51	Panama	4.3				123	Kyrgyz Republic	3.3			
52	Iceland	4.3				124	Algeria	3.3			
53	Gambia, The	4.3				125	Suriname	3.3			
54	Spain	4.3				126	Serbia	3.3			
55	Brazil	4.3				127	Georgia	3.3			
56	Poland	4.2				128	Paraguay	3.3			
57	Sri Lanka	4.2				129	Myanmar	3.3			
58	Colombia	4.2				130	Azerbaijan	3.2			
59	Namibia	4.2				131	Kuwait	3.2			
60	Latvia	4.2				132	Timor-Leste	3.2			
61	Senegal	4.2				133	Moldova	3.2			
62	Macedonia, FYR	4.2				134	Burundi	3.1			
63	Peru	4.2				135	Yemen	3.0			
64	Morocco	4.2				136	Ukraine	3.0			
65	Czech Republic	4.1				137	Argentina	3.0			
66	Seychelles	4.1				138	Guinea	2.9			
67	Thailand	4.1				139	Mauritania	2.8			
68	Lithuania	4.0				140	Haiti	2.7			
69	Mali	4.0				141	Chad	2.7			
70	Ghana	4.0				142	Venezuela	2.3			
71	Tunisia	4.0				143	Libya	2.1			
72	Philippines	4.0				144	Angola	2.0			

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 = significantly reduce the incentive to invest; 7 = do not reduce the incentive to invest at all] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.8	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.8	7
1	Bahrain	6.5				73	Barbados	3.7			
2	United Arab Emirates	6.3				74	Australia	3.7			
3	Qatar	6.2				75	Austria	3.6			
4	Singapore	5.9				76	Kenya	3.6			
5	Oman	5.7				77	Bolivia	3.6			
6	Hong Kong SAR	5.7				78	Sierra Leone	3.6			
7	Switzerland	5.3				79	Egypt	3.6			
8	Luxembourg	5.3				80	Haiti	3.6			
9	Mauritius	5.3				81	Bulgaria	3.6			
10	Malaysia	5.2				82	Azerbaijan	3.6			
11	Saudi Arabia	5.0				83	Albania	3.6			
12	Estonia	4.9				84	Mozambique	3.6			
13	New Zealand	4.9				85	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.6			
14	Botswana	4.7				86	Algeria	3.5			
15	Paraguay	4.7				87	Guinea	3.5			
16	Kuwait	4.6				88	Zimbabwe	3.5			
17	Netherlands	4.6				89	Angola	3.5			
18	Ireland	4.5				90	Turkey	3.5			
19	Macedonia, FYR	4.5				91	Peru	3.5			
20	Trinidad and Tobago	4.4				92	Bangladesh	3.5			
21	Cyprus	4.4				93	Vietnam	3.5			
22	Georgia	4.4				94	Uganda	3.4			
23	Panama	4.4				95	Nicaragua	3.4			
24	Canada	4.4				96	Tanzania	3.4			
25	United Kingdom	4.3				97	Iceland	3.4			
26	South Africa	4.3				98	Cameroon	3.4			
27	Malta	4.3				99	Kyrgyz Republic	3.4			
28	Sweden	4.3				100	Côte d'Ivoire	3.4			
29	Rwanda	4.3				101	Nepal	3.3			
30	Indonesia	4.2				102	Poland	3.3			
31	Chile	4.2				103	Malawi	3.3			
32	Ghana	4.2				104	Gambia, The	3.3			
33	Taiwan, China	4.2				105	Armenia	3.3			
34	United States	4.1				106	Korea, Rep.	3.3			
35	Cambodia	4.1				107	Czech Republic	3.3			
36	Germany	4.1				108	Moldova	3.2			
37	Kazakhstan	4.0				109	Libya	3.2			
38	Lao PDR	4.0				110	Mexico	3.2			
39	Namibia	4.0				111	Ethiopia	3.2			
40	Nigeria	4.0				112	Yemen	3.2			
41	Norway	4.0				113	Mali	3.2			
42	Jordan	4.0				114	Slovak Republic	3.2			
43	Montenegro	4.0				115	Denmark	3.2			
44	China	4.0				116	Cape Verde	3.2			
45	Lebanon	4.0				117	Jamaica	3.2			
46	Bhutan	4.0				118	El Salvador	3.2			
47	Seychelles	3.9				119	Burkina Faso	3.1			
48	Finland	3.9				120	Mauritania	3.1			
49	India	3.9				121	Dominican Republic	3.1			
50	Israel	3.9				122	Russian Federation	3.1			
51	Timor-Leste	3.9				123	Tajikistan	3.1			
52	Philippines	3.9				124	Lithuania	3.1			
53	Morocco	3.9				125	Madagascar	3.1			
54	Thailand	3.9				126	Belgium	3.1			
55	Myanmar	3.9				127	Colombia	3.0			
56	Zambia	3.9				128	Romania	2.9			
57	Suriname	3.9				129	Portugal	2.9			
58	Gabon	3.9				130	Spain	2.9			
59	Guatemala	3.9				131	Honduras	2.9			
60	Uruguay	3.8				132	Venezuela	2.8			
61	Senegal	3.8				133	Hungary	2.8			
62	Swaziland	3.8				134	Slovenia	2.8			
63	Guyana	3.8				135	France	2.8			
64	Pakistan	3.8				136	Serbia	2.7			
65	Lesotho	3.8				137	Ukraine	2.7			
66	Sri Lanka	3.8				138	Burundi	2.6			
67	Latvia	3.8				139	Brazil	2.4			
68	Costa Rica	3.8				140	Chad	2.4			
69	Tunisia	3.8				141	Greece	2.4			
70	Mongolia	3.8				142	Croatia	2.1			
71	Japan	3.7				143	Italy	2.0			
72	Puerto Rico	3.7				144	Argentina	2.0			

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

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Macedonia, FYR	8.2	73	Armenia	38.8
2	Timor-Leste	11.0	74	Honduras	39.2
3	Qatar	11.3	75	Netherlands	39.3
4	Kuwait	12.4	76	Finland	39.8
5	Bahrain	13.5	77	Azerbaijan	40.0
6	Saudi Arabia	14.5	78	Turkey	40.2
7	United Arab Emirates	14.9	79	Haiti	40.4
8	Zambia	15.1	79	Moldova	40.4
9	Lesotho	16.0	81	Panama	40.5
10	Georgia	16.4	82	Norway	40.7
11	Croatia	19.8	83	Barbados	40.8
12	Luxembourg	20.7	83	Bhutan	40.8
13	Montenegro	20.9	85	Guatemala	40.9
14	Cambodia	21.4	86	Malta	41.0
15	Namibia	21.8	87	Poland	41.6
16	Oman	22.0	88	Uruguay	41.9
17	Cyprus	22.5	89	Portugal	42.3
18	Ghana	22.9	90	Egypt	42.6
18	Hong Kong SAR	22.9	91	Romania	42.9
20	Canada	24.3	92	Lithuania	43.1
21	Mongolia	24.6	93	Dominican Republic	43.5
22	Botswana	25.4	93	Gabon	43.5
23	Ireland	25.7	95	Burkina Faso	43.9
23	Seychelles	25.7	96	Greece	44.0
25	Lao PDR	26.8	97	Iran, Islamic Rep.	44.1
26	Denmark	27.0	98	Kenya	44.2
27	Singapore	27.1	99	Jamaica	44.3
28	Bulgaria	27.7	100	Philippines	44.5
28	Chile	27.7	101	Tanzania	44.9
30	Korea, Rep.	27.9	102	United States	46.3
30	Suriname	27.9	103	Côte d'Ivoire	46.4
32	Mauritius	28.2	104	Australia	47.0
33	Kazakhstan	28.6	105	Slovak Republic	47.2
34	Jordan	28.9	106	Czech Republic	48.1
35	Switzerland	29.1	107	Senegal	48.5
35	Trinidad and Tobago	29.1	108	Cameroon	48.8
37	Thailand	29.8	109	Myanmar	48.9
38	Iceland	29.9	110	Estonia	49.4
38	Israel	29.9	110	Germany	49.4
38	Rwanda	29.9	112	Mali	49.5
41	South Africa	30.1	113	Morocco	49.6
42	Lebanon	30.2	114	Hungary	49.7
43	Nepal	31.5	114	Japan	49.7
44	Libya	31.6	116	Puerto Rico	50.7
45	Albania	31.7	116	Russian Federation	50.7
46	Indonesia	32.2	118	Burundi	51.6
47	Sierra Leone	32.4	119	Sweden	52.0
48	Guyana	32.5	120	Angola	52.1
48	Slovenia	32.5	121	Austria	52.4
50	Yemen	32.7	122	Mexico	53.7
51	Ethiopia	33.4	123	Ukraine	54.9
51	Kyrgyz Republic	33.4	124	Sri Lanka	55.1
53	Nigeria	33.8	125	Costa Rica	55.3
54	United Kingdom	34.0	126	Belgium	57.5
55	New Zealand	34.6	127	Spain	58.6
56	Pakistan	34.7	128	Venezuela	61.7
57	Malawi	34.9	129	Tunisia	62.4
58	Bangladesh	35.0	130	India	62.8
58	Paraguay	35.0	131	China	63.7
58	Taiwan, China	35.0	132	France	64.7
61	Vietnam	35.2	133	Nicaragua	64.9
62	Zimbabwe	35.3	134	Italy	65.8
63	Madagascar	35.8	135	Mauritania	68.2
64	Latvia	35.9	136	Brazil	68.3
65	Malaysia	36.3	137	Algeria	71.9
66	Peru	36.4	138	Chad	73.8
67	Swaziland	36.5	139	Colombia	76.0
68	Uganda	36.6	140	Bolivia	83.4
69	Serbia	36.8	141	Tajikistan	86.0
70	Cape Verde	37.2	142	Guinea	91.2
71	Mozambique	37.5	143	Argentina	107.8
72	El Salvador	38.1	144	Gambia, The	283.2

SOURCE: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2014: Understanding Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises*

6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business

Number of procedures required to start a business | 2013



SOURCE: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2014: Understanding Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises*

6.07 Time required to start a business

Number of days required to start a business | 2013

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	New Zealand	0.5	69	Israel	14.0
2	Georgia	2.0	74	Germany	14.5
2	Macedonia, FYR	2.0	75	Cameroon	15.0
2	Rwanda	2.0	75	Colombia	15.0
5	Australia	2.5	75	Ethiopia	15.0
5	Hong Kong SAR	2.5	75	Russian Federation	15.0
5	Portugal	2.5	79	Guinea	16.0
5	Singapore	2.5	79	Iran, Islamic Rep.	16.0
9	Armenia	4.0	79	Sweden	16.0
9	Belgium	4.0	82	El Salvador	16.5
9	Netherlands	4.0	83	Nepal	17.0
12	Albania	4.5	84	Barbados	18.0
12	Iceland	4.5	84	Bulgaria	18.0
14	Burundi	5.0	84	Switzerland	18.0
14	Canada	5.0	87	Dominican Republic	18.5
14	Hungary	5.0	87	Luxembourg	18.5
14	United States	5.0	87	Slovak Republic	18.5
18	Chile	5.5	90	Mauritania	19.0
18	Denmark	5.5	90	South Africa	19.0
18	Korea, Rep.	5.5	92	Czech Republic	19.5
21	Italy	6.0	92	Guatemala	19.5
21	Jamaica	6.0	94	Guyana	20.0
21	Malaysia	6.0	95	Saudi Arabia	20.5
21	Mauritius	6.0	96	Pakistan	21.0
21	Mexico	6.0	96	Ukraine	21.0
21	Panama	6.0	98	Japan	22.0
21	Puerto Rico	6.0	99	Spain	23.0
21	Senegal	6.0	100	Costa Rica	24.0
21	Slovenia	6.0	101	Algeria	25.0
21	Turkey	6.0	101	Argentina	25.0
31	Estonia	6.5	101	Austria	25.0
31	France	6.5	101	Peru	25.0
31	Lithuania	6.5	105	Tanzania	26.0
31	Uruguay	6.5	106	Gambia, The	27.0
31	Zambia	6.5	106	India	27.0
36	Azerbaijan	7.0	108	Thailand	27.5
36	Moldova	7.0	109	Nigeria	28.0
36	Norway	7.0	110	Lesotho	29.0
39	Côte d'Ivoire	8.0	111	Poland	30.0
39	Croatia	8.0	112	Bhutan	32.0
39	Cyprus	8.0	112	Kenya	32.0
39	Egypt	8.0	112	Kuwait	32.0
39	Kyrgyz Republic	8.0	112	Uganda	32.0
39	Madagascar	8.0	116	China	33.0
39	Oman	8.0	116	Tajikistan	33.0
39	Sri Lanka	8.0	118	Vietnam	34.0
39	United Arab Emirates	8.0	119	Libya	35.0
48	Qatar	8.5	119	Paraguay	35.0
48	Romania	8.5	119	Philippines	35.0
50	Bahrain	9.0	122	Nicaragua	36.0
50	Lebanon	9.0	123	Trinidad and Tobago	37.5
52	Cape Verde	10.0	124	Swaziland	38.0
52	Ireland	10.0	125	Seychelles	39.0
52	Montenegro	10.0	126	Malta	39.5
52	Taiwan, China	10.0	127	Malawi	40.0
56	Bangladesh	10.5	127	Yemen	40.0
57	Mali	11.0	129	Indonesia	48.0
57	Mongolia	11.0	130	Bolivia	49.0
57	Morocco	11.0	131	Gabon	50.0
57	Tunisia	11.0	132	Botswana	60.0
61	Serbia	11.5	133	Chad	62.0
62	Jordan	12.0	134	Angola	66.0
62	Kazakhstan	12.0	134	Namibia	66.0
62	Sierra Leone	12.0	136	Myanmar	72.0
62	United Kingdom	12.0	137	Zimbabwe	90.0
66	Latvia	12.5	138	Lao PDR	92.0
67	Burkina Faso	13.0	139	Timor-Leste	94.0
67	Mozambique	13.0	140	Haiti	97.0
69	Finland	14.0	141	Cambodia	104.0
69	Ghana	14.0	142	Brazil	107.5
69	Greece	14.0	143	Venezuela	144.0
69	Honduras	14.0	144	Suriname	208.0

SOURCE: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2014: Understanding Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises*

6.08 Agricultural policy costs

In your country, how would you assess the agricultural policy? [1 = excessively burdensome for the economy; 7 = balances well the interests of taxpayers, consumers and producers] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.8	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.8	7
1	New Zealand	6.1				73	Israel	3.8			
2	Malaysia	5.2				74	France	3.8			
3	United Arab Emirates	5.0				75	Cambodia	3.8			
4	Luxembourg	5.0				76	Guyana	3.8			
5	Gambia, The	4.8				77	Turkey	3.7			
6	Qatar	4.8				78	Sierra Leone	3.7			
7	Singapore	4.8				79	Armenia	3.7			
8	Netherlands	4.8				80	Korea, Rep.	3.7			
9	Ireland	4.7				81	Norway	3.7			
10	Uruguay	4.7				82	Burkina Faso	3.7			
11	China	4.7				83	Azerbaijan	3.7			
12	Sweden	4.6				84	Spain	3.7			
13	Oman	4.5				85	Portugal	3.7			
14	Chile	4.5				86	Philippines	3.7			
15	Morocco	4.5				87	Bolivia	3.6			
16	Australia	4.5				88	Jamaica	3.6			
17	Estonia	4.5				89	Hungary	3.6			
18	Rwanda	4.5				90	Poland	3.6			
19	Bhutan	4.4				91	Malawi	3.6			
20	Bangladesh	4.4				92	Panama	3.6			
21	Saudi Arabia	4.4				93	Ghana	3.6			
22	Lao PDR	4.3				94	Costa Rica	3.6			
23	Macedonia, FYR	4.3				95	Swaziland	3.6			
24	United Kingdom	4.3				96	Nepal	3.6			
25	Malta	4.3				97	Senegal	3.5			
26	Mauritius	4.3				98	Mongolia	3.5			
27	Montenegro	4.2				99	Georgia	3.5			
28	Canada	4.2				100	Madagascar	3.5			
29	Austria	4.2				101	Tanzania	3.4			
30	Nigeria	4.2				102	Czech Republic	3.4			
31	Germany	4.2				103	Puerto Rico	3.4			
32	Côte d'Ivoire	4.2				104	Ukraine	3.4			
33	United States	4.2				105	Tunisia	3.4			
34	Denmark	4.2				106	Timor-Leste	3.4			
35	Zambia	4.1				107	Slovenia	3.4			
36	Indonesia	4.1				108	Chad	3.4			
37	Bahrain	4.1				109	Pakistan	3.4			
38	Guatemala	4.1				110	Italy	3.4			
39	Brazil	4.1				111	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.3			
40	Belgium	4.1				112	Cameroon	3.3			
41	Cyprus	4.1				113	Guinea	3.3			
42	Ethiopia	4.1				114	Algeria	3.3			
43	Tajikistan	4.0				115	Slovak Republic	3.3			
44	Sri Lanka	4.0				116	Suriname	3.3			
45	Paraguay	4.0				117	Trinidad and Tobago	3.2			
46	Myanmar	4.0				118	Angola	3.2			
47	Hong Kong SAR	4.0				119	Mozambique	3.2			
48	Botswana	4.0				120	Bulgaria	3.2			
49	Taiwan, China	4.0				121	Gabon	3.2			
50	Kenya	4.0				122	El Salvador	3.1			
51	Finland	4.0				123	Egypt	3.1			
52	Latvia	4.0				124	Thailand	3.1			
53	Cape Verde	4.0				125	Russian Federation	3.1			
54	Honduras	3.9				126	Kyrgyz Republic	3.0			
55	Namibia	3.9				127	Iceland	3.0			
56	Vietnam	3.9				128	Serbia	3.0			
57	Kazakhstan	3.9				129	Greece	3.0			
58	Jordan	3.9				130	Mauritania	3.0			
59	Mali	3.9				131	Japan	3.0			
60	India	3.9				132	Mexico	3.0			
61	Lesotho	3.9				133	Moldova	2.9			
62	Barbados	3.9				134	Colombia	2.9			
63	Nicaragua	3.9				135	Yemen	2.9			
64	Albania	3.9				136	Burundi	2.8			
65	South Africa	3.9				137	Haiti	2.8			
66	Seychelles	3.9				138	Lebanon	2.8			
67	Dominican Republic	3.9				139	Argentina	2.8			
68	Switzerland	3.8				140	Kuwait	2.8			
69	Romania	3.8				141	Croatia	2.5			
70	Lithuania	3.8				142	Zimbabwe	2.5			
71	Uganda	3.8				143	Libya	2.1			
72	Peru	3.8				144	Venezuela	2.0			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this Report.

6.09 Prevalence of trade 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] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.3	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.3	7
1	Hong Kong SAR	5.5				73	Macedonia, FYR	4.4			
2	United Arab Emirates	5.5				74	Guyana	4.3			
3	Singapore	5.5				75	France	4.3			
4	New Zealand	5.5				76	Mongolia	4.3			
5	Luxembourg	5.3				77	Turkey	4.3			
6	Georgia	5.3				78	Montenegro	4.3			
7	Portugal	5.2				79	Italy	4.3			
8	Finland	5.1				80	Armenia	4.3			
9	Malaysia	5.1				81	Canada	4.3			
10	Barbados	5.1				82	Lao PDR	4.3			
11	Jamaica	5.0				83	Burkina Faso	4.3			
12	Cyprus	5.0				84	Nepal	4.3			
13	Trinidad and Tobago	5.0				85	Jordan	4.3			
14	Greece	5.0				86	Gabon	4.3			
15	Ireland	4.9				87	Germany	4.3			
16	Suriname	4.9				88	Cambodia	4.3			
17	Zimbabwe	4.9				89	Moldova	4.3			
18	Bahrain	4.9				90	Serbia	4.3			
19	Estonia	4.8				91	Vietnam	4.3			
20	Netherlands	4.8				92	Côte d'Ivoire	4.2			
21	Taiwan, China	4.8				93	Timor-Leste	4.2			
22	Chile	4.8				94	Israel	4.2			
23	South Africa	4.8				95	Peru	4.2			
24	Puerto Rico	4.7				96	Bhutan	4.2			
25	Morocco	4.7				97	Lithuania	4.1			
26	Latvia	4.7				98	Senegal	4.1			
27	Oman	4.7				99	Bulgaria	4.1			
28	Belgium	4.7				100	India	4.1			
29	Bangladesh	4.7				101	Cape Verde	4.1			
30	Hungary	4.7				102	Dominican Republic	4.1			
31	United Kingdom	4.7				103	Indonesia	4.1			
32	Sierra Leone	4.6				104	Korea, Rep.	4.1			
33	Mauritius	4.6				105	Sri Lanka	4.1			
34	Malawi	4.6				106	Ukraine	4.1			
35	Croatia	4.6				107	Switzerland	4.0			
36	Swaziland	4.6				108	Guinea	4.0			
37	Kyrgyz Republic	4.6				109	Madagascar	4.0			
38	Slovak Republic	4.6				110	Kenya	4.0			
39	Slovenia	4.6				111	Russian Federation	4.0			
40	Qatar	4.6				112	Haiti	4.0			
41	Sweden	4.6				113	Ethiopia	4.0			
42	Nigeria	4.6				114	Myanmar	4.0			
43	Uruguay	4.5				115	Brazil	4.0			
44	Denmark	4.5				116	Japan	4.0			
45	Norway	4.5				117	Romania	4.0			
46	Panama	4.5				118	Honduras	4.0			
47	Austria	4.5				119	Colombia	4.0			
48	Australia	4.5				120	Cameroon	3.9			
49	Gambia, The	4.5				121	Egypt	3.9			
50	Lebanon	4.5				122	Lesotho	3.9			
51	Philippines	4.5				123	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.9			
52	Zambia	4.5				124	Tunisia	3.9			
53	Rwanda	4.5				125	Tanzania	3.9			
54	China	4.5				126	Costa Rica	3.9			
55	Thailand	4.5				127	Ghana	3.9			
56	Mozambique	4.5				128	Nicaragua	3.8			
57	Saudi Arabia	4.4				129	Iceland	3.8			
58	Guatemala	4.4				130	Yemen	3.8			
59	Malta	4.4				131	Kuwait	3.7			
60	Seychelles	4.4				132	Libya	3.7			
61	Spain	4.4				133	Tajikistan	3.7			
62	Uganda	4.4				134	El Salvador	3.7			
63	Kazakhstan	4.4				135	Algeria	3.7			
64	Namibia	4.4				136	Albania	3.7			
65	Pakistan	4.4				137	Bolivia	3.7			
66	Poland	4.4				138	Venezuela	3.6			
67	Botswana	4.4				139	Burundi	3.5			
68	Azerbaijan	4.4				140	Mauritania	3.2			
69	Paraguay	4.4				141	Mali	3.2			
70	Mexico	4.4				142	Chad	3.2			
71	United States	4.4				143	Argentina	2.9			
72	Czech Republic	4.4				144	Angola	2.9			

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 | 2013 or most recent year available

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Hong Kong SAR ⁸	0.0	73	Tajikistan	5.7
1	Libya ¹	0.0	74	Haiti ⁸	5.8
3	Singapore ⁸	0.3	75	Botswana ⁸	5.9
4	Mauritius ⁸	0.8	76	South Africa	6.0
5	Austria	0.8	77	Lesotho ⁸	6.1
5	Belgium	0.8	78	Namibia ⁸	6.1
5	Bulgaria	0.8	79	Swaziland ⁸	6.1
5	Cyprus	0.8	80	Lebanon ²	6.1
5	Czech Republic	0.8	81	Malaysia ²	6.2
5	Denmark	0.8	82	Colombia	6.6
5	Estonia	0.8	83	Vietnam	6.8
5	Finland	0.8	84	Thailand ¹	6.8
5	France	0.8	85	Paraguay	6.8
5	Germany	0.8	86	Dominican Republic ³	7.4
5	Greece	0.8	87	Azerbaijan	7.5
5	Hungary	0.8	88	Madagascar ⁸	7.6
5	Ireland	0.8	89	Mozambique ⁵	7.7
5	Italy	0.8	90	Uruguay	7.9
5	Latvia	0.8	91	Lao PDR ²	8.5
5	Lithuania	0.8	92	Mexico ⁴	8.5
5	Luxembourg	0.8	93	Korea, Rep. ²	8.5
5	Malta	0.8	94	Jamaica ⁶	8.6
5	Netherlands	0.8	95	Burundi	8.7
5	Poland	0.8	96	Rwanda	8.7
5	Portugal	0.8	97	Bolivia	8.8
5	Romania	0.8	98	Kenya	8.8
5	Slovak Republic	0.8	99	Uganda	9.0
5	Slovenia	0.8	100	Angola ⁴	9.3
5	Spain	0.8	101	Kazakhstan	9.4
5	Sweden	0.8	102	Russian Federation	9.5
5	United Kingdom	0.8	103	Malawi	9.7
32	Georgia ⁷	1.1	104	Tanzania	9.7
33	Puerto Rico	1.3	105	Cape Verde	10.3
33	United States	1.3	106	Ghana	10.4
35	New Zealand ⁸	1.5	107	Jordan ²	10.5
36	Peru	1.8	108	Argentina	10.5
37	Japan ⁶	2.2	109	Kyrgyz Republic	10.7
38	Australia ⁸	2.3	110	Zambia	10.7
39	Timor-Leste	2.5	111	Mali	10.8
40	Canada	2.7	112	Burkina Faso	10.8
41	Armenia	2.8	113	Senegal	10.8
42	Albania ⁸	2.8	114	Côte d'Ivoire	10.8
43	Ukraine ⁷	2.8	115	China ⁶	11.1
44	Montenegro ⁸	2.9	116	Mauritania ²	11.1
45	Croatia	3.2	117	Sri Lanka ⁷	11.3
46	Iceland	3.2	118	Brazil ⁷	11.4
47	Switzerland	3.5	119	Nigeria	11.4
48	Philippines ⁷	3.6	120	Guinea ⁷	11.5
49	Myanmar ²	3.9	121	Suriname ²	11.7
50	Costa Rica ⁶	3.9	122	Morocco ⁷	11.7
51	Norway	3.9	123	Guyana ⁷	11.8
52	Guatemala	3.9	124	India ⁴	12.4
53	Nicaragua	4.1	125	Venezuela	12.4
54	Oman ⁹	4.1	126	Ethiopia ⁷	12.7
55	Israel ³	4.1	127	Trinidad and Tobago ³	12.9
56	Bahrain ⁹	4.1	128	Cambodia ⁹	13.0
57	Kuwait ⁸	4.1	129	Bangladesh ²	13.7
58	United Arab Emirates ⁸	4.2	130	Gambia, The ⁷	13.7
59	Qatar ⁸	4.2	131	Sierra Leone ¹	13.8
60	Moldova	4.2	132	Cameroon ⁷	14.3
61	Saudi Arabia ⁸	4.2	133	Gabon ⁴	14.3
62	Honduras ³	4.6	134	Algeria ⁴	14.5
63	El Salvador	4.6	135	Chad ⁶	14.6
64	Indonesia	4.6	136	Egypt ⁴	16.0
65	Mongolia	4.6	137	Seychelles ²	16.0
66	Chile ³	4.6	138	Tunisia ³	16.3
67	Panama	4.9	139	Barbados	16.6
68	Serbia ⁹	5.0	140	Pakistan ³	16.9
69	Turkey	5.1	141	Nepal	17.7
70	Taiwan, China	5.2	142	Zimbabwe ²	21.0
71	Macedonia, FYR ⁷	5.3	143	Bhutan ²	22.7
72	Yemen	5.7	144	Iran, Islamic Rep. ⁶	27.1

SOURCE: International Trade Centre, Trade Competitiveness Map data

¹ 2006 ² 2007 ³ 2008 ⁴ 2009 ⁵ 2010 ⁶ 2011 ⁷ 2012 ⁸ 2014

6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership

In your country, how prevalent is foreign ownership of companies? [1 = extremely rare; 7 = highly prevalent] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.5	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.5	7
1	Luxembourg	6.3				73	Senegal	4.5			
2	Singapore	6.1				74	Trinidad and Tobago	4.5			
3	Ireland	6.1				75	Montenegro	4.5			
4	United Kingdom	6.1				76	Colombia	4.5			
5	Hong Kong SAR	6.1				77	Greece	4.5			
6	Slovak Republic	6.0				78	Kenya	4.5			
7	Czech Republic	6.0				79	Oman	4.5			
8	Estonia	5.8				80	Argentina	4.4			
9	New Zealand	5.7				81	Tunisia	4.4			
10	United Arab Emirates	5.7				82	Portugal	4.4			
11	Australia	5.7				83	Rwanda	4.4			
12	Puerto Rico	5.6				84	Cyprus	4.4			
13	Canada	5.5				85	Guyana	4.4			
14	Chile	5.5				86	Paraguay	4.4			
15	Hungary	5.5				87	Seychelles	4.4			
16	Botswana	5.5				88	Lithuania	4.4			
17	Barbados	5.5				89	Romania	4.3			
18	Netherlands	5.5				90	Nicaragua	4.3			
19	Panama	5.5				91	Brazil	4.3			
20	Gabon	5.4				92	Croatia	4.3			
21	Belgium	5.4				93	Lao PDR	4.3			
22	Bahrain	5.4				94	Zimbabwe	4.3			
23	France	5.4				95	Armenia	4.3			
24	Uruguay	5.4				96	Madagascar	4.3			
25	Denmark	5.4				97	Timor-Leste	4.2			
26	Zambia	5.3				98	India	4.2			
27	Japan	5.3				99	Korea, Rep.	4.2			
28	Costa Rica	5.3				100	Georgia	4.2			
29	Latvia	5.3				101	Kyrgyz Republic	4.1			
30	Malaysia	5.3				102	Turkey	4.1			
31	Norway	5.3				103	Vietnam	4.1			
32	Taiwan, China	5.2				104	Tanzania	4.1			
33	Uganda	5.2				105	Burkina Faso	4.1			
34	Sweden	5.2				106	Saudi Arabia	4.1			
35	Switzerland	5.2				107	Lesotho	4.0			
36	Namibia	5.1				108	Bulgaria	4.0			
37	Gambia, The	5.1				109	Serbia	4.0			
38	Mexico	5.1				110	El Salvador	4.0			
39	Dominican Republic	5.1				111	Kazakhstan	4.0			
40	Morocco	5.1				112	Macedonia, FYR	3.9			
41	United States	5.1				113	Lebanon	3.9			
42	South Africa	5.1				114	Pakistan	3.8			
43	Sierra Leone	5.1				115	Azerbaijan	3.8			
44	Finland	5.1				116	Suriname	3.8			
45	Peru	5.0				117	Moldova	3.7			
46	Germany	5.0				118	Bangladesh	3.7			
47	Jamaica	5.0				119	Guinea	3.5			
48	Spain	4.9				120	Mali	3.5			
49	Nigeria	4.9				121	Bolivia	3.5			
50	Austria	4.9				122	Ukraine	3.5			
51	Philippines	4.9				123	Italy	3.5			
52	Israel	4.9				124	Russian Federation	3.4			
53	Guatemala	4.9				125	Tajikistan	3.4			
54	Poland	4.9				126	Egypt	3.3			
55	Côte d'Ivoire	4.9				127	Nepal	3.3			
56	Mozambique	4.8				128	Chad	3.3			
57	Sri Lanka	4.8				129	Iceland	3.3			
58	Swaziland	4.8				130	Venezuela	3.2			
59	Qatar	4.8				131	Algeria	3.2			
60	Malta	4.8				132	Ethiopia	3.2			
61	Cameroon	4.8				133	Albania	3.2			
62	Honduras	4.7				134	Slovenia	3.2			
63	Mongolia	4.7				135	Myanmar	3.1			
64	Cambodia	4.7				136	Haiti	3.0			
65	Mauritius	4.7				137	Kuwait	3.0			
66	Jordan	4.6				138	Angola	2.9			
67	Malawi	4.6				139	Burundi	2.8			
68	Indonesia	4.6				140	Mauritania	2.7			
69	Cape Verde	4.5				141	Bhutan	2.6			
70	Thailand	4.5				142	Yemen	2.5			
71	China	4.5				143	Libya	2.4			
72	Ghana	4.5				144	Iran, Islamic Rep.	2.2			

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, to what extent do rules and regulations encourage or discourage foreign direct investment (FDI)? [1 = strongly discourage fdi; 7 = strongly encourage fdi] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.3	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.3	7
1	Ireland.....	6.6				73	Jordan.....	4.4			
2	Singapore.....	6.3				74	Montenegro.....	4.4			
3	Hong Kong SAR.....	6.2				75	Pakistan.....	4.4			
4	Luxembourg.....	5.9				76	Poland.....	4.4			
5	Rwanda.....	5.8				77	Dominican Republic.....	4.4			
6	United Arab Emirates.....	5.7				78	Kazakhstan.....	4.4			
7	Mauritius.....	5.6				79	Portugal.....	4.3			
8	United Kingdom.....	5.6				80	Sierra Leone.....	4.3			
9	Qatar.....	5.5				81	Azerbaijan.....	4.3			
10	Morocco.....	5.5				82	Tanzania.....	4.3			
11	Malaysia.....	5.5				83	Botswana.....	4.3			
12	Bahrain.....	5.5				84	Hungary.....	4.3			
13	Panama.....	5.4				85	Cape Verde.....	4.3			
14	Netherlands.....	5.4				86	Korea, Rep.....	4.2			
15	Malta.....	5.3				87	Ghana.....	4.2			
16	Taiwan, China.....	5.3				88	Bhutan.....	4.2			
17	Estonia.....	5.3				89	Gabon.....	4.2			
18	Chile.....	5.3				90	Spain.....	4.2			
19	Sri Lanka.....	5.2				91	Mongolia.....	4.2			
20	Macedonia, FYR.....	5.2				92	Nicaragua.....	4.2			
21	Uruguay.....	5.2				93	India.....	4.2			
22	Thailand.....	5.1				94	Ethiopia.....	4.2			
23	Puerto Rico.....	5.0				95	Saudi Arabia.....	4.2			
24	Zambia.....	5.0				96	Guatemala.....	4.2			
25	Sweden.....	5.0				97	Namibia.....	4.2			
26	China.....	5.0				98	Seychelles.....	4.1			
27	Finland.....	5.0				99	Malawi.....	4.1			
28	Georgia.....	4.9				100	Jamaica.....	4.1			
29	Oman.....	4.9				101	Lithuania.....	4.0			
30	Uganda.....	4.9				102	Madagascar.....	4.0			
31	Switzerland.....	4.9				103	Guyana.....	4.0			
32	Costa Rica.....	4.9				104	South Africa.....	4.0			
33	Cambodia.....	4.8				105	Romania.....	4.0			
34	Lao PDR.....	4.8				106	Swaziland.....	3.9			
35	Germany.....	4.8				107	Kyrgyz Republic.....	3.9			
36	Latvia.....	4.8				108	Moldova.....	3.9			
37	Vietnam.....	4.7				109	Mali.....	3.9			
38	Norway.....	4.7				110	Armenia.....	3.8			
39	Mozambique.....	4.7				111	Lebanon.....	3.8			
40	Peru.....	4.7				112	Suriname.....	3.8			
41	Barbados.....	4.7				113	Bulgaria.....	3.8			
42	Denmark.....	4.7				114	Brazil.....	3.7			
43	Belgium.....	4.7				115	El Salvador.....	3.7			
44	United States.....	4.7				116	Nepal.....	3.7			
45	Nigeria.....	4.7				117	Honduras.....	3.7			
46	Bangladesh.....	4.7				118	Russian Federation.....	3.7			
47	Lesotho.....	4.7				119	Timor-Leste.....	3.6			
48	Gambia, The.....	4.7				120	Bolivia.....	3.6			
49	Tunisia.....	4.6				121	Tajikistan.....	3.6			
50	Australia.....	4.6				122	Yemen.....	3.6			
51	Cyprus.....	4.6				123	Myanmar.....	3.6			
52	Canada.....	4.6				124	Egypt.....	3.6			
53	Burkina Faso.....	4.6				125	Ukraine.....	3.5			
54	Côte d'Ivoire.....	4.6				126	Haiti.....	3.5			
55	Trinidad and Tobago.....	4.6				127	Guinea.....	3.4			
56	New Zealand.....	4.6				128	Algeria.....	3.3			
57	Austria.....	4.6				129	Burundi.....	3.3			
58	Japan.....	4.6				130	Serbia.....	3.2			
59	Indonesia.....	4.6				131	Chad.....	3.1			
60	Mexico.....	4.6				132	Mauritania.....	3.1			
61	Israel.....	4.5				133	Greece.....	3.0			
62	Albania.....	4.5				134	Iran, Islamic Rep.....	3.0			
63	Colombia.....	4.5				135	Libya.....	3.0			
64	Slovak Republic.....	4.5				136	Slovenia.....	2.9			
65	Philippines.....	4.5				137	Iceland.....	2.9			
66	France.....	4.5				138	Italy.....	2.7			
67	Czech Republic.....	4.5				139	Kuwait.....	2.6			
68	Senegal.....	4.5				140	Croatia.....	2.6			
69	Cameroon.....	4.5				141	Angola.....	2.6			
70	Kenya.....	4.4				142	Zimbabwe.....	1.8			
71	Turkey.....	4.4				143	Argentina.....	1.8			
72	Paraguay.....	4.4				144	Venezuela.....	1.4			

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 the customs procedures (related to the entry and exit of merchandise)? [1 = not efficient at all; 7 = extremely efficient] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.1	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.1	7
1	Singapore	6.1				73	Peru	4.0			
2	Hong Kong SAR	6.1				74	Thailand	3.9			
3	United Arab Emirates	6.0				75	India	3.9			
4	Finland	6.0				76	El Salvador	3.9			
5	New Zealand	5.9				77	Kazakhstan	3.9			
6	Netherlands	5.6				78	Costa Rica	3.9			
7	Georgia	5.6				79	Seychelles	3.8			
8	Ireland	5.5				80	Malawi	3.8			
9	Luxembourg	5.5				81	Egypt	3.8			
10	Taiwan, China	5.5				82	Bolivia	3.8			
11	Qatar	5.4				83	Turkey	3.8			
12	United Kingdom	5.3				84	Uganda	3.8			
13	Estonia	5.3				85	Guyana	3.7			
14	Iceland	5.3				86	Romania	3.7			
15	Norway	5.2				87	Pakistan	3.7			
16	Rwanda	5.2				88	Guatemala	3.7			
17	Sweden	5.2				89	Moldova	3.7			
18	Switzerland	5.2				90	Cameroon	3.6			
19	Austria	5.2				91	Colombia	3.6			
20	Malaysia	5.2				92	Kenya	3.6			
21	Australia	5.2				93	Burkina Faso	3.6			
22	Belgium	5.2				94	Vietnam	3.6			
23	Denmark	5.2				95	Russian Federation	3.6			
24	Japan	5.1				96	Serbia	3.6			
25	Puerto Rico	5.1				97	Jamaica	3.6			
26	Portugal	5.1				98	Tajikistan	3.6			
27	Chile	5.0				99	Philippines	3.5			
28	Canada	4.9				100	Kuwait	3.5			
29	Cyprus	4.9				101	Gabon	3.5			
30	Slovenia	4.9				102	Swaziland	3.5			
31	Hungary	4.8				103	Honduras	3.5			
32	Oman	4.8				104	Mozambique	3.5			
33	United States	4.8				105	Bangladesh	3.5			
34	Spain	4.8				106	Tunisia	3.4			
35	France	4.7				107	Lesotho	3.4			
36	Macedonia, FYR	4.7				108	Armenia	3.4			
37	Germany	4.7				109	Kyrgyz Republic	3.4			
38	Mauritius	4.7				110	Sierra Leone	3.4			
39	Bahrain	4.7				111	Suriname	3.4			
40	Malta	4.7				112	Albania	3.4			
41	Croatia	4.6				113	Ghana	3.4			
42	Gambia, The	4.6				114	Madagascar	3.4			
43	Lithuania	4.6				115	Mongolia	3.3			
44	Jordan	4.5				116	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.3			
45	Latvia	4.5				117	Guinea	3.3			
46	Uruguay	4.5				118	Ukraine	3.3			
47	Czech Republic	4.5				119	Côte d'Ivoire	3.3			
48	Slovak Republic	4.5				120	Cape Verde	3.2			
49	Bhutan	4.5				121	Mali	3.2			
50	Panama	4.4				122	Azerbaijan	3.2			
51	Dominican Republic	4.4				123	Tanzania	3.2			
52	Korea, Rep.	4.4				124	Nepal	3.2			
53	Israel	4.4				125	Myanmar	3.2			
54	Saudi Arabia	4.3				126	Timor-Leste	3.1			
55	China	4.3				127	Trinidad and Tobago	3.1			
56	Senegal	4.3				128	Cambodia	3.1			
57	Morocco	4.3				129	Lebanon	3.1			
58	Poland	4.3				130	Nicaragua	3.1			
59	Zambia	4.2				131	Yemen	3.0			
60	Botswana	4.2				132	Nigeria	3.0			
61	Greece	4.2				133	Zimbabwe	3.0			
62	South Africa	4.1				134	Mauritania	3.0			
63	Lao PDR	4.1				135	Ethiopia	2.9			
64	Namibia	4.1				136	Burundi	2.9			
65	Montenegro	4.1				137	Algeria	2.8			
66	Paraguay	4.1				138	Brazil	2.7			
67	Bulgaria	4.1				139	Libya	2.6			
68	Indonesia	4.0				140	Haiti	2.3			
69	Sri Lanka	4.0				141	Chad	2.1			
70	Mexico	4.0				142	Argentina	2.0			
71	Italy	4.0				143	Angola	1.8			
72	Barbados	4.0				144	Venezuela	1.7			

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 | 2013 or most recent year available

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Hong Kong SAR	249.1	73	Bahrain ²	47.1
2	Singapore	167.5	74	Poland	45.9
3	Lesotho ²	127.4	75	Kenya ²	45.5
4	Luxembourg	125.3	76	Tanzania	45.2
5	Kyrgyz Republic	109.5	77	Romania	44.0
6	Belgium	107.9	78	Cyprus	43.8
7	Mauritania ²	102.0	79	Croatia	42.4
8	Malta	94.7	80	Mali ²	42.3
9	Cambodia	93.7	81	Chad ²	42.1
10	Slovak Republic	92.9	82	Madagascar ²	42.0
11	Estonia	91.6	83	Germany	41.3
12	Netherlands	88.9	84	Finland	41.2
13	Seychelles ²	88.8	85	South Africa	40.7
14	Guyana ²	88.4	86	Portugal	40.6
15	Hungary	87.8	87	Costa Rica	40.2
16	Vietnam	85.1	88	Rwanda ²	39.9
17	Lithuania	84.9	89	Sri Lanka ²	39.7
18	Puerto Rico	84.6	90	Burkina Faso ²	39.2
19	Ireland	83.6	91	Yemen ²	39.1
20	Czech Republic	82.1	92	Angola ²	38.9
21	Moldova	81.7	93	Switzerland	38.8
22	Slovenia	80.8	94	Sweden	38.7
23	Lebanon ²	80.4	95	Nepal	38.6
24	Malaysia	80.0	96	Bolivia	38.6
25	Thailand	78.9	97	Burundi ²	37.4
26	Jordan	77.7	98	Guatemala	36.8
27	United Arab Emirates ²	76.3	99	Ethiopia ²	36.4
28	Mozambique	75.4	100	Uganda	36.2
29	Macedonia, FYR	74.4	101	Libya ²	34.5
30	Mongolia	74.1	102	Chile	34.4
31	Bulgaria	73.5	103	Gabon ²	34.1
32	Malawi ²	70.2	104	Cameroon ²	33.9
33	Swaziland ²	68.8	105	Mexico	33.3
34	Namibia	68.1	106	Turkey	33.1
35	Honduras	67.4	107	United Kingdom	32.6
36	Mauritius	67.1	108	Israel	32.5
37	Montenegro	66.8	109	Canada	31.7
38	Latvia	65.6	110	France	31.7
39	Tajikistan	64.8	111	Algeria	31.7
40	Panama	64.3	112	India	31.7
41	Trinidad and Tobago ¹	63.9	113	Greece	31.7
42	Taiwan, China	63.7	114	Spain	31.6
43	Botswana ²	59.5	115	Dominican Republic	30.7
44	Tunisia	58.0	116	Lao PDR ²	30.6
45	Georgia	57.8	117	Qatar	30.5
46	Serbia	57.6	118	Bangladesh	30.1
47	Nicaragua	57.3	119	Philippines	29.7
48	Jamaica	56.8	120	Saudi Arabia	28.7
49	Suriname	56.3	121	New Zealand	28.6
50	Bhutan ²	56.3	122	Italy	28.2
51	Sierra Leone ²	55.3	123	Kazakhstan	27.7
52	Austria	54.6	124	Egypt	27.5
53	Albania	54.0	125	Nigeria	27.0
54	Senegal ²	53.7	126	Azerbaijan	26.6
55	Guinea ²	53.6	127	Uruguay	26.2
56	Armenia	53.5	128	Norway	26.0
57	Gambia, The ²	53.2	129	Indonesia	25.4
58	Barbados	52.5	130	China	24.8
59	Iceland	52.2	131	Peru	24.8
60	Ukraine	51.9	132	Kuwait ²	24.6
61	Cape Verde	51.0	133	Russian Federation	22.1
62	Korea, Rep.	50.9	134	Pakistan	21.6
63	Ghana	50.5	135	Japan	20.3
64	Côte d'Ivoire ²	50.3	136	Australia	20.2
65	Zimbabwe ¹	50.1	137	Argentina	19.0
66	Paraguay ²	49.7	138	Venezuela	18.9
67	Haiti ²	49.5	139	Colombia	18.4
68	El Salvador	49.4	140	Myanmar ¹	18.0
69	Morocco	49.1	141	Timor-Leste ²	17.9
70	Zambia ²	48.6	142	Iran, Islamic Rep. ²	17.5
71	Oman ²	47.7	143	United States	16.4
72	Denmark	47.5	144	Brazil	14.9

SOURCES: World Trade Organization, *Statistical Database: Time Series on Merchandise and Commercial Services* (accessed July 02, 2014); International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2014 edition); national sources

¹ 2011 ² 2012

6.15 Degree of customer orientation

In your country, how well do companies treat customers? [1 = indifferent to customer satisfaction; 7 = highly responsive to customers and seek customer retention] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.5	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.5	7
1	Japan	6.3				73	Ghana	4.5			
2	Switzerland	6.0				74	Madagascar	4.5			
3	Austria	5.8				75	Honduras	4.5			
4	Qatar	5.8				76	Dominican Republic	4.4			
5	New Zealand	5.7				77	Cambodia	4.4			
6	United Arab Emirates	5.7				78	Kuwait	4.4			
7	Hong Kong SAR	5.7				79	Montenegro	4.4			
8	Taiwan, China	5.6				80	Kyrgyz Republic	4.4			
9	Belgium	5.6				81	Malta	4.4			
10	Denmark	5.5				82	Morocco	4.4			
11	Malaysia	5.5				83	Russian Federation	4.4			
12	Singapore	5.5				84	Romania	4.4			
13	Korea, Rep.	5.5				85	Hungary	4.4			
14	United States	5.4				86	Côte d'Ivoire	4.4			
15	Canada	5.4				87	Lebanon	4.4			
16	Luxembourg	5.4				88	Chile	4.3			
17	Thailand	5.4				89	Tunisia	4.3			
18	Sweden	5.4				90	Myanmar	4.3			
19	Norway	5.4				91	Barbados	4.3			
20	Germany	5.3				92	Uruguay	4.3			
21	Guatemala	5.3				93	Panama	4.2			
22	Iceland	5.3				94	Mongolia	4.2			
23	Netherlands	5.3				95	Mali	4.2			
24	Ireland	5.3				96	Cameroon	4.2			
25	Philippines	5.2				97	Tajikistan	4.2			
26	Finland	5.2				98	Pakistan	4.2			
27	Sri Lanka	5.2				99	Paraguay	4.1			
28	Puerto Rico	5.2				100	Moldova	4.1			
29	United Kingdom	5.2				101	Burkina Faso	4.1			
30	Lithuania	5.2				102	Uganda	4.1			
31	Estonia	5.1				103	Israel	4.1			
32	Turkey	5.1				104	Swaziland	4.1			
33	Portugal	5.1				105	Vietnam	4.1			
34	Cyprus	5.1				106	Bhutan	4.1			
35	Kenya	5.1				107	Rwanda	4.1			
36	Egypt	5.1				108	Malawi	4.0			
37	Costa Rica	5.1				109	Bangladesh	4.0			
38	Latvia	5.0				110	India	4.0			
39	Indonesia	5.0				111	Yemen	4.0			
40	Bulgaria	5.0				112	Gabon	4.0			
41	France	5.0				113	Nigeria	3.9			
42	Colombia	5.0				114	Guyana	3.9			
43	Italy	5.0				115	Seychelles	3.9			
44	El Salvador	4.9				116	Serbia	3.9			
45	Slovenia	4.9				117	Tanzania	3.9			
46	Australia	4.9				118	Jamaica	3.8			
47	Jordan	4.9				119	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.8			
48	Oman	4.9				120	Nepal	3.8			
49	Poland	4.9				121	Georgia	3.8			
50	Mauritius	4.8				122	Mozambique	3.7			
51	Peru	4.8				123	Sierra Leone	3.7			
52	Bahrain	4.8				124	Ethiopia	3.7			
53	Gambia, The	4.7				125	Algeria	3.6			
54	Macedonia, FYR	4.7				126	Suriname	3.6			
55	Mexico	4.7				127	Zimbabwe	3.6			
56	Zambia	4.7				128	Argentina	3.6			
57	Albania	4.7				129	Cape Verde	3.6			
58	Senegal	4.7				130	Bolivia	3.5			
59	Czech Republic	4.7				131	Nicaragua	3.5			
60	Croatia	4.6				132	Botswana	3.5			
61	Brazil	4.6				133	Lesotho	3.5			
62	Greece	4.6				134	Namibia	3.5			
63	Saudi Arabia	4.6				135	Timor-Leste	3.4			
64	Slovak Republic	4.6				136	Guinea	3.4			
65	Kazakhstan	4.6				137	Libya	3.4			
66	Armenia	4.6				138	Trinidad and Tobago	3.3			
67	South Africa	4.6				139	Burundi	3.3			
68	Lao PDR	4.6				140	Venezuela	3.2			
69	Azerbaijan	4.6				141	Haiti	2.9			
70	China	4.5				142	Mauritania	2.8			
71	Spain	4.5				143	Chad	2.8			
72	Ukraine	4.5				144	Angola	2.4			

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, how do buyers make purchasing decisions? [1 = based solely on the lowest price; 7 = based on a sophisticated analysis of performance attributes] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.4	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.4	7
1	Japan	5.3				73	Ukraine	3.4			
2	Qatar	5.2				74	Zambia	3.4			
3	Switzerland	5.0				75	Trinidad and Tobago	3.4			
4	Malaysia	4.9				76	Czech Republic	3.4			
5	Luxembourg	4.7				77	Armenia	3.4			
6	Finland	4.6				78	Swaziland	3.4			
7	Hong Kong SAR	4.6				79	Colombia	3.3			
8	United Kingdom	4.6				80	Pakistan	3.3			
9	United Arab Emirates	4.5				81	Namibia	3.3			
10	United States	4.5				82	Côte d'Ivoire	3.3			
11	Singapore	4.5				83	Argentina	3.3			
12	Sweden	4.5				84	Greece	3.3			
13	New Zealand	4.5				85	Vietnam	3.3			
14	Taiwan, China	4.3				86	Guyana	3.3			
15	Germany	4.3				87	Lebanon	3.3			
16	Canada	4.3				88	Nigeria	3.3			
17	Netherlands	4.3				89	Kenya	3.2			
18	China	4.3				90	Honduras	3.2			
19	Norway	4.3				91	Tunisia	3.2			
20	Belgium	4.3				92	Senegal	3.2			
21	Ireland	4.2				93	Poland	3.2			
22	Sri Lanka	4.1				94	Lithuania	3.2			
23	Thailand	4.1				95	Nepal	3.2			
24	Korea, Rep.	4.1				96	Georgia	3.1			
25	Bahrain	4.0				97	Latvia	3.1			
26	Puerto Rico	4.0				98	Dominican Republic	3.1			
27	Austria	4.0				99	Gambia, The	3.1			
28	Kazakhstan	4.0				100	Morocco	3.1			
29	Chile	4.0				101	Tanzania	3.1			
30	Azerbaijan	4.0				102	Algeria	3.0			
31	South Africa	4.0				103	Moldova	3.0			
32	France	3.9				104	Suriname	3.0			
33	Malta	3.9				105	Albania	3.0			
34	El Salvador	3.9				106	Mongolia	3.0			
35	Indonesia	3.9				107	Romania	3.0			
36	Mauritius	3.8				108	Estonia	3.0			
37	Cyprus	3.8				109	Nicaragua	3.0			
38	India	3.8				110	Cape Verde	2.9			
39	Panama	3.8				111	Bulgaria	2.9			
40	Peru	3.8				112	Botswana	2.9			
41	Iceland	3.8				113	Montenegro	2.9			
42	Israel	3.8				114	Mali	2.9			
43	Italy	3.8				115	Zimbabwe	2.9			
44	Russian Federation	3.7				116	Slovenia	2.9			
45	Lao PDR	3.7				117	Malawi	2.9			
46	Philippines	3.7				118	Macedonia, FYR	2.8			
47	Denmark	3.7				119	Gabon	2.8			
48	Australia	3.7				120	Paraguay	2.8			
49	Costa Rica	3.7				121	Venezuela	2.8			
50	Tajikistan	3.6				122	Bhutan	2.8			
51	Bolivia	3.6				123	Cameroon	2.8			
52	Saudi Arabia	3.6				124	Hungary	2.7			
53	Jordan	3.6				125	Ethiopia	2.7			
54	Uruguay	3.6				126	Slovak Republic	2.7			
55	Lesotho	3.6				127	Myanmar	2.7			
56	Guatemala	3.6				128	Croatia	2.7			
57	Seychelles	3.6				129	Mozambique	2.7			
58	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.5				130	Sierra Leone	2.6			
59	Oman	3.5				131	Egypt	2.6			
60	Brazil	3.5				132	Timor-Leste	2.5			
61	Rwanda	3.5				133	Madagascar	2.5			
62	Bangladesh	3.5				134	Haiti	2.5			
63	Mexico	3.5				135	Mauritania	2.5			
64	Portugal	3.5				136	Uganda	2.4			
65	Jamaica	3.5				137	Serbia	2.4			
66	Cambodia	3.5				138	Angola	2.3			
67	Turkey	3.5				139	Libya	2.3			
68	Spain	3.4				140	Yemen	2.2			
69	Ghana	3.4				141	Burundi	2.2			
70	Barbados	3.4				142	Chad	2.0			
71	Kyrgyz Republic	3.4				143	Guinea	1.9			
72	Kuwait	3.4				144	Burkina Faso	1.9			

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 would you characterize labor-employer relations? [1 = generally confrontational; 7 = generally cooperative] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.4	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.4	7
1	Switzerland	6.2				73	Guyana	4.3			
2	Singapore	6.1				74	Cambodia	4.2			
3	Denmark	6.0				75	Jamaica	4.2			
4	Norway	5.8				76	Israel	4.2			
5	Qatar	5.7				77	Madagascar	4.2			
6	Japan	5.6				78	Belgium	4.2			
7	Netherlands	5.5				79	Vietnam	4.2			
8	New Zealand	5.5				80	Georgia	4.2			
9	Hong Kong SAR	5.5				81	El Salvador	4.2			
10	United Arab Emirates	5.5				82	Lebanon	4.2			
11	Iceland	5.4				83	Morocco	4.2			
12	Austria	5.4				84	Sierra Leone	4.1			
13	Costa Rica	5.4				85	Ghana	4.1			
14	Malaysia	5.4				86	Moldova	4.1			
15	Luxembourg	5.4				87	Lithuania	4.1			
16	Ireland	5.4				88	Kyrgyz Republic	4.1			
17	Sweden	5.4				89	Russian Federation	4.1			
18	Guatemala	5.2				90	India	4.1			
19	Germany	5.2				91	Uganda	4.1			
20	Bahrain	5.1				92	Mongolia	4.1			
21	Lao PDR	5.1				93	Spain	4.1			
22	United Kingdom	5.1				94	Burkina Faso	4.1			
23	Taiwan, China	5.1				95	Egypt	4.0			
24	Rwanda	5.0				96	Turkey	4.0			
25	Oman	5.0				97	Ethiopia	4.0			
26	Canada	5.0				98	Yemen	4.0			
27	Finland	5.0				99	Seychelles	4.0			
28	Estonia	4.9				100	Poland	4.0			
29	Philippines	4.9				101	Namibia	4.0			
30	Puerto Rico	4.9				102	Lesotho	4.0			
31	Mauritius	4.9				103	Libya	4.0			
32	Thailand	4.9				104	Bangladesh	4.0			
33	Barbados	4.9				105	Slovak Republic	4.0			
34	Malta	4.8				106	Montenegro	4.0			
35	Latvia	4.8				107	Pakistan	3.9			
36	Cyprus	4.8				108	Greece	3.9			
37	Albania	4.7				109	Australia	3.9			
38	Gambia, The	4.7				110	Timor-Leste	3.9			
39	Sri Lanka	4.7				111	Bulgaria	3.9			
40	Côte d'Ivoire	4.7				112	Zimbabwe	3.9			
41	Honduras	4.7				113	Gabon	3.9			
42	Armenia	4.7				114	Cape Verde	3.9			
43	United States	4.7				115	Myanmar	3.8			
44	Jordan	4.6				116	Haiti	3.8			
45	Mexico	4.6				117	Tanzania	3.8			
46	Indonesia	4.6				118	Tunisia	3.8			
47	Colombia	4.6				119	Ukraine	3.8			
48	Chile	4.6				120	Bolivia	3.7			
49	Kazakhstan	4.5				121	Slovenia	3.7			
50	Saudi Arabia	4.5				122	Suriname	3.7			
51	Panama	4.5				123	Brazil	3.7			
52	Czech Republic	4.5				124	Guinea	3.7			
53	Mali	4.5				125	Romania	3.7			
54	Tajikistan	4.5				126	Croatia	3.7			
55	Dominican Republic	4.5				127	Chad	3.6			
56	Kuwait	4.5				128	Cameroon	3.6			
57	Senegal	4.4				129	France	3.6			
58	China	4.4				130	Algeria	3.6			
59	Paraguay	4.4				131	Mozambique	3.6			
60	Zambia	4.4				132	Korea, Rep.	3.6			
61	Nigeria	4.4				133	Trinidad and Tobago	3.5			
62	Bhutan	4.3				134	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.5			
63	Macedonia, FYR	4.3				135	Argentina	3.5			
64	Peru	4.3				136	Mauritania	3.4			
65	Portugal	4.3				137	Italy	3.4			
66	Azerbaijan	4.3				138	Burundi	3.4			
67	Nicaragua	4.3				139	Uruguay	3.4			
68	Malawi	4.3				140	Serbia	3.3			
69	Botswana	4.3				141	Nepal	3.2			
70	Kenya	4.3				142	Angola	3.2			
71	Hungary	4.3				143	Venezuela	2.9			
72	Swaziland	4.3				144	South Africa	2.5			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this Report.

7.02 Flexibility of wage determination

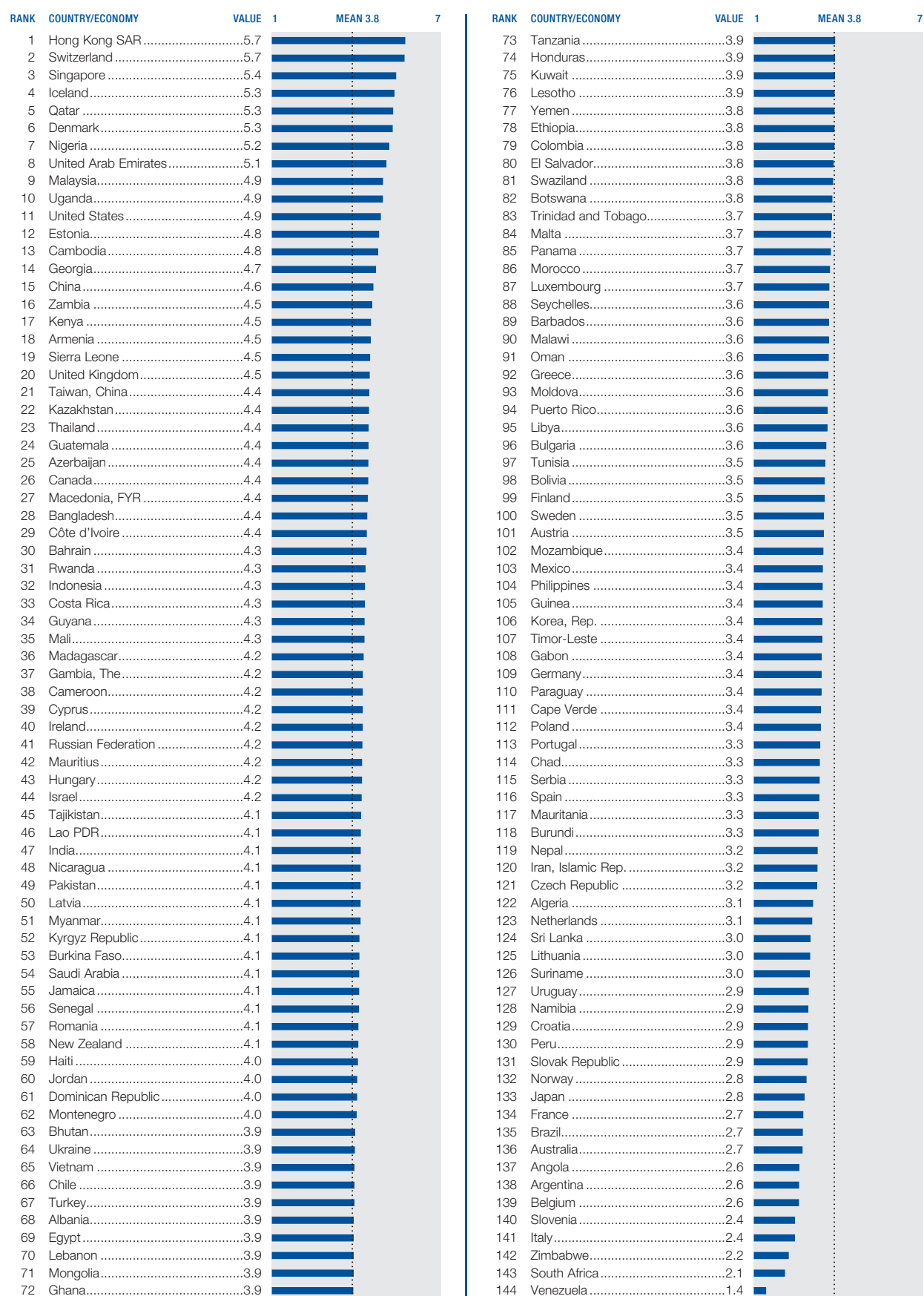
In your country, how are wages generally set? [1 = by a centralized bargaining process; 7 = by each individual company] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.9	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.9	7
1	Estonia	6.2				73	Jordan	5.0			
2	Uganda	6.2				74	Ethiopia	5.0			
3	United Arab Emirates	6.1				75	Montenegro	5.0			
4	Hong Kong SAR	6.1				76	Costa Rica	5.0			
5	Qatar	6.0				77	Ukraine	4.9			
6	Latvia	6.0				78	Israel	4.9			
7	Singapore	6.0				79	Ireland	4.9			
8	Lithuania	6.0				80	Cape Verde	4.9			
9	Japan	5.9				81	Barbados	4.9			
10	United Kingdom	5.8				82	Libya	4.9			
11	Yemen	5.8				83	Seychelles	4.9			
12	Bahrain	5.8				84	China	4.8			
13	Saudi Arabia	5.8				85	Bangladesh	4.8			
14	New Zealand	5.8				86	Philippines	4.8			
15	Switzerland	5.7				87	France	4.8			
16	Kyrgyz Republic	5.7				88	Mexico	4.8			
17	Mongolia	5.7				89	Tajikistan	4.8			
18	Macedonia, FYR	5.7				90	Nicaragua	4.8			
19	Puerto Rico	5.7				91	Namibia	4.8			
20	Kazakhstan	5.7				92	Cambodia	4.8			
21	Guatemala	5.7				93	Portugal	4.7			
22	Lao PDR	5.7				94	Mali	4.7			
23	Gambia, The	5.7				95	Côte d'Ivoire	4.7			
24	United States	5.6				96	Luxembourg	4.7			
25	Chile	5.6				97	Honduras	4.7			
26	Georgia	5.6				98	Cameroon	4.7			
27	Oman	5.6				99	Mauritius	4.7			
28	Russian Federation	5.6				100	Trinidad and Tobago	4.6			
29	Poland	5.6				101	Mauritania	4.6			
30	Moldova	5.5				102	Slovak Republic	4.6			
31	Taiwan, China	5.5				103	Pakistan	4.6			
32	Paraguay	5.5				104	Algeria	4.6			
33	Malaysia	5.5				105	Tanzania	4.6			
34	Croatia	5.5				106	Panama	4.6			
35	Nigeria	5.5				107	Denmark	4.5			
36	Myanmar	5.5				108	Cyprus	4.5			
37	Morocco	5.4				109	Swaziland	4.5			
38	Jamaica	5.4				110	Timor-Leste	4.5			
39	Peru	5.4				111	Gabon	4.5			
40	Azerbaijan	5.4				112	Senegal	4.5			
41	Sri Lanka	5.4				113	India	4.4			
42	Botswana	5.4				114	Indonesia	4.4			
43	Czech Republic	5.4				115	Nepal	4.4			
44	Bulgaria	5.4				116	Thailand	4.3			
45	Serbia	5.4				117	Spain	4.2			
46	Canada	5.4				118	Greece	4.2			
47	Guinea	5.3				119	Tunisia	4.2			
48	Malawi	5.3				120	Iceland	4.1			
49	Turkey	5.3				121	Albania	4.1			
50	Burkina Faso	5.3				122	Angola	4.1			
51	Lebanon	5.3				123	Lesotho	4.0			
52	Malta	5.3				124	Bolivia	4.0			
53	Colombia	5.3				125	Brazil	4.0			
54	Rwanda	5.3				126	El Salvador	3.9			
55	Dominican Republic	5.2				127	Slovenia	3.9			
56	Kuwait	5.2				128	Mozambique	3.9			
57	Madagascar	5.2				129	Belgium	3.8			
58	Korea, Rep.	5.2				130	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.8			
59	Bhutan	5.2				131	Venezuela	3.7			
60	Vietnam	5.1				132	Australia	3.7			
61	Burundi	5.1				133	Norway	3.7			
62	Haiti	5.1				134	Sweden	3.6			
63	Zambia	5.1				135	Netherlands	3.5			
64	Hungary	5.1				136	Germany	3.4			
65	Armenia	5.1				137	Ghana	3.3			
66	Chad	5.1				138	Italy	3.0			
67	Egypt	5.1				139	South Africa	2.7			
68	Romania	5.0				140	Argentina	2.6			
69	Kenya	5.0				141	Zimbabwe	2.6			
70	Guyana	5.0				142	Austria	2.5			
71	Sierra Leone	5.0				143	Finland	2.4			
72	Suriname	5.0				144	Uruguay	2.4			

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, how would you characterize the hiring and firing of workers? [1 = heavily impeded by regulations; 7 = extremely flexible] | 2013–14 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 | 2013

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Denmark.....	0.0	73	Brazil.....	15.4
1	New Zealand.....	0.0	74	Tajikistan.....	15.5
1	Puerto Rico.....	0.0	75	India.....	15.8
1	United States.....	0.0	76	Burundi.....	15.9
5	Austria.....	2.0	76	Greece.....	15.9
6	Singapore.....	3.0	78	Barbados.....	16.0
7	Romania.....	4.0	79	Nigeria.....	16.2
8	Bahrain.....	4.3	80	Colombia.....	16.7
8	Japan.....	4.3	80	Guyana.....	16.7
8	Oman.....	4.3	80	Malawi.....	16.7
8	Timor-Leste.....	4.3	83	Algeria.....	17.3
8	United Arab Emirates.....	4.3	83	Kyrgyz Republic.....	17.3
13	Georgia.....	4.3	83	Russian Federation.....	17.3
13	Jordan.....	4.3	86	Spain.....	17.4
15	Cyprus.....	5.7	87	Panama.....	18.1
16	Hong Kong SAR.....	5.8	88	Costa Rica.....	18.7
17	Kenya.....	6.5	89	Poland.....	18.8
18	Italy.....	7.2	89	Slovak Republic.....	18.8
19	Belgium.....	7.2	91	Ethiopia.....	19.1
20	Malta.....	7.3	92	Cambodia.....	19.4
21	Bulgaria.....	7.5	93	Saudi Arabia.....	19.5
22	Serbia.....	7.7	94	Myanmar.....	20.2
23	Guinea.....	7.9	95	Czech Republic.....	20.2
24	Bhutan.....	8.3	96	Trinidad and Tobago.....	20.5
25	United Kingdom.....	8.5	97	Morocco.....	20.7
26	Kazakhstan.....	8.7	98	Uruguay.....	20.8
26	Lebanon.....	8.7	99	Albania.....	20.8
26	Mongolia.....	8.7	100	Germany.....	21.6
26	Netherlands.....	8.7	101	Azerbaijan.....	21.7
26	Norway.....	8.7	101	Luxembourg.....	21.7
26	Uganda.....	8.7	103	Botswana.....	21.7
32	Suriname.....	8.8	104	Mexico.....	22.0
33	South Africa.....	9.3	105	Taiwan, China.....	22.6
33	Tanzania.....	9.3	106	Moldova.....	22.6
35	Latvia.....	9.7	107	El Salvador.....	22.9
35	Namibia.....	9.7	108	Portugal.....	23.1
37	Canada.....	10.0	109	Iran, Islamic Rep.....	23.1
38	Finland.....	10.1	110	Qatar.....	23.2
38	Haiti.....	10.1	111	Malaysia.....	23.9
38	Iceland.....	10.1	112	Lithuania.....	24.6
38	Switzerland.....	10.1	112	Vietnam.....	24.6
42	Libya.....	10.3	114	Gambia, The.....	26.0
43	Burkina Faso.....	10.5	115	Paraguay.....	26.1
43	Mauritania.....	10.5	116	Dominican Republic.....	26.2
45	Mauritius.....	10.6	117	Guatemala.....	27.0
46	Slovenia.....	10.7	118	Nepal.....	27.2
47	Armenia.....	11.0	118	Pakistan.....	27.2
48	Montenegro.....	11.2	120	Chile.....	27.4
49	Peru.....	11.4	120	China.....	27.4
50	Australia.....	11.7	120	Korea, Rep.....	27.4
51	France.....	11.8	120	Yemen.....	27.4
52	Tunisia.....	12.1	124	Israel.....	27.4
53	Ireland.....	12.2	124	Philippines.....	27.4
54	Madagascar.....	12.3	126	Kuwait.....	28.1
55	Estonia.....	12.9	127	Cape Verde.....	29.5
56	Rwanda.....	13.0	128	Turkey.....	29.8
57	Chad.....	13.0	129	Argentina.....	30.3
57	Macedonia, FYR.....	13.0	129	Honduras.....	30.3
57	Ukraine.....	13.0	131	Bangladesh.....	31.0
60	Côte d'Ivoire.....	13.1	132	Angola.....	31.0
61	Hungary.....	13.4	133	Thailand.....	36.0
62	Seychelles.....	13.5	134	Egypt.....	36.8
63	Mali.....	13.7	135	Mozambique.....	37.5
64	Senegal.....	13.7	136	Lao PDR.....	47.2
65	Jamaica.....	14.0	137	Ghana.....	49.8
66	Sweden.....	14.4	138	Zambia.....	50.6
67	Swaziland.....	14.6	139	Indonesia.....	57.8
68	Gabon.....	14.8	140	Sri Lanka.....	58.5
69	Nicaragua.....	14.9	141	Sierra Leone.....	78.3
70	Lesotho.....	15.0	142	Zimbabwe.....	82.3
71	Croatia.....	15.1	143	Bolivia.....	not possible
72	Cameroon.....	15.3	143	Venezuela.....	not possible

SOURCES: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2014: Understanding Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises*; World Economic Forum's calculations

7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work

In your country, to what extent do taxes reduce the incentive to work? [1 = significantly reduce the incentive to work; 7 = do not reduce incentive to work at all] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.7	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.7	7
1	Bahrain	6.3				73	Finland	3.6			
2	Qatar	6.3				74	Uganda	3.6			
3	United Arab Emirates	6.2				75	Kenya	3.6			
4	Singapore	6.0				76	Bolivia	3.6			
5	Hong Kong SAR	5.9				77	Gambia, The	3.6			
6	Oman	5.8				78	Mozambique	3.6			
7	Kuwait	5.3				79	Bangladesh	3.6			
8	Malaysia	5.1				80	Australia	3.5			
9	Mauritius	5.1				81	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.5			
10	Luxembourg	5.1				82	Pakistan	3.5			
11	Switzerland	5.1				83	Suriname	3.5			
12	New Zealand	5.0				84	Cameroon	3.5			
13	Saudi Arabia	4.9				85	Nepal	3.5			
14	Botswana	4.6				86	Vietnam	3.4			
15	South Africa	4.5				87	Azerbaijan	3.4			
16	Rwanda	4.5				88	Poland	3.4			
17	Paraguay	4.4				89	Cape Verde	3.4			
18	Cyprus	4.4				90	Haiti	3.4			
19	Macedonia, FYR	4.4				91	Bulgaria	3.4			
20	Georgia	4.4				92	Kyrgyz Republic	3.4			
21	Nigeria	4.3				93	Ireland	3.4			
22	Trinidad and Tobago	4.3				94	Armenia	3.4			
23	Canada	4.3				95	Jordan	3.3			
24	Estonia	4.3				96	Mali	3.3			
25	Gabon	4.2				97	Algeria	3.3			
26	Zambia	4.2				98	Turkey	3.3			
27	Malta	4.2				99	Iceland	3.3			
28	Chile	4.2				100	Malawi	3.3			
29	Norway	4.2				101	Zimbabwe	3.3			
30	Sweden	4.2				102	Jamaica	3.3			
31	Indonesia	4.1				103	Latvia	3.3			
32	Lao PDR	4.1				104	Peru	3.2			
33	United Kingdom	4.1				105	Tanzania	3.2			
34	Cambodia	4.1				106	Ethiopia	3.2			
35	Panama	4.0				107	Nicaragua	3.2			
36	China	4.0				108	El Salvador	3.2			
37	United States	4.0				109	Tajikistan	3.2			
38	Ghana	4.0				110	Czech Republic	3.1			
39	Namibia	4.0				111	Madagascar	3.1			
40	Lesotho	4.0				112	Puerto Rico	3.1			
41	Angola	4.0				113	Korea, Rep.	3.1			
42	Morocco	3.9				114	Venezuela	3.1			
43	Kazakhstan	3.9				115	Russian Federation	3.0			
44	Senegal	3.9				116	Mexico	3.0			
45	India	3.9				117	Egypt	3.0			
46	Bhutan	3.9				118	Dominican Republic	2.9			
47	Philippines	3.9				119	Slovak Republic	2.9			
48	Seychelles	3.9				120	Uruguay	2.9			
49	Taiwan, China	3.9				121	Austria	2.9			
50	Sri Lanka	3.9				122	Colombia	2.9			
51	Lebanon	3.8				123	Moldova	2.9			
52	Libya	3.8				124	Lithuania	2.9			
53	Albania	3.8				125	France	2.9			
54	Sierra Leone	3.8				126	Mauritania	2.8			
55	Guatemala	3.8				127	Yemen	2.8			
56	Myanmar	3.8				128	Hungary	2.8			
57	Guinea	3.8				129	Honduras	2.8			
58	Barbados	3.8				130	Spain	2.8			
59	Timor-Leste	3.8				131	Portugal	2.8			
60	Thailand	3.8				132	Denmark	2.7			
61	Japan	3.8				133	Burundi	2.7			
62	Netherlands	3.7				134	Chad	2.7			
63	Burkina Faso	3.7				135	Ukraine	2.6			
64	Costa Rica	3.7				136	Serbia	2.6			
65	Montenegro	3.7				137	Slovenia	2.5			
66	Côte d'Ivoire	3.7				138	Greece	2.5			
67	Germany	3.7				139	Brazil	2.5			
68	Mongolia	3.6				140	Romania	2.5			
69	Swaziland	3.6				141	Belgium	2.3			
70	Israel	3.6				142	Croatia	2.2			
71	Tunisia	3.6				143	Italy	1.9			
72	Guyana	3.6				144	Argentina	1.9			

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 worker productivity? [1 = not related to worker productivity; 7 = strongly related to worker productivity] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.9	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.9	7
1	Hong Kong SAR	5.5				73	Finland	3.9			
2	Malaysia	5.4				74	Montenegro	3.9			
3	Qatar	5.4				75	Peru	3.9			
4	Singapore	5.3				76	Israel	3.9			
5	Switzerland	5.3				77	France	3.9			
6	United Arab Emirates	5.2				78	Croatia	3.9			
7	Taiwan, China	5.1				79	Myanmar	3.9			
8	Lao PDR	5.0				80	Honduras	3.8			
9	Estonia	4.9				81	Turkey	3.8			
10	United States	4.8				82	Botswana	3.8			
11	Japan	4.8				83	Dominican Republic	3.8			
12	Lithuania	4.8				84	Lesotho	3.8			
13	Latvia	4.8				85	Guyana	3.8			
14	Mongolia	4.8				86	Pakistan	3.8			
15	China	4.8				87	Mexico	3.8			
16	Kazakhstan	4.7				88	Sweden	3.8			
17	United Kingdom	4.7				89	Bolivia	3.8			
18	Macedonia, FYR	4.7				90	Senegal	3.8			
19	Czech Republic	4.6				91	Timor-Leste	3.7			
20	Bahrain	4.6				92	Norway	3.7			
21	New Zealand	4.6				93	Swaziland	3.7			
22	Puerto Rico	4.6				94	Netherlands	3.7			
23	Vietnam	4.6				95	Colombia	3.7			
24	Russian Federation	4.6				96	Zambia	3.6			
25	Saudi Arabia	4.5				97	Tunisia	3.6			
26	Kyrgyz Republic	4.5				98	Yemen	3.6			
27	Philippines	4.5				99	Ethiopia	3.6			
28	Ireland	4.5				100	Belgium	3.6			
29	Canada	4.5				101	Panama	3.5			
30	Indonesia	4.5				102	Seychelles	3.5			
31	Ukraine	4.5				103	Bangladesh	3.5			
32	Slovak Republic	4.4				104	Kuwait	3.5			
33	Albania	4.4				105	Sierra Leone	3.5			
34	Azerbaijan	4.4				106	Mali	3.5			
35	Moldova	4.4				107	Namibia	3.5			
36	Korea, Rep.	4.4				108	Slovenia	3.5			
37	Sri Lanka	4.4				109	Paraguay	3.5			
38	Tajikistan	4.4				110	El Salvador	3.5			
39	Cambodia	4.3				111	Barbados	3.5			
40	Germany	4.3				112	Gabon	3.4			
41	Chile	4.3				113	Portugal	3.4			
42	Bhutan	4.3				114	Cameroon	3.4			
43	Luxembourg	4.3				115	Jamaica	3.4			
44	Jordan	4.3				116	Serbia	3.4			
45	Gambia, The	4.3				117	Brazil	3.3			
46	Guatemala	4.3				118	Cape Verde	3.3			
47	Mauritius	4.2				119	Haiti	3.3			
48	Armenia	4.2				120	Suriname	3.3			
49	Iceland	4.2				121	Greece	3.3			
50	Thailand	4.2				122	Tanzania	3.3			
51	Nigeria	4.2				123	Algeria	3.3			
52	Costa Rica	4.2				124	Trinidad and Tobago	3.3			
53	Poland	4.1				125	Australia	3.2			
54	Côte d'Ivoire	4.1				126	Uganda	3.2			
55	Bulgaria	4.1				127	Spain	3.2			
56	Kenya	4.1				128	Nepal	3.1			
57	Georgia	4.1				129	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.1			
58	Malta	4.1				130	Burkina Faso	3.1			
59	Cyprus	4.0				131	Egypt	3.0			
60	Lebanon	4.0				132	Libya	3.0			
61	Malawi	4.0				133	Mozambique	2.9			
62	Denmark	4.0				134	Guinea	2.8			
63	Ghana	4.0				135	Chad	2.8			
64	Hungary	4.0				136	South Africa	2.7			
65	Morocco	4.0				137	Burundi	2.6			
66	Romania	4.0				138	Venezuela	2.6			
67	Nicaragua	4.0				139	Italy	2.6			
68	Rwanda	4.0				140	Mauritania	2.5			
69	India	4.0				141	Angola	2.5			
70	Oman	3.9				142	Argentina	2.5			
71	Madagascar	3.9				143	Zimbabwe	2.3			
72	Austria	3.9				144	Uruguay	2.3			

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] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.2	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.2	7
1	New Zealand	6.5				73	Portugal	4.2			
2	Norway	6.2				74	Slovak Republic	4.2			
3	Finland	6.2				75	Kazakhstan	4.2			
4	Netherlands	6.1				76	Israel	4.2			
5	Denmark	6.0				77	India	4.2			
6	Singapore	6.0				78	Georgia	4.1			
7	Switzerland	5.9				79	Mexico	4.1			
8	Canada	5.9				80	Honduras	4.1			
9	Sweden	5.9				81	Senegal	4.1			
10	United Kingdom	5.8				82	Uruguay	4.0			
11	Belgium	5.7				83	Côte d'Ivoire	4.0			
12	United States	5.7				84	Malta	4.0			
13	Australia	5.6				85	Russian Federation	4.0			
14	Ireland	5.6				86	Cyprus	3.9			
15	Malaysia	5.6				87	Pakistan	3.9			
16	Qatar	5.6				88	Uganda	3.9			
17	Luxembourg	5.5				89	Cambodia	3.9			
18	Japan	5.5				90	El Salvador	3.9			
19	Germany	5.5				91	Madagascar	3.9			
20	United Arab Emirates	5.5				92	Slovenia	3.8			
21	South Africa	5.5				93	Albania	3.8			
22	Estonia	5.4				94	Tunisia	3.8			
23	Puerto Rico	5.3				95	Armenia	3.8			
24	Taiwan, China	5.3				96	Azerbaijan	3.8			
25	Iceland	5.3				97	Bolivia	3.8			
26	Austria	5.3				98	Greece	3.8			
27	Hong Kong SAR	5.2				99	Croatia	3.8			
28	Indonesia	5.0				100	Panama	3.8			
29	Philippines	5.0				101	Montenegro	3.8			
30	Gambia, The	4.9				102	Gabon	3.8			
31	Oman	4.9				103	Dominican Republic	3.7			
32	Sri Lanka	4.8				104	Suriname	3.7			
33	Latvia	4.8				105	Mongolia	3.7			
34	Kenya	4.8				106	Tanzania	3.7			
35	Rwanda	4.8				107	Macedonia, FYR	3.7			
36	Botswana	4.8				108	Guyana	3.6			
37	Barbados	4.8				109	Cameroon	3.6			
38	Zambia	4.7				110	Bangladesh	3.6			
39	Chile	4.7				111	Moldova	3.6			
40	Malawi	4.7				112	Kuwait	3.6			
41	Zimbabwe	4.7				113	Bulgaria	3.6			
42	Costa Rica	4.7				114	Hungary	3.5			
43	China	4.6				115	Ukraine	3.5			
44	Brazil	4.6				116	Tajikistan	3.5			
45	Saudi Arabia	4.6				117	Vietnam	3.5			
46	Jamaica	4.5				118	Nepal	3.4			
47	Czech Republic	4.5				119	Lesotho	3.4			
48	France	4.5				120	Mozambique	3.4			
49	Korea, Rep.	4.5				121	Cape Verde	3.4			
50	Lithuania	4.5				122	Italy	3.4			
51	Thailand	4.5				123	Nicaragua	3.4			
52	Nigeria	4.5				124	Ethiopia	3.4			
53	Bahrain	4.5				125	Lebanon	3.3			
54	Peru	4.5				126	Romania	3.3			
55	Mauritius	4.4				127	Kyrgyz Republic	3.3			
56	Seychelles	4.4				128	Serbia	3.2			
57	Colombia	4.4				129	Paraguay	3.2			
58	Ghana	4.4				130	Timor-Leste	3.2			
59	Spain	4.3				131	Haiti	3.2			
60	Guatemala	4.3				132	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.1			
61	Trinidad and Tobago	4.3				133	Yemen	3.1			
62	Swaziland	4.3				134	Egypt	3.1			
63	Turkey	4.3				135	Mali	2.9			
64	Morocco	4.3				136	Burkina Faso	2.9			
65	Lao PDR	4.3				137	Myanmar	2.9			
66	Bhutan	4.3				138	Guinea	2.8			
67	Venezuela	4.3				139	Burundi	2.8			
68	Argentina	4.2				140	Libya	2.7			
69	Namibia	4.2				141	Algeria	2.6			
70	Sierra Leone	4.2				142	Angola	2.2			
71	Poland	4.2				143	Chad	2.1			
72	Jordan	4.2				144	Mauritania	2.0			

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

Does your country retain talented people? [1 = the best and brightest leave to pursue opportunities in other countries; 7 = the best and brightest stay and pursue opportunities in the country] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.5	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.5	7
1	Switzerland	5.8				73	Mozambique	3.4			
2	Qatar	5.8				74	Colombia	3.4			
3	United States	5.7				75	Trinidad and Tobago	3.4			
4	Finland	5.6				76	Honduras	3.4			
5	Norway	5.6				77	Senegal	3.4			
6	United Arab Emirates	5.5				78	Malawi	3.3			
7	Hong Kong SAR	5.3				79	Argentina	3.3			
8	Singapore	5.2				80	Czech Republic	3.3			
9	Malaysia	5.1				81	Montenegro	3.3			
10	Germany	5.1				82	Dominican Republic	3.3			
11	United Kingdom	5.0				83	Uruguay	3.3			
12	Luxembourg	5.0				84	Vietnam	3.2			
13	Netherlands	4.8				85	Mauritius	3.2			
14	Canada	4.8				86	Turkey	3.2			
15	Chile	4.8				87	Pakistan	3.2			
16	Costa Rica	4.8				88	Ethiopia	3.1			
17	Sweden	4.8				89	Nicaragua	3.1			
18	Bahrain	4.7				90	Seychelles	3.1			
19	Panama	4.6				91	Portugal	3.1			
20	Belgium	4.5				92	Nigeria	3.1			
21	Oman	4.5				93	Albania	3.1			
22	Saudi Arabia	4.4				94	Latvia	3.1			
23	Korea, Rep.	4.4				95	Tunisia	3.0			
24	Japan	4.4				96	Greece	3.0			
25	Austria	4.4				97	Estonia	3.0			
26	Iceland	4.4				98	Tanzania	3.0			
27	Rwanda	4.3				99	Burkina Faso	3.0			
28	Australia	4.2				100	Paraguay	3.0			
29	Barbados	4.2				101	Georgia	3.0			
30	Ireland	4.2				102	Cameroon	3.0			
31	China	4.2				103	Russian Federation	2.9			
32	Indonesia	4.2				104	Madagascar	2.9			
33	Thailand	4.1				105	Jamaica	2.9			
34	Lao PDR	4.1				106	Puerto Rico	2.9			
35	Guatemala	4.1				107	Spain	2.9			
36	Bhutan	4.1				108	Sri Lanka	2.9			
37	Malta	4.1				109	Slovenia	2.9			
38	Cyprus	4.0				110	Egypt	2.9			
39	Guyana	4.0				111	Mongolia	2.8			
40	Denmark	3.9				112	Suriname	2.8			
41	Peru	3.9				113	Uganda	2.8			
42	India	3.9				114	Swaziland	2.8			
43	Jordan	3.9				115	Bangladesh	2.7			
44	Brazil	3.9				116	Nepal	2.7			
45	Morocco	3.8				117	Poland	2.7			
46	Taiwan, China	3.8				118	Libya	2.7			
47	Kenya	3.8				119	Lithuania	2.7			
48	Bolivia	3.8				120	Zimbabwe	2.7			
49	Côte d'Ivoire	3.8				121	Italy	2.6			
50	South Africa	3.7				122	Hungary	2.6			
51	Cambodia	3.7				123	Armenia	2.6			
52	New Zealand	3.7				124	Sierra Leone	2.5			
53	Angola	3.7				125	Iran, Islamic Rep.	2.5			
54	Cape Verde	3.7				126	Guinea	2.5			
55	Israel	3.6				127	Macedonia, FYR	2.5			
56	France	3.6				128	Romania	2.5			
57	Ghana	3.6				129	Chad	2.4			
58	Timor-Leste	3.6				130	Slovak Republic	2.4			
59	Botswana	3.5				131	Mauritania	2.3			
60	Philippines	3.5				132	Ukraine	2.3			
61	Azerbaijan	3.5				133	Algeria	2.3			
62	Tajikistan	3.5				134	Lebanon	2.3			
63	Mexico	3.5				135	Haiti	2.2			
64	El Salvador	3.5				136	Kyrgyz Republic	2.2			
65	Mali	3.4				137	Croatia	2.1			
66	Gabon	3.4				138	Burundi	2.0			
67	Zambia	3.4				139	Yemen	1.9			
68	Lesotho	3.4				140	Moldova	1.9			
69	Kuwait	3.4				141	Serbia	1.8			
70	Gambia, The	3.4				142	Bulgaria	1.8			
71	Kazakhstan	3.4				143	Venezuela	1.8			
72	Namibia	3.4				144	Myanmar	1.7			

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

Does your country attract talented people from abroad? [1 = not at all; 7 = attracts the best and brightest from around the world] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.5	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.5	7
1	Switzerland	6.1				73	Lao PDR	3.4			
2	Singapore	6.0				74	Vietnam	3.4			
3	United Arab Emirates	5.9				75	Bolivia	3.4			
4	Qatar	5.9				76	Dominican Republic	3.3			
5	United Kingdom	5.9				77	Suriname	3.3			
6	United States	5.8				78	Mali	3.3			
7	Hong Kong SAR	5.6				79	Japan	3.3			
8	Luxembourg	5.5				80	Mexico	3.3			
9	Canada	5.2				81	Puerto Rico	3.3			
10	Ireland	5.1				82	Philippines	3.3			
11	Bahrain	5.1				83	Israel	3.3			
12	Malaysia	5.0				84	Tanzania	3.3			
13	Panama	4.9				85	Guatemala	3.3			
14	Norway	4.8				86	Sierra Leone	3.3			
15	Netherlands	4.8				87	Swaziland	3.2			
16	Australia	4.8				88	Jamaica	3.2			
17	Saudi Arabia	4.7				89	Colombia	3.1			
18	Germany	4.7				90	Honduras	3.1			
19	New Zealand	4.6				91	Nicaragua	3.1			
20	Rwanda	4.6				92	Russian Federation	3.1			
21	Barbados	4.5				93	Czech Republic	3.1			
22	Oman	4.4				94	Estonia	3.1			
23	Chile	4.3				95	Uganda	3.0			
24	Malta	4.3				96	Madagascar	3.0			
25	Indonesia	4.3				97	Montenegro	2.9			
26	Sweden	4.3				98	Albania	2.9			
27	China	4.2				99	Chad	2.9			
28	Korea, Rep.	4.2				100	Turkey	2.9			
29	Austria	4.1				101	Cameroon	2.9			
30	Guyana	4.0				102	Zimbabwe	2.8			
31	Seychelles	4.0				103	Spain	2.8			
32	Belgium	4.0				104	Tunisia	2.8			
33	Costa Rica	4.0				105	Ethiopia	2.8			
34	Azerbaijan	4.0				106	Uruguay	2.7			
35	Jordan	4.0				107	Latvia	2.7			
36	Thailand	3.9				108	Egypt	2.7			
37	Kazakhstan	3.9				109	Haiti	2.7			
38	Mauritius	3.9				110	Pakistan	2.7			
39	South Africa	3.9				111	Paraguay	2.7			
40	Morocco	3.9				112	Guinea	2.7			
41	Côte d'Ivoire	3.9				113	Myanmar	2.7			
42	Gambia, The	3.9				114	Mongolia	2.7			
43	Zambia	3.9				115	Romania	2.6			
44	France	3.8				116	Georgia	2.6			
45	Peru	3.8				117	Slovak Republic	2.6			
46	India	3.8				118	Hungary	2.6			
47	Nigeria	3.8				119	Armenia	2.5			
48	Trinidad and Tobago	3.8				120	Slovenia	2.5			
49	Denmark	3.8				121	Argentina	2.5			
50	Angola	3.8				122	Sri Lanka	2.5			
51	Botswana	3.7				123	Mauritania	2.5			
52	Finland	3.7				124	Poland	2.5			
53	Kuwait	3.7				125	Burkina Faso	2.4			
54	Senegal	3.7				126	Bangladesh	2.4			
55	Kenya	3.7				127	Greece	2.3			
56	Cambodia	3.6				128	Italy	2.3			
57	Gabon	3.6				129	Lithuania	2.3			
58	Mozambique	3.6				130	Ukraine	2.3			
59	Bhutan	3.6				131	Nepal	2.3			
60	Timor-Leste	3.6				132	Libya	2.3			
61	Brazil	3.6				133	Algeria	2.3			
62	Cape Verde	3.6				134	Macedonia, FYR	2.2			
63	Lesotho	3.6				135	Lebanon	2.2			
64	Malawi	3.5				136	Kyrgyz Republic	2.1			
65	Taiwan, China	3.5				137	Yemen	2.0			
66	Cyprus	3.5				138	Burundi	1.9			
67	El Salvador	3.5				139	Moldova	1.8			
68	Tajikistan	3.5				140	Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.8			
69	Ghana	3.4				141	Croatia	1.8			
70	Iceland	3.4				142	Bulgaria	1.8			
71	Namibia	3.4				143	Serbia	1.6			
72	Portugal	3.4				144	Venezuela	1.4			

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 | 2012

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Malawi	1.05	73	Slovak Republic	0.80
2	Mozambique	1.04	74	Czech Republic	0.80
3	Rwanda	1.02	75	Peru	0.80
4	Burundi	1.02	76	Singapore	0.79
5	Lao PDR	0.99	77	Montenegro	0.79
6	Tanzania	0.99	78	Uruguay	0.78
7	Sierra Leone	0.97	79	Romania	0.78
8	Madagascar	0.97	80	Tajikistan	0.77
9	Uganda	0.96	81	Serbia	0.77
10	Ghana	0.96	82	Georgia	0.77
11	Iceland	0.95	83	Hong Kong SAR	0.77
12	Finland	0.95	84	South Africa	0.77
13	Lithuania	0.95	85	Nigeria	0.76
14	Sweden	0.94	86	Brazil	0.76
15	Norway	0.94	87	Greece	0.76
16	Zimbabwe	0.93	88	Japan	0.75
17	Nepal	0.93	89	Taiwan, China	0.75
18	Cambodia	0.93	90	Senegal	0.75
19	Myanmar	0.93	91	Korea, Rep.	0.72
20	Azerbaijan	0.93	92	Trinidad and Tobago	0.72
21	Latvia	0.93	93	Italy	0.72
22	Denmark	0.93	94	Kyrgyz Republic	0.72
23	Vietnam	0.92	95	Colombia	0.72
24	Estonia	0.91	96	Armenia	0.72
25	Kazakhstan	0.91	97	Albania	0.70
26	Canada	0.91	98	Bangladesh	0.70
27	Moldova	0.91	99	Chile	0.69
28	Botswana	0.91	100	Puerto Rico	0.69
29	Seychelles	0.91	101	Argentina	0.67
30	Slovenia	0.90	102	Dominican Republic	0.67
31	Barbados	0.90	103	Paraguay	0.66
32	Portugal	0.90	104	Macedonia, FYR	0.66
33	Ethiopia	0.90	105	Venezuela	0.66
34	Bulgaria	0.89	106	Philippines	0.65
35	France	0.88	107	Côte d'Ivoire	0.65
36	Israel	0.88	108	Cape Verde	0.64
37	Netherlands	0.88	109	Mali	0.63
38	Gambia, The	0.88	110	Swaziland	0.62
39	Burkina Faso	0.88	111	El Salvador	0.62
40	Haiti	0.87	112	Indonesia	0.62
41	Russian Federation	0.87	113	Panama	0.62
42	New Zealand	0.87	114	Suriname	0.61
43	Switzerland	0.87	115	Mauritius	0.61
44	Bhutan	0.87	116	Malta	0.61
45	Germany	0.87	117	Costa Rica	0.60
46	Namibia	0.87	118	Nicaragua	0.60
47	Austria	0.87	119	Malaysia	0.59
48	Kenya	0.86	120	Mexico	0.58
49	United States	0.86	121	Guatemala	0.57
50	Gabon	0.86	122	Qatar	0.54
51	United Kingdom	0.85	123	Guyana	0.54
52	Ukraine	0.85	124	Kuwait	0.53
53	Zambia	0.85	125	Honduras	0.52
54	Australia	0.85	126	United Arab Emirates	0.51
55	Cameroon	0.85	127	Timor-Leste	0.49
56	Belgium	0.85	128	Sri Lanka	0.48
57	Spain	0.85	129	Bahrain	0.46
58	Guinea	0.84	130	Turkey	0.43
59	Croatia	0.84	131	Libya	0.40
60	China	0.84	132	Mauritania	0.37
61	Cyprus	0.83	133	India	0.36
62	Mongolia	0.83	134	Tunisia	0.36
63	Hungary	0.83	135	Oman	0.36
64	Jamaica	0.83	136	Yemen	0.35
65	Luxembourg	0.83	137	Morocco	0.34
66	Angola	0.83	138	Lebanon	0.34
67	Thailand	0.83	139	Egypt	0.32
68	Chad	0.82	140	Pakistan	0.30
69	Poland	0.82	141	Saudi Arabia	0.25
70	Ireland	0.81	142	Jordan	0.23
71	Lesotho	0.81	143	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.23
72	Bolivia	0.80	144	Algeria	0.21

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

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.5	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.5	7
1	Switzerland	6.5				73	Mexico	4.3			
2	Luxembourg	6.3				74	Zambia	4.3			
3	Hong Kong SAR	6.2				75	Armenia	4.3			
4	United States	6.2				76	Macedonia, FYR	4.3			
5	Canada	6.1				77	Italy	4.3			
6	South Africa	6.1				78	Croatia	4.3			
7	United Kingdom	6.1				79	Lao PDR	4.3			
8	Singapore	6.1				80	Paraguay	4.3			
9	Norway	6.0				81	Uruguay	4.2			
10	Finland	6.0				82	Pakistan	4.2			
11	Netherlands	5.9				83	India	4.2			
12	Belgium	5.9				84	Nepal	4.2			
13	Qatar	5.8				85	Bulgaria	4.2			
14	New Zealand	5.7				86	Uganda	4.1			
15	Bahrain	5.7				87	Nigeria	4.1			
16	Panama	5.7				88	Guyana	4.1			
17	Malaysia	5.6				89	Georgia	4.1			
18	Germany	5.6				90	El Salvador	4.1			
19	Australia	5.6				91	Cambodia	4.1			
20	Sweden	5.6				92	Azerbaijan	4.1			
21	Chile	5.5				93	Romania	4.1			
22	United Arab Emirates	5.5				94	Montenegro	4.1			
23	Puerto Rico	5.5				95	Bangladesh	4.1			
24	Austria	5.4				96	Gambia, The	4.1			
25	Taiwan, China	5.4				97	Tajikistan	4.0			
26	Malta	5.4				98	Serbia	4.0			
27	Japan	5.3				99	Ghana	4.0			
28	Thailand	5.3				100	Korea, Rep.	4.0			
29	Guatemala	5.3				101	Bhutan	3.9			
30	France	5.3				102	Ukraine	3.9			
31	Sri Lanka	5.3				103	Seychelles	3.9			
32	Denmark	5.3				104	Vietnam	3.9			
33	Brazil	5.2				105	Bolivia	3.8			
34	Mauritius	5.2				106	Cameroon	3.8			
35	Turkey	5.2				107	Zimbabwe	3.8			
36	Estonia	5.2				108	Kyrgyz Republic	3.8			
37	Israel	5.2				109	Moldova	3.8			
38	Czech Republic	5.1				110	Greece	3.8			
39	Slovak Republic	5.1				111	Mongolia	3.8			
40	Latvia	5.1				112	Malawi	3.8			
41	Honduras	5.1				113	Côte d'Ivoire	3.7			
42	Philippines	5.0				114	Senegal	3.7			
43	Portugal	4.9				115	Albania	3.7			
44	Poland	4.9				116	Nicaragua	3.7			
45	Lithuania	4.9				117	Ethiopia	3.7			
46	Indonesia	4.9				118	Mozambique	3.7			
47	Oman	4.9				119	Cape Verde	3.7			
48	Saudi Arabia	4.9				120	Tunisia	3.7			
49	Ireland	4.9				121	Suriname	3.7			
50	Barbados	4.9				122	Tanzania	3.7			
51	Spain	4.9				123	Venezuela	3.6			
52	Dominican Republic	4.8				124	Sierra Leone	3.6			
53	Colombia	4.8				125	Slovenia	3.6			
54	Namibia	4.7				126	Mali	3.5			
55	Peru	4.7				127	Madagascar	3.5			
56	Kenya	4.7				128	Gabon	3.5			
57	Cyprus	4.7				129	Egypt	3.4			
58	Jordan	4.7				130	Burkina Faso	3.4			
59	Morocco	4.6				131	Lesotho	3.2			
60	Lebanon	4.6				132	Argentina	3.1			
61	Jamaica	4.6				133	Algeria	3.0			
62	Hungary	4.5				134	Haiti	3.0			
63	China	4.5				135	Iran, Islamic Rep.	2.9			
64	Trinidad and Tobago	4.5				136	Timor-Leste	2.9			
65	Kazakhstan	4.5				137	Guinea	2.9			
66	Swaziland	4.4				138	Mauritania	2.9			
67	Iceland	4.4				139	Myanmar	2.8			
68	Kuwait	4.4				140	Burundi	2.8			
69	Rwanda	4.4				141	Yemen	2.7			
70	Costa Rica	4.4				142	Chad	2.6			
71	Russian Federation	4.4				143	Angola	2.3			
72	Botswana	4.4				144	Libya	2.1			

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

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.2	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.2	7
1	Switzerland	6.1				73	India	4.1			
2	Luxembourg	6.1				74	Nepal	4.1			
3	Finland	6.0				75	Georgia	4.1			
4	Hong Kong SAR	6.0				76	Guyana	4.1			
5	Norway	5.9				77	Azerbaijan	4.1			
6	Qatar	5.9				78	Montenegro	4.0			
7	Singapore	5.9				79	Bhutan	4.0			
8	Canada	5.8				80	Jamaica	4.0			
9	New Zealand	5.7				81	Armenia	4.0			
10	United States	5.7				82	Italy	4.0			
11	Taiwan, China	5.6				83	Tajikistan	4.0			
12	Malaysia	5.6				84	Pakistan	4.0			
13	Belgium	5.5				85	Bulgaria	4.0			
14	Germany	5.5				86	El Salvador	4.0			
15	Bahrain	5.5				87	Gambia, The	4.0			
16	Sweden	5.5				88	Venezuela	3.9			
17	Netherlands	5.5				89	Bangladesh	3.9			
18	Panama	5.5				90	Korea, Rep.	3.9			
19	United Kingdom	5.5				91	Tunisia	3.9			
20	United Arab Emirates	5.4				92	Cambodia	3.9			
21	South Africa	5.3				93	Côte d'Ivoire	3.9			
22	Puerto Rico	5.3				94	Zambia	3.9			
23	Austria	5.3				95	Seychelles	3.9			
24	Malta	5.2				96	Nicaragua	3.8			
25	Australia	5.2				97	Ghana	3.8			
26	Slovak Republic	5.2				98	Hungary	3.8			
27	Oman	5.2				99	Dominican Republic	3.8			
28	France	5.2				100	Cape Verde	3.8			
29	Japan	5.1				101	Croatia	3.8			
30	Saudi Arabia	5.1				102	Senegal	3.7			
31	Czech Republic	5.1				103	Moldova	3.7			
32	Latvia	5.1				104	Albania	3.7			
33	Guatemala	5.0				105	Bolivia	3.7			
34	Denmark	5.0				106	Mexico	3.7			
35	Thailand	5.0				107	Kyrgyz Republic	3.7			
36	Brazil	5.0				108	Paraguay	3.7			
37	Turkey	4.9				109	Cameroon	3.7			
38	Estonia	4.9				110	Serbia	3.7			
39	Lithuania	4.9				111	Suriname	3.6			
40	Mauritius	4.9				112	Ethiopia	3.6			
41	Indonesia	4.9				113	Mali	3.6			
42	Chile	4.9				114	Colombia	3.6			
43	Philippines	4.8				115	Vietnam	3.6			
44	Poland	4.8				116	Tanzania	3.6			
45	Sri Lanka	4.7				117	Mozambique	3.6			
46	Ireland	4.7				118	Greece	3.6			
47	Jordan	4.5				119	Mongolia	3.5			
48	Barbados	4.5				120	Slovenia	3.5			
49	Namibia	4.4				121	Uganda	3.5			
50	China	4.4				122	Nigeria	3.5			
51	Cyprus	4.4				123	Ukraine	3.5			
52	Kuwait	4.4				124	Sierra Leone	3.4			
53	Trinidad and Tobago	4.3				125	Lesotho	3.4			
54	Macedonia, FYR	4.3				126	Egypt	3.3			
55	Kazakhstan	4.3				127	Gabon	3.3			
56	Rwanda	4.3				128	Angola	3.2			
57	Lao PDR	4.2				129	Mauritania	3.2			
58	Honduras	4.2				130	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.1			
59	Israel	4.2				131	Zimbabwe	3.1			
60	Swaziland	4.2				132	Madagascar	3.1			
61	Portugal	4.2				133	Malawi	3.1			
62	Spain	4.2				134	Burkina Faso	3.1			
63	Morocco	4.2				135	Algeria	3.1			
64	Kenya	4.2				136	Myanmar	3.0			
65	Iceland	4.2				137	Haiti	2.9			
66	Romania	4.2				138	Argentina	2.9			
67	Botswana	4.2				139	Timor-Leste	2.9			
68	Costa Rica	4.1				140	Chad	2.9			
69	Russian Federation	4.1				141	Guinea	2.8			
70	Peru	4.1				142	Burundi	2.7			
71	Uruguay	4.1				143	Yemen	2.4			
72	Lebanon	4.1				144	Libya	2.0			

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, how easy is it for companies to raise money by issuing shares on the stock market? [1 = extremely difficult; 7 = extremely easy] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.4	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.4	7
1	Hong Kong SAR	5.7				73	Rwanda	3.4			
2	Taiwan, China	5.5				74	Macedonia, FYR	3.4			
3	South Africa	5.4				75	Côte d'Ivoire	3.3			
4	New Zealand	5.3				76	Bolivia	3.3			
5	Qatar	5.2				77	Senegal	3.3			
6	United States	5.2				78	Ireland	3.3			
7	Singapore	5.1				79	Montenegro	3.3			
8	Malaysia	5.1				80	Zimbabwe	3.2			
9	Norway	5.0				81	Italy	3.2			
10	United Kingdom	4.9				82	Tanzania	3.2			
11	Canada	4.9				83	Romania	3.2			
12	Japan	4.9				84	Czech Republic	3.2			
13	Sweden	4.8				85	Uganda	3.1			
14	Australia	4.8				86	Russian Federation	3.1			
15	Sri Lanka	4.8				87	Kazakhstan	3.1			
16	Switzerland	4.8				88	Gambia, The	3.1			
17	United Arab Emirates	4.7				89	Seychelles	3.1			
18	Thailand	4.6				90	Azerbaijan	3.1			
19	Saudi Arabia	4.5				91	Barbados	3.1			
20	Oman	4.5				92	Nicaragua	3.0			
21	Finland	4.5				93	Portugal	3.0			
22	Luxembourg	4.4				94	Cape Verde	3.0			
23	Philippines	4.4				95	Bulgaria	3.0			
24	France	4.4				96	Latvia	3.0			
25	Malta	4.4				97	Tajikistan	3.0			
26	Chile	4.4				98	Ethiopia	3.0			
27	Netherlands	4.3				99	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.0			
28	Jamaica	4.3				100	Lao PDR	2.9			
29	Indonesia	4.3				101	Cameroon	2.9			
30	Kenya	4.3				102	Spain	2.9			
31	Germany	4.3				103	Gabon	2.9			
32	Mauritius	4.2				104	Croatia	2.8			
33	Panama	4.2				105	Dominican Republic	2.8			
34	China	4.2				106	Hungary	2.8			
35	Jordan	4.2				107	Slovak Republic	2.8			
36	Bahrain	4.1				108	Ukraine	2.7			
37	Bangladesh	4.1				109	Lesotho	2.7			
38	Ghana	4.0				110	Kyrgyz Republic	2.6			
39	India	4.0				111	Suriname	2.6			
40	Kuwait	3.9				112	Armenia	2.5			
41	Denmark	3.9				113	Cyprus	2.5			
42	Israel	3.9				114	Moldova	2.5			
43	Belgium	3.9				115	Honduras	2.5			
44	Vietnam	3.9				116	Mongolia	2.5			
45	Turkey	3.9				117	Costa Rica	2.4			
46	Nigeria	3.8				118	Mali	2.4			
47	Nepal	3.8				119	Mozambique	2.4			
48	Estonia	3.8				120	Guatemala	2.4			
49	Morocco	3.8				121	Greece	2.3			
50	Austria	3.8				122	Slovenia	2.3			
51	Iceland	3.7				123	Haiti	2.3			
52	Zambia	3.7				124	Sierra Leone	2.3			
53	El Salvador	3.7				125	Madagascar	2.3			
54	Namibia	3.7				126	Georgia	2.2			
55	Brazil	3.6				127	Burkina Faso	2.2			
56	Botswana	3.6				128	Argentina	2.2			
57	Tunisia	3.6				129	Timor-Leste	2.2			
58	Guyana	3.6				130	Uruguay	2.2			
59	Poland	3.6				131	Cambodia	2.2			
60	Egypt	3.6				132	Lebanon	2.2			
61	Pakistan	3.6				133	Serbia	2.2			
62	Peru	3.5				134	Algeria	2.1			
63	Malawi	3.5				135	Yemen	2.0			
64	Trinidad and Tobago	3.5				136	Mauritania	2.0			
65	Korea, Rep.	3.5				137	Myanmar	1.9			
66	Swaziland	3.5				138	Burundi	1.8			
67	Lithuania	3.5				139	Chad	1.8			
68	Bhutan	3.5				140	Libya	1.8			
69	Paraguay	3.5				141	Venezuela	1.8			
70	Puerto Rico	3.5				142	Guinea	1.6			
71	Colombia	3.4				143	Albania	1.6			
72	Mexico	3.4				144	Angola	1.4			

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

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 2.9	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 2.9	7
1	Qatar	5.1				73	Puerto Rico	2.8			
2	Malaysia	4.8				74	Iceland	2.8			
3	United Arab Emirates	4.7				75	Dominican Republic	2.8			
4	Singapore	4.5				76	Lebanon	2.8			
5	Hong Kong SAR	4.5				77	Colombia	2.8			
6	Luxembourg	4.4				78	Madagascar	2.7			
7	Norway	4.3				79	Azerbaijan	2.7			
8	Bahrain	4.2				80	Cambodia	2.7			
9	Oman	4.1				81	Swaziland	2.7			
10	Sweden	4.1				82	United Kingdom	2.7			
11	New Zealand	4.0				83	Gabon	2.7			
12	Finland	4.0				84	Mali	2.7			
13	Panama	4.0				85	Brazil	2.7			
14	United States	3.9				86	Tanzania	2.7			
15	Indonesia	3.9				87	Ukraine	2.6			
16	Malta	3.8				88	Vietnam	2.6			
17	France	3.8				89	Poland	2.6			
18	Canada	3.8				90	Pakistan	2.6			
19	Japan	3.7				91	Lithuania	2.6			
20	Chile	3.7				92	Cameroon	2.5			
21	China	3.7				93	Uganda	2.5			
22	Tajikistan	3.6				94	Timor-Leste	2.5			
23	Thailand	3.6				95	Gambia, The	2.5			
24	Bolivia	3.6				96	Latvia	2.5			
25	Jordan	3.6				97	Armenia	2.5			
26	Taiwan, China	3.6				98	Bhutan	2.5			
27	Saudi Arabia	3.6				99	Zambia	2.5			
28	Switzerland	3.6				100	Cape Verde	2.5			
29	India	3.6				101	Barbados	2.5			
30	Philippines	3.5				102	Trinidad and Tobago	2.5			
31	Mauritius	3.5				103	Bangladesh	2.4			
32	South Africa	3.5				104	Moldova	2.4			
33	Kenya	3.4				105	Guinea	2.4			
34	Germany	3.3				106	Croatia	2.4			
35	Belgium	3.3				107	Mexico	2.4			
36	Czech Republic	3.3				108	Portugal	2.4			
37	Guyana	3.3				109	Cyprus	2.4			
38	Australia	3.3				110	Georgia	2.4			
39	Slovak Republic	3.3				111	Suriname	2.4			
40	Estonia	3.3				112	Haiti	2.3			
41	Rwanda	3.2				113	Venezuela	2.3			
42	Peru	3.2				114	Malawi	2.3			
43	Kazakhstan	3.2				115	Kyrgyz Republic	2.3			
44	Côte d'Ivoire	3.1				116	Nepal	2.3			
45	Kuwait	3.1				117	Ireland	2.2			
46	Morocco	3.1				118	Costa Rica	2.2			
47	Guatemala	3.1				119	Jamaica	2.2			
48	Netherlands	3.1				120	Korea, Rep.	2.2			
49	Montenegro	3.0				121	Serbia	2.2			
50	Seychelles	3.0				122	Angola	2.2			
51	Israel	3.0				123	Ethiopia	2.1			
52	El Salvador	3.0				124	Chad	2.1			
53	Bulgaria	3.0				125	Mauritania	2.0			
54	Botswana	3.0				126	Hungary	2.0			
55	Macedonia, FYR	3.0				127	Mozambique	1.9			
56	Russian Federation	3.0				128	Albania	1.9			
57	Paraguay	3.0				129	Egypt	1.9			
58	Ghana	2.9				130	Sierra Leone	1.8			
59	Romania	2.9				131	Burundi	1.8			
60	Denmark	2.9				132	Spain	1.7			
61	Senegal	2.9				133	Yemen	1.7			
62	Honduras	2.9				134	Argentina	1.7			
63	Lesotho	2.9				135	Zimbabwe	1.7			
64	Turkey	2.9				136	Greece	1.7			
65	Sri Lanka	2.9				137	Nigeria	1.6			
66	Austria	2.9				138	Burkina Faso	1.6			
67	Nicaragua	2.8				139	Italy	1.6			
68	Namibia	2.8				140	Slovenia	1.6			
69	Uruguay	2.8				141	Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.6			
70	Tunisia	2.8				142	Libya	1.5			
71	Lao PDR	2.8				143	Mongolia	1.5			
72	Algeria	2.8				144	Myanmar	1.4			

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 entrepreneurs with innovative but risky projects to find venture capital? [1 = extremely difficult; 7 = extremely easy] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 2.8	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 2.8	7
1	Qatar	4.8				73	Lithuania	2.7			
2	Malaysia	4.6				74	Swaziland	2.7			
3	United States	4.4				75	Cyprus	2.7			
4	United Arab Emirates	4.4				76	Timor-Leste	2.6			
5	Hong Kong SAR	4.3				77	Uruguay	2.6			
6	Norway	4.3				78	Romania	2.6			
7	Singapore	4.3				79	Bulgaria	2.6			
8	Finland	4.3				80	Brazil	2.6			
9	Israel	4.2				81	Tanzania	2.6			
10	Luxembourg	4.2				82	Colombia	2.6			
11	Sweden	4.2				83	Dominican Republic	2.6			
12	New Zealand	3.9				84	Portugal	2.5			
13	China	3.9				85	Lao PDR	2.5			
14	Indonesia	3.9				86	Mexico	2.5			
15	Taiwan, China	3.9				87	Denmark	2.5			
16	Panama	3.6				88	Namibia	2.5			
17	Canada	3.6				89	Madagascar	2.5			
18	Bahrain	3.6				90	Turkey	2.5			
19	United Kingdom	3.6				91	Cape Verde	2.5			
20	India	3.5				92	Pakistan	2.5			
21	Oman	3.5				93	Gambia, The	2.4			
22	Netherlands	3.5				94	Mali	2.4			
23	Jordan	3.5				95	Zambia	2.4			
24	Japan	3.4				96	Armenia	2.4			
25	Switzerland	3.4				97	Ukraine	2.3			
26	Estonia	3.4				98	Angola	2.3			
27	Saudi Arabia	3.4				99	Poland	2.3			
28	Germany	3.4				100	Spain	2.3			
29	Australia	3.4				101	Barbados	2.3			
30	Bolivia	3.4				102	Cameroon	2.3			
31	Philippines	3.3				103	Egypt	2.3			
32	Chile	3.3				104	Bhutan	2.3			
33	Belgium	3.3				105	Nepal	2.2			
34	Guyana	3.3				106	Uganda	2.2			
35	France	3.3				107	Korea, Rep.	2.2			
36	Ghana	3.2				108	Algeria	2.2			
37	South Africa	3.2				109	Trinidad and Tobago	2.2			
38	Tajikistan	3.2				110	Ethiopia	2.2			
39	Rwanda	3.1				111	Costa Rica	2.2			
40	Malta	3.1				112	Malawi	2.2			
41	Mauritius	3.1				113	Paraguay	2.2			
42	Czech Republic	3.1				114	Croatia	2.2			
43	Kenya	3.1				115	Kyrgyz Republic	2.2			
44	Thailand	3.0				116	Moldova	2.2			
45	El Salvador	3.0				117	Jamaica	2.2			
46	Ireland	3.0				118	Georgia	2.1			
47	Kazakhstan	3.0				119	Bangladesh	2.1			
48	Latvia	3.0				120	Mozambique	2.1			
49	Morocco	2.9				121	Hungary	2.1			
50	Montenegro	2.9				122	Venezuela	2.1			
51	Puerto Rico	2.9				123	Gabon	2.0			
52	Macedonia, FYR	2.9				124	Haiti	2.0			
53	Senegal	2.9				125	Slovenia	2.0			
54	Peru	2.9				126	Suriname	2.0			
55	Côte d'Ivoire	2.8				127	Italy	2.0			
56	Honduras	2.8				128	Albania	1.9			
57	Slovak Republic	2.8				129	Burundi	1.9			
58	Iceland	2.8				130	Guinea	1.9			
59	Lebanon	2.8				131	Nigeria	1.9			
60	Cambodia	2.7				132	Serbia	1.9			
61	Russian Federation	2.7				133	Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.9			
62	Seychelles	2.7				134	Mauritania	1.9			
63	Guatemala	2.7				135	Greece	1.9			
64	Azerbaijan	2.7				136	Chad	1.9			
65	Nicaragua	2.7				137	Sierra Leone	1.8			
66	Sri Lanka	2.7				138	Argentina	1.8			
67	Botswana	2.7				139	Yemen	1.7			
68	Tunisia	2.7				140	Zimbabwe	1.6			
69	Kuwait	2.7				141	Mongolia	1.6			
70	Austria	2.7				142	Libya	1.6			
71	Vietnam	2.7				143	Myanmar	1.6			
72	Lesotho	2.7				144	Burkina Faso	1.5			

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 would you assess the soundness of banks? [1 = extremely low—banks may require recapitalization; 7 = extremely high—banks are generally healthy with sound balance sheets] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.8	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.8	7
1	Canada	6.7				73	Hungary	4.8			
2	New Zealand	6.7				74	Malawi	4.8			
3	Australia	6.6				75	Guyana	4.8			
4	Singapore	6.6				76	Lao PDR	4.8			
5	Finland	6.5				77	Côte d'Ivoire	4.8			
6	South Africa	6.5				78	Nigeria	4.8			
7	Hong Kong SAR	6.5				79	Senegal	4.8			
8	Norway	6.4				80	Netherlands	4.7			
9	Qatar	6.3				81	Denmark	4.7			
10	Malta	6.3				82	Rwanda	4.7			
11	Chile	6.3				83	Uganda	4.6			
12	Panama	6.2				84	Mozambique	4.6			
13	Brazil	6.1				85	Belgium	4.6			
14	Barbados	6.1				86	Argentina	4.6			
15	Mauritius	6.1				87	Seychelles	4.5			
16	Luxembourg	6.0				88	Cambodia	4.5			
17	Saudi Arabia	6.0				89	United Kingdom	4.5			
18	Israel	6.0				90	Venezuela	4.5			
19	Guatemala	6.0				91	Romania	4.5			
20	Slovak Republic	5.9				92	Cameroon	4.5			
21	Switzerland	5.9				93	Italy	4.4			
22	Oman	5.9				94	Tajikistan	4.4			
23	United Arab Emirates	5.9				95	Bhutan	4.4			
24	Czech Republic	5.9				96	Cape Verde	4.4			
25	Sri Lanka	5.8				97	Ghana	4.4			
26	Sweden	5.8				98	Albania	4.3			
27	Lebanon	5.8				99	Mongolia	4.3			
28	Bahrain	5.8				100	Azerbaijan	4.3			
29	Peru	5.8				101	India	4.3			
30	Colombia	5.8				102	Ethiopia	4.3			
31	Costa Rica	5.8				103	Nepal	4.2			
32	Taiwan, China	5.7				104	Bangladesh	4.2			
33	Japan	5.7				105	Haiti	4.2			
34	Honduras	5.7				106	Serbia	4.2			
35	Malaysia	5.7				107	Tanzania	4.2			
36	Namibia	5.7				108	Kazakhstan	4.2			
37	Thailand	5.7				109	Montenegro	4.2			
38	Turkey	5.7				110	Egypt	4.2			
39	Estonia	5.7				111	Portugal	4.2			
40	Trinidad and Tobago	5.7				112	Spain	4.2			
41	Mexico	5.6				113	Lithuania	4.2			
42	Morocco	5.6				114	El Salvador	4.1			
43	Botswana	5.6				115	Angola	4.1			
44	Paraguay	5.6				116	Burkina Faso	4.1			
45	Dominican Republic	5.6				117	Sierra Leone	4.1			
46	Philippines	5.5				118	Russian Federation	4.0			
47	France	5.4				119	Madagascar	4.0			
48	Uruguay	5.4				120	Bolivia	4.0			
49	United States	5.4				121	Iceland	4.0			
50	Kuwait	5.4				122	Korea, Rep.	3.9			
51	Poland	5.4				123	Mali	3.9			
52	Macedonia, FYR	5.3				124	Moldova	3.8			
53	Jamaica	5.3				125	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.8			
54	Kenya	5.3				126	Kyrgyz Republic	3.7			
55	Germany	5.3				127	Guinea	3.6			
56	Latvia	5.2				128	Tunisia	3.5			
57	Jordan	5.2				129	Timor-Leste	3.5			
58	Suriname	5.1				130	Lesotho	3.5			
59	Zambia	5.1				131	Myanmar	3.5			
60	Indonesia	5.1				132	Vietnam	3.5			
61	Austria	5.0				133	Algeria	3.4			
62	Bulgaria	5.0				134	Chad	3.2			
63	China	5.0				135	Mauritania	3.1			
64	Puerto Rico	4.9				136	Zimbabwe	3.1			
65	Swaziland	4.9				137	Yemen	3.0			
66	Armenia	4.9				138	Ukraine	3.0			
67	Georgia	4.9				139	Ireland	3.0			
68	Gambia, The	4.9				140	Burundi	2.9			
69	Croatia	4.9				141	Greece	2.8			
70	Gabon	4.9				142	Libya	2.7			
71	Pakistan	4.8				143	Cyprus	2.4			
72	Nicaragua	4.8				144	Slovenia	2.2			

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, how effective are the regulation and supervision of securities exchanges? [1 = not at all effective; 7 = extremely effective] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.1	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.1	7
1	South Africa	6.4				73	Rwanda	4.0			
2	Finland	6.1				74	Malawi	4.0			
3	Hong Kong SAR	6.0				75	Colombia	4.0			
4	Luxembourg	6.0				76	Kuwait	4.0			
5	Singapore	6.0				77	Swaziland	4.0			
6	New Zealand	5.9				78	Montenegro	4.0			
7	Qatar	5.9				79	Lao PDR	3.9			
8	Puerto Rico	5.8				80	Ghana	3.9			
9	Norway	5.7				81	Gambia, The	3.9			
10	Canada	5.6				82	El Salvador	3.9			
11	Australia	5.5				83	Bhutan	3.8			
12	United Arab Emirates	5.5				84	Italy	3.8			
13	Malaysia	5.5				85	Slovak Republic	3.8			
14	Oman	5.5				86	Kazakhstan	3.8			
15	Japan	5.5				87	Dominican Republic	3.8			
16	Bahrain	5.4				88	Slovenia	3.7			
17	Brazil	5.4				89	Korea, Rep.	3.7			
18	Denmark	5.4				90	Tunisia	3.7			
19	Switzerland	5.4				91	Russian Federation	3.7			
20	Sweden	5.4				92	Uganda	3.7			
21	Taiwan, China	5.4				93	Azerbaijan	3.7			
22	United Kingdom	5.3				94	Greece	3.7			
23	Chile	5.3				95	Trinidad and Tobago	3.7			
24	Mauritius	5.2				96	Cape Verde	3.7			
25	Netherlands	5.2				97	Guatemala	3.7			
26	Malta	5.0				98	Bolivia	3.7			
27	Thailand	5.0				99	Guyana	3.7			
28	Jamaica	5.0				100	Côte d'Ivoire	3.6			
29	Panama	5.0				101	Romania	3.6			
30	United States	5.0				102	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.6			
31	Saudi Arabia	5.0				103	Bulgaria	3.6			
32	France	5.0				104	Tanzania	3.5			
33	Barbados	5.0				105	Ethiopia	3.5			
34	Belgium	4.9				106	Senegal	3.5			
35	Poland	4.9				107	Egypt	3.5			
36	Peru	4.8				108	Lebanon	3.5			
37	Namibia	4.8				109	Nepal	3.4			
38	Germany	4.8				110	Vietnam	3.3			
39	Estonia	4.8				111	Gabon	3.3			
40	Mexico	4.8				112	Armenia	3.3			
41	Costa Rica	4.7				113	Serbia	3.3			
42	Jordan	4.7				114	Argentina	3.3			
43	Ireland	4.7				115	Bangladesh	3.2			
44	Zambia	4.7				116	Mozambique	3.2			
45	Philippines	4.6				117	Moldova	3.2			
46	Portugal	4.6				118	Cambodia	3.2			
47	Kenya	4.6				119	Tajikistan	3.1			
48	Turkey	4.6				120	Sierra Leone	3.1			
49	Morocco	4.5				121	Georgia	3.1			
50	Macedonia, FYR	4.5				122	Burkina Faso	3.1			
51	Pakistan	4.5				123	Honduras	3.0			
52	Israel	4.5				124	Kyrgyz Republic	3.0			
53	Indonesia	4.5				125	Suriname	3.0			
54	Hungary	4.4				126	Cameroon	2.9			
55	Austria	4.4				127	Ukraine	2.9			
56	Sri Lanka	4.4				128	Mongolia	2.7			
57	Botswana	4.4				129	Mali	2.6			
58	China	4.4				130	Lesotho	2.6			
59	Czech Republic	4.4				131	Timor-Leste	2.6			
60	Latvia	4.3				132	Venezuela	2.6			
61	Iceland	4.3				133	Madagascar	2.5			
62	India	4.3				134	Haiti	2.3			
63	Zimbabwe	4.3				135	Myanmar	2.2			
64	Uruguay	4.2				136	Algeria	2.2			
65	Nigeria	4.2				137	Libya	2.0			
66	Spain	4.2				138	Mauritania	1.9			
67	Paraguay	4.1				139	Guinea	1.9			
68	Cyprus	4.1				140	Albania	1.9			
69	Nicaragua	4.1				141	Burundi	1.9			
70	Lithuania	4.1				142	Chad	1.8			
71	Seychelles	4.0				143	Yemen	1.4			
72	Croatia	4.0				144	Angola	1.2			

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 0–10 (best) scale | 2013

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Australia.....	10	63	Gabon.....	6
1	Hong Kong SAR.....	10	63	Guinea.....	6
1	Kenya.....	10	63	Lesotho.....	6
1	Kyrgyz Republic.....	10	63	Mali.....	6
1	Latvia.....	10	63	Mauritius.....	6
1	Malaysia.....	10	63	Mexico.....	6
1	Montenegro.....	10	63	Mongolia.....	6
1	New Zealand.....	10	63	Norway.....	6
1	Singapore.....	10	63	Pakistan.....	6
1	United Kingdom.....	10	63	Senegal.....	6
11	Albania.....	9	63	Spain.....	6
11	Barbados.....	9	63	Swaziland.....	6
11	Bulgaria.....	9	85	China.....	5
11	Cyprus.....	9	85	Colombia.....	5
11	Denmark.....	9	85	El Salvador.....	5
11	Georgia.....	9	85	Gambia, The.....	5
11	Ireland.....	9	85	Indonesia.....	5
11	Israel.....	9	85	Netherlands.....	5
11	Macedonia, FYR.....	9	85	Panama.....	5
11	Moldova.....	9	85	Saudi Arabia.....	5
11	Nigeria.....	9	85	Sri Lanka.....	5
11	Poland.....	9	85	Taiwan, China.....	5
11	Puerto Rico.....	9	85	Thailand.....	5
11	Romania.....	9	96	Argentina.....	4
11	Trinidad and Tobago.....	9	96	Ethiopia.....	4
11	Ukraine.....	9	96	Greece.....	4
11	United States.....	9	96	Guyana.....	4
11	Zambia.....	9	96	Iran, Islamic Rep.....	4
29	Cambodia.....	8	96	Kazakhstan.....	4
29	Finland.....	8	96	Lao PDR.....	4
29	Ghana.....	8	96	Luxembourg.....	4
29	Guatemala.....	8	96	Myanmar.....	4
29	Honduras.....	8	96	Oman.....	4
29	India.....	8	96	Philippines.....	4
29	Jamaica.....	8	96	Seychelles.....	4
29	Korea, Rep.....	8	96	Slovenia.....	4
29	Nepal.....	8	96	Suriname.....	4
29	Rwanda.....	8	96	Turkey.....	4
29	Slovak Republic.....	8	96	United Arab Emirates.....	4
29	Sweden.....	8	96	Uruguay.....	4
29	Switzerland.....	8	113	Algeria.....	3
29	Vietnam.....	8	113	Angola.....	3
43	Austria.....	7	113	Bahrain.....	3
43	Bangladesh.....	7	113	Bhutan.....	3
43	Canada.....	7	113	Brazil.....	3
43	Croatia.....	7	113	Burundi.....	3
43	Estonia.....	7	113	Cape Verde.....	3
43	France.....	7	113	Costa Rica.....	3
43	Germany.....	7	113	Dominican Republic.....	3
43	Hungary.....	7	113	Egypt.....	3
43	Iceland.....	7	113	Haiti.....	3
43	Japan.....	7	113	Italy.....	3
43	Lithuania.....	7	113	Kuwait.....	3
43	Malawi.....	7	113	Lebanon.....	3
43	Namibia.....	7	113	Malta.....	3
43	Peru.....	7	113	Mauritania.....	3
43	Serbia.....	7	113	Morocco.....	3
43	Sierra Leone.....	7	113	Mozambique.....	3
43	South Africa.....	7	113	Nicaragua.....	3
43	Tanzania.....	7	113	Paraguay.....	3
43	Uganda.....	7	113	Portugal.....	3
43	Zimbabwe.....	7	113	Qatar.....	3
63	Armenia.....	6	113	Russian Federation.....	3
63	Azerbaijan.....	6	113	Tunisia.....	3
63	Belgium.....	6	137	Jordan.....	2
63	Botswana.....	6	137	Madagascar.....	2
63	Burkina Faso.....	6	137	Tajikistan.....	2
63	Cameroon.....	6	137	Timor-Leste.....	2
63	Chad.....	6	137	Venezuela.....	2
63	Chile.....	6	137	Yemen.....	2
63	Côte d'Ivoire.....	6	143	Bolivia.....	1
63	Czech Republic.....	6	143	Libya.....	1

SOURCE: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2014: Understanding Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises*

Pillar 9

Technological readiness

9.01 Availability of latest technologies

In your country, to what extent are the latest technologies available? [1 = not available at all; 7 = widely available] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.8	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.8	7
1	Finland	6.6				73	Gambia, The	4.8			
2	United States	6.5				74	Thailand	4.7			
3	Norway	6.5				75	Cape Verde	4.7			
4	United Kingdom	6.5				76	Mongolia	4.7			
5	Iceland	6.4				77	Brazil	4.7			
6	Switzerland	6.4				78	Guyana	4.7			
7	Sweden	6.4				79	Tunisia	4.7			
8	United Arab Emirates	6.3				80	Peru	4.6			
9	Netherlands	6.3				81	Romania	4.6			
10	Israel	6.3				82	Zambia	4.6			
11	Portugal	6.3				83	Uruguay	4.6			
12	Belgium	6.3				84	Colombia	4.5			
13	Luxembourg	6.2				85	Pakistan	4.5			
14	Japan	6.2				86	Mauritania	4.5			
15	Singapore	6.2				87	Cambodia	4.5			
16	Canada	6.2				88	Côte d'Ivoire	4.5			
17	Germany	6.2				89	Georgia	4.5			
18	Hong Kong SAR	6.1				90	Poland	4.5			
19	France	6.1				91	Bulgaria	4.4			
20	Puerto Rico	6.1				92	Botswana	4.4			
21	New Zealand	6.1				93	Kazakhstan	4.4			
22	Ireland	6.0				94	Nigeria	4.4			
23	Austria	6.0				95	Armenia	4.4			
24	Australia	6.0				96	Moldova	4.3			
25	Qatar	5.9				97	China	4.3			
26	Bahrain	5.9				98	Uganda	4.3			
27	Estonia	5.8				99	Bangladesh	4.3			
28	Denmark	5.8				100	Lebanon	4.3			
29	Barbados	5.8				101	Zimbabwe	4.3			
30	Korea, Rep.	5.7				102	Mozambique	4.3			
31	Chile	5.7				103	Madagascar	4.3			
32	Lithuania	5.7				104	Ghana	4.3			
33	Malaysia	5.7				105	Mali	4.2			
34	Malta	5.7				106	Serbia	4.2			
35	Latvia	5.7				107	El Salvador	4.2			
36	Panama	5.6				108	Russian Federation	4.2			
37	Spain	5.6				109	Suriname	4.2			
38	Saudi Arabia	5.5				110	India	4.1			
39	South Africa	5.5				111	Tajikistan	4.1			
40	Slovenia	5.5				112	Cameroon	4.1			
41	Jordan	5.4				113	Ukraine	4.1			
42	Cyprus	5.4				114	Lao PDR	4.1			
43	Jamaica	5.4				115	Nepal	4.0			
44	Hungary	5.3				116	Albania	4.0			
45	Turkey	5.3				117	Gabon	4.0			
46	Rwanda	5.3				118	Paraguay	4.0			
47	Guatemala	5.3				119	Ethiopia	4.0			
48	Mauritius	5.2				120	Nicaragua	3.9			
49	Taiwan, China	5.2				121	Swaziland	3.9			
50	Slovak Republic	5.2				122	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.9			
51	Czech Republic	5.2				123	Vietnam	3.9			
52	Trinidad and Tobago	5.2				124	Argentina	3.8			
53	Indonesia	5.2				125	Bhutan	3.8			
54	Namibia	5.1				126	Tanzania	3.8			
55	Kenya	5.1				127	Egypt	3.8			
56	Oman	5.1				128	Bolivia	3.8			
57	Morocco	5.1				129	Malawi	3.8			
58	Philippines	5.1				130	Venezuela	3.8			
59	Croatia	5.1				131	Kyrgyz Republic	3.7			
60	Dominican Republic	5.0				132	Haiti	3.6			
61	Greece	5.0				133	Burkina Faso	3.5			
62	Costa Rica	5.0				134	Sierra Leone	3.5			
63	Azerbaijan	5.0				135	Lesotho	3.5			
64	Italy	5.0				136	Algeria	3.4			
65	Seychelles	4.9				137	Guinea	3.3			
66	Mexico	4.9				138	Yemen	3.2			
67	Kuwait	4.9				139	Angola	3.2			
68	Senegal	4.9				140	Libya	3.1			
69	Macedonia, FYR	4.9				141	Burundi	3.1			
70	Sri Lanka	4.9				142	Timor-Leste	3.0			
71	Montenegro	4.8				143	Chad	2.9			
72	Honduras	4.8				144	Myanmar	2.7			

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

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.7	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.7	7
1	Iceland	6.2				73	Côte d'Ivoire	4.6			
2	Japan	6.1				74	Greece	4.5			
3	United States	6.1				75	Morocco	4.5			
4	Norway	6.1				76	Gambia, The	4.5			
5	Israel	6.0				77	Dominican Republic	4.5			
6	Switzerland	6.0				78	Peru	4.5			
7	United Arab Emirates	6.0				79	Tunisia	4.5			
8	Luxembourg	6.0				80	Guyana	4.4			
9	Sweden	6.0				81	Romania	4.4			
10	Finland	5.8				82	El Salvador	4.4			
11	New Zealand	5.8				83	Pakistan	4.4			
12	Qatar	5.8				84	Cameroon	4.4			
13	Germany	5.7				85	Bulgaria	4.4			
14	United Kingdom	5.7				86	Gabon	4.4			
15	Denmark	5.7				87	Madagascar	4.4			
16	Singapore	5.7				88	Montenegro	4.4			
17	Austria	5.7				89	Colombia	4.4			
18	Puerto Rico	5.6				90	Kazakhstan	4.4			
19	Hong Kong SAR	5.6				91	Nigeria	4.3			
20	Belgium	5.6				92	Botswana	4.3			
21	Netherlands	5.6				93	Uruguay	4.3			
22	Portugal	5.6				94	Lebanon	4.3			
23	Australia	5.6				95	Ghana	4.3			
24	Malaysia	5.6				96	Lao PDR	4.3			
25	Ireland	5.6				97	Cambodia	4.3			
26	Taiwan, China	5.5				98	Russian Federation	4.2			
27	France	5.5				99	Mozambique	4.2			
28	Korea, Rep.	5.4				100	Ukraine	4.2			
29	South Africa	5.4				101	Poland	4.2			
30	Canada	5.4				102	India	4.2			
31	Saudi Arabia	5.4				103	Georgia	4.2			
32	Estonia	5.4				104	Mauritania	4.2			
33	Lithuania	5.4				105	Macedonia, FYR	4.2			
34	Bahrain	5.3				106	Italy	4.2			
35	Panama	5.3				107	Mali	4.1			
36	Jordan	5.3				108	Bangladesh	4.1			
37	Turkey	5.2				109	Moldova	4.1			
38	Malta	5.2				110	Uganda	4.1			
39	Chile	5.2				111	Zimbabwe	4.1			
40	Cyprus	5.1				112	Albania	4.1			
41	Philippines	5.1				113	Armenia	4.1			
42	Indonesia	5.1				114	Paraguay	4.1			
43	Senegal	5.0				115	Argentina	4.0			
44	Mauritius	5.0				116	Suriname	4.0			
45	Costa Rica	5.0				117	Tajikistan	4.0			
46	Barbados	5.0				118	Kyrgyz Republic	3.9			
47	Guatemala	5.0				119	Swaziland	3.9			
48	Latvia	5.0				120	Bhutan	3.9			
49	Rwanda	5.0				121	Vietnam	3.9			
50	Czech Republic	5.0				122	Venezuela	3.9			
51	Slovenia	4.9				123	Nepal	3.9			
52	Spain	4.9				124	Nicaragua	3.8			
53	Sri Lanka	4.9				125	Malawi	3.8			
54	Namibia	4.9				126	Egypt	3.8			
55	Thailand	4.9				127	Serbia	3.8			
56	Kenya	4.8				128	Ethiopia	3.8			
57	Slovak Republic	4.8				129	Tanzania	3.8			
58	Oman	4.8				130	Bolivia	3.7			
59	Brazil	4.8				131	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.7			
60	Honduras	4.8				132	Burkina Faso	3.7			
61	Jamaica	4.7				133	Guinea	3.7			
62	Kuwait	4.7				134	Yemen	3.7			
63	Seychelles	4.7				135	Haiti	3.5			
64	Azerbaijan	4.7				136	Lesotho	3.5			
65	Hungary	4.7				137	Sierra Leone	3.5			
66	Mongolia	4.7				138	Algeria	3.4			
67	Zambia	4.7				139	Timor-Leste	3.3			
68	China	4.7				140	Chad	3.3			
69	Cape Verde	4.6				141	Burundi	3.2			
70	Mexico	4.6				142	Libya	3.2			
71	Trinidad and Tobago	4.6				143	Angola	2.9			
72	Croatia	4.6				144	Myanmar	2.9			

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—FDI is a key source of new technology] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.5	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.5	7
1	Ireland.....	6.4				73	Korea, Rep.	4.6			
2	Singapore	5.9				74	Senegal	4.6			
3	United Arab Emirates.....	5.8				75	Mozambique.....	4.6			
4	Panama	5.7				76	Macedonia, FYR	4.6			
5	Costa Rica.....	5.6				77	Nigeria	4.5			
6	Qatar	5.6				78	Cyprus	4.5			
7	Lithuania.....	5.5				79	Armenia	4.5			
8	Malaysia.....	5.5				80	Gambia, The.....	4.5			
9	Luxembourg	5.4				81	China	4.5			
10	Saudi Arabia.....	5.4				82	Montenegro	4.5			
11	Israel	5.4				83	Cameroon.....	4.4			
12	Chile	5.3				84	Tunisia	4.4			
13	Malta	5.2				85	Egypt	4.4			
14	Portugal.....	5.2				86	Gabon	4.3			
15	Thailand.....	5.2				87	Finland.....	4.3			
16	Puerto Rico.....	5.2				88	Mali.....	4.3			
17	United Kingdom.....	5.2				89	Albania.....	4.3			
18	Slovak Republic.....	5.1				90	Pakistan.....	4.3			
19	Hungary.....	5.1				91	Bulgaria	4.3			
20	Uruguay.....	5.1				92	Burkina Faso.....	4.2			
21	Australia.....	5.1				93	Vietnam	4.2			
22	New Zealand	5.1				94	Botswana	4.2			
23	Hong Kong SAR.....	5.1				95	India.....	4.2			
24	Barbados.....	5.1				96	Paraguay	4.2			
25	Rwanda	5.1				97	Moldova.....	4.2			
26	Mexico.....	5.1				98	Guyana	4.2			
27	Peru.....	5.1				99	Tanzania	4.2			
28	Turkey.....	5.1				100	Ghana.....	4.2			
29	Dominican Republic.....	5.1				101	Tajikistan.....	4.2			
30	Bahrain	5.0				102	Seychelles.....	4.2			
31	Philippines	5.0				103	Madagascar.....	4.2			
32	Belgium	5.0				104	Sierra Leone	4.1			
33	Jordan	5.0				105	Greece.....	4.1			
34	Estonia.....	5.0				106	El Salvador.....	4.1			
35	Switzerland	5.0				107	Kazakhstan.....	4.1			
36	Czech Republic	5.0				108	Serbia	4.0			
37	Netherlands	5.0				109	Nicaragua	4.0			
38	Guatemala	5.0				110	Croatia.....	4.0			
39	Brazil.....	4.9				111	Ethiopia.....	4.0			
40	Indonesia	4.9				112	Bangladesh.....	3.9			
41	United States.....	4.9				113	Georgia.....	3.9			
42	Honduras.....	4.9				114	Slovenia	3.9			
43	Germany.....	4.9				115	Algeria	3.9			
44	Latvia	4.8				116	Kyrgyz Republic.....	3.9			
45	Morocco	4.8				117	Angola	3.9			
46	Denmark.....	4.8				118	Swaziland	3.8			
47	Taiwan, China.....	4.8				119	Malawi	3.8			
48	France.....	4.8				120	Côte d'Ivoire	3.8			
49	Romania	4.8				121	Guinea.....	3.8			
50	South Africa.....	4.8				122	Suriname	3.8			
51	Cambodia.....	4.8				123	Russian Federation	3.8			
52	Oman	4.8				124	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.8			
53	Sri Lanka	4.8				125	Iceland.....	3.7			
54	Colombia	4.8				126	Nepal.....	3.7			
55	Japan	4.7				127	Ukraine	3.7			
56	Uganda.....	4.7				128	Italy.....	3.7			
57	Mauritius.....	4.7				129	Bolivia	3.6			
58	Namibia	4.7				130	Bhutan	3.6			
59	Kenya	4.7				131	Haiti	3.6			
60	Sweden	4.7				132	Myanmar.....	3.5			
61	Cape Verde	4.7				133	Zimbabwe.....	3.5			
62	Mongolia.....	4.7				134	Lesotho	3.5			
63	Azerbaijan.....	4.7				135	Mauritania	3.4			
64	Zambia	4.7				136	Yemen	3.4			
65	Spain	4.7				137	Chad.....	3.4			
66	Norway	4.7				138	Timor-Leste	3.4			
67	Austria.....	4.6				139	Lebanon	3.4			
68	Poland.....	4.6				140	Burundi.....	3.3			
69	Jamaica	4.6				141	Kuwait	3.2			
70	Trinidad and Tobago.....	4.6				142	Argentina	3.1			
71	Canada.....	4.6				143	Venezuela	2.9			
72	Lao PDR.....	4.6				144	Libya.....	2.7			

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 | 2013

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Iceland.....	96.5	73	Costa Rica.....	46.0
2	Norway.....	95.1	74	Dominican Republic.....	45.9
3	Sweden.....	94.8	75	China.....	45.8
4	Denmark.....	94.6	76	Jordan.....	44.2
5	Netherlands.....	94.0	77	Vietnam.....	43.9
6	Luxembourg.....	93.8	78	Tunisia.....	43.8
7	Finland.....	91.5	79	Mexico.....	43.5
8	Bahrain.....	90.0	80	Georgia.....	43.1
9	United Kingdom.....	89.8	81	Panama.....	42.9
10	United Arab Emirates.....	88.0	82	Ukraine.....	41.8
11	Switzerland.....	86.7	83	Bolivia.....	39.5
12	Japan.....	86.3	84	Peru.....	39.2
13	Canada.....	85.8	85	Kenya.....	39.0
14	Qatar.....	85.3	85	Mauritius.....	39.0
15	Korea, Rep.....	84.8	87	Nigeria.....	38.0
16	United States.....	84.2	88	Jamaica.....	37.8
17	Germany.....	84.0	89	Cape Verde.....	37.5
18	Australia.....	83.0	90	Suriname.....	37.4
19	New Zealand.....	82.8	91	Philippines.....	37.0
20	Belgium.....	82.2	92	Paraguay.....	36.9
21	France.....	81.9	93	Guyana.....	33.0
22	Austria.....	80.6	94	Iran, Islamic Rep.....	31.4
23	Estonia.....	80.0	95	Bhutan.....	29.9
24	Taiwan, China.....	80.0	96	Thailand.....	28.9
25	Ireland.....	78.2	97	Swaziland.....	24.7
26	Slovak Republic.....	77.9	98	Kyrgyz Republic.....	23.4
27	Kuwait.....	75.5	99	El Salvador.....	23.1
28	Latvia.....	75.2	100	Sri Lanka.....	21.9
29	Barbados.....	75.0	101	Senegal.....	20.9
30	Hong Kong SAR.....	74.2	102	Yemen.....	20.0
31	Czech Republic.....	74.1	103	Guatemala.....	19.7
32	Puerto Rico.....	73.9	104	Angola.....	19.1
33	Singapore.....	73.0	105	Zimbabwe.....	18.5
34	Slovenia.....	72.7	106	Honduras.....	17.8
35	Hungary.....	72.6	107	Mongolia.....	17.7
36	Spain.....	71.6	108	Algeria.....	16.5
37	Israel.....	70.8	108	Libya.....	16.5
38	Lebanon.....	70.5	110	Uganda.....	16.2
39	Malta.....	68.9	111	Tajikistan.....	16.0
40	Lithuania.....	68.5	112	Indonesia.....	15.8
41	Malaysia.....	67.0	113	Nicaragua.....	15.5
42	Croatia.....	66.7	114	Zambia.....	15.4
43	Chile.....	66.5	115	India.....	15.1
44	Oman.....	66.5	116	Botswana.....	15.0
45	Cyprus.....	65.5	117	Gambia, The.....	14.0
46	Trinidad and Tobago.....	63.8	118	Namibia.....	13.9
47	Poland.....	62.8	119	Nepal.....	13.3
48	Portugal.....	62.1	120	Lao PDR.....	12.5
49	Russian Federation.....	61.4	121	Ghana.....	12.3
50	Macedonia, FYR.....	61.2	122	Pakistan.....	10.9
51	Saudi Arabia.....	60.5	123	Haiti.....	10.6
52	Albania.....	60.1	124	Gabon.....	9.2
53	Argentina.....	59.9	125	Rwanda.....	8.7
54	Greece.....	59.9	126	Bangladesh.....	6.5
55	Azerbaijan.....	58.7	127	Cameroon.....	6.4
56	Italy.....	58.5	128	Mauritania.....	6.2
57	Uruguay.....	58.1	129	Cambodia.....	6.0
58	Montenegro.....	56.8	130	Malawi.....	5.4
59	Morocco.....	56.0	130	Mozambique.....	5.4
60	Venezuela.....	54.9	132	Lesotho.....	5.0
61	Kazakhstan.....	54.0	133	Burkina Faso.....	4.4
62	Bulgaria.....	53.1	133	Tanzania.....	4.4
63	Colombia.....	51.7	135	Côte d'Ivoire.....	2.6
64	Brazil.....	51.6	136	Chad.....	2.3
65	Serbia.....	51.5	136	Mali.....	2.3
66	Seychelles.....	50.4	138	Madagascar.....	2.2
67	Romania.....	49.8	139	Ethiopia.....	1.9
68	Egypt.....	49.6	140	Sierra Leone.....	1.7
69	South Africa.....	48.9	141	Guinea.....	1.6
70	Moldova.....	48.8	142	Burundi.....	1.3
71	Armenia.....	46.3	143	Myanmar.....	1.2
72	Turkey.....	46.3	144	Timor-Leste.....	1.1

SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2014* (June 2014 edition)

9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions

Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 population | 2013 or most recent year available

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Switzerland	43.0	73	Saudi Arabia	7.3
2	Denmark	40.2	74	Venezuela	7.3
3	Netherlands	40.1	75	Suriname	6.9
4	France	38.8	76	Albania	5.8
5	Korea, Rep.	38.0	77	Vietnam	5.6
6	Norway	36.4	78	Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.6
7	United Kingdom	35.7	79	Peru	5.2
8	Iceland	35.1	80	Mongolia	4.9
9	Germany	34.6	81	Tunisia	4.8
10	Belgium	34.4	82	Jamaica	4.8
11	Luxembourg	33.5	83	Dominican Republic	4.7
12	Canada	33.3	84	Guyana	4.6
13	Malta	32.8	85	El Salvador	4.5
14	Sweden	32.6	86	Cape Verde	4.3
15	Finland	30.9	87	Algeria	3.3
16	Hong Kong SAR	30.8	88	Egypt	3.3
17	New Zealand	29.2	89	South Africa	3.1
18	Japan	28.8	90	Jordan	2.8
19	United States	28.5	91	Bhutan	2.7
20	Estonia	26.5	92	Oman	2.6
21	Greece	26.2	93	Philippines	2.6
22	Austria	26.0	94	Morocco	2.5
23	Singapore	25.7	95	Nicaragua	2.2
24	Israel	25.7	96	Sri Lanka	2.0
25	Spain	25.6	97	Guatemala	1.8
26	Australia	25.0	98	Paraguay	1.6
27	Slovenia	25.0	99	Kuwait	1.4
28	Latvia	24.7	100	Bolivia	1.3
29	Ireland	24.2	101	Indonesia	1.3
30	Taiwan, China	24.2	102	Namibia	1.3
31	Hungary	24.1	103	India	1.2
32	Portugal	23.8	104	Botswana	1.1
33	Barbados	23.8	105	Yemen	1.1
34	Italy	22.3	106	Libya	1.0
35	Lithuania	22.0	107	Kyrgyz Republic	1.0
36	Croatia	21.5	108	Honduras	0.8
37	Uruguay	21.1	109	Senegal	0.8
38	Cyprus	19.9	110	Nepal	0.8
39	Bulgaria	19.0	111	Zimbabwe	0.7
40	Romania	17.3	112	Bangladesh	0.6
41	Czech Republic	17.0	113	Pakistan	0.6
42	Azerbaijan	17.0	114	Gabon	0.5
43	Russian Federation	16.6	115	Swaziland	0.3
44	Puerto Rico	16.3	116	Côte d'Ivoire	0.3
45	Macedonia, FYR	15.7	117	Ghana	0.3
46	Poland	15.6	118	Ethiopia	0.3
47	Slovak Republic	15.5	119	Angola	0.2
48	Trinidad and Tobago	14.6	120	Cambodia	0.2
49	Serbia	13.9	121	Mauritania	0.2
50	Argentina	13.9	122	Myanmar	0.2
51	China	13.6	123	Lao PDR	0.1
52	Moldova	13.4	124	Kenya	0.1
53	Bahrain	13.2	125	Chad	0.1
54	Seychelles	12.9	126	Uganda	0.1
55	Montenegro	12.8	127	Lesotho	0.1
56	Mauritius	12.5	128	Tanzania	0.1
57	Chile	12.3	129	Burkina Faso	0.1
58	Kazakhstan	11.6	130	Cameroon	0.1
59	Turkey	11.2	131	Zambia	0.1
60	Mexico	11.1	132	Tajikistan	0.1
61	United Arab Emirates	11.1	133	Mozambique	0.1
62	Georgia	10.2	134	Timor-Leste	0.1
63	Brazil	10.1	135	Madagascar	0.1
64	Lebanon	10.0	136	Gambia, The	0.0
65	Qatar	9.9	137	Rwanda	0.0
66	Costa Rica	9.7	138	Mali	0.0
67	Colombia	9.3	139	Malawi	0.0
68	Ukraine	8.8	140	Nigeria	0.0
69	Malaysia	8.2	141	Guinea	0.0
70	Armenia	7.9	142	Burundi	0.0
71	Panama	7.7	143	Haiti ²	0.0
72	Thailand	7.4	143	Sierra Leone ¹	0.0

SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2014* (June 2014 edition)

¹ 2007 ² 2008

9.06 Internet bandwidth

International Internet bandwidth (kb/s) per Internet user | 2013 or most recent year available

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Luxembourg	6,445.8	73	Myanmar	26.2
2	Hong Kong SAR	1,762.8	74	Bahrain	25.9
3	Malta	1,204.6	75	Hungary	24.9
4	Singapore	580.7	76	Mauritius	24.4
5	Iceland	443.2	77	Seychelles	23.6
6	Sweden	374.8	78	Côte d'Ivoire	22.7
7	United Kingdom	352.6	79	Mexico	22.6
8	Switzerland	314.1	80	Morocco	22.3
9	Denmark	261.2	81	Malaysia	22.1
10	Netherlands	235.0	82	Libya	21.5
11	Belgium	201.9	83	Albania	21.0
12	Suriname	201.6	84	Tunisia	19.1
13	Norway	195.9	85	Peru	18.1
14	Portugal	181.1	86	Gabon	18.1
15	Finland	172.2	87	Timor-Leste ³	17.5
16	Slovenia	152.7	88	Trinidad and Tobago	17.2
17	France	141.5	89	Dominican Republic	16.9
18	Puerto Rico ²	136.9	90	Vietnam	15.9
19	Romania	136.6	91	Lebanon	15.4
20	Ireland	132.3	92	Paraguay	12.7
21	Austria	128.5	93	Slovak Republic	11.8
22	Canada	115.9	94	Cape Verde	11.6
23	Moldova	115.8	95	Burundi	11.2
24	Germany	112.4	96	Guatemala	10.8
25	Czech Republic	111.2	97	Lao PDR	10.6
26	Serbia	108.9	98	Guyana	10.2
27	Bulgaria	107.2	99	Venezuela	10.2
28	Spain	102.4	100	Indonesia	10.1
29	Israel	100.5	101	Honduras	10.0
30	Lithuania	99.6	102	Kuwait	9.8
31	Italy	89.8	103	Rwanda	9.8
32	Greece	84.8	104	Cambodia	9.3
33	Georgia	82.1	105	Bolivia	9.0
34	Montenegro	76.5	106	Gambia, The	7.2
35	Colombia	76.1	107	India	6.8
36	Costa Rica	73.5	108	Ethiopia	6.7
37	Poland	73.0	109	Botswana	6.6
38	Latvia	68.1	110	Pakistan	6.5
39	Australia	67.1	111	Tanzania	6.5
40	Turkey	65.5	112	Lesotho	5.9
41	Taiwan, China	65.1	113	Mali	5.9
42	United States	64.1	114	Senegal	5.4
43	Cyprus	63.4	115	Egypt	5.3
44	Uruguay	59.9	116	Ghana	5.2
45	Mongolia	59.7	117	Sri Lanka	5.0
46	Philippines	57.6	118	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.6
47	Chile	56.3	119	Tajikistan	4.6
48	Armenia	55.1	120	China	4.2
49	Panama	54.3	121	Uganda	4.2
50	Ukraine	52.9	122	Zambia	4.2
51	United Arab Emirates	52.3	123	Jordan	4.0
52	Barbados	52.0	124	Bangladesh	4.0
53	Kenya	49.9	125	Kyrgyz Republic	3.9
54	Kazakhstan	49.8	126	South Africa	3.7
55	Qatar	48.7	127	Zimbabwe	3.5
56	Saudi Arabia	46.7	128	Namibia	3.4
57	New Zealand	45.6	129	Swaziland	3.2
58	Azerbaijan	45.2	130	Cameroon	3.2
59	Argentina	44.3	131	Burkina Faso	3.1
60	Brazil	42.9	132	Mozambique	2.9
61	Russian Federation	41.2	133	Bhutan	2.8
62	Croatia	40.5	134	Mauritania	2.6
63	El Salvador	40.5	135	Guinea	2.5
64	Japan	39.2	136	Yemen	2.5
65	Thailand	37.4	137	Nepal	2.4
66	Macedonia, FYR	36.4	138	Malawi	2.2
67	Oman	34.0	139	Sierra Leone ³	2.0
68	Nicaragua	32.6	140	Angola	2.0
69	Jamaica	32.3	141	Nigeria	0.8
70	Korea, Rep.	30.3	142	Chad	0.6
71	Estonia	29.1	143	Madagascar	0.4
72	Algeria	26.3	144	Haiti ¹	0.2

SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2014* (June 2014 edition)

¹ 2004 ² 2010 ³ 2012

9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions

Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 population | 2013 or most recent year available

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Singapore	135.1	73	Panama	25.2
2	Finland	123.5	74	South Africa ²	25.2
3	Japan	120.5	75	Albania	24.7
4	Australia	110.5	76	Montenegro	23.1
5	Bahrain	109.7	77	Kyrgyz Republic	22.7
6	Denmark	107.3	78	China	21.4
7	Korea, Rep.	105.3	79	Philippines	20.3
8	Sweden ²	104.9	80	Trinidad and Tobago	18.9
9	Hong Kong SAR	95.4	81	Vietnam ²	18.8
10	United States	92.8	82	Mongolia ²	18.2
11	United Arab Emirates	89.0	83	Georgia	16.4
12	United Kingdom	87.2	84	Argentina ²	16.2
13	Norway	85.7	85	Jordan	16.1
14	New Zealand	81.3	86	Puerto Rico	15.8
15	Luxembourg	80.5	87	Bhutan	15.6
16	Estonia	77.4	88	Senegal	15.3
17	Qatar	76.8	89	Suriname ²	15.0
18	Iceland	74.3	90	Morocco	15.0
19	Botswana	74.1	91	Bolivia	13.9
20	Costa Rica	72.1	92	Nepal	13.0
21	Oman	67.3	93	Malaysia	12.5
22	Ireland	67.2	94	Angola	12.1
23	Spain	67.1	95	Honduras	11.7
24	Croatia	65.3	96	Nigeria	10.1
25	Italy	64.8	97	Seychelles	9.9
26	Austria	62.8	98	Cambodia	9.6
27	Netherlands	62.3	99	Burkina Faso	9.0
28	Latvia	61.2	100	Colombia	7.9
29	Russian Federation	60.1	101	Sri Lanka	7.8
30	Poland ²	58.5	102	Uganda ²	7.4
31	Bulgaria	58.3	103	Lesotho	7.4
32	Taiwan, China	57.1	104	Mexico ¹	6.3
33	France	57.1	105	El Salvador	6.0
34	Kazakhstan	56.6	106	Rwanda	5.8
35	Serbia	54.8	107	Ukraine ²	5.4
36	Slovak Republic	53.6	108	Mauritania	5.4
37	Israel ²	53.0	109	Ethiopia	4.8
38	Thailand	52.3	110	Paraguay	4.8
39	Brazil	51.5	111	Guatemala	4.4
40	Lithuania	49.9	112	Malawi	3.9
41	Saudi Arabia	49.5	113	Venezuela	3.7
42	Moldova	47.2	114	India	3.2
43	Belgium	46.0	115	Kenya	3.0
44	Czech Republic	45.3	116	Peru	2.9
45	Germany	44.7	117	Tanzania	2.7
46	Switzerland	44.3	118	Lao PDR ²	2.1
47	Azerbaijan	43.9	119	Mali	1.8
48	Cape Verde	42.6	120	Mozambique ²	1.8
49	Lebanon	41.8	121	Nicaragua	1.3
50	Slovenia	41.8	122	Gambia, The ²	1.2
51	Barbados	41.5	123	Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.2
52	Canada ²	41.0	124	Myanmar	1.0
53	Malta	40.6	125	Zambia	0.7
54	Ghana	39.9	126	Swaziland ¹	0.7
55	Macedonia, FYR	38.3	127	Pakistan	0.5
56	Zimbabwe	37.8	128	Madagascar	0.4
57	Romania	37.6	129	Timor-Leste ¹	0.4
58	Portugal	36.7	130	Bangladesh	0.4
59	Greece	36.1	131	Yemen ²	0.2
60	Chile	35.6	132	Burundi ²	0.0
61	Namibia	34.2	133	Algeria	0.0
62	Turkey	32.3	133	Cameroon	0.0
63	Uruguay ²	31.9	133	Chad	0.0
64	Cyprus	31.6	133	Côte d'Ivoire ¹	0.0
65	Indonesia ²	31.6	133	Gabon ²	0.0
66	Egypt	31.1	133	Guinea ²	0.0
67	Armenia	31.0	133	Guyana	0.0
68	Mauritius	28.8	133	Haiti ¹	0.0
69	Jamaica	28.3	n/a	Kuwait	n/a
70	Hungary	26.3	n/a	Libya	n/a
71	Tunisia	26.1	n/a	Sierra Leone	n/a
72	Dominican Republic	25.4	n/a	Tajikistan	n/a

SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2014* (June 2014 edition)

¹ 2011 ² 2012

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 | 2013

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	United States	7.0	73	Serbia	3.4
2	China	6.8	74	Kuwait	3.4
3	India	6.2	75	Azerbaijan	3.4
4	Japan	6.1	76	Croatia	3.3
5	Germany	5.8	77	Lebanon	3.3
6	Brazil	5.7	78	Oman	3.3
7	Russian Federation	5.7	79	Yemen	3.3
8	United Kingdom	5.7	80	Lithuania	3.3
9	France	5.6	81	Costa Rica	3.2
10	Mexico	5.5	82	Uganda	3.2
11	Italy	5.5	83	Panama	3.2
12	Korea, Rep.	5.4	84	Uruguay	3.2
13	Canada	5.4	85	Cameroon	3.1
14	Spain	5.3	86	El Salvador	3.1
15	Indonesia	5.3	87	Bolivia	3.1
16	Turkey	5.2	88	Jordan	3.1
17	Australia	5.1	89	Paraguay	3.1
18	Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.0	90	Nepal	3.1
19	Taiwan, China	5.0	91	Slovenia	3.1
20	Poland	4.9	92	Cambodia	3.0
21	Argentina	4.9	93	Honduras	3.0
22	Saudi Arabia	4.8	94	Côte d'Ivoire	2.9
23	Thailand	4.8	95	Libya	2.9
24	South Africa	4.8	96	Latvia	2.9
25	Pakistan	4.8	97	Botswana	2.9
26	Netherlands	4.7	98	Mozambique	2.9
27	Egypt	4.7	99	Nicaragua	2.8
28	Colombia	4.6	100	Senegal	2.8
29	Malaysia	4.6	101	Georgia	2.8
30	Philippines	4.5	102	Jamaica	2.7
31	Nigeria	4.5	103	Albania	2.7
32	Belgium	4.4	104	Burkina Faso	2.7
33	Hong Kong SAR	4.4	105	Estonia	2.7
34	Venezuela	4.4	106	Timor-Leste	2.7
35	Sweden	4.4	107	Bahrain	2.7
36	Vietnam	4.4	108	Chad	2.7
37	Ukraine	4.4	109	Macedonia, FYR	2.6
38	Bangladesh	4.4	110	Tajikistan	2.6
39	Austria	4.4	111	Armenia	2.6
40	Peru	4.4	112	Luxembourg	2.6
41	Chile	4.3	113	Zambia	2.6
42	Switzerland	4.3	114	Madagascar	2.6
43	Singapore	4.3	115	Mauritius	2.5
44	Romania	4.2	116	Gabon	2.5
45	Algeria	4.2	117	Namibia	2.5
46	Greece	4.2	118	Kyrgyz Republic	2.5
47	Israel	4.2	119	Cyprus	2.5
48	Czech Republic	4.1	120	Mongolia	2.5
49	Norway	4.1	121	Mali	2.5
50	Portugal	4.1	122	Malawi	2.4
51	United Arab Emirates	4.0	123	Lao PDR	2.4
52	Kazakhstan	4.0	124	Trinidad and Tobago	2.4
53	Morocco	4.0	125	Rwanda	2.4
54	Denmark	4.0	126	Haiti	2.4
55	Finland	4.0	127	Moldova	2.4
56	Hungary	3.9	128	Guinea	2.3
57	Sri Lanka	3.8	129	Iceland	2.1
58	Ethiopia	3.8	130	Malta	2.1
59	Ireland	3.7	131	Zimbabwe	2.1
60	New Zealand	3.7	132	Sierra Leone	2.0
61	Slovak Republic	3.7	133	Mauritania	2.0
62	Puerto Rico	3.7	134	Montenegro	1.9
63	Tunisia	3.6	135	Guyana	1.8
64	Qatar	3.6	136	Barbados	1.8
65	Myanmar	3.6	137	Lesotho	1.8
66	Bulgaria	3.6	138	Swaziland	1.8
67	Dominican Republic	3.6	139	Burundi	1.8
68	Ghana	3.5	140	Suriname	1.7
69	Angola	3.5	141	Bhutan	1.6
70	Kenya	3.5	142	Gambia, The	1.4
71	Tanzania	3.5	143	Seychelles	1.0
72	Guatemala	3.5	144	Cape Verde	1.0

SOURCE: World Economic Forum's calculations. For more details, refer to Appendix B of Chapter 1.1 of this Report

10.02 Foreign market size index

Value of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1–7 (best) scale | 2013

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	China	7.0	73	Panama	4.4
2	United States	6.7	74	Serbia	4.4
3	Germany	6.5	75	Croatia	4.3
4	India	6.4	76	Ghana	4.3
5	Hong Kong SAR	6.2	77	Bahrain	4.3
6	Korea, Rep.	6.2	78	Sri Lanka	4.3
7	Japan	6.2	79	Cambodia	4.3
8	United Kingdom	6.1	80	Estonia	4.2
9	Russian Federation	6.1	81	Dominican Republic	4.2
10	Netherlands	6.1	82	Bolivia	4.2
11	Taiwan, China	6.1	83	Latvia	4.1
12	France	6.1	84	Trinidad and Tobago	4.1
13	Singapore	6.0	85	Côte d'Ivoire	4.1
14	Mexico	6.0	86	Costa Rica	4.1
15	Italy	5.9	87	Myanmar	4.0
16	Thailand	5.9	88	Kenya	4.0
17	Saudi Arabia	5.9	89	Tanzania	4.0
18	Belgium	5.9	90	Guatemala	4.0
19	Spain	5.8	91	Honduras	4.0
20	Malaysia	5.8	92	Gabon	3.9
21	Canada	5.8	93	Yemen	3.9
22	Poland	5.7	94	Ethiopia	3.9
23	Indonesia	5.6	95	Jordan	3.9
24	Brazil	5.6	96	Paraguay	3.9
25	Vietnam	5.6	97	Botswana	3.9
26	Turkey	5.5	98	El Salvador	3.8
27	Czech Republic	5.5	99	Cameroon	3.8
28	Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.5	100	Uruguay	3.8
29	United Arab Emirates	5.5	101	Zambia	3.8
30	Austria	5.4	102	Macedonia, FYR	3.7
31	Ireland	5.4	103	Mozambique	3.7
32	Australia	5.4	104	Mauritius	3.7
33	Hungary	5.3	105	Uganda	3.7
34	South Africa	5.3	106	Chad	3.7
35	Switzerland	5.3	107	Malta	3.7
36	Sweden	5.3	108	Georgia	3.6
37	Nigeria	5.3	109	Cyprus	3.6
38	Ukraine	5.2	110	Albania	3.6
39	Argentina	5.2	111	Mongolia	3.5
40	Qatar	5.2	112	Iceland	3.5
41	Slovak Republic	5.1	113	Kyrgyz Republic	3.5
42	Philippines	5.1	114	Nicaragua	3.5
43	Romania	5.1	115	Jamaica	3.5
44	Denmark	5.0	116	Senegal	3.4
45	Chile	5.0	117	Madagascar	3.4
46	Kuwait	5.0	118	Lao PDR	3.4
47	Norway	5.0	119	Burkina Faso	3.4
48	Portugal	5.0	120	Namibia	3.4
49	Kazakhstan	4.9	121	Mauritania	3.3
50	Venezuela	4.9	122	Moldova	3.3
51	Egypt	4.9	123	Mali	3.3
52	Algeria	4.9	124	Malawi	3.2
53	Israel	4.9	125	Tajikistan	3.2
54	Colombia	4.9	126	Armenia	3.2
55	Puerto Rico	4.8	127	Nepal	3.1
56	Angola	4.8	128	Guyana	3.1
57	Greece	4.8	129	Suriname	3.1
58	Peru	4.8	130	Swaziland	3.1
59	Finland	4.8	131	Zimbabwe	3.1
60	Bulgaria	4.8	132	Guinea	3.0
61	Bangladesh	4.8	133	Montenegro	3.0
62	Luxembourg	4.8	134	Sierra Leone	3.0
63	Pakistan	4.7	135	Barbados	2.9
64	Oman	4.7	136	Rwanda	2.8
65	Morocco	4.7	137	Seychelles	2.7
66	Lithuania	4.6	138	Lesotho	2.7
67	Libya	4.6	139	Haiti	2.6
68	Slovenia	4.6	140	Bhutan	2.6
69	Tunisia	4.6	141	Gambia, The	2.3
70	Azerbaijan	4.6	142	Cape Verde	2.2
71	Lebanon	4.5	143	Burundi	1.7
72	New Zealand	4.4	144	Timor-Leste	1.5

SOURCE: World Economic Forum's calculations. For more details, refer to Appendix B of Chapter 1.1 of this Report

10.03 GDP (PPP)

Gross domestic product valued at purchasing power parity in billions of international dollars | 2013

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	United States	16,799.7	73	Guatemala	81.8
2	China	13,395.4	74	Serbia	81.1
3	India	5,069.2	75	Kenya	80.4
4	Japan	4,698.8	76	Tanzania	79.4
5	Germany	3,232.5	77	Croatia	77.9
6	Russian Federation	2,556.2	78	Libya	70.4
7	Brazil	2,423.3	79	Lithuania	67.6
8	United Kingdom	2,390.9	80	Lebanon	66.3
9	France	2,278.0	81	Panama	62.0
10	Mexico	1,842.6	82	Yemen	61.8
11	Italy	1,807.8	83	Costa Rica	61.6
12	Korea, Rep.	1,666.8	84	Bolivia	59.2
13	Canada	1,526.1	85	Slovenia	57.4
14	Spain	1,391.3	86	Uruguay	56.7
15	Indonesia	1,292.8	87	Uganda	54.6
16	Turkey	1,174.2	88	Cameroon	53.3
17	Australia	999.6	89	El Salvador	47.5
18	Iran, Islamic Rep.	945.5	90	Paraguay	46.4
19	Saudi Arabia	937.2	91	Côte d'Ivoire	43.8
20	Taiwan, China	929.5	92	Luxembourg	42.6
21	Poland	817.5	93	Nepal	42.1
22	Argentina	777.9	94	Bahrain	40.6
23	Netherlands	700.5	95	Jordan	40.0
24	Thailand	673.7	96	Cambodia	39.7
25	South Africa	596.5	97	Honduras	39.2
26	Pakistan	575.0	98	Latvia	38.9
27	Egypt	553.6	99	Botswana	34.1
28	Colombia	527.6	100	Gabon	30.4
29	Malaysia	525.7	101	Estonia	29.8
30	Nigeria	479.3	102	Mozambique	28.2
31	Philippines	456.4	103	Chad	28.0
32	Belgium	422.8	104	Nicaragua	27.9
33	Venezuela	407.9	105	Senegal	27.7
34	Sweden	396.8	106	Georgia	27.6
35	Hong Kong SAR	381.9	107	Trinidad and Tobago	27.5
36	Switzerland	371.6	108	Burkina Faso	26.6
37	Austria	361.4	109	Albania	26.5
38	Vietnam	359.8	110	Timor-Leste	25.8
39	Singapore	348.7	111	Zambia	25.5
40	Peru	344.2	112	Jamaica	25.2
41	Ukraine	336.8	113	Macedonia, FYR	22.6
42	Chile	334.8	114	Madagascar	22.3
43	Bangladesh	325.1	115	Cyprus	22.3
44	Czech Republic	286.0	116	Mauritius	20.9
45	Algeria	285.5	117	Lao PDR	20.8
46	Romania	285.1	118	Armenia	20.4
47	Norway	280.0	119	Tajikistan	19.1
48	Israel	273.7	120	Mali	18.6
49	United Arab Emirates	272.0	121	Namibia	17.8
50	Greece	265.6	122	Mongolia	17.1
51	Kazakhstan	246.9	123	Rwanda	16.4
52	Portugal	244.8	124	Malawi	15.0
53	Denmark	211.9	125	Kyrgyz Republic	14.7
54	Qatar	199.6	126	Haiti	13.6
55	Hungary	198.2	127	Moldova	13.3
56	Finland	194.2	128	Iceland	13.2
57	Ireland	188.9	129	Guinea	12.5
58	Morocco	179.2	130	Malta	11.6
59	Kuwait	154.5	131	Zimbabwe	10.3
60	New Zealand	136.6	132	Sierra Leone	9.4
61	Sri Lanka	136.0	133	Mauritania	8.2
62	Slovak Republic	133.1	134	Montenegro	7.4
63	Angola	130.1	135	Suriname	7.2
64	Ethiopia	121.4	136	Barbados	7.0
65	Myanmar	113.0	137	Swaziland	6.8
66	Puerto Rico	111.9	138	Guyana	6.6
67	Tunisia	108.4	139	Burundi	5.8
68	Bulgaria	105.0	140	Bhutan	4.7
69	Dominican Republic	103.2	141	Lesotho	4.3
70	Azerbaijan	102.8	142	Gambia, The	3.7
71	Oman	95.0	143	Seychelles	2.5
72	Ghana	88.5	144	Cape Verde	2.2

SOURCES: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2014 edition); national sources

10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP

Exports of goods and services as a percentage of gross domestic product | 2013 or most recent year available

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Hong Kong SAR	245.0	73	Chad ²	37.3
2	Singapore	178.1	74	Ghana	36.7
3	Luxembourg	164.3	75	Cape Verde	36.5
4	Belgium	112.6	76	Georgia	36.3
5	Ireland	109.1	77	Nigeria	35.6
6	Netherlands	100.7	78	Costa Rica	35.2
7	Slovak Republic	97.9	79	Zimbabwe ¹	35.1
8	Hungary	97.6	80	Israel	34.1
9	United Arab Emirates ²	94.9	81	Sierra Leone ²	34.0
10	Czech Republic	92.8	82	Spain	33.9
11	Estonia	89.9	83	Namibia	33.8
12	Malta	89.0	84	Algeria	33.8
13	Trinidad and Tobago ¹	88.4	85	Albania	33.7
14	Slovenia	88.1	86	Morocco	33.3
15	Malaysia	85.6	87	Bhutan ²	32.8
16	Vietnam	83.6	88	United Kingdom	32.8
17	Lithuania	83.3	89	Chile	32.5
18	Seychelles ²	82.3	90	Mexico	31.8
19	Libya ²	76.1	91	Paraguay ²	31.4
20	Bahrain ²	74.4	92	South Africa	31.3
21	Cambodia	74.2	93	Malawi ²	30.9
22	Thailand	74.2	94	Lao PDR ²	30.8
23	Taiwan, China	72.9	95	Greece	30.3
24	Qatar	72.7	96	Italy	30.3
25	Puerto Rico	72.6	97	France	29.7
26	Oman ²	70.3	98	Jamaica	29.4
27	Bulgaria	69.8	99	Canada	29.4
28	Mauritania ²	69.6	100	Madagascar ²	28.8
29	Kuwait ²	69.5	101	El Salvador	28.4
30	Lebanon ²	65.1	102	Philippines	28.0
31	Latvia	62.5	103	New Zealand	28.0
32	Angola ²	62.3	104	Russian Federation	27.8
33	Panama	61.6	105	Iran, Islamic Rep. ²	27.8
34	Guyana ²	59.3	106	Gambia, The ²	27.7
35	Austria	57.6	107	Mali ²	27.4
36	Iceland	57.5	108	Nicaragua	26.6
37	Swaziland ²	55.8	109	China	26.3
38	Korea, Rep.	55.0	110	Yemen ²	26.0
39	Gabon ²	54.9	111	Guinea ²	25.9
40	Denmark	54.6	112	Dominican Republic	25.6
41	Suriname	53.5	113	India	24.9
42	Macedonia, FYR	53.0	114	Senegal ²	24.7
43	Saudi Arabia	52.0	115	Tanzania	24.6
44	Kyrgyz Republic	51.5	116	Kenya ²	24.5
45	Côte d'Ivoire ²	51.4	117	Venezuela	23.7
46	Mauritius	51.0	118	Turkey	23.6
47	Switzerland	49.6	119	Indonesia	23.6
48	Azerbaijan	48.5	120	Tajikistan	23.5
49	Germany	47.8	121	Burkina Faso ²	23.0
50	Zambia ²	47.8	122	Guatemala	23.0
51	Poland	47.0	123	Peru	23.0
52	Honduras	46.9	124	Cameroon ²	23.0
53	Tunisia	46.5	125	Sri Lanka ²	22.1
54	Ukraine	46.5	126	Bangladesh	21.9
55	Serbia	44.9	127	Armenia	21.9
56	Mongolia	44.8	128	Uruguay	21.5
57	Lesotho ²	43.6	129	Australia	20.3
58	Montenegro	43.6	130	Argentina	19.8
59	Cyprus	43.5	131	Uganda	19.2
60	Sweden	43.5	132	Japan	17.5
61	Moldova	42.8	133	Myanmar ¹	17.5
62	Botswana ²	42.8	134	Egypt	17.4
63	Croatia	42.4	135	Colombia	16.9
64	Bolivia	42.3	136	Rwanda ²	13.4
65	Romania	41.9	137	United States	13.3
66	Portugal	40.9	138	Ethiopia ²	12.9
67	Finland	40.5	139	Haiti ²	12.8
68	Kazakhstan	39.6	140	Brazil	12.5
69	Barbados	39.1	141	Pakistan	11.9
70	Jordan	38.6	142	Nepal	9.4
71	Mozambique	38.4	143	Burundi ²	6.0
72	Norway	37.3	144	Timor-Leste ²	1.0

SOURCES: World Trade Organization, *Online Statistics Database* (accessed June 18, 2014); International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2014 edition); national sources

¹ 2011 ² 2012

Pillar 11

Business sophistication

11.01 Local supplier quantity

In your country, how numerous are local suppliers? [1 = largely nonexistent; 7 = extremely numerous] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.5	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.5	7
1	Japan	6.3				73	Slovenia	4.6			
2	Germany	5.6				74	New Zealand	4.6			
3	United Kingdom	5.5				75	Tunisia	4.6			
4	Malta	5.5				76	Norway	4.6			
5	Switzerland	5.5				77	Cyprus	4.6			
6	Malaysia	5.5				78	Paraguay	4.6			
7	Taiwan, China	5.5				79	Armenia	4.5			
8	United States	5.5				80	Ukraine	4.5			
9	Belgium	5.4				81	Chile	4.5			
10	Italy	5.4				82	Singapore	4.5			
11	United Arab Emirates	5.4				83	Honduras	4.5			
12	Hong Kong SAR	5.4				84	Oman	4.5			
13	Sri Lanka	5.3				85	Jamaica	4.5			
14	Turkey	5.3				86	Senegal	4.5			
15	Austria	5.3				87	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.5			
16	Netherlands	5.3				88	Panama	4.5			
17	Qatar	5.3				89	Gambia, The	4.5			
18	France	5.2				90	Azerbaijan	4.4			
19	Kenya	5.2				91	Russian Federation	4.4			
20	Lithuania	5.2				92	Malawi	4.4			
21	Brazil	5.1				93	Cameroon	4.4			
22	Saudi Arabia	5.1				94	Madagascar	4.4			
23	Czech Republic	5.1				95	Hungary	4.4			
24	China	5.1				96	Finland	4.4			
25	Thailand	5.0				97	Sierra Leone	4.4			
26	Spain	5.0				98	Bulgaria	4.3			
27	Portugal	5.0				99	Romania	4.3			
28	Colombia	5.0				100	Suriname	4.3			
29	Denmark	5.0				101	Lao PDR	4.3			
30	Canada	5.0				102	Algeria	4.3			
31	Poland	5.0				103	Kazakhstan	4.2			
32	Korea, Rep.	5.0				104	Côte d'Ivoire	4.2			
33	Guatemala	4.9				105	Burkina Faso	4.2			
34	Zambia	4.9				106	Ghana	4.2			
35	Mauritius	4.9				107	Rwanda	4.2			
36	Jordan	4.9				108	Latvia	4.2			
37	Trinidad and Tobago	4.8				109	Nepal	4.2			
38	Indonesia	4.8				110	Serbia	4.1			
39	Australia	4.8				111	Mozambique	4.1			
40	Yemen	4.8				112	Montenegro	4.1			
41	Vietnam	4.8				113	Argentina	4.1			
42	El Salvador	4.8				114	Iceland	4.1			
43	Morocco	4.8				115	Tanzania	4.1			
44	Ireland	4.8				116	Ethiopia	4.1			
45	Puerto Rico	4.8				117	Kyrgyz Republic	4.0			
46	Nigeria	4.8				118	Chad	4.0			
47	South Africa	4.8				119	Seychelles	4.0			
48	Tajikistan	4.8				120	Albania	4.0			
49	Macedonia, FYR	4.7				121	Luxembourg	4.0			
50	Lebanon	4.7				122	Uruguay	3.9			
51	Peru	4.7				123	Moldova	3.9			
52	Slovak Republic	4.7				124	Cambodia	3.9			
53	Estonia	4.7				125	Swaziland	3.9			
54	Sweden	4.7				126	Bhutan	3.8			
55	Mexico	4.7				127	Mauritania	3.8			
56	Bahrain	4.7				128	Cape Verde	3.8			
57	Guyana	4.7				129	Botswana	3.8			
58	Libya	4.7				130	Mongolia	3.8			
59	Uganda	4.7				131	Guinea	3.8			
60	Bangladesh	4.7				132	Namibia	3.7			
61	Dominican Republic	4.7				133	Zimbabwe	3.7			
62	Croatia	4.7				134	Bolivia	3.7			
63	Mali	4.7				135	Nicaragua	3.6			
64	Kuwait	4.7				136	Lesotho	3.6			
65	Greece	4.7				137	Burundi	3.6			
66	Pakistan	4.7				138	Georgia	3.6			
67	Israel	4.7				139	Haiti	3.5			
68	Egypt	4.6				140	Timor-Leste	3.5			
69	Philippines	4.6				141	Gabon	3.4			
70	Barbados	4.6				142	Myanmar	3.2			
71	Costa Rica	4.6				143	Venezuela	2.6			
72	India	4.6				144	Angola	2.4			

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 would you assess the quality of local suppliers? [1 = extremely poor quality; 7 = extremely high quality] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.4	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.4	7
1	Japan	6.2				73	Jamaica	4.4			
2	Switzerland	6.1				74	Senegal	4.4			
3	Austria	6.0				75	Indonesia	4.3			
4	Germany	6.0				76	Trinidad and Tobago	4.3			
5	Belgium	5.8				77	Gambia, The	4.3			
6	Netherlands	5.7				78	India	4.2			
7	Denmark	5.6				79	Côte d'Ivoire	4.2			
8	United States	5.6				80	Zambia	4.2			
9	Finland	5.5				81	Uruguay	4.2			
10	Sweden	5.5				82	Namibia	4.2			
11	Taiwan, China	5.5				83	Ukraine	4.2			
12	Norway	5.5				84	Mali	4.2			
13	United Kingdom	5.5				85	Burkina Faso	4.1			
14	Canada	5.5				86	Armenia	4.1			
15	New Zealand	5.5				87	Azerbaijan	4.1			
16	France	5.4				88	Russian Federation	4.1			
17	Luxembourg	5.4				89	Tunisia	4.1			
18	Hong Kong SAR	5.4				90	Romania	4.1			
19	Puerto Rico	5.4				91	Montenegro	4.1			
20	Qatar	5.4				92	Vietnam	4.1			
21	Australia	5.3				93	Lebanon	4.1			
22	Czech Republic	5.3				94	Pakistan	4.1			
23	United Arab Emirates	5.3				95	Paraguay	4.0			
24	Malaysia	5.2				96	Rwanda	4.0			
25	Ireland	5.2				97	Albania	4.0			
26	Italy	5.2				98	Serbia	4.0			
27	Estonia	5.1				99	Nigeria	3.9			
28	Iceland	5.1				100	Bangladesh	3.9			
29	Singapore	5.1				101	Madagascar	3.9			
30	Portugal	5.0				102	Swaziland	3.9			
31	Korea, Rep.	5.0				103	Cameroon	3.9			
32	Spain	5.0				104	Lao PDR	3.9			
33	Sri Lanka	5.0				105	Kuwait	3.9			
34	Lithuania	5.0				106	Egypt	3.9			
35	Guatemala	5.0				107	Ghana	3.9			
36	Slovenia	4.9				108	Kazakhstan	3.9			
37	Latvia	4.9				109	Seychelles	3.8			
38	South Africa	4.9				110	Argentina	3.8			
39	Cyprus	4.9				111	Bolivia	3.8			
40	Israel	4.8				112	Tanzania	3.8			
41	Colombia	4.8				113	Moldova	3.8			
42	Slovak Republic	4.8				114	Bhutan	3.8			
43	Chile	4.8				115	Kyrgyz Republic	3.8			
44	Poland	4.8				116	Ethiopia	3.7			
45	Costa Rica	4.7				117	Cape Verde	3.7			
46	Mexico	4.7				118	Suriname	3.7			
47	Kenya	4.7				119	Malawi	3.7			
48	Barbados	4.7				120	Georgia	3.7			
49	Turkey	4.7				121	Gabon	3.7			
50	El Salvador	4.6				122	Sierra Leone	3.7			
51	Croatia	4.6				123	Mongolia	3.7			
52	Malta	4.6				124	Nepal	3.6			
53	Mauritius	4.6				125	Nicaragua	3.6			
54	Brazil	4.6				126	Zimbabwe	3.5			
55	Guyana	4.6				127	Cambodia	3.5			
56	Bahrain	4.6				128	Lesotho	3.5			
57	Peru	4.6				129	Uganda	3.5			
58	Tajikistan	4.6				130	Botswana	3.5			
59	Oman	4.5				131	Mozambique	3.4			
60	Saudi Arabia	4.5				132	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.4			
61	Panama	4.5				133	Haiti	3.4			
62	Thailand	4.5				134	Venezuela	3.3			
63	China	4.5				135	Burundi	3.3			
64	Jordan	4.4				136	Algeria	3.3			
65	Philippines	4.4				137	Guinea	3.1			
66	Greece	4.4				138	Timor-Leste	3.0			
67	Bulgaria	4.4				139	Myanmar	3.0			
68	Hungary	4.4				140	Yemen	2.9			
69	Honduras	4.4				141	Mauritania	2.8			
70	Morocco	4.4				142	Libya	2.8			
71	Macedonia, FYR	4.4				143	Chad	2.7			
72	Dominican Republic	4.4				144	Angola	2.2			

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] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.8	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.8	7
1	Italy	5.6				73	Gambia, The	3.8			
2	Taiwan, China	5.6				74	Barbados	3.8			
3	Germany	5.5				75	Vietnam	3.8			
4	United Arab Emirates	5.5				76	Estonia	3.7			
5	United States	5.4				77	Ghana	3.7			
6	Switzerland	5.4				78	Colombia	3.7			
7	Netherlands	5.3				79	Malawi	3.7			
8	Japan	5.3				80	Dominican Republic	3.7			
9	Malaysia	5.3				81	Kuwait	3.7			
10	United Kingdom	5.2				82	Jamaica	3.7			
11	Qatar	5.2				83	Bhutan	3.6			
12	Singapore	5.1				84	Trinidad and Tobago	3.6			
13	Finland	5.1				85	Mozambique	3.5			
14	Norway	5.1				86	Uganda	3.5			
15	Hong Kong SAR	5.0				87	Cameroon	3.5			
16	Austria	4.9				88	Tunisia	3.5			
17	Luxembourg	4.9				89	Lithuania	3.5			
18	Ireland	4.8				90	Latvia	3.5			
19	Canada	4.8				91	Hungary	3.5			
20	Sweden	4.7				92	Poland	3.5			
21	Belgium	4.7				93	Uruguay	3.5			
22	Saudi Arabia	4.7				94	Bolivia	3.5			
23	Puerto Rico	4.6				95	Macedonia, FYR	3.5			
24	Brazil	4.6				96	Slovenia	3.4			
25	China	4.6				97	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.4			
26	Indonesia	4.5				98	Tanzania	3.4			
27	India	4.5				99	Azerbaijan	3.4			
28	Israel	4.5				100	Swaziland	3.4			
29	Jordan	4.5				101	Cape Verde	3.4			
30	El Salvador	4.5				102	Nepal	3.3			
31	Korea, Rep.	4.3				103	Senegal	3.3			
32	France	4.3				104	Botswana	3.3			
33	Bahrain	4.3				105	Algeria	3.3			
34	Denmark	4.3				106	Tajikistan	3.3			
35	Mauritius	4.3				107	Lebanon	3.3			
36	Turkey	4.3				108	Peru	3.3			
37	Lao PDR	4.3				109	Côte d'Ivoire	3.3			
38	Egypt	4.3				110	Nicaragua	3.2			
39	Costa Rica	4.2				111	Yemen	3.2			
40	Thailand	4.2				112	Georgia	3.2			
41	Kenya	4.2				113	Armenia	3.2			
42	Portugal	4.2				114	Sierra Leone	3.2			
43	Australia	4.2				115	Serbia	3.2			
44	South Africa	4.2				116	Kazakhstan	3.2			
45	Mexico	4.1				117	Croatia	3.2			
46	Zambia	4.1				118	Russian Federation	3.1			
47	Czech Republic	4.1				119	Argentina	3.1			
48	Honduras	4.1				120	Suriname	3.1			
49	Malta	4.0				121	Paraguay	3.1			
50	Cyprus	4.0				122	Montenegro	3.0			
51	Philippines	4.0				123	Guinea	3.0			
52	Panama	4.0				124	Timor-Leste	3.0			
53	New Zealand	4.0				125	Greece	3.0			
54	Oman	4.0				126	Albania	3.0			
55	Spain	4.0				127	Ethiopia	3.0			
56	Mali	3.9				128	Ukraine	3.0			
57	Guatemala	3.9				129	Bulgaria	3.0			
58	Pakistan	3.9				130	Kyrgyz Republic	3.0			
59	Rwanda	3.9				131	Zimbabwe	2.9			
60	Iceland	3.9				132	Burkina Faso	2.9			
61	Chile	3.9				133	Madagascar	2.9			
62	Guyana	3.9				134	Mongolia	2.8			
63	Seychelles	3.9				135	Mauritania	2.8			
64	Cambodia	3.9				136	Chad	2.8			
65	Lesotho	3.9				137	Gabon	2.8			
66	Bangladesh	3.8				138	Burundi	2.7			
67	Sri Lanka	3.8				139	Myanmar	2.7			
68	Namibia	3.8				140	Libya	2.7			
69	Slovak Republic	3.8				141	Angola	2.6			
70	Romania	3.8				142	Haiti	2.6			
71	Morocco	3.8				143	Venezuela	2.4			
72	Nigeria	3.8				144	Moldova	2.4			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this Report.

11.04 Nature of competitive advantage

What is the competitive advantage of your country's companies in international markets based upon? [1 = low-cost labor or natural resources; 7 = unique products and processes] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.7	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.7	7
1	Japan	6.4				73	Colombia	3.4			
2	Switzerland	6.4				74	Senegal	3.4			
3	Denmark	6.2				75	Russian Federation	3.4			
4	Finland	6.1				76	Mexico	3.4			
5	Belgium	6.0				77	Philippines	3.4			
6	Italy	6.0				78	Mali	3.4			
7	Germany	6.0				79	Hungary	3.3			
8	Israel	6.0				80	Georgia	3.3			
9	United Kingdom	6.0				81	Honduras	3.3			
10	Austria	6.0				82	Swaziland	3.3			
11	Netherlands	6.0				83	Romania	3.3			
12	Singapore	5.7				84	Kazakhstan	3.3			
13	Luxembourg	5.7				85	Bolivia	3.3			
14	United States	5.6				86	Kuwait	3.3			
15	Sweden	5.6				87	Lesotho	3.3			
16	Ireland	5.4				88	Montenegro	3.3			
17	Hong Kong SAR	5.3				89	Cape Verde	3.3			
18	Norway	5.3				90	Timor-Leste	3.2			
19	Korea, Rep.	5.3				91	Tunisia	3.2			
20	France	5.3				92	Botswana	3.2			
21	Puerto Rico	5.2				93	Pakistan	3.2			
22	Taiwan, China	5.2				94	Albania	3.2			
23	Qatar	4.9				95	Turkey	3.2			
24	Barbados	4.8				96	Egypt	3.2			
25	United Arab Emirates	4.8				97	Cameroon	3.2			
26	Malaysia	4.8				98	Morocco	3.2			
27	Seychelles	4.7				99	Brazil	3.2			
28	Australia	4.6				100	Côte d'Ivoire	3.1			
29	Costa Rica	4.5				101	Kyrgyz Republic	3.1			
30	Cyprus	4.4				102	Poland	3.1			
31	Panama	4.4				103	Gabon	3.1			
32	Jordan	4.3				104	Algeria	3.1			
33	Thailand	4.2				105	Azerbaijan	3.1			
34	Malta	4.2				106	Peru	3.1			
35	Canada	4.2				107	Ukraine	3.0			
36	New Zealand	4.1				108	Tanzania	3.0			
37	Iceland	4.1				109	Suriname	3.0			
38	Slovenia	4.1				110	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.0			
39	Mauritius	4.1				111	Trinidad and Tobago	3.0			
40	Spain	4.1				112	Lao PDR	3.0			
41	Jamaica	4.0				113	Nepal	3.0			
42	Greece	4.0				114	Slovak Republic	2.9			
43	El Salvador	3.9				115	Dominican Republic	2.9			
44	India	3.9				116	Mauritania	2.8			
45	China	3.9				117	Nigeria	2.8			
46	Czech Republic	3.9				118	Argentina	2.8			
47	Ghana	3.9				119	Bulgaria	2.8			
48	Saudi Arabia	3.8				120	Malawi	2.8			
49	Zambia	3.8				121	Uganda	2.8			
50	Bhutan	3.8				122	Burundi	2.7			
51	Kenya	3.8				123	Cambodia	2.7			
52	Estonia	3.8				124	Madagascar	2.7			
53	Portugal	3.8				125	Sierra Leone	2.7			
54	Lebanon	3.8				126	Mozambique	2.7			
55	Sri Lanka	3.7				127	Chad	2.7			
56	Croatia	3.7				128	Vietnam	2.6			
57	Armenia	3.7				129	Yemen	2.6			
58	Uruguay	3.7				130	Haiti	2.6			
59	Oman	3.7				131	Moldova	2.6			
60	Indonesia	3.7				132	Macedonia, FYR	2.6			
61	Bahrain	3.7				133	Guinea	2.6			
62	South Africa	3.7				134	Libya	2.6			
63	Latvia	3.6				135	Angola	2.6			
64	Mongolia	3.6				136	Nicaragua	2.5			
65	Rwanda	3.6				137	Zimbabwe	2.5			
66	Namibia	3.5				138	Myanmar	2.4			
67	Tajikistan	3.5				139	Venezuela	2.4			
68	Chile	3.5				140	Ethiopia	2.4			
69	Lithuania	3.5				141	Serbia	2.4			
70	Gambia, The	3.4				142	Paraguay	2.3			
71	Guatemala	3.4				143	Bangladesh	2.1			
72	Guyana	3.4				144	Burkina Faso	2.0			

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, do companies have a narrow or broad 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.)] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.9	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.9	7
1	Japan	6.1				73	Greece	3.7			
2	Germany	5.9				74	Gambia, The	3.7			
3	Switzerland	5.9				75	Azerbaijan	3.7			
4	Austria	5.5				76	Jamaica	3.7			
5	United States	5.4				77	Latvia	3.7			
6	France	5.3				78	Lebanon	3.7			
7	Sweden	5.3				79	Ukraine	3.7			
8	Netherlands	5.2				80	Slovenia	3.7			
9	Qatar	5.2				81	Egypt	3.7			
10	Denmark	5.2				82	Croatia	3.7			
11	Malaysia	5.2				83	Montenegro	3.7			
12	United Kingdom	5.2				84	Argentina	3.7			
13	United Arab Emirates	5.1				85	Estonia	3.6			
14	Singapore	5.0				86	Peru	3.6			
15	Belgium	5.0				87	Romania	3.6			
16	Finland	5.0				88	Uruguay	3.6			
17	Hong Kong SAR	5.0				89	Lao PDR	3.6			
18	Luxembourg	4.9				90	Trinidad and Tobago	3.6			
19	Italy	4.9				91	Bolivia	3.6			
20	Ireland	4.8				92	Nigeria	3.6			
21	Taiwan, China	4.8				93	Uganda	3.6			
22	Korea, Rep.	4.7				94	Armenia	3.6			
23	Spain	4.7				95	Australia	3.6			
24	Puerto Rico	4.7				96	Russian Federation	3.5			
25	Norway	4.6				97	Tajikistan	3.5			
26	Mauritius	4.6				98	Côte d'Ivoire	3.5			
27	Czech Republic	4.6				99	Madagascar	3.5			
28	Costa Rica	4.5				100	Hungary	3.5			
29	Israel	4.4				101	Lesotho	3.5			
30	Indonesia	4.4				102	Tanzania	3.5			
31	Saudi Arabia	4.4				103	Cambodia	3.4			
32	Malta	4.4				104	Kuwait	3.4			
33	El Salvador	4.4				105	Moldova	3.4			
34	Panama	4.3				106	Georgia	3.4			
35	Iceland	4.3				107	Bangladesh	3.3			
36	Kenya	4.3				108	Swaziland	3.3			
37	China	4.3				109	Kazakhstan	3.3			
38	Thailand	4.3				110	Bhutan	3.3			
39	Cyprus	4.2				111	Mali	3.3			
40	Lithuania	4.2				112	Vietnam	3.3			
41	Mexico	4.2				113	Bulgaria	3.3			
42	Guatemala	4.2				114	Cape Verde	3.3			
43	India	4.1				115	Botswana	3.3			
44	Philippines	4.1				116	Kyrgyz Republic	3.3			
45	Sri Lanka	4.1				117	Namibia	3.2			
46	Jordan	4.1				118	Nepal	3.2			
47	Canada	4.0				119	Malawi	3.2			
48	Cameroon	4.0				120	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.2			
49	Chile	4.0				121	Mongolia	3.1			
50	Portugal	4.0				122	Myanmar	3.1			
51	Bahrain	4.0				123	Suriname	3.1			
52	Barbados	4.0				124	Ethiopia	3.1			
53	Poland	4.0				125	Chad	3.1			
54	Turkey	4.0				126	Algeria	3.1			
55	Senegal	4.0				127	Yemen	3.1			
56	Colombia	3.9				128	Serbia	3.1			
57	New Zealand	3.9				129	Nicaragua	3.1			
58	Seychelles	3.9				130	Mauritania	3.1			
59	Zambia	3.9				131	Mozambique	3.0			
60	Morocco	3.9				132	Burkina Faso	3.0			
61	Ghana	3.9				133	Paraguay	3.0			
62	Honduras	3.9				134	Sierra Leone	3.0			
63	Oman	3.9				135	Guinea	2.9			
64	Pakistan	3.9				136	Burundi	2.9			
65	Dominican Republic	3.9				137	Timor-Leste	2.9			
66	Slovak Republic	3.9				138	Zimbabwe	2.9			
67	Guyana	3.9				139	Haiti	2.9			
68	South Africa	3.8				140	Venezuela	2.9			
69	Brazil	3.8				141	Gabon	2.9			
70	Tunisia	3.8				142	Albania	2.7			
71	Rwanda	3.7				143	Libya	2.7			
72	Macedonia, FYR	3.7				144	Angola	2.6			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Chapter 1.3 of this Report.

11.06 Control of international distribution

To what extent are international distribution and marketing from your country owned and controlled by domestic companies? [1 = not at all—they take place through foreign companies; 7 = to a great extent—they are primarily owned and controlled by domestic companies] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.0	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.0	7
1	Japan	5.6				73	Russian Federation	4.0			
2	Qatar	5.5				74	Guyana	4.0			
3	United Arab Emirates	5.3				75	Morocco	4.0			
4	Switzerland	5.3				76	Mexico	4.0			
5	United States	5.3				77	Honduras	4.0			
6	Germany	5.2				78	Uruguay	3.9			
7	Malaysia	5.2				79	Ireland	3.9			
8	Iceland	5.0				80	Gambia, The	3.9			
9	Austria	5.0				81	Macedonia, FYR	3.9			
10	Sweden	4.9				82	Ukraine	3.9			
11	Saudi Arabia	4.9				83	Libya	3.9			
12	Finland	4.8				84	Bolivia	3.9			
13	Hong Kong SAR	4.8				85	Senegal	3.9			
14	Bahrain	4.8				86	Lao PDR	3.8			
15	Kuwait	4.8				87	Albania	3.8			
16	Netherlands	4.7				88	Pakistan	3.8			
17	Yemen	4.7				89	Montenegro	3.8			
18	Mauritius	4.7				90	Seychelles	3.8			
19	United Kingdom	4.7				91	Kazakhstan	3.8			
20	Lebanon	4.7				92	Paraguay	3.8			
21	Oman	4.6				93	Zambia	3.8			
22	Cyprus	4.6				94	Argentina	3.8			
23	Sri Lanka	4.6				95	Armenia	3.8			
24	France	4.6				96	Croatia	3.8			
25	Denmark	4.6				97	Romania	3.8			
26	Turkey	4.6				98	Nigeria	3.8			
27	Norway	4.6				99	Georgia	3.7			
28	Taiwan, China	4.5				100	Uganda	3.7			
29	Korea, Rep.	4.5				101	Zimbabwe	3.7			
30	El Salvador	4.5				102	Tajikistan	3.7			
31	China	4.5				103	Vietnam	3.7			
32	Canada	4.5				104	Hungary	3.7			
33	Jordan	4.5				105	Suriname	3.7			
34	Lithuania	4.5				106	Jamaica	3.7			
35	South Africa	4.4				107	Mali	3.7			
36	Malta	4.4				108	Moldova	3.7			
37	Italy	4.4				109	Poland	3.6			
38	Indonesia	4.4				110	Bhutan	3.6			
39	Guatemala	4.4				111	Namibia	3.6			
40	Kenya	4.4				112	Bangladesh	3.6			
41	Thailand	4.4				113	Czech Republic	3.5			
42	Belgium	4.4				114	Swaziland	3.5			
43	Philippines	4.4				115	Venezuela	3.5			
44	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.4				116	Malawi	3.5			
45	New Zealand	4.3				117	Kyrgyz Republic	3.5			
46	Puerto Rico	4.3				118	Angola	3.5			
47	Slovenia	4.3				119	Tanzania	3.5			
48	Chile	4.3				120	Haiti	3.5			
49	Latvia	4.3				121	Nicaragua	3.4			
50	India	4.2				122	Serbia	3.4			
51	Spain	4.2				123	Slovak Republic	3.4			
52	Israel	4.2				124	Cambodia	3.4			
53	Panama	4.2				125	Cameroon	3.4			
54	Estonia	4.2				126	Côte d'Ivoire	3.4			
55	Brazil	4.2				127	Algeria	3.4			
56	Australia	4.1				128	Madagascar	3.3			
57	Singapore	4.1				129	Mozambique	3.3			
58	Trinidad and Tobago	4.1				130	Cape Verde	3.3			
59	Dominican Republic	4.1				131	Egypt	3.3			
60	Costa Rica	4.1				132	Nepal	3.3			
61	Colombia	4.1				133	Lesotho	3.2			
62	Ethiopia	4.1				134	Botswana	3.2			
63	Bulgaria	4.1				135	Burundi	3.1			
64	Luxembourg	4.1				136	Mongolia	3.1			
65	Azerbaijan	4.1				137	Sierra Leone	3.0			
66	Portugal	4.0				138	Burkina Faso	3.0			
67	Rwanda	4.0				139	Myanmar	3.0			
68	Tunisia	4.0				140	Guinea	3.0			
69	Peru	4.0				141	Timor-Leste	3.0			
70	Barbados	4.0				142	Gabon	2.9			
71	Ghana	4.0				143	Mauritania	2.8			
72	Greece	4.0				144	Chad	2.7			

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 or old technology; 7 = highly—production uses sophisticated and knowledge-intensive processes] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.0	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.0	7
1	Switzerland	6.4				73	Macedonia, FYR	3.8			
2	Japan	6.4				74	Zambia	3.8			
3	Finland	6.2				75	Argentina	3.7			
4	Germany	6.2				76	Greece	3.7			
5	Netherlands	6.1				77	Colombia	3.7			
6	Norway	6.1				78	Uruguay	3.7			
7	United States	6.1				79	Peru	3.7			
8	Sweden	6.0				80	Jamaica	3.7			
9	Belgium	5.9				81	Dominican Republic	3.7			
10	Puerto Rico	5.9				82	Romania	3.7			
11	Austria	5.9				83	Namibia	3.7			
12	United Kingdom	5.7				84	Lebanon	3.6			
13	Ireland	5.7				85	Swaziland	3.6			
14	Denmark	5.6				86	Tajikistan	3.6			
15	Singapore	5.6				87	Pakistan	3.6			
16	Luxembourg	5.6				88	Lao PDR	3.6			
17	France	5.5				89	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.6			
18	Taiwan, China	5.5				90	Bulgaria	3.6			
19	Qatar	5.4				91	Armenia	3.5			
20	Canada	5.3				92	Russian Federation	3.5			
21	Israel	5.3				93	Cameroon	3.5			
22	Hong Kong SAR	5.2				94	Cape Verde	3.5			
23	Malaysia	5.2				95	Ukraine	3.5			
24	Iceland	5.2				96	Tunisia	3.5			
25	Korea, Rep.	5.2				97	Croatia	3.5			
26	New Zealand	5.2				98	Bolivia	3.5			
27	United Arab Emirates	5.1				99	Kuwait	3.5			
28	Italy	5.0				100	Gambia, The	3.4			
29	Australia	4.9				101	Mongolia	3.4			
30	Czech Republic	4.9				102	Rwanda	3.4			
31	Saudi Arabia	4.7				103	Montenegro	3.4			
32	Costa Rica	4.7				104	Côte d'Ivoire	3.4			
33	Malta	4.7				105	Morocco	3.4			
34	Spain	4.6				106	Nigeria	3.3			
35	Mauritius	4.5				107	Bangladesh	3.3			
36	Turkey	4.5				108	Gabon	3.3			
37	Indonesia	4.5				109	Botswana	3.3			
38	South Africa	4.5				110	Madagascar	3.3			
39	El Salvador	4.5				111	Tanzania	3.2			
40	Portugal	4.4				112	Cambodia	3.2			
41	Lithuania	4.4				113	Bhutan	3.2			
42	Chile	4.3				114	Georgia	3.2			
43	Bahrain	4.3				115	Uganda	3.2			
44	Philippines	4.3				116	Vietnam	3.2			
45	Cyprus	4.3				117	Paraguay	3.2			
46	Oman	4.3				118	Suriname	3.2			
47	Jordan	4.3				119	Nepal	3.1			
48	Brazil	4.2				120	Egypt	3.1			
49	Slovak Republic	4.2				121	Nicaragua	3.1			
50	Trinidad and Tobago	4.2				122	Moldova	3.1			
51	Thailand	4.2				123	Mozambique	3.1			
52	Panama	4.2				124	Kyrgyz Republic	3.1			
53	Estonia	4.2				125	Lesotho	3.0			
54	Mexico	4.1				126	Ethiopia	3.0			
55	Kenya	4.1				127	Malawi	3.0			
56	China	4.1				128	Mali	3.0			
57	Poland	4.1				129	Venezuela	3.0			
58	Barbados	4.1				130	Yemen	2.9			
59	Slovenia	4.1				131	Algeria	2.8			
60	Guatemala	4.1				132	Sierra Leone	2.8			
61	Azerbaijan	4.0				133	Serbia	2.8			
62	India	4.0				134	Mauritania	2.6			
63	Sri Lanka	4.0				135	Zimbabwe	2.5			
64	Hungary	3.9				136	Myanmar	2.5			
65	Honduras	3.9				137	Angola	2.4			
66	Latvia	3.9				138	Burkina Faso	2.4			
67	Seychelles	3.9				139	Haiti	2.4			
68	Ghana	3.9				140	Burundi	2.4			
69	Senegal	3.9				141	Timor-Leste	2.4			
70	Guyana	3.8				142	Libya	2.3			
71	Albania	3.8				143	Chad	2.3			
72	Kazakhstan	3.8				144	Guinea	2.3			

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, to what extent do companies use sophisticated marketing tools and techniques? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.2	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.2	7
1	United States	6.2				73	Senegal	4.1			
2	United Kingdom	6.1				74	Pakistan	4.1			
3	Puerto Rico	6.0				75	Zambia	4.1			
4	Netherlands	5.9				76	Slovenia	4.1			
5	Switzerland	5.9				77	Nigeria	4.1			
6	Sweden	5.7				78	Macedonia, FYR	4.1			
7	Germany	5.6				79	Ukraine	4.1			
8	Japan	5.6				80	Montenegro	4.1			
9	United Arab Emirates	5.6				81	India	4.1			
10	Norway	5.6				82	Lao PDR	4.0			
11	Austria	5.5				83	Romania	4.0			
12	Hong Kong SAR	5.5				84	Uruguay	4.0			
13	Belgium	5.5				85	Colombia	4.0			
14	Qatar	5.5				86	Albania	4.0			
15	France	5.5				87	Cambodia	4.0			
16	Australia	5.4				88	Oman	4.0			
17	Malaysia	5.3				89	Côte d'Ivoire	4.0			
18	Canada	5.3				90	Kuwait	4.0			
19	Singapore	5.3				91	Ghana	4.0			
20	Ireland	5.3				92	Seychelles	3.9			
21	Luxembourg	5.3				93	Kyrgyz Republic	3.9			
22	Taiwan, China	5.2				94	Croatia	3.9			
23	New Zealand	5.2				95	Gambia, The	3.9			
24	South Africa	5.2				96	Namibia	3.9			
25	Sri Lanka	5.1				97	Guyana	3.9			
26	Finland	5.1				98	Cameroon	3.8			
27	Denmark	5.1				99	Moldova	3.8			
28	Iceland	5.0				100	Tajikistan	3.8			
29	Israel	5.0				101	Tunisia	3.8			
30	Brazil	4.9				102	Bulgaria	3.8			
31	Indonesia	4.9				103	Morocco	3.8			
32	Cyprus	4.9				104	Georgia	3.7			
33	El Salvador	4.8				105	Paraguay	3.7			
34	Korea, Rep.	4.8				106	Mozambique	3.7			
35	Czech Republic	4.8				107	Bolivia	3.7			
36	Chile	4.8				108	Cape Verde	3.7			
37	Lithuania	4.8				109	Armenia	3.7			
38	Bahrain	4.7				110	Botswana	3.6			
39	Spain	4.7				111	Swaziland	3.6			
40	Saudi Arabia	4.7				112	Mali	3.5			
41	Philippines	4.7				113	Bangladesh	3.5			
42	Turkey	4.6				114	Vietnam	3.5			
43	Thailand	4.6				115	Nicaragua	3.5			
44	Panama	4.6				116	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.5			
45	Guatemala	4.6				117	Tanzania	3.5			
46	Costa Rica	4.6				118	Egypt	3.5			
47	Slovak Republic	4.6				119	Uganda	3.4			
48	Mauritius	4.6				120	Venezuela	3.4			
49	Portugal	4.5				121	Nepal	3.4			
50	Poland	4.5				122	Malawi	3.4			
51	Malta	4.5				123	Madagascar	3.4			
52	China	4.5				124	Zimbabwe	3.4			
53	Lebanon	4.4				125	Rwanda	3.3			
54	Estonia	4.4				126	Lesotho	3.3			
55	Jordan	4.4				127	Suriname	3.3			
56	Barbados	4.4				128	Gabon	3.3			
57	Latvia	4.4				129	Burkina Faso	3.1			
58	Dominican Republic	4.4				130	Bhutan	3.1			
59	Kenya	4.4				131	Serbia	3.1			
60	Argentina	4.3				132	Ethiopia	3.1			
61	Mexico	4.3				133	Myanmar	3.0			
62	Peru	4.3				134	Sierra Leone	3.0			
63	Italy	4.3				135	Angola	2.9			
64	Russian Federation	4.3				136	Yemen	2.9			
65	Kazakhstan	4.3				137	Haiti	2.9			
66	Azerbaijan	4.3				138	Mauritania	2.9			
67	Jamaica	4.2				139	Algeria	2.8			
68	Mongolia	4.2				140	Guinea	2.7			
69	Greece	4.2				141	Timor-Leste	2.6			
70	Trinidad and Tobago	4.2				142	Burundi	2.6			
71	Honduras	4.2				143	Libya	2.5			
72	Hungary	4.2				144	Chad	2.5			

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

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.8	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.8	7
1	Denmark	6.1				73	Chile	3.7			
2	Norway	6.0				74	Panama	3.7			
3	Netherlands	5.7				75	Montenegro	3.7			
4	Sweden	5.6				76	Dominican Republic	3.7			
5	Finland	5.6				77	Jamaica	3.6			
6	New Zealand	5.5				78	Namibia	3.6			
7	Qatar	5.3				79	Azerbaijan	3.6			
8	Switzerland	5.3				80	Portugal	3.6			
9	United States	5.2				81	Russian Federation	3.6			
10	Malaysia	5.2				82	Romania	3.6			
11	Canada	5.1				83	Madagascar	3.6			
12	Belgium	5.1				84	Morocco	3.6			
13	United Arab Emirates	5.0				85	Bhutan	3.6			
14	Luxembourg	5.0				86	Côte d'Ivoire	3.6			
15	Iceland	5.0				87	Malawi	3.6			
16	United Kingdom	5.0				88	Turkey	3.6			
17	Australia	4.9				89	Senegal	3.6			
18	Ireland	4.9				90	Nigeria	3.6			
19	Germany	4.9				91	Zimbabwe	3.6			
20	Puerto Rico	4.8				92	Greece	3.6			
21	Japan	4.7				93	Bolivia	3.5			
22	Singapore	4.7				94	Slovak Republic	3.5			
23	Austria	4.7				95	Argentina	3.5			
24	Philippines	4.7				96	Spain	3.5			
25	Estonia	4.5				97	Trinidad and Tobago	3.5			
26	Hong Kong SAR	4.5				98	Croatia	3.4			
27	South Africa	4.5				99	Botswana	3.4			
28	Indonesia	4.5				100	Moldova	3.4			
29	Costa Rica	4.4				101	Nicaragua	3.4			
30	Saudi Arabia	4.4				102	Uruguay	3.4			
31	Jordan	4.4				103	Tunisia	3.4			
32	Taiwan, China	4.3				104	Cambodia	3.4			
33	Israel	4.2				105	Tanzania	3.4			
34	Lao PDR	4.2				106	Armenia	3.4			
35	Egypt	4.2				107	Kyrgyz Republic	3.4			
36	Thailand	4.2				108	Cameroon	3.4			
37	Oman	4.2				109	Ethiopia	3.4			
38	Kenya	4.1				110	Cape Verde	3.3			
39	Kuwait	4.1				111	Sierra Leone	3.3			
40	Brazil	4.1				112	Vietnam	3.3			
41	El Salvador	4.1				113	Macedonia, FYR	3.3			
42	Czech Republic	4.1				114	Mali	3.3			
43	Mauritius	4.1				115	Pakistan	3.3			
44	Guatemala	4.0				116	Mongolia	3.3			
45	Latvia	4.0				117	Venezuela	3.3			
46	Cyprus	4.0				118	Georgia	3.2			
47	Bahrain	4.0				119	Mozambique	3.2			
48	Zambia	4.0				120	Bulgaria	3.2			
49	China	3.9				121	Lebanon	3.2			
50	Gambia, The	3.9				122	Gabon	3.2			
51	Tajikistan	3.9				123	Ukraine	3.2			
52	France	3.9				124	Uganda	3.1			
53	Slovenia	3.9				125	Algeria	3.1			
54	Colombia	3.9				126	Myanmar	3.1			
55	Kazakhstan	3.9				127	Italy	3.1			
56	Malta	3.9				128	Libya	3.1			
57	India	3.9				129	Lesotho	3.0			
58	Ghana	3.9				130	Timor-Leste	3.0			
59	Barbados	3.8				131	Suriname	3.0			
60	Yemen	3.8				132	Paraguay	3.0			
61	Sri Lanka	3.8				133	Hungary	3.0			
62	Poland	3.8				134	Iran, Islamic Rep.	2.9			
63	Swaziland	3.8				135	Nepal	2.9			
64	Korea, Rep.	3.8				136	Serbia	2.9			
65	Rwanda	3.8				137	Burundi	2.8			
66	Peru	3.8				138	Bangladesh	2.6			
67	Lithuania	3.8				139	Haiti	2.6			
68	Mexico	3.8				140	Chad	2.4			
69	Albania	3.8				141	Mauritania	2.4			
70	Guyana	3.7				142	Angola	2.4			
71	Seychelles	3.7				143	Guinea	2.3			
72	Honduras	3.7				144	Burkina Faso	2.1			

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] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.9	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.9	7
1	Switzerland	5.9				73	Nigeria	3.7			
2	United States	5.9				74	Dominican Republic	3.7			
3	Israel	5.8				75	Slovenia	3.7			
4	Germany	5.6				76	Chile	3.7			
5	Finland	5.6				77	Turkey	3.7			
6	Sweden	5.5				78	Gambia, The	3.7			
7	Japan	5.4				79	Namibia	3.7			
8	Denmark	5.3				80	Argentina	3.7			
9	Luxembourg	5.3				81	Latvia	3.6			
10	United Kingdom	5.3				82	Ukraine	3.6			
11	Netherlands	5.2				83	Madagascar	3.6			
12	Qatar	5.2				84	Montenegro	3.6			
13	Malaysia	5.2				85	Colombia	3.5			
14	Belgium	5.2				86	Rwanda	3.5			
15	New Zealand	5.1				87	Uruguay	3.5			
16	Norway	5.0				88	Côte d'Ivoire	3.5			
17	Ireland	5.0				89	Slovak Republic	3.5			
18	Singapore	5.0				90	Uganda	3.5			
19	Austria	5.0				91	Macedonia, FYR	3.5			
20	Puerto Rico	4.9				92	Bolivia	3.5			
21	France	4.8				93	Swaziland	3.5			
22	Indonesia	4.8				94	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.5			
23	Taiwan, China	4.8				95	Vietnam	3.5			
24	Korea, Rep.	4.7				96	Bhutan	3.5			
25	United Arab Emirates	4.7				97	Cape Verde	3.5			
26	Canada	4.6				98	Armenia	3.5			
27	Australia	4.6				99	Burkina Faso	3.4			
28	Czech Republic	4.6				100	Peru	3.4			
29	Sri Lanka	4.6				101	Cambodia	3.4			
30	Philippines	4.5				102	Tanzania	3.4			
31	Estonia	4.5				103	Oman	3.4			
32	Hong Kong SAR	4.5				104	Mongolia	3.3			
33	Kenya	4.5				105	Trinidad and Tobago	3.3			
34	El Salvador	4.4				106	Botswana	3.3			
35	South Africa	4.3				107	Tunisia	3.3			
36	Costa Rica	4.3				108	Bulgaria	3.3			
37	Portugal	4.3				109	Greece	3.3			
38	Lithuania	4.3				110	Georgia	3.3			
39	Italy	4.3				111	Kyrgyz Republic	3.3			
40	China	4.2				112	Mali	3.3			
41	Guatemala	4.2				113	Bangladesh	3.2			
42	Panama	4.2				114	Mozambique	3.2			
43	Azerbaijan	4.1				115	Albania	3.2			
44	Brazil	4.1				116	Malawi	3.2			
45	Zambia	4.1				117	Sierra Leone	3.2			
46	Iceland	4.0				118	Morocco	3.2			
47	Malta	4.0				119	Nicaragua	3.2			
48	India	4.0				120	Paraguay	3.1			
49	Ghana	4.0				121	Zimbabwe	3.1			
50	Mauritius	4.0				122	Lesotho	3.1			
51	Pakistan	4.0				123	Nepal	3.1			
52	Honduras	4.0				124	Croatia	3.1			
53	Jamaica	4.0				125	Suriname	3.1			
54	Lebanon	4.0				126	Gabon	3.1			
55	Saudi Arabia	4.0				127	Hungary	3.0			
56	Senegal	3.9				128	Moldova	3.0			
57	Barbados	3.9				129	Kuwait	3.0			
58	Jordan	3.9				130	Serbia	3.0			
59	Seychelles	3.9				131	Mauritania	2.9			
60	Spain	3.8				132	Egypt	2.9			
61	Guyana	3.8				133	Timor-Leste	2.9			
62	Tajikistan	3.8				134	Ethiopia	2.9			
63	Cyprus	3.8				135	Yemen	2.9			
64	Cameroon	3.8				136	Haiti	2.9			
65	Bahrain	3.8				137	Myanmar	2.9			
66	Russian Federation	3.8				138	Venezuela	2.8			
67	Poland	3.8				139	Chad	2.8			
68	Romania	3.7				140	Burundi	2.8			
69	Kazakhstan	3.7				141	Guinea	2.7			
70	Thailand	3.7				142	Angola	2.7			
71	Lao PDR	3.7				143	Algeria	2.7			
72	Mexico	3.7				144	Libya	2.5			

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 would 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] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.8	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.8	7
1	Switzerland	6.4				73	Ghana	3.7			
2	United Kingdom	6.3				74	Uruguay	3.7			
3	Israel	6.3				75	Philippines	3.6			
4	United States	6.1				76	Seychelles	3.6			
5	Belgium	6.1				77	El Salvador	3.6			
6	Netherlands	5.9				78	Uganda	3.6			
7	Japan	5.8				79	Mali	3.6			
8	Germany	5.8				80	Tanzania	3.6			
9	Australia	5.8				81	Bulgaria	3.5			
10	Finland	5.7				82	Colombia	3.5			
11	Singapore	5.6				83	Cameroon	3.5			
12	France	5.6				84	Namibia	3.5			
13	Ireland	5.5				85	Morocco	3.5			
14	Sweden	5.5				86	Lao PDR	3.5			
15	Canada	5.5				87	Azerbaijan	3.4			
16	Qatar	5.4				88	Tajikistan	3.4			
17	Denmark	5.4				89	Zambia	3.4			
18	Portugal	5.4				90	Burkina Faso	3.4			
19	New Zealand	5.3				91	Mauritius	3.4			
20	Malaysia	5.2				92	Oman	3.4			
21	Norway	5.2				93	Trinidad and Tobago	3.4			
22	Taiwan, China	5.2				94	Pakistan	3.4			
23	Hungary	5.1				95	Gambia, The	3.3			
24	Austria	5.0				96	Vietnam	3.3			
25	Estonia	5.0				97	Honduras	3.3			
26	Luxembourg	5.0				98	Gabon	3.2			
27	Korea, Rep.	5.0				99	Kazakhstan	3.2			
28	Lithuania	4.8				100	Botswana	3.2			
29	Iceland	4.8				101	Bolivia	3.2			
30	United Arab Emirates	4.8				102	Bahrain	3.2			
31	Costa Rica	4.8				103	Kuwait	3.2			
32	Hong Kong SAR	4.8				104	Madagascar	3.2			
33	Slovenia	4.7				105	Armenia	3.1			
34	South Africa	4.7				106	Ethiopia	3.1			
35	Puerto Rico	4.7				107	Mongolia	3.1			
36	Czech Republic	4.5				108	Cape Verde	3.1			
37	Spain	4.5				109	Tunisia	3.1			
38	Italy	4.5				110	Malawi	3.1			
39	China	4.3				111	Guatemala	3.0			
40	Cyprus	4.3				112	Zimbabwe	3.0			
41	Indonesia	4.3				113	Dominican Republic	2.9			
42	Kenya	4.2				114	Lesotho	2.9			
43	Latvia	4.2				115	Mozambique	2.9			
44	Saudi Arabia	4.2				116	Swaziland	2.9			
45	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.1				117	Peru	2.9			
46	Panama	4.1				118	Cambodia	2.9			
47	Sri Lanka	4.1				119	Georgia	2.8			
48	Argentina	4.1				120	Nigeria	2.8			
49	Jamaica	4.1				121	Moldova	2.7			
50	Brazil	4.0				122	Bangladesh	2.7			
51	Chile	4.0				123	Nicaragua	2.7			
52	India	4.0				124	Mauritania	2.7			
53	Croatia	4.0				125	Bhutan	2.7			
54	Barbados	4.0				126	Suriname	2.6			
55	Romania	4.0				127	Algeria	2.6			
56	Russian Federation	4.0				128	Lebanon	2.6			
57	Jordan	3.9				129	Kyrgyz Republic	2.6			
58	Mexico	3.9				130	Albania	2.6			
59	Malta	3.9				131	Nepal	2.6			
60	Montenegro	3.9				132	Venezuela	2.5			
61	Thailand	3.9				133	Sierra Leone	2.5			
62	Côte d'Ivoire	3.9				134	Burundi	2.4			
63	Poland	3.9				135	Egypt	2.4			
64	Turkey	3.9				136	Myanmar	2.3			
65	Slovak Republic	3.9				137	Guinea	2.3			
66	Senegal	3.9				138	Timor-Leste	2.3			
67	Ukraine	3.8				139	Chad	2.2			
68	Guyana	3.8				140	Haiti	2.2			
69	Serbia	3.7				141	Paraguay	2.2			
70	Greece	3.7				142	Angola	1.9			
71	Macedonia, FYR	3.7				143	Libya	1.7			
72	Rwanda	3.7				144	Yemen	1.7			

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 spend on research and development (R&D)? [1 = do not spend on R&D; 7 = spend heavily on R&D] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.3	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.3	7
1	Switzerland	5.9				73	Albania	3.1			
2	Japan	5.8				74	Latvia	3.1			
3	Finland	5.7				75	Croatia	3.1			
4	United States	5.5				76	Guatemala	3.1			
5	Germany	5.5				77	Chile	3.1			
6	Sweden	5.4				78	Slovak Republic	3.1			
7	Israel	5.3				79	Cambodia	3.1			
8	Qatar	5.0				80	Mongolia	3.0			
9	Malaysia	4.9				81	Uruguay	3.0			
10	Singapore	4.8				82	Barbados	3.0			
11	Belgium	4.8				83	Jamaica	3.0			
12	Austria	4.8				84	Colombia	3.0			
13	Denmark	4.8				85	Bahrain	3.0			
14	United Kingdom	4.8				86	Tanzania	3.0			
15	France	4.7				87	Oman	3.0			
16	Luxembourg	4.7				88	Madagascar	2.9			
17	Netherlands	4.7				89	Turkey	2.9			
18	Taiwan, China	4.6				90	Gambia, The	2.9			
19	Ireland	4.6				91	Bhutan	2.9			
20	Korea, Rep.	4.5				92	Lesotho	2.9			
21	Norway	4.5				93	Pakistan	2.9			
22	United Arab Emirates	4.3				94	Rwanda	2.9			
23	China	4.3				95	Tunisia	2.9			
24	Indonesia	4.0				96	Hungary	2.9			
25	El Salvador	4.0				97	Uganda	2.9			
26	Hong Kong SAR	3.9				98	Poland	2.8			
27	Canada	3.9				99	Mali	2.8			
28	Kenya	3.8				100	Bulgaria	2.8			
29	New Zealand	3.8				101	Tajikistan	2.8			
30	India	3.8				102	Armenia	2.8			
31	Czech Republic	3.7				103	Argentina	2.8			
32	Iceland	3.7				104	Swaziland	2.8			
33	Guyana	3.7				105	Malawi	2.8			
34	Panama	3.7				106	Nigeria	2.8			
35	Italy	3.6				107	Cape Verde	2.8			
36	Estonia	3.6				108	Dominican Republic	2.8			
37	Saudi Arabia	3.6				109	Mauritania	2.7			
38	Portugal	3.6				110	Iran, Islamic Rep.	2.7			
39	Australia	3.6				111	Suriname	2.6			
40	Costa Rica	3.6				112	Morocco	2.6			
41	Bolivia	3.5				113	Mozambique	2.6			
42	Philippines	3.5				114	Greece	2.6			
43	Brazil	3.5				115	Nicaragua	2.6			
44	Ghana	3.5				116	Nepal	2.6			
45	Jordan	3.5				117	Trinidad and Tobago	2.6			
46	Cyprus	3.5				118	Botswana	2.6			
47	Puerto Rico	3.5				119	Peru	2.6			
48	South Africa	3.4				120	Kuwait	2.6			
49	Zambia	3.4				121	Paraguay	2.6			
50	Sri Lanka	3.3				122	Ethiopia	2.6			
51	Lao PDR	3.3				123	Venezuela	2.5			
52	Spain	3.3				124	Sierra Leone	2.5			
53	Cameroon	3.3				125	Serbia	2.5			
54	Mauritius	3.3				126	Georgia	2.4			
55	Malta	3.3				127	Lebanon	2.3			
56	Thailand	3.2				128	Burkina Faso	2.3			
57	Côte d'Ivoire	3.2				129	Zimbabwe	2.3			
58	Senegal	3.2				130	Timor-Leste	2.3			
59	Honduras	3.2				131	Kyrgyz Republic	2.3			
60	Azerbaijan	3.2				132	Gabon	2.3			
61	Montenegro	3.2				133	Egypt	2.3			
62	Russian Federation	3.2				134	Bangladesh	2.3			
63	Vietnam	3.2				135	Moldova	2.3			
64	Seychelles	3.1				136	Chad	2.2			
65	Romania	3.1				137	Burundi	2.2			
66	Ukraine	3.1				138	Algeria	2.2			
67	Macedonia, FYR	3.1				139	Haiti	2.2			
68	Kazakhstan	3.1				140	Myanmar	2.2			
69	Namibia	3.1				141	Angola	2.1			
70	Lithuania	3.1				142	Guinea	2.0			
71	Mexico	3.1				143	Yemen	2.0			
72	Slovenia	3.1				144	Libya	1.8			

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

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.7	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.7	7
1	Finland	6.0				73	Poland	3.5			
2	United States	5.8				74	Ukraine	3.5			
3	Switzerland	5.8				75	Zambia	3.5			
4	United Kingdom	5.7				76	Lao PDR	3.5			
5	Singapore	5.6				77	Ghana	3.5			
6	Belgium	5.6				78	Ethiopia	3.5			
7	Israel	5.5				79	Namibia	3.5			
8	Qatar	5.4				80	Seychelles	3.4			
9	Netherlands	5.4				81	Croatia	3.4			
10	Germany	5.3				82	Cameroon	3.4			
11	Sweden	5.3				83	Tanzania	3.4			
12	Malaysia	5.3				84	Slovak Republic	3.4			
13	Ireland	5.2				85	Swaziland	3.3			
14	Taiwan, China	5.1				86	Côte d'Ivoire	3.3			
15	Norway	5.0				87	Gambia, The	3.3			
16	Japan	5.0				88	Kazakhstan	3.3			
17	New Zealand	4.9				89	Mozambique	3.3			
18	Luxembourg	4.9				90	Bahrain	3.3			
19	Canada	4.9				91	Tajikistan	3.3			
20	Denmark	4.9				92	Vietnam	3.3			
21	Australia	4.8				93	Madagascar	3.3			
22	United Arab Emirates	4.7				94	Dominican Republic	3.3			
23	Portugal	4.7				95	Serbia	3.2			
24	Austria	4.7				96	Morocco	3.2			
25	Iceland	4.6				97	Cape Verde	3.2			
26	Korea, Rep.	4.6				98	Pakistan	3.2			
27	Lithuania	4.6				99	Lesotho	3.2			
28	Hong Kong SAR	4.6				100	Mali	3.2			
29	France	4.6				101	Mauritius	3.2			
30	Indonesia	4.5				102	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.2			
31	South Africa	4.5				103	Burkina Faso	3.2			
32	China	4.4				104	Azerbaijan	3.2			
33	Costa Rica	4.4				105	Botswana	3.1			
34	Estonia	4.4				106	Trinidad and Tobago	3.1			
35	Hungary	4.3				107	Venezuela	3.1			
36	Puerto Rico	4.2				108	Kuwait	3.1			
37	Kenya	4.2				109	Peru	3.1			
38	Saudi Arabia	4.2				110	Sri Lanka	3.1			
39	Chile	4.2				111	Greece	3.1			
40	Cyprus	4.2				112	Armenia	3.1			
41	Panama	4.0				113	Bulgaria	3.0			
42	Czech Republic	4.0				114	Mongolia	3.0			
43	Barbados	4.0				115	Cambodia	3.0			
44	Mexico	4.0				116	Nicaragua	3.0			
45	Slovenia	4.0				117	Tunisia	2.9			
46	Thailand	4.0				118	Lebanon	2.9			
47	Montenegro	3.9				119	Suriname	2.9			
48	Honduras	3.9				120	Malawi	2.8			
49	Colombia	3.9				121	Zimbabwe	2.8			
50	India	3.9				122	Burundi	2.8			
51	Malta	3.9				123	Nigeria	2.8			
52	Jordan	3.8				124	Moldova	2.7			
53	El Salvador	3.8				125	Paraguay	2.7			
54	Brazil	3.8				126	Bhutan	2.7			
55	Philippines	3.8				127	Nepal	2.6			
56	Jamaica	3.8				128	Georgia	2.6			
57	Spain	3.8				129	Gabon	2.6			
58	Guyana	3.8				130	Timor-Leste	2.6			
59	Italy	3.7				131	Kyrgyz Republic	2.6			
60	Macedonia, FYR	3.7				132	Bangladesh	2.6			
61	Turkey	3.7				133	Egypt	2.4			
62	Uganda	3.7				134	Sierra Leone	2.4			
63	Latvia	3.7				135	Albania	2.3			
64	Rwanda	3.7				136	Haiti	2.3			
65	Senegal	3.6				137	Algeria	2.3			
66	Argentina	3.6				138	Myanmar	2.2			
67	Russian Federation	3.6				139	Chad	2.2			
68	Guatemala	3.6				140	Guinea	2.2			
69	Oman	3.6				141	Mauritania	2.0			
70	Uruguay	3.6				142	Angola	2.0			
71	Romania	3.6				143	Yemen	2.0			
72	Bolivia	3.5				144	Libya	1.7			

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] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.5	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 3.5	7
1	Qatar	5.7				73	Australia	3.4			
2	United Arab Emirates	5.4				74	Kazakhstan	3.4			
3	Malaysia	5.2				75	Romania	3.4			
4	Singapore	5.1				76	Mexico	3.4			
5	Rwanda	4.8				77	Brazil	3.4			
6	Luxembourg	4.6				78	Morocco	3.4			
7	Saudi Arabia	4.6				79	Uruguay	3.4			
8	United States	4.4				80	Denmark	3.3			
9	Israel	4.3				81	Russian Federation	3.3			
10	China	4.3				82	Namibia	3.3			
11	Panama	4.3				83	Madagascar	3.3			
12	Oman	4.2				84	Tanzania	3.3			
13	Indonesia	4.2				85	Gabon	3.3			
14	Norway	4.2				86	Mozambique	3.3			
15	Estonia	4.2				87	Swaziland	3.3			
16	Germany	4.2				88	Barbados	3.2			
17	Turkey	4.2				89	Poland	3.2			
18	Azerbaijan	4.2				90	Timor-Leste	3.2			
19	Malta	4.2				91	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.2			
20	Korea, Rep.	4.1				92	Latvia	3.2			
21	Japan	4.1				93	Mongolia	3.2			
22	Finland	4.1				94	Sierra Leone	3.2			
23	Bahrain	4.1				95	Hungary	3.2			
24	Taiwan, China	4.1				96	Burkina Faso	3.2			
25	Zambia	4.0				97	Bulgaria	3.2			
26	Sweden	4.0				98	Pakistan	3.1			
27	Senegal	4.0				99	Algeria	3.1			
28	Netherlands	4.0				100	Puerto Rico	3.1			
29	El Salvador	4.0				101	Lithuania	3.1			
30	Hong Kong SAR	4.0				102	Spain	3.1			
31	Switzerland	4.0				103	Tunisia	3.1			
32	Gambia, The	3.9				104	Cambodia	3.1			
33	Tajikistan	3.9				105	Peru	3.0			
34	Vietnam	3.9				106	Lesotho	3.0			
35	Jordan	3.9				107	Czech Republic	3.0			
36	Cape Verde	3.9				108	Slovenia	3.0			
37	Sri Lanka	3.8				109	Nigeria	3.0			
38	Côte d'Ivoire	3.8				110	Malawi	3.0			
39	Guyana	3.8				111	Guatemala	3.0			
40	Chile	3.8				112	South Africa	3.0			
41	Cameroon	3.8				113	Egypt	3.0			
42	Portugal	3.8				114	Thailand	2.9			
43	France	3.8				115	Jamaica	2.9			
44	United Kingdom	3.7				116	Suriname	2.9			
45	Botswana	3.7				117	Slovak Republic	2.9			
46	Seychelles	3.7				118	Trinidad and Tobago	2.9			
47	Bhutan	3.7				119	Kuwait	2.9			
48	Canada	3.7				120	Nicaragua	2.9			
49	Kenya	3.7				121	Armenia	2.9			
50	Colombia	3.7				122	Serbia	2.9			
51	Lao PDR	3.7				123	Ukraine	2.9			
52	Ethiopia	3.7				124	Paraguay	2.9			
53	Philippines	3.7				125	Nepal	2.8			
54	Austria	3.7				126	Mauritania	2.8			
55	Cyprus	3.7				127	Moldova	2.7			
56	Macedonia, FYR	3.6				128	Burundi	2.7			
57	Montenegro	3.6				129	Croatia	2.7			
58	Mali	3.6				130	Italy	2.6			
59	Dominican Republic	3.6				131	Guinea	2.6			
60	Iceland	3.6				132	Haiti	2.6			
61	India	3.5				133	Chad	2.6			
62	Ireland	3.5				134	Kyrgyz Republic	2.6			
63	Belgium	3.5				135	Angola	2.6			
64	Bolivia	3.5				136	Greece	2.6			
65	Ghana	3.5				137	Argentina	2.5			
66	Mauritius	3.5				138	Bangladesh	2.5			
67	Costa Rica	3.5				139	Myanmar	2.5			
68	Honduras	3.5				140	Zimbabwe	2.4			
69	Georgia	3.5				141	Yemen	2.1			
70	Albania	3.5				142	Lebanon	2.0			
71	New Zealand	3.4				143	Libya	1.9			
72	Uganda	3.4				144	Venezuela	1.9			

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] | 2013–14 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.0	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN 4.0	7
1	Finland	6.2				73	Mongolia	4.0			
2	Qatar	5.6				74	Rwanda	4.0			
3	Japan	5.4				75	Armenia	4.0			
4	Greece	5.4				76	Slovak Republic	4.0			
5	United States	5.3				77	Kuwait	4.0			
6	Puerto Rico	5.3				78	Mexico	3.9			
7	United Arab Emirates	5.2				79	Croatia	3.9			
8	Portugal	5.2				80	Slovenia	3.9			
9	Malaysia	5.2				81	Macedonia, FYR	3.9			
10	Israel	5.2				82	Serbia	3.9			
11	Spain	5.2				83	Kazakhstan	3.9			
12	Canada	5.1				84	Panama	3.9			
13	Jordan	5.0				85	Colombia	3.8			
14	Taiwan, China	5.0				86	Argentina	3.8			
15	Ireland	5.0				87	Vietnam	3.8			
16	Singapore	4.9				88	Bangladesh	3.8			
17	Cyprus	4.9				89	Nigeria	3.8			
18	Germany	4.9				90	Tajikistan	3.7			
19	Sweden	4.9				91	El Salvador	3.7			
20	Sri Lanka	4.9				92	Oman	3.7			
21	France	4.8				93	Mauritius	3.7			
22	United Kingdom	4.8				94	Bolivia	3.6			
23	Italy	4.8				95	Ghana	3.6			
24	Switzerland	4.8				96	Bulgaria	3.6			
25	Costa Rica	4.8				97	Lesotho	3.6			
26	Tunisia	4.7				98	Tanzania	3.6			
27	Australia	4.7				99	Zimbabwe	3.6			
28	Lebanon	4.6				100	Honduras	3.6			
29	Chile	4.6				101	Guatemala	3.6			
30	Netherlands	4.6				102	South Africa	3.5			
31	Indonesia	4.6				103	Malawi	3.5			
32	Denmark	4.6				104	Estonia	3.5			
33	Iceland	4.6				105	Uganda	3.5			
34	Morocco	4.6				106	Latvia	3.5			
35	Norway	4.5				107	Burkina Faso	3.5			
36	Hong Kong SAR	4.5				108	Jamaica	3.5			
37	Belgium	4.5				109	Nepal	3.5			
38	Madagascar	4.4				110	Albania	3.4			
39	Trinidad and Tobago	4.4				111	Uruguay	3.4			
40	New Zealand	4.4				112	Cape Verde	3.3			
41	Egypt	4.4				113	Peru	3.3			
42	Korea, Rep.	4.4				114	Brazil	3.3			
43	China	4.4				115	Dominican Republic	3.3			
44	Kenya	4.4				116	Burundi	3.3			
45	India	4.4				117	Ethiopia	3.3			
46	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.4				118	Venezuela	3.3			
47	Saudi Arabia	4.4				119	Libya	3.3			
48	Ukraine	4.3				120	Botswana	3.2			
49	Pakistan	4.3				121	Gabon	3.2			
50	Mali	4.3				122	Georgia	3.2			
51	Zambia	4.3				123	Cambodia	3.2			
52	Luxembourg	4.3				124	Chad	3.2			
53	Austria	4.3				125	Nicaragua	3.1			
54	Thailand	4.3				126	Yemen	3.1			
55	Czech Republic	4.2				127	Lao PDR	3.1			
56	Hungary	4.2				128	Moldova	3.1			
57	Malta	4.2				129	Gambia, The	3.1			
58	Bahrain	4.2				130	Namibia	3.0			
59	Turkey	4.2				131	Myanmar	3.0			
60	Côte d'Ivoire	4.2				132	Mozambique	3.0			
61	Algeria	4.2				133	Suriname	3.0			
62	Poland	4.2				134	Sierra Leone	3.0			
63	Azerbaijan	4.2				135	Bhutan	3.0			
64	Cameroon	4.1				136	Kyrgyz Republic	2.9			
65	Guyana	4.1				137	Guinea	2.9			
66	Barbados	4.1				138	Haiti	2.9			
67	Lithuania	4.1				139	Mauritania	2.9			
68	Senegal	4.1				140	Seychelles	2.8			
69	Montenegro	4.1				141	Swaziland	2.7			
70	Russian Federation	4.1				142	Paraguay	2.6			
71	Philippines	4.0				143	Timor-Leste	2.6			
72	Romania	4.0				144	Angola	2.5			

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 | 2010–11 average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Switzerland	315.0	73	Moldova	0.8
2	Japan	308.2	74	Jamaica	0.6
3	Sweden	300.8	75	Azerbaijan	0.6
4	Finland	286.7	76	Sri Lanka	0.6
5	Israel	230.0	77	Egypt	0.6
6	Germany	226.9	78	Morocco	0.5
7	Denmark	214.8	79	Kuwait	0.5
8	Korea, Rep.	201.5	80	Dominican Republic	0.5
9	Netherlands	192.6	81	Suriname	0.5
10	Austria	166.3	82	Jordan	0.5
11	United States	149.8	83	Bhutan	0.4
12	Norway	138.7	84	Albania	0.4
13	Singapore	125.2	85	Gabon	0.3
14	Luxembourg	118.6	86	Philippines	0.3
15	France	118.1	87	Mongolia	0.3
16	Belgium	113.3	88	Timor-Leste	0.3
17	Iceland	91.4	89	Peru	0.3
18	United Kingdom	89.1	90	Venezuela	0.3
19	Canada	84.8	91	Macedonia, FYR	0.2
20	Ireland	82.6	92	Swaziland	0.2
21	Australia	78.4	93	Vietnam	0.2
22	New Zealand	73.9	94	Mauritius	0.2
23	Slovenia	63.0	95	Kenya	0.2
24	Italy	53.8	96	Botswana	0.2
25	Barbados	40.6	97	Algeria	0.2
26	Spain	39.6	98	Zimbabwe	0.1
27	Estonia	32.7	99	Kyrgyz Republic	0.1
28	Seychelles	30.2	100	Paraguay	0.1
29	Hungary	25.0	101	Nicaragua	0.1
30	Czech Republic	15.8	102	Bolivia	0.1
31	Portugal	13.0	103	Guatemala	0.1
32	Malaysia	12.6	104	Senegal	0.1
33	Cyprus	12.0	105	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.1
34	China	11.7	106	Indonesia	0.1
35	Malta	10.2	107	Cameroon	0.1
36	Croatia	10.0	108	Ghana	0.0
37	Latvia	9.2	109	Madagascar	0.0
38	Slovak Republic	9.2	110	Côte d'Ivoire	0.0
39	Greece	7.6	111	Sierra Leone	0.0
40	Poland	7.1	112	Uganda	0.0
41	Russian Federation	7.1	113	Burkina Faso	0.0
42	Turkey	6.8	114	Pakistan	0.0
43	Chile	6.7	115	Lao PDR	0.0
44	Saudi Arabia	6.7	116	Tanzania	0.0
45	South Africa	6.5	117	Nigeria	0.0
46	Qatar	6.4	118	Nepal	0.0
47	Lithuania	6.1	119	Angola	0.0
48	Bulgaria	5.1	120	Bangladesh	0.0
49	United Arab Emirates	5.0	121	El Salvador	0.0
50	Brazil	3.2	122	Malawi	0.0
51	Montenegro	3.2	123	Ethiopia	0.0
52	Ukraine	3.2	124	Burundi	0.0
53	Armenia	3.2	124	Cambodia	0.0
54	Uruguay	2.4	124	Cape Verde	0.0
55	Serbia	2.3	124	Chad	0.0
56	Romania	2.2	124	Gambia, The	0.0
57	Puerto Rico	2.1	124	Guinea	0.0
58	Mexico	1.8	124	Guyana	0.0
59	Namibia	1.7	124	Haiti	0.0
60	Lebanon	1.7	124	Honduras	0.0
61	India	1.5	124	Lesotho	0.0
62	Panama	1.4	124	Libya	0.0
63	Argentina	1.4	124	Mali	0.0
64	Costa Rica	1.3	124	Mauritania	0.0
65	Georgia	1.3	124	Mozambique	0.0
66	Colombia	1.2	124	Myanmar	0.0
67	Thailand	1.2	124	Rwanda	0.0
68	Tunisia	1.2	124	Tajikistan	0.0
69	Bahrain	1.1	124	Yemen	0.0
70	Kazakhstan	1.0	124	Zambia	0.0
71	Oman	1.0	n/a	Hong Kong SAR	n/a
72	Trinidad and Tobago	1.0	n/a	Taiwan, China	n/a

SOURCES: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *Patent Database*, (situation as of June 2014); For population: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2014 edition); World Economic Forum's calculations. For more details about the treatment of Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan (China), refer to the section "Technical Notes and Sources".

Technical Notes and Sources

This section complements the Data Tables by providing additional information for all indicators used in the computation of the Global Competitiveness Index, as well as for additional key indicators. In the case of indicators derived from the Executive Opinion Survey (the Survey), the full question and associated answers are provided. For more details on Survey indicators, refer to Chapter 1.3. Indicators that are not derived from the Survey are sourced from international agencies and national authorities. They represent the best available estimates at the time the *Report* was prepared. It is possible that some data will have been updated or revised after publication.

Key indicators

0.01 Gross domestic product

[Gross domestic product in billions of current US dollars | 2013](#)

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2014 edition); national sources

0.02 Population

[Total population in millions | 2013](#)

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2014 edition); national sources

0.03 GDP per capita

[Gross domestic product per capita in current US dollars | 2013](#)

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2014 edition); national sources

0.04 GDP as a share of world GDP

[Gross domestic product based on purchasing power parity as a percentage of world GDP | 2013](#)

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2014 edition)

Pillar 1: Institutions

1.01 Property rights

[In your country, how strong is the protection of property rights, including financial assets? \[1 = extremely weak; 7 = extremely strong\] | 2013–14 weighted average](#)

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.02 Intellectual property protection

[In your country, how strong is the protection of intellectual property, including anti-counterfeiting measures? \[1 = extremely weak; 7 = extremely strong\] | 2013–14 weighted average](#)

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.03 Diversion of public funds

[In your country, how common is diversion of public funds to companies, individuals, or groups due to corruption? \[1 = very commonly occurs; 7 = never occurs\] | 2013–14 weighted average](#)

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.04 Public trust in politicians

[In your country, how would you rate the ethical standards of politicians? \[1 = extremely low; 7 = extremely high\] | 2013–14 weighted average](#)

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

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 in connection 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 \[never occurs\]. | 2013–14 weighted average](#)

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.06 Judicial independence

[In your country, to what extent is the judiciary independent from influences of members of government, citizens, or firms? \[1 = heavily influenced; 7 = entirely independent\] | 2013–14 weighted average](#)

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

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? \[1 = always show favoritism; 7 = never show favoritism\] | 2013–14 weighted average](#)

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

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

1.09 Burden of government regulation

In your country, how burdensome is it for businesses to comply with governmental administrative requirements (e.g., permits, regulations, reporting)? [1 = extremely burdensome; 7 = not burdensome at all] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes

In your country, how efficient is the legal framework for private businesses in settling disputes? [1 = extremely inefficient; 7 = extremely efficient] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations

In your country, how easy is it for private businesses to challenge government actions and/or regulations through the legal system? [1 = extremely difficult; 7 = extremely easy] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.12 Transparency of government policymaking

In your country, how easy is it for businesses to obtain information about changes in government policies and regulations affecting their activities? [1 = extremely difficult; 7 = extremely easy] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

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] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

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] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

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] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.16 Reliability of police services

In your country, to what extent can police services be relied upon to enforce law and order? [1 = cannot be relied upon at all; 7 = can be completely relied upon] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.17 Ethical behavior of firms

In your country, how would 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] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

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] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards

In your country, how would you characterize corporate governance by investors and boards of directors? [1 = management has little accountability to investors and boards; 7 = management is highly accountable to investors and boards] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

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] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.21 Strength of investor protection

Strength of Investor Protection Index on a 0–10 (best) scale | 2013

This indicator 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/methodology-surveys/>.

Source: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2014: Understanding Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises*

Pillar 2: Infrastructure

2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure

How would you assess general infrastructure (e.g., transport, telephony, and energy) in your country? [1 = extremely underdeveloped—among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient—among the best in the world] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

2.02 Quality of roads

In your country, how would you assess the quality of roads? [1 = extremely underdeveloped—among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient—among the best in the world] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

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] | 2013–14 weighted average.

This indicator does not apply to 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

2.04 Quality of port infrastructure

In your country, how would you assess the quality of seaports? (For landlocked countries: How accessible are seaport facilities?) [1 = extremely underdeveloped—among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient—among the best in the world] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure

In your country, how would you assess the quality of air transport infrastructure? [1 = extremely underdeveloped—among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient—among the best in the world] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

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) | 2014

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 would you assess the reliability of the electricity supply (lack of interruptions and lack of voltage fluctuations)? [1 = not reliable at all; 7 = extremely reliable] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions

Number of mobile telephone subscriptions per 100 population | 2013

A *mobile telephone subscription* refers to a subscription to a public mobile telephone service that provides access to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) using cellular technology, including the number of pre-paid SIM cards active during the last three months of the year under review. This includes both analog and digital cellular systems (IMT-2000, Third Generation, 3G) and 4G subscriptions, but excludes mobile broadband subscriptions via data cards or USB modems. Subscriptions to public mobile data services, private trunked mobile radio, telepoint or radio paging, and telemetry services are also excluded. It includes all mobile cellular subscriptions that offer voice communications.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2014* (June 2014 edition)

2.09 Fixed telephone lines

Number of active fixed telephone lines per 100 population | 2013

A *fixed telephone line* is an active line connecting the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) that has a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment. Active lines are those that have registered an activity in the last three months of the year under review.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2014* (June 2014 edition)

Pillar 3: Macroeconomic environment

3.01 Government budget balance

General government budget balance as a percentage of GDP | 2013

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.

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2014 edition); national sources

3.02 Gross national savings

Gross national savings as a percentage of GDP | 2013 or most recent year available

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 2014 edition); World Bank, *At-a-Glance Table*; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *Economic Outlook 2014*; national sources

3.03 Inflation

Annual percent change in consumer price index (year average) | 2013

For inflation rates 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.

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2014 edition); national sources

3.04 Government debt

Gross general government debt as a percentage of GDP | 2013 or most recent year available

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 2014 edition) and *Public Information Notices* (various issues); African Development Bank, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and United Nations Development Programme, *African Economic Outlook 2014*; national sources.

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 2014](#)

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.

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Source: Institutional Investor

Pillar 4: Health and primary education

4.01 Malaria incidence

[Estimated number of malaria cases per 100,000 population | 2012](#)

This indicator refers to the estimated number of new cases of malaria in the economy per 100,000 population. *M.F.* and *S.L.* indicate respectively that the World Health Organization (WHO) has declared the area malaria-free (*M.F.*) or that it has included it in the supplementary list (*S.L.*) of areas where malaria has never existed or has disappeared without specific measures. Hong Kong SAR and Puerto Rico have been considered malaria-free (*M.F.*) following the assessment by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

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](#)

This indicator does not apply to economies considered free of malaria or included in the World Health Organization's supplementary list of areas where malaria has never existed or has disappeared without specific measures.

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

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 June 18, 2014); 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

4.05 HIV prevalence

[HIV prevalence as a percentage of adults aged 15–49 years | 2013](#)

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); 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

4.07 Infant mortality

[Infant \(children aged 0–12 months\) mortality per 1,000 live births | 2013](#)

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 June 18, 2014); 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 June 18, 2014); national sources

4.09 Quality of primary education

[In your country, how would you assess the quality of primary schools? \[1 = extremely poor—among the worst in the world; 7 = excellent—among the best in the world\] | 2013–14 weighted average](#)

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

4.10 Primary education enrollment rate

[Net primary education enrollment rate | 2012](#)

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 May 21, 2014); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *Education at a Glance 2013*; Sistema de Información de tendencias Educativas de América Latina (SITEAL); national sources

Pillar 5: Higher education and training

5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate

Gross secondary education enrollment rate | 2012

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 21, 2014); UNICEF Childinfo.org (accessed August 07, 2014); Sistema de Información de tendencias Educativas de América Latina (SITEAL); national sources

5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate

Gross tertiary education enrollment rate | 2012

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 May 21, 2014); national sources

5.03 Quality of the education system

How well does the education system in your country meet the needs of a competitive economy? [1 = not well at all; 7 = extremely well] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

5.04 Quality of math and science education

In your country, how would 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] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

5.05 Quality of management schools

In your country, how would you assess the quality of business schools? [1 = extremely poor—among the worst in the world; 7 = excellent—among the best in the world] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

5.06 Internet access in schools

In your country, how widespread is Internet access in schools? [1 = nonexistent; 7 = extremely widespread] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

5.07 Local availability of specialized research and training services

In your country, to what extent are high-quality, specialized training services available? [1 = not available at all; 7 = widely available] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

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] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

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] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.02 Extent of market dominance

In your country, how would you characterize corporate activity? [1 = dominated by a few business groups; 7 = spread among many firms] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy

In your country, to what extent does anti-monopoly policy promote competition? [1 = does not promote competition; 7 = effectively promotes competition] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest

In your country, to what extent do taxes reduce the incentive to invest? [1 = significantly reduce the incentive to invest; 7 = do not reduce the incentive to invest at all] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.05 Total tax rate

This indicator 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 2014: Understanding Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises*

6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business

Number of procedures required to start a business | 2013

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 2014: Understanding Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises*

6.07 Time required to start a business

Number of days required to start a business | 2013

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 2014: Understanding Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises*

6.08 Agricultural policy costs

In your country, how would you assess the agricultural policy? [1 = excessively burdensome for the economy; 7 = balances well the interests of taxpayers, consumers and producers] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.09 Prevalence of trade 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] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.10 Trade tariffs

Trade-weighted average tariff rate | 2013

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 (2012 data).

Source: International Trade Centre, Trade Competitiveness Map Data

6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership

In your country, how prevalent is foreign ownership of companies? [1 = extremely rare; 7 = highly prevalent] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI

In your country, to what extent do rules and regulations encourage or discourage foreign direct investment (FDI)? [1 = strongly discourage FDI; 7 = strongly encourage FDI] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.13 Burden of customs procedures

In your country, how efficient are the customs procedures (related to the entry and exit of merchandise)? [1 = not efficient at all; 7 = extremely efficient] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP

Imports of goods and services as a percentage of gross domestic product | 2013

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 July 02, 2014); International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2014 edition); national sources

6.15 Degree of customer orientation

In your country, how well do companies treat customers? [1 = indifferent to customer satisfaction; 7 = highly responsive to customers and seek customer retention] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.16 Buyer sophistication

In your country, how do buyers make purchasing decisions? [1 = based solely on the lowest price; 7 = based on a sophisticated analysis of performance attributes] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Pillar 7: Labor market efficiency

7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations

In your country, how would you characterize labor-employer relations? [1 = generally confrontational; 7 = generally cooperative] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

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] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

7.03 Hiring and firing practices

In your country, how would you characterize the hiring and firing of workers? [1 = heavily impeded by regulations; 7 = extremely flexible] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

7.04 Redundancy costs

Redundancy costs in weeks of salary | 2013

This indicator 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/methodology-surveys/>.

Sources: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2014: Understanding Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises*; World Economic Forum's calculations

7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work

In your country, to what extent do taxes reduce the incentive to work? [1 = significantly reduce the incentive to work; 7 = do not reduce incentive to work at all] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

7.06 Pay and productivity

In your country, to what extent is pay related to worker productivity? [1 = not related to worker productivity; 7 = strongly related to worker productivity] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

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] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

7.08 Country capacity to retain talent

Does your country retain talented people? [1 = the best and brightest leave to pursue opportunities in other countries; 7 = the best and brightest stay and pursue opportunities in the country] | 2013–14 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

Does your country attract talented people from abroad? [1 = not at all; 7 = attracts the best and brightest from around the world] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

7.10 Female participation in the labor force

Ratio of women to men in the labor force | 2012

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

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

8.03 Financing through local equity market

In your country, how easy is it for companies to raise money by issuing shares on the stock market? [1 = extremely difficult; 7 = extremely easy] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

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

8.05 Venture capital availability

In your country, how easy is it for entrepreneurs with innovative but risky projects to find venture capital? [1 = extremely difficult; 7 = extremely easy] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

8.06 Soundness of banks

In your country, how would you assess the soundness of banks? [1 = extremely low—banks may require recapitalization; 7 = extremely high—banks are generally healthy with sound balance sheets] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges

In your country, how effective are the regulation and supervision of securities exchanges? [1 = not at all effective; 7 = extremely effective] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

8.08 Legal rights index

Degree of legal protection of borrowers' and lenders' rights on a 0–10 (best) scale | 2013

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 2014: Understanding Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises*

Pillar 9: Technological readiness**9.01 Availability of latest technologies**

In your country, to what extent are the latest technologies available? [1 = not available at all; 7 = widely available] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

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

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—FDI is a key source of new technology] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

9.04 Internet users

Percentage of individuals using the Internet | 2013

Internet users refers to people using the Internet from any device (including mobile phones) during the year under review. Data are based on surveys generally carried out by national statistical offices or estimated based on the number of Internet subscriptions.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2014* (June 2014 edition)

9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions

Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 population | 2013 or most recent year available

This refers to total fixed (wired) broadband Internet subscriptions (that is, subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet—a TCP/IP connection—at downstream speeds equal to or greater than 256 kb/s).

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2014* (June 2014 edition)

9.06 Internet bandwidth

International Internet bandwidth (kb/s) per Internet user | 2013 or most recent year available

International Internet bandwidth is the sum of capacity of all Internet exchanges offering international bandwidth measured in kilobits per second (kb/s).

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2014* (June 2014 edition)

9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions

[Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 population | 2013 or most recent year available](#)

Mobile broadband subscriptions refers to active SIM cards or, on CDMA networks, connections accessing the Internet at consistent broadband speeds of over 512 kb/s, including cellular technologies such as HSPA, EV-DO, and above. This includes connections being used in any type of device able to access mobile broadband networks, including smartphones, USB modems, mobile hotspots, and other mobile broadband-connected devices.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2014* (June 2014 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 | 2013](#)

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's calculations. For more details, refer to Appendix B of Chapter 1.1 of this *Report*.

10.02 Foreign market size index

[Value of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1–7 \(best\) scale | 2013](#)

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's calculations. For more details, refer to Appendix B of Chapter 1.1 of this *Report*.

10.03 GDP (PPP)

[Gross domestic product valued at purchasing power parity in billions of international dollars | 2013](#)

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2014 edition); national sources

10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP

[Exports of goods and services as a percentage of gross domestic product | 2013](#)

Total exports is the sum of total exports of merchandise and commercial services.

Sources: World Trade Organization, *Online Statistics Database* (accessed June 18, 2014); International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2014 edition); national sources

Pillar 11: Business sophistication

11.01 Local supplier quantity

[In your country, how numerous are local suppliers? \[1 = largely nonexistent; 7 = extremely numerous\] | 2013–14 weighted average](#)

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

11.02 Local supplier quality

[In your country, how would you assess the quality of local suppliers? \[1 = extremely poor quality; 7 = extremely high quality\] | 2013–14 weighted average](#)

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

11.03 State of cluster development

[In your country, how widespread are well-developed and deep clusters \(geographic concentrations of firms, suppliers, producers of related products and services, and specialized institutions in a particular field\)? \[1 = nonexistent; 7 = widespread in many fields\] | 2013–14 weighted average](#)

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

11.04 Nature of competitive advantage

[What is the competitive advantage of your country's companies in international markets based upon? \[1 = low-cost labor or natural resources; 7 = unique products and processes\] | 2013–14 weighted average](#)

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

11.05 Value chain breadth

[In your country, do companies have a narrow or broad 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 \(e.g., including production and marketing, distribution, design, etc.\)\] | 2013–14 weighted average](#)

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

11.06 Control of international distribution

[To what extent are international distribution and marketing from your country owned and controlled by domestic companies? \[1 = not at all—they take place through foreign companies; 7 = to a great extent—they are primarily owned and controlled by domestic companies\] | 2013–14 weighted average](#)

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

11.07 Production process sophistication

[In your country, how sophisticated are production processes? \[1 = not at all—production uses labor-intensive processes or old technology; 7 = highly—production uses sophisticated and knowledge-intensive processes\] | 2013–14 weighted average](#)

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

11.08 Extent of marketing

[In your country, to what extent do companies use sophisticated marketing tools and techniques? \[1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent\] | 2013–14 weighted average](#)

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

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

Pillar 12: Innovation

12.01 Capacity for innovation

[In your country, to what extent do companies have the capacity to innovate? \[1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent\] | 2013–14 weighted average](#)

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions

In your country, how would 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] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

12.03 Company spending on R&D

In your country, to what extent do companies spend on research and development (R&D)? [1 = do not spend on R&D; 7 = spend heavily on R&D] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

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

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] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

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] | 2013–14 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

12.07 PCT patent applications

Number of applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) per million population | 2010-2011 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 2010 and 2011 is divided by population figures for 2011. 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 2010 and 2011. We then compute the average number of PCT applications for 2010 and 2011, 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 number of USPTO applications filed by residents of Taiwan (19,892) and Hong Kong (1,024), 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 2014); For population: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2014 edition); World Economic Forum's calculations

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Over more than three decades, *The Global Competitiveness Report* series has evolved into the world's most comprehensive assessment of national competitiveness. This 35th edition is being released at a time when the global economy finally seems to be recovering from the worst financial and economic crisis the world has seen in decades. But current economic growth needs to be strengthened if it is to be robust, generate more productive jobs, and ensure inclusive growth. Potential risks going forward concern the possible tightening of financial conditions that may follow a normalization of the monetary policy in the United States and other advanced economies, a strained geopolitical scenario, and internal social tensions linked to rising inequality in large economies that could have global consequences.

In the current context, if recovery is to strengthen and generate the high-quality jobs that societies need and ensure higher sustainable growth, policymakers and business and civil society leaders need to understand the complex and interrelated forces that drive productivity and competitiveness. *The Global Competitiveness Report 2014–2015* aims to support these stakeholders in establishing a collaborative approach and identifying assets on which they can build as well as areas of concern that need to be addressed.

Produced in collaboration with leading academics and a global network of Partner Institutes, *The Global Competitiveness Report 2014–2015* offers users a unique dataset on a broad array of competitiveness indicators for 144 economies. The data used in the *Report* are obtained from leading international sources as well as from the World Economic Forum's annual Executive Opinion Survey, a unique source that captures the perspectives of more than 14,000 business leaders on topics related to national competitiveness.

The *Report* presents the rankings of the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI). The GCI is based on 12 pillars of competitiveness, providing a comprehensive picture of the competitiveness landscape in countries around the world at different stages of economic development. The *Report* contains detailed profiles highlighting competitive strengths and weaknesses for each of the 144 economies featured, as well as an extensive section of data tables displaying relative rankings for more than 100 variables.

The *Report* and an interactive data platform are available at www.weforum.org/gcr.